

OXFORDSHIRE COTSWOLDS GARDEN VILLAGE, EYNHAM

DESK-BASED HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

DRAFTv.1

GROSVENOR

JANUARY 2019



TERENCE
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		Signature	
		Date	16 January 2019
		Please return by	

LONDON
 7 Heddon Street
 London
 W1B 4BD

BIRMINGHAM
 Enterprise House
 115 Edmund Street
 Birmingham
 B3 2HJ

BOURNEMOUTH
 Everdene House
 Deansleigh Road
 Bournemouth
 BH7 7DU

TELEPHONE
 020 3664 6755

www.torltd.co.uk

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Terence O'Rourke Ltd Reg.
 No.1935454 Registered office
 Everdene House Deansleigh
 Road Bournemouth Dorset
 BH7 7DU Registered in England
 and Wales VAT No.905095727

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report provides a desk-based heritage assessment of land at Eynsham, Oxfordshire. It describes the known terrestrial archaeological resource and built heritage assets of the site and study area, that could be affected by the future development of the Oxfordshire Cotswolds Garden Village.
- 1.2 Land to the north of the A40 near Eynsham is allocated under policy EW1a in the adopted West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 for a new garden village of around 2,200 new homes together with new business land, park and ride and other supporting services and facilities. This report is intended to support the master planning of the proposed garden village to ensure both that heritage assets and historic landscape character are not harmed, and that the benefits of the historic environment for the proposed new community and advantages for the sense of place of the new garden village are recognised and reflected in the proposed master plan.
- 1.3 This desk-based assessment examines the potential for the discovery of as yet unknown features of archaeological interest and considers the implications of the proposed development in order to set in train the survey work and intrusive investigations necessary for a full appraisal of the archaeological interest of the site. It complements the other studies informing the master plan such as the townscape study of Eynsham, the landscape and visual appraisal, and reports considering green infrastructure and biodiversity. This range of background work will eventually be submitted as supporting documents as part of a future outline planning application and EIA.
- 1.4 The report sets out the baseline, potential and significance of all the known and recorded heritage assets, both designated (scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas and registered parks and gardens) and non-designated (archaeological sites, and locally important historic buildings or landscapes) for the site and study area¹. It also considers the evidence of time depth as shown in the historic landscape character across the site and in the surrounding area.

Site location and description

- 1.5 The allocation for the garden village comprises c.177 hectares of land to the north of the A40. The site is predominantly farmland, made up of several separate holdings. The boundaries are defined to the south by the A40, to the east by Lower Road along the valley of the River Evenlode, to the north by a tributary of the river and to the west by field boundaries. Cuckoo Lane crosses the western part of the site. There are areas of modern development within the site, associated with the petrol station on the A40, and the area of landfill and aggregate processing at New Wintles Farm, and several modern farmsteads. The topography rises from the river valley in the east to a high point along Cuckoo Lane near Acre Hill Farm, before falling again towards the A40 and the Chil Brook.

¹ For the purpose of this report, “the site” refers to the full area of the strategic location for growth allocation. This is larger than the area of land controlled by Grosvenor and includes several areas of different ownership, for example the houses at City Farm, the Millennium woodland and the petrol station on the A40.

2 Legislation, policy and planning background

- 2.1 National and international policy recognises the value and significance of cultural heritage, and the public interest in the preservation of particular assets, and sets out mechanisms to ensure that it is taken into account in planning decision-making. Sites and features of identified interest are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended, and the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Section 66(1) of the 1990 act states that, in considering whether to grant planning permission for development that affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or Secretary of State “*shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses*”. Section 72(1) in respect of conservation areas states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area. A finding of harm to a conservation area or to a listed building or its setting is a consideration to which the decision-maker must give “*considerable importance and weight*”.
- 2.2 National planning policy guidance on conserving and enhancing the historic environment is contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the online National Planning Practice Guidance, and the Good Practice Advice published by Historic England (GPA1 Local plan making, GPA2 Managing significance in decision-taking in the historic environment (2015) and GPA3 The setting of heritage assets (2017)). Heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations (NPPF, paragraph 184).
- 2.3 Paragraph 192 of the NPPF states that in determining planning 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.”*
- 2.4 Local planning authorities are required to take the significance of an asset into account when considering proposals, in order to avoid or mitigate conflict between any aspects of the proposals and the conservation of the asset (paragraph 190), and ‘*great weight*’ should be given to the objective of conserving designated heritage assets (paragraph 193). All harm to heritage assets, from demolition to harm through development within the setting, requires ‘*clear and convincing justification*’ (paragraph 194).
- 2.5 The principal objective is to avoid harm to designated heritage assets, but detailed policies define the justification required in cases of harm, based on public benefits that outweigh the harm, taking account of the weight to be given to conservation, and consideration of whether the conflict between the provision of such public benefits and heritage conservation is necessary (paragraphs 195 and 196).

