



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

OF

SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE LOCAL PLAN 2034

POTENTIAL STRATEGIC SITES

MARCH 2019

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

John Moore Heritage Services were commissioned to carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) by South Oxfordshire District Council in respect to their developing Local Plan 2034. This report considers the impact to the historic environment on the seven sites under consideration for strategic allocation. The seven sites are: Berinsfield, Chalgrove, Culham, and Grenoble Road, Land North of Bayswater Brook, Northfield and Wheatley. Two additional sites, Harrington and Thornhill, have also been included in the Heritage Impact Assessment but are not being brought forward by the Council as potential strategic sites.

The HIA involved assembling the known heritage of each site from a variety of sources; this allowed predictions to be made regarding the potential of each site to contain as of yet unknown archaeological remains, highlighted areas and heritage assets within each potential strategic site that require further assessment and also identified any heritage assets located within 1km of the potential sites that may be impacted on by development within the sites. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation measures are suggested based on the results of the study.

This assessment has determined that development at each potential strategic site would have an impact upon heritage to a lesser or greater degree; the key heritage concerns of each potential strategic site are discussed below.

In the case of the Berinsfield site areas of archaeology were identified. The densest area is located in the north of the site, where previous excavation recorded later prehistoric and early medieval activity, including unique archaeological survivals for Oxfordshire. Trial trenching should be undertaken across the site to better understand the level of survival, extent and significance of the surviving archaeology. This would allow for the development of a suitable mitigation strategy. Listed buildings located in nearby Drayton St Leonard should not be impacted by development.

The Chalgrove site also contains areas of probable archaeology, identified through geophysical (non-intrusive) survey. The potential significance of this archaeology is currently unknown; therefore trial trenching of the site is recommended. The north eastern part of the site is covered by a registered battlefield and so should be protected from development; to protect the historical setting of the battlefield a buffer zone of development should also be enacted. The site is also the location of a Second World War Airfield; a programme of historic building recording is recommended to record the surviving WWII structures, if they are to be removed. Three listed buildings are located to the west of the site; development within the site should be carefully designed in order to reduce impact to these.

Areas of probable archaeology, identified through geophysical survey, are also present within the Culham site. Again the potential significance of this archaeology is currently unknown; therefore trial trenching of the site is recommended. This site is located adjacent to Nuneham Courtney registered park, and the European School, a listed building, the settings of which could be impacted by development. Development within the site should therefore be designed appropriately, in order to ensure minimal impact to these.

The Grenoble Road site has already been subject to archaeological investigation. Trial trenching recorded late prehistoric ceremonial monuments and areas of Iron Age and Roman settlement. These remains, in particular those dating to the Roman period, are significant due to their association with the pottery industry established in Oxford during the Roman period. Therefore excavation should be undertaken in order to record the remains identified during trial trenching. There may also be some impact to the setting of several listed buildings, the most significant of which is Minchery Farmhouse; mitigation here would consist of appropriate design, perhaps including a buffer of development.

The Land North of Bayswater Brook site has a number of issues in respect to key archaeological sites, setting issues of listed buildings and the Oxford View Cone policy. Roman sites appear to be located along the line of the Bayswater Road, Headington Wick Roman Villa, and a further site west of Lower Farm. Geophysical survey and trial trenching is recommended in order to determine the archaeological potential of the site. There are extant earthworks of a deserted medieval village, and listed structures at Wick Farm and Stowford Farm and Bayswater Mill. These would require careful consideration within any design to ensure minimal impact. The higher northern part of the site is visible from Oxford city centre and is therefore affected by the Oxford View Cones policy document. This means the development of certain areas of this proposed strategic allocation site would be problematic.

The Northfield site has a low density of known heritage, while no likely impact to heritage assets such as listed buildings located outside of the site was identified. The site is adjacent to a Roman road and so activity associated with this may be present within the site; a geophysical survey and archaeological trial trenching would allow further assessment of this possibility.

The Wheatley site is located on the remains of a historic park. However, the extensive parkland has been largely degraded as a result of modern development. The key feature here is the scheduled moat and listed building to the west; development within this area of the site should be carefully planned or avoided entirely in order to avoid impact to these monuments.

As stated above, the following sites were initially included for assessment, but have since been withdrawn from consideration as strategic sites. As this decision was made following the completion of their assessments they have been included here for completeness.

Harrington is the largest of the sites, and one of the most diverse and complicated in heritage terms. Northwest of the site around Milton Common there is evidence of a large Iron Age and Roman settlement complex; there is also evidence for scattered prehistoric activity across the site. Not enough is known about the archaeological landscape of the site to determine a suitable mitigation strategy and so geophysical survey is recommended. There are also a number of rural settlements across the site that contain designated heritage assets (Latchford House and Lobb Farm), and also a non-designated heritage asset that may warrant designation (Manor Farm). There is a further surviving area of historic landscape. These sites will require further assessment and mitigation.

Thornhill is another site with a low level of recognisable activity. The main heritage concern identified here is Shotover Park, a registered park that is located to the east of the site. The upper park has two avenues that look down onto the lower park and potential strategic site from the temple and the obelisk. These views require mitigation, perhaps in the design of the layout of development within the strategic site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

South Oxfordshire District is located within the modern County of Oxfordshire, lying predominantly south and east of the City of Oxford. The district was formed from the earlier municipal boroughs of Henley-on-Thames and Wallingford, Thames Urban District, Wallingford Rural District, Bullingdon Rural District and Henley Rural District.

In September 2018 John Moore Heritage Services were commissioned by South Oxfordshire District Council to carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA). This HIA gathers the heritage evidence to help inform its emerging Local Plan 2034. The information contained within this HIA forms a basis to inform the development of the Local Plan and its policies.

The HIA covers seven strategic sites which have been allocated in the Local Plan as well as a further two sites which have not been included in the Local Plan.

These two additional sites are included in this document as they were considered for strategic allocation at the time the Council commissioned the HIA. However, during the production of this HIA, though not as a result of it, the Council has determined not to include them as strategic allocations in its Local Plan. These sites are assessed, in the HIA, using the same methodology and to the same standard as the seven strategic allocation sites and are therefore included for completeness.

1.2 Purpose of the Heritage Impact Assessment

The Heritage Impact Assessment provides an independent professional appraisal of the heritage potential of the seven potential strategic sites and their settings as well as for the two discounted sites (Harrington and Thornhill). The HIA follows the Government's guidance in the NPPF (2018) by presenting a synthesis of the available archaeological and historical data and its significance at an early stage in the Local Plan preparation process. Guidance is also provided by *The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans: Historic England Advice Note 3* (Historic England 2015b). This sets out means for the appraisal of the Proposed Strategic Allocation Sites for inclusion in the finalised Local Plan.

By September 2018 it had emerged that the council have a fresh Heritage Impact Assessment that included the four previously identified sites along with a further six sites that had subsequently emerged in the local planning process. The updated HIA was required for the newly Proposed Strategic Allocation Sites. The requirements laid out for the document by South Oxford District planning were that the updated HIA should meet the following criteria:

- The report should be clearly structured and presented, and include a non-technical executive summary.
- The report should include a description of the aims of the assessment, the methodology and suitable analysis of findings and conclusions.
- Plain English should be used as far as possible to ensure that reports are accessible to a wide range of people.

- Mapping, tables and diagrams should be included where appropriate to summarise or highlight key elements of the assessment. These should be available in an accessible format.
- Final reports must be provided in PDF format.
- The reports should be of a high standard and utilise a robust methodology that is capable of withstanding scrutiny at examination.

Further aspects of the report had to reflect the sustainable aims of South Oxfordshire District policy as it was emerging in respect to a sustainable future. This was highly important as heritage assets are recognised as a finite and cherished resource as laid out in the aims of their sustainability policy.

1.3 Sustainability Appraisal

The new Local Plan as of writing has not been adopted. However, certain parts of the aims of this plan have some formalisation. The *Sustainability Appraisal of the Publication Version of the Local Plan* was published in 2017 and contains policies for the protecting the natural and built environment. There is thus an interrelationship between the Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Impact Assessment. The relevant policy is SA9 that has a basic aim of:

SA9: To conserve and enhance the districts historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.

The report notes four main aims or principles:

- Conserve and enhance cultural heritage assets and their settings.
- Maintain and enhance access to cultural heritage assets.
- Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness.
- Improve the quality of the built environment.

The report then notes the 3,282 listed buildings, 51 scheduled monuments and 12 registered parks and gardens in the district.

1.4 Structure of the Document

A historic impact assessment is designed to provide an independent assessment in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England guidelines.

The report is set out in the following format having an 1) Introduction, 2) Relevant Legislation Planning Policy and Guidance, 3) Methodology, 4) the Potential Strategic Sites, 5) The General Conclusion.

The first section of the document sets out the aims or purpose of the document, which is followed by a statement on the structure of the document. The second chapter of the document highlights the relevant legislation, along with national and relevant local planning policies. Parts of this section will use a simple non-technical summary, and a fuller more technical text that quotes legislation and policy, so that it occurs in this document in its exact form, will appear as part of an appendix. The third section on the methodology that sets out the data sets out the available sources from which data

will be obtained and how it is subsequently analysed, before it set against a series of criteria that are used to gauge the significance of these sites.

The fourth part is the major part of the report that focuses on the strategic sites (Figure 1): Berinsfield (section 4.1), Chalgrove (section 4.2), Culham (section 4.3), Grenoble Road (section 4.4), Land North of Bayswater Brook (section 4.5), Northfield (section 4.6) and Wheatley (section 4.7). Two sites are included in this section that are not being considered as strategic allocations: Harrington (section 4.8) and Thornhill (Section 4.9). The subsequent structure of the text in part 4 has an introduction followed by a section that concerns the accumulation of the set of heritage data. Part three provides a discussion of the impact that the complete development of the site will have on specific identifiable heritage assets. The conclusion identifies areas that are sensitive to the historic landscape and suggested forms of mitigation.

Chapter 5 will produce a general conclusion. The final part of the document will be the bibliography and a series of appendices.

1.5 Engagement with external sources

During the development of this document there have been communications between John Moore Heritage Services and Historic England and the South Oxfordshire Planning and Conservation.

The main sources for the collection of the relevant data included:

- The Oxfordshire History Centre (OHC)
- The Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Oxford Historic Environment Record (OHER)
- The National Monuments Archive / Historic England Archive
- The Environment Agency
- Ordnance Survey
- The British Geological Survey

Historic England consultation concerned access to the National Monuments Archive at Swindon, during examination of the aerial photographs held in their collection. Feedback on various drafts has come from the Archaeological Advisers to South Oxfordshire District Planning and from the South Oxfordshire District Conservation Team.

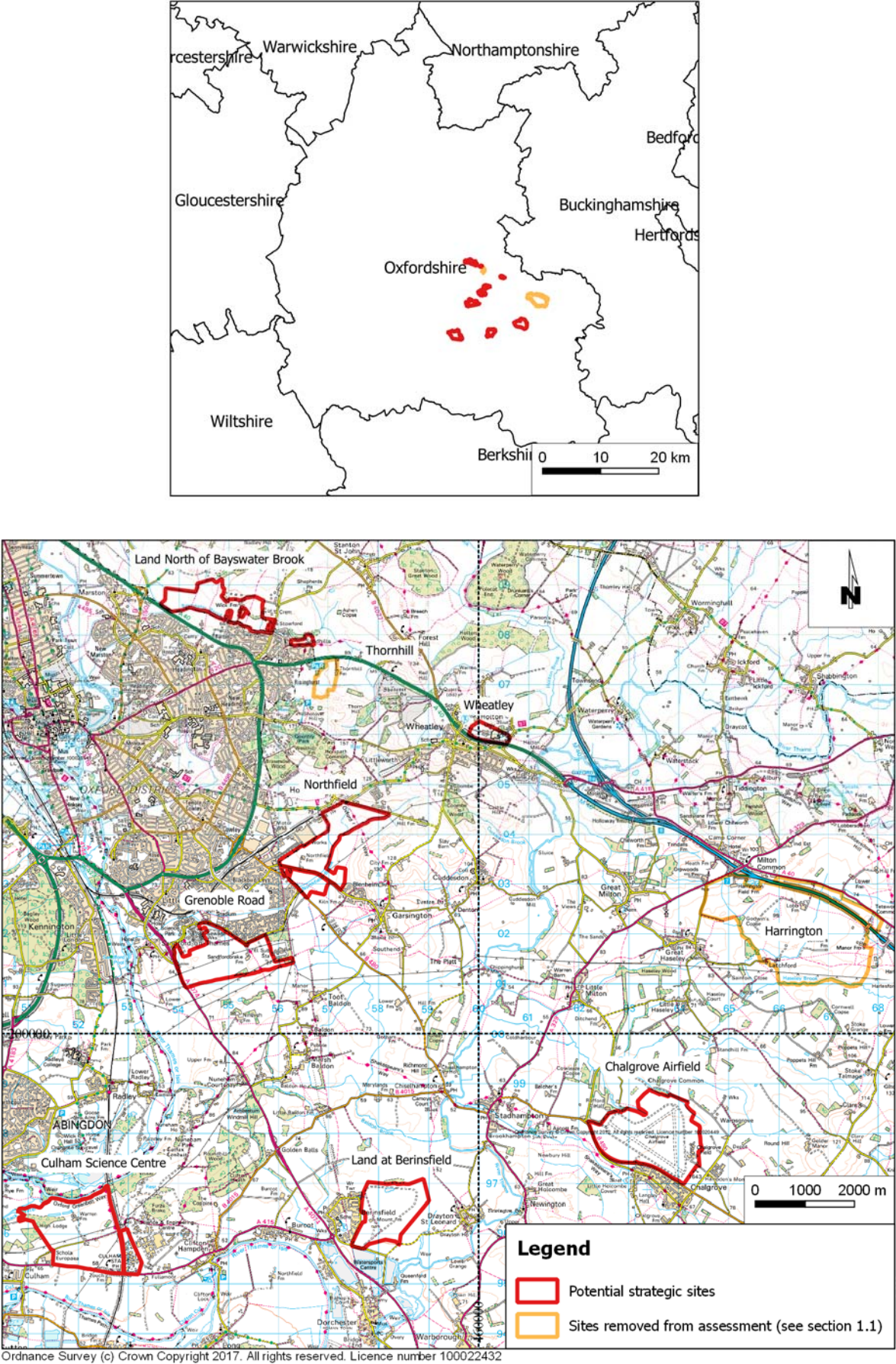


Figure 1: Site locations

2 LEGISLATION, PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.1 Legislation

Non-technical Summary

The following pieces of legislation are obligatory, and, therefore, must be adhered to. The relevant heritage acts cover the protection of significant heritage remains, whether below ground or as a standing structure. The identifiable English Legislative acts are:

“The Burial Act” of 1857

“Ancient Monuments Protection Act” of 1882

“Town and Country Planning Act” of 1947

“Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act” of 1953

“The Protection of Wrecks Act” of 1973

“Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act” of 1979

“Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act” of 1990

The British Government has also signed up to a group of international treaties, which are legally binding:

“Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage” of 1972

“European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage” of 1992

These pieces of legislation covers a series of Designated Heritage Assets: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area. This designation means that the site is considered to be an archaeological site of national and in some cases international importance. Such sites are legally protected.

A more complete version of the legislative framework is found in **Appendix 2.1**.

2.2 National Planning Policy and Guidance

Non-technical Summary

Section 16 of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018) provides current policy guidance related to heritage issues within the planning process. The chapter is titled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. This is supported by the Planning Practice Guidance, an online resource. These planning policies should create guidance for standard procedures concerning the treatment of the environment in and around Heritage Assets for planning authorities, property owners, developers, conservationists and researchers.

Annex 2 of NPPF is a glossary of meanings as used in the policy document. Those phrases relevant to heritage include: Archaeological Interest, Designated Heritage Asset, Heritage Asset, Historic Environment, Historic Environment Record, Setting for Heritage Asset, and Significance (for heritage policy).

Chapter 16 of NPPF contains paragraphs 184 to 202, which covers all policies that are considered relevant in respect to heritage and planning in the environment. This covers their assessment and identification, the local authority's responsibility, and subsequently their protection, the balance between protection and development, and the categorisation of harm through permitted development.

The PPG broadens the discussion on World Heritage Sites, Designated Heritage Assets, and non-designated heritage assets and calls for consultation in various planning applications with Historic England, Natural England and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). There is further direction concerning consent and lawfulness and consultation and notification requirements. Local planning authorities are required to consult or notify the following groups in certain planning applications: Historic England, The Garden Trust, the national Amenity Societies (listed as the Ancient Monuments Society, Council for British Archaeology, the Georgian Group, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Victorian Society, and the Twentieth Century Society) on certain applications.

2.3 Local Planning Policy

Oxford View Cones

One local planning policy document that plays a key factor in this report is that associated with the Assessment of the Oxford View Cones (Oxford City Council 2015). This was a report produced by Oxford City Council as part of its planning policy, but which was also contributed to by Historic England and the Oxford Preservation Trust. The underlying principle of this policy is that the historic buildings of ecclesiastical and university origin produce a unique skyline that is famous the world over and is thus an asset that should be cherished and preserved.

Documented views of Oxford go back to the 16th and 17th century, and these views are examples of a worldwide recognised view. The earliest views noted in the policy include those by: Braun and Hogenburg, Loggan, William Campden and the Oxford Almanac. There are a series of 18th century views also listed in the policy report.

The ideas behind this report have been developed over time with the earliest figures for the view cones dating back to 1962. In these early maps there are six recognised views of the city of Oxford that have been designated under policy as assets to preserve. The number of views considered to be important in the current document numbers ten. This includes the western views from: Raleigh Park, Boars Hill, and the Hinksey Hill/A34 Interchange. From the northwest there is a view along the Thames floodplain from Port Meadow near Wolvercote. The view from the hills to the northeast was noted from Elsfield. From the hills to the east of Oxford significant views are noted: Doris Field in Memorial Park, Headington Hill Allotments and also South Park. The views from the southeast of Oxford include those at Crescent Road and Rose Hill.

The report catalogues the historic use of all of the views and the component parts of the view. It is perhaps important to note three views in respect to the present report. The first two are the views from the southwest of Boars Hill and Hinksey Hill, which occur in JWM Turner's painting of 1787. This has a rural landscape in front of the

city, but also has a rural back drop, which is framed against Wadley Hill on which Elsfield is located. The main significant view for this report is that from Elsfield, for which the oldest surviving example was by JB Melchior (1729-1812), and a second painting by Augustus Wall Callcott (1800). The policy document notes that this view, due to ownership, is largely unchanged today with agrarian fields running down to Old Marston, and that the view of the city is framed by Cumnor Hill.

South Oxfordshire District Council requested that this policy document be considered. It is apparent that of the five sites adjoining Oxford City two of them, Lower Elsfield and Wick Farm, have a high degree of conflict between the proposed strategic sites and the Oxford View Cones Policy Document.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Basic Aims, Site Allocations and Time Periods

The aims of the procedure were identified earlier in the report (see section 1.2). In summary, the work has involved the following as laid out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA):

- Identifying the client's objectives
- Identifying the relevant sources
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources
- Identifying and collating the results in a conclusion

The study focuses on the sites as outlined in section 1.4, which have been identified by the local authority (South Oxfordshire) as potential strategic allocation sites. Each of these sites is a sub chapter of chapter 4.

The following prehistoric and historical periods are used in the assessment and analysis of this report.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	c. 800,000 - 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	c. 10,000 - 4,400 BC
Neolithic	c. 4,400 - 2,500 BC
Bronze Age	c. 2,500 - 800 BC
Iron Age	c. 800 BC - AD 43

Historic

Roman (Romano-British) Period	AD 43 - AD 410
Early Medieval Period	AD 410 - AD 1066
High and Late Medieval Period	AD 1066 - AD 1542
Post Medieval Period	AD 1542 - AD 1704
Imperial	AD 1704 - AD 1800
Industrial	AD 1801 - AD 1900
Modern	1901 onwards

The principal contributors to this assessment and their relevant heritage experience is listed in **Appendix 3.1**.

3.2 Sources Consulted

The format and contents of the report are an adaptation of the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for Historic Impact Assessments (HIAs) (CIfA 2014a). Source data falls into two categories: secondary and primary.

The secondary sources consulted were:

- Historical synthesis (historical and archaeological synthesis that provide our current historical framework: for example Victoria County Histories (VCH))
- Oxfordshire and Oxford Historic Environment Record (HER) (a list of known archaeological sites and historic landscape characteristics identified by the date of the request)

This provides an accepted historical and archaeological background for which the study, to which the subsequent additional assessment will be set against.

The primary sources were re-consulted where possible:

- Cartographic material
- Aerial photographs
- LIDAR and topographical data
- The surviving landscape

In these cases the primary sources were visited in an attempt to supplement the existing data.

An analysis of how this data was used is given in **Appendix 3.4**.

3.3 Limitations

At this stage of the Local Plan making process detailed site plans are yet to be drawn up, therefore, the potential impact on the proposed strategic sites cannot be assessed as precisely as it would be at the planning application stage. Consequently, if a heritage site occurs inside the boundary of a potential strategic allocation site it is assumed there is a possibility of Substantial harm physically and to the setting. This is regardless of the value attributed to the asset.

3.4 Heritage Impact Assessment: Methodology

The basic methodology follows the following process, as laid out in Table 3.1. The particular process of assessment of individual primary data sources are set out in Appendix 3.4.

Table 3.1: The steps taken in the accumulation of data and analysis methodology

Steps	Process
1	Identify the study area
2	Collect secondary data (historical analysis and HER data) to create an initial baseline of the understood data
3	Collect primary data (historic maps, aerial photographs, LIDAR and topographical data, available site data) to form a new up to date baseline of heritage knowledge
4	Process this new data into a synthesis with the old data to produce a new

	baseline study of the heritage material (both below ground and standing material culture)
5	Creation of illustrations as analytical tools
6	Grade the potential of each site to impact the identified baseline conditions and weigh this against the legislation and policy documents
7	Assess the potential for enhancement to assets identified or design a mitigation strategy for either recording or preservation <i>in situ</i>
8	Conclude and disseminate

This is in line with the methodology outlined by Historic England in The Historic Environment and Site allocations in Local Plans: Historic England Advice Note 3 (2015), which lays out a series of recognised steps to follow. These are illustrated below in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Site Selection Methodology

Step	Process
1	Identify which heritage assets are affected by the potential site allocation
2	Understand what contribution the site (in its current form) makes to the significance of the heritage asset(s)
3	Identify what impact the allocation might have on that significance
4	Consider maximising enhancements and avoiding harm
5	Determine whether the potential site allocation is appropriate in the light of the NPPF's tests of soundness

3.5 Heritage Impact Assessment: Grading Heritage Assets

Historic England's (formerly English Heritage) Conservation Principles guidelines (2008b) state that people "*value a place for many reasons beyond utility or personal association: for its distinctive architecture or landscape, the story it can tell about its past, its connection with notable people or events, its landform, flora and fauna, because they find it beautiful or inspiring, or for its role as a focus of a community*".

These values can be summarised as:

- Evidential value derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- Historical value derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present.
- Aesthetic value derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- Communal value derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

The significance of a heritage asset is described in Annex 2 of NPPF as: "*The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.*"

The levels of significance used in this study were initially defined in relation to the significance of landscape Heritage Assets as discussed by the Department of Transport and Historic England (HA 2007a; HA 2007b), see Table 1. This assessment is placed into five categories defined as Very High, High, Moderate, Low and Negligible.

Table 3.3: Criteria for assessing the significance of a Heritage Asset

Significance	Definition	Relevant Heritage Assets
Very High	Relatively complete and predominantly static landscapes sensitive to change. Internationally significant locations or sites.	World Heritage Sites. Historic landscapes of national or international importance, whether designated or not. Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factors.
High	Locations or Buildings that have little ability to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present significant character. Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time depth and other factors. Sites associated with historic nationally and internationally important people or groups.	Scheduled Monuments: Archaeological sites of schedulable quality and significance. Listed Buildings (all grades). Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (all grades). Historic Battlefields.
Moderate	Locations and Buildings that have a moderate capacity to absorb change without significantly altering its present character, has some environmental value, or is of regional or high local importance.	Local Authority designated sites (e.g. Conservation Areas and their settings). Undesignated sites of demonstrable regional importance. Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor.
Low	Locations and Buildings tolerant of change without detriment to its character, is of low environmental value, or is of moderate or minor local importance.	Sites with significance to local interest groups. Sites of which the significance is limited by poor preservation and poor survival of contextual associations.
Negligible	No loss	No loss

Proposed developments to the sites and setting of a Heritage Asset could be proposed as positive, negative or neutral. Some definitions of terms of the impact of damage to structures is used in the NPPF (2018) and through the related Planning Policy

Guidance. From this a criteria on physical and visual impact of the sites and setting is made that defines the definitions that should be used in respect to harm caused to a Heritage Asset. This thus weighs up the harm identified against the benefits of the proposal.

Table 3.4: Criteria for Appraisal of Degree of Harm to the significance of Heritage Assets

Degree of Harm	Definition
Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total or substantial loss of the significance of a heritage asset. ▪ Substantial harmful change to a heritage asset's setting, such that the significance of the asset would be totally lost or substantially reduced (e.g. the significance of a designated heritage asset would be reduced to such a degree that its designation would be questionable; the significance of an undesignated heritage asset would be reduced to such a degree that its categorisation as a heritage asset would be questionable).
Less than substantial – Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partial physical loss of a heritage asset, leading to considerable harm. ▪ Considerable harm to a heritage asset's setting, such that the asset's significance would be materially affected/considerably devalued, but not totally or substantially lost.
Less than substantial - Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Slight loss of the significance of a heritage asset. This could include the removal of fabric that forms part of the heritage asset, but that is not integral to its significance. ▪ Some harm to the heritage asset's setting, but not to the degree that would result in a meaningful devaluation of its significance. ▪ Perceivable level of harm, but insubstantial relative to the overall interest of the heritage asset.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A very slight change to a heritage asset which does not result in any overall harm to its significance. ▪ Very minor change to a heritage asset's setting such that there is a slight impact, but not materially affecting the heritage asset's significance.
No Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No effect to the heritage asset or its setting.

3.6 Mitigation Outcomes

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard* states that the purpose of a Heritage Impact 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

4 POTENTIAL STRATEGIC SITES

4.1 BERINSFIELD POTENTIAL STRATEGIC SITE

4.1.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1.1 Location and Description

The potential strategic site (henceforth referred to as ‘the site’) is located in Berinsfield Civil Parish and partially in Drayton St Leonard Civil Parish (NGR SU 58187 96370).

The site is bounded in the south by Burcot Lane to the south of which is a gravel quarry lake. To the west is a road that forms a circuit around the current modern settlement of Berinsfield. Traversing the northern and eastern side of the site is a trackway, beyond which are agricultural fields, and sand and gravel pits. The fields of the site are currently under arable cultivation.

Topographically the area is located on the floodplain between the River Thames and River Thame. The land is relatively flat rising from 48m to about 58m AOD.

The bedrock geology comprises Gault Formation Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock. This is overlain by superficial deposits of the Summertown-Radley Sand and Gravel Member (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

The site covers an area of 132.43ha and has a proposed capacity of 1700 homes.

A search of the relevant sources (listed in section 3) has revealed a substantial number of heritage assets within the area of the site. These are listed in section 4.1.4 and discussed below.

4.1.2 DISCUSSION

Heritage assets located within the search area have been identified in section 4.1.4, forming a baseline for further discussion. An overview of the archaeological and historical landscape as identified in 4.1.4 is given in sections 4.1.2.1 and 4.1.2.2. This is followed by a prediction of the archaeological potential of the site in section 4.1.2.3. The impact of the potential development on identified heritage assets is covered in section 4.1.2.5; this is discussed in relation to the significance that these assets hold. Section 4.1.2.6 covers the potential for mitigation against the identified impacts and the potential for enhancement. Numbers in bold type prefixed by **JMHS** refer to sites identified in section 4.1.4.

4.1.2.1 Archaeological Background

The earliest evidence of activity within the search area dates to the Palaeolithic and comprises a series of chance finds of flint tools made from the river terrace gravels associated with the River Thames; the location of the findspots is almost certainly a reflection of the areas chosen for gravel extraction rather than a trend in the archaeological data resulting from seasonal settlement and hunter/gather patterns.

However, it does indicate the presence of seasonal occupation with hunting and gathering practises being carried out within the area during this period.

Activity is next recorded during the Neolithic. During this period the floodplain of the River Thames, located in the south west of the search area, was the location of a substantial complex of monumental ritual structures. The earliest of these was the Dorchester Cursus which crossed the area in a north west – south east direction; this was followed by a large henge monument and a series of smaller enclosures and monuments. Neolithic activity is also seen elsewhere within the search area, including within the site where a small post-ring monument was recorded ahead of gravel extraction and to the west of the site at Berinsfield. These areas of activity are likely to be smaller sites located within the hinterland of the substantial Dorchester complex to the south west. Activity continues into the Bronze Age within the Dorchester Complex; a number of ring ditches are present, some overlying the earlier Neolithic monuments. These are often associated with burials. There is also evidence of continued activity throughout the wider search area. Excavation undertaken within the site recorded an area of Mid to Late Bronze Age settlement, including field systems complete with ard marks, droveways and cremation burials; cropmark features also indicate areas of settlement further east near Drayton St Leonard.

Activity in the Dorchester area becomes focused to the south of the search area at Dyke Hills, where substantial earthworks are found. Within the search area three areas of Iron Age settlement can be identified; excavation revealed an area of settlement within the site overlying the earlier Bronze Age activity, one to the west at Berinsfield and one to the south at Wally Corner. The archaeological evidence indicates that these represent low status rural farmsteads, located within a system of fields and enclosures.

During the Roman period Dorchester becomes the site of a significant Roman town. During this period the area of the site was located within the wider environs of the town and the archaeological evidence reflects this; within the search area activity associated with the town includes a substantial inhumation cemetery located at Queensford. Evidence of a smaller satellite settlement was recorded at Berinsfield, presumably lying close to the Alchester – Dorchester road that passed through the area. Occupation appears to have continued into the early medieval period at Dorchester; this is again associated with a substantial cemetery, located to the south of the site at Wally Corner; a possible cemetery is also located further west. During this period the monuments of the Dorchester Complex were re-used, as evidenced by secondary burials found in Bronze Age ring ditches. A small area of settlement dating to this period is found within the site in the same area as earlier activity.

4.1.2.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation and Potential Impact (Figures 4.1.1 - 4.1.3)

A historic landscape characterisation programme (HLC) was carried out by Oxfordshire County Council in partnership with Historic England. This information is relevant, but it is limited because it primarily covers the landscape as it developed from the post-medieval period to the modern day. This information has been used to help assess the historical development of the landscape up to the present day; the development of the landscape is shown in figures 4.1.1 to 4.1.3.

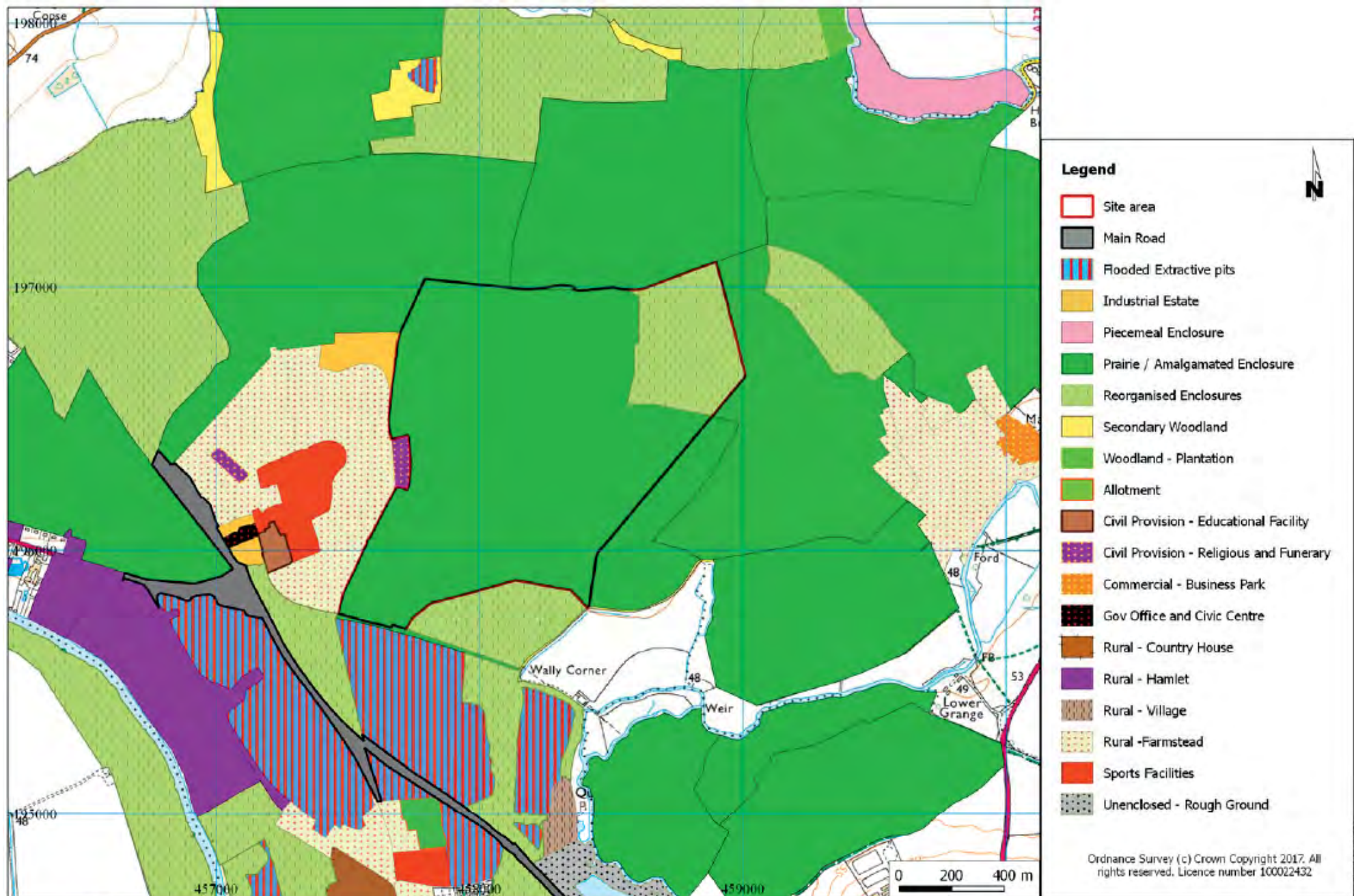


Figure 4.1.1: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Current HLC type

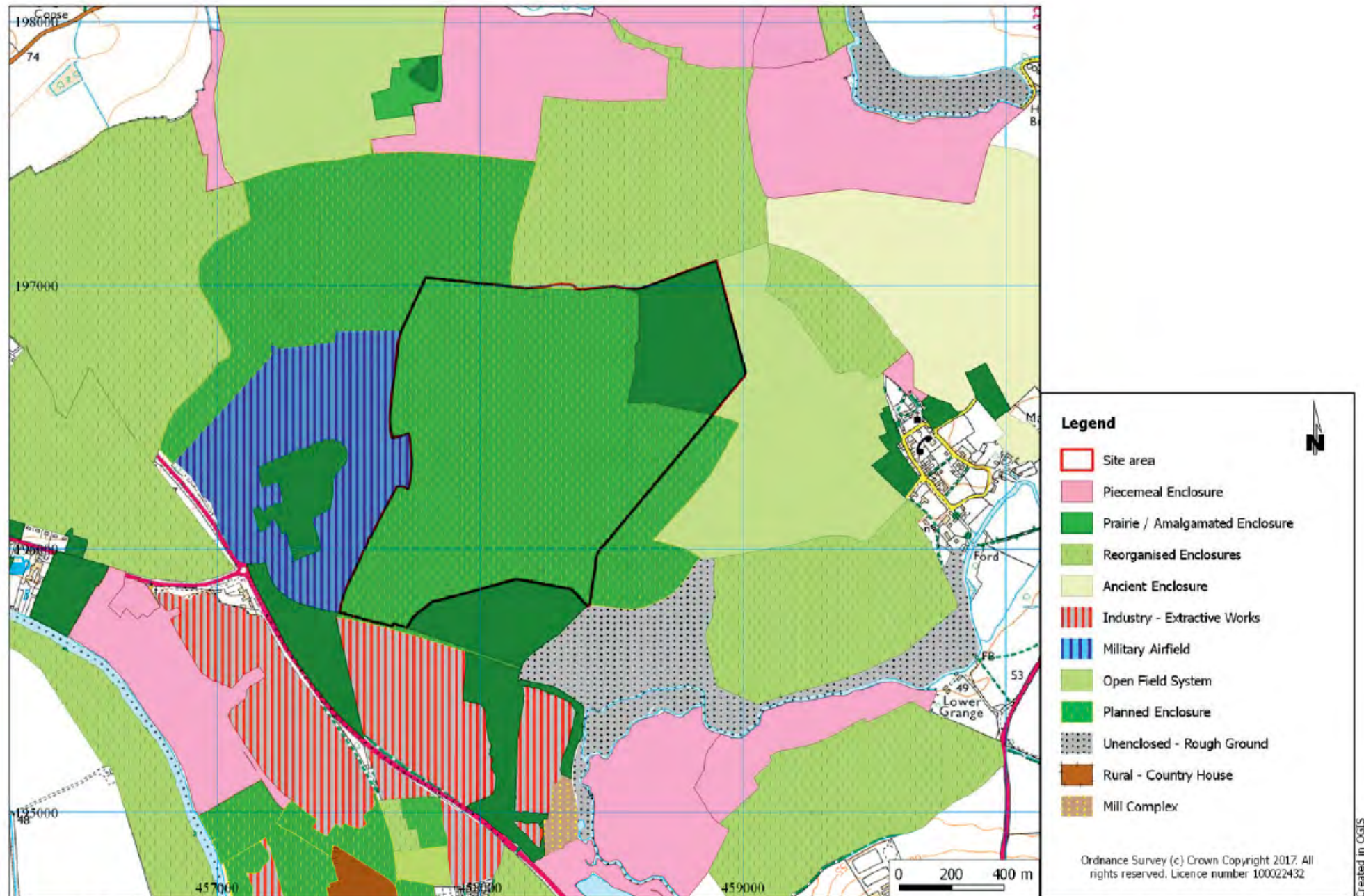


Figure 4.1.2: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Previous HLC type

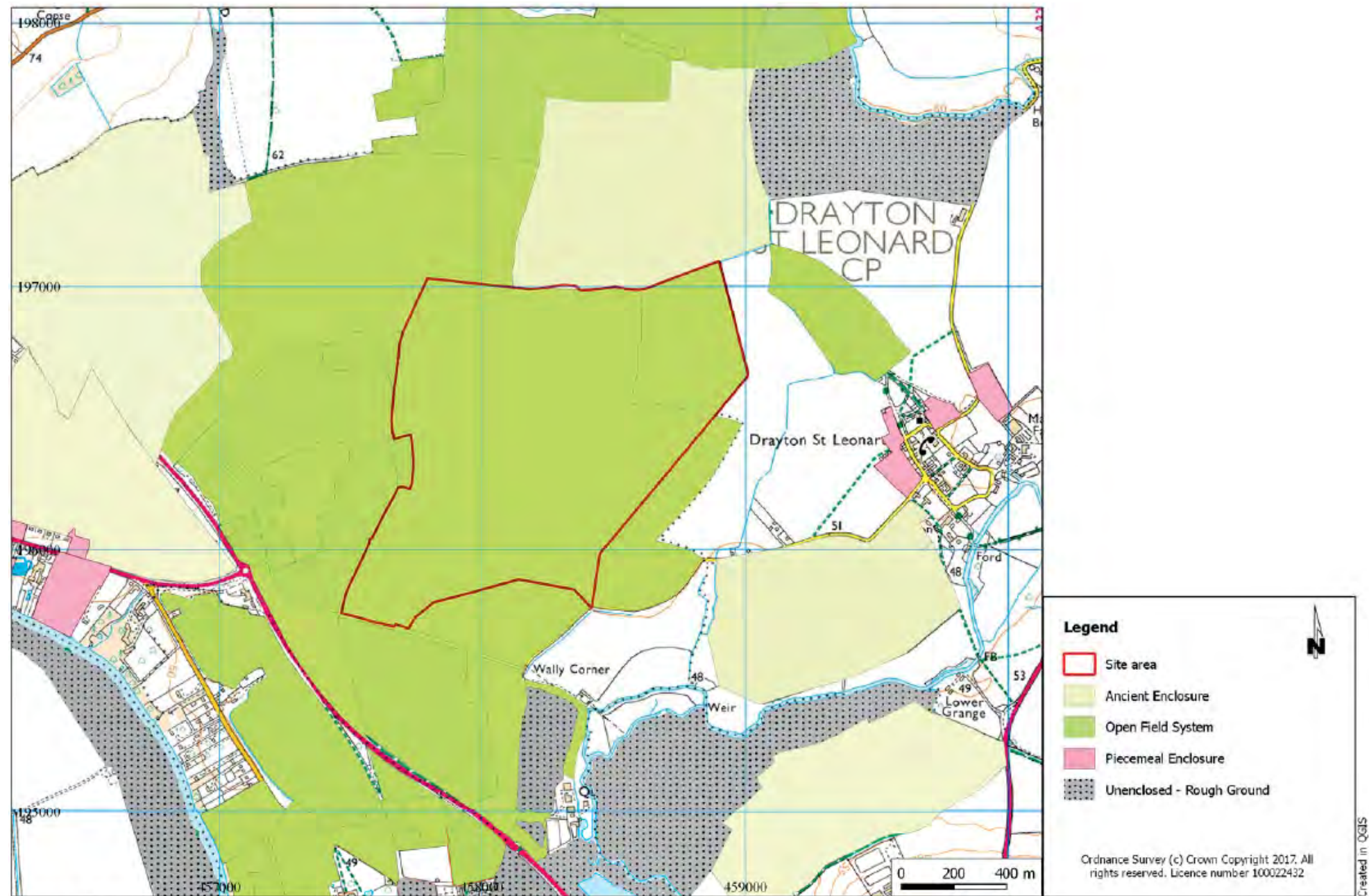


Figure 4.1.3: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Previous (earliest identified) HLC type

During the later medieval period settlement patterns appear to become focused to the south at Dorchester and to the east at Drayton St Leonard; these settlements were served by an open field system, named Dorchester Field on maps dating to the 18th century, which covered most of the search area, including the site. During later periods the area remained predominantly agricultural; the open field system was enclosed in the 19th century (JMHS 90; HOX1013), forming a series of regular fields, and a number of rural farmsteads developed including Mount Farm. During the modern period RAF Mount Farm was built and later removed, whilst Berinsfield village was built in an area of former airfield buildings to the west of the site. The landscape now seen within the site reflects the creation of RAF Mount Farm; the enclosures of the 19th century are no longer present, and although there is some evidence of the earlier open field system, as demonstrated by LIDAR analysis, this is slight. As such the landscape is not considered a well preserved historical landscape. The significance of this landscape is therefore considered to be Low while the impact of development on this landscape would be Substantial only due to the loss of the remaining limited evidence of the earlier open field system.

4.1.2.3 The Heritage Potential of the Potential Strategic Site

As reflected above, the search area displays a range of activity dating to most periods. Within the site itself the potential for archaeological remains of Palaeolithic date is considered moderate; while Palaeolithic remains have been found within the site these represent chance finds and are often located during deep excavations such as gravel extraction. Groundworks associated with residential development do not generally extend to such a depth.

The potential for remains dating to the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age is considered to be high. Excavation undertaken ahead of gravel extraction within the site recorded evidence of activity dating to these periods. This included a rare Neolithic settlement and post-ring, a multi-phase Bronze Age settlement and ring ditch and a multi-phase Iron Age settlement with evidence of rare arid cultivation marks. Although this evidence was destroyed as a result of the quarrying it is apparent that remains survive that extend beyond the quarried area, as indicated by the cropmarks evident on aerial photographs. Cropmarks seen on aerial photos also indicate the presence of a possible field system to the south west of this area, possible enclosures to the south of Mount Farm and a possible trackway on the eastern side of the site.

There is less evidence of Roman activity within the site, however, the location of the site between two Roman roads and within the environs of Dorchester means there is moderate potential for remains dating to the Roman period. This might include evidence of field systems or small satellite settlements or farmsteads located in the environs of Dorchester.

Evidence of early medieval activity was also recorded during excavations within the site, and although to a lesser extent than the prehistoric sites the remains recorded were significant; waterlogging had preserved organic material including a wooden tub, reused as a well lining, providing evidence otherwise lost. As such the potential for remains dating to this period is considered to be high.

During the medieval period the area of the site appears to have been located within the agricultural environs of Dorchester and Drayton St Leonard; as such remains may comprise evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation associated with Dorchester Field. Documentary evidence indicates that the Coll Well, a water well associated with Dorchester Abbey, was located within the site, however this is not proven. The potential for remains other than ridge and furrow dating to the medieval period is considered low.

During later periods the site remained within the agricultural hinterland of the nearby settlements until the construction of RAF Mount Farm. As such any archaeological remains are likely to be associated with the agricultural use of the area, including field boundaries and farm buildings, and any infrastructure associated with the airfield

4.1.2.4 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Heritage Assets

The most substantial development to occur within the boundary of the site was the construction of RAF Mount Farm in the mid-20th century. The landscaping and construction work associated with the airfield is likely to have had an impact upon any buried archaeological remains located within the footprint of the development. The subsequent dismantling of the airfield in the years after the war may also have disturbed archaeological deposits. Since the removal of the airfield's infrastructure the site has been subject to intensive ploughing which can also have a derogatory impact upon any buried remains. The quarrying in the northern half of the site will have resulted in the destruction of archaeological remains; these were recorded prior to their destruction and are referenced within this report. LIDAR analysis indicates that the quarried area extended to the southwest of the current wooded quarry (Fig. 4.1.15). The presence of cropmarks in some parts of the site indicates the survival of archaeological remains to a certain extent.

4.1.2.5 Impact of the Potential Strategic Site on Known Heritage Assets (Table 4.1.1)

Table 4.1.1 details the known heritage assets that development of the site has the potential to impact; where assets have not been included there is considered to be No Impact. The significance of a heritage asset has been placed under one of five categories, defined as Very High, High, Moderate, Low and Negligible; these are derived from categories laid out in NPPF and further elaborated in guidance produced by Historic England. For further definition and explanation of these categories, and those used for the potential impact to an asset (this can be both physical and visual), see section 3.5.

4.1.2.6 Potential Impacts, Enhancements and Mitigating Harm (Table 4.1.2)

Table 4.1.2 details the potential impacts to known heritage assets as a result of development within the site, the potential for enhancement and measures that could be taken to mitigate harm. In some cases it is considered that further assessment should be undertaken prior to the development of a mitigation strategy as a more detailed understanding of the heritage asset is required.

Table 4.1.1: Heritage assets that may be impacted by development of the site

JMHS	Heritage Asset	Designation	Significance of Asset	Contribution the potential strategic site makes to the significance of the heritage asset
77	Church of St Leonard	Grade II listed	High. The significance of this building is derived from the evidential value of its historic fabric, its setting within the village and its association with the development of the village's community.	There is no evidence to suggest that the setting of the church was particularly significant within the wider landscape, and no historical tracks or pathways, from which views of the church may be considered to contribute to the significance of the asset, exist. The strategic site contributes very slightly to the wider rural setting of the church and delineates the villages of Berinsfield and Drayton St Leonard.
79	The site of the Coll Well	None	Moderate. The archaeological remains of a historic water well, mentioned in documentary sources, that links the area of the site to Dorchester Abbey. Any surviving archaeological remains will increase the evidential value of the asset.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
80	No. 10 Water Lane	Grade II listed	High. The building has high evidential value as an example of a well preserved vernacular building and provides evidence of the historical development of Drayton St Leonard	The site contributes slightly to rural setting of Drayton St Leonard and the wider area, thus contributing slightly to the historical setting of the building
81	The White House	Grade II listed	High. The building has high evidential value as an example of a well preserved vernacular building and provides evidence of the historical development of Drayton St Leonard	The site contributes slightly to rural setting of Drayton St Leonard and the wider area, thus contributing slightly to the historical setting of the building
90	Historic landscape character	None	Low. The landscape now seen within the site reflects the creation of RAF Mount Farm; the enclosures of the 19th century are no longer present, and although there is some evidence of the earlier open field system, as demonstrated by LIDAR analysis, this is slight.	The site contributes substantially to the evidential value of the historic landscape, although this in itself is considered low
105	The site of an L-shaped farm building, identified on	None	Unknown. The asset has the potential to provide evidence of historic agricultural architecture and agricultural practice. However, the significance of this asset has not been determined and is dependent on	Potential for the survival of archaeological remains associated with the former farm buildings; these would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.

	historic maps		factors such as the presence of any surviving remains and the preservation of these remains.	
109	An area of cropmarks within the strategic site	None	Unknown. Potentially moderate to high. The archaeological significance of these remains has not been determined, however previous excavation within the site recorded remains of rare prehistoric features including a Neolithic post-ring and Iron Age ard marks. These features are of regional or national (Moderate to High) significance due to their evidential value; the significance of these features was such that the area previously excavated would, under current policy, be considered in the same light as a designated site, as indicated in footnote 63 of NPPF (2018).	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
110	A series of linear and curvilinear cropmarks within the strategic site.	None	Unknown. Potentially low to moderate. The archaeological significance of these remains has not been determined, however they are likely to relate to those recorded during previous excavation.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
111	The cropmark of a possible trackway, located within the strategic site.	None	Unknown. Potentially low to moderate. The archaeological significance of these remains has not been determined, however they are likely to relate to those recorded during previous excavation.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
112	The cropmark of a curvilinear boundary, located within the strategic site.	None	Unknown. Potentially low to moderate. The archaeological significance of these remains has not been determined	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
120	The extant remains of RAF Mount Farm, located within the strategic site.	None	Low. The airfield has moderate to high communal value and moderate historic value due to its role in WWII, however it has low aesthetic and evidential value as a result of the demolition and removal of the majority of the airfield's infrastructure. A review of temporary	The runways and technical site were located within the boundary of the site. As such there is the potential for archaeological remains associated with these features to be located within the strategic site.

			Second World War airfields undertaken by Historic England aimed to assess the current condition of these assets and identify the best surviving airfield landscapes and building complexes. The airfields were scored on various factors and a rating system was developed Here Mount Farm is given a rating of 1 (out of 10) due to the overall lack of survival (Historic England 2016).	
N/A	Sinodun Hill Camp	Scheduled Monument	High. The significance of this monument comes both from the survival of these features and also from its strategic position on high ground, which allows for wide ranging views of the surrounding landscape.	The strategic site forms part of the wider rural backdrop of the site that provides a slight contribution to its significance.

Table 4.1.2: Potential impacts, enhancements, mitigating harm and further assessment

JMHS	Description of Asset	Potential Impact to significance of asset	Potential Mitigation of Impact	Potential Enhancement of Asset	Further Assessment Required
77	Church of St Leonard	Negligible. Development of agricultural land between Berinsfield and Drayton St Leonard will lead to a slight erosion of the rural setting of the village and buildings therein.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or encroachment on the historic rural landscape and village of Drayton St Leonard	None identified	No
79	The site of the Coll Well	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of pre-determination evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy. This would be informed by the recently undertaken geophysical survey, which was not available during the production of this report.	None identified	Yes: In line with NPPF further archaeological investigation would help to establish the significance of any surviving archaeological remains and therefore lead to the determination of a suitable mitigation strategy.
80	No. 10 Water	Negligible. The building is	High quality design including suitable	None identified	No

	Lane	predominantly screened by existing development and the local topography, although the top of its roof is visible. Development of agricultural land between Berinsfield and Drayton St Leonard will lead to a slight erosion of the rural setting of the village and buildings therein.	landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or encroachment on the historic rural landscape and village of Drayton St Leonard		
81	The White House	Negligible. The building is predominantly screened by existing development and the local topography, although the top of its roof is visible. Development of agricultural land between Berinsfield and Drayton St Leonard will lead to a slight erosion of the rural setting of the village and buildings therein.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or encroachment on the historic rural landscape and village of Drayton St Leonard	None identified	No
105	The site of an L-shaped farm building, identified on historic maps	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	Any mitigation enacted will be dependent on the significance of the asset. A programme of pre-determination evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance this asset. This would be informed by the recently undertaken geophysical survey, which was not available during the production of this report.	None identified	Yes: In line with NPPF further archaeological investigation would help to establish the significance of any surviving archaeological remains and therefore lead to the determination of a suitable mitigation strategy.
109	An area of cropmarks within the strategic site	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of pre-determination evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible	Potential for increased awareness of the asset by way of interpretation boards or integration of asset within layout of the	Yes: In line with NPPF further archaeological investigation would help to establish the significance of any surviving archaeological

			unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy. This would be informed by the recently undertaken geophysical survey, which was not available during the production of this report.	development.	remains and therefore lead to the determination of a suitable mitigation strategy.
110	A series of linear and curvilinear cropmarks within the strategic site.	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of pre-determination evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy. This would be informed by the recently undertaken geophysical survey, which was not available during the production of this report.	As above	Yes: In line with NPPF further archaeological investigation would help to establish the significance of any surviving archaeological remains and therefore lead to the determination of a suitable mitigation strategy.
111	The cropmark of a possible trackway, located within the strategic site.	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of pre-determination evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy. This would be informed by the recently undertaken geophysical survey, which was not available during the production of this report.	As above	Yes: In line with NPPF further archaeological investigation would help to establish the significance of any surviving archaeological remains and therefore lead to the determination of a suitable mitigation strategy.
112	The cropmark of a curvilinear boundary, located within the strategic site.	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of pre-determination evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy. This would be informed by the recently undertaken geophysical survey, which was not available during	None identified	Yes: In line with NPPF further archaeological investigation would help to establish the significance of any surviving archaeological remains and therefore lead to the determination of a suitable mitigation strategy.

			the production of this report.		
120	The extant remains of RAF Mount Farm, located within the strategic site.	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of archaeological investigation and recording in order to create a thorough record of the surviving airfield infrastructure.	Potential for public interaction with the asset by way of interpretation boards or a memorial within the development	Yes: In line with NPPF further archaeological investigation would help to establish the significance of any surviving archaeological remains and therefore lead to the determination of a suitable mitigation strategy.
N/A	Sinodun Hill Camp	Negligible	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact on historic rural landscape. For example the modern village of Berinsfield, located to the west of the site, is visible as a series of rooflines and is relatively inconspicuous; this is aided by the presence of mature trees that intersperse the developed area.	None identified	No

4.1.3 CONCLUSIONS

Historically the site was located within the parish of Dorchester, within the hundred of Dorchester.

Development of the site may result in a slight impact to the setting of three listed buildings located in Drayton St Leonard. However this impact is considered to be Negligible. An appropriately designed development would further ensure that this impact was minimised. There is also a potential visual impact upon Sinodun Hill Camp, a scheduled monument located approximately 3.5km south of the site. Due to the distance of the monument from the site the potential impact is considered Negligible. Again careful planning of the development in order to ensure minimal visual impact to the wider historic landscape, as viewed from the monument, is recommended.

There is clear potential for remains of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and early medieval date, however the extent of these remains is currently unknown. Also unknown is the extent to which their integrity has been damaged by previous quarrying and by the creation of RAF Mount Farm. Previous excavation within the site has recorded remains of rare prehistoric features; as such there is the potential for prehistoric remains of regional or national (moderate to high) significance within the site. These probable archaeological remains are likely to be impacted substantially by any development. A programme of pre-determination evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment of the potential significance of these assets which in turn would allow for suitable mitigation measures to be enacted. In line with NPPF preservation *in-situ* is preferential and this could take the form of green space within any potential development. Information about the remains could then be included within the development in the form of interpretation boards or similar, resulting in a moderate public benefit and potential for enhancement. However if preservation *in-situ* is not possible archaeological excavation would add to the information gained during the previous excavation on the site and may help to form a more detailed interpretation of the archaeology. Figure 4.1.4 shows the area identified as containing the highest concentration of cropmarks which may warrant protection, although this cannot be determined until an archaeological evaluation has been undertaken.

In conclusion, although there would be impact to the historic environment, this would not be so significant as to exclude the entire strategic site from consideration; should the site be chosen for strategic allocation further archaeological investigation would be required in order to assess whether development should be avoided in certain areas in order to preserve potentially significant archaeological remains.

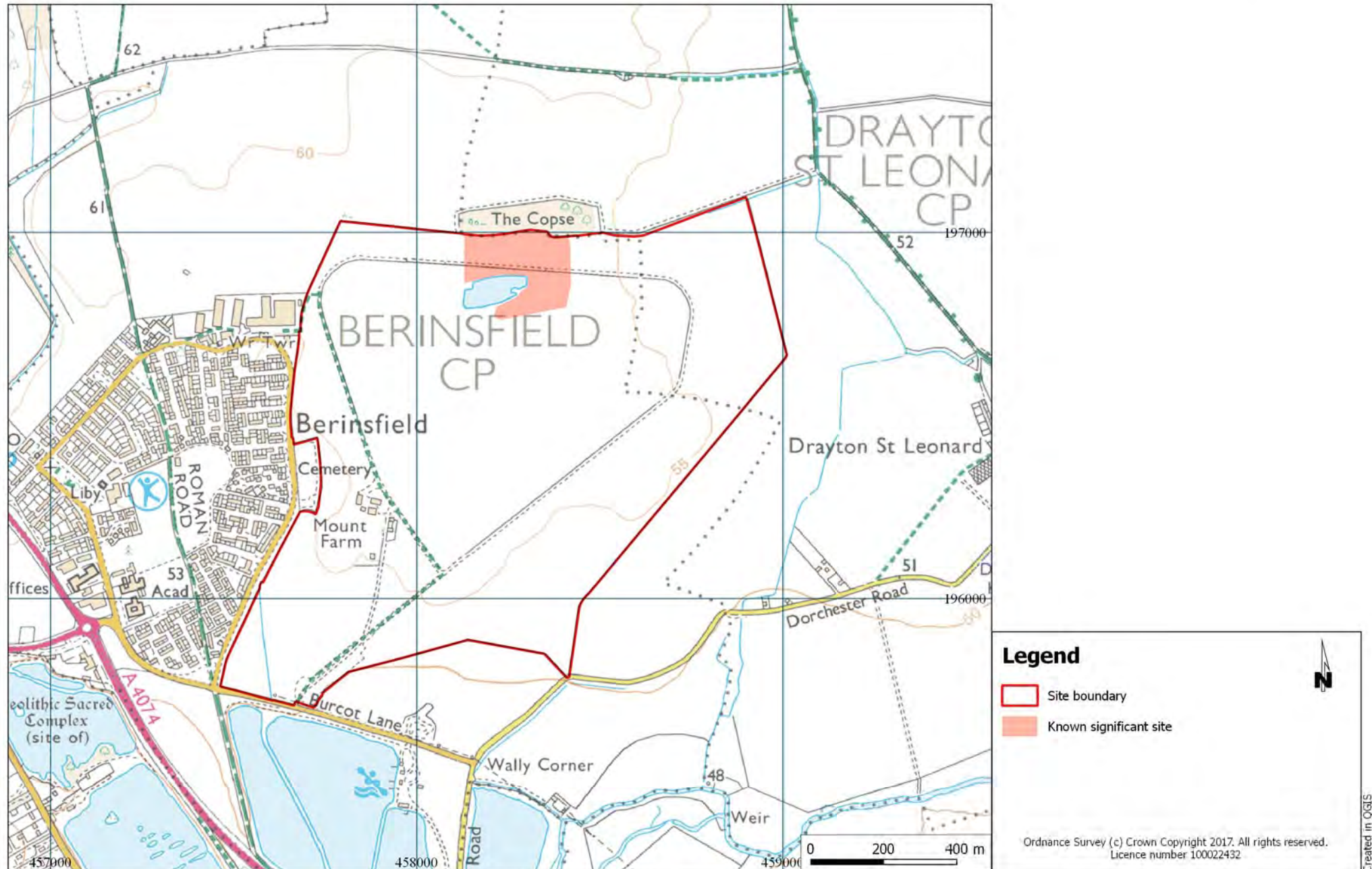


Figure 4.1.4: Possible constraint area within the potential strategic site

4.1.4 HISTORICAL AND HERITAGE BACKGROUND

4.1.4.1 A Brief Account of the Historical Development of Dorchester and Drayton St Leonard

It can be suggested the extent of the early *vicus* territory at Dorchester resembled the cathedral's early *parochia*. The chapels of Dorchester church included: Chislehampton, Clifton Hampden, Drayton, Stadhampton and Toot Baldon in 1146, and also Benson, and Marsh Baldon in 1163 (Hogg and Stevens 1937, 73; VCH 1962, 53). Other chapels in 1163 included Pishill, Nettlebed and Warborough.

At the southern end of the Dorchester territory is the Scheduled Monument of Dyke Hills, an Iron Age *oppidum* (Latin for town). Deposits of a Late Iron Age date have also been identified under the town walls of Dorchester indicating a pre-Roman settlement of an unknown size under the Roman town.

The site of a Roman military fort has been claimed when 1st century buildings identified were interpreted as being of a military nature (Frere 1984, 91-174). These structures were thought to have been constructed after AD 60 and be out of use by AD 90. What is undisputed is that there was a Roman town at Dorchester established in the later 1st century subsequently with a substantial earth bank created about 185 AD. This feature enclosed an area of about 5.5ha (Frere 1962, 114-149; Frere 1984, 91-174; Henig and Booth 2000, 58-63). The earliest fortification appears to have had a V-shaped ditch. Towards the end of the 3rd century, about AD 270-290, a stone wall was added to the face of the rampart and the V-shaped ditch was replaced by a broad ditch, with a flat base, in the 4th century AD. Occupation of the Roman town continued into the 4th and early 5th centuries. Much of the Late Roman activity identified in and around Dorchester-on-Thames concerns the development of cemeteries such as that at Queensford Mill or Farm (Durham and Rowley 1973, 32-7; Chambers 1987, 34-69), Church Piece (Harman, Lambrick, et al. 1978, 6-16) and Wittenham Lane (Williams 2013). Besides this a further cemetery has been found at Dyke Hills (Booth 2014, 243-293). These burials are generally orientated west to east and date from the 3rd to 5th centuries.

An assessment of the post-Roman period in Dorchester has been made by Morrison (2009, 47-55), and it is apparent that there is evidence of settlement activity in and around the town and that there is also continued burial activity externally. Excavations in Dorchester-on-Thames have identified structures that have been dated from the 5th to the 9th centuries (Blair 1994, 1-6). Historically the town was given to Birinus by 634/635 AD for the foundation of a *cathedra* for the West Saxons or Gewisse peoples.

There is known to have been a church at Dorchester from 634/635 AD, and was the seat of a bishop intermittently from the 7th to the 11th century (VCH 1962, 39-64). In the 7th century it was the seat of the West Saxon see and in the late 9th century the location of a Mercian see. In 1070 the see moved to Lincoln.

The site is located in what was historically the parish of Dorchester-on-Thames. In 1086 the manor of Dorchester was held by the bishop of Lincoln (Morris 1978, 6.1a, 1b, 1c, 9), with the main manor having an area of 100 hides minus 10 hides. A further manor is mentioned as 20 ½ hides that was held from the bishop by Bricteva. The last reference to Dorchester concerns a group of hides that were associated with named

peoples: Conan held 8 hides less 1 virgate, Walkhere 6 ½ hides, Isward 5 ½ hides, Jacob 2 hides, Reginald and Vitalis 5 hides, and English freemen 3 ½ hides.

Part of the site extends into the Civil Parish of Drayton St Leonard (VCH 1962, 71-81). There was an area of the parish called Woodmead which contained isolated parts of Warborough, Newington, Benson, Berrick Salome and Ewelme. These isolated parts point at an area of intercommoning or some other reason for this formation. These areas were amalgamated with Drayton parish in 1870. Drayton Manor was treated as part of the Bishop's Manor, or part of the subinfeudated part of it (VCH 1962, 71-81). The main manor at Drayton followed the descent of Dorchester. In 1876 the manor was sold to Sir John Christopher Willoughby of Baldon, with the manor being sold again in 1916. A further manor in Drayton was known as Holcombe Grange (VCH 1962, 71-81) that represented 1 knight's holding. There was a further Drayton Manor evident from the late 14th century, which in the mid-16th century was known to be making payments to Dorchester Manor (VCH 1962, 71-81).

The chapel of Drayton was first recorded in 1146 (VCH 1962, 71-81), and in 1445 it was known to have been served by the canons from Dorchester.

4.1.4.2 Known Heritage (Figs. 4.1.5 to 4.1.7)

A search of the Oxfordshire HER was carried out for a radius of 1km from the boundary of the site. The sites identified range in date from the Palaeolithic to the modern period and are listed in chronological order. A Gazetteer of all sites identified is found at Appendix 4.1.

Palaeolithic (Fig. 4.1.5)

The earliest evidence of activity within the search area dates to the Palaeolithic and consists of chance finds from the river terrace gravels. Over 200 handaxes, bifaces and flakes were found during gravel working around Dorchester and Bernisfield (**JMHS 1**, 15807-MOX6094: SU 583 960); an Acheulian handaxe was found in 1949 (**JMHS 2**, D15323.23-MOX11148: SU 573 953); a fragment of worked flint was found on the eastern bank of the River Thames (**JMHS 3**, 12892-MOX7363: SU 570 949); two handaxes were found to the north of the site in 1940 (**JMHS 4**, 1869-MOX6014: SU 5775 9779); an Acheulian hand axe was found in the southwest part of the search area (**JMHS 5**, 2952-MOX6029: SU 5718 9500). Some of these finds were made within the boundary of the site itself. These include: a handaxe found in 1953 (**JMHS 6**, 1849-MOX6013: SU 578 960); two flint fragments found in 1938 (**JMHS 7**, D15320.01- MOX11106: SU 5825 9680); 3 handaxes found during gravel extraction (**JMHS 8**, 13013-MOX6073: SU 585 967); and a possible hammerstone, a small ovate handaxe and a flint point, also found during gravel extraction (**JMHS 9**, 8876-MOX6056: SU 580 969).

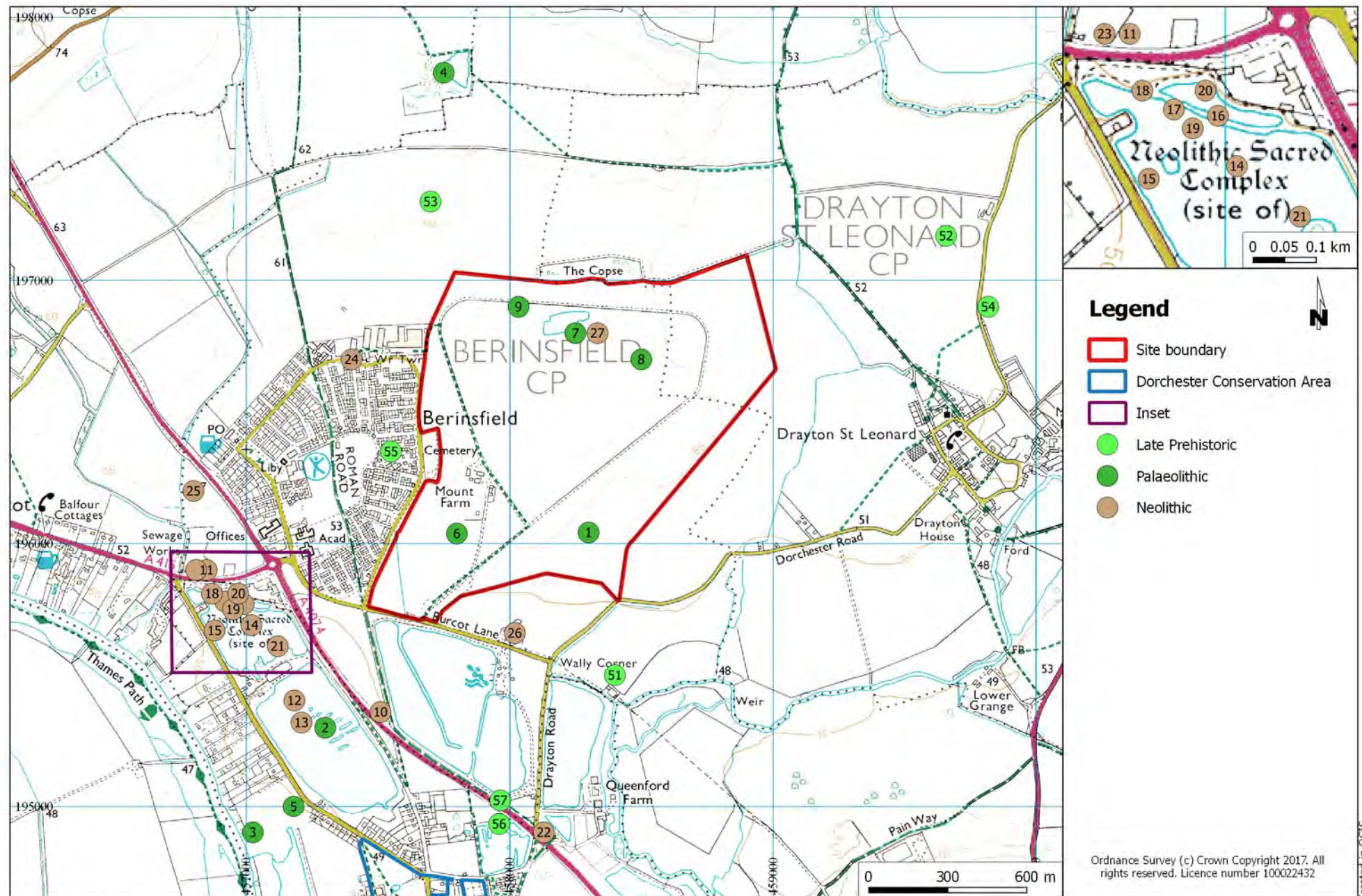


Figure 4.1.5: Late Prehistoric to Neolithic Historic Environment Record Sites

Neolithic (Figure 4.1.5)

The strategic site sits within an extensive Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual landscape known as the Dorchester Complex; a significant area of this landscape has been destroyed as a result of gravel quarrying. A Neolithic Cursus is located to the south west of the proposed site (**JMHS 10**, D15323.01- MOX11124: SU 5751 9536); this comprises two almost straight roughly parallel ditches aligned northwest – southeast, approximately 64m apart and running for a distance of over 1km. The south eastern end is rounded while the nature of northwest end is unknown; excavation in 2012 recorded a number of pits within the interior of the cursus (**JMHS 11**, 28482-MOX26801: SU 5685 9590). A large henge monument, seen as wide ditched concentric circles with opposing gaps in the north-northwest side and south-southeast side have been identified (**JMHS 12**, D15323.02- MOX11126: SU 5720 9537). Excavation in 1951 and 1952 resulted in finds of Beaker pottery and flint arrowheads. A small sub-circular enclosure is seen in the southern entrance of the larger henge (**JMHS 13**, D15323.03-MOX11127: SU 5721 9532). A sub-rectangular enclosure, aligned northwest – southeast, was located to the northwest of the henge monument (**JMHS 14**, D15323.04-MOX11128: SU 5702 9569); this is likely to be the remains of a ritual structure connected with a type of Wessex Long Barrow. To the west of this feature was a penannular ring of 13 pits surrounded by a sub-circular ditch and bank and enclosed within a square ditch (**JMHS 15**, D15323.05-MOX11129: SU 5688 9567). Excavation ahead of quarrying recorded a crouched burial within the entrance to the ring of pits. A group of small causewayed enclosures containing cremation burials are found to the north of the henge: (**JMHS 16**, D15323.06-MOX11130: SU 5699 9577; **JMHS 17**, D15323.07-MOX11131: SU 5692 9578; **JMHS 18**, D15323.08-MOX11132: SU 5687 9581). An additional circular enclosure is located to the southeast of the above group (**JMHS 19**, D15323.12-MOX11137: SU 5695 9575). A series of linear ditches and a large sub rectangular enclosure were recorded towards the northern end of the Dorchester Complex (**JMHS 20**, D15323.22-MOX11147: SU 5697 9581). Three concentric uninterrupted sub-circular enclosures, comprising 3 to 4 phases of activity, were located to the northwest of the henge monument (**JMHS 21**, D15323.10-MOX11134: SU 5712 9561); a small penannular hengiform enclosure ditch was present in the southeast corner of the Dorchester cursus, cut by a later enclosure ditch (**JMHS 22**, D15323.26-MOX11151: SU 5813 9490). A segmented ring ditch was recorded during excavation in 2010; this was seen to overly the earlier cursus (**JMHS 23**, 28481-MOX26800: SU 5681 9590).

To the west of the site a number of Neolithic pits were found during groundworks in 1965 (**JMHS 24**, D3318-MOX6030: SU 574 967). Neolithic flint flakes were found during a watching brief at Abbey School, Bernisfield (**JMHS 25**, 16036-MOX6095: SU 568 962). Further evidence of Neolithic activity is recorded immediately to the south of the site at Wally Corner. Where a Late Neolithic or Bronze Age pond barrow containing a female inhumation was recorded ahead of gravel extraction (**JMHS 26**, D15319.03.01-MOX11094: SU 5802 9566).

Excavation ahead of gravel extraction towards the northern side of the site recorded evidence of intermittent domestic, funerary and ceremonial activity throughout the Neolithic period (**JMHS 27**, D15320-MOX11106, D15320.02-MOX11107: SU 583 968). Evidence of domestic activity comprised a series of scattered pits, a scatter of surface material and re-deposited material found in later deposits (Lambrick 2010,

14). The pits typically contained flints, pottery, bone and antler implements, animal bones and charred plant remains. A ring of post holes dated to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age and was interpreted as a possible ceremonial structure. The structure is analogous to two sites found at the larger Dorchester Complex, although smaller in scale (Lambrick 2010, 24). A lack of artefactual evidence precluded detailed interpretation and dating of the monument, however, it may have served as a marker within the landscape, denoting a location of special significance away from the larger Dorchester Complex to the southwest (Lambrick 2010, 27). More definite evidence of ritual activity included an elliptical ring-ditch that contained an early to mid-Neolithic crouched burial associated with a flint knife and a later Beaker burial, also buried with a flint scraper, bone pin and boar's tusks (Lambrick 2010, 19-20). The potential for further evidence for settlement and funerary activity around this site is significant. Beyond the excavated area cropmarks indicate that Neolithic activity probably continued to the north and east of the quarry site and also possibly to the west (**JMHS 109**, Fig. 4.1.7). This appears to be part of an outlier of the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age ritual complex, some of which has been scheduled. This would indicate that the ritual landscape as a whole has at least a national importance. Survival rates of the site should be assessed, but it could be considered if this area warrants being used as an open space in the strategic site.

Bronze Age (Fig. 4.1.6)

The recognised activity dating to the Neolithic continued into the Bronze Age. Excavation in 1978 within the northern boundary of the site recorded an area of Mid to Late Bronze Age settlement; Middle Bronze Age remains included a roughly rectilinear field or paddock associated with droveways. Part of the field system, a double ditched boundary or trackway, appeared to be aligned on an Early to Mid-Bronze Age ring ditch, interpreted as a disk barrow, within which were a number of cremations and two inhumation burials (Lambrick 2010, p.31). Also recorded were small quantities of domestic or feasting debris, a pit associated with burnt stone and charcoal and a Mid to Late Bronze Age waterhole (**JMHS 28**, D15320.03-MOX11108: SU 582 968); these features were located in the same area as the earlier Neolithic activity. Of particular note is the presence of waterlogged conditions, which are likely to yield good environmental data. As noted above, although this site has been partly destroyed by gravel extraction, cropmarks indicate that activity continues to the north, east, and west of the quarry (see above **JMHS 109**).

A round barrow cemetery was recorded during excavation ahead of gravel extraction at Wally Corner immediately to the south of the site (**JMHS 29**, D15319.03-MOX11094: SU 583 955); an oval enclosure, seen as a cropmark, was also located in this area (**JMHS 30**, D15319.03.02-MOX11095: SU 5810 9580)

Within the wider area Bronze Age activity within the Dorchester Complex includes: a ring ditch that overlies the south western ditch of the cursus (**JMHS 31**, 4409-MOX1064: SU 5788 9498); a large ring ditch was recorded to the north of Dorchester-on-Thames (**JMHS 32**, 4408-MOX6038: SU 5780 9500); a possible ring ditch (**JMHS 33**, 15326-MOX6087: SU 5755 9733); an Early Bronze Age burial circle with a central oval pit containing a crouched inhumation, associated with

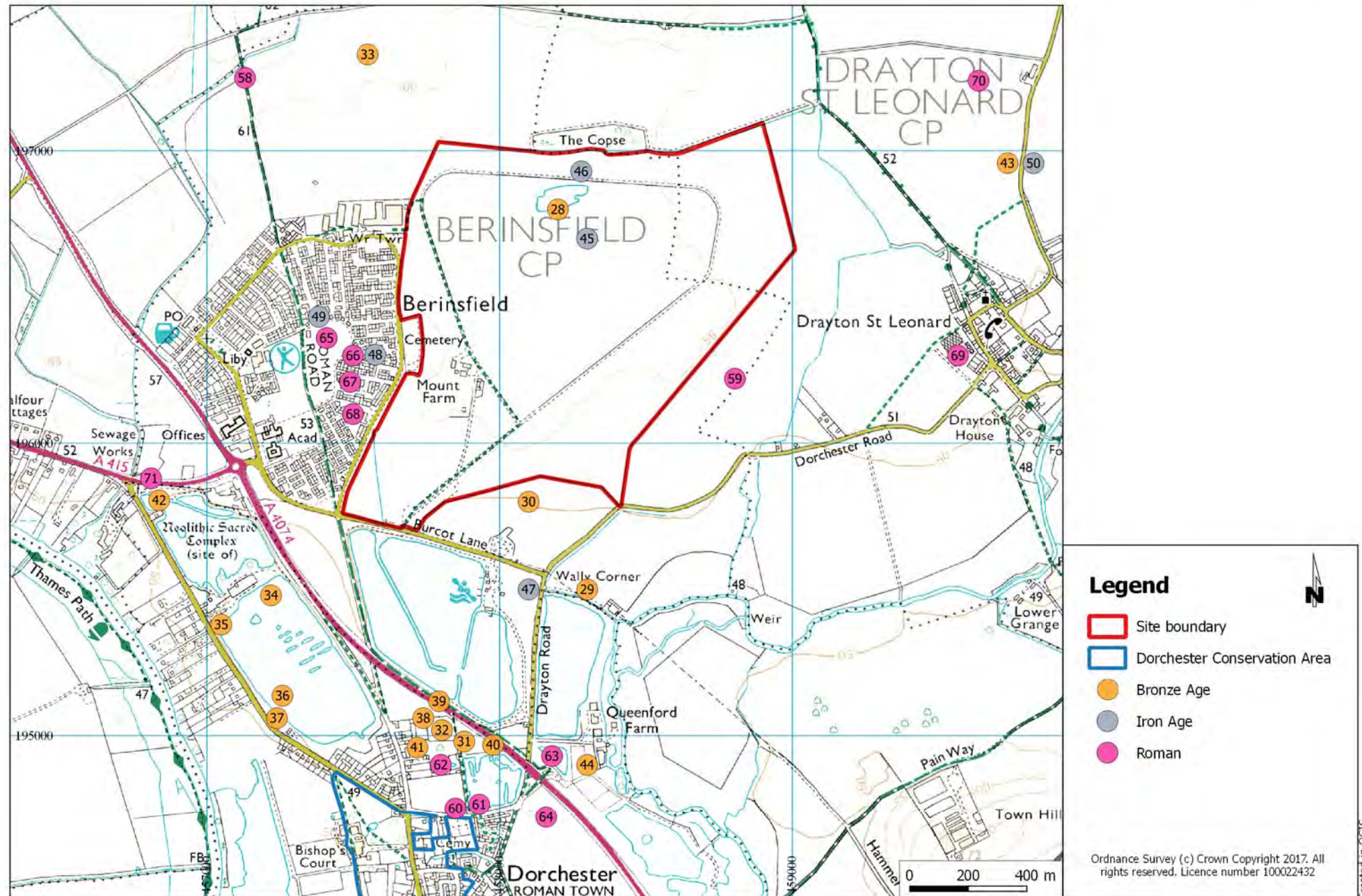


Figure 4.1.6: Bronze Age to Roman Environment Record Sites

pottery, knives and an archer's wrist guard (**JMHS 34**, D15323.09-MOX11133: SU 5722 9548); two concentric ring ditches are visible as cropmarks (**JMHS 35**, D15323.14-MOX11139: SU 5705 9538); a ring ditch (**JMHS 36**, D15323.17-MOX11142: SU 5724 9511), seen in close association with a smaller ring ditch (**JMHS 37**, D15323.18-MOX11143: SU 5724 9506); a small circular enclosure to the east of the A4074 (**JMHS 38**, D15323.19-MOX11144: SU 5774 9506); a pit circle with the pits containing wooden posts that had been burnt *in-situ*, was excavated in 1981 (**JMHS 39**, D15323.20-MOX11145: SU 5779 9511); two conjoined ring ditches, one of which contained an inverted collared urn cremation (**JMHS 40**, D15323.31-MOX11156: SU 5799 9498); a large ring ditch with an internal concentric ring of pits (**JMHS 41**, D15323.32-MOX11157: SU 5772 9496); a ring ditch and round barrow, with three pits in the centre of the barrow (**JMHS 42**, D15323.11-MOX11135: SU 5683 9582).

Located on the eastern side of the search area at Drayton St Leonard is a circular ring ditch or barrow within a larger D-shaped enclosure, seen as cropmarks (**JMHS 43**, 26407-MOX23836: SU 598 970). A Bronze Age spearhead was found in the environs of the Roman cemetery near Queensford Mill in the early 20th century (**JMHS 44**, 12676-MOX7359: SU 583 949).

Iron Age (Figure 4.1.6)

Excavation within the northern boundary of the site recorded an area of Iron Age settlement (**JMHS 45**, D15320.05-MOX11111: SU 583 967); this was seen to evolve throughout the period, suggesting continued occupation. Evidence of Early Iron Age occupation included storage pits and a large waterhole; of particular note are a series of ard cultivation marks, features of rarity within the region (Lambrick 2010, p.95). During the Mid-Iron Age a circular enclosure containing a roundhouse approximately 11m in diameter was constructed and a roughly rectilinear field system was laid out; further development occurred during the Late Iron Age with the excavation of additional waterholes, pits, a wattle-lined well and extension to the field system. Some of these features, in particular the field system, appear on aerial photos lying on the north side of the strategic site (**JMHS 46**, D15320.04-MOX11109: SU 5828 9693).

Early Iron Age storage pits, linear ditches and a well were recorded to the southwest of Wally Corner (**JMHS 47**, D15319.02-MOX11092: SU 581 955). To the west of the Berinsfield site, is a possible Early Iron Age settlement; evidence recorded included a V-sectioned ditch and an assemblage of pottery (**JMHS 48**, D12311-MOX6071: SU 5750 9628). Immediately to the northwest of this site finds included an inhumation burial and Early Iron Age pottery identified during gravel extraction (**JMHS 49**, 13703-MOX6075: SU 5741 9633). To the east of the site, north of Drayton St Leonard, a pit alignment comprising 7 pits and 3 possible ring ditches as seen on aerial photos (**JMHS 50**, 2034-MOX6112: SU 5982 9700).

Later Prehistoric (Fig. 4.1.5)

Within the search area a series of monuments are found which cannot be dated to a specific period; this is often due to the nature of the evidence, which in this case often consists of aerial photographs. Those below have been taken from listings in the HER. A rectangular enclosure has been identified at Wally Corner (**JMHS 51**,

D15319.03.03-MOX11096: SU 584 955); enclosures and traces of a possible field system are located to the east of the site (**JMHS 52**, 5642-MOX6044: SU 5966 9717); a sub-rectangular enclosure, open at the north-northeast, is seen to the north of the site (**JMHS 53**, 8566-MOX6055: SU 577 973); a small oval enclosure or barrow lies to the east of the site (**JMHS 54**, 15246-MOX6078: SU 5982 9690); possible prehistoric enclosures have been identified as cropmarks that are now located within current Berinsfield (**JMHS 55**, 15328-MOX6089: SU 5755 9635); two undated ring ditches that intersect each other form part of the Dorchester Complex (**JMHS 56**, D15323.27-MOX11152: SU 5799 9497; **JMHS 57**, D15323.28-MOX11153: SU 5799 9499).

Roman (Fig. 4.1.6)

Two Roman roads cross the search area. The Roman road from Alchester to Dorchester crosses through the area to the west of the site (**JMHS 58**, 8923: SP 57131 97250). The road from Dorchester to Fleet Marston, Viatores Road No.173A, runs roughly parallel to the south eastern boundary of the site in a northeast – southwest line (**JMHS 59**, 26490: SP 58805 96221)

To the south of the site was an extensive nucleated Roman site at Dorchester-on-Thames. This was the focus for a local territory into which the site is located. A Roman field system and well were recorded at Minchin Recreation Ground on the northern side of Dorchester (**JMHS 60**, 26079-MOX23423: SU 57850 94750); to the east of the recreation ground finds of pottery and a coin of Roman date have been made (**JMHS 61**, 1914-MOX7238: SU 5792 9476). A complete pot was found in a gravel pit behind police houses in north Dorchester (**JMHS 62**, 5927-MOX7311: SU 5780 9490). The rest of the settlement extends beyond the limits of the search area. The town of Dorchester is a scheduled monument.

A substantial Romano-British inhumation cemetery was subject to excavation in 1972 (**JMHS 63**, 5416-MOX7304: SU 5818 9493); 78 graves were excavated out of a total of 200 identified. A radiocarbon date of 420 (+/-100) AD was obtained from a bone sample. Of the graves excavated 27 included coffin nails and fittings while abraded Roman pottery was found throughout. This was associated with a trackway, one side of which formed a boundary to the cemetery (**JMHS 64**, 8543-MOX7320: SU 5816 9472).

A pottery production site was recorded during excavation at Allen's gravel pit during the early 20th century (**JMHS 65**, 1964-MOX6025: SU 5741 9636); the village of Bernisfield now covers the site and evidence of an additional kiln was discovered during groundworks for housing (**JMHS 66**, D3319-MOX6031: SU 575 963). Also recorded during the construction of Berinsfield were the stone foundations of a rectangular building, pottery and coins (**JMHS 67**, D3320-MOX6033: SU 5749 9621) and a series of sub-rectangular enclosure ditches (**JMHS 68**, D3321-MOX6034: SU 575 961).

Within the wider search area two sherds of 3rd or 4th century pottery were found near Drayton St Leonard, to the east of the site (**JMHS 69**, 7676-MOX6046: SU 5957 9630). A rectilinear complex, possibly representing a building, was recorded through geophysical survey to the north east of the site (**JMHS 70**, 27435-MOX23944: SU

5964 9724). A probable Roman ditch, aligned northwest to southeast, was recorded to the west of the site (**JMHS 71**, 28483-MOX26802: SU 5681 9588).

Early Medieval (Fig. 4.1.7)

A substantial early medieval cemetery was found and recorded during gravel extraction to the north of Wally Corner (**JMHS 72**, D15319.01-MOX11091: SU 5804 9565); which included 4 cremations and 114 inhumations that were excavated, while grave goods associated with the burials included iron spearheads, buckles, amber and brooches. A further possible cemetery was recorded further north at the intersection of the Drayton St Leonard road and the A415 (**JMHS 73**, 5782-MOX6045: SU 567 958). Excavation within the Dorchester Complex recorded 9 secondary inhumations of early medieval date inserted into a Bronze Age barrow (**JMHS 74**, D15323.11.01-MOX11136: SU 5683 9582). An inhumation was also recorded at Minchin Recreation Ground (**JMHS 75**, 1929-MOX7241: SU 5778 9481); the burial was associated with an extensive range of grave goods that included a coin of Valens, dating the burial to the late 4th or early 5th century. An early medieval brooch was found in Berinsfield (**JMHS 76**, 16248-MOX6118: SU 576 962).

A series of early medieval features were found within the site during excavations in 1978 ahead of gravel extraction, these included two wells and a series of pits and postholes, possibly indicating the presence of a settlement (**JMHS 77**, D15320.06-MOX11112: SU 583 967). The evidence of early medieval occupation was much less extensive than that of previous periods and was sparsely distributed across the excavated area. Waterlogging had enabled the preservation of the organic linings of the two wells, which included hazel wickerwork and a re-used wooden tub or barrel (Lambrick 2010, p.97). Although this site has been partly destroyed by gravel extraction, cropmarks indicate that activity continued to the northeast of the quarry, within the site (**JMHS 110**, **Fig. 4.1.7**); the date of activity represented by these cropmarks is unknown however, and it is likely that they show a palimpsest of activity that has occurred over several different periods.

High to Late Medieval (Fig. 4.1.7)

Drayton St Leonard Village

Evidence of medieval activity is slight, and is predominantly represented by extant buildings. The Church of St Leonard is a grade II listed church with origins in the 12th century (**JMHS 78**, 5013-MOX6042: SU 5967 9648). The fabric is mainly 12th century, with a 15th century tower; in the mid-19th century the church was restored with the chancel partially rebuilt.

The Barn at Waterside House is a timber framed barn of possible 15th century date (**JMHS 79**, 16292-MOX8459: SU 5977 9604); the structure appears to have been little altered since construction and as such the building is grade II* listed.

Documentary evidence indicates that a well belonging to Dorchester Abbey was present within the southern half of the site (**JMHS 80**, 1943- MOX6022: SU 5786 9593). This was known as the Coll Well and is thought to still remain *in situ* but buried.

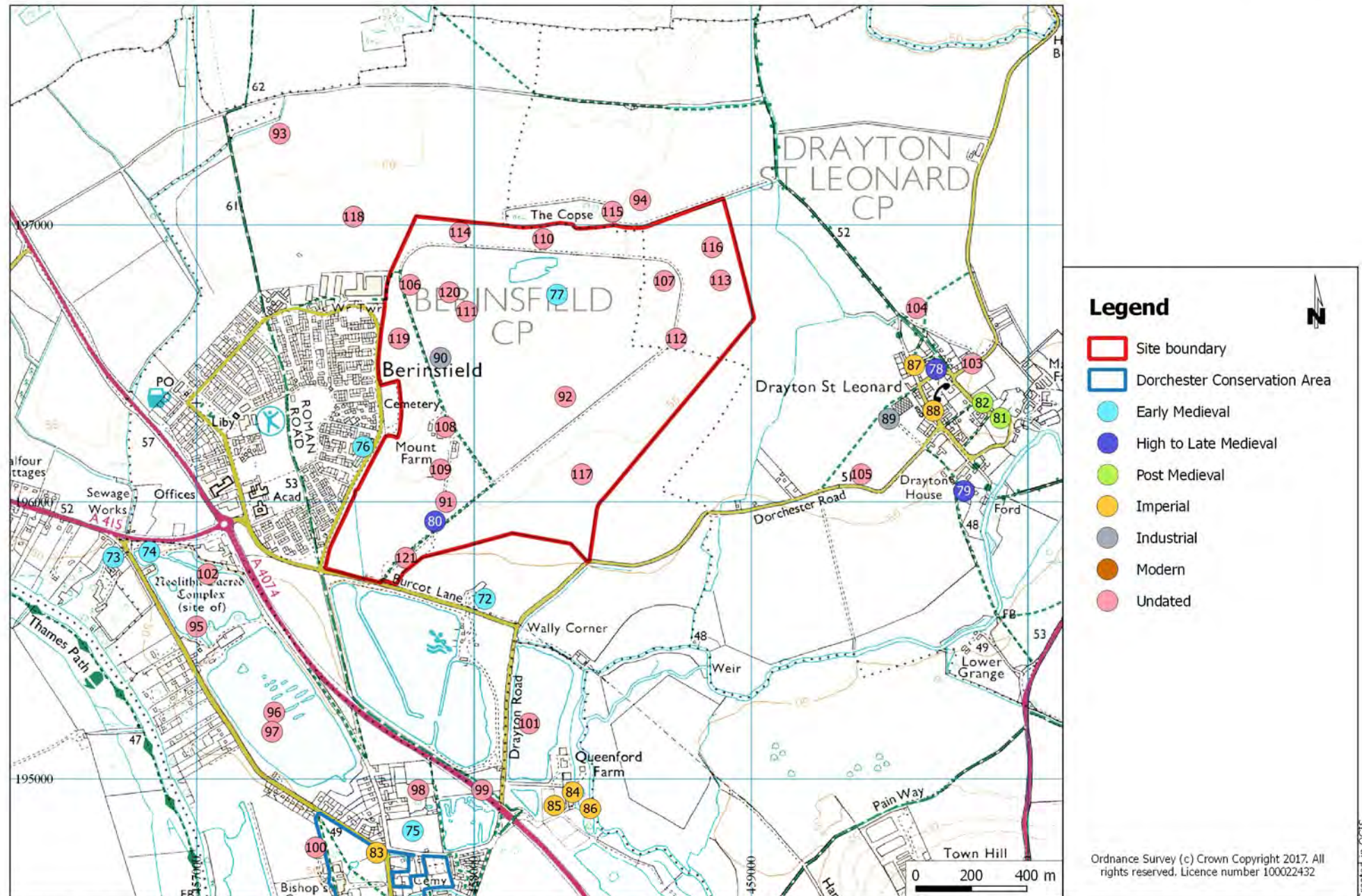


Figure 4.1.7: Early Medieval to undated Historic Environment Record Sites

Outlying Dorchester

Post-Medieval (Fig. 4.1.7)

Drayton St Leonard Village

Two post-medieval grade II listed buildings are located in Drayton St Leonard: No. 10 Water Lane is a 17th century timber framed house (**JMHS 81**, 21286-MOX16102: SU 59874 96323); The White House, Water Lane is a mid-17th century rubble built house with an early 19th century addition to the front right side (**JMHS 82**, 21285-MOX17248: SU 59837 96358).

Imperial (Fig. 4.1.7)

Outlying Dorchester

The Plough is a grade II listed 18th century public house (**JMHS 83**, 20836-MOX17487: SU 57650 94731). Queenford Farmhouse, located to the south of the site, is a grade II listed mill house of mid to late 18th century date (**JMHS 84**, 20834-MOX17871: SU 58357 94952). Associated with the farmhouse is a late 18th century brick built barn (**JMHS 85**, 20835-MOX15134: SU 58343 94983) and Queenford mill, an 18th century watermill that has been subject to remodelling in the 20th century (**JMHS 86**, 380-MOX7229: SU 5836 9496); these structures are both grade II listed.

Drayton St Leonard Village

Grade II listed structures within Drayton St Leonard are: a group of 4 chest tombs, located within the churchyard of St Leonard's (**JMHS 87**, 21283-MOX17077: SU 59656 96478); White Cottage, an early 18th century house with a 20th century addition to the right (**JMHS 88**, 21284-MOX17306: SU 59660 96329).

Industrial (Fig. 4.1.7)

Drayton St Leonard Village

A former Methodist Chapel dated to 1870, now a house, is located in Drayton St Leonard (**JMHS 89**, 10347-MOX6068: SU 595 963).

Outlying Dorchester

The majority of the site falls within an area of 19th century enclosure (**JMHS 90**, HOX1013: SU 5788 9652). The area is shown on Davis' Map of Oxfordshire as an open field System called 'Dorchester Fields', enclosed in the mid to late 19th century into regular planned fields.

Modern

The site was the location of RAF Mount Farm, a temporary airfield constructed in 1940-41 during WWII (**JMHS 120**: Centred SU 58144 96489). The airfield was originally intended to be a satellite for the RAF Photographic Reconnaissance Unit based at RAF Benson. The airfield had three concrete runways, 49 dispersals and eight blister hangars. The runways, aircraft dispersals and technical site were located within the site. From 1943 to 1945 the airfield was used by the 13th Photographic Squadron of the Eighth Air Force and its parent 7th Photographic Group. After the war the airfield was briefly used by the Ministry of Supply for ex-War Department

vehicle sales, while the site was returned to agricultural use in 1949. Part of the site was bought for gravel extraction in 1961, and most of the concrete was removed for use as hardcore. At the same time the new village of Berinsfield was built on the western end of the airfield in the area of the RAF and USAAF wartime buildings (<http://www.americanairmuseum.com/place/255> accessed 23/01/2019).

Undated (Fig. 4.1.7)

Throughout the search area a number of sites have been identified that are undated; a significant number of these were located through aerial photography and were not subsequently recorded through excavation due to their destruction as a result of gravel quarrying.

Within the site are: a possible square enclosure and penannular feature (**JMHS 91**, 8564-MOX6054: SU 579 960); a possible trackway and associated field system (**JMHS 92**, 15329-MOX6090: SU 5833 9638).

A square enclosure was identified to the northwest of the site (**JMHS 93**, 15327-MOX6088: SU 5730 9733) and a linear trackway to the northeast (**JMHS 94**, 26380-MOX23808: SU 5860 9709).

Undated sites associated with the Dorchester Complex include: a sub-rectangular enclosure with an entrance on the north eastern side (**JMHS 95**, D15323.13-MOX11138: SU 5700 9555); a rectangular enclosure to the south of the henge (**JMHS 96**, D15323.15-MOX11140: SU 5728 9524); a square enclosure to the south of the henge (**JMHS 97**, D15323.16-MOX11141: SU 5727 9519); a wide ditched rectangular enclosure (**JMHS 98**, D15323.25-MOX11150: SU 5780 9496); a small rectangular enclosure with an entrance on the northwest side (**JMHS 99**, D15323.30-MOX11155: SU 5803 9496); a cropmark ring ditch and linear feature (**JMHS 100**, 28454-MOX26762: SU 5743 9475); a ring ditch (**JMHS 101**, D8549-MOX6049: SU 582 952). There were 4 pits of unknown date, with vertical sides and flat bases, were excavated within the Dorchester cursus in 1948 (**JMHS 102**, D15323.21-MOX11146: SU 5704 9574).

To the east of Drayton St Leonard an undated circular enclosure was identified with the use of aerial photographs (**JMHS 103**, 15247-MOX6079: SU 598 965); on the northern side of the village a curving trackway was located (**JMHS 104**, 15249-MOX6081: SU 596 967). A possible field system is visible as two parallel ditches on aerial photographs (**JMHS 105**, 15248-MOX6080: SU 594 961).

4.1.4.3 Cartographic Research

A search of the cartographic evidence identified a series of maps covering the site from the 18th to the 20th century. The earliest consulted was Jeffeys' map of Oxfordshire dated 1767 (CP/103/M/1: Fig. 4.1.8). Due to the scale of this map the site is not shown in great detail, however some insight can still be gained. Here the site lies within an area of open countryside between Dorchester to the south and Drayton to the east. The village of Berinsfield is not present, due to it being a much later development, and no buildings are depicted within the site.



Figure 4.1.8: Jeffrey's 1767 map of Oxfordshire



Figure 4.1.9: Davis' 1797 map of Oxfordshire

The next map consulted was Davis of Lewknor's 1797 map of Oxfordshire (CH.XX/2: Fig. 4.1.9). A similar problem exists here due to the scale of the map, however, there is a slightly greater level of detail. The site is located within an unenclosed area of land marked as 'Dorchester Field' and while field boundaries are depicted on the map elsewhere in the surrounding area, none are shown here;

however, ridge and furrow cultivation is depicted throughout ‘*Dorchester Field*’, indicating that it was an area of open field cultivation in the late 18th century.

The 1841 map of Drayton St Leonard has a field named Priestlands to the north of the site (VCH 1962, 71-81). A part of the site was known as Shillfield Furlong, which may refer to the area as a shelf of land.



Figure 4.1.10: Dorchester Tithe Map of 1847. *The east part of the site is not covered by this map.*

The first map to depict the site in detail is the Dorchester Tithe Map of 1847 (132/M: Fig. 4.1.10). Here the area is seen divided into a series of small strips that are likely to represent the location of earlier ridge and furrow strip fields. They are predominantly marked with dotted lines that suggest these are unfenced property boundaries. The site is crossed by a trackway or road, aligned north – south, which runs north from the Drayton road. To the east of this road is a large unenclosed area of open field, while to the west open field with ridge and furrow still dominate. A shorter section of road or trackway is visible to the west of the first road, also running north from the Drayton road. This appears to link to an area of enclosed fields that cover the northwest part of the proposal site. A small pond is seen in the north westernmost field of the site, but no buildings are depicted within the area.

The Dorchester Inclosure Map of 1867 (QS.D.A.Book27: Fig. 4.1.11) depicts the site in a similar configuration to the Tithe Map of 1847. The majority of the area is a large field with internal divisions, while formal boundaries are present towards the eastern and western sides.



Figure 4.1.11: Dorchester Inclosure Map of 1867

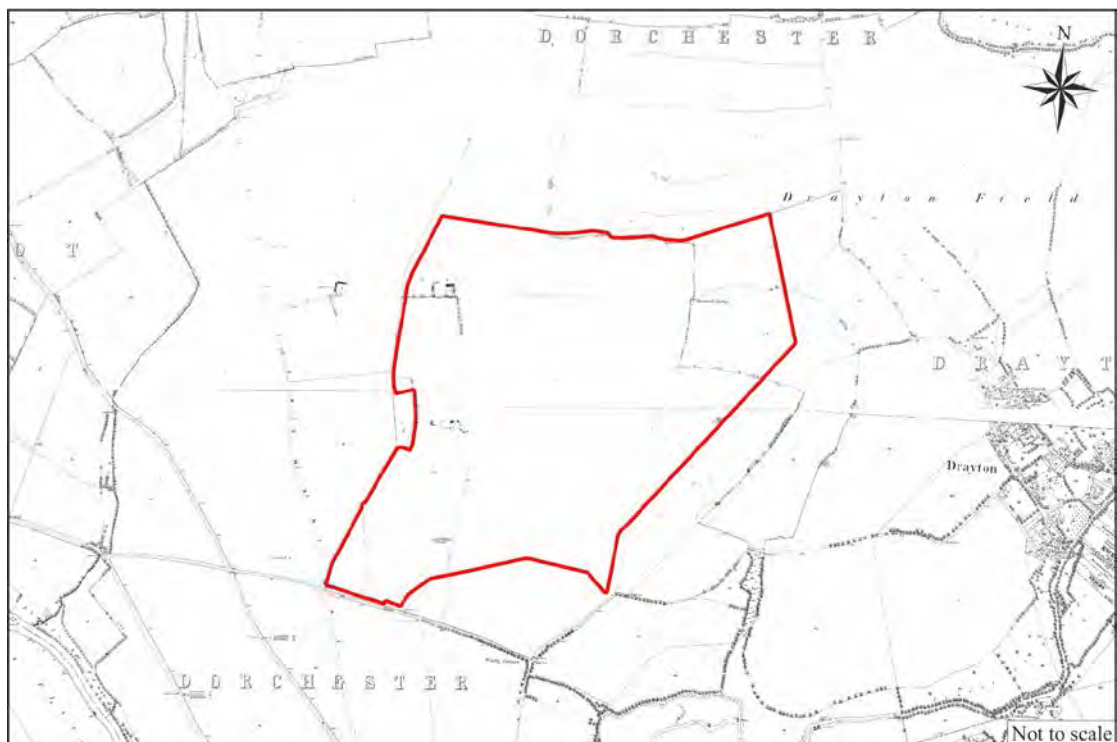


Figure 4.1.12: First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1879 at 1: 2500

The site is next depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey County Series map of 1879 at 1: 2500 (Oxon XLVI.5, XLVI.6, XLVI.9 and XLVI.10: Fig. 4.1.12). The layout of the fields is similar to that seen in the two earlier detailed maps, however, the boundaries are depicted more accurately. An L-shaped farm building is seen in the area of the pond first depicted on the 1847 Tithe Map (**JMHS 106**: SU 57770 96784), the site of the Coll Well (**JMHS 80**) is also shown. The site of a spring, labelled as the

Shadwell Spring, is seen at the western end of a curvilinear field boundary (**JMHS 107**: SU 58687 96798). A small square copse of trees is also located towards the eastern side of the site.

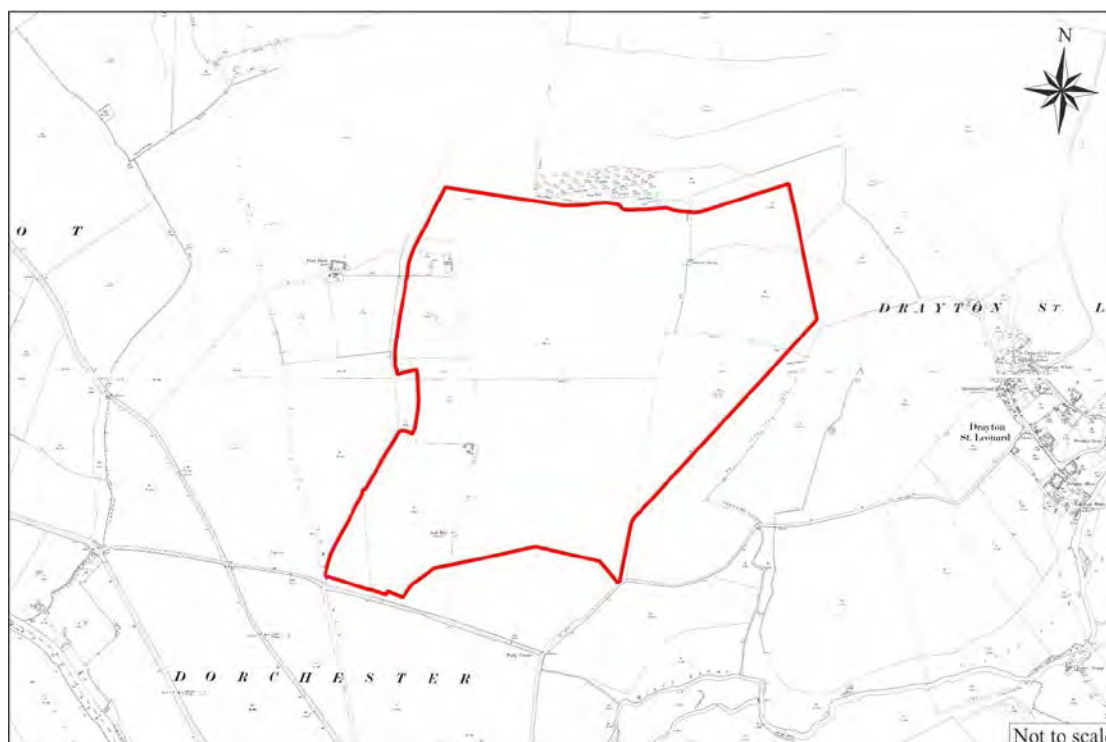


Figure 4.1.13: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 of 1: 2500

A courtyard of farm buildings is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 of 1: 2500 (Oxon. XLVI.5, XLVI.6, XLVI.9 and XLVI.10: Fig. 4.1.13); which comprises two rectangular buildings and one L-shaped building, located to the west of the north-south road that runs from the Drayton Road (**JMHS 108**: SU 57898 96271). The configuration of the site is otherwise unchanged.

The Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1921 depicts the building now known as Mount Farm, here labelled *Field Farm* (**JMHS 109**: SU 57880 96117). The configuration of the site is otherwise unchanged.

4.1.4.4 Aerial Photographs (Figure 4.1.14)

The aerial photographic information has two essential component parts in respect to this report. The first of these is derived from plotted and recorded data through English Heritage's (now Historic England) analysis of their photographic data. This is part of an ongoing programme, but includes the data of the Thames Valley Project carried out between 1992 and 1993 as part of the National Mapping Programme (English Heritage 1994).

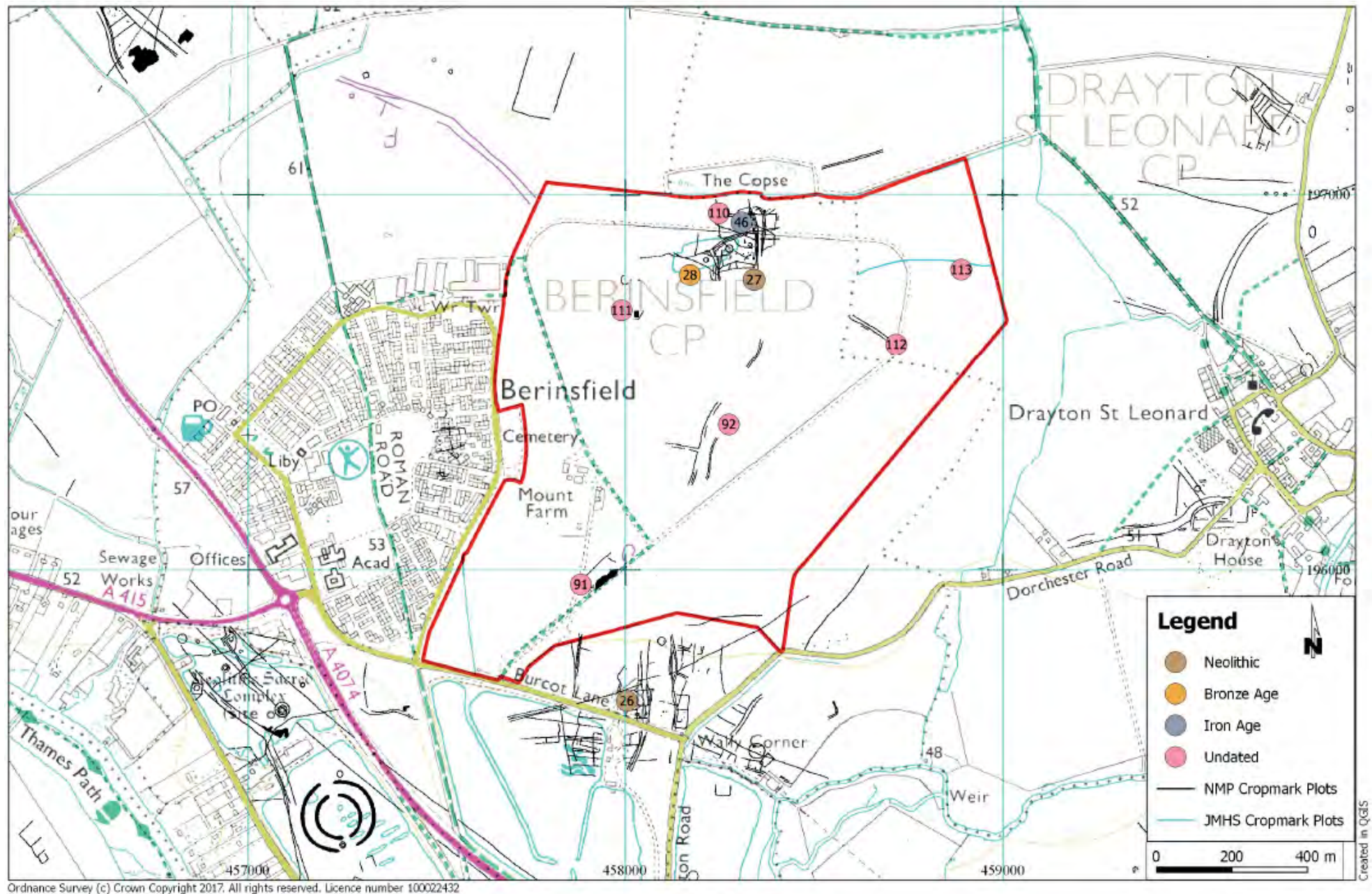


Figure 4.1.14: NMP and JMHS cropmark plots

This is shown in Figure 4.1.14 and is included in the discussion and catalogue of Known Heritage. The second component of this data is an analysis by JMHS of the aerial photographs held by Historic England to identify any additional information that can be ascertained in respect to the current project.

A significant concentration of crop marks is visible towards the northern boundary of the site; gravel extraction in this area has resulted in the excavation of a part of this site, which revealed activity of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age date (**JMHS 27, JMHS 28, JMHS 45**). However, the crop marks extend beyond the area already subject to excavation, indicating the presence of further activity (**JMHS 110, SU/5896/13/22: SU 58250 96950**). A possible field system associated with this area of settlement extends towards the south west; this comprises a series of linear and curvilinear cropmarks (**JMHS 111, SU/5896/16/154: SU 57960 96710**). These were identified through the NMP and are shown on Fig. 4.1.14.

A possible trackway, seen as two closely related parallel linear features is seen in the southern part of the site (Identified through NMP; Fig. 4.1.14); this is aligned northeast – southwest, before apparently turning 90° and running northwest – southeast (**JMHS 112, SU/5896/16/156: SU 58730 96590**).

A curvilinear field boundary is visible on aerial photographs dating to 1943 (**JMHS 113, US/7PH/GP/LOC8/6016: SU 58890 96800**); this extends into the western side of the site and appears to be the remnant of an earlier curvilinear field boundary that is depicted on historical maps of the area. The boundary is not seen on later photographs, suggesting it was removed during the lifespan of the airfield.

A series of photographs taken in 1943 give an indication of the layout of RAF Mount Farm, the former airfield that covered the whole of the site. The main runway was aligned northeast – southwest, with two taxiways aligned northwest – southeast and north-northwest – south-southeast forming a triangular arrangement. A trackway skirted the perimeter of the airfield in order to facilitate aircraft movements, and a series of five aircraft dispersal/hardstanding areas were located off this trackway; the locations of these are shown on figure 4.1.7: (**JMHS 114, RAF/HLA/650/5034: SU 57950 96990; JMHS 115, RAF/HLA/650/5035: SU 58500 97048; JMHS 116, RAF/HLA/650/5037: SU 58860 96920; JMHS 117, RAF/HLA/650/5037: SU 58390 96100; JMHS 118, RAF/HLA/650/5100: SU 57570 97010**). The main buildings of the airfield were located to the north of Mount Farm, between the modern village of Berinsfield and the perimeter trackway (**JMHS 119, RAF/HLA/650/5034: SU 57730 96590**); ancillary buildings were also situated throughout the surrounding area, including within the area now occupied by Berinsfield and to the east of the copse of trees on the northern border of the site. In aerial photographs dating to 1961 the airfield is seen to be in the process of demolition (FLS/6125/1204); photos dating to 1971 (OS/71073/353) show the site to be in the same configuration as it is found today. The former features and infrastructure of the runway have been almost totally removed with the exception of the south western end of the runway, which has been retained, as has most of the perimeter trackway although this has been narrowed.

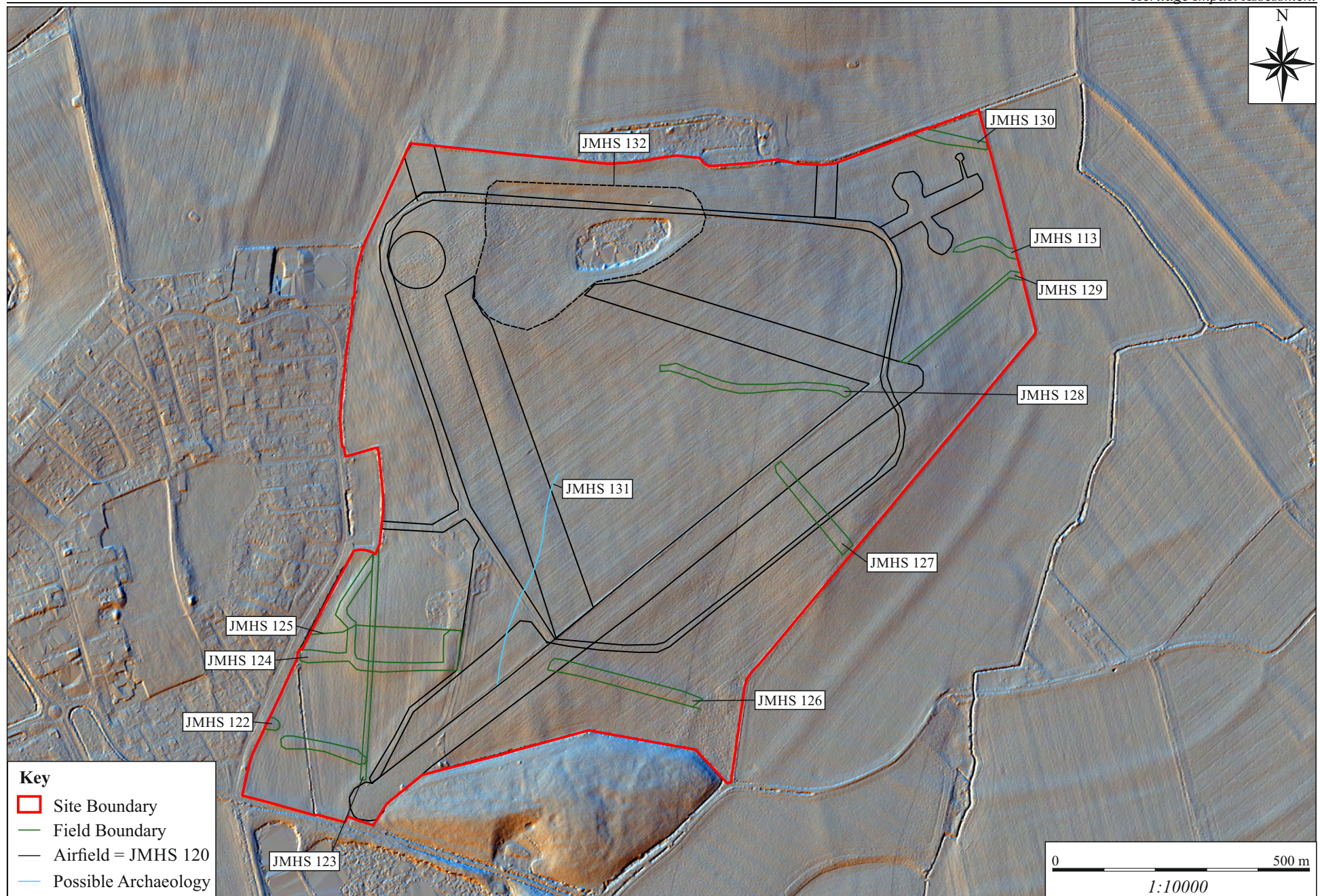


Figure 4.1.15: Land at Berinsfield. Multiple Hillshade model

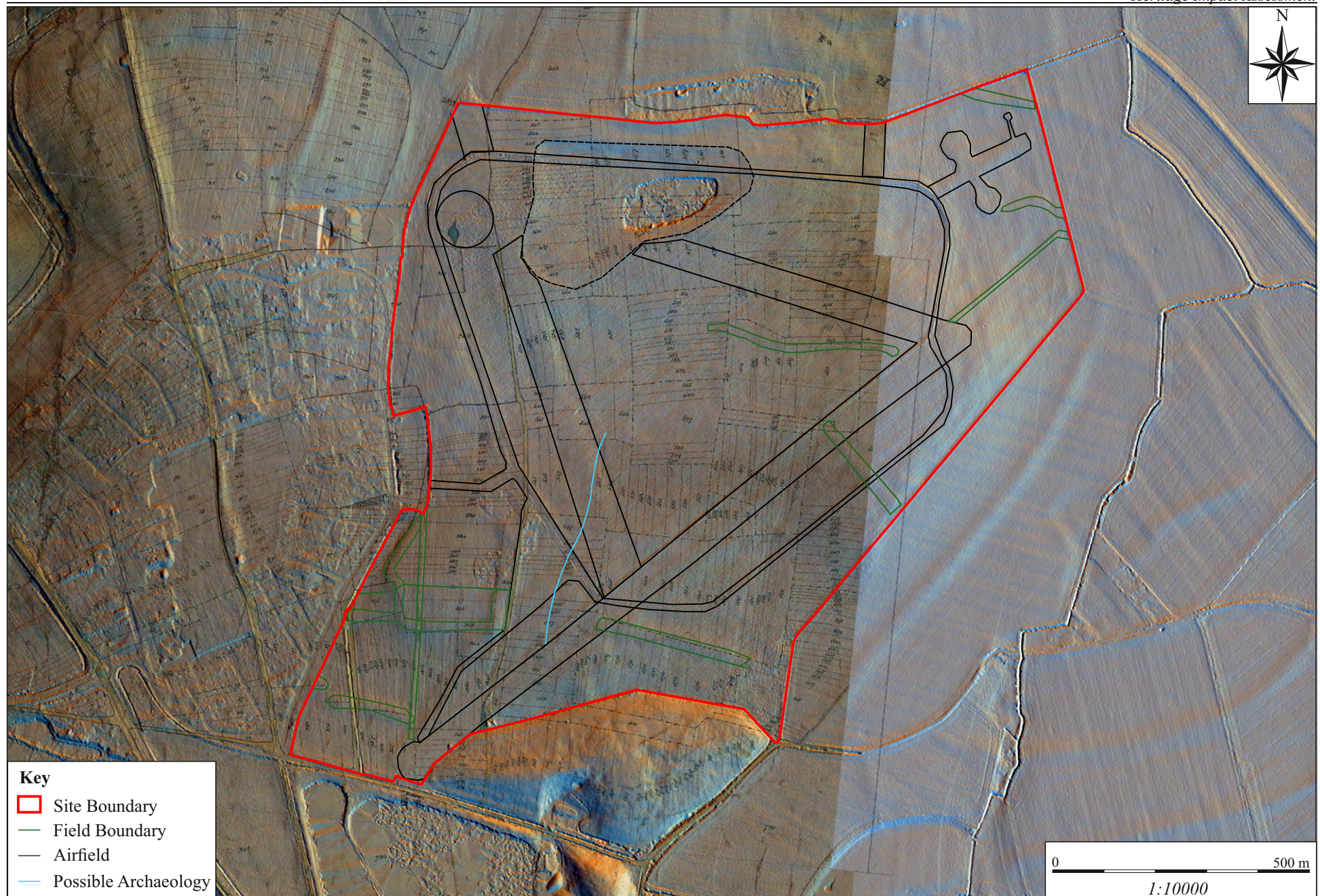


Figure 4.1.16: Land at Berinsfield. Multiple Hillshade Model, Possible Features, and Tithe Map

4.1.4.5 LIDAR (Fig 4.1.15, 4.1.16)

The available LIDAR imagery of the area was analysed in QGIS and RVT (Digital Terrain Model with a 1m spatial resolution). Figure 4.1.15 shows the available LIDAR data. Elements of RAF Mount Farm were partially visible (**JMHS 120**: SU 57912 96757 to SU 58090 96206) including a number of dispersals.

Extant field boundaries and possible headlands are visible surrounding the site, however there is a general lack of extant features within the site itself, perhaps indicating the site was levelled during the construction of the airfield. Despite this an area of potential earthworks was identified in the southwest corner of the site. This included a possible boundary or headland (**JMHS 122**: Centred SU 57597 95816) aligned roughly east-west. To the north of this was an additional boundary or headland (**JMHS 123**: Centred SU 57734 96048); the boundary runs in an east-west direction with two branches extending northwards to form a U-shaped feature. On its eastern side this appears to be truncated by the buildings of Mount Farm and the remains of RAF Mount Farm; these features correspond with the probable location of headlands on the Dorchester Tithe Map (Fig. 4.1.16) which gives detailed locations for individual strip fields and the boundaries between them. **JMHS 123** is also overlain by a straight boundary feature that is aligned north-south and runs from the southwestern end of the runway of RAF Mount Farm to the boundary of the cemetery to the north (**JMHS 124**: Centred SU 57705 95917). Half way along its length a possible ditched feature crosses it in an east-west direction (**JMHS 125**: Centred SU 57725 96099). The line of **JMHS 123** appears to continue to the east where it is recorded as (**JMHS 126**: Centred SU 58217 95985).

A further possible field boundary was identified extending at a right angle from the south-eastern boundary of the site (**JMHS 127**: Centred SU 58617 96300); this was linear in form and extended towards a curvilinear boundary (**JMHS 128**: Centred SU 58438 96565) which was located more centrally within the site. This feature was roughly aligned east-west and appears to correspond with the location of a boundary located on the Dorchester Tithe Map (Fig. 4.1.16)

Towards the eastern side of the site three possible features were identified. A thin linear feature ran northeast from the north-eastern end of the former runway of RAF Mount Farm (**JMHS 129**: Centred SU 58855 96700); the interpretation of this feature is unclear. The linear nature and alignment of the feature suggests it may form part of the infrastructure of the airfield, however interpretation as an earlier boundary is also possible. To the north of this feature was (**JMHS 113**); this feature has already been identified on historic mapping and aerial photos and is the remnant of a historic field boundary. In the northern corner of the site a short length of a field boundary is present (**JMHS 130**: SU 58846 97038); this runs out of the site to the east and appears to join with an extant field boundary.

In addition to field boundaries a possible linear feature was identified in the southern half of the site (**JMHS 131**: SU 57996 96122). This feature, which is aligned north-south, is positioned on the same alignment as cropmarks located further northeast, which appear to form part of a field system (**JMHS 92**).

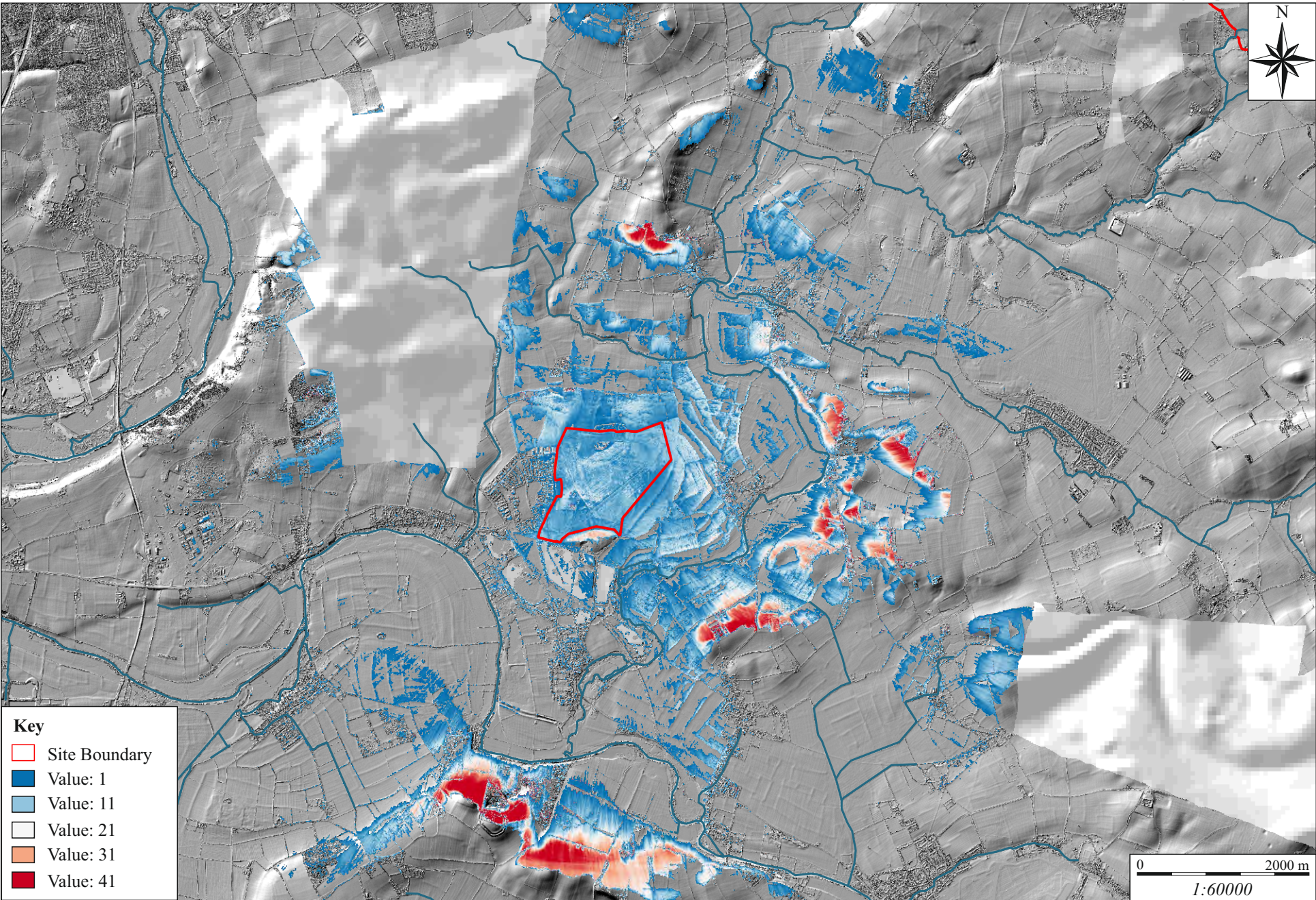


Figure 4.1.17: Land at Berinsfield. Viewshed Results From Site At A 2m Observer Height, Based On Lidar Data

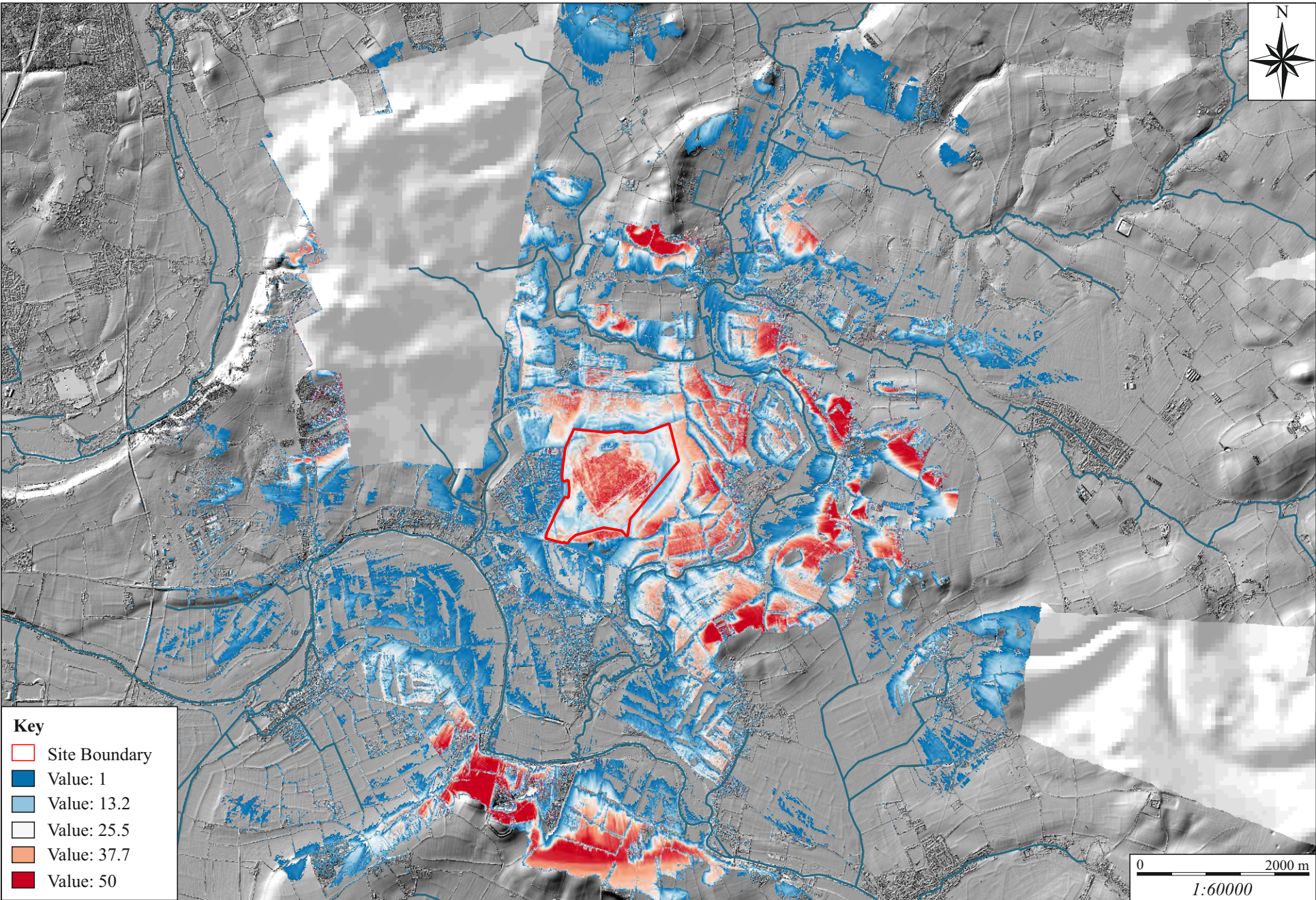


Figure 4.1.18: Land at Berinsfield. Viewshed Results From Site At A 10m Observer Height, Based On Lidar Data

A large irregular feature was identified towards the northern side of the site (**JMHS 132**: Centred SU 58064 96827); this included the former quarry and is either likely to represent the extent of the quarry activity or a change in the underlying geology.

4.1.4.6 Viewshed Analysis (Fig. 4.1.17, 4.1.18)

The viewshed analysis produced for this report indicates the potential visual impact to specific monuments and the surrounding areas of the site. The level of visibility is graded from red to blue, with the former representing the most visible areas, whereas the latter represents the least visible areas. In regard to viewsheds *from* the sites (as opposed to viewsheds *to* the site), two observer heights, at two and ten metres (Figs 4.1.17 and 4.1.18), were tested in order to visualise the range of impact of development.

The village of Drayton St Leonard, located to the east of the site and known to contain a number of listed buildings. From the village the site does not appear to be particularly visible. A ring of higher ground surrounding the site is evident; there is clear intervisibility between Sinodun Hill camp, a scheduled Iron Age Hillfort, and the site.

4.1.4.7 Site Visit

A site visit was conducted on 22/08/2018. The site was viewed from the former perimeter track of the airfield, with excursions made in order to assess any observed features of interest; the site was also viewed from Sinodun Camp. The site comprises a single large prairie type field, currently in arable cultivation; the buildings of Mount Farm occupy a small portion of the western side of the area. The site was assessed for any extant infrastructure relating to RAF Mount Farm, for any potential non-designated heritage assets not identified on the Oxfordshire HER and for any potential impacts to designated and non-designated heritage assets within the wider area.



Plate 4.1.1: The extant south western end of the runway, looking south west.

As indicated through analysis of the available aerial photographs and LIDAR data the surviving elements of the former airfield are slight. The most extensive area of

survival appears to be the south western end of the main runway (**JMHS 121**: SU 57763 95790; Plate 4.1.1). A small strip of the runway has been retained along its full length and now serves as an access track; at its north eastern end this joins with the former perimeter track of the airfield which continues its route around the site.



Plate 4.1.2: Extant concrete infrastructure associated with the perimeter trackway of RAF Mount Farm, looking south east.



Plate 4.1.3: The village of Drayton St Leonard as viewed from the eastern side of the site, looking east.

This track has also been narrowed and has been removed entirely in the north eastern portion of the site. Evidence of any other extant infrastructure relating to the airfield was seen to be slight; limited to drains set into the perimeter trackway (Plate 4.1.2).

No additional non-designated heritage assets were identified during the site visit. The village of Drayton St Leonard, located approximately 700m east of the site, contains a number of listed buildings and structures. The village becomes visible

towards the eastern side of the site, where the topography of the site begins to slope down towards the River Thames, located on the eastern side of the village. From the eastern edge of the site the village is seen predominantly as a series of rooflines; a number of mature trees located within the village screen the lower levels of houses. The tower of St Leonard's Church is visible from the site, extending above modern housing located along the High Street.



Plate 4.1.4: The site as viewed from the eastern side of Sinodun camp. The site is highlighted in yellow.

4.2 CHALGROVE AIRFIELD POTENTIAL STRATEGIC SITE

4.2.1 INTRODUCTION

4.2.1.1 Location and Description

The potential strategic site (henceforth referred to as ‘the site’) is located on Chalgrove Airfield (NGR SU 63667 97840) in Chalgrove Civil Parish.

The site is bounded on its west, north and east sides by field boundaries, beyond which is agricultural land. On the south side the site is bounded by the B480. The site is currently in use as an airfield; the land outside of the perimeter track of the airfield is pasture.

Topographically the area lies on a relatively flat plain that has the Haseley Brook to the north and the Chalgrove Brook to the south. The area of land rises from about 65m AOD to 71m AOD.

The underlying geology is Gault Formation mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock; this is overlain by deposits of the Summertown-Radley Sand and Gravel Member, superficial deposits of sand and gravel (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

The site covers an area of 255ha and has a proposed capacity of 3000 homes.

A search of the relevant sources (listed in section 3) has revealed a substantial number of heritage assets within the area of the site. These are listed in section 4.2.4 and discussed below.

4.2.2 DISCUSSION

Heritage assets located within the search area have been identified in section 4.2.4, forming a baseline for further discussion. An overview of the archaeological and historical landscape as identified in 4.2.4 is given in sections 4.2.2.1 and 4.2.2.2. This is followed by a prediction of the archaeological potential of the site in section 4.2.2.3. The impact of the potential development on identified heritage assets is covered in sections 4.2.2.5 to 4.2.2.6; this is discussed in relation to the significance that these assets hold. Numbers in bold type prefixed by **JMHS** refer to sites identified in section 4.2.4.

4.2.2.1 Archaeological Background

Finds of flint scatters during field-walking surveys suggest the landscape of the search area was first utilised from the later prehistoric period onwards; based on the HER data the earliest dated evidence for human activity dates to the Bronze Age. This activity comprises two possible roundhouses and an inhumation, all located to the south of the site. This perhaps suggests that during this period settlement was beginning to take place within the local landscape. The settlement activity seen in the Bronze Age increases into the Iron Age; there is more substantial evidence for

settlement and occupation of the landscape, with at least two areas of occupation found within the search area.

There was a continuation of occupation from the Iron Age into the Roman period, and from the available evidence at least two settlements have been identified; these are located to the east and west of Chalgrove. The eastern settlement appears to have been large, with an area of approximately 7ha. Evidence recorded through recent archaeological evaluations to the east of Chalgrove appears to show the development of field systems associated with these settlements throughout the Iron Age and into the Roman period. Within the boundaries of the site, cropmarks indicate the presence of additional areas of occupation and activity of unknown date; these are considered likely to be further evidence of later prehistoric settlement and may represent small settlements, farmsteads and field systems.

There is an apparent cessation in activity during the early medieval period. Occasional finds of pottery suggests activity within the area, although the location of this is not known; it is likely that a number of the later medieval settlements found within the search area had their origins in the early medieval period.

4.2.2.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation and Potential Impact (Figures 4.2.1 to 4.2.3)

A historic landscape characterisation programme (HLC) was carried out by Oxfordshire County Council in partnership with Historic England. This information is relevant, but it is limited as it primarily covers the landscape as it developed from the post-medieval period to the modern day. This information has been used to help assess the development of the historical landscape up to the present day. During the medieval period a pattern of nucleated settlements served by a system of open fields was established and developed. These settlements comprised Ascot, Chalgrove, Rofford and Warpsgrove. During the later medieval period Warpsgrove was abandoned while Ascot and Rofford were heavily depopulated, leaving Chalgrove as the main settlement within the search area. Chalgrove remained the focal point of settlement during the post-medieval period, while the surrounding landscape remained in agricultural use.

Historic landscape characterisation indicates that, as discussed above, prior to the 18th century the site lay within an open field system; areas of possible ancient enclosure have also been identified that precede the open field system. The open fields were enclosed in the 19th century as a result of planned enclosure; the landscape character was changed substantially as a result of the construction of RAF Chalgrove in 1943. This resulted in the removal of the enclosures of the 19th century, and although there is some evidence of the earlier open field system, as demonstrated by LIDAR analysis, this is slight. It may be the case that areas of the earlier open field system were levelled during construction of the airfield. As such the historical landscape is not particularly well preserved. Evidence for the earlier historic known landscape is not visible above ground today. The significance of this landscape is therefore Low while the impact of development on this landscape would be Substantial due to further loss of any remaining features.

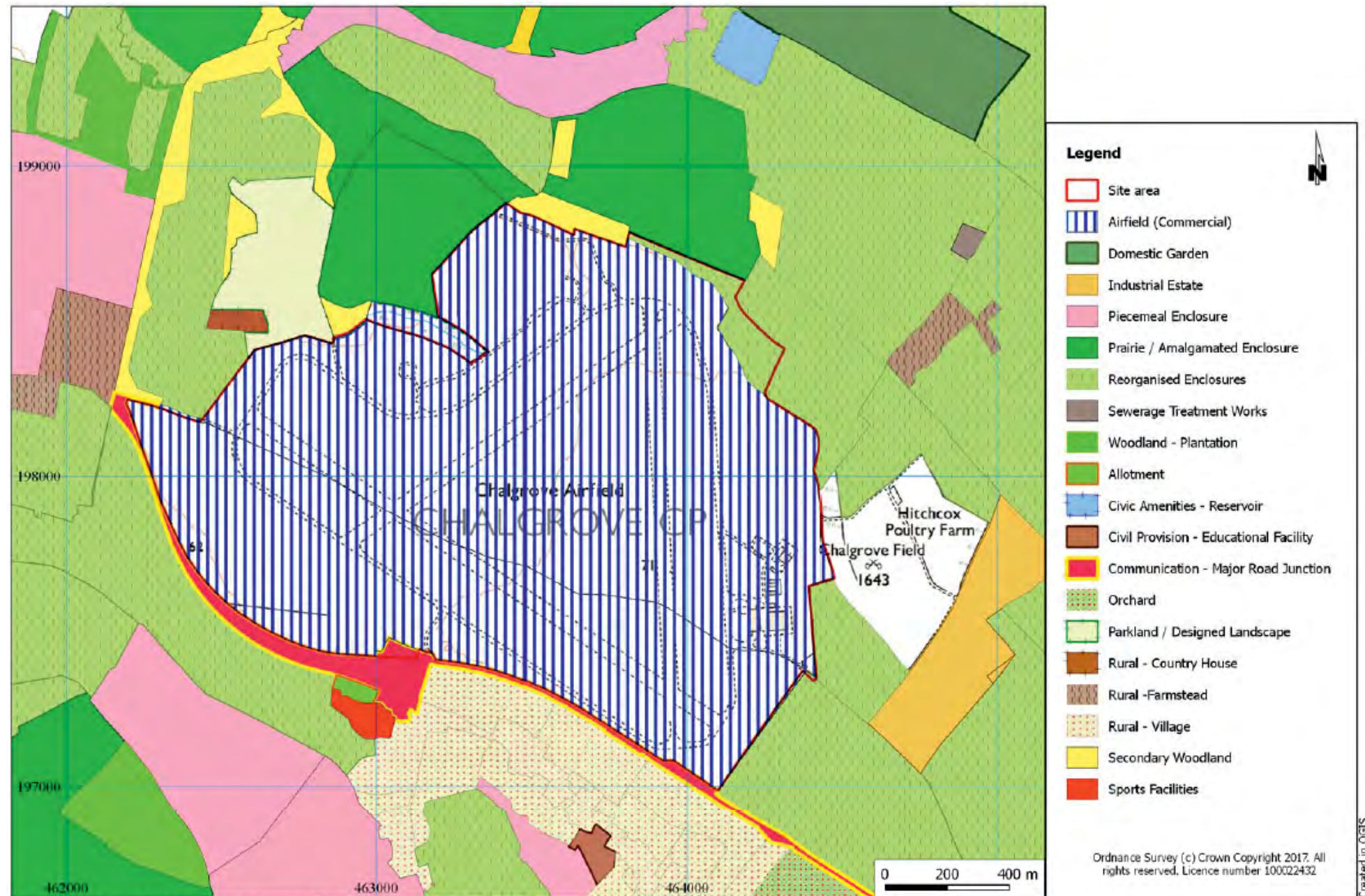


Figure 4.2.1: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Current HLC type

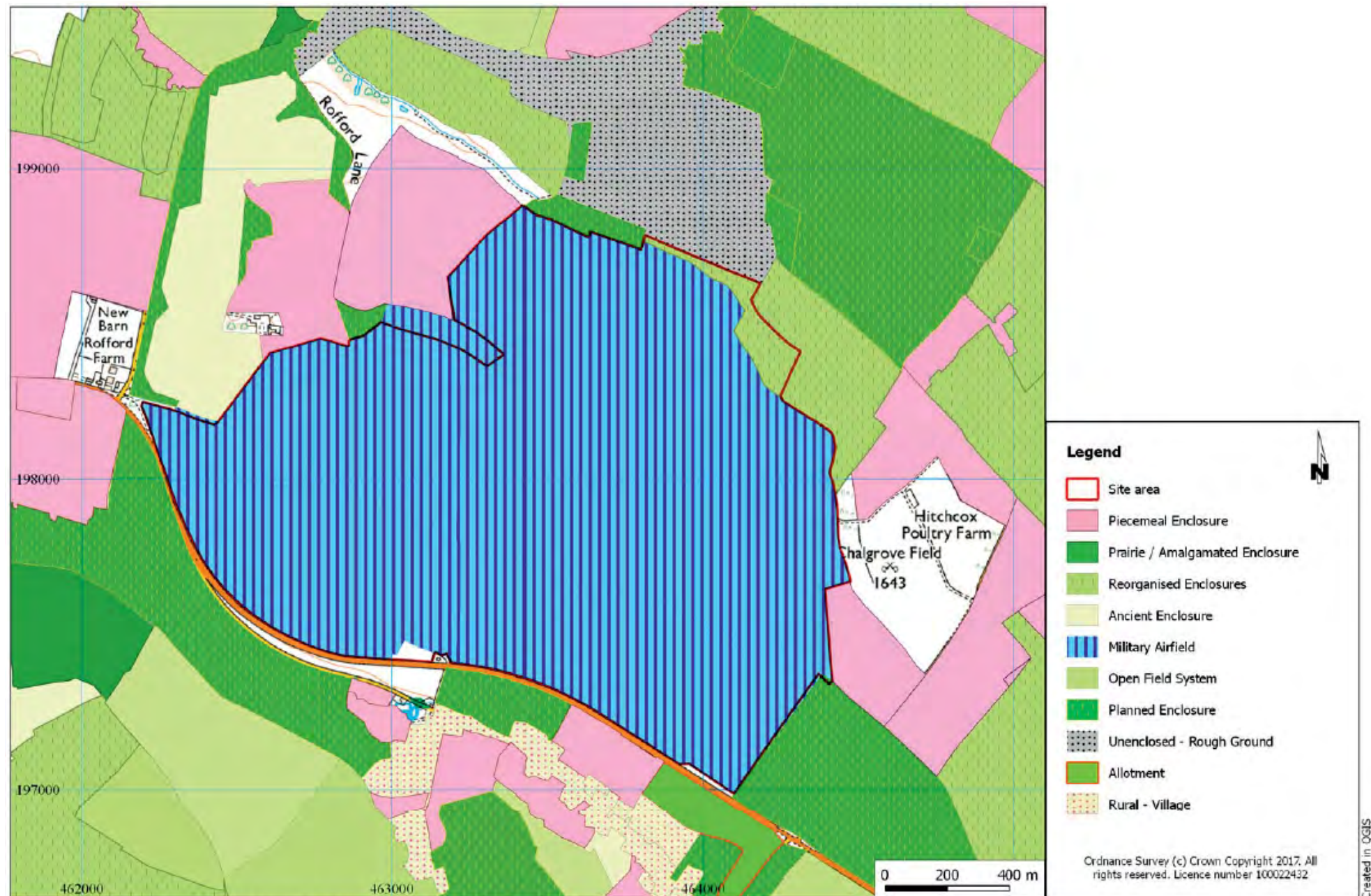


Figure 4.2.2: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Previous HLC type

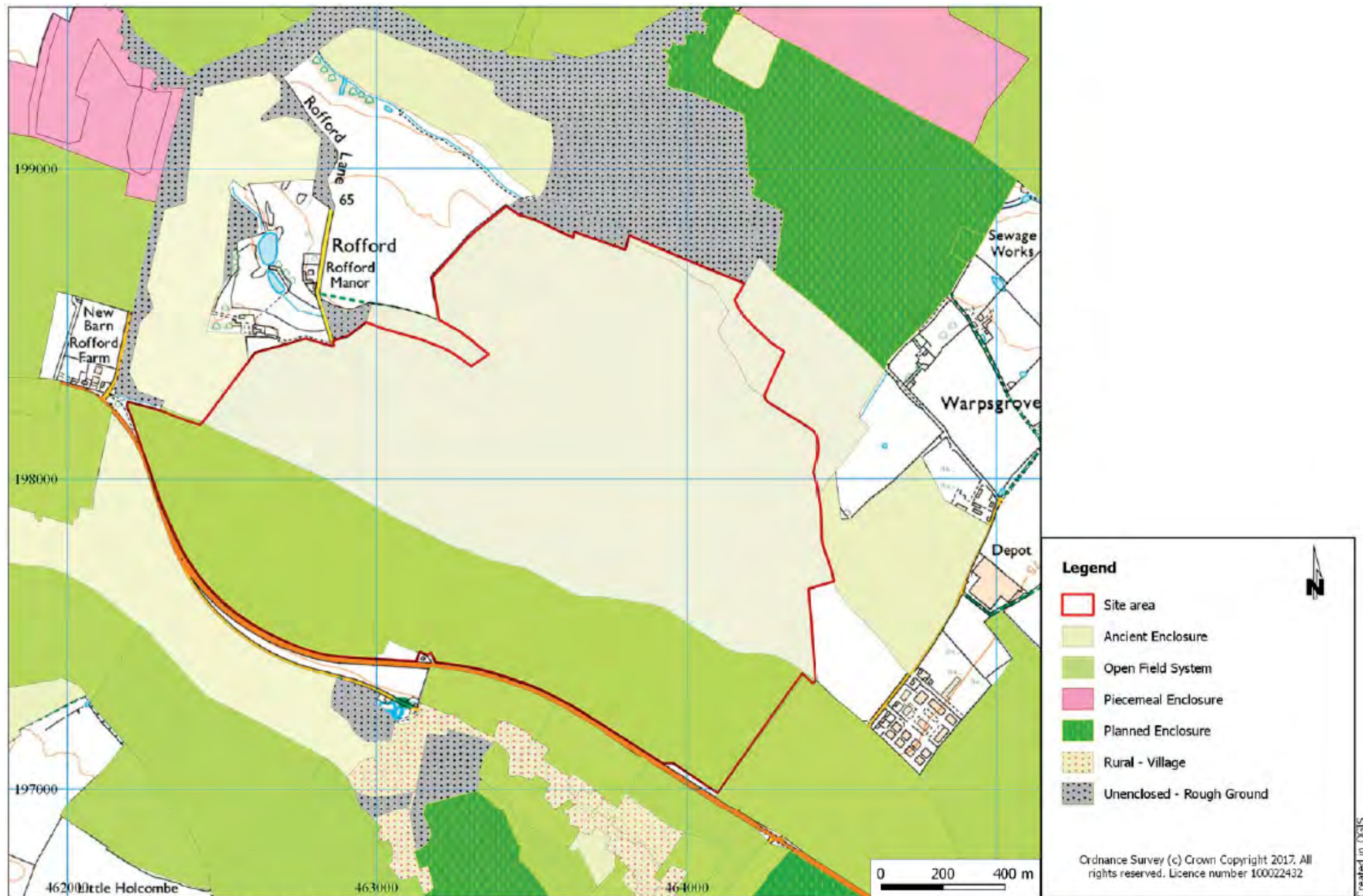


Figure 4.2.3: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Previous (earliest identified) HLC type

4.2.2.3 The Heritage Potential of the Potential Strategic Site

The potential for remains of early prehistoric date (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic) and early later prehistoric date (Neolithic) is considered to be low due to the lack of evidence for activity during these periods within the search area. The potential for the proposal site to contain remains of later prehistoric date (Bronze Age and Iron Age) has been demonstrated through geophysical survey. While these results are interpretive they provide an indication that there are several areas of possible archaeological potential within the possible strategic site. The specific period of the remains cannot be ascertained, however, the form of the features is indicative of areas of late prehistoric settlement and enclosure. As such the potential for remains dating to the late prehistoric period is considered high.