- 2.6 Setting is not a heritage asset or a designation in itself, and its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. The approach to identifying those heritage assets likely to be affected by a development proposal is given in the guidance by Historic England, which states that, *“The setting of a heritage asset is ‘the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced’ (NPPF, Annex 2: Glossary). Where that experience is capable of being affected by a proposed development (in any way) then the proposed development can be said to affect the setting of that asset.”* (GPA3, paragraph 20). The guidance aims for a consistent approach to the assessment of setting and the range of historic, visual and functional relationships that can define the contribution of adjoining land to the significance of any single asset or group of assets. These include physical attributes and perceptual values, depending on the nature of an asset and its past and present surroundings. Potentially significant views can be deliberately designed or incidental, or the result of later changes.
- 2.7 The relevant development plan policies are provided by the West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 adopted September 2018. The supporting text to policy EH9 sets the overall *“aim to conserve and enhance the historic environment and local distinctiveness, and to positively manage change”*, and policies EH10-16 cover specific types of assets, including historic landscape character.
- 2.8 The site is allocated under policy EW1 Oxfordshire Cotswolds Garden Village Strategic Location for Growth for a free-standing garden village of around 2,200 new homes, with new business land, a park and ride and other supporting services and facilities. The proposals will be taken forward through the Oxfordshire Cotswolds Garden Village Area Action Plan. The Issues Paper on the AAP published for consultation in June 2018 states at paragraph 5.17 that,
- “As a result of the known and suspected heritage assets on site and the likely potential for archaeology of currently unknown significance, the special character, appearance and distinctiveness of the historic environment, including the significance of the heritage assets, should be conserved and/or enhanced in accordance with Local Plan Policies EH7-EH14. An appropriate strategy will be required to mitigate impacts upon the historic environment.”*
- 2.9 In its consultation response on the AAP Historic England commented that key principles for the historic environment and historic landscape character should underpin the master plan for the garden village, which should be based on a full understanding of the historic features of the site, including designated and non-designated heritage assets, archaeology and historic landscape character. Identified priorities are the listed buildings at City Farm, and the need for an adequate buffer zone, as part of the green infrastructure strategy, and the need to identify non-scheduled archaeological remains or other features of local historic interest.
- 2.10 The Draft Eynsham Neighbourhood Plan (2018- 2031) has been prepared by the Eynsham Futures Steering Group on behalf of Eynsham Parish Council. It is intended to complement the AAP and other plans produced by the district council. On the garden village, policy ENP17 Strategic development areas criterion B states, *“Development should sustain and enhance the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets and avoid harm to them and their settings”*.

- 2.11 West Oxfordshire District Council adopted the West Oxfordshire Design Guide as a supplementary planning document in 2016. It is intended *“to encourage a high standard of design, and to promote new development which respects and fits in with the character of West Oxfordshire”* and a central theme is the importance of an understanding of, and meaningful response to local context. The document divides the district into topographically and geologically distinctive character areas, and identifies variations in architecture and building materials. Eynsham falls within the area named as Thames Vale, which is dominated by floodplain and vale farmland, and large scale enclosure.
- 2.12 The Eynsham conservation area designation was made in 1975, and the Church Hanborough designation in 1990. There is no published appraisal for either conservation area. General guidance on conservation areas is provided in section 6 of the Design Guide.

3. Methodology

Context

- 3.1 The Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted² for information on known archaeological features and designated assets within the site, and a 1 km radius. The data also included the historic landscape characterisation (HLC) information. Any historic relationships or key views that extend beyond this study area are accounted for in the assessment. A full list of the data sources consulted is provided at the end of this document.
- 3.2 The HER data and designation information is given on figure 1, which shows the non-designated archaeological sites and findspots and the information on past archaeological assessments and evaluations, and figure 2 which shows the nationally designated standing buildings and other built heritage assets. The gazetteers in appendix 1 list the sites and archaeological events and provide extracts from the HER and the National Heritage List for England where relevant. Figure 3 gives the HLC data. Figures 4a and 4b reproduce historic maps of the land in 1876 and the mid 1950s to illustrate changes over time, and figure 5 shows the historic landscape and other features of the site plotted onto a recent aerial photograph. Figure 6 shows the LiDAR data of the location of the deserted medieval village of Tilgarsley. Site visits took place in May 2017 and June 2018 and the overall site and the surrounding area are illustrated in the series of photographs in figure 7.

Scope of the study

- 3.3 The study was undertaken with reference to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists code of conduct and appropriate standards (2008, updated 2014, and 2012).

Limitations of the study

- 3.4 The report's conclusions are limited by the extent and quality of existing information and therefore its usefulness in predicting the extent and definitive location of the archaeological resource must be qualified. The report is informed

² Data received by email 22 November 2018

by an aerial photography assessment (appendix 2) and a geophysical survey has been commissioned from Archaeology Services West Yorkshire Archaeology Section with the methodology approved by Oxford County Council³ (appendix 3). The results of the survey are expected in February and will be fed into the iterative master plan.

Assessment of significance

- 3.5 This report aims to give an overall assessment of the components, qualities and level of importance or value of the heritage assets within the study area, including above and below ground archaeology and structures and their settings. It also covers historic landscape character and the legibility of timedepth. A judgement is made of the value of known archaeological features or deposits and the probability of discovering currently unknown remains, and its likely importance.

4 Baseline

- 4.1 The evidence is presented in chronological order in broadly accepted chronological periods such as Palaeolithic – Neolithic. A detailed account of the historic development of the parish is given in the Victoria County History for Oxfordshire, volume 12 published in 1990⁴.
- 4.2 Within the land proposed for the Oxfordshire Cotswolds Garden Village are 72 non-designated sites or features listed in the HER data provided by Oxfordshire County Council, eight of which lie within the site boundary. There is one group of designated heritage assets within the site area, the four grade II listed buildings at City Farm.

Geology

- 4.3 The underlying bedrock deposits of the area west of the quarry are shown to comprise Mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton (undifferentiated) Formation. Superficial deposits are of sand and gravel of fluvial origin. The overlying soils belong to the Denchworth association, defined as seasonally waterlogged slowly permeable silty and fine loamy soils. The east of the survey area has underlying bedrock of Mudstone of the Kellaways Clay Member and of the Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton Formation. Superficial deposits are of clay, silt, sand and gravel from alluvium in the east of the survey area. The overlying soils belong to the Badsey 1 association, defined as well draining calcareous and non-calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone gravel. (BGS 2018, Soils of England and Wales 1983).

The known archaeological resource

Prehistoric

- 4.4 There are two recorded Palaeolithic handaxe finds, one retrieved from a muddy surface to the south of a barn at City Farm in 1972 (TOR58) and a second from the riverbed in a tributary of the River Evenlode east of Eynsham (TOR64). Both were chance discoveries with varying levels of absolute accuracy in the recorded

³ Approval received by email dated 8 January 2019 from Richard Oram, OCC

⁴ www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol12.

location. Mesolithic flint cores were discovered on the field surface heading northwards from the City Farm adjacent to the public right of way in the direction of Long Hanborough (TOR52) and as part of the investigations north east of City Farm as a consequence of gravel extraction (TOR63).

- 4.5 There are a number of prehistoric settlement and burial sites within Eynsham village, north of the site area and City Farm and discovered as part of gravel extraction at New Wintles Farm which provide clear evidence of a rich early prehistoric landscape. A Neolithic settlement east of Mead Lane in the south east corner of the study area was discovered from the hundreds of surface artefacts, predominantly flint stone tools and arrowheads, recovered during the 1970s (TOR32). Works within Eynsham Abbey recovered Late Bronze Age materials from the upper fills of a ditch, of possible Neolithic date, as Neolithic and Beaker pottery was recovered (TOR6). along with a possible roundhouse gully, a number of pits and postholes all of Late Bronze Age date, found within the enclosure. Further west of Eynsham close to Twelve Acre Farm is the recorded site of an Early Bronze Age crouched female burial with the cremated remains of a child which were uncovered during gravel digging in the 1930s (TOR35).
- 4.6 A large Neolithic sub-oval ditched enclosure (TOR51) was excavated in 1968 at New Wintles Farm. This enclosure comprised of a discontinuous outer ditch of five segments enclosing an area 12 metres in diameter, and parallel inner ditches. Some animal bone and Neolithic pot sherds came from the outer ditches. The inner ditches produced some flints, some burnt human bone, and fragments of a fossil elephant tooth. Pits inside the enclosure produced burnt human bone, Neolithic sherds and flint arrowheads. To the west of this Neolithic site, further gravel works in 1972-3 revealed a Bronze Age burial barrow complex comprising three ring ditch features, all now destroyed following full excavation and recording (TOR3). All three contained Bronze Age pottery, human remains and there was one example of the burial of a lamb, cow and calf in association with that of a child.
- 4.7 A further concentration of early prehistoric sites was recorded to the north of the site area and City Farm between 1959-64 during excavation in advance of gravel extraction (TOR1). Nine Bronze Age burial monuments were revealed during investigations. They ranged from the remains of ring ditches destroyed before 1955 by gravel quarrying; to elliptical ring ditches containing cremation burials in collared urns placed in pits; a henge monument of two-phased construction, the earliest being Bronze Age with a secondary Anglo-Saxon cremation and many cremated bones placed within the ditch (TOR2); a saucer barrow with Early Bronze Age artefacts such as flint, pottery and bronze and bone awls; and Middle Bronze Age disc barrows with a central pit and burials similar to examples ordinarily sited across Dorset.
- 4.8 Other sites of contemporary form, function and date are recorded in the northern portion of the study area with a possible system of linear features and ploughed out ring barrows sited close to a drainage channel (TOR66). A possible Bronze Age ring ditch was identified through the Thames Gravels Survey in 1993 close to New Wintles Farm (TOR67) and the was cropmark shown to be extant in the recent aerial photo analysis (AP7, figure 1 and appendix 2). A greater concentration of linear ditches, with associated pits is sited to the south west (TOR68) of the single ring ditch TOR67, and these may be contemporary with

another likely ring ditch feature (TOR56). There are at least another five cropmarks of ring ditches (TOR54, 55) to the east of City Farm and outside the site area; a set of enclosures (TOR59); and an enclosure with internal circular feature (TOR60) all on land overlooking the valley of the River Evenlode.

- 4.9 The excavations north of City Farm between 1959 and 1964, also uncovered a small early Iron Age farmstead with the remains of a circular hut, with c.80 associated pits with iron ore processing (TOR50). The only other recorded site from this period in the study area was also recorded north of City Farm where an enclosure ditch, with storage pits and several post-holes reflecting a number of roundhouses or shelters were defined (TOR53) and recorded as the western settlement contemporary in date with the former industrial processing area and likely to be of late 3rd or early 2nd century BC.