The early medieval period is poorly represented within the search area relative to other periods. The potential for remains of this period, therefore, is considered to be low. The medieval period is well represented within the search area, with activity predominantly focussed upon the villages and hamlets of Ascott, Chalgrove, Rofford and Warpsgrove. Despite this the site is located away from the foci of these settlements and as such any archaeological remains are likely to be agricultural in origin, for example ridge and furrow earthworks or boundary ditches. The potential for remains of this period is considered to be moderate.

The village of Chalgrove remained the focus of settlement and activity during the post-medieval period; however, remains from the Battle of Chalgrove Field (e.g. musket balls, items lost during the skirmish), which took place partly within the site, may be present. The remains of outlying farmsteads or agricultural buildings and field boundaries seen on 18th and 19th century mapping may also be present within the site boundaries. The potential for post medieval, imperial and industrial remains is, therefore, considered to be moderate.

Any modern remains within the site are likely to relate to the construction and operation of RAF Chalgrove.

4.2.2.4 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Heritage Assets

The most substantial development to occur within the boundary of the site is the construction of RAF Chalgrove in the mid-20th century. The landscaping and construction work associated with the airfield is likely to have had an impact upon any buried archaeological remains located within the footprint of the development. The subsequent dismantling of much of the airfields infrastructure in the years after the war may also have disturbed archaeological deposits. However, a large portion of the site has remained undeveloped; it has also not been subject to modern ploughing which can have a derogatory impact upon any buried remains.

4.2.2.5 The Impact of the Potential Strategic Site on Known Heritage Assets (Table 4.2.1)

Table 4.2.1 details the known heritage assets that development of the site has the potential to impact; where assets have not been included there is considered to be No Impact. The significance of a heritage asset has been placed under one of five categories, defined as Very High, High, Moderate, Low and Negligible; these are derived from categories laid out in NPPF and further elaborated in guidance produced by Historic England. For further definition and explanation of these categories, and those used for the potential impact to an asset (this can be both physical and visual), see section 3.5.

Table 4.2.1: Heritage assets that may be impacted by development of the site

JMHS	Heritage Asset	Designation	Significance of Asset	Contribution the potential strategic site makes to the significance of the heritage asset
3	Iron Age coin	None	Unknown. The artefact has intrinsic evidential value; it also provides some evidence of occupation within the wider landscape, although this is limited as the coin was a chance find, not found <i>in-situ</i> .	The location of this find suggests that there may be the potential for archaeological remains associated with the find to be located within the strategic site. Alternatively it may represent a chance loss.
36 & 37	Medieval metal finds (they may be chance losses)	None	Unknown. The artefacts have intrinsic evidential value; they also provide some evidence of occupation within the wider medieval landscape, although this is limited as the coins were chance finds, not found <i>in-situ</i> .	The location of these finds suggests that there is the potential for archaeological remains to be located within the strategic site.
48	The site of The Battle of Chalgrove Field	Listed as a Historic Battlefield	High. The site of the battlefield has a high evidential value; although the landscape has been altered to some extent since the date of the battle, key features such as the hedges against which the parliamentary troops assembled still survive. The historical value is also considered to be high due to importance of the battle in relation to the wider events of the Civil War, and is the reason the site was included in the Register. The construction of Chalgrove Airfield, Irton House, Hitchcox Poultry Farm and Monument Farm Industrial Park have resulted in degradation to the aesthetic value of the site; as such the site is considered to have a moderate aesthetic value. There is limited public access, which prevents a relationship to be established between	The site of the battlefield falls partly within the site. There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains that contribute to the evidential value of the asset within the strategic site. The strategic site also forms part of the wider historic setting of the battlefield, however due to the construction of the airfield the setting of the battlefield is not particularly well preserved. The historic setting of the battlefield remains more complete to the northeast, outside of the site, where elements of the historic landscape from the time of the battle may survive intact.

			the community and the site; The Hampden Monument, which was erected in 1848, helps to give the site more prominence in the collective experience of the community. As such the communal value of the site is considered moderate.	
72	Rofford Manor	Grade II listed	High. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an example of a well preserved vernacular farmhouse. Significance also comes from its historical setting within the wider landscape, which is relatively intact. The farm sits within the agricultural environs of Chalgrove; the development of Chalgrove Airfield has resulted in some alteration of the historical character of the landscape, however, the context is still that of a rural landscape.	The site provides a moderate contribution to the significance of the farm due to its location within the historic agricultural landscape.
86	Ascott Manor	Grade II listed	High. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an example of a well preserved vernacular farmhouse that was formerly the home farm of Ascott Park. This association with Ascott Park provides further significance, as, to a lesser extent, does its historical setting within wider landscape, which is relatively intact.	The site provides a moderate contribution to the significance of the farm due to its location within the historic agricultural landscape.
94 and 95	Rofford Hall and Barn	Grade II listed	High. The significance of these assets is derived from their evidential value as an example of a well preserved vernacular farmhouse and barn. The grouped value of the assets also contributes to their significance as does the historical setting of the buildings within the wider landscape, which is relatively intact. The farm sits within the agricultural environs of Chalgrove; the development of Chalgrove Airfield has resulted in some alteration of the historical character of the landscape, however, the context is still that of a rural landscape. The buildings are also associated with the Rofford DMV.	The site provides a moderate contribution to the significance of the farm due to its location within the historic agricultural landscape.

96	Hampden Monument	Grade II listed	High. The significance of this asset is derived from its historical and geographical association with the nearby battlefield. The monument is also evidence of the changing interpretations and understanding of the battle.	The monument is intrinsically linked to the site of the battle, a part of which is located within the site.
105 to 108, 135	Features associated with RAF Chalgrove	None	Moderate to Low. The airfield is considered to have moderate to high historical and communal value due to the role it served during WWII; however, the evidential value is lower due to the removal of the majority of the airfield's wartime infrastructure. The post-war use of the airfield by Martin Baker should also be considered to add to the significance of the asset due to the role it has played in the historical development of the ejector seat. As such the asset is considered of Moderate Significance. A review of temporary Second World War airfields undertaken by Historic England aimed to assess the current condition of these assets and identify the best surviving airfield landscapes and building complexes. Within the report Chalgrove is given a rating of 3 (out of 10 – although the maximum score achievable was 7: as outlined in the review: <i>The maximum score obtained by scaling is 7/10. This is believed to be acceptable as, compared with some remaining Scottish and Welsh counterparts, English airfields unfortunately do not fare well.</i>) (Historic England 2016).	A significant proportion of the airfields infrastructure was located within the site; this included the runways, which are still extant, and the technical site, of which some buildings remain. The remaining structures associated with the WWII airfield provide evidential value, while there is also the potential for archaeological remains associated with the airfield to be located within the strategic site.
109	Buried fuselage	None	Unknown. The fuselage itself has evidential value; significance is also derived from its historical association with Martin Baker.	The fuselage is thought to have been buried within the site and as such there is the potential for the survival of archaeological remains that would contribute to the significance of the asset to be located within the strategic site.
113 to 116	Historic roads and trackways that cross the strategic site	None	Unknown. These assets provide evidence of the historic landscape and the potential archaeological remains of these would provide evidence of historic construction techniques; the significance of the asset is in part	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset within the strategic site.

			dependent on factors such as the presence of any surviving remains and the preservation of these remains	
117 to 122	The sites of historic farm buildings located within the strategic site	None	Unknown. The assets have the potential to provide evidence of historic agricultural architecture and agricultural practice. However, the significance of this asset has not been determined and is dependent on factors such as the presence of any surviving remains and the preservation of these remains.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset within the strategic site.
123	A possible field system within the strategic site	None	Unknown. The archaeological significance of these remains has not been determined and cannot be established without further archaeological investigation	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset within the strategic site.
124 to 125	Ridge & furrow evidence of earlier agriculture	None	Unknown. These assets provide evidence of the historic landscape and the evolution of the landscape over time. The full significance of these assets has not been determined as it is dependent on factors such as the extent and preservation of the remains.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset within the strategic site.
126 to 134	Areas of potential archaeological activity identified through geophysical survey	None	Unknown. These remains appear to represent areas of late prehistoric settlement and enclosure; however, the form and resultant significance of these remains cannot readily be established without further archaeological investigation.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. They have the potential to provide evidence of the archaeological development of the local landscape and potentially lead to a greater understanding of wider regional patterns of settlement.
136 to 162	Possible field boundaries and trackways identified through LIDAR	None	Unknown. These assets provide evidence of the historic landscape and the evolution of the landscape over time. The full significance of these assets has not been determined as it is dependent on factors such as the extent and preservation of the remains.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.

4.2.2.6 Potential Impacts, Enhancements and Mitigating Harm (Table 4.2.2)

Table 4.2.2 details the potential impacts to known heritage assets as a result of development within the site, the potential for enhancement and measures that could be taken to mitigate harm. In some cases it is considered that further assessment should be undertaken prior to the development of a mitigation strategy as a more detailed understanding of the heritage asset is required.

Table 4.2.2: Potential impacts, enhancements, mitigating harm and further assessment

JMHS	Description of Asset	Potential Impact to significance of asset	Potential Mitigation of Impact	Potential Enhancement of Asset	Further Assessment Required
3	Iron Age coin	None. This assets significance is primarily derived from the evidential value of the artefact itself, as there is no detailed information regarding its original context.	None required	A programme of pre-determination evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the relationship between this asset and the site. This coin may be associated with archaeological remains identified by geophysical survey (126 to 134).	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the significance of the probable archaeological remains identified by geophysical survey should be established prior to any development taking place.
36 & 37	Medieval metal finds (they may be chance losses)	None. This assets significance is primarily derived from the evidential value of the artefact itself, as there is no detailed information regarding its original context.	None required	A programme of pre-determination evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the relationship between this asset and the site.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the significance of the probable archaeological remains identified by geophysical survey should be established prior to any development taking place.
48	The site of The Battle of Chalgrove Field	Less than substantial – moderate. Development on the site of the battlefield itself should be prohibited; development within the remainder of the strategic site would have an impact on the setting of the battlefield. The historic landscape within which the battlefield sits, and from which some of	These impacts could be mitigated to a certain extent by ensuring a landscape buffer was placed between any development and the location of the battle where it extends onto the site. High quality design that takes into account the location	There is the potential to link the area of the battlefield to the nearby Hampden monument and install interpretation boards or similar. This would enhance public access and increase the communal value of both assets.	No

		its significance is derived, would be further altered or partially lost.	and significance of the battlefield site should be enacted.		
72	Rofford Manor	Less than substantial – moderate. The significance of this asset is derived in part from its historical setting within the wider landscape, of which the site forms a part. As such development of the site has the potential to alter the setting of the building.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or encroachment on the historic rural landscape. A landscape buffer between the development and the listed building may help to maintain an aspect of the former landscape.	None identified	No
86	Ascott Manor	Less than substantial – minor. The significance of this asset is derived in part from its historical setting within the wider landscape, of which the site forms a part. As such development of the site has the potential to alter the setting of the building.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or encroachment on the historic rural landscape.	None identified	No
94 and 95	Rofford Hall and Barn	Less than substantial – moderate. The significance of this asset is derived in part from its historical setting within the wider landscape, of which the site forms a part. As such development of the site has the potential to alter the setting of the building.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or encroachment on the historic rural landscape. A landscape buffer between the development and the listed building may help to maintain an aspect of the former landscape.	None Identified	No
96	Hampden Monument	Negligible. The historical setting of the monument has already been encroached by the construction of Chalgrove airfield and the surrounding industrial estates, which have been developed in the location of former airfield buildings. However, the distance of the site from the monument should ensure that any further visual encroachment and impact on the	None required	Development of the site has the potential to enhance the asset if it is linked in some way to the area of the site that falls within the listed battlefield; this would provide an opportunity to strengthen the shared heritage of the two assets, which at present are experienced separately.	No

		historical setting is limited; this is further aided by the presence of hedgerows that screen the area of the site from the monument.			
105 to 108, 135	Features associated with RAF Chalgrove	Substantial. Development of the site would result in the degradation or loss of the surviving airfield infrastructure, thus substantially reducing the significance of the asset.	A programme of archaeological and historical investigation and recording in order to create a thorough record of the surviving airfield infrastructure. Integrating aspects of the airfield into the design of the development would create a tangible link between the past and future use of the site.	Install interpretation boards or similar in order to enhance awareness of the asset.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF a programme of historic building recording and archaeological assessment/investigation.
109	Buried fuselage	Substantial. Development of the site would potentially result in damage or destruction of the asset	A programme of archaeological investigation; a landscape buffer could be used if the location of the plane is identified.	Integrating the site of the burial within the development would link the former use of the site and the development, potentially enhancing the asset.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the significance of the probable archaeological remains identified by geophysical survey should be established prior to any development taking place.
113 to 116	Historic roads and trackways that cross the strategic site	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains associated with these.	A programme of pre-determination evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy. This would be informed by the geophysical survey.	The former routes of these roads and trackways could potentially be included in the layout of the layout of any development, thus reflecting the historic landscape of the site.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the significance of the probable archaeological remains identified by geophysical survey should be established prior to any development taking place.
117 to 122	The sites of historic farm	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the	A programme of pre-determination evaluation	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the significance of

	buildings located within the strategic site	degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.	trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy. This would be informed by the geophysical survey.		the probable archaeological remains identified by geophysical survey should be established prior to any development taking place.
123	A possible field system within the strategic site	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.	A programme of pre-determination evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy. This would be informed by the geophysical survey.	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the significance of the probable archaeological remains identified by geophysical survey should be established prior to any development taking place.
124 to 125	Ridge & furrow evidence of earlier agriculture	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.	A programme of pre-determination evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy. This would be informed by the geophysical survey.	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the significance of the probable archaeological remains identified by geophysical survey should be established prior to any development taking place.
126 to 134	Areas of potential archaeological	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving	A programme of pre-determination evaluation trenching of the site would	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the significance of the probable

	activity identified through geophysical survey	archaeological remains.	enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy. This would be informed by the geophysical survey.		archaeological remains identified by geophysical survey should be established prior to any development taking place.
136 to 162	Possible field boundaries and trackways identified through LIDAR	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.	A programme of pre-determination evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy. This would be informed by the geophysical survey.	The former locations of these boundaries could potentially be included in the layout of the layout of any development, thus reflecting the historic landscape of the site.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the significance of the probable archaeological remains identified by geophysical survey should be established prior to any development taking place.

4.2.3 CONCLUSIONS

Historically the site was mainly located within the parish of Chalgrove in the hundred of Benson, and later in that of Ewelme. Some parts of the site were located in Rofford and Warpsgrove.

There is clear archaeological potential within the possible strategic site. Geophysical survey has identified several areas of probable archaeological activity; the specific period of the remains cannot be ascertained, however, the form of the features is indicative of areas of late prehistoric settlement and enclosure. Analysis of historic mapping and LIDAR has also identified a number of features. The probable archaeological remains located within the site are likely to be impacted substantially by any development. As such a pre-determination evaluation is recommended in order to assess the type, date and level of archaeological remains present within the site. Evaluation should also target areas of the site identified as the location of historic buildings. This would allow an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains present and would therefore dictate any further mitigation strategies.

Development of the site would also result in impact to the surviving WWII infrastructure of RAF Chalgrove; to mitigate this a survey of the site to identify and record the remaining WWII buildings and infrastructure should be undertaken.

The site of The Battle of Chalgrove Field is partly located within the site (Fig. 4.9.4). The development of the entire site would potentially have a physical impact on the battlefield, resulting in a Substantial impact of a designated area, deemed to be of national importance. To avoid physical harm to the battlefield, legislative directives have to be followed, with the demarcated area as set out by Historic England avoided; here there is conflict between part of the site and national legislation. The development would also have a further impact on the setting of the battlefield, as the historic landscape within which the battlefield sits would be altered significantly. A buffer zone between any development and the location of the battlefield should also be considered. If development is undertaken, the opportunity should be taken to increase public awareness and access to the battlefield where it falls within the site.

Four listed buildings, Rofford Manor, Rofford Hall and associated barn and Ascott Manor, are visible to the west of the site (Fig. 4.9.4). Development of the site would potentially have a Less than Substantial – Moderate to Less than Substantial - Minor impact upon these buildings due to the alteration of their historical. This impact could potentially be mitigated through appropriate design. The Hampden Monument is a listed structure located beyond the eastern boundary of the site; the impact on this is considered likely to be Negligible. There is likely to be no impact to the Chalgrove Conservation Area and the listed buildings therein, which are screened from the site by topography and existing modern development.

As outlined above, it is likely that development of the strategic site would result in varying degrees of impact to the identified heritage assets. The heritage implications of development are shown on figure 4.2.4. Although there would be impact, this would not be so significant as to exclude the site from consideration. However, the form and significance of the archaeological remains within the site is currently

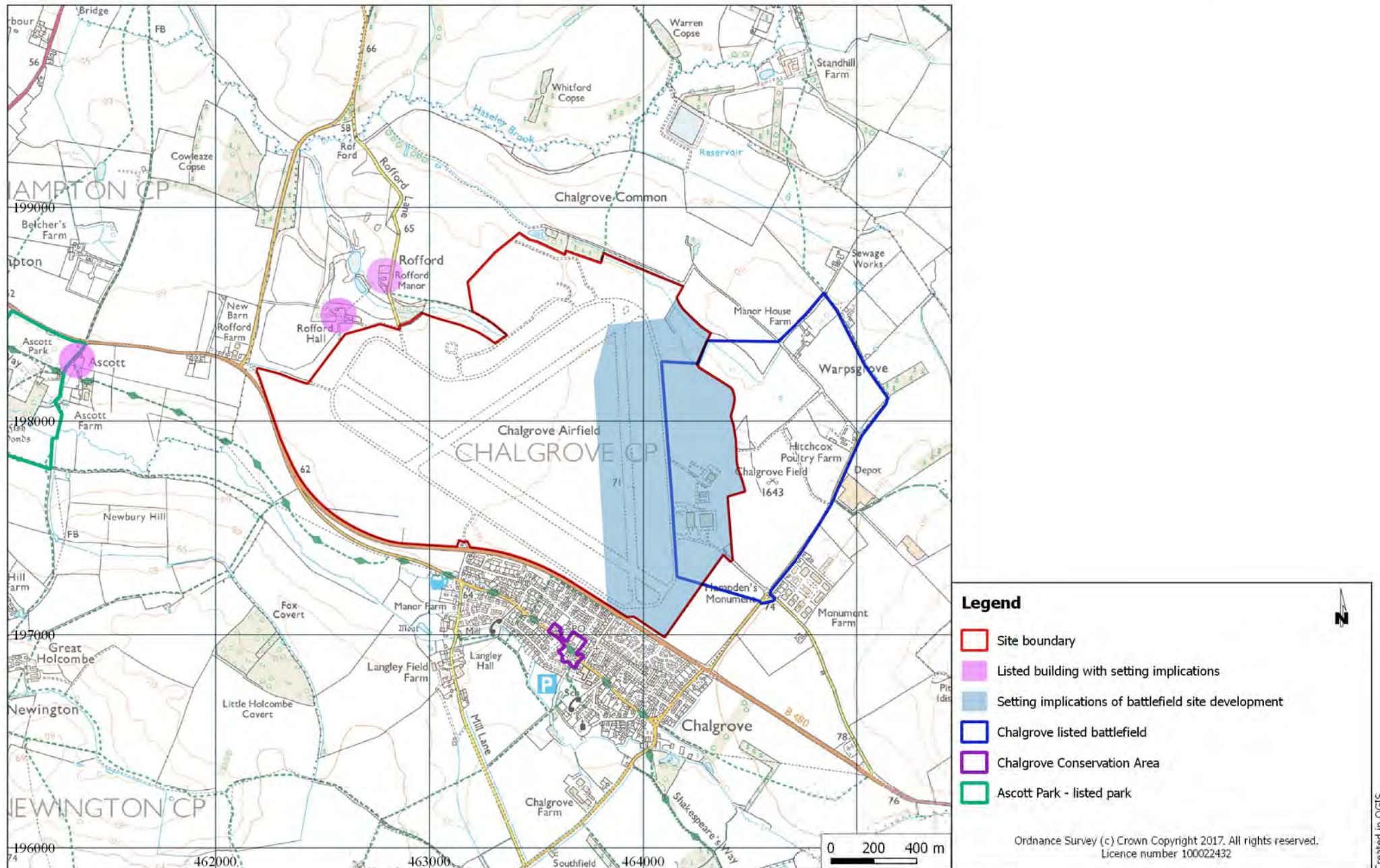


Figure 4.2.4: Constraint areas and heritage assets with setting implications

unknown. A programme of archaeological evaluation should be undertaken in order to define the extent and significance of these remains.

4.2.4 HISTORICAL AND HERITAGE BACKGROUND

4.2.4.1 A Brief Account of the Historical Development of Chalgrove

The place name Chalgrove first appears in the Domesday Book of 1086 as ‘*Celgrave*’; this is thought to mean ‘at the chalk or limestone pit’ (Gelling 1954). Chalgrove appears to have been well established by the 11th century.

In 1066 the manor was held by Thorkil of Warwick and was worth £10 (Morris 1978, 35.6). At the time of the Domesday survey the lord of the manor was Miles Crispin and its value had increased to £12. The manor comprised 23 villagers, 10 smallholders and 9 slaves; there was land for 12 ploughs, which was farmed by 4 lord’s plough teams and 9 men’s plough teams. The other taxable resources included 3 furlongs of pasture, 60 acres of meadow and 5 mills with a value of 3d.

Chalgrove became the site of a battle in the Civil War (1642 – 1651). The battle itself has been classified as a skirmish rather than a full battle, however the reason for its historical importance is predominantly due to the fact that John Hampden, a key Parliamentarian, was mortally wounded during the conflict (VCH 2016, 122-157). The site of the battle lies partly within the site and extends north; the Royalist forces were situated west of the Chalgrove to Warpsgrove road while the Parliamentarian forces were situated at Warpsgrove Manor (now the site of Manor House Farm) and on Golder Hill (now Round Hill) to the north-east.

The construction of Chalgrove Airfield in 1943 had a substantial impact on the local area, located as it is upon the majority of the parish’s agricultural land. When first built the airfield comprised three concrete and tarmac runways, a technical site and a number of dispersed sites located throughout the surrounding countryside. During WWII the airfield was used by the units of the 8th and 9th US Army Air Force. When the war ended the military left, transferring it to Martin Baker Ltd., a company involved in the testing and production of aircraft ejection seats.

4.2.4.2 Known Heritage Sites

A search of the Oxfordshire HER was carried out for a radius of 1km from the boundary of the site. The sites identified range in date from the Bronze Age to the Industrial period and are listed in chronological order. A Gazetteer of all sites identified is found at Appendix 4.2.

Bronze Age (Fig. 4.2.5)

A circular post structure of possible Bronze Age date was recorded during archaeological excavations along the line of the Chalgrove to Didcot pipeline (**JMHS 1**, 16326-MOX9354: SU 64209 96102). Also recorded was an incomplete Middle Bronze Age cremation contained within an urn of Deverel-Rimbury tradition. An arc of six postholes, a pair of parallel linear features and an oval pit were recorded during a watching brief during excavation of the Chalgrove to East Ilsley pipeline (**JMHS 2**,

26001-MOX23394: SU 64580 96260). These features are thought to represent the remains of a Late Bronze Age farmstead.

Iron Age (Fig. 4.2.5)

An uninscribed gold stater of Iron Age date was found in Chalgrove Field in 1891 (**JMHS 3**, 2037-MOX6114: SU 64160 97290). In addition to this chance find Iron Age agricultural activity is present within the search area. A field evaluation to the southeast of the site recorded evidence of a Late Iron Age or Early Roman field system (**JMHS 4**, 28690-MOX27038: SU 64302 96616); recent excavation has revealed evidence of a series of ring ditches likely to be the remains of round houses and a number of four post structures in the north east corner of the area (Richard Oram: pers com 24/01/2019) suggesting that this field system was associated with an area of settlement. The field system was overlain by a field system of Late Roman date (**JMHS 17**). An evaluation located north of the B480 and immediately adjacent to the site recorded further evidence of this Late Iron Age or Early Roman field system (**JMHS 5**, 16330-MOX9350: SU 64330 97115; Oxford Archaeology 2018).

An evaluation undertaken on land to the south of the B480 and to the west of Chalgrove recorded further evidence of Late Iron Age or Early Roman activity; this consisted of boundary ditches that were aligned roughly parallel to the High Street, in addition to an area of dense pitting (**JMHS 6**, PCA 2017: Centred on SU 62466 97489). The quantity of activity present was thought to be indicative of a nearby settlement. An additional area of activity was seen in trenches towards the eastern side of the site, although this appears to have been disturbed by later medieval activity (PCA 2017).

Late Prehistoric (Fig. 4.2.5)

A number of monuments and finds could not be dated to a more specific period than later prehistoric. Flint finds that could not be dated precisely came from a number of sites across the search area. Six pieces of worked flint were recovered during a field walking survey of the Didcot to Chalgrove pipeline route (**JMHS 7**, 16330-MOX9350: SU 64630 96310); a further 12 flints were recovered during field walking of the route (**JMHS 8**, 16329-MOX9351: SU 64310 96140); 47 pieces of burnt flint were recovered during a field walking survey of the Chalgrove to East Ilsley pipeline route (**JMHS 9**, 26076-MOX23417: SU 64450 96220).

Three parallel ditches of possible prehistoric origin were recorded during the construction of the Chalgrove to Didcot pipeline (**JMHS 10**, 16325-MOX9355: SU 64545 96285).

An evaluation undertaken to the west of Monument Road, to the east of the site, recorded a prehistoric pit containing worked flint and pottery (**JMHS 11**, Oxford Archaeology 2018: SU 64330 97115). The date of the pit remains uncertain due to the disparity between the pottery, which appears to be of Bronze Age or Iron Age date, and the flintwork, which is more characteristic of the Neolithic (Oxford Archaeology 2018).

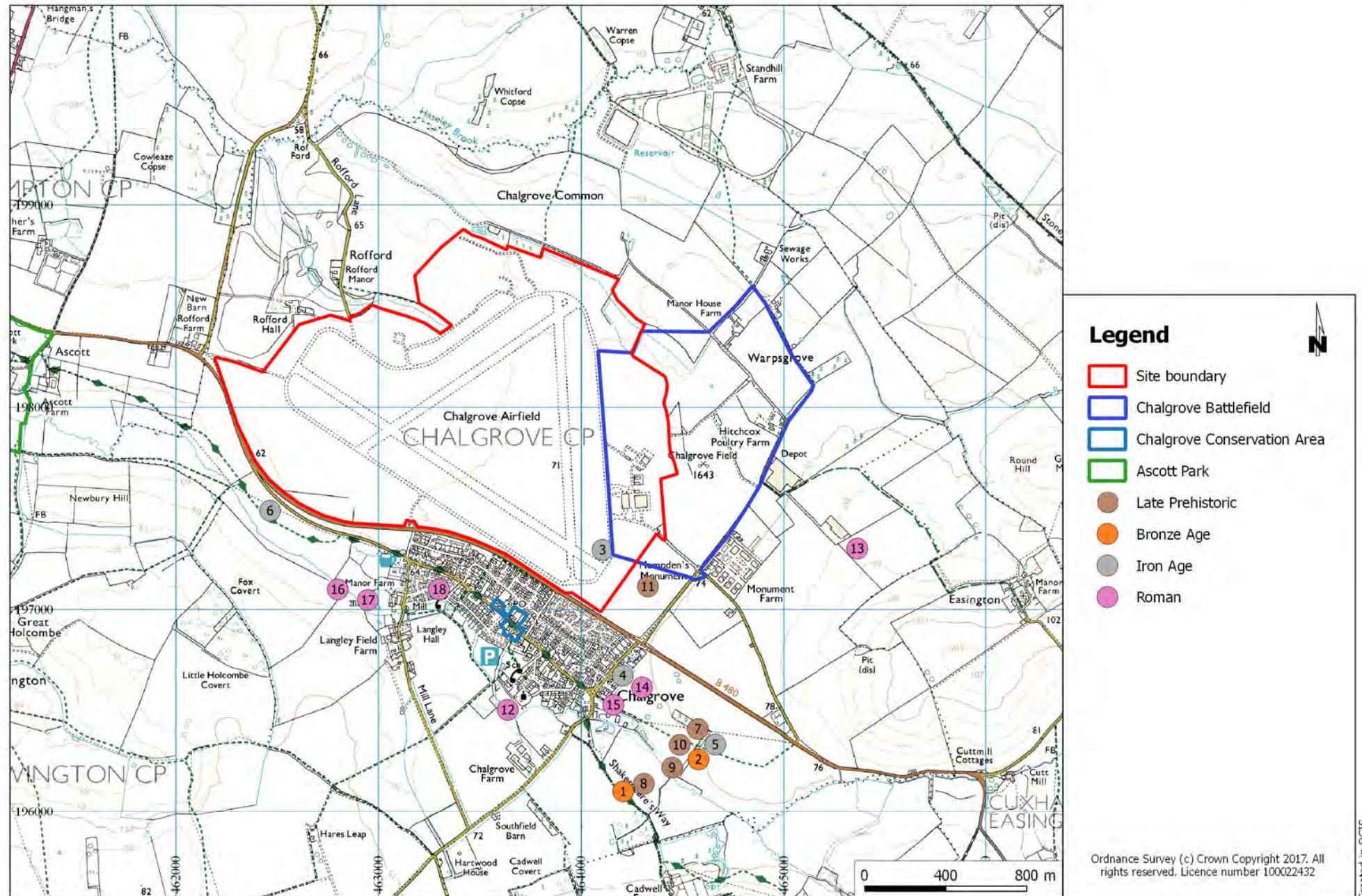


Figure 4.2.5: Late Prehistoric to Roman Historic Environment Record Sites

Roman (Fig. 4.2.5)

A scatter of Romano British pottery was found on the site of a demolished cottage on the route of the Didcot to Chalgrove pipeline (**JMHS 12**, 11143-MOX6146: SU 6363 9650). A large scatter of Roman period pottery was recorded during field-walking on the route of the Southern Feeder pipeline (**JMHS 13**, 15023-MOX6234: SU 65300 97300); during excavation of the pipeline a number of cut features, many containing charcoal rich deposits, were seen in section. The site is also visible on aerial photos and appears to extend over an area of approximately 7ha.

A Late Roman field system was found to overlies an earlier Iron Age or Early Roman field system (**JMHS 4**) to the south west of the above areas of settlement (**JMHS 14**, 28690-MOX27038: SU 64302 96616); whereas the earlier field system was present across the whole area, the later phase appeared to be focussed towards the southern end. To the south of **JMHS 14** a metal detectorist found the remains of a copper and iron dish-like object associated with sherds of Roman pottery and *in situ* bone (**JMHS 15**, 27483-MOX23993: SU 6416 9653). This was considered to be the remains of an inhumation with associated grave goods, but was not confirmed. Aerial photographs indicate the presence of a possible Roman period settlement located to the west of the current village of Chalgrove (**JMHS 16**, 4490-MOX6132: SU 628 971). Chance finds further indicate the presence of a possible settlement here; a scatter of Roman period pottery was found during groundworks at Manor Farm immediately to the east of the cropmark site (**JMHS 17**, 11133-MOX6140: SU 6298 9700).

Aerial photographs also indicate an area of Roman period settlement, comprising a series of sub-rectangular and linear cropmarks, to the south of the site and to the north of Chalgrove, in an area that has subsequently been developed (**JMHS 18**, 12491-MOX6154: SU 633 971).

Early Medieval (Fig. 4.2.6)

There is substantially less evidence for early medieval activity within the search area. Sherds of early medieval pottery were found to the west of St Mary's Church (**JMHS 19**, 11143-MOX6146: SU 63630 96500). Grundy's Road 6, a drove road likely to have its origins in the early medieval period, runs through the area to the north of the site (**JMHS 20**, 8865: SP 63640 01490).

Medieval (Fig. 4.2.6)***Chalgrove Village***

The land in and around Chalgrove appears to have been an intensive medieval landscape. This comprises the extant village on the south and southeast side of the airfield, and part of a western deserted or shrunken medieval village to the south and southwest of the airfield. Beyond these two areas there are outlying features. This arrangement of the landscape is probably due to there being two medieval manorial centres at Chalgrove, which thus created an east (Barentin) and a west (Pleissis) village. Early medieval material has been associated with the east village indicating that it is the earliest centre.

A group of sites are clustered in and around the east manor. The Church of St Mary's, Chalgrove has a medieval origin with the earliest surviving fabric of the 13th century, with an early 14th century chancel and later 15th and 18th century alterations (**JMHS 21**, 3994-MOX6127: SU 63710 96550). The listed building contains fine early 14th century wall paintings. The site of the medieval moat of Chalgrove Barentin Manor is located in Hardings Field, on the southern side of Chalgrove (**JMHS 22**, 4486-MOX6131, EOX1787: SU 6350 9682). Excavation in 1979 yielded one of the most complete examples of moated manors excavated in England. Evidence of pre-moat occupation dating from first half of the 13th century was succeeded in the mid-13th century by the construction of a moated manor house. The manor was demolished in the late 15th century (1485 or soon after). A series of linear earthworks located to the southeast of St Mary's are considered to be remnants of eastern medieval Chalgrove (**JMHS 23**, 11136-MOX6142: SU 63650 96550). To the east of the moated manor **JMHS 22** was a long rectangular pond; interpreted as a medieval fishpond (**JMHS 24**, 11135-MOX6141: SU 63650 96730). Two, grade II listed, medieval domestic buildings of the east Barentin village survive: 113 High Street an early 16th century timber framed hall house with some later re-modelling (**JMHS 25**, 21325-MOX13078: SU 63676 96953) and 115 High Street a 15th or early 16th century cruck framed house (**JMHS 26**, 21324-MOX17381: SU 63684 96938).

The western manor and village of the Pleissis family included the following features, and from documentary sources must have come into existence in the 13th century. Chalgrove Manor is a grade I listed early 15th century timber framed manor house, with later extensions (**JMHS 27**, 11338-MOX6148: SU 6306 9702). The barn at Manor Farm has elements of late medieval fabric, but predominantly dates to the 18th century (**JMHS 28**, 21339-MOX17525: SU 63119 97064). These assets are located within the Chalgrove Conservation Area (See fig. 4.2.6 for CA boundary), however due to the distance between the CA and the site there will be no impact to the conservation area and the listed buildings therein.

Surviving in the medieval west village is Apple Tree Cottage, grade II listed building of a late 15th or early 16th century cruck framed house (**JMHS 29**, 21319-MOX16931: SU 63270 97171).

Immediately south of the site are earthworks associated with former Pleissis village buildings; one house here was seen to be standing in the 20th century, but has since been demolished (**JMHS 30**, 11137-MOX6143: SU 6300 9738). Medieval remains were recorded during an evaluation west of the village thought to be part of the shrunken settlement (**JMHS 31**, PCA 2017: SU 62466 97489). The features consisted of a relatively dense cluster of pits and ditches (PCA 2017). A silver annular brooch and buckle, in addition to a number of oyster shells and pottery sherds, was found on an allotment in 1973 (**JMHS 32**, 9799-MOX6133: SU 629 972).

Outlying Chalgrove

Medieval ridge and furrow was identified to the southeast of Chalgrove during a desk-based assessment for the Aylesbury to Chalgrove pipeline (**JMHS 33**, 16324-MOX9349: SU 64000 96300). Four sherds of medieval pottery were recovered during a field-walking survey along the route of the Chalgrove to Didcot pipeline (**JMHS 34**, 16329-MOX9351: SU 64310 96140).

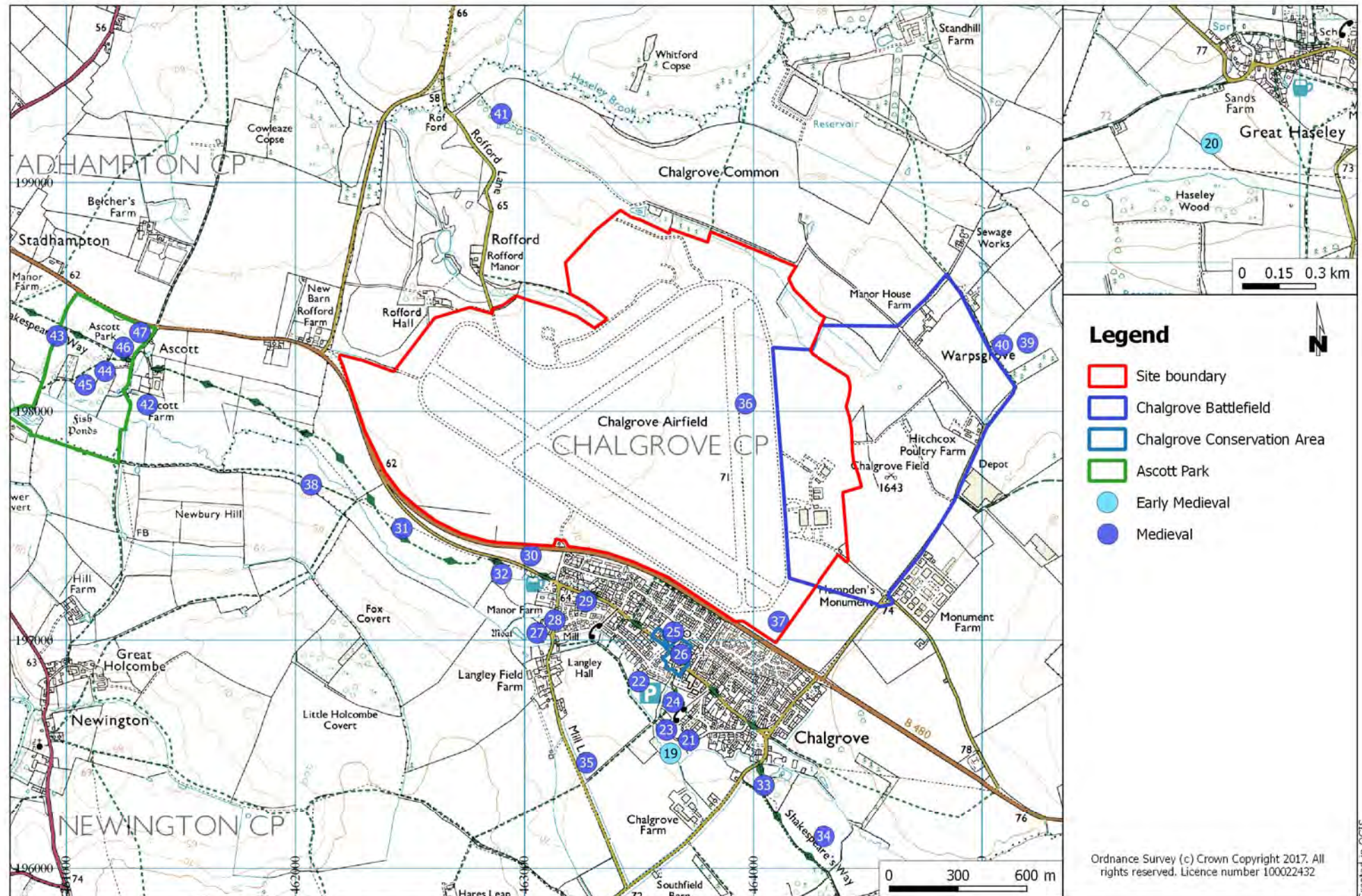


Figure 4.2.6: Early Medieval to Medieval Historic Environment Record Sites

A series of chance finds made throughout the search area further indicate medieval activity. Two fragments of silver gilt brooch were found near Chalgrove (**JMHS 35**, 27524-MOX24036: SU 63 96); two silver groats were found near Warpsgrove by a metal detectorist (**JMHS 36**, 27534-MOX24046: SU 64000 98000); two silver pennies were also found (**JMHS 37**, 27535-MOX24047: SU 64000 97000); a possible silver buckle was found by a metal detectorist (**JMHS 38**, 17379-MOX23241: SU 62070 97680). Sites JMHS 45 and JMHS 46 are located on the site.

Warpsgrove

Three shrunken or deserted medieval villages (DMV) are found within the search area. Warpsgrove DMV is thought to lie under Chalgrove Airfield, although this is conjectural (**JMHS 39**, 1072-MOX6172: SU 65500 98300). Historical sources make reference to the advowson of *Werplesgrave* church, granted by the Abbot of Dorchester to Edmund Rede in 1485, however, the location of the church, is not known (**JMHS 40**, 2053-MOX6178: SU 6509 9829).

Rofford

The site of Rofford DMV is located to the northwest of the strategic site (**JMHS 41**, 1073-MOX6104: SU 629 993). It was abandoned 1450 to 1700 and bulldozed in 1959.

Ascott

A group of sites lie in the west of the search area located at the hamlet of Ascott south of the B480 and formerly in Great Milton parish now in Stadhampton. The former village is now a deserted medieval village (DMV) that comprises: house platforms, toft boundaries and a hollow way to the south of Ascott Farm (**JMHS 42**, 4475-MOX7085: SU 6135 9800). The site of a medieval chapel was located at Ascott; this was built soon after 1200 and demolished in the early 19th century (**JMHS 43**, 1988-MOX6110: SU 6131 9832). Ascot Park Farm dates to the 16th century but has been much altered (**JMHS 44**, 21068-MOX17556: SU 61170 98176). The farmhouse's garden wall, also listed, is similarly dated (**JMHS 45**, 21069-MOX17692: SU 61142 98155). A limestone floor was discovered on the farm during ploughing; this may have been a late medieval farm building (**JMHS 46**, 4472-MOX6130: SU 6125 9828). A bronze heraldic pendant was found west of Ascott (**JMHS 47**, 13136-MOX6156: SU 6098 9833).

Post-medieval (Fig. 4.2.7)

Post-medieval activity is well represented within the area, predominantly comprising extant buildings in the historic core of Chalgrove. From 1485 the manors were in the hands of Oxford Colleges so it is from this time that a single village emerges and the Pleissis village are abandoned.

Chalgrove Village

The following buildings are structures that originated in the Post-medieval period (1542-1704). The following are all grade II listed timber framed structures of a 17th century date with later alterations that are located on the High Street: The Lamb Public House (**JMHS 48**, 21338-MOX18410: SU 63127 97219), 16 (**JMHS 49**, 21336-MOX18233: SU 63299 97182), 37a (**JMHS 50**, 21330-MOX18407: SU 63246 97225), 59 and 61 (**JMHS 51**, 21329-MOX17345: SU 63410 97160), The Well

House (**JMHS 52**, 21318-MOX13080: SU 63482 97089), 81 (**JMHS 53**, 21328-MOX17929: SU 63500 97079), 87 (**JMHS 54**, 21327-MOX17036: SU 63528 97067), 98 and 100 High (**JMHS 55**, 21335-MOX18086: SU 63688 96879), (**JMHS 56**, 21334-MOX17925: SU 63819 96768), 112 and 114 (**JMHS 57**, 21333-MOX16369: SU 63826 96763), 118 with a thatched roof (**JMHS 58**, 21332-MOX16096: SU 63653 96905), 122 High Street a cruck framed house (**JMHS 59**, 21331-MOX18011: SU 63872 96678), Thatch Cottage in brick (**JMHS 60**, 21316-MOX17010: SU 63795 96968), 123 (**JMHS 61**, 21323-MOX16366: SU 63698 96905), 149 (**JMHS 62**, 21321-MOX18333: SU 63817 96824) and 159 (**JMHS 63**, 21320-MOX16656: SU 63847 96781).

To the south of the High Street in what was the east village is the Green, which also has a number of grade II listed 17th century timber framed structures with later additions: 1 (**JMHS 64**, 21344-MOX17526: SU 63647 96895), 3 (**JMHS 65**, 21343-MOX16372: SU 63664 96870) and 4 (**JMHS 66**, 21342-MOX18234: SU 63678 96870). Also south of the High Street in the vicinity of the church is Church Cottage a mid to late 17th century timber framed house (**JMHS 67**, 21317-MOX18237: SU 63820 96616).

Mill Lane is a road that lies in the west part of the village and runs from the High Street south of the village. This runs past the location of the Pleissis Manor, which has an irregular five-sided moat (**JMHS 68**, 1115-MOX6105: SU 6300 9702), of likely post-medieval date, to the rear of Manor Farm. It also contains the site of Langley Hall, a 17th century house, now demolished, that was possibly the western wing of a larger building (**JMHS 69**, 11141-MOX6145: SU 6315 9687).

This was the centre of the estate run by Lincoln College. To the west of Langley Hall is a late 17th century brick built lodge building and associated wall (**JMHS 70**, 11145-MOX6147: SU 6311 9684). There are two listed buildings on Mill Lane that are grade II listed and of a 17th century date: the mill building at 29 (**JMHS 71**, 377-MOX6099: SU 6314 9700) and John Hampden Cottage (**JMHS 72**, 21340-MOX15144: SU 63178 96689). Marley Lane is a continuation of Mill Lane to the north of the High Street, 1 Marley Lane is a late 17th century timber framed house (**JMHS 73**, 21337-MOX16660: SU 63131 97275).

Chalgrove Battlefield

In 1643 Chalgrove was the site of the battle of Chalgrove Field, a cavalry skirmish in which Prince Rupert defeated the Parliamentarians (**JMHS 74**, 2048-MOX6119: SU 64540 97350). During the battle John Hampden, a leading member of the Parliamentary movement, was mortally wounded. The site of the battle, which extends into the potential strategic site, is a registered battlefield.

Rofford

Located in Rofford is Rofford Manor, a late 17th century grade II listed farmhouse that was extended in the early 18th century (**JMHS 75**, 21313-MOX16094: SU 62802 98620). Also located in Rofford are two listed buildings dating to the imperial period; these are discussed below (**JMHS 94** and **95**).

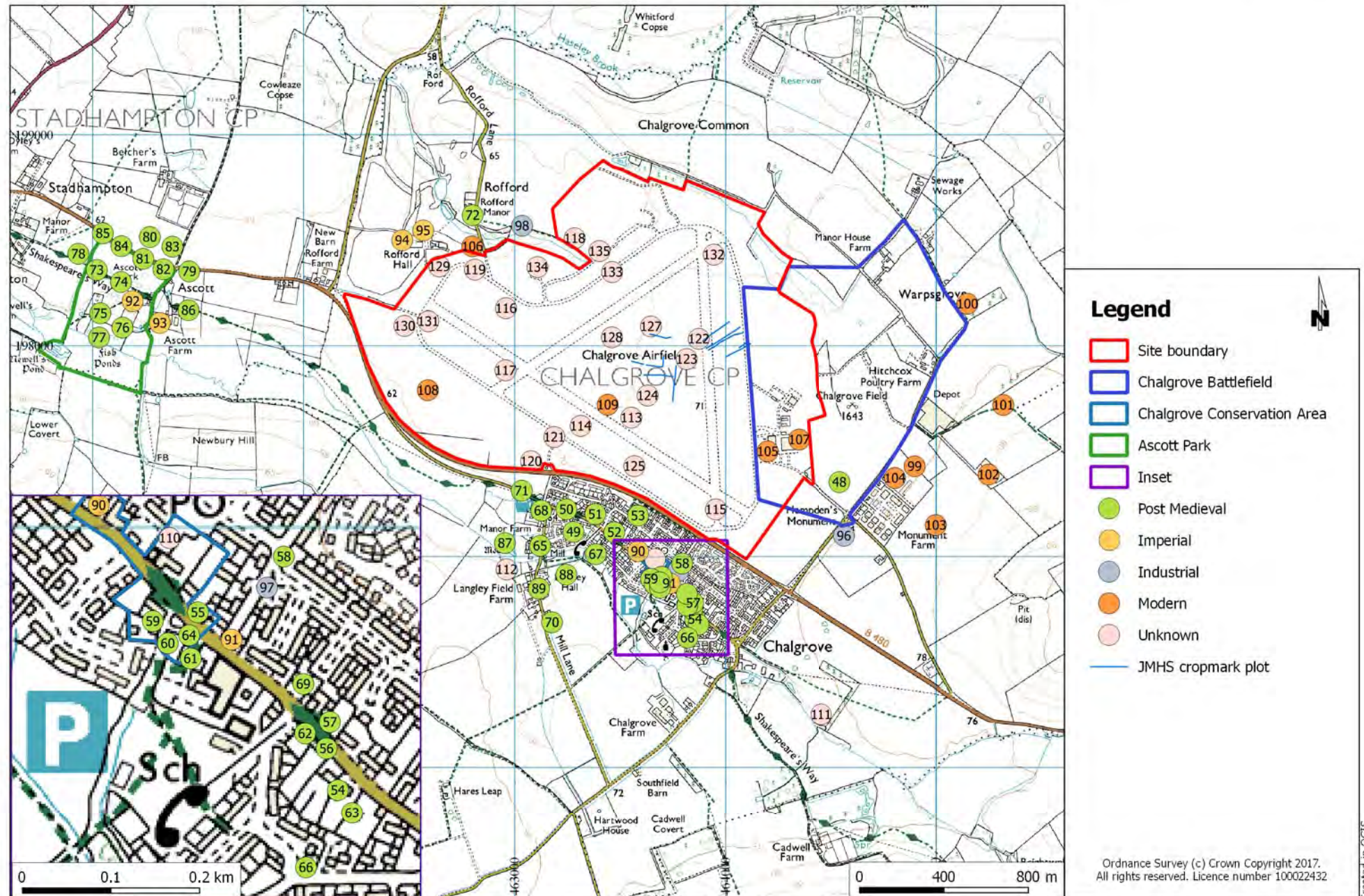


Figure 4.2.7: Post Medieval to unknown Historic Environment Record Sites

Ascott

Located on the western edge of the search area is Ascott hamlet. Ascott Manor House (**JMHS 76**, 1797-MOX6109: SU 611 982) is not precisely located, although it is considered likely to have stood at the point where two avenues of trees lead up to a large rectangular platform. The manor was associated with a park; this was enclosed in the late 16th century and is shown on Jeffrey's map of 1768 and Davis' of 1797 (**JMHS 77**, 2616-MOX6126: SU 612 983). Two formal gardens were associated with the manor, the site of one is still evident as earthworks and parch marks (**JMHS 78**, 2598-MOX6124: SU 6111 9815) while the smaller garden is now within a rectangular wooded area (**JMHS 79**, 2611-MOX6125: SU 6117 9810). Three fishponds are also thought to be part of the Ascott estate (**JMHS 80**, 1990-MOX6111: SU 6107 9805). An extant 16th century dovecote located at Ascott Park Farmhouse is likely to have been designed as a feature of Ascott Park (**JMHS 81**, 1392-MOX6107: SU 6110 9825), intended to compliment the nearby icehouse. A square summerhouse and gazebo that formed part of the park survives, now known as Piccadilly Cottage (**JMHS 82**, 9814-MOX6138: SU 6138 9836). Six limestone gate piers that formed part of an entrance screen are also associated with the park (**JMHS 83**, 21071-MOX17949: SU 61226 98404; **JMHS 84**, 21073-MOX17950: SU 61204 98424; **JMHS 85**, 21070-MOX18281: SU 61247 98402; **JMHS 86**, 11498-MOX6152: SU 6127 9840; **JMHS 87**, 21072-MOX16204: SU 61217 98408; **JMHS 88**, 21074-MOX16205: SU 61184 98440). The building now known as Ascott Manor is the former manor farmhouse associated with the estate; this is a grade II listed stone built house of 16th century date (**JMHS 89**, 11473-MOX6151: SU 6136 9813).

Imperial (Fig. 4.2.7)

Within the search area the Imperial Period is solely represented by extant buildings.

Chalgrove Village

In Chalgrove there are two grade II listed 18th century structures both located on the High Street: 97 the former vicarage (**JMHS 90**, 21326-MOX18238: SU 63586 97026) and 129 of stone rubble construction (**JMHS 91**, 21322-MOX16095: SU 63736 96874).

Ascott

Ascott, in the west of the search area, has three listed buildings of the 18th century: an icehouse and granary that incorporate earlier components (**JMHS 92**, 1391-MOX6106: SU 6119 9821) and walled garden at Ascott Farmhouse (**JMHS 93**, 21067-MOX16518: SU 61320 98109).

Rofford

Rofford Hall is an early to mid 18th century stone built farmhouse (**JMHS 94**, 21314-MOX13081: SU 62541 98499); associated with Rofford Hall is a mid to late 18th century barn (**JMHS 95**, 21315-MOX17699: SU 62572 98523).

Industrial (Fig. 4.2.7)***Chalgrove Village***

A small brick built Wesleyan Methodist chapel of 1869 is found along Chapel Lane, Chalgrove (**JMHS 96**, 376-MOX6098: SU 63770 96930).

Warpsgrove and Rofford

The Hampden Monument was erected in 1848 in order to commemorate John Hampden who was mortally wounded at the battle of Chalgrove Field in 1643; the monument is Grade II listed (**JMHS 97**, 21341-MOX17241: SU 64586 97179). The site of a saw pit is located east of Rofford Farm (**JMHS 98**, 11385-MOX6150: SU 6301 9857).

Modern (Fig. 4.2.7)

The modern period is wholly represented by monuments associated with Chalgrove Airfield: a number of ancillary buildings and structures were located throughout the local area. This includes a series of concrete built storage buildings, listed on the HER (**JMHS 99**, 16333-MOX9342: SU 64900 97420; **JMHS 100**, 16335-MOX9343: SU 65150 98200; **JMHS 101**, 16334-MOX9344: SU 65320 97720; **JMHS 102**, 16332-MOX9345: SU 65250 97390; **JMHS 103**, 16331-MOX9346: SU 6500 9715). These are no longer present. The remains of an additional three buildings were recorded during an evaluation (**JMHS 104**, 28561-MOX26893: SU 64780 97400). A T2 aircraft hangar is located at Chalgrove Airfield (**JMHS 105**, HE 1391483: SU 6420 9750); the hangar is one of two originally built. A desk based assessment of the site in 2016 recorded two further possible wartime features (AECOM 2016). A possible brick built air raid shelter was located on the western boundary of the site near Rofford Lane (**JMHS 106**, AECOM 2016: SU 62811 98425); a small building with a brick blast wall was located to the east of the main airfield buildings (**JMHS 107**, AECOM 2016: SU 64365 97556).

Post-war monuments include a Royal Observer Corps monitoring post, located within the site approximately 200m from the B480 (**JMHS 108**, HE 1411434: SU 6259 9779); this was opened in 1958 and formed part of a network of stations designed to report and confirm hostile aircraft and nuclear attacks. The fuselage of a German Me109 is reported to have been buried near the site of the control tower after it had been used by Martin Baker Ltd in testing (**JMHS 109**, HE 1391511: SU 635 977).

Unknown (Fig. 4.2.7)

Three monuments within the search area cannot be dated to a specific period. A millstone of unknown date was found during groundworks to the rear of the Post Office (**JMHS 110**, 11132-MOX6139: SU 63660 96980). Four roughly parallel ditches aligned northeast – southwest were recorded during the watching brief of the Chalgrove to Didcot Pipeline (**JMHS 111**, 16327-MOX9353: SU 64455 96252). A series of earthworks and a pond, all of unknown date, are located between Langley Hall Farm and Manor Farm (**JMHS 112**, 11140-MOX6144: SU 6300 9694).

4.2.4.3 Cartographic Research

A search of the cartographic evidence identified a series of maps covering the site from the 18th to the 20th century.

The earliest map consulted was Jefferys's map of 1767 (CP/103/M/1: Fig. 4.2.8). Due to the scale of this map the site is not depicted in detail. This is seen as an open area of land situated between the settlements of Chalgrove, Upsgrove (Warpsgrave), Rofford

and Ascott; a road that originates in Stadhampton crosses the area from east to west (**JMHS 113**: SU 63554 97660). Two roads extend south from this road across the site towards Chalgrove (**JMHS 114**: SU 63187 97573 and **JMHS 115**: SU 63981 97230) and one extends north towards Rofford (**JMHS 116**: SU 62960 98179). Two buildings are depicted in the centre of the site on the northern side of the east-west road (**JMHS 117**: SU 630 979). A number of buildings on the northern periphery of Chalgrove also appear to be located within the site, although this is not certain due to the scale and accuracy of the map.

Davis of Lewknor's map of 1769 (Fig. 4.2.9; CH.XX/2) gives a slightly greater level of detail. The same configuration of roads is depicted; however here field boundaries have also been included. The area to the south of the east-west road is seen to be un-enclosed; to the north of the road the site comprises four large rectangular fields. The buildings depicted on Jeffrey's map (**JMHS 117**) are also seen on this map.



Figure 4.2.8: Jeffrey's 1767 map of Oxfordshire

The site is first depicted in detail on the Chalgrove Parish Tithe Map of 1842 (83/M: Fig. 4.2.10). The site is seen in the same configuration as it is in earlier mapping; however, greater detail is given to the configuration of individual fields. A large portion of the site is divided into small strip fields, the form of which is derived from earlier ridge and furrow cultivation. In the eastern half of the area these fields are predominantly aligned roughly north-south, while the alignment is more varied in the western half. A number of fields located towards the north west of the site are not divided in this way, instead appearing as larger fields. The buildings identified on the two earlier maps are again present (**JMHS 117**), as are others dispersed throughout the site; these are likely to be associated with agricultural activity. Two buildings are located along the north western boundary of the site (**JMHS 118**: SU 63370 98421), a small pond is also located immediately to the south of these. A single building is located to the south of Rofford (**JMHS 119**: SU 62813 98362); two small buildings

are located along the western most north-south road that runs towards Chalgrove (**JMHS 120**: SU 63079 97453 and **JMHS 121**: SU 63189 97568).



Figure 4.2.9: Davis' 1797 map of Oxfordshire

The Chalgrove Parish Inclosure Map of 1845 (QSD/A/Book 18) depicts the site in the same configuration as the earlier Tithe Map; the smaller strip fields, however, are no longer shown.



Figure 4.2.10: Chalgrove Tithe Map of 1842 (83/M).

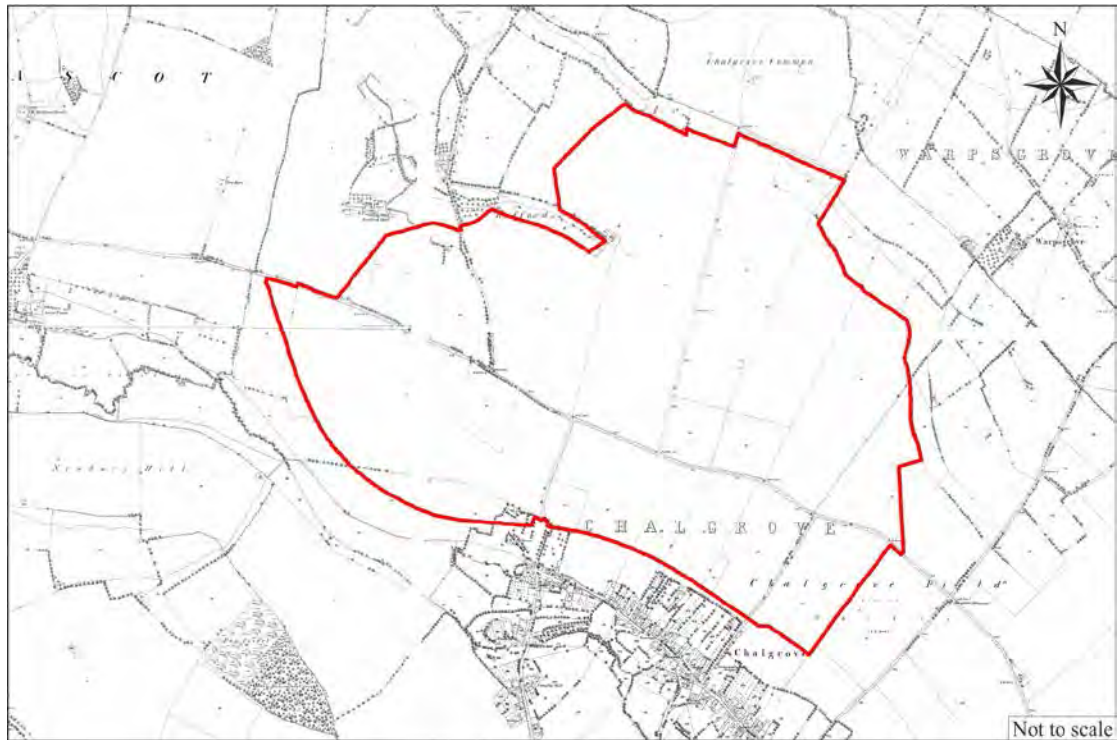


Figure 4.2.11: First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881

The site is next depicted in detail on the First Edition Ordnance Survey County Series map of 1881 at 1: 2500 (Oxon XLVI.3, XLVI.4, XLVII.5 and XLVI.8: Fig. 4.2.11). The site remains in the same configuration as when previously depicted on the Inclosure Map. However, the buildings previously seen along the northern side of the east-west road are no longer present (JMHS 117). Additional buildings have been added to the existing agricultural buildings located along the western boundary of the site (JMHS 118 and JMHS 119) and a small rectangular enclosure is depicted towards the centre of the site, located against a field boundary aligned north-south (**JMHS 122**: SU 63831 97986). The site remains in the same configuration when depicted on the Second Edition map of 1898 and Third Edition of 1921 (Oxon XLVI.3, XLVI.4, XLVII.5 and XLVI.8). The buildings seen to the northwest of the site (**JMHS 118**) are labelled as *Wootten's Farm* on the Third Edition map.

4.2.4.4 Aerial Photographs

The available aerial photos held by Historic England have been analysed by JMHS in order to identify any possible heritage assets within the site. Features seen within the site have been plotted on figure 4.2.7. The area of the site has not been plotted as part of the Historic England National Mapping Programme.

A possible prehistoric or Roman field system is seen on a photograph that pre-dates the construction of the airfield (**JMHS 123**, SU6398/1: SU 63756 98000); this is plotted on figure 4.2.7. The same photograph shows a series of farm buildings on the western boundary of the site that have since been removed; these have also been identified on historical mapping where they were recorded as **JMHS 118**.

A series of earthworks, possibly representing a shrunken medieval settlement, are seen on aerial photos taken for the NMR in 1999 (**JMHS 41** Rofford SMV, SU6298/2: SU 62574 98612); this is located beyond the western boundary of the site.

A series of rectilinear enclosures are seen to the southwest of Chalgrove village in aerial photographs taken for the NMR (SU6296/3), these have been recorded in section 4.2.4.2 as **JMHS 16**.

The route of the former road that ran toward Stadhampton in a northwest - southeast direction to the north of Chalgrove village, as identified on historical mapping (**JMHS 113**) can be seen underlying the airfield in aerial photographs dating from the 1940s to 1960s (RAF/106G/UK/1379 dating to 1946; FSL/6125 dating to 1961). This is plotted on figure 4.2.12.

The construction of the airfield is seen on aerial photos dating to 1943 (US/7PH/GP/LOC104 dating to 1943). The layout of the airfield is evident from these photographs. The airfield comprises three runways, skirted by a perimeter track; a number of concrete or tarmac aprons flank the perimeter track along its course. A complex of hangars and ancillary buildings were located on the eastern side of the airfield, while an additional area of buildings lay to the north-west.

4.2.4.5 LIDAR (Fig. 4.2.12, 4.2.13)

The available LIDAR imagery of the area was analysed in QGIS and RVT (Digital Terrain Model with a 1m spatial resolution). The available LIDAR data is shown in Figure 4.2.12, with identified features plotted and numbered. Elements of the open field system were seen. This included areas of possible headlands that aligned with the 1842 Tithe Map (**JMHS 136**: SU 62528 97731; **JMHS 137**: SU 63442 97919; **JMHS 138**: SU 63267 98126; **JMHS 139**: SU 63634 97970; **JMHS 140**: SU 63783 98079; **JMHS 141**: SU 64213 97871; **JMHS 142**: SU 64372 97679; **JMHS 143**: SU 64062 97739; **JMHS 144**: SU 64220 97382; **JMHS 145**: SU 64205 97171; **JMHS 146**: SU 64087 97019; **JMHS 147**: SU 62304 98012; **JMHS 148**: SU 62380 98108). Faint traces of ridge and furrow are evident throughout the site (**JMHS 124**: SU 63613 97837; **JMHS 125**: SU 63568 97430). Figure 4.2.13 shows the 1843 Tithe Map overlaid onto the LIDAR imagery.

A number of post-medieval field boundaries, identified on the First Edition OS map (Fig. 4.2.11), and likely to have been grubbed up prior to the construction of the airfield, were also visible across the site. These included: (**JMHS 149**: SU 62790 98175; **JMHS 150**: SU 63542 97484; **JMHS 151**: SU 63938 97635; **JMHS 152**: SU 63826 97699; **JMHS 153**: SU 63833 97817; **JMHS 154**: SU 63769 97990; **JMHS 155**: SU 63759 98111)

Underlying these agricultural features were a number of features that may pre-date the open field system. These included a linear feature underlying later headland **JMHS 137** (**JMHS 156**: SU 63481 97839); two parallel linear features, possibly representing a trackway, located to the east of **JMHS 156** (**JMHS 157**: SU 63660 97750); a short curvilinear feature aligned east-west (**JMHS 158**: SU 63836 97660); a possible ring ditch, partially underlying the north-south runway of the later airfield (**JMHS 159**: SU 63932 97200).

The line of the former Stadhampton road was seen to run across the site in a north west – south east direction (**JMHS 113**). The former road to Rofford was also identified (**JMHS 114**) as were the two roads that run south to Chalgrove (**JMHS 114** and **JMHS 115**). **JMHS 114** was seen to continue to the north, terminating in the area identified on historic maps as the site of *Wootten's Farm*. Three further possible tracks extending north from the Stadhampton road were identified. (**JMHS 160**: SU 62562 98270) ran north from for a short distance at the western end of the site, (**JMHS 161**: SU 63739 98445) bisected the site, also running in a north – south direction and (**JMHS 162**: SU 63752 97693) ran north before encountering (**JMHS 139**) a possible headland associated with ridge and furrow cultivation. Figure 4.2.13 shows the 1843 Tithe Map overlaid onto the LIDAR imagery, which depicts the locations of these roads and trackways.

The earthworks of Rofford MSV (**JMHS 41**) were identified outside of the western boundary of the site, however these did not extend into the site itself.

4.2.4.6 Geophysical survey

A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by Sumo Survey between the 9th April and 11th May 2018. A series of anomalies, of probable archaeological origin, were recorded during the survey. Within the central triangle created by the airfields three runways, two areas of activity were present: towards the north of the triangle were clusters of probable linear, curvilinear and circular ditches (**JMHS 126**: SU 63823 98131). The form of these features is considered to be indicative of a possible late-prehistoric settlement, with the circular features representing roundhouses.

Located to the south of these features were rectilinear features, possibly late-prehistoric enclosures (**JMHS 127**: SU 63650 98063); these are possibly the same as the cropmark features seen on aerial photos prior to the construction of the airfield (**JMHS 123**). Immediately to the south of these was a possible linear feature, aligned east-west; adjoining this to the south were circular anomalies, possibly representing roundhouses (**JMHS 128**: SU 63483 97988).

Another area of activity, comprising rectilinear features and discrete responses, was located near the western boundary of the site (**JMHS 129**: SU 62644 98377); these are indicative of former ditches or gullies, and are probably a result of settlement activity or a field system. Further south of this is another area of rectilinear and linear anomalies (**JMHS 130**: SU 62479 98095) and an irregular enclosure (**JMHS 131**: SU 62592 98117); these are also likely to be indicative of settlement activity or field systems.

Towards the northern side of the site was a series of linear and rectilinear anomalies, possibly associated with ditches, gullies and trackways of archaeological origin (**JMHS 132**: SU 63966 98433; **JMHS 133**: SU 63410 98393).

A single, small rectilinear feature was located to the west of these; the form suggests it is likely to be a former enclosure (**JMHS 134**: SU 63109 98374); however its location near surviving airfield infrastructure may suggest it has more modern origins.

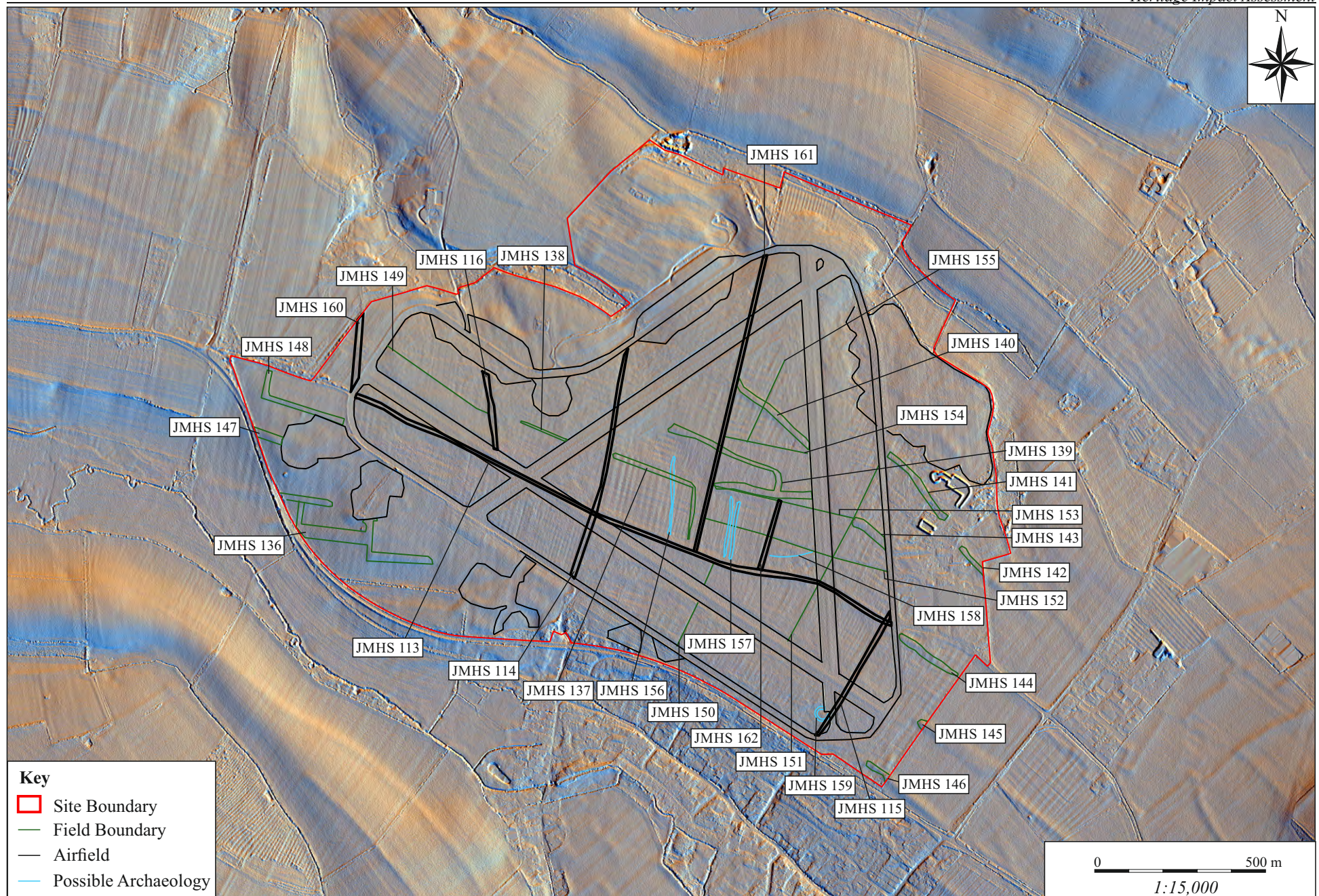


Figure 4.2.12: Land at Chalgrove Airfield. Multiple Hillshade model

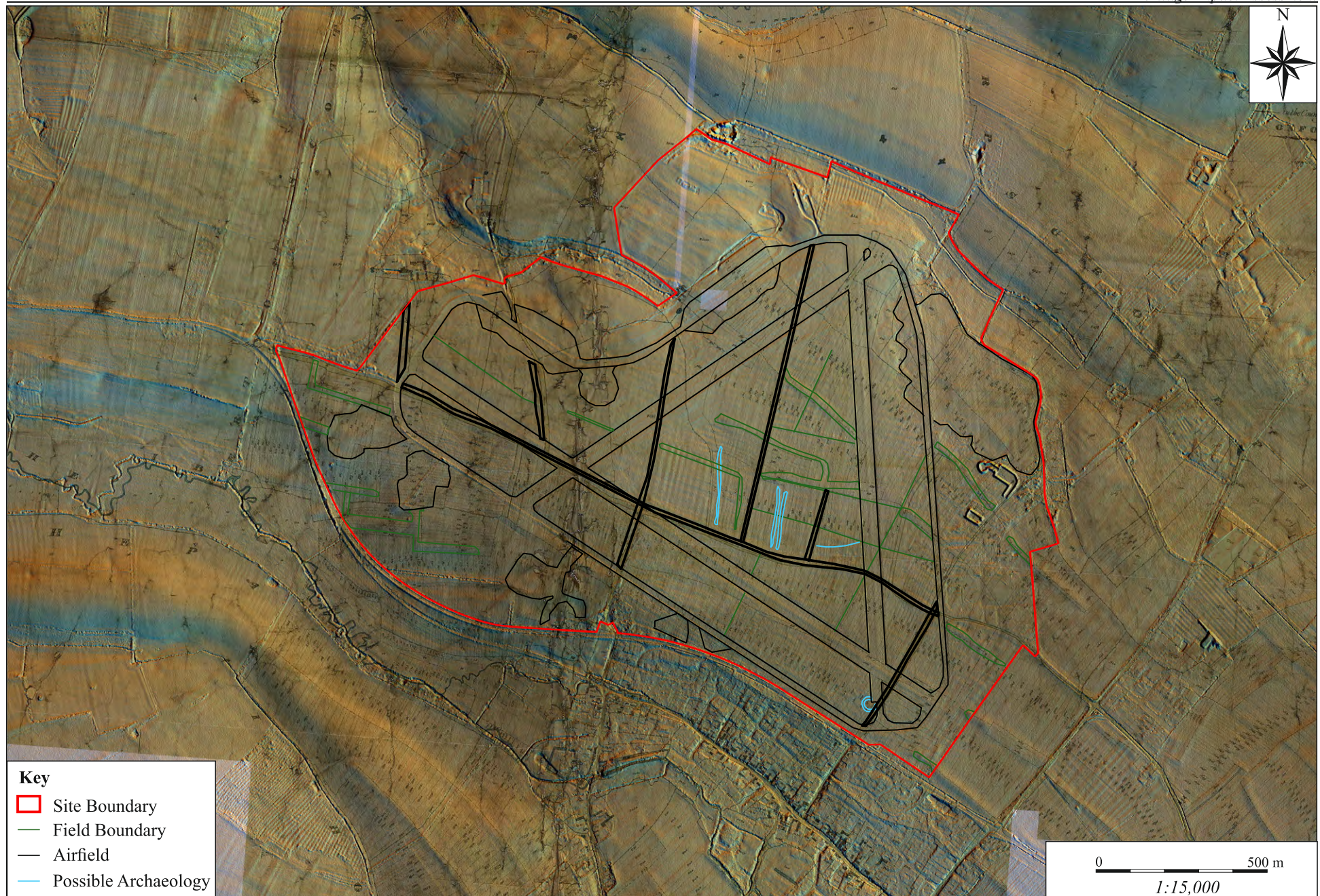


Figure 4.2.13: Land at Chalgrove Airfield. Multiple Hillshade Model, Possible Features and Tithe Map

4.2.4.7 Viewshed Analysis (Figs. 4.2.14, 4.2.15)

The viewshed analysis produced for this report shows the visible impact to specific monuments and the surrounding areas of the sites. The level of visibility is graded from red to blue, with the former representing the most visible areas, whereas the latter represents the least visible areas. In regard to viewsheds *from* the sites (as opposed to viewsheds *to* the site), two observer heights, at two and ten metres (Figs 4.2.14 and 4.2.15), were tested in order to visualise the range of impact of development.

Figure 4.2.14 shows the inter-visibility of the landscape around the airfield at 2m above the ground (human height) with that of the site. It shows that the airfield is largely an un-visible part of the landscape. The areas where it is visible from includes Newbury Hill to the south, certain areas around Little Milton and Little Haseley, the Clarehill, and in the west Richmond Hill above Chiselhampton.

Figure 4.2.15 shows the inter-visibility of the area at 10m above ground level (roof height). This shows the airfield is more visible. The site is visible in similar locations to the south and north, east and west, but the amount of red has increased substantially. There are significant listed buildings in Chalgrove, which appears to be an area with little inter-visibility with the site. The area of Ascott Park, and Rofford, where a further cluster of listed buildings and heritage sites are located, has some inter-visibility with the site.

4.2.4.8 Site Visit

A site visit was undertaken on 3rd September 2018. The site is currently in use as an airfield. The site was viewed from the perimeter track of the airfield, with excursions made in order to assess any observed features of interest. The site was assessed for any extant infrastructure relating to RAF Chalgrove, for any potential non-designated heritage assets not identified on the Oxfordshire HER and for any potential impacts to designated and non-designated heritage assets within the wider area.

A small portion of the site of the Battle of Chalgrove Field (as defined by Historic England – Figure 4.2.7) falls within the eastern boundary of the site (Plate 4.2.1). The site of the battle is listed in the Register of Historic Battlefields by Historic England and as such is of high (national) significance. Although the setting of the battlefield has already been impacted by the development of Chalgrove Airfield, Hitchcox Poultry Farm, Monument Farm Industrial Park and Irton House it is important to ensure that any physical or visual impact on the battlefield site from the eastern part of the site is minimised.

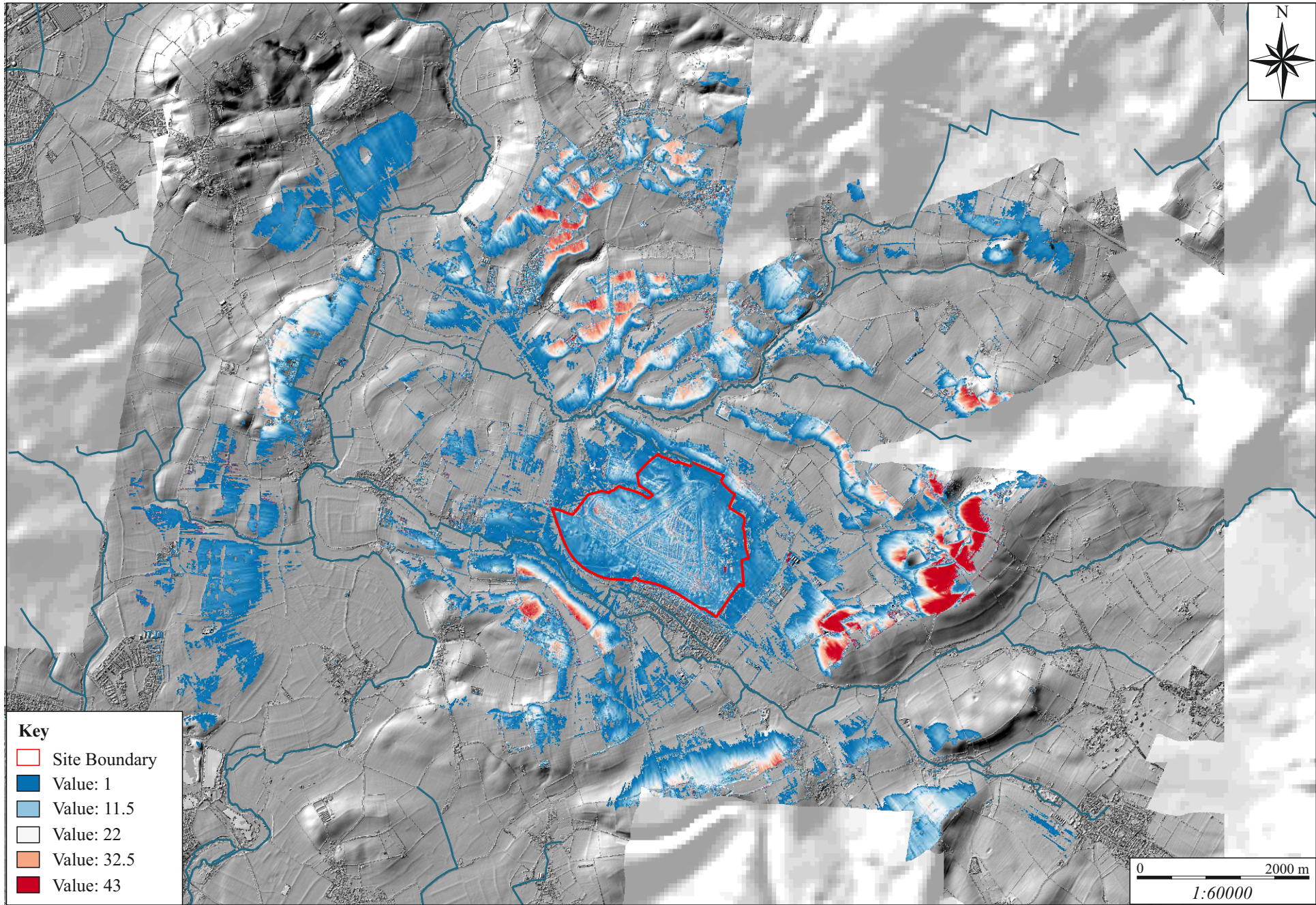


Figure 4.2.14: Chalgrove Airfield. Viewshed Results From Site At a 2m Observer Height, Based On Lidar Data

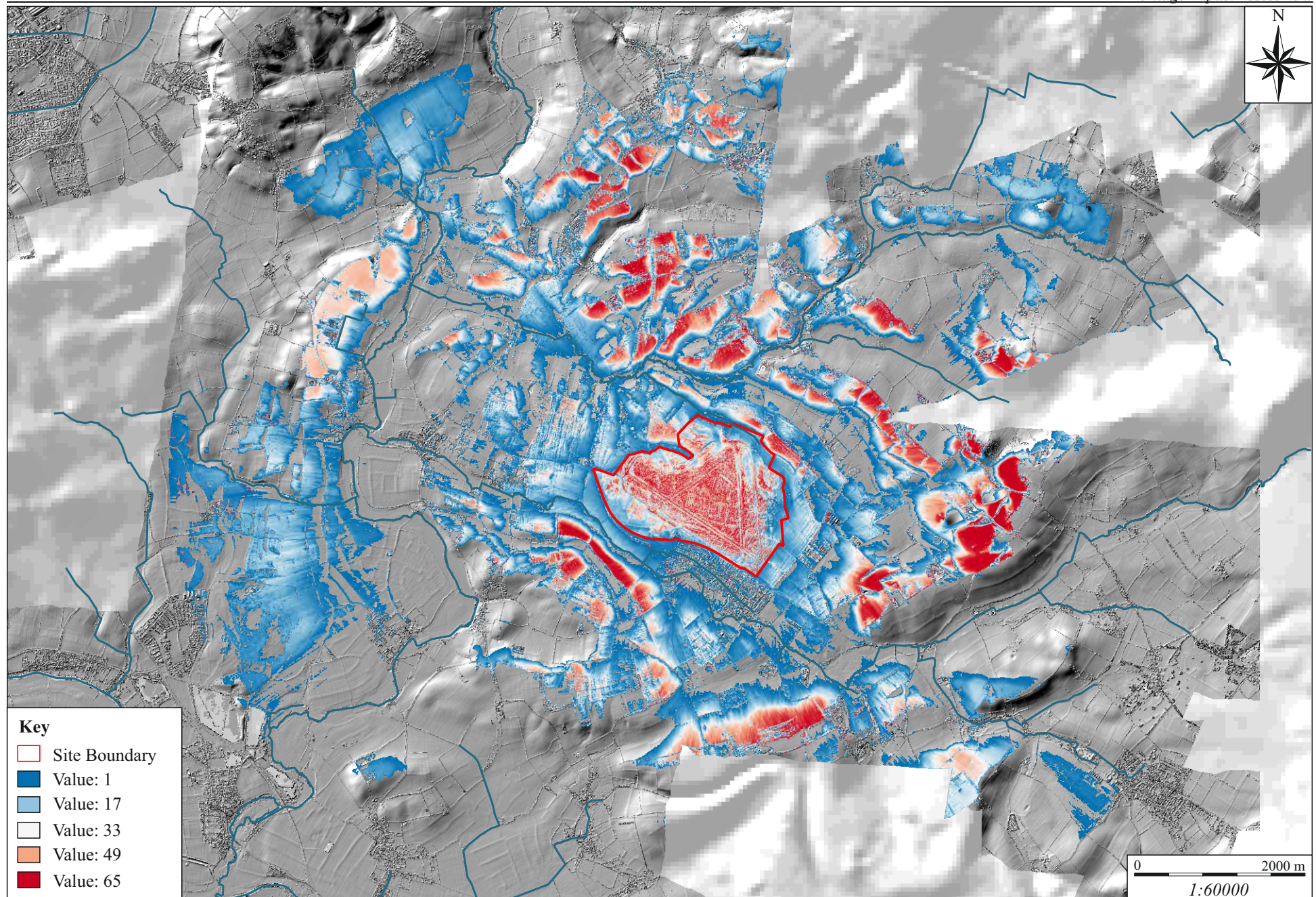


Figure 4.2.15: Chalgrove Airfield. Viewshed Results From Site At a 10m Observer Height, Based On Lidar Data



Plate 4.2.1: The southern boundary of the site of The Battle of Chalgrove Field is located along the perimeter trackway of the airfield. Looking north east.

The surviving elements of the wartime airfield are relatively sparse; the majority of the airfield's wartime buildings and structures appear to have been removed. Structures that survive include the T2 hangar, the runways and perimeter track, a possible air raid shelter, a small brick building with associated blast wall and a length of concrete trackway that runs parallel to the perimeter trackway in the northwest of the site. A small building was located near the western boundary of the site, to the east of Rofford (**JMHS 135**: SU 63371 98413; plate 4.2.2). This is in the area of the farm buildings identified as *Wootten's Farm* (**JMHS 118**) on early 20th century Ordnance Survey mapping. However, the construction of the building suggests it was part of the airfield plan.



Plate 4.2.2. An airfield trackway and derelict building, looking south.

Four listed buildings are visible from the site; these are located to the west of the site and can be seen from the western boundary. Rofford Manor (**JMHS 72**), a grade II listed farmhouse, is visible from the north western area of the site (Plate 4.2.3); Rofford Hall, an associated barn and Ascott Manor (**JMHS 86**), all grade II listed, are visible from the south western area of the site. Ascott Manor is associated with the former Ascott Park (**JMHS 73**), a park and formal garden listed on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by Historic England. The area of the registered park itself is screened from the site by tree cover, however, glimpses of Ascott Manor can be made (Plate 4.2.4). Rofford Hall and its associated barn are predominantly screened from view by tree cover, however they become visible from the far western tip of the site (not pictured). Viewshed figure 4.2.15 gives an indication of the visibility of these assets from the potential strategic site.



Plate 4.2.3: Rofford Manor as seen from the site, looking west.



Plate 4.2.4: Ascott Manor as seen from the site, looking west.

4.3 CULHAM POTENTIAL STRATEGIC SITE

4.3.1 INTRODUCTION

4.3.1.1 Location and Description

The potential strategic site (henceforth referred to as ‘the site’) is located in the civil parishes of Culham, Clifton Hampden and Nuneham Courtney (NGR 52095 95848).

The site falls into two areas, with the division created by the north to south railway line from Oxford to Didcot. The larger area to west is bounded on the south by the A415. The course of the western boundary is more diverse with boundaries extending around the Europa School UK, Thame Lane, the trackway to High Lodge, and field boundaries around Culham Break. The northern boundary runs along braided river courses, known as the Back Water, before using the main Thames course. A small field in the northeast corner lies in the parish of Nuneham Courtney. The fields south of Thame Lane are in arable cultivation; to the north the land use is mixed, with arable fields, areas of pasture, paddock and meadow.

The smaller part of the site is located on the east side of the railway. This is bounded on the north by a trackway, with further track and field boundaries on the northeast side. There is a field boundary on the southeast side of the proposal site, while a section of the A415 bounds the site on the south. This area of the site is currently in use as an industrial estate.

Topographically the area is located over an area of land associated with the river terraces of the Thames; the site is contained within a wide westerly meander of the river. At the west end of the site is Culham Hill, on which High Lodge is located, which rises to a height of 80m AOD. On the northern side of the site there is a ridge on which Warren Farm is located that drops to a height between 65m and 70m AOD. To the north there is a steep scarp slope that drops down to the flood plain at about 51m AOD. On the southeast side of the ridge there is a lee slope that drops to a level of about 54m AOD.

On the northern side of the site, where the Thames has cut a scarp into the landscape, the bedrock geology here is the Thames Ampthill Clay Formation and Kimmeridge Clay Formation, a mudstone. On the floodplain adjacent to the river this is overlain by alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. Throughout the rest of the site the clays are overlain by Lower Greensand Group sandstone. In the southern half of the site this is in turn overlain by superficial deposits of the Summertown-Radley Sand and Gravel Member, deposits of sand and gravel (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

The site covers an area of 220ha and has a proposed capacity of 3500 homes.

A search of the relevant sources (listed in section 3) has revealed a substantial number of heritage assets within the area of the site. These are listed in section 4.3.4 and discussed below.

4.3.2 DISCUSSION

Heritage assets located within the search area have been identified in section 4.3.4, forming a baseline for further discussion. An overview of the archaeological and historical landscape as identified in 4.3.4 is given in sections 4.3.2.1 and 4.3.2.2. This is followed by a prediction of the archaeological potential of the site in section 4.3.2.3. The impact of the potential development on identified heritage assets is covered in sections 4.3.2.5 to 4.3.2.6; this is discussed in relation to the significance that these assets hold. Numbers in bold type prefixed by **JMHS** refer to sites identified in section 4.3.4.

4.3.2.1 Archaeological Background

Human activity is well documented within the search area, beginning during the Palaeolithic and extending into the present day. Evidence of Palaeolithic activity appears to be focused to the north of the strategic site and comprises chance finds of flint tools made from the river terrace gravels associated with the River Thames; this is almost certainly a reflection of the areas chosen for gravel extraction rather than a trend in the archaeological data resulting from settlement or hunting patterns. However, it does indicate that the presence of occupation within the area during this period. There is increasing evidence for activity during the Mesolithic; chance finds of flint are located throughout the search area, indicating the area was known and exploited during this period; a possible hunting camp or knapping site located on the northern bank of the Thames perhaps indicates more substantial exploitation of the local landscape.

Two areas of substantial Neolithic activity are located within the search area, one to the north of the Thames and the other to the northwest in the area of Andersey Island. To the north of the Thames excavation recorded evidence of settlement represented by pits, ditches and occasional enclosures associated with quantities of worked flint and pottery. Activity is also located throughout the wider landscape, although to a lesser scale. During the Bronze Age the landscape to the south of the strategic site was the location of an extensive complex of barrows; this is possibly associated with an area of settlement although this is not certain; evidence of further ritual activity is present to the north of the Thames.

In the Early to Middle Iron Age it is apparent that Abingdon, located just outside the search area, emerged as a significant settlement. From this time period all that subsequently develops in the Iron Age, Roman, early medieval and subsequent periods are secondary or subsidiary settlement to Abingdon. There is substantial evidence for Iron Age occupation within the search area; this is predominantly located to the north of the River Thames and appears to represent a series of relatively low status rural farmsteads. These settlements are typically associated with areas of enclosure, while field systems and trackways have also been recorded. This occupation is seen to begin during the Early Iron Age and continue through the period, suggesting continuity of use and the development of communities within the area. The activity to the north of the Thames appears to have continued into the Roman period while an additional area of Roman activity is located on Andersey Island, where a possible trackway, late Roman enclosure ditch and a cremation were recorded.

Throughout the search area, and within the boundaries of the strategic site, cropmarks indicate the presence of additional areas of occupation and activity of unknown date; these are considered likely to be further evidence of later prehistoric, and particularly Iron Age, settlement.

Evidence for early medieval activity is slight when compared to that of earlier periods; Andersey Island is thought to be the location of an early church and possible royal palace, however persistent archaeological investigation has not resulted in the discovery of these. Medieval activity is also relatively slight; this is in part due to the location of the strategic site within the agricultural hinterland of the nearby historic settlements of Culham and Clifton Hampden.

4.3.2.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation and Potential Impact (Figures 4.3.1 to 4.3.3)

A historic landscape characterisation programme (HLC) was carried out by Oxfordshire County Council in partnership with Historic England. This information is relevant, but it is limited as it primarily covers the landscape as it developed from the post-medieval period to the modern day when cartographic material is available. This information has been used to help assess the development of the historical landscape.

Historic landscape characterisation indicates that during the late medieval and post-medieval period the southern half of the site was located partly within an area of unimproved open ground known as Culham Heath, and partly within Culham Field, an open field system that extended to the south and was associated with the village of Culham. During this period the northern fields of the strategic site comprised piecemeal enclosures, likely associated with Warren Farm. In the early 19th century the previously open southern area was enclosed as the result of planned enclosures; further enclosure also occurred in the northern half of the site during this period. In the later part of the century these were opened into larger enclosures. The area, including the site, remained predominantly agricultural until the mid-20th century, with monuments such as those associated with the railway and locks indicative of the gradual development of infrastructure within the landscape. The construction of the airfield, part of which forms the eastern section of the site, saw considerable alteration to the agricultural character of the landscape to the east of the site.

The present day landscape comprises a number of amalgamated 19th century enclosures. On the ground there is little evidence of the earlier open field system, however analysis of LIDAR imagery suggests that headlands associated with this survive as slight earthworks; a number of the removed 19th century boundaries are also seen. As such the historic landscape is not particularly well preserved: The significance of this landscape is therefore Low while the impact of development on this landscape would be Substantial due to further degradation of the surviving features.

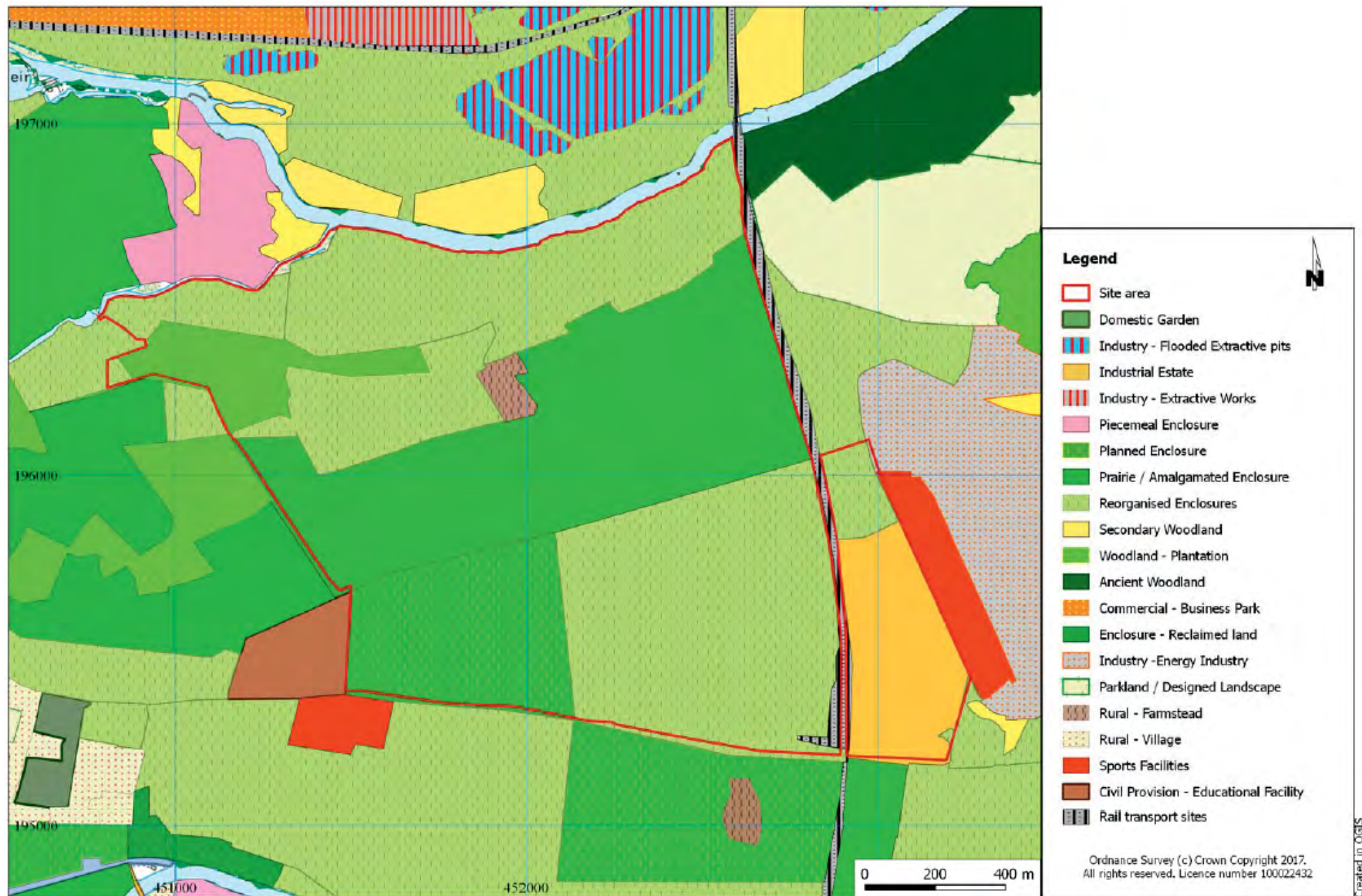


Figure 4.3.1: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Current HLC type

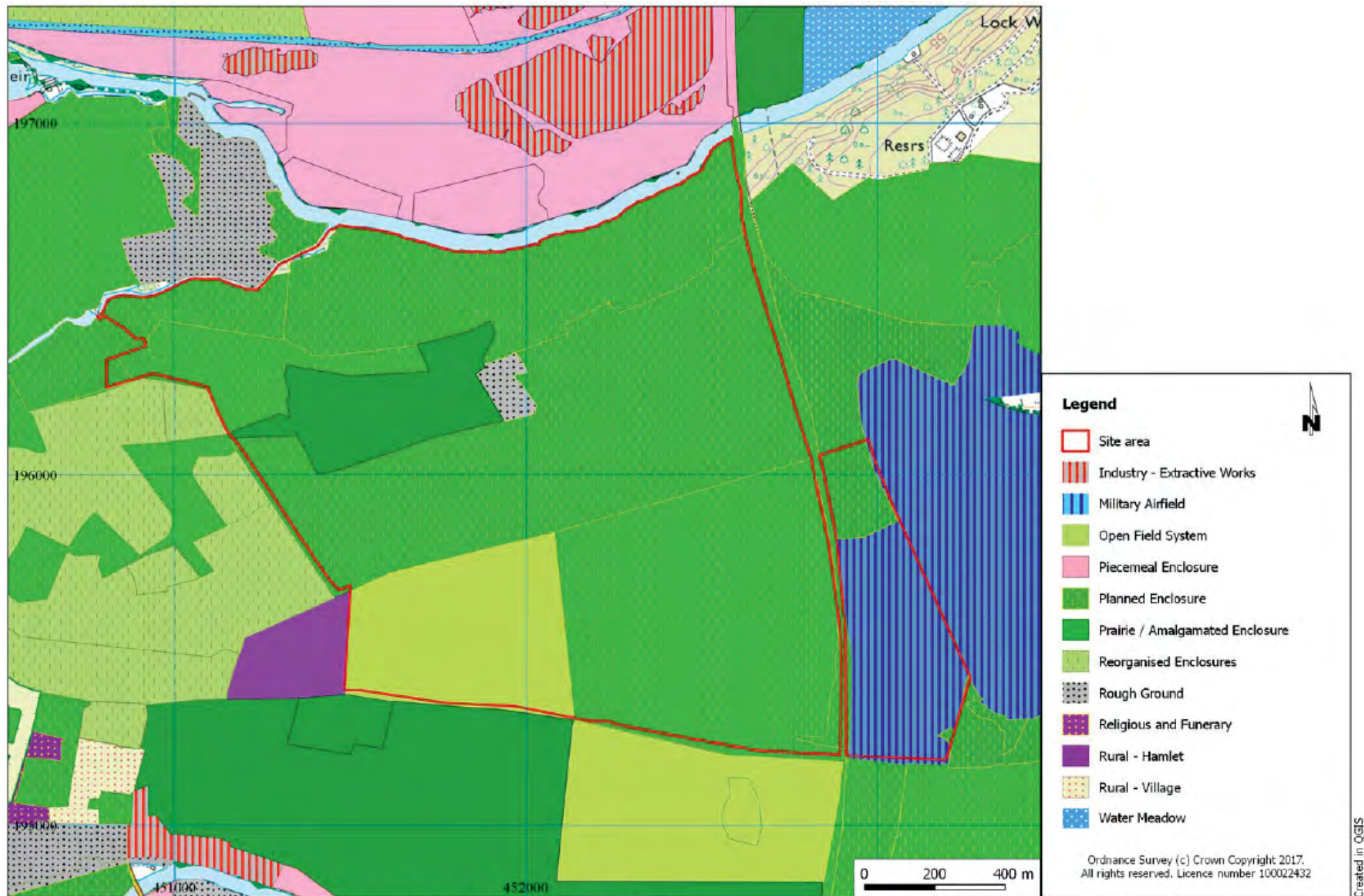


Figure 4.3.2: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Previous HLC type

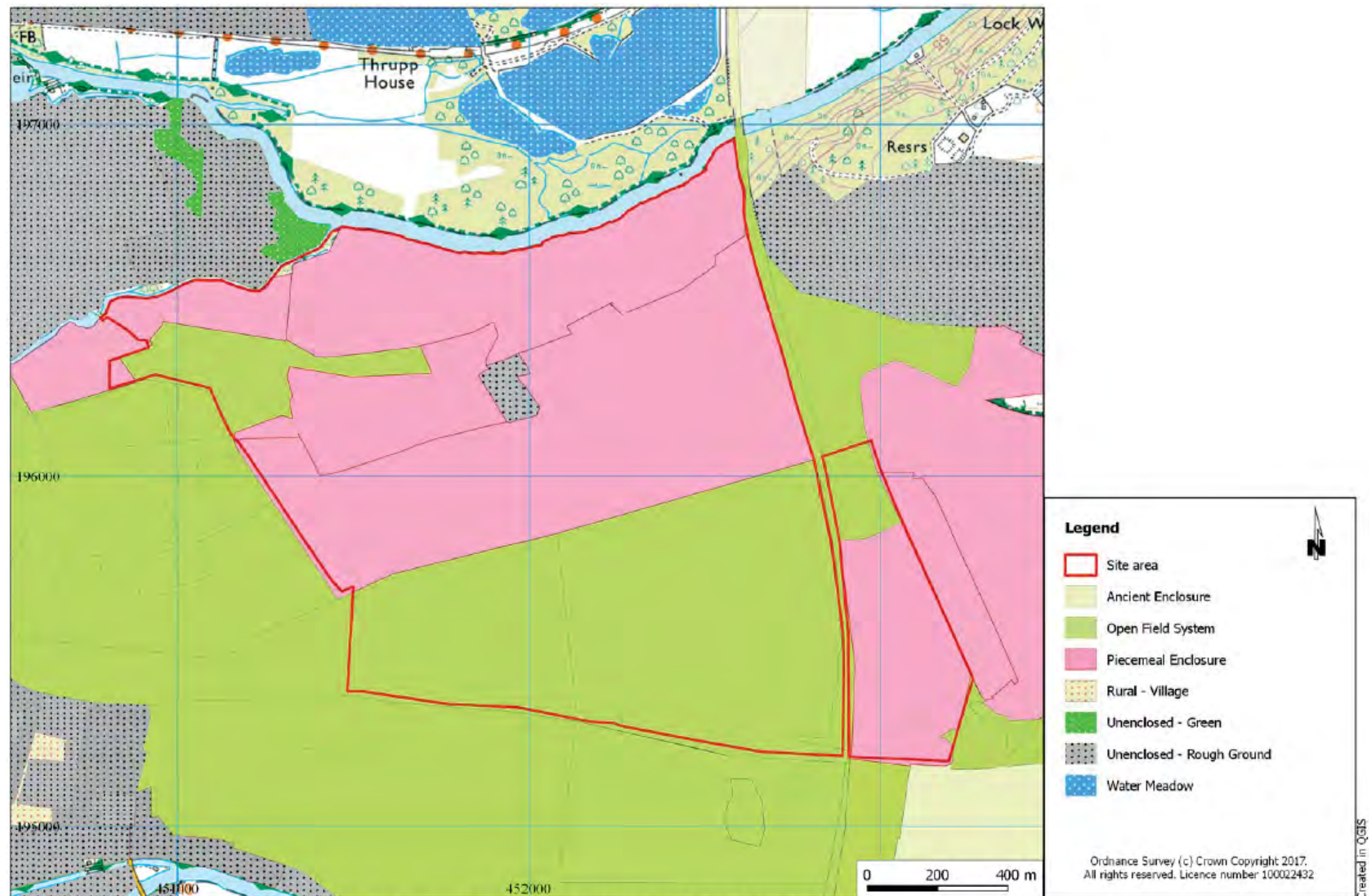


Figure 4.3.3: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Previous (earliest identified) HLC type

4.3.2.3 The Heritage Potential of the Potential Strategic Site

As reflected above, the search area displays a range of activity dating to most periods. Within the site itself the potential for archaeological remains of Palaeolithic date is considered low due to the relative scarcity of remains of this date throughout the wider area; furthermore these are usually found during deep excavations and so may not be encountered during groundworks associated with residential development. The potential for remains of Mesolithic date is also considered to be low due to the relative scarcity of remains of this date throughout the wider area.

The archaeological potential for remains of late prehistoric date (Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age) is considered to be high; cropmarks visible on aerial photos and the results of geophysical survey undertaken within the site indicate the presence of activity throughout the site. In particular this is located to the east of Warren Farm and north of Abingdon Road. The data produced by the geophysical survey is indicative of the presence of archaeological remains; these appear to represent distinct areas of settlement, enclosure and possible funerary monuments; however, the precise form of these remains is not apparent and classification would only be possible through further investigative work.

The potential for remains of early medieval date is considered to be low due to the lack of evidence for such within the wider search area; the potential for remains dating to the medieval period is considered to be moderate, however this is likely to comprise the remains of field boundaries, headlands and ridge and furrow, as identified through aerial photographs and LIDAR data. The potential for remains of a later date (Post-medieval, Imperial, Industrial and Modern) is also considered to be moderate and again is likely to comprise evidence of agricultural activity.

4.3.2.4 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Heritage Assets

The site has been subject to minimal previous development, with the exception of the Culham No. 1 site. Where modern ploughing has taken place any buried archaeological remains are likely to have suffered some degradation. However, it is likely that this will not have resulted in total destruction of the archaeological resource. This is evidenced by the presence of cropmarks and results of the geophysical survey. The medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation seen across the site on aerial photographs will also have impacted any earlier archaeological remains.

The construction of buildings, roads and any landscaping undertaken at the Culham No.1 site will have impacted significantly on any buried archaeological remains, however, the extent of the damage caused is dependent on the depths of excavation during construction.

During the site visit a motocross track was observed in the north eastern corner of the site; the excavation of this track is also likely to have damaged any underlying archaeological remains.

4.3.2.5 The Impact of the Potential Strategic Site on Known Heritage Assets (Table 4.3.1)

Table 4.3.1 details the known heritage assets that development of the site has the potential to impact; where assets have not been included there is considered to be No Impact. The significance of a heritage asset has been placed under one of five categories, defined as Very High, High, Moderate, Low and Negligible; these are derived from categories laid out in NPPF and further elaborated in guidance produced by Historic England. For further definition and explanation of these categories, and those used for the potential impact to an asset (this can be both physical and visual), see section 3.5.

Table 4.3.1: Heritage assets that may be impacted by development of the potential strategic site

JMHS	Heritage Asset	Designation	Significance of Asset	Contribution the potential strategic site makes to the significance of the heritage asset
72	Rabbit warren	None	Unknown. The potential archaeological remains of a historic rabbit warren, mentioned in documentary sources, that links the area of the site to Abingdon Abbey. Any surviving archaeological remains will increase the evidential value of the asset.	Although the location of the warren is debated, there is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
76	Warren Farm	None	Unknown. A historic farmstead containing buildings of at least 19th century date, but identified on historic mapping in the 18 th century. The farmhouse and associated farm buildings have not been fully assessed, but evidently provide an example of historic vernacular architecture.	The site forms the historical setting of the farm and as such provides a moderate contribution to its significance.
94	Segmental arch bridge	Grade II listed	High. The significance of the bridge is derived from its evidential value as an example of industrial architecture, and from its historical association with the development of the GWR. Some significance is also derived from the historical rural setting of the bridge.	The site forms the historic setting of the bridge; this provides a small contribution to the overall significance of the asset
95	Culham Station overbridge	Grade II listed	High. The significance of the bridge is derived from its evidential value as an example of industrial architecture, and from its historical association with the development of the GWR. Some significance is also derived from the historical setting of the bridge in association with Culham Station.	The site forms part of the wider historic setting of the bridge; however, this only provides a small contribution to the overall significance of the asset
98	Europa School UK	Grade II listed	High. The significance of the building is derived from its evidential value as an example of 19 th century high Victorian gothic architecture, from its historical origins as a training school for teachers and from its historical	The site forms a large part of the historical setting of the building. A moderate contribution to the building's significance is derived from its setting, which is relatively intact and has not changed markedly since the

			setting within the rural environs of Culham.	construction of the school in the mid-19th century.
99, 100 & 102	19th century planned enclosure (historic landscape)	None	Low. The present day landscape comprises a number of amalgamated 19th century enclosures. On the ground there is little evidence of the earlier open field system, however analysis of LIDAR imagery suggests that headlands associated with this survive as slight earthworks; a number of the removed 19th century boundaries are also seen. As such the historic landscape is not particularly well preserved and of low significance.	The site contributes substantially to the evidential value of the historic landscape, although this in itself is considered low
108 & 120 to 121	Cropmarks identified within the strategic site	None	Unknown. These remains appear to represent areas of late prehistoric settlement and enclosure; however, the form and resultant significance of these remains cannot readily be established without further archaeological investigation	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
115 to 116	Small enclosures shown on cartographic sources	None	Unknown. These assets provide evidence of the historic landscape. The full significance of these assets has not been determined.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
124 to 126, 139 to 154	Extant field boundaries or headlands identified through LIDAR	None	Low. These assets provide evidence of the historic landscape and the evolution of the landscape over time. The full significance of these assets has not been determined as it is dependent on factors such as the presence of any surviving remains and the preservation of these remains	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
127 to 138	Possible archaeological features identified through geophysical survey.	None	Unknown. These remains appear to represent areas of late prehistoric settlement and enclosure; however, the form and resultant significance of these remains cannot readily be established without further archaeological investigation	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
N/A	Nuneham Courtenay Park	Grade I Listed Park and Garden	High. The parkland was laid out by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown in 1779-8 and was described as the most beautiful in the world by Horace Walpole. The parkland has high evidential value as an example of an 18 th century landscape park; significance is also derived	Views from within the park looking west towards Abingdon and south across the countryside towards the River Thames and the Sinodun Hills are considered to provide a moderate contribution to the significance of the asset. The site forms part of this countryside.

			from the association with Capability Brown and the historic status of the landscape in 18 th and early 19 th century culture. Significance is also derived from the historic setting of the park within the wider rural landscape.	
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4.3.2.6 Potential Impacts, Enhancements and Mitigating Harm (Table 4.3.2)

Table 4.2.2 details the potential impacts to known heritage assets as a result of development within the site, the potential for enhancement and measures that could be taken to mitigate harm. In some cases it is considered that further assessment should be undertaken prior to the development of a mitigation strategy as a more detailed understanding of the heritage asset is required.

Table 4.3.2: Potential impacts, enhancements, mitigating harm and further assessment

JMHS	Description of Asset	Potential Impact to significance of asset	Potential Mitigation of Impact	Potential Enhancement of Asset	Further Assessment Required
72	Rabbit warren	Potentially substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains associated with the warren.	Archaeological investigation would establish if the asset is located within the site or not. This would then inform the creation of a suitable mitigation strategy.	Archaeological investigation may reveal the location of this asset, mentioned in documentary sources, the location of which is currently debated.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the significance of the probable archaeological remains identified by geophysical survey should be established prior to any development taking place.
76	Warren Farm	Less than substantial – moderate. The historic setting of the farm would be degraded or potentially lost entirely.	A landscape buffer between the development and the farm may help to maintain the historic setting, which would otherwise be lost.	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the significance of the heritage asset should be established prior to any development taking place.
94	Segmental arch bridge	Negligible. The wider setting of this asset, which includes the site, is not considered to form a major part of its	None required	None identified	No

		significance and as such the significance of the asset will be subject to a slight impact.			
95	Culham Station overbridge	Negligible. The wider setting of this asset, which includes the site, is not considered to form a major part of its significance and as such the significance of the asset will be subject to a slight impact.	None required	None identified	No
98	Europa School UK	Less than substantial – moderate. The building's significance is in part derived from its historical setting, which is relatively intact. The development of the countryside between the Culham Science Centre and the school (the area of the site) would result in a significant alteration of the historical setting of the building within the wider landscape.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or encroachment on the historic rural landscape. A landscape buffer between the development and the listed building may help to maintain an aspect of the former landscape.	None identified	No
99, 100 & 102	19th century planned enclosure	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of extant features of the historic landscape	The extant field boundaries could potentially be included in the layout of the development, thus reflecting the historic landscape of the site.	Inclusion of the historic field boundaries within the layout of the development would present an opportunity to reference the historic landscape	No
108 & 120 to 121	Cropmarks identified within the strategic site	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.	A programme of pre-determination evaluation trenching of the site, informed by the geophysical survey, would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these remains. This would then inform the creation of a suitable mitigation strategy.	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the significance of the probable archaeological remains identified by geophysical survey should be established prior to any development taking

					place.
115 to 116	Small enclosures shown on cartographic sources	Negligible. These features are located within an area of woodland that is not anticipated to be subject to development.	None required	None identified	No
124 to 126, 139 to 154	Extant field boundaries or headlands identified through LIDAR	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.	A programme of pre-determination evaluation trenching of the site, informed by the geophysical survey, would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these remains. This would then inform the creation of a suitable mitigation strategy.	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the significance of the probable archaeological remains identified by geophysical survey should be established prior to any development taking place.
127 to 138	Possible archaeological features identified through geophysical survey.	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.	A programme of pre-determination evaluation trenching of the site, informed by the geophysical survey, would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these remains. This would then inform the creation of a suitable mitigation strategy.	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the significance of the probable archaeological remains identified by geophysical survey should be established prior to any development taking place.
N/A	Nuneham Courtenay Park	Less than substantial – moderate. The site forms part of the historic setting of the park. Therefore development within the site will result in some alteration to the setting of the park, which will in turn have an impact on the significance of the park. The setting of the historical parkland has already been impacted to a certain extent by the construction of HMS Hornbill, now the Culham	In order to minimise this impact housing development within the potential strategic site could be located towards the south eastern side of the site where the land is lower and less visible from the park. If the site is allocated, prior to development a detailed visual impact assessment undertaken from within the park could be undertaken in order to inform any	None identified	Yes: visual impact assessment undertaken from within the park could identify the areas of the site that would be most suitable for housing

		Science Centre, and it is important to consider the cumulative impact additional development might have	proposed development. This could identify the areas of the site that would be most suitable for housing, while areas of the site could be designated as amenity areas such as parks or open countryside. This would also aid in maintaining the historical setting of the Europa School UK, as discussed above.		
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4.3.3 CONCLUSIONS

The area of the site is located in the parishes of Culham, Clifton Hampden and Nuneham Courtenay in the hundred of Dorchester.

The search area displays a wide range of evidence for human activity, dating to most periods. Within the site there is greatest potential for archaeological remains of late prehistoric date (Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age). This is considered to be the case due to cropmarks visible on aerial photos and the results of geophysical survey undertaken within the site that indicate the presence of activity throughout the site.

The probable archaeological remains located within the site are likely to be impacted substantially by any development. As such a programme of pre-determination archaeological investigation is recommended. This would involve archaeological evaluation to assess the type, date and level of archaeological remains present within the site. Further archaeological mitigation could then be enacted, taking account of the significance of the remains recorded.

Development of the site has the potential to impact upon nearby listed buildings; specifically the Europa School UK, located on the west of the site (Fig. 4.3.4). Development of the site is considered likely to have a Less than Substantial – Moderate impact on this building due to the resultant alteration to the setting of the building. Nuneham Courtenay Park, an area of listed parkland located to the northeast, will also be impacted (Fig. 4.3.4).

The impact to these assets could be mitigated through consideration being given to the layout of development in order to minimise the alteration to the setting of the assets, both of which derive some of their significance from the wider landscape, of which the site forms a part. Mitigation could include maintaining areas of open countryside in order to minimise visual impact and alteration to the setting of both assets, specifically in the north western half of the site where the land rises in height, while developing housing on the eastern side of the site – that closest to the Culham Science Centre and Culham No. 1 Site.

The Culham No. 1 site forms part of the site; this contains a number of well preserved extant buildings that are associated with the former HMS Hornbill. If this site is to be redeveloped a survey of the remaining wartime buildings is recommended in order to establish their significance and mitigate their potential loss.

There is likely to be no impact to the Culham Conservation Area and the listed buildings therein, located to the southwest of the site and screened by topography and existing development.

As outlined above, it is likely that development of the site would result in varying degrees of impact to the identified heritage assets. Although there would be impact, this would not be so significant as to exclude the strategic site from consideration. While the impact to the extant heritage assets can be predicted and thus mitigated against the form and significance of the archaeological remains within the site is currently unknown. A programme of archaeological evaluation should be undertaken in order to define the extent and significance of these remains.

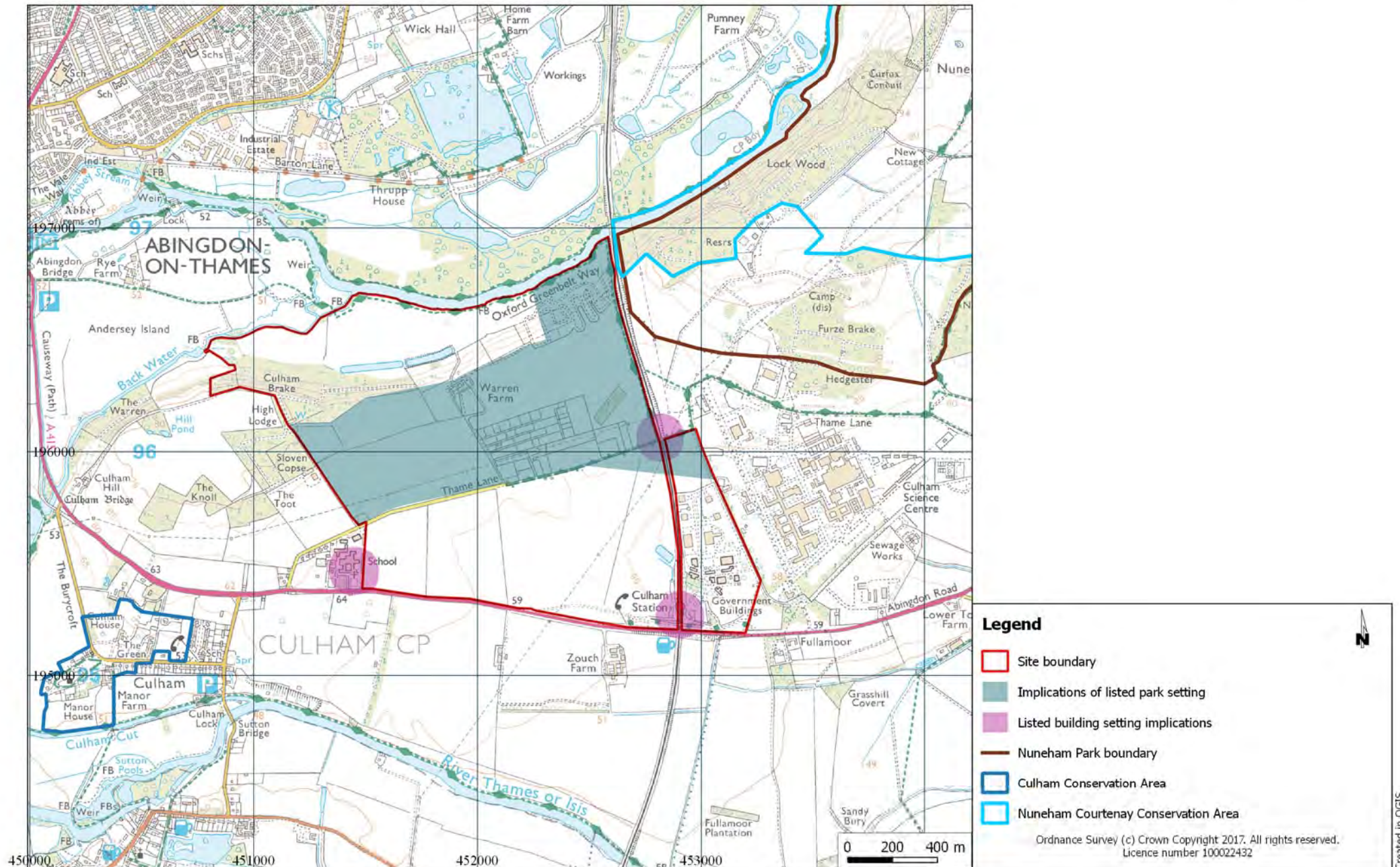


Figure 4.3.4: Possible constraint and assessment areas within the potential strategic site

4.3.4 HISTORICAL AND HERITAGE BACKGROUND

4.3.4.1 A Brief Account of the Historical Development of Culham and Clifton Hampden

The place-name Culham was recorded in 821 AD as Culeham and Culanham (Gelling 1953, 150-151). The etymology of the place-name has been given as **Cula's hamm*.

The land at Culham has evidence of being associated with the church at Abingdon from the 8th century, when it is known to have had possession of Andersey (VCH 1962, 27-39). Culham's peculiar status as a parish probably accounts for it not being included in the Domesday Survey. It is considered to have belonged to Abingdon Abbey at this time. Culham Manor was confirmed to Abingdon Abbey by Pope Gregory IX (1227-1241).

The manor of Clifton Hampden was part of the Bishop's Manor, and appears to have been enfeofed (VCH 1962, 16-27). Part of this manor was known as the Le Moine Fee and this was held by Robert Monachus in 1166 and by Robert le Moine in 1201.

The Burcot Fee was a second manor in the parish of Clifton, which was held by the Burcot family (VCH 1962, 16-27). In 1201 it was held by Nicholas son of Bartholomew. This Bartholomew is thought to be Bartholomew de Clifford who is noted in 1176. A third manor in Clifton was known as the Bradley Manor (VCH 1962, 16-27). This manor is considered to have descended from that of the land held by Iseward in 1086.

The church at Clifton Hampden remained a chapel of Dorchester Abbey down to 1819 (VCH 1962, 16-27). In 1140 the chapel which had been served by secular canons was replaced by Augustine canons.

4.3.4.2 Known Heritage

A search of the Oxfordshire HER was carried out for a radius of 1km from the boundary of the site. The sites identified range in date from the Palaeolithic to the modern period and are discussed in chronological order; a gazetteer of all sites identified is found at Appendix 4.3.

Palaeolithic (Fig. 4.3.5)

The earliest evidence of human activity in the area is represented by a number of Palaeolithic flint tools. Evidence for this period seems to be concentrated in the area around Thrupp Lake, where gravel extraction has taken place.

A Middle Palaeolithic handaxe was recovered from the base of the gravels at Tuckwell's Pit (**JMHS 1**, 15620-MOX8718: SU 525 977). A number of finds have come from Thrupp Farm including: one small pointed handaxe (**JMHS 2**, 9943-MOX8589, FOX3623: SU 52 97), a further handaxe found with later prehistoric evidence (**JMHS 3**, D13313-MOX10831, FOX4858: SU 525 972), and another handaxe and a cleaver from a later Iron Age ditch (**JMHS 4**, 13014-MOX8632, FOX3657, FOX7892: SU 523 971). On Andersey Island between the braided courses

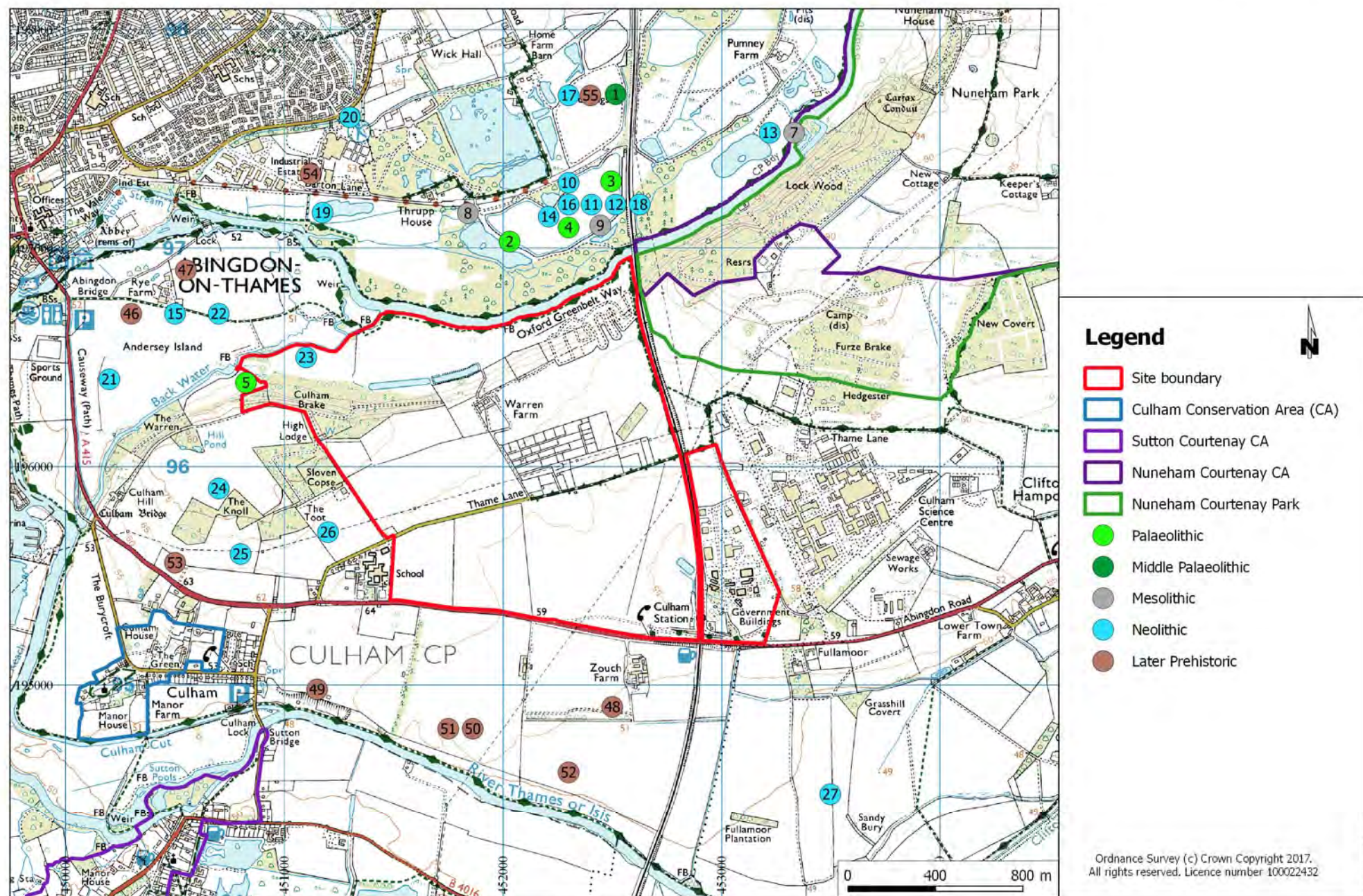


Figure 4.3.5: Later Prehistoric to Neolithic Historic Environment Record Sites

of the Thames two additional lithic artefacts of this period were recovered in gravel deposits (**JMHS 5**, 16539-MOX12274: SU 5085 9640).

Mesolithic (Fig. 4.3.5)

An extensive flint working and settlement site of a Mesolithic date were identified at Pumney Farm northeast of the site. Archaeological observations during the digging of a pond identified three hearth locations and recovered over 600 Early Mesolithic flints (**JMHS 6**, 26383-MOX23811: SU 53220 97529). An unsystematic field-walking survey in the same area resulted in the collection of several hundred pieces of worked flint (**JMHS 7**, EOX2766: SU 53220 97529).

Additional evidence of Mesolithic activity was found at Thrupp Gravel Pit, which included: a concentration of worked flints found in the bottom of drainage ditch (**JMHS 8**, 11462-MOX8609: SU 5184 9716), and a curved flint blade (**JMHS 9**, 2083-MOX8404: SU 5244 9715).

Neolithic (Fig. 4.3.5)

Substantial remains dating to the Neolithic period are present across the search area. To the north of the River Thames an area of Neolithic activity was located at Thrupp House Farm that included: a settlement with a ring ditch, a floor surface and associated worked flint and pottery (**JMHS 10**, D12584-MOX8625: SU 523 973), a pit with Grooved ware (**JMHS 11**, 16810-MOX12578: SU 524 972), further pits (**JMHS 12**, D13313-MOX10831: SU 525 972), while field-walking recovered several hundred flint implements (**JMHS 13**, EOX2766: SU 53220 97529). Two further Neolithic sites are said to come from the Thrupp Lake: a burial with associated finds of the Neolithic or Bronze Age southwest of the railway junction (**JMHS 14**, 7252-MOX8523: SU 5228 9714), Neolithic finds (**JMHS 15**, 28633-MOX26975: SU 523 972), and a flint spearhead or large arrow to the south of the lake (**JMHS 16**, 14368-MOX8696: SU 523 972).

A number of Neolithic finds were outliers to Thrupp House Farm: worked flint from southeast of Home Farm (**JMHS 17**, 9873-MOX8583: SU 523 977), and north of the Thames viaduct (**JMHS 18**, 9874-MOX8584: SU 526 972).

Additional evidence of Neolithic activity came from the Barton area: a barbed and tanged arrowhead from Barton Lane (**JMHS 19**, 26381-MOX23809: SU 51175 97163), while field-walking collected flint flakes and tools south of Barton Court (**JMHS 20**, 13317-MOX8651: SU 513 976).

A concentration of Neolithic activity has also been recorded to the north west of the site in the area of Andersey Island. Worked flint was collected from: a cropmark site at Rye Farm (**JMHS 21**, 14370-MOX8699: SU 505 967), east of The Causeway (**JMHS 22**, 9047-MOX8565: SU 507 967) and east of Andersey Island (**JMHS 23**, 9048-MOX8566: SU 511 965). In an area called the Knoll two significant assemblage of flint tools, flakes and cores were recovered: on the Knoll (**JMHS 24**, 9037-MOX8557: SU 507 959) and south of the Knoll (**JMHS 25**, 9046-MOX8564: SU 508 956). The Toot name is one often associated with prehistoric encampments; worked flint were recorded east of the Toot (**JMHS 26**, 9049-MOX8567: SU 512 957).

South of Grasshill Covert, southeast of the strategic site, an evaluation uncovered a pit associated with Middle-Late Neolithic period pottery (**JMHS 27**, 28298-MOX26567: SU 5350 9450).

Bronze Age (Fig. 4.3.6)

At Fullamoor Plantation, southeast of the strategic site, there is a substantial round barrow cemetery and possible settlement of a Bronze Age date (**JMHS 28**, 8500-MOX81, EOX247, EOX1257: SU 53171 94466). The complex contains six round barrows, each with a ditch, that vary in diameter from 15 to 28m; two are seen to have internal features present. There are two circular enclosures of roughly similar size, a causewayed ring ditch and a large amorphous feature. The complex is a scheduled monument (1421606) and as such considered of national importance. Excavation in 1933 on a disk barrow recorded a central pit containing a cremation. Excavation, as part of the Wootton-Abingdon pipeline, identified a small pit containing a semi-articulated skeleton of a sheep/goat along with late Bronze Age pottery.

South of the Thames near Sutton Courtney a further possible ring ditch has been identified (**JMHS 29**, 15314-MOX7567: SU 5140 9445).

To the north of the site an excavation at Tuckwell's Gravel Pit uncovered the severely truncated remains of a ring ditch with burial containing a complete pottery vessel (**JMHS 30**, 27813-MOX24334: SU 5214 9780). At Thrupp House Farm a number of beaker pottery fragments were recovered from below the topsoil (**JMHS 31**, 9260-MOX8571: SU 521 971). Salvage excavation east of Thrupp Lake identified one beaker burial (**JMHS 32**, D8405-MOX8538: SU 524 977). At Eight Acre Farm settlement evidence and land division have been dated to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (**JMHS 33**, D15884, EOX1266: SU 5255 9793).

Iron Age (Fig. 4.3.6)

A significant Iron Age settlement has been detected in various excavations in central Abingdon: Old Gaol, the Vineyard, besides others. This settlement continued into the Late Iron Age. It is likely therefore that during this period Abingdon formed a focal point in the local landscape and as such some of the archaeological sites dating to this period within the search area may be subsidiary sites associated with the larger settlement. However, this may not necessarily be the case with every site located within the environs of Abingdon.

A series of features dated to the Iron Age have been discovered at Thrupp House Farm: investigation carried out prior to gravel extraction revealed a burial, ditches, gullies and field boundaries as well as associated finds (**JMHS 34**, D12061-MOX8620: SU 5186 9712), additional ditches dating to this period were identified near the same location (**JMHS 35**, 16812-MOX12579: SU 520 969), and two hut gullies accompanied by un-stratified pottery and faunal remains (**JMHS 36**, 16811-MOX12573: SU 518 971).

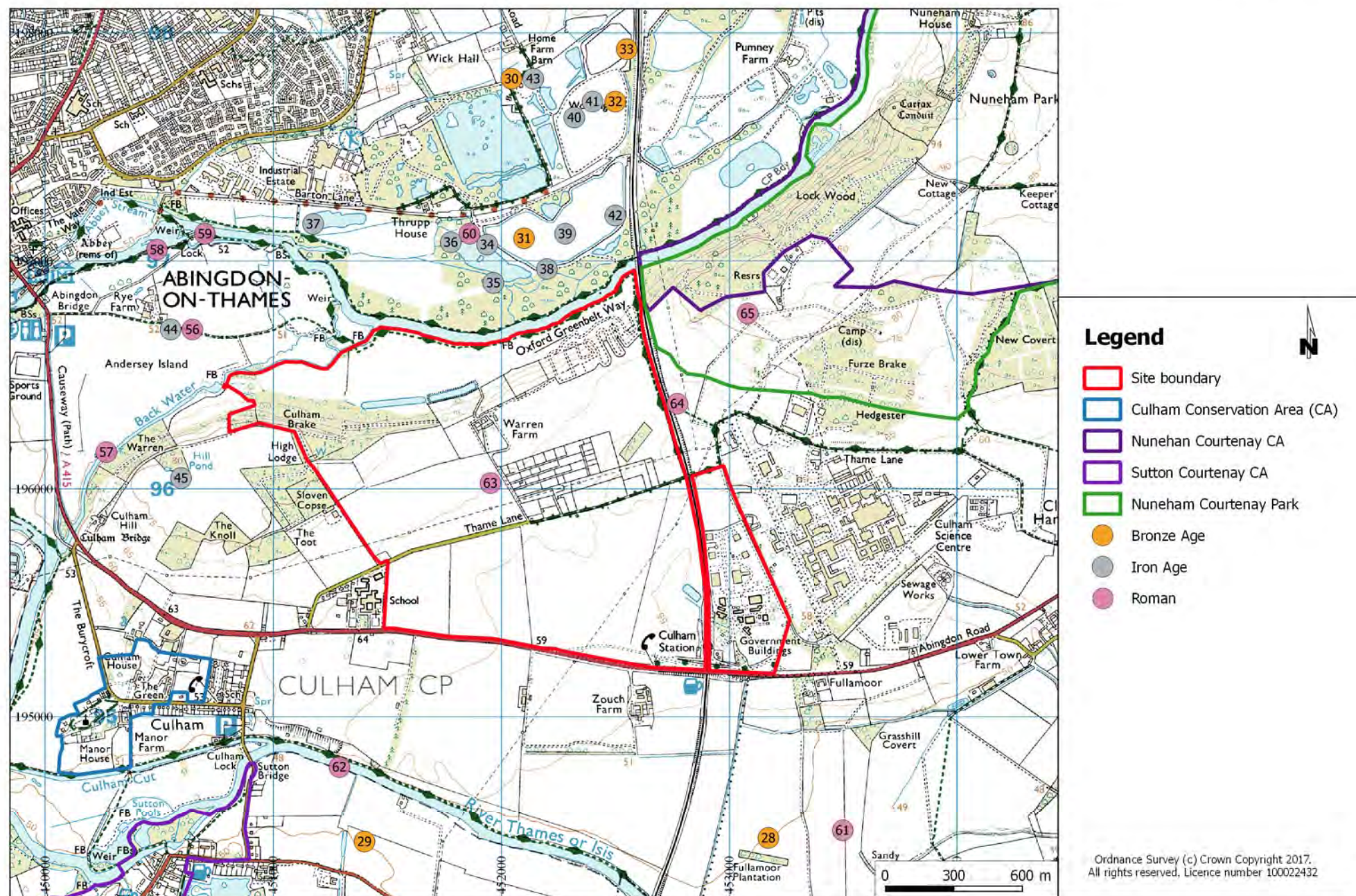


Figure 4.3.6: Bronze Age to Roman Historic Environment Record Sites

Barton Lane was the location of two trackways of timber and stone of an early to Middle Iron Age date. Associated with these were a triangular loom weight, a globular bowl and pieces of smithing slag (**JMHS 37**, EOX2764: SU 51175 97163).

A number of Iron Age sites were identified in the Thrupp Lake area. To the south of the lake, excavation revealed evidence of settlement including gullies, pits, boundary ditches, a hearth and a possible trackway along with Iron Age finds (**JMHS 38**, D12236-MOX8622: SU 522 970). To the southwest of the railway junction a number of enclosures were evident below the topsoil (**JMHS 39**, D7849-MOX8531: SU 5228 9712). East of the lake a round house and a smaller enclosure were found, with extensive faunal remains perhaps indicative of feasting (**JMHS 40**, 16795-MOX12555: SU 5232 9763). A cropmark indicating an additional roundhouse was also seen (**JMHS 41**, D8405-MOX8538: SU 524 977).

At Thrupp Farm, a small Iron Age settlement of six enclosures, circular gully and inhumation were found, in association with a late Iron Age brooch, coin and pottery (**JMHS 42**, D13313-MOX10831: SU 525 972). At Tuckwells Pit a number of features were recorded that included a curvilinear gully, a straight ditch, four pits and a timber-lined well; associated with Iron Age pottery, quern stone and slag (**JMHS 43**, 27813-MOX24334: SU 5214 9780).

To the west of the site, on Andersey Island cropmarks show a possible rectangular enclosure (**JMHS 44**, 15267-MOX8704: SU 5055 9670). Survey work in the High Lodge Farm area identified a large square enclosure and a further rectangular enclosure with possible dwellings (**JMHS 45**, 15270-MOX8707: SU 5060 9600).

Later Prehistoric (Fig. 4.3.5 and 4.3.14)

Within the search area several monuments could not be assigned a specific date other than later prehistoric date.

There are two sites identified at Rye Farm. The first found through geophysical survey identified a group of rectangular enclosures and a complex of three ring ditches (**JMHS 46**, 4132-MOX10830, EOX2364: SU 503 967). The second group to the east of the farm is additional cropmarks indicating enclosures and linear features (**JMHS 47**, 15265-MOX8700: SU 5055 9690).

To the south of the proposed strategic site near Zouch Farm the NMP identified an extensive area of cropmarks: enclosures and a trackway (**JMHS 48**, 8490-MOX786: SU 525 949). A further area nearby includes: one possible ring ditch and linear features (**JMHS 49**, 8479-MOX787: SU 5115 9498). To the west of Zouch Farm is an additional possible enclosure (**JMHS 50**, 15316-MOX7569: SU 5175 9480). A further associated site to the north of the Thames was a complex of overlapping rectangular enclosures and ditches, associated with pits and scatters of worked flints (**JMHS 51**, 8488-MOX82: SU 523 946).

To the southeast of the strategic site towards Lower Town Farm a larger complex of rectangular enclosures has been identified associated with: pits, linear features, trackways, and a ring ditch (**JMHS 52**, 8523-MOX8554: SU 540 952).

Additional NMP mapped cropmarks were located to the west of the proposed strategic site near the Abingdon Road that included: rectangular and curvilinear enclosures, linear features and pits (**JMHS 53**, 8477-MOX8552: SU 5050 9556).

Two further sites classed only as Late Prehistoric in date were located at Thrupp Lake. To the west the NMP identified a series of cropmarks: a ring ditch associated with rectilinear markings (**JMHS 54**, D2906-MOX8411: SU 5112 9734). To the east of the lake, excavations identified rectangular enclosures (**JMHS 55**, D8405-MOX8538: SU 524 977).

Roman (Fig. 4.3.6)

Evidence of Roman activity is found throughout the search area, but more significantly there is a Roman period town located at Abingdon that lies to the west.

An area of Roman settlement is located to the west of the site on Andersey Island. Aerial photographs were used to plot a possible trackway associated with Roman finds (**JMHS 56**, 15267-MOX8704: SU 5055 9670). Excavations identified a Late Roman enclosure ditch and a cremation, along with a number of undated features (**JMHS 57**, 26423-MOX23853, EOX2954: SU 50268 96162). This appears to be part of an outlying cemetery for the Abingdon Roman settlement. At Abingdon Weir evidence of kilns have been recorded (**JMHS 58** 16697-MOX12432, EOX1397, EOX1054: SU 5049 9705). Downstream from Abingdon Lock Roman pottery and a copper alloy bracelet were found in the Thames (**JMHS 59**, 9667-MOX8576: SU 5070 9712). Such a deposit in the river could in this instance be an object eroded from the occupation layers in Abingdon or could be part of a religious site for ritual deposition into the water.

Outlying activity of the Abingdon Roman settlement is evident at Thrupp House Farm where evidence of a trackway and ditched field system were found, in association with pottery, faunal remains and coins (**JMHS 60**, D12061-MOX8620: SU 5186 9712).

In and around Fullamoor further Roman activity has been identified. Evidence of Roman activity has been found around the Bronze Age barrow complex: an enclosure or boundary ditch associated with few finds (**JMHS 61**, 28298-MOX26567, EOX5464: SU 5350 9450).

Southwest of the possible strategic site to the east of Sutton Bridge, one rim-sherd pottery fragment was found (**JMHS 62**, 7661-MOX7492: SU 5129 9478).

Metal detecting near Culham recovered a copper alloy Roman seal matrix (**JMHS 63**, 27526-MOX24038: SU 52 96). The object, roughly rectangular in shape with bubbles and flaws on its surface, showed the letters NIIMNISTIVS cast in retrograde. This site shows up on the site but is poorly located with a four digit reference.

During the construction of the Railway line in the 19th century on the east edge of the proposed strategic site two Roman pots were found: one beaker of imitation Samian and one greyware (**JMHS 64**, 1870-MOX8393: SU 5275 9637). The finding of jars in this form is indicative that this may be part of a cremation cemetery.

In Nuneham Park, to the east of the proposal site, a complex of ditches and pits were recorded that was part of a Roman period settlement (**JMHS 65**, 16525-MOX8393, EOX925: SU 5308 9677).

Early Medieval (Fig. 4.3.7)

Following the Roman period it is apparent that within Abingdon occupation continued into the early medieval period. However, at some point in this period activity declined. This activity probably coincided with the establishment of a minster being established just outside the search area at Abingdon.

The early medieval period is scarcely represented in the search area: Andersey Island is considered to be the location of both St Andrew's Church, an early medieval church or chapel granted to a priest named Blackeman by Edward the Confessor, and a Saxon royal palace. The church may have been sited on the current location of Rye Farm, although the exact site of the building is unknown (**JMHS 66**, 3899-MOX8432: SU 5023 9631). To the west of the site, near Culham Brake, metal detecting recovered copper alloy jewellery fittings dating to this period (**JMHS 67**, 2734-MOX8406: SU 505 955). This may be part of a cemetery site, which developed in the post-Roman period outside the significant settlement site under Abingdon.

High and Late Medieval (Fig. 4.3.7)

In Abingdon the early minster was re-established as a Benedictine monastery in the mid-10th century, and it is probably from this date that a significant town probably developed. Culham appears through documentation to be part of the Abingdon monastic estates and parish and is thus a secondary area of settlement.

Outlying Culham

Evidence of medieval activity within the search area is relatively scarce, with activity predominantly located on Andersey Island. Structural evidence of medieval occupation on the Island consists of earthworks recorded to the west of Rye Farm; a low mound survives that was possibly surrounded by a ditch (**JMHS 68**, 4130-MOX8434: SU 503 968). Documentary evidence of 1316 references the flash-lock and weir at Abingdon lock (**JMHS 69**, 9993-MOX8592: SU 5057 9716). A number of possible medieval features, including pits, a road and quarrying activities, have been observed in the area (**JMHS 70**, 28633-MOX26975: SU 505 967). A scatter of pottery was also observed on the southeast side of Andersey Island (**JMHS 71** 9099-MOX8569: SU 507 962).

The site may be the location of the Abbot of Abingdon's rabbit warren, noted by John Leland on his way out of Abingdon (**JMHS 72**, 2136-MOX8405: SU 519 963). The place name Warren Farm is perhaps indicative of this, although another possible location is a wood called The Warren located approximately 1.5km east.

Documentary evidence places the site of St Mary Magdalene's Chapel, first mentioned in 1461, in the area south of Abingdon Road (**JMHS 73**, 2837-MOX7453: SU 5090 9477); in the same area, a medieval pair of shears were found (**JMHS 74**, 7671-MOX7502, FOX3100: SU 5079 9472).

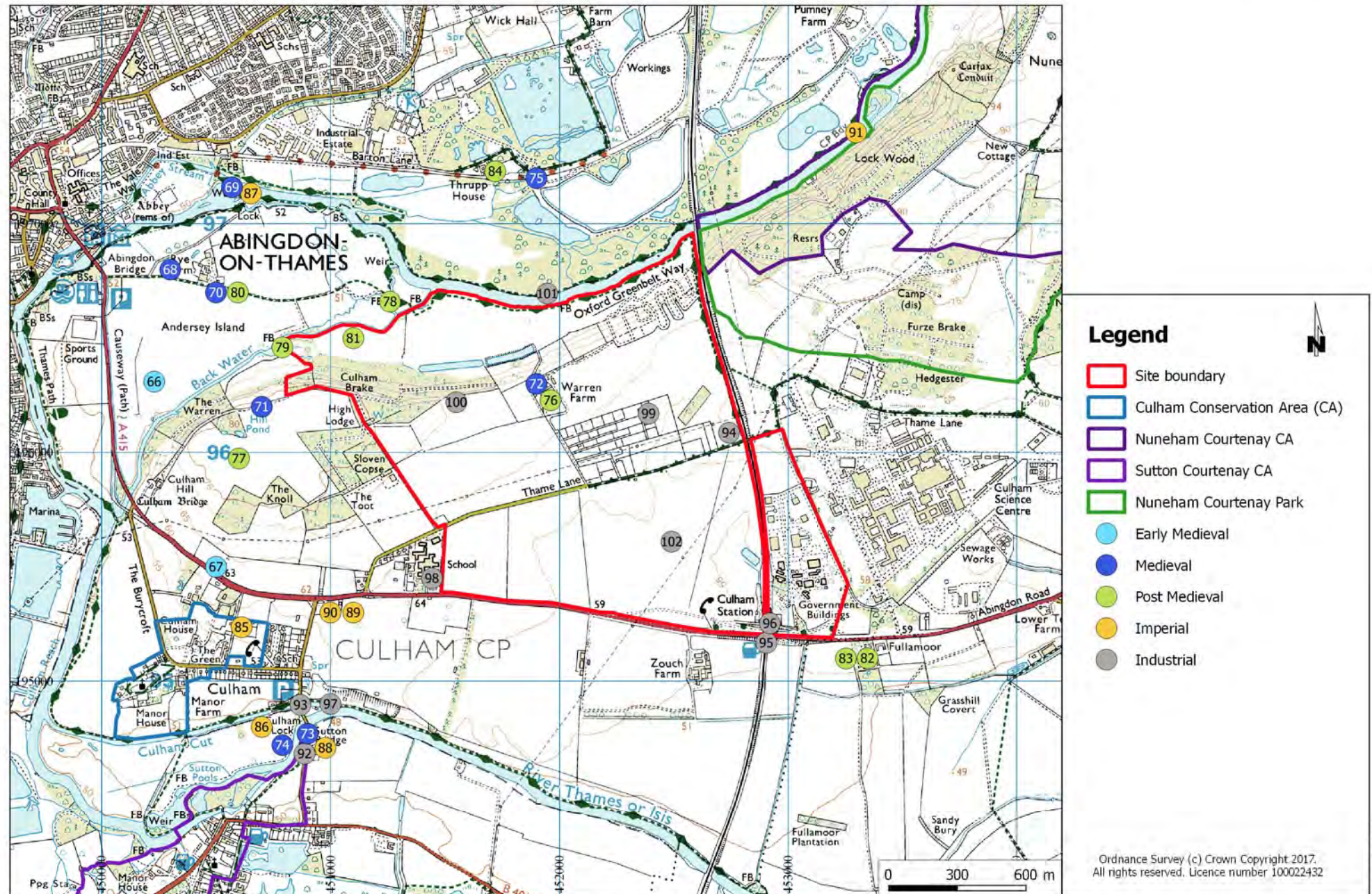


Figure 4.3.7: Early Medieval to Industrial Historic Environment Record Sites

Radley

Located to the north of the Thames at Thrupp House Farm, evidence of a possible deserted medieval village were found in the form of gullies with associated pottery (**JMHS 75**, D2908-MOX8413, EOX2765, D2908: SU 519 972).

Post-Medieval (Fig. 4.3.7)

Abingdon continues as the main settlement just outside the search area after the Dissolution of the monasteries 1542. Evidence of post-medieval activity within the search area comprises a number of sites, including extant buildings and structures, monuments and findspots.

Outlying Culham

Within the boundary of the potential strategic area, Warren Farm, classified as a rural settlement in the Oxfordshire historic landscape characterisation survey, is of likely post-medieval origin (**JMHS 76**, HOX5423: SU 5194 9625).

The site of the Royalist army encampment on top of Culham Hill, occupied in 1643, is known from documentary evidence (**JMHS 77**, 3374-MOX8429: SU 506 960). This is located above an area of hill-side called the Toot, which was noted before as a normal location of a defended site.

A number of extant water management features associated with the River Thames are present in the search area. On Swift Ditch are the remains of the 17th century grade II stone pound lock (**JMHS 78**, 9995-MOX8594: SU 5126 9666) and stone weir, associated with pottery and glass (**JMHS 79**, 9996-MOX8596: SU 5079 9646).

On Andersey Island a post-medieval pit was recorded among earlier features (**JMHS 80**, 28633-MOX26975: SU 505 967), while a geophysical survey at Swift Ditch revealed field boundaries and a track leading to the lock (**JMHS 81**, EOX2255: SU 511 965).

Fullamoor Farm House is a grade II listed 17th century building with substantial later remodelling (**JMHS 82**, 28724-MOX27084: SU 53355 95099). Archaeological investigation identified a series of post holes and recovered a post-medieval buckle (**JMHS 83**, 27487-MOX23998: SU 5335 9510).

Outlying Radley

Thrupp Farm is a 17th century grade II listed building that includes the three cottages, representing a 19th century remodelling (**JMHS 84**, 11538-MOX8611: SU 5172 9723).

Imperial (Fig. 4.3.7)***Culham Village***

Located in Culham, Culham Court is a grade II listed vicarage built for Benjamin Kennicott, Vicar of Culham (1753-83) in c. 1758; it has various alterations (**JMHS 85**, 21270-MOX17530: SU 50612 95236).

Outlying Culham

Historic maps show the location of Culham Lock located to the south of Abingdon Road (**JMHS 86**, 1249-MOX7425: SU 507 948). A new Abingdon Lock was built in 1790 to the north of Andersey Island (**JMHS 87**, 9994-MOX8593: SU 5064 9712).

The Abingdon to Dorchester road must have been established as a turnpike road in the 18th century. Documentary evidence indicates the presence of a Toll House on the south side of Sutton Bridge (**JMHS 88**, 2742-MOX7446: SU 5093 9476), and of a building of similar function at the junction of Thame Lane and the Abingdon-Dorchester road (**JMHS 89**, 5117-MOX8438: SU 511 953). One type P1 milestone, dated to the post-medieval period or later, is also present on Abingdon Road (**JMHS 90**, 10088-MOX8601: SU 510 953).

Outlying Radley

Documentary and structural evidence of a canal lock and cottages is recorded to the east of Thrupp Lake (**JMHS 91**, 307-MOX8386: SU 533 974).

Industrial (Fig. 4.3.7)

In the 19th century Abingdon maintained its location as the chief settlement of the immediate local. With increasing transport routes, however, larger centres could influence the site.

Outlying Culham

A series of grade II Listed bridges dated to the industrial period are present in the area. There are two bridges on the line of Tollgate Road: the triple-arched Sutton Bridge built in *c.* 1807 (**JMHS 92**, 3214-MOX7474: SU 509 947) and the Culham Cut bridge built in *c.* 1809 (**JMHS 93**, 21275-MOX16657: SU 50869 94896). There are three structures associated with the insertion of the railway in the 19th century: the flying segmental arch road bridge on Thame Lane built in 1843-4 (**JMHS 94**, 27697-MOX24216: SU 52824 96056), the Brunel-designed Culham Station Overbridge is an elliptical-arched structure built in 1844 (**JMHS 95**, 27702-MOX24221: SU 52909 95224). The Culham Station Ticket Office & Waiting Room, designed by Brunel in 1844 and located on Abingdon Road, is known from documentary evidence (**JMHS 96**, 308-MOX8387: SU 5292 9527).

Culham Kilns, located at the east end of Culham Cut, are recorded by documentary as well as structural evidence, including earthworks and ruined buildings (**JMHS 97**, 1575-MOX7426: SU 510 949). Immediately to the west of the potential strategic site, on Abingdon Road, lies the Schola Europaea; built in *c.* 1852 but with later alterations (**JMHS 98**, 21269-MOX17981: SU 51465 95454).

The northern fields of the site are considered likely to be the result of planned enclosure in the early 19th century (**JMHS 99**, HOX5420: SU 5239 9617; **JMHS 100**, HOX5421: SU 5155 9622; **JMHS 101**, HOX5422: SU 5196 9663). The planned enclosures of the 19th century are considered by the historic landscape characterisation survey to have been predated by piecemeal enclosure and areas of rough ground. The fields in the southern half of the site also originate as 19th century planned enclosures (**JMHS 102**, HOX5416: SU 5249 9561); before this date the area is considered likely to have been part of an open field system.

Modern (Fig. 4.3.8)***Outlying Culham***

Modern military architecture is represented by four pillbox buildings, located south of Abingdon Road, at Zouch Farm (**JMHS 103**, 15754-MOX8725: SU 526 950), Sutton Bridge (**JMHS 104**, 15757-MOX7578: SU 513 949), with two examples at Appleford Railway Bridge (**JMHS 105**, 15758-MOX7579: SU 527 943 and **JMHS 106**, 15759-MOX7580: SU 528 945).

The Culham No. 1 site, a modern industrial estate associated with the former HMS Hornbill Royal Naval Air Station, occupies the eastern annex of the site (**JMHS 107**, HOX5465: SU 5307 9554).

Unknown (Fig. 4.3.8 and 4.3.14)

A number of monuments in the area could not be assigned to a specific period. A series of cropmarks were identified from aerial photographs as part of the NMP. The cropmarks show a possible field system within the site boundary, east of Warren Farm (**JMHS 108**, 15272-MOX8710: SU 5270 9610). Undated cropmarks can be identified on Andersey Island: linear cropmarks (**JMHS 109**, 15268-MOX8706: SU 5020 9650) and a rectangular enclosure surrounding the possible site of St Andrews Church (**JMHS 110**, 4129-MOX8433: SU 504 964).

On aerial photographs east of Sutton Bridge a possible enclosure was located (**JMHS 111**, 15315-MOX7568: SU 5145 9480), and west of the bridge an additional rectangular enclosure and watercourse were identified (**JMHS 112**, 8476-MOX7514: SU 508 948). In the Fullamoor area a series of strip lynchets connected to the track from Clifton Hampden has been identified (**JMHS 113**, 5640-MOX7483: SU 5365 9455), and a series of cropmarks including enclosures and pits (**JMHS 114**, 5641-MOX8519: SU 5359 9510).

A geophysical (magnetometer) survey of a large block of land partially included in the site (EOX6272) was carried out by Headland Archaeology Ltd in 2016 (Headland Archaeology 2016), and identified 12 clusters of archaeological activity within the boundary of the site. These remain of unknown date until further archaeological assessment is undertaken.

In Archaeological Area 1, located to the west of Warren Farm House (**JMHS 127**: SU 518 961) a D-shaped enclosure with a number of anomalies possibly indicating an entrance in the north-eastern corner was recorded; a series of pits within the enclosure was also noted. A virtually continuous series of enclosures and trackways (Archaeological Area 2) was identified to the east of Warren Farm House (SU 523 965 centred), comprising four different components (Complex 1–4). Complex 1 (**JMHS 128**: SU519963), immediately east of Warren Farm, includes a series of enclosures of irregular shape and size, possibly developed around a central, curvilinear trackway. Complex 2 (**JMHS 129**: SU 522 962), further to the east, consists of a group conjoined rectangular enclosures at least 80m in width, which extends at right angles 200m out from the terrace edge, with possible internal subdivisions. Further north-east by some 50m is Complex 3 (**JMHS 130**: SU 523 964), composed of a number of enclosures parallel to the terrace edge, including a D-

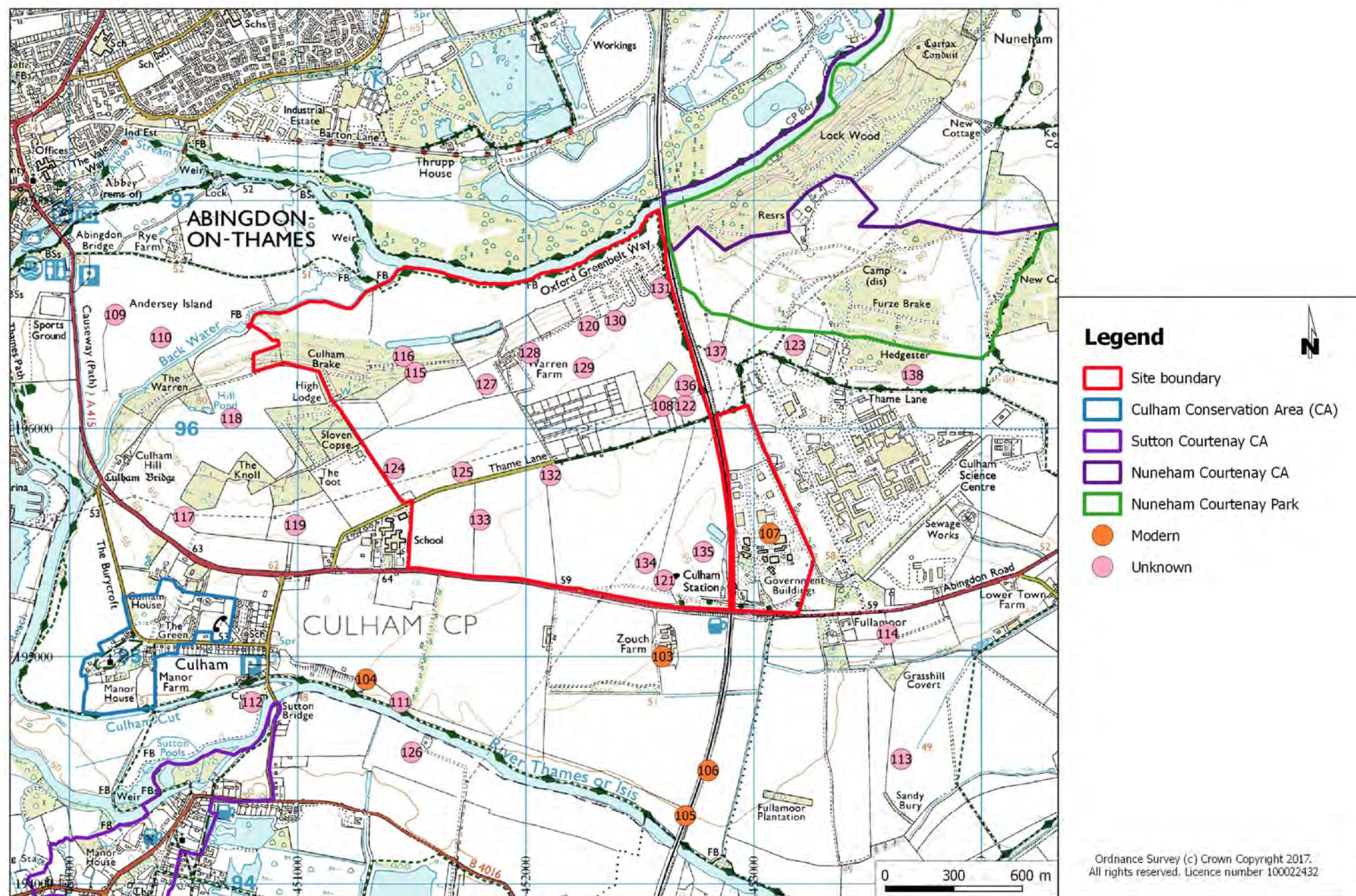


Figure 4.3.8: Modern to unknown Historic Environment Record Sites

shaped example at the western end of the complex. Complex 4 (**JMHS 131**: SU 525 966), located along the eastern boundary of the site, is a group of at least six rectangular enclosures.

Archaeological Area 3, south of Thame Lane, is a single, sub-circular enclosure with a possible ring gully at its northern end, possibly representing a roundhouse (**JMHS 132**: SU 52100 95800).

An additional possible small roundhouse or barrow (**JMHS 133**: SU 51800 95600) was identified in Archaeological Area 4, at the western boundary of the site, with a small cluster of discrete anomalies 50m to the south. Two complexes were recorded in Archaeological Area 5, located in the southern section of the site, immediately to the north of Abingdon Road. Complex 5 (**JMHS 134**: SU 525 953) is composed of at least four enclosures aligned broadly on a north – south axis, with a possible roundhouse to the north; an area of former quarrying was also recorded. Complex 6 (**JMHS 135**: SU 527 954) is a group of at least six enclosures, progressively larger and arranged along a southwest – northeast axis. At right angles to these enclosures is another series of at least three enclosures.

A series of enclosures aligned southwest – northeast, associated with a trackway and a possible barrow, comprise Complex 7 (**JMHS 136**: SU 527 961) in Archaeological Area 6, located along the eastern boundary of the site.

Additional evidence was recorded immediately in the east of the site. Complex 8 (**JMHS 137**: SU 528 963), part of Archaeological Area 6, is located between the railway and Thame Lane and is composed of a rectangular block of enclosures. Further east, Archaeological Area 7 (**JMHS 138**: SU 53707 96235) consists of a cluster of discontinuous linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies.

4.3.4.3 Cartographic Research

A search of the cartographic evidence identified a series of maps covering the site from the 18th to the 20th century.

The earliest map consulted was Jeffrey's map of Oxfordshire, dated to 1767 (CP/103/M/1: Fig. 4.3.9). The site is seen divided into two halves by a possible hedgerow that runs across the site in a northeast – southwest orientation along the line of a scarp; to the north of this the landscape is open floodplain while to the south the land appears to be depicted as heathland or scrub. Two buildings, likely those of Warren Farm, are located along the scarp in the northern half of the site. A watercourse is depicted originating in the south eastern portion of the site, draining south into the Thames. Located against the north eastern boundary of the site is parkland labelled as belonging to the Earl of Harcourt. A drive runs through the park in a south westerly direction, terminating at a lodge that is located to the east of the site.

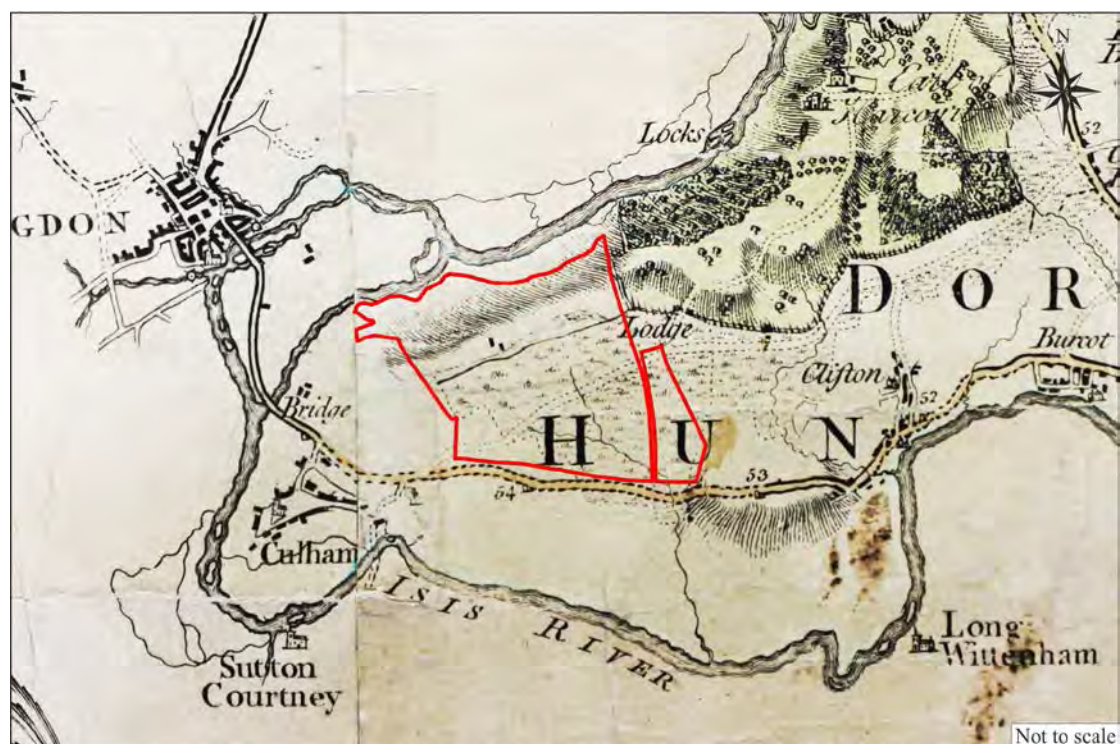


Figure 4.3.9: Jeffrey's 1767 map of Oxfordshire



Figure 4.3.10: Davis of Lewknor's map of Oxfordshire 1797



Figure 4.3.11: Culham Inclosure map of 1810

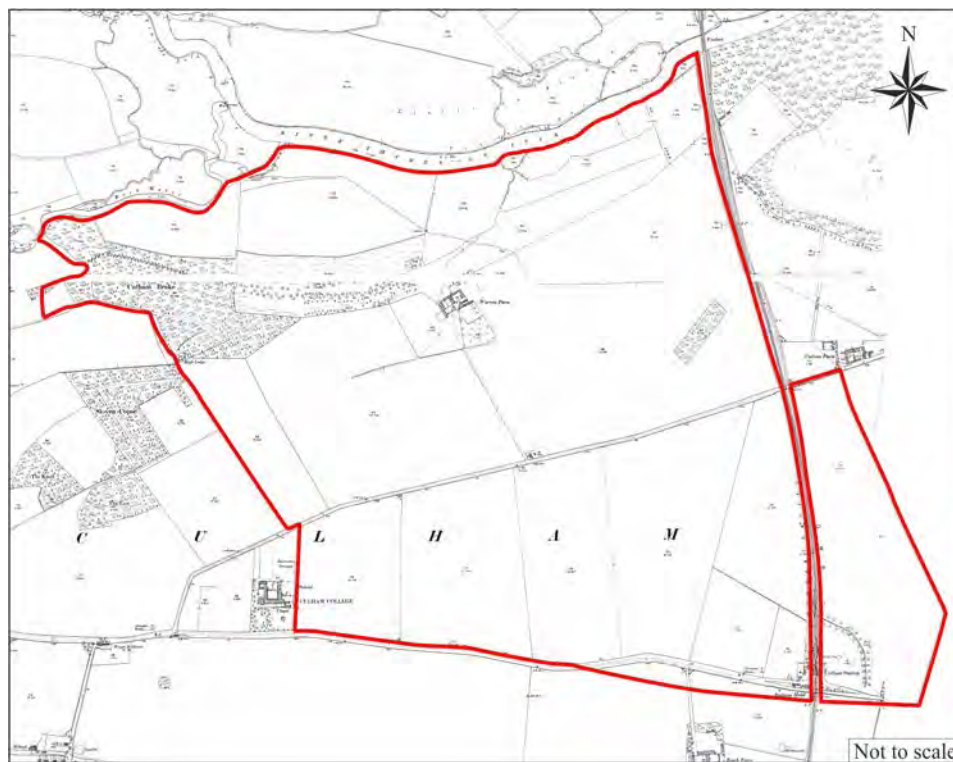


Figure 4.3.12: First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 at 1: 2500

Davis of Lewknor's 1797 map of Oxfordshire portrays the site in slightly greater detail (CH/XX/2: Fig 4.3.10). The area located south of Warren Farm and north of the Abingdon Road is labelled as *Culham Heath* while a series of rectangular fields are depicted to the north of the farm buildings, which are labelled as *Farm*. This evidently suggests that the land to the north of the heath was under cultivation, associated with Warren Farm.

The site is first depicted in detail on the Culham Inclosure Map of 1810 (MS.D.D.PAR.Culham.B12: Fig. 4.3.11). The area known as Culham Heath has now been enclosed and a series of large fields are depicted in this area. The agricultural land associated with Warren Farm, is divided into a series of small enclosures, the form of which is likely to be a reflection of the local topography. With the exception of the farm buildings no other development is depicted within the site. Field names in the north western portion of the site indicate that this area was at least partly wooded.

The site is again depicted in detail on the First Edition Ordnance Survey County Series map of 1875 at 1: 2500 (Oxon XLV.7 and XLV.11: Fig. 4.3.12). The eastern boundary of the larger western part of the site has now been defined by the construction of the Oxford branch of the Great Western Railway, which runs through the area on a north-south orientation. Culham Station and a series of associated buildings now occupy the south eastern corner of the site. The larger fields first enclosed in the early 19th century remain in the same configuration, however, some of the earlier fields associated with Warren Farm have been enlarged through the removal of field boundaries or hedges.

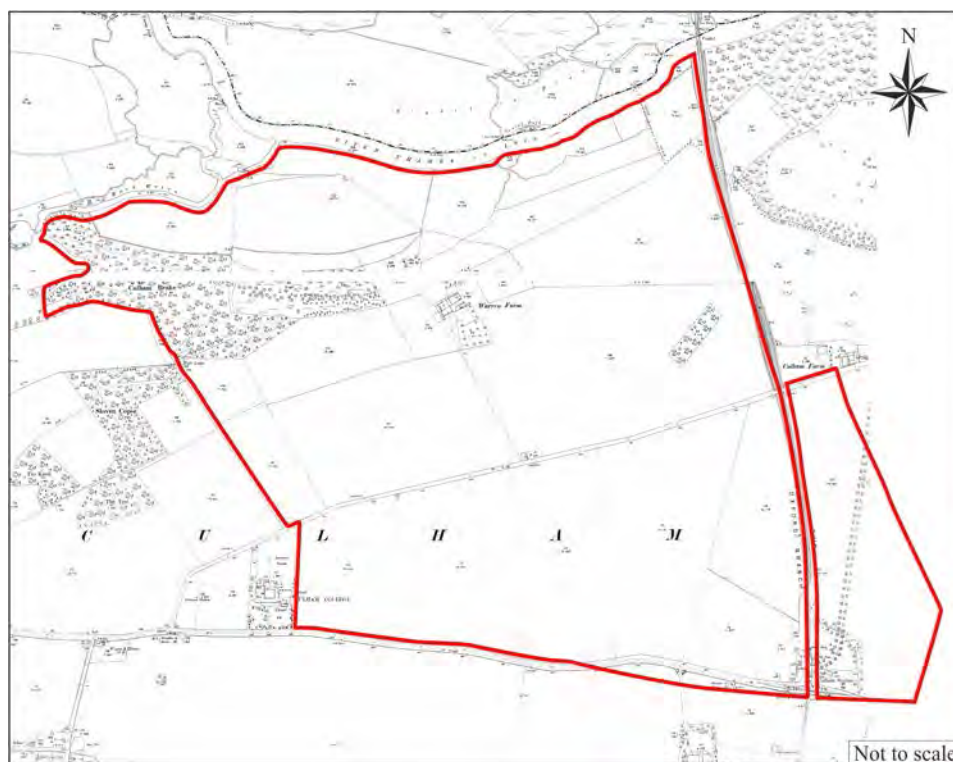


Figure 4.3.13: Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1912

An area of woodland is now more formally depicted in the northwest corner of the site and labelled as *Culham Brake*. A small building labelled *High Lodge* is present on the southern edge of this woodland and an additional building is located at the southern end of the track to Warren Farm. Both of these remain extant to the present day. *Culham College*, now the Europa School UK (**JMHS 98**), is first depicted on this map.

The configuration of the site does not change when it is next depicted on the Second Edition map of 1899 at 1: 2500 (Oxon XLV.7 and XLV.11). On the Third Edition map of 1912 at 1: 2500 (Fig. 4.3.13) two small enclosures or platforms are depicted

within the woods of Culham Brake (**JMHS 115**: SU 51503 96250 and **JMHS 116**: SU 51464 96318).

4.3.4.4 Aerial Photographs (Fig. 4.3.14)

The aerial photographic information has two essential component parts in respect to this report. The first of these is derived from plotted and recorded data through English Heritage's (now Historic England) analysis of their photographic data. This is part of an ongoing programme, but includes the data of the Thames Valley Project carried out between 1992 and 1993 as part of the National Mapping Programme (English Heritage 1994). This is shown in Figure 4.3.14 and is included in the discussion and catalogue of Known Heritage. The second component of this data is an analysis by JMHS of the aerial photographs held by Historic England to identify any additional information that can be ascertained in respect to the current project

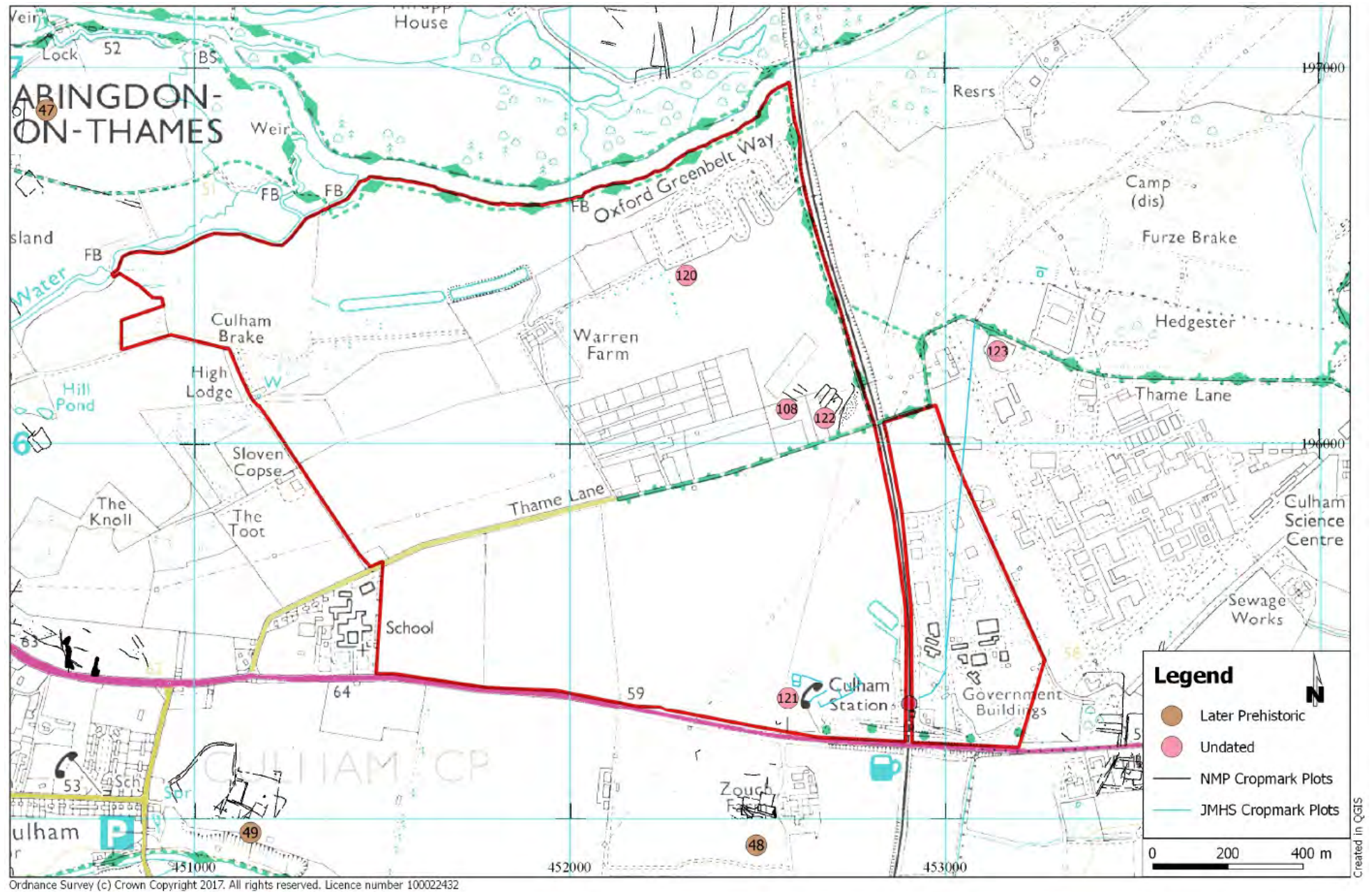
Ridge and Furrow, predominantly aligned northwest – southeast, is seen in the north western portion of the site (**JMHS 117**, RAF/106G/UK/1936, dated to 1946: SU 50501 95613). Further ridge and furrow is seen to the west of the site on aerial photographs dating to 1947 (**JMHS 118**, SU 50709 96045; **JMHS 119**, SU 50989 95577: RAF/CPE/UK/1953).

A possible boundary or feature formed as a result of agricultural practice is seen in the northern half of the site (**JMHS 120**, EA/AF/92C/509 dated to 1992: SU 52276 96450); these features are plotted on figure 4.3.14.

Features identified by JMHS and also present on the NMP overlay include: a small enclosure near the southern boundary of the site (**JMHS 121**, SU5294/52 NMR 15298/25: SU 52608 95334), and a possible field system, aligned northwest – southeast to the east of Warren Farm, catalogued as **JMHS 108** (SU5294/52 NMR 15298/25).

A series of cropmark features are located outside the boundary of the site, to the south and west. A possible rectilinear field system, with an axial ditch aligned north – south and transverse ditches running off this to the east, is seen to the south of the site, approximately 270m from the southern boundary (**JMHS 122**, RAF/540/779 dating to 1952: SU 51775 94459). A series of curvilinear enclosures and a field system have been identified approximately 700m west of the northern boundary of the site, recorded as **JMHS 52** (SU5095/16, NMR 4650/23 dated to 1990: SU 50498 96030). A rectilinear enclosure and associated field system is seen approximately 400m from the south western corner of the site, recorded as **JMHS 50** (SU5195/7 NMR 4650/31 dated to 1990).

Prior to the construction of the airfield a tree lined avenue was seen to run north from the Abingdon Road towards the Nuneham Courtenay Park (**JMHS 123**, US/13PH/581 dated to 1943: SU 53180 96366); this can be seen on historic OS mapping (Fig. 4.3.13). The construction of HMS Hornbill, which forms a part of the eastern side of the site, is seen in photographs dating to 1943 (US/7PH/LOC103).



4.3.2.5 LIDAR (Fig. 4.3.15)

The available LIDAR imagery of the area was analysed in QGIS and RVT (Digital Terrain Model with a 1m spatial resolution). Figure 4.3.15 shows the available LIDAR data with identified features plotted.

A series of headlands are faintly visible aligned on a rough northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast axis across several fields of the site (**JMHS 124**: SU 52004 96161; **JMHS 125**: SU 52196 96110; **JMHS 126**: SU 52014 95515; **JMHS 139**: SU 52682 95368; **JMHS 140**: SU 52506 95804; **JMHS 141**: SU 52687 95886; **JMHS 142**: SU 52206 95704; **JMHS 143**: SU 51332 95974). These are the remaining elements of the ridge and furrow seen on aerial photos of the area dating to the mid-20th century.

A series of linear features are located on the floodplain adjacent to the River Thames: (**JMHS 144**: SU 51509 96412; **JMHS 145**: SU 51343 96501; **JMHS 146**: SU 51572 96608; **JMHS 147**: SU 51828 96498; **JMHS 148**: SU 51993 96544; **JMHS 149**: SU 52349 96743). These appear to correspond with boundaries and drainage ditches seen on the Culham Inclosure map and Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 4.3.11 and 4.3.12). Linear features that are likely to represent the boundaries of 19th century enclosures were also identified that include (**JMHS 150**: SU 52239 96365; **JMHS 151**: SU 52437 96236; **JMHS 152**: SU 52382 96487; **JMHS 153**: SU 52358 95608; **JMHS 154**: SU 52247 95424).

Several features were tentatively identified that may represent earlier archaeological activity. A small circular feature was located on the eastern boundary of the site (**JMHS 155**: SU 52734 96170); this appears to correspond with a feature identified through geophysical survey (complex 7 – see section 4.3.4.6).

A further circular feature was seen partly underlying the motorcycle course in the north of the site (**JMHS 156**: SU 52437 96508); this is located within a complex of archaeological remains identified through geophysical survey (complex 4 – see section 4.4.2.6). Two small circular features were located on the floodplain (**JMHS 157**: SU 51478 96495; **JMHS 158**: SU 51767 96540); these do not appear to correspond with any features identified through geophysical survey.

4.3.4.6 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical (magnetometer) survey of the site (EOX6272) was carried out by Headland Archaeology Ltd in 2016 (Headland Archaeology 2016). The results of this survey are described above in section 4.3.2 **Unknown**.

4.3.4.7 Viewshed Analysis (Figs. 4.3.16 to 4.3.18)

The viewshed analysis produced for this report shows the visible impact to specific monuments and the surrounding areas of the sites. The level of visibility is graded from red to blue, with the former representing the most visible areas, whereas the latter represents the least visible areas. In regard to viewsheds *from* the sites (as opposed to viewsheds *to* the site), two observer heights, at two and ten metres (Figs 4.3.16 and 4.3.18), were tested in order to visualise the range of impact of

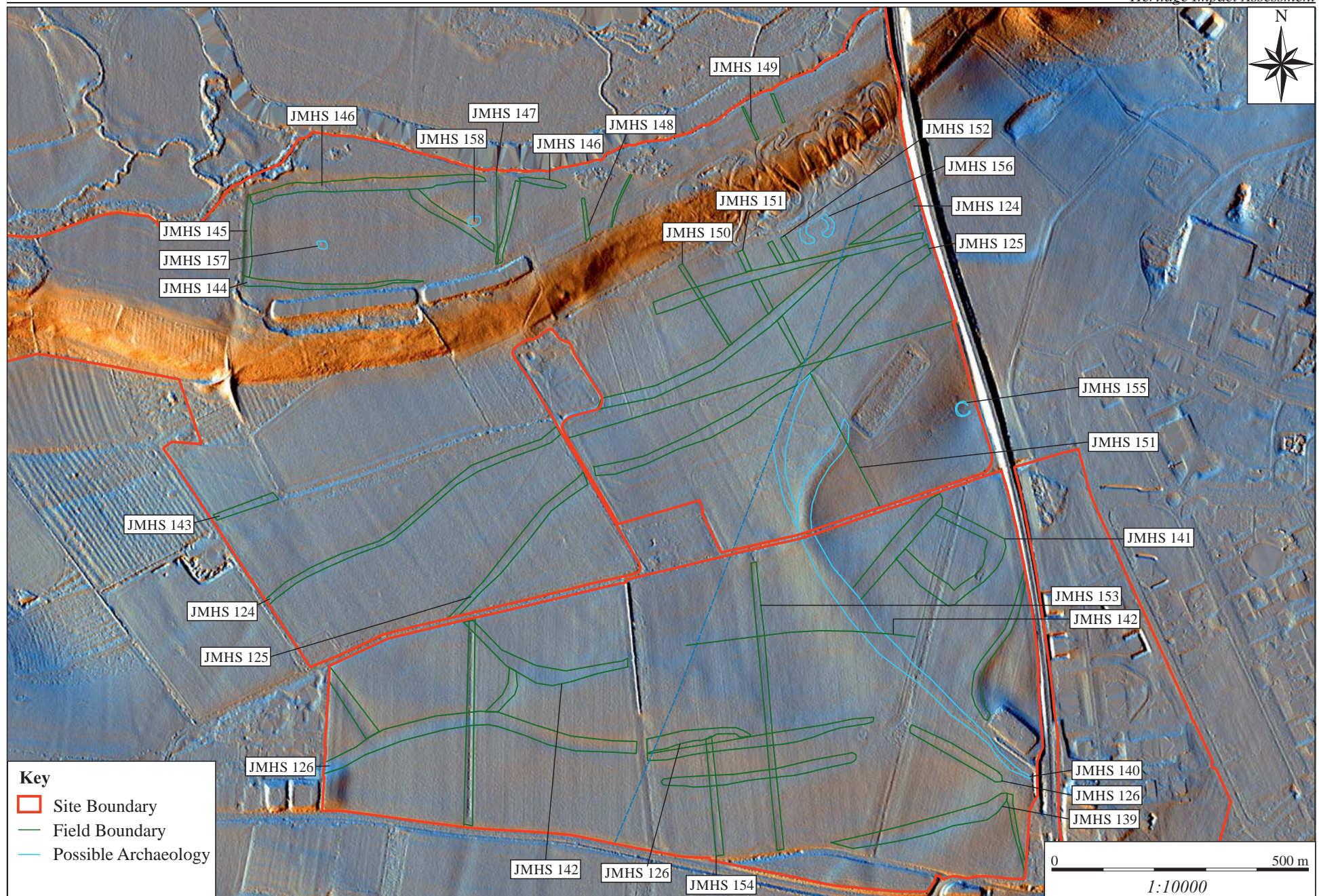


Figure 4.3.15: Land at Culham Science Centre. Multiple Hillshade model

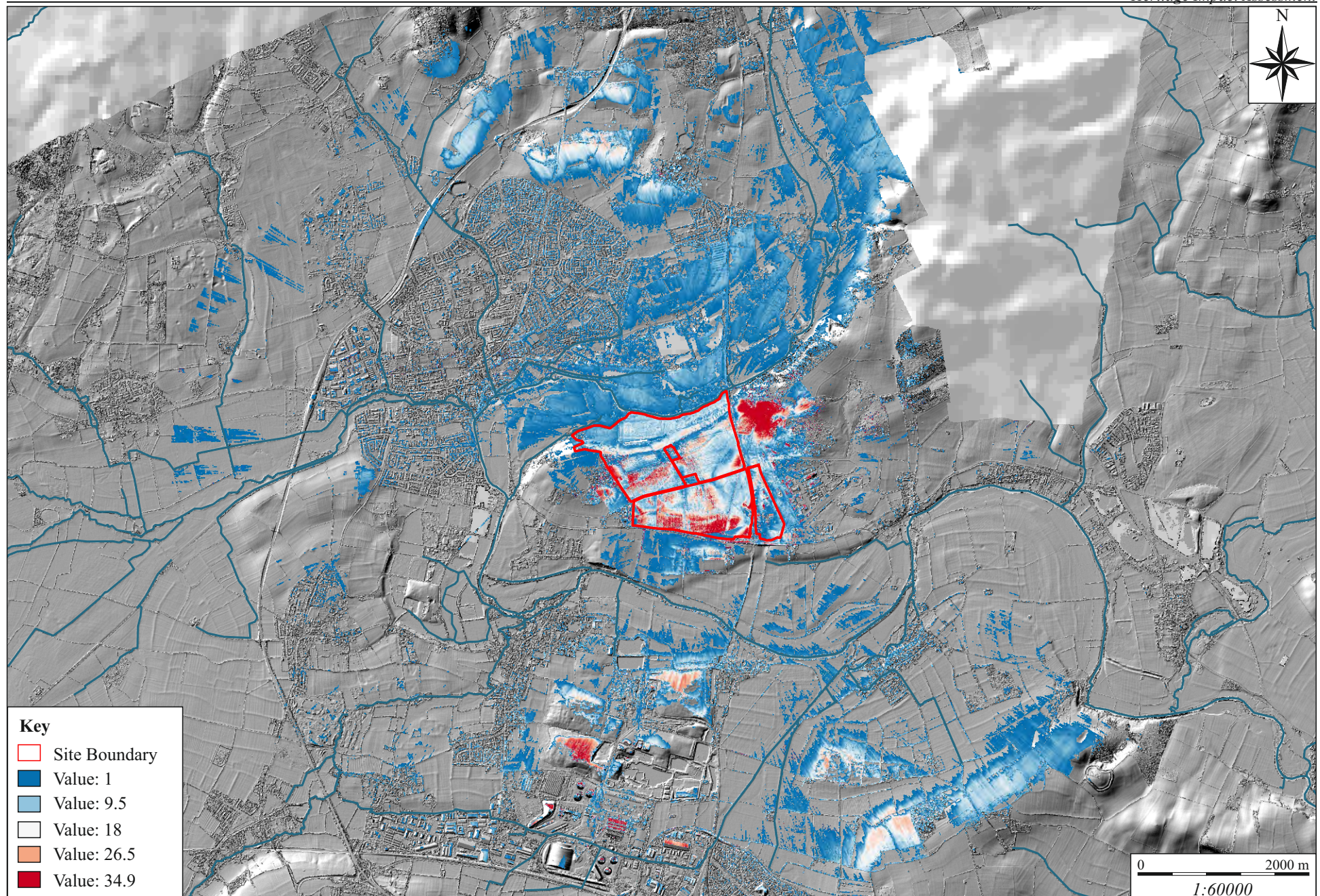


Figure 4.3.16: Culham Science Centre. Viewshed Results From Site At a 2m Observer Height, Based On Lidar Data

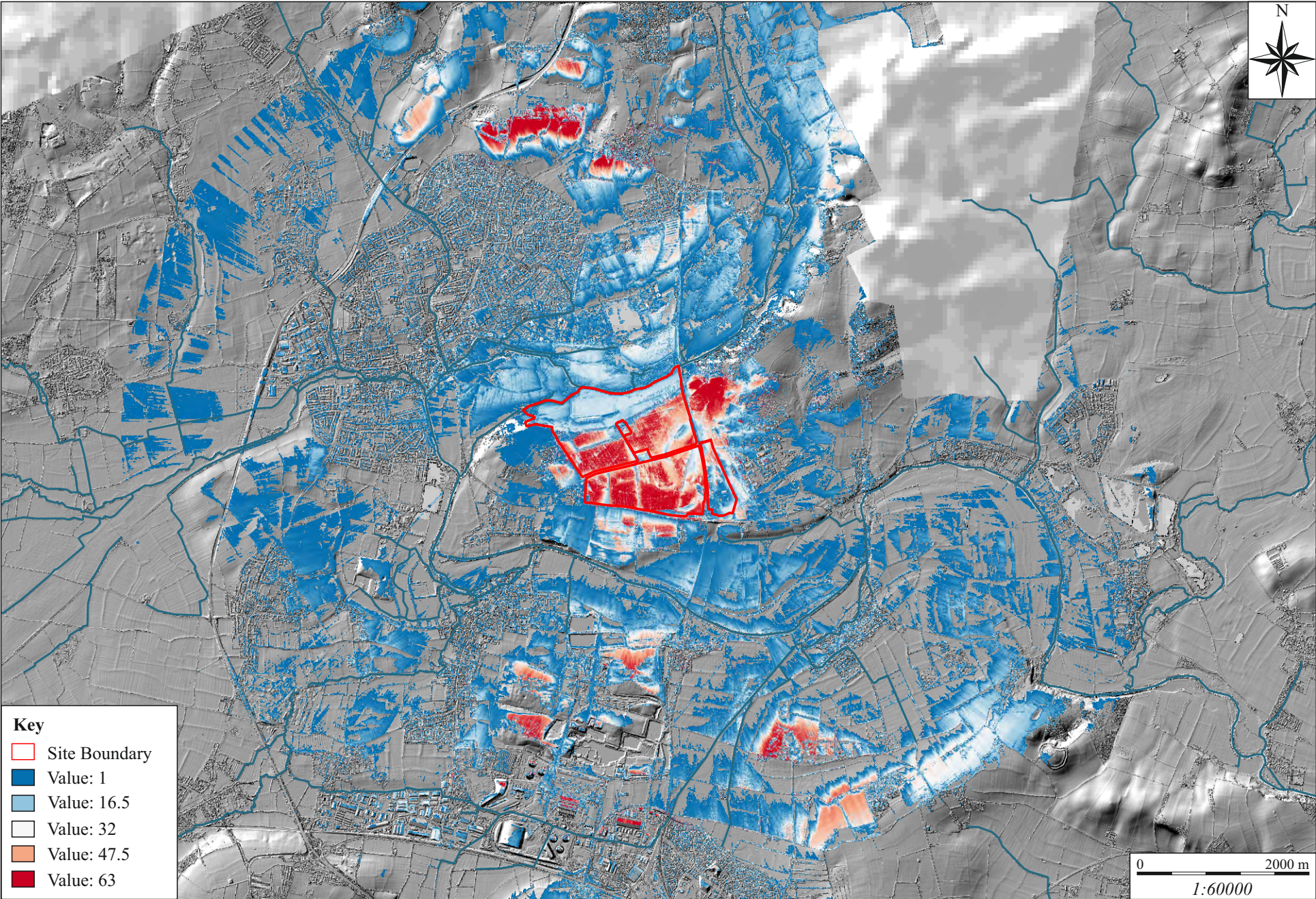


Figure 4.3.17: Culham Science Centre. Viewshed Results From Site At a 10m Observer Height, Based On Lidar Data

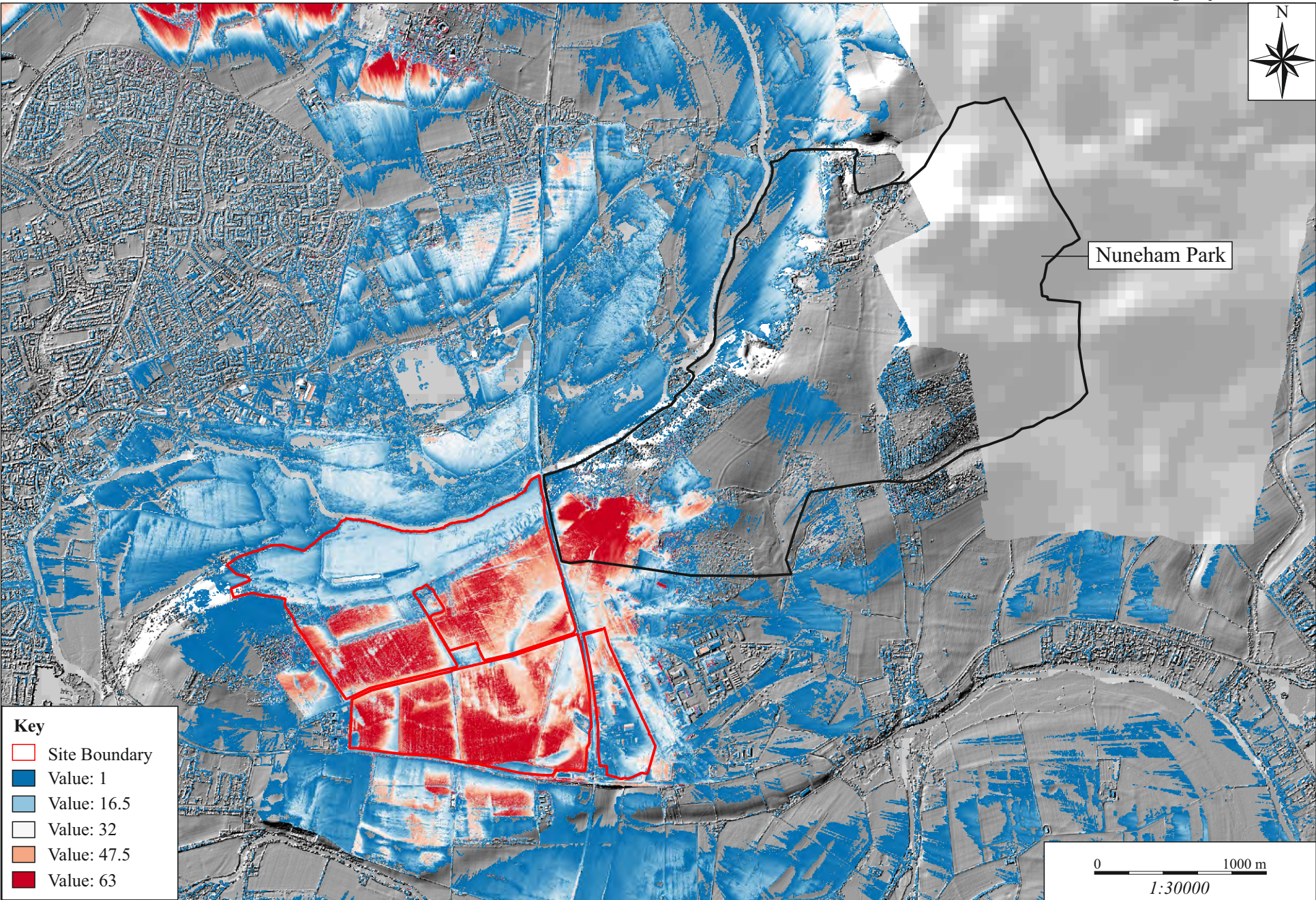


Figure 4.3.18: Viewshed Results Demonstrating Visibility From Culham Science Centre to Nuneham Park. Based On Lidar Data At 10m Observer Height

development. In relevant cases viewsheds were also created from nearby monuments or areas of particular importance in order to ascertain the visible impact from these monuments.

The 2m viewshed (Fig. 4.3.16) is set at just over head height, shows that there are limited areas outside the site from where the strategic site is inter-visible. These lay to the south. However, it should be noted that Nuneham Courtney Park has a high inter-visibility with the proposed strategic site.

The 10m viewshed (Fig. 4.3.17) is set at a height above ground to be roughly in line with roof heights. The area becomes more visible on higher ground to the south and to the north. The viewshed highlights the visibility of Nuneham Courtenay Park from the site; this is seen as a clear area of red to the northeast.

Figure 4.3.18, a viewshed analysis from within Nuneham Courtenay Park, shows the visibility of the site from the park.

4.3.4.8 Site Visit

A site visit was undertaken on 21/08/2018. At the time of the visit the fields of the site were under a mixture of arable and pastoral cultivation. The site was viewed from Thame Lane, the lane to Warren Farm and from the public footpath that traverses the north eastern side of the site. Excursions were made into the fields of the site in order to investigate features of interest.

The site was assessed for any non-designated heritage assets not identified on the Oxfordshire HER, but possibly on the HLC, and for any potential impacts to designated and non-designated heritage assets within the wider area.

The Culham Number 1 site (**JMHS 107**), which forms the eastern annex of the site, contains a series of extant buildings associated with HMS Hornbill. A detailed survey of these were not conducted, however, it is evident that a range of buildings dating to the wartime construction of the airfield, including both larger hangars and smaller ancillary buildings, remain extant.

The buildings of Warren Farm (**JMHS 76**) are located within the site; the farmhouse and associated buildings are first depicted in detail on the First Edition OS map of 1875; while the farm has undergone alterations since then a number of the historic buildings remain present, including the farmhouse itself. As such Warren Farm and its associated farmyard buildings can be considered a non-designated heritage asset.

No additional non-designated heritage assets were identified within the site during the site visit.



Plate 4.3.1: Nuneham Courtenay Park as seen from the site, looking north east.

The Europa School UK (**JMHS 98**), located in the west of the site, was visible from the western side of the site (Plate 4.3.2). This is a grade II listed building and as such has a High heritage status.

The western extent of the Nuneham Courtney registered parkland is visible from the site (Plate 4.3.1); however, the formal gardens, pleasure grounds and house were not visible; Nuneham Courtenay is listed on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by Historic England, and as such has a High value.



Plate 4.3.2: The Europa School UK as seen from the site, looking west.

4.4 GRENABLE ROAD POTENTIAL STRATEGIC SITE

4.4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.4.1.1 Location and Description

The potential strategic site (henceforth referred to as ‘the site’) is located to the south of Grenoble Road (NGR SP 55083 01602) in the Civil Parish of Sandford-on-Thames.

The site is bounded to the north by Grenoble Road along with the caravan park and sewage works. To the east the site is bounded by the line of a Roman Road that runs north from Dorchester-on-Thames and Sanford Brake electricity sub-station. On the east and south side its boundaries are marked by the historic boundaries of Sandford parish. Here the site is agricultural and pastoral land. On the west the site is bounded by the A4074, Oxford to Dorchester-on-Thames road. The site is predominantly in arable cultivation, although there is an area of recreational ground located in the north west of the site.

Topographically the area lies over the floodplain and terraces to the south of Littlemore Brook. This land ranges in height from 62m OAD to under 75m AOD. There is a ridge on the west side with a low hill on the east side, between which is an area of marshy ground.

The underlying geology of the site is varied. To the north the bedrock geology is the Beckley Sand Member, a sedimentary bedrock. A band of the Amptill Clay Formation, a mudstone, runs across the centre of the site from east to west. Towards the southern edges of the site the bedrock geology is the Kimmeridge Clay Formation (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

The site covers an area of 153ha and has a proposed capacity of 3000 homes.

A search of the relevant sources (listed in section 3) has revealed a substantial number of heritage assets within the area of the site. These are listed in section 4.4.4 and discussed below.

4.4.2 DISCUSSION

Heritage assets located within the search area have been identified in section 4.4.4, forming a baseline for further discussion. An overview of the archaeological and historical landscape as identified in 4.4.4 is given in sections 4.4.2.1 and 4.4.2.2. This is followed by a prediction of the archaeological potential of the site in section 4.4.2.3. The impact of the potential development identified heritage assets is covered in sections 4.4.2.5 to 4.4.2.6; this is discussed in relation to the significance that these assets hold. Numbers in bold type prefixed by **JMHS** refer to sites identified in section 4.4.4.

4.4.2.1 Archaeological Background

The earliest evidence of human activity within the search area dates to the Mesolithic, although this is slight. In this period the area is likely to have developed as a wooded landscape. Activity appears to increase slightly during the Neolithic, although this is predominantly represented by chance finds made throughout the search area, perhaps suggesting sporadic occupation within the area during this period.

During the Bronze Age evidence for activity begins to increase; excavation to the north of the site at Littlemore and Blackbird Leys has recorded evidence of structural features such as postholes, pits and ditches, while chance finds have been made throughout the area. This perhaps indicates the development of small more permanent communities. Evidence of ritual activity associated with the River Thames is also seen during this period, where objects such as swords and axes have been recovered.

Occupation continues into the Iron Age, with small areas of settlement located across the search area; these generally appear to represent small rural farmsteads and their associated field systems. Activity increases substantially during the Roman period with the insertion of a road infrastructure. The area appears to have been within the zone of the Oxfordshire pottery industry; this was located throughout the search area, with kiln sites and finds of kiln furniture made across the search area. Evidence of settlement is also found throughout the search area, often associated with kiln sites. The development of the pottery industry is indicative of the area still containing areas of woodland and that this woodland was exploited for other natural resources such as clay.

Three small areas of settlement dating to the early medieval period are located within the search area; these are located to the north of the site and perhaps indicate a continuity of activity, albeit at a much smaller scale than the extensive occupation of the area seen during the Roman period.

4.4.2.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation and Potential Impact (Figures 4.4.1 – 4.4.3)

A historic landscape characterisation programme (HLC) was undertaken by Oxfordshire County Council in partnership with Historic England. This information is relevant, but it is limited as it primarily covers the landscape as it developed from the post-medieval period to the modern day. This information has been used to help assess the final landscape development, but the descriptions of the landscapes prior to this period have been assessed using the data accumulated in this research.

During the later medieval period settlement becomes focused on the villages of Sandford, Toot Baldon and Littlemore; these settlements were served by an open field system which covered most of the search area, including the site. Two notable religious centres were located within the search area during this period; a Knights Templars (later Knights Hospitallers) preceptory at Sandford and a Benedictine priory at Littlemore. During later periods the area remained predominantly agricultural; the existing open field system was enclosed between the 18th and 19th centuries

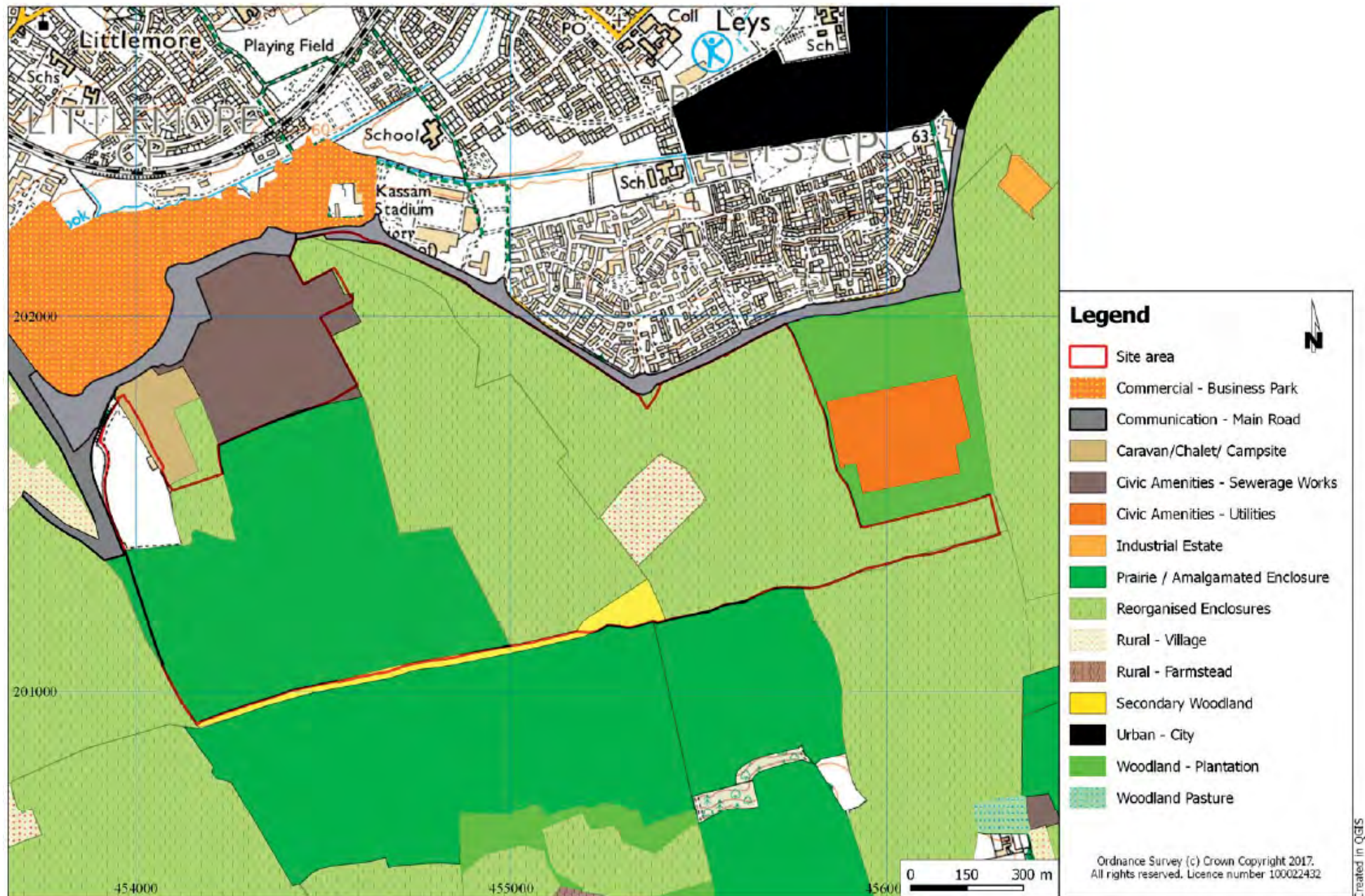


Figure 4.4.1: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Current HLC type

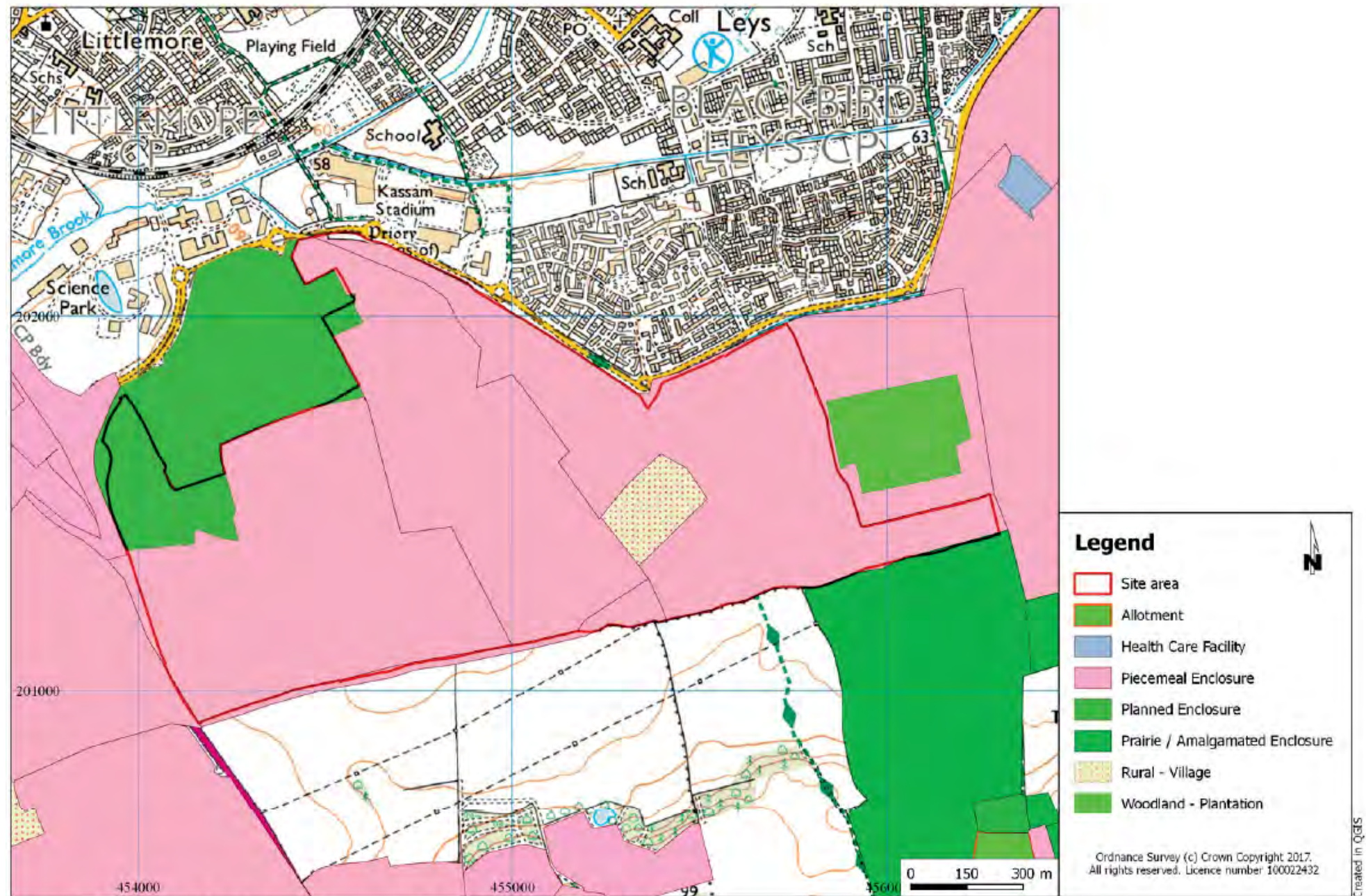


Figure 4.4.2: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Previous HLC type

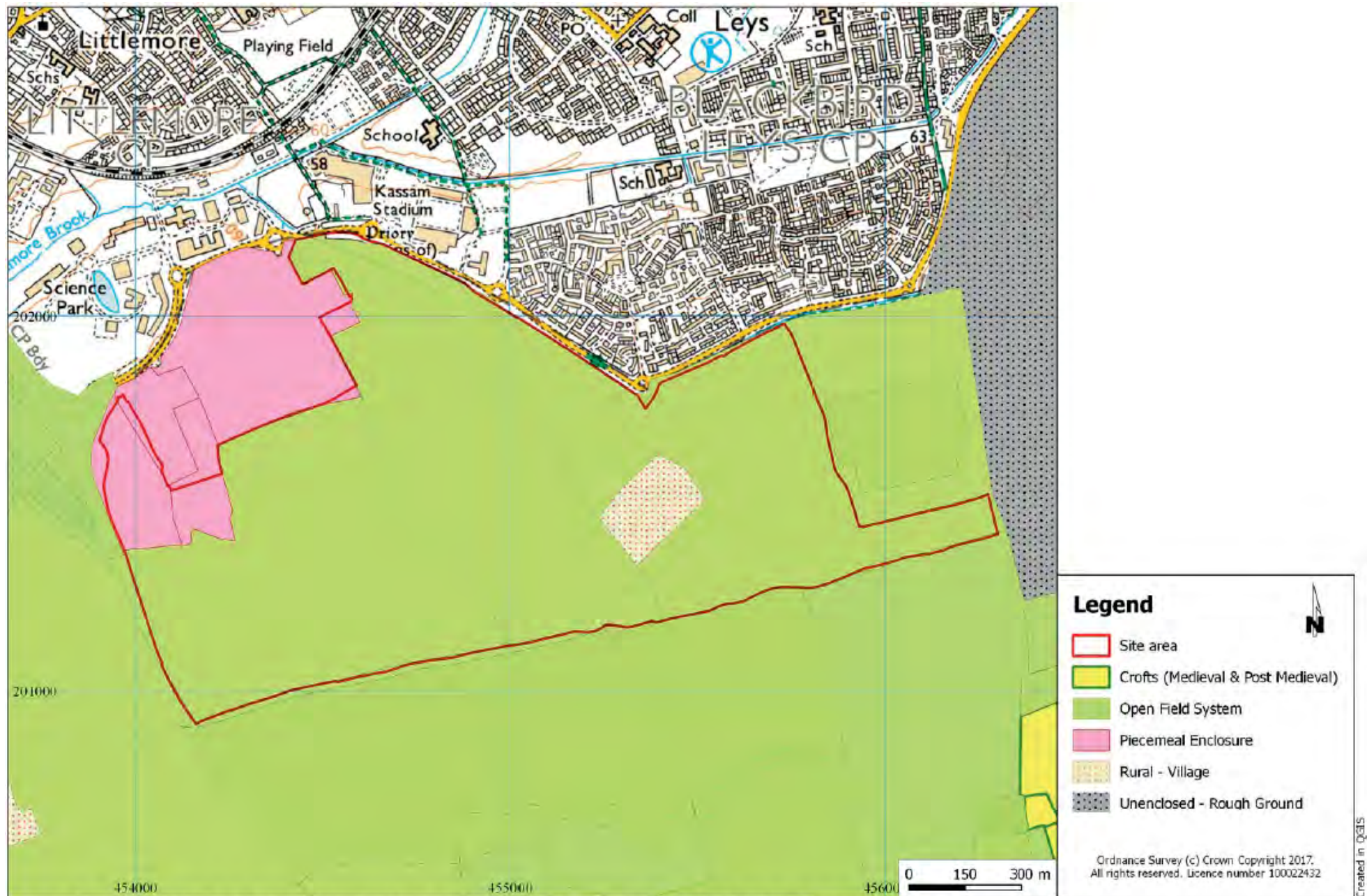


Figure 4.4.3: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Previous (earliest identified) HLC type

and a series of rural farmsteads were developed, including Sandford Brake Farm. During the 20th century the earlier enclosures were reorganised, forming the arrangement of fields seen today. On the ground there is no evidence of the earlier open field system, however analysis of LIDAR imagery suggests that headlands associated with this survive as slight earthworks. The farm buildings seen on historic maps are also no longer present. As such the historic landscape is not particularly well preserved: The significance of this landscape is therefore Low while the impact of development on this landscape would be Substantial due to further degradation of the surviving features.

4.4.2.3 The Heritage Potential of the Potential Strategic site

The archaeological potential of the site has been assessed through geophysical survey and subsequent archaeological evaluation. Features recorded as a result of the evaluation included two sub-rectangular enclosures, five penannular roundhouses and two possible ring-ditches of 5m and 10-15m. Associated with these were finds of broadly later prehistoric or Iron Age pottery, animal bone and a quernstone fragment. These features and finds would appear to indicate the presence of a small Iron Age settlement and possible later prehistoric funerary complex within the site. This activity is overlain by substantial evidence for Roman activity; predominantly located in the centre of the site but also present towards the east. A well-planned settlement was identified in the centre of the site, comprising ditched enclosures and droveways; finds from this area included a wide range of occupation and industrial debris including pottery, kiln linings and furniture, metalwork and human remains. Towards the north of the site the density of features was seen to reduce, as did the structured layout; however a range of droveways and rectilinear enclosures were still present. Dating evidence suggests that activity commenced in the 1st and 2nd centuries, before growing in intensity into the Late Roman period of the 3rd to 4th centuries. Later activity comprised boundary ditches, furrows and backfilled quarry pits; the form of the furrows was thought to be indicative of those created as a result of 19th and early 20th century steam ploughing rather than earlier animal driven ploughs.

4.4.2.4 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Heritage Assets

The archaeological evaluation identified two areas of quarrying that are likely to have resulted in the truncation of any archaeological remains in these areas; however, throughout the rest of the site archaeological remains were found to be relatively well preserved.

4.4.2.5 The Impact of the Potential Strategic Site on Known Heritage Assets

Table 4.4.1 details the known heritage assets that development of the proposed strategic site has the potential to impact; where assets have not been included there is considered to be No Impact. The significance of a heritage asset has been placed under one of five categories, defined as Very High, High, Moderate, Low and Negligible; these are derived from categories laid out in NPPF and further elaborated in guidance produced by Historic England. For further definition and explanation of these categories, and those used for the potential impact to an asset (this can be both physical and visual), see section 3.5.

Table 4.4.1: Heritage assets that may be impacted by development of the site

JMHS	Heritage Asset	Designation	Significance of Asset	Contribution the potential strategic site makes to the significance of the heritage asset
5	Neolithic or Bronze Age worked flint	None	Unknown. The artefacts have intrinsic evidential value while also providing some evidence of occupation within the wider landscape (although this is limited as flints were a chance find, not found <i>in-situ</i>).	The location of this find suggests that there is the potential for archaeological remains associated with the find to be located within the strategic site. This has been confirmed by the results of the evaluation.
11	Bronze Age activity within the strategic site	None	Moderate to Low. The results of the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation indicate that the site contains an area of Bronze Age archaeology. The remains dating to this period are of moderate to low significance due to their potential to increase our knowledge of Bronze Age funerary practices and settlement in the local area and at a regional level.	The site contains further archaeological remains dating to the Bronze Age that can further contribute to the evidential significance of the remains recorded during the evaluation.
19, 20	Iron Age activity within the strategic site	None	Moderate to Low. The results of the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation indicate that the site contains several areas of archaeological activity. The remains dating to the Iron Age are of moderate to low significance due to their potential to increase our knowledge of Iron Age settlement in the local area and at a regional level.	The site contains further archaeological remains dating to the Iron Age that can further contribute to the evidential significance of the remains recorded during the evaluation.
25	Iron Age coins	None	Moderate. The artefacts have intrinsic evidential value while also providing some evidence of occupation within the wider landscape, although this is limited as the coins were a chance find, not found <i>in-situ</i> .	The location of this find suggests that there is the potential for archaeological remains associated with the find to be located within the strategic site. This has been confirmed by the results of the evaluation.
31	Roman activity within the site	None	Moderate to high. The results of the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation indicate that the site contains several areas of archaeological activity. The remains dating to the Roman period are of moderate significance due to their association with the Oxford pottery industry, which is of regional and perhaps national importance.	The site contains further archaeological remains dating to the Roman period that can further contribute to the evidential significance of the remains recorded during the evaluation.
39	Roman kiln site on edge of the site	None	Moderate to high. The results of the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation indicate that the site contains several areas of archaeological activity. The remains dating to the Roman period are of moderate significance due to their association with the Oxford pottery industry, which is of regional and perhaps	The site contains further archaeological remains dating to the Roman period that can further contribute to the evidential significance of the remains recorded during the evaluation.

			national importance.	
88	Minchery Farmhouse (former building of Littlemore Priory)	Grade II* listed	High. The building derives much of its significance from its historical fabric, as it is a surviving element of Littlemore Priory. However, the significance of the building is also derived from its status as the remaining element of Minchery Farm, a rural farmstead located on the periphery of Littlemore. The historical landscape character of the surrounding area has been subject to much alteration within the modern period and the building now sits within an area of modern amenity buildings; however, the landscape to the south of the building (the site) remains agricultural.	The site is the remaining element of the historical setting of the building, which has been subject to extensive loss in the modern period. As such the site provides a moderate contribution to the significance of the asset.
108	The Manor House	Grade II* listed	High. The building has high evidential value as an example of a well preserved vernacular building and provides evidence of the historical development of Toot Baldon. Some significance is also derived from the setting of the building on the southern edge of the village, with wide ranging views north.	The site forms the rural backdrop and wider setting of the village of Toot Baldon and The Manor House and as such contributes slightly to the significance of the asset.
111	Garden wall of The Manor House.	Grade II listed	High. The structure has high evidential value and forms the historic boundary of The Manor House.	None
128	19 th century reorganised enclosures (historic landscape)	None	Low. Documentary sources indicate that an open field system was present in the area of the site. On the ground there is no evidence of the earlier open field system, however analysis of LIDAR imagery suggests that headlands associated with this survive as slight earthworks. The farm buildings seen on historic maps are also no longer present. The landscape seen today is predominantly a reflection of 19 th century enclosure, though areas of this have been subject to modification in the modern period. As such the historic landscape is not particularly well preserved.	The site contains several extant boundaries associated with enclosure in the 18 th and 19 th century and very slight earthworks of the earlier open field system (although these could only be identified through LIDAR); these contribute substantially to the evidential value of the asset.
129	19 th century reorganised enclosures (historic landscape)	None	Low. Documentary sources indicate that an open field system was present in the area of the site. On the ground there is no evidence of the earlier open field system, however analysis of LIDAR imagery suggests that headlands associated with this survive as slight earthworks. The farm buildings seen on historic maps	The site contains several extant boundaries associated with enclosure in the 18 th and 19 th century and very slight earthworks of the earlier open field system (although these could only be identified through LIDAR); these contribute substantially to the evidential value of the asset.

			are also no longer present. The landscape seen today is predominantly a reflection of 19 th century enclosure, though areas of this have been subject to modification in the modern period. As such the historic landscape is not particularly well preserved.	
132	The Church of St Mary and St Nicholas	Grade II listed	High. The significance of this building is derived from the evidential value of its historic fabric and its association with the development of the village's community.	None
140	Rectilinear cropmarks	None	Unknown. The results of the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation suggest that these might be associated with an area of Bronze Age archaeology.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
146	The site of Sandfordbrake farmstead	None	Unknown. The asset has the potential to provide evidence of historic agricultural architecture and agricultural practice. However, the significance of this asset has not been determined and is dependent on factors such as the presence of any surviving remains and the preservation of these remains.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
147 to 149	The sites of several historic farm buildings (now removed)	None	Unknown. The asset has the potential to provide evidence of historic agricultural architecture and agricultural practice. However, the significance of this asset has not been determined and is dependent on factors such as the presence of any surviving remains and the preservation of these remains.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
153 to 165	Possible extant headland earthworks associated with former ridge and furrow cultivation	None	Low. The asset has some evidential value, however this is limited due to intensive ploughing which has resulted in substantial degradation.	The site contains extant earthworks boundaries associated with the open field system; archaeological evaluation demonstrated that in places the remains of furrows survive as archaeological features. These contribute substantially to the evidential value of the asset.
N/A	St Mary's Church, Garsington	Grade II* listed	High. The significance of this building is derived from the evidential value of its historic fabric and its association with the development of the village's community. The setting of the church also appears significant, situated as it is in a prominent position overlooking Littlemore. Whether this was deliberate or accidental it is evident that the setting of the church, and	The site forms part of the wider rural backdrop to the church and as such makes a very minor contribution to the significance of the church.

			the views afforded from its location, contribute to its significance.	
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4.4.2.6 Potential Impacts, Enhancements and Mitigating Harm (Table 4.4.2)

Table 4.4.2 details the potential impacts to known heritage assets as a result of development within the site, the potential for enhancement and measures that could be taken to mitigate harm. In some cases it is considered that further assessment should be undertaken prior to the development of a mitigation strategy as a more detailed understanding of the heritage asset is required.

Table 4.4.2: Potential impacts, enhancements, mitigating harm and further assessment

JMHS	Description of Asset	Potential Impact to significance of asset	Potential Mitigation of Impact	Potential Enhancement of Asset	Further Assessment Required
5	Neolithic or Bronze Age worked flint	None. This asset's significance is primarily derived from the evidential value of the artefact itself, as it was not recorded <i>in-situ</i> .	None required	Archaeological excavation may enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the relationship between this asset and the site. These artefacts may be associated with the archaeological remains identified by geophysical survey and evaluation	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological remains identified by evaluation should be subject to further recording and assessment prior to any development taking place.
11	Bronze Age activity within the strategic site	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to damage or destroy surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of targeted excavation to record the remains identified during the evaluation. Excavation would be undertaken with reference to the Solent-Thames Research Framework in order to address wider research questions.	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological remains identified by evaluation should be subject to further recording and assessment prior to any development taking place.
19, 20	Iron Age activity within the strategic site	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to damage or destroy surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of targeted excavation to record the remains identified during the evaluation. Excavation would be undertaken with reference to the Solent-Thames Research Framework in order to address wider research	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological remains identified by evaluation should be subject to further recording and assessment prior to any development

			questions.		taking place.
25	Iron Age coins	None. The significance of these assets is primarily derived from their evidential value, as they were not recorded <i>in-situ</i> .	None required	Archaeological excavation may enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the relationship between this asset and the site. These artefacts may be associated with the archaeological remains identified by geophysical survey and evaluation	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological remains identified by evaluation should be subject to further recording and assessment prior to any development taking place.
31	Roman activity within the site	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to damage or destroy surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of targeted excavation to record the remains identified during the evaluation. Excavation would be undertaken with reference to the Solent-Thames Research Framework in order to address wider research questions.	Excavation of this site would help add to the archaeological knowledge of the area and in particular to our understanding of the Oxford pottery industry; the site appears to predominantly be an area of settlement associated with the nearby kiln sites.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological remains identified by evaluation should be subject to further recording and assessment prior to any development taking place.
39	Roman kiln site on edge of the site	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to damage or destroy surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of targeted excavation to record the remains identified during the evaluation. Excavation would be undertaken with reference to the Solent-Thames Research Framework in order to address wider research questions.	Excavation of this site would help add to the archaeological knowledge of the area and in particular to our understanding of the Oxford pottery industry; the site appears to predominantly be an area of settlement associated with the nearby kiln sites.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological remains identified by evaluation should be subject to further recording and assessment prior to any development taking place.
88	Minchery Farmhouse	Less than substantial – moderate. Development of the landscape to the south of the building (the site) would result in degradation or total loss of the historical setting of the building.	High quality design including suitable landscaping: A landscape buffer could be utilised in order to maintain an area of countryside to the south of the listed building to retain an element of the former historical landscape.	None identified	No
108	The Manor House	Less than substantial – minor. Development of the historic landscape	High quality design including suitable landscaping: Historic	None identified	No

		that forms a part of the setting of the site would result in degradation to the historical setting of the building.	field boundaries could be retained within the layout of the development in order to retain an element of the historic landscape. In order to ensure minimal impact to the listed building a lower density of development could be allocated in areas of higher ground. This area is highlighted on figure 4.4.4.		
111	Garden wall of The Manor House.	Less than substantial – minor. Development of the historic landscape that forms a part of the setting of the site that would result in degradation to the historical setting of the structure.	High quality design including suitable landscaping: Historic field boundaries could be retained within the layout of the development in order to retain an element of the historic landscape. In order to ensure minimal impact to the listed building a lower density of development could be allocated in areas of higher ground. This area is highlighted on figure 4.4.4.	None identified	No
128	19 th century reorganised enclosures	Substantial. Development of the site may result in the loss of any extant features of the historic landscape, including the reorganised enclosure boundaries.	The historic field boundaries associated with the enclosures could be retained within the layout of the development in order to retain an element of the historic landscape.	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological remains identified by evaluation and as a result of this study should be subject to further recording and assessment prior to any development taking place.
129	19 th century reorganised enclosures	Substantial. Development of the site may result in the loss of any extant features of the historic landscape, including the reorganised enclosure boundaries.	The historic field boundaries associated with the enclosures could be retained within the layout of the development in order to retain an element of the historic landscape.	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological remains identified by evaluation and as a result of this study should be subject to further recording and assessment prior to any development

					taking place.
132	The Church of St Mary and St Nicholas	None	None required	None identified	No
140	Rectilinear cropmarks	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to damage or destroy surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value	A programme of targeted excavation to record the remains associated with the cropmarks.	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological remains identified by evaluation and as a result of this study should be subject to further recording and assessment prior to any development taking place.
146	The site of Sandfordbrake farmstead	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to damage or destroy surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value	Any mitigation enacted will be dependent on the significance of the asset. This will not be established until further archaeological investigation is undertaken	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological remains identified by evaluation and as a result of this study should be subject to further recording and assessment prior to any development taking place.
147 to 149	The sites of several historic farm buildings (now removed)	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to damage or destroy surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value	Any mitigation enacted will be dependent on the significance of the asset. This will not be established until further archaeological investigation is undertaken	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological remains identified by evaluation and as a result of this study should be subject to further recording and assessment prior to any development taking place.
153 to 165	Possible extant headland earthworks associated with former ridge and furrow cultivation	Substantial. Development of the site may result in the loss of any extant features of the historic landscape, including the slight earthworks of the open field system.	Any mitigation enacted will be dependent on the significance of the asset. This will not be established until further archaeological investigation is undertaken	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological remains identified by evaluation and as a result of this study should be subject to further recording and assessment

					prior to any development taking place.
N/A	St Mary's Church, Garsington	Negligible. The church can be seen from the higher south eastern end of the site between the trees of Sandford Brake; the church is not fully visible, instead it is glimpsed occasionally through breaks in the tree cover. Development within the site would therefore be visible from the church, thus causing a very slight impact to the historical setting of the building.	In order to ensure minimal impact to the listed building a lower density of development could be allocated in areas of higher ground. This area is highlighted on figure 4.4.4.	None identified	No

4.4.3 CONCLUSIONS

Historically the site was located within the parish of Sandford-on-Thames, which was formerly in the historic hundred of Headington, later known as Bullington.

The search area displays a wide range of evidence for human activity, dating to most periods. The archaeological potential of the site has been assessed through geophysical survey and subsequent archaeological evaluation. This demonstrated that archaeological remains were present, including areas of Iron Age and Roman settlement and possible later prehistoric ring ditches; the areas of most intense archaeology are shown on figure 4.4.4.

The archaeological remains located within the site are likely to be impacted substantially by any development. As such a programme of further archaeological investigation is recommended. This would involve a programme of targeted excavation to record the remains identified during the evaluation. Excavation would be undertaken with reference to the Solent-Thames Research Framework in order to address wider research questions.

A handful of listed buildings are visible from the site. The church towers of St Mary's, Garsington and St Mary and St Nicholas, Littlemore are visible, however due to the distance of these from the site the impact will be Negligible. The Manor House and an associated garden wall, located in Toot Baldon, are also visible. However due to the distance from the site the visual impact on the setting of these is considered likely to be Less than Substantial – Minor. This impact could potentially be mitigated further through careful planning in order to avoid excessive visibility of the development from the assets. This could include avoiding development on high areas of ground, specifically that in the eastern end of the site, in order to ensure minimal visibility. Figure 4.4.4 highlights the areas of the site where development may result in an impact to these assets.

Minchery Farm, a grade II* listed building, is located immediately north of the site. The significance of the building is partly derived from its historical association with Minchery Farm. Development of the site is likely to result in alteration to the historical setting of the building, resulting in Less than Substantial – Moderate impact. In order to mitigate this impact any potential development could be planned in order to maintain an area of countryside to the south of the listed building to retain an element of the former historical landscape.

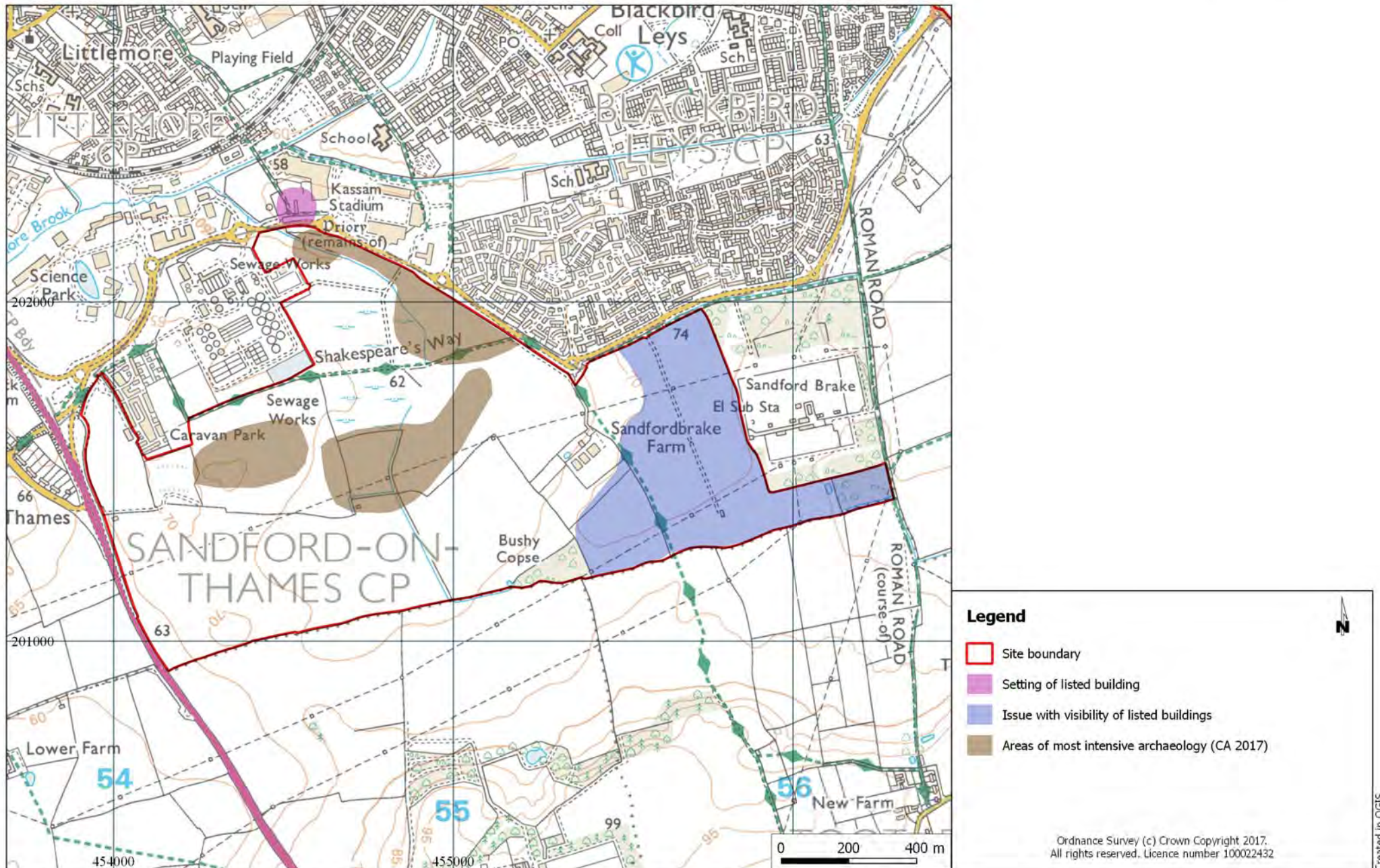


Figure 4.4.4: Possible constraint and assessment areas within the potential strategic site

4.4.4 HISTORICAL AND HERITAGE BACKGROUND

4.4.4.1 A Brief Account of the Historical Development of Sandford-on-Thames

There are three early grants that mention Sandford (VCH 1957, 267-75). The earliest is dated 811 and is associated with Ceonulf, King of the Mercians, and awards 10 manentes to Abingdon Abbey. The second is from Athelstan and concerns the giving of 5 cassati to the abbey. The last grant is concerned with 8 ½ hides from Athelward at a place called Sandford. However, with the last grant it is not apparent if it is this Sandford that is being referred to.

The earliest recorded form of Sandford recognised by Gelling (1953, i.186) is *Sandforda* dated to 1050 and also *Sandfordan* and *Sandforda* dated to 1054. The etymology of the name is straight forward and is simply a reference to the sandy ford. There are three accounts of the manors of Sandford in 1066 and 1086 as accounted in the Domesday Book (Morris 1978, 9.3-5, and note). All of these holdings are listed under the Abbey of Abingdon.

The church is believed to have been founded by Gueres de Palances according to the Hundred Rolls of 1279 (VCH 1957, 267-74). This would imply a foundation date in the late 11th or early 12th century at the latest. As early as 1220 there was an ordination of the vicarage and Littlemore Priory appropriated the advowson and rectory of Sandford (Leys 1938, no 18). This implies that the advowson of the village church and priory came into the hands of the Templars in 1240. In 1295 the Templars may have become patrons (VCH 1957, 267-74).

4.4.4.2 Known Heritage

A search of the Oxfordshire HER was carried out for a radius of 1km from the boundary of the site. The sites identified range in date from the Palaeolithic to the modern period and are discussed in chronological order; a gazetteer of all sites identified is found at Appendix 4.4.

Palaeolithic (Fig. 4.4.5)

A possible palaeo-channel was found during archaeological evaluation at Littlemore Hospital, on Sandford Road (**JMHS 1**, HER 6749-MOX8503: SP 535 024). While this appears natural in origin it may be associated with later human activity.

Mesolithic (Fig 4.4.5)

Very little evidence of occupation during the Mesolithic period has been recovered from the search area. Small quantities of microliths were found at the Oxford Science Park multi-period site (**JMHS 2**, 16299-MOX12169, EOC6135: SP 5390 0210).

Neolithic (Fig. 4.4.5)

Two small pits of Late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date, associated with flint implements, were excavated at the Oxford Academy, Littlemore (**JMHS 3**,

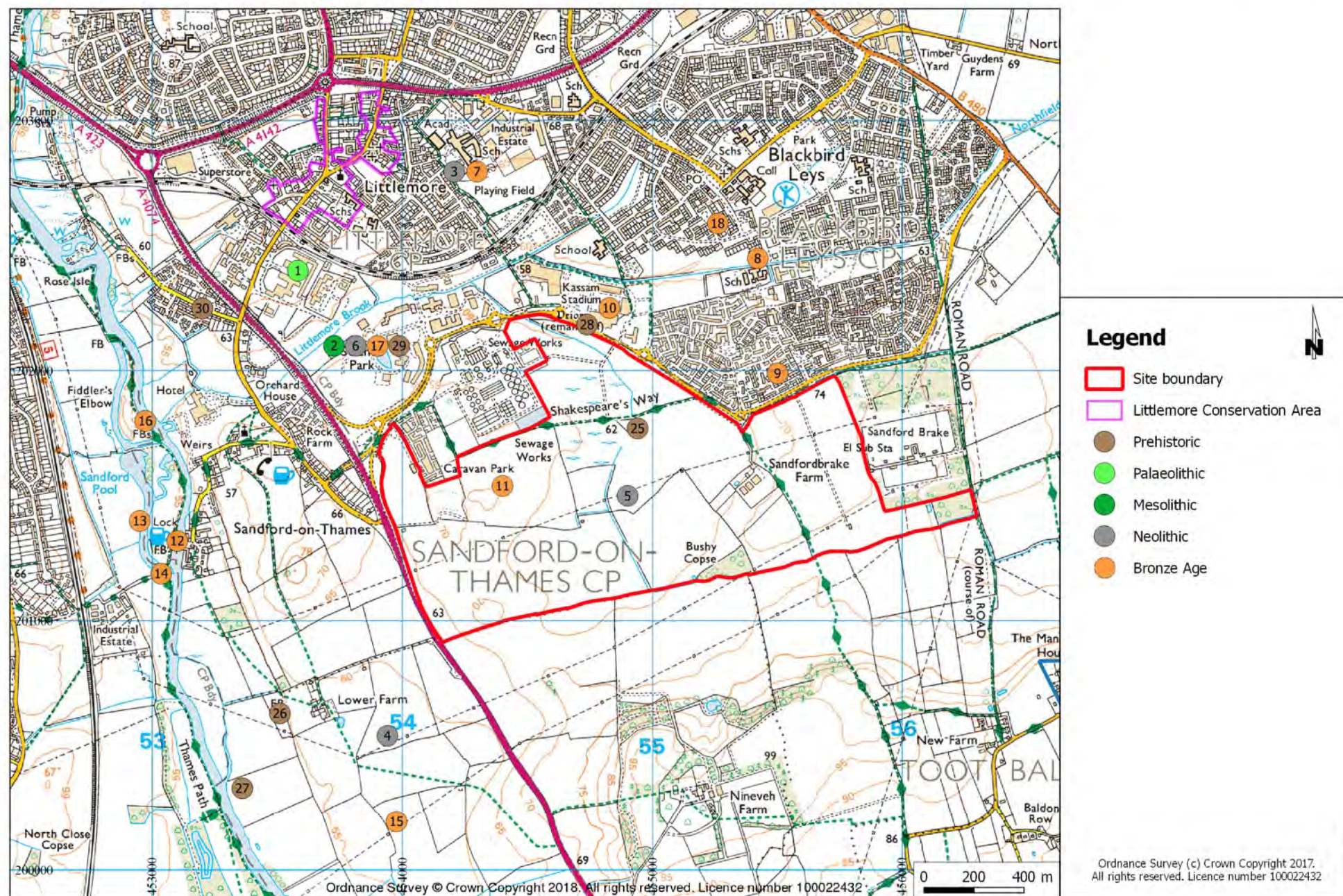


Figure 4.4.5: Prehistoric to Bronze Age Historic Environment Record Sites

MOX26753, EOX5705: SP 5429 0279). Additional evidence of activity in this period is represented solely by chance finds. A greenstone axe fragment was found during excavation at Lower Farm (**JMHS 4**, 1428-MOX10853: SP 53940 00540). A small assemblage of worked flint of Neolithic or Bronze Age date was found during an archaeological evaluation of the site (**JMHS 5**, Cotswold Archaeology 2017: SP 5490 0150); this flint was found both within the plough-soil and within features of a later date, perhaps suggesting sporadic occupation within the area. Worked flint was recovered at the Oxford Science Park (**JMHS 6**, HER 16299-MOX12169, EOC6135: SP 5390 0210).

Bronze Age (Fig. 4.4.5)

A number of features dating to the Bronze Age are present in the search area: one segmented gully dated to the mid to late Bronze Age was excavated at the Oxford Academy, Littlemore (**JMHS 7**, MOX26753, EOX5705: SP 5429 0279). In the Blackbird Leys area, two parallel linear boundary ditches were excavated at Windale First School (**JMHS 8**, 15836-MOX5812: SP 5542 0245); an additional pit with associated pottery and loom weight was also found in the area (**JMHS 9**, 16244-MOX12199: SP 554 019). One posthole associated with worked flint and pottery was found at the Oxford City Football Stadium investigation (**JMHS 10**, 16787-MOX12550: SP 5482 0225).

Evidence of a possible settlement, consisting of enclosures and round barrows, was identified during a geophysical survey of the site (**JMHS 11**, 28641-MOX26985, EOX6132: SP 5440 0154). The results of this survey are covered in greater detail below.

The Thames is recognised as a river with significant quantities of votive deposits of a Bronze Age date. These include a Bronze Age dagger or rapier and a spearhead recovered from Sandford Lock (**JMHS 12**, 1431-MOX10862: SP 5310 0132); a late Bronze Age sword recovered at Sandford Pool South (**JMHS 13**, 5533-MOX10888: SP 5295 0140) and a Bronze Age rapier from Sandford Lock (**JMHS 14**, 7704-MOX10895: SP 530 011).

Deposition of these objects is in some cases associated with timber platforms erected across marshes and into rivers for such ritual activity to take place. Additional finds made throughout the area include: a Bronze Age spearhead from Littlemore (**JMHS 15**, 6189-MOX11234: SP 540 002) and a late Bronze Age sword from near Kennington (**JMHS 16**, 7688-MOX10891: SP 5299 0180). A medium quantity of Early Bronze Age pottery was also recovered at the multi-phase site of Oxford Science Park (**JMHS 17**, 16299-MOX12169, EOC6135: SP 5390 0210), while a single sherd was recovered in the garden of 18 Birchfield Close (**JMHS 18**, 26160-MOX23566: SP 5526 0259).

Iron Age (Figs. 4.4.5, 4.4.6)

Geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation of the site recorded a number of features and associated finds of Middle to Late Iron Age date. These were predominantly found in the west of the strategic site (**JMHS 19**, 28641-MOX26985, EOX6132: SP 5440 0154), but were also seen below the later Roman period activity

located in the centre of the site (**JMHS 20**, 28642-MOX26986: SP 5478 0150; Cotswold Archaeology 2017). Features recorded included two sub-rectangular enclosures, five penannular roundhouses and two possible ring-ditches of 5m and 10-15m. Associated with these were finds of broadly later prehistoric or Iron Age pottery, animal bone and a quernstone fragment. These features and finds would appear to indicate the presence of a small Iron Age settlement and later prehistoric funerary complex within the site (Cotswold Archaeology 2017).

Intercutting pits containing Early Iron Age pottery were recorded on the route of the Abingdon Pipeline (**JMHS 21**, 16927-MOX12703, EOX1466: SP 54020 00120). Evidence of a small penannular double ditched enclosure, with possible associated roundhouse and small enclosures or fields, were found at Blackbird Leys (**JMHS 22**, 16244-MOX12199: SP 554 019). Additional structural evidence was found at the Oxford Science Park multi-period site, where a ditch and a pit were excavated (**JMHS 23**, 16299-MOX12169, EOC6135: SP 5390 0210). At Minchery Farm, south of Northfield Brook, traces of a field system were recorded among later evidence (**JMHS 24**, 3845-MOX10885: SP 5519 0227).

A further group of sites were labelled as pre-Roman that contained coins and pottery. Pre-Roman coins must come from the Iron Age which means that these must be sites of that period. These are: finds of coins and pottery, labelled as 'pre-Roman' (**JMHS 25**, 1427-MOX10851: SP 5494 0177); these are located within the site. Further finds of coins and pottery (**JMHS 26**, 1429-MOX10858: SP 5351 0063) and a bronze implement, also labelled as 'pre-Roman' (**JMHS 27**, 1430-MOX10860: SP 5336 0033) are located to the southwest; additional coins and pottery were collected to the north of the site (**JMHS 28**, 1426-MOX10849: SP 5473 0218). Later Prehistoric pottery was also recovered at Oxford Science Park (**JMHS 29**, 16299-MOX12169, EOC6135: SP 5390 0210), while pre-Roman finds including flints were reported from Heyford Hill Lane (**JMHS 30**, 16030-MOX11245: SP 5320 0225).

Roman (Fig. 4.4.6)

There is substantial evidence for Roman activity within the search area, and within the boundary of the site itself.

The site has been subject to geophysical survey and subsequent archaeological evaluation. The geophysical survey identified two clusters of anomalies, located close to an area of pottery and kiln waste identified during a site walkover (**JMHS 31**, 28643-MOX26987: SP 5521 0169). The evaluation revealed substantial evidence for Roman activity; located in the centre and towards the east of the site (Cotswold Archaeology 2017). The central site was a well-planned settlement that comprised ditched enclosures and tracks. Finds from this area included a wide range of occupation and industrial debris including pottery, kiln linings and furniture, metalwork and burials. Towards the north the density of features was seen to reduce; however, a range of tracks and rectilinear enclosures were still present. Dating evidence suggests that activity commenced in the 1st and 2nd centuries, before growing in intensity into the Late Roman period of the 3rd to 4th centuries (Cotswold Archaeology 2017). The results of this evaluation correspond well to known Roman activity within the wider search area, which is detailed below.

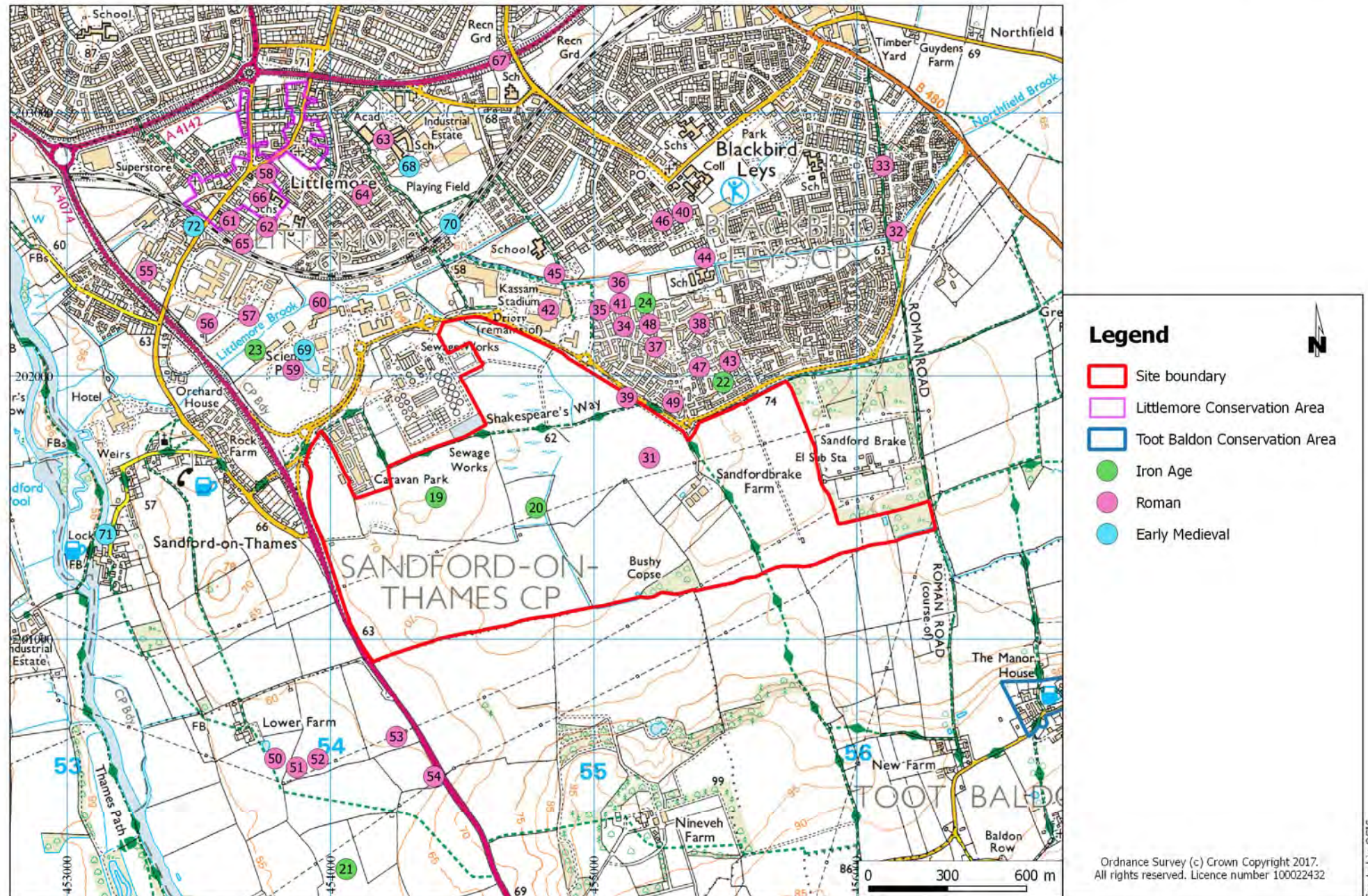


Figure 4.4.6: Iron Age to Early Medieval Historic Environment Record Sites

Within the wider search area there are three distinct areas of Roman activity. The Dorchester to Alchester Roman road runs through the search area to the east, along the eastern edge of the site. At the east end of Grenoble Road a linear feature of unidentified function containing Roman pottery was recorded (**JMHS 32**, 16245-MOX10894: SP 5615 0255), along with a further area of Roman period pottery (**JMHS 33**, 3386-MOX9930: SP 561 028). An extensive area of industrial activity appears to have been located to the west of this Roman road and to the north of the site at Blackbird Leys. In Zone E and D the archaeology identified included kilns associated with a network of ditches (**JMHS 34**, 26337- MOX23764: SP 5513 0219), while in Zone C kilns and pottery were associated with enclosures and other ditches (**JMHS 35**, D15954-MOX1276: SP 55400 02200). At the Recreation Ground, a stone surface thought to represent an area for the drying of vessels was also recorded (**JMHS 36**, 26338-MOX23765, EOC6107, EOC6108: SP 5509 0231). At site D and the D Extension a possible enclosure arrangement, apparently associated with a Roman ditch, was revealed. The evidence included an enclosure associated with a nearby pottery kiln, and a possible gully for a possible roundhouse, with a large pottery assemblage (**JMHS 37**, HER26336-MOX23763: SP 5522 0212). To the south of Blackbird Leys excavations identified gullies, pits, postholes and evidence of quarrying, associated with large quantities of pottery (**JMHS 38**, 16306-MOX10896: SP 55050 02235). To the south of the Blackbird Leys Peripheral Road additional kiln sites, with large quantities of pottery and kiln waste were recorded (**JMHS 39**, MOC26924, EOC6106: SP 5512 0191). On the Blackbird Leys Estate Roman kilns and pottery were identified (**JMHS 40**, 6143- MOX5793: SP 553 026). At Minchery Farm recognised activity included four pottery kilns, field boundaries, ditches and a relatively large assemblage of Roman period pottery (**JMHS 41**, 3845-MOX10885: SP 5519 0227). Excavation ahead of construction of the Kassam Stadium recorded a number of possible kilns, hearths and pits (**JMHS 42**, 16787-MOX12550: SP 5482 0225). Immediately north of the site further evidence of the activity was identified. On the line of the Blackbird Leys Peripheral Road Roman pottery a system of enclosures and boundaries was identified associated with kiln and 4 pits used to dump wasters (**JMHS 43**, 16244-MOX12199: SP 554 019). The area along Northfield Brook at Windale First School revealed Roman period activity: evidence of boundary ditches and trackway (**JMHS 44**, 15836-MOX5812: SP 5542 0245).

Chance finds of material at Blackbird Leys have also been made. At Minchery Farm an unburnished grey ware vase was found (**JMHS 45**, 1437-MOX10869: SP 5485 0239). In the garden of 18 Birchfield Close Roman pottery was associated with kiln furniture (**JMHS 46**, 26160-MOX23566: SP 5526 0259). To the south and west of Blackbird Leys field-walking recovered a small assemblage possibly representing a background of production waste (**JMHS 47**, 26165- MOX23571: SP 554 020). Near the Sewage Farm a number of near complete vessels were found in the 20th century (**JMHS 48**, 2151-MOX5775: SP 552 022) possible burials. On Fry's Hill further Roman pottery was found (**JMHS 49**, 16951-MOX12737, EOC6140: SP 55300 01900).

Lower Farm, to the southwest of the strategic site is another location where Roman activity has been identified. Excavations at Lower Farm identified a kiln site with substantial quantity of pottery and kiln debris (**JMHS 50**, EOX1245: SP 5381 0053); the kilns were later confirmed through geophysical survey as being located within ditched enclosures (**JMHS 51**, EOX2879: SP 53871 00513). Excavation on the line of

the Didcot-Oxford Pipeline revealed a Roman kiln that was in use from the 2nd to the 4th century (**JMHS 52**, 1428-MOX10853: SP 5394 0054); associated activity was focused to the southwest of the site, and consisted of ditches, pits and postholes of two circular structures. To the south of the settlement was a pottery workshop with stone-lined chests for clay storage, stone-drying racks, drains and a deep well. Further geophysical work identified the locations of more kilns. On the route of the Abingdon Pipeline (Field 1) evidence of Roman period settlement, associated with a large quantity of pottery and tile (**JMHS 53**, 16919-MOX12695, EOX1249, EOX1466: SP 54250 00630); also on this route and to the southeast a pit with large quantities of Roman pottery in the fill (**JMHS 54**, 16928-MOX12704: SP 54392 00479).

A third area of activity is located to the northwest of the site at Littlemore. The activity here is less extensive than the other areas, but still contained kiln sites. A watching brief at the Littlemore Hospital recorded a pit, ditch, kiln, and a stake-hole associated with pottery and a stone object (**JMHS 55**, 8017-MOX11237: SP 533 024). Along Armstrong Road some kiln furniture was recovered along with 2nd century Roman pottery (**JMHS 56**, 26121-MOX23492, EOX2152: SP 5353 0220). In Littlemore Park a ditch was identified associated with Roman pottery (**JMHS 57**, MOX26652, EOC6258: SP 5369 0223). At Littlemore Church it is suspected that there were earlier Roman burials (**JMHS 58**, 11353-MOX11240: SP 53750 02770).

Chance finds of Roman pottery have come from a number of more isolated sites: Oxford Science Park (**JMHS 59**, 16299-MOX12169, EOC6135: SP 5390 0210); Littlemore Stream bed (**JMHS 60**, 26248-MOX23665: SP 540 022), Speedwell First School (**JMHS 61**, 16967-MOX1277, EOX1701: SP 53650 02550 and **JMHS 62**, 16966-MOX12768: SP 53700 02550), Peers School (**JMHS 63**, 16965-MOX12767, EOX1699, EOX3076: SP 54200 02900). Finds of Roman pottery and coins were found southwest of the Oxford Academy (**JMHS 64**, 436-MOX11219: SP 5412 0269), and west of the John Henry Newman Academy (**JMHS 65**, 1435- MOX11246: SP 5367 0254) and at Lawn Upton School (**JMHS 66**, 15837-MOX11244: SP 5373 0268). At Blackbird Leys Road, on the north of the search area, foundation trenches and kilns were observed associated with Roman material (**JMHS 67**, D3663-MOX12142: SP5464 0320).

Early Medieval (Fig. 4.4.6)

Evidence of early medieval activity within the search area is relatively sparse when compared with other periods. The following sites have features described as sunken-feature buildings associated with 5th-7th century pottery: At the Oxford Academy, Littlemore, in association with a pit (**JMHS 68**, MOX26753, EOX5705 : SP 5429 0279), at the Oxford Science Park a number these features indicating a village (**JMHS 69**, 16299-MOX12169, EOC6135: SP 5390 0210), and at Minchery Farm Allotments (**JMHS 70**, MOX26777, EOC6253: SP 5445 0257).

Early medieval finds collected within the search area include one spearhead found near Sandford lock in the mid-20th century (**JMHS 71**, 27620-MOX24133: SP 53146 01399), and residual pottery sherds of St Neots type ware recovered from later features at Littlemore Hospital (**JMHS 72**, 26334-MOX23761: SP 5348 0257).

High to Late Medieval (Fig. 4.4.7)***Sandford Village***

Activity associated with this period is predominantly focused upon known areas of historic settlement such as Sandford-on-Thames. The church of St Andrew, Sandford, has an 11th to 12th century origin, and is now mainly 13th century (**JMHS 73**, HER 5994-MOX10889: SP 5337 0175). Sandford shrunken medieval village, to the north of the church, contains a linear feature and a series of rectangular earthworks associated with 13th to 15th century pottery (**JMHS 74**, HER 11588-MOX10927: SP 5339 0180). At Church Close a survey of earthworks was carried, which identified narrow rectangular enclosures (**JMHS 75**, EOX5809: SP 5335 0180). Investigation at Sandford-on Thames Village Hall identified two ditches of the 13th and 14th centuries, which corresponded to earthworks plotted in the village (**JMHS 76**, EOX5632: SP 5345 0178). On the north side of the village was the manor complex of the 11th to 13th century followed by the Templar and Hospitallers complex 13th to 16th century Templar and subsequent Knights Hospitallers complex (**JMHS 77**, EOX2974: SP 53220 01866). An RCHME suggested that the Templar Court had ranges around a courtyard. The surviving parts of the complex are the hall on the east side and chapel on the south side. Geophysical survey indicated the possible survival of structural remains (**JMHS 78**, EOX3253: SP 53226 01857). Investigation on the site identified wall remains 1.6m wide, along with pits and postholes (**JMHS 79**, 27495-MOX24006: SP 53281 01843), and four pits of a late medieval date (**JMHS 80**, 28320-MOX26593: SP 5315 0184, EOX5491: SP 5318 0185).

Outlying Sandford

A medieval ditch was located at Heyford Hill Lane (**JMHS 81**, 16030-MOX11245: SP 5320 0225). The HLC has identified areas of possible medieval landscape to the west of the site comprising islands of rough ground surrounded by the River Thames and the Oxford Canal (**JMHS 82**, HOX5493: SP 5306 0142).

Toot Baldon

Toot Baldon shrunken medieval village is located to the south east of the site. This comprises a well-marked boundary bank and four or five crofts or house platforms; ridge and furrow earthworks are also evident surrounding the site (**JMHS 83**, 1549-MOX5760: SP 570 008).

Littlemore Village

At Minchery Farm a Benedictine Nunnery was founded 1134-54 and dissolved 1525. The grade II* listed building is probably the 15th century dormitory range of Littlemore Priory. Excavations have identified the remains of the church, cloister, cemetery and a bell pit. Medieval pottery and floor tile was recovered (**JMHS 84**, 1434-MOX10868, EOX1227, EOC6109, EOX1229, EOC6114, EOX5749, EOC6170, EOX5968, EOC6045: SP 5453 0228). The Manor House and Campion Cottage, on Sanford Road, are grade II listed standing buildings originally erected in the 15th century with later alterations (**JMHS 85**, 27411-MOX13032: SP 53614 02720).

A series of medieval pits have been found under Littlemore with associated pottery: at Littlemore Hospital (**JMHS 86**, 26334-MOX23761, EOX2607: SP 5348 0257); at Beenhams with postholes (**JMHS 87**, 26220-MOX23635: SP 53520 02650), at Beenhams, Railway Lane (**JMHS 88**, 26302-MOX23728, EOX2476: SP 5352 0265),



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and Saunders Dairy, Cowley Road (**JMHS 89**, MOC26930, EOC6151: SP 5393 0295).

Outlying Littlemore

Evidence of medieval fishponds were recovered at Blackbird Leys (**JMHS 90**, 16244-MOX12199: SP 554 019) and south of the Blackbird Leys Peripheral Road (**JMHS 91**, MOC26924, EOC6106: SP 5512 0191 and **JMHS 92**, MOC26923, EOC6106: SP 5450 0222)

Medieval pottery has been recovered at Peers School (**JMHS 93**, 16965-MOX12767: SP 54200 02900) and Speedwell First School (**JMHS 94**, 16966-MOX12768: SP 53700 02550).

Post-Medieval (Fig. 4.4.7)

Sandford Village

A number of post-medieval (16th to 17th century) activities have been noted at the Templar complex in Sandford. Temple Farm is a 16th century farmhouse, some of which contains 15th century components (**JMHS 95**, 1433-MOX9464: SP 5318 0187). The western block of the farmhouse dates from the 17th century where there is evidence of timber framing (**JMHS 96**, EOX2806: SP 53143 01856). At Temple Farm there is a doorway and a wall (**JMHS 97**, 19667-MOX16384: SP 53149 01903). There is a date stone above the doorway of 1614. The barn and farm building are of an 18th century date but with 15th century components (**JMHS 98**, 19666-MOX16759: SP 53180 01843).

Additional 17th century structures in Sandford-on-Thames include: Bassimore Cottage (**JMHS 99**, 12598-MOX10952: SP 53213 01613), Sandford Lock and Turnpike of 1632 (**JMHS 100**, 1233-MOX10844: SP 531 013), Beenhams Barn of c. 1700 (**JMHS 101**, 27408-MOX15385: SP 53529 02682), and Sandford House, Henley Road (**JMHS 102**, 19669-MOX15903: SP 53512 01814). The Watermill and Paper-mill, formerly a corn-mill, at Sandford Lock is of a post-medieval date (**JMHS 103**, 2-MOX10841: SP 532 013).

Toot Baldon Village

Located in Toot Baldon are a series of grade II listed buildings and structures of the 16th to 17th century with later additions: Court House (**JMHS 104**, 21115-MOX16143: SP 56703 00804), The Queens Cottage (**JMHS 105**, HER 21111-MOX18064: SP 56885 00759), Barn Court (**JMHS 106**, HER 21112-MOX18396: SP 56779 00820), 1 and 3 Queens Cottages now destroyed (**JMHS 107**, 21109-MOX16214: SP 56953 00842), The Manor House (**JMHS 108**, HER 9843-MOX5803: SP 5667 0079), the Manor House gate piers (**JMHS 109**, HER 21120-MOX17680: SP 56685 00798; **JMHS 110**, HER 21119-MOX17947: SP 56685 00800) and a garden wall (**JMHS 111**, HER 21117-MOX16144: SP 56671 00839).

Littlemore Village

A number of grade II listed buildings are also present in the Littlemore that have late 16th to early 18th century material: Minchery Farm (**JMHS 112** 434-MOX10868: SP 5453 0228), Corpus Christi Farmhouse (**JMHS 113**, 16493-MOX12194: SP 5362 0274; EOX868 SP 5361 0273), Charity Farm Cottage, on Cottage Lane, (**JMHS 114**,

27403-MOX15382: SP 53951 02858) and 7 Sanford Road (**JMHS 115**, 27409-MOX13031: SP 53618 02675).

Evidence of Post-Medieval quarrying activities was recorded at the Oxford Science Park site (**JMHS 116**, HER 16299-MOX12169, EOC6135: SP 5390 0210). Two features with associated pottery were excavated at Beenhams (**JMHS 117**, HER 26302-MOX23728, EOX2476: SP 5352 0265).

Imperial (Fig. 4.4.7)

Sandford Village

Within Sandford-on-Thames the Catherine Wheel is a grade II listed public house of the late 18th to early 19th centuries (**JMHS 118**, 19670-MOX17325: SP 53588 01645).

Outlying Sandford

Outlying grade II listed buildings of an 18th century date at Sandford, southwest of the site, include: Lower Farmhouse (**JMHS 119**, 21015-MOX16541: SP 53662 00647) and associated outbuildings including a barn, stable and cowhouse (**JMHS 120**, 21016-MOX17558: SP 53698 00647).

Toot Baldon

Located in Toot Baldon are a number of grade II listed buildings of an 18th century date: No. 4 (**JMHS 121**, 21110-MOX17265: SP 56875 00788), The Manor House's stable and granary (**JMHS 122**, 21118-MOX17581: SP 56654 00791), and The Crown Public House (**JMHS 123**, 21116-MOX18065: SP 56708 00702).

Industrial (Fig. 4.4.8)

Sandford Village

In Sandford 19th century grade II listed buildings include: a row of six cottages dates to 1825 (**JMHS 124**, 19668-MOX18362: SP 53250 01484), and a dovecote at Rock Farm (**JMHS 125**, 11589-MOX10928: SP 5363 0185).

Outlying Sandford

Sites located on historic maps of the 19th century to the northwest of the strategic site, but which are no longer extant, include: the Toll House on the Henley Road on Bryant's Map (**JMHS 126**, 10200-MOX10922: SP 535 017) and the Sandford clay pits and brickworks (**JMHS 127**, 11590-MOX10929: SP 5405 0175).

A series of reorganised enclosures, dated between to 1811 to 1881, form the predominant landscape type of the site (**JMHS 128**, HOX5312: SP 5539 0170; **JMHS 129**, HOX5311: SP 5488 0166). These are considered likely to have been preceded by an open field system.

A 19th century woodland plantation was established to the east of the site at Sandford Brake Plantation (**JMHS 130**, HOX5313: SP 5583 0175); with secondary woodland at Bushy Copse on the proposed strategic site (**JMHS 131**, HOX5478: SP 5493 0110).

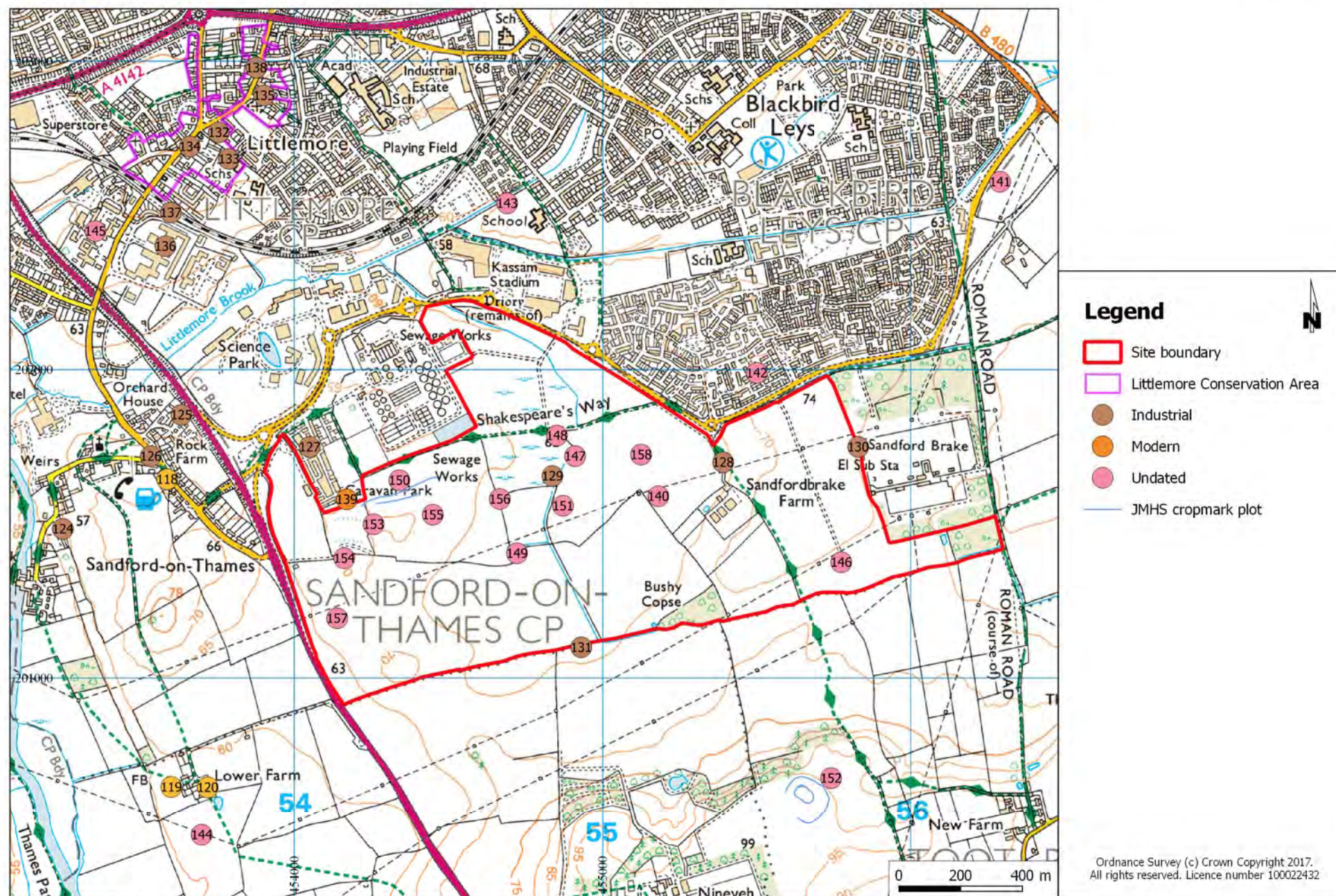


Figure 4.4.8: Industrial to undated Historic Environment Record Sites

Littlemore Village

A number of grade II listed buildings of the 19th century are present in the Littlemore: the Church of St Mary and St Nicholas, built in 1835, additions 1848 (**JMHS 132**, 11353-MOX11240: SP 53750 02770), Lawn Upton House constructed about 1846 (**JMHS 133**, 27412-MOX17849: SP 53788 02684), the Gothic Lodge (**JMHS 134**, 27413-MOX16760: SP 53683 02733); the College on College Lane, converted in c. 1842 (**JMHS 135**, 14070 - MOX11243: SP 539 028), Littlemore Hospital of the 1840s (**JMHS 136**, HER 6749-MOX8503: SP 535 024), the Railway Station of 1864 (**JMHS 137**, 12445-MOX11241: SP 5360 0251), and two outbuildings at 31 Cowley Road, a malt house and coach house, associated with the earlier 'St George's' House (**JMHS 138**, MOX26754: SP 5387 0298).

Modern (Fig. 4.4.8)

Modern reorganised enclosures are found within the boundaries of the site (**JMHS 139**, HOX5476: SP 5417 0158), dating to between 1921 and 1999.

Undated (Fig. 4.4.8)

Rectilinear cropmarks, interpreted as evidence of a possible field system, were identified at Sandford Brake Farm, within the boundaries of the site (**JMHS 140**, 28644-MOX26988: SP 5518 0159). To the northeast of the site, a complex of linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies was identified adjacent to Grenoble Road (**JMHS 141**, 28645-MOX26989: SP 5629 0261).

One trackway of undetermined date was identified in a multi-period site excavated at Blackbird Leys (**JMHS 142**, 16244-MOX12199: SP 554 019); at Northfield School, a magnetometer survey identified an alignment of circular or sub circular pits or other anomalies (**JMHS 143**, MOC26920: SP 5469 0254).

Undated linear features were identified through aerial photography to the southwest of the site, however, these are in an area of known Roman period activity and so may relate to this (**JMHS 144**, 15309-MOX10957: SP 5370 0049). In Littlemore, one curvilinear feature, the corner of a field boundary and another parallel boundary, a further field boundary and possible internal divisions were identified on aerial photographs in the area of the Littlemore Mental Health Centre (**JMHS 145**, MOC26956, EOC6354: SP 5335 0245).

4.4.4.3 Cartographic Research

A search of the cartographic evidence identified a series of maps covering the site from the 18th to the 20th century.

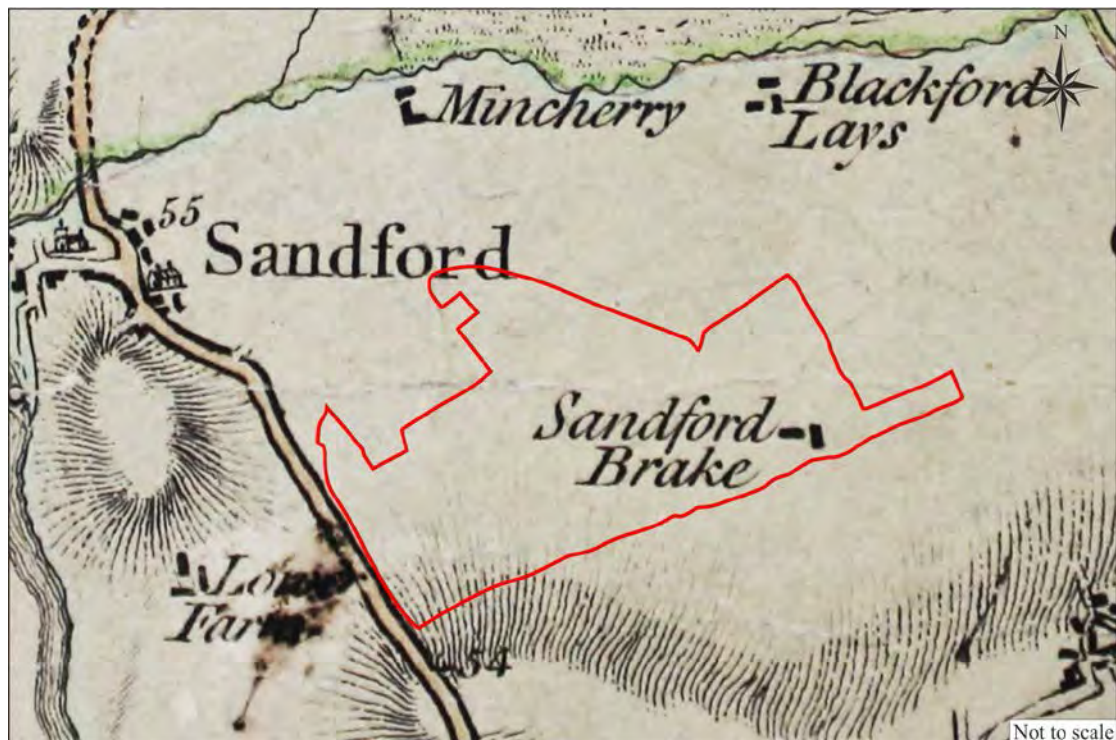


Figure 4.4.9: Jeffery's 1767 map of Oxfordshire

The earliest map consulted was Jefferys's map of Oxfordshire dated to 1767 (CP/103/M/1: Fig. 4.4.9). Due to the scale of this map the site is not depicted in detail; farm buildings labelled *Sandford Brake* fall within the site, however, no further detail is shown (JMHS 146: SP 55775 01376). The village of Sandford is shown to the northwest, whilst two farms, labelled *Mincherry* (now Minchery) and *Blackford Lays* (now Blackbird Leys) are located to the north.

Davis of Lewknor's map of 1797 (CH.XX/2: Fig. 4.4.10) shows the area in greater detail. The site is divided into a series of irregularly shaped fields that extend north from the roughly east-west aligned southern boundary. The farmstead of *Sandford Brake* is again depicted within the southern boundary of the site and comprises a courtyard of three buildings set within a small enclosure.



Figure 4.4.10: Davis' 1797 map of Oxfordshire

A large scale Ordnance Survey map of 1830 depicts the site in a different configuration (O/138/09/M/1: Fig. 4.4.11). The southern half is depicted as open heath or brush; towards the north the site is enclosed in a series of large irregular fields, with areas of marshy ground demarcated. Two tracks cross the site from east to west, joining Sandford with the farms of Sandford Brake and Blackbird Leys.

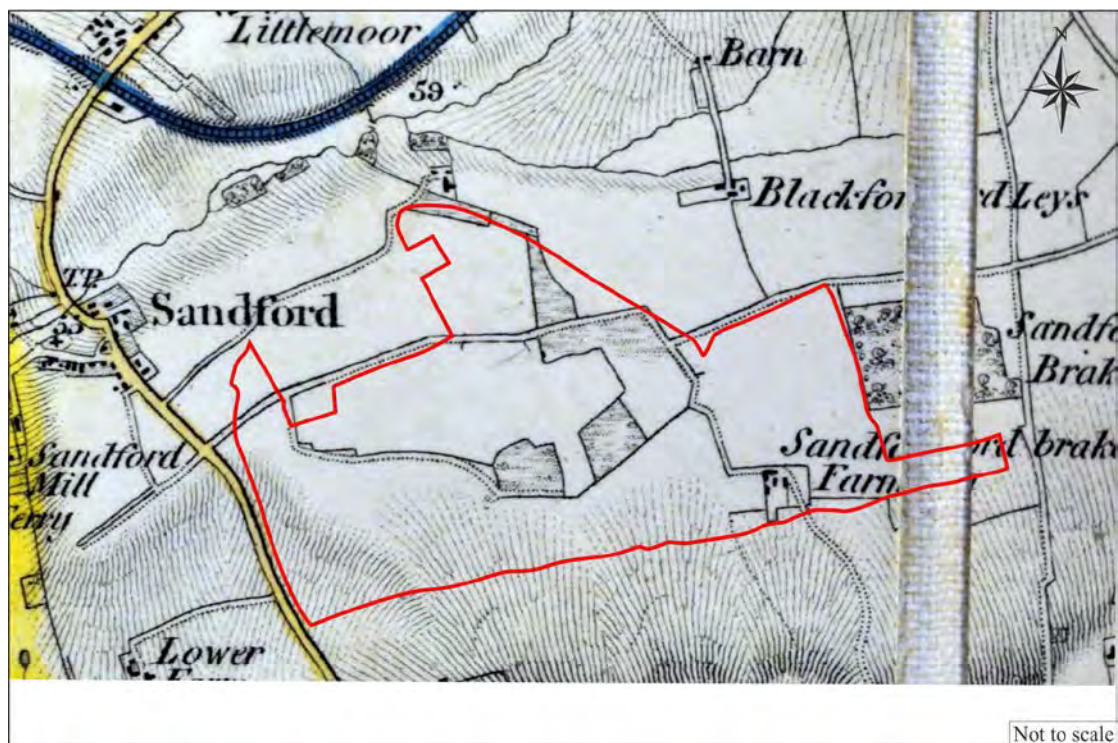


Figure 4.4.11: Ordnance Survey map of 1830 (O/138/09/M/1).

The site is first depicted in detail on an estate map of Sandford (CJ.IX/XXII/11: Fig. 4.4.12). This map depicts the majority of the site, although the south western side is not present. The site is divided into a series of small square and rectangular fields; the tracks seen on the earlier Ordnance Survey map are again depicted, as are the areas of marshy ground.



Figure 4.4.12: An estate map of Sandford, dated 1855

The buildings of Sandford Brake farm are shown (**JMHS 146**), as is an additional farm building, located to the south of the east-west trackway that crosses the site (**JMHS 147**: SP 54910 01720).

The site is again depicted in detail on the First Edition Ordnance Survey County Series map of 1876 (Oxon XXXIX.12, XXXIX.16, XL.9 and XL.13: Fig. 4.4.13). A number of the field boundaries seen on the 1855 map have been removed, creating larger more irregular fields. The farm building first depicted on the 1855 estate map (**JMHS 147**) is labelled as *Black Barn*; a smaller rectangular building is located immediately to the north of the barn (**JMHS 148**: SP 54851 01787); an additional rectangular building with a small western wing is located to the south west of the barn (**JMHS 149**: SP 54722 01405).

The configuration of the area does not change substantially when depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 (Oxon XXXIX.12, XXXIX.16, XL.9 and XL.13: not illustrated). Land between Minchery Farm, located beyond the northern boundary of the site and *Black Barn*, is labelled as *Sewage Farm*, although the extent of the sewage processing area is not demarcated.

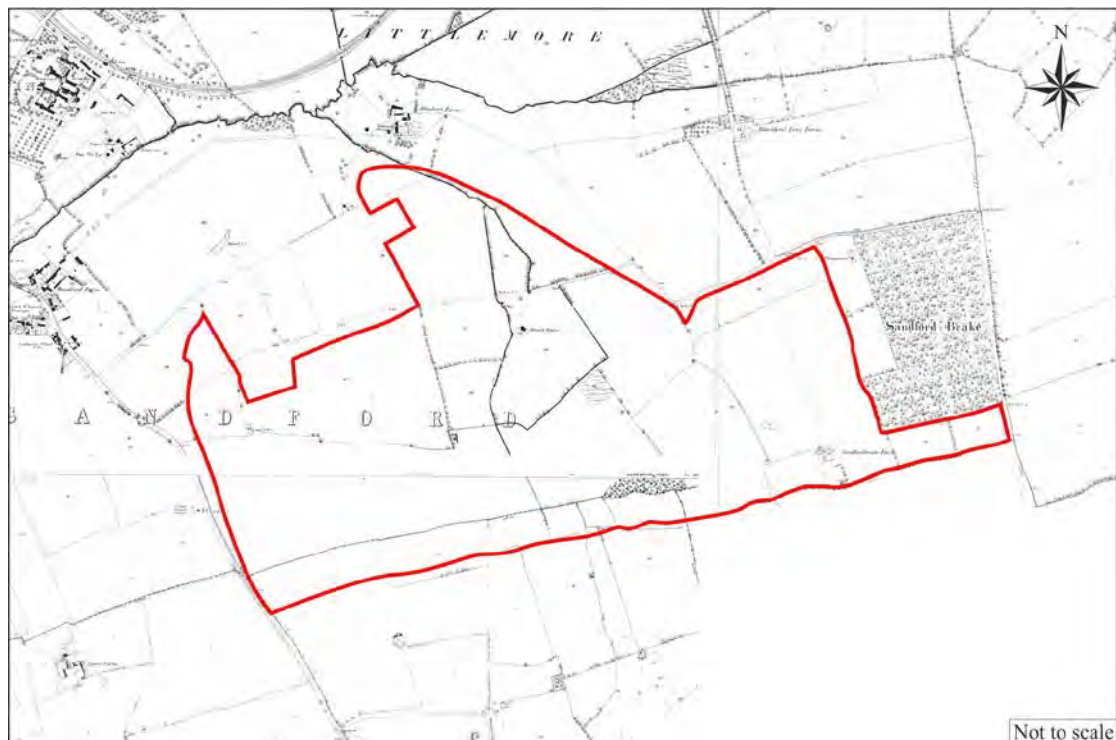


Figure 4.4.13: First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876

The Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1913 (Oxon XXXIX.12, XXXIX.16, XL.9 and XL.13: not illustrated) shows the location of the Sandford brick works, located on the north western boundary of the site and extending north (**JMHS 127**, HER 11590-MOX10929: SP 5405 0175).

4.4.4.4 Aerial Photographs

The available aerial photos held by Historic England have been analysed by JMHS in order to identify any possible heritage assets within the site. Features seen within the site have been plotted on figure 4.4.8. The area of the site has not been plotted as part of the Historic England National Mapping Programme.

A possible trackway, aligned northeast – southwest is seen in the northern half of the site (**JMHS 150**, RAF/540/673 dated to 1953: SP 54356 01623); possible enclosures are faintly visible on either side of this trackway; these features are likely to have been encountered during the 2017 evaluation and are either Iron Age or Roman in date (**JMHS 19, 20**). The feature is plotted on figure 4.4.8.

Extant ridge and furrow is present across the whole of the site, visible on a number of aerial photographs dating from the 1930s through to the 1950s (**JMHS 151**, SP5601/1 dated to 1930, RAF/106G/UK/1408 dated to 1946: SP 54871 01559).

A courtyard and farm buildings are seen in the south east of the site on photos dating to the 1940s; these buildings have been identified as Sandford Brake Farm through cartographic research (**JMHS 146**, RAF/106G/UK/1379 dated to 1946). An additional farm building, identified as Black Barn through cartographic research, is seen to the northwest (**JMHS 147**, RAF/540/673 dated to 1953).

Two curvilinear enclosures are present approximately 650m south of the site (**JMHS 152**, NMR 15305/20: SP 55689 00637); the enclosures are nested.

4.4.4.5 LIDAR (Fig. 4.4.14)

The available LIDAR imagery of the area was analysed in QGIS and RVT (Digital Terrain Model with a 1m spatial resolution). Figure 4.4.14 shows the extent of the available LIDAR coverage for the area. A number of field boundaries or possible headlands were seen across the site (**JMHS 153**: Centred SP 54452 01533; **JMHS 154**: Centred SP 54231 01168; **JMHS 155**: SP 54509 01309; **JMHS 156**: SP 54771 01478; **JMHS 159**: SP 54816 01273; **JMHS 160**: SP 54704 01181; **JMHS 161**: SP 55095 01232; **JMHS 162**: SP 64951 01382; **JMHS 163**: SP 54947 01619; **JMHS 164**: SP 54720 01869; **JMHS 165**: SP 54704 01990). Faint traces of ridge and furrow were also seen to the west of **JMHS 154** (**JMHS 157**: SP 54139 01194) and in the north east of the site associated with **JMHS 153** (**JMHS 158**: SP 55124 01725).

Two small pit-like features were identified at the junction of boundaries **JMHS 159** and **160** (**JMHS 166**: SP 54698 01248). An evaluation trench (Trench 37) excavated immediately to the west of these features recorded small pits or postholes, however, others located nearby were blank (CA 2017). In the northwest field a possible square enclosure was identified (**JMHS 167**: SP 54016 01558); however, evaluation trenches excavated in this field did not record any archaeological features.

4.4.4.6 Viewshed Analysis (Figs. 4.4.15 to 4.4.17)

The viewshed analysis produced for this report shows the visible impact to specific monuments and the surrounding areas of the sites. The level of visibility is graded from red to blue, with the former representing the most visible areas, whereas the latter represents the least visible areas. In regard to viewsheds *from* the sites (as opposed to viewsheds *to* the site), two observer heights, at two and ten metres, were tested in order to visualise the range of impact of development.

In relevant cases viewsheds were also created from nearby monuments or areas of particular importance in order to ascertain the visible impact from these monuments. Particular importance was given to the visual impact on the viewshed cones of Oxford, which, where relevant, are illustrated.

Figure 4.4.15 and 4.4.16 demonstrate the likelihood for increased visibility in areas of higher ground including in the area of Garsington, a historic village located to the east of the site that falls outside of the search area.

Figure 4.4.17, which shows view sheds from prominent Oxford spires in addition to the locations of the Oxford view cones, clearly indicates that the site will not be visible in views out of or in to the city of Oxford.

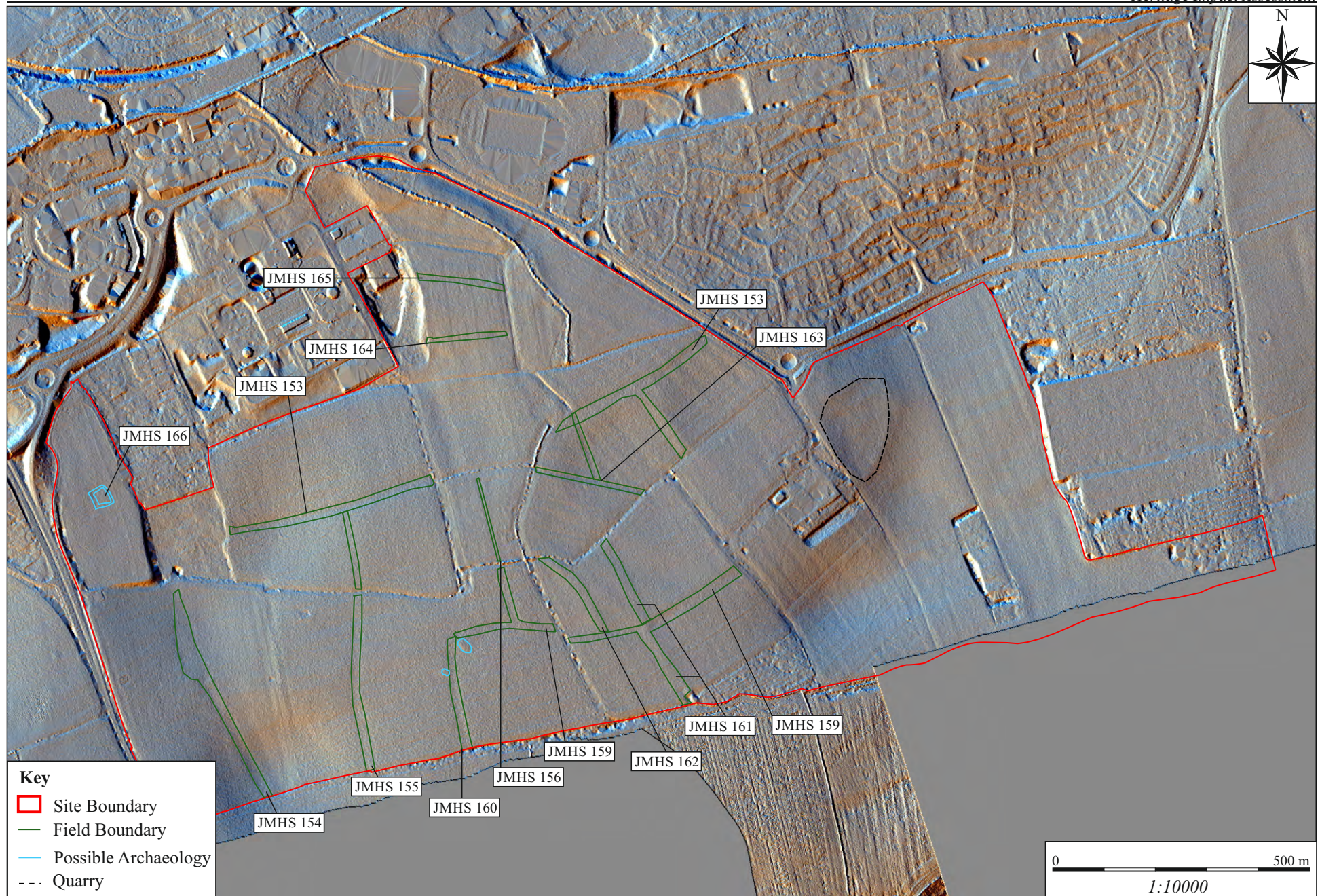


Figure 4.4.14: Land at Grenoble Road. Multiple Hillshade model

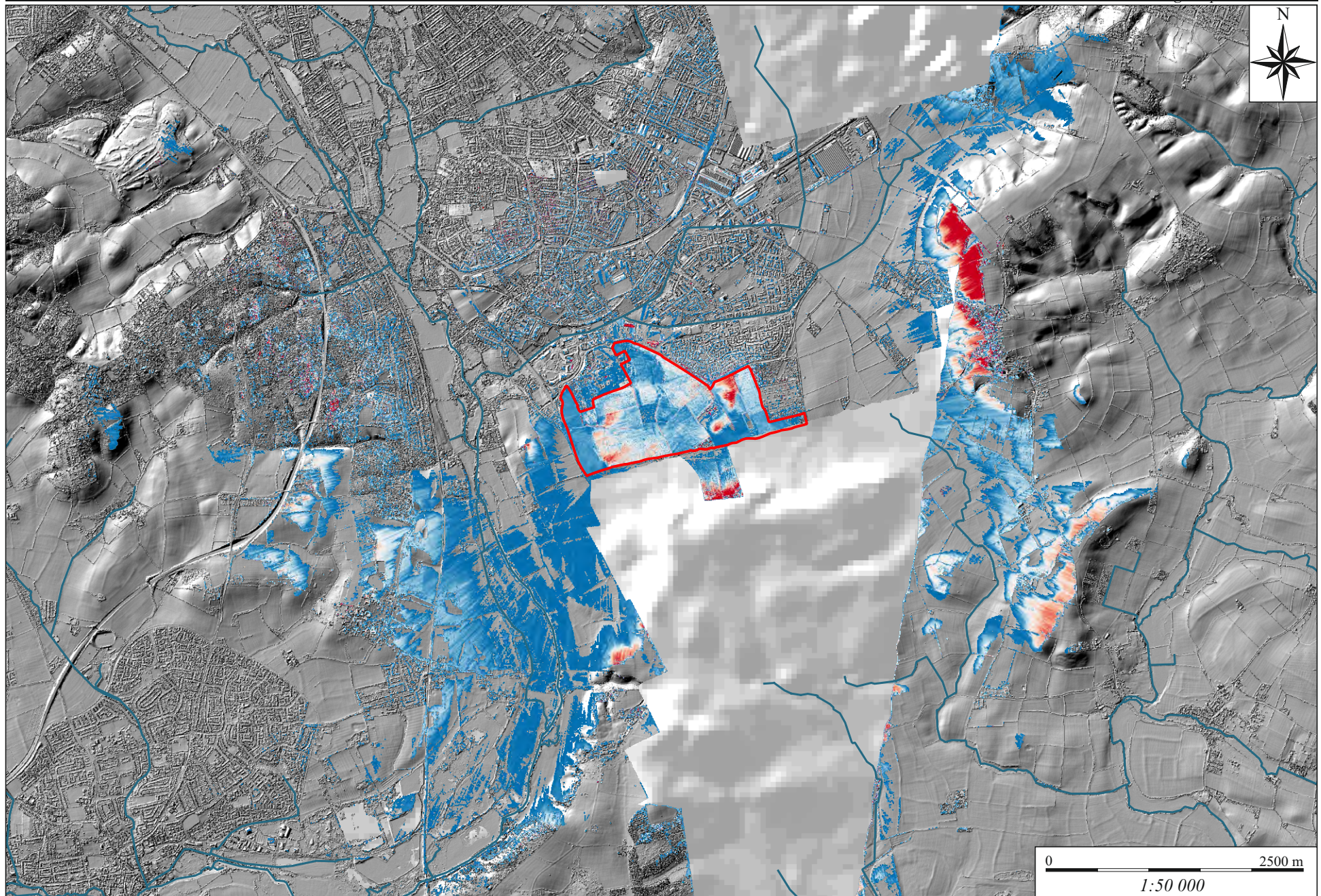


Figure 4.4.15: Grenoble Road. Viewshed Results From Site At a 2m Observer Height, Based On Lidar Data

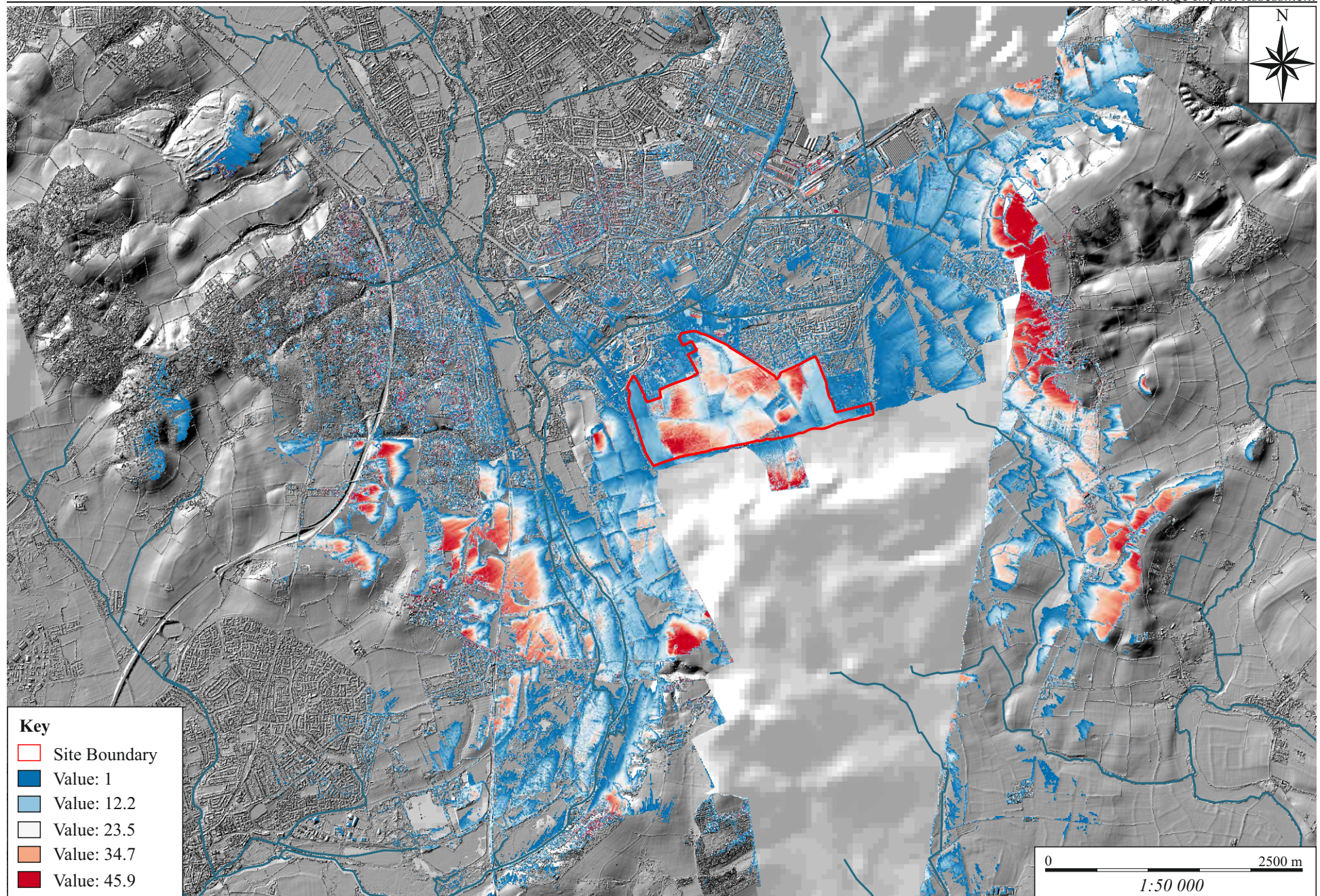


Figure 4.4.16: Grenoble Road. Viewshed Results From Site At a 10m Observer Height, Based On Lidar Data

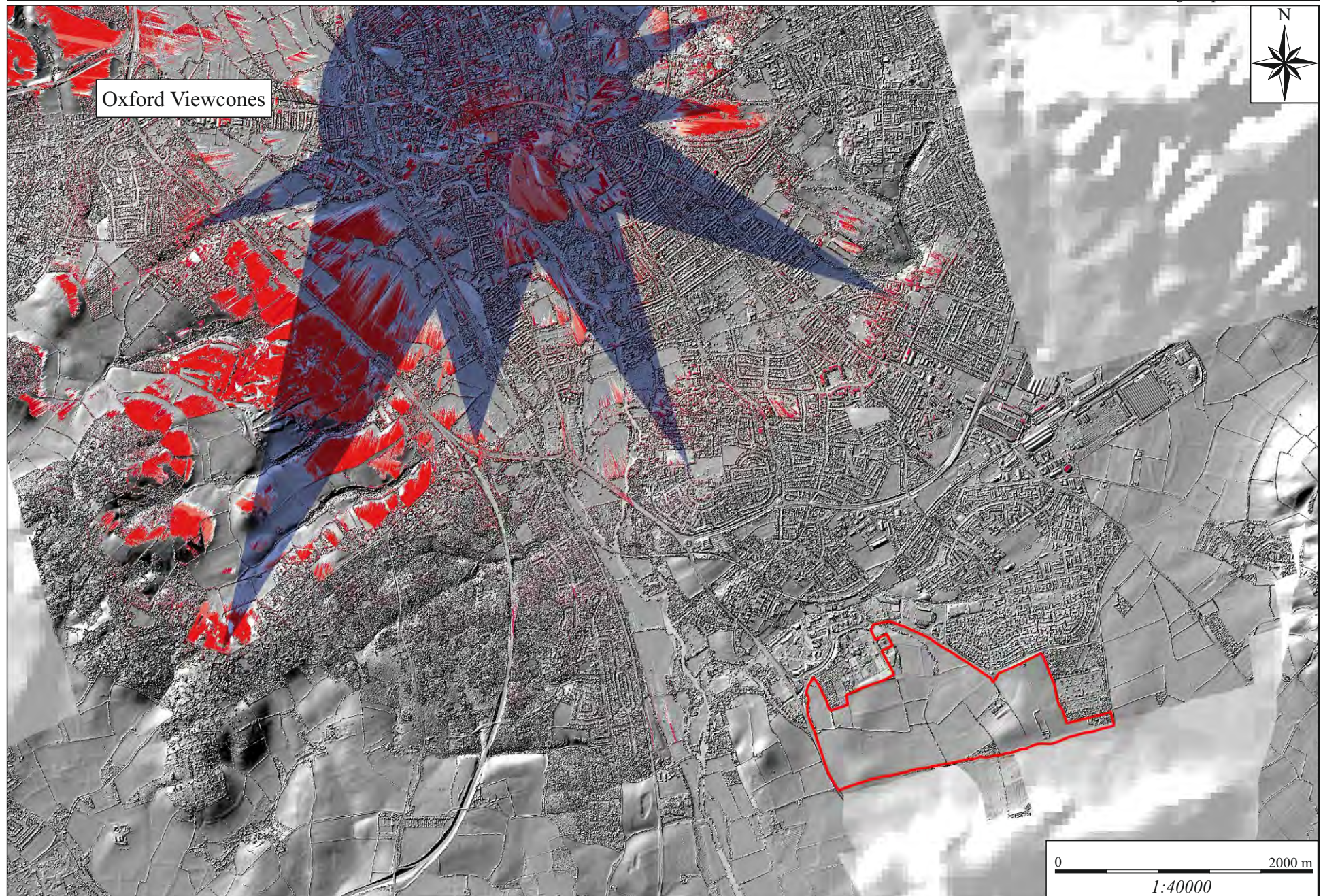


Figure 4.4.17: Grenoble Road. Viewshed Results From Oxford Spires With Oxford Viewcones. Based On Lidar Data

4.4.4.6 Site Visit

A site visit was conducted on 10/09/2018. At the time of the visit the fields of the site were predominantly under arable cultivation. The fields of the site were accessed and the area of the site was assessed for any non-designated heritage assets not identified on the Oxfordshire HER, for any potential impacts to designated and non-designated heritage assets within the wider area and for any impact to the setting of Oxford and historic views as set out in the Assessment of the Oxford View Cones (Oxford City Council 2015).