Romano-British

- 4.10 There are a total of seven recorded sites from this period in the study area. The most significant was revealed during construction of the Eynsham bypass on the eastern side of the village in 1982 (EV16), when traces of Romano-British settlement were found over a distance of c.100 metres. A substantial Roman-period building was suggested by the presence of limestone blocks but finds were predominantly ditches, animal bones and pottery (TOR42). A recent site investigation at 26 High Street revealed evidence of a Romano-British field system that produced datable pottery (TOR21) but no settlement features, probably as a consequence of significant medieval truncation. Four other sites record the locations of chance finds such as two 3rd/4th century Roman drinking vessel (TOR26, 29); while tentative information is provided for the discovery of the neck of Roman vase uncovered in a garden on the Cassington Road, now A40; (TOR49). Two east-west ditches and associated gullies were identified during evaluation of the proposed route of the A40 Witney to Cassington dualling, with a single abraded Roman sherd the only find recovered (TOR12).

Early medieval

- 4.11 There is evidence of possible early Anglo Saxon settlement at the present location of Eynsham on an important crossing point on the River Thames in a reference in a later chronicle account of a battle in AD571, which mentions a place named as *Egonesham*.
- 4.12 There is extensive archaeological evidence of the early Anglo Saxon period in the study area with nine sites recorded. The early prehistoric burial barrow sites were utilised during this period in order to give a degree of ownership with the newly settled landscape. This was revealed during the extensive excavations north of City Farm where at least four cremations and two inhumation burials were found within and close to a Bronze Age ring ditch (TOR2). A contemporary Anglo-Saxon settlement occupied between the 6th and 8th century with associated burial barrow sites was uncovered at New Wintles Farm during excavation in 1970-71 (TOR4). An extensive area comprising c.7 acres was bounded by a palisade trench within which were 10 grubenhauser (sunken feature buildings), the largest c. 5.5m x 4m. Some had places for looms and all had extensive domestic debris and several ploughed out barrows. Three inhumation burials were found but a cemetery must be elsewhere in the landscape, perhaps to the north east on high ground east of the River Evenlode where over 20 inhumation burials were revealed after opening a gravel pit (TOR5).

- 4.13 An Anglo-Saxon cemetery is recorded at Wytham View in the north east of Eynsham village (TOR25). This was investigated in detail during the construction of houses in 1952, revealing at least four inhumation burials, with significant burial goods comprising shield bosses, a spearhead, daggers, pottery, brooches, beads, a sword and bucket fragments. Further evidence of a Saxon habitation site was revealed on the eastern part of the village in a field north of Newland Street during gravel extraction in 1938, when hut-floors with a considerable quantity of pottery were uncovered, along with a ditch containing Roman pottery (TOR28).
- 4.14 The documentary record confirms that by the 8th-9th century Eynsham was the location of a minster church and the centre of a major royal estate. It is identified in AD821 in a land dispute between the Mercian kings and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and is mentioned in several mid 10th century wills of members of the West Saxon royal household and in land grants of parts of the royal estates in the later 10th century.
- 4.15 Eynsham Abbey was founded at the turn of the 10th and 11th centuries at the established minster by Æthelmaer, Earl of Cornwall, as a Benedictine abbey (TOR47). The foundation charter issued by King Æthelred in AD1005, describing the endowment for the abbey, identified the boundaries of the large estate at Eynsham, which became the boundaries of the parish. The land consisted of two separate estates that were later the manors of Eynsham and Tilgarsley, and the bank and ditch division between the two was retained until enclosure as the boundary between the open fields of the two manors. The alignment was later referred to as Tilgar's Ditch, and survives across the site area as the public right of way running west from Eynsham Mill on the River Evenlode towards Cuckoo Lane (footpath number 206/11).

Historic development

- 4.16 The abbey at Eynsham was partially destroyed and abandoned in the years immediately after the Norman Conquest, and the estates were granted to the bishops at Dorchester, and transferred with the see to Lincoln in 1072. The abbey had been reoccupied by the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, when the parish was assessed as a single manor and included a large amount of ploughland, areas of meadows and pasture, extensive woodland and a mill. The abbey was formally refounded (a process confirmed by Henry I in a charter of 1109) and rebuilt, and had regained all its estates by the early 12th century. It became one of the richest religious houses in the county in the medieval period, and was an important base for royal visits to the hunting lodge at Woodstock, in Wychwood Forest. Related features were a large demesne farm and grange, extensive gardens and a network of fishponds on the Chil Brook to the west.
- 4.17 The town developed on the roads just to the north of the abbey precinct, where the route north from the abbey towards the mill on the River Evenlode crossed the main road to the crossing of the River Thames at Swinford, and showed evidence of a planned layout, with back lanes along the common rear boundaries of the house plots and a central market place. Burgage plots survive in the layout in modern property boundaries at several points (TOR9, 11, 13). The road layout and the route south to Stanton Harcourt were altered in 1217 to accommodate an

extension to the abbey precinct south to the re-routed Chil Brook and east along the main Oxford Road. The presence of a parish church is first recorded in the late 12th century, and it was constructed north of the abbey precinct, on the edge of the market place. The settlement had borough status and was granted a market the 1130s. At the south a wharf was in existence on a branch from the main river by the 13th century.