The former location of Sandford Brake Farm (**JMHS 146**) was identified during the visit; the area of the former farmyard was demarcated by a rectangular banked enclosure, open on its eastern side; no extant buildings were seen within the enclosure. The former farm was located near a high point in the site. A modern partly dismantled concrete built tank was located at the northern end of the track leading to the former farm site.

The location of Black Barn was also identified, although no extant buildings were seen. A length of iron railing was present, possibly associated with a former trackway leading to the barn

No additional non-designated heritage assets were identified during the site visit.

The grade II* listed building of Minchery Farm and the former priory (**JMHS 88**) is located immediately north of the site. However the building was not visible from the site, despite being close to the boundary, due to a screen of trees planted along Grenoble Road; however, this may not be the case during the winter. The nearby historic village of Sandford was screened from the site due to a combination of topography and tree cover. The village of Toot Baldon, located in an elevated position to the south east of the site, was partly visible.



Plate 4.4.1: Toot Baldon Manor and garden wall, as seen from the easternmost field of the site. Looking southeast.



Plate 4.4.2: St Mary's, Garsington, as seen from the easternmost field of the site. Looking east.



Plate 4.4.3: The tower of the Church of St Mary and St Nicholas, as seen from the site. Looking northwest.

The Manor House (**JMHS 108**) and associated garden wall (**JMHS 111**) located on the northern side of the village were visible from the south eastern field of the site (Plate 4.4.1).

The tower of St Mary's Church, a grade II* listed building located in Garsington, was also visible from the elevated south eastern field of the site (Plate 4.4.2).

The tower of the Church of St Mary and St Nicholas (**JMHS 138**), a grade II listed building located in Littlemore, was visible from the field located south of the current farm buildings (Plate 4.4.3).

4.5 LAND NORTH OF BAYSWATER BROOK POTENTIAL STRATEGIC SITE

4.5.1 INTRODUCTION

4.5.1.2 Location and Description

The potential strategic site (henceforth referred to as ‘the site’) is located at Wick Farm (NGR SP 55607 08519), Stowford Farm, Bayswater Farm and Lower Elsfield. Wick Farm is located in the southern part of Beckley and Stowood Civil Parish. Stowford Farm is located in the southern part of Stanton St John Civil Parish. Bayswater Farm is located in Forest Hill with Shotover Civil Parish. The western part of the site is located in Elsfield Civil Parish.

The area around Wick Farm and Lower Elsfield is bordered in the south by the Bayswater Brook; in this area Bayswater Brook marks the boundary of Oxford city and much of the ground to the south of this has been developed or is in the process of being developed. On the west side there are a series of field boundaries, and there are a further set of field boundaries on the north side. On the east side there is a group of domestic dwellings, Oxford Crematorium, and also Stowford Farm and the Stowford Road. In the centre of the site there is a small area around Wick Farm that is outside the site.

The area around Wick Farm is a mixture farmland. Between Wick Farm and Lower Farm the area is covered with pasture. There is also a small group of pasture to the northeast of Wick Farmhouse. Beyond this inner area of pasture there is an area of arable fields. Between Wick Farm Caravan Park and Stowford Farm there is a mixture of groves, arable and pasture land.

The south-eastern part of the site is located separately from the main body of the site, in the area of Bayswater Farm. Here the northern boundary of the site is formed by the Bayswater Brook, the west and south by a residential area and the east by field boundaries. This area is under rough pasture, which makes it difficult to observe any potential earthworks.

Topographically the area around Wick Farm and Stowford Farm are located on the north side of the Bayswater Brook and are thus located on a south facing slope that rises to a plateau on the south side of a hill. The height of the land lies between about 67m AOD to about 130m AOD. The area associated with the Bayswater Farm lies on a north facing slope on the south side of the Bayswater Farm. The height of this area is approximately 82m AOD.

The underlying geology is varied. The Wheatley Limestone Member underlies the higher northern end of the site. Heading south down the slope this gives way to the Beckley Sand Member which covers the majority of the site to the west of Bayswater Road. To the east of Bayswater road the underlying geology is predominantly the Arngrove Spiculite Member, a sandstone. The lower southern end of the site comprises bands of the Temple Cowley Member and the West Walton Formation; the West Walton Formation is overlain by superficial deposits of alluvium associated with the Bayswater Brook (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

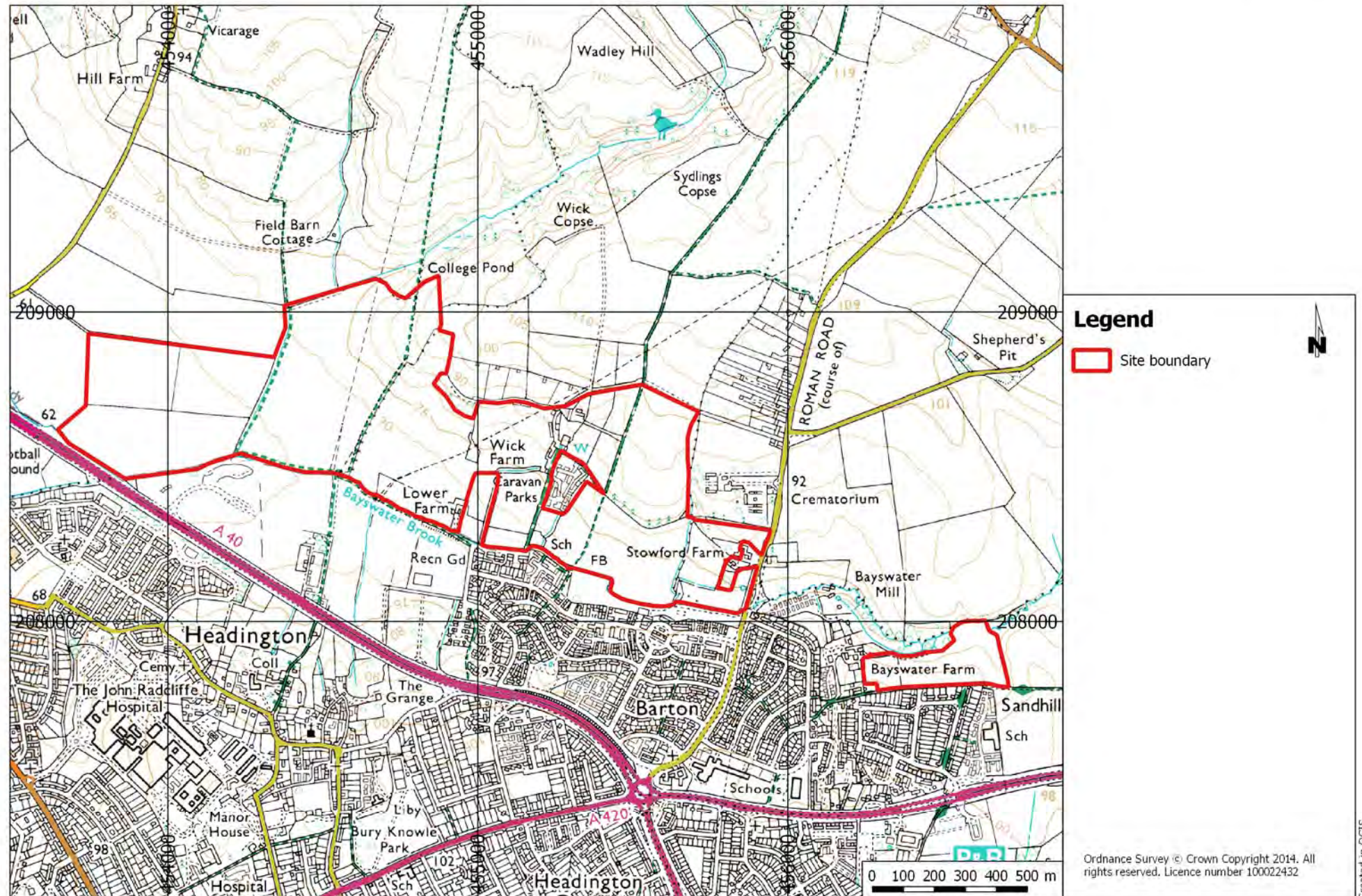


Figure 4.5.1: Location of key farmsteads within the potential strategic site

The site covers an area of about 112ha and has a proposed capacity of 1100 homes.

A search of the relevant sources (listed in section 3) has revealed a substantial number of heritage assets within the area of the site. These are listed in section **4.5.4** and discussed below.

4.5.2 DISCUSSION

Heritage assets located within the search area have been identified in section **4.5.4**, forming a baseline for further discussion. An overview of the archaeological and historical landscape as identified in **4.5.4** is given in sections **4.5.2.1** and **4.5.2.2**. This is followed by a prediction of the archaeological potential of the site in section **4.5.2.3**. The impact of the potential development on identified heritage assets is covered in sections **4.5.2.5** to **4.5.2.6**; this is discussed in relation to the significance that these assets hold. Numbers in bold type prefixed by JMHS refer to sites identified in section **4.5.4**.

4.5.2.1 Archaeological Background

No evidence of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity has been identified in this search area, and one can consider that in the Mesolithic the landscape developed as deciduous woodland as it was located on the later bounds of Shotover and Stow Wood Forest.

Material has been found in the area dating back to the Neolithic and the Bronze Age. In these periods the concentration of activity is, however, low. One should consider that in these periods some clearance may have occurred, especially in the Bayswater valley floor, but the surrounding area contained much deciduous woodland. Perhaps land to the south of the brook had signs of a more developed landscape than that to the north of the stream.

Activity in the area increases in the Iron Age, with a large defended enclosure to the south above Barton. There are a few other Iron Age sites, perhaps indicating that the peripheral nature of the site in earlier periods was starting to change.

In the Roman period there appears to be evidence of a substantial linear settlement, which extended along the Dorchester to Alchester Roman road. This settlement has evidence of surrounding burials. The settlement continued in use into the early medieval period before it was abandoned. There is an outlying villa complex that at least had a bath house. The exact location of this site has not been confirmed, however it does appear to lie within the site. A further Roman site was located to the west of Lower Farm and Roman pottery was located during the site visit, however the exact nature of this activity is less clear. One can assume that the Roman landscape had been transformed into an area of fields and woodland, although little of the former have been identified.

In the early to high medieval period the current settlement patterns start to form and fossilise with the establishment of significant and long lasting settlements such as Headington and its chapelries of Elsfield and Marston, and the hamlets of Wick and

Barton. The landscape of this area was either developed as ridge and furrow or remained as areas of primordial woodland, which became part of the Shotover Forest.

4.5.2.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation and Potential Impact (Figures 4.5.2 to 4.5.4)

A historic landscape characterisation programme (HLC) was carried out by Oxfordshire County Council in partnership with Historic England. This information is relevant, but it is limited and primarily covers the landscape as it developed from the post-medieval period to the modern day. This information has been used to help assess the final landscape development, but the descriptions of the landscapes prior to this period have been assessed using the data accumulated in this research.

The historical landscape character of the search area is considered to be predominantly that of enclosure; the current enclosure type being modern prairie or amalgamated enclosure; this was preceded by planned enclosures in the early 19th century, before which the area was a mixture of piecemeal enclosure and unimproved rough ground. Stow Wood, located in the northwest corner of the search area, is a small area of ancient woodland surrounded by later secondary woodland. Areas of rural settlement are also present, comprising the villages of Barton and Headington and Wick Farm to the south west and Stowford Farm to the south. The site itself comprises a number of prairie/amalgamated enclosure fields, which are considered likely to have been enclosed during the late 18th or early 19th centuries and subsequently altered or enlarged during the modern period; before which the area of the site is thought to have been mixture of piecemeal enclosure and rough ground. The earlier character of the landscape is not known although the deserted and shrunken medieval settlements of Wick and Stowford were presumably the focus of activity in the area of the site.

As stated above there are elements of the medieval landscape surviving, as evidenced by the earthworks of the two settlements. There is little evidence of features associated with these settlements such as ridge and furrow, although a possible lynchet was noted during the site visit. The landscape of the site now comprises re-organised and enlarged 18th and 19th century enclosures. As such the significance of the landscape is considered Moderate to low; development of the site would cause Substantial impact to this landscape due to the potential for the further removal of surviving boundaries and settlements.

4.5.2.3 The Heritage Potential of the Potential Strategic Site

At present it is considered that the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic will produce negligible evidence for archaeological activity. The Neolithic and the Bronze Age have indications that there will be a low level of archaeological activity across the site, although forest clearance may have started by this time. There may be low to moderate potential for archaeology of Iron Age date, with remains recorded during excavation at Barton Park to the south of Bayswater Brook.

There is high potential for remains dating to the Roman period. There are three locations of potential Roman archaeology: a large linear settlement along the Bayswater Road, a villa in the north, and a further possible site at Lower Farm.

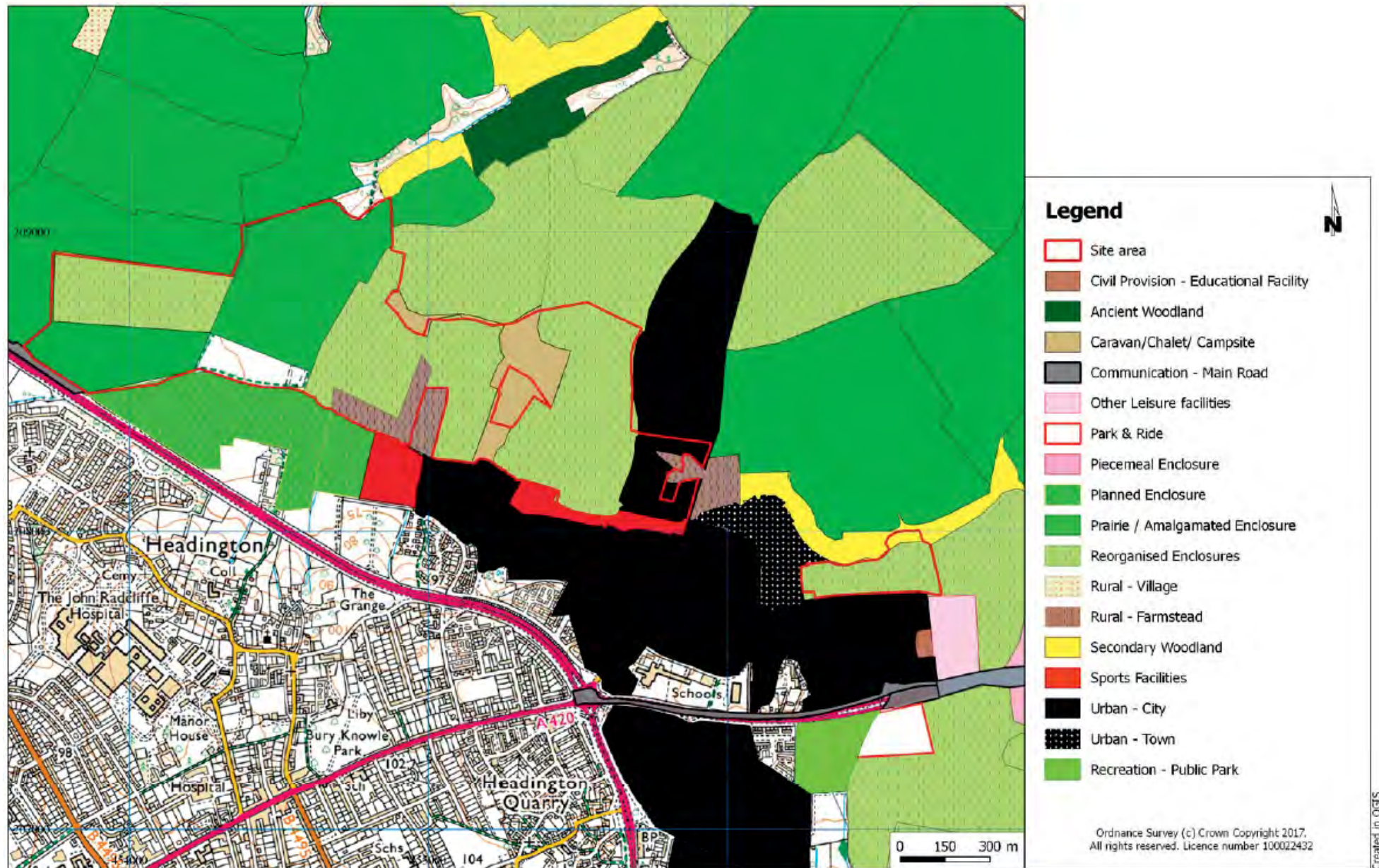


Figure 4.5.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Current HLC type

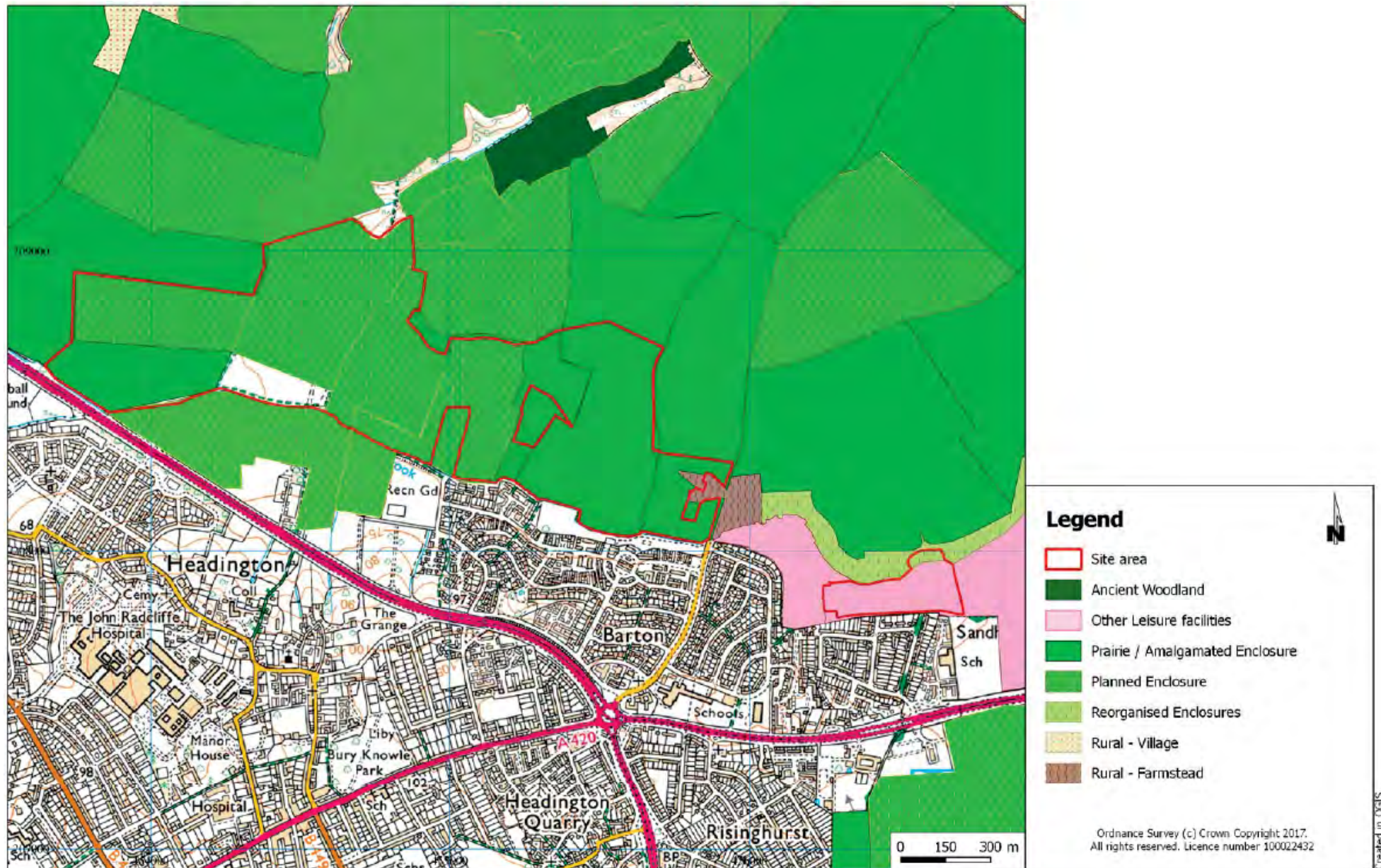


Figure 4.5.3: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Previous HLC type

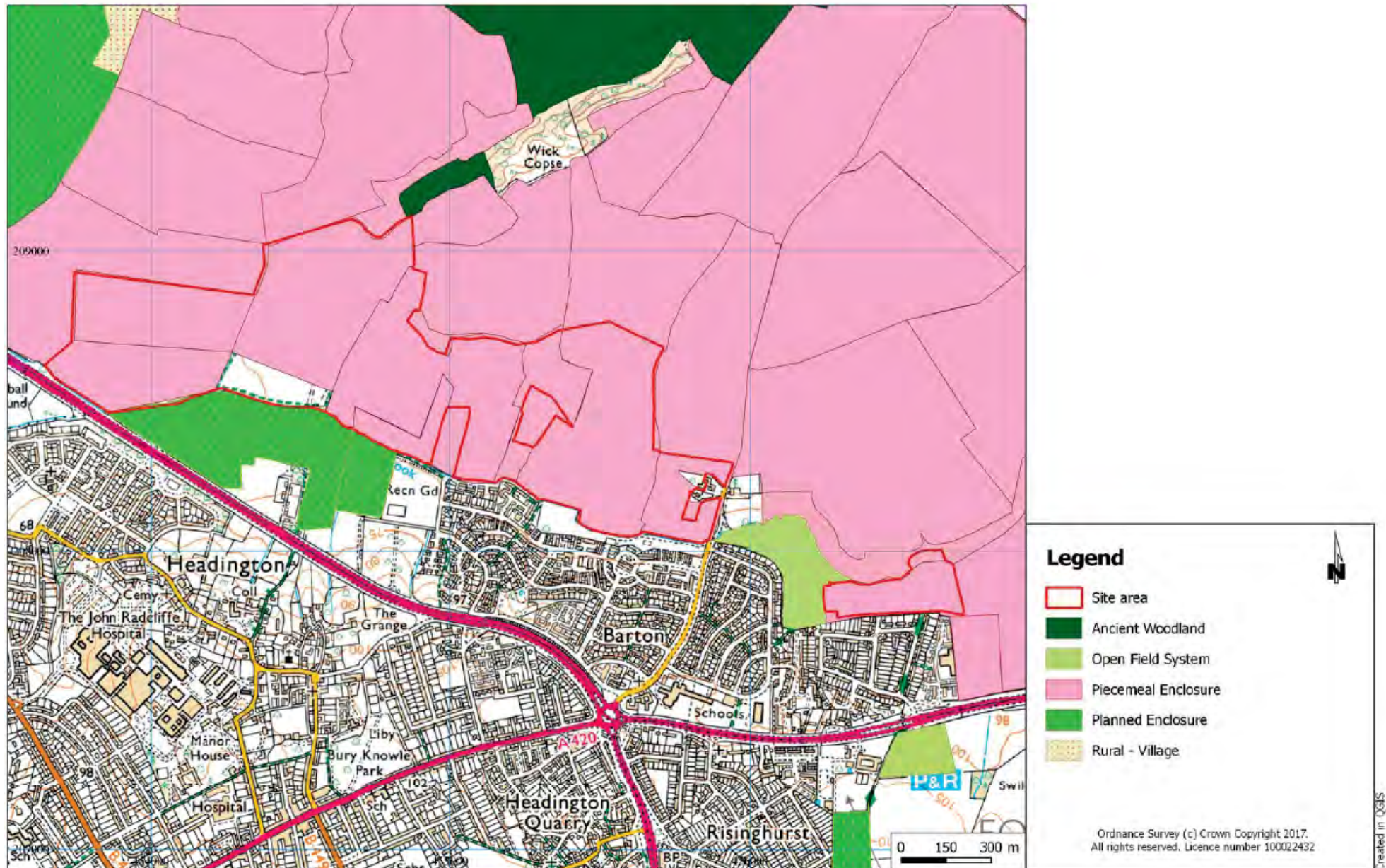


Figure 4.5.4: Historic Landscape Characterisation: Previous (earliest identified) HLC type

One would expect to find field systems associated with these sites.

Early medieval activity has been recognised to the south of the Bayswater Brook, so there is a low to moderate potential for remains to the north of the stream. A medieval village or hamlet was established at Wick, which survives as earthworks. Post-medieval and later buildings, some listed, are located in and on the periphery of the site.

4.5.2.4 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Heritage Remains

Certain areas are pasture, which would indicate that the potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains is good. In areas where there has been intensive ploughing the preservation of any underlying remains is likely to have been impacted; the effect of modern ploughing on the historic landscape is demonstrated by the degradation of the ridge and furrow in the west of the site that is clearly visible on aerial photographs dating to the mid 20th century but is now almost imperceptible. A higher level of survival may be present in the area of the Bayswater Brook, where any archaeological remains may have been protected under alluvial sediment laid down by the Bayswater Brook.

4.5.2.5 The Impact of the Potential Strategic Site on Known Heritage Assets (Table 4.5.1)

Table 4.5.1 details the known heritage assets that development of the proposed strategic site has the potential to impact; where assets have not been included there is considered to be No Impact. The significance of a heritage asset has been placed under one of five categories, defined as Very High, High, Moderate, Low and Negligible; these are derived from categories laid out in NPPF and further elaborated in guidance produced by Historic England. For further definition and explanation of these categories, and those used for the potential impact to an asset (this can be both physical and visual), see section 3.5.

4.5.2.6 Potential Impacts, Enhancements and Mitigating Harm (Table 4.5.2)

Table 4.5.2 details the potential impacts to known heritage assets as a result of development within the site, the potential for enhancement and measures that could be taken to mitigate harm. In some cases it is considered that further assessment should be undertaken prior to the development of a mitigation strategy as a more detailed understanding of the heritage asset is required.

Table 4.5.1: Heritage assets that may be impacted by development of the site

JMHS	Heritage Asset	Designation	Significance of Asset	Contribution the potential strategic site makes to the significance of the heritage asset
15	Minor Roman road	None	Unknown. The proposed route of a minor Roman road. The significance of this asset would be derived from the potential evidential value of any archaeological remains associated with the road. These remains could provide evidence of transport routes, road construction and settlement distribution.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the type, preservation and extent of the remains
16, 23, 26	Linear Roman settlement and associated archaeological features located along Bayswater Rd.	None	Moderate. The site of a substantial Roman settlement, elements of which have been encountered during previous development. The significance of this asset is derived from the potential evidential value of any surviving archaeological remains.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the type, preservation and extent of the remains
27	Possible site of Headington Wick Roman villa	None	Unknown - potentially moderate to high. The possible site of a Roman villa (the location of the villa is debated); previous excavation recorded evidence of a possible bath house. The significance of this asset is derived from the potential evidential value of any surviving archaeological remains. These could provide evidence of the architecture and material culture of moderate to high status Roman settlement, in addition to wider settlement distribution.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the type, preservation and extent of the remains
28	Pottery scatter to the west of the possible villa site	None	Unknown - potentially moderate to high. A scatter of pottery located to the west of the site listed as that of the villa. This may represent the actual location of the villa, or may be the site of associated buildings. While the pottery sherds hold some intrinsic evidential value the significance of this asset is predominantly derived from the potential evidential value of any <i>in-situ</i> archaeological remains to which the pottery is associated.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the type, preservation and extent of the remains
46	Wick deserted medieval village	None	Unknown. The deserted medieval village of Wick appears to survive as slight earthworks. The asset has the potential to provide a range of evidence relating to the medieval occupation of the area. However, the significance of this asset has not been fully determined	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the type, preservation and extent of the remains

			and is dependent on factors such as the preservation and extent of these remains.	
72	Wick Farm – a post medieval farmstead	None	High. A relatively intact post-medieval farmstead that contains a number of listed buildings. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an example of a well preserved vernacular farmstead. Significance also comes from its historical setting within the wider historical landscape and in particular its association with the Wick DMV.	The site makes a high contribution to the significance of this asset due to the farmstead's historical association with the wider landscape and with the deserted medieval village, which is also located within the site.
73	An ornate well house or bathhouse	Grade II* listed	High. An ornate late 17 th or early 18 th century well or bath house. The significance of this asset is derived from its architectural value and also from its association with the other historical structures at Wick Farm. The elaborate design of this building and gate piers 97 and 98 perhaps suggest that the site was previously the location of a more significant house than the current farmhouse.	The site makes a moderate/high contribution to the significance of this asset due to the farmstead's historical association with the wider landscape and with the deserted medieval village, which is also located within the site.
95	Wick Farmhouse	Grade II listed	High. A mid-late 18 th century farmhouse. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an example of a vernacular farmhouse and its association with the other vernacular buildings within the farmstead. It may also have been associated with a larger building, as indicated by the elaborate structures of the well house and boundary wall.	The site makes a moderate/high contribution to the significance of this asset due to the farmstead's historical association with the wider landscape and with the deserted medieval village, which is also located within the site.
96	Barn at Wick Farm	Grade II listed	High. A mid-late 18 th century barn. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an example of vernacular agricultural architecture and its association with the other vernacular buildings within the farmstead.	The site makes a moderate/high contribution to the significance of this asset due to the farmstead's historical association with the wider landscape and with the deserted medieval village, which is also located within the site.
97	Western gate piers and wall at Wick Farm	Grade II listed	High. 18 th century boundary wall with elaborate gate piers. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value and its association with the other historical features of Wick Farm. The elaborate design may provide evidence that the site was the location of a more substantial house than the present farmhouse.	The site makes a moderate/high contribution to the significance of this asset due to the farmstead's historical association with the wider landscape and with the deserted medieval village, which is also located within the site.
98	Eastern gate piers and wall at Wick Farm	Grade II listed	High. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value and its association with the other historical features of Wick Farm. The elaborate design	The site makes a moderate/high contribution to the significance of this asset due to the farmstead's historical association with the wider landscape and with

			may provide evidence that the site was the location of a more substantial house than the present farmhouse.	the deserted medieval village, which is also located within the site.
106, 108, 109	Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810	None	Low. Areas of extant planned and piecemeal enclosure dating from 1700 to 1810. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an extant feature of the historic landscape.	The extant enclosure boundaries are located within the site, therefore the site contributes substantially to the significance of the asset. The strategic site also forms the wider historical setting of the asset.
112	Stowford Farmhouse	Grade II listed	High. A mid-late 18 th century farmhouse located adjacent to the site. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an example of a vernacular farmhouse and its association with the other vernacular buildings within the farmstead. Significance also comes from its historical setting within the wider historical landscape.	The site provides a moderate/high contribution to the significance of the farm due to its historical association with the use of the building.
113, 125	Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810	None	Low. Areas of extant planned and piecemeal enclosure dating from 1700 to 1810. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an extant feature of the historic landscape.	The extant enclosure boundaries are located within the site, therefore the site contributes substantially to the significance of the asset. The strategic site also forms the wider historical setting of the asset.
142	Lower Farm – an industrial period farmstead	None	Unknown. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an example of a 19 th century farmstead. Significance also comes from its historical setting within the wider historical landscape. However, the full significance of this asset has not been determined and further investigation would be required in order to do such.	The site provides a moderate/high contribution to the significance of the farm due to its historical association with the use of the building.
146	A possible rectilinear field system identified on aerial photographs	None	Unknown. A possible field system identified from aerial photographs and located to the south of the Roman villa. The form and significance of this asset has not been determined and requires further archaeological assessment.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains
147	A possible small square enclosure identified on aerial photographs	None	Unknown. A possible enclosure identified from aerial photographs. This is located close to the possible site of the Roman villa. The form and significance of this asset has not been determined and requires further archaeological assessment.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains
148	A sub-circular feature plotted by the NMP	None	Unknown. A sub-circular feature identified on aerial photographs to the west of Lower Farm. The form and significance of this asset has not been determined and requires further archaeological assessment.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains

149, 150, 151	Ridge and furrow seen on aerial photography dating to the 1940s	None	Unknown. Ridge and furrow identified on aerial photographs dated to the 1940s. This has been heavily degraded by ploughing in the intervening time and is no longer visible above ground. The asset has some evidential value as a feature of the historic landscape, however this has been reduced due to the plough damage.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains
152	A lynchet located north of Wick Farm	None	Unknown. A lynchet that runs along a field division on the hillslope above Wick Farm. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an extant feature of the historic landscape and association with the nearby farm. However, the full significance has not been determined and further investigation would be required in order to do such.	The extant earthwork is located within the potential site, therefore the strategic site contributes substantially to the evidential value of the asset. The strategic site also forms the wider historical setting of the asset.
153	A mound, possibly associated with Wick DMV	None	Unknown. A mound, which may be the location of a collapsed building associated with the DMV. The potential significance of this asset is derived from its likely evidential value. However, the full significance has not been determined and further investigation would be required in order to do such.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains
154	A possible man-made leat located southwest of Wick Farm	None	Unknown. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an extant feature of the historic landscape and association with the nearby Farm. However, the full significance has not been determined and further investigation would be required in order to do such.	The extant earthwork is located within the potential site, therefore the strategic site contributes substantially to the evidential value of the asset. The site also forms the wider historical setting of the asset.
155, 156, 157, 165, 166	Roman pottery scatters identified during the site visit	None	Unknown. While the pottery sherds hold some intrinsic evidential value the significance of this asset is predominantly derived from the potential evidential value of any <i>in-situ</i> archaeological remains to which the pottery is associated. Further investigation would be required in order to fully establish the significance of any potential archaeological remains.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains
N/A	Elsfield Viewcone	None	Moderate to High. The view has significant cultural associations with the city of Oxford and high aesthetic value. The view seen today is relatively intact and as such is highly sensitive to change.	The western side of the site forms a part of the rural foreground of the view and as such provides a moderate to high contribution to the significance of the view and in turn to the significance of the setting of the historic city.

Table 4.5.2: : Potential impacts, enhancements, mitigating harm and further assessment

JMHS	Description of Asset	Potential Impact to significance of asset	Potential Mitigation of Impact	Potential Enhancement of Asset	Further Assessment Required
15	Minor Roman road	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these remains. This would then inform the creation of a suitable mitigation strategy.	There is the potential for archaeological recording to increase knowledge of activity during the Roman period in the local area.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
16, 23, 26	Linear Roman settlement and associated archaeological features located along Bayswater Rd.	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these remains. This would then inform the creation of a suitable mitigation strategy.	There is the potential for archaeological recording to increase knowledge of activity during the Roman period in the local area.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
27	Possible site of Headington Wick Roman villa	OVC (Oxford View Cone) Policy Conflict	N/A	N/A	No
28	Pottery scatter to the west of the possible villa site	OVC (Oxford View Cone) Policy Conflict	N/A	N/A	No
46	Wick deserted medieval village	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.	A landscape buffer, integrated with that recommended for Wick Farm would ensure the preservation of the asset.	A landscape buffer could be paired with interpretation boards or similar in order to increase the visibility of the asset.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the asset should be established prior to any development taking place.
72	Wick Farm – a post medieval farmstead	Substantial. The significance of this asset is derived in part from its historical setting and association within the wider landscape, which is formed by the site. As such development of the site has the potential to significantly	High quality design including a landscape buffer between the development and the farmstead may help to maintain an aspect of the former historic setting of the farmstead.	None identified	No

		alter the setting of the farmstead.			
73	An ornate well house or bathhouse	Less than substantial – moderate. Wick Farm forms the immediate setting of this structure, the boundary of which is defined clearly by the farmyard. This is not anticipated to change as a result of development, however the site forms the wider setting of the structure and so impact would still occur, albeit to a lesser extent than to the farmstead as a whole.	High quality design including a landscape buffer between the development and the farmstead may help to maintain an aspect of the former historic setting of the farmstead.	The asset is currently on Historic England's Heritage at Risk register. Development of the site should include provision for repair work to the structure in order to ensure the removal of the asset from the register.	Yes - further assessment is needed to determine the current condition of the asset, the factors that have resulted in it being 'at risk' and the steps that need to be taken in order to ensure its removal from the register.
95	Wick Farmhouse	Less than substantial – moderate. Wick Farm forms the immediate setting of the building, the boundary of which is defined clearly by the farmyard. This is not anticipated to change as a result of development, however the site forms the wider setting of the structure and so impact would still occur, albeit to a lesser extent than to the farmstead as a whole.	High quality design including a landscape buffer between the development and the farmstead may help to maintain an aspect of the former historic setting of the farmstead.	None identified	No
96	Barn at Wick Farm	Less than substantial – moderate. Wick Farm forms the immediate setting of the building, the boundary of which is defined clearly by the farmyard. This is not anticipated to change as a result of development, however the site forms the wider setting of the structure and so impact would still occur, albeit to a lesser extent than to the farmstead as a whole.	High quality design including a landscape buffer between the development and the farmstead may help to maintain an aspect of the former historic setting of the farmstead.	None identified	No
97	Western gate piers and wall at Wick Farm	Less than substantial – moderate. Wick Farm forms the immediate setting of this structure, the boundary of which is defined clearly by the farmyard. This is not anticipated to change as a result of development, however the site forms the wider setting of the structure and so	High quality design including a landscape buffer between the development and the farmstead may help to maintain an aspect of the former historic setting of the farmstead.	None identified	No

		impact would still occur, albeit to a lesser extent than to the farmstead as a whole.			
98	Eastern gate piers and wall at Wick Farm	Less than substantial – moderate. Wick Farm forms the immediate setting of this structure, the boundary of which is defined clearly by the farmyard. This is not anticipated to change as a result of development, however the site forms the wider setting of the structure and so impact would still occur, albeit to a lesser extent than to the farmstead as a whole.	High quality design including a landscape buffer between the development and the farmstead may help to maintain an aspect of the former historic setting of the farmstead.	None identified	No
106, 108, 109	Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of extant boundaries associated with the planned and piecemeal enclosure of the 18 th and early 19 th centuries, thus resulting in a loss of the asset's significance.	The extant field boundaries could potentially be included in the layout of any development, thus reflecting the historic landscape of the site.	Inclusion of the historic field boundaries within the layout of the development would increase visibility and ensure survival of the historic landscape	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the asset should be established prior to any development taking place.
112	Stowford Farmhouse	Less than substantial – moderate. The significance of this asset is derived in part from its historical setting and association within the wider landscape, which is formed by the site. As such development of the site has the potential to significantly alter the setting of the farmstead.	High quality design including a landscape buffer between the development and the farmstead may help to maintain an aspect of the former historic setting of the farmstead.	None identified	No
113, 125	Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of extant boundaries associated with the planned and piecemeal enclosure of the 18 th and early 19 th centuries, thus resulting in a loss of the asset's significance.	The extant field boundaries could potentially be included in the layout of any development, thus reflecting the historic landscape of the site.	Inclusion of the historic field boundaries within the layout of the development would increase visibility and ensure survival of the historic landscape	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the asset should be established prior to any development taking place.
142	Lower Farm – an industrial period farmstead	Less than substantial – moderate. The significance of this asset is derived in part from its historical setting and	High quality design including a landscape buffer between the development and the farmstead may	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the heritage significance of the asset

		association within the wider landscape, which is formed by the site. As such development of the site has the potential to significantly alter the setting of the farmstead.	help to maintain an aspect of the former historic setting of the farmstead.		should be established prior to any development taking place.
146	A possible rectilinear field system identified on aerial photographs	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these remains. This would then inform the creation of a suitable mitigation strategy.	There is the potential for archaeological investigation to increase knowledge of human occupation within the local area.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the asset should be established prior to any development taking place.
147	A possible small square enclosure identified on aerial photographs	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these remains. This would then inform the creation of a suitable mitigation strategy.	There is the potential for archaeological investigation to increase knowledge of human occupation within the local area.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the asset should be established prior to any development taking place.
148	A sub-circular feature plotted by the NMP	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these remains. This would then inform the creation of a suitable mitigation strategy.	There is the potential for archaeological investigation to increase knowledge of human occupation within the local area.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the asset should be established prior to any development taking place.
149, 150, 151	Ridge and furrow seen on aerial photography dating to the 1940s	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these remains. This	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the asset should be established prior to any development taking place.

			would then inform the creation of a suitable mitigation strategy.		
152	A lynchet located north of Wick Farm	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of the extant lynchet, thus resulting in degradation of the wider historic landscape and a loss in evidential value.	The extant lynchet could potentially be included in the layout of the layout of any development, thus reflecting the historic landscape of the site. If this is not deemed appropriate archaeological recording should be enacted.	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the asset should be established prior to any development taking place.
153	A mound, possibly associated with Wick DMV	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.	A landscape buffer, integrated with that recommended for Wick Farm would ensure the preservation of the asset.	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the asset should be established prior to any development taking place.
154	A possible man-made leat located southwest of Wick Farm	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of the extant lynchet, thus resulting in degradation of the wider historic landscape and a loss in evidential value.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these remains. This would then inform the creation of a suitable mitigation strategy.	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the asset should be established prior to any development taking place.
155, 156, 157, 165, 166	Roman pottery scatters identified during the site visit	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains associated with the pottery sherd scatters.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these remains. This would then inform the creation of a suitable mitigation strategy.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the relationship between this asset and the site	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the asset should be established prior to any development taking place.
N/A	Elsfield view cone	Substantial. Development within the site would result in significant alteration to the view through development of the rural foreground,	A buffer zone should be enacted in order to ensure that the view cone is not encroached upon; the buffer zone should be retained as farmland in order	None identified	No

		an aspect of the view identified as contributing substantially to its significance.	to maintain the current landscape.		
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4.5.3 CONCLUSIONS

The area of Land to the North of Bayswater Brook appears to be located in an intensive area of archaeology; this is concentrated towards the centre and east of the site. The area has no recognised Palaeolithic or Mesolithic archaeology.

Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the area is low. In the Iron Age activity in the search area becomes more significant. It is the Roman period when archaeology becomes heavily concentrated in the site. There are subsequently medieval and post-medieval sites located in the area.

There are a number of sensitive heritage assets that are likely to be impacted by development within the site (Fig. 4.5.5).

There are a number of areas within the site where the likelihood for archaeological remains is high. This includes the area of the site adjacent to Bayswater Road, where a substantial Roman settlement is known to have existed; the area of the Headington Wick Roman villa; the line of a minor Roman road thought to be located close to the villa and a possible Roman site located to the west of Lower Farm; a further site of note is Wick deserted medieval village, located to the west of Wick hamlet. Not enough is known about the form, survival or significance of these potential archaeological remains to enable the formation of a mitigation strategy. As such a programme of archaeological investigation comprising geophysical survey and subsequent archaeological evaluation should be undertaken.

There are a number of listed buildings in the area at Wick Farm and Stowford Farm. The settings of these monuments will be substantially altered as a result of development; therefore consideration should be given to preserving the setting of these buildings within any development. At Wick Farm and Stowford Farm this should be achieved through the inclusion of a buffer between any development and the historic farmsteads, thus preserving or maintaining an element of their historic landscape setting. In the case of Wick Farm the deserted medieval settlement could be included within the buffer in order to ensure its preservation, while provision should be made to enable removal of the Grade II* well house from the heritage at risk register. A similar strategy could be enacted at Stow Farm, where parts of the large Roman settlement located along the Bayswater Road may fall within the buffer zone of the listed farmhouse. Lower Farm, a non-designated heritage asset, should be assessed to determine its significance. This would allow the development of a suitable mitigation strategy which would again potentially comprise a buffer of development and suitable, sympathetic design.

The upper slopes of the site, including the area of the Roman villa, can be seen from central Oxford (Fig. 4.5.5). As such development within the site would potentially come into conflict with policy HE10 of the Oxford City local plan. The policy states 'The City Council will seek to retain significant views both within Oxford and from outside, and protect the green backcloth from any adverse impact...' (Oxford City 2015). Development in this area of the site would evidently therefore have an impact on the 'green backcloth' of Oxford, a feature that provides a substantial contribution to the significance of the city's historic setting.

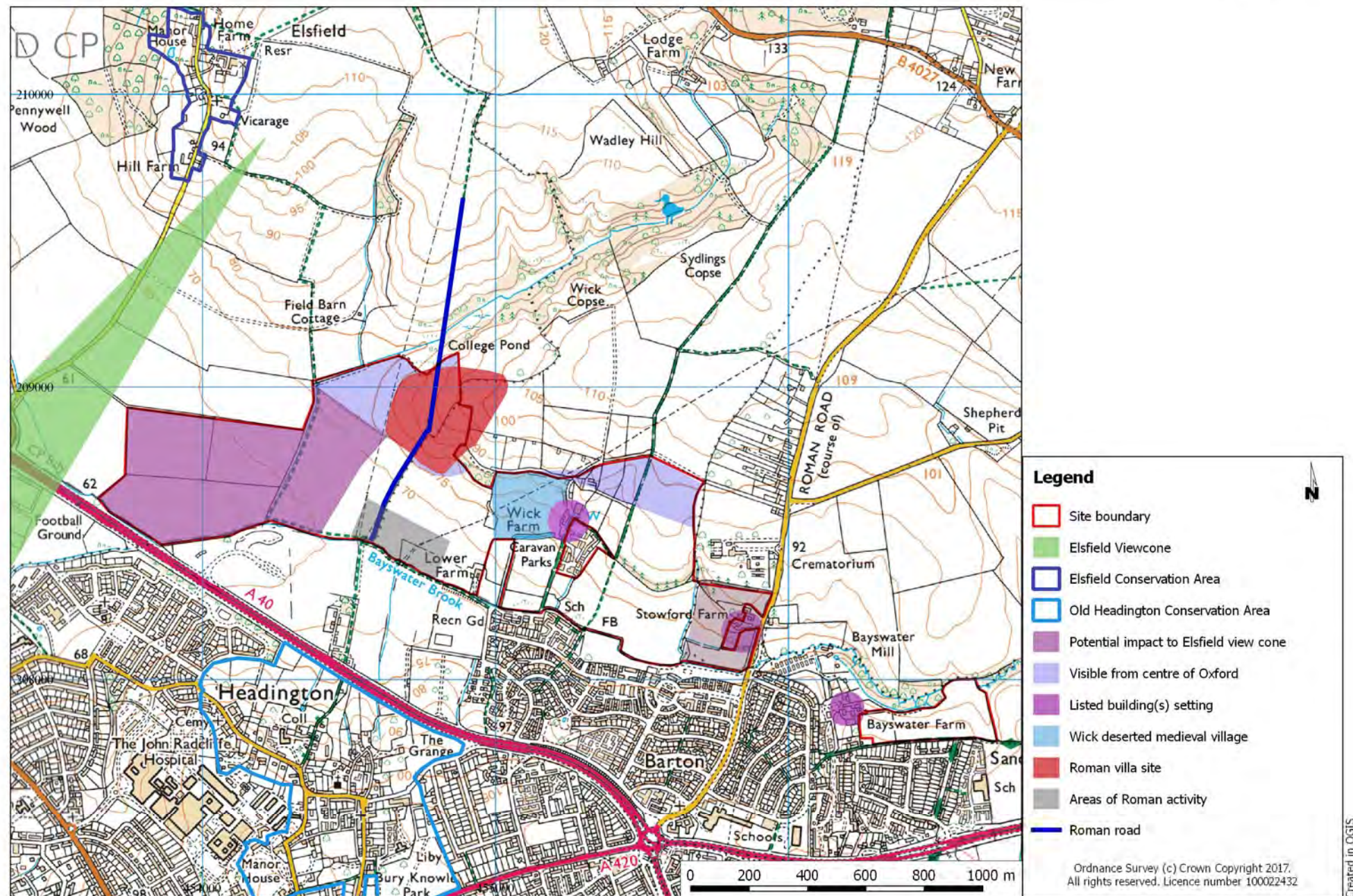


Figure 4.5.5: Possible constraint and assessment areas

As such it is considered that this area should be withheld from development; this would protect the setting of the historic city while also acting to preserve the potential archaeological remains of the Roman villa.

The western side of the site is also located close to the Elsfield view cone (Fig. 4.5.5). The view from this location has been the subject of numerous paintings and historical accounts over several centuries; looking towards Oxford the rural landscape around Elsfield has not changed significantly since it was drawn and painted during the 18th and 19th centuries. As such the view is both historically and aesthetically significant and contributes to the overall significance of the city. As outlined in Assessment of the Oxford View Cones: 'The green, open, rural character of the viewing place and the foreground to the view is an essential element of this view's contribution to the significance of the city. Change that reduces this character, including loss of features such as maintained hedgerows, or change of use to non-agricultural uses would result in harm to the view.' (Oxford City 2015). As such a buffer zone should be adopted in order to protect the historic views of the city from impact

4.5.4 HISTORICAL AND HERITAGE BACKGROUND

4.5.4.1 A Brief Account of the Historical Development of Headington, Stanton St John and Lower Elsfield

No reference is made of Wick Farm or Bayswater Farm in the Domesday Book of 1086 and one has to assume that any activity recorded at this time is either under Headington or Stowford Manors (Morris 1978, 1.2, 10). The manor of Headington was held by the king and accounted for 10 hides. Tradition has it that a manor belonging to Ethelred existed at Court Close adjoining Manor Farm in Headington (VCH 1957, 157-68), to the south of the site.

The name Headington refers to the hill on which both Headington and Barton are located. The name *Hedenandun* is first recorded in the cartulary of St Frideswide in 1004 (Gelling 1953, 30). The later part of the name is *dkn*, a hill, while the first part of the name is associated with the unattested name **Hedena*, considered to be related to the name *Heoden*.

The manor of Stowford (Morris 1979, 1.10), which presumably lay north of the Bayswater Brook, formed part of a dispersed manor with Shotover, Woodstock, Cornbury, and Wychwood, that had a combined hidage of 4 ½ hides, but more significantly they contained woodland 9 leagues in length. It is thus the case that the farm of Stowford originally lay in an extra-parochial territory that formed part of an area of Royal hunting land located in the Forest of Shotover.

The place-name Elsfield was first recorded in 1086 as Esefelde (Gelling 1953, i.170) and has been attributed an etymology of Eles's feld. There are minor names of interest recorded on various maps and historic sources.

In 1086, when recorded in the Domesday Book, the manor was held by Thurstan from Robert (Morris 1978, 28.15) There was 18 acres of meadow land, 24 acres of pasture and woodland 3 furlongs by 3 furlongs. This is an excessive amount of woodland.

A chapel is known to have existed by 1122 at Elsfield when it was given by Henry I to St Frideswide Priory (VCH 1957, 116-122). However, the foundation charter of St Frideswide's claims that the chapel existed in 1004 and that the building was given to the priory by King Ethelred. The chapel was attached to the Free Minster of Headington.

4.5.4.2 Known Heritage

A search of the Oxfordshire HER was carried out for a radius of 1km from the boundary of the site. The sites identified range in date from the Neolithic to the modern period and are discussed in chronological order; a gazetteer of all sites identified is found at Appendix 4.5.

Neolithic (Fig. 4.5.6)

The earliest evidence for activity within the search area dates to the Neolithic and comprises a series of chance finds. At Thornhill Park and Ride a Neolithic flint core was recovered from plough-soil (**JMHS 1**, 16419: SP 5650 0732).

Polished axes are a product of the later Neolithic, two of which have been found in the search area: in a stream to the south of Headington old village (**JMHS 2**, 3627-MOX9954: SP 54600 08130), and southeast of Elsfield in College Pond (**JMHS 3**, 3841: SP 5493 0920).

Bronze Age (Fig. 4.5.6)

Excavation undertaken ahead of the development at Barton Park, to the south of the site, identified a Middle Bronze Age pit dated 1420-1230 BC (**JMHS 4**, EOC6286: SP 54570 08270).

More substantial evidence for Bronze Age activity was noted during excavation along the A40 corridor near Bayswater Brook where a group of pits and postholes, some containing Late Bronze Age pottery, and three undated cremations were uncovered (**JMHS 5**, 26073: SP 5675 0815).

A further Middle to Late Bronze Age object, a socketed spearhead, was found in Sandhill quarry in the late 19th century (**JMHS 6**, 3842 MOX5443: SP 5623 0756).

Iron Age (Fig. 4.5.6)

Fragments of an Early Iron Age carinated bowl were recovered from a pit during an evaluation at Ruskin College, Headington (**JMHS 7**, EOC6215: SP 54300 07800).

Excavations identified an early to middle Iron Age settlement at Bernwood First School, Barton (**JMHS 8**, 16972-MOX12794, EOC6175: SP 55394 07798). Features included: a substantial enclosure ditch, postholes and crouched burials. Antiquarian accounts describe earthworks at Headington in the vicinity of this site. Iron Age pottery, of an unspecified date, was found in Barton at a further site (**JMHS 9**, 3668-MOX5429: SP 5580 0780).

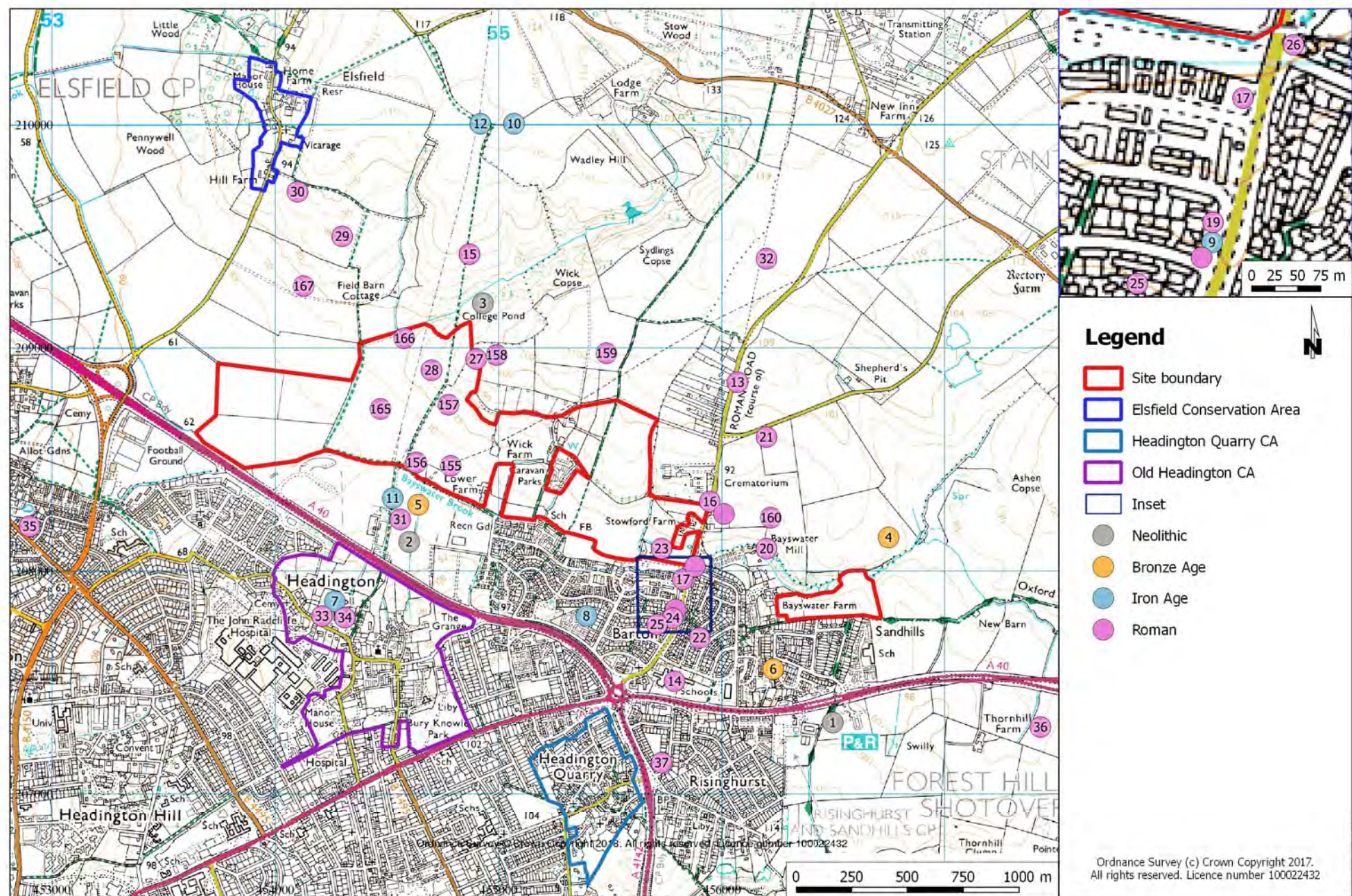


Figure 4.5.6: Neolithic to Roman Historic Environment Record Sites

Evidence of Late Iron Age activity has been uncovered in the search area. Near Wick Farm a gold coin of Cunobeline was found in the late 19th century (**JMHS 10**, 1363: SP 55 10). Excavations at Barton Park uncovered a partially truncated Late Iron Age cremation burial, dated 100 BC to AD 70 (**JMHS 11**, EOC6286: SP 54570 08270).

A bronze pin, dated typologically to the Iron Age, was found in fields to north of the site (**JMHS 12**, 26217-MOX23632: SP 55 10)

Roman (Fig. 4.5.6)

Within the search area there is more substantial evidence for activity dating to the Roman period. The Roman road from Alchester to Dorchester runs S-N between the two sections of the site, along Bayswater Road (**JMHS 13**, 8923: SP 56070 08846). This Roman road was encountered further south during an excavation at Bayard's School (**JMHS 14**, HER 26348-MOX23775: SP 55788 07505). The surviving road surface was fragmentary. The route of a minor Roman road enters the site to the west of Lower Farm (**JMHS 15**, 12728: SP 5487 0942); a branch of the London to Worcester road.

There is substantial evidence for a Roman linear (possibly a nucleated) settlement located along the Dorchester to Alchester (Bayswater) Road (**JMHS 16**, 26072: SP 5595 0828). This evidence includes boundary ditches, wall foundations, hearths, wells and pits. Occupation in the 1st and 2nd centuries was west of the road before becoming more widespread during the later Roman period. An excavation to the west of Bayswater Road recorded an area of 3rd century occupation comprising a number of ditches, gullies and postholes (**JMHS 17**, 16190-MOX5562: SP 55825 07962); this area of settlement was overlain by a metalled road of 4th century date that ran parallel to the Bayswater Road. East of the Bayswater Road sherds of mortaria and other pottery have been found (**JMHS 18**, 16904: SP 5599 0827). The settlement east of the road also comprised settlement features (JM pers. com.). Construction work at Barton focused on Bayswater Hill resulted in finds of Roman material, including coins and pottery (**JMHS 19**, 3664-MOX5425: SP 5578 0780). Further finds of Roman date include: two storage jar rims found near the Roman road in 1910 (**JMHS 20**, 6193: SP 562 081); three sherds of pottery to the north of the site (**JMHS 21**, 10553: SP 562 086). These finds indicate the presence of further settlement activity alongside the Roman road, to the south of that mentioned above.

There are indications that this linear settlement must have had outlying cemeteries. The cemeteries or burials appear to contain both cremations and inhumations; the first group considered 1st and 2nd century AD and the latter 3rd and 4th century AD. Urned cremations have been found: east of the Bayswater Road (**JMHS 22**, 3666-MOX5427: SP 559 077), west of Stowford Farm three Roman period pots containing bones (**JMHS 23**, 3667: SP 5573 0810), probably cremation burials. Inhumation burials have been located: west of Bayswater Road (**JMHS 24**, 3664-MOX5425: SP 5578 0780), west of Bayswater Hill of a 2nd or 3rd century date (**JMHS 25**, 3665-MOX5426: SP 5571 0776), and 102 Bayswater Road human bones and sherds of Roman pottery were found (**JMHS 26**, 16206-MOX5563: SP 5588 0802).

The site of Headington Wick Villa is located towards the western boundary of the site (**JMHS 27**, 3626: SP 5490 0895). The site was excavated in 1849 by Llewellyn Jewitt

(1851). Jewitt's investigations identified a bathhouse (Jewitt 1851); with bath, the arch of a furnace and a stone drain. Substantial foundations and a range of pottery and metal objects were also recorded. To the west of site **JMHS 29**, a series of finds have been made: mortaria and other pottery sherds and scatters of stone, perhaps indicating another area of settlement associated with the villa (**JMHS 28**, 4528: SP 547 089). The Victoria County History entry for the area indicates that the foundations were destroyed, and ploughing in 1920 revealed nothing of the villa (VCH 1939). Sherds of pottery (**JMHS 29**, 11406: SP 543 095) have been found to the west of the minor road (**JMHS 15**) and four sherds of Roman pottery were found to the northwest near Elsfield (**JMHS 30**, 11405-MOX8509: SP 54100 09700).

Excavation to the south of the site at Barton Park recorded a series of field systems: enclosures and drainage trenches of at least three separate phases detectable (**JMHS 31**, MOC26937 EOC6286: SP 54570 08270). Finds included pottery and coin of a 2nd to 4th century date. A later Roman date (2nd-4th century) was considered likely for the field systems.

At Poor's Land kiln wasters and mortaria fragments have been found (**JMHS 32**, 14295: SP 562 094).

Roman activity has also been recorded in the Headington area. Two Roman sites have been identified at Ruskin College: sherds of coarse ware (**JMHS 33**, 28573-MOX26905: SP 54200 07800), and a feature containing Roman pottery (**JMHS 34**, EOC6215: SP 54300 07800).

A possible kiln site was discovered during road construction between Marston and New Marston (**JMHS 35**, 6142-MOX8501: SP 529 082); pottery sherds of 3rd and 4th century date were found in association with large quantities of kiln debris.

Additional finds made throughout the search area include a hoard of 560 coins found towards the east of the search area at Thornhill (**JMHS 36**, 1775: SP 5743 0730). At Risinghurst a hoard of 16 bronze coins and several pottery sherds were found along the line of the Roman road near Risinghurst (**JMHS 37**, 3644-MOX5423: SP 5573 0714).

Early Medieval (Fig. 4.5.7)

It is probable that the Bayswater Roman period settlement survived in some form into the 5th century. At Barton in the 1930s an early medieval inhumation buried within a grubenhaus was found (**JMHS 38**, 3802-MOX5430: SP 55000 07800). Excavations at Barton Park to the south of the site uncovered a spearhead and knife of 5th to 7th century date (**JMHS 39**, MOC26937 EOC6286: SP 54570 08270). Excavations at Barton Park recovered early medieval pottery (described as late Saxon) and identified medieval ridge and furrow (**JMHS 40**, MOX12803 EOC6286: SP 54570 08270).

Early medieval activity then moved to the settlement of Headington, which is documented as the location of a royal palace, built by Offa for Ethelred. Two possible locations have been suggested; the first the highest ground in the area, marked on historic OS maps, however, there is no archaeological evidence (**JMHS 41**, 3623-MOX9951: SP 54180 07750). The second was made by Dr Jones of Newcastle

University based on analysis of aerial photos, however, this also has not been verified (**JMHS 42**, 23627-MOX23627: SP 54650 07650). As a recognised mother church on a royal estate it is highly likely that a church existed on the site of St Andrew's in early medieval times. A church-tax is mentioned as part of the estate revenue (Morris 1978, 1.1).

High to Late Medieval (Fig. 4.5.7)

The early medieval settlement that had formed continued to coalesce, with the nearest focus at Headington to the south of the site. Other hamlets formed such as those at Barton and Wick.

Headington

There is a possibility, unconfirmed, that Headington may have been a royal centre from the 6th or 7th century. St Andrew's Church, Headington, was built or rebuilt in 1160; it was enlarged in the 13th century with south aisle and south tower and the chancel was rebuilt in 1400 (**JMHS 43**, 6347-MOX9985: SP 54465 07635). The nave was lengthened in the 19th century. In the churchyard is the octagonal base of a churchyard cross with a quatrefoil frieze. At Ruskin College a cow burial was dated to the 12th or early 13th century (**JMHS 44**, EOC6215: SP 54300 07800). An evaluation at 19 St Andrew's Lane identified a sequence of medieval cut features (**JMHS 45**, MOX26763: SP 54540 07730).

Outlying Headington

The remains of two hamlets and further significant features inside the extensive area of Headington parish can be recognised. These include the hamlets of Wick and Barton, and also finds from the chapelry of Elsfield. Wick deserted medieval hamlet is located within the site to the west of Wick Farm (**JMHS 46**, 1104: SP 552 086); this is thought to have been deserted between 1350 and 1450 and survives as degraded earthworks under pasture. In the case of the hamlet of Barton, there is an extant stone wall containing medieval elements, including a 15th century arch (**JMHS 47**, MOX26759: SP 55070 07800); also recorded were the robbed foundations of another building (**JMHS 48**, MOX26732: SP 5513 0792).

Features identified in the chapelry of Elsfield are the site of a possible watermill or fishpond, surviving as a large dam in Sidlings Copse on the north western edge of the site (**JMHS 49**, 12408: SP 5575 0971). The site of another dam is located further upstream (**JMHS 50**, 12409: SP 5539 0950). Meanwhile two fragments of late medieval pottery were found to the southeast of Elsfield (**JMHS 51**, 11406: SP 543 095).

Stanton St John parish

North of Bayswater Brook is the site of Stowford shrunken medieval village (**JMHS 52**, 1075: SP 560 082). The village was depopulated between 1350 and 1450; a series of degraded earthworks remain. A chance find dating to the medieval period is a silver buckle found north of the Bayswater Brook (**JMHS 53**, HER 17384: SP 56600 08240).

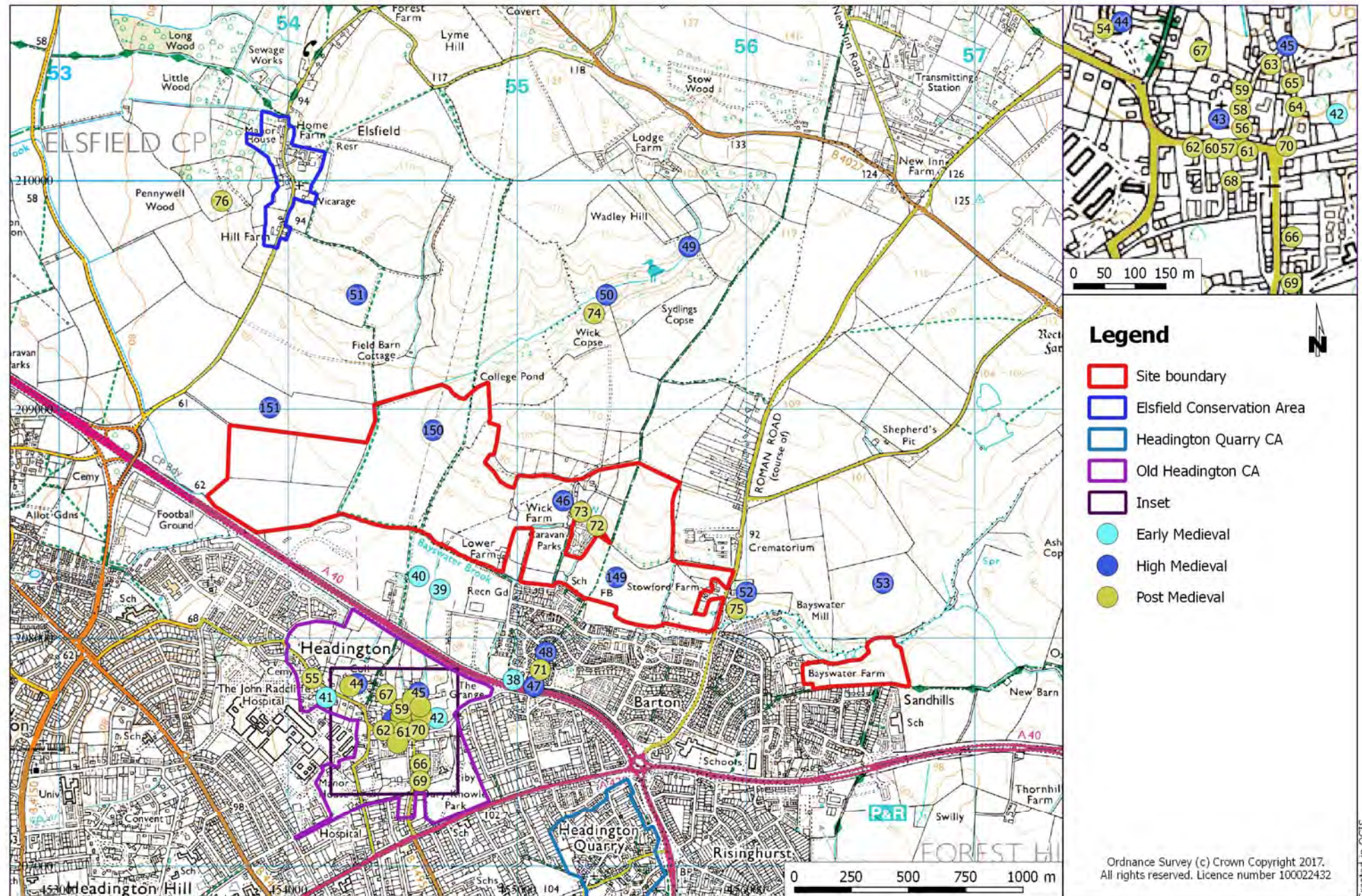


Figure 4.5.7: Early Medieval to Post Medieval Historic Environment Record Sites

Post-Medieval (Fig. 4.5.7)

The settlement pattern continued in its late medieval form into the post-medieval period. Headington continued as the main focus, with hamlets continuing in certain areas of the parish and others becoming depopulated.

Headington

A significant number of listed buildings dating to the post-medieval period are found within Old Headington to the south of the site. In Dunstan Road there are a number of significant 16th to 17th century grade II listed buildings: Rookery, associated with Ruskin College (**JMHS 54**, 3629-MOX9949: SP 54271 07789), and the Manor Farmhouse (**JMHS 55**, 3624-MOX9953: SP 54124 07784).

In St Andrew's road there are a number of 17th century or earlier structures: the churchyard wall of St Andrew's (**JMHS 56**, 27254-MOX15060: SP 54496 07627), The White Hart (**JMHS 57**, 27256-MOX15347: SP 54484 07589), 2 and 4 (**JMHS 58**, HER 27251 MOX15059: SP 54493 07657), 6 (**JMHS 59**, 27252-MOX15345: SP 54496 07689), 14 (**JMHS 60**, 27258-MOX15566: SP 54472 07594), 10 (**JMHS 61**, 27255-MOX15643: SP 54497 07591) and 16 (**JMHS 62**, 27260-MOX15644: SP 54455 07595). At 19 St Andrew's Lane a sequence of post-medieval cut features were recorded (**JMHS 63**, MOX26763: SP 54540 07730).

Larkin's Lane has a number of 17th century grade II listed structures: the stone wall bounding the farm (**JMHS 64**, 26888-MOX15467: SP 54582 07670), and 1 and 2 (**JMHS 65**, 27111-MOX15359: SP 54572 07693). There are a further group of grade II listed structures in and around other parts of Headington that include: 69 Old High Street (**JMHS 66**, MOX15552: SP 54577 07450), Stoke House, in Stoke Place (**JMHS 67**, 3628-MOX9955: SP 54428 07753), 8, The Croft rebuilt 1706 (**JMHS 68**, 26970-MOX15249: SP 54478 07541), 1 and 2 North Place (**JMHS 69**, MOX15099: SP 54576 07375), and Mathers Farmhouse on Barton Lane (**JMHS 70**, 26886-MOX15310: SP 54568 07598).

Outlying Headington

Within Barton, Barton Manor is a grade II listed late 17th century house with late 18th century re-fronting (**JMHS 71**, 26899-MOX15312: SP 55080 07825). Wick Farm complex is a rural settlement of a post-medieval date (**JMHS 72**, HOX4803: SP 5533 0851), with a number of listed building including: an ornate well house or bathhouse grade II* (**JMHS 73**, 16252: SP 5527 0856). There is ancient woodland called Wick Copse dated to 1600-1797 at the latest (**JMHS 74**: HOX4527: SP 5536 0944).

Outside Headington

Stowford Farm and House are rural settlement of a post-medieval date (**JMHS 75**, HOX4801: SP 5597 0815). Ancient woodland, in existence by 1600 to 1797, has been identified at Pennywell Wood (**JMHS 76**, HOX4573: SP 5371 0991).

Imperial (Fig. 4.5.8)

The A40 to the south of the site was turned into a turnpike road in 1719 by the Stokenchurch to Enslow Trust (**JMHS 77**, 8865-MOX10040: SP 55093 07776). Features associated with the construction of this toll road include: Barton toll gate

(**JMHS 78**, 10225-MOX10044: SP 55000 07700), a milestone (**JMHS 79**, 10006-MOX5485: SP 5646 0741), and an additional milestone (**JMHS 80**, 10007-MOX10041: SP 5489 0726).

Headington

Headington has a significant number of imperial buildings. Dunstan Road has listed buildings of 18th century date that include: the garden wall of the Manor Farmhouse (**JMHS 81**, 26973-MOX15251: SP 54140 07789), the crinkle-crankle wall of Ruskin College (**JMHS 82**, 26974-MOX15252: SP 54312 07847), and 8 (**JMHS 83**, 26975-MOX15253: SP 54118 07827).

St Andrew's Rd has two listed buildings of an 18th century date that include: the stone pavement fronting 10-14 (**JMHS 84**, 27259-MOX15062: SP 54488 07600), a building to the rear of 12 (**JMHS 85**, 27257-MOX15061: SP 54488 07551).

Larkins Lane has two listed features of an 18th century date: 3, Larkins Lane (**JMHS 86**, 27112-MOX15209: SP 54575 07707), and the wall and gatepiers of The Grange (**JMHS 87**, 27113-MOX15612: SP 54583 07735).

There are further listed buildings of an 18th century date in other parts of Headington that include: Headington House on the Old High Street (**JMHS 88**, 27196-MOX15628: SP 54524 07449), and Bury Knowle barn and stables on North Place (**JMHS 89**, MOC26919: SP 54600 07420).

The Croft has three grade II 18th century listed building that include: 9 (**JMHS 90**, 26971-MOX15596: SP 54500 07553), 11 The Croft, a grade II listed cottage (**JMHS 91**, 26972-MOX15250: SP 54516 07555), the boundary wall of The Croft (**JMHS 92**, MOX15371: SP 54530 07411), and the boundary wall of The Court (**JMHS 93**, MOX15592: SP 54384 07468). Mathers Farm Barn, Barton Rd, is a grade II listed stone built barn with weatherboarded gable ends (**JMHS 94**, 26887-MOX15311: SP 54609 07619).

Outlying Headington

The two main hamlets of Headington parish were at Wick (on the site) and Barton (south of the site). Wick has a number of 18th century listed structures including: Wick Farmhouse (**JMHS 95**, 19797: SP 55272 08536), the barn at Wick Farm (**JMHS 96**, 19798: SP 55277 08578), the western gate piers and wall (**JMHS 97**, 19800: SP 55235 08476), and the eastern gate piers (**JMHS 98**, 19799: SP 55245 08473).

The garden wall of 7 Barton Village Road is Grade II listed (**JMHS 99**, 26890-MOX15313: SP 55073 07837). Archaeological evaluation off Bayswater Road recorded a single pit containing pottery dating to the 17th and 18th centuries (**JMHS 100**, 28691: SP 56243 08027). Bayswater Mill is a grade II listed watermill of 18th century date (**JMHS 101**, 302: SP 5614 0808). A further hamlet of Headington was the chapelry of Elsfield. Piecemeal enclosure dated from 1700 to 1797: Wadley Hill (**JMHS 102**, HOX4545: SP 5482 0987), east of Elsfield (**JMHS 103**, HOX4546: SP 5439 0988). Southeast of Elsfield planned and piecemeal enclosure occurred 1700 to 1810 (**JMHS 104**, HOX4537: SP 5351 0944). Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810: west of Field Barn Cottage

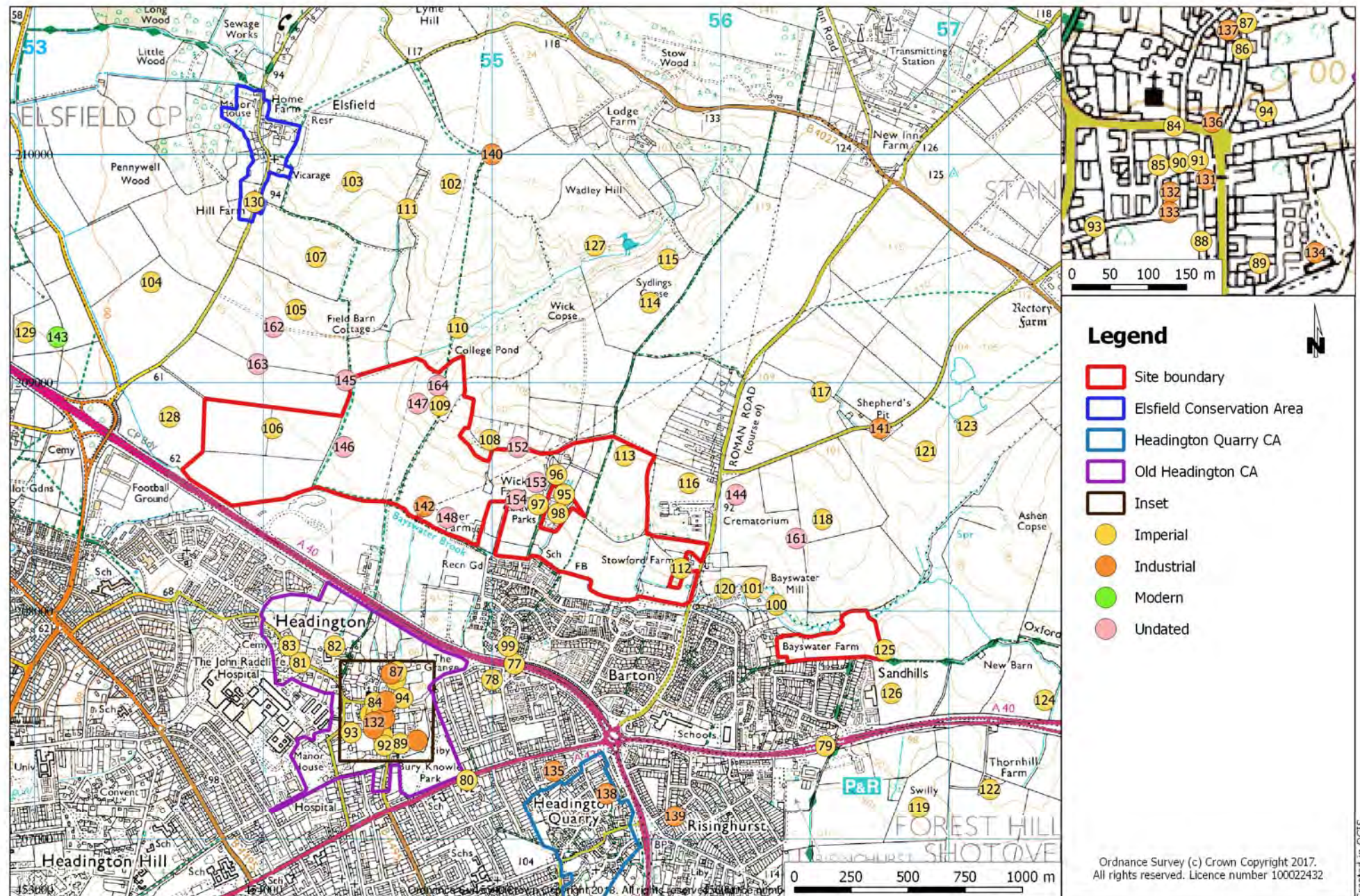


Figure 4.5.8: Imperial to undated Historic Environment Record Sites

(**JMHS 105**, HOX 4563: SP 5412 0928), in Elsfield parish north of Bayswater Brook (**JMHS 106**, HOX4564: SP5404 0880), north of Field Barn Cottage (**JMHS 107**, HOX4565: SP 5423 0955), south of College Pond (**JMHS 108**, HOX4567: SP 5499 0875), south of Field Barn Cottage (**JMHS 109**, HOX4568: SP 5474 0889), at College Pond now woodland (**JMHS 110**, HOX4571: SP 5485 0924), and north of Field Barn Cottage (**JMHS 111**, HOX4572: SP 5463 0976).

Stow Wood area

Located adjacent to the site is Stowford Farmhouse; an early to mid-18th century grade II listed farmhouse located off Bayswater Road (**JMHS 112**, 19893: SP 55825 08187).

Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810: west of Wick Farm (**JMHS 113**, HOX4566: SP 5558 0868), north of Wick Farm (**JMHS 114**, HOX4569: SP 5569 0935), north of Wick Farm now woodland (**JMHS 115**, HOX4570: SP 5577 0954), northwest of Wick Farm (**JMHS 116**, HOX4618: SP 5586 0856). Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810: east of Bayswater Farm (**JMHS 117**, HOX4555: SP 5644 0896), east of Bayswater Mill (**JMHS 118**, HOX4561: SP 5640 0837), Risinghurst (**JMHS 119**, HOX4608: SP 5687 0714), to the east of Stowford Farm (**JMHS 120**, HOX5871: SP 5605 0810) and at Risinghurst (**JMHS 121**, HOX5874: SP 5655 0733).

The site of a windmill is seen to the north east of the site on the 1778 Inclosure Award (**JMHS 121**, 8055: SP 569 087). Thornhill Farm is a rural settlement dated from 1798 to 1810 (**JMHS 122**, HOX4805: SP 5718 0722). Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810 has been identified to the southeast of Shepherd's Pit (**JMHS 123**, HOX4557: SP 5708 0881), at near New Barn (**JMHS 124**, HOX4587: SP 5742 0761). Piecemeal enclosure of 1797 to 1810 has been identified at: Sandhills (**JMHS 125**, HOX4588: SP 5672 0783), also at Sandhills (**JMHS 126**, HOX4589: SP 5675 0764), on Wadley Hill but now woodland (**JMHS 127**, HOX4553: SP 5545 0960).

Outlying Marston

Piecemeal and planned enclosure has been identified east of Marston, dating from between 1700-1798 (**JMHS 128**, HOX4562: SP 53590 08850) and to the north dating from between 1700-1810 (**JMHS 129**, HOX4578: SP52960 09220)

Outlying Elsfield

Hill Farmhouse is a grade II listed late 18th century limestone farmhouse with a slate roof (**JMHS 130**, 19840-MOX16757: SP 53960 09791).

Industrial (Fig. 4.5.8)

Headington has a number of grade II listed buildings of the 19th century: a Baptist Chapel of 1805 or 1836 (**JMHS 131**, 1013-MOX9926: SP 54530 07530), Old Sunday School (**JMHS 132**, 26968-MOX23541: SP 54483 07506), the boundary wall of the Sunday School (**JMHS 133**, 26969-MOX15281: SP 54482 07487), and Bury Knowle (**JMHS 134**, MOX15372: SP 54673 07434). The site of the Headington Union Workhouse was located to the south of Headington Road (**JMHS 135**, D1012-MOX5385: SP 5527 0730). Numbers 1 and 3 St Andrew's Rd are listed (**JMHS 136**, 27253-MOX18642: SP 54538 07605). The remains of 19th century garden activity

have also been noted in Headington (**JMHS 137**, 26291-MOX23712: SP 54567 07727).

Headington Quarry village is built on the site of the Headington Quarries (**JMHS 138**, 6502-MOX5466: SP 555 072); these provided both freestone and hardstone that was used extensively for building in Oxford from the 14th to 18th centuries. The site of another quarry is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 (**JMHS 139**, 1026-MOX5395: SP 558 071).

Two saw pits were present within the area during the industrial period, although the exact location of these is unknown (**JMHS 140**, 917: SP 55 10). The site of a stone quarry is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map to the northeast of the site (**JMHS 141**, 5283: SP 567 088).

There is a farmstead at Lower Farm associated with enclosures dated to 1811 to 1881 (**JMHS 142**, HOX4804: SP 5474 0841).

Modern (Fig. 4.5.8)

The site of Marston heavy anti-aircraft battery was located to the south of the site (**JMHS 143**, 16677-MOX12411: SP 53100 09200).

Undated (Fig. 4.5.8)

An undated rectilinear cropmark was identified during an aerial photography survey ahead of construction of the A40 (**JMHS 144**, 26075: SP 5606 0850). A gradiometer survey was carried out along the route of two sections of a re-routed pipeline. A detailed survey of two areas in the western section of the pipeline was made to check possible anomalies of archaeological origin; one of these areas falls on the edge of the site, however no anomalies considered to be archaeological in origin were recorded (**JMHS 145**, EOX2096: SP 54360 09010).

4.5.4.3 Cartographic Research

Research identified a series of maps that covered the Land North of Bayswater Brook site that dated from the 18th to the 20th century.



Figure 4.5.9: Jefferys map of Oxfordshire date 1767

Jefferys' Map of 1767 (CP/103/M/1: Fig. 4.5.9) shows two complexes on the site: Wick Farm and Stowford Grove. To the northeast of the site a windmill is shown.

Davis of Lewknor's map of 1797 (CHXX/2: Fig. 4.5.10) shows the Wick Farm and Stafford Farm complexes.



Figure 4.5.10: Davies of Lewknor's map of 1797

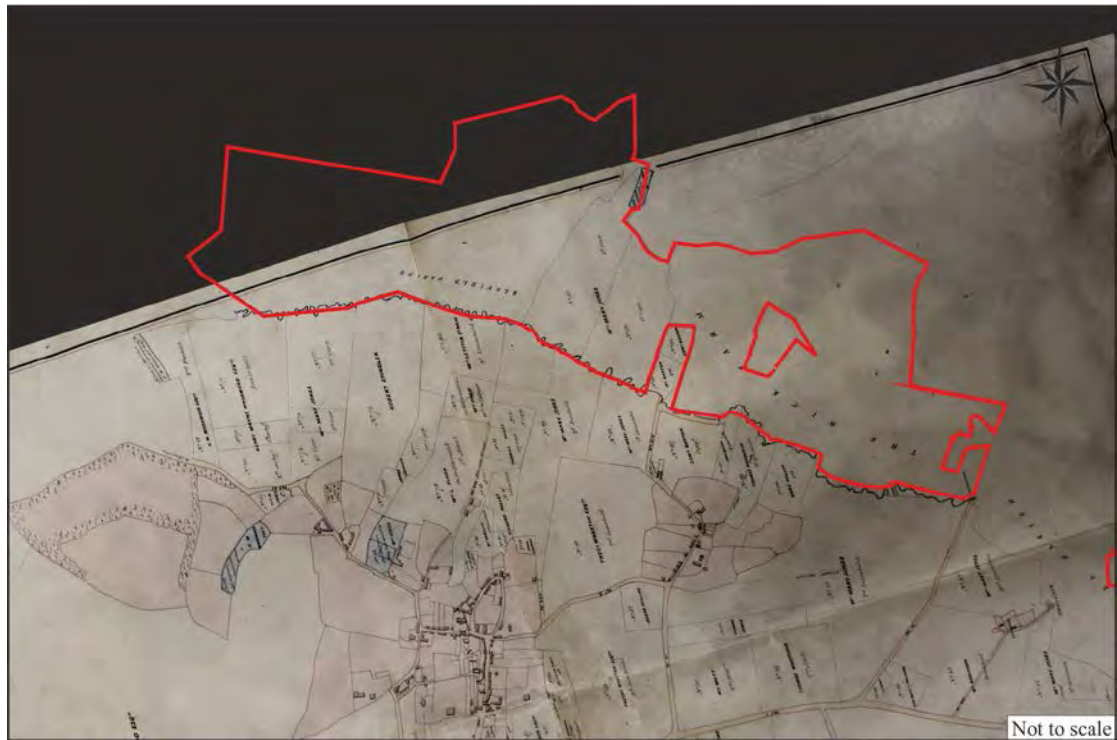


Figure 4.5.11: Headington Inclosure Map of 1802

The Headington Inclosure map of 1802 (QS/D/A/Vol F: Fig. 4.5.11) shows only a series of field boundaries to the north of Bayswater Brook, which were associated with Lower Farm.

The Greenwood brothers' map of 1832 (CH/XLVII/1: Fig. 4.5.12) only shows the Wick Farm complex.



Figure 4.5.12: Greenwood brothers' map of 1832

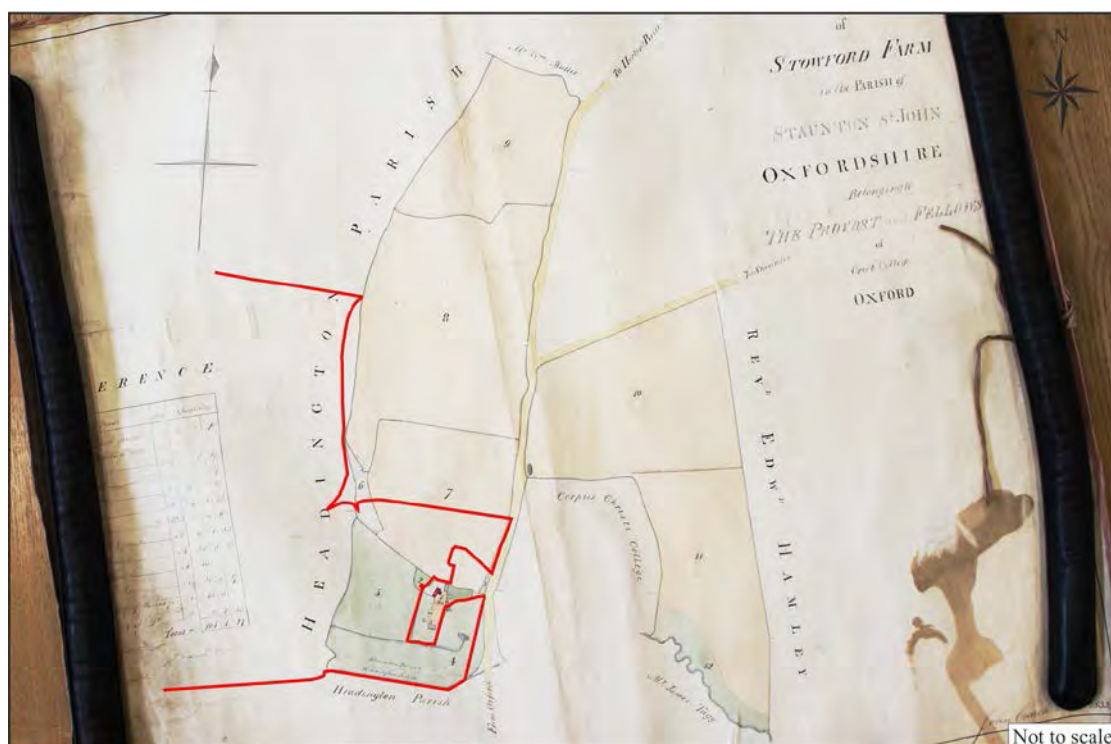


Figure 4.5.13: Map of Stowford Farm 1832

There is a plan (SL/25/7/M3/1: Fig. 4.5.13) of the farm of Stowford that shows farm buildings to the west of the road and a pond to the east of it.

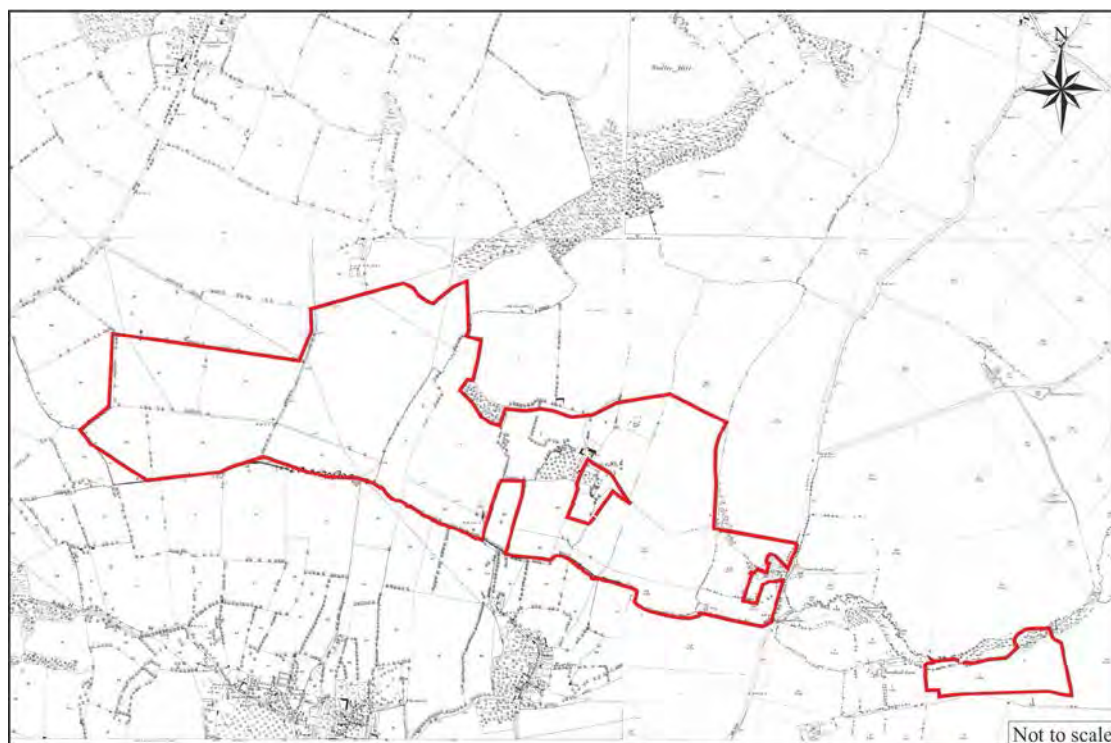


Figure 4.5.14: First Edition Ordnance Survey map of about 1880

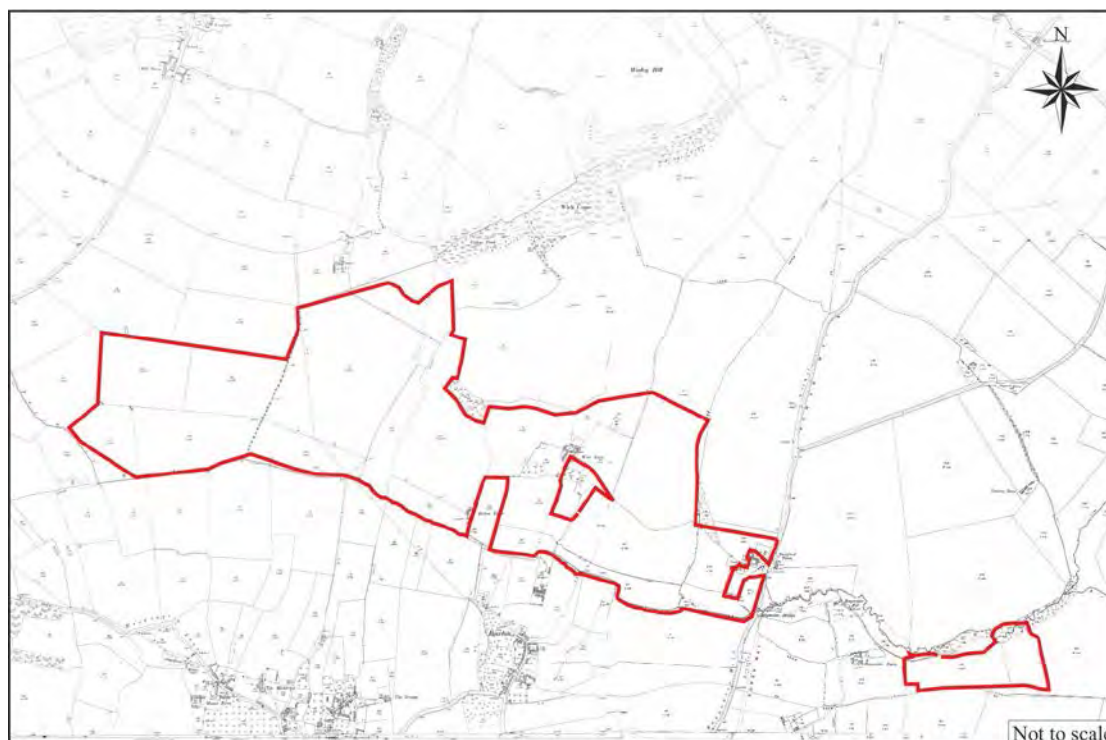


Figure 4.5.15: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899

The First Edition Ordnance Survey maps at 1: 2,500 scale of 1880 cover the site in four sheets (Fig. 4.5.14). The maps (Oxon XXXIII.8) and (Oxon XXXIV.5) cover a series of field boundaries across the northern part of the site. The sheet (Oxon XXXIII.12) shows the Wick Farm and Lower Farm complexes. Map (Oxon XXXIV.9) shows the Stowford Farm, Bayswater Mill and Sandhill Farm complexes.

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps at 1: 2,500 scale of 1899 cover the site in four sheets (Fig. 4.5.15). The maps (Oxon XXXIII.8) and (Oxon XXXIV.5) cover a series of field boundaries across the northern part of the site. The sheet (Oxon XXXIII.12) shows the Wick Farm and Lower Farm complexes. Map (Oxon XXXIV.9) shows the Stowford Farm, Bayswater Mill and Bayswater Farm complexes. Bayswater Farm was the former Sandhill Farm.

The Third Edition Ordnance Survey maps at 1: 2,500 scale of 1921 cover the site in four sheets (Fig. 4.5.16). The maps (Oxon XXXIII.8) and (Oxon XXXIV.5) cover a series of field boundaries across the northern part of the site. The sheet (Oxon XXXIII.12) shows the Wick Farm and Barton Farm complexes. Lower Farm had changed its name. Map (Oxon XXXIV.9) shows the Stowford Farm, Bayswater Mill and Bayswater Farm complexes.

The Fourth Series Ordnance Survey map at that scale of 1936 shows little alteration in this part of the map (Fig. 4.5.17). The sheet (Oxon XXXIII.12) shows the Wick Farm and Barton Farm complexes. Lower Farm had changed its name to Barton Farm. Map (Oxon XXXIV.9) shows the Stowford Farm, Bayswater Mill and Bayswater Farm complexes.

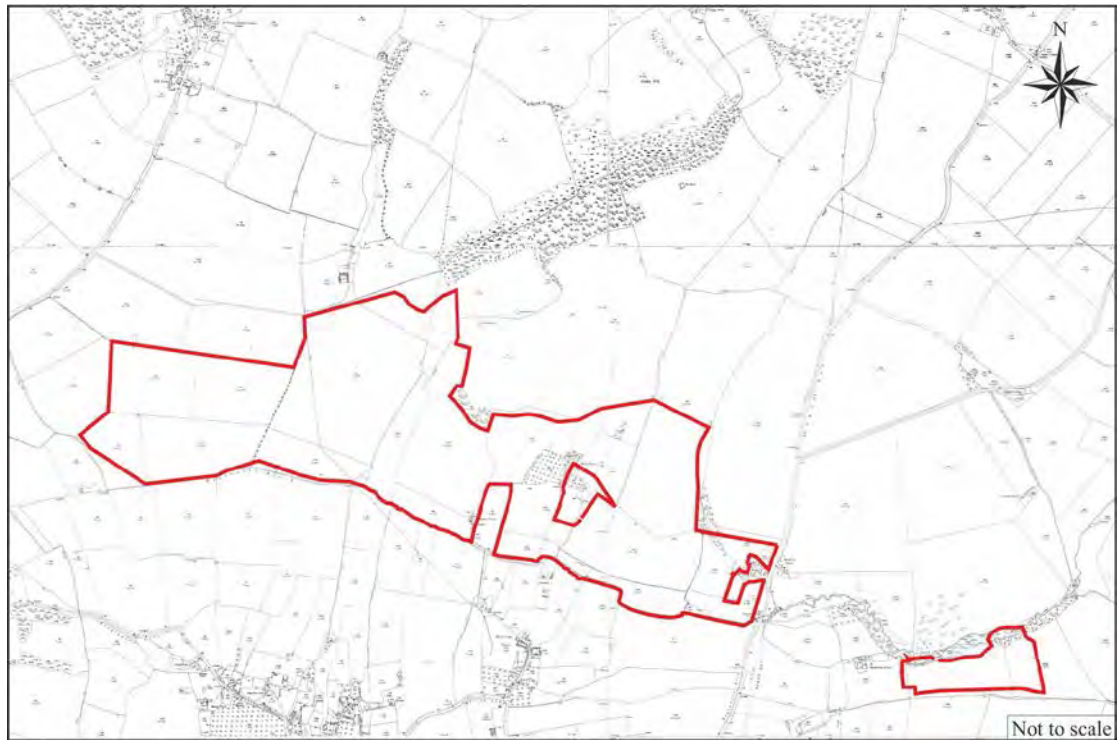


Figure 4.5.16: Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1921

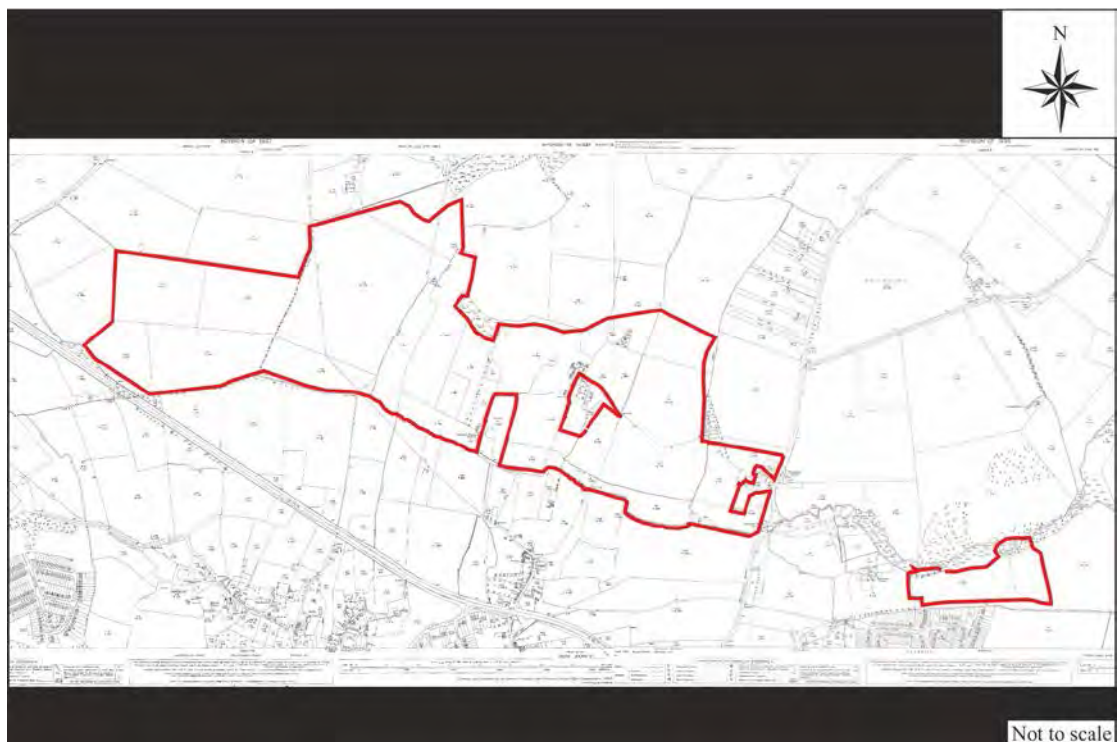


Figure 4.5.17: Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1936

4.5.4.4 Aerial Photographs

The aerial photographic information has two essential component parts in respect to this report. The first of these is derived from plotted and recorded data through English Heritage's (now Historic England) analysis of their photographic data. This is part of an ongoing programme, but includes the data of the Thames Valley Project

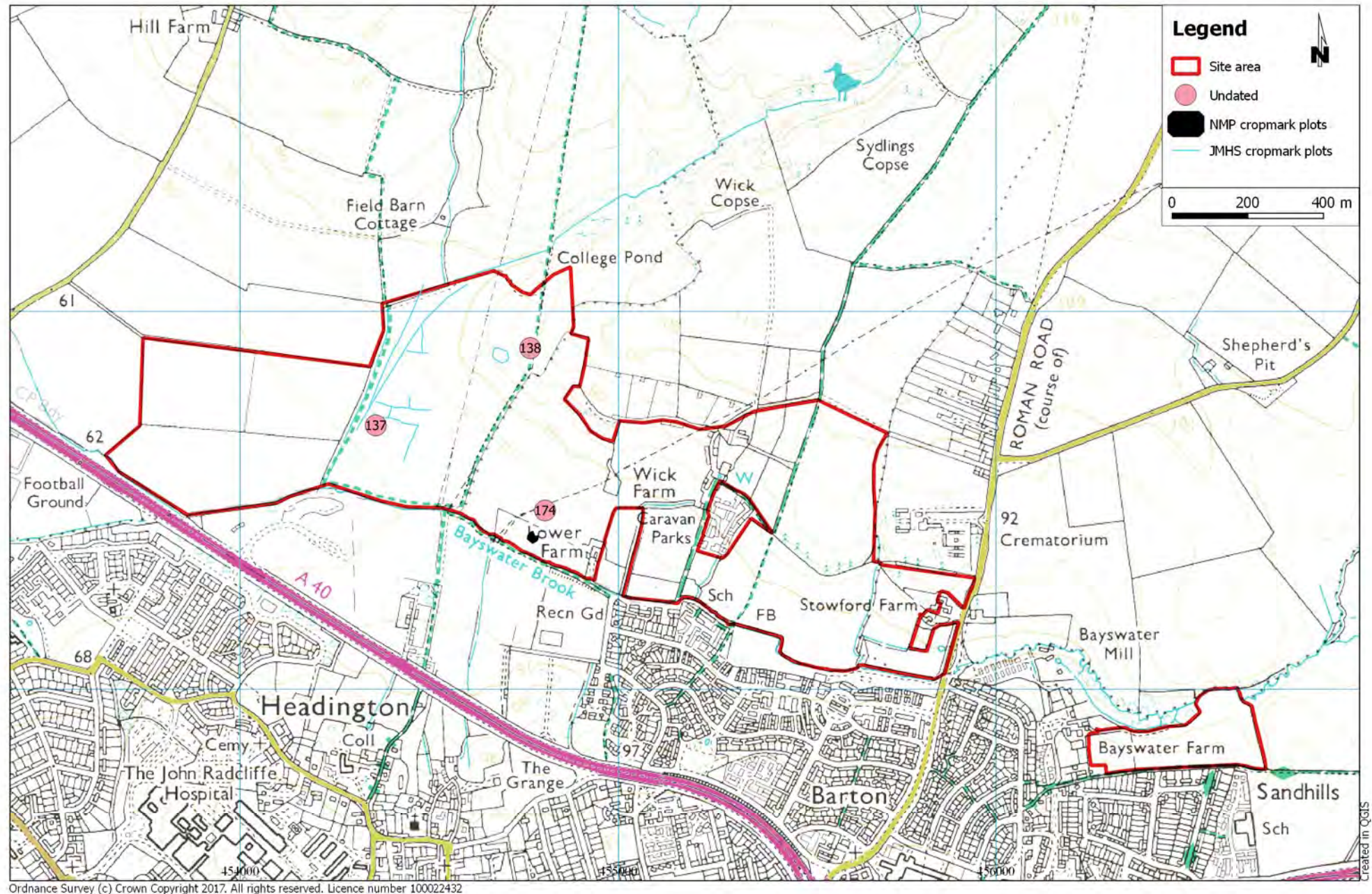


Figure 4.5.18: NMP and JMHS Cropmark Plots

carried out between 1992 and 1993 as part of the National Mapping Programme (English Heritage 1994). This is shown in Figure 4.5.18 and is included in the discussion and catalogue of Known Heritage. The second component of this data is an analysis by JMHS of the aerial photographs held by Historic England to identify any additional information that can be ascertained in respect to the current project.

A possible rectilinear field system is seen in the southern half of the large eastern field of the site on aerial photographs dating to 1990 (**JMHS 146**, OS/90017: SP 54352 08719; Fig. 4.5.18). This appears to be associated with two buried watercourses that descend from the higher ground to the north. Roman pottery and other sites are located in this area. Within the same field a possible small square enclosure is seen near the area of the Headington Wick Roman villa, although this may be a geological feature (**JMHS 147**, RAF/UK/540/673 dated to 1952: SP 54712 08889).

A sub-circular feature was plotted by the NMP to the west of Lower Farm (**JMHS 148**: SP 54760 08414).

Extant ridge and furrow, aligned north-south, is seen in the south eastern portion of the site, to the west of Bayswater Road (**JMHS 149**, RAF/CPE/UK/2334 dated to 1947: SP 55432 08265; Fig. 4.5.7). Extant ridge and furrow is seen across the site on aerial photographs dating from the 1940s and 1950s (RAF/CPE/UK/1936 dated 1947 and RAF/UK/540/673 dated 1952); in the north eastern side of the site this is predominantly aligned northeast – southwest (**JMHS 150**: SP 54632 08908; Fig. 4.5.7), while further southwest the alignment shifts to north – south (**JMHS 151**, SP 53920 09007; Fig. 4.5.7). A site visit indicates that this has been heavily degraded by modern ploughing.

4.5.4.5 LIDAR

Open source LIDAR data produced by the Environment Agency was consulted, however no data was available that covered the site (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/ds/survey>).

4.5.4.6 Viewshed Analysis (Fig. 4.5.19 to 4.5.21)

The viewshed analysis produced for this report shows the potential for visual impact to specific monuments and the surrounding areas of the sites.

In regard to viewsheds *from* the sites (as opposed to viewsheds *to* the site), two observer heights, at two and ten metres, were tested in order to visualise the range of impact of development.

Figure 4.5.19 shows the 2m height above ground level, which is just above head height. This appears to indicate that the site contains areas of visibility with areas that are not so visible. The areas that are moderately visible include the land in the valley base and the slopes above Wick Farm, on the west side of the site. While on the east side of the site a north to south spur on the east boundary is the most visible area. Figure 4.5.20 shows the 10m height above ground level (roof height), which indicates that the site becomes one of the most visible areas in the surrounding area.

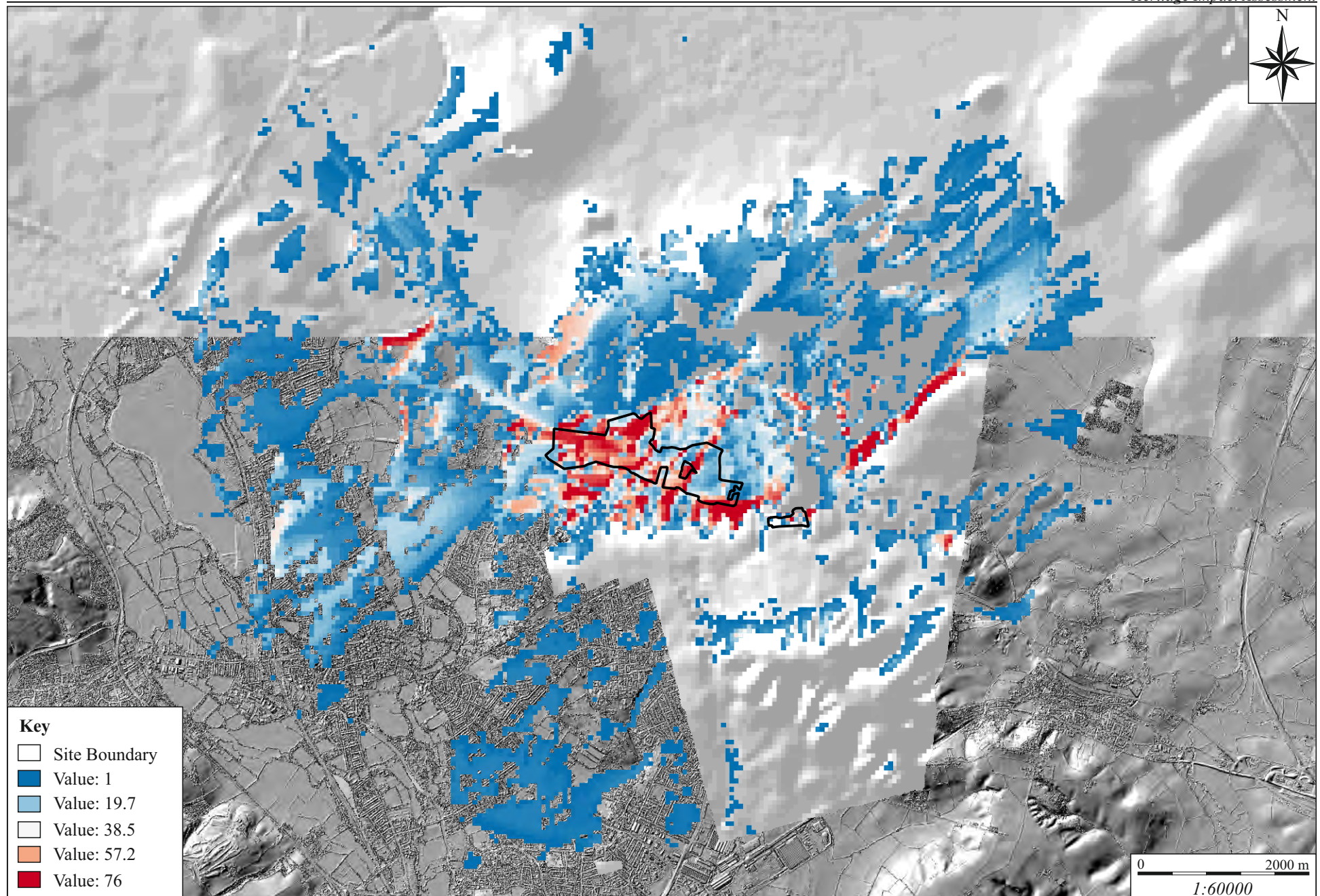


Figure 4.5.19. Viewshed results from the site Land North of Bayswater Brook, at a 2m observer height, based on OS Terrain 50 data

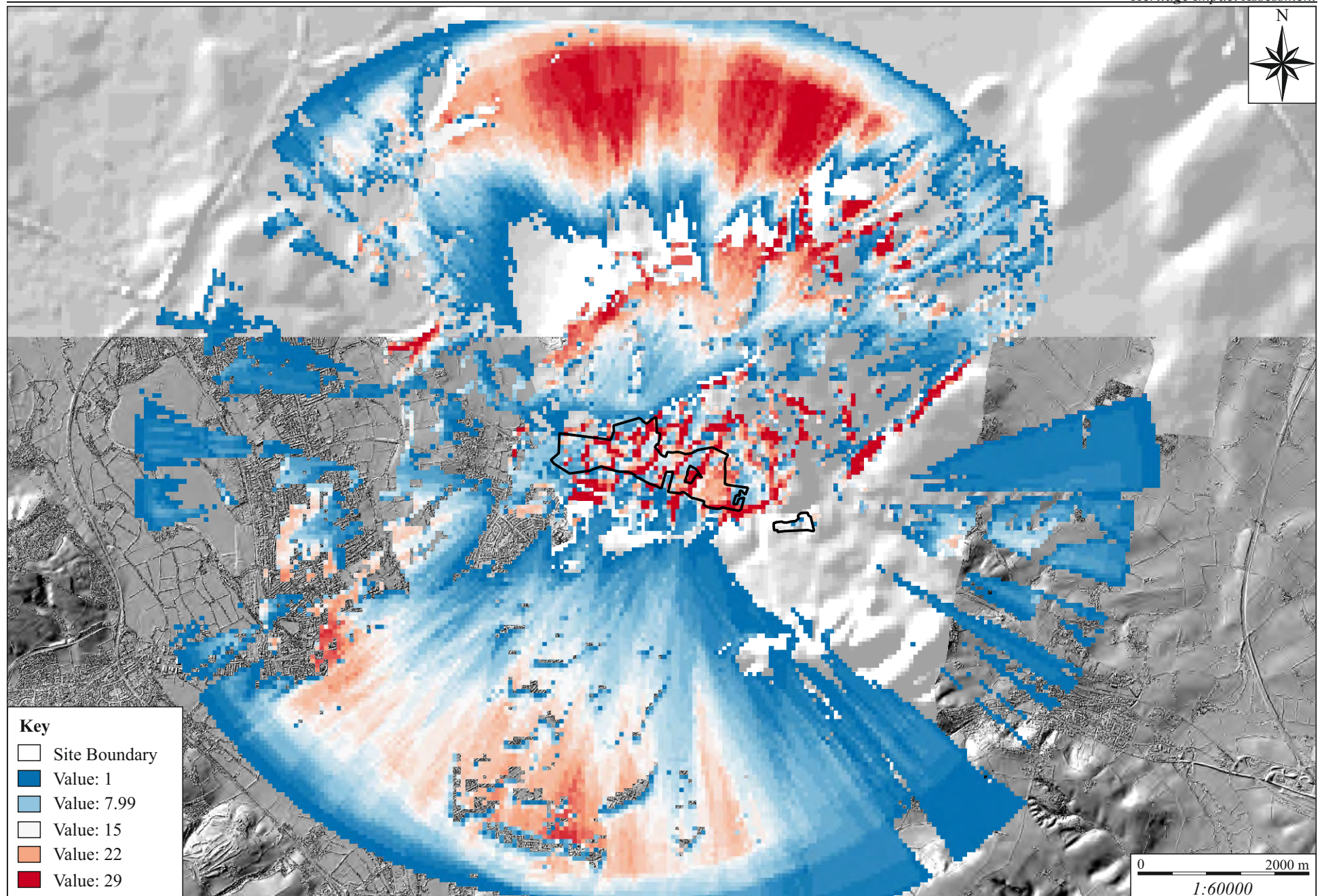


Figure 4.5.20. Viewshed results from the site Land North of Bayswater Brook, at a 10m observer height, based on OS Terrain 50 data

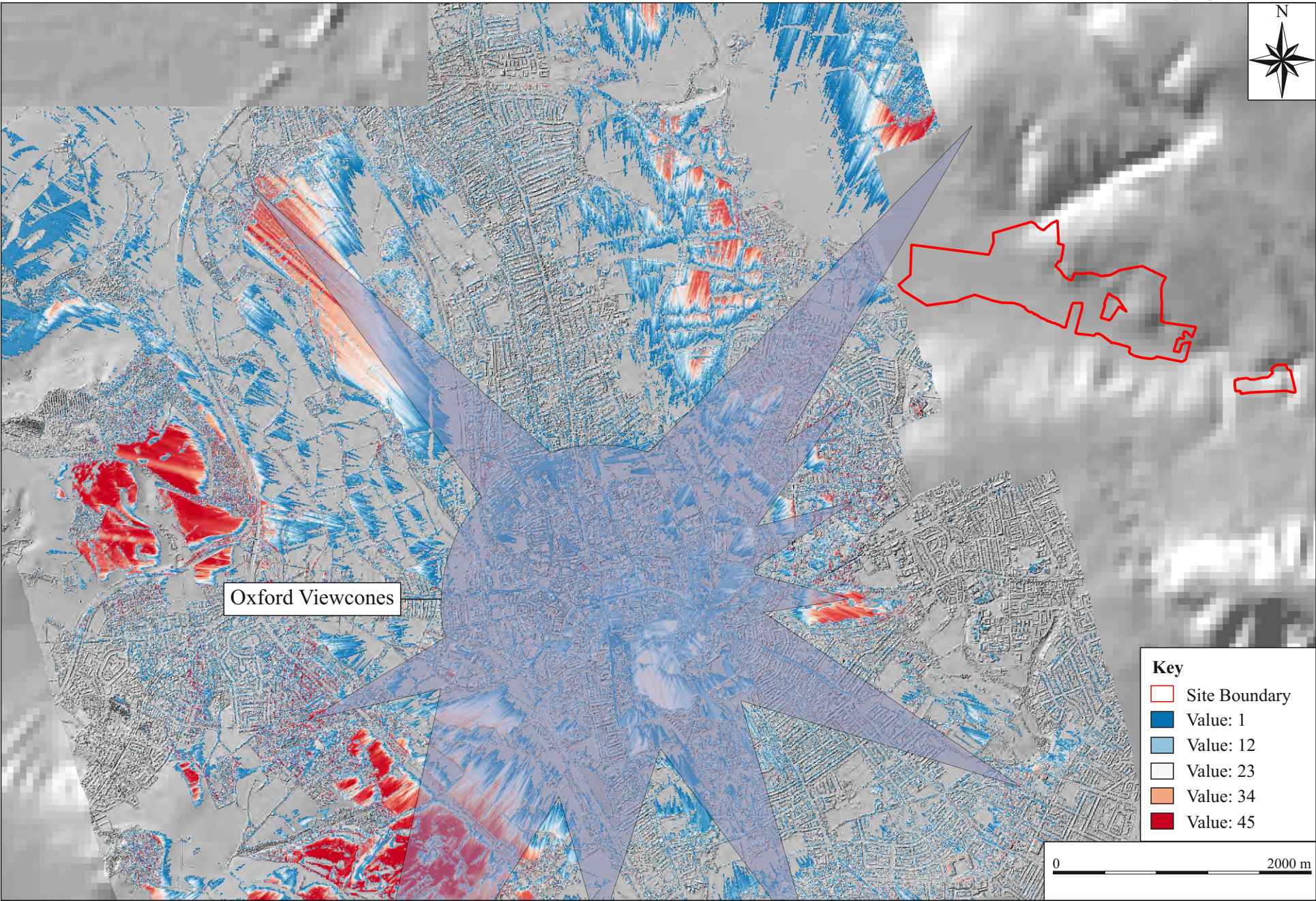


Figure 4.5.21: Land North Of Bayswater Brook. Viewshed Results From Oxford Spires With Oxford Viewcones. Based On Lidar Data

In relevant cases viewsheds were also created from nearby monuments or areas of particular importance in order to ascertain the visible impact from these monuments. Particular importance was given to the visual impact on the viewshed cones of Oxford, which, where relevant, are illustrated. Figure 4.5.21 shows visibility from central Oxford and the location of view cones. The data on this figure is only plotted where LIDAR data is available, and as no LIDAR data is available the area looks as though it is not visible. However, one can see that where LIDAR data is available to the west of Elsfield that the ridge line on the north side of the Bayswater Brook is visible from the centre of Oxford.

Viewshed analysis of the site indicated that there is wide ranging visibility from the site towards Oxford to the west. The village of Old Headington, which contains a number of listed buildings, is also visible to some extent.

4.5.4.7 Site Visit

Two site visits were carried out, on the 30/8/2018 and the 5/9/18. These were in the form of a walk-over from field to field. The aim of the visits was to ascertain if there were any physical upstanding archaeological features (monuments or buildings) that were still recognisable on the site. The settings of listed buildings, and any find sites. The other aspect of the visit was to ascertain the inter-visibility of this site and any non-designated or designated heritage assets in particular the City of Oxford in the light of its View Cones Planning Policy.



Plate 4.5.1: Setting of Wick Farm



Plate 4.5.2: Setting of Wick farm and DMV

This visit noted that the Wick Farm complex formed a discrete complex around a farmyard of which a number of the buildings were listed (Plate 4.5.1 & 4.5.2). The most significant of these listings was the 16th to 17th century well head which is a grade II* listed structure and currently on the Heritage at Risk Register. On the west of the farm complex there appears to be the remains of a deserted medieval village. The setting of these structures had previously been compromised with the construction of the caravan park to the southeast of the farmhouse. Apart from this the setting was that of farmland, which is likely to have been the landscape when the current settlement developed. There was a lynchet that ran along a field division on the hillslope above the farm (**JMHS 152**, SP 55113 08718; Fig. 4.5.8). The location of the deserted settlement to the east was under rough pasture. A further scarp or terrace was evident in some locations below the farm and to the east. To the west of the farm complex there was a mound, which may be the location of a collapsed building (**JMHS 153**: SP 55208 08536: Fig. 4.5.8), there are other undulations in the



Plate 4.5.3: Lower Farm

field part of the DMV (**JMHS 46**: Fig. 4.5.7). The course of the stream has been altered as it runs across the line of the slope to the southwest of Wick Farm, and is banked up on the south downward slope. This may be a man made leat (**JMHS 154**: SP 55106 08488: Fig. 4.5.8).



Plate 4.5.4: The view towards the centre of Oxford from the Headington Wick Villa site

There were a number of locations in which scatters of Roman pottery was evident (these are shown on figure 4.5.6): west of Lower Farm (**JMHS 155**: SP 54786 08471), west of Lower Farm (**JMHS 156**: SP 54632 08486), north of Lower Farm (**JMHS 157**: SP 54776 08745), beyond the northern boundary of the site northwest of Wick Farm (**JMHS 158**: SP 54962 08536; **JMHS 159**: SP 55483 08976) and beyond the northern boundary of the site to the north of Bayswater Mill (**JMHS 160**: SP 56219 08239). The remains of a worked flint was noted beyond the northern boundary of the site to the north of Bayswater Mill (**JMHS 161**: SP 56331 08301).



Plate 4.5.5: Elsfeld and Wadley Hill horizon from the Carfax tower

Lower Farm was noted as a site that may warrant more detailed assessment during the process of the walk-over (Plate 4.5.3).

The two listed buildings at Stowford and Bayswater Mill have already had their settings compromised to some extent, however additional development is likely to result in further alteration to the setting of these buildings.

The fields to the northwest of Lower Farm, where ridge and furrow was observed in aerial photographs had been largely flattened with excessive ploughing in the post-War period. Some of the east – west field boundaries had developed into prominent lynchets: (**JMHS 162**: SP 54064 09261), (**JMHS 163**: SP 53975 09081), which were located beyond the boundary of the site and (**JMHS 164**: SP 54778 08978) which was located towards the northern extent of the site. The walk-over also noted Roman pottery evident in three places: (**JMHS 165**, SP 54471 08726), (**JMHS 166**, SP 54578 09043) and beyond the northern boundary of the site (**JMHS 167**, SP 54127 09277).

Views of the City of Oxford, and views out of the city are controlled by the Oxford View Cones planning policy document (Oxford City Council 2015). It is apparent that the highest point of the site is located in a position that would potentially infringe this setting policy (Plate 4.5.4). This is also the possible location of the Headington Wick Roman villa. From this point the spires and domes of buildings in Oxford were visible, although the lower levels of these buildings were shielded from view as a result of topography, existing development and tree cover.

This Oxford City planning policy document also creates view cones towards the city and one of these is set from the hill on which Elsfield village is located on. This view is one that was depicted from the late 17th century and as such is one of the earliest 6 or 7 view cones recognised of the city that occurs in earlier policies for the city. The western side of the site is visible from this view point, although not within the direct line of site towards the city centre, thus potentially resulting in infringement of the View Cone.

4.6 NORTHFIELD POTENTIAL STRATEGIC SITE

4.6.1 INTRODUCTION

4.6.1.1 Location and Description

The Northfield potential strategic site (henceforth referred to as ‘the site’) is located within the civil parishes of Garsington and Horspath (NGR SP 56893 03709).

This site is formed by three areas, with the major one to the north of the Oxford to Garsington road. The other two smaller areas lay to the south of the Oxford to Garsington Road.

The area to the north of the Oxford to Garsington road is bounded by an industrial area on the northwest side, and the village of Horspath in the north. On the northeast side the area borders a road leading into Horspath. The southeast side is bounded by the Hollow Brook and the Northfield Brook.

The area is comprised almost entirely of arable farmland except for that of the area around Northfield Farm, which is a paddock under pasture.

The two areas to the south of the Oxford to Garsington road are bounded on the southeast by the Northfield Brook, and the southwest by the B480, beyond which are the housing estates of Blackbird Leys. The two southern pieces are divided by the Timber Yard and Guydens Farm.

These two areas are also formed by arable fields.

Topographically the area lies on a plain set below the Garsington and Shotover Hills. The land rises from about 69m AOD to about 87m AOD.

The underlying geology is predominantly the Ampthill Clay Formation, a sedimentary bedrock; on the western side of the site an area of the Wheatley Limestone Formation is present. Superficial head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel are present across the site (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

The strategic site of Northfield covers an approximate area of 145ha and has a proposed capacity of 2000 homes.

A search of the relevant sources (listed in section 3) has revealed a number of heritage assets within the area of the site. These are listed in section 4.6.4 and discussed below.

4.6.2 DISCUSSION

Heritage assets located within the search area have been identified in section 4.6.4, forming a baseline for further discussion. An overview of the archaeological and historical landscape as identified in 4.6.4 is given in sections 4.6.2.1 and 4.6.2.2. This is followed by a prediction of the archaeological potential of the site in section 4.6.2.3. The impact of the potential development on identified heritage assets is covered in sections 4.6.2.5 to 4.6.2.6; this is discussed in relation to the significance

that these assets hold. Numbers in bold type prefixed by **JMHS** refer to sites identified in section 4.6.4.

4.6.2.1 Archaeological Background

No Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity has been so far identified in the search area or the site. It is probable that the environment of the search area was heavily wooded during this period, the vestiges of which survived into later periods as Shotover Forest. The likelihood for recovery of such material from the site is thus considered Low or Negligible.

The site is located in a landscape in which Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity appears to be low, and as such it was likely that this location was part of a peripheral wooded landscape during this time. In the Roman period there is an increase in activity visible in the landscape as the Dorchester to Alchester road was constructed across the search area. It is primarily along this transport route that Roman period activity is concentrated. In the area of Blackbird Leys there appears to be an area of nucleated, semi-nucleated or dispersed settlement along the line of the road. It appears that three kilns are located adjacent to the road, but a moderate number of kilns and other Roman sites are located away from this road. The pottery kilns are an interesting factor because they would indicate that this was a wooded landscape used for fuel and that the natural clays were being exploited in this area. There are only findspots of Roman coins located on the site.

LIDAR data shows that the landscape in the medieval period was an intensive area of ridge and furrow, with associated headlands. Though this can be seen on the LIDAR data it is now imperceptible on the ground. The centres from where the farming landscape was managed were the two medieval villages of Garsington and Horspath. These along with Old Horspath were locations that were initially tied to the church parochial and manorial system of Oxford and Headington.

4.6.2.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation and Potential Impact (Figures 4.6.1 to 4.6.3)

A historic landscape characterisation programme (HLC) was carried out by Oxfordshire County Council in partnership with Historic England. This information is relevant, but it is limited and primarily covers the landscape as it developed from the post-medieval period to the modern day. This information has been used to help assess the final landscape development.

It is apparent from the entries in this assessment, derived from the cartographic evidence, that the area as a whole formed part of a large open agricultural field system that developed in the medieval period and continued in use into the 19th century. Davis' calls the area Horspath Field, but this probably was the name associated with the southern field of Horspath parish. The HLC catalogues the area as being enclosed in the 19th century from 1810 to 1881. This is evident with the date of the Garsington Inclosure map as dated c. 1810, and the Horspath Inclosure map dated c. 1850. The maps of Horspath show the outlines of the former form of the ridge and furrow. The agricultural field system as plotted by the HLC was still controlled from the post-medieval settlements of Garsington and Horspath. Outlying rural settlement had

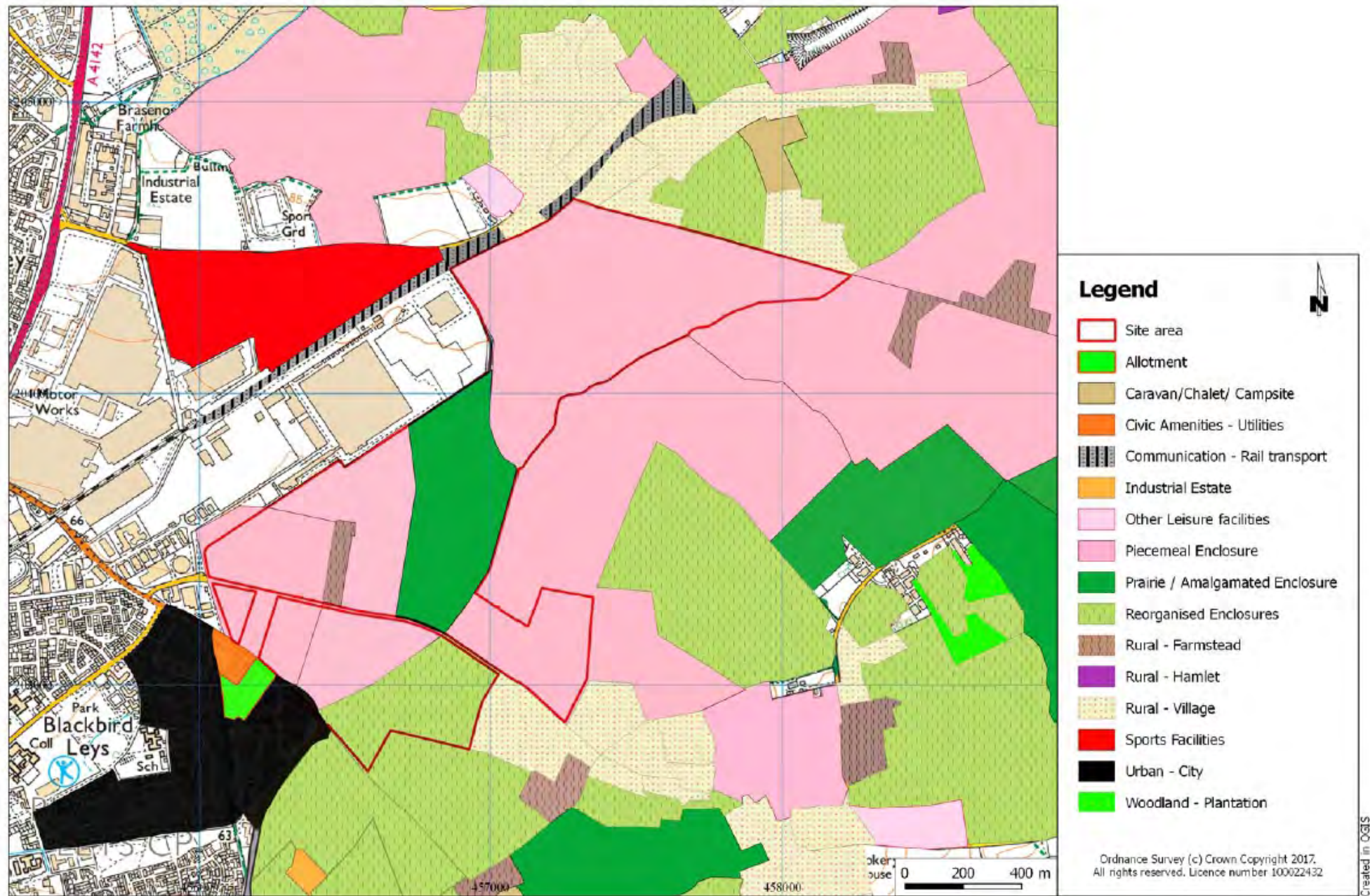


Figure 4.6.1: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Current HLC type

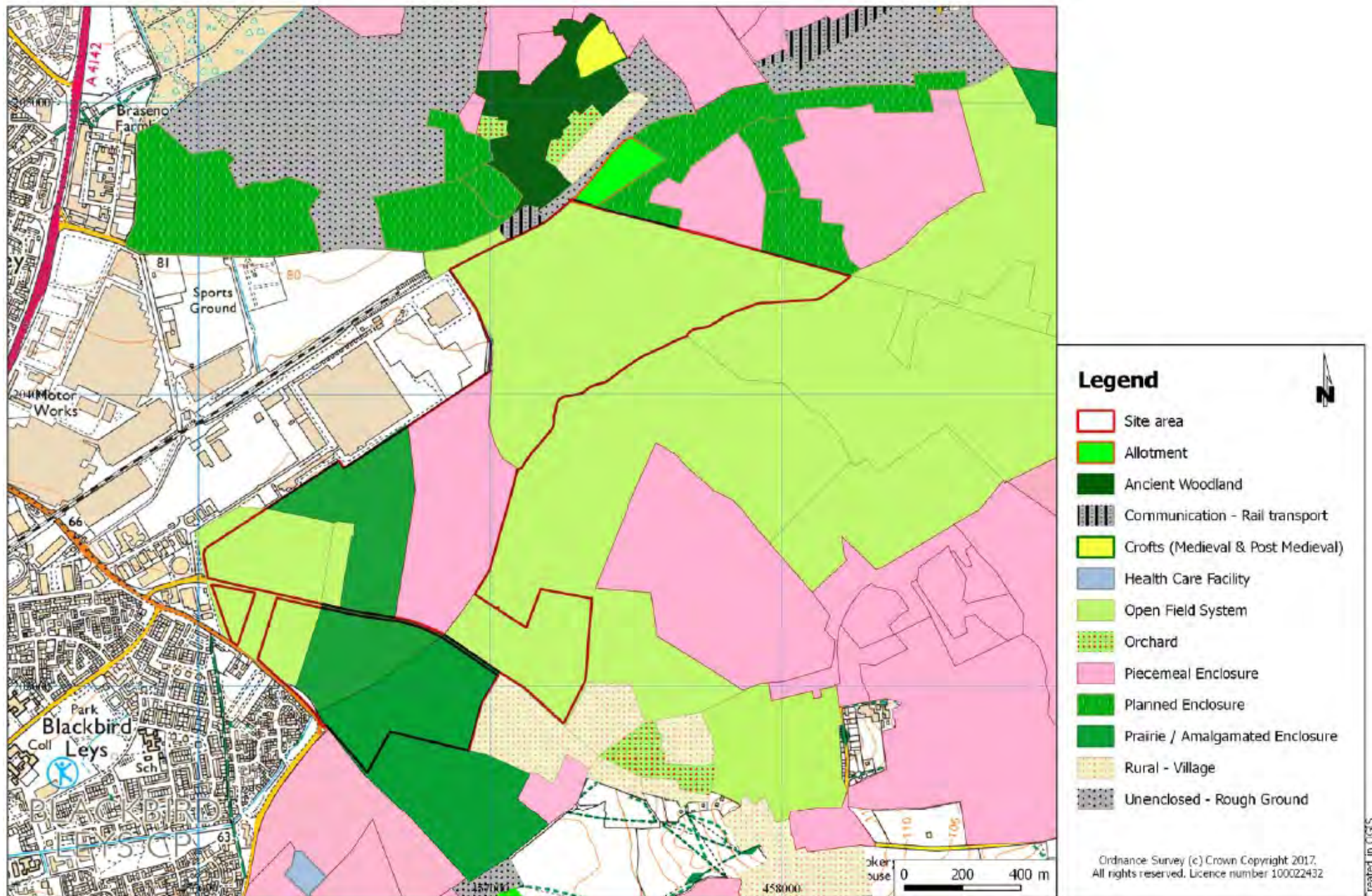


Figure 4.6.2: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Previous HLC type

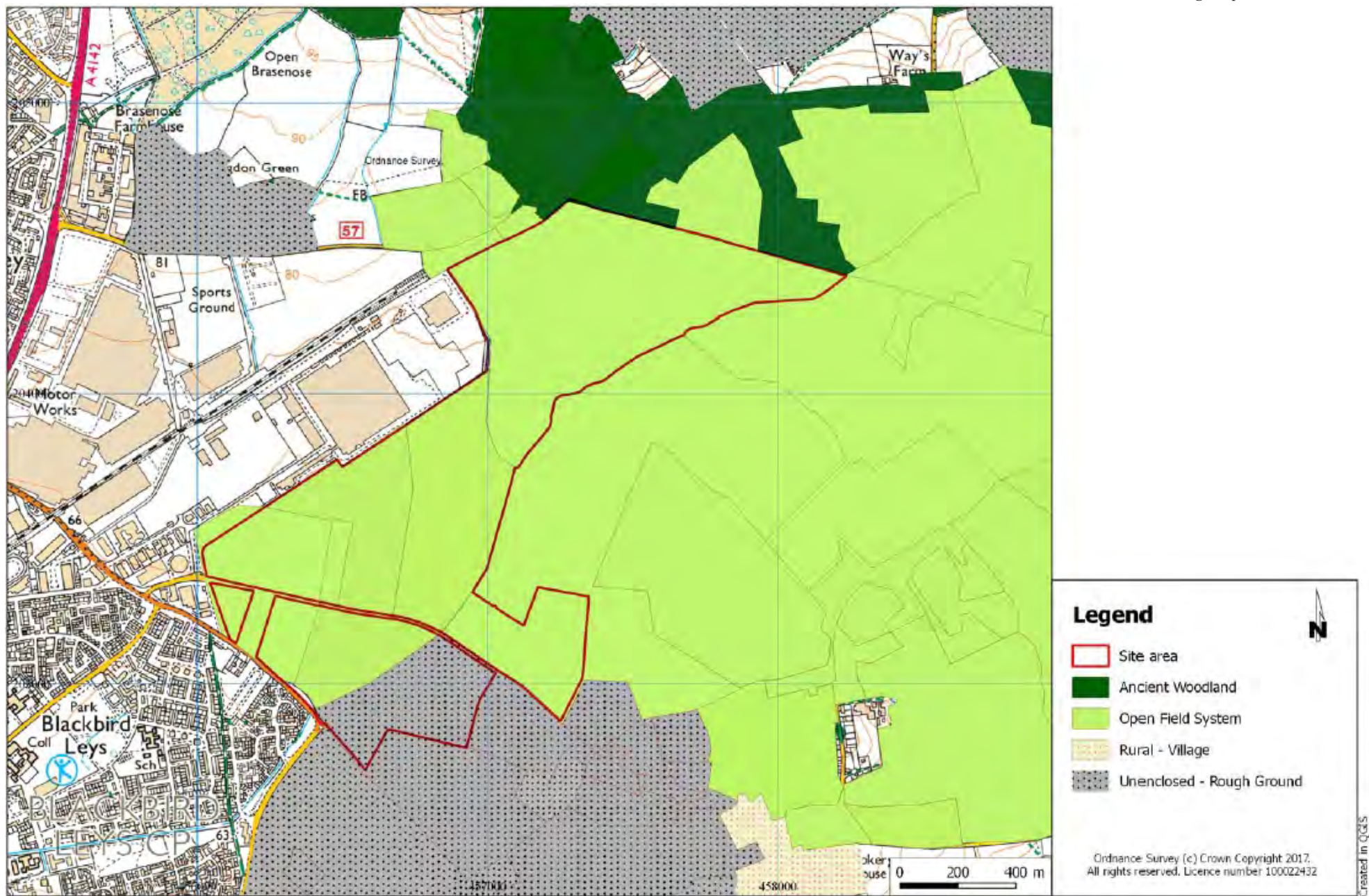


Figure 4.6.3: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Previous (earliest identified) HLC type

developed in the 18th and 19th century in the area, which included the establishment of Northfield Farm (**JMHS 66**, HOX5950).

The medieval agricultural evidence across the site is not considered to survive in sufficient extant form to be considered as good survival of a historic landscape; no evidence of its survival was seen during the site visit. As such the historic landscape is not particularly well preserved: The significance of this landscape is therefore Low while the impact of development on this landscape would be Substantial due to further degradation or alteration of the 18th and 19th century enclosures.

4.6.2.3 The Heritage Potential of the Potential Strategic Site

The potential for archaeology across the area is considered low. At present there is no expectation of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic sites to be located here. In the Mesolithic period it is considered that this area developed into a primordial forest. The level of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age sites are sporadic across the site, located on the periphery of the search area.

The insertion of the Roman road from Dorchester to Alchester accompanies an increase in the use of the area. This in a sense opens up the woodland area to exploitation by a developing Oxford pottery industry. There is a settlement evident through Blackbird Leys along the Roman road. It is apparent that the key area for potential archaeology is adjacent to the road. There are essentially three sites identified on the site and these are coin finds (**JMHS 20**, **JMHS 21**, and **JMHS 23**). These findspots may indicate the location of further Roman activity within the site, however this cannot be ascertained without further investigation. This should include a geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation trenching in order to provide a better assessment of the archaeological potential and significance of any remains within the site.

Medieval agricultural systems are evident on the LIDAR, but the landscape is extremely degraded. This landscape continued into the 19th century when it was enclosed. This means that medieval, post-medieval and later activity if identified would be of an agricultural nature.

4.6.2.4 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Heritage Remains

The area of the site does not appear to have been subject to previous development besides agricultural use. This in itself may have resulted in the degradation of any buried archaeological remains as the result of ploughing, however this cannot be readily determined without further archaeological investigation.

4.6.2.5 The Impact of the Potential Strategic Site on Known Heritage Assets (Table 4.6.1)

Table 4.6.1 details the known heritage assets that development of the proposed strategic site has the potential to impact; where assets have not been included there is considered to be No Impact. The significance of a heritage asset has been placed under one of five categories, defined as Very High, High, Moderate, Low and Negligible; these are derived from categories laid out in NPPF and further elaborated in guidance produced by Historic England. For further definition and explanation of these categories, and those used for the potential impact to an asset (this can be both physical and visual), see section 3.5.