- 4.18 In 1215 the abbey laid out a new planned extension on the east side of the town, parallel and to the north of High Street. Newlands was granted separate borough status and officers, and the main road was wide, planned to provide for a market, with back lanes and burgage plots which were laid out around a large older holding at this point (which became the site of the 17th century Newland House). In 1366 a survey for the abbey recorded 300 houses in the established town and 32 in Newlands (TOR33). However, despite the support of the abbey the settlement did not develop full urban functions, and although it was well populated, appeared to be in decline by the 14th century.
- 4.19 A number of extant buildings in the town have medieval origins. The earliest surviving portions of the Church of St Leonard (LB45, grade II*) are the chancel and south aisle, which date to the late 13th century, and major additions were made c.1450, including the nave, the north aisle and the tall three-stage tower. There were two phases of restoration in the mid and late 19th century. In the square in front of the church, the base of a 14th or 15th century market cross survives (LB58) with a replica of the shaft of the cross that was erected in 1991. The ground beneath the cross is a scheduled monument (SM1015170) and the schedule entry gives an earlier date of c.1300 for its construction. Houses with significant medieval fabric are The Gables on Newland Street (LB11), which retains a late medieval wing within an early 17th century house, the White Hart PH (LB20) which originated as a 14th century open hall house, and a cottage close to the west edge of the former abbey precinct (LB68). The mid 19th century barn at Abbey Farm (LB70) possibly retains elements of a medieval building.
- 4.20 Excavations of the site of Eynsham Abbey (TOR70/SM118) found evidence of an early Saxon settlement comprising a number of sunken buildings with pits and hearths. Settlement was superseded by more organised pattern with timber buildings and boundary ditches possibly associated with the minster church. Buildings relating to the Norman refounding of the abbey were also found. Precinct buildings found in excavation included part of the Great Cloister, refectory, kitchens, cellars, domestic range and latrines. Also found were elements of water supply and waste disposal systems. Extensive and significant assemblages of pottery, tile, masonry, small finds, animal bone and carbonised environmental remains also found.
- 4.21 Excavations to open an area for the modern cemetery revealed that the Anglo-Saxon abbey survives, as well as early and middle Saxon buildings with high status items including an (elephant) ivory casket panel and a (walrus) ivory figure of St John. The excavation area straddled the Roman Catholic St Peter's Church and the Anglican St Leonard's Church and revealed how the latter began life as the north gate of the original Saxon abbey. Findings from several phases of excavation have revealed that it was probably one of the first in the country to be laid out with a cloister with an extensive thick mortar floor uncovered (TOR30).

- 4.22 Excavations on a tract of land adjacent to St Peter's Church (TOR47) for a Thames Water pipeline revealed Anglo-Saxon 'dark earth' deposits, the west end of the Medieval Abbey was also revealed along with a building range on west side of cloister. Features of early-mid Saxon date comprising occupation debris, postholes suggesting a possible sunken featured building were recorded during the construction of a swimming pool in the garden of the Shubbery in 1975 (TOR71). Further excavation in 1991 revealed Late Iron Age and Roman pottery along with gullies of medieval or Roman date covered by a thick medieval ploughsoil.
- 4.23 The majority of the recorded archaeological sites or features in the study area are of medieval date and associated with the growth and establishment of Eynsham. The records range from the chance discovery of pottery sherds and reused stone at Lord's Row (TOR7,34); to a possible stone-lined culvert associated with drainage from Eynsham Abbey (TOR31); and 11th century pottery and a fragment of a bone comb found in a pit in Abbey Street (TOR36). A watching brief of construction activity at Abbey Farm Barns, Station Road uncovered significant archaeological remains ranging in date from a Roman pit to a medieval road, walls, ditches and pits (TOR17). Remains of medieval activity indicated a high survival rate as pits and ditches dating from 11th century onwards were present across the area. The pits could be rubbish pits, filled with dark humic soils, as well as gravel pits with leached sandy fills. Pottery suggested a date range of medieval material from the 11th to 14th century. The stone buildings represented by the various lengths of stone wall could be part of the abbey grange complex. The posthole arrangement in several plots could be indicative of structures associated with secular settlement. It is clear that this area was reasonably densely occupied in the medieval period, although the transition from monastic grange to secular farm is not well understood, either from the documentary sources or the archaeology.
- 4.24 The agricultural estate was dominated by the demesne farm of the abbey, and its fields were divided from the fields of the neighbouring manor of Tilgarsley to the north by the Saxon estate boundary. Tilgarsley was a large hamlet; 52 tenants were recorded in 1279 and it was assessed for a substantial tax bill in the lay subsidy in 1334. A site that may be associated with Tilgarsley is a possible moated farmstead that was discovered on Chil Brook in the south western corner of the site area (TOR69) during excavations as part of work to dual the A40. The site comprised three sides of a rectangle with an E-W aligned pond with a kink in the adjacent field boundary. An occupation layer overlying a trackway or cobbled surface produced 11th-13th century pottery, with further contemporary pottery recovered to the south of A40 (TOR65). The significance of the site is enhanced by lack of previous information from the area and the possible association with the DMV of Tilgarsley, see below.
- 4.25 There were large areas of commons across the north and east of the parish, and the boundary of Wychwood Forest was the parish boundary excluding Eynsham. This was confirmed by the perambulation of 1298/1300 but there continued to be frequent disputes over the status of the woods in Eynsham and over encroachment on the forest. In 1350 an attempt to prove that Tilgarsley was within the forest prompted a riot in Eynsham. The neighbouring parish of Hanborough was part of the royal manor of Woodstock, and part of the forest, and there were disputes over claims to access by the tenants of Hanborough to

the woods and the heath at Eynsham and to rights to common grazing on the arable. Disputes over claims that parts of the parish were subject to forest restrictions continued until the 17th century.