Table 4.6.1: Heritage assets that may be impacted by development of the site

JMHS	Heritage Asset	Designation	Significance of Asset	Contribution the potential strategic site makes to the significance of the heritage asset
20	Coin hoard 1C-4C	None	Moderate. A small hoard of Roman coins found near the northern boundary of the site. The hoard has intrinsic evidential value; it also provides evidence of occupation within the wider landscape, however this is limited due to the nature of the asset.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the archaeological context of the asset.
21	Roman coins	None	Low. Chance finds of Roman coins made in the area of Northfield farm. The artefacts have intrinsic evidential value; they also provides some evidence of occupation within the wider landscape, although this is limited as they were chance finds, not found <i>in-situ</i> .	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the archaeological context of the asset.
23	Coin of Probus	None	Low. Chance finds of Roman coins made in the area of Northfield farm. The artefacts have intrinsic evidential value; they also provides some evidence of occupation within the wider landscape, although this is limited as they were chance finds, not found <i>in-situ</i> .	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the archaeological context of the asset.
25*	Horspath Hill: Roman burial	None	Moderate. A Roman or early medieval burial. The burial itself has evidential value as it provides information on funerary practices and wider settlement patterns.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the archaeological context of the asset (if the asset was in fact located within the site).
66	Northfield Farm	None	Unknown. A historic farmstead containing buildings built between 1844 and 1880. The farmhouse and associated farm buildings have not been fully assessed, but are likely to provide an example of 19 th century agricultural vernacular architecture.	The site forms the historical setting of the farm and as such provides a moderate contribution to its significance.
74, 75,	Headland:	None	Unknown. Degraded headland earthworks identified on	There is potential for the survival of archaeological

77 to 83	Remnant of the medieval open field system		LIDAR imagery. These assets provide evidence of the historic landscape and the evolution of the landscape over time. The full significance of these assets has not been determined as it is dependent on factors such as the presence of any surviving remains and the preservation of these remains	remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
89	Linear field boundaries identified through LIDAR	None	Unknown. Degraded linear field boundary identified on LIDAR imagery. These assets provide evidence of the historic landscape and the evolution of the landscape over time.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.

* The grid reference given to this HER entry places this burial within the site and as such has been included within the table, however the accompanying description in the HER suggests that it was actually located outside of the site to the north.

4.6.2.6 Potential Impacts, Enhancements and Mitigating Harm (Table 4.6.2)

Table 4.6.2 details the potential impacts to known heritage assets as a result of development within the site, the potential for enhancement and measures that could be taken to mitigate harm. In some cases it is considered that further assessment should be undertaken prior to the development of a mitigation strategy as a more detailed understanding of the heritage asset is required.

Table 4.6.2: Potential impacts, enhancements, mitigating harm and further assessment

JMHS	Description of Asset	Potential Impact to significance of asset	Potential Mitigation of Impact	Potential Enhancement of Asset	Further Assessment Required
20	Coin hoard 1C-4C	None. This assets significance is primarily derived from the evidential value of the artefact itself, as there is no detailed information regarding its original context.	None required	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the relationship between this asset and the site.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
21	Roman coins	None. This assets significance is primarily derived from the evidential value of the artefact itself, as there is no detailed information regarding its original context.	None required	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the relationship between this asset and the site.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.

23	Coin of Probus	None. This assets significance is primarily derived from the evidential value of the artefact itself, as there is no detailed information regarding its original context.	None required	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the relationship between this asset and the site.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
25*	Horspath Hill: Roman burial	None. This assets significance is primarily derived from the evidential value of the artefact itself, as there is no detailed information regarding its original context.	None required	N/A	N/A
66	Northfield Farm	Less than substantial – moderate. The significance of this asset is derived in part from its historical setting within the wider landscape, of which the site forms a part. As such development of the site has the potential to alter the setting of the building.	A landscape buffer between the development and the farm may help to maintain the historic setting of the farmstead	None identified	No
74, 75, 77 to 83	Headland: Remnant of the medieval open field system	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these remains. This would then inform the creation of a suitable mitigation strategy.	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
89	Linear field boundaries identified through LIDAR	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these remains. This would then inform the creation of a	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.

			suitable mitigation strategy.		
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* The grid reference given to this HER entry places this burial within the site and as such has been included within the table, however the accompanying description in the HER suggests that it was actually located outside of the site to the north.

4.6.3 CONCLUSIONS

The site of Northfield lies between the suburbs of Oxford and the villages of Horspath and Garsington and is located within the historic parishes of Garsington and Horspath.

A relatively low number of known heritage assets have been identified within the Northfield site and the surrounding search area. The pre-Roman period is likely to be a landscape of woodlands or forests with minimal permanent activity. In the Roman period there was an increase in activity, which probably commences with the construction of the Dorchester to Alchester Roman road. There is a Roman settlement of some form located along the line of the road to the southwest of the site at Blackbird Leys, which has outlying activity. It is possible that there could be Roman settlement adjacent to the road. The HER sites located on the site include a group of three sites that have produced Roman coins, the exact significance of these sites is not known. Late Roman to early medieval burials are located in the search area, but not on the site. A geophysical survey should be undertaken within the site in order to determine the potential for archaeological remains relating to the Roman activity recorded both within the site and nearby. Figure 4.6.4 indicates the area of the site considered most likely to contain remains associated with the Roman road.

Aerial photographs and LIDAR data indicate that the area was covered by an extensive area of ridge and furrow with headlands, which has now been largely degraded. In the medieval, post-medieval, imperial and industrial periods the villages of Horspath and Garsington were the main focus of settlement activity around this strategic site. The listed buildings and conservation areas in the settlements of Garsington, Horspath and Oxford will not have their heritage physically impacted or in the setting impacted.

The built heritage environment on the site has one farm complex, which is of a relatively recent date. An assessment should be made of the buildings before any development in this area to determine any potential impact which may be none.

This search of the Northfield site produced one of the lowest number of heritage sites or assets counts in this study; it is an area which is considered to be not highly visible in the landscape at ground level and thus has a Less than Substantial – Minor impact or Negligible impact on the heritage environment in general. The potential for buried archaeology is considered to be low, however this should be further determined by geophysical survey. The above ground heritage (the listed buildings and structures) have less of a concentration in the neighbouring villages, than with certain other sites. Analysis of the Oxford View Cone data indicates that the use of this site does not create any real conflict with this particular aspect of heritage policy (as laid out in section 2.3). In the case of this policy the impact on Oxford's historical views will be Negligible.

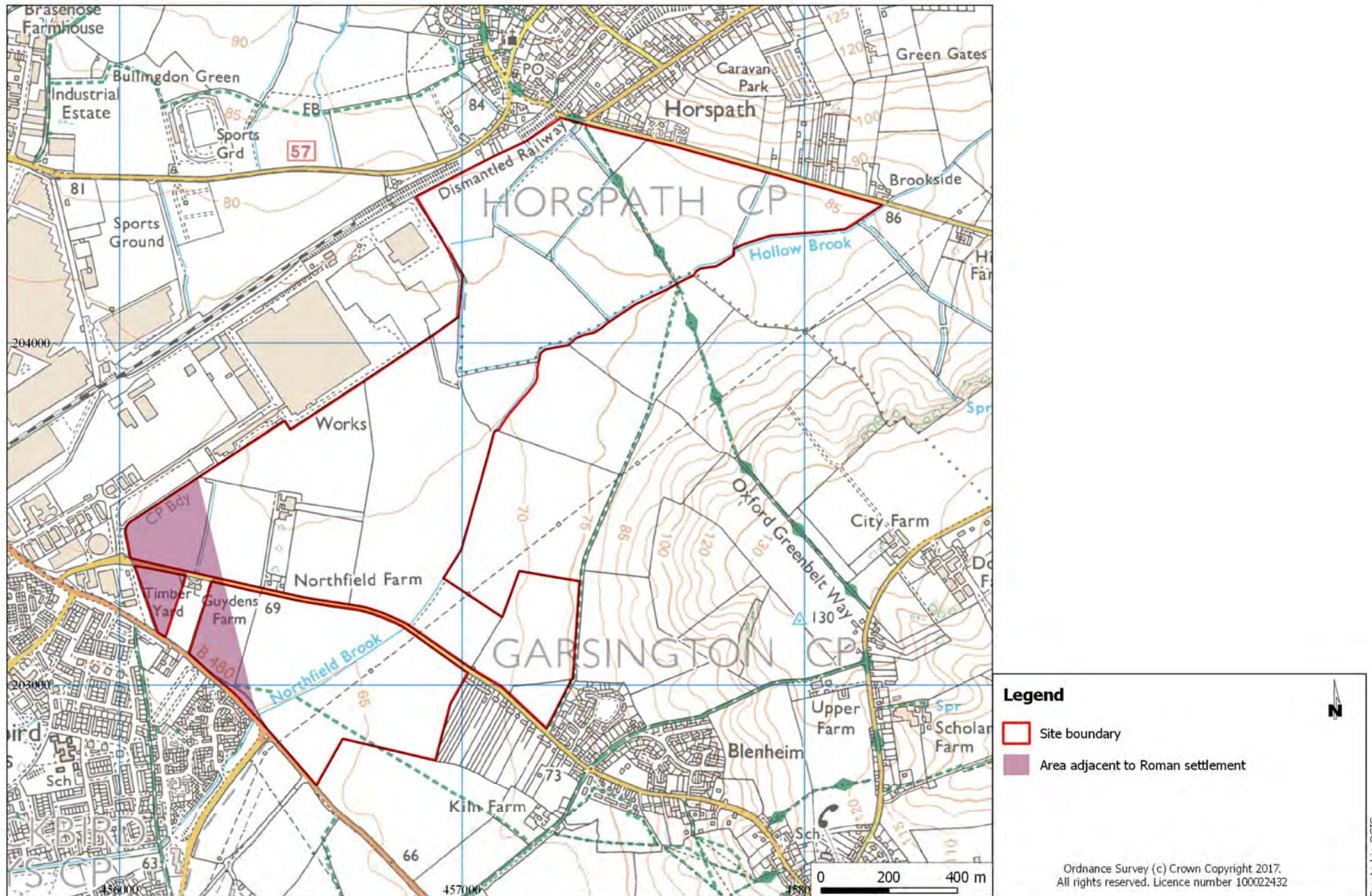


Figure 4.6.4: Area of possible Roman activity requiring further assessment

4.6.4 HISTORICAL AND HERITAGE BACKGROUND

A historic impact assessment is designed to provide an independent assessment in accordance with CIfA guidelines. This section thus contains a historical development of the area, the known archaeology of a surrounding search area, cartographic evidence, aerial photographic evidence, LIDAR data, viewshed analysis and a site visit. Some information may thus be duplicated due to this.

4.6.4.1 A Brief Account of the Historical Development of Horspath and Garsington

The development and descent of Garsington manor is diverse and not fully appreciated. In reality there appears to be two manors: one that was held from the king as part of Headington Manor and a further manor held by Abingdon Abbey (VCH 1957, 134-156).

The historical references that indicate that this was once part of Headington Manor are evident in a number of references (VCH 1957, 134-156). The king is known to have owned land in 1122 and 1128-9, and the 13th century name Kyngeshill all point to this factor. That Garsington originated as part of Headington manor is evident in 1255 as the Countess of Warwick held Headington with view of frankpledge in Garsington.

The other major manor of Garsington was 7 ½ hides held by Abingdon Abbey (VCH 1957, 134-156). There were a series of lesser estates associated with Garsington (VCH 1957, 134-156). Miles's estate became part of the honour of Wallingford. There was a Godstow estate, a Minekan family estate, a Templers estate, a Radley family estate, an Exeter College estate, and Wadham College estate all of which had medieval origins. The City of Oxford held a post-reformation estate here.

Two estates have been identified as being located at Horspath in the Domesday Book, one of these is named and associated with Roger d'Ivry, while the second manor (Horspath Major) appears not to be specifically located in texts (VCH 1957, 177-189). The tithes of Horspath, both Upper and Lower Horspath, were held by St Frideswide (VCH 1957, 177-187), their rights were confirmed in 1141. This indicates that this parish church probably originated as a chapel of that priory church.

4.6.4.2 Known Heritage

A search of the Oxfordshire HER was carried out for a radius of 1km from the boundary of the site. The sites identified range in date from the Neolithic to the modern period and are discussed in chronological order; a gazetteer of all sites identified is found at Appendix 4.6.

Neolithic (Fig. 4.6.5)

The earliest evidence of activity within the search area dates to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Field-walking recovered three flint flakes interpreted as being of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date (JMHS 1, 16983-MOX12805, EXO1728, EXO1728: SP 56350 04350).

Bronze Age (Fig. 4.6.5)

There is a slight increase in material representing the Bronze Age. A double-looped bronze palstave and socketed celt or axhead was recovered from the plough-soil in the late 19th century less than 500m to the SE of the strategic site boundary and 500m to the west of the centre of Garsington (**JMHS 2**, 1864-MOX5772: SP 5742 0240).

An account in *c.* 1903 describes the stripping back of soil for the extraction of stone on the west side of the Dorchester – Alchester road near the site where it crosses the

Garsington to Cowley road. This identified a complex of burnt earth, ashes, burnt bones and charcoal. A later evaluation failed to find any activity with the site being quarried away. However, in the topsoil were recovered one Bronze Age pottery sherd and other indications of considerable use over time (**JMHS 3**, 1823-MOX5765, EOC6142: SP 55963 03408). Another investigation to east of the Roman road revealed a single Bronze Age ditch; with some later prehistoric artefacts (pottery, bone and flint) being found (**JMHS 4**, 15870-MOX5813, EOC6069: SP 56005 04005).

Iron Age (Fig. 4.6.5)

Evidence of Iron Age activity in the area is low. However, on Cuddesdon Hill above Old Horspath Farm the remains of a possible hillfort were identified from a cropmark seen in aerial photographs taken in 1995 (**JMHS 5**, 15971-MOX5815: SP 591 043). There appears to be Iron Age and Roman material scattered over Castle Hill to the north, south of Wheatley, which is possibly the location of a further hill fort on this ridge.

Roman (Fig. 4.6.5)

There is evidence of Roman activity found in the search area on the HER. The main Dorchester to Alchester Roman road (**JMHS 6**, 8923: SP 56182 02259) runs north to south adjacent to the site. The low level development before this Roman road is noticeable. The construction of this road, presumably in the 1st century AD opens up the landscape to greater human exploitation. This is primarily evident as there is a concentration of Roman sites located along the line of the Roman road. Most of this activity appears to be sporadic, perhaps indicating locations of discrete activity at a few locations (**JMHS 14**, and **JMHS 15**). However, the following sites (**JMHS 7**, **JMHS 13**, **JMHS 8**, **JMHS 9**, **JMHS 10**, **JMHS 11**, and **JMHS 12**) appear to form a more compact cluster as though there is activity in this area along the line of the Roman road.

The Roman period activity along the line of the Roman road as it passes through Blackbird Leys includes the following sites. A collection of Iron Age and Roman pottery associated with burning, ash and charcoal which was uncovered by quarrying in about 1903 (**JMHS 7**, 1823-MOX5765, EOC6142: SP 55963 03408). In retrospect the most likely possibility is that this is kiln location.

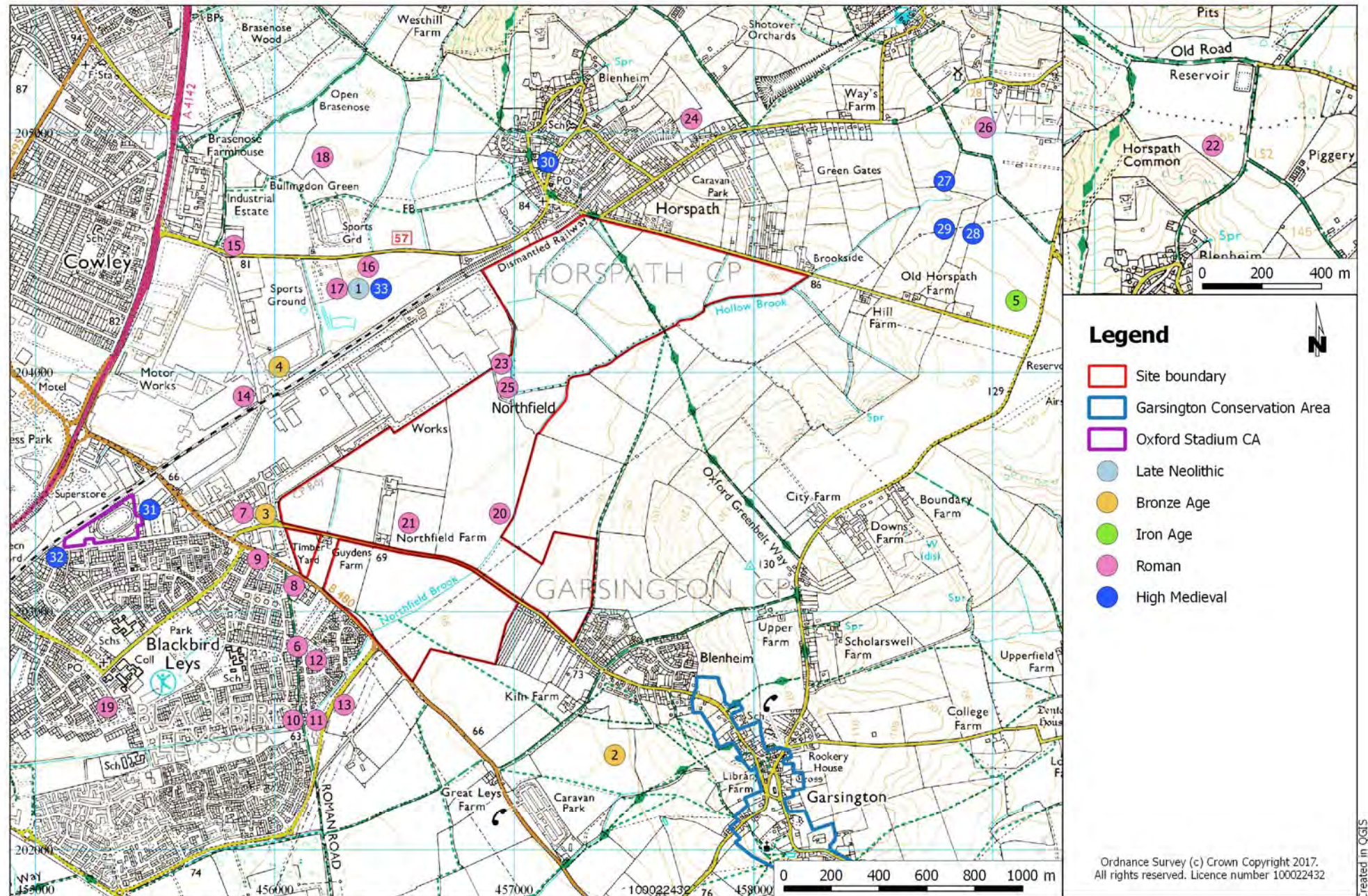


Figure 4.6.5: Neolithic to High Medieval Historic Environment Record Sites

Two further kiln sites have been found in close proximity to this site. To the east of the Dorchester to Alchester Road, a Roman kiln was found along with enclosure ditches (**JMHS 8**, MOC26915, SP 56081 03108). The kiln lay east of the Roman road probably fronting on to it. The kiln site produced pottery similar to that of the Sandford kiln site. A further kiln site was located in the angle between the Roman Dorchester to Alchester road and Watling Road (**JMHS 9**, 1865-MOX12198: SP 55929 03219). There was a broad scatter of Roman pottery, foundation trenches for buildings, and a ditch with 1st century AD pottery.

Further south there appears to be more significant settlement activity. Roman pottery was recovered from a trench dug beside the Dorchester to Alchester Roman road close to Sandford Break, near a kiln site, and an area known to have produced Roman pottery surface finds in the past (**JMHS 10**, 3386-MOX9930, EOX1579: SP 56100 02800). Adjacent to the Alchester to Dorchester Roman road, near Grenoble Road, a site was identified that contained a shallow feature that may be a ditch, natural features or wheel ruts, with locally made pottery in their fill. The area may have been levelled in recent times (**JMHS 11**, 16245-MOX10894: SP 56150 02550). Again in the Grenoble Road area observations revealed a shallow linear feature containing a small number of pottery sherds, one of which could be dated to the mid to late 4th century (**JMHS 12**, EOX1579: SP 56150 02800). Geophysical survey work to the south of Blackbird Leys has identified a significant area of settlement located near the western parish boundary of Garsington. This showed a clear area of archaeological potential, extending for approximately 150m on a south-easterly alignment from Grenoble Road across the field. The possible features were comprised of a complex of linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies; the most significant measured 16m in diameter. A Roman date is thought likely as Roman pottery was recovered on the opposite side of Grenoble Road during archaeological monitoring (**JMHS 13**, 28645-MOX26989, EOX 1579: SP 56290 02611).

Comments associated with the HER reference for **JMHS 10**, indicates that there appears to be a Roman roadside settlement extending for at least 700m located along the line of the Dorchester to Alchester Roman road where it crosses Northfield Brook. Much of this area is located outside the current site, which appears to have been largely damaged by the construction of Blackbird Leys. This settlement appears to be located in the most significant area of settlement in the southern part of the Oxford kiln distribution and one should consider this a probable industrial settlement associated with this kiln industry. This industry is considered to be one of national importance. Though Northfield appears to have a very sparse archaeological material distribution, it is worth noting that the areas adjacent to the Dorchester to Alchester Roman road should be an area in which a more significant archaeological assessment should take place.

Settlements of this type would contain outlying feature, undoubtedly outlying kilns in this case. This may include the sites **JMHS 6**, **JMHS 17** and **JMHS 18**, which appear to be part of an industrial zone in the northern part of the settlement. The other two sites located along the line of the Dorchester to Alchester Roman road appear to be cemetery sites and are thus presumably subservient activity to the Blackbird Leys Roman settlement. The remains of a Roman cemetery were detected at Cowley near the line of the Dorchester to Alchester Roman road during the cutting of the Oxford to Wheatley railway line in 1940 (**JMHS 14**, 1852-MOX5766, EOX2832, EOC6068: SP

55870 03900). The remains of at least seven burials were identified. Two possible Roman burials were found lying supine, head pointed west in the soil on the top of a rock in Horspath parish stone pit. The stone pit is on the east side of the Roman road from Alchester to Dorchester, where it crosses the modern road from Horspath to Temple Cowley. It is uncertain whether the skeletons are Roman, but due to the close proximity to the Roman road, it is thought to be likely (**JMHS 15**, 1819-MOX5761: SP 5583 0453).

The proximity of sites **JMHS 16** and **JMHS 17** are indicative of these two entries being a reference to the same settlement. An evaluation south of Oxford Road southwest of Horspath revealed a 1st century east-west aligned ditch, possibly a boundary feature. Possible associated features in the southeast area of the investigation included two further gullies, an isolated posthole and a shallow pit (**JMHS 16**, 26371-MOX23799, EOX2758: SP 56354 04371). At the centre for sporting excellence field-walking recovered 11 sherds of Roman pottery and ceramic building material, including two rims, all of probable Oxford fabrics (**JMHS 17**, 16983-MOX12805: SP 56350 04350). As building fabric was identified at **JMHS 17** it is assumed that this is the location of the building and that **JMHS 16** appears to be the location of outlying activity. In about 1969 to the west of Horspath late 3rd/early 4th century pottery sherds were recovered along with some coins (**JMHS 18**, 3259-MOX5779: SP 5620 0490). This is considered to be the location of a further area of Roman settlement.

One other outlying kiln site to this settlement has been found. At the former sewage farm to the south of Littlemore and Blackbird Leys a Roman kiln site that produced pottery in large quantities during the 3rd to 4th century has been identified (**JMHS 19**, 6143-MOX5793: SP 5530 0260). The site was of the type familiar in east Oxford.

The remaining archaeological sites, coin locations and burial sites have some examples that are poorly located on the HER and as such may not be properly located on the accompanying maps. A number of the following coin sites were located on the site. Coins can be deposited on settlements, cemeteries or at religious sites or under some other form of ritual activity. A hoard of Roman coins was also found within the site in a field between Northfield Farm and Northfield Brook, just to the west of Northfield brook. These brass coins included those of: TRAJAN, RAUSTINIAN THE ELDER, CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS, CONSTANTINE, CRISPUS, CONSTANS, URS ROMA, VALENS and an illegible one of the Constantine family (**JMHS 20**, 1822-MOX5764: SP 5694 0341). Considering the general nature of the industrial settlement it is believed that there must be Roman period clay pits. A number of coins have been found within 100m of Northfield Farm itself (**JMHS 21**, 2694-MOX5778: SP 5656 0337). A coin of Constantine was found c.1955 near the road leading up to Redshard Field, approximately 900m due north of the site (**JMHS 22**, 26246-MOX23663: SP 5730 0560 not illustrated). A coin of Probus was found at Horspath (**JMHS 23**, 1820-MOX5762: SP 5700 0400) but it is poorly located.

Late Roman to Early Medieval (Fig. 4.6.5)

A group of burials appear to have been located on Horspath Hill. Indeed all of these burials may have poor locations. In 1847, a human skeleton was found on Horspath Hill roughly 500m to the north-east of the site. The individual was buried with a

worked bronze object which was later identified as dating broadly to the Roman period (**JMHS 24**, 1785-MOX5412: SP 5774 0506). A burial which is given a very general OS grid reference may be the same burial (**JMHS 25**, 16034-MOX5816: SP 5700 0400). This is catalogued on the HER as an early medieval burial (the HER reference for this site is located to within a grid square, therefore indicating that an accurate location for the burial is not known).

There was a further burial, found in 1933, that was thought to have been late Roman or early post-Roman, deposited in a coffin of non-local oolitic limestone. The coffin had a slightly gabled lid (**JMHS 26**, 17283-MOX23167: SP 5900 0500). The burial appears to be described as at Wheatley or on a hill east of Cuddesdon. The site is poorly located.

High and Late Medieval Period (Fig. 4.6.5)

A number of sites are known in the area that date to the high medieval period. Near the Horspath and Wheatley parish boundary at Old Horspath Farm there appears to be an area of ditches that are believed to be of a medieval deserted village (DMV) (**JMHS 27**, 1095-MOX5759: SP 588 048). Medieval pottery sherds of mid-13th century date were picked up along what appeared to be the bed of a ploughed out hollow-way to the north of Old Horspath Farm (**JMHS 28**, 9549-MOX5801: SP 5892 0458). To the south of Old Horspath DMV some medieval pottery sherds and flints were found (**JMHS 29**, 13506-MOX5811: SP 588 046).

The only medieval site in current Horspath is St Giles' Church (**JMHS 30**, 11350-MOX5806, EOX1373: SP 5714 0487), which is known to date from the 12th century, although there is comparatively little of the original fabric remaining. The tower was originally constructed c.1400, and the building was restored 1852.

Three isolated sites of this date were located to the west of the site. Evaluation at the former Dyers Steelworks had one trench with a moderately wide shallow ditch aligned east-west containing four sherds of 13th century pottery. Six medieval sherds were found in a residual context in this trench (**JMHS 31**, MOC26931: SP 55478 03426). At 41 Sandy Lane, Littlemore sherds of 13th/14th century pottery and an iron spearhead were found (**JMHS 32**, 6144-MOX5794, EOC6158: SP 55089 03227). Field-walking at the centre for sporting excellence recovered 27 sherds of pottery and some ceramic building material of a medieval date (**JMHS 33**, 16983-MOX12805, EXO1728: SP 56350 04350).

Post-Medieval (Fig. 4.6.6)

Garsington

In Garsington there are six grade II listed structures which date to between the 16th and early 18th centuries. These include two farmhouses on Oxford Road: 9 Library Farmhouse (**JMHS 34**, 19613-MOX17625: SP 58001 02344), and 68 Garsington House (**JMHS 35**, 19610-MOX17169: SP 57902 02577). There are four further listed houses on the Oxford Road of a late 17th century date: 14/16 (**JMHS 36**, 19608-MOX17315: SP 58007 02428), 30 The Old Kennels (**JMHS 37**, 19609-MOX13055: SP 57970 02489), 90 Lower Closen (**JMHS 38**, 19612-MOX17733: SP 57474 02751), and 53 (**JMHS 39**, 19615-MOX13085: SP 57796 02612).

Horspath

In Horspath, there are two grade II listed structures that are of a 16th to 17th century date: The Manor House, 17th century with possible early 16th century components (**JMHS 40**, 11349: SP 5723 0495), Rectory Farmhouse, a late 16th/early 17th century farmhouse (**JMHS 41**, 20078-MOX17442: SP 57340 05039), which also had an outbuilding, now 3 Butts Road, dated to the late 17th/early 18th centuries (**JMHS 42**, 20079-MOX17831: SP 57352 05031). Both appear to be associated with the location of “Vicarage Farm” as it appears on the Tithe Map of 1847.

Five other grade II structures are dated to the 17th century of limestone rubble and mainly tile roofs: Lantern Cottage 37/39 Manor Farm Road (**JMHS 43**, 20086-MOX17832: SP 57018 05010), 2 Spring Lane which has a thatched roof (**JMHS 44**, 20087-MOX13077: SP 57087 04987), Bankside Cottage 7 The Green (**JMHS 45**, 20089-MOX16371: SP 57184 04651), Manor Cottage on Church Lane (**JMHS 46**, 20081-MOX18157: SP 57255 04983), and The Old Malthouse 2/4 Manor Road (**JMHS 47**, 20082-MOX16788: SP 57114 04869). A row of cottages on Blenheim Road at 27 and 29 (Croft Cottage), are of a 17th century date (**JMHS 48**, 20077-MOX16780: SP 57271 05225).

A number of post medieval sherds were recorded during field-walking survey to the west of Horspath (**JMHS 49**, 16983-MOX12805, EXO1728: SP 56350 04350). Adjacent to the motor works three post-medieval ditches were found, but no other features (**JMHS 50**, 15870-MOX5813, EOX1307: SP 56005 04005).

Imperial (Fig. 4.6.6)

In the 18th century the two main centres of Garsington and Horspath continued to be the main foci of human activity.

Garsington

One grade II listed building in Garsington dates to the early 18th century: 68 Oxford Road, of limestone rubble with a thatched roof (**JMHS 51**, 19611-MOX18369: SP 57635 02688). In the garden of a house to the north of Garsington located on the Wheatley Road a small lead figure with traces of bronze or copper covering was found in 1971 (**JMHS 52**, 5900-MOX5792: SP 582 030). It is thought to be a possible Grand Tour souvenir so likely of an 18th century date.

Horspath

In Horspath, the grade II listed 18th century limestone rubble structures with tile roofs are: 18 Manor Farm Road (**JMHS 53**, 20083-MOX18158: SP 57082 04968), Lipscombe 3 Spring Lane (**JMHS 54**, 20088-MOX17125: SP 57105 05045), and Prospect Farmhouse on Butts Road (**JMHS 55**, 20080-MOX17811: SP 57456 05104). At 18 Manor Farm Road is a listed cow house with attached farm buildings (**JMHS 56**, 20085-MOX18134: SP 57052 05064) dated to the early/mid-18th century.

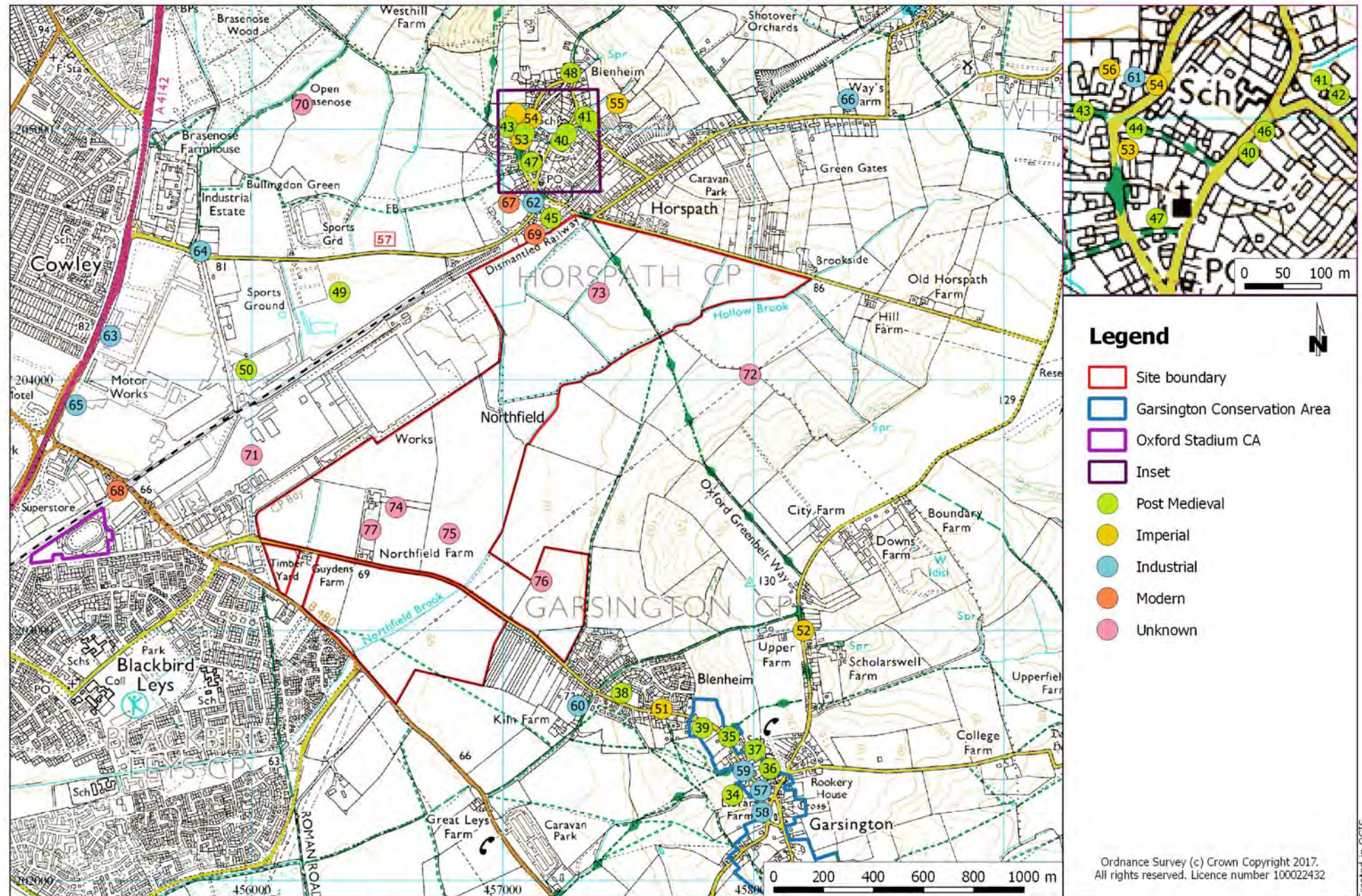


Figure 4.6.6: Post Medieval to unknown Historic Environment Record Sites

Industrial (Fig. 4.6.6)***Garsington***

Located just north of Garsington village hall, stands a former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel which was erected 1886 (**JMHS 57**, 2262-MOX5776: SP 58029 02363). Immediately adjacent to this chapel is a farm building, probably a cart-shed, which has "1815" on the tie-beam (**JMHS 58**, 19614-MOX13056: SP 58008 02362). The medieval or post-medieval Bakehouse had a small lean-to attached to northeast gable end of a cottage that was an oven almost certainly of 19th century date (**JMHS 59**, 4292-MOX5782: SP 5796 0244). The lean-to and oven are now demolished. Additionally, there is a record of a kiln and brickworks on the western edge of Garsington along Oxford Road (**JMHS 60**, 603-MOX5756: SP 573 027). By 1822, Kiln Farm was already so named, but by 1897 most of the buildings were gone and the site was no longer labelled as brickworks on subsequent maps.

Horspath

The main part of Manor Farmhouse which was of c.1840 with a 17th/18th century wing (**JMHS 61**, 20084-MOX15850: SP 57085 05054), is on the Tithe Map of 1847. The site of a Wesleyan chapel appears on the 1881 OS map and later versions (**JMHS 62**, 588-MOX5755: SP 5712 0470). However, the extant structure has a plaque inscribed "Wesleyan Chapel 1909", therefore, the current structure is likely a twentieth century rebuild (**JMHS 67**) of the earlier structure on the same site.

Cowley

Another chapel founded 1831, is noted on maps as the "Old Poor Law school" and is on the western boundary of the parish with Cowley (**JMHS 63**, D6270-MOX5796: SP 55437 04176). Some of the buildings still remain in the middle of the developed area, although the chapel was demolished by 1975.

Two clay pits have been identified in the search area in the vicinity of the motor factory at (**JMHS 64**, 5171-MOX5789: SP 55796 04514) and (**JMHS 65**, 5176-MOX5790: SP 5530 0390). There are multiple quarries on maps dating from the 1878-84 OS map up until the 1939-44 OS map.

Outlying site

North Field Farm is located just north of Oxford Road (**JMHS 66**, HOX5950; SP 58380 05120). It is recorded as dating to between 1811 and 1881, but the main house is the only structure standing which appears to date to the late 19th century, only appearing on for the first time on the OS map dated to 1899.

Modern (Fig. 4.6.6)

This is the site of an extant Wesleyan chapel with a plaque inscribed "Wesleyan Chapel 1909" (**JMHS 67**, 588-MOX5755: SP 5712 0470). It is thought that this current structure is likely a 20th century rebuild of the earlier structure on the same site (**JMHS 62**).

The only other 20th century structures noted in the HER are two dismantled railway platforms (**JMHS 68**, 12447: SP 5719 0463). The first was at the site of Horspath

Halt closed in 1963 and described as being a single sleeper-built platform with a corrugated-iron pagoda-style shelter overhanging an embankment.

The second was at the site of earlier Garsington Bridge Halt (replaced by GWR in 1928 to serve Morris Motor Works but also closed 6/1/63) and was described as a single platform on north side of line, made of modest wooden buildings, small rail-supported canopy without valancing added later (**JMHS 69**, 12446-MOX5807: SP 55464 03558). Both were noted on the 1921 OS maps but were abandoned and dismantled the following year in c.1922.

Undated (Fig. 4.6.6)

There are three features of unknown date in the surrounding area. A silted up fishpond was reported to be located in a field to the west of Horspath, for which probing and a trench placed in 1975 did not locate the bottom of the silt (**JMHS 70**, 10522-MOX5486: SP 562 051).

At Guydens Farm the remains of a metalled road surface was identified, which is undated (**JMHS 71**, 8033, MOX5800: SP 56000 03700). Lastly, an undated hollow way was recorded in a field south of Cuddesdon Road north of Garsington and to the southeast of Horspath (**JMHS 72**, 9550-MOX5802: SP 58000 04000).

4.6.4.3 Cartographic Research

Research identified a number of maps of the site dating from the 18th to the 20th centuries.

Jefferys map of 1767 (CP/103/M/1: Fig. 4.6.7) shows the whole of the area between the village of Horspath and the village of Garsington as open fields with no indications of any archaeological sites.

Davis of Lewknor's map of 1797 (CH.XX.2: Fig. 4.6.8) shows a similar representation as that of Jefferys, no discernible alterations to the area can be seen.

The Garsington Inclosure Map of 1813 (P286/M/3: Fig. 4.6.9) shows the southern half of the site as a series of enclosed fields. Interestingly a road that runs from the village to the Dorchester to Alchester road is identified as the line of a Portway. This word appears, like *Streat*, to be applied to certain roads of Roman origin, and uses the term port referencing a town, not necessarily a water port as is general today. This is recognised as the line of the Dorchester to Alchester Roman road (**JMHS 25**).



Figure 4.6.7: Jefferys' map of 1767

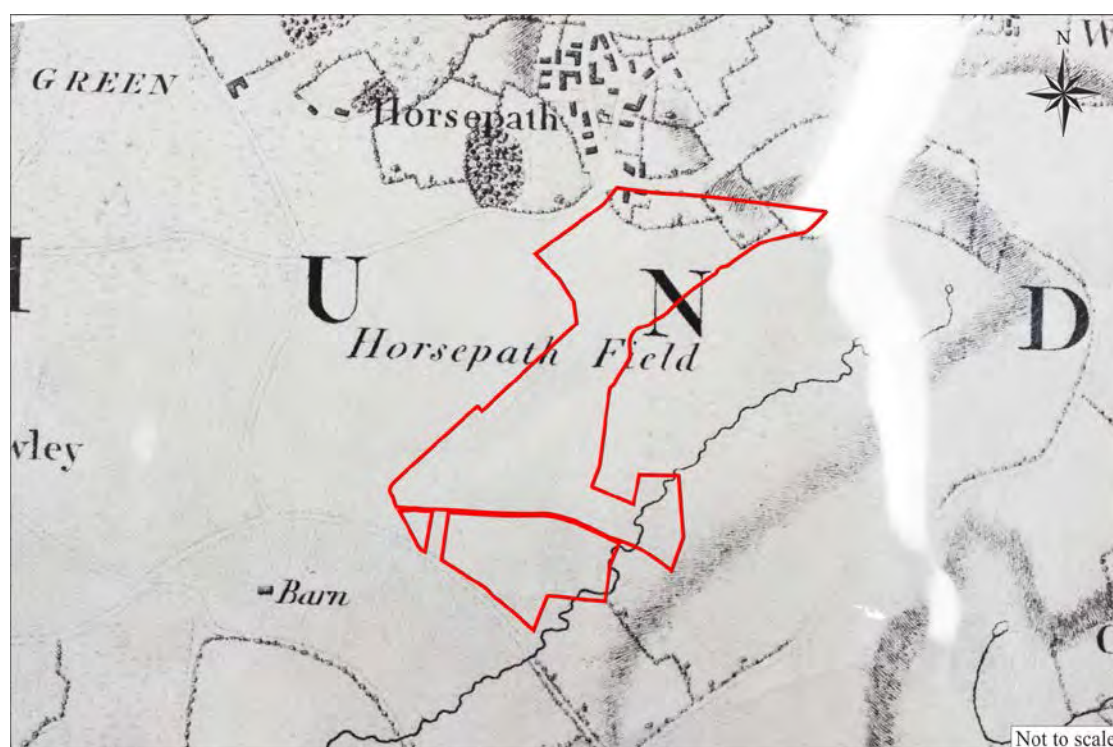


Figure 4.6.8: Davis of Lewknor's map of 1797



Figure 4.6.9: Garsington Inclosure Map of 1813

The Greenwood brothers map of 1832 (CH.XLVII.1: Fig. 4.6.10) shows the area again in a similar fashion to that of Jefferys' and Davis' maps.

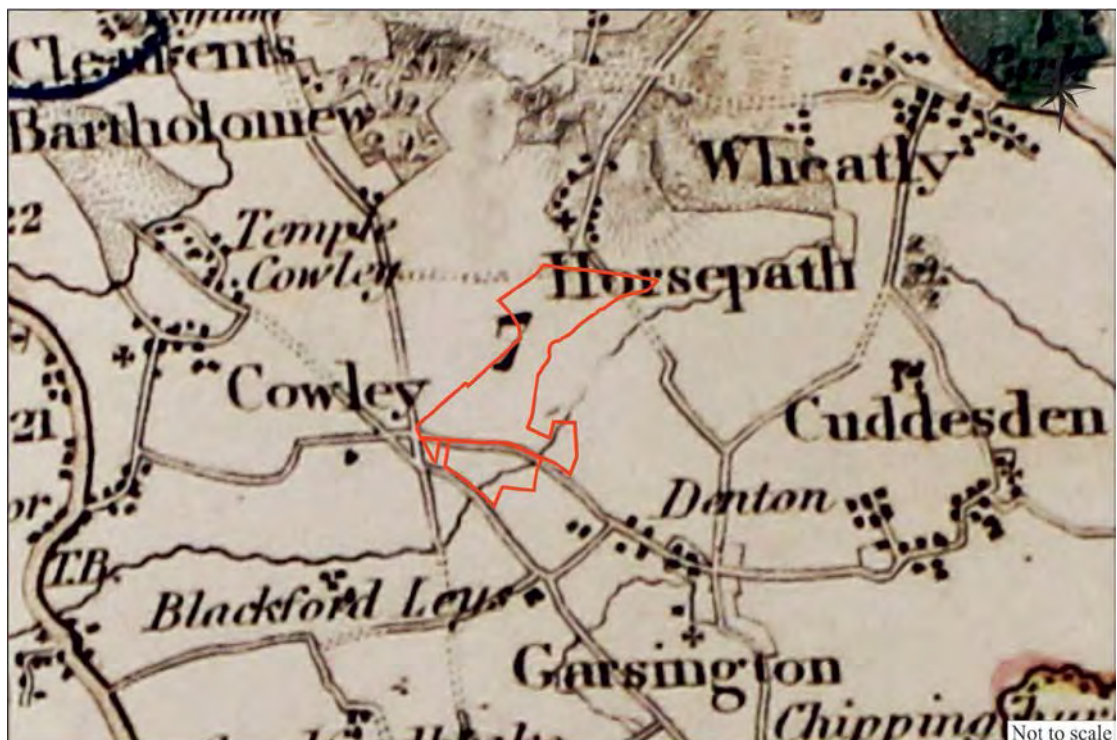


Figure 4.6.10: Greenwood brothers' map of 1832

The Garsington Tithe Map of 1844 (180/M: Fig. 4.6.11) shows the area as a series of enclosed fields with a farmstead now located in the eastern corner of the site. It is presumed that this building was constructed at a date from 1813 to 1844, from the

map evidence. The structure is not on contemporary maps and was undoubtedly demolished before the present day.

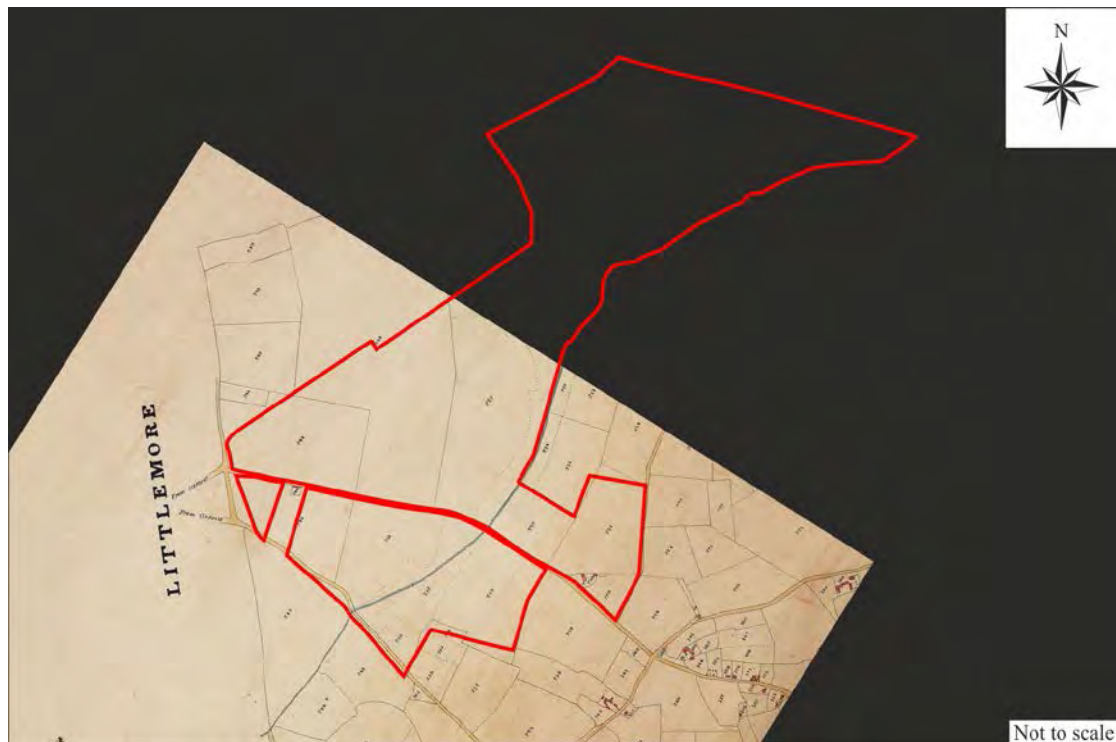


Figure 4.6.11: Garsington Tithe map of 1844

The earliest detailed map of the parish of Horspath is the tithe map of 1849 (217/M: Not Illustrated). Only the northernmost fields are included on this map, but they indicate that the area was in arable cultivation. The field system appears to be arranged in long narrow strips, which is an indication that this was still cultivated as ridge and furrow.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1881 (Oxon XL.1, 2, 5 & 9: Fig. 4.6.12) shows the location of North Field Farm and the earlier building on the east side, however, the current farmhouse is not represented.

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 (Oxon XL.1, 2, 5 & 9: Fig. 4.6.13) is the first to show the farmhouse in the current day location to the south of the farm buildings.

The Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1921 (Oxon XL.1, 2, 5 & 9: Fig. 4.6.14) shows the same arrangement of buildings as the 1899 map.

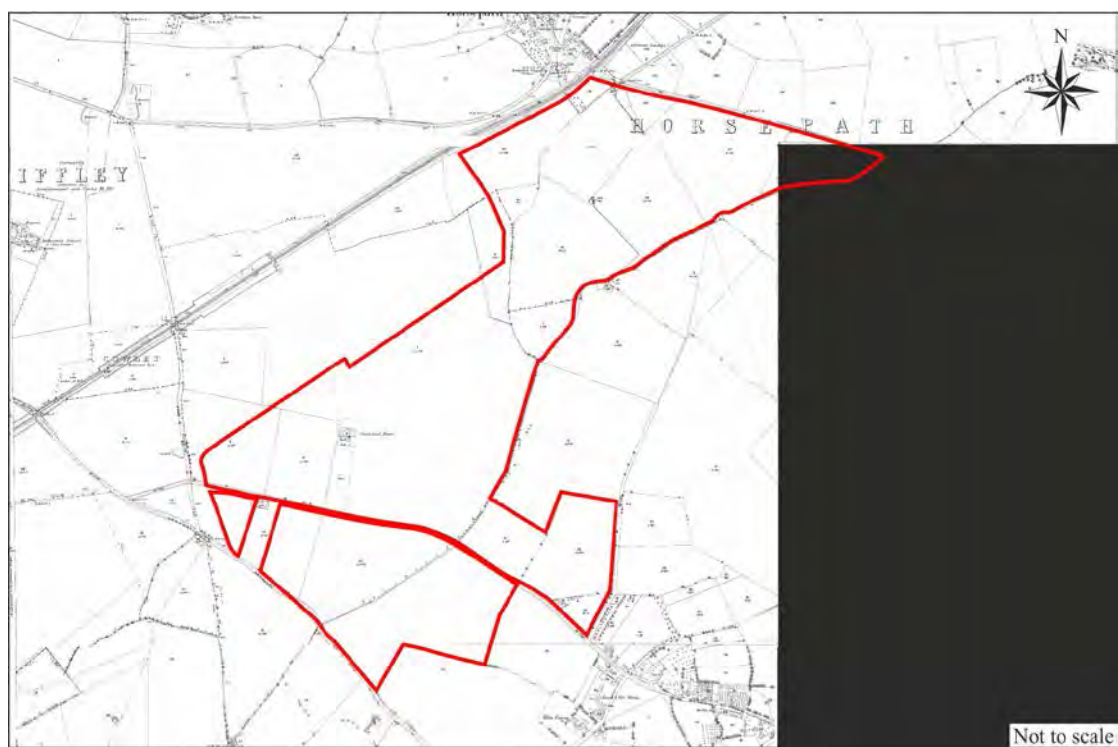


Figure 4.6.12: First Edition Ordnance Survey map 1881



Figure 4.6.13: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map 1899

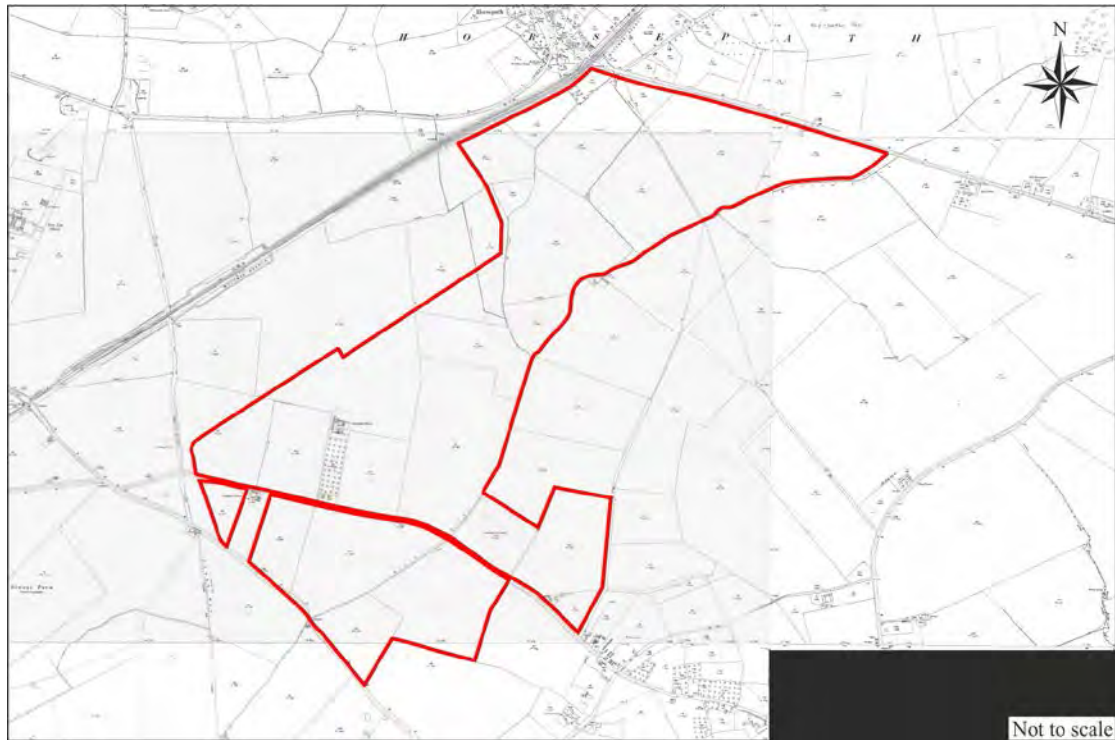


Figure 4.6.14: Third Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1921 (Oxon 40.1, 2, 5 & 9)

4.6.4.4 Aerial Photographs

The available aerial photos held by Historic England have been analysed by JMHS in order to identify any possible heritage assets within the site. The area of the site has not been plotted as part of the Historic England National Mapping Programme.

Extant ridge and furrow is visible within the site; this appears predominantly in the north eastern half of the strategic site (**JMHS 73**, RAF/58/2152 dated to 1957: SP 57383 04348).

To the north west of the site a rectilinear enclosure is visible on aerial photographs of 1975 (**JMHS 27**, SP5604/1/173: SP 56368 04312).

4.6.4.5 LIDAR (Fig 4.6.15)

The available LIDAR imagery of the area was analysed in QGIS and RVT (Digital Terrain Model with a 1m spatial resolution). Figure 4.6.15 shows the available LIDAR information for this site. The landscape appears to be largely degraded with evidence of the agricultural medieval landscape surviving only slightly. A series of headlands or boundaries, presumably the surviving remnant of ridge and furrow cultivation, are faintly visible across the site and extending beyond it. These were seen as curvilinear banks, predominantly aligned north – south (**JMHS 74**: Centred SP 56587 03546; **JMHS 75**: Centred SP 56738 03365; **JMHS 76**: Centred SP 57146 03150; **JMHS 78**: Centred SP 56831 03778; **JMHS 79**: Centred SP 56916 03591; **JMHS 80**: Centred SP 56375 03627; **JMHS 81**: Centred SP 56330 03144; **JMHS 82**: Centred SP 56152 03446; **JMHS 83**: Centred SP 56562 03111; **JMHS 84**: Centred SP 56928 03078; **JMHS 85**: Centred SP 57067 04123; **JMHS 86**: Centred SP 57330 04473; **JMHS 87**: Centred SP 57046 04431; **JMHS 88**: Centred SP 57372 04310;

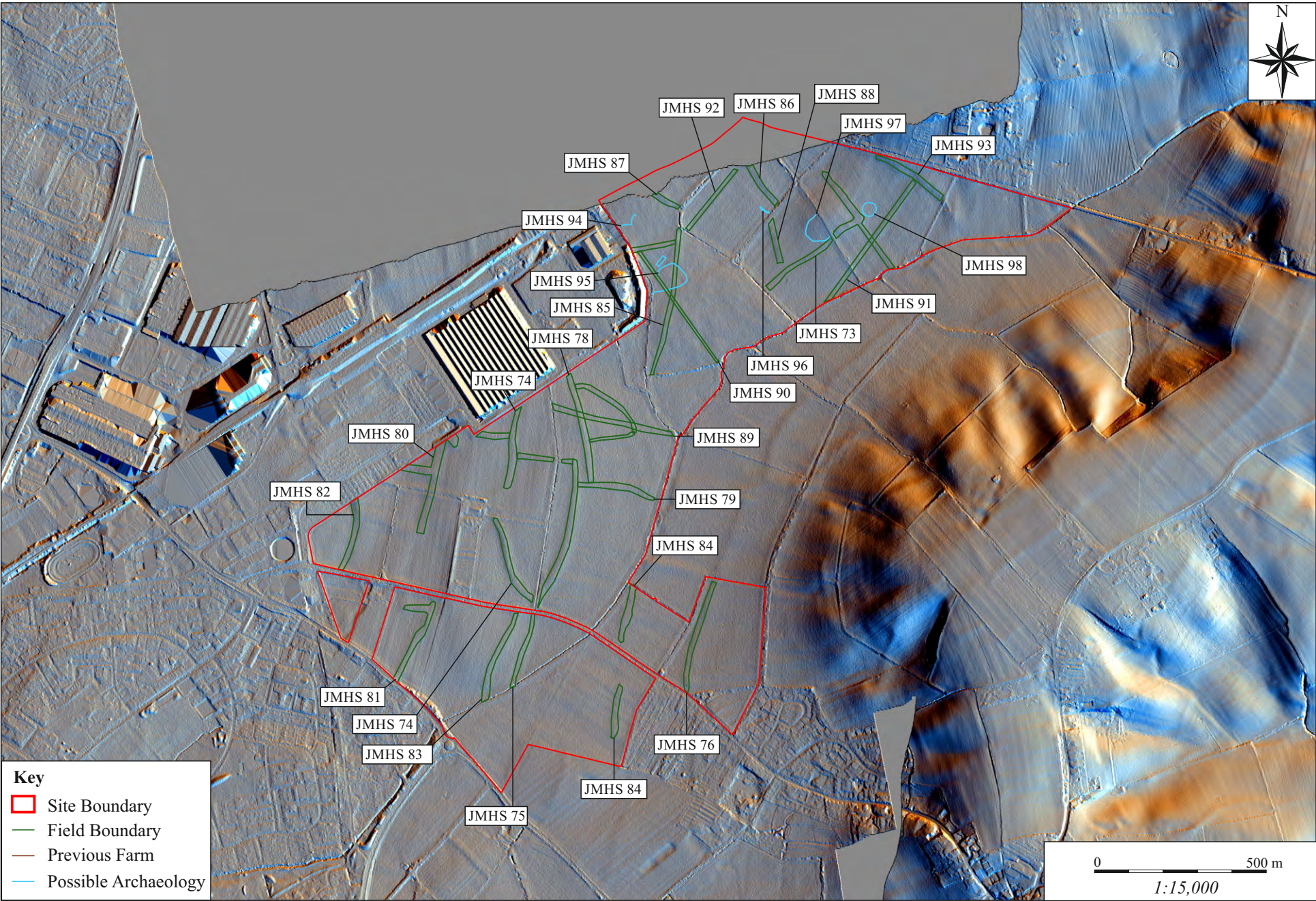


Figure 4.615:Land at Northfield. Multiple Hillshade model

JMHS 93: Centred SP 57768 04500). An area of extant ridge and furrow is visible in a small rectangular paddock to the south of Northfield Farm (**JMHS 77:** SP 56474 03402); this appears to be aligned roughly east – west. A series of more regular linear features were also identified (**JMHS 89:** Centred SP 56895 03787; **JMHS 90:** Centred SP 57103 04111; **JMHS 91:** Centred SP 57635 04277; **JMHS 92:** Centred SP 57191 04434).

Several possible features were also tentatively identified: a short irregular feature (**JMHS 94:** SP 56951 04363); a small rectangular feature situated next to a larger curvilinear enclosure (**JMHS 95:** SP 57070 04209); a short linear feature (**JMHS 96:** SP 57342 04396); a U-shaped enclosure (**JMHS 97:** SP 57469 04322) and a possible ring ditch (**JMHS 98:** SP 57649 04401)

4.6.4.6 Geophysical Survey

No geophysical surveys have been performed on the site. However, a geophysical survey was carried out on the westernmost edge of Garsington parish boundary, showing a clear area of archaeological potential, approximately 250m to the southwest of the boundary demarcated by the Grenoble Road. The possible features comprised a complex of linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies centred at NGR 456290 202611 (**JMHS 16**).

4.6.4.6 Viewshed Analysis (Fig. 4.6.16 to 4.6.17)

The viewshed analysis produced for this report shows the general potential visual impact to specific monuments and the surrounding areas of the proposed development sites. The methodological process for the development of this model is explained in Appendix 3. The level of visibility is graded from red to blue, with the former representing the most visible areas, whereas the latter represents the least visible areas.

Figure 4.6.16 shows the visualisation of the site at the height of 2m across the site. This indicates that most of the area shows very little visibility, and large areas of the site are shown in a dark blue. The most visible areas in the landscape are those either side of the Northfield Brook and also on the west side of the hill north of Garsington.

Figure 4.6.17 shows the visualisation of the site at a height 10m that is located near roof height. It is apparent that most of the site becomes highly visible, though some areas are still less visible. The slopes either side of the Northfield Brook are visible, presumably to each other. The site is visible from the hills north of Garsington, and the hills north of Horspath. There is some inter-visibility of the site from the edge of the Toot Baldon plateau.

This area does not appear to have that much of a visual impact on the listed buildings in the villages of Garsington and Horspath. Figure 4.6.18 shows the area affected by the Oxford City View Cone policy (Oxford City Council 2015), and that this site lies outside the view cone area.

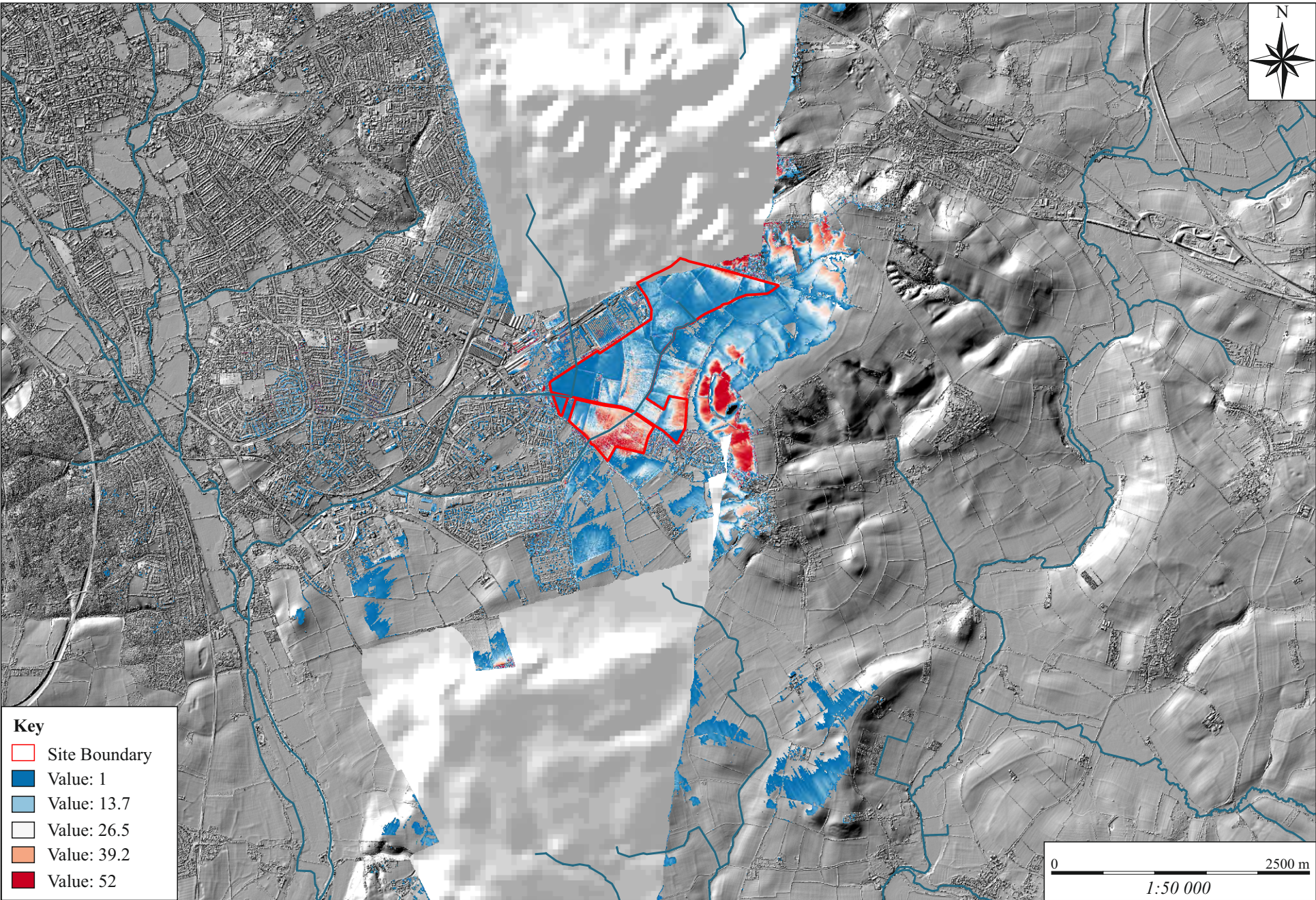


Figure 4.7.16: Northfields. Viewshed Results From Site At A 2m Observer Height, Based On Lidar Data

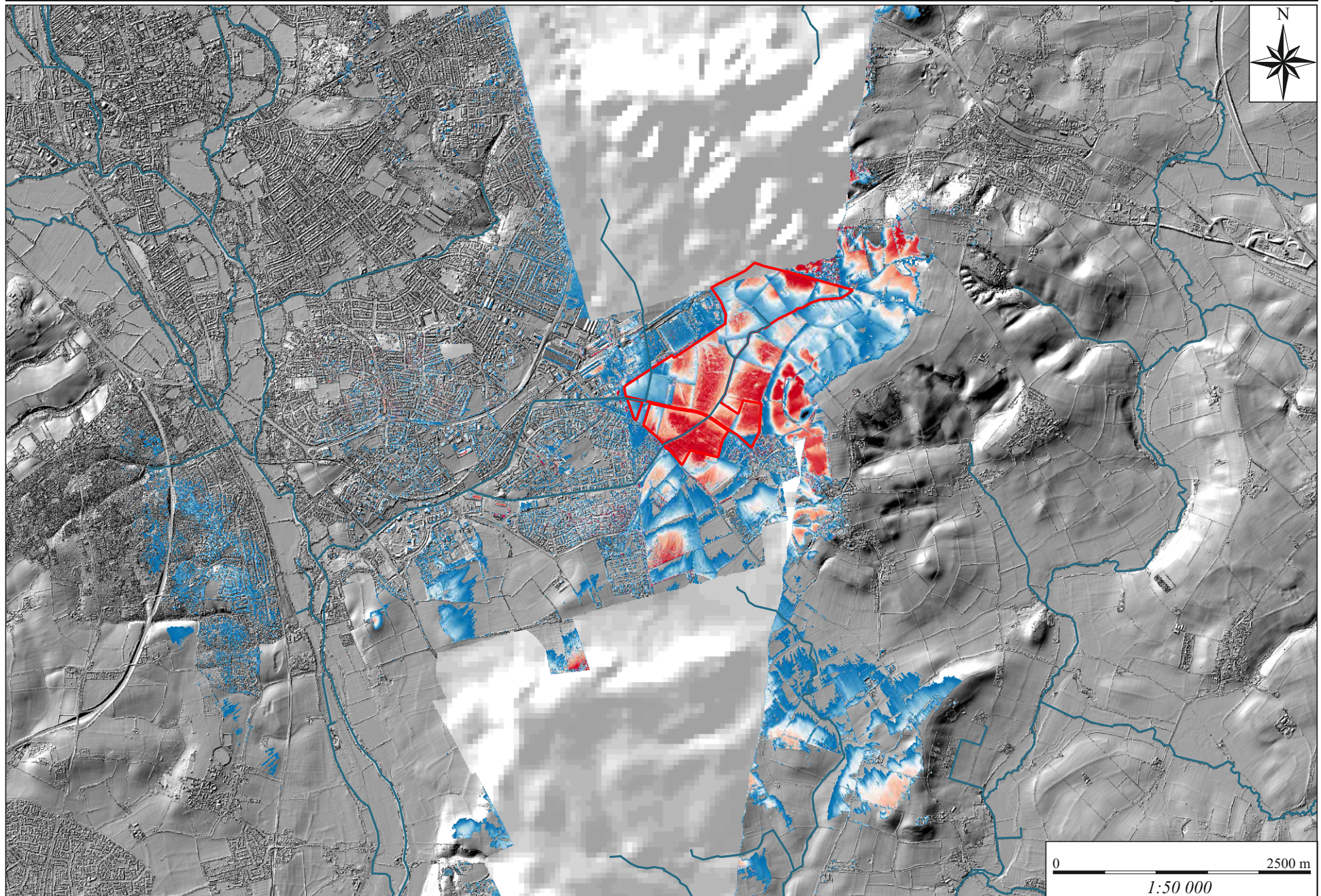


Figure 4.7.17: Northfields. Viewshed Results From Site At a 10m Observer Height, Based On Lidar Data

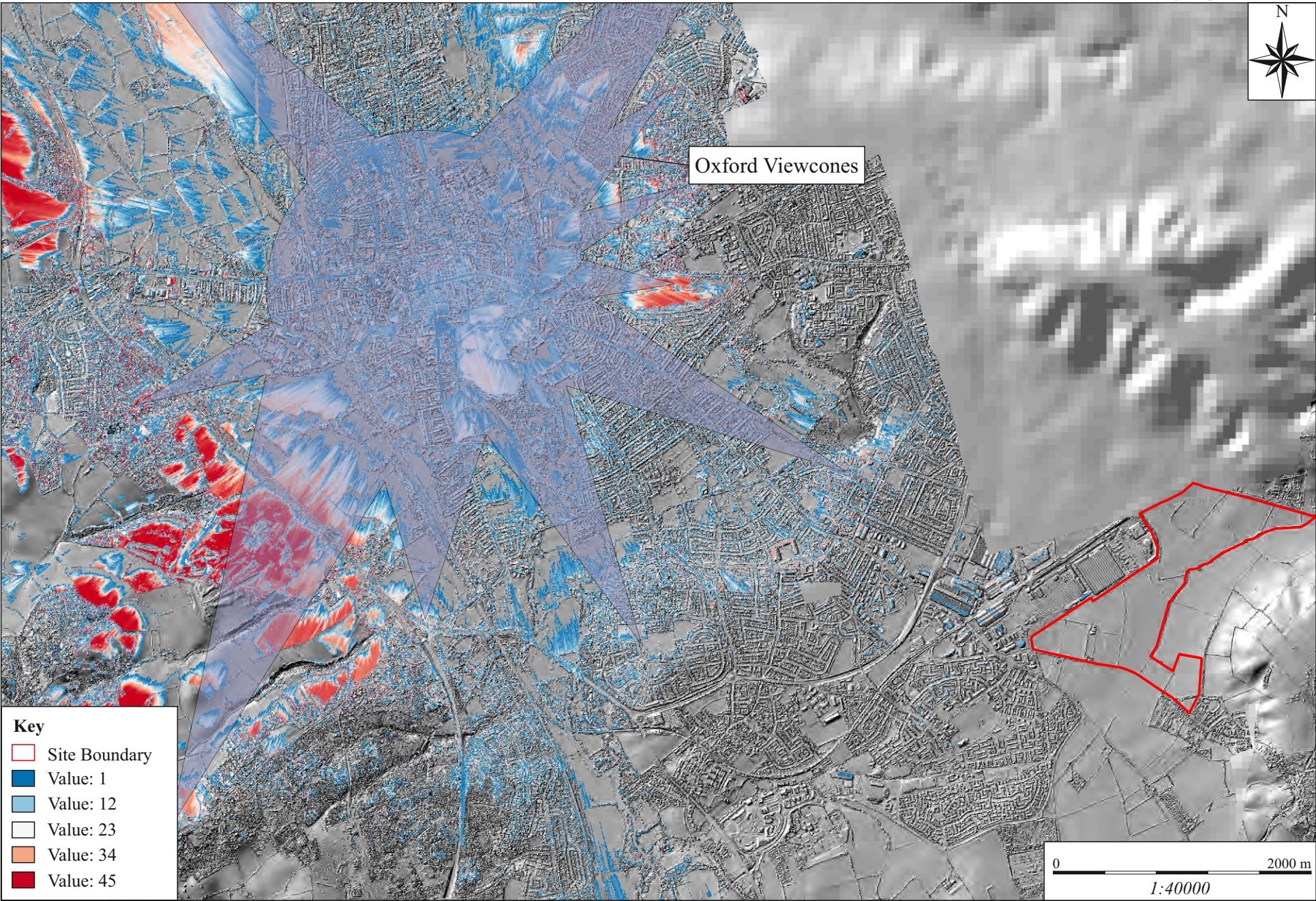


Figure 4.6.18: Northfields: Viewshed Results From Oxford spires With Oxford Viewcones. Based On Lidar Data

4.6.4.8 Site Visit

A site visit was conducted on 06/09/2018 as a site walk-over across twenty-one interconnected fields on one day. All but one of these fields are currently in arable cultivation; the remaining one, at the northernmost corner, is a paddock. The main aim of the site visit was to identify any heritage asset that may survive on the site, either already recorded or newly recognised locations. There was also an assessment for potential impacts of development on the setting of Oxford and historic views as set out in the Oxford View Cones policy (Oxford City Council 2015).

The available aerial photographs and LIDAR data showed few identifiable assets within the site. All known sites within the site were Roman period coins found in ploughed fields. Field-walking identified the remains of a linear bank in the fields immediately east of Northfield Farm which corresponded with the southern section of the linear feature seen in the LIDAR imaging, **JMHS 75**. The buildings of the Northfield Farm complex (**JMHS 66**) are the only standing structure located within the site (Plate 4.6.3).



Plate 4.6.1: Easternmost point of increased elevation. View west.

Known archaeology in the site appears limited, and therefore, development of the site would cause little harm to any heritage assets. However, the potential visual impacts of the development must also be considered.

The areas assessed to have the highest likelihood for visual impact due to elevation and absence of ground cover was determined to be in the field systems close to the southern and south-eastern boundary lines. There was no visibility to the south of the site and, therefore, the impact on the setting of Oxford and historic views do not appear to be threatened (Plate 4.6.1 and Plate 4.6.2). This factor is shown by the plotting of the areas that are visible from the centre of Oxford (Fig. 4.6.19).



Plate 4.6.2: Southern most point of increased elevation. View southwest.



Plate 4.6.3: Northfield Farmhouse positioned within the site, view facing west.

4.7 WHEATLEY POTENTIAL STRATEGIC SITE

4.7.1 INTRODUCTION

4.7.1.1 Location and Description

The potential strategic site (henceforth referred to as ‘the site’) is located in Holton Civil Parish (NGR SP 60120 06081).

The site is located at the Oxford Brookes University ‘Wheatley’ campus, the buildings of which are located in the east and south central part of the site. It is bounded on the east by the Wheatley to Worminghall road, beyond which there are fields running down to Holton Mill on the Thame. The south borders the A40, beyond which modern Wheatley has been expanded into Holton parish. The western side of the site includes parkland and the historic moat. The north side of the site is bordered by field boundaries, beyond which there are fields leading down to the historic core of Holton, with the church and a further moated site. The west end of this site was once the parkland, but is now highly truncated.

Topographically the area is formed by an east facing spur on the side of the Thame valley. The eastern end of the site is at about 71m AOD, rising to approximately 89m AOD towards the west.

The underlying geology is sandstone (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

The site covers an area of 22ha and has a proposed capacity of at least 300 homes.

A search of the relevant sources (listed in section 3) has revealed a number of heritage assets within the area of the site. These are listed in section 4.7.4 and discussed below.

4.7.2 DISCUSSION

Heritage assets located within the search area have been identified in section 4.7.4, forming a baseline for further discussion. An overview of the archaeological and historical landscape as identified in 4.7.4 is given in sections 4.7.2.1 and 4.7.2.2. This is followed by a prediction of the archaeological potential of the site in section 4.7.2.3. The impact of the potential development on identified heritage assets is covered in sections 4.7.2.5 to 4.7.2.6; this is discussed in relation to the significance that these assets hold. Numbers in bold type prefixed by **JMHS** refer to sites identified in section 4.7.4.

4.7.2.1 Archaeological Background

No Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity has yet been identified in the surrounding search area. It is assumed that in the Mesolithic an area of deciduous woodland regenerated all across the search area. Minimal Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity has so far been detected in the surrounding search area. It is considered that the deciduous woodland probably continued in this area as there is insufficient

activity recognised in these periods to indicate that there was any significant clearance.

There is more Roman activity in the surrounding area, but what is there appears to be isolated burials or cemeteries, which as yet cannot be recognised as being part of a landscape surrounding a Roman settlement. The landscape continued to be part of a primarily wooded one.

In the early, high and late medieval period, and the post-medieval period it is apparent that the area of the site was part of a parkland that lay on the edge of Shotover and Stowood Forest. One can recognise at least two phases of development of this parkland and it can be noted that all three moated sites in Holton are located inside the 15th to 17th century walled park. This indicates that these three moated areas represent successive developments and that the location of Holton Manor has moved twice at least over time. The moated site near the church is probably a site that was used from the later part of the early medieval period to the early 13th century. The main manor was relocated to a more central area of the park, perhaps when the manor was associated with Richard Earl of Cornwall. The manor moved to an adjacent site possibly as early as the later 15th century.

A further aspect of the medieval landscape, which is evident on the LIDAR data, is that significant areas of the surrounding landscape contained ridge and furrow. Certain amounts of ridge and furrow are evident inside the area of the park, but some of this ridge and furrow appears to overlie earlier linear boundaries of the park, indicating that it originated in some form at an earlier date.

4.7.2.2 Historical Landscape Characterisation and Potential Impact (Figures 4.7.1 to 4.7.3)

A historic landscape characterisation programme (HLC) was carried out by Oxfordshire County Council in partnership with Historic England. This information is relevant, but is limited as it primarily covers the landscape as it developed from the post-medieval period to the modern day. This information has been used to help assess the final landscape development, but the descriptions of the landscapes prior to this period have been assessed using the data accumulated in this research.

The medieval parkland and medieval ridge and furrow seems to have been reorganised and re-designed during the late medieval and post-medieval period. The main areas recorded on the HLC are records of historic piecemeal enclosures from the end of the 18th century into the start of the 19th century: (**JMHS 123**, HOX5905), (**JMHS 124**, HOX5908), (**JMHS 125**, HOX4681), (**JMHS 126**, HOX5906), and (**JMHS 127**, HOX5907). Areas of woodland can be recognised from the late 18th century to the early 19th century: (**JMHS 128**, HOX5909), and (**JMHS 129**, HOX5781). Historic piecemeal enclosures can also be noted in the 19th century: (**JMHS 144**, HOX5378), (**JMHS 145**, HOX4675), (**JMHS 146**, HOX5915), (**JMHS 147**, HOX4691), (**JMHS 148**, HOX4674), (**JMHS 149**, HOX4676), and (**JMHS 150**, HOX4677). An historic area of woodland can be recognised in the 19th century: (**JMHS 151**, HOX5384), and (**JMHS 152**, HOX4678).

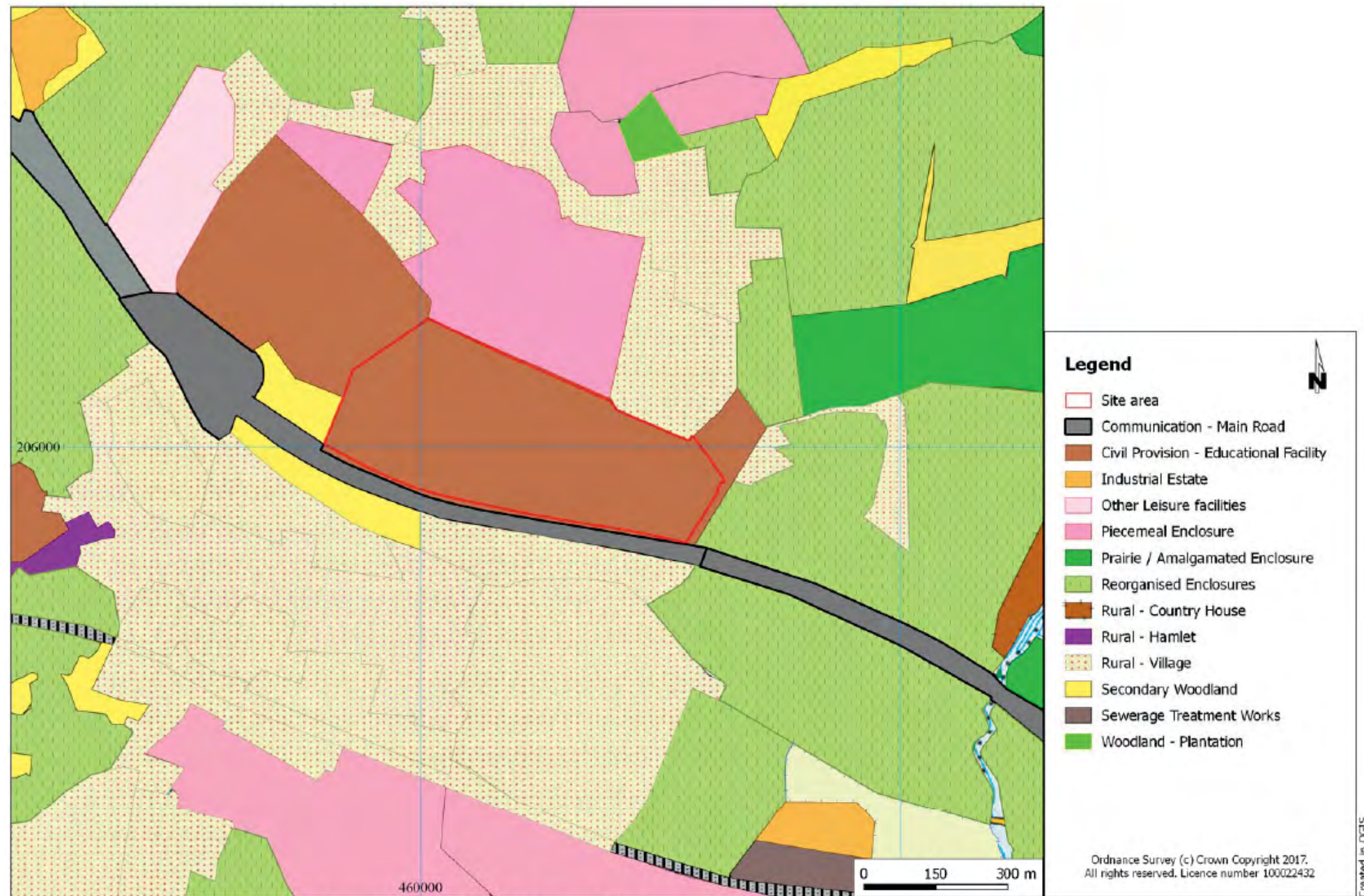


Figure 4.7.1: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Current HLC type

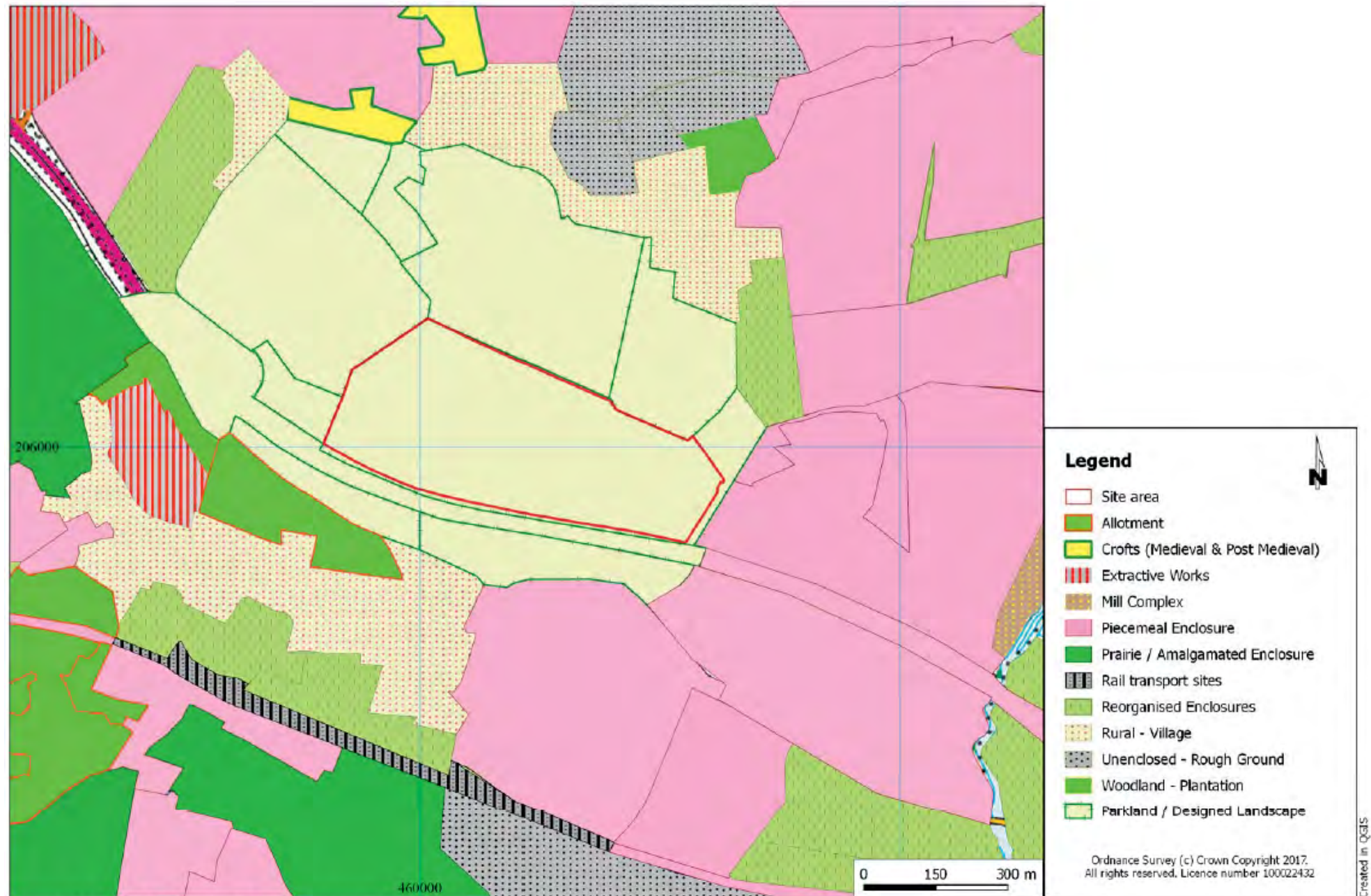


Figure 4.7.2: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Previous HLC type

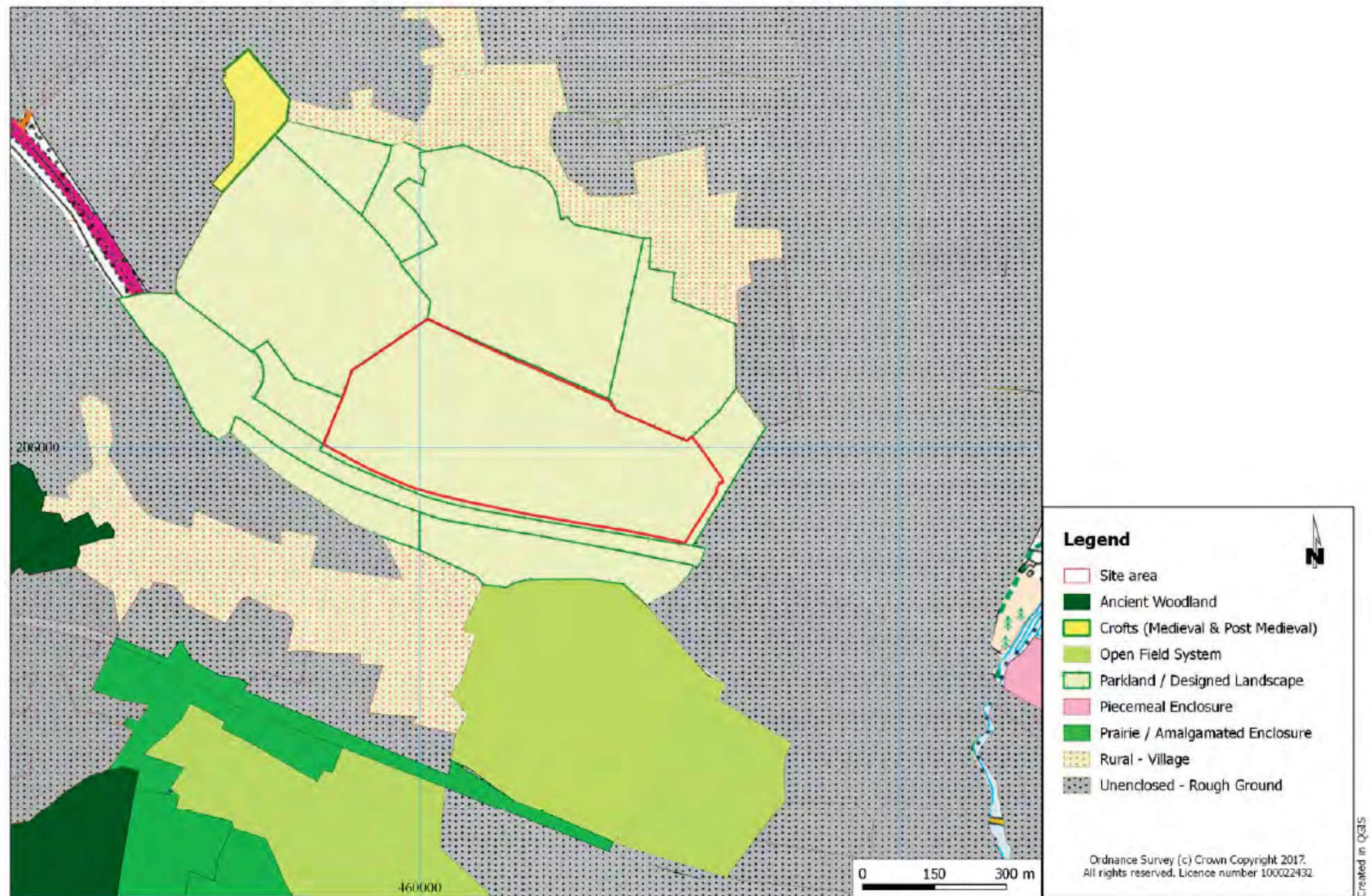


Figure 4.7.3: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC): Previous (earliest identified) HLC type

The landscape of the proposal site has been substantially degraded as a result of modern development, particularly the east and south central part of the site; however, towards the western side of the site, there are elements of the medieval landscape surviving, as evidenced by the moated site and nearby ridge and furrow. There is little evidence of features associated with the historic parkland besides sections of walling. As such the significance of the landscape is considered Moderate; development of the site would cause Negligible impact to this landscape due to existing development. However this level of impact assumes that the area of remaining parkland adjacent to the scheduled monument would be protected from development and that a suitable buffer zone would be utilised in order to protect the setting of this monument and the listed building of Holton Park Mansion.

4.7.2.3 The Heritage Potential of the Potential Strategic Site

The area was part of a woodland environment until the medieval period when it is likely that the landscape was cleared for the first time; therefore the potential for archaeology pre-dating the medieval period is considered low. During the medieval period there is evidence, in the form of ridge and furrow seen on aerial photographs and LIDAR, that the area of the site formed part of an open field system. There is the potential therefore for remains of this type to be present within the site. Other evidence of medieval occupation may also be present, associated with the medieval manor. During later periods the area developed as part of a larger area of parkland; archaeology of these periods may be associated with parkland management features. Noted exceptions include the Civil War battery and a possible feature seen on aerial photographs on the southern side of the site.

4.7.2.4 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Heritage Assets

Much of the site has been considerably damaged as a result of modern development and the archaeological remains, if any, presumably considerably degraded. There are one or two areas where the ground surface survives in its pre-20th century level, which includes the scheduled monument and the surrounding features.

4.7.2.5 The Impact of the Potential Strategic Site on Known Heritage Assets (Table 4.7.1)

Table 4.7.1 details the known heritage assets that development of the proposed strategic site has the potential to impact; where assets have not been included there is considered to be No Impact. The significance of a heritage asset has been placed under one of five categories, defined as Very High, High, Moderate, Low and Negligible; these are derived from categories laid out in NPPF and further elaborated in guidance produced by Historic England. For further definition and explanation of these categories, and those used for the potential impact to an asset (this can be both physical and visual), see section 3.5.

Table 4.7.1: Heritage assets that may be impacted by development of the site

JMHS	Heritage Asset	Designation	Significance of Asset	Contribution the potential strategic site makes to the significance of the heritage asset
19	Holton Manor: Early Medieval	None	Unknown. Documentary evidence indicates Holton Manor dates to the early medieval period; the location of the early manor is unknown however. The asset has potentially high evidential value	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset within the strategic site.
20	Holton Park Manor	Scheduled Monument	National: Very High. The remains of the medieval moated site of Holton Park Manor. This site is a scheduled monument and lies within the site. The significance is derived from the evidential value of the structure itself and also from its historical association with the medieval manor and wider parkland; this includes later use during the civil war (JMHS 50) and development of the 19 th century manor house (JMHS 133).	Because the asset is located within the site there is potential for the survival of archaeological remains that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The site also forms the historical setting of the monument, although this has been partly degraded by later development.
21	Holton Park	None	High / Moderate. A deer park dating to the medieval period, documented as a feature with a medieval house on two early maps. The significance is derived from the historical value of the park and the evidential value of the surviving structures associated with the park.	The site forms part of the heritage asset; as such there is potential for the survival of archaeological remains that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The site also forms the historical setting of the asset, although this has been partly degraded by later development.
46	Park Walling: Late Medieval/Post-medieval	None	High. Limestone walling of possible late medieval date associated with the park boundary. The asset has high evidential value as an extant feature of the former park.	The physical remains of the wall are located within the site and as such the site contributes substantially to the significance of the asset.
48	Landscaping in Holton Park: Late Medieval/Post-medieval	None	Unknown. Evidence of landscaping within the park, recorded during an archaeological evaluation.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset within the strategic site. The site also forms the historical setting of the asset, although this has been partly degraded by later development.
50	Civil War Battery	None	High. Earthworks adjacent to the scheduled site that are considered to be part of a Civil War battery site. The asset has high evidential value as an extant feature of the park.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset within the strategic site. The site also forms the historical setting of the asset, although this has been partly degraded by later development.
133	Holton Park	Grade II Listed	High. An early 19 th century manor house, later used as a	The site forms a part of the historic setting of the house,

	Mansion: 1815		school. As a listed building the structure is considered to have high evidential value.	thus providing a moderate contribution to the significance of the asset.
158	Possible rectilinear feature	None	Unknown. A possible rectilinear enclosure, surviving as a cropmark. The majority of this feature now lies under the A40.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset within the strategic site.
159	R & F at Holton Park	None	Moderate. A small surviving area of ridge and furrow, aligned roughly north-south immediately north of the scheduled earthwork.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset within the strategic site.

4.7.2.6 Potential Impacts, Enhancements and Mitigating Harm (Table 4.7.2)

Table 4.7.2 details the potential impacts to known heritage assets as a result of development within the site, the potential for enhancement and measures that could be taken to mitigate harm. In some cases it is considered that further assessment should be undertaken prior to the development of a mitigation strategy as a more detailed understanding of the heritage asset is required.

Table 4.7.2: Potential impacts, enhancements, mitigating harm and further assessment

JMHS	Description of Asset	Potential Impact to significance of asset	Potential Mitigation of Impact	Potential Enhancement of Asset	Further Assessment Required
19	Holton Manor: EM	Substantial. The location of the early medieval manor is unknown. As such any development within the site may encounter archaeological remains associated with the manor.	The location of this asset is unknown. As such appropriate mitigation could include geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation in order identify any potential areas of archaeological activity and to determine the extent to which the former land surface has been truncated by later development, thus potentially removing any underlying archaeology.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
20	Holton Park Manor	Substantial. Proximity to new dwellings and accessibility to more people could lead to issues of setting and other possible forms of damage	The setting of the scheduled monument should be protected to avoid any further impact to its setting; the existing areas of	Protection and signage to enhance public knowledge of asset. Protection and signage to enhance public knowledge of	No

		and erosion; as such damage to this monument could be substantial depending on the plans. The scheduled moat located outside of the site (JMHS 36), historically appears to have had a visual alignment with the monument in the 18th century. Though not inter-visible at present it could be argued that its setting would be degraded if the other moat was further alienated from it; together they form part of a historically coherent monument.	parkland and open areas should be maintained, while sympathetic design and integration of the asset into the master plan of the development may help minimise impact.	asset. Replacement of the existing buildings with a more sympathetic design, which includes suitable buffers, may result in some enhancement to the wider setting of the asset.	
21	Holton Park	Substantial. The site is located within the former park and as a result there is the potential for substantial impact to the historical setting of the park and substantial impact to any surviving archaeological features. The setting of the park has already been compromised by some modern development, particularly on the eastern side of the site. The remaining open area is significant as it is more representative of the historic character of the parkland.	The setting of surviving parkland features such as the scheduled monument and open undeveloped areas should be integrated into the master plan of the development in order to minimise impact and maintain a cohesive landscape. In areas subject to existing development archaeological evaluation should be undertaken in order to identify any potential areas of archaeological activity associated with the park or earlier activity and to determine the extent to which the former land surface has been truncated by later development.	Sympathetic design that is more in keeping with the historic setting of the parkland may result in some enhancement when compared to the current configuration of the site. This is reliant on consideration of the surviving heritage assets within the design, including suitable buffers.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
46	Park Walling: Late Medieval/ Post-medieval	Less than substantial – moderate. The historical setting of the asset is likely to be altered substantially by development within the site. This setting has already been subject to impact as a result of modern development.	The surviving structure should be integrated into the development in order to minimise impact and maintain a cohesive historic landscape.	None Identified	No
48	Landscaping in Holton Park: Late Medieval/Post-	N/A	N/A. Features already recorded and destroyed.	None Identified	No

	medieval				
50	EW: Civil War Battery	Substantial. Proximity to new dwellings and accessibility to more people could lead to issues of setting and other possible forms of damage and erosion; as such damage to this monument could be substantial depending on the plans.	The Civil War battery and the ridge and furrow lie next to the scheduled moat. As such appropriate mitigation would be to include these in an area withheld from development.	Protection and signage to enhance public knowledge of asset. Replacement of the existing buildings with a more sympathetic design, which includes suitable buffers, may result in some enhancement to the wider setting of the asset.	No
133	Holton Park Mansion: 1815	Substantial. The mansion, like the moats, was established in a parkland environment and thus building in close proximity to this structure will have a substantial impact on the setting because it is degrading the parkland to which it was an integral part.	The setting of surviving parkland and the relationship between the later mansion and the earlier moated site could be integrated into the master plan of the development in order to minimise impact and maintain a cohesive landscape.	Protection and signage to enhance public knowledge of asset. Replacement of the existing buildings with a more sympathetic design, which includes suitable buffers, may result in some enhancement to the wider setting of the asset.	No
158	Possible rectilinear feature	Substantial. Groundwork associated with development has the potential to damage or degrade any remaining archaeological remains, thus reducing the evidential value of the asset.	Geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation should be undertaken in order to identify any potential areas of archaeological activity.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
159	R & F at Holton Park	Substantial. Groundwork associated with development has the potential to damage or degrade any archaeological remains, thus reducing the evidential value of the asset. The setting of the asset would also be subject to impact.	The ridge and furrow lies next to the scheduled moat. As such appropriate mitigation would be to include this in an area that is withheld from development.	Protection and signage to enhance public knowledge	No

4.7.3 CONCLUSIONS

The landscape of the site can be recognised as ancient woodland at an early date, and this probably explains why early human activity is relatively low at least until the high medieval period. There is a caveat to this, however, that the defined boundaries of the park in its earliest form appear to underlie the medieval ridge and furrow. It is thus the case that one can suspect that this park originated in a Bronze Age, Iron Age or Roman date located on the edge of what became the Shotover and Stow Royal Forest. Holton appears to have been part of the parish of Cuddesdon, an extensive medieval parish. The LIDAR data shows that the landscape was considerably cleared in the medieval period and that ridge and furrow was established to the north and east of the village. Though some settlement is evident in the medieval period, focussed on Holton and Wheatley, it is the case that the site had little human occupation and what there was, was probably located at the scheduled moat. In the post-Civil War period Forest Law was abandoned, which meant that places like Shotover Park and Holton Park could be exploited in a different way. Thus there is the increase in Imperial, Industrial and modern activity. The key monuments in the park are the moats and the successor manor house (now school). Two of these monuments are scheduled and the building is listed. There is, therefore, potential for substantial impact to the setting of a number of heritage assets and the potential for physical impact to the scheduled monument should development be undertaken without due consideration to these assets. To avoid this scenario, development within the site should be carefully planned with reference to these monuments.

The monument **JMHS 19** and **JMHS 20** is the scheduled monument that lies in the site. This could see Substantial to Less than Substantial – Moderate harm depending on any actual development proposal. Mitigation for this site has to comprise exclusion from any development area, it is only this that would achieve a Less than Substantial – Moderate damage to its setting. It is unlikely to be anything under this. The listed Mansion (**JMHS 133**) lies outside the site and development would have a Less than Substantial – Moderate impact on its setting. There are three non-designated sites (**JMHS 50**), (**JMHS 159**) and (**JMHS 158**). (**JMHS 50**) and (**JMHS 159**) lie adjacent to the scheduled moat. Mitigation for them would be, like the scheduled monument, to be included in an area that is not subject to any development. The area that should be withheld from development to ensure the least impact to these heritage assets is shown in figure 4.7.4, highlighted in green.

Because the site lies within an area of archaeological interest appropriate pre-determination archaeological investigation should be undertaken including geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation in order identify any potential areas of archaeological activity and to determine the extent to which the former land surface has been truncated by later development, thus potentially removing any underlying archaeology.

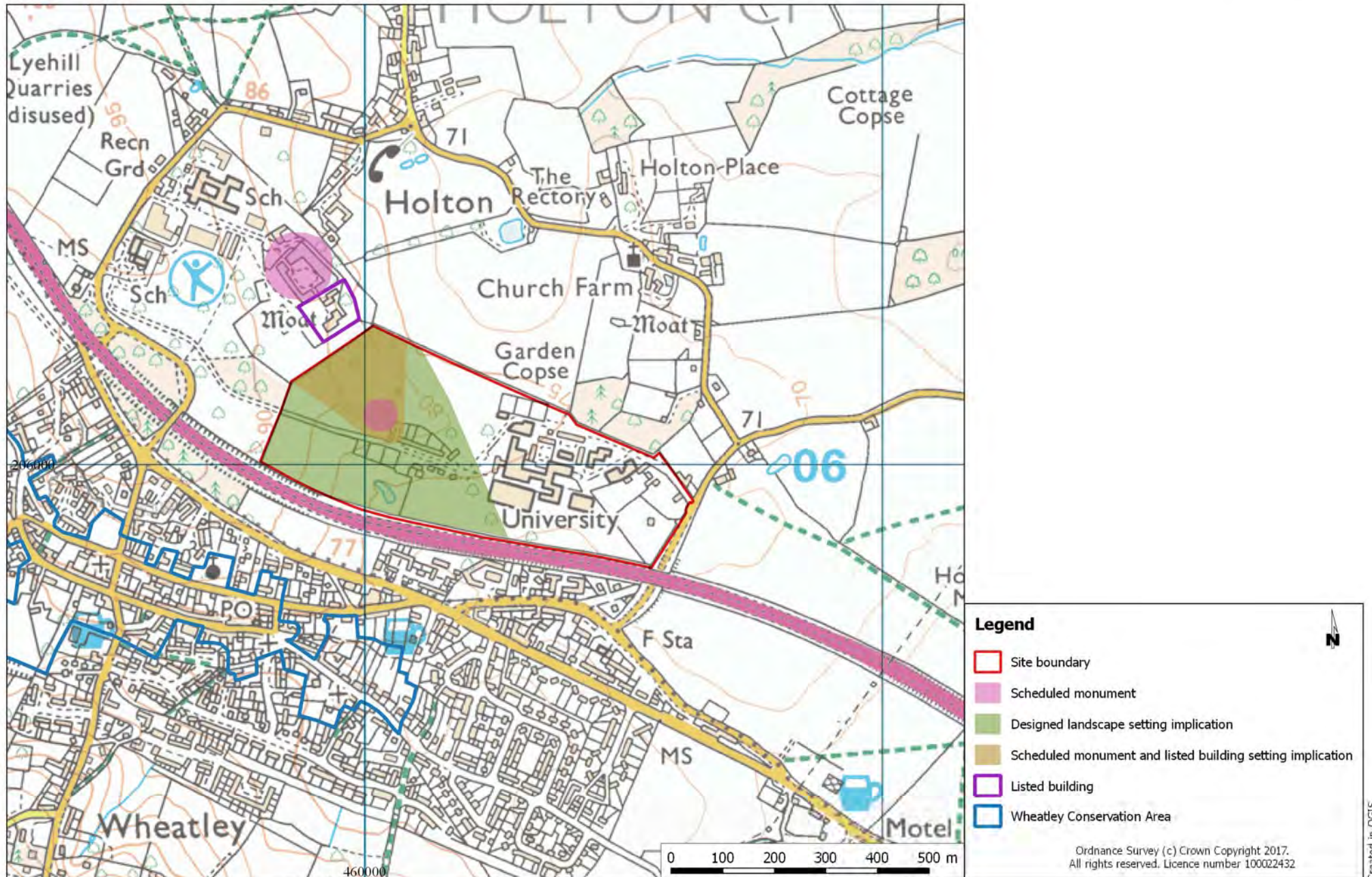


Figure 4.7.4: Possible constraint and assessment areas

4.7.4 HISTORICAL AND HERITAGE BACKGROUND

A historic impact assessment is designed to provide an independent assessment in accordance with CIfA guidelines. This section thus contains a historical development of the area, the known archaeology of a surrounding search area, cartographic evidence, aerial photographic evidence and a site visit. Some information may thus be duplicated due to this.

4.7.4.1 A Brief Account of the Historical Development of Holton

Roman occupation is known from Holton (VCH 1957, 168-177).

The earliest recorded form of Holton is *healhtunes (gemæres)* of 956 (Gelling 1953, 176-177). The name thus had an etymology of h(e)alh tkn, thus farmstead by a sheltered valley or farm by the hollow.

The overlord of the manor in 1086 was Roger d'Ivry with his tenant identified as Godfrey (Morris 1978, 29.8). There were 5 hides for 7 ploughs, of which 2 were in lordship with 4 slaves. There was 15 acres of meadow, 12 acres of pasture, and 2 furlongs by 1 ½ furlongs of woodland. The manorial holding in Holton from at least the 15th century was historically called Halle Place, as it was referred to in 1461, with the manor located in a medieval deer park (VCH 1957, 168-177).

Two other manors can be identified in Holton originating from later dates in the medieval period (VCH 1957, 168-177). Seintlice Manor was freehold of the Senlis family. The manor is recognised historically in the 13th and 14th centuries. The other manor was Grove Manor that was near Harpesford or Wheatley Bridge.

The remains of a Civil War encampment or battery site is located near Wheatley Bridge, while Fairfax's army headquarters were located in Holton Manor House, now the site of Wheatley Park School (VCH 1957, 168-177).

4.7.2.2 Known Heritage

A search of the Oxfordshire HER was carried out for a radius of 1km from the boundary of the site. The sites identified range in date from the Neolithic to the modern period and are discussed in chronological order; a gazetteer of all sites identified is found at Appendix 4.7.

Neolithic (Fig. 4.7.5)

The evidence for prehistoric activity in the area of the site is listed as several different 'find-spots'. Recovered from a garden near Holton House, in an area to the northeast of the site, was an early Neolithic flint blade (JMHS 1, 16590-MOX12318, SP 598 065).

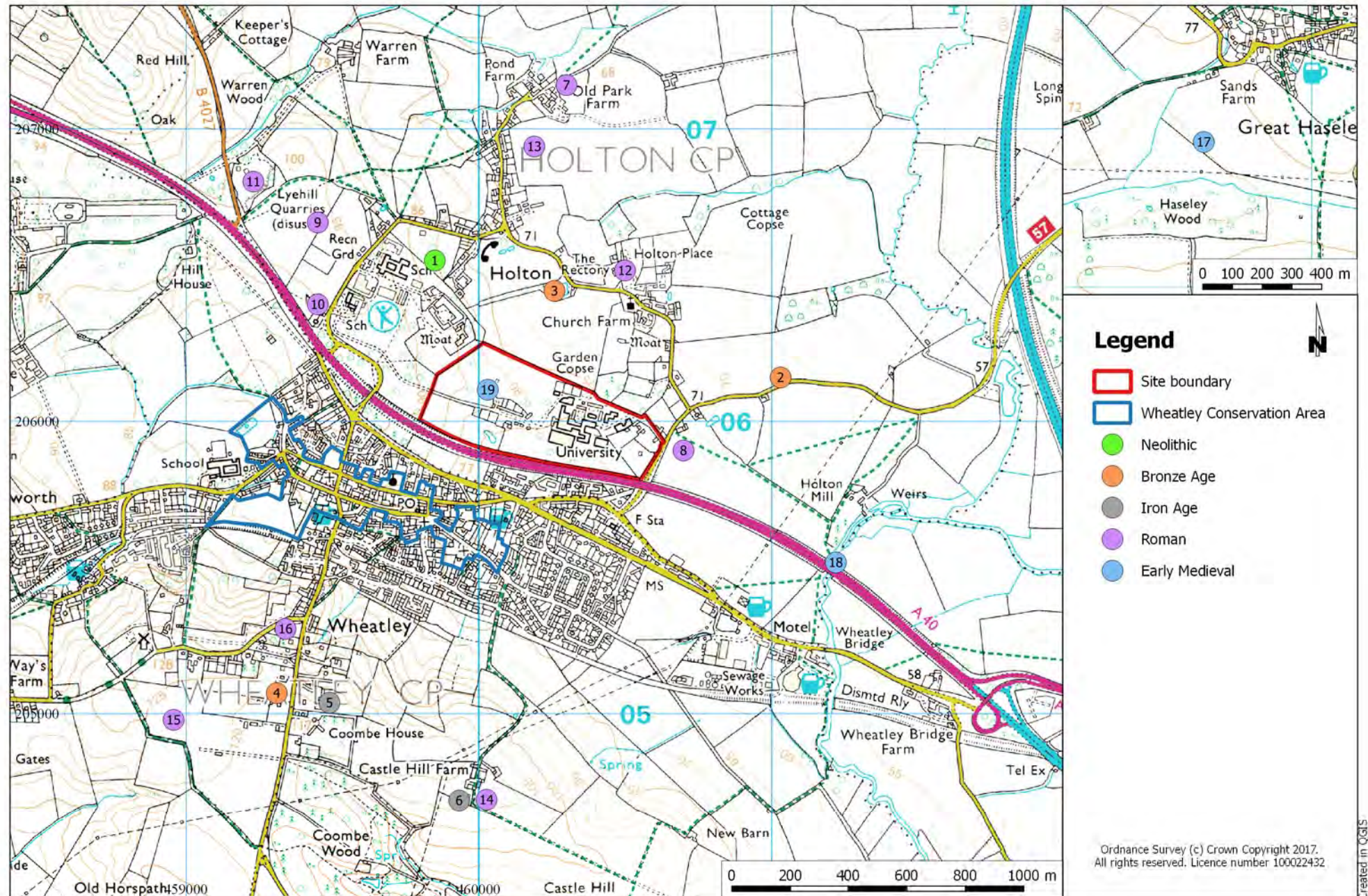


Figure 4.7.5: Neolithic to Early Medieval Historic Environment Record Sites

Bronze Age (Fig. 4.7.5)

To the east of Holton two possible ring-ditches of either a late Neolithic or Bronze Age date has been identified on aerial photographs (**JMHS 2**, 26168-MOX23574: SP 61021 06150). In Holton Park a Bronze Age socketed axe was found within ‘Copse Head Pond’ in 1856 (**JMHS 3**, 5636-MOX5660: SP 6025 0644). South of Wheatley near Coombe House a prehistoric flint implement found in 1946 which has been dated to the later prehistoric period (**JMHS 4**, 1788-MOX5415, SP 5931 0507).

Iron Age (Fig. 4.7.5)

Miscellaneous Iron Age material was recovered to the south of Wheatley near Coombe House (**JMHS 5**, 2544-MOX5777: SP 5949 0500). Field-walking on Castle Hill Farm, Field 3, which is adjacent to Coombe House, collected Iron Age material (**JMHS 6**, 16340-MOX9339: SP 600 047). Castle Hill is a spur of land to the south of the village and it is possible that this may identify the site of a former defended enclosure or spur.

Roman (Fig. 4.7.5)

There are several recorded locations of monuments and find-spots dated to the Roman period near Wheatley and Holton that show up in the search area. Some of these finds appear to be associated with small locations of settlement. North of Holton village near Old Park Farm a number of Roman objects were found (**JMHS 7**, 27635-MOX24147: SP 6030 0715). East of the site on Barn Piece in the 1950s the remains of a ditch was detected that contained 2nd century Roman Coarse Ware (**JMHS 8**, 17294-MOX23178, SP 607 059).

A number of Roman cemeteries have been identified between Holton and Lyehill. Rack Field Roman cremation cemetery was initially located in 1830 (**JMHS 9**, 1774-MOX5403: SP 5945 0668); a further urn with coins of JULIAMOESA, GORDIAN II, GALLENIVS, and CONSTANS was found in 1894. Excavations in 2007 identified an enclosure associated with Roman period pottery that was orientated N-S, and interpreted as a Roman cemetery site (**JMHS 10**, 5541-MOX5456: SP 5945 0640). At Lye Hill Quarry the remains of a plain bronze pin was recovered that was thought to be of the Roman period (**JMHS 11**, 7980-MOX5467: SP 5923 0682).

During the digging of foundations for Holton cottage in 1847 a late indented Roman beaker was discovered (**JMHS 12**, 26251-MOX23671, SP 6050 0651). A poorly located site north of Holton village in 1953 contained a Roman pot (**JMHS 13**, 2757-MOX5652, SP 6019 0694).

The spur to the south of Wheatley, called Castle Hill, appears to have Roman activity that follows that of the Iron Age material already noted across the ridge (**JMHS 14**, SMR 16340-MOX9339: SP 600 047). At Hilltop on Cuddesdon Road an inhumation, complete with stone coffin was discovered (**JMHS 15**, 17283-MOX23167, SP 59 05) and at Windmills, Wheatley, Roman pottery and a possible burial were discovered in 1913 (**JMHS 16**, 17284-MOX23168, SP 5934 0529).

Early Medieval (Fig. 4.7.5)

An early medieval trackway identified by Grundy appears to be a successor of an earlier Roman street (**JMHS 17**, 8865-MOX10040: SP 6364 0149); it formed a short section of the medieval London ‘Weye’, considered to be a drove way. A late early medieval winged axe was recovered from the bank of the river Thame (**JMHS 18**, 26250-MOX23669: SP 6122 0551); which has been given an 11th to 12th century date. This is possibly a votive object deposited in a river. At Holton the earliest Manor dates to the early medieval period (**JMHS 19**, 5723-MOX94: SP 6001 0610). A date of at least 1066 is implied by the reference to the ‘value is and was £4’ (Morris 1978, 29.8). This early manor could, however, be located on the site adjacent to the church.

High Medieval (Fig. 4.7.6)

The evidence for activity during the high medieval period is a combination of recorded features, find-spots and monuments.

Holton House and Deer Park

The remains of a roughly circular site believed to be the location of a 13th to 14th century manor house first mentioned in 1367 has been identified in Holton Park (**JMHS 20**, 5723-MOX94, SP 6001 0610). The inner diameter of the site is 27.5m across. This site is a scheduled monument and lies within the site. The house and moat were constructed in a medieval deer park. This park is documented as a feature with a medieval house which appears on Saxton’s (1574) and Plot’s (1677) maps (**JMHS 21**, 11688-MOX5669, 600 064). The park probably extended from south of the A40 where there is a park wall, to Warren Farm in the west and old Park Farm in the north. An earth bank, which is tree-lined survives on the west side of the park (**JMHS 22**, SP 59838 0643). This boundary is marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey, but is different from that of the other boundaries around the park.

A number of high medieval sites are evident in and around the main village of Holton that lie to the north of the site. These include St Bartholomew’s Church 14th to 15th century (**JMHS 23**, SMR 5868-MOX5662, SP 60519 06395), restored in 1844. A moat site has been identified at Church Farm House (**JMHS 24**, 1128-MOX5651, SP 605 063). The moat is largely infilled surviving on the east side and has been observed on the west side. The site is not specifically dated but its location near the church site means that it is considered manorial and medieval. Its location near the church may be indicative of it being the first medieval manorial site.

Outlying Holton

East of the site, and Holton, two medieval sites have been identified: the stone footings of a building and a quarry pit associated with medieval pottery (**JMHS 25**, 17294-MOX23178, SP 607 059); and a medieval trackway and possible house platforms (**JMHS 26**, 28247-MOX24779 SP 6088 0598).

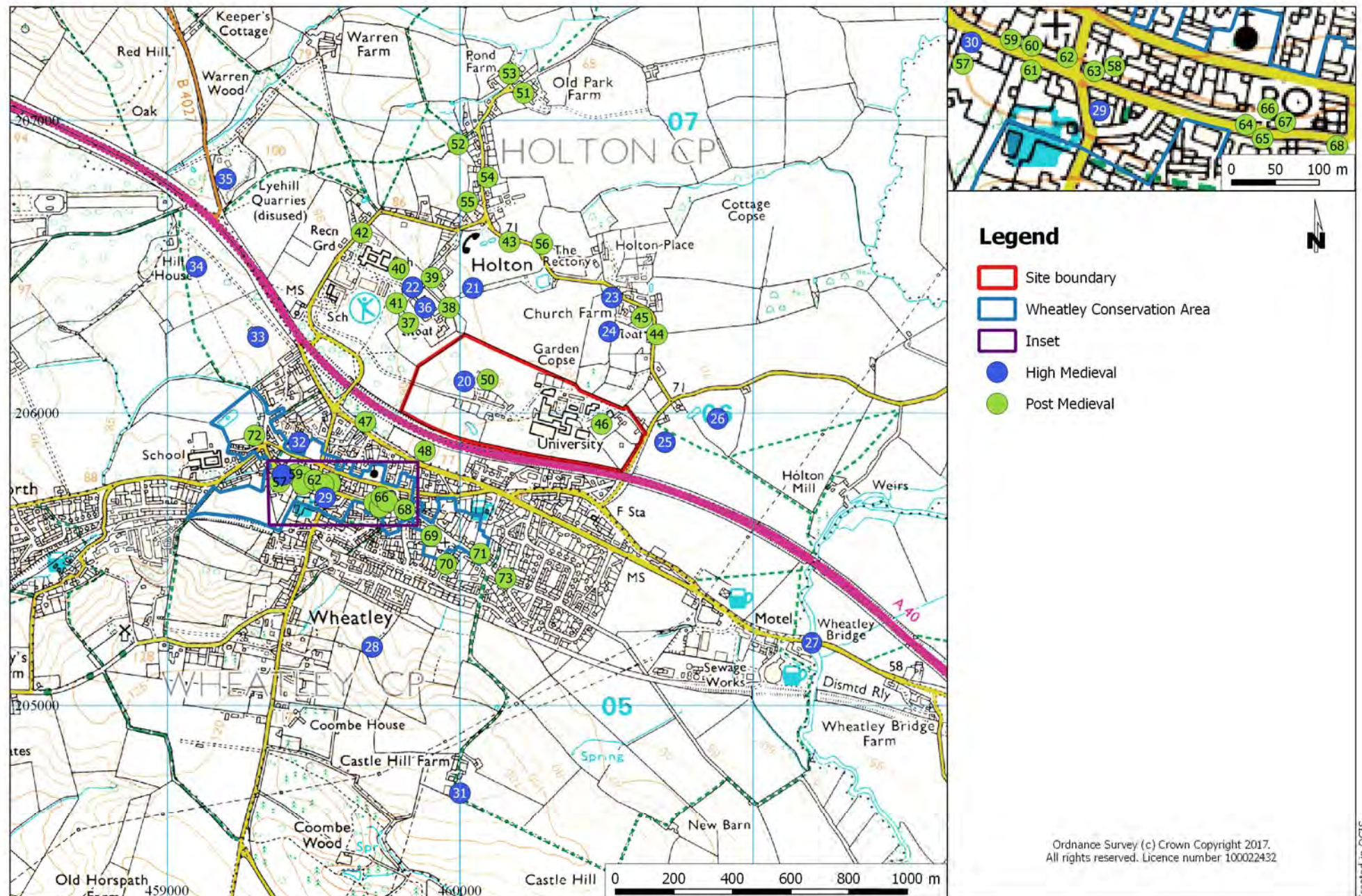


Figure 4.7.6: High Medieval to Post Medieval Historic Environment Record Sites

Wheatley

Wheatley Bridge contains the partial remains of an arch of a late medieval date (**JMHS 27**, 11368-MOX5668, SP 6120 0521). This indicates that the medieval road from London crossed the Thame in this location.

To the south of Wheatley are the remains of a deserted medieval settlement; it is referred to as Old Wheatley (**JMHS 28**, 5490-MOX5455, SP 597 052). The settlement may be little more than a subsidiary settlement. The current village of Wheatley had coalesced in the vicinity of the High Street probably by the 13th century but almost certainly by the early 15th century. The site of a medieval chapel, St Mary the Virgin, was situated on the south side of the High Street (**JMHS 29**, 1790-MOX5417, SP 5954 0571). The chapel was recorded as existing in 1427; it was demolished in 1785. On the current site of Wheatley Manor, at the west end of the High Street, medieval pottery of a 13th century date has been recovered (**JMHS 30**, 12413-MOX5518, SP 5939 0578).

Outlying Wheatley

To the south of Wheatley on Castle Hill Farm medieval pottery, brick and tile were recovered whilst field-walking (**JMHS 31**, 16340-MOX9339, SP 600 047).

Quarries

A group of quarries have been identified to the west of Holton and Wheatley medieval settlements. The nearest to Wheatley was the Hardstone quarry on Church Road (**JMHS 32**, 5291-MOX5452, SP 5945 0590). This stone was used for Merton College, Windsor Castle, New College and Queen's Chapel; in use in the 13th to the 14th centuries. Two more quarries were located to the south side of Lyehill; one with a lime kiln (**JMHS 33**, 3177-MOX5421, SP 5931 0626). They are assumed to be of a medieval date, but are only recorded from 1881. Near Hill House, Shotover, a further quarry was the source for stone used at New College, and Windsor Castle (**JMHS 34**, 13701-MOX5541, SP 591 065). A Corallian limestone quarry at Lye Hill Quarry was producing stone from the early 16th century called Holton Stone (**JMHS 35**, 1028-MOX5397, SP 592 068); used at Christ Church College. It is likely that as this local industry started in the medieval period, it was all in part of Shotover Forest.

Late Medieval to Post-Medieval (Fig. 4.7.6)

Holton House

The moated site of Holton House is considered to be of a late medieval to post-medieval date (**JMHS 36**, 1771-MOX95, SP 5988 0636). The island inside the moat measures 54m by 50m and has a width of 23m in places. The site is a scheduled ancient monument that is adjacent to the site. The surrounding retaining walls to the moat are considered to be 17th century or earlier (**JMHS 37**, 19874-MOX18366: SP 59856 06343); but the bridges are a 19th century replacement. The house inside the moat was known to have 18 hearths in 1665.

There are a group of walls associated with Holton Park that are probably 17th century or earlier in origin: at Holton Park (**JMHS 38**, 19876-MOX15893: SP 59930 06344), NE of Well House (**JMHS 39**, 19877-MOX17011: SP 59833 06402), and a further stretch NE of Well House (**JMHS 40**, 19878-MOX17461: SP 59852

06419). Holton Park Well House is a Grade II listed structure and is of a 16th century or later date (**JMHS 41**, 19879-MOX16364, SP 59809 06385), thus potentially late or post-medieval in date.

The park is documented as being medieval in origin, but it is apparent that a considerable amount of limestone wall survives on the: west (**JMHS 42**, SP 59664 06616), north (**JMHS 43**, SP 60169 06585), northeast (**JMHS 44**, SP 60660 06291), east (**JMHS 45**, SP 60620 06326), southeast (**JMHS 46**, SP 60484 05962) and south (**JMHS 47**, SP 59677 05970) sides of the park, which appear to tie in with this phase of the park. An evaluation in Holton Park identified a series of pits that were associated with the landscaping of the area (**JMHS 48**, 28636-MOX26978, SP 5988 0587). Ditches were also found that were undated but were thought to be pre-park features.

Undated – possibly medieval (Fig. 4.7.8)

The remains of an iron arrow head was recovered to the west of Holton Park in 1882 (**JMHS 49**, 9002-MOX5481, SP5944 0661). Though undated it is presumably Iron Age to the late medieval period. The likelihood is that this is a medieval hunting loss in Holton Park.

Post-Medieval (Fig. 4.7.6)

Holton Park

Surviving as earthworks, on the site, adjacent to the scheduled site are the remains of a Civil War Battery (**JMHS 50**, 596-MOX5645, SP 60014 06120). The site was also considered to be part of a lime kiln but no evidence was found on investigation.

Holton Village

The North part of Holton village extends up to Old Park Farm, a settlement that contains a number of 16th and 17th century listed buildings constructed of limestone rubble: Old Park Farmhouse (**JMHS 51**, 19884-MOX17164: SP 60217 07094), Jasmine House (**JMHS 52**, 19882-MOX17163: SP 59994 06919), Pond Farmhouse (**JMHS 53**, 19888-MOX17320: SP 60175 07132), Lavender House (**JMHS 54**, 19883-MOX17012: SP 60094 06806), and Ambrose Cottage and The Cottage (**JMHS 55**, 19870-MOX17162: SP 60058 06780). In Holton village located around the church is the Slaymaker, a small timber framed and thatched house of 17th date which was extended in the 20th century (**JMHS 56**, 19890-MOX16370: SP 60281 06578).

Wheatley – High Street

There are a number of buildings along Wheatley High Street, which have an early post-medieval origin (later 16th century date). The Manor House was established on the south side of Wheatley High Street, and is a Grade II* listed building of a probable 16th century date (**JMHS 57**, 1789-MOX5416, SP 59389 05781). The other buildings of a 16th to 17th century date on the High Street are grade II listed: The King and Queen Public House (**JMHS 58**, 20133-MOX17438: SP 59546 05751), The George Gallery 27 (**JMHS 59**, 12412-MOX5509: SP 59439 05791), Mitcheldene 33 (**JMHS 60**, 16063-MOX5561: SP 59463 05784).

There are a further group of grade II listed 17th to early 18th century structures along Wheatley High Street: 38 (**JMHS 61**, 20142-MOX16389: SP 59462 05756), 47 (**JMHS 62**, 20131-MOX18452: SP 59503 05771), 55 (**JMHS 63**, 20132-MOX17341: SP 59534 05753), 82 (**JMHS 64**, 20147-MOX17441: SP 59707 05681), Mott House at 86 (**JMHS 65**, 20148-MOX18338: SP 59795 05678), 97 (**JMHS 66**, 20135-MOX18155: SP 59745 05706), The Old Forge House at 99 (**JMHS 67**, 20136-MOX17634: SP 59752 05697), and Cromwell House, at 100 (**JMHS 68**, 20151-MOX18156: SP 59795 05673).

Wheatley – Crown Road

Crown Road in Wheatley also contains a number of grade II listed buildings of a 16th to 17th date: Mulberry Court 24 (**JMHS 69**, 20123-MOX17829: SP 59902 05580; VCH 1957, 109), Rectory House, 30 (**JMHS 70**, 20125-MOX18451: SP 59948 5537; VCH 1957, 109; Sherwood and Pevsner 1974, 838), Ambrose Farm House, 55 (**JMHS 71**, 20122-MOX16787: SP 60069 05519; VCH 1957, 109).

Wheatley – Outlying

Two other buildings are grade II structures of a 17th to early 18th date: Brookside 2 Blenheim Lane (**JMHS 72**, 20113-MOX16455: SP 59298 05923), 5 Roman Road (**JMHS 73**, 20154-MOX16604: SP 60156 05435).

Imperial (Fig. 4.7.7)

To the south of the site a turnpike road was constructed in 1719 by the Stokenchurch to Enslow Trust (**JMHS 74**, 8865-MOX10040: SP 59275 06517). Features associated with this 18th century Toll Road are a second bridge adjacent to Wheatley Bridge (**JMHS 75**, 20056-MOX17348, SP61291 05190), and a Toll House on the east approaches of the village (**JMHS 76**, 10189-MOX5665, SP 611 052). Three 18th century, mainly type 2, milestones are set close together along the Wheatley stretch of the Toll Road: inscribed XLVIII miles from London / Oxford VI (**JMHS 77**, 10003-MOX5664: SP 6056 0550), one approximately 60m off The Avenue, London Road (**JMHS 78**, 20153-MOX18133: SP 60569 05499), and another inscribed XLIX/to London/V/to Oxford (**JMHS 79**, 10004-MOX548, SP 59383 06395).

Holton House

The buildings of a late medieval to early post-medieval date in Holton Park that included the moat, manor house, icehouse and larder, were added to in the 18th century. This includes the grade II listed stable block is Grade II (**JMHS 80**, 19875-MOX15892: SP 59834 06444).

Holton Village

In Holton village there are a number of grade II listed buildings: Holton Place, of limestone and brick divided into three properties (**JMHS 81**, 19880: SP 60498 06535), Holton Place Stables and Coach House (**JMHS 82**, 19881-MOX16365: SP 60582 06433), Church Farm Barn I timber framed building (**JMHS 83**, 19871-MOX16767: SP 60558 06405), Church Farm Barn II of limestone and timber framing with 1786 date-stone (**JMHS 84**, 19872-MOX17008: SP 60547 06344). There are a number of grade II listed out-buildings that are located around Old Park Farm: the Granary (**JMHS 85**, 19886-MOX13082, SP 60223 07079), the timber

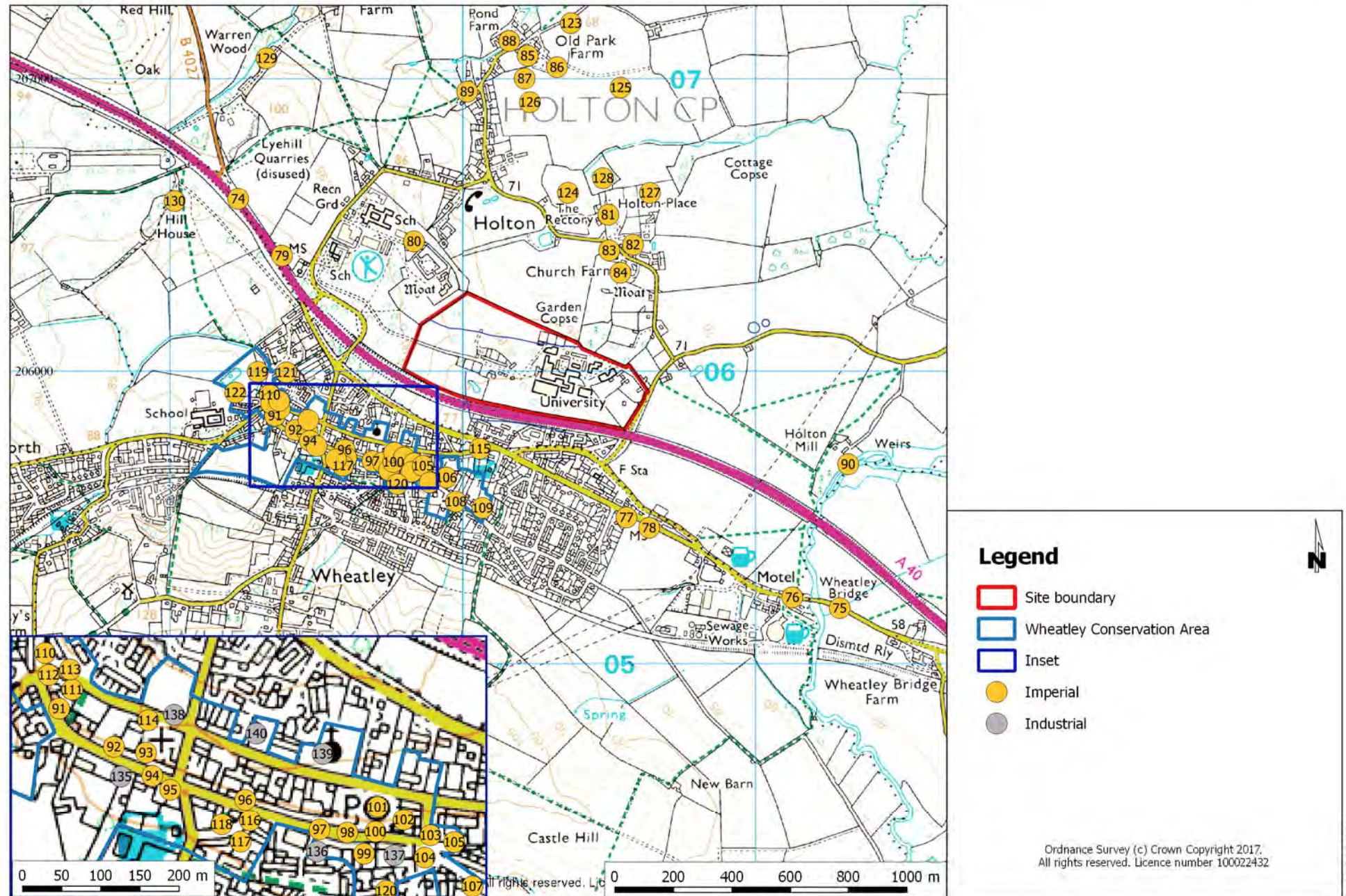


Figure 4.7.7: Imperial to Industrial Historic Environment Record Sites

framed Barn (**JMHS 86**, 19885-MOX15895, SP 60254 07074), and the Stable (**JMHS 87**, 19887-MOX15896, SP 60232 07070). In the vicinity of Pound Farm there are two further grade II listed buildings of an 18th century date: an L-shaped outbuilding associated with the farm (**JMHS 88**, 19889-MOX16754, SP 60186 07114), Grey House (**JMHS 89**, 19873-MOX17009, SP 60016 06956).

A further grade II listed building of an 18th century date is an outlying feature on the River Thames. This is Mill Cottage (**JMHS 90**, 320-MOX5643, SP 61320 05682): a watermill, cottage, with associated channels and embankments.

Wheatley – High Street

A further group of grade II listed buildings of the 18th century can be identified along Wheatley High Street: 11 (**JMHS 91**, 20128-MOX15845: SP 59359 05848), The Old Parsonage at 25 (**JMHS 92**, 20129-MOX17830: SP 59429 05799), The Crest at 37 (**JMHS 93**, 20130-MOX17154: SP 59472 05782), 40 (**JMHS 94**, 20143-MOX17439: SP 59478 05762), The Small House at 46 with 1776 date-stone (**JMHS 95**, 20144-MOX16391: SP 59501 05744), Oxford House at 77 (**JMHS 96**, 20134-MOX16454: SP 59597 05731), Vale Brook House at 80 (**JMHS 97**, 20145-MOX17440: SP 59690 05682), Greystones at 88 (**JMHS 98**, 20149-MOX18453: SP 59738 05679), 90 High Street (**JMHS 99**, 20150-MOX18339: SP 59744 05677), 101 (**JMHS 100**, 20137-MOX15846: SP 59762 05694), 103 (**JMHS 101**, 20138-MOX16600: SP 59768 05697), 105 (**JMHS 102**, 20139-MOX17155: SP 59778 05696), 109 (**JMHS 103**, 20140-MOX15847: SP 59808 05686), a tannery barn converted in 1842 to a chapel (**JMHS 104**, 592-MOX5378, SP 5981 0566), College Farm at 117 (**JMHS 105**, 20141-MOX16388: SP 59857 05682).

Wheatley – Crown Road

There are a number of 18th century grade II listed structures that are located along Crown Road: The Crown Public House now 19, 21 and 23 (**JMHS 106**, 20120-MOX16786: SP 59909 05623), the outbuildings of Mulberry Court (**JMHS 107**, 20124-MOX15844: SP 59898 05613), The Wayside at 32 (**JMHS 108**, 20126-MOX16847: SP 59977 05554), and 47 and 49 (**JMHS 109**, 20121-MOX15843: SP 60022 05544).

Wheatley – Church Street

Church Street contains further grade II listed 18th century listed structures: Jessamine Cottage at 1 (**JMHS 110**, 20114-MOX17444: SP 59341 05919), The Walled Cottage at 8 (**JMHS 111**, 20119-MOX18135: SP 59371 05877), Ardwick House (**JMHS 112**, 20118-MOX18043: SP 59358 05891), The Sun Inn (**JMHS 113**, 20115-MOX18336: SP 59373 05898), The Granary Church (**JMHS 114**, 12999-MOX5527: SP 59473 05833), The Kings Arms Public House with date-stone 1756 (**JMHS 115**, 20117-MOX17445: SP 60059 05735).

Wheatley – Bell Lane

Bell Lane has a group of 18th century grade II listed buildings: The Bell Inn 1 and 3 and incorporating 64 High Street (**JMHS 116**, 20110-MOX15854: SP 59603 05704), 5, 7 and 9 (**JMHS 117**, 20111-MOX18019: SP 59592 05693), and 8 (**JMHS 118**, 20112-MOX18454: SP 59567 05699).

Other 18th century grade II listed buildings can be identified in Wheatley at Kiln Lane, Close Lane, Westfield Road, besides other outlying locations: The Old House, 17 Kiln Lane (**JMHS 119**, 20152-MOX15848: SP 59319 05994), The Old Farm 5 and 7 Close Lane (**JMHS 120**, 20127-MOX17124: SP 59777 05611), and Rock House, Westfield Road (**JMHS 121**, 20156-MOX16448: SP 59375 05996). Brickworks were established by Cooper at the east end of Wheatley in 1793 (**JMHS 122**, 597-MOX5382, SP 5925 0595). This included a clay pit, brick kiln and a chimney. The works continued in operation to 1897.

Historic piecemeal enclosures can be recognised from the end of the 18th century into the start of the 19th century (1798-1810): (**JMHS 123**, HOX5905: SP 6037 0719), (**JMHS 124**, HOX5908: SP 6036 0661), (**JMHS 125**, HOX4681: SP 6054 0697), (**JMHS 126**, HOX5906: SP 6023 0692), and (**JMHS 127**, HOX5907: SP 6064 0661). Areas of woodland can be recognised from the late 18th century to the early 19th century (1798-1811): (**JMHS 128**, HOX5909: SP 6048 0666), and (**JMHS 129**, HOX5781: SP 5933 0707).

Shotover

Hill House in Shotover, is a late 18th to early 19th century building (**JMHS 130**, 20155-MOX15849: SP 59016 06582).

Industrial (1801-1900) (Fig. 4.7.7)

The toll road of 1719 was rebuilt and rerouted again in 1824, which became the route of the A40 (**JMHS 131**, 8865-MOX10040: SP 59275 06517). Wheatley Bridge was rebuilt in 1809 around a medieval arch (**JMHS 132**, 11368-MOX5668, SP 6120 0521).

Holton

The current Holton Park mansion was built in 1815, originally constructed as a mansion but now used as a school (**JMHS 133**, 13704-MOX5542: SP 59934 06276). This listed structure and the site are inter-visible with each other. There was a brick and lime kiln at the Old House from 1851 to 1903 (**JMHS 134**, 11901-MOX5505: SP 5935 0606).

Wheatley – High Street

The High Street, Wheatley, has a number of 19th century grade II listed buildings: 34 (**JMHS 135**, 17416-MOX23294: SP 59438 05761), 80 (**JMHS 136**, 20146-MOX16603, SP 59688 05669), the Gothic chapel converted in 1898 (**JMHS 137**, 592-MOX5378, SP 5981 0566).

Wheatley – Church Street

Church Street, Wheatley, contains a further group of 19th century listed structures: the ‘Lock Up’ built in 1806 (**JMHS 138**, 1799-MOX5418: SP 5950 0584), and St Mary’s Church built 1855-7, which is grade II* (**JMHS 139**, 201116-MOX17343: SP 59696 05790).

Wheatley – Cuddesdon Street and adjacent areas

A further listed building and non-designated structures are found on or adjacent to Cuddesdon Street: the listed St Mary’s Church School constructed in c. 1858

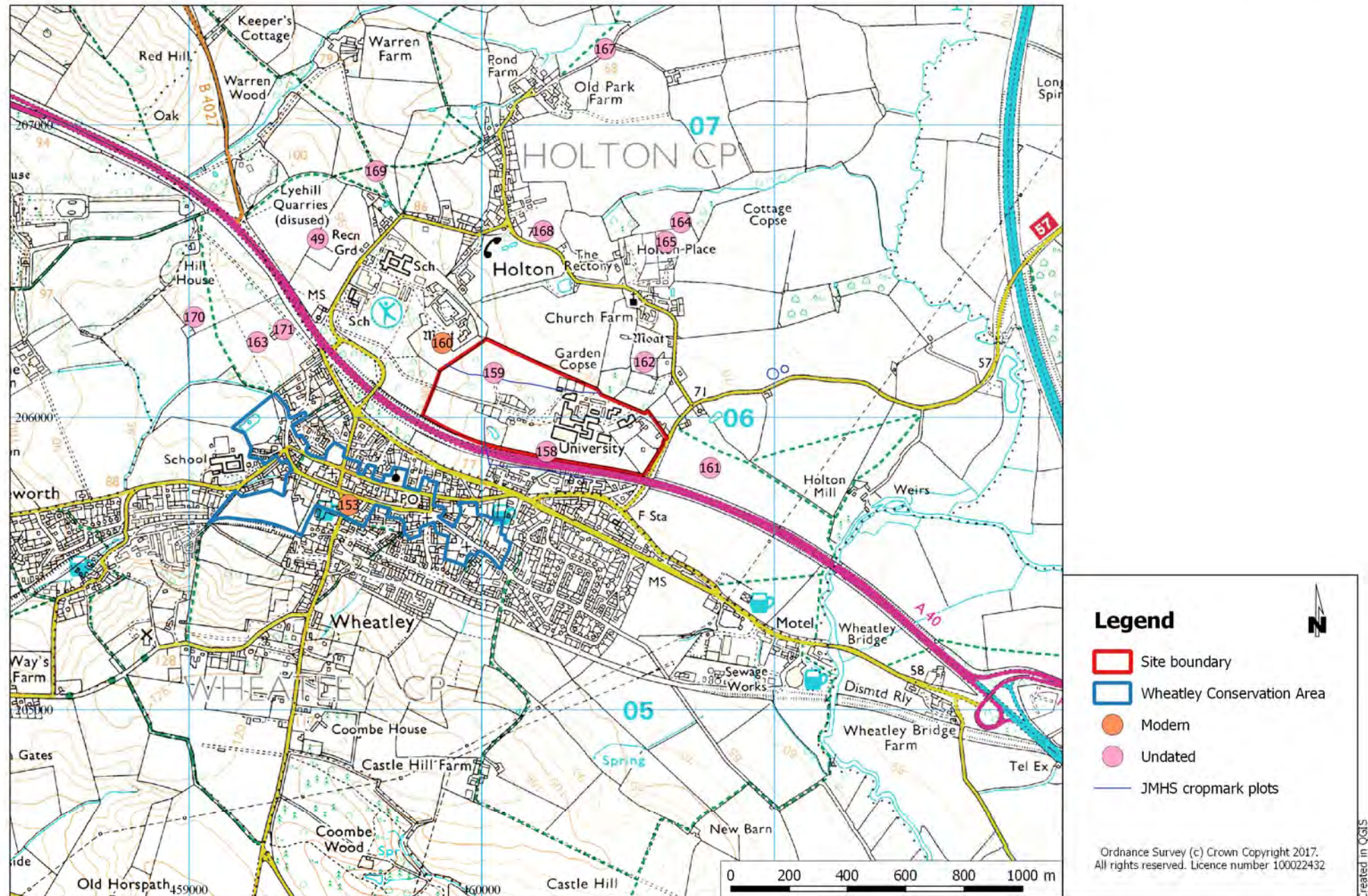


Figure 4.7.8: Modern to undated Historic Environment Record Sites

(**JMHS 140**, 589-MOX5377: SP 596110 058166), Wheatley Railway Station was opened in 1864 and extended 1914 to 1918 (**JMHS 141**, 593-MOX5379: SP 5948 0554), Railway Goods Sheds on the OS maps of 1881 (**JMHS 142**, 594-MOX12446: SP 596 055), and a lime kiln noted on the same map (**JMHS 143**: 595-MOX5381: SP 595 055). There was a brickworks which were established by Cooper in the 18th century and continued in use until 1897 (**JMHS 122**, 597-MOX5382: SP 5925 0595).

Historic piecemeal enclosures can be noted in the 19th century (1811-1881): (**JMHS 144**, HOX5378: SP 5979 0514), (**JMHS 145**, HOX4675: SP 6123 0622), (**JMHS 146**, HOX5915: SP 6059 0529), (**JMHS 147**, HOX4691: SP 5968 0696), (**JMHS 148**, HOX4674: SP 6103 0656), (**JMHS 149**, HOX4676: SP 6103 0583), and (**JMHS 150**, HOX4677: SP 6159 0595). An historic area of woodland can be recognised in the 19th century (1811-1881): (**JMHS 151**, HOX5384: SP 6117 0480), and (**JMHS 152**, HOX4678: SP 6104 0646).

Modern (Fig. 4.7.8)

The current War Memorial, a cross (**JMHS 153**, 28624-MOX26965, SP 59546 05700) replaced an earlier one constructed in 1921 on the site of the medieval chapel.

4.3 Cartographic Research

A search of the map evidence for Holton identified a series of maps that date from the 18th to the 19th centuries.

Jefferys' map of 1767 (CP/103/M/1: Fig. 4.7.9) shows the whole of the area between what became the older A40 and the road system through the southern part of the village of Holton as marking the boundary of the park. It shows the main manor, which was located in the larger rectangular moat as the house, and a significant avenue of trees running down across the site: this links the moated site visually.

Davis of Lewknor's map of 1797 (CH.XX.2; Fig. 4.7.10) shows a similar representation to Jefferys' map in that the park is located internally within the sub-oval road system. There is a house located in the western part of the park at the end of the avenue.



Figure 4.7.9: Jefferys' map of 1767

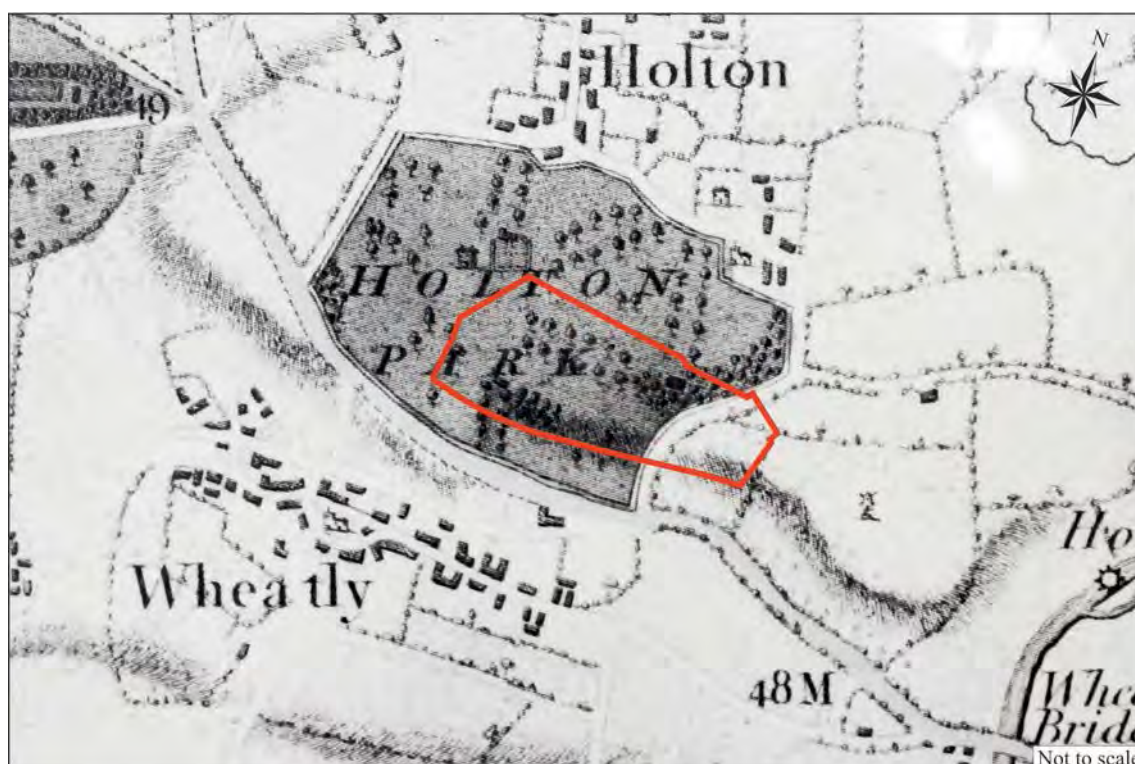


Figure 4.7.10: Davis of Lewknor's map of 1797

The Greenwood brothers' map of 1832 (CH/XLVII/1: Fig. 4.7.11) shows the park as being located within a sub-oval road system in a similar fashion to that of 1797 map.



Figure 4.7.11: Greenwood brothers' map of 1832



Figure 4.7.12: Tithe Map of 1848 (214/M).

The earliest detailed map is the tithe map of 1848 (214/M: Fig. 4.7.12) which shows the large rectangular moat just beyond the western edge of the site. There are a group of field boundaries joining this site to the south and north. The rest of the park has no boundaries but a set of drives. The scheduled site in the allocated area could be represented by the black mark. The moat and buildings by the church are also on this

map. There is a lodge marked on the A40 and a western one. The walls of the park are evident on the map (they have previously been listed). There are four ponds: western ponds (**JMHS 154**: SP 60074 06579), (**JMHS 155**, SP 60105 06589), large north pond (**JMHS 156**: SP 60272 06447), and the eastern pond (**JMHS 157**: SP 60620 06326).

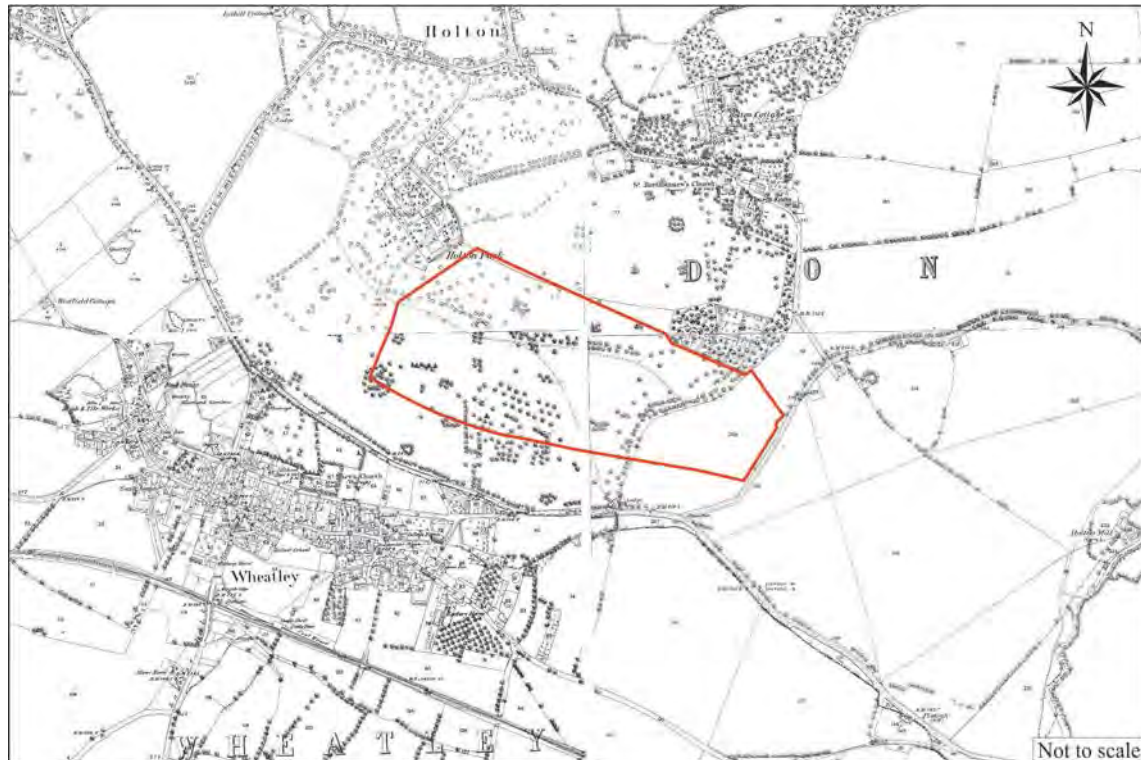


Figure 4.7.13: First Edition Ordnance Survey map 1881 at 1: 2500

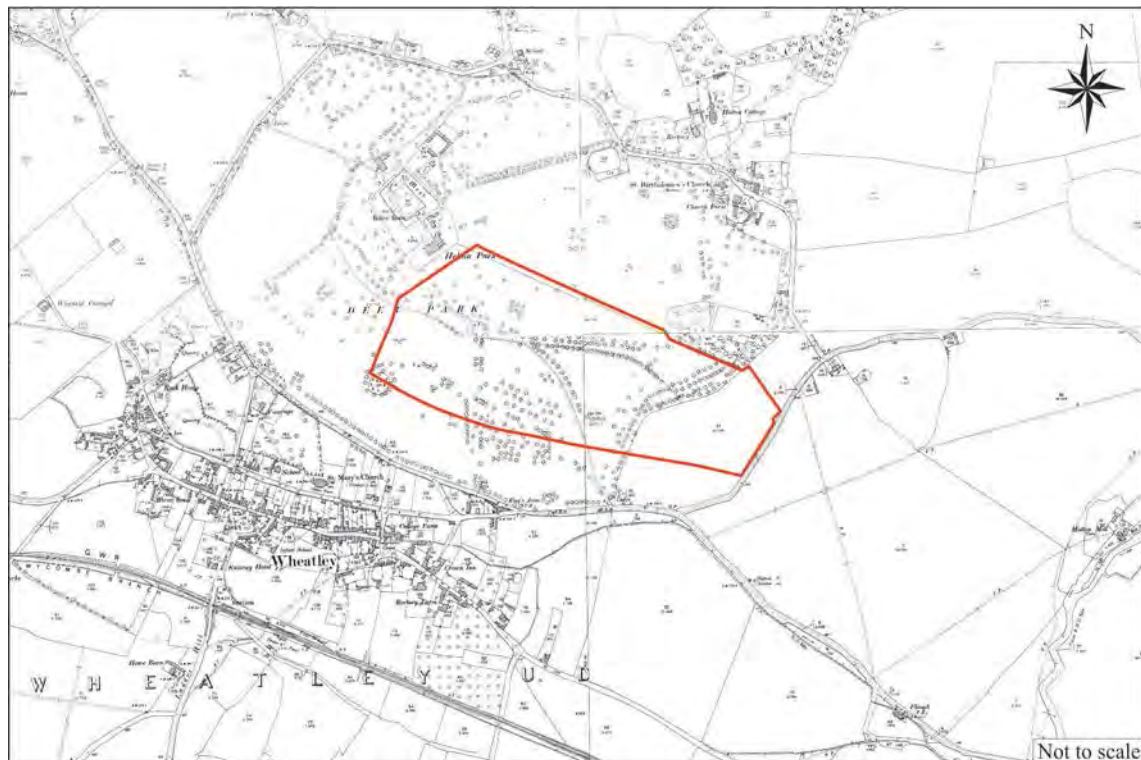


Figure 4.7.14: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map 1899 at 1: 2: 500

The First Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1881 at 1: 2500 (Oxon XXXIV.14 & 15, Oxon XL.2 & 3; Fig. 4.7.13) show Holton Park very much as it was in 1848. The larger rectangular moat is shown and the associated fields and buildings around. The bounds of the park have not changed and the internal features have also not changed, such as the drives, ponds and lodges.

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 (Oxon XXXIV.14 & 15, Oxon XL.2 & 3; Fig. 4.7.14) shows the same arrangement of sites as the 1848 and 1881 maps.

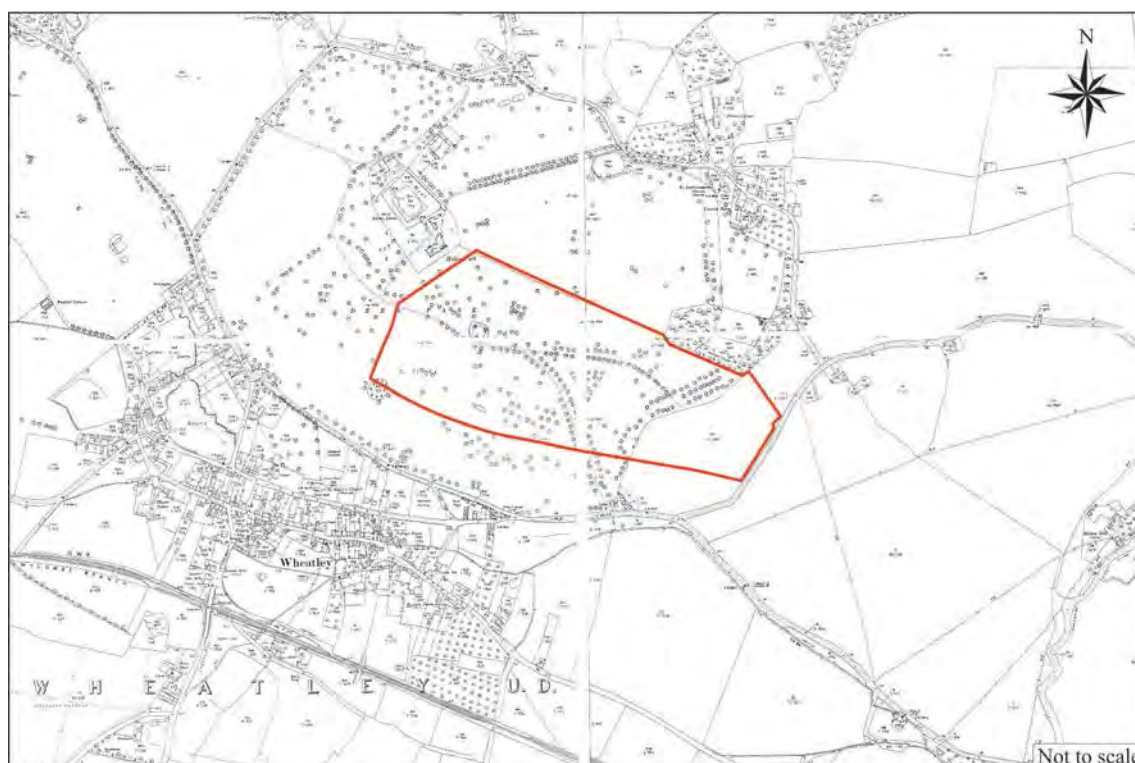


Figure 4.7.15: Third Edition Ordnance Survey map 1921 at 1: 2500

The Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1921 (Oxon XXXIV.14 & 15, Oxon XL.2 & 3; Fig. 4.7.15) shows the same arrangement of sites as the earlier detailed maps.

4.7.2.4 Aerial Photographs

The aerial photographic information has two essential component parts in respect to this report. The first of these is derived from plotted and recorded data through English Heritage's (now Historic England) analysis of their photographic data. This is part of an ongoing programme, but includes the data of the National Mapping Programme; in this case the Wheatley site was not covered by this data. This information is included in the discussion and catalogue of Known Archaeological Sites. The second component of this data is that of a reanalysis of the data by JMHS to identify any additional information that can be ascertained in respect to the current project.

Two prehistoric ring ditches are located approximately 400m north east of the site's north eastern corner (**JMHS 2**, NMRSF3119: SP 60965 06136).

A possible rectilinear enclosure, surviving as a cropmark, is seen towards the southern side of Holton Park (**JMHS 158**, RAF/UK/540/673 dating to 1952: SP 60222 05883). The majority of this feature is now destroyed by the A40 (plotted on figure 4.7.8).

The scheduled moated site (**JMHS 36**) is clearly seen in numerous aerial photos; in photos dating to the 1960s ridge and furrow is also seen, aligned roughly north-south immediately north of the earthwork (**JMHS 159**, MAL/65041 dated to 1965: SP 60042 06152). On the ground one of these banks appears to contain stonework. The southern headland of this area of ridge and furrow is seen to run across the site in an east-west direction (plotted on figure 4.7.8).

A series of long military style buildings, constructed from corrugated iron, are seen within the grounds of Holton Park immediately to the west of the site in aerial photos dating to the 1940s (**JMHS 160**, RAF/UK/106G/1379 dated to 1946, SP 59866 06254). The hospital was established in 1944, prior to D-Day so that it could take on casualties. It continued to operate to about 2006.

4.7.2.5 LIDAR (Fig. 4.7.16)

The available LIDAR imagery of the area was analysed in QGIS using Hillshade (Digital Terrain Model with a 1m spatial resolution). The available LIDAR is shown in Figure 4.7.16. The LIDAR data, around the site, shows significant amounts of ridge and furrow to the north, east and southwest, which shows up as surviving in various states. Much of this has been significantly ploughed and significantly degraded. This appears to show a series of features that probably underlie the landscape horizon of ridge and furrow. Sites specifically identified will inevitably be located in the site.

Most of the site appears to have been heavily truncated by existing development. A series of short parallel linear features were identified to the north of the moated earthwork. These may be remnants of the ridge and furrow identified in aerial photos (**JMHS 159**) that have subsequently been truncated at the northern end. Extant ridge and furrow was evident to the east and north of the site (**JMHS 161**: SP 60781 05827; **JMHS 162**: SP 60557 06189).

There is also a notable linear feature which underlies the ridge and furrows just to the west of the A40 (**JMHS 163**: SP 59234 06257: Fig. 4.7.16). This linear configuration is thought to have been part of the original boundary for the earliest deer park. The boundary probably continued under the High Street or Church Street in Wheatley. It is known that in 1719, significant alterations to the medieval transport links were made to convert the London to Worcester road into a toll road (**JMHS 74**). Alterations to the road probably used an already existing bank.

There appears to be three linear features of a pre-ridge and furrow development, two of these appear to have sections that underlie the ridge and furrow (**JMHS 164**: SP 60654 06629) and (**JMHS 165**: SP 60630 06600), whereas the third appears to be a linear feature to which ridge and furrow and underlying features in the village respect (**JMHS 166**: SP 60210 06637).

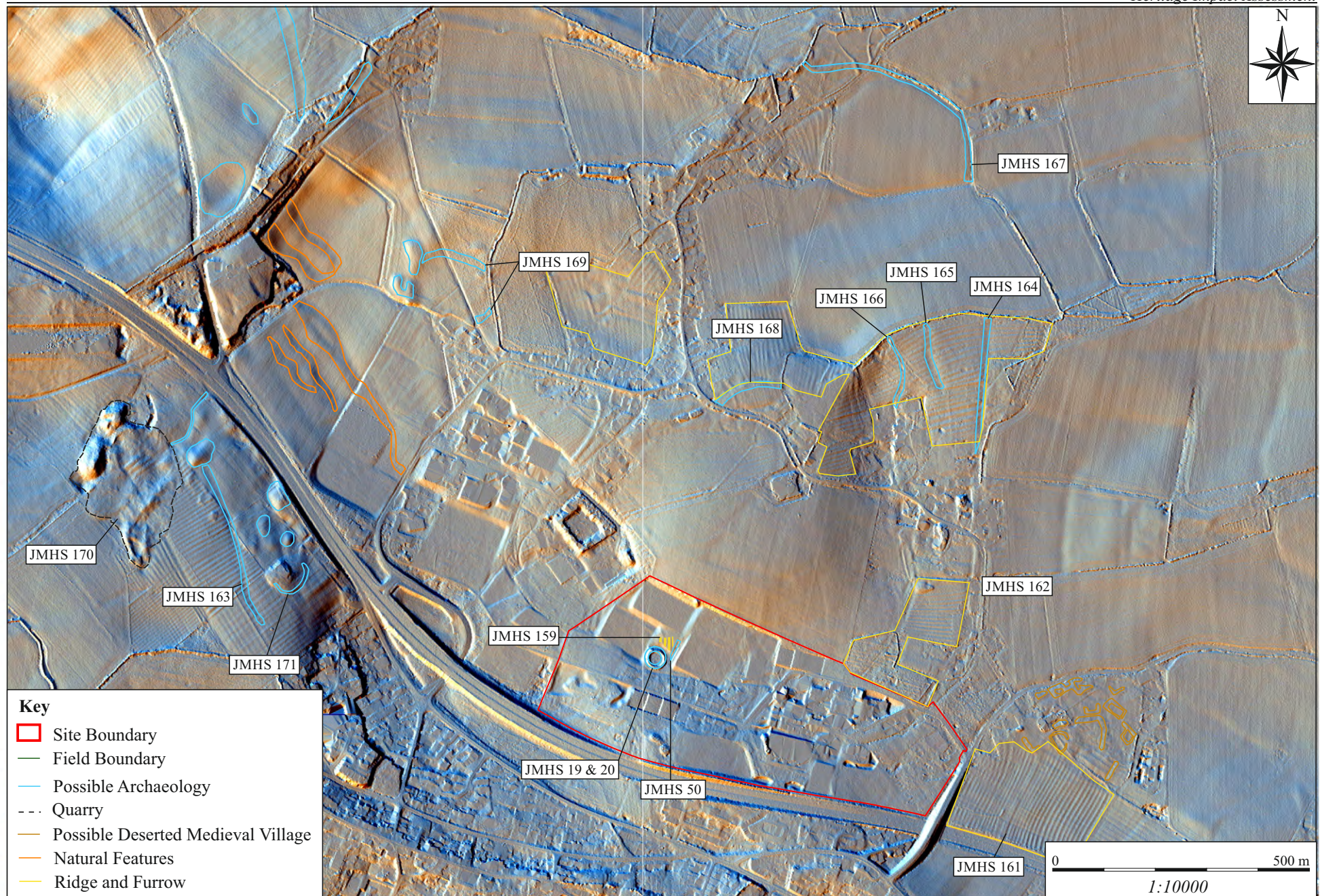


Figure 4.7.16: OBU Wheatley. Multiple Hillshade model

One of these linear features appears to line up with a curving field boundary, which appears to have a continuation survive as an earthwork (**JMHS 167**: SP 60422 07260) to the north of Old Park Farm.

There are two partial features that look as though they could be former sub-circular enclosures or linear banks (**JMHS 168**: SP 60210 06637) and (**JMHS 169**: SP 59639 06842).

In the area southwest to the A40 and to the west of Wheatley there is a significant area of quarrying (**JMHS 170**: SP 59018 06343) and (**JMHS 171**: SP 59312 06289) that appears to truncate a series of tightly packed ridge and furrow. This quarrying is thus either medieval from the 13th to early 16th century or post-medieval or later. It lies in the Lyehill and Shotover stone belts.

4.7.2.6 Geophysical Survey

Geophysical Survey work has been carried out previously at the site called Holton House (**JMHS 36**): over the site of the manor, larder and icehouse.

4.7.2.7 Viewshed Analysis (Fig. 4.7.17, 4.7.18)

The viewshed analysis produced for this report shows the potential for visual impact to specific monuments and the surrounding areas of the sites.

In regard to viewsheds *from* the sites (as opposed to viewsheds *to* the site), two observer heights, at two and ten metres, were tested in order to visualise the range of impact of development.

Figure 4.7.17 was at 2m above ground level, at head height, and showed that the historic villages of Holton and Wheatley are not highly visible from the site or outside.

Figure 4.7.18 was the 10m viewshed that was located roughly at roof height. This showed that the east end of the site was still relatively hidden in the landscape. The west end of the site was more visible, with views from the high ground to the south of Wheatley. The site was also visible from the high ground around Milton Common. The site was less visible to the north, but there is some visibility along the Holton Brook valley on the north side.

4.7.2.8 Site Visit

A site visit was carried out on 22/8/2018 to the Wheatley Campus Site. The aim of the visit was to assess for any potential archaeology and the settings and visibility of other heritage assets.

At the east end of the site there is an area that is completely overgrown, but it appears to be outside the line of the 15th to 17th century park wall (Plate 4.7.1). The area inside the east park wall has significant numbers of buildings of a later date and car parks

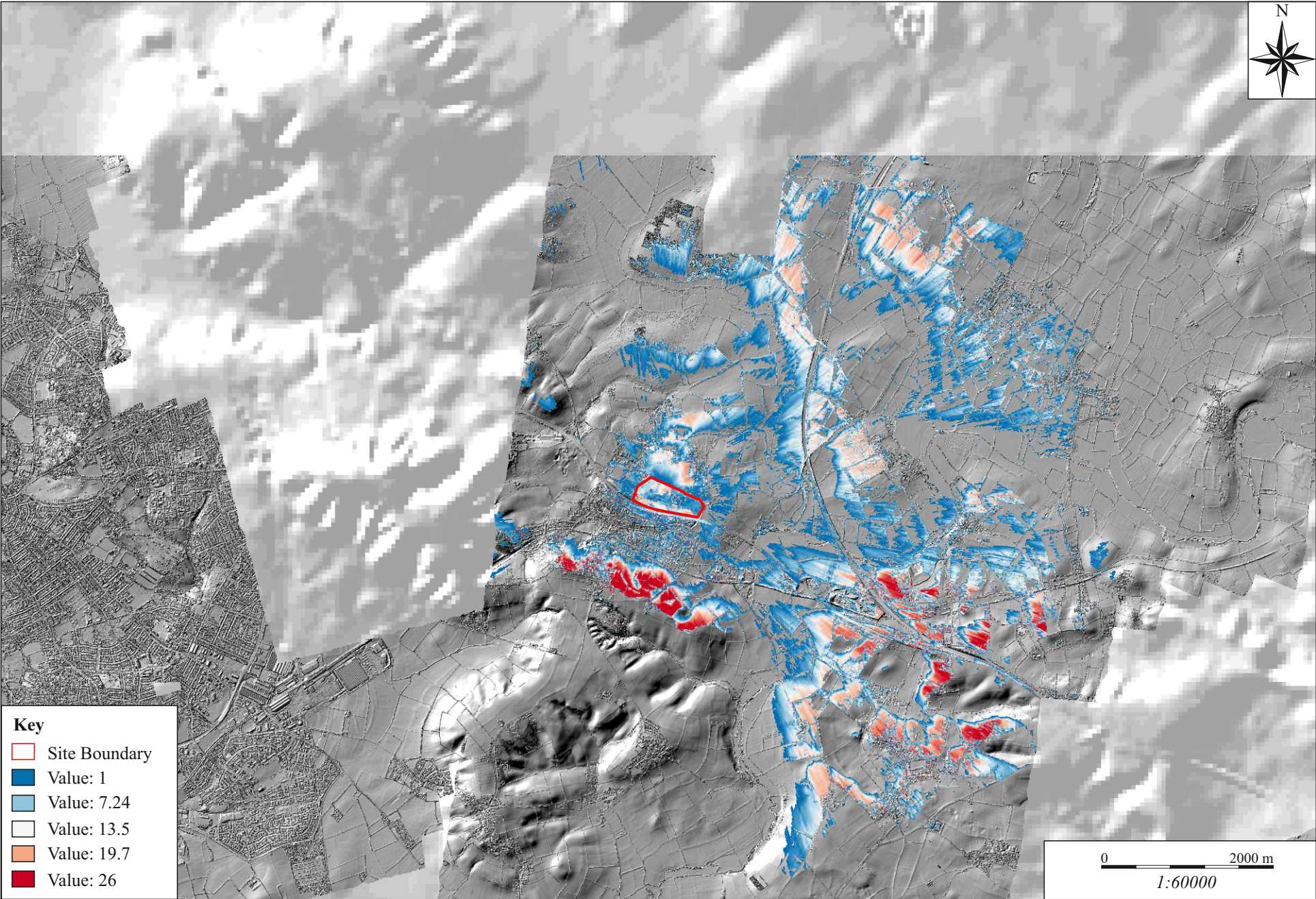


Figure 4.7.17: OBU Wheatley. Viewshed Results From The Site At a 2m Observer Height, Based On Lidar Data

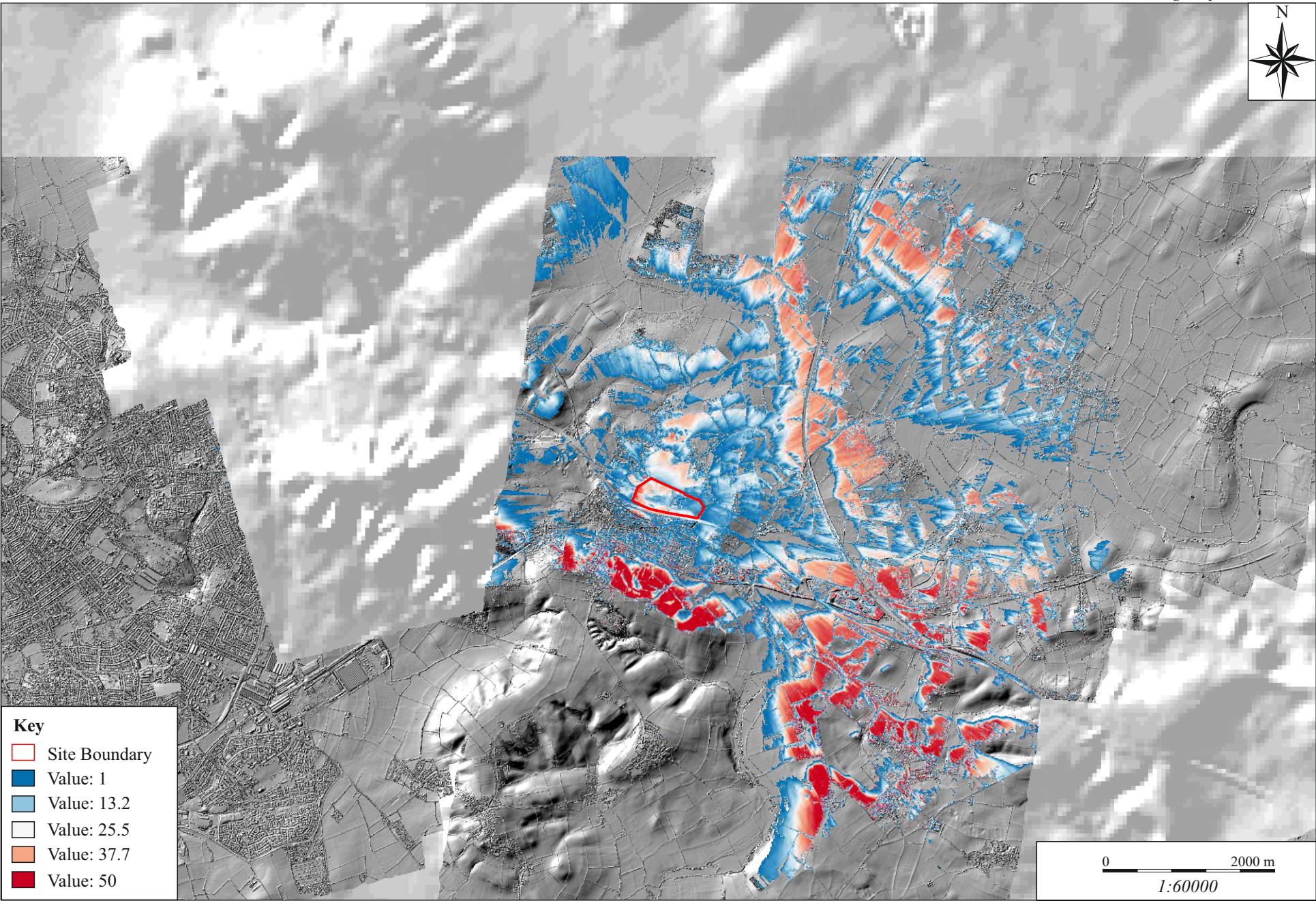


Figure 4.7.18: OBU Wheatley. Viewshed Results From The Site At a 10m Observer Height, Based On Lidar Data

that have undoubtedly caused significant areas of damage to the park landscape and any underlying archaeology (Plate 4.7.2 and Plate 4.7.3).

The western part of the site has a road towards its south side. Much of this area has terracing for sports fields. In a central area to the west part of the park, to the north of the road, is the remains of the scheduled moated site (**JMHS 36**: Plate 4.7.4 and Plate 4.7.5), which appears to have a surviving outer bank on the north side and a linear feature running to the north which contained limestone fragments (**JMHS 50**), and an area of ridge and furrow (**JMHS 159**). It is only in a small block of land where the natural ground surface survives.



Plate 4.7.1: Overgrown, gated area to the east of the 15th to 17th century park wall. View facing south.



Plate 4.7.2: Recent buildings and car parks adjacent to the park wall. View facing west.



Plate 4.7.3: Recent buildings and car parks adjacent to the park. View facing WNW.



Plate 4.7.4: Moat or ditch monument. View facing east.

The significant amount of trees creating the surrounding hedgerows means that all listed buildings in Holton Village or in Wheatley are not visible. The only listed building that is visible is the mansion to the northwest of the site (Plate 4.7.6). From early maps it would seem that the two moated sites were inter-visible and that this mansion house was constructed on this line between the two moats.

A survey of the road around Holton indicated that the stone wall around the park survived in a significant number of places. These have been catalogued elsewhere.



Plate 4.7.5: Moat or ditch monument (position of view for plate 4.7.4 illustrated)



Plate 4.7.6: Holton House, only listed building that is visible from the park to the northwest of the site. View facing northwest.

4.8 HARRINGTON POTENTIAL STRATEGIC SITE

4.8 INTRODUCTION

4.8.1.1 Location and Description (Fig. 4.8.1)

The potential strategic site (henceforth referred to as ‘the site’) is located across the civil parishes of Great Milton, Great Haseley, and Tetsworth (NGR SP 66267 02142).

The site is divided into two areas that are located to the north and south of the M40 corridor. The area to the south is bordered on the north side by the M40 corridor, and the Milton Pools. In the east it is bounded by agricultural field boundaries. To the south the border is created by the Haseley Brook and field boundaries. To the south west it is bounded by a tributary of the Haseley Brook and further field boundaries. In the northwest it borders the A329.

The land use in the southern part of the site is diverse. In the west of the area there is rough pasture, which presumably is associated with Harrington Field Farm, and is a residue of Milton Common. This pasture extends down to Goodwin’s Copse. The central and southeast parts of the site, presumably attached to Latchford House, Joiner’s Farm and Lobb Farm, is primarily an area of intensively used arable. The northeast part of the site, presumably attached to Manor Farm is under pasture with surviving examples of ridge and furrow. At the very extreme south of the site around Latchford House and Latchford Farm there is an area of pasture or water meadow.

To the north of the M40 the proposal site is bounded on the south by the M40, at the west by dwellings at the east end of Milton Common, on the north side this is bounded by the course of the A40, and at the west end by field boundaries.

The area to the north of the A40 has a western component that is down to agricultural use, attached to Lobb Farm, and an area to the east, part of Manor Farm, which is down to pasture with surviving ridge and furrow evident that is an indication that this area has probably been under pasture since Inclosure if not prior to that time.

Topographically the area is located in an area of undulating ground. The central part is in a south facing valley of a tributary of the Haseley Brook, which at its lowest in the site is at about 66m to 67m AOD. The west part of the site sits on the southern spurs of a hill on which Milton Common is located, both of which rise to approximately 99m AOD. At the east end the ground rises to a further hill at Oxhouse Farm, stopping on the west slopes at about 94m AOD.

The underlying geology predominantly consists of the Gault Formation, a sedimentary bedrock; in the south west of the site are areas of Whitchurch Sand Formation and Portland Group limestone. Superficial deposits found throughout the proposal site include head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel and river terrace deposits of sand and gravel (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

The site covers an area of about 496.40ha and has a proposed capacity of 6000 homes.

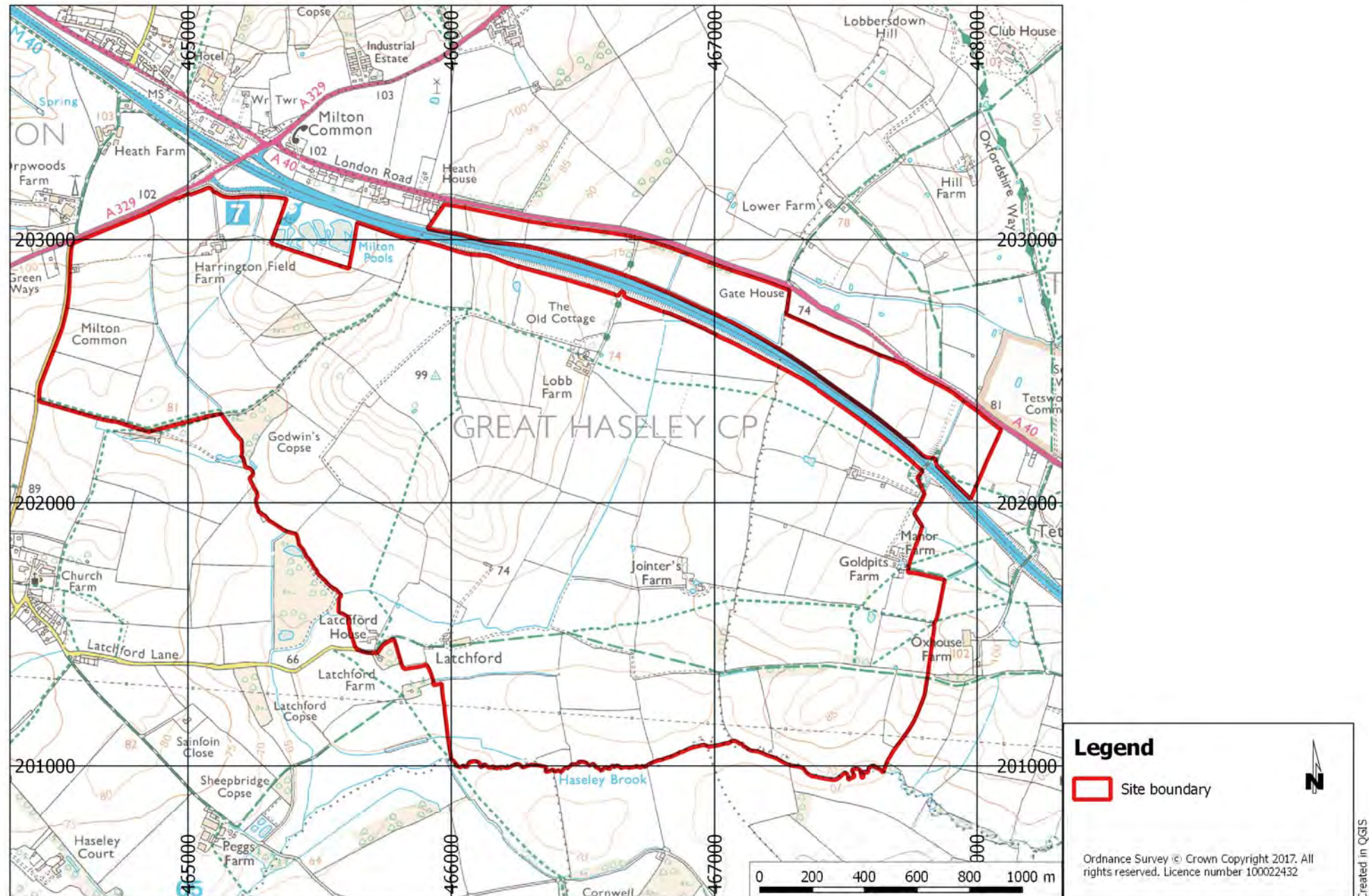


Figure 4.8.1: Potential strategic site, showing the location of key farmsteads

A search of the relevant sources (listed in section 3) has revealed a substantial number of heritage assets within the area of the site. These are listed in section 4.8.4 and discussed below.

4.8.2 DISCUSSION

Heritage assets located within the search area have been identified in section 4.8.4, forming a baseline for further discussion. An overview of the archaeological and historical landscape as identified in 4.8.4 is given in sections 4.8.2.1 and 4.8.2.2. This is followed by a prediction of the archaeological potential of the site in section 4.8.2.3. The impact of the potential development site on identified heritage assets is covered in sections 4.8.2.5 to 4.8.2.6; this is discussed in relation to the significance that these assets hold. Numbers in bold type prefixed by **JMHS** refer to sites identified in section 4.8.4.

4.8.2.1 Archaeological Background

Human activity is evident in the search area of the site from at least the Mesolithic period. The evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic activity across the area is low, but certain natural features, such as that around Latchford, may produce a natural focus in the location of a former lake or mere. The activity in the Bronze Age is intriguing, which is hinted at by the laying out of certain monuments. The monuments at Peggs Farm have three large monuments described as being in alignment on the HER. From their size it appears that these are possibly three round barrows. A further ring-ditch of a probable barrow lies in close proximity to this group. Within the Latchford area there is other evidence of Bronze Age activity some of it quite intensive.

Early Iron Age activity in the search area appears to be low, however, from the Middle Iron Age there is an extremely extensive settlement established primarily to the northwest of the site. This settlement continued in use into the Late Iron Age. This appears to be a probable local centre for activity. Outlying components of this settlement could extend into the northwest part of the site. The other significant Iron Age activity is evident in the Latchford area, where an interesting configuration of earlier monuments has been identified.

The extensive Iron Age settlement appears to continue into the Roman period; again it is possible that outlying activity may be identified. This would include cemeteries, which have not been identified yet. This settlement appears to be located at the junction of the A40 and the A329, which are successors in certain parts of their route to Roman roads. Further Roman activity is evident in the Latchford area, which could be significant.

Early medieval finds appear to indicate that activity continued in the Milton Common area. However, by the end of this period the present three main villages around the site had coalesced: Great Haseley, Great Milton and Tetsworth. A number of smaller hamlets had formed such as Latchford, Rycote and Combe. Much of the area at this time must have been for agricultural use.

4.8.2.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation and Potential Impact (Figures 4.8.2 to 4.8.4)

A historic landscape characterisation programme (HLC) was carried out by Oxfordshire County Council in partnership with Historic England. This information is relevant, but it is limited because it primarily covers the landscape as it developed from the post-medieval period to the modern day. This information has been used to help assess the final landscape development. In the Harrington assessment relevant entries on the HLC have been inserted with the known archaeology of the area. A group of fields that were enclosed with hedges and ditches in the 18th or 19th century are just as much of an archaeological feature of the landscape as a prehistoric or Roman field system, or ridge and furrow in a medieval open field.

LIDAR data and aerial photographs show an area that was laid down largely to ridge and furrow, but with an exception around Latchford House. **JMHS 57** (HOX 4888) is a reference on the HLC project that notes this. The enclosures around Latchford House are noted as **JMHS 65** (HOX 5609). There is further enclosure noted on the site in the 16th to 17th century as JMHS 82 (HOX4897).

Across the site a post-medieval to Imperial landscape is dominated by the enclosure of the open field system and the establishment on the manors of tenant farms.

A series of HLC entries note 18th to 19th century enclosures across the site and off just outside its boundaries, for example **JMHS 126** (HOX 4892), **JMHS 127** (HOX4894), **JMHS 135** (HOX4891), and **JMHS 138** (HOX5169). Godwin's Copse is considered to be a woodland formed in the late 18th to 19th century (**JMHS 128**: HOX 5975). Further enclosure is noted in the 19th century, which includes: JMHS 145 (HOX4920), JMHS 146 (HOX5974), JMHS 148 (HOX 4896), and JMHS 153 (HOX5978). A 19th century farmstead was established at Harrington Field on Milton Common (JMHS 147: HOX5977).

The landscape of the site seen today is a result of the enlargement of 18th and 19th century enclosures; across most of the site the earlier open field system has been degraded by later ploughing resulting in a loss of time-depth. The significance of this landscape is therefore Low while the impact of development on this landscape would be Substantial due to further degradation of the surviving features. However, in the area surrounding Latchford there is evidence of a well-preserved medieval landscape that appears to be associated with Latchford DMV; this is considered to be of High significance; development of this area would result in degradation to this landscape and as such a Substantial loss in significance. This area is shown on figure 4.8.5.

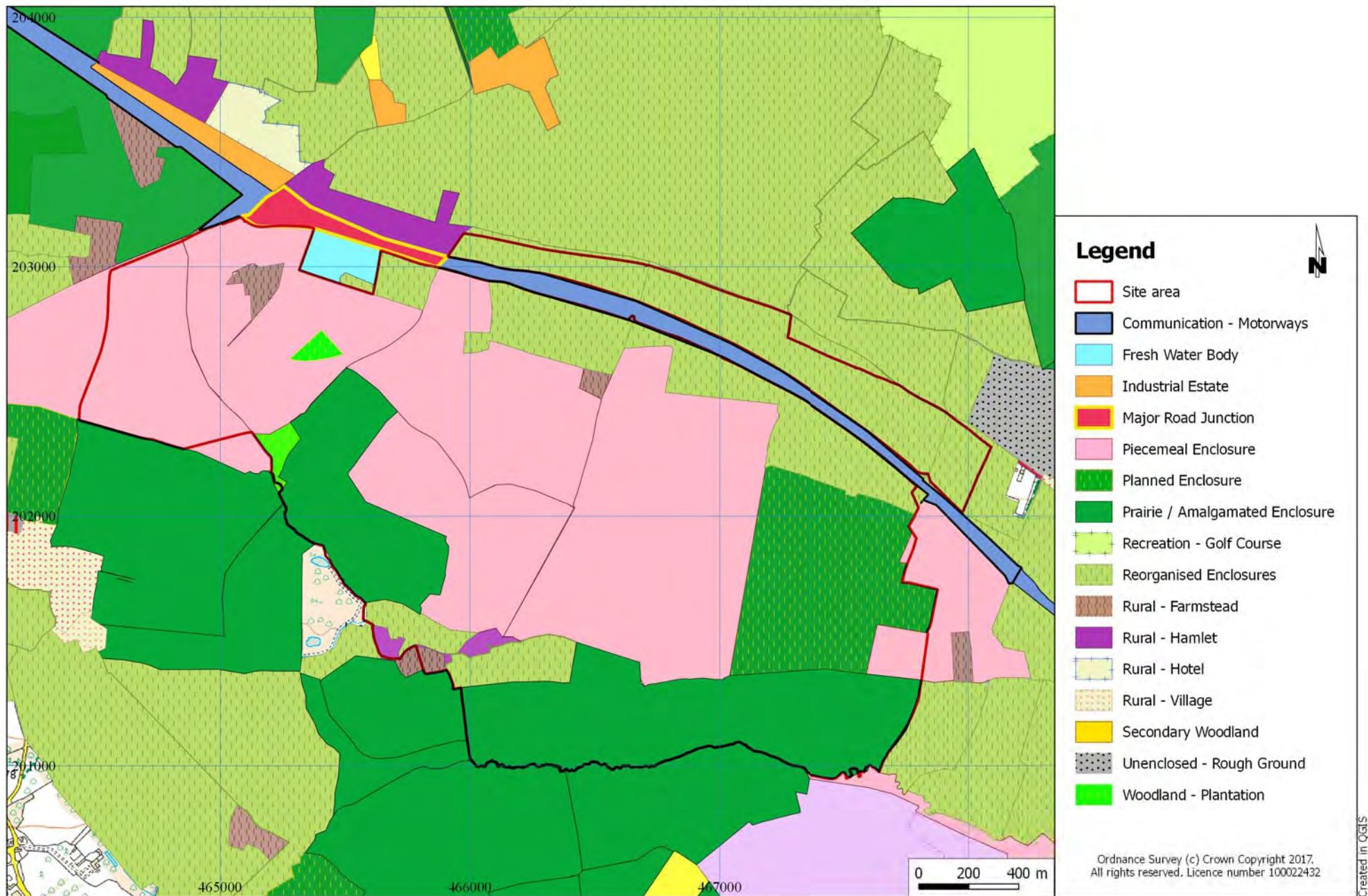


Figure 4.8.2: Historic Landscape Characterisation: Current HLC type

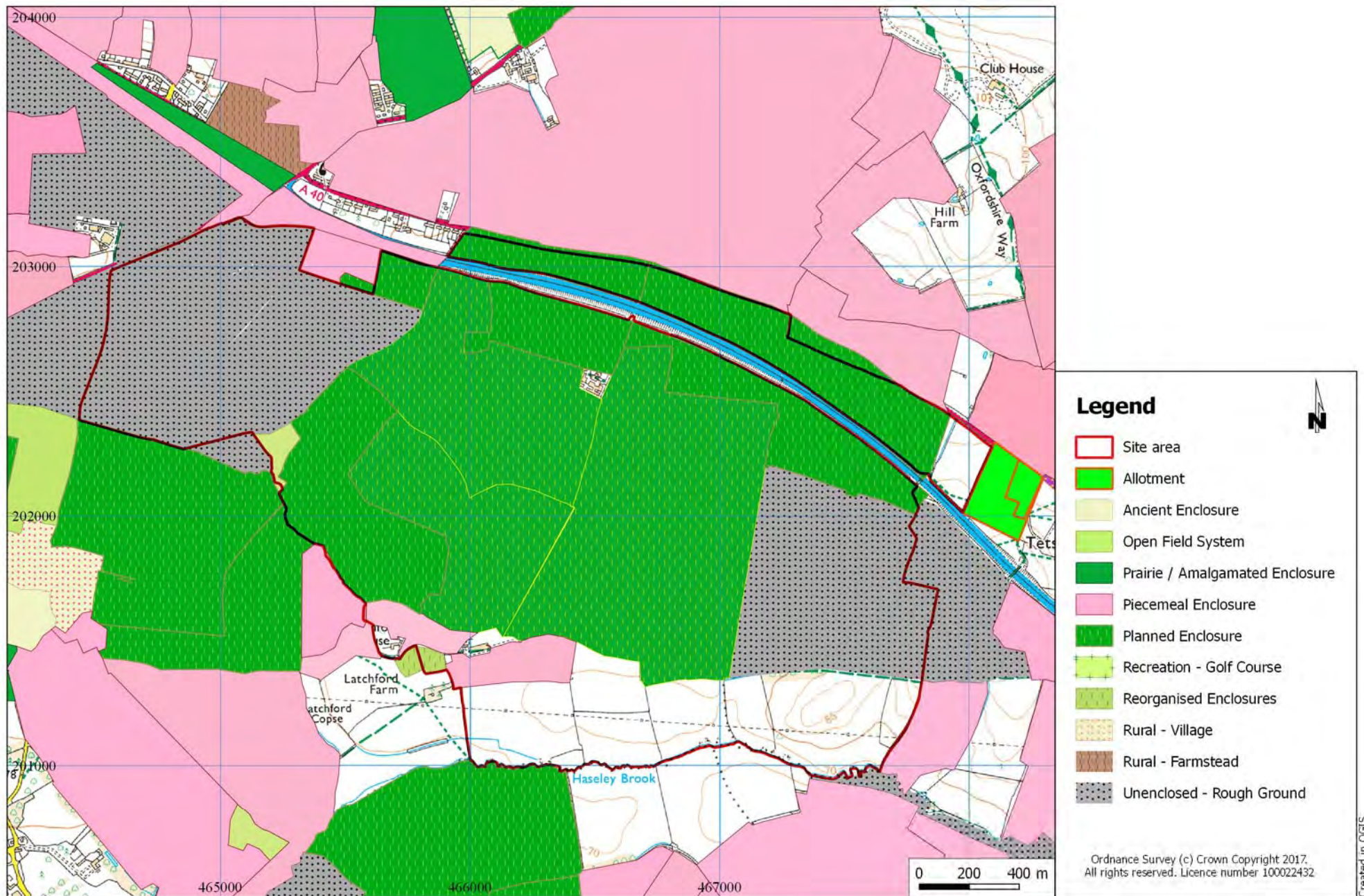


Figure 4.8.3: Historic Landscape Characterisation: Previous HLC type

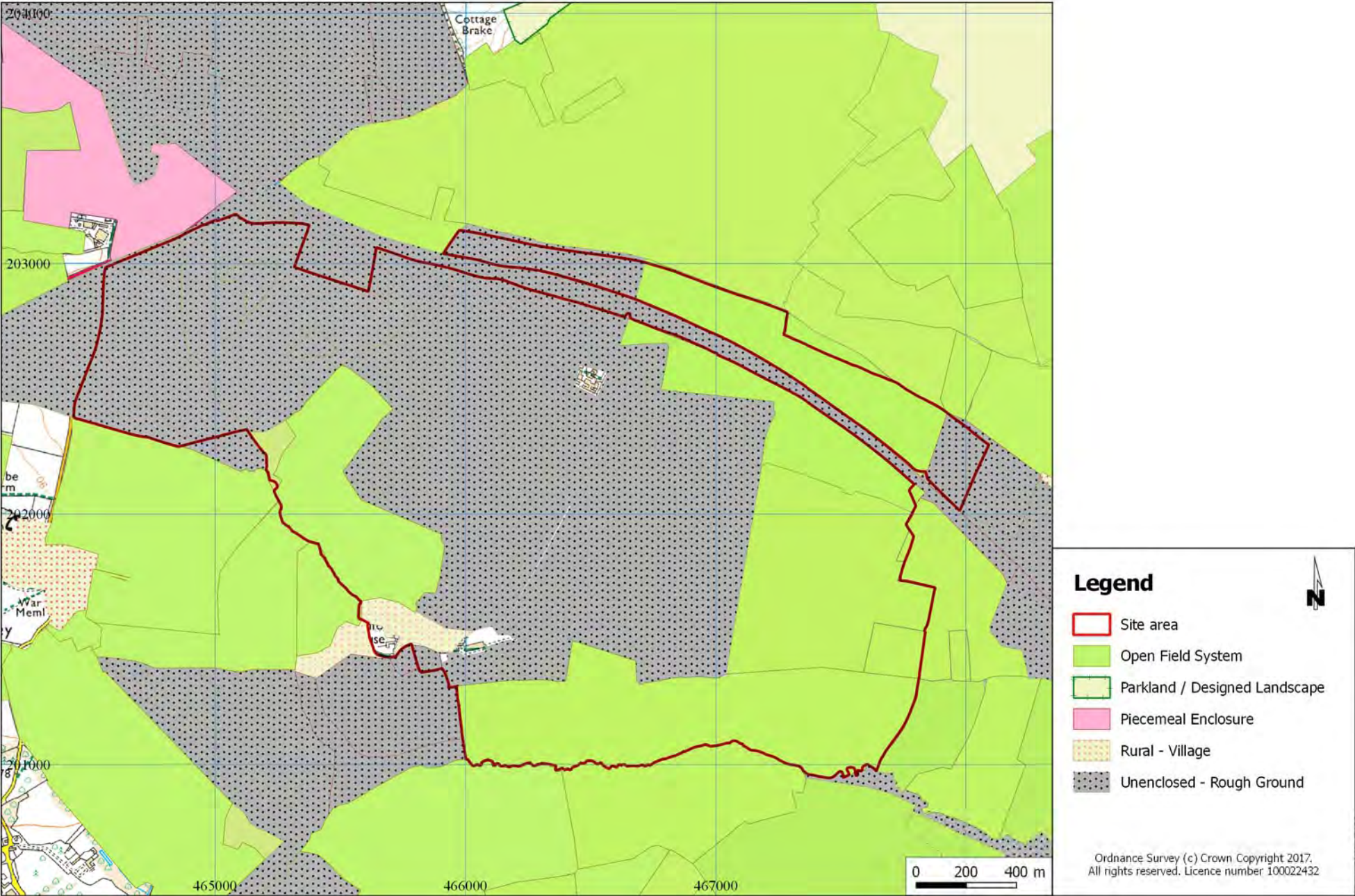


Figure 4.8.4: Historic Landscape Characterisation: Earliest identified HLC type
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4.8.2.3 The Heritage Potential of the Potential Strategic Site

There is potential for archaeology to be present on the site. The Bronze Age or undated prehistoric monuments are focused on Latchford and Peggs Farm; they appear to be partially located within the site and partially without. There appears to be certain other sites within this area. That this area was a focus for prehistoric activity is not a surprise, as place-name evidence appears to indicate that there was a lake or mere.

The extensive Iron Age and Roman settlement predominantly located to the northwest of the site, would be expected to have outlying features such as field systems and cemeteries. The civic centres of these settlements are communal foci and in many respects could be considered non-designated sites comparable to scheduled monuments.

Besides the underground archaeology there are a significant number of interesting standing buildings, two of which are listed, and others noted as potential non-designated heritage assets (see below). There are also some buildings that occur in the area that should be protected and not all are listed, but could be.

4.8.2.4 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Heritage Assets

Some of the area is under pasture, where one would expect better preservation of any archaeology. A lot of the area in the central part of the site has been extensively ploughed with any potential archaeology degraded. In the cases of some of the buildings the structures have become ruinous, while others remain good.

4.8.2.5 The Impact of the Potential Strategic Site on Known Heritage Assets (Table 4.7.1)

Table 4.7.1 details the known heritage assets that development of the proposed strategic site has the potential to impact; where assets have not been included there is considered to be No Impact. The significance of a heritage asset has been placed under one of five categories, defined as Very High, High, Moderate, Low and Negligible; these are derived from categories laid out in NPPF and further elaborated in guidance produced by Historic England. For further definition and explanation of these categories, and those used for the potential impact to an asset (this can be both physical and visual), see section 3.5.

4.8.2.6 Potential Impacts, Enhancements and Mitigating Harm (Table 4.8.2)

Table 4.8.2 details the potential impacts to known heritage assets as a result of development within the site, the potential for enhancement and measures that could be taken to mitigate harm. In some cases it is considered that further assessment should be undertaken prior to the development of a mitigation strategy as a more detailed understanding of the heritage asset is required.

Table 4.8.1: Heritage assets that may be impacted by development of the site

JMHS	Heritage Asset	Designation	Significance of Asset	Contribution the potential strategic site makes to the significance of the heritage asset
6	Prehistoric enclosure	None	Unknown. A circular enclosure of possible prehistoric date. The asset has the potential to provide evidence relating to prehistoric activity. However, the significance of this asset has not been determined and is dependent on factors such as the form and preservation of these remains.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
7	Prehistoric enclosure	None	Unknown. A possible late prehistoric enclosure, located on the east side of a spur to the north of Latchford. As above	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
9	Prehistoric site	None	Unknown. An area of possible Bronze Age settlement located within the site. The asset has the potential to provide evidence of prehistoric activity. However, the significance of this asset has not been determined and is dependent on factors such as the preservation and type of these remains.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
21	A40 Roman road	None	Unknown. The probable route of the Roman road from London to Worcester runs along the northern edge of the site through the settlement of Milton Common. The significance of this asset is derived from its potential to produce evidence of Roman activity, in particular Roman transport routes and settlement distribution.	Although the road itself is not located within the site there is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site and adjacent to the road that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the presence and extent of any remains.
22	A329 Roman road	None	Unknown. The probable route of the Roman road from Dorchester-on-Thames to Fleet Marston. The significance of this asset is derived from its potential to produce evidence of Roman activity, in particular Roman transport routes and settlement distribution.	Although the road itself is not located within the site there is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site and adjacent to the road that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the presence and extent of any remains.
31	Roman site	None	Unknown. Sherds of Roman pottery found during the Chalgrove-Aylesbury pipeline excavation, possibly suggesting the presence of a nearby site. However, the form and resultant significance of any remains associated with these sherds cannot readily be established without further archaeological investigation.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
41	Gt Haseley	Grade I listed	High. The church of St Peter at Great Haseley is	There is no evidence to suggest that the setting of the

	Church		considered to have been constructed c. 1200, with a 15th century tower. The significance of this building is derived from the evidential value of its historic fabric, its setting within the village and its association with the development of the village's community.	church was particularly significant within the wider landscape, and no historical tracks or pathways, from which views of the church may be considered to contribute to the significance of the asset, exist. The strategic site contributes very slightly to the wider rural setting of the church.
46	Medieval chapel site	None	Unknown. Documentary sources indicate that a chapel was present at Latchford in the medieval period. The significance of this asset is derived from the potential evidential value of the structure. However, the significance of this asset has not been fully determined.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
47	Medieval DMV	None	Unknown. The asset has the potential to provide a range of evidence relating to the medieval occupation of the area. However, the significance of this asset has not been fully determined and is dependent on factors such as the preservation and extent of these remains.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
48	Latchford: medieval pottery	None	Unknown. Pottery sherds found during excavation of the Chalgrove-Aylesbury pipeline. The artefacts have intrinsic evidential value; they also provide some evidence of occupation within the wider medieval landscape, although this is limited as the sherds were chance finds, not found <i>in-situ</i> .	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains associated with this asset within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
56	Tetsworth: Ridge & Furrow	None	High. Well preserved ridge and furrow. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value in providing evidence of the medieval landscape and agricultural practice.	The physical remains of the asset are located within the site, therefore the site contributes substantially to the significance of the asset.
64	Latchford House	Grade II listed	High. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an example of a well preserved late medieval building. Significance also comes from its historical setting within the wider landscape, which includes the nearby shrunken village.	The site makes a moderate contribution to the significance of this asset due to the historical association with the wider landscape and with Latchford shrunken medieval village, which is also located within the site.
81	Milton Common: Post-medieval Enclosure	None	Low. Piecemeal enclosure dating from 1540 to 1810. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an extant feature of the historic landscape.	The asset is located within the site, therefore the strategic site contributes substantially to the significance of the asset. The strategic site also forms the wider setting of the asset.
82	Harrington Field Farm: Post Medieval	None	Low. Piecemeal enclosure dating from 1540 to 1810. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an extant feature of the historic	The asset is located within the site, therefore the strategic site contributes substantially to the significance of the asset. The strategic site also forms the wider

	Enclosure		landscape.	setting of the asset.
90	Tetsworth: Manor Farm	None	High. A substantial farmhouse of possible 17 th century date. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an example of a well preserved vernacular farmhouse. Significance also comes from its historical setting within the wider historical landscape, which is relatively intact.	The site provides a moderate contribution to the significance of the farm due to its historical association with the use of the building.
92	Gate House	None	Moderate. A single storey brick toll house. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as a surviving example of a toll house and historical setting which is formed by the 18 th century turnpike, now the A40.	The significance of this asset is derived from its association with the road rather than the wider countryside and as such the site does not contribute to the significance of the asset.
93	18C milestone	Grade II listed	High. A mid-18th century milestone with a conical domed top. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value and intact historical setting which is formed by the 18 th century turnpike, now the A40.	The significance of this asset is derived from its association with the road rather than the wider countryside and as such the site does not contribute to the significance of the asset.
94	18C milestone	Grade II listed	High. A mid-18th century milestone with a conical domed top. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value and intact historical setting which is formed by the 18 th century turnpike, now the A40.	The significance of this asset is derived from its association with the road rather than the wider countryside and as such the site does not contribute to the significance of the asset.
125	Lobb Farmhouse	Grade II listed	High. A limestone rubble farmhouse of late 18 th century date. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an example of a well preserved vernacular farmhouse. Significance also comes from its historical setting within the wider historical landscape, which is relatively intact.	The site provides a moderate contribution to the significance of the farm due to its historical association with the use of the building.
126	Latchford: 18C Enclosure	None	Low. Piecemeal enclosure dating from 1700 to 1797. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an extant feature of the historic landscape.	The asset is located within the site, therefore the strategic site contributes substantially to the significance of the asset. The strategic site also forms the wider setting of the asset.
127	Jointer's Farm: 18C Enclosure	None	Low. Piecemeal enclosure dating from 1700 to 1797. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an extant feature of the historic landscape.	The asset is located within the site, therefore the strategic site contributes substantially to the significance of the asset. The strategic site also forms the wider setting of the asset.
128	Godwins Copse: 18C wood	None	Moderate. An area of woodland from at least 1798. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an extant feature of the historic landscape.	The asset is located within the site, therefore the strategic site contributes substantially to the significance of the asset. The strategic site also forms the wider setting of the asset.

134	Latchford Hole Farm: 18C	None	Unknown. A farmstead of at least mid-18 th century date. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value. However, the full significance of this asset has not been determined and further investigation would be required in order to do such. Significance also comes from its historical setting within the wider historical landscape, which is relatively intact.	The site provides a moderate contribution to the significance of the farm due to its historical association with the use of the building.
135	Gate House: 18C Enclosure	None	Low. Piecemeal enclosure dating from 1700 to 1797. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an extant feature of the historic landscape.	The asset is located within the site, therefore the strategic site contributes substantially to the significance of the asset. The strategic site also forms the wider setting of the asset.
136	Manor Farm: 18C Enclosure	Unlisted	Low. Piecemeal enclosure dating from 1700 to 1797. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an extant feature of the historic landscape.	The asset is located within the site, therefore the strategic site contributes substantially to the significance of the asset. The strategic site also forms the wider setting of the asset.
147	Harrington Field Farm: C19 Farm & Enclosure	None	Unknown. A farmstead constructed at some time after 1844 and before 1879. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an example of a 19 th century farmstead. Significance also comes from its historical setting within the wider historical landscape. However, the full significance of this asset has not been determined and further investigation would be required in order to do such.	The site provides a moderate contribution to the significance of the farm due to its historical association with the use of the building.
148	Harrington Field Farm: C19 Enclosure	None	Low. 19 th century enclosure associated with Harrington Field Farm. The significance of this asset is derived from its evidential value as an extant feature of the historic landscape and association with the Farm.	The asset is located within the site, therefore the strategic site contributes substantially to the significance of the asset. The strategic site also forms the wider setting of the asset.
165	Jointer's Farm: 18C	Unlisted	Unknown. Farmstead of at least 18 th century date; surviving features include the farmhouse and a barn. The significance of this asset is derived from the evidential value of the surviving features. However, the full significance has not been determined and further investigation would be required in order to do such. Significance also comes from the historical setting of the farmstead within the wider historical landscape.	The site provides a moderate contribution to the significance of the farmstead due to its historical relationship with the farmstead.
166	Charity Farm: 18C	Unlisted	Unknown. Farmstead of at least 18 th century date; surviving features include the farmhouse and a barn. The significance of this asset is derived from the	The site provides a moderate contribution to the significance of the farmstead due to its historical relationship with the farmstead.

			evidential value of the surviving features. However, the full significance has not been determined and further investigation would be required in order to do such. Significance also comes from the historical setting of the farmstead within the wider historical landscape.	
168	The site of Old Cottage: 18C	None	Unknown. A cottage identified on historic mapping. The asset has the potential to provide evidence of rural settlement and construction techniques. However, the significance of this asset has not been determined and is dependent on factors such as the presence of any surviving remains and the preservation of these remains.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
169	The site of a building E of Latchford Farm: 19C	None	Unknown. The asset has the potential to provide evidence of historic agricultural architecture and agricultural practice. However, the significance of this asset has not been determined and is dependent on factors such as the presence and preservation of any surviving remains.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
170	Charity Farm water features	None	Unknown. Water management features. The asset may have the potential to provide evidence of historic agricultural practice and land use; however, the significance of this asset has not been determined and is dependent on factors such as the presence and preservation of any surviving remains.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
171	Pond E of Lobb Farm	None	Unknown. Small pond identified from historic mapping. The asset may have the potential to provide evidence of historic agricultural practice and land use; however, the significance of this asset has not been determined and is dependent on factors such as the presence and preservation of any surviving remains.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
172	Pond N of Lobb Farm	None	Unknown. Small pond identified from historic mapping. The asset may have the potential to provide evidence of historic agricultural practice and land use; however, the significance of this asset has not been determined and is dependent on factors such as the presence and preservation of any surviving remains.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
173	The site of buildings W of Lobb Farm	None	Unknown. The site of an outfarm, presumably associated with Lobb Farm. The asset has the potential to provide evidence of historic agricultural architecture	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this

			and agricultural practice. However, the significance of this asset has not been determined and is dependent on factors such as the presence and preservation of any surviving remains.	contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
174	Pond SW of Lobb Farm	None	Unknown. A small pond identified from historic mapping. The asset may have the potential to provide evidence of historic agricultural practice and land use; although the significance of this asset has not been determined it is likely to be moderate to low	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
175	Dropshot Cottage: 19C	None	Unknown. The site of a cottage identified on historic mapping. The asset has the potential to provide evidence of rural settlement and construction techniques. However, the significance of this asset has not been determined and is dependent on factors such as the presence of any surviving remains and the preservation of these remains.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
176	Goldpits Farm buildings: 19C	None	Unknown. The site of farm buildings identified on historic mapping. The asset has the potential to provide evidence of rural settlement and construction techniques. However, the significance of this asset has not been determined and is dependent on factors such as the presence of any surviving remains and the preservation of these remains.	The site provides a moderate contribution to the significance of the farm due to its historical association with the use of the building.
177	Pond S of Goldpits Farm	None	Unknown. Small pond identified from historic mapping. The asset may have the potential to provide evidence of historic agricultural practice and land use; although the significance of this asset has not been determined it is likely to be moderate to low	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
178	Manor Farm Barn	None	Unknown. Extant barn associated with Manor Farm. The asset has the potential to provide evidence of historic agricultural architecture and agricultural practice. However, the significance of this asset has not been determined and requires further assessment.	The site provides a moderate contribution to the significance of the farm due to its historical association with the use of the building.
179	Manor Farm: feature W of barn	None	Unknown. The asset has the potential to provide evidence of historic agricultural practice. However, the form and significance of this asset has not been determined and requires further assessment.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
180	Pond to S of	None	Unknown. Small pond identified from historic mapping.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological

	Manor Farm barn		The asset has the potential to provide evidence of historic agricultural practice. However, the form and significance of this asset has not been determined and requires further assessment.	remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
181	Remains of a building N of Charity Farm	None	Unknown. The site of an agricultural building, identified from historic mapping. The asset has the potential to provide evidence of historic agricultural architecture and agricultural practice. However, the significance of this asset has not been determined and is dependent on factors such as the presence and preservation of any surviving remains.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
182	Goldpits Farm	None	Unknown. A 19 th century farmstead. The significance of this asset is derived from the evidential value of the surviving features. However, the full significance has not been determined and further investigation would be required in order to do such. Significance also comes from the historical setting of the farmstead within the wider historical landscape.	The site provides a moderate contribution to the significance of the farm due to its historical association with the use of the building.
183	Manor Farm possible moat	None	Unknown. Possible moat identified from historic mapping. The form and significance of this asset has not been determined and requires further archaeological assessment.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
184	Tetsworth: undated field system	None	Unknown. Possible field system identified from aerial photographs. The form and significance of this asset has not been determined and requires further archaeological assessment.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset. The level of this contribution is dependent on the extent of the remains.
185 to 189	Tetsworth: Medieval headland	None	Low. Extant medieval headlands identified through LIDAR. These assets provide evidence of the historic landscape and the medieval or post medieval agricultural practices, however they are heavily degraded.	The asset is located within the site, therefore the strategic site contributes substantially to the significance of the asset. The site also forms the wider setting of the asset.
190	Irregular surface features	None	Unknown. Undulations observed during site walkover. The form and significance of this asset has not been determined and requires further archaeological assessment.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
191	Irregular surface features	None	Unknown. Undulations observed during site walkover. The form and significance of this asset has not been determined and requires further archaeological	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.

			assessment.	
192	Roman pottery	None	Unknown. The artefacts have intrinsic evidential value; they also provide some evidence of Roman activity within the wider landscape, although this is limited as the pottery was not found <i>in-situ</i> .	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
193	Worked flint	None	Unknown. The artefacts have intrinsic evidential value; they also provide some evidence of prehistoric activity within the wider landscape, although this is limited as the flint was not found <i>in-situ</i> .	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
195	Linear boundary	None	Unknown. A linear feature identified from LIDAR imagery. The form and significance of this asset has not been determined and requires further archaeological assessment.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
196	Circular mound	None	Unknown. A feature identified from LIDAR imagery. The form and significance of this asset has not been determined and requires further archaeological assessment.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
197	Possible quarry	None	Unknown. A feature identified from LIDAR imagery. The form and significance of this asset has not been determined and requires further archaeological assessment.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
198	Possible quarry	None	Unknown. A feature identified from LIDAR imagery. The form and significance of this asset has not been determined and requires further archaeological assessment.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
199	Possible quarry	None	Unknown. A feature identified from LIDAR imagery. The form and significance of this asset has not been determined and requires further archaeological assessment.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
200	Soil spread with possible quarry	None	Unknown. A feature identified from LIDAR imagery. The form and significance of this asset has not been determined and requires further archaeological assessment.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.
201	Leat or relic water course	None	Unknown. A feature identified from LIDAR imagery. The form and significance of this asset has not been determined and requires further archaeological assessment.	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.

Table 4.8.2: Potential impacts, enhancements, mitigating harm and further assessment

JMHS	Description of Asset	Potential Impact to significance of asset	Potential Mitigation of Impact	Potential Enhancement of Asset	Further Assessment Required
6	Prehistoric enclosure	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
7	Prehistoric enclosure	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
9	Prehistoric site	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
21	A40 Roman road	Low. Though the road is not located within the site there is the potential for substantial impact to any remains associated with the road. This would in turn have a slight impact on the significance of the asset.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.

				strategy.		
22	A329 road	Roman	Low. Though the road is not located within the site there is the potential for substantial impact to any remains associated with the road. This would in turn have a slight impact on the significance of the asset.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
31	Roman site		Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
41	Gt Haseley Church		Less than substantial (LTS) – Minor. The significance of this asset is derived in part from its historical setting within the wider landscape. Development of the site has the potential to significantly alter the setting of the asset.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or encroachment on the historic setting of the listed building. A landscape buffer between the development and the listed building may help to reduce impact.	None Identified	No
46	Medieval chapel site		Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy.	Potential for increased awareness of the asset by way of interpretation boards or integration of asset within layout of the development.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
47	Medieval DMV		Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential	As above; A landscape buffer between the development and the	Potential for increased awareness of the asset by way	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological

		to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	site of the village would reduce impact to the setting of the village.	of interpretation boards or integration of asset within layout of the development.	significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
48	Latchford: medieval pottery	None. This assets significance is primarily derived from the evidential value of the artefact itself, as there is no detailed information regarding its original context.	None required	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the relationship between this asset and the site.	No
56	Tetsworth: Ridge & Furrow	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade the extant remains, thus reducing the evidential value of the asset.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
64	Latchford Farm	Substantial. The significance of this asset is derived in part from its historical setting within the wider landscape. Development of the site has the potential to significantly alter the setting of the asset.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or encroachment on the historic setting of the listed building. A landscape buffer between the development and the listed building may help to reduce impact.	None Identified	No
81	Milton Common: Post-medieval Enclosure	Substantial. Development of the site may result in the loss of any extant features of the historic landscape, including the enclosure boundaries.	Some of the extant field boundaries could potentially be included in the layout of the layout of any development, thus reflecting the historic landscape of the site.	I Inclusion of the historic field boundaries within the layout of the development would present an opportunity to reference the historic landscape	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
82	Harrington Field	Substantial. Development of the site	Some of the extant field boundaries	Inclusion of the historic field	Yes: in accordance with

	Farm: Post Medieval Enclosure	may result in the loss of any extant features of the historic landscape, including the enclosure boundaries.	could potentially be included in the layout of the layout of any development, thus reflecting the historic landscape of the site.	boundaries within the layout of the development would present an opportunity to reference the historic landscape	NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
90	Tetworths: Manor Farm	Substantial. The significance of this asset is derived in part from its historical setting within the wider landscape. Development of the site has the potential to significantly alter the setting of the asset.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or encroachment on the historic setting of the listed building. A landscape buffer between the development and the listed building may help to reduce impact.	A programme of recording would increase knowledge of the asset	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the heritage significance of the building should be established prior to any development taking place.
92	Gate House	Negligible. The potential strategic site does not provide a substantial contribution to the significance of the asset.	None required	None Identified	No
93	18C milestone	Negligible. The potential strategic site does not provide a substantial contribution to the significance of the asset.	None required	None Identified	No
94	18C milestone	Negligible. The potential strategic site does not provide a substantial contribution to the significance of the asset.	None required	None Identified	No
125	Lobb Farmhouse	LTS – Minor. The significance of this asset is derived in part from its historical setting within the wider landscape. Development of the site has the potential to significantly alter the setting of the asset.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or encroachment on the historic setting of the listed building. A landscape buffer between the development and the listed building may help to reduce impact.	None Identified	No
126	Latchford: 18C Enc	Substantial. Development of the site may result in the loss of any extant features of the historic landscape, including the enclosure boundaries.	Some of the extant field boundaries could potentially be included in the layout of the layout of any development, thus reflecting the	Inclusion of the historic field boundaries within the layout of the development would present an opportunity to	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established

			historic landscape of the site.	reference the historic landscape	prior to any development taking place.
127	Jointer's Farm: 18C Enc	Substantial. Development of the site may result in the loss of any extant features of the historic landscape, including the enclosure boundaries.	Some of the extant field boundaries could potentially be included in the layout of the layout of any development, thus reflecting the historic landscape of the site.	Inclusion of the historic field boundaries within the layout of the development would present an opportunity to reference the historic landscape	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
128	Godwins Copse: 18C wood	Potentially Substantial. Development of the site may result in the loss of any extant features of the historic landscape.	None required. The woodland should be preserved <i>in situ</i> .	None identified	No.
134	Latchford Hole Farm: 18C	Substantial. The significance of this asset is derived in part from its historical setting within the wider landscape. Development of the site has the potential to significantly alter the setting of the asset.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or encroachment on the historic setting of the asset. A landscape buffer between the development and the farm may help to reduce impact.	Inclusion of the historic field boundaries within the layout of the development would present an opportunity to reference the historic landscape	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the heritage significance of the building should be established prior to any development taking place.
135	Gate House: 18C Enc	Low. Development of the site may result in the loss of any extant features of the historic landscape, including the enclosure boundaries.	Some of the extant field boundaries could potentially be included in the layout of the layout of any development, thus reflecting the historic landscape of the site.	Inclusion of the historic field boundaries within the layout of the development would present an opportunity to reference the historic landscape	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
136	Manor Farm: 18C Enc	Low. Development of the site may result in the loss of any extant features of the historic landscape, including the enclosure boundaries.	Some of the extant field boundaries could potentially be included in the layout of the layout of any development, thus reflecting the historic landscape of the site.	Inclusion of the historic field boundaries within the layout of the development would present an opportunity to reference the historic landscape	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
147	Harrington Field Farm: C19 Farm & Enclosure	Substantial. Development of the site may result in the loss of any extant features of the historic landscape, including the enclosure boundaries.	Some of the extant field boundaries could potentially be included in the layout of the layout of any development, thus reflecting the	Inclusion of the historic field boundaries within the layout of the development would present an opportunity to	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the heritage significance of the building should be established prior to any

			historic landscape of the site.	reference the historic landscape	development taking place.
148	Harrington Field Farm: C19 Enclosure	Low. Development of the site may result in the loss of any extant features of the historic landscape, including the enclosure boundaries.	Some of the extant field boundaries could potentially be included in the layout of the layout of any development, thus reflecting the historic landscape of the site.	Inclusion of the historic field boundaries within the layout of the development would present an opportunity to reference the historic landscape	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
165	Jointer's Farm: 18C	Substantial. The significance of this asset is derived in part from its historical setting within the wider landscape. Development of the site has the potential to significantly alter the setting of the asset.	Some of the extant field boundaries could potentially be included in the layout of the layout of any development, thus reflecting the historic landscape of the site.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the heritage significance of the building should be established prior to any development taking place.
166	Charity Farm: 18C	Substantial. The significance of this asset is derived in part from its historical setting within the wider landscape. Development of the site has the potential to significantly alter the setting of the asset.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or encroachment on the historic setting of the asset. A landscape buffer between the development and the farm may help to reduce impact.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
168	The site of Old Cottage: 18C	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	Any mitigation enacted will be dependent on the significance of the asset. This will not be established until further archaeological investigation is undertaken	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
169	The site of a building E of Latchford Farm: 19C	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	Any mitigation enacted will be dependent on the significance of the asset. This will not be established until further archaeological investigation is undertaken	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
170	Charity Farm	Substantial. Groundworks associated	Any mitigation enacted will be	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with

	water features	with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	dependent on the significance of the asset. This will not be established until further archaeological investigation is undertaken		NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
171	Pond E of Lobb Farm	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	Any mitigation enacted will be dependent on the significance of the asset. This will not be established until further archaeological investigation is undertaken	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
172	Pond N of Lobb Farm	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	Any mitigation enacted will be dependent on the significance of the asset. This will not be established until further archaeological investigation is undertaken	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
173	The site of buildings W of Lobb Farm	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	Any mitigation enacted will be dependent on the significance of the asset. This will not be established until further archaeological investigation is undertaken	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
174	Pond SW of Lobb Farm	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	Any mitigation enacted will be dependent on the significance of the asset. This will not be established until further archaeological investigation is undertaken	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
175	Dropshot Cottage: 19C	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	Any mitigation enacted will be dependent on the significance of the asset. This will not be established until further archaeological investigation is undertaken	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
176	Goldpits Farm	Substantial. Groundworks associated	Any mitigation enacted will be	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with

	buildings: 19C	with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	dependent on the significance of the asset. This will not be established until further archaeological investigation is undertaken		NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
177	Pond S of Goldpits Farm	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	Any mitigation enacted will be dependent on the significance of the asset. This will not be established until further archaeological investigation is undertaken	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
178	Manor Farm Barn	Substantial. The significance of this asset is derived in part from its historical setting within the wider landscape. Development of the site has the potential to significantly alter the setting of the asset.	Any mitigation enacted will be dependent on the significance of the asset. This will not be established until further archaeological investigation is undertaken	A programme of recording would increase knowledge of the asset	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the heritage significance of the building should be established prior to any development taking place.
179	Manor Farm: feature W of barn	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	Any mitigation enacted will be dependent on the significance of the asset. This will not be established until further investigation is undertaken	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
180	Pond to S of Manor Farm barn	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	Any mitigation enacted will be dependent on the significance of the asset. This will not be established until further investigation is undertaken	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
181	Remains of a building N of Charity Farm	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	Any mitigation enacted will be dependent on the significance of the asset. This will not be established until further investigation is undertaken	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.

182	Goldpits Farm	Substantial. The significance of this asset is derived in part from its historical setting within the wider landscape. Development of the site has the potential to significantly alter the setting of the asset.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or encroachment on the historic setting of the asset. A landscape buffer between the development and the farm may help to reduce impact.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the heritage significance of the farm should be established prior to any development taking place.
183	Manor Farm possible moat	Substantial. Groundworks associated with development have the potential to degrade any surviving remains, thus reducing their evidential value.	The extant field boundaries could potentially be included in the layout of the layout of any development, thus reflecting the historic landscape of the site.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
184	Tetsworth: undated field system	Substantial. Groundworks and landscaping associated with development have the potential to degrade the surviving remains of the open field system, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
185 to 189	Tetsworth: Medieval headland	Substantial. Groundworks and landscaping associated with development have the potential to degrade the surviving remains of the open field system, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
190	Irregular surface features	Substantial. Groundworks and landscaping associated with development have the potential to degrade the surviving remains of the open field system, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.

			determining a suitable mitigation strategy.		
191	Irregular surface features	Substantial. Groundworks and landscaping associated with development have the potential to degrade the surviving remains of the open field system, thus reducing their evidential value.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
192	Roman pottery	None. This assets significance is primarily derived from the evidential value of the artefact itself, as there is no detailed information regarding its original context.	None required	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the relationship between this asset and the site.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
193	Worked flint	None. This assets significance is primarily derived from the evidential value of the artefact itself, as there is no detailed information regarding its original context.	None required	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the relationship between this asset and the site.	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
195	Linear boundary	Substantial. Groundworks and landscaping works associated with development have the potential to degrade any extant remains, thus reducing the evidential value of the asset.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
196	Circular mound	Substantial. Groundworks and landscaping works associated with	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological

		development have the potential to degrade any extant remains, thus reducing the evidential value of the asset.	trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy.		significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
197	Possible quarry	Substantial. Groundworks and landscaping works associated with development have the potential to degrade any extant remains, thus reducing the evidential value of the asset.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
198	Possible quarry	Substantial. Groundworks and landscaping works associated with development have the potential to degrade any extant remains, thus reducing the evidential value of the asset.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
199	Possible quarry	Substantial. Groundworks and landscaping works associated with development have the potential to degrade any extant remains, thus reducing the evidential value of the asset.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
200	Soil spread with possible quarry	Substantial. Groundworks and landscaping works associated with	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological

		development have the potential to degrade any extant remains, thus reducing the evidential value of the asset.	trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy.		significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.
201	Leat or relic water course	Substantial. Groundworks and landscaping works associated with development have the potential to degrade any extant remains, thus reducing the evidential value of the asset.	A programme of pre-determination geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site would enable a more detailed assessment and understanding of the potential significance of these and possible unknown assets and would help in determining a suitable mitigation strategy.	None Identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF the archaeological significance of the site should be established prior to any development taking place.

4.8.3 CONCLUSIONS (Fig. 4.8.5)

The potential strategic site at Harrington is the largest considered. There is a long historical duration recognised in the area that appears to have its origins and focus on the slopes above the Haseley Brook in the vicinity of Latchford. Place-name evidence here would indicate that there was a probable lake or mere site that subsequent activity revolved around. Mesolithic and Neolithic evidence identified in the area appears low level and sporadic, with further sites recognised around springs overlooking the Thame valley. Bronze Age activity is sporadic in its occurrence in the north of the site but is more focussed towards the Latchford area. Iron Age activity is evident in the northwest of the search area, as is the Roman activity. Here there is grounds to believe that there was a significant Roman settlement at the junction of the Roman predecessors of the A40 and A329. Evidence for early medieval activity is also scarce in the search area. However, it is the medieval period in general that dominated the landscape, with a deserted medieval village in the vicinity of Latchford, and medieval ridge and furrow that dominated large areas elsewhere. In the post-medieval and later periods there are a series of farmsteads established across the search area.

Parts of the site require further investigation of below ground archaeology by methods such as geophysical survey work and evaluation trenching. Boreholes and samples could be made into the potential silted up water features. There are other components of the site that still contain above ground heritage (buildings), which may need a process of assessment and recording either for preservation or for recording before permitted demolition. Much of the area proposed for development by site promoters will cause negligible impact to heritage assets, however there are other areas where substantial damage to existing heritage assets may occur. Figure 4.8.5 shows a visual representation of the following conclusions comments. The known Mesolithic and Neolithic material lies outside the site. The earliest material inside the site is the Bronze Age material that is located in and around Latchford. Sites that may be associated with this time period include **JMHS 6** and **JMHS 7**, which require archaeological investigation before a decision can be made about the process of development with associated archaeological investigation and recording or preservation *in situ*. **JMHS 9** is an area of intensive activity that was identified on the course of a gas pipeline. Investigative work could be carried out to see if this activity continues either side of the gas pipeline clearance area. A linear feature (**JMHS 195**) appears to underlie the ridge and furrow to the north of Haseley Brook, and may be a possible prehistoric land boundary. A further site **JMHS 200** appears to be a spread of soils alongside the line of this land boundary. There is a further spread of soils **JMHS 196** that is possibly a mound at the east end of linear feature **JMHS 195**. Features **JMHS 197**, **JMHS 198** and **JMHS 199** appear to be areas of quarries or former ponds. These sites also potentially require investigation so that it can be ascertained exactly what has caused these features to occur. It is difficult to ascertain if these sites have any significance or if they are more ephemeral features or even of a natural origin.

An area where some form of investigation is essential is the area is around Harrington Farm as this is on the edge of what would seem to be a substantial Iron Age and Roman settlement complex. Iron Age and Roman nucleated settlement complexes can be complex and can contain satellite components.

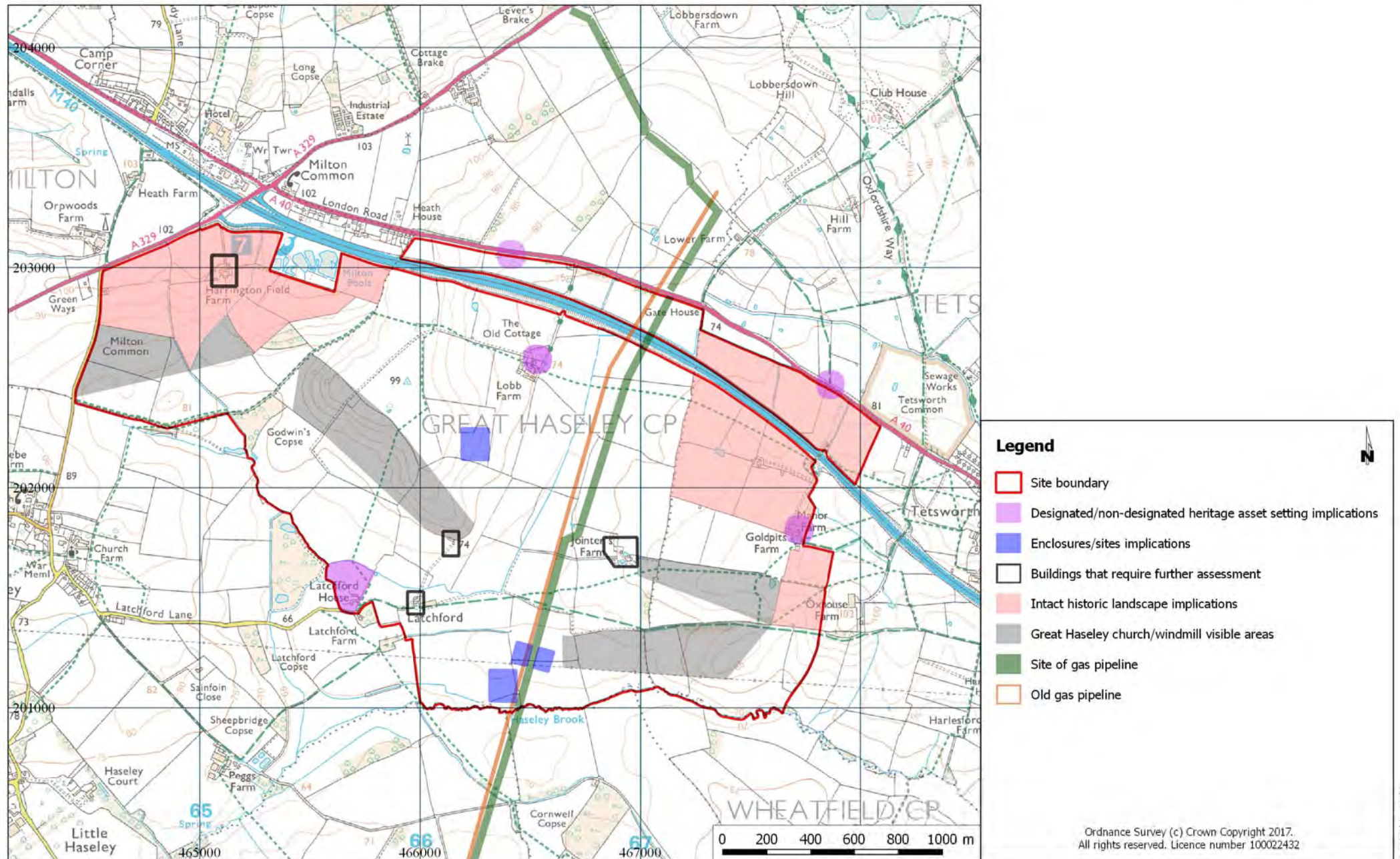


Figure 4.8.5: Possible constraint and assessment areas within the potential strategic site

The ground to the east and west of Harrington Fields Farm has ill-defined earthworks (**JMHS 190** and **JMHS 191**). Depending on what may be in this area depends on the level of potential categorisation and harm. These sites could be considered to have a high, moderate or low heritage value. If there are features in this area and building is allowed the damage could be registered as substantial.

Latchford house (**JMHS 64**) is a listed building that lies on the southern edge of the site. It lies in an area of paddocks and platforms that are evident on LIDAR and aerial photographs, but which are moderately evident on the ground. As a listed building the heritage significance of the asset is high. It is apparent that the setting of the structure will be affected substantially and a decision has to be made on how close to the building potential development would be allowed and how the DMV and chapel location are included in this setting. Chapels are often reliant on mother churches for burial rights so it is not apparent if burials exist in this location. The area has a high heritage value and could have a substantial level of harm.

LIDAR and aerial photographs indicate that the landscape in the south and east of the proposed allocation site is dominated by medieval agricultural landscapes. In much of the area the ridge and furrow has been ploughed flat. However, to the northwest (**JMHS 56**), north, east and southeast of Manor Farm the ridge and furrow survives in an extant form, and thus has to be assessed if this represents a surviving intact landscape that would qualify for a high heritage rating. In this area is also **JMHS 90**, a building that from the outside appears to be a probable non-designated heritage asset. This building would also appear to have the potential to obtain a high heritage value. The setting of this monument has to be considered, which is significant as it appears to lie in an area of extant ridge and furrow. **JMHS 183** appears as a feature marked on a map, which could be a linear pond. This has not been confirmed on the ground and it is thus advisable that this feature be confirmed as proper archaeology as opposed to potential on a map. A decision can only be made with appropriate confirmation.

Two A40 milestones (**JMHS 93 & 94**) and Lobb Farmhouse (**JMHS 125**) are listed structures on the edge of or on the potential strategic allocation site. An assessment would have to be made as to how far encroachment onto the setting of the monuments could occur.

Like many of the sites there are areas where development can occur and there are further areas where heritage difficulties arise. Figure 4.8.5 places this into a visual representation of where further investigation and clarification has to be made so that a final decision can be made on the significance of the heritage assets.

4.8.4 HISTORICAL AND HERITAGE BACKGROUND

4.8.4.1 A Brief Account of the Historical Development of Great Haseley, Great Milton and Tetsworth

The name Haseley is first recorded in 1086 as *Haselie*, which has been given an etymology of Old English **hæsel-l(a)h**, hazel wood (Gelling 1953, 128-9). The manor of Great Haseley in 1066 was held by Queen Edith (Morris 1978, 35.2), and

was valued at £15. In 1086 Miles Crispin held 16 hides at Great Haseley (Pearman 1892, 13-5). The estate was listed as holding 5 slaves, 15 villagers, 13 smallholders, 60 acres of meadow, and woodland measuring 2 furlongs square. A further 6 dwellings are mentioned in Haseley and listed under the Borough of Wallingford (Morris 1978, EBe.1).

The manor of Great Milton was held by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1086 and consisted of an area of 31 hides along with tenant holdings of 9 hides or 9 ¾ hides at Ascot (VCH 1962, 117-146). A church is known to have existed at Great Milton by 1086 when it is apparent that a priest is recorded as resident at the manor (VCH 1962, 117-146). It is probable that this church site was of an early medieval origin and associated with the Bishop of Dorchester.

At the time of Domesday, Thame Hundred consisted of two to three groups of manors. The manors were detached from each other rather than being a connected group of villages, but all belonged to the Bishop of Lincoln (VCH 1963). Tetsworth is not mentioned specifically in the 1086 book of Winchester, but there are two references to Thame (Morris 1978, 6.2, 10). The larger of these holdings held by the Bishop of Lincoln is for 60 hides, while there is a lesser holding of 10 hides. The VCH (1962, 147-60) suspected that the majority of the land at Tetsworth was part of the 10 hide holding of Robert. This is associated with 16 villagers, 21 smallholders and 8 slaves (Morris 1978, 6.10).

The name of the village of Tetsworth is not recorded until the early part of the 12th century. In c. 1146 the name is referenced to Tetteswrd', but there are also further references from 1148-55 to Tetleswrthe (Gelling 1953, 143-44). Thus the etymology of the name is given as *Tātel's worþ*, with the later word being an Old English word referring to an enclosure of an unspecified date and location in the village. The church of St Giles at Tetsworth was a chapel in the peculiar jurisdiction of Thame (VCH 1962, 147-60).

4.8.4.2 Known Heritage

A search of the Oxfordshire HER was carried out for a radius of 1km from the boundary of the site. The sites identified range in date from the Mesolithic to the modern period and are listed in chronological order. A Gazetteer of all sites identified is found at Appendix 4.8.

Mesolithic (Fig. 4.8.6)

Field investigation to the south of Haseley Brook identified the remains of a multi-period site (**JMHS 1**, 17487-MOX23369: SP 6635 0070). The earliest find was that of a late Mesolithic to early Neolithic flint blade. It is indicative of there being some activity in and around the Latchford area from about 5000 BC.

Neolithic (Fig. 4.8.6)

At Rycote Parva a flint scatter has been identified that has material of a Neolithic date (**JMHS 2**, 2217-MOX5891: SP 6595 0410). At Camp Common Ground field-walking

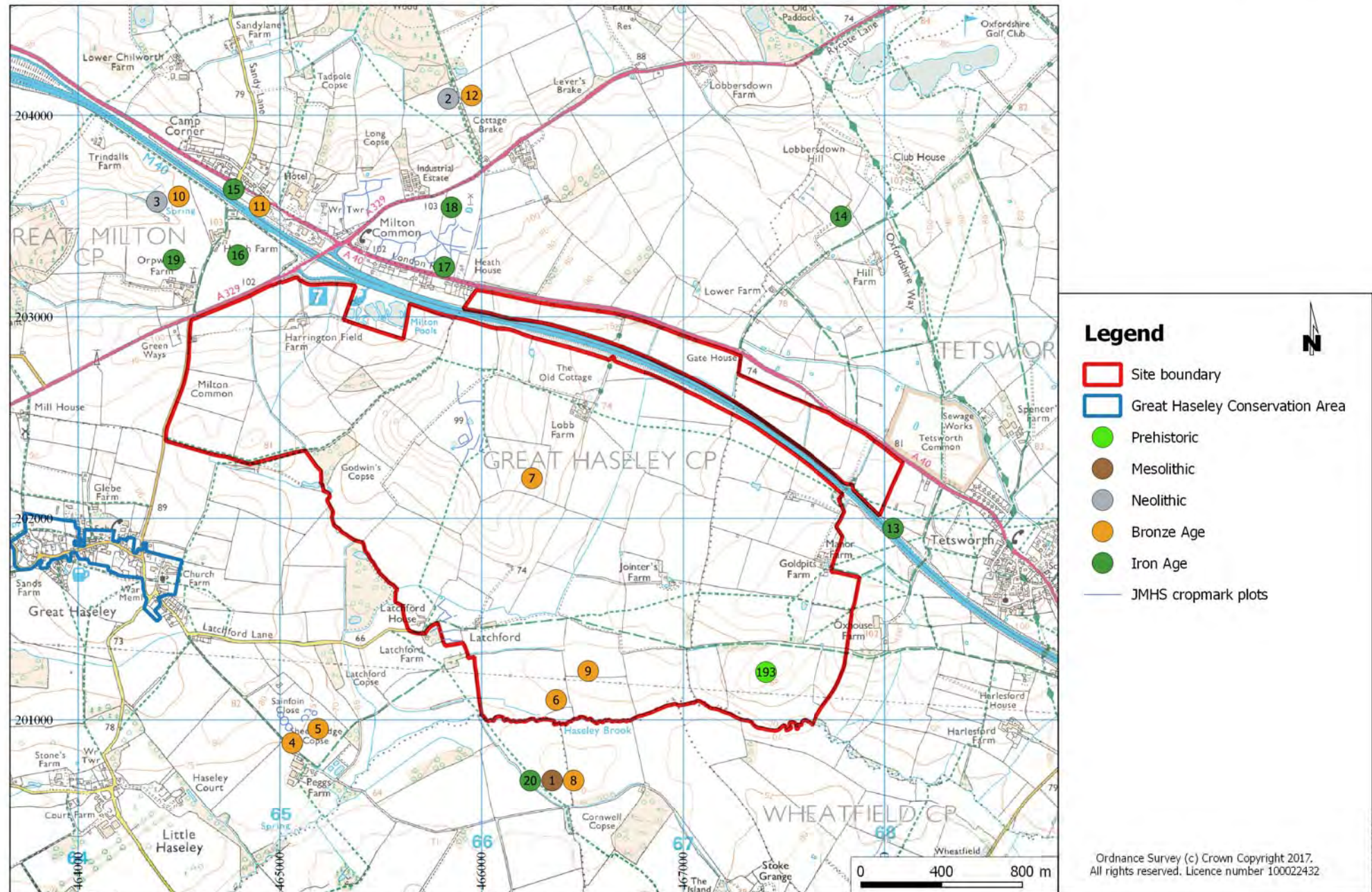


Figure 4.8.6: Prehistoric to Iron Age Historic Environment Record Sites

recovered material catalogued as Late Neolithic in date (**JMHS 3**, 5812-MOX5845: SP 645 036).

Bronze Age (Fig. 4.8.6)

In the area to the south of Latchford there appears to be certain activity that could be part of a complex of a probable Bronze Age date. To the northwest of Peggs Farm are the remains of what is described on the HER as three circular enclosures in a row aligned northwest to southeast (**JMHS 4**, 10949-MOX5908: SP 6504 0094), which are considered to be possibly Bronze Age in date. These features were first identified on a photograph in 1974. The circles were identified as being located to the south of the proposed allocation site. These were identified partially on the LIDAR data held by the Environment agency. That these features partially survive on the LIDAR data must mean that to some extent there is either still a partial standing monument or the ditch has not completely silted. As this was identified on LIDAR it is possible to obtain a diameter for the central and southeast of the archaeological features. The central circle is the largest of the three, as described by the HER, and has been calculated from the LIDAR data as being 38m in diameter. The south eastern circular feature could be recognised as being 33m in diameter and appears as the most complete of the three features. The size would suggest that these are probably the remains of round barrow ditches, of a considerable size. To the east of Peggs Farm towards the Haseley Brook there is a late prehistoric ring-ditch with an apparent surrounding field system (**JMHS 5**, 16337-MOX9348: SP 6515 0095).

There are two other features that are located in the search area, which are ill defined on the HER due to a lack of data. Southeast of Latchford Farm, and located just in the site, is what appears to be a circular enclosure that was classed as being of a late prehistoric date (**JMHS 6**, 16315-MOX9301: SP 6637 0110). The LIDAR data was not so conclusive about this site but it was considered that there could be a circular monument in this area that measured some 86m across. A further enclosure considered to be undated, possibly of a late prehistoric date, has been identified on the east side of a spur to the north of Latchford (**JMHS 7**, 16317-MOX9299: SP 6625 0220). This feature could not be identified satisfactorily on the LIDAR data.

Other sites of a Bronze Age date can be identified in and around this area. Field investigation to the south of Haseley Brook identified the remains of a multi-period site (**JMHS 8**, 17486-MOX23369: SP 6635 0070). During the investigation of this site Bronze Age flints were recovered. During the cutting of the Aylesbury to Chalgrove Pipeline at Latchford Farm a dense area of 22 Bronze Age pits were identified (**JMHS 9**, 17486-MOX33368: SP 66528 01243). This was predominantly a Bronze Age site but there was later material recovered (JMHS 48).

This area has thus been identified as part of a broad band running through the site where the archaeology has been investigated and recorded for the construction of a gas pipeline (Ford, Howell et al. 2004).

The head of the Haseley Brook today appears to be an isolated valley that is largely obscured from areas around it and it is this reason that in Bronze Age times the area may have been attractive. The earlier recognised name for this brook is the Meswende

(c. 1197). The river-name is thought to contain a plant name as its first component, moss (Gelling 1953, 8), and be comparable to

Missenden in the Buckingham Chilterns. One could add to this by recognising that Vindo, white, is a further common component of river-names. If this is the case the name is probably part of an ancient one. What may also be significant is the name Latchford. The name Latchford was first recorded as Lacheford' in 1207-8, and includes the inferred Early English *læcc or *lecc, from which Medieval English lache or leche was derived from (Gelling 1953, 129). The modern derived form of this word is lake, while the interpretation in the place-name is 'stream flowing through boggy land'. This implies that there was a mere-lake around Latchford and hence one of the possible reasons that this group of monuments occurs here.

There are other locations of Bronze Age activity that lie to the north of the site and outside of the site. At Camp Common Ground field-walking according to the HER recovered glass tempered (*sic*) pottery of a probable Bronze Age date was recovered (**JMHS 10**, 5812-MOX5845: SP 645 036). Adjacent to Milton Common a flint arrowhead was recovered during the stripping of the M40 motorway route (**JMHS 11**, D5825-MOX5851 SP 6490 0355). At Rycote Parva a flint scatter has been identified that has material of a Bronze Age date (**JMHS 12**, 2217-MOX5891 SP 6595 0410).

Iron Age (Fig. 4.8.6)

The only Early Iron Age activity recognised is more sporadic. In the vicinity of Tetsworth a brooch of an Early Iron Age date was recovered in 2004 (**JMHS 13**, 27511-MOX2402: SP 68 02), for which the grid location is extremely imprecise. While field-walking on Lobbersdown Early Iron Age material was recovered (**JMHS 14**, 26253-MOX23673: SP 678 035). The exact location of the Early Iron Age brooch is not known, and it could have lain inside or outside of the site. The Lobbersdown site appears to be a settlement site

In the course of construction of the M40 motorway on the edge of the site the remains of a Middle to Late Iron Age settlement was identified (**JMHS 15**, D5825-MOX5851 SP 6490 0355). This settlement was identified over an area of at least 750m by 200m. It appears to be a precursor of the Roman settlement also identified on this ridge. One confusing entry on the HER appears to describe two different locations and refers to: an Iron Age settlement to the east of Heath Farm and one along the scarp to the west of Lower Chilworth Farm (**JMHS 16**, 12415-MOX5866: SP 648 033), both descriptions cannot be correct, but both may contain Iron Age material. The national grid reference given however, is that to the east of Heath Farm. In and around this settlement there are a series of undated enclosures, which are likely to have components associated with this settlement or the successor Roman settlement.

To the north of the A40 in the vicinity of Milton Common are the remains of undated enclosures of irregular form (**JMHS 17**, 10950-MOX5909: SP 658 033). To the north of Milton Common the remains of a further undated field system have been identified (**JMHS 18**, 16319-MOX9297 SP 65800 03400). In the vicinity of Heath Farm, Orpwoods Farm and Trindalls Farm there is also an area of undated enclosures and field systems (**JMHS 19**, 10877-MOX5860: SP 64481 03291). These fields are likely

to be associated with the extensive Iron Age and Roman settlements that once occupied the heath at Milton Common.

Field investigation to the south of Haseley Brook identified the remains of a multi-period site (**JMHS 20**, 17487-MOX23369: SP 6635 0070). The third period of activity on this site was the establishment of a Middle Iron Age enclosure that was associated with ring ditches, gullies and postholes.

Roman (Fig. 4.8.7)

The B4027 and parts of the A40 are considered to be part of a Roman road running from London to Worcester. The road was noted as a *straet* in 956 AD, a name usually used for Roman period roads (**JMHS 21**, 8865-MOX10040 also MOX7091: SP 65600 03248). The Roman road presumably runs along the northern edge of the site through the settlement of Milton Common.

The remains of a further Roman road are believed to skirt the west edge of Great Haseley parish, and is generally referred to as the Viatores Road 173A (**JMHS 22**, 26490-MOX23933: SP 64803 03092), described as running from Dorchester-on-Thames to Fleet Marston. The route is part of a roadway that runs from the Roman settlement of Dorchester-on-Thames, to what is now the A329 and must be part of the road system on Milton Common. Here there is a spur or deviation that must then run along the line of the A329 to the major Roman settlement at Thame.

That the precursors of the A40 and A329 meet at Milton Common adjacent to an early Iron Age site should in turn give no surprise that there is a significant Roman period settlement in the vicinity of their junction. At Camp Corner in 1971 in advance of the construction of the M40 motorway excavations identified ditches, gullies and postholes with finds associated with 3rd and 4th century Roman material (**JMHS 23**, D5817-MOX5850: SP 645 037). This appears to be part of a significant settlement that runs along the line of the A40. At Camp Common Ground field-work identified Roman gullies, ditches and the remains of structures associated with iron working (**JMHS 24**, 5812-MOX5845 SP 645 036). The material is of a 3rd and 4th century date. A confusing entry on the HER refers to Roman settlement in two descriptive locations: to the east of Heath Farm and along the scarp to the west of Lower Chilworth (**JMHS 25**, 12415-MOX5866: SP 648 033). There could be Roman occupation in both locations but the national grid reference given is that for the area to the east of Heath Farm.

There are a series of undated field systems and enclosures around this settlement, which may be of an Iron Age or Roman date and associated with the settlements of this period. These are to the north of the A40 in the vicinity of Milton Common (**JMHS 26**, 10950-MOX5909: SP 658 033), and also to the north the remains of a further undated field system (**JMHS 27**, 16319-MOX9297 SP 65800 03400). To the south of the A40 around Heath Farm, Orpwoods Farm and Trindalls Farm there is also an area of undated enclosures and field systems (**JMHS 28**, 10877-MOX5860: SP 64481 03291). This is likely to be associated with the extensive Iron Age and Roman settlements that once occupied the heath at Milton Common.

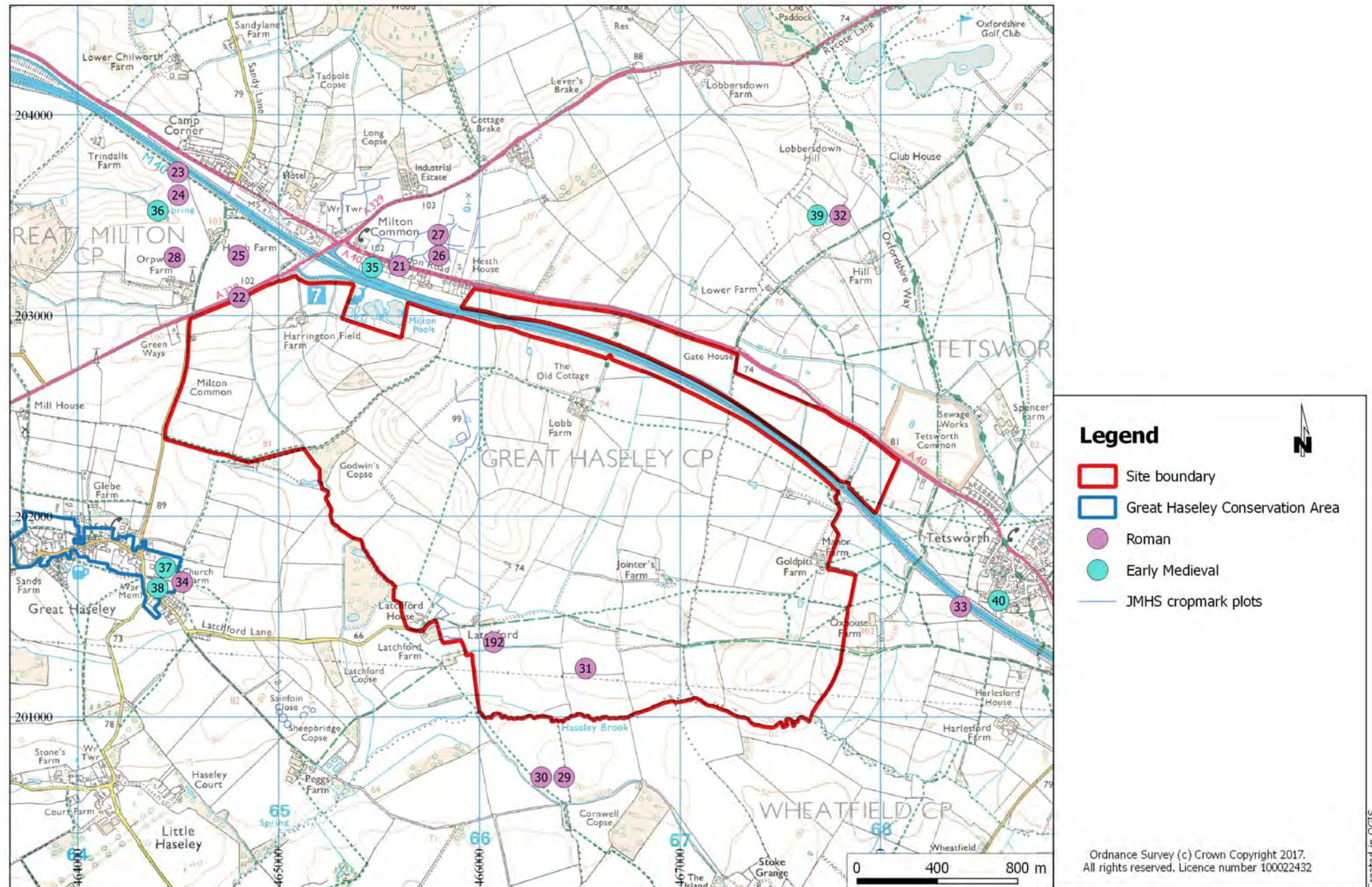


Figure 4.8.7: Roman to Early Medieval Historic Environment Record Sites

Though further investigation is required the name Camp Corner and significant Roman finds point to a possible nucleated settlement along the line of the Roman road, which may have been at the centre of a *vici* territory. The names Chilworth and Lower Chilworth Farm lie adjacent to this area. The name Chilworth originated as *Celeorde* and *Celelorde*, both forms of 1086 (Gelling 1953, i.141-142). The etymology given for the site is *C•ola•s worþ*, which refers to an enclosure associated with a personal name. As the names lie adjacent to this site it is probable that the enclosure is the one associated with this settlement.

Nucleated Roman settlements occur at Abingdon, Dorchester-on-Thames, recently identified at Thame, Benson and Barton near Headington. The Roman settlement pattern across the northern part of South Oxfordshire can be recognised as being coherent with a series of nucleated settlements, presumably *vici* located in the later parish system.

To the south of Haseley Brook near Latchford Farm and in an area on the edge of the site an extensive scatter of Roman pottery were identified (**JMHS 29**, 15025-MOX5914: SP 6633 0070). The nature of the settlement is not known: a farmstead or villa, but it should also be noted that there is Bronze Age activity of a possible religious nature in the area, which may indicate that this is also a possible continuation of this for which the focus was the Haseley Brook. Field investigation to the south of Haseley Brook identified the remains of a multi-period site with Roman activity (**JMHS 30**, 17487-MOX23369: SP 6635 0070). The Roman period activity consisted of five linear features possibly ditches or gullies at least. During the cutting of the Aylesbury to Chalgrove pipeline at Latchford Farm Roman pottery sherds were recovered (**JMHS 31**, 17486-MOX33368 SP 66528 01243).

There are other Roman period sites that can be recognised to the north and northeast of the site and the southwest of the site. Field-walking on Lobbersdown recovered Roman material (**JMHS 32**, 26253-MOX23673: SP 678 035). Excavations to the south of Tetsworth village uncovered a Roman period ditch (**JMHS 33**, 5350-MOX5895: SP 6840 0155). An anonymous text (nd) held at the Oxford History Centre states that Roman coins have been recovered from the churchyard at Great Haseley (**JMHS 34**: SP 6446 0170). This is the only reported account of data suggesting that there is Roman activity in Great Haseley.

Early Medieval (Fig. 4.8.7)

The Roman street (**JMHS 21**) appears to have still been used as a way in the mid-10th century (**JMHS 35**, 8865-MOX10040: SP 65600 03248). If the roads continued in use it is not surprising that the Roman settlement to the west of Milton Common has evidence of early medieval activity and limited continuity. At Camp Common Ground field-walking recovered glass tempered pottery (*sic*) of a probable early medieval date (**JMHS 36**, 5812-MOX5845 SP 645 036). At some stage this settlement was partially or wholly abandoned. The successor settlement is assumed to be Great Milton.

There appears to be other sites of this date, which show activity from the 5th to the early 11th century. The font at Great Haseley church has been identified as a pre-Conquest feature thus implying that there was an early 11th century church, or earlier structure, on the site (**JMHS 37**: 4070-MOX5840: SP 6442 0169). The anonymous

history (nd) suggested that there was a church on the site as early as c. 800 AD. The evidence for this claim is considered to be the font. In 1066 it is apparent from the Domesday Book (Morris 1978, 35.2, EBe1) that the village of Great Haseley was in existence and that it was held by Queen Edith the widow of Edward the Confessor (**JMHS 38**: SP 64409 01655). In the Berkshire account of Wallingford it is stated that 6 dwellings in Haseley paid money to the borough. This is likely to indicate an arrangement associated with the Burghal Hidage, and this another indication of activity in the village in the late 9th century. To the north of the site field-walking on Lobbersdown recovered early medieval material (**JMHS 39**, 26253-MOX23673: SP 678 035).

The church at Tetsworth was believed to have contained pre-Conquest stonework before it was rebuilt in 1855 (**JMHS 40**, 4934-MOX5894: SP 6859 0158).

High Medieval (Fig. 4.8.8)

It is within the early medieval period to that of the high medieval that subsequent settlements form, creating the landscape largely seen today. This means the formation of the villages of Great Milton, outside the search area of the site, Great Haseley located in a Conservation Area to the south of the site and the village of Tetsworth located to the east of the site developed in some form.

Great Haseley

There are indications that the church of Great Haseley had an early medieval origin, which to some extent means that there was a village of that date. The church of St Peter at Great Haseley is a grade I listed building considered to be constructed c. 1200, with a 15th century tower (**JMHS 41**, 4070-MOX5840: SP 6442 0169). A manor is known to have existed at Great Haseley during this period, but the evidence beyond documentary material is sparse. The medieval tithe barn is a grade I listed structure of six bays, believed originally to have had 10 bays with 2 porches (**JMHS 42**, 8228-MOX5853: SP 644 017). The dendrochronology date-range runs from 1290-1494, with the initial phase being placed 1313. Three fish ponds at Great Haseley lie in close proximity, two of which are connected with a sluice channel (**JMHS 43**: 16737-MOX12505: SP 6427 0155). There is a fourth fishpond that is more isolated (**JMHS 44**: 16737-MOX12505: SP 6394 0172). A large curving boundary bank lies to the south of the village (**JMHS 45**: 16738-MOX12506: SP 6404 0154), which is thus suspected of being medieval because the fishponds are located inside it. The boundary bank appears to form part of a large enclosure of which the northern part probably lay along Rectory Road. The name of the village is considered to refer to the hazel wood, and it could be that this enclosure is part of an early medieval haga, woodland enclosure, or perhaps this structure originated earlier as part of an Iron Age feature. The form of the archaeology and the names suggest two possibilities, but demonstration of this will only be shown through further observation and analysis in the area.

In the outlying parts of the parish of Great Haseley there are former hamlets at Latchford and Rycote.

Latchford

Three heritage assets are found within the boundary of the site at Latchford. Documentary sources indicate that a chapel at Latchford (**JMHS 46**: SP 65655 01496) was known to have been attached to the Abbey at Thame in the medieval period (Pearman 1892, 13-17; Yeates 2014, 9). The site is located on the Greenwoods' map of 1832 on land associated with Latchford House. Latchford is recognised as the location of a shrunken medieval village (**JMHS 47**, 1071-MOX5888: SP 656 015). The site is considered to be depopulated from c. 1450 to 1700; there are three surviving houses while the remaining earthworks were largely ploughed out in 1953. Some evidence of the former village appears to have survived, as indicated by LIDAR analysis (see section **4.8.4.5**). During the cutting of the Aylesbury to Chalgrove pipeline at Latchford Farm medieval pottery sherds were recovered (**JMHS 48**, 17486-MOX33368: SP 66528 01243).

Rycote

There are two medieval sites located to the north of the site in Great Haseley parish. North of Rycote Lane there is the remains of a deserted medieval village (**JMHS 49**, 1082-MOX5890 SP 6610 0410). The site was recorded as Rycote

Parva in 1279 when there were 13 tenants. Heathwood in Great Haseley is considered to be the location of a medieval wood (**JMHS 50**, 13930-MOX5911 SP 656 034). The parish boundary has been recognised as following the boundary of the wood.

Outlying Great Milton

Though the settlement of Great Milton lies outside the search area it is apparent that there is an outlying hamlet inside the search area. Combe is considered to be the location of a deserted medieval settlement or DMV (**JMHS 51**, MOX5845: SP 643 036). The site was noted during the visit of the M40 research group, but was not properly recorded. The site is thought to have become deserted from c. 1450-1700.

Tetsworth

Tetsworth, like Great Haseley, probably had early medieval origins. However, unlike Great Haseley it was not mentioned in the Domesday Book, but was undoubtedly included as part of the hidage for the manor of Thame. The earliest indication for a church of St Giles at Tetsworth was from the early 11th century (**JMHS 52**, 4934-MOX5894: SP 6859 0158). It is stated in the 13th century that this church was a chapel to the mother church at Thame.

Archaeological investigations in and around Tetsworth have identified a series of areas that were previously part of the high medieval settlement. Earthworks to the south of the village represent part of a shrunken medieval village (**JMHS 53**, 4095-MOX5893: SP 685 015). Excavations uncovered material and features dated to the 11th to 13th centuries. Excavations in Gilson's Close identified ditches and house platforms of the 11th to 13th centuries (**JMHS 54**, 15830-MOX5916: SP 68660 01630). In Elms Close the remains of six 12th to 13th century ditches were identified (**JMHS 55**, EOX292: SP 6852 0166). This medieval activity lies outside the site. The village has no Conservation Area to be considered for a heritage impact.

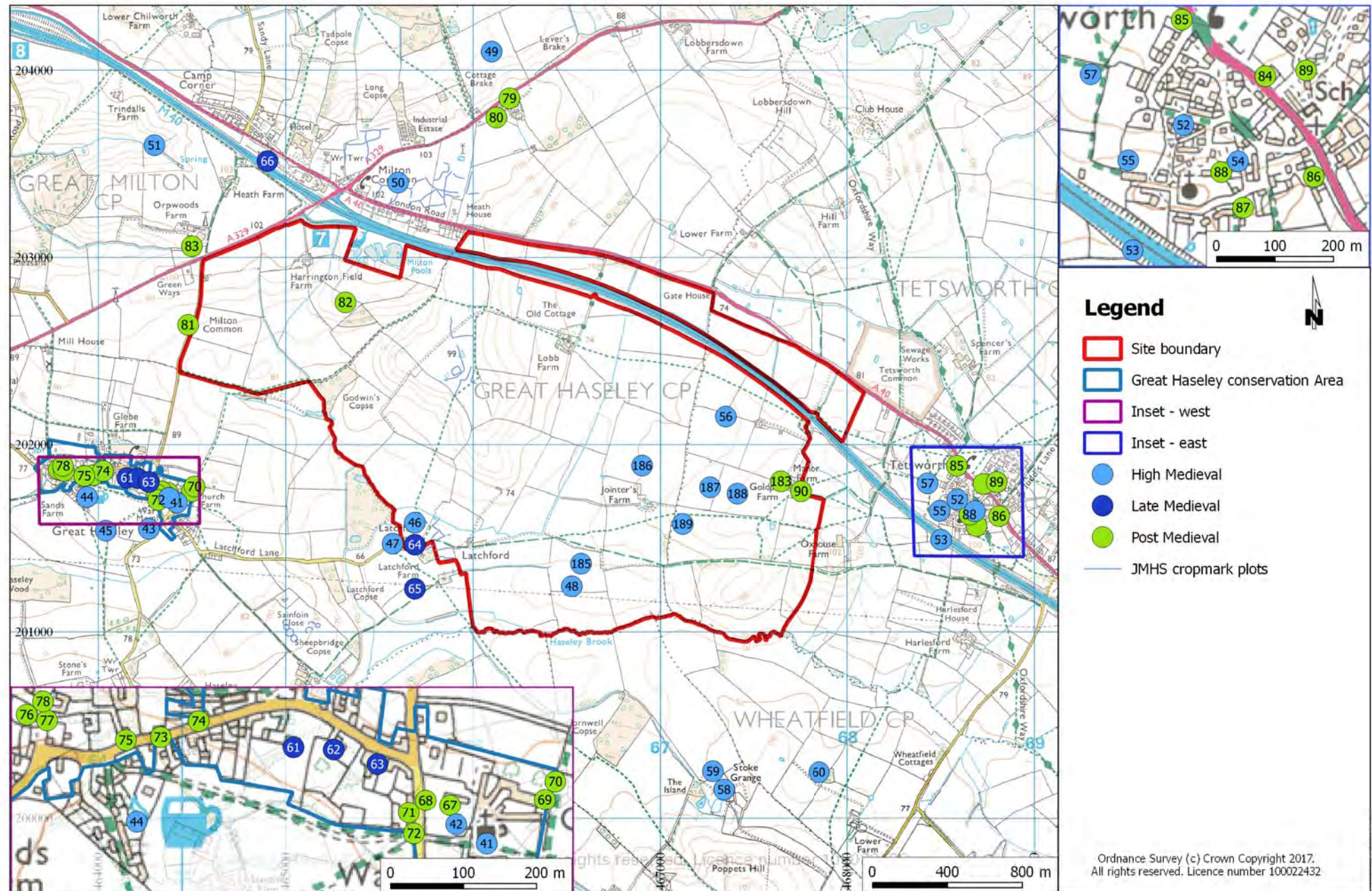


Figure 4.8.8: High Medieval to Post Medieval Historic Environment Record Sites

The village at Tetsworth was located in an area of open fields of a medieval date. On the western edge of Tetsworth parish there is an area of ridge and furrow (**JMHS 56**, 16314-MOX9462: SP 6735 0215). To the west of Manor Farm, Tetsworth, medieval open fields with upstanding ridge and furrow are recorded as part of the characterisation project (**JMHS 57**, HOX4888: SP 6745 0177). This is considered to have been created in the medieval period; by the 16th and 17th century this was being transformed into an area of pasture. It is for this reason that the medieval ridge and furrow in Tetsworth parish has a good survival rate.

Stoke Talmage and Wheatfield

The search radius at its outer edge on the southeast incorporates the end of some long linear parishes that extend towards the Chilterns. These include Pyrton, Stoke Talmage and Wheatfield in which some high medieval sites have been noted. At Stoke Grange in Stoke Talmage there is the remains of a medieval moat (**JMHS 58**, 5401-MOX5897: SP 67350 00158), internally to this moat there was a medieval grange (**JMHS 59**, 5401-MOX5898: SP 67350 00150). Near Lower Farm at Wheatfield there are the remains of a sub-rectangular moat which has an internal plateau (**JMHS 60**, D10924-MOX5907 SP 6785 0025). There is evidence for subsidiary enclosures around the main moat.

Late Medieval (Fig. 4.8.8)

In the late medieval period the main villages continue to be occupied, but some of the smaller hamlets go out of use.

Great Haseley

The remains of three buildings can be recognised in the village of Great Haseley as having a late medieval origin. The Old Rectory in Rectory Road is a grade II* listed cross-wing structure dated to the 15th century (**JMHS 61**, 20006-MOX16783: SP 64155 01823). The two remaining buildings are conservatively dated to the 16th century. The Crucks in Rectory Road is a grade II listed structure with three trusses of the 16th century or earlier (**JMHS 62**: 9361-MOX5854: SP 6421 0182). The Bakery or Old Bakery (a grade II 16th century), although described on the HER as a medieval bakery, is a timber framed building that was remodelled in the 20th century (**JMHS 63**, 16491-MOX12186: SP 6427 0180).

Latchford

There is also a building at Latchford that is of this period. Latchford House is a grade II listed building that is constructed of limestone rubble and timber framing that form a house with a double linked gable (**JMHS 64**, 19963-MOX17404: SP 65690 01465). The structure is of a probable 16th century date of a late medieval origin. There are post-medieval additions of the 17th century and further additions of the 18th century. Around Latchford there are a series of enclosures that are identified and dated late 15th to early 16th century (**JMHS 65**, HOX5609: SP 6569 0123).

Milton Common

The Heath, Middle Heath and Further Heath were fields that had scatters of late medieval pottery (**JMHS 66**, 5814-MOX5849 SP 649 035). This site is located adjacent to the site.

Post-medieval (Fig. 4.8.8)

In the post-medieval period the main villages in the search area continue to be occupied.

Great Haseley

Thame Street is located at the east end of Great Haseley village, and it is in this vicinity that the village church and manor site are located. The Manor House is a late 17th and late 18th century grade II* listed structure (**JMHS 67**, 14109-MOX5876: SP 64371 01739). The walls and gates to the south and west of the manor (**JMHS 68**, 20024-MOX15867: SP 64328 01754) are also listed structures. Great Haseley Manor House has a further pair of 17th century gate piers that are listed and located on the Thame Road; the northern set (**JMHS 69**, 20022-MOX16295: SP 64516 01781), and the southern set (**JMHS 70**, 20023-MOX16785: SP 64514 01776). Other buildings in Thame Road include The Crown an early 17th century grade II* listed building, probably constructed in 1610 (**JMHS 71**, 14110-MOX5877: SP 64313 01733). The dwelling at 42 Thame Road is an early 17th century listed building with 18th century alterations (**JMHS 72**, 20025: SP 64320 01704).

There are three further post-medieval structures that are located in Rectory Road, the main east to west thoroughfare through the village. The Orchard in Rectory Road is a 17th century structure with 20th century extension and 18th century outbuildings (**JMHS 73**, 20001-MOX16986: SP 63973 01837). The Post Office, also in Rectory Road, which was previously a farmhouse and also the Lewington Arms Public House, is a late 17th century listed building (**JMHS 74**, 20000-MOX17451: SP 64025 01859). Vine Cottage, 23 Rectory Road, is a grade II listed late 17th century building, with 18th century additions (**JMHS 75**, 20002-MOX18131: SP 63925 01833).

In Mill Lane towards the west end of Great Haseley village there are some three post-medieval listed buildings. The Walnut Tree Cottage, in Mill Lane, is an early 17th century building with 18th century components (**JMHS 76**, 19989-MOX17453: SP 63800 01846). The Cottage at 10 Mill Lane is a timber framed structure of the 17th century structure that was largely rebuilt in the 18th century (**JMHS 77**, 19987-MOX17405: SP 63817 01860). There is a further timber framed building of the 17th century or earlier at 11 Mill Lane with some 18th century additions (**JMHS 78**, 19986-MOX16981: SP 63806 01886).

Rycote

Rycote Lane Farmhouse is a grade II listed building constructed of brick and limestone rubble, with some timber framing (**JMHS 79**, 20015-MOX16487: SP 66195 03850). The earliest part of the building is considered to be of a 17th century date. There were alterations to the structure in the early and late 18th century and in the 20th century. A barn and farm building (cowshed and granary) at Rycote Lane Farm are a further group of listed buildings (**JMHS 80**, 20018-MOX17838: SP 66169 03808). They are timber framed and of a 17th century date.

Outlying Great Milton

On Milton Common piecemeal enclosure has occurred from 1540 to 1810 (**JMHS 81**, HOX4898: SP 6448 0264), so the earliest may be of a late 16th to 17th century date. Piecemeal enclosure of similar date occurred to the south and east of Harrington Field

Farm (**JMHS 82**, HOX4897: SP 6532 0276). Orpwoods Farm or Upper Farm is considered to be of a 17th to 18th century date (**JMHS 83**, HOX4906: SP 6450 0306).

Tetsworth

There are a number of buildings that are of a post-medieval date on the High Street at Tetsworth. On the north side is The Swan Hotel which is at least of the 17th century, but undoubtedly contains earlier material (**JMHS 84**, 15598-MOX5915: SP 6873 0179). The front of the building is dated to the early 18th century. Number 42 High Street is a probable late 17th century listed building (**JMHS 85**, 21463-MOX17001: SP 68587 01887). Number 80 the High Street is a house dated to 1600 or earlier (**JMHS 86**, 21465-MOX23380: SP 68813 01618). The structure has 18th, 19th and 20th century alterations.

A listed building of the post-medieval period is located on roads to the south of the High Street. Number 9 Chiltern View is an early 17th century structure which is listed (**JMHS 87**, 21459-MOX16482: SP 68692 01565). Redevelopment of Gilson Close occurred in the 17th to 19th centuries (**JMHS 88**, 15830-MOX5916: SP 6866 0163). A single sherd of a post medieval pot was recovered in alluvial deposits in Tetsworth (**JMHS 89**, EOX290: SP 688 018).

To the southwest of Tetsworth is Manor Farm a non-designated heritage asset of the 17th century at least (**JMHS 90**: SP 67686 01778).

Imperial (Figure 4.8.9)

The Roman street was upgraded in the early part of the 18th century, being replaced by a turnpike in 1719 that ran from Stokenchurch to Oxford (**JMHS 91**, 8865-MOX10040: SP 68831 01335). On the line of the A40 at a site known as the Gate House there was a single storey brick building which was the site of an Imperial toll house (**JMHS 92**, 13951-MOX5912 SP 6731 0281). To the west of Tetsworth village is a mid-18th century milestone with a conical domed top (**JMHS 93**, 10000-MOX5903: SP 67860 02460). The stone is inscribed 'XLIII miles from London. To Oxford XII' and is grade II listed. To the north of Lobb Farmhouse there is a late 18th to early 19th century milestone with a circular plan and tapering and slightly domed top (**JMHS 94**, 10001-MOX5904: SP 6638 0305). The stone is inscribed LONDON/44/OXFORD/10 and is a grade II listed monument. There is a milestone at Milton Common that is probably of an early 18th century date (**JMHS 95**, 10002-MOX5859 SP 64940 0355). This is also on the line of the A40 and a grade II listed monument. The stone is largely defaced with the reference to 'FROM OXFORD' surviving.

Great Haseley Village

Activity continued at the church site at Great Haseley with the funerary monuments erected from the 17th and 18th century, that is considered worthy of listing. The following 18th century monuments are listed in Haseley churchyard, including that of Hall (**JMHS 96**, 19962-MOX15870: SP 64412 01676), Cooper (**JMHS 97**, 19959-MOX16770: SP 64420 01680), and a headstone (**JMHS 98**, 19961-MOX16771: SP 64408 01673) and further headstone (**JMHS 99**, 19960-MOX17753: SP 64435 0168).

Development continued in and around Haseley Manor. The Stables or Manor Stables on Thame Street is a listed building of the mid-18th century (**JMHS 100**, 14108-MOX5875: SP 644 017). The outbuildings of the Stable is a grade II listed structure of the 18th century (**JMHS 101**, 14107-MOX5874: SP 64404 01725).

Other listed structures in Thame Street include 37 Thame Road, an early 18th century listed building (**JMHS 102**, 20020-MOX17452: SP 64322 01868). Also Rosebank Cottage at 38 Thame Street is an early 18th century listed building (**JMHS 103**, 20021-MOX18308: SP 64325 01853).

The Church House in Latchford Lane lies to the southeast of the manorial core; it is a grade II listed structure of the early 18th century (**JMHS 104**, 19964-MOX17055: SP 64398 01658).

The main road leading west into Great Haseley village is that of Rectory Road. The Farm or Haseley Farmhouse, that lies on Rectory Road, is a listed grade II building of an early 18th century structure if not earlier (**JMHS 105**, 19995-MOX16851: SP 64235 01854). There are a further three associated structures. The outbuildings are also listed and considered to be of an 18th century date (**JMHS 106**, 19998-MOX17450: SP 64214 01870). The barn to the north of the Farm is dated 1734 (**JMHS 107**, 19997-MOX18130: SP 64236 01873). Etched onto one tie-beam is RT 1734 and on the other TT 1734. The granary, lies to the west of the Farm in Rectory Road; it is a grade II listed structure dated 1762 (**JMHS 108**, 19996-MOX15866: SP 64218 01855).

There are further listed buildings along Rectory Road that date to the 18th century, which lie from east to west as follows. Near the junction of Rectory Road with Thame Road is the Old Cottage an 18th century building formed of a single structure (**JMHS 109**, 16492-MOX12187: SP 6428 0179). The Church Farmhouse on Rectory Road is a grade II listed building of the early 18th century (**JMHS 110**, 19994-MOX16781: SP 64449 01764). A house now used as the Rectory is a grade II building of the 18th century with an extension of 1923 (**JMHS 111**, 20005-MOX17836: SP 64255 01804). Sundial House also in Rectory Road is an early to mid-18th century grade II listed structure (**JMHS 112**, 20007-MOX16271: SP 64092 01850). The Spokes Farmhouse on Rectory Road is a mid to late 18th century listed building (**JMHS 113**, PRN 20008-MOX17159: SP 64070 01852). Number 30 Rectory Road is a listed mid-18th century building (**JMHS 114**, 19999-MOX16782: SP 64057 01864). The Plough Inn in Rectory Road is a grade II listed structure of the early to mid-18th century (**JMHS 115**, 20009-MOX16274: SP 64014 01830). There is an early 18th century grade II listed structure at 24 Rectory Road (**JMHS 116**, 20010-MOX16784: SP 63962 01816). The row of cottages at 16 and 17 Rectory Road, with attached barn, are also an early 18th century listed structure (**JMHS 117**, 20011-MOX16568: SP 63833 01789). In Rectory Road 5 and 6 are part of a row of cottages of the early 18th century (**JMHS 118**, 20003-MOX16268: SP 63778 01768).

At the west end of Great Haseley is Mill Lane, which leads towards the Windmill. Number 14 Mill Lane is an early 18th century listed building (**JMHS 119**, 19988-MOX16260: SP 63813 01817), also in Mill Lane there are 7-9 a row of grade II listed cottages (**JMHS 120**, 19990-MOX16261: SP 63800 01808). Great Haseley Windmill is a grade II listed building which is three storeys and of a limestone construction;

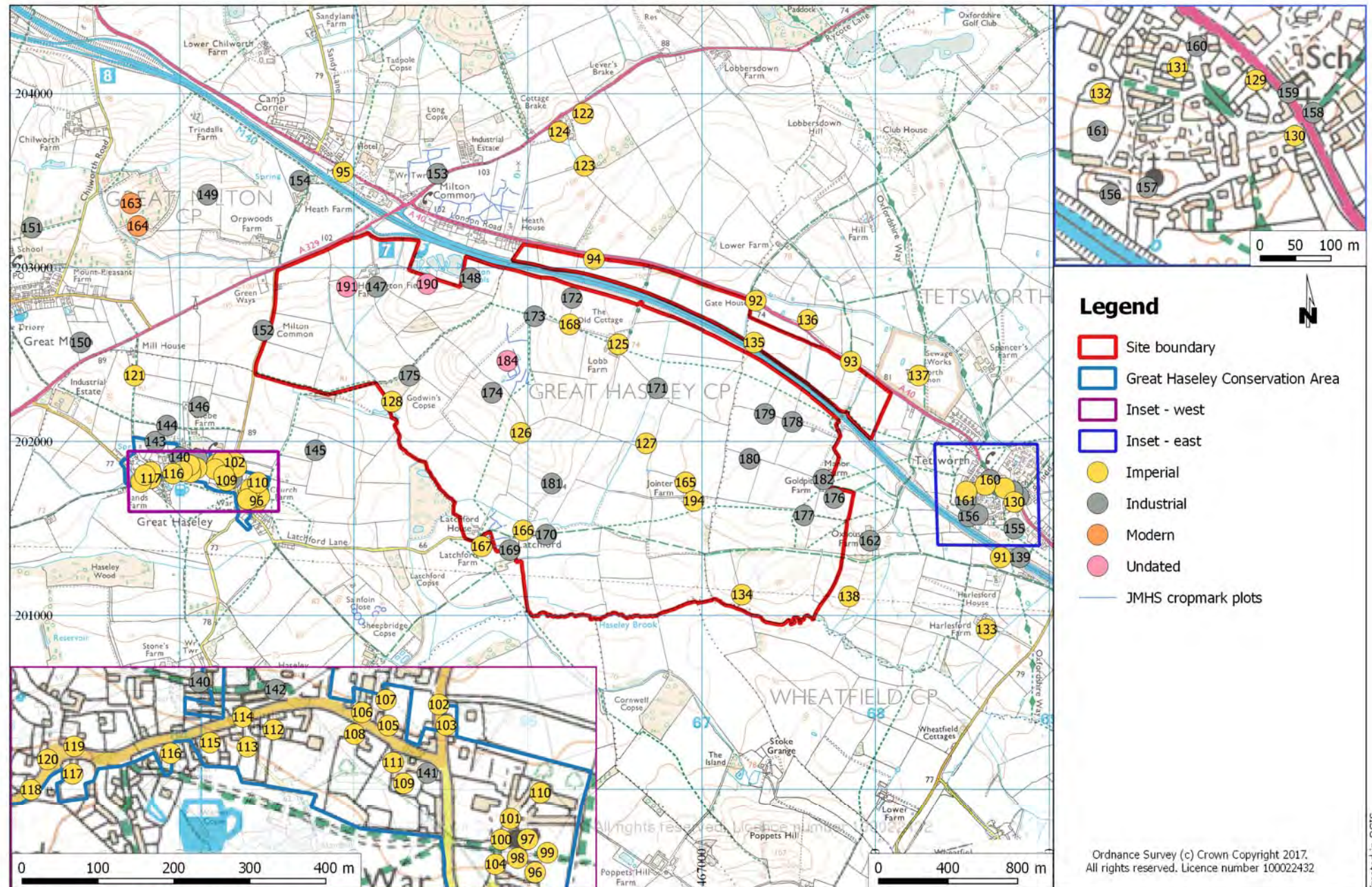


Figure 4.8.9: Imperial to undated Historic Environment Record Sites

it is considered to be of an 18th century date (**JMHS 121**, 10-MOX5817 SP 6374 0238). It is not located in the site, but has protected view sheds.

Rycote

To the north of the site is Rycote Lane Farm, which has already been noted, but surrounding it are other listed buildings of a later 18th century date. South of Rycote Lane Farmhouse there is a grade II listed granary (**JMHS 122**, 20016-MOX18164: SP 66203 03810). The building is of a late 18th century and is constructed of timber frame with weatherboard and set on saddle stones. Also at Rycote Lane Farm there is a grade II cowshed and attached farm buildings (**JMHS 123**, 20019-MOX18055 SP 66326 03586). The structure is timber framed and there is a date of 1789 on a beam. To the north of Rycote Lane there is a cart shed that is of an 18th century date which is a grade II listed structure (**JMHS 124**, 20017-MOX16488: SP 66201 03797).

Latchford

To the north of Latchford is Lobb Farmhouse is a grade II listed building of limestone rubble (**JMHS 125**, 19958-MOX15869: SP 66520 02560 incorrect in listing). The structure is considered to be of a late 18th century date, but with a date stone above the door that reads 1838. The farm is located within the site.

Though a group of inner fields were enclosed at Latchford from the late 15th century, much of the current field system was established in the 18th century. On the hill north of Latchford piecemeal enclosure occurred 1700 to 1797 (**JMHS 126**, HOX4892: SP 6596 0205). North of Jinter's Farm piecemeal enclosure occurred from 1798 to 1810 (**JMHS 127**, HOX4894: SP 6668 0199). Northwest of Latchford a place called Godwins Copse was an area of woodland 1798 to 1810 (**JMHS 128**, HOX 5975: SP 6522 0223).

Tetsworth

There are a handful of listed buildings of the 18th century that are located in Tetsworth; two of which are in the High Street or adjacent to it. Emerton House was a listed building of the mid-18th century (**JMHS 129**, 21462-MOX16312: SP 68744 01732). Number 76 High Street is a structure of the mid-18th century (**JMHS 130**, 21461-MOX17522: SP 68799 01653). On streets to the south of the High Street are the Limes in Back Street, a listed building of the early 18th century (**JMHS 131**, 21458-MOX17354: SP 68633 01750). Greenwood Cottage in Silver Street is a listed building of the early 18th century (**JMHS 132**, 21464-MOX17920: SP 68524 01713).

Outlying and to the south of Tetsworth, but located in the search area is Harlesford House is a grade II listed building that is located outside of the site (**JMHS 133**, 21457-MOX17232 SP 68640 00921). The structure is of a mid-18th century date.

To the east of Latchford but located in Tetsworth parish, and located in the site, there are buildings that occur on the HER. Latchford Hole Farm has been classed as a post-medieval building, but the HER contains little information on its age except that it is on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of about 1880 (**JMHS 134**, 16316-MOX9302: SP 6723 0112). Map evidence indicates that the site was in use from the mid-18th century at least.

Enclosure in the parish of Tetsworth is considered primarily to be a product of the 18th century or before. In the area to the south of the Gate House and east of Manor Farm

piecemeal enclosure occurred 1700 to 1797 (**JMHS 135**, HOX4891: SP 6730 0257), and to the north (**JMHS 136**, HOX5189: SP 6761 0270), and on Tetsworth Common of 1798-1811 (**JMHS 137**, HOX5186: SP 6825 0238). Enclosure around Latchford Hole Farm is considered to have taken place 1701 to 1810 (**JMHS 138**, HOX5169: SP 6785 0111).

Industrial (Fig. 4.8.9)

The course of the London to Oxford road was remodelled again in 1824, when the toll road was replaced by the route of the A40 (**JMHS 139**, 8865-MOX10040: SP 68831 01335).

Great Haseley

Two buildings in Great Haseley are of a 19th century date. An Independent chapel was constructed c. 1840 (**JMHS 140**, 359-MOX5824: SP 6400 0191). The chapel is listed on the HER as a known monument and is not a listed building, but may be considered locally important. The location of a village Smithy is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1880 (**JMHS 141**, 360-MOX5825: SP 6430 0179).

An outlying feature of Great Haseley are the remains of a quarry marked on an Ordnance Survey map of 1880 (**JMHS 142**, 357-MOX5823: SP 641 019).

At the west end of Great Haseley are orchard and horticultural enclosures from at least 1811 to 1881 (**JMHS 143**, HOX5971: SP 6386 0200). There is a rural farmstead in Great Haseley village from at least 1811 to 1920 (**JMHS 144**, HOX5973: SP 6391 0207). Planned enclosure around the village can be recognised to the northeast of Great Haseley from 1811 to 1881 (**JMHS 145**, HOX4920: SP 6478 0195), and to the north from a similar date (**JMHS 146**, HOX5974: SP 6411 0220).

Outlying Great Milton

A farmstead and enclosure at Harringfield Farm (**JMHS 147**, HOX5977: SP 6513 0289), is later called Harrington Field Farm named after Harrington Court in Milton Common. The farmstead was constructed at some time after 1844 and before 1879. The structures are located in the site and are a non-designated heritage asset. Piecemeal enclosure can be identified to the southeast and south of Harrington Field Farm around 1798 to 1810 (**JMHS 148**, HOX4896: SP 6567 0294). The farm is a non-designated heritage asset within the site.

Enclosures can be recognised in a broad area to the east of Great Milton from the 19th century; indeed the Inclosure map is dated 1844. This occurred to the west of Orpwood Farm (**JMHS 149**, HOX4902: SP 6416 0342), east of Great Milton (**JMHS 150**, HOX4914: SP 6343 0257), to the northeast of Great Milton (**JMHS 151**, HOX9259: SP 6315 0323), the northeast of Haseley windmill (**JMHS 152**, HOX4898: SP 6448 0264), and at Milton Ponds (**JMHS 153**, HOX5978: SP 6548 0354). Heath Farm and its associated enclosures are also considered to be a product of the 19th century (**JMHS 154**, HOX4907: SP 6469 0350).

Tetsworth

In Tetsworth village most of the noted structures on the HER are civic or religious in nature. In 1823 an Independent Chapel was built, and a new chapel was built in 1890 (**JMHS 155**, 329-MOX5884: SP 688 015). The old chapel continued to be used as a Sunday school after 1890. The Old Vicarage in Chiltern View was constructed in c. 1846 (**JMHS 156**, 21460-MOX17233: SP 68538 01570). The church of St Giles was designed by J Billing of Reading and was rebuilt in c. 1855 (**JMHS 157**, 4934-MOX5894: SP 6859 0158). The remains of a former Congregational Chapel was built c. 1886 in Judd's Lane (**JMHS 158**, 10366-MOX5906: SP 6881 0169). The Tetsworth County Primary School was built c. 1881 (**JMHS 159**, 12679-MOX5910: SP 6879 0171).

The only building that falls outside of this general civic or religious nature is the Old Forge at 54 High Street which is a probable early 19th century building with 20th century alterations (**JMHS 160**, 327-MOX5883: SP 6866 0178). Excavations have also identified in Elms Close the remains of two 19th century walls (**JMHS 161**, EOX292: SP 6852 0166).

Oxhouse Farm appears to be part of a rural settlement that was located near the east end of the site (**JMHS 162**, HOX5995: SP 6797 0143).

Modern (Fig. 4.8.9)

In and around Chilworth 20th century activity can be recognised that has affected the landscape. This included piecemeal enclosure dated 1921-1999 (**JMHS 163**, HOX4904: SP 6372 0337), and earlier piecemeal enclosure that has now been replaced with secondary woodland (**JMHS 164**, HOX4900: SP 6376 0324).

4.8.4.3 Cartographic Research

A search of the maps at the County History Centre identified a number of maps that covered the area of the site from the 18th century through to the 20th century. Earlier searches for Heritage Impact Assessments for the village of Tetsworth identified maps dating from the 14th century to the early 20th century. The earliest map is that of 1355-1365, and known as Gough's Map, but was not very detailed. A map of Great Haseley of 1701 (O/8/1/M/1) which had previously been seen but did not include the Latchford area, which appears to have originated as a part of Thame parish.

Jeffery's map of 1767 (CP/103/M/1: Fig. 4.8.10) shows a series of buildings across the site, predominantly farm complexes. On the east side of the area is Manor Farm, which shows two buildings, of which the larger one is the current farmhouse (**JMHS 90**). Jointer's Farm is shown as a group of three buildings (**JMHS 165**: SP 66911 01700). Latchford Hole Farm is shown as a group of three buildings (**JMHS 134**); the farm site is no longer there. There are two farm buildings to the east of Latchford (**JMHS 166**: SP 65979 01462), which form part of Charity Farm. Latchford Farm (**JMHS 167**: SP 65735 01398) is on the map, just outside the site, which also has a cluster of farm outbuildings. Latchford House (**JMHS 65**); is also called Latchford Farm on the map, and there is a cluster of buildings here. Lobb Farm (**JMHS 125**) is a listed building that is shown on this map, with farm buildings to the south. There is a listed milestone to the north (**JMHS 94**), which is located on the south side of the

road. To the west of this building is a further dwelling, a cottage (**JMHS 168**: SP 66241 02674), which now no longer exists.



Figure 4.8.10: Jefferys' map of 1767

Davis of Lewknor's map of 1797 (CH/XX/2: Fig. 4.8.11) does not show Manor Farm to the west of Tetsworth, but it is of an age that it should be on the map. Latchford Hole Farm is shown as a group of three buildings. Jointers Farm (**JMHS 165**) is shown as a group of three buildings. Lobb Farm is also shown as a group of three buildings (**JMHS 125**). There are two buildings (**JMHS 168**) shown to the east of Lobb Farm. There are two groups of building that are shown at Latchford that must represent the cluster at Latchford Farm (**JMHS 167**) and Latchford House (**JMHS 65**).

The Great Haseley Inclosure Map of 1822 (QS/D/A/Vol E: Fig. 4.8.12) shows only the edge of the proposed area. Latchford appears to be excluded from the area.



Figure 4.8.11: Davies of Lewknor's map of 1797



Figure 4.8.12: Great Haseley Inclosure Map of 1822



Figure 4.8.13: Greenwood Brothers' map of 1832



Figure 4.8.14: Great Hazeley Tithe Map 1839/40

Greenwoods' map of 1832 (CH/XLVII/1 Fig. 4.8.13) shows a series of farms across the site. Manor Farm (**JMHS 90**) lies at the east end of the site, where two buildings are located. There is no Latchford Hole Farm shown. Lobb Farm is shown as a group of two buildings (**JMHS 125**). Latchford Farm (**JMHS 167**) appears to be shown. There are buildings located at the end of a common (**JMHS 166**). The Latchford House enclosure is shown at the end of the common but appears to be marked as the

location of a chapel (**JMHS 45**). The A40 and the A329 appear to be located as toll roads.

The Great Haseley map of 1837 (Lin ii/V 1) shows Latchford Farm (**JMHS 167**) and a building to its east (**JMHS 169**: SP 65918 01431). Not illustrated.

The Great Haseley Tithe Map of 1839 (205/M: Fig. 4.8.14), sometimes given as 1840, show a series of buildings on the site, and on its edge. Latchford House (**JMHS 65**), called Latchford Farm, shows the area as an enclosure with farm outbuildings to the northeast. A pond is shown to the northwest side of the enclosure. Latchford Farm (**JMHS 167**), is shown to the east of Latchford House (**JMHS 65**), it is also surrounded by outbuildings. The surviving farm buildings are named as the location of Charity Farm (**JMHS 166**), where there is a dwelling evident, and a series of water features to the northeast (**JMHS 170**: SP 66035 01465). This appears as if there may be a fishpond or moat, and a further moat possibly around Charity Farmhouse (**JMHS 166**). Lobb Farm (**JMHS 125**) is marked on this map to the north with a farmhouse, two buildings to the south, and a pond to the north. There is a pond shown to the east (**JMHS 171**: SP 66743 02307), and a dwelling cottage to the west (**JMHS 168**), a pond to the north (**JMHS 172**: SP 66253 02826), buildings to the west (**JMHS 173**: SP 66039 02721). There is a pond to the southwest of Lobb Farm (**JMHS 174**: SP 65891 02340). To the north of Godwin's Coppice there is a building with pink shading of a dwelling (**JMHS 175**: SP 65320 02380), later identified as Dropshot Cottages.



Figure 4.8.15: Tetsworth Tithe Map of 1842

The Tetsworth Tithe Map of 1842 (381/M: 4.8.15) shows Latchford Hole Farm as a group of three buildings (**JMHS 134**), with a dwelling on the south side of the yard with a large barn-like structure on the east side of the complex. Manor Farm on the east side of the site is an L-shaped building, with an outbuilding to the east, and a pond to the south (**JMHS 90**). Goldpits Farmhouse is not shown and must be late 19th century in date. To the south there are two farm buildings (**JMHS 176**: SP 67715 01725), and further south a farm building next to a pond (**JMHS 177**: SP 67588 01576). To the northeast there is a T-shaped building that appears to be part of a barn that survives at present (**JMHS 178**: SP 67520 02113). There is a feature to the west of this barn of unknown origins (**JMHS 179**: SP 67362 02159), and a pond to the south (**JMHS 180**: SP 67274 01901).

Great Milton Inclosure Map of 1844 (SD.D.A.Book40: Fig. 4.8.16) shows the west end of the site as a series of enclosed fields. There is no sign of Harrington Field Farm.



Figure 4.8.16: Great Milton Inclosure Map of 1844

The Great Milton Tithe Map of 1844 (PAR171/15/M/1: Fig. 4.8.17) shows a similar arrangement to that of the Inclosure Map.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map were surveyed in 1879 and published in 1880 and 1881 at 1: 2500 (Fig. 4.8.18). Maps (Oxon XL.8 and Oxon XL.12) show only field boundaries in the site. The map (Oxon XL1.5) shows Harrington Field Farm (**JMHS 147**) for the first time. The map (Oxon XLI.9) shows the following buildings or group of buildings: Dropshot Cottages (**JMHS 175**), Lobb Farm (**JMHS 125**), Old Cottage (**JMHS 168**), the building complex on the top of the hill above Old Cottage (**JMHS 173**), Latchford House complex (**JMHS 65**), Charity Farm (**JMHS 166**) with water features (**JMHS 170**), Jointer's Farm (**JMHS 165**), and a building in an enclosure to the north of Charity Farm (**JMHS 181**: SP 66138 01759). Map (Oxon

XLI.10) shows Manor Farm (**JMHS 90**) and Goldpits Farm (**JMHS 182**: SP 67691 01761), and interestingly it appears to show part of a possible moat to the south of Manor Farm (**JMHS 183**: SP 67726 01771). Map (Oxon XLI.13) shows the farm complex at Latchford Hole Farm.