- 4.26 The village at Tilgarsley was depopulated in the mid 14th century, apparently as a direct result of mortality in the outbreaks of plague from 1346. An entry in the Eynsham Abbey Cartulary for 1359 states that the lay subsidy for that year could not be collected because all the residents had died and since 1350 no one had lived there⁵. However, it is more probable that the tenants that remained were deliberately moved elsewhere by the abbey as landlord⁶.
- 4.27 There are doubts over the precise form or location of the village (or if it consisted of a single nucleated village or of several population centres). One of the possible locations is within the site area (AP5/TOR57), on the footpath that preserves the route of the Salt Way that was used for the transport of salt from Droitwich (where one of the manors held by the abbey owned salt pans) to the wharf at Eynsham. The area south and west of Bowles Farm has also been suggested as the site of the former demesne farm at Tilgarsley, based on the place name that refers to the presence of buildings, and records of a grange for the abbey that was still in existence there in 1390.
- 4.28 Though the extent and location of Tilgarsley's fields may be traced, aided by the location of the ridge and furrow evidence (AP2; Airphoto Services 2017), the site of the deserted hamlet remains uncertain (TOR57). Field studies during the 1950s suggested the site of a village green with houses and their platforms on all sides. Foundations were recorded along with a hollow way and a sizeable bank around most of the field parcel. The area has since been under the plough so the remains are not as pronounced but were still recorded as part of the aerial photograph analysis of LiDAR images that allow manipulation of light shading to detect undulations in the surface (see figure 6).
- 4.29 For much of the later medieval period Eynsham was the only focus of settlement in the parish, aside from a small cluster at the mill and the minor areas of common edge encroachment around the heath.
- 4.30 By the 15th century, much of the land of the manor of Tilgarsley had been enclosed as large closes and pastures, although some of the land was integrated into the three-field open field system at Eynsham (there is evidence that earlier Eynsham manor had used a two-field system, so there may have been some reorganisation of the open fields to take in the new land), and the former boundary between the two manors, based on the Saxon estate boundary, was reduced in status to a path across North Field. The areas of early enclosure were focused along Cuckoo Lane and at Barnard Gate, and at the former demesne farm at Twelve Acre to the south.
- 4.31 Eynsham Abbey was formally dissolved in December 1538, and its estates were granted to lay owners. Through the rest of the 16th and 17th centuries there were

⁵ A transcription of the Eynsham Abbey Cartulary published in 1908 by H E Salter can be viewed at <https://archive.org/details/eynshamcartular51eynsuoft/page/n7>.

⁶ Gummer pg. 154.

frequent changes of ownership and there was no resident dominant landowner in the parish until the later 18th century.

- 4.32 Following the suppression of the abbey, some of the buildings were briefly occupied as a house by the 16th century owners, and the rest were gradually cleared and the materials reused. When the ruins of the abbey were sold in 1657 to be dismantled for the building materials they still included the two towers at the west end of the church and an entrance lodge (a drawing of that date by the antiquarian Anthony Wood is reproduced in the publication of the abbey cartulary referred to above). The last standing remains of the abbey were removed in 1843. Fragments of carved stone from the abbey buildings have been reset on several buildings around the village and for a period a larger collection of fragments was displayed in the garden of the vicarage.
- 4.33 A survey of the parish in 1650 described the land as consisting of the open field arable divided between North Field, South Field and Conduit Field, some farmed as demesne in areas of consolidated strips; large areas of pasture, much of it concentrated in the late medieval closes of the former land of Tilgarsley manor; and the meadows along the river on the east of the parish. The north and west of the parish up to the Witney to Bicester road was dominated by Eynsham Heath and the related woodlands.
- 4.34 The manorial estate was broken up from the later 17th century. Most of the farms were worked from farmhouses and buildings within the village centre at Eynsham, and the listed buildings include a number of extant farmhouses of 16th and 17th century date. These on High Street are The Elms (LB40), which is of early 16th century date (though these features may be reset in a house that is otherwise late 17th century); The Shrubbery (LB41), also early 16th century and remodelled in the later 16th/early 17th century (TOR19); and the late 17th/early 18th century Lords Farmhouse (LB38). On Newland Street the former farms are the thatched Coulters (LB19), which is 16th century, The Gables (LB11), built in the early 17th century, and Newland House (LB12), which has 17th century origins, although its present appearance dates to the formal remodelling in the early 19th century. Wintles Farmhouse (LB27) is later, dating to c.1700. Other farms in the village centre were Home Farmhouse (LB29) on Mill Street which is early 17th century, and Blackstones Farmhouse (LB79) on Acre End Street which is late 17th century. The few remaining related farm buildings are generally of later date, such as the outbuildings and barn at The Gables (LB11) and the early 19th century barn at Blackstones Farm (LB80).
- 4.35 The only farm established outside the village was Twelve Acre Farm to the south which was set at the centre of its landholding. This area had been part of the demesne farm of the manor of Tilgarsley and an amalgamated holding of enclosed crofts and pastures had been created by the 16th century. The present farmhouse (LB84) is of 17th century origin.
- 4.36 The predominant historic building form in Eynsham village are the sequences of limestone cottages and smaller houses of 17th and early 18th century date, along Newlands Street, Mill Street, High Street and around the market place (LB9, LB10, LB16-LB18, LB21-LB28, LB30-31, LB33, LB56, LB57, LB61, LB62, LB65-LB67 LB72-LB76, LB81). They are often set directly to the rear of the pavement (or the wide verges on Newland Street), and some are thatched.