Figure 4.8.17: Great Milton Tithe map of 1844

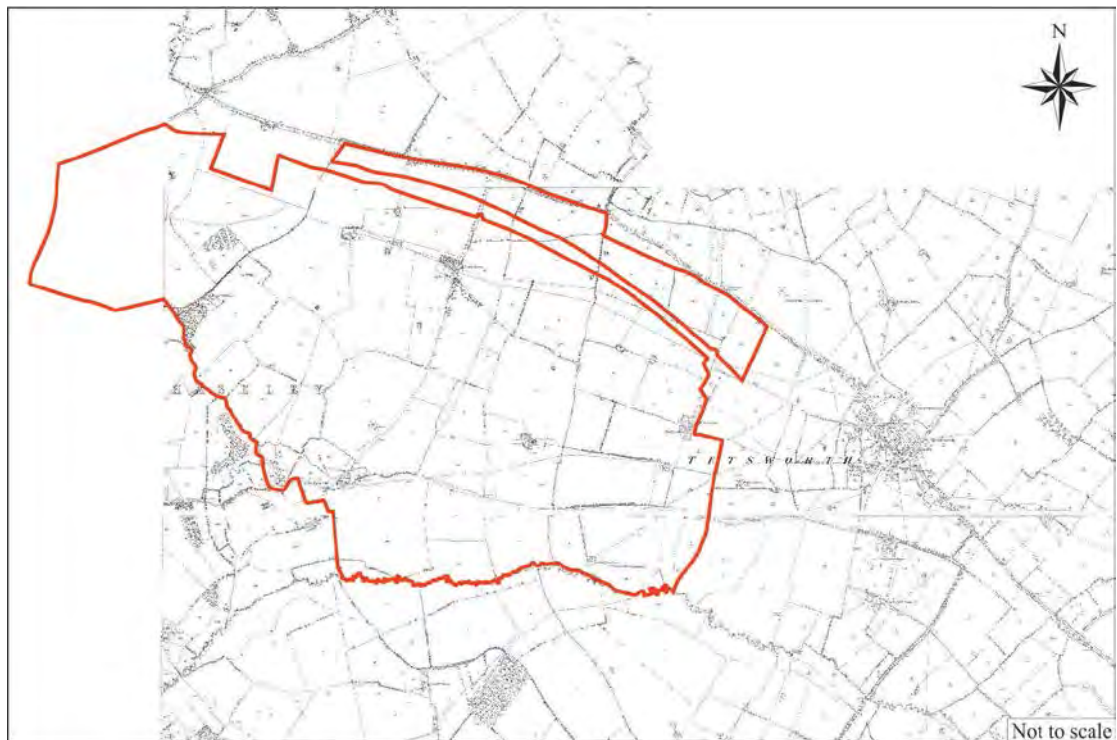


Figure 4.8.18: First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1880/1

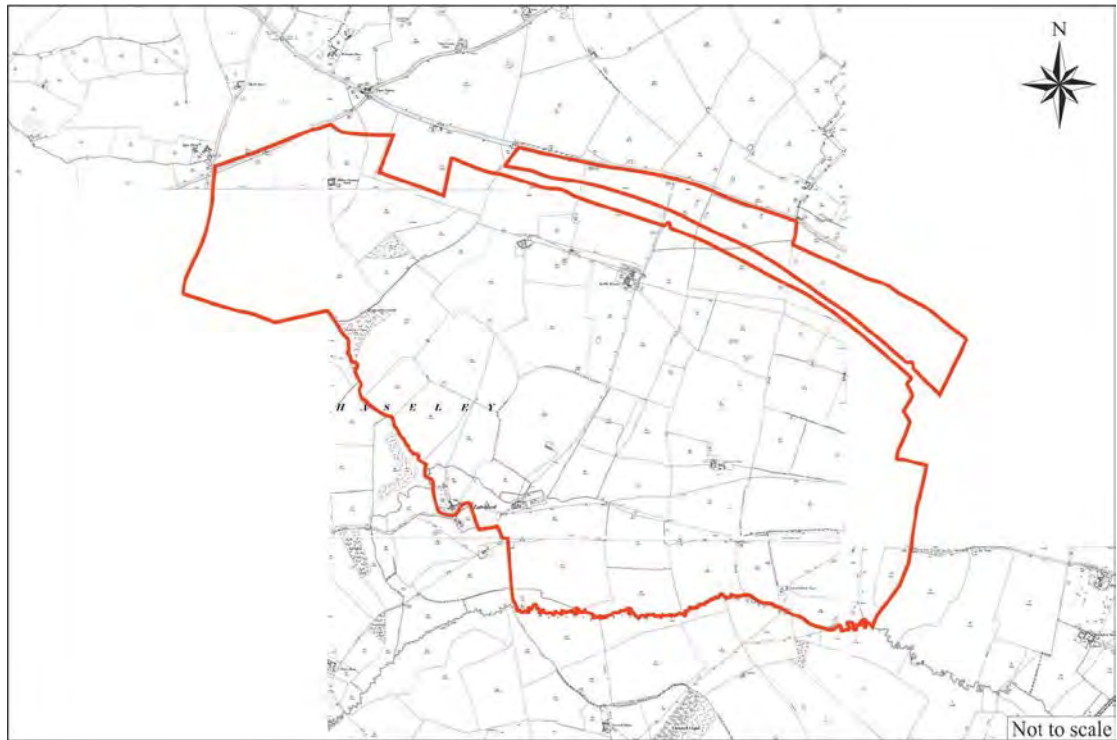


Figure 4.8.19: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898

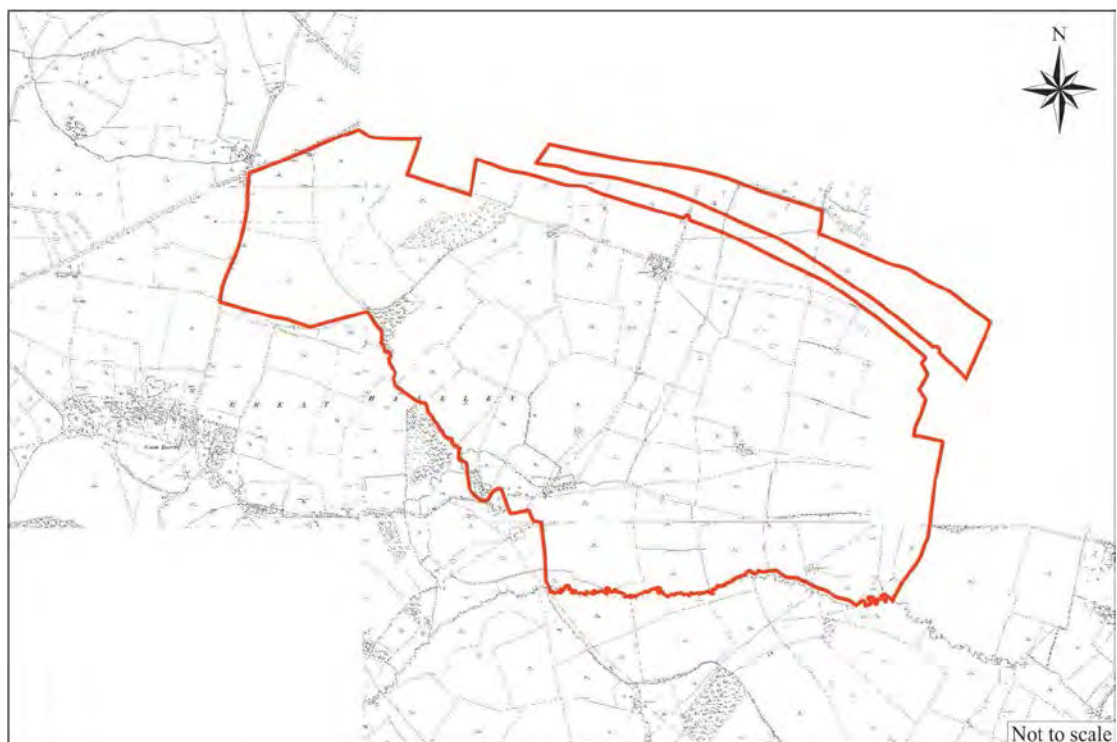


Figure 4.8.20: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1921

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps were published in 1898 at 1: 2500 (Fig. 4.8.19). Map (Oxon XL.8) just showed field boundaries. Map (Oxon XLI.5) shows the Harrington Field Farm (**JMHS 147**), called on this map as Milton Common Farm. The southern buildings have been constructed. The map (Oxon XLI.9) shows Dropshot Cottages (**JMHS 175**), Lobb Farm (**JMHS 125**), Old Cottage (**JMHS 168**), buildings on the hill above Old Cottage (**JMHS 173**), Latchford House complex

(**JMHS 65**), Latchford Farm (**JMHS 167**), Charity Farm (**JMHS 166**), the associated water complex (**JMHS 170**), buildings to the north of Charity Farm (**JMHS 181**), and Jointer's Farm (**JMHS 165**). Map (Oxon XLI.13) shows Latchford Hole Farm (**JMHS 134**) and buildings at Latchford.

The Third Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1921 at 1: 2500 show a number of features (Fig. 4.8.20), but also indicate when buildings were becoming derelict. Maps (Oxon XL.8) and (Oxon XL.12) just show field boundaries. Map (Oxon XL.9) shows Dropshot Cottages that may be derelict (**JMHS 175**), Lobb Farm complex (**JMHS 125**), Old Cottage possibly derelict (**JMHS 168**), buildings in the enclosure above Old Cottage (**JMHS 173**), Latchford House complex (**JMHS 65**), Latchford Farm (**JMHS 167**), Charity Farm (**JMHS 166**) and water features (**JMHS 170**), the probable cowshed to the north of Charity Farm (**JMHS 181**), and the Jointer's Farm complex (**JMHS 165**). Map (Oxon XLI.13) shows buildings at Latchford and also buildings at Latchford Hole Farm (**JMHS 134**).

4.8.4.4 Aerial Photographs

The available aerial photos held by Historic England have been analysed by JMHS in order to identify any possible heritage assets within the site. Features seen within the site have been plotted on figure 4.8.9. The area of the site has not been plotted as part of the Historic England National Mapping Programme.

Extensive extant ridge and furrow is visible across the whole of the proposal site on aerial photographs dating to the 1940s and 1950s (**JMHS 56 & 57**, RAF/UK/106G/UK1379 dated 1946, RAF/UK/540/669 dated 1952: centred SP 66482 02003); towards the west of the site this is predominantly aligned north west – south east, while towards the eastern side the alignment changes to east – west.

A series of possible rectilinear enclosures or a field system is faintly visible within a funnel shaped field in the northern half of the site (**JMHS 184**, RAF/58/4662 dating to 1961: SP 65966 02314). These are plotted on figure 4.8.9.

Extant earthworks, located immediately north of Latchford Farm are evident on photographs dating to 1997 (**JMHS 46**, EA/AF/97C/684: SP 65840 01553). The position of these perhaps suggests that they are perhaps part of a shrunken medieval settlement (**JMHS 47**). These are plotted on figure 4.8.9.

A series of enclosures or a field system is visible to the north of the proposal site, to the north east of Milton Common (**JMHS 17 & 18**, NMR 6503/14/9: SP 65840 03442). These are plotted on figure 4.8.6.

Three circular features in alignment, possibly the remains of Bronze Age barrows, are seen to the southwest of the site (**JMHS 4**).

4.8.4.5 LIDAR (Fig 4.8.21)

The available LIDAR imagery of the area was analysed in QGIS and RVT (Digital Terrain Model with a 1m spatial resolution).

The Environment Agency has data that is available for free, but this data is only available for certain parts of the landscape that are considered to be areas with a flood risk, though this is not always the case. In this case data was only available for the southern and easternmost third of the site with the boundary of the available data running from an area to the north of Latchford House, to the north of Jointer's Farm towards the northeast corner of the proposal site (Fig. 4.8.21).

The medieval landscape is extensively visible within the LIDAR data and serves as a point in which features in the landscape can be assessed. This landscape appears to indicate potential features that could be older and what could be later.

In and around Latchford House, Latchford Farm and what was formerly known as Charity Farm there is an area that does not contain ridge and furrow. This is the former area of the Latchford medieval village or hamlet. To the north of Latchford House a series of possible platforms and enclosures survive as earthworks and can be identified on the LIDAR. This area has been noted in the general HER discussion as containing a deserted medieval village (**JMHS 47**), but has also been noted historically as containing the remains of a chapel (**JMHS 46**), which from map data appears to be in and around the area of Latchford House.

A brook flows to the north of this area, and the land that has data to the north of this brook does not appear to show any extant features on the LIDAR data. It is thus assumed that this area in the medieval period was never put under the plough, or that alternatively it has been so extensively ploughed that there is no contour evidence that was formerly on this area.

The ridge and furrow appears to extensively cover the rest of the area that has LIDAR data available. This area can essentially be divided into two areas. The far larger area is where ridge and furrow shows up on the LIDAR data but is not visible on the ground because it is under extensive ploughing. Then there is a further area of land where ridge and furrow is evident on the LIDAR data and is visible and well preserved on the ground. Extant ridge and furrow earthworks that appear well preserved are visible within four or five fields at the eastern end of the proposal area (**JMHS 54 & 55**: centred on SP 67562 01938); this area of extant ridge and furrow continues eastwards beyond the boundaries of the proposal area. To the west the ridge and furrow has been more heavily degraded, with the most significant surviving elements being the headlands. A possible headland (**JMHS 185**: SP 66558 01332) lies to the north of a hedge row. However, this feature is far more complicated. This area appears on maps to be on the line of a trackway, part of which has two surviving hedge lines. The track appears to run between Latchford and Oxhouse Farm. The situation is therefore complicated in that one would expect a headland to form adjacent to the track, but it may be part of something else. A series of headlands are visible and more definable, either aligned east – west or north – south (**JMHS 186**: SP 66903 01888; **JMHS 187**: SP 67266 01772; **JMHS 188**: SP 67412 01738 and **JMHS 189**: SP 67120 01576).

The extant ridge and furrow is, from available historical data, considered to have been put under pasture in the 15th or 16th centuries, which is why it survives in an extremely good condition in the fields to the northwest, north, east and to the south east of Manor Farm.

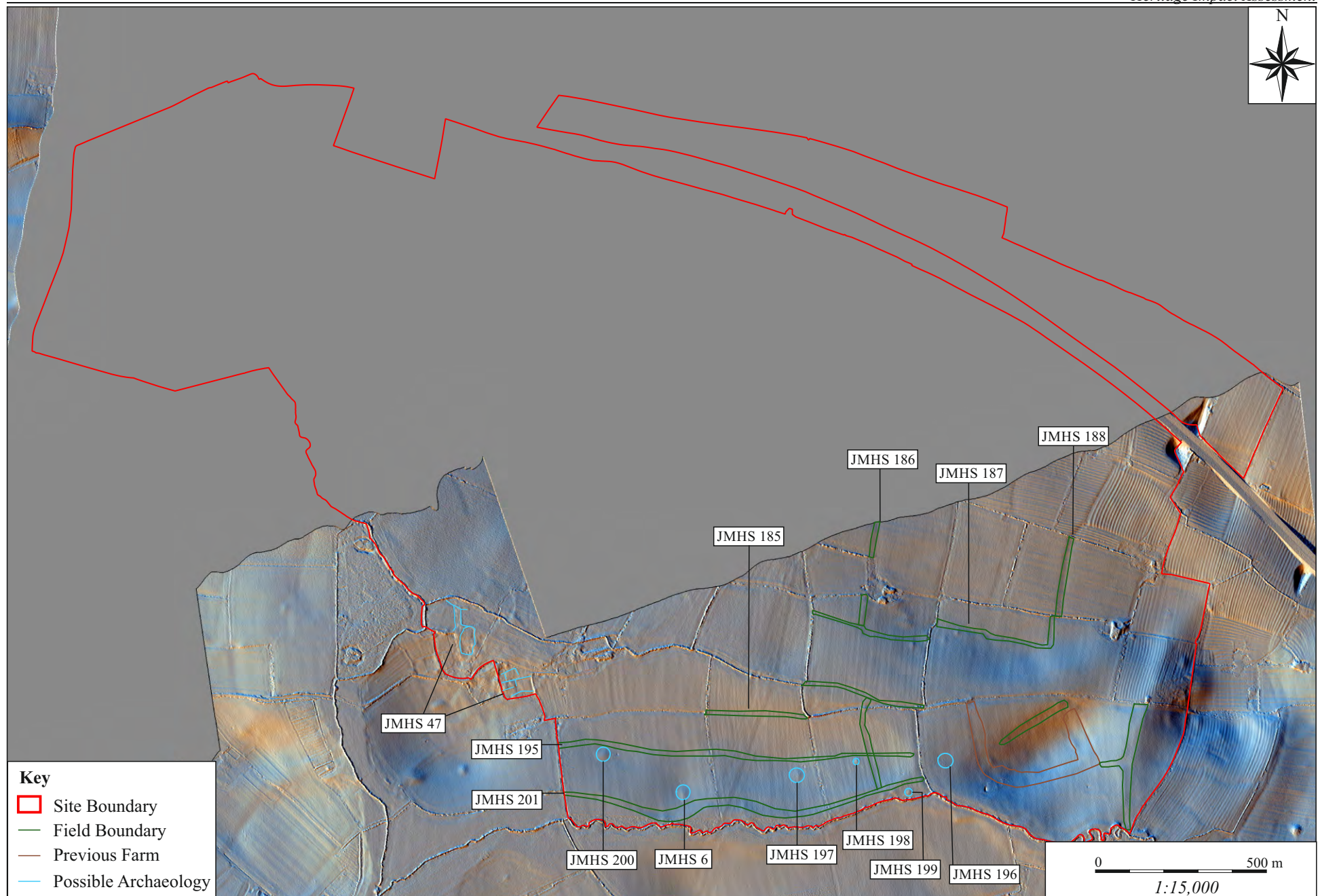


Figure 4.8.21: Land at Harrington. Multiple Hillshade model

In these areas the ridge and furrow survives to an extent that it has to be considered under legislation and NPPF guidelines as part of a well preserved historic landscape. The landscape with its extensive and extant ridge and furrow in and around Manor Farm has to be assessed and plotted. It has to be considered if it falls into the category in Table 2 of being a *well preserved historic landscape, exhibiting considerable coherence, time depth and other factors*. Historic England (English Heritage 2012) has been noting the significant destruction of our past medieval landscape.

To the south of feature **JMHS 185** there are further features that appear evident. There appears to be a linear feature that underlies the ridge and furrow (**JMHS 195**: SP 66306 01204). At the east end of this linear feature there appears to be a circular anomaly (**JMHS 196**: SP 67119 01201) that survives as a raised area below the ridge and furrow. There are three quarry-like features that show up to the south of this feature (**JMHS 197**: SP 66674 01144; **JMHS 198**: SP 66851 01182; **JMHS 199**: SP 67003 01105). There are two further quarry-like features to the west of this group of monuments that appear to relate to **JMHS 6**, and a site adjacent to the linear boundary (**JMHS 200**: SP 66110 01214). There is a further linear feature that underlies the ridge and furrow towards the Haseley Brook (**JMHS 201**: SP 66374 01069). The feature appears to be part of a former water course, either an earlier course of the Haseley Brook or part of a man-made leat system for a mill or bath-house. The fields in which these features have been noted appear to be heavily ploughed and are thus not visible on the ground.

Interpretation of this group of features relies on that of **JMHS 6**, which is considered to be the location of a later prehistoric enclosure. However, the site appears to be a raised area, either a spur or perhaps the ploughed down remains of a mound. The quarry-like feature appears as a depression into the top of this possible mound. As this feature is considered to be prehistoric and underlies the ridge and furrow it is probable that the linear feature represents a prehistoric or Roman period land boundary (**JMHS 195**). The mound at the east end is perhaps a boundary marker, a possible barrow (**JMHS 196**). Feature **JMHS 200** appears to be a depression into a possible spread of material alongside the boundary bank that occurs underneath the ridge and furrow. The associated feature to the south (**JMHS 201**) is possibly a stream bed or leat.

The line of the water pipeline to Aylesbury is also evident on the LIDAR data.

4.8.4.6 Viewshed Analysis (Fig. 4.8.22 to 4.8.24)

The viewshed analysis produced for this report shows the general visible impact in the landscape if the site was taken forward. This gives a general indication of what parts of the surrounding area are inter-visible and hence gives a general pictorial indication of the impact on surrounding heritage assets specifically designated assets and also non-designated heritage assets. The level of visibility is graded from red to blue, with the former representing the most visible areas, whereas the latter represents the least visible areas. In regard to viewsheds *from* the sites (as opposed to viewsheds *to* the site), two observer heights, at two and ten metres, were tested in order to visualise the range of impact of development (Fig 4.8.22 and 4.8.23).

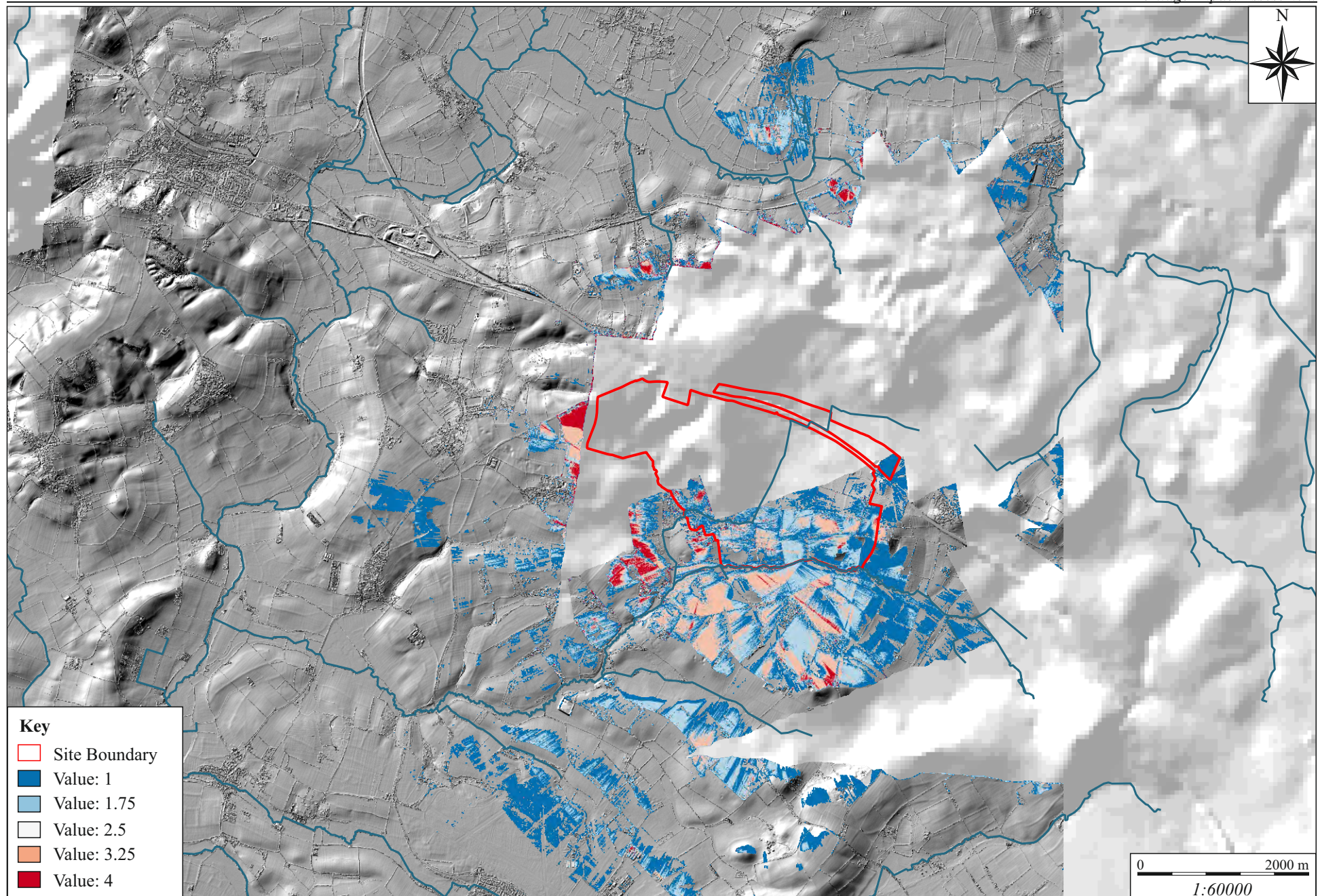


Figure 4.8.22: Harrington. Viewshed Results From Site At a 2m Observer Height, Based On Lidar Data

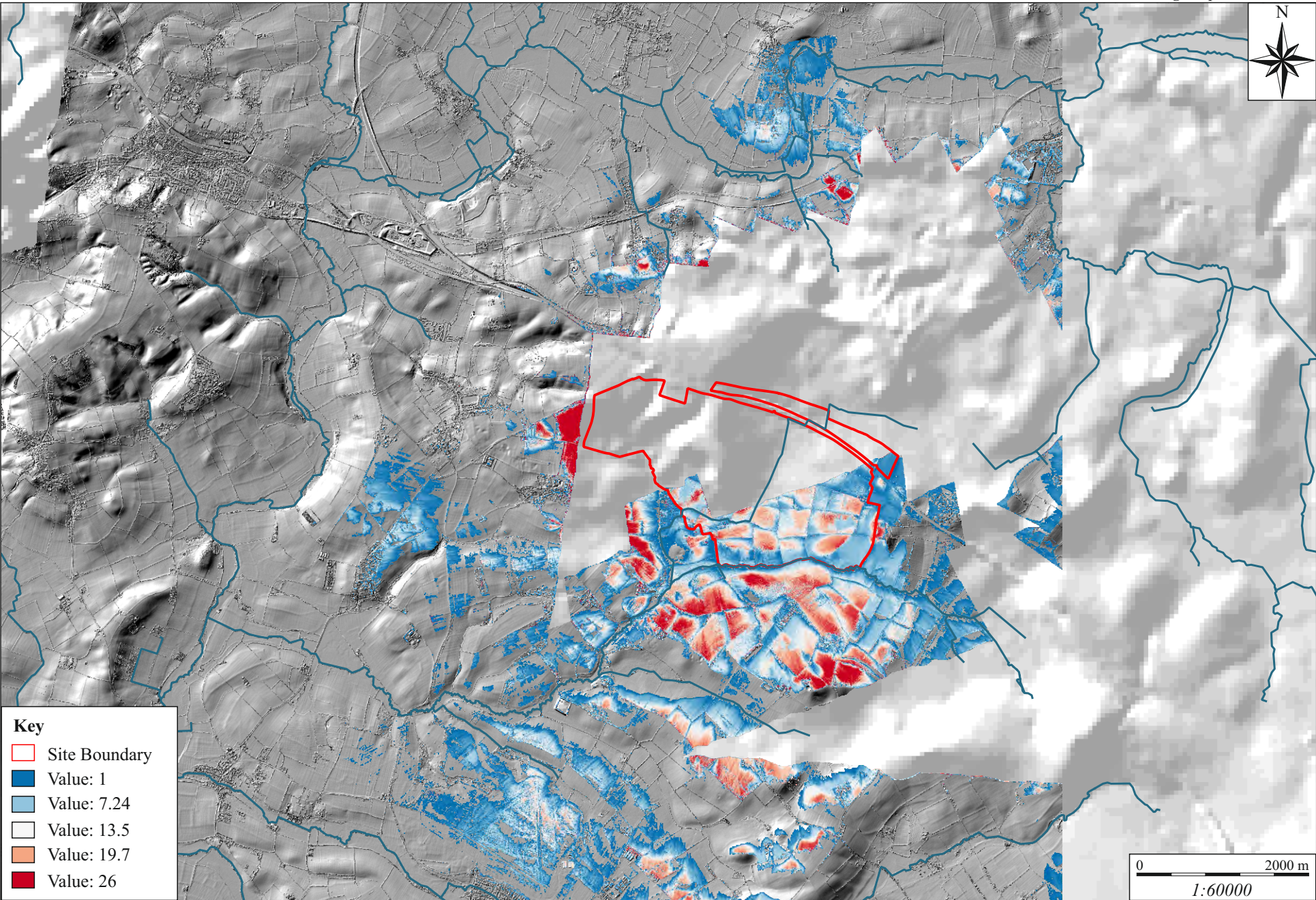


Figure 4.8.23: Harrington. Viewshed Results From Site At a 10m Observer Height, Based On Lidar Data

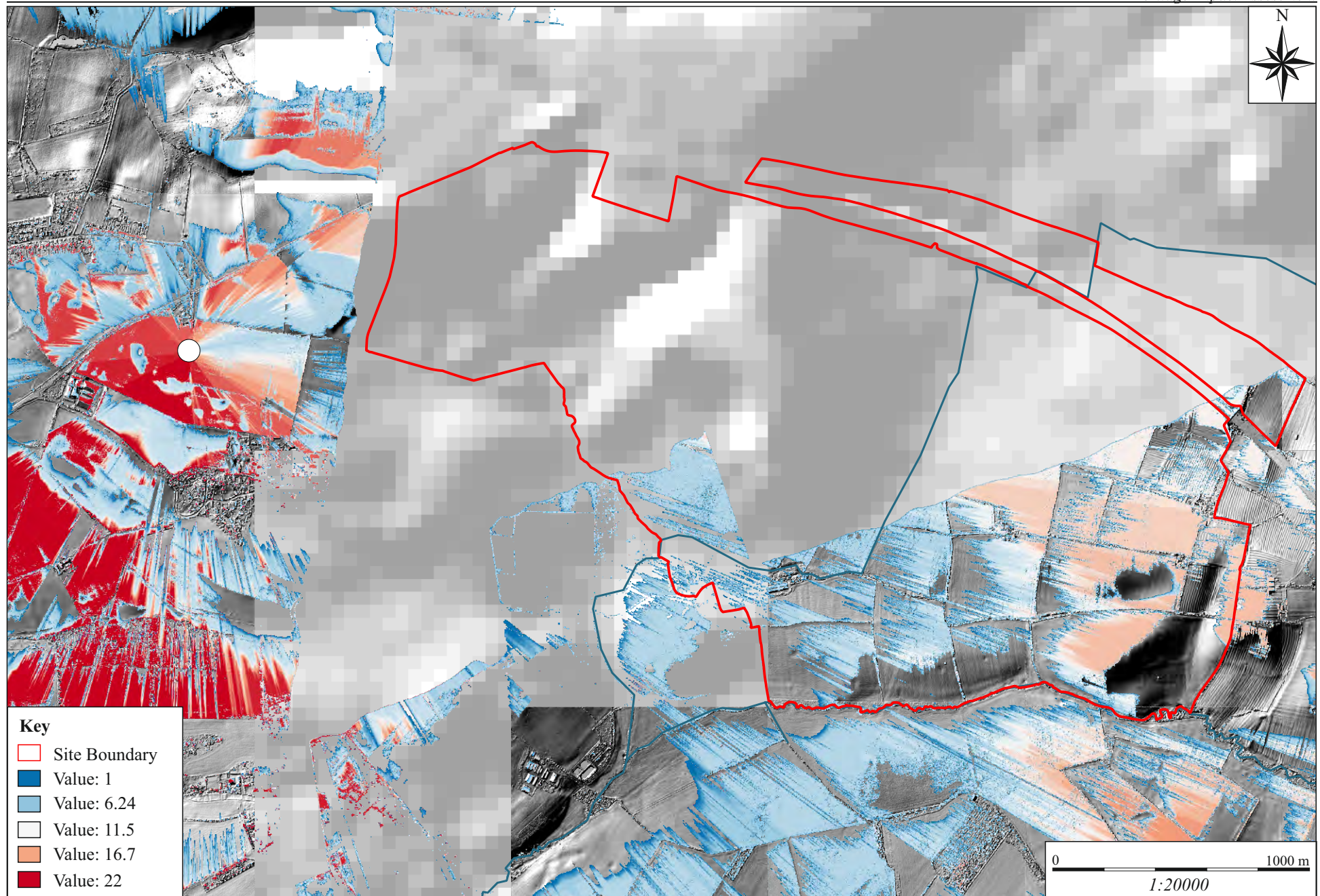


Figure 4.8.24: Viewshed Result Demonstrating Visibility From Haseley Windmill. Based on Lidar Data.

The viewshed showing a 2m height above the group is working on the general height of a human head above ground (Fig. 4.8.22). There is not complete coverage of the area but it tends to indicate that outside of the site the area of Great Haseley village and land to the west of Latchford is visible in the landscape. There are a significant number of listed buildings here. The LIDAR data is not complete of the area, as noted previously, but it does indicate that the area around Harrington Field Farm is one of higher visibility. The hillslopes to the south of Goldpits Farm and Manor Farm, part of the ridge between these slopes running west to Latchford is also moderately visible above the middle range. The plateau area around Manor farm has a low visibility, as does the central valley site through the site.

The viewshed showing a 10m height above ground level is to indicate what areas would have an inter-visibility with the roof tops of the new houses (Fig. 4.8.23). It is apparent that the red and pink areas of the landscape increase. The area around Great Haseley and the ridge on which Harrington Field Farm are shown appear to be more visible than before. Areas to the south of the Haseley Brook show a more intense impact to views. However, this area is more one of scattered farms with few noted sites in it. The intensity colouring to some red and pink over the south and west facing slopes in the proposal sites indicate that there will be some impact here and visibility of the new houses to places like Great Haseley church and Great Haseley windmill.

In relevant cases viewsheds were also created from nearby monuments or areas of particular importance in order to ascertain the visible impact from these monuments. Figure 4.8.24 shows the visibility of the site from Great Haseley windmill, which indicates that this monument is highly inter-visible with high areas in the site.

4.8.4.7 Site Visit

A site walkover took place on 4/9/2018. This consisted of limited visits in one day (which was all that was allowed by the promotion team) that visually surveyed fields and noted the surviving farm buildings and other potential archaeological sites. Much of the site was viewed from trackways or pathways across the site, and passage across some fields. In certain cases it was advised due to the bullocks in the field that they be viewed from the boundaries and not enter the fields. This was in the Manor Farm area.

The impact on surrounding listed buildings was also considered; most notable of these were that of Great Haseley Church and Windmill, besides two listed buildings on the proposal site: Latchford House and Lobb Farm. Besides this there is a significant non-designated national asset, which from observations should be treated as an equivalent to a designated national asset.

Harrington Field Farm lies in the west of the site (Plate 4.8.1). The farmhouse and yard form a compact group of joined buildings (**JMHS 147**: SP 5616 02912). The farmhouse is a long narrow building of 1 ½ storeys. Some of the visible timber work in the barns appears to have traditional working techniques. The area was once part of Milton Common as around the farm there is rough pasture. On the plateau there are visible undulations (**JMHS 190**: SP 65423 02906; **JMHS 191**: SP 64961 02891). The undulations in this area do not appear to form noticeable features, but that is probably due to the perspective from the ground rather than being a point for dismissal. This area could contain outlying components of the large Iron Age and Roman settlements

that were uncovered by the construction of the M40. There could be cemeteries in this area. The results could be part of later activity, medieval agricultural activity and quarrying. Aerial photographs in the lower part of the farm in the southeast appear to show the remains of ridge and furrow, which is not perceivable to any great extent on the ground.



Plate 4.8.1: Harrington Field Farm

The visit to the church at Great Haseley noted that parts of the southern part of the site were visible from this listed monument (plate 2), and could impact on its setting.

The fields round Latchford House (**JMHS 65**) and Latchford Farm (**JMHS 167**) fall into two groups (Plate 4.8.3): those to the north of the House, which were a lush pasture, and the rest that are arable and have been heavily ploughed. The pasture appears to sit in an extremely low area in the landscape, and is presumably the location where the presumed original lake or mere would have been located. Part of this water feature must underlay the modern agricultural buildings to the east of Latchford House. Latchford House is a listed building, hence it is legally protected both physically and for its setting. To the north of Latchford House (**JMHS 65**) aerial photographs and LIDAR indicate small paddock field boundaries or platforms (**JMHS 46**; **JMHS 47**) that survive in a limited fashion to the northwest of the house. Latchford House is visible from land to the north and its setting has to be considered. Latchford Farm is a large building, which is located just outside the site. The date of this structure has not been ascertained, but it appears on 18th century maps. To the east of this there is a group of farm buildings (**JMHS 166**). Two of these are stone rubble construction. A cart shed or cattle shed has elements of traditional timber work. The fields around this to the south and north have been ploughed flat. The area immediately to the east and those to the north is the area in which the setting will be affected.

The LIDAR data notes that ridge and furrow appear extensive across the landscape on the south and east of the site. This appears to fall into two component parts. To the south of Jointer's and Manor Farms the land appears from the ground to be largely ploughed flat and is only visible on LIDAR or perhaps on the ground with the correctly angled lighting. In the north and east of the site it is largely extant as noted

previously and forms part of a surviving historic landscape. The walkover noted a Roman pottery sherd (**JMHS 192**: SP 66017 01373), and a retouched flint (**JMHS 193**: SP 67410 01238). From the raised areas at the southwest side of the site it was possible to notice that the listed Haseley Windmill was evident on the horizon. Jointer's Farm had two surviving buildings, a farmhouse (**JMHS 165**) of a probable 18th century date and a barn (**JMHS 194**: SP 66959 01670) that has traditional signs of timber working.



Plate 4.8.2: View from Great Haseley churchyard



Plate 4.8.3: View of Latchford House from East

From the southeast hillock in the site it was possible to see Haseley Windmill on the horizon (Plate 4.8.4) thus indicating a clear inter-visibility with the south and west facing slopes on the site.

Jointer's Farmhouse was a building in good repair in the area that appears on 18th century maps, and looks 18th century in origin (Plate 4.8.5).

Lobb Farm (**JMHS 125**) is a listed building (Plate 4.8.6), its original setting of being on farm land appears to remain on the north and east, but to the south and west this setting is damaged. The fields around this appear to be heavily ploughed. One field boundary running west from the farm appeared to have a significant bank underneath it.



Plate 4.8.4: View of Haseley Windmill from southeast hill of the site.



Plate 4.8.5: Jointer's Farmhouse

Manor Farmhouse (**JMHS 90**) is a substantial building of at least a probable 17th century date, some of it could be earlier (plates 4.8.7-4.8.8). To the south of this was Goldpits Farm (**JMHS 182**) which was a brick structure with a fenestrated three bay front of a probable 19th century date. The group of fields to the northwest of these farms were under pasture and retained a significant area of ridge and furrow (**JMHS 56 & 57**) that was extant. Further extant ridge and furrow with good survival rates lie to the east of the proposed allocation site. This landscape area requires further assessment because there is at least a post-medieval farmhouse located in an extant area of ridge and furrow, which largely is its original setting.



Plate 4.8.6: Lobb Farm House



Plate 4.8.7: Manor Farm from front



Plate 4.8.8: Manor Farm from rear

4.9 THORNHILL POTENTIAL STRATEGIC SITE

4.9.1 INTRODUCTION

4.9.1.1 Location and Description

The potential strategic site (henceforth referred to as ‘the site’) of Thornhill is located in Forest Hill with Shotover Civil Parish (NGR SP 56986 07153).

The site is bounded on the east side by field boundaries and a track and on the south and west by field boundaries. On the east side located just inside the proposed development area is the site of Thornhill Farm. On the northeast edge of the site there is what appears to be a lodge with external architectural details, which is constructed in limestone. Thornhill Park and Ride is located on the west side of the site. On the north side the site is bounded by the A40.

The area is now a series of ploughed arable fields.

Topographically the area is located on a north facing slope, which is described as part of the Headington Plain. The ground rises from about 94m AOD to about 122m AOD.

The underlying geology is varied; in the north of the site is the Ampthill Clay Formation, a sedimentary bedrock, further south the Kimmeridge Clay Formation is present. In the south east of the site this is overlain by superficial head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel deposited during the quaternary period (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

The site covers an area of about 24.65ha and has a proposed capacity of 875 homes.

A search of the relevant sources (listed in section 3) has revealed a number of heritage assets within the area of the site. These are listed in section 4.9.4 and discussed below.

4.9.2 DISCUSSION

Heritage assets located within the search area have been identified in section 4.9.4, forming a baseline for further discussion. An overview of the archaeological and historical landscape as identified in 4.9.4 is given in sections 4.9.2.1 and 4.9.2.2. This is followed by a prediction of the archaeological potential of the site in section 4.9.2.3. The impact of the site on identified heritage assets is covered in sections 4.9.2.5 to 4.9.2.6; this is discussed in relation to the significance that these assets hold. Numbers in bold type prefixed by **JMHS** refer to sites identified in section 4.9.4.

4.9.2.1 Archaeological Background

During the medieval period the area of Shotover was an area of Royal forest land; from the level of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, and early medieval finds there is little reason to conclude that the landscape would have been any different at this time. Thus throughout all of these periods we are looking at a wooded landscape left for the extraction of natural resources. On the outer edge of the search area to the west there is a significant Roman settlement, but this would not drastically alter the

general view of low levels of activity. The finds of Roman coin hoards in the search area, should also not drastically alter our views. There is a recognised tradition of a ritualised act to deposit an offering in a worked out quarry or mine in the belief that the earth would replenish this feature.

The use of the site as part of a medieval Royal Forest appears to show a continuation of a landscape with uses for the extraction of natural resources such as quarries. It is only in the post-medieval period that there is an increase in activity. This was a direct result of the abolition of Forest Law after the Civil War. This caused an apparent increase in the use of the landscape and its enclosure. In the post-medieval period the landscape was formed into a park.

4.9.2.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation and Potential Impact (Figures 4.9.1 to 4.9.3)

A historic landscape characterisation programme (HLC) was carried out by Oxfordshire County Council in partnership with Historic England. This information is relevant, but it is limited as it primarily covers the landscape as it developed from the post-medieval period to the modern day.

In most of the sites it is the case that there are few of the entries that continue back beyond the post-medieval period. In this area there are some entries indicating the conservation of the medieval landscape. Areas of ancient woodland are recognised at Shotover Hill (**JMHS 21**, HOX5734), and assarting on West Hill (**JMHS 22**, HOX4623); while medieval rural occupation occurs at Forest Hill (**JMHS 23**, HOX4617).

In the 18th century the park and house of Shotover were created in their current form in 1715-1720 (**JMHS 33**, HOX4611); in the lower park a rural settlement was established at Thornhill Farm (**JMHS 44**, HOX4805). Before the 18th century the area of the site is identified as unenclosed rough ground; in the 18th century the area of the site and the surrounding land appears to have been enclosed.

The enclosures of the 18th century were later re-organised during the 19th and 20th century.

Within the wider search area areas of 19th century woodland plantation can be identified at Monk's Wood (**JMHS 83**, HOX4609; **JMHS 84**, HOX5880). Secondary woodland development of a similar date can be identified at The Common (**JMHS 88**, HOX4615), and Horsepath Common (**JMHS 89**, HOX4625).

To the west the search area borders onto the modern urban areas of Headington Quarry, Barton and Sandhills.

No evidence of the woodland or rough ground that covered the landscape of the site prior to the 18th century is seen, and as such the time-depth is not significant; the 18th century enclosures have also been subject to later re-organisation.

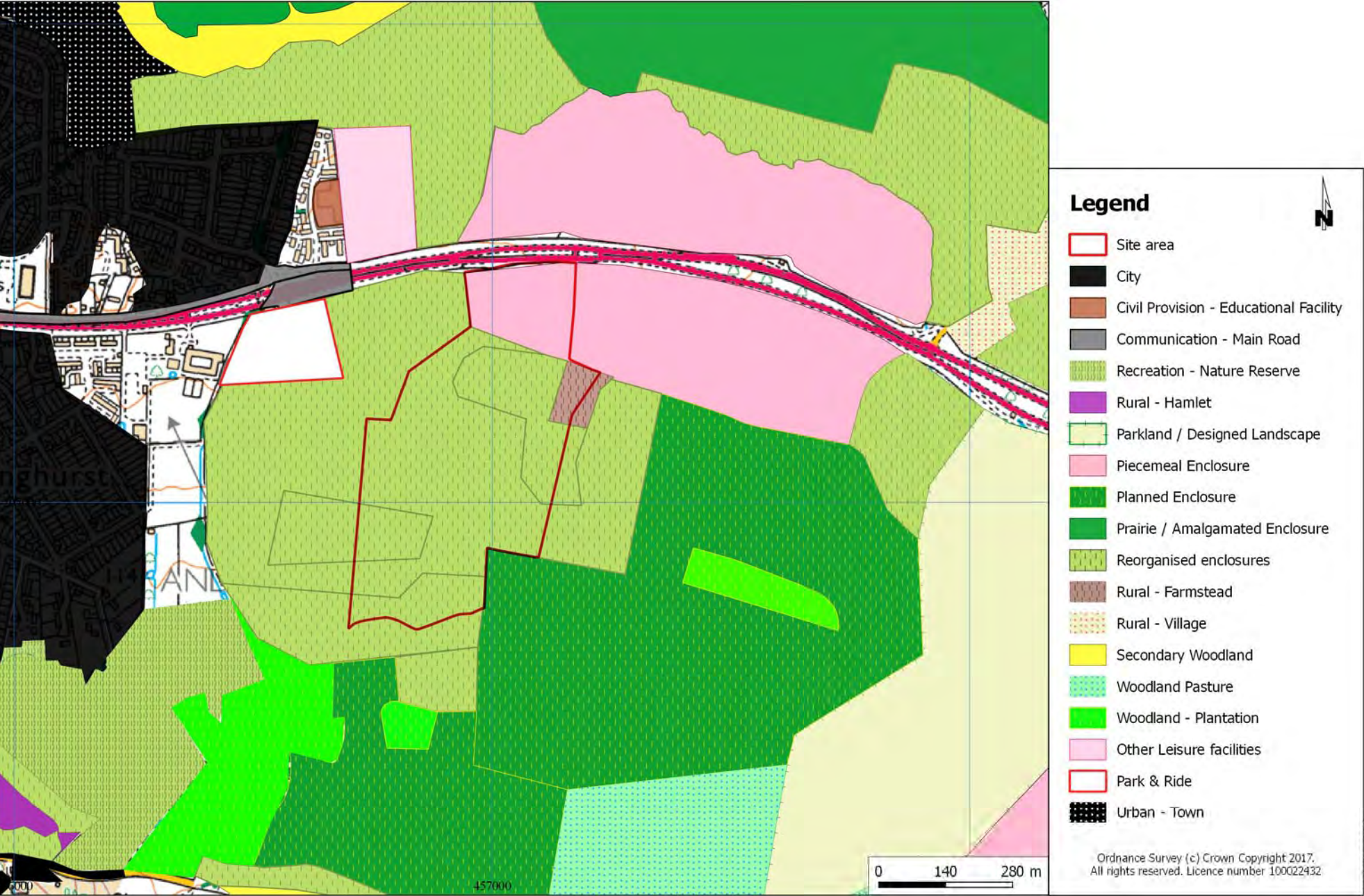


Figure 4.9.1: Historic Landscape Characterisation: Current HLC type

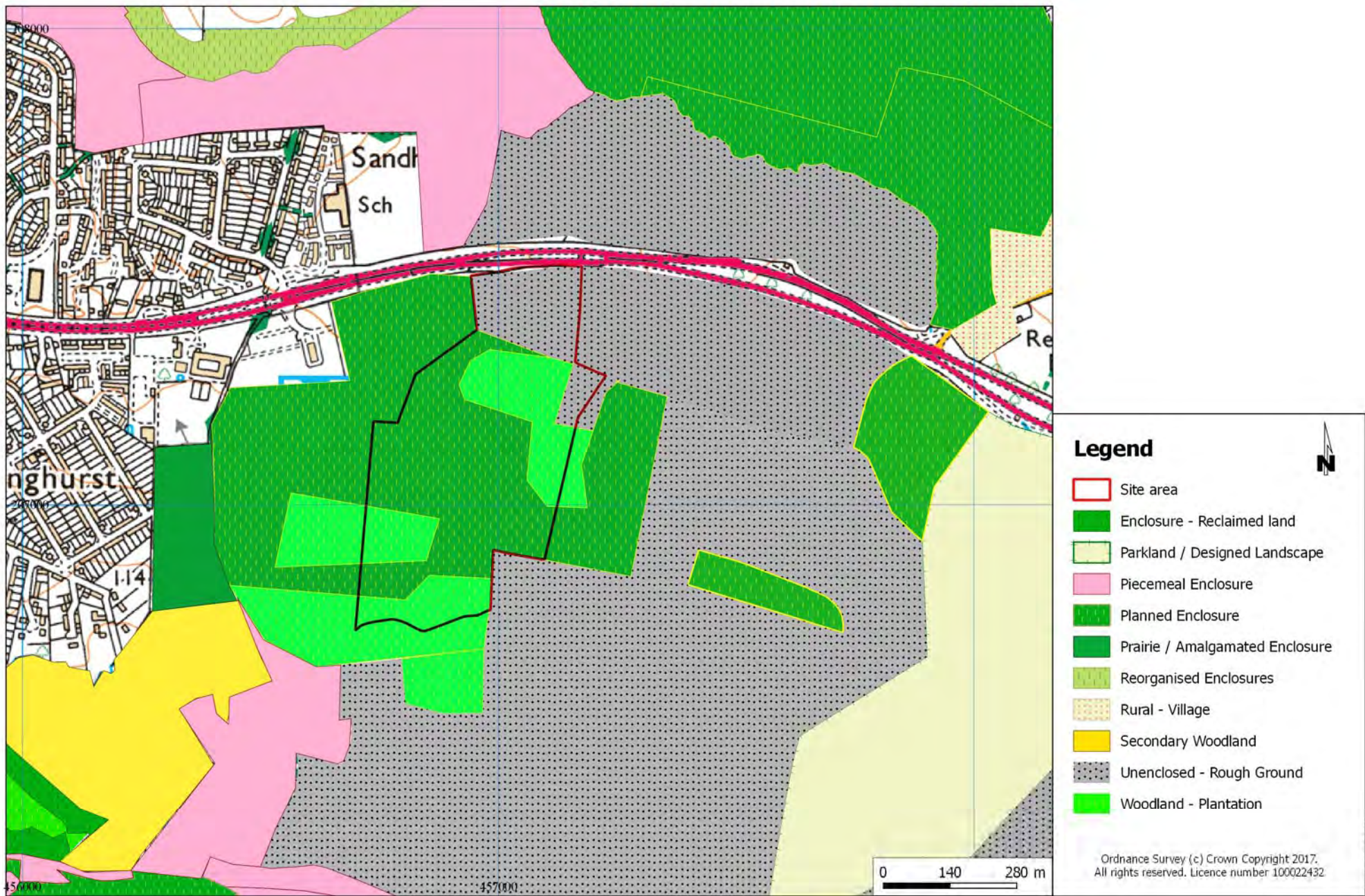


Figure 4.9.2: Historic Landscape Characterisation: Previous HLC type

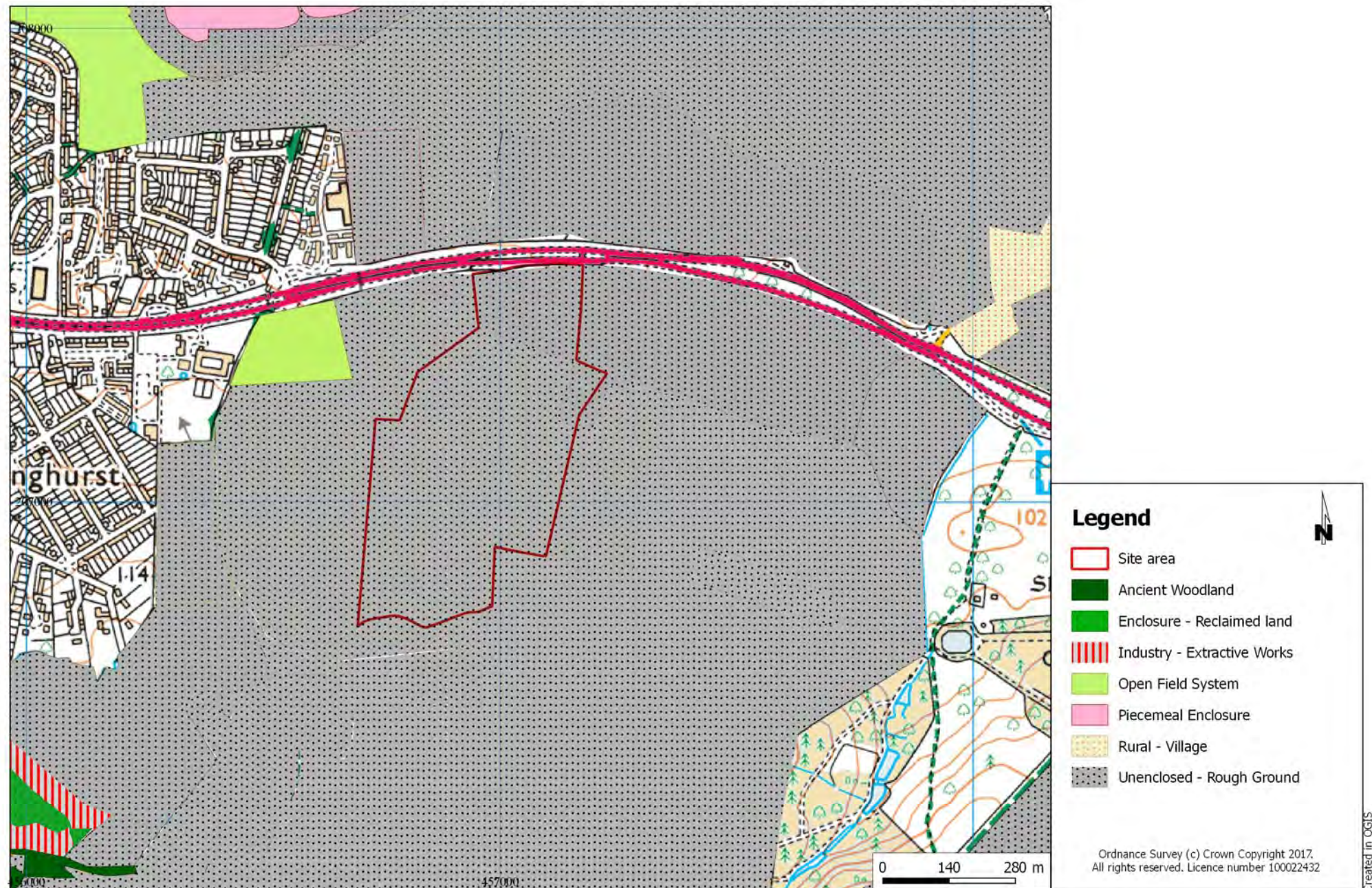


Figure 4.9.3: Historic Landscape Characterisation: Previous (earliest identified) HLC type

As such the significance of the landscape is considered to be Low while the impact of development on this landscape would be Substantial due to further degradation.

4.9.2.3 The Heritage Potential of the Potential Strategic Site

The archaeological potential of the area is considered low through all periods.

4.9.2.4 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Heritage Assets

The site does not appear to have been subject to any development. Any impact is likely to be through ploughing which may have disturbed or degraded any underlying archaeological remains.

4.9.2.5 The Impact of the Potential Strategic Site on Known Heritage Assets (Table 4.9.1)

Table 4.9.1 details the known heritage assets that development of the proposed strategic site has the potential to impact; where assets have not been included there is considered to be No Impact. The significance of a heritage asset has been placed under one of five categories, defined as Very High, High, Moderate, Low and Negligible; these are derived from categories laid out in NPPF and further elaborated in guidance produced by Historic England. For further definition and explanation of these categories, and those used for the potential impact to an asset (this can be both physical and visual), see section 3.5.

4.9.2.6 Potential Impacts, Enhancements and Mitigating Harm (Table 4.9.2)

Table 4.9.2 details the potential impacts to known heritage assets as a result of development within the site, the potential for enhancement and measures that could be taken to mitigate harm. In some cases it is considered that further assessment should be undertaken prior to the development of a mitigation strategy as a more detailed understanding of the heritage asset is required.

Table 4.9.1: Heritage assets that may be impacted by development of the site

JMHS	Heritage Asset	Designation	Significance of Asset	Contribution the potential strategic site makes to the significance of the heritage asset
25	Shotover Park	Grade I listed	High. A large house and associated gardens located east of the site. The park has high evidential value as an example of an 18 th century landscape park and formal garden; Significance is also derived from the historic setting of the park within the wider rural landscape.	Views from within the park looking west towards Oxford are considered to provide a moderate contribution to the significance of the asset. The site forms part of this countryside and there may be evidence to suggest that Thornhill Farm was integrated into the landscape layout of the park to some extent.
33	Shotover Park House	Grade I listed	High. A substantial country house built between 1715-20 for James Tyrrell Snr. and General James Tyrrell. The building has high historical and evidential value; significance is also derived from its association with the designed landscape within which it is situated.	The site forms a small element of the wider setting of the house, although this is limited. The setting of the house is more significant within the landscape park itself.
36	Octagonal Temple	Grade II* listed	High. An ornate folly situated within Shotover Park. The structure has high evidential value as an example of an 18 th century decorative folly. Significance is also derived from its setting within the parkland and position within key views.	The site forms part of the wider setting of the temple. The relationship of this monument and the setting of the non-listed Thornhill Farm appears to be significant and may form part of the designed landscape.
37	Obelisk	Grade II* listed	High. The structure has high evidential value; Significance is also derived from its setting within the parkland and position within key views.	The site forms part of the wider setting of the obelisk. The relationship of this monument and the setting of the non-listed Thornhill Farm appears to be significant and may form part of the designed landscape.
42	Red Hill Farmhouse	Grade II listed	High. An 18 th century vernacular farmhouse with high evidential value. Significance is also derived from the assets association with the wider historic landscape and with Red Hill Farm Barns.	The site forms part of the wider historic landscape of the farm, however the extent to which the landscape of the site was associated with the asset is not certain.
43	Red Hill Farm Barns	Grade II listed	High. A well preserved example of 18 th century agricultural vernacular architecture, as demonstrated by the listing.	The significance of the asset is predominantly derived from its association with Red Hill Farm; as such the site provides a minimal contribution to the significance of the asset.
44	Thornhill Farm: 18C	None	Moderate. A historic farmstead containing buildings of at least 19 th century date, but identified on historic mapping in the 18 th century. The farmhouse and associated farm buildings have not been fully assessed, but evidently provide an example of historic vernacular architecture.	The site forms the historical setting of the farm and as such provides a moderate contribution to its significance.

56	W of Thornhill Fm: 18C Enc	None	Low. The current landscape of the site comprises historic 18 th century enclosure boundaries that have been subject to later reorganisation. As such these hold some evidential significance; the historic landscape is also associated with Thornhill Farm.	The survival of these enclosure boundaries within the site contributes substantially to the evidential value of the historic landscape.
63	19 th century dovecote	Grade II listed	High. The structure has high evidential value; significance is also derived from its setting within the park and association with other parkland monuments.	The site forms part of the wider setting of the dovecote and as such provides a minor contribution to its significance.
64	Forest Hill House	Grade II listed	High. A former early 19 th century vicarage. The structure has high evidential value and historical value due to its association with the village of Forest Hill.	Although there is intervisibility between the asset and the site there is no evidence to indicate that the site contributes to the significance of this asset due to a lack of historical association.
90	Rectangular enclosure	None	Unknown. A possible rectangular enclosure identified on aerial photographs. The form and resultant significance of this feature cannot readily be established without further archaeological investigation	There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the strategic site that would contribute to the evidential value of the asset.

Table 4.9.2: Potential impacts, enhancements, mitigating harm and further assessment

JMHS	Description of Asset	Potential Impact to significance of asset	Potential Mitigation of Impact	Potential Enhancement of Asset	Further Assessment Required
25	Shotover Park	Less than substantial – Moderate. The site forms part of the historic setting of the park. Therefore development within the site will result in some alteration to the setting of the park, which will in turn have an impact on the significance of the park.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or alteration to the historic landscape which forms the setting of the park. This may include the inclusion of extant field boundaries and open spaces, thus partially preserving an element of the historic landscape of the site.	None identified	Yes: visual impact assessment undertaken from within the park could identify the areas of the site that would be most suitable for housing whilst causing the least impact to the setting of the park
33	Shotover Park House	Less than substantial – Minor. The site forms part of the wider setting of the house.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or alteration to the historic landscape which forms the setting of the park. This may include the inclusion of extant field boundaries and open spaces, thus partially preserving an	None identified	Yes: visual impact assessment undertaken from within the park could identify the areas of the site that would be most suitable for housing whilst causing the least

			element of the historic landscape of the site.		impact to the setting of the park
36	Octagonal Temple	Less than substantial – Moderate. The site forms part of the historic setting of the temple. Therefore development within the site will result in some alteration to the setting of the temple, which will in turn have an impact on the monument's significance.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or alteration to the historic landscape which forms the setting of the park. This may include the inclusion of extant field boundaries and open spaces, thus partially preserving an element of the historic landscape of the site.	None identified	Yes: visual impact assessment undertaken from within the park could identify the areas of the site that would be most suitable for housing whilst causing the least impact to the setting of the park
37	Obelisk	Less than substantial - Moderate. The site forms part of the historic setting of the obelisk. Therefore development within the site will result in some alteration to its setting, which will in turn have an impact on the monument's significance.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or alteration to the historic landscape which forms the setting of the park. This may include the inclusion of extant field boundaries and open spaces, thus partially preserving an element of the historic landscape of the site.	None identified	Yes: visual impact assessment undertaken from within the park could identify the areas of the site that would be most suitable for housing whilst causing the least impact to the setting of the park
42	Red Hill Farmhouse	Negligible. As part of the wider historic landscape the site forms a minor contribution to the significance of the asset and as such the impact of development will not be significant.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or alteration to the historic landscape which forms the setting of the park. This may include the inclusion of extant field boundaries and open spaces, thus partially preserving an element of the historic landscape of the site.	None identified	No
43	Red Hill Farm Barns	Negligible. As part of the wider historic landscape the site forms a minor contribution to the significance of the asset and as such the impact of development will not be significant.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or alteration to the historic landscape which forms the setting of the park. This may include the inclusion of extant field boundaries and open spaces, thus partially preserving an element of the historic landscape of the site.	None identified	No

44	Thornhill Farm: 18C	Substantial. The significance of this asset is derived in part from its historical setting within the wider landscape, of which the site forms a part. As such development of the site has the potential to alter the setting of the building.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or alteration to the historic landscape which forms the setting of the park. This may include the inclusion of extant field boundaries and open spaces, thus partially preserving an element of the historic landscape of the site.	None identified	No
56	W of Thornhill Fm: 18C Enc	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the degradation or loss of the extant enclosure boundaries.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or alteration to the historic landscape which forms the setting of the park. This may include the inclusion of extant field boundaries and open spaces, thus partially preserving an element of the historic landscape of the site.	None identified	No
63	Dovecote	Less than substantial – Minor. The site forms part of the wider setting of the dovecote. Development within the site would therefore result in some alteration to the setting of the asset, which will in turn have an impact on its significance.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or alteration to the historic landscape which forms the setting of the park. This may include the inclusion of extant field boundaries and open spaces, thus partially preserving an element of the historic landscape of the site.	None identified	Yes: visual impact assessment undertaken from within the park could identify the areas of the site that would be most suitable for housing whilst causing the least impact to the setting of the park
64	Forest Hill House	Negligible. There is no evidence to indicate that the site contributes to the significance of this asset.	High quality design including suitable landscaping and open areas to ensure minimal impact or alteration to the historic landscape which forms the setting of the park. This may include the inclusion of extant field boundaries and open spaces, thus partially preserving an element of the historic landscape of the site.	None identified	No
90	Rectangular enclosure	Substantial. Development within the site would potentially result in the	Pre-determination geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation would	None identified	Yes: in accordance with NPPF archaeological

		degradation or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.	enable the significance of the possible feature to be established. Determining the significance of the asset would allow the development of a suitable mitigation strategy.		assessment should be undertaken in order to assess the significance of any archaeological remains located within the site.
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4.9.3 CONCLUSIONS

The site at Thornhill is one that was historically located in the Royal Forest of Shotover and Stowood. Thus it was an area of extra-parochial land. This is significant because it is indicative of the site having a low use, being part of a prehistoric and historic ancient woodland landscape.

Analysis of the site indicates that the potential for archaeology is low until the post-medieval period. Any form of archaeology is until this time usually exploitative in that the area was probably heavily wooded and used as a site for the extraction of natural resources. From the post-medieval period there is an increase in the exploitation of the landscape with the abolition of Forest Law in post-Civil War times. The area is turned into a park in the post-medieval period and in this environment the landscape also has a relatively low level of archaeological sites.

No significant non-designated or designated heritage assets are impinged upon physically, but there are four listed buildings and the listed park that would have their setting impacted upon, which is because of the layout of the park. The built heritage is Shotover House (**JMHS 33**) and the associated Park (**JMHS 25**), which was designed to have views to the west down an avenue of trees. There is on the highest point of this avenue an obelisk (**JMHS 37**), from where it is possible to have views into the lower park towards site (**JMHS 90**). The temple (**JMHS 36**) sits on a knoll on the north side of a spur of Shotover Hill. The avenue from this aligns on to Thornhill Farm (**JMHS 44**). There is a small area of the site, which should be assessed for its impact on the views from Shotover House down the western avenue. This avenue aligns with a spur of Shotover Hill in the site. The conclusion one could draw from this is that a small area on the south side of the site should be avoided to respect the setting of the listed house and its park. There is a further area of the site that lies in and around Thornhill Farm that is in alignment with views from the temple, thus this also has implications. The heritage implications are shown on figure 4.9.4.

The low nature of the archaeology in this landscape indicates that this site could be considered a site with a low impact on the heritage environment and hence a site worth considered as inclusion as a strategic site. However, development of the lower park appears to have implications on the listed upper part of Shotover Park, and the obelisk (**JMHS 37**) and the temple (**JMHS 36**), which have views designed across the park to link in with sites in the Lower part of Shotover Park.

4.9.4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.9.4.1 A Brief Account of the Historical Development of Shotover

The name Shotover appears to be a reference to a prominent hill that rises from the Headington Plain. The name was first recorded as Scotorne in 1086 (Gelling 1953, i.172-173). The etymology has been suggested as Old English *sc•ot and **Ma** or **Mer**, and thus mean steep slope.

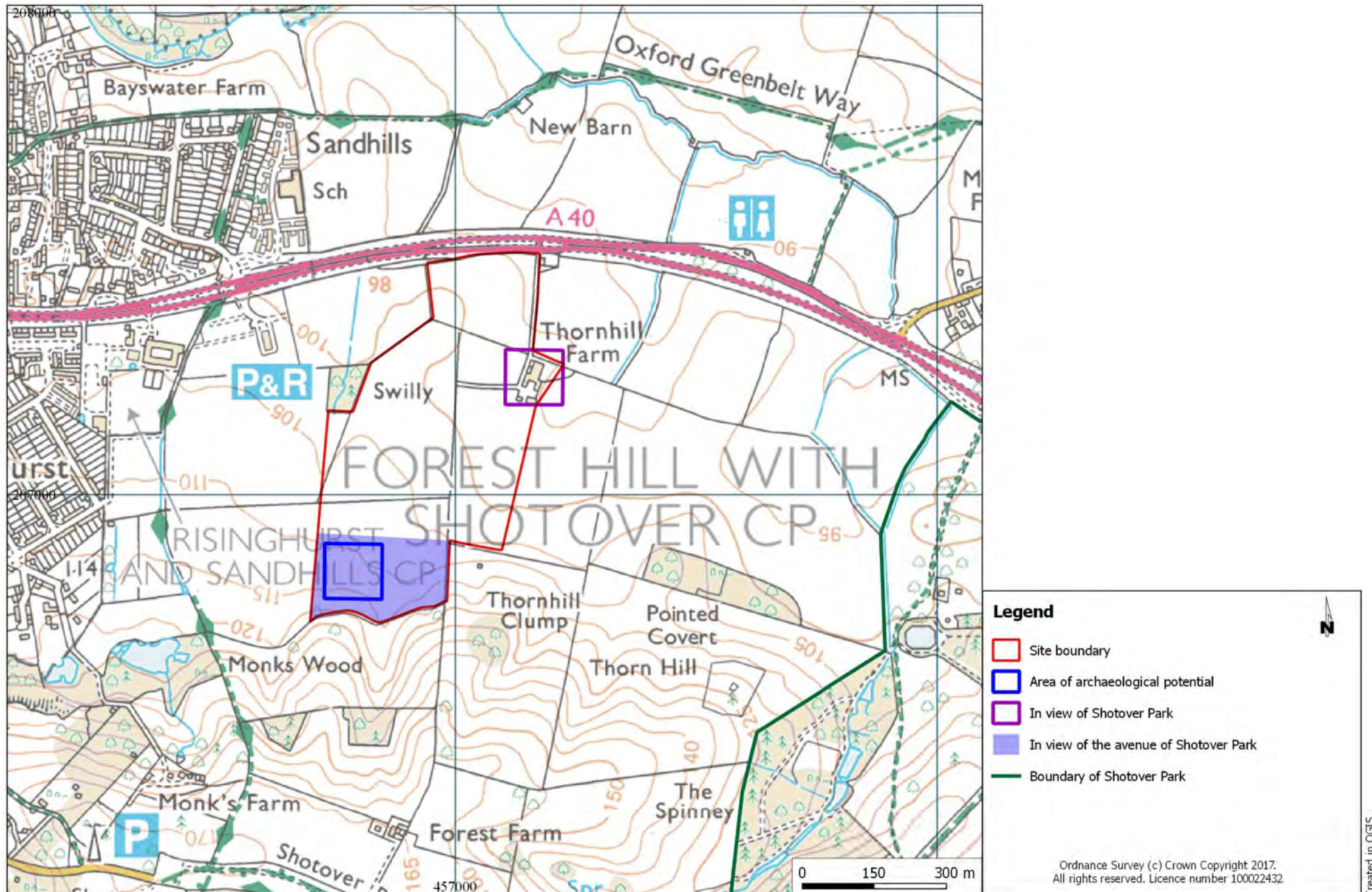


Figure 4.9.4: Possible constraint and assessment areas within the potential strategic site

The manor of Shotover (Morris 1979, 1.10) formed part of a dispersed manor in 1086 with Stowood, Woodstock, Cornbury, and Wychwood, that had a combined hidage of 4 ½ hides, but more significantly they contained woodland 9 leagues in length. It is thus probably the case that Shotover and the farm of Stowford originally lay in an extra-parochial territory that formed part of an area of Royal hunting land located in the Forest of Shotover. If Stowford did originate in this way it is evident that Stowood, Stowford, Forest Hill and Shotover would have formed an extensive and coherent piece of extra-parochial land to the north and east of the king's royal manor of Headington.

Shotover House is considered to be located on or adjacent to the old site of the manor or bailiwick of the forest (VCH 1957, 275-281). The site is known to have had construction work in 1598, and 1640, and again c. 1750.

4.9.4.2 Known Heritage

A search of the Oxfordshire HER was carried out for a radius of 1km from the boundary of the site. The sites identified range in date from the Neolithic to the industrial period and are discussed in chronological order; a gazetteer of all sites identified is found at Appendix 4.9.

Neolithic (Fig. 4.9.5)

The earliest evidence for activity within the search area dates to the Neolithic and comprises a series of chance finds.

On the western side of Shotover Hill the remains of two pits were uncovered that contained an amount of flint working debris, which were found by labourers in c. 1895 (**JMHS 1**, 1780-MOX5406: SP 55940 06370). The material indicates the burial of flint waste which is normally randomly discarded and recovered from later plough soils. This is part of a deliberate and unusual process although not unheard of.

The grinding of stone axes is a product of the Late Neolithic. A thick butted ground stone axe head was found to the southwest of the site in the quarries at Monk's Wood (**JMHS 2**, 15427-MOX5560: SP 56100 06600); another axe head was found to the northeast near Red Hill Farm (**JMHS 3**, 26487-MOX23930: SP 57870 07780). A probable Neolithic or possible Bronze Age flint core was found near Risinghurst in topsoil during an evaluation to the west of the site (**JMHS 4**, 16419-MOX11217: SP 56500 07320).

Bronze Age (Fig. 4.9.5)

Documentary evidence references two little barrows located on Shotover Hill described as on the side of the Oxford to London Rd; these have since been destroyed (**JMHS 5**, 1781-MOX5408: SP 57000 06000). A socketed spearhead was found near an old quarry at Shotover Hill in 1892, southwest of the site (**JMHS 6**, 2329-MOX5419/3842-MOX5443: SP 57400 06030).

Excavations near Bayswater on the line of the A40 identified a small cluster of pits and postholes containing pottery of Late Bronze Age date; three unurned cremations were also recorded (**JMHS 7**, 26073-MOX23414: SP 56750 08150).

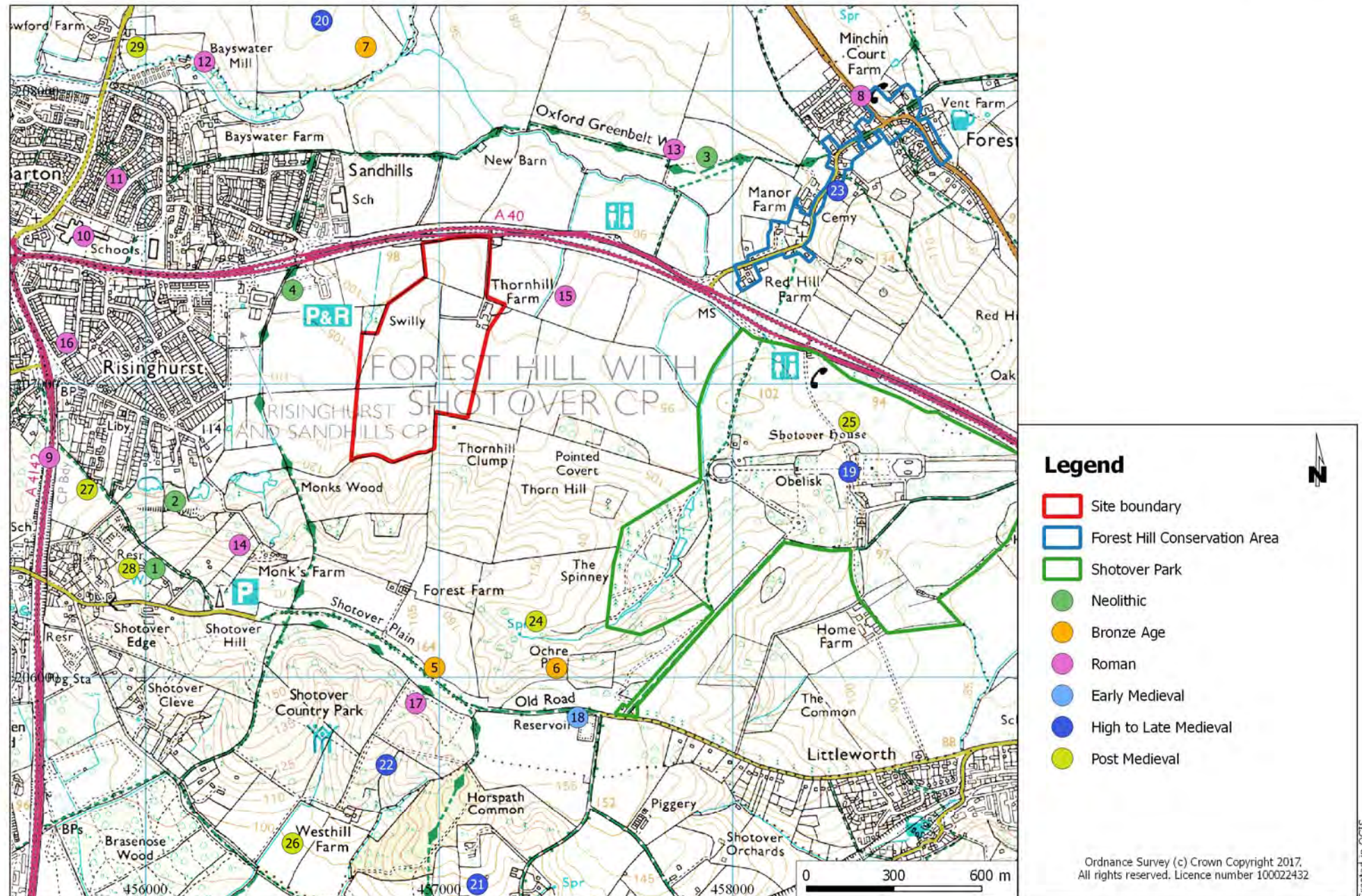


Figure 4.9.5: Neolithic to Post Medieval Historic Environment Record Sites

Roman (Fig. 4.9.5)

The route of a Roman road is known to have followed the route of the A40 and B4027 (**JMHS 8**, 8865: SP 58440 07983), which was the old London to Worcester Rd. The B4027 skirts the boundary of the search area to the north at Forest Hill. This road was recorded in a charter of Cuddesdon in 956. The route of the Roman road from Alchester to Dorchester runs through the western edge of the search area from north to south (**JMHS 9**, 8923: SP 55671 06749).

The road itself was recorded during excavation at Bayard's School to the northwest of the site (**JMHS 10**, 26348-MOX23775: SP 55788 07505); the road was found to be highly fragmentary, having suffered from later erosion or robbing.

Associated with the route of the Bayswater Road, the western Roman road, were areas of a large linear settlement, the nearest components of which were located in Barton on the western edge of the search area. Within the search area evidence of this settlement comprises an urned cremation, found in association with a whetstone and a small iron pick head, in 1946 (**JMHS 11**, 3666-MOX5427: SP 559 077). The rims of two large grey ware storage jars were found adjacent to Bayswater Brook (**JMHS 12**, 6193-MOX5464: SP 56200 08100). The majority of this settlement evidence falls into the search area and the site of Wick Farm (Section 4.10 of this report).

On the east to west road to the west of Forest Hill an area of Roman settlement was recorded 700m to the north east of the site during an evaluation (**JMHS 13**, 26074-MOX23415: SP 57800 07800). A series of features were recorded, including ditches, pits, postholes, a well and an area of cobbling that was overlain by a scatter of Roman pottery. The pottery was dated from the 1st to 4th century, suggesting occupation over a substantial period of time.

In a quarry below Monk's Farm on Shotover Hill an occupation deposit containing Roman coarse ware pottery was found to the southwest of the site in 1929 (**JMHS 14**, 1773-MOX5402: SP 56320 06450). Other Roman activity within the search area consists of chance finds: a substantial hoard, comprising 560 coins, was found approximately 200m east of the proposal site in the mid-19th century (**JMHS 15**, 1775-MOX5404: SP 57430 07300); a smaller hoard of 16 coins was found adjacent to the route of the Roman road (**JMHS 16**, 3644-MOX5423: SP 5573 0714); while Roman pottery sherds have been found in Shotover Country Park (**JMHS 17**, 1783-MOX5410: SP 56920 05910).

Early Medieval (Fig. 4.9.5)

The route of Grundy's Road 6, a drove road that was recorded in the Cuddesdon Charter of 956 as a *Streat*, runs through the search area from east to west, to the south of the proposal site (**JMHS 18**, 8865: SP 57472 05862). This route formed part of the London Wye during the medieval period.

High to Late Medieval (Fig. 4.9.5)

Evidence of medieval activity within the search area is limited; the current site of Shotover House is thought to have been the location of a royal hunting lodge,

occupied by the bailiff of the Forest of Shotover (**JMHS 19**, 11108: SP 584 067). This was part of a Royal Forest and as such it is possible that a park with bank ditch may have been formed in the early or high medieval period. The road system around Shotover Park does form a large oval shape, but no antiquity can be proved for this form. A small silver buckle was found to the north of Bayswater Brook during metal detecting (**JMHS 20**, 17384-MOX23246: SP 56600 08240). The find is possibly a loss during hunting.

The area to the north of Horspath, hence Shotover Hill, is called as the location of an ancient woodland dated 1066 to 1200 (**JMHS 21**, HOX5734: SP 5713 0529). On West Hill there is evidence of assarting or piecemeal enclosure from 1066 to 1539 with later planned enclosure (**JMHS 22**, HOX4623: SP 5682 0570). As this area was that of a Royal Forest, under forest law, evidence for settlement in the medieval period was restricted to encourage the breeding of red deer and wild boar. Evidence of medieval rural occupation is recorded off Main Street in Forest Hill (**JMHS 23**, HOX4617: SP 5836 0766).

Post-Medieval (Fig. 4.9.5)

The site of a lodge associated with Shotover Forest is recorded in documentary sources dating to 1643 and on later maps as the Old Lodge (**JMHS 24**, 8070-MOX5479: SP 57330 06190); a small enclosure remains the only indication of the former site. The site was established to the south of the Wheatley to Oxford road. Evidence of a post-medieval parkland landscape south of London Road was also found (**JMHS 25**, HOX4610: SP 5840 0687).

Forests had a mixture of uses in the post-medieval period, for example the growing of timber or the extraction of minerals. Near West Hill Farm there is evidence for woodland dated 1600 to 1699 (**JMHS 26**, HOX4629: SP 5650 0543). In the vicinity of Risinghurst it is apparent that there was evidence of quarrying, with these places being in use from 1540 to 1810. One of these sites was at Risinghurst (**JMHS 27**, HOX5876: SP 5580 0664), while the other was south of Risinghurst (**JMHS 28**, HOX5879: SP 5590 0637).

Due to the nature of the medieval and post-medieval landscape as that of a Royal Forest, settlement activity is sparse. Dwellings and other buildings were only allowed in such areas with royal consent. A small farm cluster is recorded at Stowford Farm as a rural settlement probably from the 17th century (**JMHS 29**, HOX4801: SP 5597 0815).

Imperial (Fig. 4.9.6)

The Roman road from London to Worcester, developed into part of the early medieval London Way, but in 1719 this was transformed and partially rerouted as a turnpike road from Stokenchurch to Oxford (**JMHS 30**, 8865: SP 57894 07354). Two milestones associated with this turnpike road exist in the search area, which are of an 18th century date. The first of these is located to the southwest of Red Hill Farm which is a grade II listed monument (**JMHS 31**, 10005-MOX5484: SP 57990 07250); another, also listed, is located one mile to the west (**JMHS 32**, 10006-MOX5485: SP 5646 0741).

A significant element of the local landscape is Shotover Park, a large house and associated gardens located east of the site. Shotover Park is a substantial country house built between 1715-20 for James Tyrrell Snr. and General James Tyrrell, possibly by William Townesend of Oxford (**JMHS 33**, 11101, HOX4611: SP 5841 0671). The house was later extended in 1855 by James Sims and is grade I listed. Associated with the house are formal gardens and fish ponds (**JMHS 34**, 11100: SP 5822 0662) and a walled kitchen garden (**JMHS 35**, 11106: SP 585 066). The formal gardens contain two avenues, one running east towards a summit on the Chilterns and the other running west towards a large pond, but which have views down across the outer park, which includes the site. The formal garden has survived relatively intact, with features present (within the search area) including: An octagonal temple located 150m southwest of the main house (**JMHS 36**, 11103: SP 5822 0653); an obelisk built of ashlar limestone (**JMHS 37**, 11104: SP 5822 0671). These are both grade II* listed. Also listed, at grade II, is a pair of early 18th century wrought iron gates (**JMHS 38**, 11107: SP 5838 0658). The outer park is located to the north and southeast of the formal gardens (**JMHS 39**, 11567: SP 585 065). Additional listed buildings associated with Shotover Park include the Old Stables, an early 18th century stable building located 100m south of the main house (**JMHS 40**, 11102: SP 5845 0661). The Grove is a grade II listed 18th century house built of ashlar and rubble limestone with a tile roof (**JMHS 41**, 11105-MOX5494: SP 5801 0679).

A number of listed buildings dating to the 18th century are present within the search area; these are generally concentrated in areas of established settlement. Located in Forest Hill, Red Hill Farm is a grade II listed 18th century timber framed farmhouse with limestone rubble infill and a thatched roof (**JMHS 42**, 13044-MOX5540: SP 58060 07400). The barns and stable of Redhill Farm are also grade II listed (**JMHS 43**, 19856-MOX17466: SP 58024 07386). Evidence of rural settlement in the form of an isolated farmstead is recorded at Thornhill Farm (**JMHS 44**, HOX4805: SP 5718 0722).

Ochre pits are shown on Jeffreys' map of Oxfordshire, dated to 1768 (**JMHS 45**, 17-MOX5375: SP 57500 06000). Archaeological evaluation off Bayswater Road recorded a single pit of unknown function containing pottery dating to the 17th and 18th centuries (**JMHS 46**, 28691-MOX27039: SP 56243 08027).

A series of sites in the search area have been categorised as areas of piecemeal and planned enclosures. This was the case at The Spinney from 1700 to 1797 (**JMHS 47**, HOX4622: SP 5752 0616). There are a further group of sites where piecemeal and planned enclosure occurred 1700 to 1810, which is predominantly in the 18th century: west of Thornhill Farm 1700-1811 (**JMHS 48**, HOX5872: SP 5788 0711), Bayswater (**JMHS 49**, HOX5871: SP 5605 0810), Ashen Copse in Forrest Hill (**JMHS 50**, HOX4559: SP 5760 0830), Ashen Copse (**JMHS 51**, HOX4557: centred SP 5708 0881), and north of Sandhills (**JMHS 52**, HOX4561: SP 5640 0837).

There is a further group of sites that had piecemeal or planned enclosure in a short time from 1798 to 1810: Shotover Hill (**JMHS 53**, HOX5882: SP 5690 0606), north of Shotover Park (**JMHS 54**, HOX4619: SP 5801 0764), east of Red Hill (**JMHS 55**, HOX4590: SP 5867 0723), west of Thornhill (**JMHS 56**, HOX4608: SP 5687 0714), Shotover Country Park (**JMHS 57**, HOX4620: SP 5666 0596), West Hill (**JMHS 58**, HOX4623: SP 5682 0570), Red Hill (**JMHS 59**, HOX5778: SP 5833 0742),

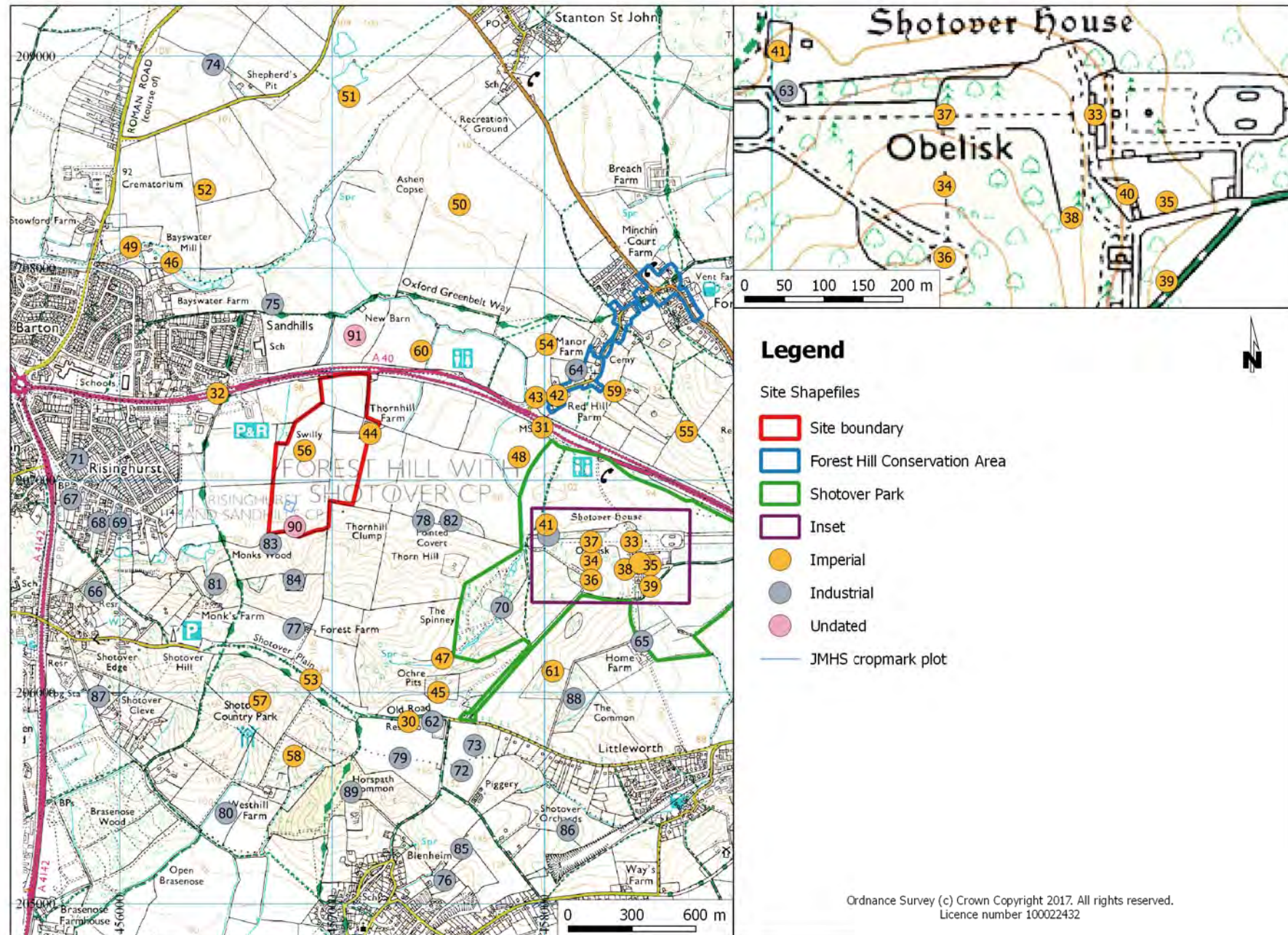


Figure 4.9.6: Imperial to undated Historic Environment Record Sites

New Barn (**JMHS 60**, HOX4587: SP 5742 0761), and Home Farm (**JMHS 61**, HOX4614: SP 5804 0610).

Industrial (Fig. 4.9.6)

The turnpike road was redesigned and rerouted in certain places in 1824 (**JMHS 62**, 8865: SP 57786 07406). This route now forms the A40.

A 19th century grade II listed dovecote lies within Shotover Park (**JMHS 63**, 14082-MOX5558: SP 58020 06740); this is built of limestone rubble with a tile roof.

A number of listed buildings dating to the 19th century are present within the search area, which are concentrated in areas of established settlement. Forest Hill House is a grade II listed former vicarage of early 19th century date (**JMHS 64**, 13038-MOX5528: SP 58150 07520). A rural settlement is known at Home Farm in Forest Hill from 1882 (**JMHS 65**, HOX4616: SP 5846 0624).

The site of Shotover Brickworks is marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 to the southwest of the proposal site (**JMHS 66**, 1027-MOX5396: SP 55900 06400; **JMHS 67**, 1023-MOX5392: SP 557 069 and **JMHS 68**, 1024-MOX5393). Recorded elements of the brickworks include two kilns demolished in 1964 (**JMHS 69**, D1025-MOX5394: SP 560 068). A chain of 5 fish ponds are also seen on the Ordnance Survey map in the area of The Spinney (**JMHS 70**, 13741-MOX5545: SP 57800 06400); while these were first recorded in the 19th century they are likely to be of an earlier date. The extension of the Headington Quarries is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 (**JMHS 71**, 1026-MOX5395: SP 558 071).

The development of orchards and horticultural sites can be recognised from 1811 to 1920 at: Horsepath (**JMHS 72**, HOX5894: SP 5761 0563), and west of Littleworth (**JMHS 73**, HOX5895: SP 5767 0575),

There are other sites where piecemeal and planned enclosure were carried out from 1798 to 1881, thus possibly late 18th century but more likely 19th century: Sheperd's pit (**JMHS 74**, HOX4555: SP 5644 0896), and Sandhills (**JMHS 75**, HOX4588: SP 5672 0783).

Historic piecemeal enclosures can be noted more precisely as 19th century from 1810 to 1881: north of Horsepath (**JMHS 76**, HOX5904: SP 5753 0511), Shotover Hill (**JMHS 77**, HOX4621: SP 5682 0630), Thornhill Farm 1811-1881 (**JMHS 78**, HOX4606: SP 5743 0681), Shotover Hill (**JMHS 79**, HOX4624: SP 5732 0569), West Hill Farm (**JMHS 80**, HOX4629: SP 5650 0543), Monk's Wood (**JMHS 81**, HOX5881: SP 5645 0651), and Pointed Covert (**JMHS 82**, HOX4607: SP 5756 0681).

Areas of woodland plantation can be identified from 1798 to 1881, so probably 19th century: at Monk's Wood (**JMHS 83**, HOX4609: SP 5671 0670), and Monk's Wood (**JMHS 84**, HOX5880: SP 5682 0653).

Piecemeal enclosure can be dated 1811 to 1920, most probably 19th century in date: north of Horspath (**JMHS 85**, HOX5896: SP 5761 0526), and south of Littleworth

(**JMHS 86**, HOX5897: SP 5811 0535). Planned enclosure can be identified at Shotover Edge from 1811 to 1920 (**JMHS 87**, HOX4630: SP 5590 0598).

Areas of late secondary woodland dated 1811 to 1881 can be identified at The Common (**JMHS 88**, HOX4615: SP 5814 0597), and Horspath Common (**JMHS 89**, HOX4625: SP 5709 0553).

4.9.4.3 Cartographic Research

A series of maps were recognised of the Thornhill area of Shotover from the 18th to the 20th centuries.



Figure 4.9.7: Jefferys' map of 1767

Jefferys map of 1767 (CP.103.M.1: Fig. 4.9.7) shows Shotover House (**JMHS 19**) with an avenue of trees to the east of the site and fish pond in the park to the east of the site. To the south of the site buildings are marked as the "Old Lodge" (**JMHS 24**), the location of the earlier medieval hunting lodge. No features only hashers are marked in the site; and it lies outside what is marked up as the park.

Davis of Lewknor's map of 1797 (CH.XX.2: Fig. 4.9.8) shows a far more detailed representation of the area than Jefferys, though most of the formal elements of the Shotover estate remain the same. The area adjacent to the shaded parkland associated with the Shotover House (**JMHS 19**) has been subdivided into smaller fields, but all appear set within the sub-rectangular tree boundary, running parallel to road systems on all sides except the westernmost boundary. It is unclear when this boundary was established. The main house is still located in the eastern part of the park surrounded by the formal gardens and possible orchards. In this case, a series of tree avenues are shown flanking the drive approaching Shotover House, but the rest of the trees noted

on the landscape are wooded groves. To the south of the site is the “Old Lodge” (**JMHS 24**), the location of the earlier medieval hunting lodge.



Plate 4.9.8: Davies of Lewknor's map of 1797

The Greenwood brothers map of 1832 (CH.XLVII.1: Fig. 4.9.9) shows little detail other than a cluster of possible trees roughly in the location of the site. It could be marking woodland in a similar location on the 1797 map. To the south of the site is marked “Shotover Lodge” which is where “Old Lodge” (**JMHS 24**) occurs on earlier maps, being the location of the medieval hunting lodge.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1883 at 1: 2500 (Oxon XXXIV.13; Fig. 4.9.10) shows what appears to be a very well-defined vegetation boundary extending as far west as the smaller, newly added “Shotover Lodge” now shown to the northwest of the site. This appears to be the same boundary that shows up in all but the Greenwoods’ map, suggesting a long-standing boundary. Internally to the site is Thornhill Farm (**JMHS 44**) with an old quarry and kiln to the east and a quarry to the west. To the south of the site a well is marked, which is in the location of the previously named “Old Lodge” (**JMHS 24**).

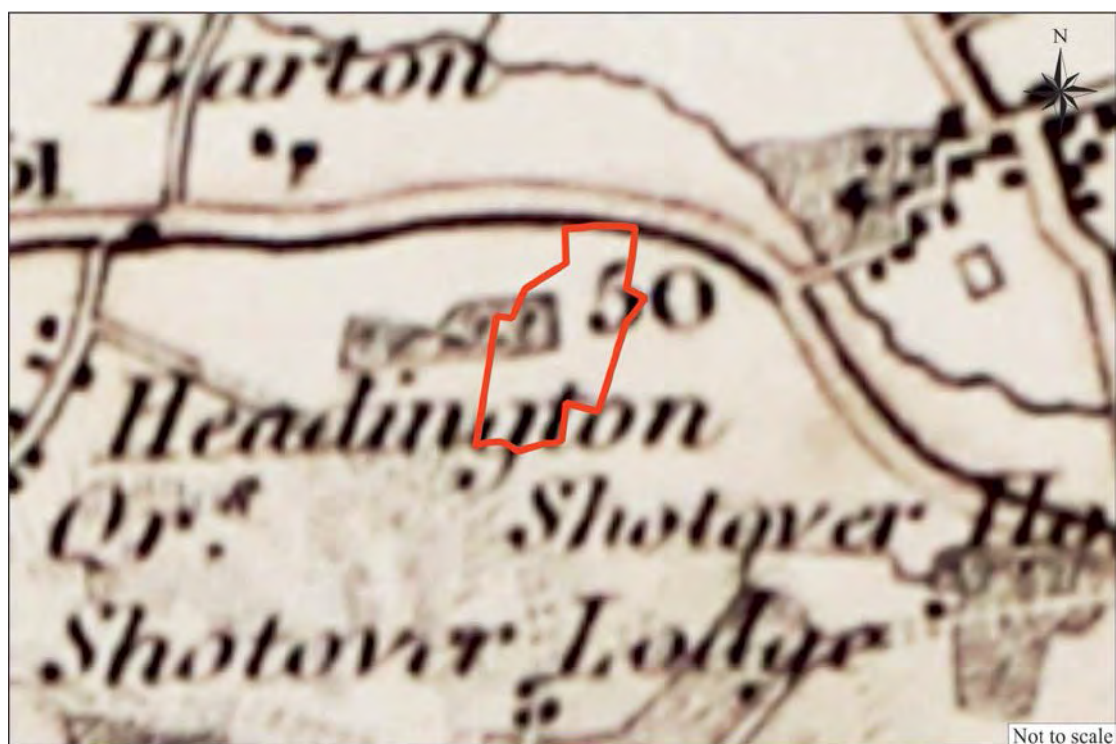


Plate 4.9.9: Greenwood brothers' map of 1832



Figure 4.9.10: First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883 at 1: 2500



Figure 4.9.11: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 at 1: 2500

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 at 1: 2500 (Oxon XXXIV.13: Fig. 4.9.11) shows the same arrangement of sites as 1883 map. The previously named “Old Lodge” (JMHS 24) is now called “Valley Lodge.”

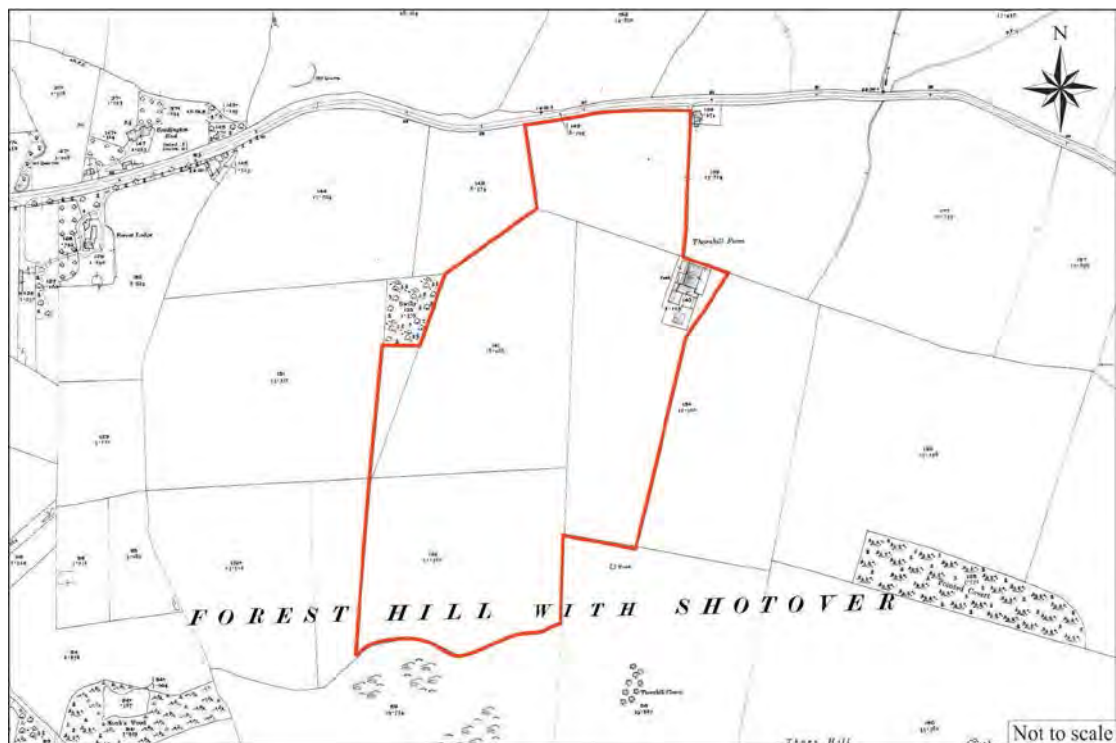


Figure 4.9.12: Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1921 at 1: 2500

The Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1921 at 1: 2500 (Oxon XXXIV.13: Fig. 4.9.12) shows the same arrangement of sites as the earlier detailed maps.

4.9.4.4 Aerial Photographs

The available aerial photos held by Historic England have been analysed by JMHS in order to identify any possible heritage assets within the site. Features seen within the site have been plotted on figure 4.9.6. The area of the site has not been plotted as part of the Historic England National Mapping Programme.

A possible small rectangular enclosure is seen in the southernmost field of the site on aerial photographs dating to 1944 (**JMHS 90**, US/7GR/LOC/351: SP 56793 06830). This is plotted on figure 4.9.6.

Extant ridge and furrow, aligned north – south, is evident in fields to the north of the site on aerial photographs dating to the 1940s and 1950s (**JMHS 91**, RAF/UK/541/479: SP 57107 07682).

4.9.4.5 LIDAR

Open source LIDAR data produced by the Environment Agency was consulted, however, no data was available that covered the site (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/ds/survey>).

4.9.4.6 Viewshed Analysis (Figs. 4.9.13 to 4.9.15)

The viewshed analysis produced for this report shows the potential for visual impact to specific monuments and the surrounding areas of the proposed development sites. The level of visibility is graded from red to blue, with the former representing the most visible areas, whereas the latter represents the least visible areas. In regard to viewsheds *from* the sites (as opposed to viewsheds *to* the site), two observer heights, at two and ten metres (Figs 4.9.13 and 4.9.14), were tested in order to visualise the range of impact of development.

Figure 4.9.13 shows the visual impact of the site from 2m above the ground (head height). This shows that the site occupies a highly visible area in the landscape. The northern edge of the site appears to be a location in the area where visibility drops off, and this is also the case with parts of the western edge. The site is particularly visible to the area north of the Bayswater Brook towards Forest Hill. Red Hill Farm (**JMHS 41**) and the barns there (**JMHS 42**) appear to be located in a less visible area of the search area; as does the milestone (**JMHS 31**). Forest Hill House (**JMHS 64**) is a listed building that is located on the west side of Forest Hill, and appears to be located in an area of high visibility. Shotover Park House (**JMHS 33**) and the obelisk (**JMHS 37**) in Shotover Park are sites that are aligned on the avenue with views over the southern part of the site. The dovecote (**JMHS 63**) lies at the west end of the avenue at Shotover Park. On this plan it is apparent that this alignment is located in an area that does not appear to be that inter-visible with the site. Plans of the park appear to show that the octagonal temple (**JMHS 36**) has a view down across the lower park and is actually aligned on Thornhill Farm (**JMHS 44**). This indicates that Thornhill Farm is part of an integral part of the interplay of the upper and lower park and that possible demolition of Thornhill Farm would infringe the listed park (**JMHS 25**). This arrangement with Thornhill Farm indicates that **JMHS 90** is a feature located in a significant location in the Lower Park.

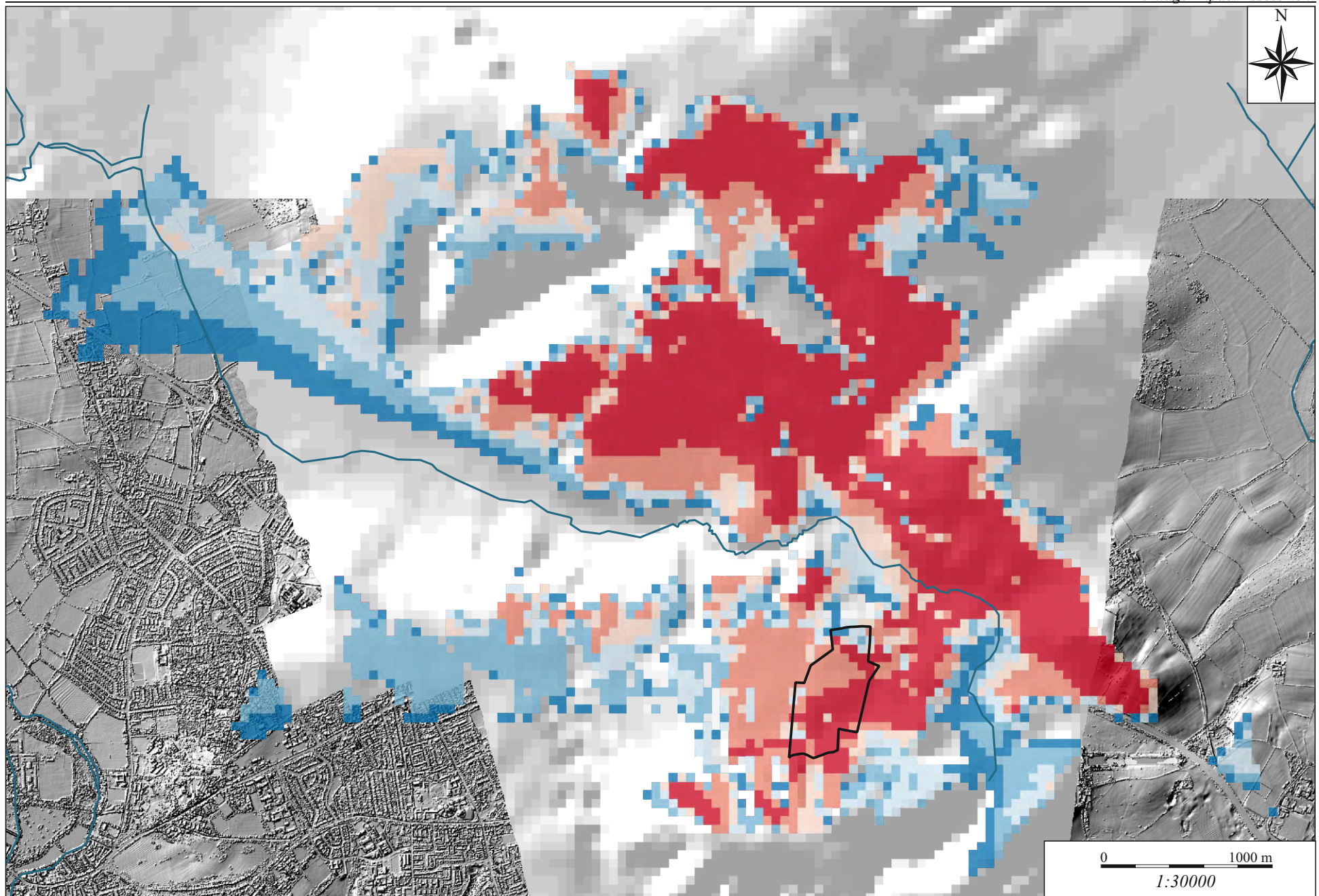


Figure 4.9.13: Thornhill Farm. Viewshed Results From Site At 2m Observer Height, Based On OS Terrain 50 Data
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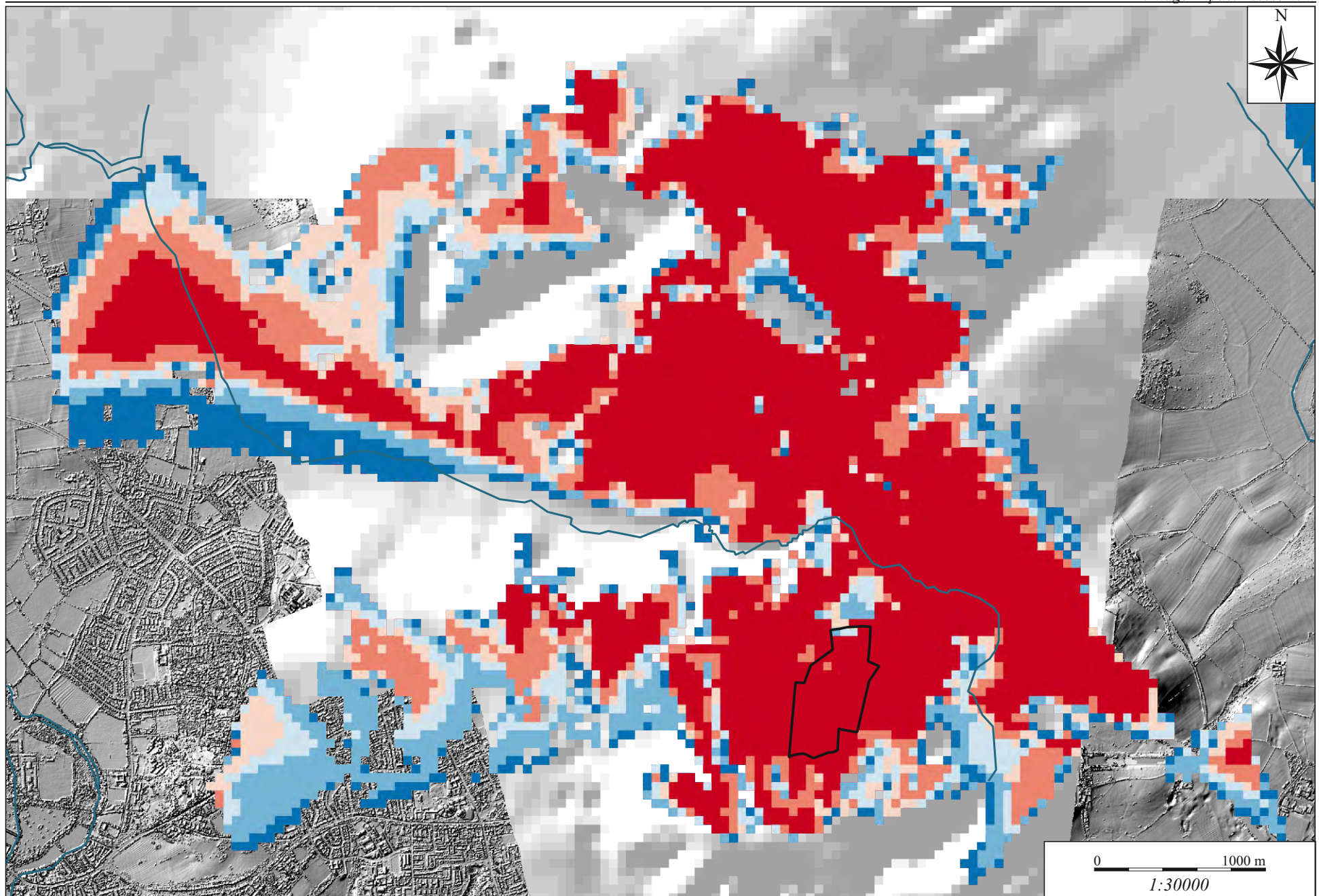


Figure 4.9.14: Thornhill Farm. Viewshed Results From Site At 10m Observer Height, Based On OS Terrain 50 Data

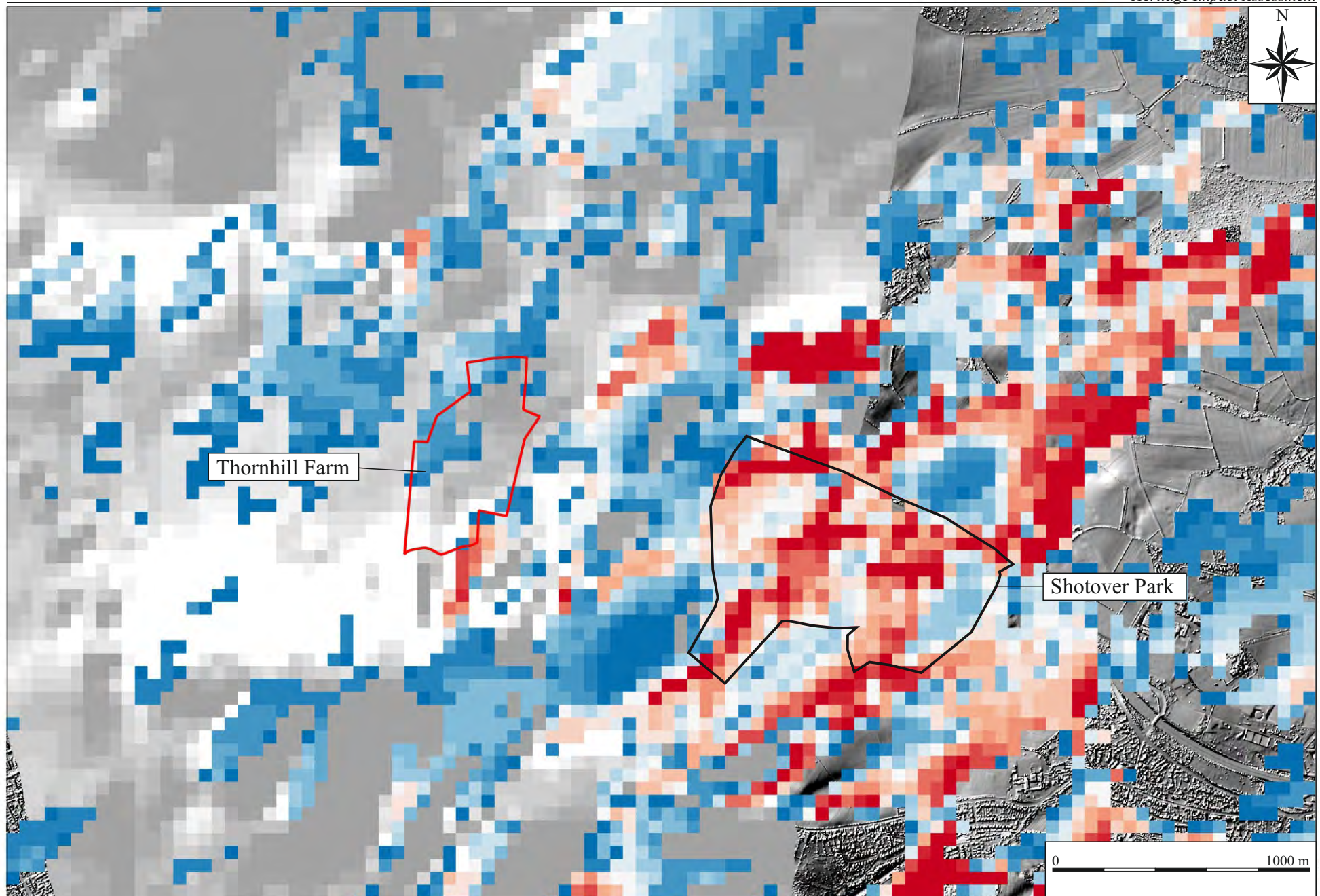


Figure 4.9.15: Viewshed Results Demonstrating Visibility From Shotover Park. Based On OS Terrain 50 Data At 2m Observer Height

Figure 4.9.14 is set at a height of 10m, which is the height of house roofs. What this appears to show is that visibility in the site is increased, as is the area in the park. This would indicate that the roof heights from Red Hill Farm (**JMHS 42**) and the barns there (**JMHS 43**) would be more visible, besides that of Forest Hill House. The group of listed buildings in the park, the house (**JMHS 33**), obelisk (**JMHS 37**), dovecote (**JMHS 63**), and temple (**JMHS 36**) would have further impact. After the indications concerning Thornhill Farm (**JMHS 44**) it is apparent that the avenues in the upper park are designed to align with that of the lower park. This also means that **JMHS 90** may be a feature of importance. These will have implications on the areas of the lower park that can be considered for development.

Figure 4.9.15 indicates that the site will be visible from Shotover Park, a registered park and the avenues and monuments mentioned previously. The key monuments in the park that form part of the visual effect of the park are the octagonal temple (**JMHS 36**) and the obelisk (**JMHS 37**), which lie on a ridge. As such there is likely to be some visual impact associated with any proposed development from these monuments.

In relevant cases viewsheds were also created from nearby monuments or areas of particular importance in order to ascertain the visible impact from these monuments.

Particular importance was given to the visual impact on the viewshed cones of Oxford, which, are protected by local Oxford City planning policy (Oxford City Council 2015). Viewshed analysis here demonstrates that the site will not be visible from the historic centre of Oxford, consequently a figure for this is not produced here.

4.9.4.7 Site Visit

The site was visited on the 5/9/2018 to assess for the potential for any heritage features. The setting of heritage assets was considered especially in respect to the Oxford View Cones policy (Oxford City Council 2015).

The site comprises five interconnected fields, currently in arable cultivation; the buildings of Thornhill Farm (**JMHS 44**) occupies a small portion of the eastern side of the area as well as a separate residence (probable lodge type building) directly north of Thornhill Farm.

Aerial photographs and LIDAR data did not identify many features in the area and this situation was confirmed by the site visit. The most extensive feature appears to be an enclosure to the west of the farm complex which appears to have been pasture land rather than arable land (Plate 4.9.1). It is one of the only areas which did not appear greatly impacted by the agricultural use and it was noted to possess a number of undulating mounds to the west of the trees. The area may have been a warren for rabbits or even a rarer hare warren.

The area of the site was assessed for potential impacts of development on Shotover House and the Registered Park and Garden (along with the other monuments in the park noted above) as well as the setting of Oxford and the Historic View Cones (Oxford City Council 2015) had to be considered at the site visit.



Plate 4.9.1: Pasture land west of Thornhill Farm



Plate 4.9.2: View facing northeast towards Shotover House (not visible at ground level) from southernmost site boundary.

The site visit considered the setting of the site and the designated heritage asset of Shotover House and the views from the house of the parkland. Here it is felt that development near the southernmost boundary of the site would have a Less than Substantial – Moderate impact on the setting of the listed building (Plate 4.9.2). Assessment of the viewsheds indicated that a second avenue from the temple looks onto the northern part of the site. Thus Thornhill Farm (JMHS 44) a structure of an 18th century date is a significant component of the planned park.

There will be no impact on the setting of Oxford and there is no conflict with the Historic View Cones policy (Plate 4.9.3).



Plate 4.9.3: View facing south towards Oxford (not visible) from the site boundary to the north.

5 CONCLUSIONS

This assessment has determined that all potential strategic sites are likely to have an impact upon heritage assets (to a lesser or greater degree). The report highlights areas within each strategic site where impact to heritage assets may occur. Where there was sufficient information available to establish the heritage significance of the potential sites mitigation measures have been suggested, otherwise sites and heritage assets that require further assessment in order to better understand their heritage value have been identified.

Potential Strategic Sites

Berinsfield

The most significant impact at the Berinsfield site would be to the areas of known archaeology that have been identified. The densest area is located in the north of the site, where previous excavation identified later prehistoric, Romano-British and early medieval activity; these excavations also recorded evidence of unique archaeological survivals in Oxfordshire. Due to the potential for further archaeology across the site an archaeological evaluation is recommended. This would allow the archaeological potential of the rest of the site to be quantified and assessed more fully.

Chalgrove

Probable areas of late prehistoric archaeology have also been identified across the Chalgrove site. An archaeological evaluation of the site is recommended; this would allow the buried archaeological remains to be quantified and assessed more fully. Part of the site is covered by a registered battlefield, and should therefore be protected. The setting of the battlefield should be considered within the design of any scheme in order to ensure minimal impact to the asset. The site is also the location of a Second World War Airfield, which has some but not all intact features; a programme of historic building recording is recommended to record the surviving WWII structures, if they are to be removed. There are three further listed buildings to the west of this site, which may require on site buffers to any development or appropriate design of the development in order to mitigate impact.

Culham

Areas of possible late prehistoric archaeology have been identified across the site through geophysical survey; again an archaeological evaluation of the site is recommended, which would allow the buried archaeological remains to be quantified and assessed more fully. The buildings of Warren Farm, which has been treated as a non-designated heritage asset, may require further assessment, although this is dependent on the design of any proposed development. A listed building, The European School, is likely to be impacted by development of the site; the setting of this monument has to be considered and mitigated for. The site also borders a registered park at Nuneham Courtney, thus there are implications for the visual setting of this park and the areas of permitted construction. Any development within the site should be subject to appropriate design to ensure minimal impact to the parkland and listed building.

Grenoble Road

The Grenoble Road site has been subject to geophysical survey and subsequent archaeological evaluation. This identified late prehistoric ring ditches, areas of Iron Age settlement and a Roman settlement with associated field system. These remains, in particular those dating to the Roman period, are significant due to their association with the Oxford pottery industry. Mitigation comprising a programme of targeted excavation to record the remains identified during the evaluation should be enacted. There may also be setting implications to several listed buildings, the most significant of which is Minchery Farmhouse; mitigation here may require an on-site landscape buffer.

Land North of Bayswater Brook

The Land North of Bayswater Brook site has a number of issues, which have to be considered in respect to key archaeological sites, setting issues of listed buildings and the Oxford View Cone policy. There are a number of areas within the site where the likelihood for archaeological remains is high. This includes the area adjacent to Bayswater Road, where a substantial Roman settlement is known to have existed; the area of the Headington Wick Roman villa; the line of a minor Roman road thought to be located close to the villa and a further possible Roman site west of Lower Farm; an additional site of note is Wick deserted medieval village, located to the west of Wick hamlet. Geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation is therefore recommended in order to provide a clearer indication of the archaeological potential and significance of these areas. There are a number of listed buildings in the area at Wick Farm and Stowford Farm. The settings of these monuments will be substantially altered as a result of development; therefore consideration should be given to preserving the setting of these buildings within any development. At Wick Farm provision should also be made to enable removal of the Grade II* well house from the heritage at risk register. To the west of Bayswater Road the upper slopes of the site are visible from central Oxford while the western side of the site is visible from the Elsfield View Cone. As such development should be withheld from these areas in order to avoid impact to the setting of Oxford city and the Elsfield View Cone.

Northfield

The Northfield site has a low density of archaeological finds across the site, which is tempered only by the apparent concentration of Roman sites along the line of the Dorchester to Alchester road. Here investigation should be carried out to identify the extent of the settlement and assess the impact. This should comprise a geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation.

Wheatley

The Wheatley site is located on the remains of a historic park, which is listed on the HER and thus could be seen as a possible non-designated heritage asset. However, the extensive parkland has been largely degraded following development in the Second World War and after. There are two key sites to note, the scheduled monument of a moat, and also an early 19th century building, which was part of a cluster of monuments that developed at the heart of the park. This means that an area in the western part of the park is sensitive historically; any potential development here would have to be carefully planned in order to ensure these heritage assets were not adversely impacted.

Sites which have been excluded from further assessment

Two additional sites, Harrington and Thornhill, were included in the Heritage Impact Assessment but are not being brought forward by the Council as potential strategic sites.

Harrington

Harrington is the largest of the sites assessed, and subsequently one of the most diverse and complicated in heritage terms. On the northwest edge of the site in the area of Milton Common there is evidence of a large Iron Age and Roman settlement complex, which may constitute a nucleated settlement or small town at the junction of two Roman roads. Such areas can have cemeteries and other satellite activity. This in particular is an area where archaeological investigation should be carried out to ascertain the nature, if any of the outlying settlement. Given the extent of the site a geophysical survey should be undertaken, which would provide a clearer indication of the archaeological potential across the area. There are a number of rural settlements across the site, all of which will have to be recorded and assessed. Two of these sites: Latchford House and Lobb Farm are already designated heritage assets. Manor Farm should also be treated as a non-designated heritage asset, as judged from the external appearance; further assessment of this building may warrant designation. This has implications of the design of any surrounding settlement and mitigation towards setting. In the northeast of the area, there is extant ridge and furrow of a historic landscape. A decision has to be made on the significance of this feature.

Thornhill

Thornhill is a further site with a low level of recognisable activity. It was historically part of the lower park of Shotover Park. The Upper Shotover Park is a registered park which has two avenues that look down onto the lower park and area of the site from the temple and the obelisk; therefore an appropriately designed development is necessary in order to minimize impact to these views. Thornhill Farm is located in the line of site from the temple. It is thus the case that there is some conflict between the heritage landscape and this development.

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APPENDIX 2.1

Legislation

The following pieces of legislation are obligatory, and therefore significant aspects of the legislation must be adhered too. The relevant heritage acts cover the protection of significant heritage remains, whether below ground or as a standing structure. The identifiable acts came into force in 1857, 1947, 1973, 1979, and 1990. They are listed below in chronological order.

“The *Burial Act*” of 1857 makes the removal of buried human remains an offence unless a Home Office (now Ministry of Justice) licence, or in relevant circumstances, a faculty from the diocesan consistory court, has first been obtained (HO 2004).

The 1882 “*Ancient Monuments Protection Act*” was the earliest attempt to protect archaeological sites, and is a forerunner of the later 1979 act. Schedule 5: Enactments Repealed of the 1979 act references this act of 1882, but states that it is only the Schedule that was repealed. In the case of the “*Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act*” of 1913, the “*Ancient Monuments Act*” of 1931, and the “*Field Monuments Act*” of 1972 the whole of the acts were repealed and replaced.

The “*Town and Country Planning Act*” of 1947 lays out the current planning procedures and all subsequent legislation is an addition or amendment to this piece of legislation passed after the Second World War. This piece of legislation includes specific points that related to the Historic Environment.

29. Orders for the preservation of buildings of special architectural or historic interest.

30. Lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest.

The “*Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act*” of 1953 appears as a forerunner of the “*Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas Act)*” of 1990. Some of this legislation is still current and Part I of this act is referred to in section 72 clause (2) of the 1990 act.

“*The Protection of Wrecks Act*” of 1973 provides specific protection for designated Wreck sites. This piece of legislation does not affect most planning applications.

The “*Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act*” of 1979 contains a broad range of instructions about creating a list of nationally important monuments, and subsequently how monuments on this list should be treated. The categories include:

- 1) Schedule of Monuments
- 2) Control of works affecting Scheduled Monuments
- 3) Grant of Scheduled Monument Consent by order of the Secretary of State
- 4) Duration, modification and revocation of the Scheduled Monument Consent
- 5) Execution of works for presentation of a Scheduled Monument by Secretary of State in areas of urgency
- 6) Powers of entry for inspection of Scheduled Monument
- 7) Compensation for refusal of Scheduled Monument Consent
- 10) Compulsory acquisition of Ancient Monuments
- 11) Acquisition by agreement or gift of ancient monument
- 12) Power to place ancient monuments under guardianship
- 13) Effect of guardianship
- 19) Public access to monuments under public control
- 26) Power of entry on land believed to contain an Ancient Monument

- 28) Offence of damaging certain Ancient Monuments
- 32) Inventory of Gardens and Battlefields
- 33) Designation of areas of archaeological importance
- 42) Restrictions on use of metal detectors
- 61) Interpretation

These sections of the legislation have further clarifications and multiple points. In section 1, which concerns the publication of a list, these include:

- 1) The Secretary of State shall complete and maintain for the purpose of this Act a Schedule of Monuments
- 3) Include on them any monument which appears to be of national importance
- 4) Does not apply to any structure which is occupied as a dwelling house by any person other than a person employed as the caretaker there of or his family
- 11) In this Act 'Scheduled Monument' means any monument which is for the time being included on a Schedule

A significant point in section 13: *Effect of guardianship*, is point number 1:

- 1) The Secretary of State and any listed authority should be under a duty to maintain any monument which is under their guardianship by virtue of this act

In section 33: *Designation of areas of archaeological importance* it is accounted who can designate a Scheduled Monument, which is listed as The Secretary of State, The Local Authority and The commission.

Section 61: *Interpretation* has a number of points:

- 9) For the purposes of this Act, the site of a monument includes not only the land on which it is situated but also any land comprising or adjoining it which appears to the Secretary of State, or the Commission, or a local authority, in the exercise in relation to that monument of any of their functions under this Act, to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.
- 10) Reference in this Act to a monument includes references –
 - a) to the site of the monument in questions and
 - b) to a group of monuments or any part of a monument of a group of monuments
- 11) References in this Act to the site of a monument –
 - a) are, references to the monument itself where it consists of a site, and
 - b) in any other case include references to the monument itself
- 12) Ancient Monument means –
 - a) any Scheduled Monument, and
 - b) any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of a public interest by reason of use, historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it
- 13) In this section 'remains' includes any trace or sign of the previous existence of the thing in question

Of the series of five Schedules at the end it is possible to note that Schedule 2 is titled *Designation Orders* and Schedule 3 *Transitional Provisions*. This inevitably means that some nationally important sites for various reasons are not scheduled. Development Management Procedure (Historic England 2015a) calls for consultation with Historic England on planning that would affect a Scheduled Monument, Registered Battlefield or a Registered Park and Garden (any grade) in line with this piece of legislation.

The "*Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act*" of 1990 provides a series of regulations by which nationally significant buildings and significant cultural landscapes are assessed and protected. The piece of legislation is divided into three parts:

- I) Listed Buildings
- II) Conservation Areas

III) General aspects

The final part of the document is a series of four schedules.

Part I in the 1990 act is divided into a series of chapters that cover:

- I) Listing of special buildings
- II) Authorisation of works affecting listing buildings
- III) Rights of the owner
- IV) Enforcement
- V) Prevention of deterioration and damage

These chapters are divided into a number of paragraphs or clauses, which address specific points. In chapter I there are the following sections:

- 1) Listing of buildings of special architectural or historic interest
- 2) Publication of list
- 3) Temporary listing in England: building preservation notice
- 4) Temporary listing in urgent cases

Particular notice should be taken of sections 16, 66 and 72 of this act, though section 69 may also be considered to have some merit.

- 16) Decision on application
- 66) General duty
- 69) Designation of Conservation Areas
 - 1) Every local planning authority –
 - a) shall from time to time determine which parts of their area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, and
 - b) shall designate those areas as Conservation Areas
 - 3) The Secretary of State may from time to time determine that any part of a local planning authority's area which is not for the time being designated as a Conservation Area is an area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance; and, if he so determines, he may designate that part as a conservation area.
- 72) General duty as respects Conservation Areas in exercise of planning functions

There are three ranks for Listed Buildings that are I, II* and II; all of these grades are considered to represent various degrees of national significance. The criteria for these listings are provided in an appraisal document (DCMS 2010). Locally significant buildings should be catalogued by the local authority and kept on a Local List. Any alteration or destruction has to be legally sanctioned by the proper authorities.

This act means that there is a legal requirement to consult Historic England in respect to development that would affect a Grade I or II* listed building (structure and setting), and a development in a Conservation Area that would affect over 1,000 square metres.

Some of these pieces of legislation were designed with other Government policy to underpin the Country's commitment to international legislation and treaties. The two most significant pieces of legislation are the "*Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*" of 1972 and also the "*European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*" of 1992. The former treaty is for the creation of a framework for the designation of sites of outstanding universal value that are termed World Heritage Sites. The British Government adheres to this as a member of UNESCO. The latter is also known as the Valletta Convention 1992, which is a development from the Paris Convention 1954 and the Granada Convention of 1985. The British Government is a signatory of all three Treaties. The principle of the latter is the incorporation into the planning process of archaeological decision making and the managed preservation of Archaeological Heritage.

These pieces of legislation covers a series of Designated Heritage Assets: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area. This designation means that the site is considered to be an archaeological site of national and in some cases international importance. Such sites are legally protected and can only be disturbed if sanctioned through the appropriate procedures and authorities (Historic England).

APPENDIX 2.2

National Planning Policy and Guidance

Section 16 of the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018) provides current guidance related to heritage issues within the planning process. The chapter is titled *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*. This is supported by the Planning Practice Guidance, initially published in 2014 and subsequently updated, which attempts to simplify the explanation of certain aspects of the NPPF. These planning policies should create guidance for standard procedures concerning the treatment of the environment in and around Heritage Assets for planning authorities, property owners, developers, conservationists and researchers.

Annex 2 is a glossary of meanings as used in the policy document. Those phrases relevant to heritage include: Archaeological Interest, Designated Heritage Asset, Heritage Asset, Historic Environment, Historic Environment Record, Setting for Heritage Asset, and Significance (for heritage policy).

The meaning given a Heritage Asset is *A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local authority (including local listing).*

A Designated Heritage Asset is *A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.*

Interpretations are also given of the Historic Environment as *All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.*

The Historic Environment Record is described as *Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.*

Though Historic Environment Records are required by policy and their record is significant, there is a degree of inconsistency between local authorities and their inclusion of what is recorded.

Of the policies recorded in the main text of the NPPF paragraph **184** reiterates to some extent what Heritage Assets are in that they are *'sites and buildings of local historic*

value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value.'

Paragraphs **185** of the NPPF indicates that the authority should set out a plan for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, and produce an at risk list. The paragraph raises four key points, which Local Authorities should take account of:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Paragraph **186** of the NPPF deals with the consideration of designation of Conservation Areas by local planning authorities, and the ability of these to undermine and devalue the concept of conservation and special interest.

Paragraph **187** and **188** of the NPPF reiterates the requirement of each local authority to maintain a Historic Environment Record, which is up to date, and its public accessibility. This covers the assessment and prediction of significant sites (Historic Environment Assessment).

The following paragraphs are also relevant to the effects of the proposed development on Heritage Assets:

189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

190. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

191. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision

192. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness

The use of the terms ‘*significance of any heritage assets affected*’, and ‘*the level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance*’ in paragraph **189** relies on a level of interpreted significance. Indeed ‘*significance*’ is further addressed in the PPG.

Policies on the level of harm to a Heritage Asset are set out in paragraphs **193** and **194** of the NPPF.

193. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

194. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;
- assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional

Paragraph **194** has a footnote 63 that is an important one and states that:

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

These are followed by paragraphs **195** and **196** that cover the weighing of this harm.

195. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

196. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use

These paragraphs are further discussed and clarified in the PPG. These discussions focus on disrepair and damage, viability, deliberate damage and neglect, compulsory purchase, use of the land, successive harmful changes, and also optimum viable use.

The NPPF makes provisions for protecting the significance of non-designated heritage assets in paragraph **197**; while paragraph **198** discusses loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset.

197. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

198. Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

Paragraph **199** of the NPPF discusses wider implications to local authorities and that not every outcome will necessarily be favourable to the developer.

199. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible (footnote). However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

The footnote (Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository) here refers to the Historic Environment Record and local museums amongst other depositories. The phrase *“The ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted”* is significant.

Paragraphs **200** and **201** discuss World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas and the loss of assets within them.

200. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

201. Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

A final paragraph outlines the potential for conflict between enabling development and the preservation of heritage assets.

202. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

The PPG broadens the discussion on World Heritage Sites, Designated Heritage Assets, and non-designated heritage assets and calls for consultation in various planning applications with Historic England, Natural England and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). There is further direction concerning consent and lawfulness and consultation and notification requirements. Local planning authorities are required to consult or notify the following groups in certain planning applications: Historic England, The Garden Trust, the national Amenity Societies (listed as the Ancient Monuments Society, Council for British Archaeology, the Georgian Group, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Victorian Society, and the Twentieth Century Society) on certain applications.

APPENDIX 3.1

Contributors

The main authors of this report were by Dr Stephen Yeates MA, D.Phil, and MCIfA (Heritage and Publications Manager), who has a background in British landscape archaeology with 20 years' experience in British archaeology and eight years writing heritage reports, and Tom Rose-Jones BSc, PCIfA (Heritage Assistant) who has six years' experience in British archaeology and two years of writing heritage reports. Considerable contribution and comment was made by John Moore BSc, CertArch, Director, who has 41 years' experience in British, European and Near East archaeology. Lesser contributions were made by Dr Simona Denis PhD, the Archive and Operations Manager and Dr Stephanie Duensing PhD, ACIfA (Project Officer and Operations Supervisor). Illustrations were created by Alex Guaggenti MA (Senior Geomatics Supervisor), and Autumn Robson PCIfA (Illustrator).

APPENDIX 3.4

Methodology of Techniques

Textual Sources

Secondary sources, which had already organised a historic frame-work, were used to assess to and structure a brief outline of the history of the area. These included the Victoria County History (VCH) which was used to ascertain the historical development of the parishes within which the potential strategic sites are located.

Archaeological literature: published journal articles and monographs, unpublished archaeological reports (also known as grey literature). These were consulted and assessed where relevant and used to inform the site information and add to the list of archaeological sites.

Historic Environment Record Data

John Moore Heritage Services were provided with a series of boundary lines marked on a series of map that defined the ten potential strategic sites. The search area used for the relevant HERs was extended by 1km around the boundary of the proposed strategic allocation site.

The search provided a series of sites on three different lists: Monuments (sites), Events, and also the Historic Landscape Characterisation. These were assessed to identify if the identified features in these records related to more than one period. The sites were then collated and listed in a textual form in historic order using the historic periods as identified in section 3.1. This was transferred into a gazetteer which was then plotted using GIS software to produce distribution maps. In this form a general spread of data can be then seen and the relative density of the sites per period be made to indicate if there was a high, moderate or low chance of sites from this time period occurring on the proposed strategic site.

Cartographic Research

It is apparent from previous research that historical maps can end up in a number of diverse archives or record offices: national archives, local archives or private archives. Assessment of potential sites displayed on maps is primarily made with a visual assessment, which is due to inaccuracies generally found in early surveys. In the representations of the maps the outline of the site has been shown with a plotted boundary, which appears to indicate potential sites but also inaccuracies.

Aerial Photography

The Historic England Archive (aerial photographic collection was consulted) within the search area around the sites. Some of these had already been plotted as part of National Mapping Programme (or earlier programmes), but others sites identified are new additions. Photographs were copied and imported into GIS software. They were georectified against base satellite imagery using ground control points (GCP). GCPs were distributed as evenly as possible across the photographs and were taken from fixed features of the landscape; however due to the nature of the imagery this was not always possible. In such cases soft boundaries such as hedgerows were used. Potential archaeological features were then plotted as shapefiles from the rectified photographs.

Light Detection And Ranging (LIDAR)

This was analysed with the RVT (Relief Visualisation Toolkit) to produce visualisations. The visualisation method selected was hillshade as it was found to be the most consistent in highlighting the micro-topography of the strategic sites. The RVT creates a series of hillshade visualisations based on different azimuths (angles of light) and combines them in order to highlight topographical features. Potential archaeological features identified were then plotted. A digital elevation model was also produced from the LIDAR data to create viewshed visualisations in order to assess the visual impact of any proposed development.

GIS Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis produced for this report shows the potential visual impact to specific monuments and the surrounding areas of the proposed development sites.

A digital elevation model was created using two main datasets, those being the OS Terrain 50 data and the available LIDAR data from the Environment Agency. The OS Terrain 50 data was used specifically where there are areas for which no lidar data has been collected by the Environment Agency. This information can be seen in the figures throughout the report. Observer points were equally distributed across the strategic sites in order to create a visualisation of the viewshed from the site. The level of visibility is graded from red to blue, with the former representing the most visible areas, whereas the latter represents the least visible areas. In regard to viewsheds *from* the sites (as opposed to viewsheds *to* the site), two observer heights, at two and ten metres, were tested in order to visualise the range of impact of development. The observer heights were chosen to correspond approximately to the height of a human observer, thus providing a baseline, and to the height of the roofline of a two storey building in order to determine the potential visual impact of development.

Site Visits

A walk-over visit to each site was carried out between 21/08/2018 and 10/12/2018. Each visit was looking for extant earthworks, including those identified through LIDAR analysis, noting and assessing various standing buildings and partially standing buildings, looking for scatters of archaeological material (and visually assessing) and any other factor that could be considered to be of heritage significance.

APPENDIX 4.1 Berinsfield Potential Strategic Site Gazetteer

ID	Period	Identifying Number	X coordinate	Y coordinate	Description
1	Palaeolithic	15807-MOX6094	458300	196000	200 handaxes, bifaces and flakes were found during gravel working around Dorchester and Bernisfield
2	Palaeolithic	D15323.23-MOX11148	457300	195300	An Acheulian handaxe, found in 1949
3	Palaeolithic	12892-MOX7363	457000	194900	Fragment of worked flint found on the eastern bank of the River Thames
4	Palaeolithic	1869-MOX6014	457750	197790	Two handaxes found to the north of the proposal area in 1940
5	Palaeolithic	2952-MOX6029	457180	195000	An Acheulian handaxe, found in the south west of the proposal area
6	Palaeolithic	1849-MOX6013	457800	196000	Handaxe found within the strategic site
7	Palaeolithic	D15320.01-MOX11106	458250	196800	Two Flint fragments found within the strategic site
8	Palaeolithic	13013-MOX6073	458500	196700	3 handaxes found within the strategic site
9	Palaeolithic	8876-MOX6056	458000	196900	A possible hammerstone found within the strategic site
10	Neolithic	D15323.01-MOX11124	457510	195360	The Dorchester Cursus monument
11	Neolithic	28482-MOX26801	456850	195900	A cluster of pits within the cursus
12	Neolithic	D15323.02-MOX11126	457200	195370	A large henge monument, known as the Dorchester Big Rings
13	Neolithic	D15323.03-MOX11127	457210	195320	A sub-circular enclosure to the south of the henge
14	Neolithic	D15323.04-MOX11128	457020	195690	A sub-rectangular enclosure, aligned north west – south east, located to the north west of the henge
15	Neolithic	D15323.05-MOX11129	456880	195670	A pennanular ring of 13 pits surrounded by a sub-circular ditch and bank
16	Neolithic	D15323.06-MOX11130	456990	195770	A small causewayed enclosure containing cremation burials
17	Neolithic	D15323.07-MOX11131	456920	195780	A small causewayed enclosure containing cremation burials
18	Neolithic	D15323.08-MOX11132	456870	195810	A small causewayed enclosure containing cremation burials
19	Neolithic	D15323.12-MOX11137	456950	195750	A small circular enclosure
20	Neolithic	D15323.22-MOX11147	456970	195810	A series of linear ditches and a large sub rectangular enclosure located towards the north of the Dorchester Complex
21	Neolithic	D15323.10-MOX11134	457120	195610	3 Concentric uninterrupted sub-circular enclosures
22	Neolithic	D15323.26-MOX11151	458130	194900	A small penannular hengiform enclosure ditch present in the south east corner of Dorchester cursus
23	Neolithic	28481-MOX26800	456810	195900	A segmented ring ditch was recorded during excavation in 2010
24	Neolithic	D3318-MOX6030	457400	196700	Neolithic pits found during groundworks in 1965
25	Neolithic	16036-MOX6095	456800	196200	Neolithic flint flakes were found during a watching brief at

					Abbey School, Bernisfield
26	Neolithic	D15319.03.01-MOX11094	458020	195660	A Late Neolithic or Bronze Age pond barrow containing a female inhumation at Wally Corner
27	Neolithic	D15320-MOX11106, D15320.02-MOX11107	458300	196800	An area of Neolithic settlement comprising a series of scattered pits, a crouched burial and a possible hengiform monument
28	Bronze Age	D15320.03-MOX11108	458200	196800	An area of mid to late Bronze Age settlement within the strategic site
29	Bronze Age	D15319.03-MOX11094	458300	195500	A round barrow cemetery was excavated at Wally Corner
30	Bronze Age	D15319.03.02-MOX11095	458100	195800	An oval enclosure is located in the same area as the barrow cemetery
31	Bronze Age	4409-MOX1064	457880	194980	A ring ditch overlies the south western ditch of the Dorchester Cursus
32	Bronze Age	4408-MOX6038	457800	195000	A large ring ditch located to the north of Dorchester on Thames
33	Bronze Age	15326-MOX6087	457550	197330	A possible ring ditch
34	Bronze Age	D15323.09-MOX11133	457220	195480	Early Bronze Age burial circle with a central oval pit containing a crouched inhumation
35	Bronze Age	D15323.14-MOX11139	457050	195380	2 concentric ring ditches visible as cropmarks
36	Bronze Age	D15323.17-MOX11142	457240	195110	A ring ditch, seen in association with a smaller ring ditch
37	Bronze Age	D15323.18-MOX11143	457240	195060	A small ring ditch, seen in association with a larger ring ditch
38	Bronze Age	D15323.19-MOX11144	457740	195060	A small circular enclosure to the east of the A4074
39	Bronze Age	D15323.20-MOX11145	457790	195110	A pit circle, excavated in 1981
40	Bronze Age	D15323.31-MOX11156	457990	194980	Two conjoined ring ditches, one of which contained an inverted collared urn cremation
41	Bronze Age	PD15323.32-MOX11157	457720	194960	A large ring ditch with an internal concentric ring of pits
42	Bronze Age	D15323.11-MOX11135	456830	195820	A ring ditch and round barrow, with 3 pits located in the centre of the barrow
43	Bronze Age	26407-MOX23836	459800	197000	A circular ring ditch or barrow within a larger D-shaped enclosure
44	Bronze Age	12676-MOX7359	458300	194900	A Bronze Age spearhead was found in the environs of the Roman cemetery near Queensford Mill
45	Iron Age	D15320.05-MOX11111	458300	196700	A middle Iron Age settlement located within the boundary of the strategic site
46	Iron Age	D15320.04-MOX11109	458280	196930	The above settlement is also visible on aerial photos
47	Iron Age	D15319.02-MOX11092	458100	195500	Early Iron Age storage pits, linear ditches and a well were recorded near Wally Corner
48	Iron Age	D12311-MOX6071	457500	196280	The site of a possible Early Iron Age settlement, located under

					Berinsfield
49	Iron Age	13703-MOX6075	457410	196330	An inhumation burial and Early Iron Age pottery were found during gravel extraction to the north of Berinsfield
50	Iron Age	2034-MOX6112	459820	197000	A pit alignment comprising 7 pits and 3 possible ring ditches is seen on aerial photos
51	Late Prehistoric	D15319.03.03-MOX1109 6	458400	195500	A rectangular enclosure is seen on aerial photos at Wally Corner
52	Late Prehistoric	5642-MOX6044	459660	197170	Enclosures and traces of a possible field system are seen on aerial photos to the east of the site
53	Late Prehistoric	8566-MOX6055	457700	197300	A sub-rectangular enclosure, open at the north-north east, is seen on aerial photos
54	Late Prehistoric	15246-MOX6078	459820	196900	A small oval enclosure or barrow is seen on aerial photos
55	Late Prehistoric	15328-MOX6089	457550	196350	Possible prehistoric enclosures are seen as cropmarks on aerial photos in the area of Berinsfield
56	Late Prehistoric	D15323.27-MOX11152	457990	194970	Two undated ring ditches that intersect each other form part of the Dorchester Complex
57	Late Prehistoric	D15323.28-MOX11153	457990	194990	Two undated ring ditches that intersect each other form part of the Dorchester Complex
58	Roman	8923	457131	197250	The Roman road from Alchester to Dorchester
59	Roman	26490	458805	196221	Viatore Road No.173A, from Dorchester to Fleet Marston
60	Roman	26079-MOX23423	457850	194750	A Roman field system and well were recorded at Minchin Recreation Ground
61	Roman	1914-MOX7238	457920	194760	Pottery and coins have been found to the east of Minchin Recreation Ground
62	Roman	5927-MOX7311	457800	194900	A complete pot was found in a gravel pit behind police houses in north Dorchester
63	Roman	5416-MOX7304	458180	194930	A substantial Romano-British inhumation cemetery, found to the south west of the strategic site
64	Roman	8543-MOX7320	458160	194720	A trackway was associated with the cemetery, forming the boundary on one side
65	Roman	1964-MOX6025	457410	196360	A pottery production site was recorded during excavation at Allen's gravel pit
66	Roman	D3319-MOX6031	457500	196300	A kiln site was recorded during groundworks for housing at Berinsfield
67	Roman	D3320-MOX6033	457490	196210	The stone foundations of a building were found during groundwork at Berinsfield
68	Roman	D3321-MOX6034	457500	196100	A series of sub-rectangular ditches were found during

					groundwork at Berinsfield
69	Roman	7676-MOX6046	459570	196300	Two sherds of 3rd or 4th century pottery were found near Drayton St Leonard
70	Roman	27435-MOX23944	459640	197240	A rectilinear complex, possibly representing a building, was recorded through geophysical survey
71	Roman	28483-MOX26802	456810	195880	A probable Roman ditch, aligned north west to south east, was recorded to the west of the site
72	Early Medieval	D15319.01-MOX11091	458040	195650	A substantial Anglo Saxon cemetery was found and recorded to the north of Wally Corner
73	Early Medieval	5782-MOX6045	456700	195800	An additional possible cemetery was recorded further north
74	Early Medieval	D15323.11.01-MOX11136	456830	195820	9 secondary inhumations of early medieval date were found interred within a Bronze Age barrow
75	Early Medieval	1929-MOX7241	457780	194810	An inhumation was recorded at Minchin Recreation Ground
76	Early Medieval	16248-MOX6118	457600	196200	An Anglo Saxon brooch was found in Berinsfield
77	Early Medieval	D15320.06-MOX11112	458300	196700	A series of early medieval features were found during excavations in 1978 ahead of gravel extraction
78	High to Late Medieval	5013-MOX6042	459670	196480	The Church of St Leonard is a grade II listed church with origins in the 12th century
79	High to Late Medieval	16292-MOX8459	459770	196040	The Barn at Waterside House is a timber framed barn of possible 15th century date
80	High to Late Medieval	1943-MOX6022	457860	195930	Documentary evidence indicates that a well belonging to Dorchester Abbey was present within the strategic site
81	Post-Medieval	21286-MOX16102	459874	196323	No. 10 Water Lane is a 17th century timber framed house
82	Post-Medieval	21285-MOX17248	459837	196358	The White House, Water Lane is a mid-17th century rubble built house
83	Imperial	20836-MOX17487	457650	194731	The Plough is a grade II listed 18th century public house
84	Imperial	20834-MOX17871	458357	194952	Queenford Farmhouse is a grade II listed mill house of mid to late 18th century date
85	Imperial	20835-MOX15134	458343	194983	Associated with the farmhouse is a late 18th century brick built barn
86	Imperial	380-MOX7229	458360	194960	Queenford mill, an 18th century watermill
87	Imperial	21283-MOX17077	459656	196478	4 grade II listed chest tombs are located within the churchyard of St Leonard's
88	Imperial	21284-MOX17306	459660	196329	White Cottage is an early 18th century house
89	Industrial	10347-MOX6068	459500	196300	A former Methodist Chapel dated to 1870
90	Industrial	HOX1013	457880	196520	The majority of the proposal area falls within an area of 19th

					century enclosure
91	Undated	8564-MOX6054	457900	196000	A possible square enclosure and penannular feature
92	Undated	15329-MOX6090	458330	196380	A possible trackway and associated field system
93	Undated	15327-MOX6088	457300	197330	A square enclosure was identified to the north west of the strategic site
94	Undated	26380-MOX23808	458600	197090	A linear trackway to the north east of the strategic site
95	Undated	D15323.13-MOX11138	457000	195550	A sub-rectangular enclosure with an entrance on the north eastern side
96	Undated	D15323.15-MOX11140	457280	195240	A rectangular enclosure to the south of the henge
97	Undated	D15323.16-MOX11141	457270	195190	A square enclosure to the south of the henge
98	Undated	D15323.25-MOX11150	457800	194960	A wide ditched rectangular enclosure
99	Undated	D15323.30-MOX11155	458030	194960	A small rectangular enclosure with an entrance on the north west side
100	Undated	28454-MOX26762	457430	194750	A cropmarked ring ditch and linear feature
101	Undated	D8549-MOX6049	458200	195200	A possible ring ditch
102	Undated	D15323.21-MOX11146	457040	195740	4 pits of unknown date, with vertical sides and flat bases
103	Undated	15247-MOX6079	459800	196500	An undated circular enclosure, seen on aerial photos
104	Undated	15249-MOX6081	459600	196700	A curving trackway was seen on aerial photos to the north of Drayton
105	Undated	15248-MOX6080	459400	196100	A possible field system is visible as 2 parallel ditches on aerial photos
106	Undated		457770	196784	An L-shaped farm building; seen on 1879 1st Edition OS
107	Undated		458687	196798	The site of a spring; seen on the 1st Edition OS map of 1879
108	Undated		457898	196271	A courtyard of farm buildings; seen on the 2nd edition OS map of 1899
109	Undated		457880	196117	Field Farm (now Mount Farm); seen on the 3rd edition OS map of 1921
110	Undated	SU/5896/13/22	458250	196950	Area of cropmarks to the north of a modern gravel pit, identified on aerial photos
111	Undated	SU/5896/16/154	457960	196710	A series of linear and curvilinear cropmarks, identified on aerial photos
112	Undated	SU/5896/16/156	458730	196590	A possible trackway, identified on aerial photos
113	Undated	US/7PH/GP/LOC8/6016	458890	196800	A curvilinear boundary, identified on aerial photos
114	Modern	RAF/HLA/650/5034	457950	196990	An area of hardstanding associated with RAF Mount Farm, identified on aerial photos

115	Modern	RAF/HLA/650/5035	458500	197048	An area of hardstanding associated with RAF Mount Farm, identified on aerial photos
116	Modern	RAF/HLA/650/5037	458860	196920	An area of hardstanding associated with RAF Mount Farm, identified on aerial photos
117	Modern	RAF/HLA/650/5037	458390	196100	An area of hardstanding associated with RAF Mount Farm, identified on aerial photos
118	Modern	RAF/HLA/650/5100	457570	197010	An area of hardstanding associated with RAF Mount Farm, identified on aerial photos
119	Modern	RAF/HLA/650/5034	457730	196590	The location of the main airfield buildings, identified on aerial photos
120	Modern		457912	196757	The north-south taxi way of RAF Mount Farm, identified on LIDAR data
121	Modern		457763	195790	The remaining south west end of the RAF Mount Farm runway
122	Undated		457597	195816	A possible boundary or headland aligned roughly east-west
123	Undated		457734	196048	A boundary or headland aligned east-west, with two branches extending northwards to form a U-shaped feature
124	Undated		457705	195917	A straight boundary feature that is aligned north-south
125	Undated		457725	196099	A possible ditched feature, aligned east-west
126	Undated		458217	195985	Continuation of JMHS 125 further east
127	Undated		458617	196300	A possible field boundary extending at a right angle from the south-eastern boundary of the site
128	Undated		458438	196565	A curvilinear boundary or headland aligned east west
129	Undated		458855	196700	A thin linear feature that runs northeast from the north-eastern end of the former runway of RAF Mount Farm
130	Undated		458846	197038	A short length of a field boundary, present in the northern corner of the potential strategic site
131	Undated		457996	196122	A possible linear feature, identified in the southern half of the site
132	Undated		458064	196827	A large irregular depression, identified towards the northern side of the site

APPENDIX 4.2 Chalgrove Airfield Potential Strategic Site Gazetteer

ID	Period	Identifying Number	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Description
1	Bronze Age	16326-MOX9354	464209	196102	Circular post structure along the line of the Chalgrove to Didcot pipeline and incomplete urn cremation of Deverel-Rimbury tradition
2	Bronze Age	26001-MOX23394	464580	196260	Arc of six postholes, linear features and oval pit along Chalgrove to East Ilsley pipeline
3	Iron Age	2037-MOX6114	464160	197290	Iron Age Coin, an uninscribed gold stater
4	Iron Age	28690-MOX27038	464302	196616	Late Iron Age phase of field system
5	Iron Age	16330-MOX9350	464630	196310	Late Iron Age or Early Roman field system
6	Iron Age	16329-MOX9351	464310	196140	Boundary ditches aligned roughly parallel to the High Street
7	Late Prehistoric	16330-MOX9350	464630	196310	Six pieces of worked flint from field walking survey of the Didcot to Chalgrove pipeline route
8	Late Prehistoric	16329-MOX9351	464310	196140	12 flint from field walking survey of the Didcot to Chalgrove pipeline route
9	Late Prehistoric	26076-MOX23417	464450	196220	47 burnt flint from field walking survey of the Chalgrove to East Ilsley pipeline route
10	Late Prehistoric	16325-MOX9355	464545	196285	Parallel ditches at the Chalgrove to Didcot pipeline
11	Late Prehistoric		464330	197115	Pit containing worked flint and pottery west of Monument Road
12	Roman	11143-MOX6146	463639	196505	Scatter of Romano British pottery on the site of a demolished cottage on the route of the Didcot to Chalgrove pipeline
13	Roman	15023-MOX6234	465367	197302	Scatter of Roman pottery and cut features, many with charcoal rich deposits along the Southern Feeder pipeline
14	Roman	28690-MOX27038	464302	196616	Roman phase of field system (JMHS 4)
15	Roman	27483-MOX23993	464160	196530	Remains of metal objects and pottery found through metal detecting
16	Roman	4490-MOX6132	462800	197100	Possible Romano-British settlement west of Chalgrove identified from aerial photos
17	Roman	11133-MOX6140	462980	197000	Scatter of Romano-British pottery found during groundworks at Manor Farm
18	Roman	12491-MOX6154	463300	197100	Area of Romano British settlement, with sub-rectangular and linear cropmarks, located north of Chalgrove
19	Early Medieval	11143-MOX6146	463639	196505	Sherds of early medieval pottery were found to the west of St Mary's Church

20	Early Medieval	8865	463640	201490	Grundy's Road 6, a drove road of early medieval origin
21	Medieval	3994-MOX6127	463714	196558	Church of St Mary's, Chalgrove
22	Medieval	4486-MOX6131	463500	196820	Site of Medieval Moat at Chalgrove Manor, Hardings Field
23	Medieval	11136-MOX6142	463650	196550	Series of linear earthworks near St Mary's, possible remnants of the medieval village of Chalgrove
24	Medieval	11135-MOX6141	463650	196730	Medieval fishpond at Chalgrove Manor
25	Medieval	21325-MOX13078	463676	196953	113 High Street, early 16th C timber framed hall house
26	Medieval	21324-MOX17381	463684	196938	115 High Street, 15th or early 16th C cruck framed house
27	Medieval	11338-MOX6148	463061	197027	Chalgrove Manor, early 15th C timber framed manor house
28	Medieval	21339-MOX17525	463119	197064	Manor Farm barn, grade I listed
29	Medieval	21319-MOX16931	463270	197171	Apple Tree Cottage, late 15th or early 16th C cruck framed house
30	Medieval	11137-MOX6143	463000	197380	Earthworks associated with former village buildings south of proposal site
31	Medieval		462466	197489	Cluster of pits and ditches to the west of Chalgrove
32	Medieval	9799-MOX6133	462900	197290	Silver annular brooch and buckle, oyster shells and pottery found on an allotment
33	Medieval	16324-MOX9349	464046	196366	Ridge and furrow south east of Chalgrove identified during a DBA
34	Medieval	16329-MOX9351	464310	196140	Medieval pottery from fieldwalking survey along the route of the Chalgrove to Didcot pipeline
35	Medieval	27524-MOX24036	463272	196465	Two fragments of medieval silver-gilt annular brooch found near Chalgrove
36	Medieval	27534-MOX24046	464000	198000	2 silver groats found near Warpsgrove through metal detecting
37	Medieval	27535-MOX24047	464110	197082	Two medieval silver pennies found near Warpsgrove
38	Medieval	17379-MOX23241	462070	197680	Possible Silver buckle was found by a metal detectorist
39	Medieval	1072-MOX6172	465200	198300	Warpsgrove Deserted Medieval Village
40	Medieval	2053-MOX6178	465090	198290	Documentary evidence of Advowson of Werplesgrave, granted by the Abbot of Dorchester to Edmund Rede in 1485
41	Medieval	1073-MOX6104	462900	199300	Rofford Deserted Village
42	Medieval	4475-MOX7085	461350	198000	House platforms, toft boundaries and hollow way located south of Ascott Farm

43	Medieval	13136-MOX6156	460980	198330	Bronze heraldic pendant found towards the western edge of the search area
44	Medieval	21068-MOX17556	461170	198176	Ascot Park Farmhouse, off the B480, built in 16th C
45	Medieval	21069-MOX17692	461142	198155	Ascot Park Farmhouse garden wall
46	Medieval	4472-MOX6130	461250	198280	A limestone floor possibly related to late a late medieval farm building
47	Medieval	1988-MOX6110	461318	198321	Site of a pre-reformation chapel west of the search area; demolished in the early 19th century
48	Post Medieval	21338-MOX18410	463127	197219	The Lamb Public House, grade II listed timber framed house
49	Post Medieval	21336-MOX18233	463299	197182	16 High Street, grade II listed timber framed house
50	Post Medieval	21330-MOX18407	463246	197225	37a High Street, grade II listed timber framed house
51	Post Medieval	21329-MOX17345	463410	197160	59 and 61 High Street, grade II listed timber framed house
52	Post Medieval	21318-MOX13080	463482	197089	The Well House, grade II listed timber framed house
53	Post Medieval	21328-MOX17929	463500	197079	81 High Street, grade II listed timber framed house
54	Post Medieval	21327-MOX17036	463528	197067	87 High Street, grade II listed timber framed farmhouse
55	Post Medieval	21335-MOX18086	463688	196879	98 and 100 High Street, grade II listed timber framed house
56	Post Medieval	21334-MOX17925	463819	196768	110 High Street, grade II listed timber framed house
57	Post Medieval	21333-MOX16369	463826	196763	112 and 114 High Street, grade II listed timber framed house
58	Post Medieval	21332-MOX16096	463856	196704	118 High Street, grade II listed timber framed house
59	Post Medieval	21331-MOX18011	463872	196678	122 High Street, grade II listed timber framed house
60	Post Medieval	21316-MOX17010	463795	196968	Thatch Cottage, Chapel Lane, grade II listed
61	Post Medieval	21323-MOX16366	463698	196905	123 High Street, grade II listed timber framed house
62	Post Medieval	21321-MOX18333	463817	196824	149 High Street, grade II listed timber framed house
63	Post Medieval	21320-MOX16656	463847	196781	159 High Street, grade II listed house
64	Post Medieval	21344-MOX17526	463647	196895	1 The Green, grade II listed
65	Post Medieval	21343-MOX16372	463664	196870	3 The Green, grade II listed timber framed house
66	Post Medieval	21342-MOX18234	463678	196870	4 The Green, grade II listed timber framed house
67	Post Medieval	21317-MOX18237	463820	196616	Church Cottage, grade II listed timber framed house
68	Post Medieval	1115-MOX6105	463000	197020	Irregular five-sided moat to the rear of Manor Farm
69	Post Medieval	11141-MOX6145	463150	196870	Site of Langley Hall on Mill Lane
70	Post Medieval	11145-MOX6147	463116	196849	Lodge and Wall Garden, located west of Langley Hall, Mill Lane

71	Post Medieval	377-MOX6099	463141	197007	29 Mill Lane, grade II listed
72	Post Medieval	21340-MOX15144	463178	196689	John Hampden Cottage, grade II listed
73	Post Medieval	21337-MOX16660	463131	197275	1 Marley Lane, grade II listed timber framed house
74	Post Medieval	2048-MOX6119	464543	197354	The site of The Battle of Chalgrove Field
75	Post Medieval	21313-MOX16094	462802	198620	Rofford Manor, grade II listed timber framed farmhouse
76	Post Medieval	1797-MOX6109	461143	198233	Site of Ascott Manor House
77	Post Medieval	2616-MOX6126	461200	198300	Ascott Park, associated with Ascott Manor House
78	Post Medieval	2598-MOX6124	461116	198159	Site of formal garden, associated with Ascott Manor House
79	Post Medieval	2611-MOX6125	461170	198100	Formal Garden, near Ascott Farm Cottage - now within a rectangular wooded area
80	Post Medieval	1990-MOX6111	461070	198050	Three fishponds possibly part of the Ascott estate
81	Post Medieval	1392-MOX6107	461101	198254	Dovecote at Ascott Park Farmhouse
82	Post Medieval	9814-MOX6138	461385	198360	Summerhouse and gazebo that formed part Ascott Park, now Piccadilly Cottage
83	Post Medieval	21071-MOX17949	461226	198404	Gate pier at Piccadilly Cottage, Ascott Park
84	Post Medieval	21073-MOX17950	461204	198424	Gate pier at Piccadilly Cottage, Ascott Park
85	Post Medieval	21070-MOX18281	461247	198402	Gate pier at Piccadilly Cottage, Ascott Park
86	Post Medieval	11498-MOX6152	461273	198400	Gate pier at Piccadilly Cottage, Ascott Park
87	Post Medieval	21072-MOX16204	461217	198408	Gate pier at Piccadilly Cottage, Ascott Park
88	Post Medieval	21074-MOX16205	461184	198440	Gate pier at Piccadilly Cottage, Ascott Park
89	Post Medieval	11473-MOX6151	461366	198131	Ascott Park Farmhouse
90	Imperial	21326-MOX18238	463586	197026	97 High Street, former vicarage, all grade II listed
91	Imperial	21322-MOX16095	463736	196874	129 High Street, grade II listed farmhouse
92	Imperial	1391-MOX6106	461191	198212	Icehouse and granary at Ascott Farm, grade II listed
93	Imperial	21067-MOX16518	461320	198109	Walled garden at Ascott Farm, grade II listed
94	Imperial	21314-MOX13081	462541	198499	Rofford Hall, grade II listed farmhouse
95	Imperial	21315-MOX17699	462572	198523	Barn at Rofford Hall, , grade II listed
96	Industrial	21341-MOX17241	464586	197179	Hampden Monument, Old Watlington Road, grade II listed
97	Industrial	376-MOX6098	463776	196933	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Chapel Lane
98	Industrial	11385-MOX6150	463010	198570	Site of saw pit, Hollyhedge Furlong, east of Rofford Farm
99	Modern	16333-MOX9342	464900	197429	Site of World War II storage building at Chalgrove airfield
100	Modern	16335-MOX9343	465150	198200	Site of WWII storage building at Chalgrove airfield
101	Modern	16334-MOX9344	465320	197720	Site of WWII storage building at Chalgrove airfield

102	Modern	16332-MOX9345	465250	197390	Site of WWII storage building at Chalgrove airfield
103	Modern	16331-MOX9346	465000	197150	Site of WWII storage building at Chalgrove airfield
104	Modern	28561-MOX26893	464780	197400	Remains of 3 WWII buildings at Chalgrove airfield
105	Modern	1391483	464200	197500	T2 aircraft hangar at Chalgrove Airfield
106	Modern		462811	198425	Brick built air raid shelter at Chalgrove Airfield
107	Modern		464365	197556	Brick built building with blast wall at Chalgrove Airfield
108	Modern	1411434	462590	197790	A Royal Observer Corps monitoring post
109	Modern	1391511	463500	197700	Site of buried German Me109 fuselage
110	Unknown	11132-MOX6139	463666	196989	Millstone to the rear of the Post Office
111	Unknown	16327-MOX9353	464455	196252	4 parallel ditches aligned NE/SW along Chalgrove to Didcot Pipeline
112	Unknown	11140-MOX6144	463000	196940	Earthworks and a pond between Langley Hall Farm and Manor Farm
113	Unknown		463554	197660	East-west road seen on Jeffrey's map of 1767
114	Unknown		463187	197573	North-south road to Chalgrove seen on Jeffrey's map of 1767
115	Unknown		463981	197230	North-south road to Chalgrove seen on Jeffrey's map of 1767
116	Unknown		462960	198179	North-south road to Rofford seen on Jeffrey's map of 1767
117	Unknown		463000	197900	Two buildings within the strategic site seen on Jeffrey's map of 1767
118	Unknown		463370	198421	Two buildings seen on the Chalgrove Tithe Map of 1842
119	Unknown		462813	198362	A building seen on the Chalgrove Tithe Map of 1842
120	Unknown		463079	197453	A small building seen on the Chalgrove Tithe Map of 1842
121	Unknown		463189	197568	A small building seen on the Chalgrove Tithe Map of 1842
122	Unknown		463831	197986	A small rectangular enclosure seen on the First Edition OS map of 1881
123	Unknown		463756	198000	Possible Romano-British axial field system seen on aerial photos
124	Unknown		463613	197837	Possible extant ridge and furrow underlying Chalgrove Airfield
125	Unknown		463568	197430	Possible extant ridge and furrow underlying Chalgrove Airfield
126	Unknown		468230	198131	Linear, curvilinear and circular anomalies identified through geophysical survey

127	Unknown		463650	198063	Rectilinear anomalies, possibly representing a late prehistoric enclosure identified through geophysical survey
128	Unknown		463483	197988	Circular anomalies, possibly representing roundhouses, identified through geophysical survey
129	Unknown		462644	198377	Possible settlement identified through geophysical survey near W boundary of proposal area
130	Unknown		462479	198095	Rectilinear and linear anomalies identified through geophysical survey near W boundary of proposal area
131	Unknown		462592	198117	Enclosure identified through geophysical survey near W boundary of proposal area
132	Unknown		463966	198433	Ditches, gullies and trackways identified through geophysical survey in N side of proposal area
133	Unknown		463410	198393	Ditches, gullies and trackways identified through geophysical survey in N side of proposal area
134	Unknown		463109	198374	Possible enclosure or modern airfield infrastructure, identified through geophysical survey
135	Unknown		463371	198413	Small brick building located on the western boundary of the site
136	Unknown		462528	197731	Possible headland or field boundary identified through LIDAR
137	Unknown		463442	197919	Possible headland or field boundary identified through LIDAR
138	Unknown		463267	198126	Possible headland or field boundary identified through LIDAR
139	Unknown		463634	197970	Possible headland or field boundary identified through LIDAR
140	Unknown		463783	198079	Possible headland or field boundary identified through LIDAR
141	Unknown		464213	197871	Possible headland or field boundary identified through LIDAR
142	Unknown		464372	197679	Possible headland or field boundary identified through LIDAR
143	Unknown		464062	197739	Possible headland or field boundary identified through LIDAR
144	Unknown		464220	197382	Possible headland or field boundary identified through LIDAR
145	Unknown		464205	197171	Possible headland or field boundary identified through LIDAR

146	Unknown		464087	197019	Possible headland or field boundary identified through LIDAR
147	Unknown		462304	198012	Possible headland or field boundary identified through LIDAR
148	Unknown		462380	198108	Possible headland or field boundary identified through LIDAR
149	Unknown		462790	198175	Possible post-medieval field boundary, identified through LIDAR
150	Unknown		463542	197484	Possible post-medieval field boundary, identified through LIDAR
151	Unknown		463938	197635	Possible post-medieval field boundary, identified through LIDAR
152	Unknown		463826	197699	Possible post-medieval field boundary, identified through LIDAR
153	Unknown		463833	197817	Possible post-medieval field boundary, identified through LIDAR
154	Unknown		463769	197990	Possible post-medieval field boundary, identified through LIDAR
155	Unknown		463759	198111	Possible post-medieval field boundary, identified through LIDAR
156	Unknown		463481	197839	Linear feature, aligned north-south, identified through LIDAR
157	Unknown		463660	197750	Two parallel linear features, aligned north-south, identified through LIDAR
158	Unknown		463836	197660	A short curvilinear feature aligned east-west, identified through LIDAR
159	Unknown		463932	197200	A possible ring ditch, underlying the north-south runway. Identified through LIDAR
160	Unknown		462562	198270	A possible trackway, running north from the former Stadhampton Rd. Identified through LIDAR
161	Unknown		463739	198445	A possible trackway, running north from the former Stadhampton Rd. Identified through LIDAR
162	Unknown		463752	197693	A possible trackway, running north from the former Stadhampton Rd. Identified through LIDAR

APPENDIX 4.3 Culham Potential Strategic Site Gazetteer

ID	Period	Identifying Number	X coordinate	Y coordinate	Description
1	Palaeolithic	15620-MOX8718	452500	197700	Middle Palaeolithic handaxe recovered during gravel extraction at Tuckwell's Pit
2	Palaeolithic	9943-MOX8589	452000	197000	Handaxe found at Thrupp Farm
3	Palaeolithic	D13313-MOX10831	452500	197200	Palaeolithic handaxe (FOX4858), recovered with later prehistoric evidence at Thrupp Farm
4	Palaeolithic	13014-MOX8632	452300	197100	Handaxe Wymer Class Fb, small point Wymner Class E and cleaver Wymer Class KH found in ditch terminal of a late IA penannular ditch during excavations of Thrupp Site C
5	Palaeolithic	16539-MOX12274	450850	196400	1 flake and one lithic implement recovered in gravel deposits South of the River Thames
6	Early Mesolithic	26383-MOX23811	453220	197529	Flint working area and settlement at Pumney Farm
7	Mesolithic	EOX2766	453220	197529	Unsystematic fieldwalking survey at Pumney Farm, resulting in the collection of several hundreds of flint implements
8	Mesolithic	11462-MOX8609	451840	197160	Pick found in the bottom of drainage ditch in the Radley parish
9	Mesolithic	2083-MOX8404	452440	197150	Curved flint blade found at Thrupp Gravel Pit
10	Neolithic	D12584-MOX8625	452300	197300	Neolithic Ring Ditch, Floor Level and associated flint and pottery found at Thrupp House Farm
11	Neolithic	16810-MOX12578	452400	197200	Circular pit with Grooved ware found at Thrupp House Farm
12	Neolithic	D13313-MOX10831	452500	197200	Pits found inside an Iron Age enclosure at Thrupp House Farm
13	Neolithic	EOX2766	453220	197529	Unsystematic fieldwalking survey at Pumney Farm, resulting in the collection of several hundreds of flint implements
14	Neolithic	7252-MOX8523	452280	197140	Remains of burial thought to be associated with a flint knife and pottery found nearby the junction of railway line near Abingdon
15	Neolithic	28633-MOX26975	450500	196700	Post hole recorded in multi-phase settlement at Andersey Island
16	Neolithic	14368-MOX8696	452300	197200	Flint flakes and tools found near Abingdon
17	Neolithic	9873-MOX8583	452300	197700	Flint flakes and tools found SE of Home Farm
18	Neolithic	9874-MOX8584	452600	197200	Flint flakes and tools found N of viaduct on the River Thames
19	Neolithic	26381-MOX23809	451175	197163	Stone trackway located in advance of gravel extraction with associated finds found at Barton Lane
20	Neolithic	13317-MOX8651	451300	197600	Flint flakes and tools found during field walking near Daisy Bank fishponds
21	Neolithic	14370-MOX8699	450200	196400	Flints collected from area of cropmarks at Rye Farm, Andersey Island
22	Neolithic	9047-MOX8565	450700	196700	Flint flakes and tools found E of the Causeway - Andersey

					Island
23	Neolithic	9048-MOX8566	451100	196500	Flint flakes and tools found E of Andersey Island
24	Neolithic	9037-MOX8557	450700	195900	Flint flakes and tools found on the Knoll, S of Andersey Island
25	Neolithic	9046-MOX8564	450800	195600	Flint flakes and tools found S of the Knoll
26	Neolithic	9049-MOX8567	451200	195700	Flint flakes and tools found E of The Toot
27	Neolithic	28298-MOX26567	453500	194500	Middle Neolithic to Late Neolithic pit in multi-phase settlement off Abingdon Road.
28	Bronze Age	8500-MOX81	453171	194466	Cropmarked evidence of at least 10 ring ditches, presumably barrow cemetery, and other features in the field south of Fullamoor Farm.
29	Bronze Age	15314-MOX7567	451400	194450	Possible ring ditch, identified from RCHM gravels overlay near Sutton Courtney
30	Bronze Age	27813-MOX24334	452140	197800	Severely truncated remains of one burial containing a complete vessel and the surrounding ring ditch were excavated at Tuckwell's gravel pit
31	Bronze Age	9260-MOX8571	452100	197100	Beaker pottery fragments recovered near Trupp House Farm
32	Bronze Age	D8405-MOX8538	452400	197700	Salvage excavation of one beaker burial E of Thrupp Lake
33	Bronze Age	D15884	452550	197930	Evidence of settlement and land division at Eight Acre Farm
34	Iron Age	D12061-MOX8620	451860	197120	Ditches, gullies and field boundaries found at Thrupp House Farm
35	Iron Age	16812-MOX12579	452000	196900	Ditches at Thrupp House Farm
36	Iron Age	16811-MOX12573	451800	197100	2 hut gullies recorded at Thrupp House Farm, with unstratified pottery and faunal remains
37	Iron Age	EOX2764	451175	197163	One timber and one stone trackway were excavated with associated finds at Barton Lane
38	Iron Age	D12236-MOX8622	452200	197000	A series of features and associated finds were recorded south of Thrupp Lake
39	Iron Age	D7849-MOX8531	452280	197120	Between two and five enclosures, partly destroyed by topsoil stripping were recorded south of Thrupp Lake
40	Iron Age	16795-MOX12555	452320	197630	Round house surrounded by gully. Additional smaller enclosure to N; built in 2 phases, associated with a dense accumulation of animal bone
41	Iron Age	D8405-MOX8538	452400	197700	Cropmark indicating one round house to the east of Thrupp Lake
42	Iron Age	D13313-MOX10831	452500	197200	Small Iron Age settlement of enclosures and inhumation was found at Thrupp Farm
43	Iron Age	27813-MOX24334	452140	197800	Evidence of a small settlement was recorded at Tuckwells Pit, in advance of quarrying

44	Iron Age	15267-MOX8704	450550	196700	Cropmarks indicating a rectangular enclosure in the Andersey Island area
45	Iron Age	15270-MOX8707	450600	196000	1 large square enclosure identified from RCHM gravels overlay
46	Later Prehistoric	4132-MOX10830	450300	196700	Group of rectangular enclosures and ring ditches are located at Rye Farm.
47	Later Prehistoric	15265-MOX8700	450550	196900	Cropmarks indicating enclosures and linear features in the Andersey Island area
48	Later Prehistoric	8490-MOX786	452500	194900	Cropmarks indicating rectangular and sub-rectangular enclosures and a trackway were recorded at Zouch Farm
49	Later Prehistoric	8479-MOX787	451150	194980	Cropmarks indicating one possible ring ditch and linear features lie south of Abingdon Road
50	Later Prehistoric	15316-MOX7569	451750	194800	Possible enclosure identified from RCHM gravels overlay
51	Later Prehistoric	8488-MOX82	451750	194800	Ca. 12 rectangular enclosures and ditches with scattered pits are located north of the Thames
52	Later Prehistoric	8523-MOX8554	452300	194600	Complex of rectangular enclosures, pits, linear features, parallel lines and trackways are located south of Abingdon Road
53	Later Prehistoric	8477-MOX8552	450500	195560	A series of rectangular and curvilinear features and pits are located north of Abingdon Road
54	Later Prehistoric	D2906-MOX8411	451120	197340	A series of cropmarks indicating a ring ditch with rectilinear are located west of Thrupp lake
55	Later Prehistoric	D8405-MOX8538	452400	197700	Rectangular enclosures were excavated north of Thrupp lake
56	Roman	15267-MOX8704	450550	196700	Possible Roman trackway was identified on aerial photographs in the Andersey Island area
57	Roman	26423-MOX23853	450268	196162	Late Roman enclosure ditch and a cremation found in the Andersey Island area
58	Roman	16697-MOX12432	450490	197050	Evidence of kilns was recorded at Abingdon Weir
59	Roman	9667-MOX8576	450700	197120	Roman pottery as well as a copper alloy bracelet found downstream of Abingdon Lock
60	Roman	D12061-MOX8620	451860	197120	Evidence of a trackway and ditched field system was found at Thrupp Farm
61	Roman	28298-MOX26567	453500	194500	A multi-phase occupation site is located south of Abingdon Road
62	Roman	7661-MOX7492	451290	194780	One pottery fragment from the rim of a jar was found south of Abingdon Road
63	Roman	27526-MOX24038	452000	196000	Copper alloy seal matrix found S of Warren Farm while metal detecting
64	Roman	1870-MOX8393	452750	196370	One beaker of imitation Samian and one of greyware found

					during railway works near the corner of Nuneham park.
65	Roman	16525-MOX8393	453080	196770	Multi-phase series of ditches and pits, apparently part of a Romano-British settlement in the area South of Culham park
66	Early Medieval	3899-MOX8432	450230	196310	Documentary evidence of the presence of the Early Medieval Church of St Andrews on the current site of Rye Farm
67	Early Medieval	2734-MOX8406	450500	195500	C8th gilt-bronze mount/fitting, found during metal detecting south of Culham Brake
68	Medieval	4130-MOX8434	450300	196800	Ditches and leats recorded to the west of Rye Farm
69	Medieval	9993-MOX8592	450570	197160	Abingdon lock, used as weir only following opening of new Abingdon Lock
70	Medieval	28633-MOX26975	450500	196700	Medieval features including pits, a road and quarrying activities in the Andersey Island area
71	Medieval	9099-MOX8569	450700	196200	Scatter of pottery located south east of Andersey Island
72	Medieval	2136-MOX8405	451900	196300	Leland notes site of Abbot of Abingdon's rabbit-warren possibly near Warren Farm
73	Medieval	2837-MOX7453	450900	194770	Documentary evidence of the site of St Mary Magdalene's Chapel
74	Medieval	7671-MOX7502	450790	194720	Pair of shears (FOX3100) found S of Abingdon Road
75	Medieval	D2908-MOX8413	451900	197200	Small medieval gulleys found in the garden at Thrupp House Farm
76	Post-Medieval	HOX5423	451940	196250	Warren Farm, a post-medieval farmstead.
77	Post-Medieval	3374-MOX8429	450600	196000	Culham Hill Encampment (Culham Hill). Documentary evidence indicates the site of the Royalist army encampment in 1643
78	Post-Medieval	9995-MOX8594	451260	196660	Cursed stone pound lock on Swift Ditch built in 1620, grade II listed
79	Post-Medieval	9996-MOX8596	450790	196460	Site overgrown and remains of foundation stones on which weir beam formerly reposed
80	Post-Medieval	28633-MOX26975	450500	196700	One pit in the Andersey Island area
81	Post-Medieval	EOX2255	451100	196500	A geophysical survey at Swift Ditch revealed field boundaries and a track leading to the lock
82	Post-Medieval	27487-MOX23998	453350	195100	Post holes associated with a buckle at Fullamoor Farm House
83	Post-Medieval	28724-MOX27084	453355	195099	Fullamoor Farmhouse. Multi-phase building, originating, probably, in the C17
84	Post-Medieval	11538-MOX8611	451720	197230	Thrupp Farm Cottages. House, now 3 cottages (2 derelict), built in 17th C
2	Palaeolithic	9943-MOX8589	452000	197000	Handaxe found at Thrupp Farm
3	Palaeolithic	D13313-MOX10831	452500	197200	Palaeolithic handaxe (FOX4858), recovered with later

					prehistoric evidence at Thrupp Farm
4	Palaeolithic	13014-MOX8632	452300	197100	Handaxe Wymer Class Fb, small point Wymner Class E and cleaver Wymer Class KH found in ditch terminal of a late IA penannular ditch during excavations of Thrupp Site C
5	Palaeolithic	16539-MOX12274	450850	196400	1 flake and one lithic implement recovered in gravel deposits South of the River Thames
6	Mesolithic	26383-MOX23811	453220	197529	Flint working area and settlement at Pumney Farm
7	Mesolithic	EOX2766	453220	197529	Unsystematic fieldwalking survey at Pumney Farm, resulting in the collection of several hundreds of flint implements
8	Mesolithic	11462-MOX8609	451840	197160	Pick found in the bottom of drainage ditch in the Radley parish
9	Mesolithic	2083-MOX8404	452440	197150	Curved flint blade found at Thrupp Gravel Pit
10	Neolithic	D12584-MOX8625	452300	197300	Neolithic Ring Ditch, Floor Level and associated flint and pottery found at Thrupp House Farm
11	Neolithic	16810-MOX12578	452400	197200	Circular pit with Grooved ware found at Thrupp House Farm
12	Neolithic	D13313-MOX10831	452500	197200	Pits found inside an Iron Age enclosure at Thrupp House Farm
13	Neolithic	EOX2766	453220	197529	Unsystematic fieldwalking survey at Pumney Farm, resulting in the collection of several hundreds of flint implements
14	Neolithic	7252-MOX8523	452280	197140	Remains of burial thought to be associated with a flint knife and pottery found nearby the junction of railway line near Abingdon
15	Neolithic	9873-MOX8583	452300	197700	Flint flakes and tools found SE of Home Farm
16	Neolithic	9874-MOX8584	452600	197200	Flint flakes and tools found N of viaduct on the River Thames
17	Neolithic	28633-MOX26975	450500	196700	Post hole recorded in multi-phase settlement at Andersey Island
18	Neolithic	14368-MOX8696	452300	197200	Flint flakes and tools found near Abingdon
19	Neolithic	26381-MOX23809	451175	197163	Stone trackway located in advance of gravel extraction with associated finds found at Barton Lane
20	Neolithic	13317-MOX8651	451300	197600	Flint flakes and tools found during field walking near Daisy Bank fishponds
21	Neolithic	14370-MOX8699	450200	196400	Flints collected from area of cropmarks at Rye Farm, Andersey Island
22	Neolithic	9047-MOX8565	450700	196700	Flint flakes and tools found E of the Causeway - Andersey Island
23	Neolithic	9048-MOX8566	451100	196500	Flint flakes and tools found E of Andersey Island
24	Neolithic	9037-MOX8557	450700	195900	Flint flakes and tools found on the Knoll, S of Andersey Island
25	Neolithic	9046-MOX8564	450800	195600	Flint flakes and tools found S of the Knoll
26	Neolithic	9049-MOX8567	451200	195700	Flint flakes and tools found E of The Toot
27	Neolithic	28298-MOX26567	453500	194500	Middle Neolithic to Late Neolithic pit in multi-phase settlement off Abingdon Road.

28	Bronze Age	8500-MOX81	453171	194466	Cropmarked evidence of at least 10 ring ditches, presumably barrow cemetery, and other features in the field south of Fullamoor Farm.
29	Bronze Age	15314-MOX7567	451400	194450	Possible ring ditch, identified from RCHM gravels overlay near Sutton Courtenay
30	Bronze Age	27813-MOX24334	452140	197800	Severely truncated remains of one burial containing a complete vessel and the surrounding ring ditch were excavated at Tuckwell's gravel pit
31	Bronze Age	9260-MOX8571	452100	197100	Beaker pottery fragments recovered near Thrupp House Farm
32	Bronze Age	D8405-MOX8538	452400	197700	Salvage excavation of one beaker burial E of Thrupp Lake
33	Bronze Age	D15884	452550	197930	Evidence of settlement and land division at Eight Acre Farm
34	Iron Age	D12061-MOX8620	451860	197120	Ditches, gullies and field boundaries found at Thrupp House Farm
35	Iron Age	16812-MOX12579	452000	196900	Ditches at Thrupp House Farm
36	Iron Age	16811-MOX12573	451800	197100	2 hut gullies recorded at Thrupp House Farm, with unstratified pottery and faunal remains
37	Iron Age	EOX2764	451175	197163	One timber and one stone trackway were excavated with associated finds at Barton Lane
38	Iron Age	D12236-MOX8622	452200	197000	A series of features and associated finds were recorded south of Thrupp Lake
39	Iron Age	D7849-MOX8531	452280	197120	Between two and five enclosures, partly destroyed by topsoil stripping were recorded south of Thrupp Lake
40	Iron Age	16795-MOX12555	452320	197630	Round house surrounded by gully. Additional smaller enclosure to N; built in 2 phases, associated with a dense accumulation of animal bone
41	Iron Age	D8405-MOX8538	452400	197700	Cropmark indicating one round house to the east of Thrupp Lake
42	Iron Age	D13313-MOX10831	452500	197200	Small Iron Age settlement of enclosures and inhumation was found at Thrupp Farm
43	Iron Age	27813-MOX24334	452140	197800	Evidence of a small settlement was recorded at Tuckwells Pit, in advance of quarrying
44	Iron Age	15267-MOX8704	450550	196700	Cropmarks indicating a rectangular enclosure in the Andersey Island area
45	Iron Age	15270-MOX8707	450600	196000	1 large square enclosure identified from RCHM gravels overlay
46	Later Prehistoric	4132-MOX10830	450300	196700	Group of rectangular enclosures and ring ditches are located at Rye Farm.
47	Later Prehistoric	15265-MOX8700	450550	196900	Cropmarks indicating enclosures and linear features in the Andersey Island area

48	Later Prehistoric	8490-MOX786	452500	194900	Cropmarks indicating rectangular and sub-rectangular enclosures and a trackway were recorded at Zouch Farm
49	Later Prehistoric	8479-MOX787	451150	194980	Cropmarks indicating one possible ring ditch and linear features lie south of Abingdon Road
50	Later Prehistoric	8523-MOX8554	454000	195200	Complex of rectangular enclosures, pits, linear features, parallel lines and trackways are located south of Abingdon Road
51	Later Prehistoric	15316-MOX7569	451750	194800	Possible enclosure identified from RCHM gravels overlay
52	Later Prehistoric	8477-MOX8552	450500	195560	A series of rectangular and curvilinear features and pits are located north of Abingdon Road
53	Later Prehistoric	8488-MOX82	451750	194800	Ca. 12 rectangular enclosures and ditches with scattered pits are located north of the Thames
54	Later Prehistoric	D2906-MOX8411	451120	197340	A series of cropmarks indicating a ring ditch with rectilinear are located west of Thrupp lake
55	Later Prehistoric	D8405-MOX8538	452400	197700	Rectangular enclosures were excavated north of Thrupp lake
56	Roman	15267-MOX8704	450550	196700	Possible Roman trackway was identified on aerial photographs in the Andersey Island area
57	Roman	26423-MOX23853	450268	196162	Late Roman enclosure ditch and a cremation found in the Andersey Island area
58	Roman	16697-MOX12432	450490	197050	Evidence of kilns was recorded at Abingdon Weir
59	Roman	9667-MOX8576	450700	197120	Roman pottery as well as a copper alloy bracelet found downstream of Abingdon Lock
60	Roman	D12061-MOX8620	451860	197120	Evidence of a trackway and ditched field system was found at Thrupp Farm
61	Roman	28298-MOX26567	453500	194500	A multi-phase occupation site is located south of Abingdon Road
62	Roman	7661-MOX7492	451290	194780	One pottery fragment from the rim of a jar was found south of Abingdon Road
63	Roman	27526-MOX24038	452000	196000	Copper alloy seal matrix found S of Warren Farm while metal detecting
64	Roman	1870-MOX8393	452750	196370	One beaker of imitation Samian and one greyware found during railway works near the corner of Nuneham park.
65	Roman	16525-MOX8393	453080	196770	Multi-phase series of ditches and pits, apparently part of a Romano-British settlement in the area South of Culham park
66	Early Medieval	3899-MOX8432	450230	196310	Documentary evidence of the presence of the Early Medieval Church of St Andrews on the current site of Rye Farm
67	Early Medieval	2734-MOX8406	450500	195500	C8th gilt-bronze mount/fitting, found during metal detecting south of Culham Brake

68	Medieval	4130-MOX8434	450300	196800	Ditches and leats recorded to the west of Rye Farm
69	Medieval	9993-MOX8592	450570	197160	Abingdon lock, used as weir only following opening of new Abingdon Lock
70	Medieval	28633-MOX26975	450500	196700	Medieval features including pits, a road and quarrying activities in the Andersey Island area
71	Medieval	9099-MOX8569	450700	196200	Scatter of pottery located south east of Andersey Island
72	Medieval	2136-MOX8405	451900	196300	Leland notes site of Abbot of Abingdon's rabbit-warren possibly near Warren Farm
73	Medieval	2837-MOX7453	450900	194770	Documentary evidence of the site of St Mary Magdalene's Chapel
74	Medieval	7671-MOX7502	450790	194720	Pair of shears (FOX3100) found S of Abingdon Road
75	Medieval	D2908-MOX8413	451900	197200	Small medieval gulleys found in the garden at Thrupp House Farm
76	Post-Medieval	HOX5423	451940	196250	Warren Farm, a post-medieval farmstead.
77	Post-Medieval	3374-MOX8429	450600	196000	Culham Hill Encampment (Culham Hill). Documentary evidence indicates the site of the Royalist army encampment in 1643
78	Post-Medieval	9995-MOX8594	451260	196660	Cursed stone pound lock on Swift Ditch built in 1620, grade II listed
79	Post-Medieval	9996-MOX8596	450790	196460	Site overgrown and remains of foundation stones on which weir beam formerly reposed
80	Post-Medieval	28633-MOX26975	450500	196700	One pit in the Andersey Island area
81	Post-Medieval	EOX2255	451100	196500	A geophysical survey at Swift Ditch revealed field boundaries and a track leading to the lock
82	Post-Medieval	27487-MOX23998	453350	195100	Post holes associated with a buckle at Fullamoor Farm House
83	Post-Medieval	28724-MOX27084	453355	195099	Fullamoor Farmhouse. Multi-phase building, originating, probably, in the C17
84	Post-Medieval	11538-MOX8611	451720	197230	Thrupp Farm Cottages. House, now 3 cottages (2 derelict), built in 17th C
85	Imperial	21270-MOX17530	450612	195236	Culham Court, said to have been built for Benjamin Kennicott, Vicar of Culham (1753-83) in about 1758
86	Imperial	1249-MOX7425	450700	194800	Historic maps show the presence of Culham Lock S of Abingdon Road
87	Imperial	9994-MOX8593	450640	197120	Construction of new Abingdon Pound Lock began April 1790
88	Imperial	2742-MOX7446	450930	194760	Documentary evidence indicates the presence of a Toll House on the south side of Sutton Bridge
89	Imperial	5117-MOX8438	451100	195300	Documentary evidence indicates the presence of a Toll House at the junction of Thame Lane and the Abingdon-Dorchester

					Road
90	Imperial	10088-MOX8601	451000	195300	Type P1 milestone on Abingdon Road
91	Imperial	307-MOX8386	453300	197400	Documentary and structural evidence of a canal lock and cottages east of Thrupp Lake
92	Industrial	3214-MOX7474	450900	194700	Grade II Listed Building Sutton Bridge, built c. 1087 with some C20 alterations
93	Industrial	21275-MOX16657	450869	194896	Grade II Listed Building over Culham Cut, built c. 1809
94	Industrial	27697-MOX24216	452824	196056	Grade II Listed Building lying segmental arch road bridge on Thame Lane. Built in 1843-4
95	Industrial	27702-MOX24221	452909	195224	Grade II Listed Building Culham Station Overbridge, built c. 1844
96	Industrial	308-MOX8387	452920	195270	Culham Station Ticket Office & Waiting Room, now disused. Designed by I.K. Brunel c.1844
97	Industrial	1575-MOX7426	451000	194900	Culham Kilns, located at the eastern end of Culham Cut
98	Industrial	21269-MOX17981	451465	195454	Grade II listed Schola Europaea on Abingdon Road. Founded 1851 by Bishop Wilberforce.
99	Industrial	HOX5420	452390	196170	19th century planned enclosure in area of earlier piecemeal enclosure.
100	Industrial	HOX5421	451550	196220	19th century planned enclosure in area of earlier piecemeal enclosure.
101	Industrial	HOX5422	451960	196630	19th century planned enclosure in area of earlier piecemeal enclosure.
102	Industrial	HOX5416	452490	195610	19th century planned enclosure.
103	Modern	15754-MOX8725	452600	195000	Pillbox (Zouch Farm) Type FW3/28A
104	Modern	15757-MOX7578	451300	194900	Pillbox (Sutton Bridge) Type: FW3/28A
105	Modern	15758-MOX7579	452700	194300	Pillbox (Appleford Railway Bridge) Type FW3/28A (291)
106	Modern	15759-MOX7580	452800	194500	Pillbox (Appleford Railway Bridge) Type FW3/24C
107	Modern	HOX5464	453070	195540	Culham No. 1 Site.
108	Unknown	15272-MOX8710	452700	196100	Cropmarks indicating a possible field system within the proposal site boundary, east of Warren Farm
109	Unknown	15268-MOX8706	450200	196500	Linear cropmarks identified from RCHM gravels overlay at Andersey Island
110	Unknown	4129-MOX8433	450400	196400	Cropmarks indicating a rectangular enclosure, surrounding the site of St Andrews Church identified from RCHM gravels overlay
111	Unknown	15315-MOX7568	451450	194800	Cropmarks indicating a possible enclosure south of Abingdon Road
112	Unknown	8476-MOX7514	450800	194800	Evidence of a rectangular enclosure and watercourse south of

					Abingdon Road
113	Unknown	5640-MOX7483	453650	194550	Evidence of strip lynchets connected to the track from Clifton Hampden
114	Unknown	5641-MOX8519	453590	195100	Series of cropmarks indicating enclosures and pits immediately east of Fullamoor Farm
115	Unknown		451503	196250	A small enclosure or platform located within Culham Brake. Identified on Third Edition OS map of 1912.
116	Unknown		451464	196318	A small enclosure or platform located within Culham Brake. Identified on Third Edition OS map of 1912.
117	Unknown	RAF/106G/UK/1936	450501	195613	Ridge and Furrow in north west area of proposal site
118	Unknown	RAF/106G/UK/1936	450709	196045	Ridge and Furrow in west area of proposal site
119	Unknown	RAF/CPE/UK/1953	450989	195577	Ridge and Furrow in west area of proposal site
120	Unknown	EA/AF/92C/509	452276	196450	Pit alignment or geological feature in north area of proposal site
121	Unknown	SU5294/52 NMR 15298/25	452608	195334	Square enclosure near south boundary of proposal area
122	Unknown	SU5294/52 NMR 15298/25	452700	196100	Possible field system east of Warren Farm
123	Unknown	US/13PH/581	453180	196366	Tree lined avenue towards the manor house at Nuneham Courtenay
124	Unknown		452004	196161	Ridge and furrow identified through LIDAR
125	Unknown		452196	196110	Ridge and furrow identified through LIDAR
126	Unknown		452014	195515	Ridge and furrow identified through LIDAR
127	Unknown		451828	196195	D-shaped enclosure with possible pits W of Warren Farm
128	Unknown		451996	196324	Complex 1, east of Warren Farm. Series of irregular enclosures around a central trackway
129	Unknown		452254	196267	Complex 2, east of Warren Farm. Conjoined rectangular enclosures
130	Unknown		452393	196474	Complex 3, east of Warren Farm. Enclosures parallel to the terrace edge
131	Unknown		452592	196616	Complex 4, east of Warren Farm. 6 rectangular enclosures
132	Unknown		452100	195800	Sub-circular enclosure with possible roundhouse, south of Thame Lane
133	Unknown		451800	195600	A possible small roundhouse or barrow and small cluster of anomalies 50m south.
134	Unknown		452543	195393	Complex 5, north of Abingdon Road. 4 enclosures with possible roundhouse, and quarrying area
135	Unknown		452779	195460	Complex 6, north of Abingdon Road. 6 progressively larger

					enclosures
136	Unknown		452709	196133	Complex 7, north of Thame Lane. Enclosures with trackway and possible barrow
137	Unknown		452831	196318	Complex 8, east of the railway. Rectangular block of enclosures
138	Unknown		453700	196235	Linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies, north of Thame Lane
139	Unknown		452682	195368	Possible headland or field boundary identified on LIDAR data
140	Unknown		452506	195804	Possible headland or field boundary identified on LIDAR data
141	Unknown		452687	195886	Possible headland or field boundary identified on LIDAR data
142	Unknown		452206	195704	Possible headland or field boundary identified on LIDAR data
143	Unknown		451332	195974	Possible headland or field boundary identified on LIDAR data
144	Unknown		451509	196412	Field boundary, possibly of 19 th century date, identified on LIDAR data
145	Unknown		451343	196501	Field boundary, possibly of 19 th century date, identified on LIDAR data
146	Unknown		451572	196608	Field boundary, possibly of 19 th century date, identified on LIDAR data
147	Unknown		451828	196498	Field boundary, possibly of 19 th century date, identified on LIDAR data
148	Unknown		451993	196544	Field boundary, possibly of 19 th century date, identified on LIDAR data
149	Unknown		452349	196743	Field boundary, possibly of 19 th century date, identified on LIDAR data
150	Unknown		452239	196365	Field boundary, possibly of 19 th century date, identified on LIDAR data
151	Unknown		452437	196236	Field boundary, possibly of 19 th century date, identified on LIDAR data
152	Unknown		452382	196487	Field boundary, possibly of 19 th century date, identified on LIDAR data
153	Unknown		452358	195608	Field boundary, possibly of 19 th century date, identified on LIDAR data
154	Unknown		452247	195424	Field boundary, possibly of 19 th century date, identified on LIDAR data
155	Unknown		452734	196170	Possible archaeological feature, identified on LIDAR data
156	Unknown		452437	196508	Possible archaeological feature, identified on LIDAR data
157	Unknown		451478	196495	Possible archaeological feature, identified on LIDAR data
158	Unknown		451767	196540	Possible archaeological feature, identified on LIDAR data

APPENDIX 4.4 Grenoble Road Potential Strategic Site Gazetteer

ID	Period	Identifying Number	X coordinate	Y coordinate	Description
1	Palaeolithic	6749-MOX8503	453582	202401	Possible prehistoric palaeo-channel at Littlemore Hospital, Sandford Road
2	Mesolithic	16299-MOX12169	453900	202100	A small quantity of microliths found during excavation at Oxford Science Park
3	Neolithic	MOX26753	454298	202797	2 small pits of Late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date, with associated flint implements at the Oxford Academy
4	Neolithic	1428-MOX10853	453940	200540	Lithic scatter of 17 flints & greenstone axe fragment found Lower Farm
5	Neolithic		454900	201500	Worked flint recovered during an evaluation of the strategic site
6	Neolithic	16299-MOX12169	453900	202100	Worked flint found during excavation at the Oxford Science Park
7	Bronze Age	MOX26753	454298	202797	One segmented gully dated to the mid to late Bronze Age, found at the Oxford Academy
8	Bronze Age	15836-MOX5812	455420	202450	2 parallel linear boundary ditches recorded at Windale First School, Blackbird Leys
9	Bronze Age	16244-MOX12199	455499	201990	A pit with associated pottery recorded at Blackbird Leys
10	Bronze Age	16787-MOX12550	454827	202252	Post hole with worked flint and pottery found during excavation at the Kassam Stadium
11	Bronze Age	28641-MOX26985	454400	201540	Geophysical survey identified enclosures and round barrows at the South Oxford Garden Neighbourhood
12	Bronze Age	1431-MOX10862	453100	201320	Worked flint of Neolithic or Bronze Age date found during an evaluation of the proposal site
13	Bronze Age	5533-MOX10888	452950	201400	A Bronze Age sword recovered at Sandford Pool
14	Bronze Age	7704-MOX10895	453001	201189	A Rapier found in Sandford Lock
15	Bronze Age	6189-MOX11234	454000	200200	A Bronze Age Spearhead found in Littlemore
16	Bronze Age	7688-MOX10891	452990	201800	A bronze sword, found near Kennington
17	Bronze Age	16299-MOX12169	453900	202100	A range of Early Bronze Age pottery was found during excavation at Oxford Science Park
18	Bronze Age	26160-MOX23566	455260	202590	A single pottery fragment was found in the garden of 18 Birchfield Close
19	Iron Age	28641-MOX26985	454400	201540	Geophysical survey identified enclosures and round barrows at the South Oxford Garden Neighbourhood
20	Iron Age	28642-MOX26986	454780	201500	Curvilinear and linear anomalies were identified during geophysical survey of the strategic site
21	Iron Age	16927-MOX12703	454020	200120	Intercutting pits with Early Iron Age pottery were recorded

					along the Abingdon Pipeline
22	Iron Age	16244-MOX12199	455499	201990	A small pennanular double ditched enclosure, with possible roundhouse and small enclosures is seen in fields at Blackbird Leys
23	Iron Age	16299-MOX12169	453900	202100	A ditch and pit were recorded during excavation at Oxford Science Park
24	Iron Age	3845-MOX10885	455190	202270	A possible field system was recorded at Minchery Farm
25	Prehistoric	1427-MOX10851	454940	201770	Finds of coins and pottery have been made within the strategic site
26	Prehistoric	1429-MOX10858	453510	200630	Finds of coins and pottery have been made to the south west of the strategic site
27	Prehistoric	1430-MOX10860	453360	200330	Bronze implements have been found to the south west of the strategic site
28	Prehistoric	1426-MOX10849	454738	202185	Coins and pottery have been found to the north of the strategic site
29	Prehistoric	16299-MOX12169	453900	202100	Later Prehistoric pottery was found during excavations at Oxford Science Park
30	Prehistoric	16030-MOX11245	453200	202250	Pre-Roman finds, including flint, have been found at Heyford Hill Lane
31	Roman	28643-MOX26987	455210	201690	Pottery and kiln waste identified during a walkover of the proposal area
32	Roman	EOX 1245	453810	200530	Kiln site at Lower Farm
33	Roman	EOX 2879	453871	200513	Kilns within a palimpsest of ditched enclosures revealed by geophysical survey at Lower Farm
34	Roman	1428-MOX10853	453943	200540	Kiln site with ditches, pits and postholes discovered in advance of the construction of The Thames Water Didcot-Oxford
35	Roman	16306- MOX10896	455050	202235	Gullies, pits, postholes and evidence of quarrying, with large quantities of pottery found S of Blackbird Leys
36	Roman	16919-MOX12695	454250	200630	Romano-British settlement recorded ahead of the Abingdon Pipeline
37	Roman	16928-MOX12704	454392	200479	Steep sided pit with large amount of pottery SE of Abingdon Pipeline
38	Roman	8017-MOX11237	453300	202400	Pit, ditch, kiln, and a stakehole with pottery and a stone object identified as a stopper at Littlemore hospital
39	Roman	D3663-MOX12142	454640	203200	Footing trenches of buildings and kilns recorded at Blackbird Leys Road
40	Roman	6143- MOX5793	455300	202600	Kilns and pottery recorded at the Blackbird Leys Estate

41	Roman	26337- MOX23764	455130	202190	Kilns associated with a network of ditches found in Zones E and D at Blackbird Leys
42	Roman	D15954- MOX1276	455400	202200	A system of Roman enclosures and other ditches, associated with kilns and pottery
43	Roman	26338-MOX23765	455090	202310	Kilns associated with ditches and a stone surface at the Recreation Ground, Blackbird Leys
44	Roman	MOC26924	455125	201919	Kiln site with large quantities of pottery and kiln waste S of the Blackbird Leys Peripheral Road
45	Roman	26121-MOX23492	453531	202200	Kiln furniture with pottery found at Armstrong Road
46	Roman	26336- MOX23763	455220	202120	Pottery, enclosure and roundhouse at Blackbird Leys (Sites D and D Extension)
47	Roman	MOX26652	453690	202230	Ditch with pottery at Littlemore Park
48	Roman	16245-MOX10894	456150	202550	Linear feature of unidentified function containing pottery at Grenoble Road
49	Roman	15836-MOX5812	455420	202450	Windale First School, Blackbird Leys, boundary ditches and one c. 50m stretch of trackway
50	Roman	3845-MOX10885	455190	202270	4 pottery kilns, field boundaries, and ditches associated with large quantity of pottery at Minchery Farm
51	Roman	16787-MOX12550	454827	202252	Possible kiln, hearth or pit areas of Roman date identified in the area of the Oxford Football Stadium
52	Roman	16244-MOX12199	455499	201990	Successive phases Roman pottery industry at Blackbird Leys; with enclosures and boundaries, kiln and 4 pits used as dump waste
53	Roman	11353-MOX11240	453755	202770	Possible Roman burials at the church of St Mary and St Nicholas
54	Roman	16299-MOX12169	453900	202100	Small quantity of pottery found at Oxford Science Park
55	Roman	1437- MOX10869	454850	202390	One vase of unburnished grey ware found at Minchery Farm
56	Roman	2151-MOX5775	455200	202200	Nearly complete vessels from 'Blackbird Leys Sewerage Farm'
57	Roman	3386-MOX9930	456100	202800	Romano-British pottery recovered beside the Dorchester-Alchester road
58	Roman	16951-MOX12737	455300	201900	Pottery found on Fry's Hill, redeposited following manuring
59	Roman	26248-MOX23665	454000	202281	Roman pottery recovered from the Littlemore Stream bed
60	Roman	26160-MOX23566	455260	202590	Pottery found in the garden of 18 Birchfield Close
61	Roman	26165- MOX23571	455400	202000	Possible background of production waste collected during fieldwalking at Blackbird Leys Farm
62	Roman	16967-MOX1277	453650	202550	Single Roman sherd at Speedwell First School
63	Roman	16966-MOX12768	453700	202550	4 sherds of Roman pottery at Speedwell First School

64	Roman	16965-MOX12767	454200	202900	One piece of Roman grey ware at Peers School
65	Roman	1436-MOX11219	454120	202690	Pottery fragments and coins found SW of the Oxford Academy
66	Roman	1435- MOX11246	453670	202540	Pottery fragments and coins found W of the John Henry Newman Academy
67	Roman	15837-MOX11244	453730	202680	Residual pottery fragments at Lawn Upton School
68	Early Medieval	MOX26753	454298	202797	Anglo-Saxon pit and sunken-featured building with early Saxon and Roman pottery at the Oxford Academy
69	Early Medieval	16299-MOX12169	453900	202100	Anglo-Saxon village with timber-framed building and pottery at Oxford Science Park
70	Early Medieval	MOX26777	454454	202578	Grubenhause with early-middle Saxon pottery at Minchery Farm Allotments
71	Early Medieval	27620-MOX24133	453146	201399	Anglo-Saxon spearhead found near Sandford lock
72	Early Medieval	26334-MOX23761	453480	202570	Saxon St Neots type ware recovered from later features at Littlemore Hospital
73	High and Late Medieval	5994-MOX10889	453372	201750	Church of St Andrew, Church Road
74	High and Late Medieval	11588-MOX10927	453395	201805	Sandford Shrunk Village
75	High and Late Medieval	EOX5809	454450	201800	Earthworks associated with Sandford shrunk village
76	High and Late Medieval	EOX5632	453450	201780	Earthwork ditches at Sandford-on Thames Village Hall
77	High and Late Medieval	EOX2974	453220	201866	Templar and subsequent Knights Hospitallers complex and Manor
78	High and Late Medieval	EOX3253	453226	201857	Structural remains possibly of the Hall Range of the Templar complex
79	High and Late Medieval	27495-MOX24006	453281	201843	Wall, pits and postholes at Four Pillars Hotel
80	High and Late Medieval	28320-MOX26593	453155	201847	4 pits associated with the Knights Hospitallers of St John
81	High and Late Medieval	16030-MOX11245	453200	202250	A medieval ditch located at Heyford Hill Lane
82	High and Late Medieval	HOX5493	453060	201420	Areas of possible medieval landscape to the west of the search area
83	High and Late Medieval	1549-MOX5760	457000	200800	Toot Baldon Shrunk Village
84	High and Late	1434-MOX10868	454535	202285	Remains of Littlemore Priory at Minchery Farmhouse

	Medieval				
85	High and Late Medieval	27411-MOX13032	453614	202720	Manor House and Campion Cottage on Sanford Road
86	High and Late Medieval	26334-MOX23761	453480	202570	Three pits of medieval date found at Littlemore Hospital
87	High and Late Medieval	26220- MOX23635	453520	202650	Small pits and postholes with pottery at Beenhams
88	High and Late Medieval	26302-MOX23728	453520	202650	Pit of possible Medieval date at Beenhams
89	High and Late Medieval	MOC26930	453938	202953	Pits and 15th century pottery found Saunders Dairy
90	High and Late Medieval	16244-MOX12199	455499	201990	Possible medieval fishpond at Blackbird Leys
91	High and Late Medieval	MOC26924	455125	201919	Possible fishpond S of the Blackbird Leys Peripheral Road
92	High and Late Medieval	MOC26923	454508	202226	Fishpond S of the Blackbird Leys Peripheral Road
93	High and Late Medieval	16965-MOX12767	454200	202900	Pottery including Brill ware found at Peers School
94	High and Late Medieval	16966-MOX12768	453700	202550	Pottery including Oxford and Brill/Boarstall ware at Speedwell First School
95	Post-Medieval	1433-MOX9464	453184	201877	Temple Farmhouse, a 16th century farmhouse
96	Post-Medieval	EOX2806	453143	201856	Western block of Temple Farmhouse with timber framing
97	Post-Medieval	19667-MOX16384	453149	201903	Doorway and wall at Temple Farmhouse
98	Post-Medieval	19666-MOX16759	453180	201843	Temple Farmhouse's barn and farm building
99	Post-Medieval	12598-MOX10952	453213	201613	Bassimore Cottage of the mid-17th century, on Church Road
100	Post-Medieval	1233-MOX10844	453100	201300	Sandford Lock and Turnpike, built 1632
101	Post-Medieval	27408-MOX15385	453529	202682	Beenhams Barn, built c 1700
102	Post-Medieval	19669-MOX15903	453512	201814	Sandford House on Henley Road, late 17th century
103	Post-Medieval	2-MOX10841	453200	201300	Watermill and Paper-mill, formerly a corn-mill, at Sandford Lock
104	Post-Medieval	21115-MOX16143	456703	200804	Court House, 16th C grade II listed house
105	Post-Medieval	21111-MOX18064	456885	200759	Queens Cottage and pump, 16th C grade II listed farmhouse
106	Post-Medieval	21112-MOX18396	456779	200820	Barn Court, 17th grade II listed farmhouse
107	Post-Medieval	21109-MOX16214	456953	200842	1 and 3 including outbuildings, late 16th to early 17th C grade II

					listed house
108	Post-Medieval	9843-MOX5803	456679	200796	Manor House, grade II listed early 17th C
109	Post-Medieval	21120-MOX17680	456685	200798	17th C southern gate piers at Manor House, grade II listed
110	Post-Medieval	21119-MOX17947	456685	200800	17th C northern gate piers at Manor House, grade II listed
111	Post-Medieval	21117-MOX16144	456671	200839	Garden wall at Manor House, grade II listed
112	Post-Medieval	1434-MOX10868	454535	202285	Minchery Farmhouse, grade II listed building
113	Post-Medieval	16493-MOX12194	453624	202747	Corpus Christi Farmhouse, grade II listed building
114	Post-Medieval	27403-MOX15382	453951	202858	Charity Farm Cottage, Cottage Lane, Littlemore, grade II listed building
115	Post-Medieval	27409-MOX13031	453618	202675	7 Sanford Road, Littlemore, grade II listed building
116	Post-Medieval	16299-MOX12169	453900	202100	Quarrying activities at the Oxford Science Park
117	Post-Medieval	26302-MOX23728	453520	202650	Two features with pottery at Beenhams
118	Imperial	19670-MOX17325	453588	201645	The Catherine Wheel, Sandford-on-Thames, grade II listed public house
119	Imperial	21015-MOX16541	453662	200647	Lower Farmhouse, grade II listed farmhouse
120	Imperial	21016-MOX17558	453698	200647	Lower Farmhouse outbuildings, including barn, stable and cowhouse
121	Imperial	21110-MOX17265	456875	200788	No. 4, Toot Baldon, grade II listed building
122	Imperial	21118-MOX17581	456654	200791	Manor House stable and granary
123	Imperial	21116-MOX18065	456708	200702	The Crown Public House, grade II listed pub
124	Industrial	19668-MOX18362	453250	201484	Cottages at Nos 3 to 8 Church Road, Sandford
125	Industrial	11589-MOX10928	453634	201854	Dovecote at Rock Farm
126	Industrial	10200-MOX10922	453535	201720	Site of Toll House on Henley Road
127	Industrial	11590-MOX10929	454050	201750	Sandford Brickworks and Claypits
128	Industrial	HOX5312	455390	201700	Reorganised enclosures within the strategic site, dating to the 19th century
129	Industrial	HOX5311	454880	201660	Reorganised enclosures within the strategic site, dating to the 19th century
130	Industrial	HOX5313	455830	201750	Sandford Brake Plantation
131	Industrial	HOX5478	454930	201100	Bushy Copse, an area of secondary woodland
132	Industrial	11353-MOX11240	453755	202770	Church of St Mary and St Nicholas, Littlemore, grade II listed building
133	Industrial	27412-MOX17849	453788	202684	Lawn Upton House, built 1846, grade II listed building
134	Industrial	27413-MOX16760	453683	202733	Lodge of Lawn Upton House, built 1846, grade II listed building

135	Industrial	14070 - MOX11243	453902	202890	The College on College Lane, late 18th - early 19th C, grade II listed building
136	Industrial	6749-MOX8503	453582	202401	Littlemore Hospital, built in the mid-19th century
137	Industrial	12445-MOX11241	453600	202510	Littlemore Railway Station, opened 1864, grade II listed building
138	Industrial	MOX26754	453877	202980	19th century malt house and coach house, 31 Cowley Road, Littlemore
139	Modern	HOX5476	454170	201580	Modern reorganised enclosures within the strategic site
140	Undated	28644-MOX26988	455180	201590	Cropmarks of a possible field system at Sandford Brake Farm
141	Undated	28645-MOX26989	456290	202610	Linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies adjacent to Grenoble Road
142	Undated	16244-MOX12199	455499	201990	One trackway of undetermined date in a multi-period site at Blackbird Leys
143	Undated	MOC26920	454690	202540	A possible alignment of pits at Northfield School
144	Undated	15309-MOX10957	453700	200490	Linear features identified through aerial photography to the SW of the area
145	Undated	MOC26956	453355	202450	Cropmarks in the vicinity of Littlemore Mental Health Centre
146	Undated		455775	201376	The site of Sandford Brake Farm, identified on Jeffrey's 1767 map of Oxfordshire
147	Undated		454910	201720	The site of a farm building, identified on an estate map of Sandford dated to 1855
148	Undated		454851	201787	A small rectangular farm building, identified on 1st Edition OS map of 1876
149	Undated		454722	201405	A long rectangular farm building, identified on 1st Edition OS map of 1876
150	Undated	RAF/540/673	454356	201623	Possible trackway on AP, aligned NE-SW in the northern half of the proposal site
151	Undated	RAF/106G/UK/1408	454871	201559	Ridge and furrow across the whole of the area visible on aerial photography
152	Undated	NMR 15305/20	455689	200637	2 nested curvilinear enclosures located 650m south of the strategic site
153	Undated		454257	201499	Headland associated with ridge and furrow cultivation, identified on LIDAR imagery
154	Undated		454162	201389	Headland associated with ridge and furrow cultivation, identified on LIDAR imagery
155	Undated		454449	201530	Headland associated with ridge and furrow cultivation, identified on LIDAR imagery
156	Undated		454666	201581	Headland associated with ridge and furrow cultivation, identified

					on LIDAR imagery
157	Undated		454139	201194	Faint ridge and furrow cultivation, identified on LIDAR imagery
159	Undated		454816	201273	Headland or field boundary, identified on LIDAR imagery
160	Undated		454704	201181	Headland or field boundary, identified on LIDAR imagery
161	Undated		455095	201232	Headland or field boundary, identified on LIDAR imagery
162	Undated		464951	201382	Headland or field boundary, identified on LIDAR imagery
163	Undated		454947	201619	Headland or field boundary, identified on LIDAR imagery
164	Undated		454720	201869	Headland or field boundary, identified on LIDAR imagery
165	Undated		454704	201990	Headland or field boundary, identified on LIDAR imagery
166	Undated		454698	201248	Possible pit-like feature, identified on LIDAR imagery
167	Undated		454016	201558	Possible small square enclosure, identified on LIDAR imagery

APPENDIX 4.5 Land North of Bayswater Brook Potential Strategic Site Gazetteer

ID	Period	Identifying Number	X coordinate	Y coordinate	Description
1	Neolithic	16419-MOX11217	456500	207320	Thornhill Park and Ride: Flint core from ploughsoil
2	Neolithic	3627-MOX9954	454600	208130	To the south of the site near Headington old village: Polished axes are a product of the later Neolithic. One polished axe was found in a stream.
3	Neolithic	3841	454930	209200	To the east of Elsfield in College Pond: A Neolithic polished stone axe was found in the early 20th century.
4	Bronze Age	26073	456750	208150	Along the A40 near Bayswater Brook: Bronze Age pits and postholes containing pottery and three undated cremations.
5	Bronze Age	EOC6286, MOC26937	454570	208270	To the north of the A40 at Barton Park: A Middle Bronze Age pit dated through radio-carbon dating to 1420-1230 cal BC.
6	Bronze Age	3842 MOX5443	456230	207560	Sandhill quarry: A Middle to Late Bronze Age socketed spearhead; found late 19th century.
7	Iron Age	EOC6215	454300	207800	Ruskin College: Carinated bowl fragments of an Early Iron age date
8	Iron Age	16972-MOX12794	455394	207798	Bernwood First School, Barton: An Iron Age enclosed settlement; a substantial enclosure ditch, post holes and crouched burials.
9	Iron Age	3668-MOX5429	455800	207800	Barton near Headington: Earthworks and Iron Age pottery.
10	Iron Age	1363	455000	210000	Wick Farm: A Late Iron Age gold coin of Cunobeline was found in the late 19th century.
11	Iron Age	EOC6286	454570	208270	Barton Park: Late Iron Age cremation burial, dated to between 100 BC and AD 70.
12	Iron Age	26217-MOX23632	455000	210000	E of Elsfield: Bronze pin in plough-soil
13	Roman	8923	456070	208846	Alchester to Dorchester: The Roman road runs through the search area from north to south.
14	Roman	26348-MOX23775	455788	207505	South of Bayard's School: Fragmentary Roman road surface.
15	Roman	12728-MOX7091	454870	209420	To the west of Lower Farm: Minor Roman road; a branch of the London to Worcester road.
16	Roman	26072	455950	208280	Along Bayswater Road: Evidence for a Roman linear (possibly a nucleated) settlement that closely follows the route of the Roman road from Alchester to Dorchester.
17	Roman	16190-MOX5562	455825	207962	Western side of Bayswater Road: Area of 3rd century occupation, a number of ditches, gullies and postholes; overlain by a 4th century metalled road parallel to the Bayswater Road.
18	Roman	16904	455990	208270	Eastern side of Bayswater Road: Sherds of mortaria and other pottery; also settlement features.

19	Roman	3664-MOX5425	455780	207800	Bayswater Hill, Barton: Roman coins, burials and pottery.
20	Roman	6193	456200	208100	Near the Alchester - Dorchester Roman road: Two storage jar rims.
21	Roman	10553	456200	208600	To the north of the search area: Three sherds of pottery.
22	Roman	3666-MOX5427	455900	207700	To the north of the search area: An urned cremation burial.
23	Roman	3667	455730	208100	To the west of Stowford Farm: Three Roman period pots containing bone, interpreted as cremation burials.
24	Roman	3664-MOX5425	455780	207800	A Roman inhumation burial located west of Bayswater Road
25	Roman	3665-MOX5426	455710	207760	Western side of Bayswater Hill: Inhumation burial was found in 1946; associated finds dated the burial to the 2nd or 3rd century.
26	Roman	16206-MOX5563	455880	208020	102 Bayswater Road: Two human bones and sherds of Roman pottery.
27	Roman	3626	454900	208950	The site of Headington Wick Villa is located towards the western boundary of the strategic site. The site was excavated in 1849 by Llewellyn Jewitt but was not recorded to modern standards. Jewitt's excavations focused on an area of the complex that may
28	Roman	4528-MOX8498	454700	208900	Pottery and stone scatter, possible settlement associated with the villa
29	Roman	11406-MOX8510	454300	209500	W of Lower Farm: Roman sherds found to the west of minor Roman road
30	Roman	11405-MOX8509	454100	209700	SE of Elsfield: 4 sherds of pottery
31	Roman	MOC26937 EOC6286	454570	208270	To the south of Barton Park: Field systems, drainage trenches and/or enclosures, at least three separate phases of use; along with 40 sherds of pottery and a single Roman coin.
32	Roman	14295	456200	209400	Poor's Land, Headington: Kiln wasters and mortaria fragments, possible location of a kiln site.
33	Roman	28573-MOX26905	454200	207800	Headington at Ruskin College: Sherds of coarse Roman pottery.
34	Roman	EOC6215	454300	207800	Ruskin College: Feature with Roman pottery excavated
35	Roman	6142-MOX8501	452900	208200	Near Marston: Possible kiln site discovered
36	Roman	1775	457430	207300	To the south eastern side of the search area: A hoard of 560 coins.
37	Roman	3644-MOX5423	455730	207140	Along the line of the Roman road near Risinghurst: A hoard of 16 bronze coins and several pottery sherds.
38	Early medieval	3802-MOX5430	455000	207800	Barton: An Anglo Saxon inhumation buried within a grubenhaus in the 1930s.
39	Early medieval	MOC26937	454570	208270	Barton Park: Early medieval spearhead and knife
40	Early medieval	16981-MOX12803	454570	208270	Medieval ridge and furrow and Late Saxon or early Medieval pottery at Barton Park
41	Early medieval	3623-MOX9951	454180	207750	Headington: Possible location of Anglo Saxon royal palace built by Offa for Ethelred

42	Early medieval	23627-MOX23627	454650	207650	Headington: Possible location of Anglo Saxon royal palace built by Offa for Ethelred as postulated by Dr Jones, not confirmed
43	High medieval	6347-MOX9985	454465	207635	St Andrew's Church, Headington: Built or rebuilt in 1160; enlarged in the 13th century with the addition of the south nave arcade, south aisle and south tower and the chancel was rebuilt in 1400.
44	High medieval	EOC6215	454300	207800	Churchyard, Ruskin College: The octagonal base of a churchyard cross with a quatrefoil frieze. A 12th or early 13th century cow burial.
45	High medieval	MOX26763	454540	207730	19 St Andrew's Lane: Medieval cut features recorded
46	High medieval	1104-MOX5400	455200	208600	Wick deserted medieval village survives as poor earthworks
47	High medieval	MOX26759	455070	207800	Extant stone walling containing medieval elements at Barton Village Road
48	High medieval	MOX26732	455130	207920	Robbed foundations of a building at Barton Village Road
49	High medieval	12408-MOX5507	455750	209710	Sidlings Copse: Site of possible watermill or fish pond
50	High medieval	12409-MOX5508	455390	209500	In Sidlings Copse, north western edge of site: The site of another dam is located further upstream.
51	High medieval	11406	454300	209500	To the southeast of Elsfield: Two fragments of late medieval pottery.
52	High medieval	1075	456000	208200	To the north of Bayswater Brook in Stanton: The site of Stowford shrunken medieval village.
53	High medieval	17384	456600	208240	To the north of the Bayswater Brook: Medieval silver buckle found by a metal detectorist.
54	Post-medieval	3621-MOX9949	454271	207789	The Rookery. 16th-17th C grade II* listed 3 storied house associated with Ruskin College
55	Post-medieval	3624-MOX9953	454124	207784	The Manor Farmhouse, Dunston Rd: Grade II listed farmhouse of 17th century date.
56	Post-medieval	27254-MOX15060	454496	207627	17th C rubble churchyard wall of St Andrew's
57	Post-medieval	27256-MOX15347	454484	207589	The White Hart, St Andrew's Rd: Grade II listed 17th century public house.
58	Post-medieval	27251-MOX15059	454493	207657	Nos. 2 and 4, St Andrew's Lane: Grade II listed 2 storied house of 17th century date.
59	Post-medieval	27252-MOX15345	454496	207689	No. 6 St Andrew's Lane: A Grade II listed stone built house of 17th century date.
60	Post-medieval	27258-MOX15566	454472	207594	No. 14, St Andrew's Road: 17th century house
61	Post-medieval	27255-MOX15643	454497	207591	No. 10, St. Andrew's Road: 17th century house
62	Post-medieval	27260-MOX15644	454455	207595	No. 16, St. Andrew's Road: 17th century house
63	Post-medieval	MOX26763	454540	207730	No. 19 St Andrew's Lane, Headington: A sequence of post-medieval features.

64	Post-medieval	26888-MOX15467	454582	207670	Grade II listed stone wall bounding the Mathers Farmhouse on Larkins Lane
65	Post-medieval	27111-MOX15359	454572	207693	1 and 2 Larkins Lane, grade II listed 2 storied rubble built cottage of 17th century date
66	Post-medieval	MOX15552	454577	207450	No. 69 Old High Street: Grade II listed 17th century house.
67	Post-medieval	3628-MOX9955	454428	207753	Stoke House, grade II listed 2-storeyed rubble cottage
68	Post-medieval	26970-MOX15249	454478	207541	8, The Croft; grade II listed house of unknown date
69	Post-medieval	MOX15099	454576	207375	Nos. 1 and 2 North Place, off Old High Street: Grade II listed rubble built cottage of 17th century date with a Welsh slate roof.
70	Post-medieval	26886-MOX15310	454568	207598	Mathers Farmhouse, grade II listed rubble house of 17th century date
71	Post-medieval	26899-MOX15312	455080	207825	Barton Manor, Barton. Grade II listed late 17th century house with late 18th century re-fronting.
72	Post-medieval	HOX4803	455330	208510	Wick Farm complex: A rural settlement of a post-medieval date.
73	Post-medieval	16252	455270	208560	At Wick Farm: An ornate well house or bathhouse; Grade II*; this is baroque in style and is dated to the late 17th or early 18th century.
74	Post-medieval	HOX4527	455360	209440	Wick Copse: An ancient woodland dated to 1600-1797 at the latest.
75	Post-medieval	HOX4801	455970	208150	Stowford Farm and House: Rural settlement of a post-medieval date.
76	Post-medieval	HOX4573	453710	209910	Pennywell Wood: Ancient woodland in existence by 1600
77	Imperial	8865-MOX10040	455093	207776	To the south of the site: The A40 was turned into a turnpike road in 1719 by the Stokenchurch to Enslow Trust.
78	Imperial	10225-MOX10044	455000	207700	Barton Toll Gate: Site of building associated with the 1719 turnpike road
79	Imperial	10006-MOX5485	456460	207410	The former Stokenchurch and Enstone Turnpike (now the A40): An early 18th century milestone, type P2.
80	Imperial	10007-MOX10041	454890	207260	To the south west of the former Stokenchurch and Enstone Turnpike (now the A40): An early 18th century milestone, type P2.
81	Imperial	26973-MOX15251	454140	207789	Garden wall of the Manor Farmhouse, grade II listed
82	Imperial	26974-MOX15252	454312	207847	Ruskin College: The crinkle-crankle wall is listed, 18th century.
83	Imperial	26975-MOX15253	454118	207827	No. 8 Dunstan Road: Grade II listed house, 18th century.
84	Imperial	27259-MOX15062	454488	207600	18th C stone pavement fronting Nos. 10-14 St Andrew's Road
85	Imperial	27257-MOX15061	454488	207551	To the rear of No. 12 St Andrew's Road: Grade II listed building of 18th century date.
86	Imperial	27112-MOX15209	454575	207707	3 Larkins Lane, a Grade II listed house of 18th century date
87	Imperial	27113-MOX15612	454583	207735	The Grange, Larkins Lane: Wall and gatepiers of 18th century date.
88	Imperial	27196-MOX15628	454524	207449	Headington House: 18th century wall.

89	Imperial	MOC26919	454600	207420	North Place just off the Old High Street: Bury Knowle barn and stable, 18th century origin, with an unusual queen strut roof.
90	Imperial	26971-MOX15596	454500	207553	9 The Croft, grade II listed 18th century house
91	Imperial	26972-MOX15250	454516	207555	11 The Croft, grade II listed cottage
92	Imperial	MOX15371	454530	207411	No. 11, The Croft: The boundary wall is Grade II listed.
93	Imperial	MOX15592	454384	207468	The Court: The boundary wall of The Court is Grade II listed.
94	Imperial	26887-MOX15311	454609	207619	Mathers Farm Barn, grade II listed stone built barn
95	Imperial	19797-MOX18170	455272	208536	Wick Farmhouse: Grade II* listed mid to late 18th century farmhouse
96	Imperial	19798-MOX18124	455277	208578	Wick Farm Barn: Grade II* listed timber framed structure
97	Imperial	19800-MOX18119	455235	208476	Wick Farm: Western gate piers and wall associated with Wick Farmhouse grade II listed
98	Imperial	19799-MOX18171	455245	208473	Wick Farm: Eastern gate piers at Wick Farmhouse grade II listed
99	Imperial	26890-MOX15313	455073	207837	No. 7 Barton Village Road: The garden wall is Grade II listed.
100	Imperial	28691	456243	208027	Off Bayswater Road: A single pit of unknown function containing pottery dating to the 17th and 18th centuries.
101	Imperial	302	456140	208080	Bayswater Mill, on Bayswater Road: Grade II listed watermill of 18th century date.
102	Imperial	HOX4545	454820	209870	Wadley Hill: Piecemeal enclosure dated from 1700 to 1797.
103	Imperial	HOX4546	454390	209880	East of Elsfield: Piecemeal enclosure dated from 1700 to 1797.
104	Imperial	HOX4537	453510	209440	SE of Elsfield: Piecemeal and planned enclosure 1700-1810
105	Imperial	HOX4563	454120	209280	West of Field Barn Cottage: Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810.
106	Imperial	HOX4564	454040	208800	N of Bayswater Brook: Piecemeal and planned enclosure 1700-1810
107	Imperial	HOX4565	454230	209550	North of Field Barn Cottage: Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810.
108	Imperial	HOX4567	454990	208750	South of College Pond: Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810.
109	Imperial	HOX4568	454740	208890	South of Field Barn Cottage: Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810.
110	Imperial	HOX4571	454850	209240	College Pond: Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810, now woodland.
111	Imperial	HOX4572	454630	209760	North of Field Barn Cottage: Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810.
112	Imperial	19893	455825	208187	Stowford Farmhouse, off Bayswater Road: An early to mid-18th century grade II listed farmhouse built from limestone rubble with a

					pantile roof.
113	Imperial	HOX4566	455580	208680	West of Wick Farm: Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810.
114	Imperial	HOX4569	455690	209350	N of Wick Farm: Piecemeal and planned enclosure 1700-1810
115	Imperial	HOX4570	455770	209540	North of Wick Farm: Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810, now woodland.
116	Imperial	HOX4618	455860	208560	Northwest of Wick Farm: Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810.
117	Imperial	HOX4555	456440	208960	East of Bayswater Farm: Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810.
118	Imperial	HOX4561	456400	208370	East of Bayswater Mill: Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810.
119	Imperial	HOX4608	456870	207140	Risinghurst: Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810.
120	Imperial	HOX5871	456050	208100	To the east of Stowford Farm: Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810.
121	Imperial	8055	456900	208700	To the north east of the site: A windmill is seen on the 1778 Inclosure Award.
122	Imperial	HOX4805	457180	207220	Thornhill Farm: A rural settlement dated from 1798 to 1810.
123	Imperial	HOX4557	457080	208810	To the southeast of Shepherd's Pit: Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810.
124	Imperial	HOX4587	457420	207610	Near New Barn: Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810.
125	Imperial	HOX4588	456720	207830	Sandhills: Piecemeal enclosure of 1797 to 1810.
126	Imperial	HOX4589	456750	207640	Sandhills: Piecemeal enclosure of 1797 to 1810.
127	Imperial	HOX4553	455450	209600	Wadley Hill: Planned and piecemeal enclosure dated 1700 to 1810, but now woodland.
128	Imperial	HOX4562	453590	208850	E of Marston: Piecemeal and planned enclosure 1700-1797
129	Imperial	HOX4578	452960	209220	N of Marston Village: Piecemeal and planned enclosure 1700-1810
130	Imperial	19840-MOX16757	453960	209791	Hill Farmhouse: Grade II* listed early 18th century farmhouse
131	Industrial	1013-MOX9926	454530	207530	Off Old High Street, Headington: A Baptist Chapel of 1805 or 1836 (the exact date of construction is unknown).
132	Industrial	26968-MOX23541	454483	207506	Old Sunday School: Grade II listed early 19th century stone building
133	Industrial	26969-MOX15281	454482	207487	Old Sunday School: listed boundary wall
134	Industrial	MOX15372	454673	207434	Bury Knowle, Headington: Grade II listed early 19th century house.
135	Industrial	D1012-MOX5385	455270	207300	To the south of Headington Road: The site of the Headington Union Workhouse.

136	Industrial	27253-MOX18642	454538	207605	Nos. 1 and 3 St Andrew's Road: There is a 19th century listed building.
137	Industrial	26291-MOX23712	454567	207727	Headington: The remains of 19th century garden activity.
138	Industrial	6502-MOX5466	455500	207200	Headington Quarry village: Built on the site of the Headington Quarries, used extensively for building in Oxford from the 14th to 18th centuries.
139	Industrial	1026-MOX5395	455800	207100	Headington Quarry: The site of another quarry is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881.
140	Industrial	917	455000	210000	Headington: Two saw pits were present within the area during the industrial period, although the exact location of these is unknown.
141	Industrial	5283	456700	208800	Headington: The site of a stone quarry is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map to the north east of the strategic site.
142	Industrial	HOX4804	454740	208410	Lower Farm: Farmstead associated with enclosures dated to 1811 to 1881.
143	Modern	16677-MOX12411	453100	209200	Marston: Heavy anti-aircraft battery
144	Undated	26075	456060	208500	Near the A40: An undated rectilinear cropmark was identified during an aerial photo survey ahead of construction of the A40.
145	Undated	EOX2096	454360	209010	Gradiometer survey revealing no anomalies considered to be archaeological in origin were recorded
146	Undated		454352	208719	To the west of the proposal site: A possible rectilinear field system is seen on aerial photographs dating to 1990, OS/90017.
147	Undated		454712	208889	To the west of the proposal site, near Headington Wick Roman villa: A possible small square enclosure is seen, although this may be a geological feature; RAF/UK/540/673 dated to 1952.
148	Undated		454760	208414	A sub-circular feature was plotted by the NMP to the west of Lower Farm
149	High medieval		455432	208265	South eastern portion of the site, to the east of Bayswater Road: Extant ridge and furrow, aligned north-south, RAF/CPE/UK/2334 dated to 1947.
150	High medieval		454632	208908	To the west of the proposal site towards Elsfield: Extant ridge and furrow is also seen in fields on aerial photos dating from the 1940s and 50s; RAF/CPE/UK/1936 dated to 1947.
151	High medieval		453920	209007	To the west of the proposal site towards Elsfield: Extant ridge and furrow is also seen in fields on aerial photos dating from the 1940s and 50s; RAF/UK/540/673 dated to 1952.
152	Undated		455113	208718	On the hillslope above the farm: A lynchet that ran along a field division.
153	Undated		455205	208536	To the west of the farm complex: A mound, may be the location of a collapsed building.

154	Undated		455106	208488	To the west of the farm complex: This may be a man made leat.
155	Roman		454786	208471	West of Lower Farm: Roman pottery scatter.
156	Roman		454632	208486	West of Lower Farm: Roman pottery scatter
157	Roman		454776	208745	North of Lower Farm: Roman pottery scatter
158	Roman		454962	208963	Northwest of Wick Farm: Roman pottery scatter
159	Roman		455483	208976	Northeast of Wick Farm: Roman pottery scatter
160	Roman		456219	208239	To the north of Bayswater Mill: Roman pottery scatter
161	Undated		456331	208301	A worked flint found during the site visit
162	Undated		454064	209261	Lynchets
163	Undated		453975	209081	Lynchets
164	Undated		454778	208978	Lynchets
165	Roman		454471	208726	Roman pottery
166	Roman		454578	209043	Roman pottery
167	Roman		454127	209277	Roman pottery

APPENDIX 4.6 Northfield Potential Strategic Site Gazetteer

ID	Period	Identifying Number	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Description
1	Late Neolithic	16983-MOX12805	456350	204350	3 flint flakes of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date
2	Bronze Age	1864-MOX5772	457420	202400	Double-looped bronze palstave and bronze socketed celt
3	Bronze Age	1823-MOX5765	455963	203408	Charred deposit found c.1903; evaluation produced one BA pot sherd; no features
4	Bronze Age	15870-MOX5813	456005	204005	Evaluation revealed 1 Bronze Age ditch and residual pottery, bone and flint
5	Iron Age	15971-MOX5815	459100	204300	A cropmark located on Cuddesdon Hill above Old Horsepath Farm
6	Roman	12728-MOX7091	456094	202854	The Dorchester to Alchester Roman road
7	Roman	1823-MOX5765	455963	203408	Charred deposit found c.1903; eval produced residual RB pot; no features
8	Roman	MOC26915	456081	203108	Roman kiln east of the Dorchester-Alchester Road produced a selection of sherds (Ashmolean-1956.3 I 6) and enclosure ditches containing RB sherds (Ashmolean: 1956.295).
9	Roman	1865-MOX12198	455929	203219	RB pottery manufacturing site: pottery scatter, ditch with C1 pottery and a kiln
10	Roman	3386-MOX9930	456100	202550	Pottery from trench beside Dorchester-Alchester road, near kiln site
11	Roman	16245-MOX10894	456150	202550	Shallow feature (ditch, natural or wheel rut) local pottery in fill; near C3/C4 kiln
12	Roman	EOX1579	456150	202800	A shallow linear feature found with a number of pot sherds, dated C4th AD.
13	Roman	28645-MOX26989	456290	202610	Geophysics showing a complex of linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies. Associated date from RB pottery recovered from opposite side of Grenoble Road (EOX 1579).
14	Roman	1852-MOX5766	455870	203900	Grave excavated c.1940 with reports of 6 graves already demolished; cemetery located near Roman road but low level of archaeological activity was observed during WB and Eval
15	Roman	1819-MOX5761	455830	204530	2 inhumations in Horspath stone pit; date based on proximity to Roman road.
16	Roman	26371-MOX23799	456354	204371	C1st E-W ditch; poss. associated but undated: 2 gullies, 1 posthole, 1 pit. EOX2758
17	Roman	16983-MOX12805	456350	204350	11 sherds of Roman date with two rims, all of probable Oxford

					fabrics
18	Roman	3259-MOX5779	456200	204900	Late C3rd/early C4th pottery - Coins found in same field c.1969.
19	Roman	6143-MOX5793	455300	202600	RB kiln site; C3/C4 pottery found in large quantities
20	Roman	1822-MOX5764	456940	203410	Roman brass coins of: Trajan, Raustinian the Elder, Claudius Gothicus, Constantine, Crispus, Constans, Urs Roma, Valens and illegible Constantine family.
21	Roman	2694-MOX5778	456560	203370	A number of coins have been found at Northfield Farm.
22	Roman	26246-MOX23663	457400	205600	Coin of Constantine found ca 1955
23	Roman	1820-MOX5762	457000	204000	A coin of Probus found in Horspath (in Ashmolean Museum Collection).
24	Roman	1785-MOX5412	457740	205060	Human skeleton with bronze object, Horspath Hill c.1847
25	Roman	16034-MOX5816	457000	204000	Human burial, found c.1847; possibly late Roman or early Saxon.
26	Roman	17283-MOX23167	459000	205000	Inhumation found c.1933; coffin of non-local oolitic limestone, slightly gabled lid
27	High Medieval	1095-MOX5759	458800	204800	Large area of periglacial features: artificial ditches and enclosures of irregular shape
28	High Medieval	9549-MOX5801	458920	204580	20 to 30 sherds of mid C13 pottery
29	High Medieval	11350-MOX5806	457141	204879	St Giles' Church dates from C12, although little of original fabric remains
30	High Medieval	MOC26931	455478	203426	Ditch E-W aligned, with 4 sherds of C13 pottery, and 6 residual Medieval sherds
31	High Medieval	6144-MOX5794	455089	203227	Sherds of C13/14 pottery and iron spearhead; 41 Sandy Lane, Littlemore c.1979
32	High Medieval	16983-MOX12805	456350	204350	27 sherds of Medieval pottery
33	High Medieval	13506-MOX5811	458800	204600	Pottery/ flints found in Antiquities store room; broadly dated Med-PostMed
34	Post Medieval	19613-MOX17625	458001	202344	Farmhouse. C16 and early C18. No.9 Oxford Road (Library Farmhouse)
35	Post Medieval	19610-MOX17169	457902	202577	Farmhouse, now house. Late C17/C18. No.68 Oxford Road (Garsington House)
36	Post Medieval	19608-MOX17315	458007	202428	House, now divided into two. Late C17. No.14/16 Oxford Road
37	Post Medieval	19609-MOX13055	457970	202489	House, formerly kennels. Late C17. No.30 Oxford Road (The Old Kennels)
38	Post Medieval	19612-MOX17733	457474	202751	Late C17 house. No.90 Oxford Road (Lower Closen)
39	Post Medieval	19615-MOX13085	457796	202612	Cottage. Late C17/early C18. No.53 Oxford Road

40	Post Medieval	11349-MOX5805	457234	204955	Manor House. Late C17 (and possibly early C16) and 1885.
41	Post Medieval	20078-MOX17442	457340	205039	Farmhouse. Late C16/early C17. Rectory Farmhouse.
42	Post Medieval	20079-MOX17831	457352	205031	Outbuilding. Late C17/early C18. No.3 Butts Road.
43	Post Medieval	20086-MOX17832	457018	205010	House. Early/mid C17. Nos.37/39 Manor Farm Road (Lantern Cottage)
44	Post Medieval	20087-MOX13077	457087	204987	Small house. C17. Thatched roof. No.2 Spring Lane.
45	Post Medieval	20089-MOX16371	457184	204651	Small house. C17. No.7 The Green (Bankside Cottage)
46	Post Medieval	20081-MOX18157	457255	204983	House. C17, altered early C18. Manor Cottage on Church Lane
47	Post Medieval	20082-MOX16788	457114	204869	House. Late C17/early C18. Nos.2/4 Manor Road (The Old Malthouse)
48	Post Medieval	20077-MOX16780	457271	205225	Cottage row. Late C17/C18; thatched. No.27/No.29 Blenheim Road (Croft Cottage)
49	Post Medieval	16983-MOX12805	456350	204350	Post-Med sherds recorded widely across the site to the west of Horspath
50	Post Medieval	15870-MOX5813	456005	204005	3 Post Med ditches found, but no other features of LBA/EIA date.
51	Imperial	19611-MOX18369	457635	202688	House. Early C18. No.68 Oxford Road
52	Imperial	5900-MOX5792	458200	203000	Sm lead figure, traces of bronze/copper; poss. C18 Grand Tour souvenir?
53	Imperial	20083-MOX18158	457082	204968	Small house. C18. No.18 Manor Farm Road
54	Imperial	20088-MOX17125	457105	205045	Small, early C18 house. No.3 Spring Lane (Lipscombs)
55	Imperial	20080-MOX17811	457456	205104	Farmhouse. Mid C18. Prospect Farmhouse on Butts Road
56	Imperial	20085-MOX18134	457052	205064	Cow house. Early/mid C18. No.18 Manor Farm Road
57	Industrial	2262-MOX5776	458029	202362	Chapel erected 1886. Now a private house. No plaque.
58	Industrial	19614-MOX13056	458008	202362	Farm building, probably a cart-shed. Dated "1815" on tie-beam
59	Industrial	4292-MOX5782	457960	202440	Demolished; Post Med oven in lean-to attached to NE gable end of cottage
60	Industrial	603-MOX5756	457300	202700	1822 Kiln Farm labelled; 1897 most buildings gone, site not labelled brickworks
61	Industrial	20084-MOX15850	457085	205054	House and farm buildings. House c.1840 with C17/C18 wing
62	Industrial	588-MOX5755	457123	204708	Original location of chapel appearing on 1881 OS map as "Wesleyan Chapel"
63	Industrial	D6270-MOX5796	455437	204176	Old Poor Law school in Cowley, founded 1831; chapel demolished (1975)
64	Industrial	5171-MOX5789	455796	204514	Site of Post Medieval Clay Pit marked on sketch plan of Oxford

					clay pits
65	Industrial	5176-MOX5790	455300	203900	Marked on sketch plan of Oxford clay pits. Site now covered by factory
66	Industrial	HOX5950	458380	205120	North Field Farm (1811-1881)
67	Modern	588-MOX5755	457123	204708	Extant chapel; plaque: "Wesleyan Chapel 1909" likely a rebuild; now private house
68	Modern	12446-MOX5807	455464	203558	Dismantled; Single platform on north side of line, modest wooden buildings, small rail-supported canopy without valancing
69	Modern	12447-MOX5808	457190	204630	Dismantled; Single sleeper-built platform on north side of line, GWR corrugated-iron pagoda-style shelter
70	Unknown	10522-MOX5486	456200	205100	Silted up fishpond, no date
71	Unknown	8033-MOX5800	456000	203700	2 adjacent road surfaces aligned with Roman road from Dorchester-Alchester
72	Unknown	9550-MOX5802	458000	204000	Undated Holloway
73	Unknown		457383	204348	Ridge and Furrow seen on aerial photos dated to 1957, RAF/58/2152
74	Unknown		456587	203546	Curvilinear banks, aligned roughly north – south seen on LIDAR imaging, SP 56616 03815 to SP 56629 03292
75	Unknown		456738	203365	Curvilinear banks, aligned roughly north – south seen on LIDAR imaging, SP 56777 03910 to SP 56540 03017
76	Unknown		457146	203150	Curvilinear banks, aligned roughly north – south seen on LIDAR imaging, SP 57187 03328 to SP 57107 03013
77	Unknown		456474	203402	Ridge and furrow visible on LIDAR in a small rectangular paddock to the south of Northfield Farm agricultural buildings, SP 56474 03402.
78	Unknown		456831	203778	Curvilinear headland or field boundary bank, identified on LIDAR imagery
79	Unknown		456916	203591	Curvilinear headland or field boundary bank, identified on LIDAR imagery
80	Unknown		456375	203627	Curvilinear headland or field boundary bank, identified on LIDAR imagery
81	Unknown		456330	203144	Curvilinear headland or field boundary bank, identified on LIDAR imagery
82	Unknown		456152	203446	Curvilinear headland or field boundary bank, identified on LIDAR imagery

83	Unknown		456562	203111	Curvilinear headland or field boundary bank, identified on LIDAR imagery
84	Unknown		456928	203078	Curvilinear headland or field boundary bank, identified on LIDAR imagery
85	Unknown		457067	204123	Curvilinear headland or field boundary bank, identified on LIDAR imagery
86	Unknown		457330	204473	Curvilinear headland or field boundary bank, identified on LIDAR imagery
87	Unknown		457046	204431	Curvilinear headland or field boundary bank, identified on LIDAR imagery
88	Unknown		457372	204310	Curvilinear headland or field boundary bank, identified on LIDAR imagery
89	Unknown		456895	203787	Linear field boundary, identified on LIDAR imagery
90	Unknown		457103	204111	Linear field boundary, identified on LIDAR imagery
91	Unknown		457635	204277	Linear field boundary, identified on LIDAR imagery
92	Unknown		457191	204434	Linear field boundary, identified on LIDAR imagery
93	Unknown		457768	204500	Possible headland or boundary bank, identified on LIDAR imagery
94	Unknown		456951	204363	Possible short linear archaeological feature, identified on LIDAR imagery
95	Unknown		457070	204209	A small rectangular feature situated next to a larger curvilinear enclosure, identified on LIDAR imagery
96	Unknown		457342	204396	A short linear feature identified on LIDAR imagery
97	Unknown		457469	204322	A U-shaped enclosure, identified on LIDAR imagery
98	Unknown		457649	204401	A possible ring ditch, identified on LIDAR imagery

APPENDIX 4.7 Wheatley Potential Strategic Site Gazetteer

ID	Period	Identifying Number	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Description
1	Neolithic	16590-MOX12318	459850	206550	Early Neolithic flint blade, found in garden to NE of Holton House
2	Bronze Age	26168-MOX23574	461021	206150	2 poss Neolithic/Bronze Age ring-ditches (ID'd on aerial photos)
3	Bronze Age	5636-MOX5660	460259	206446	A Socketed Bronze Age Axe found in 'Copse Head Pond' c.1856
4	Bronze Age	1788-MOX5415	459310	205070	Prehistoric flint implement found c.1946 dated to later prehistoric period
5	Iron Age	2544-MOX5777	459490	205000	Iron Age material recovered S of Wheatley near Coombe House
6	Iron Age	16340-MOX9339	460000	204700	Iron Age material found field-walking on Castle Hill Farm (Field 3) adj. Coombe House
7	Roman	27635-MOX24147	460300	207150	Number of Roman objects found N of Holton village near Old Park Farm
8	Roman	17294-MOX23178	460700	205900	Ditch containing C2 Roman pottery found c.1950s
9	Roman	1774-MOX5403	459450	206680	Roman cremation cemetery (c.1830); urns and coins (c.1894)
10	Roman	5541-MOX5456	459450	206400	Roman Enclosure and Pottery, possible cemetery
11	Roman	7980-MOX5467	459230	206820	Roman Bronze Pin
12	Roman	26251-MOX23671	460500	206516	Roman beaker
13	Roman	2757-MOX5652	460190	206940	Roman Pot
14	Roman	16340-MOX9339	460000	204700	Roman pottery
15	Roman	17283-MOX23167	459000	205000	Inhumation, complete with stone coffin
16	Roman	17284-MOX23168	459340	205290	Roman pottery and a possible burial c.1913
17	Early Medieval	8865-MOX10040	463640	201490	Early Medieval trackway (now partially A40)
18	Early Medieval	26250-MOX23669	461223	205517	Saxon/Norman winged axe
19	Early Medieval	5723-MOX94	460015	206108	Moated Site 580m SW of Church Farm, may be the manor mentioned in 1066
20	High Medieval	5723-MOX94	460015	206108	Moated Site 580m SW of Church Farm, C13th/C14th manor house
21	High Medieval	11688-MOX5669	460044	206427	Site of Deer Park at Holton Park
22	High Medieval		459838	206430	Holton Park, earth bank along West boundary, on 1881 OS map
23	High Medieval	5868-MOX5662	460519	206395	St Bartholomew's Church
24	High Medieval	1128-MOX5651	460584	206353	Medieval Moat, Church Farmhouse
25	High Medieval	17294-MOX23178	460700	205900	Stone footings of a building and a quarry pit, both associated with medieval pottery

26	High Medieval	28247-MOX24779	460880	205980	Trackway and possible house platforms
27	High Medieval	11368-MOX5668	461203	205214	Wheatley Bridge with Flanking Walls, London Road
28	High Medieval	5490-MOX5455	459700	205200	Old Wheatley Deserted Medieval Village
29	High Medieval	1790-MOX5417	459540	205710	Site of Medieval chapel of St Mary the Virgin
30	High Medieval	12413-MOX5518	459394	205788	Medieval Pottery (Wheatley Manor House, High Street)
31	High Medieval	16340-MOX9339	460000	204700	Medieval pottery, brick and tile
32	High Medieval	5291-MOX5452	459450	205900	Medieval (hardstone) Quarries, Church Road
33	High Medieval	3177-MOX5421	459310	206260	Site of Quarries and Limekiln
34	High Medieval	13701-MOX5541	459100	206500	Medieval Quarries (South of Hill House, Shotover Park)
35	High Medieval	1028-MOX5397	459200	206800	Lye Hill Quarry (Corallian limestone quarry)
36	High Medieval	1771-MOX95	459880	206360	Moated site of Holton House: moat, manor house, icehouse and larder
37	Post Medieval	19874-MOX18366	459856	206343	Holton Park, retaining walls and bridges to moat
38	Post Medieval	19876-MOX15893	459930	206344	Holton Park, wall at least 17th century in date
39	Post Medieval	19877-MOX17011	459833	206402	Holton Park, wall (approx. 20m to 35m NE of Well House) 17th century or earlier
40	Post Medieval	19878-MOX17461	459852	206419	Holton Park, wall (approx. 35m to 60m NE of Well House)
41	Post Medieval	19879-MOX16364	459809	206385	Holton Park, Well House
42	Post Medieval		459664	206616	Holton Park, rubble limestone wall, west side of park (C17th)
43	Post Medieval		460169	206585	Holton Park, rubble limestone wall, north side of park (C17th)
44	Post Medieval		460660	206291	Holton Park, rubble limestone wall, northeast side of park (C17th)
45	Post Medieval		460620	206326	Holton Park, rubble limestone wall, east side of park (C17th)
46	Post Medieval		460484	205962	Holton Park, rubble limestone wall, southeast side of park (C17th)
47	Post Medieval		459677	205970	Holton Park, rubble limestone wall, south side of park (C17th)
48	Post Medieval	28636-MOX26978	459880	205870	Post medieval planting pits and undated linear ditches
49	Undated	9002-MOX5481	4594400	206610	Iron arrow head, possibly from medieval hunting activities, but exact date unknown
50	Post Medieval	596-MOX5645	460014	206120	Earthworks; possible Limekiln or Civil War Battery (site of)
51	Post Medieval	19884-MOX17164	460217	207094	Old Park Farmhouse
52	Post Medieval	19882-MOX17163	459994	206919	Jasmine House
53	Post Medieval	19888-MOX17320	460175	207132	Pond Farmhouse
54	Post Medieval	19883-MOX17012	460094	206806	LAVENDER COTTAGE

55	Post Medieval	19870-MOX17162	460058	206780	Ambrose Cottage and The Cottage
56	Post Medieval	19890-MOX16370	460281	206578	Slaymaker
57	Post Medieval	1789-MOX5416	459389	205781	Manor House, High Street
58	Post Medieval	20133-MOX17438	459546	205751	The King and Queen Public House, High Street
59	Post Medieval	12412-MOX5509	459439	205791	No 27, High Street (The George Gallery)
60	Post Medieval	16063-MOX5561	459463	205784	No 33, High Street (Mitcheldene)
61	Post Medieval	20142-MOX16389	459462	205756	No 38 High Street
62	Post Medieval	20131-MOX18452	459503	205771	No 47 High Street
63	Post Medieval	20132-MOX17341	459534	205755	No 55 High Street
64	Post Medieval	20147-MOX17441	459707	205681	No 82 High Street
65	Post Medieval	20148-MOX18338	459726	205678	No 86 (Mott House), High Street
66	Post Medieval	20135-MOX18155	459745	205706	No 97 High Street
67	Post Medieval	20136-MOX17634	459752	205697	No 99 (The Old Forge House), High Street
68	Post Medieval	20151-MOX18156	459795	205673	No 100 (Cromwell House), High Street
69	Post Medieval	20123-MOX17829	459902	205580	NO 24 (Mulberry Court), Crown Road
70	Post Medieval	20125-MOX18451	459948	205537	No 30 (Rectory House), Crown Road
71	Post Medieval	20122-MOX16787	460069	205519	No 55 (Ambrose Farmhouse), Crown Road
72	Post Medieval	20113-MOX16455	459298	205923	No 2 (Brookside), Blenheim Lane
73	Post Medieval	20154-MOX16604	460156	205435	No 5 Roman Road
74	Imperial	8865-MOX10040	459275	206517	Medieval trackway turned into a tollroad in 1719 (now A40)
75	Imperial	20056-MOX17348	461291	205190	Bridge approx. 90m east of Wheatley Bridge, London Road
76	Imperial	10189-MOX5665	461180	205223	Toll House (site of)
77	Imperial	10003-MOX5664	460560	205500	Milestone
78	Imperial	20153-MOX18133	460569	205499	Milestone approx. 60m east of The Avenue, London Road
79	Imperial	10004-MOX5483	459383	206395	A40 Milestone approximately 350m SE of Junction with B4027
80	Imperial	19875-MOX15892	459834	206444	Holton Park, Stable Block
81	Imperial	19880-MOX15894	460498	206535	Holton Place, Holton Place House and Old Place
82	Imperial	19881-MOX16365	460582	206433	Holton Place, Stables and Coach House
83	Imperial	19871-MOX16767	460558	206405	Church Farm Barn I
84	Imperial	19872-MOX17008	460547	206344	Church Farm Barn II
85	Imperial	19886-MOX13082	460223	207079	Old Park Farmhouse Granary
86	Imperial	19885-MOX15895	460254	207074	Old Park Farmhouse Barn

87	Imperial	19887-MOX15896	460232	207070	Old Park Farmhouse Stables
88	Imperial	19889-MOX16754	460186	207114	Pond Farmhouse Farmbuildings
89	Imperial	19873-MOX17009	460016	206956	Grey House
90	Imperial	320-MOX5643	461320	205682	Mill Cottage and Attached Embankment Walls, Waterperry Road
91	Imperial	20128-MOX15845	459359	205848	No 11 High Street
92	Imperial	20129-MOX17830	459429	205799	No 25 (The Old Parsonage), High Street
93	Imperial	20130-MOX17154	459472	205782	No 37 (The Crest), High Street
94	Imperial	20143-MOX17439	459478	205762	No 40 High Street
95	Imperial	20144-MOX16391	459501	205744	No 46 High Street
96	Imperial	20134-MOX16454	459597	205731	No 67 (Oxford House), High Street
97	Imperial	20145-MOX17440	459690	205682	No 80 (Vale Brook House), High Street
98	Imperial	20149-MOX18453	459738	205679	No 88 (Greystones), High Street
99	Imperial	20150-MOX18339	459744	205677	No 90 High Street
100	Imperial	20137-MOX15846	459762	205694	No 101 High Street
101	Imperial	20138-MOX16600	459768	205697	No 103 High Street
102	Imperial	20139-MOX17155	459778	205696	No 105 High Street
103	Imperial	20140-MOX15847	459808	205686	No 109 High Street
104	Imperial	592-MOX5378	459817	205666	Tannery barn (currently a chapel)
105	Imperial	20141-MOX16388	459857	205682	No 117 (College Farm, High Street
106	Imperial	20120-MOX16786	459909	205623	Nos 19, 21 and 23 Crown Road
107	Imperial	20124-MOX15844	459898	205613	Wall and outbuilding along Crown Road (in front of Mulberry Court)
108	Imperial	20126-MOX16847	459977	205554	N 32 (Wayside), Crown Road
109	Imperial	20121-MOX15843	460022	205544	Nos 47 & 49 (Crown Cottage), Crown Road
110	Imperial	20114-MOX17444	459341	205919	No 1 (Jessamine Cottage), Church Road
111	Imperial	20119-MOX18135	459371	205877	No 8 (The Walled Cottage), Church Road
112	Imperial	20118-MOX18043	459358	205891	Ardwick House, Church Road
113	Imperial	20115-MOX18336	459373	205898	THE Sun Inn, Church Road
114	Imperial	12999-MOX5527	459473	205833	The Granary Church, Church Road
115	Imperial	20117-MOX17445	460059	205735	The Kings Arms Public House, Church Road
116	Imperial	20110-MOX15854	459603	205704	Nos 1 & 3 Bell Lane
117	Imperial	20111-MOX18019	459592	205693	Nos 5, 7 & 9 Bell Lane
118	Imperial	20112-MOX18454	459567	205699	No 8 Bell Lane

119	Imperial	20152-MOX15848	459319	205994	No 17 (The Old House), Kiln Lane
120	Imperial	20127-MOX17124	459777	205611	Nos 5 & 7 (Old Farm Close), Farm Close Lane
121	Imperial	20156-MOX16448	459375	205996	Rock House, Westfield Road
122	Imperial	597-MOX5382	459250	205950	Site of Brick and Tile Works, N of Rock House
123	Imperial	HOX5905	460370	207190	Historic piecemeal enclosure
124	Imperial	HOX5908	460360	206610	Historic piecemeal enclosure
125	Imperial	HOX4681	460540	206970	Historic piecemeal enclosure
126	Imperial	HOX5906	460230	206920	Historic piecemeal enclosure
127	Imperial	HOX5907	460640	206610	Historic piecemeal enclosure
128	Imperial	HOX5909	460480	206660	Historic Woodland
129	Imperial	HOX5781	459330	207070	Historic Woodland
130	Imperial	20155-MOX15849	459016	206582	Hill House, Shotover
131	Industrial	8865-MOX10040	459275	206517	Rebuild and rerouting of 1719 tollroad in 1824 (now A40)
132	Industrial	11368-MOX5668	461203	205214	Rebuild of Wheatley Bridge in 1809
133	Industrial	13704-MOX5542	459934	206276	Holton Park
134	Industrial	11901-MOX5505	459350	206060	Lime Kilns (site of)
135	Industrial	17416-MOX23294	459438	205761	No 34 High Street, Wheatley
136	Industrial	20146-MOX16603	459688	205669	Outbuilding (approx. 10m south of No.80 (Vale Brook House), High Street)
137	Industrial	592-MOX5378	459817	205666	United Reformed Church, Wheatley High Street, converted from barn in 1842
138	Industrial	1799-MOX5418	459506	205840	Lock Up, Church Road
139	Industrial	20116-MOX17343	459696	205790	Church of St Mary, Church Road
140	Industrial	589-MOX5377	459611	205816	St Mary's Church School, Church Road
141	Industrial	593-MOX5379	459487	205544	Site of Wheatley Station
142	Industrial	594-MOX12446	459600	205500	Goods Shed, Wheatley Railway Station (site of)
143	Industrial	595-MOX5381	459500	205500	Site of Lime Kiln
144	Industrial	HOX5378	459790	205140	Historic piecemeal enclosure
145	Industrial	HOX4675	461230	206220	Historic piecemeal enclosure
146	Industrial	HOX5915	460590	205290	Historic piecemeal enclosure
147	Industrial	HOX4691	459680	206960	Historic piecemeal enclosure
148	Industrial	HOX4674	461030	206560	Historic piecemeal enclosure
149	Industrial	HOX4676	461030	205830	Historic piecemeal enclosure

150	Industrial	HOX4677	461590	205950	Historic piecemeal enclosure
151	Industrial	HOX5384	461170	204800	Historic woodland
152	Industrial	HOX4678	461040	206460	Historic woodland
153	Modern	28624-MOX26965	459546	205700	Wheatley War Memorial
154	Industrial		460074	206579	West Pond, appears on 1847 Tithe maps
155	Industrial		460105	206589	West Pond, appears on 1847 Tithe maps
156	Industrial		460272	206447	North Pond, appears on 1847 Tithe maps
157	Industrial		460620	206326	East Pond, appear on 1847 Tithe maps
158	Undated		460222	205883	Rectilinear enclosure, surviving as a cropmark
159	Undated		460042	206152	Ridge and furrow seen on aerial photos
160	Modern		459866	206254	Corrugated iron military buildings seen in aerial photos from 1940s
161	Undated		460042	206135	Ridge and furrow seen to the north of earthwork, likely the same as seen on aerial photos
162	Undated		460781	205827	Extant ridge and furrow to east of Waterperry Road
163	Undated		460557	206189	Extant ridge and furrow to north of College Close
164	Undated		459234	206257	Extant ridge and furrow west of A40, linear truncation; poss medieval park boundary
165	Undated		460630	206600	Linear feature underlying ridge and furrow, identified through LIDAR
166	Undated		460210	206637	Linear feature underlying ridge and furrow, identified through LIDAR
167	Undated		460422	207260	Linear feature underlying ridge and furrow, identified through LIDAR
168	Undated		459753	206353	Linear feature butted by ridge and furrow, identified through LIDAR
169	Undated		460210	206637	Possible sub-circular enclosure, identified through LIDAR
170	Undated		459639	206842	Possible linear feature, identified through LIDAR
171	Undated		459018	206343	Possible quarry pit, identified through LIDAR
172	Undated		459312	206289	Possible quarry pit, identified through LIDAR

APPENDIX 4.8 Harrington Site Gazetteer

ID	Period	Identifying Number	X coordinate	Y coordinate	Description
1	Mesolithic	17487-MOX23369	466350	200700	South of Haseley Brook: Field investigation identified the remains of a multi-period site. The earliest find was that of a late Mesolithic to early Neolithic flint blade.
2	Neolithic	2217-MOX5891	465950	204100	Rycote Parva: A flint scatter has been identified that has material of a Neolithic date.
3	Neolithic	5812-MOX5845	464500	203600	Camp Common Ground: Field-walking recovered material catalogued as Late Neolithic in date.
4	Bronze Age	10949-MOX5908	465040	200940	Northwest of Peggs Farm: The remains of three circular enclosures in a row aligned northwest to southeast, which are considered to be Bronze Age in date.
5	Bronze Age	16337-MOX9348	465150	200950	Peggs Farm near Haseley Brook: A late prehistoric ring-ditch with an apparent surrounding field system.
6	Bronze Age	16315-MOX9301	466370	201100	Southeast of Latchford Farm: A circular enclosure possibly 86m across of a late prehistoric date
7	Bronze Age	10950-MOX9299	466250	202200	North of Latchford: An undated circular enclosure, possibly of Bronze Age date
8	Bronze Age	17486-MOX23369	466350	200700	South of Haseley Brook: A multi-period site from which Bronze Age flints were also recovered
9	Bronze Age	17486-MOX33368	466528	201243	Latchford Farm: A dense area of 22 Bronze Age pits was identified
10	Bronze Age	5812-MOX5845	464500	203600	Camp Common Ground: Field-walking recovered glass tempered (sic) pottery of a probable Bronze Age date
11	Bronze Age	D5825-MOX5851	464900	203550	Adjacent to Milton Common: A flint arrowhead was recovered during the stripping of the M40 motorway route
12	Bronze Age	2217-MOX5891	465950	204100	Rycote Parva: A flint scatter was identified that has material of a Bronze Age date
13	Iron Age	27511-MOX2402	468000	202000	Near Tetsworth: a brooch of Early Iron Age date was found in 2004
14	Iron Age	26253-MOX23673	467800	203500	Lobbersdown: Early Iron Age material was recovered during fieldwalking
15	Iron Age	D5825-MOX5851	464900	203550	Edge of the proposal site: The remains of a Middle to Late Iron Age settlement was identified
16	Iron Age	12415-MOX5866	464800	203300	East of Heath Farm: An Iron Age settlement is located to the east of Heath Farm
17	Iron Age	10950-MOX5909	465800	203300	Milton Common: The remains of undated enclosures of irregular form
18	Iron Age	16319-MOX9297	465800	203400	North of Milton Common: The remains of a further undated field

					system
19	Iron Age	10877-MOX5860	464481	203291	Heath Farm: An area of undated enclosures and field systems
20	Iron Age	17487-MOX23369	466350	200700	South of Haseley Brook: investigation identified the remains of a multi-period site
21	Roman	8865-MOX10040	465600	203248	The B4027 and parts of the A40 are considered to be part of a Roman road running from London to Worcester
22	Roman	26490-MOX23933	464803	203092	The remains of a further Roman road are believed to skirt the west edge of Great Haseley parish
23	Roman	D5817-MOX5850	464500	203700	Camp Corner: Excavation identified ditches, gullies and postholes associated with 3rd and 4th century Roman material
24	Roman	5812-MOX5845	464500	203600	Camp Common Ground: Excavation identified Roman gullies, ditches and the remains of structures associated with iron working
25	Roman	12415-MOX5866	464800	203300	East of Heath Farm: The location of a Roman settlement
26	Roman	10950-MOX5909	465800	203300	North of the A40 in the vicinity of Milton Common: The remains of undated enclosures of irregular form
27	Roman	16319-MOX9297	465800	203400	North of the A40: The remains of an undated field system.
28	Roman	10877-MOX5860	464481	203291	South of the A40, around Heath Farm, Orpwoods Farm and Trindalls Farm: An area of undated enclosures and field systems
29	Roman	15025-MOX5914	466330	200700	To the south of Haseley Brook near Latchford Farm: An extensive scatter of Roman pottery, the precise nature of the settlement is not known.
30	Roman	17487-MOX23369	466350	200700	Field investigation to the south of Haseley Brook: The remains of a multi-period site with Roman activity.
31	Roman	17486-MOX33368	466528	201243	At Latchford Farm: Roman pottery sherds were recovered.
32	Roman	26253-MOX23673	467800	203500	On Lobbersdown: Roman material recovered.
33	Roman	5350-MOX5895	468400	201550	South of Tetworth village: A Roman period ditch.
34	Roman		464460	201700	Anonymous text at the Oxford History Centre states that Roman coins have been recovered from the churchyard at Great Haseley. This is the only reported account of data suggesting that there is Roman activity in Great Haseley.
35	Early Medieval	8865-MOX10040	465600	203248	The Roman street (JMHS 21) appears to have still been used as a way in the mid-10th century.
36	Early Medieval	5812-MOX5845	464500	203600	At Camp Common Ground: Glass tempered pottery (sic) of a probable early medieval date.
37	Early Medieval	4070-MOX5840	464420	201690	Great Haseley church: The font identified as a pre-Conquest feature implying there was an early 11th century church, or earlier structure, on the site.

38	Early Medieval		464409	201655	The village of Great Haseley: It is mentioned in the Domesday Book, dating it to at least as early as the 9th century.
39	Early Medieval	26253-MOX23673	467800	203500	To the north on Lobbersdown: Early medieval material.
40	Early Medieval	4934-MOX5894	468590	201580	Tetsworth: The church.
41	High Medieval	4070-MOX5840	464420	201690	Great Haseley: The church of St Peter, a grade I listed building considered to be constructed c. 1200, with a 15th century tower.
42	High Medieval	8228-MOX5853	464400	201700	Great Haseley: The medieval tithe barn, a grade I listed structure of six bays, believed originally to have had 10 bays with 2 porches.
43	High Medieval	16737-MOX12505	464270	201550	Great Haseley: Three fish ponds, two of which are connected with a sluice channel.
44	High Medieval	16737-MOX12505	463940	201720	Great Haseley: A fourth fishpond that is more isolated.
45	High Medieval	16738-MOX12506	464040	201540	South of the village of Great Haseley: A large curving boundary bank which is suspected of being medieval because the fishponds are located inside it. The boundary bank appears to form part of a large enclosure of which the northern part probably lay along Rectory Road.
46	High Medieval		465655	201496	Latchford: A chapel, known to have been attached to the Abbey at Thame in the medieval period, appears on Greenwoods' map of 1832 near Latchford House.
47	High Medieval	1071-MOX5888	465600	201500	Latchford is recognised as the location of a shrunken medieval village.
48	High Medieval	17486-MOX33368	466528	201243	Latchford Farm: Medieval pottery sherds recovered.
49	High Medieval	1082-MOX5890	466100	204100	North of Rycote Lane: The remains of a deserted medieval village.
50	High Medieval	13930-MOX5911	465600	203400	Heathwood in Great Haseley: Considered to be the location of a medieval wood.
51	High Medieval	MOX5845	464300	203600	Combe: Considered to be the location of a deserted medieval settlement or DMV.
52	High Medieval	4934-MOX5894	468590	201580	Tetsworth: The church of St Giles, mentioned in the 13th century as having been the chapel to the mother church in Thame in the early 11th century.
53	High Medieval	4095-MOX5893	468500	201500	Tetsworth: To the south of the village represent part of a shrunken medieval village. Excavations uncovered material and features dated to the 11th to 13th centuries.
54	High Medieval	15830-MOX5916	468660	201630	Gilson's Close, Tetsworth: Material and features dated to the 11th to 13th centuries, including ditches and house platforms.
55	High Medieval	EOX292	468520	201660	Elms Close, Tetsworth: Remains of six 12th to 13th century ditches.
56	High Medieval	16314-MOX9462	467350	202150	West of Tetsworth: An area of ridge and furrow.

57	High Medieval	HOX4888	468520	201660	West of Manor Farm, Tetsworth: Medieval open fields with upstanding ridge and furrow.
58	High Medieval	5401-MOX5897	467350	200158	Stoke Grange in Stoke Talmage: The remains of a medieval moat.
59	High Medieval	5401-MOX5898	467350	200150	Stoke Grange in Stoke Talmage: Internally to moat, a medieval grange.
60	High Medieval	D10924-MOX5907	467850	200250	Near Lower Farm at Wheatfield: The remains of a sub-rectangular moat which has an internal plateau. There is evidence for subsidiary enclosures around the main moat.
61	Late Medieval	20006-MOX16783	464155	201823	The Old Rectory in Rectory Road: A grade II* listed cross-wing structure dated to the 15th century.
62	Late Medieval	9361-MOX5854	464210	201820	The Cruicks in Rectory Road: A grade II listed structure with three trusses of the 16th century or earlier.
63	Late Medieval	16491-MOX12186	464270	201800	The Bakery or Old Bakery: A grade II, 16th century, is a timber framed building that was remodelled in the 20th century.
64	Late Medieval	19963-MOX17404	465690	201465	Latchford House: A grade II listed building that is constructed of limestone rubble and timber framing that form a house with a double linked gable. The structure is of a probable 16th century date of a late medieval origin.
65	Late Medieval	HOX5609	465690	201230	Latchford: A series of enclosures that are identified and dated late 15th to early 16th century.
66	Late Medieval	5814-MOX5849	464900	203500	The Heath, Middle Heath and Further Heath: Fields that had scatters of late medieval pottery.
67	Post-medieval	14109-MOX5876	464371	201739	Great Haseley, The Manor House: A late 17th and late 18th century grade II* listed structure.
68	Post-medieval	20024-MOX15867	464328	201754	Great Haseley Manor House: The walls and gates to the south and west of the manor.
69	Post-medieval	20022-MOX16295	464516	201781	Great Haseley Manor House: A pair of 17th century gate piers that are listed and located on the Thame Road; the northern set.
70	Post-medieval	20023-MOX16785	464514	201776	Great Haseley Manor House: A pair of 17th century gate piers that are listed and located on the Thame Road; the southern set.
71	Post-medieval	14110-MOX5877	464313	201733	The Crown: An early 17th century grade II* listed building, probably constructed in 1610.
72	Post-medieval	20025	464320	201704	42 Thame Road: An early 17th century listed building with 18th century alterations.
73	Post-medieval	20001-MOX16986	463973	201837	The Orchard in Rectory Road: A 17th century structure with 20th century extension and 18th century outbuildings.
74	Post-medieval	20000-MOX17451	464025	201859	The Post Office, in Rectory Road: Previously a farmhouse and also the Lewington Arms Public House; late 17th century listed building.

75	Post-medieval	20002-MOX18131	463925	201833	Vine Cottage, 23 Rectory Road: A grade II listed late 17th century building, with 18th century additions.
76	Post-medieval	19989-MOX17453	463800	201846	The Walnut Tree Cottage, Mill Lane: An early 17th century building with 18th century components.
77	Post-medieval	19987-MOX17405	463817	201860	The Cottage at 10 Mill Lane: A timber framed structure of the 17th century.
78	Post-medieval	19986-MOX16981	463806	201886	No. 11, Mill Lane: A timber framed building of the 17th century or earlier with some 18th century additions.
79	Post-medieval	20015-MOX16487	466195	203850	Rycote Lane Farmhouse: A grade II listed building constructed of brick and limestone rubble, with some timber framing.
80	Post-medieval	20018-MOX17838	466169	203808	At Rycote Lane Farm: A listed barn and farm building (cowshed and granary); timber framed and of a 17th century date.
81	Post-medieval	HOX4898	464480	202640	On Milton Common: A piecemeal enclosure has occurred from 1540 to 1810, so the earliest may be of a late 16th to 17th century date.
82	Post-medieval	HOX4897	465320	202760	South and east of Harrington Field Farm: Piecemeal enclosure of post-medieval date.
83	Post-medieval	HOX4906	464500	203060	Orpwoods Farm or Upper Farm is considered to be of a 17th to 18th century date.
84	Post-medieval	15598-MOX5915	468730	201790	North side is The Swan Hotel which is at least of the 17th century, but undoubtedly contains earlier material.
85	Post-medieval	21463-MOX17001	468587	201887	Number 42 High Street: A probable late 17th century listed building.
86	Post-medieval	21465-MOX23380	468813	201618	Number 80 the High Street: A house dated to 1600 or earlier; has 18th, 19th and 20th century alterations.
87	Post-medieval	21459-MOX16482	468692	201565	Number 9 Chiltern View: An early 17th century structure which is listed.
88	Post-medieval	15830-MOX5916	468660	201630	Gilson Close, Tetsworth: Redevelopment in the 17th to 19th centuries.
89	Post-medieval	EOX290	468800	201800	Tetsworth: A single sherd of a post medieval pot was recovered.
90	Post-medieval		467686	201778	Southwest of Tetsworth, Manor Farm: A non-designated heritage asset of the 17th century at least.
91	Imperial	8865-MOX10040	468831	201335	A Roman street, Stokenchurch to Oxford: Upgraded in the early part of the 18th century, being replaced by a turnpike in 1719.
92	Imperial	13951-MOX5912	467310	202810	In the line of the A40 (the Gate House): A single storey brick building which was the site of an Imperial toll house.
93	Imperial	10000-MOX5903	467860	202460	West of Tetsworth village: A mid-18th century milestone with a conical domed top and is grade II listed.
94	Imperial	10001-MOX5904	466380	203050	North of Lobb Farmhouse: A late 18th to early 19th century milestone with a circular plan and tapering and slightly domed top

					and is a grade II listed monument.
95	Imperial	10002-MOX5859	464940	203550	Milton Common: A milestone, probably of an early 18th century date.
96	Imperial	19962-MOX15870	464412	201676	Haseley churchyard: Hall
97	Imperial	19959-MOX16770	464420	201680	Haseley churchyard: Cooper
98	Imperial	19961-MOX16771	464408	201673	Haseley churchyard: Headstone
99	Imperial	19960-MOX17753	464435	201680	Haseley churchyard: A further headstone
100	Imperial	14108-MOX5875	464400	201700	The Stables or Manor Stables, Thame Street: A listed building of the mid-18th century.
101	Imperial	14107-MOX5874	464404	201725	The outbuildings of the Stable: A grade II listed structure of the 18th century.
102	Imperial	20020-MOX17452	464322	201868	37 Thame Road: An early 18th century listed building.
103	Imperial	20021-MOX18308	464325	201853	Rosebank Cottage at 38 Thame Street: is an early 18th century listed building.
104	Imperial	19964-MOX17055	464398	201658	The Church House in Latchford Lane, southeast of the manorial core: A grade II listed structure of the early 18th century.
105	Imperial	19995-MOX16851	464235	201854	The Farm or Haseley Farmhouse, on Rectory Road: A listed grade II building of an early 18th century structure if not earlier.
106	Imperial	19998-MOX17450	464214	201870	The outbuildings at Haseley Farm: Listed and considered to be of an 18th century date.
107	Imperial	19997-MOX18130	464236	201873	North of Haseley Farm: The barn is dated 1734. Etched onto one tie-beam is RT 1734 and on the other TT 1734.
108	Imperial	19996-MOX15866	464218	201855	West of Haseley Farm in Rectory Road: The granary is a grade II listed structure dated 1762.
109	Imperial	16492-MOX12187	464280	201790	Near the junction of Rectory Road with Thame Road: The Old Cottage and 18th century building formed of a single structure.
110	Imperial	19994-MOX16781	464449	201764	The Church Farmhouse on Rectory Road: A grade II listed building of the early 18th century.
111	Imperial	20005-MOX17836	464255	201804	The Rectory: A grade II building of the 18th century with an extension of 1923.
112	Imperial	20007-MOX16271	464092	201850	Sundial House in Rectory Road: An early to mid-18th century grade II listed structure.
113	Imperial	20008-MOX17159	464070	201852	The Spokes Farmhouse on Rectory Road: A mid to late 18th century listed building.
114	Imperial	19999-MOX16782	464057	201864	No. 30 Rectory Road: A listed mid-18th century building.
115	Imperial	20009-MOX16274	464014	201830	The Plough Inn, Rectory Road: A grade II listed structure of the early to mid-18th century.

116	Imperial	20010-MOX16784	463962	201816	No. 24 Rectory Road: An early 18th century grade II listed structure.
117	Imperial	20011-MOX16568	463833	201789	Nos. 16 and 17 Rectory Road: A row of cottages with attached barn, are an early 18th century listed structure.
118	Imperial	20003-MOX16268	463778	201768	Nos. 5 and 6 Rectory Road: Part of a row of cottages of the early 18th century.
119	Imperial	19988-MOX16260	463813	201817	No. 14 Mill Lane: An early 18th century listed building.
120	Imperial	19990-MOX16261	463800	201808	Nos. 7-9 Mill Lane: A row of grade II listed cottages.
121	Imperial	10-MOX5817	463740	202380	Great Haseley Windmill: A grade II listed building which is three storeys and of a limestone construction; it is considered to be of an 18th century date.
122	Imperial	20016-MOX18164	466203	203810	South of Rycote Lane Farmhouse: A grade II listed granary.
123	Imperial	20019-MOX18055	466326	203586	Rycote Lane Farm: A grade II cowshed and attached farm buildings. The structure is timber framed and there is a date of 1789 on a beam.
124	Imperial	20017-MOX16488	466201	203797	North of Rycote Lane: A cart shed that is of an 18th century date which is a grade II listed structure.
125	Imperial	19958-MOX15869	466681	203005	North of Latchford: Lobb Farmhouse, a grade II listed building of limestone rubble. The structure is considered to be of a late 18th century date, but with a date stone above the door that reads 1838.
126	Imperial	HOX4892	465960	202050	On the hill north of Latchford: A piecemeal enclosure occurred 1700 to 1797.
127	Imperial	HOX4894	466680	201990	North of Jointer's Farm: A piecemeal enclosure occurred from 1798 to 1810.
128	Imperial	HOX 5975	465220	202230	Northwest of Latchford: Godwins Copse was an area of woodland 1798 to 1810.
129	Imperial	21462-MOX16312	468744	201732	Emerton House: A listed building of the mid-18th century.
130	Imperial	21461-MOX17522	468799	201653	Number 76 High Street: A structure of the mid-18th century.
131	Imperial	21458-MOX17354	468633	201750	South of the High Street: The Limes in Back Street, a listed building of the early 18th century.
132	Imperial	21464-MOX17920	468524	201713	Greenwood Cottage in Silver Street: A listed building of the early 18th century.
133	Imperial	21457-MOX17232	468640	200921	Harlesford House: A grade II listed building that is located outside of the proposal site.
134	Imperial	16316-MOX9302	467230	201120	Latchford Hole Farm: A post-medieval building, but the HER contains little information on its age except that it is on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of about 1880.
135	Imperial	HOX4891	467300	202570	South of the Gate House and east of Manor Farm: A piecemeal enclosure occurred 1700 to 1797.

136	Imperial	HOX5189	467610	202700	North of Manor Farm: A piecemeal enclosure occurred 1700 to 1797.
137	Imperial	HOX5186	468250	202380	On Tetsworth Common: A piecemeal enclosure occurred 1798-1811.
138	Imperial	HOX5169	467850	201110	Latchford Hole Farm: Enclosure considered to have taken place 1701 to 1810.
139	Industrial	8865-MOX10040	468831	201335	London to Oxford road: Remodelled again in 1824, when the toll road was replaced by the route of the A40.
140	Industrial	359-MOX5824	464000	201910	Great Haseley: An Independent chapel was constructed c. 1840.
141	Industrial	360-MOX5825	464300	201790	Great Haseley: The location of a village Smithy is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1880.
142	Industrial	357-MOX5823	464100	201900	Great Haseley: The remains of a quarry marked on an Ordnance Survey map of 1880.
143	Industrial	HOX5971	463860	202000	Great Haseley: An orchard and horticultural enclosure from at least 1811 to 1881.
144	Industrial	HOX5973	463910	202070	Great Haseley village: There is a rural farmstead from at least 1811 to 1920.
145	Industrial	HOX4920	464780	201950	Northeast of Great Haseley: Planned enclosure around the village can be recognised from 1811 to 1881.
146	Industrial	HOX5974	464110	202200	To the north of Great Haseley: Planned enclosure around the village can be recognised from 1811 to 1881.
147	Industrial	HOX5977	465130	202890	Harrington Farm: A farmstead and enclosure, structures are located in the proposal site and are a non-designated heritage asset.
148	Industrial	HOX4896	465670	202940	South of Harrington Field Farm: Piecemeal enclosure from around 1798 to 1810.
149	Industrial	HOX4902	464160	203420	To the west of Orpwood Farm: Piecemeal enclosure from around 1798 to 1810.
150	Industrial	HOX4914	463430	202570	East of Great Milton: Piecemeal enclosure from around 1798 to 1810.
151	Industrial	HOX9259	463150	203230	To the northeast of Great Milton: Piecemeal enclosure from around 1798 to 1810.
152	Industrial	HOX4898	464480	202640	Northeast of Haseley windmill: Piecemeal enclosure from around 1798 to 1810.
153	Industrial	HOX5978	465480	203540	At Milton Ponds: Piecemeal enclosure from around 1798 to 1810.
154	Industrial	HOX4907	464690	203500	Heath Farm and associated enclosures: Considered to be a product of the 19th century.
155	Industrial	329-MOX5884	468800	201500	Independent Chapel: Built in 1823; a new chapel was built in 1890.
156	Industrial	21460-MOX17233	468538	201570	The Old Vicarage in Chiltern View: Constructed in c. 1846.
157	Industrial	4934-MOX5894	468590	201580	The church of St Giles: Rebuilt in c. 1855.

158	Industrial	10366-MOX5906	468810	201690	Judd's Lane: The remains of a former Congregational Chapel, built c. 1886.
159	Industrial	12679-MOX5910	468790	201710	The Tetsworth County Primary School: Built c. 1881
160	Industrial	327-MOX5883	468660	201780	Old Forge at 54 High Street: An early 19th century building with 20th century alterations.
161	Industrial	EOX292	468520	201660	Elms Close: The remains of two 19th century walls.
162	Industrial	HOX5995	467970	201430	East end of the site: Oxhouse Farm appears to be part of a rural settlement.
163	Modern	HOX4904	463720	203370	Around Chilworth: 20th century activity including a piecemeal enclosure dated 1921-1999.
164	Modern	HOX4900	463760	203240	Around Chilworth: An earlier piecemeal enclosure that has now been replaced with secondary woodland.
165	Imperial		466911	201700	Jointer's Farm: A group of three buildings.
166	Imperial		465979	201462	To the east of Latchford: There are two farm buildings which form part of Charity Farm.
167	Imperial		465735	201398	Latchford Farm: is on the map, just outside the proposed allocation site, which also has a cluster of farm outbuildings.
168	Imperial		466241	202307	Old Cottage: To the west of Lobb Farm: this building is a further dwelling, a cottage, which now no longer exists.
169	Industrial		465918	201431	East of Latchford Farm: A building on 1837 map.
170	Industrial		466035	201465	To the northeast of Latchford Farm: A series of water features, 1839.
171	Industrial		466743	202307	To the east of Latchford Farm: A pond.
172	Industrial		466253	202826	To the north of Latchford Farm: A pond.
173	Industrial		466039	202721	To the west of Latchford Farm: buildings.
174	Industrial		465891	202340	To the southwest of Lobb Farm. A pond.
175	Industrial		465320	202380	To the north of Godwin's Coppice: A building with pink shading of a dwelling, later identified as Dropshot Cottages.
176	Industrial		467715	201725	To the south of Godwin's Coppice: Two farm buildings.
177	Industrial		467588	201576	To the south of Godwin's Coppice: A farm building next to a pond.
178	Industrial		467520	202113	To the northeast of Godwin's Coppice: A T-shaped building that appears to be part of a barn that survives at present
179	Industrial		467362	202159	To the west of Godwin's Coppice: A barn of unknown origins
180	Industrial		467274	201901	To the south: A pond.
181	Industrial		466138	201759	North of Charity Farm: A building in an enclosure.
182	Industrial		467691	201761	Goldpits Farm: 1879.
183	Post-medieval		467726	201771	South of Manor Farm: A possible moat.

184	Undated		465966	202314	A funnel shaped field in the eastern half of the site: A series of possible rectilinear enclosures or a field system is faintly visible.
185	High Medieval		466558	201332	Headlands visible, either aligned east – west or north – south.
186	High Medieval		466903	201888	Headlands visible, either aligned east – west or north – south.
187	High Medieval		467266	201772	Headlands visible, either aligned east – west or north – south.
188	High Medieval		467412	201738	Headlands visible, either aligned east – west or north – south.
189	High Medieval		467120	201576	Headlands visible, either aligned east – west or north – south.
190	Undated		465423	202906	Area once part of Milton Common.
191	Undated		464961	202891	Area once part of Milton Common.
192	Roman		466017	201373	Area once part of Milton Common: A Roman pottery sherd.
193	Prehistoric		467410	201238	Area once part of Milton Common: A retouched flint.
194	Imperial		466959	201670	An 18th century barn that has traditional signs of timber working.
195	Undated		466306	201204	A linear feature underlying ridge and furrow, identified from LIDAR imagery
196	Undated		467119	201201	A ‘circular blob’, identified from LIDAR imagery
197	Undated		466674	201144	A possible quarry pit, identified from LIDAR imagery
198	Undated		466851	201182	A possible quarry pit, identified from LIDAR imagery
199	Undated		467003	201105	A possible quarry pit, identified from LIDAR imagery
200	Undated		466110	201214	A possible linear feature, identified from LIDAR imagery
201	Undated		466374	201069	A possible linear feature, identified from LIDAR imagery

APPENDIX 4.9 Thornhill Site Gazetteer

ID	Period	Identifying Number	X coordinate	Y coordinate	Description
1	Neolithic	1780-MOX5406	455940	206370	Possible knapping site on W side of Shotover Hill
2	Neolithic	15427-MOX5560	456100	206600	Ground stone axe head SW of the site
3	Neolithic	26487-MOX23930	457870	207780	Axe head NE of the proposal site
4	Neolithic	16419-MOX11217	456500	207320	Neolithic or possible Bronze Age flint core W of the site
5	Bronze Age	1781-MOX5408	457000	206000	Documentary evidence of a barrow located on Shotover Hill
6	Bronze Age	2329-MOX5419	457400	206030	Socketed spearhead near an old quarry on Shotover Hill
7	Bronze Age	26073-MOX23414	456750	208150	Cluster of pits and postholes with pottery along route of the A40
8	Roman	8865	458440	207983	Route of Roman road
9	Roman	8923	455671	206749	Roman road from Alchester to Dorchester
10	Roman	26348-MOX23775	455788	207505	Roman road from Alchester to Dorchester at Bayard's School
11	Roman	3666-MOX5427	455900	207700	Area of settlement with urned cremation in Barton
12	Roman	6193-MOX5464	456200	208100	Rims of 2 greyware storage jars adjacent to Bayswater Brook
13	Roman	26074-MOX23415	457800	207800	Roman settlement 700m to the NE of the site
14	Roman	1773-MOX5402	456320	206450	Ditches, pits, post holes, well and cobbled area with pottery SW of the site
15	Roman	1775-MOX5404	457430	207300	Hoard of 560 coins 200m E of the site
16	Roman	3644-MOX5423	455730	207140	Hoard of 16 coins adjacent to the route of the Roman road
17	Roman	1783-MOX5410	456920	205910	Pottery at Shotover Country Park
18	Early Medieval	8865	457472	205862	Grundy's Road 6 S of the proposal site
19	High to Late Medieval Period	11108	458400	206700	Site of a royal hunting lodge of the bailiff of the Forest of Shotover, at Shotover House
20	High to Late Medieval Period	17384-MOX23246	456600	208240	Silver buckle N of Bayswater Brook
21	High to Late Medieval Period	HOX5734	457130	205290	Ancient woodland
22	High to Late Medieval Period	HOX4623	456820	205700	Assarting or piecemeal enclosure

23	High to Late Medieval Period	HOX4617	458360	207660	Rural occupation off Main Road
24	Post-Medieval	8070-MOX5479	457330	206190	Small enclosure for a lodge associated with Shotover Forest
25	Post-Medieval	HOX4610	458400	206870	Designed landscape S of London Road
26	Post-Medieval	HOX4629	456500	205430	Woodland
27	Post-Medieval	HOX5876	455800	206640	Quarrying
28	Post-Medieval	HOX5879	455900	206370	Quarrying
29	Post-Medieval	HOX4801	455970	208150	Small farm cluster is recorded at Stowford Farm
30	Imperial	8865	457472	205862	Turnpike road from Stokenchurch to Oxford
31	Imperial	10005-MOX5484	457990	207250	Early 18th C milestone associated with the old London road, grade II listed
32	Imperial	10006-MOX5485	456460	207410	Early 18th C milestone W of Redhill Farm
33	Imperial	11101	458410	206710	Shotover Park, 18th C country house and gardens, grade I listed. HOX4611
34	Imperial	11100	458220	206620	Formal gardens and fish ponds of Shotover Park
35	Imperial	11106	458500	206600	Walled kitchen garden of Shotover Park
36	Imperial	11103	458220	206530	Octagonal temple of Shotover Park, grade II listed
37	Imperial	11104	458220	206710	Limestone ashlar obelisk of Shotover Park, grade II listed
38	Imperial	11107	458380	206580	18th century wrought iron gates of Shotover Park, grade II listed
39	Imperial	11567	458500	206500	Outer park of Shotover Park, N and SE of the formal gardens
40	Imperial	11102	458450	206610	Old Stables at Shotover Park, grade II listed
41	Imperial	11105-MOX5494	458010	206790	The Grove at Shotover Park, grade II listed house
42	Imperial	13044-MOX5540	458060	207400	Red Hill Farm, timber framed farmhouse in Forest Hill, grade II listed
43	Imperial	19856-MOX17466	458024	207386	Barns and stable of Redhill Farm, grade II listed
44	Imperial	HOX4805	457180	207220	Thornhill Farm
45	Imperial	17-MOX5375	457500	206000	Ochre pits shown on Jeffrey's map of Oxfordshire
46	Imperial	28691	456243	208027	Pit of unknown function with 17th-18th C pottery off Bayswater Road
47	Imperial	HOX4622	457520	206160	Area of piecemeal and planned enclosures

48	Imperial	HOX5872	457880	207110	Area of piecemeal and planned enclosures
49	Imperial	HOX5871	456050	208100	Area of piecemeal and planned enclosures
50	Imperial	HOX4559	457600	208300	Area of piecemeal and planned enclosures
51	Imperial	HOX4557	457080	208810	Area of piecemeal and planned enclosures
52	Imperial	HOX4561	456400	208370	Area of piecemeal and planned enclosures
53	Imperial	HOX5882	456900	206060	Historic piecemeal enclosure
54	Imperial	HOX4619	458010	207640	Planned enclosure
55	Imperial	HOX4590	458670	207230	Probable planned enclosure
56	Imperial	HOX4608	456870	207140	Probable planned enclosure
57	Imperial	HOX4620	456660	205960	Planned enclosure
58	Imperial	HOX4623	456820	205700	Probable planned enclosure
59	Imperial	HOX5778	458330	207420	Probable planned enclosure
60	Imperial	HOX4587	457420	207610	Piecemeal Enclosure
61	Imperial	HOX4614	458040	206100	Piecemeal Enclosure
62	Industrial	8865	457472	205862	Turnpike road from Stokenchurch to Oxford redesigned and rerouted
63	Industrial	14082-MOX5558	458020	206740	Dovecote, now outbuilding, in Shotover Park
64	Industrial	13038-MOX5528	458150	207520	Forest Hill House, grade II listed former vicarage
65	Industrial	HOX4616	458460	206240	Rural settlement at Home Farm
66	Industrial	1027-MOX5396	455900	206400	Site of Shotover Brickworks SW of the site
67	Industrial	1023-MOX5392	455769	206911	Site of Shotover Brickworks SW of the site
68	Industrial	1024-MOX5393	455900	206800	Site of Shotover Brickworks SW of the site
69	Industrial	D1025-MOX5394	456000	206800	Site of demolished bottle kilns at Shotover Brickworks
70	Industrial	13741-MOX5545	457800	206400	5 fish ponds in the area of The Spinney
71	Industrial	1026-MOX5395	455800	207100	Extension of the Headington Quarries
72	Industrial	HOX5894	457610	205630	Orchards and horticultural site
73	Industrial	HOX5895	457670	205750	Orchards and horticultural site
74	Industrial	HOX4555	456440	208960	Probable piecemeal enclosure
75	Industrial	HOX4588	456720	207830	Historic piecemeal enclosure

76	Industrial	HOX5904	457530	205110	Historic piecemeal enclosure
77	Industrial	HOX4621	456820	206300	Historic piecemeal enclosure
78	Industrial	HOX4606	457430	206810	Historic piecemeal enclosure
79	Industrial	HOX4624	457320	205690	Historic piecemeal enclosure
80	Industrial	HOX4629	456500	205430	Historic piecemeal enclosure
81	Industrial	HOX5881	456450	206510	Historic piecemeal enclosure
82	Industrial	HOX4607	457560	206810	Historic piecemeal enclosure
83	Industrial	HOX4609	456710	206700	Woodland
84	Industrial	HOX5880	456820	206530	Woodland
85	Industrial	HOX5896	457610	205260	Piecemeal enclosure
86	Industrial	HOX5897	458110	205350	Piecemeal enclosure
87	Industrial	HOX4630	455900	205980	Planned enclosure
88	Industrial	HOX4615	458140	205970	Woodland
89	Industrial	HOX4625	457090	205530	Woodland
90	Undated	US/7GR/LOC/351	456793	206830	Possible small rectangular enclosure in the S of the site
91	Undated	RAF/UK/541/479	457107	207682	Ridge and furrow N of the site