- 4.37 A distinctive building at the centre of the village is the Bartholomew Room (LB59) built c.1700 on the market place as a court house and a school, originally with open arcades on the ground floor.
- 4.38 Several higher status houses were constructed in the later 18th and early 19th centuries, including Highcroft House (LB8) a formal three-storey house, The Vicarage (LB3), c.1704, Murray House (LB77) c.1720, The Grange (LB78) and Llandaff (LB36). At Eynsham Mill on the River Evenlode, the Millhouse (LB5) was rebuilt c.1800 as a formal house.
- 4.39 A sketch map of the town in 1782 in the edition of the Eynsham Abbey cartulary published in 1908, shows the central cross roads, Newlands Street and the three islands encroaching on the central open market place. The church and Abbey Farm are marked, and the former location of the abbey buildings is shown as open land subdivided into three parcels named The Park (applied to two separate parcels) and Orchard.
- 4.40 The first attempts to enclose some of the open fields and commonable land of the parish were made in the early 17th century at Twelve Acre and at Eynsham Heath, where a newly built house that was intended as a manor house was the target of an anti-enclosure riot in 1696. Part of the heath was enclosed in 1781 to create an area of parkland amounting to over 800 acres in total around the new house under construction at Eynsham Hall. The boundary of the designed landscape around the rebuilt house of 1908 is just beyond the 1km study area.
- 4.41 The formal parliamentary enclosure of the neighbouring parish of Hanborough was enacted in 1778, and Eynsham was enclosed in 1802. The new farmstead at City Farm was created at enclosure within the former North Field (LB 1–4). Oxford City Corporation had purchased an estate of over 100 acres at Eynsham in 1611, run from a house on Acre End Street. It included some of the old enclosures of Tilgarsley as well as land in the open fields, and was enlarged several times over the 17th century. The new planned farm was at the north of the holding, served by a long straight drive off the route north along the river, which was formalised as Lower Road. As part of the simplification of the road pattern across the parish at enclosure other routes across the former open fields were either removed or reduced to footpaths. The new farmstead was constructed as a regular courtyard of buildings consisting of the formal farmhouse, facing south across an enclosed garden, and a courtyard and fold yard to the north formed by two ranges either side including cowhouses, looseboxes and shelter sheds and large barn with two porches on the north side. The city council retained ownership of the farm until 1953.
- 4.42 There are relatively few listed buildings of 19th century date in the village centre. There are several houses of the 1830s, at Cherwell Lodge, (LB15), and on Mill Street (LB32), and the Baptist Church dated 1818 (LB71).
- 4.43 In addition to the dominant agriculture, the industries present were the paper mill established at Eynsham Mill on the River Evenlode (LB5-7 and TOR48), which from 1682 produced white paper for books and later also produced tar paper for use as a roofing material. From 1804 it was owned by the Swan family, who were also associated with the extension of the old house at The Gables (LB11), and the

construction of the adjacent malthouse of c.1820 (LB14). The HER records sites of other industrial buildings in the study area such as the site of a corn mill (TOR23); the former site of a clay pit and brick kiln (TOR24) and another post-medieval kiln (TOR62).

- 4.44 The Ordnance Survey map dated 1876 (figure 4a) depicts the village still within its medieval boundaries of the principal streets and back lanes, and the central market place. There are large areas of orchards alongside and to the rear of the houses, particularly along Newland Street. There are also large areas of post-enclosure allotments divided into strips outside the village to the north on Mount Pleasant and along Mill Lane. One addition is the gas works at the north edge. Not shown on the map is the new Bartholomew School (LB82), which was constructed on the Witney Road at Mount Pleasant and opened in 1878.
- 4.45 The map shows an east-west split in the varied fieldscapes of the agricultural land around the village. The new regular courtyard farmstead at City Farm is at the centre of a layout of straight sided fields that respect the older alignments of the two principal tracks. The early enclosed fields of the former manor of Tilgarsley are identifiable by the irregular layout of smaller fields to the north along the stream and around Bowles Farm, at Barnard Gate and at Twelve Acre Farm. The layout of these areas is largely unchanged from the pre-enclosure layout (this is illustrated in a map in the Victoria County History which is based on the map produced for the Duke of Marlborough's estate in 1762)⁷. On the western edge are the more regular, straight sided fields of the parliamentary enclosure of the former Eynsham Heath.
- 4.46 The 1955 map (figure 4b) shows the fields to the north of Eynsham crossed by the new A40 north Oxford bypass which opened in 1934, and the lines of Lower Road, Spareacre Road (which continues as the Salt Way footpath), Witney Road, and two new short spurs. Significant new housing development is shown under construction to the north of the village up to the bypass, and most was completed in the 1960s and 1970s. The agricultural land shows a few minor changes to field patterns with the only significant change the simplification of the layout around Twelve Acre Farm.
- 4.47 The only listed buildings of 20th century date are the type K6 telephone kiosk in the market place (LB60) and the war memorial in front of the church (LB55).
- 4.48 There was extensive gravel extraction across a targeted area of the eastern side of the site and to the north of City Farm during the mid 20th century. This was preceded by archaeological excavation but the air photograph survey has shown that features remain in some of these fields, in particular to the south of City Farm in the field adjacent to the aggregate processing (see below). Part of this area at New Wintles Farm close to Lower Road, is occupied a well-established aggregate recycling facility operated by David Einig, which has permanent planning permission for waste management use.
- 4.49 There were later changes to the study area as a result of changes to the farming operations in the later 20th century as the farms moved out of the old farmsteads

⁷ The pre-enclosure layout of the parish and wider area can also be seen on the 1797 county map by Richard Davis which can be viewed at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Davis_\(1797\)_Map_of_the_County_of_Oxford](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Davis_(1797)_Map_of_the_County_of_Oxford)

in the village centre. New Wintles Farm was constructed on Lower Road, and Evenlode Farm and Acre Hill Farm on Cuckoo Lane. At City Farm, a separate pair of red brick cottages had been built to the north by 1900, later named as City Farm Cottages, and The Bungalow to the south east had been built by the early 1970s. The redundant barns and farm buildings were converted to residential use in the mid 1990s.

- 4.50 The information from the Oxfordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (figure 3) illustrates the areas of greatest time depth across the site. There is a small area of intact pre-18th century fields in the north corner of the site on Salt Way, and areas of late 18th and early 19th century pre-parliamentary piecemeal enclosure survive along both sides of Cuckoo Lane, with later reorganisation or subdivision. The central part of the site is the fields of City Farm created by the planned enclosure of the open field arable under the enclosure act of 1802, that were subdivided further in the late 19th century and in part were subject to gravel working and landfilling from the later 20th century to the present. Other modern features are the three new farmsteads established in the later 20th century. A composite plan showing the principal site features and the pre-enclosure and later alignments is shown at figure 5.

Results of archaeological evaluations

- 4.51 An assessment of aerial photographic imagery was undertaken by Airphoto Services and completed in June 2017. The object of the assessment was to provide information on the location and nature of archaeological features which are visible on historic aerial photographs, modern aerial and satellite imagery and visualised Airborne Laser Scan (also known as Lidar) data within and immediately adjacent to the site. The assessment considered air photo interpretations produced by the Historic England Thames Valley National Mapping Programme (NMP), and reviewed aerial and satellite imagery from Google Earth and Google Maps, and all vertical and oblique aerial photographs held at the Historic England Archive in Swindon.
- 4.52 Buried ditched curvilinear enclosures, boundaries, pits, prehistoric funerary sites and a focus of likely medieval settlement indicate the presence of an eroded multi-period archaeological landscape dating from prehistory through to the medieval period and later within the site and its wider landscape. Some sites have been removed by quarrying between New Wintles Farm and City Farm. Complex areas of past settlement, funerary and possible ritual sites lie to the south of the A40 within the gravel areas which were recorded by the NMP. These sites indicate potential for further discovery within the site, which lies on less well drained clayey and mixed sandy soils than the area to the south.
- 4.53 Ring ditches are visible as cropmarks within discrete areas of the site. These features are likely to be the remains of Bronze Age funerary monuments (round barrows) and a possible henge monument. The site has been ploughed to some extent, and quarried in a small area, but there are extensive traces of former medieval agricultural features either as cropmarks or slight upstanding earthworks visible on the aerial photographs and particularly via the Lidar data. It was concluded that it was likely that in all areas of the site there will be buried features which date to pre-modern periods and the below-ground archaeological deposits

are highly likely to be more extensive than are visible on aerial imagery available to date.

5. Assessment of significance

- 5.1 The range of heritage values that may be attached to a place were outlined in the English Heritage document *Conservation principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment, 2008*, and have been retained with minor changes in the draft updated version published by Historic England in November 2017. The revised guidance identifies three main categories of heritage values:

Archaeological interest: the ways a heritage asset holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest may be the only source of evidence for human activities in the distant past which may complement or contradict the evidence of written records or verbal accounts. It includes above-ground structures as well as earthworks and buried or submerged remains.

Historic interest: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present (this is split into two main aspects; illustrative and associative, and can for some assets can include communal value).

Architectural and artistic interest: the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place, both from deliberate design and from the fortuitous effect of organic change over time.

- 5.2 Some or all of these values can be attributed to the known and recorded heritage resource present within the development site boundary and in the study area. The photographs in figure 7 illustrate the main buildings and features of the site and its present character.

Archaeology

- 5.3 As the aerial photograph analysis has shown, the underlying site geology of predominantly free draining soils has allowed the formation of clear cropmarks over buried features within the centre (AP4, south of City Farm) and south eastern portion of the site (AP8/TOR56,68). This report has therefore added another layer of certainty to the existing knowledge within the OCC HER database. There is extensive evidence for ridge and furrow cropmarks extending northwards on either side the Salt Way/Hollow Way PROW (AP2) to the suspected site of Tilgarsley DMV (AP5/TOR57). Further ridge and furrow evidence is recorded either side of Cuckoo Lane in the general location of the present modern farmsteads.
- 5.4 Extensive investigation of land north of City Farm between the 1950s and 1970s prior to gravel extraction revealed many Bronze Age barrow burials, with further Anglo-Saxon settlement remains found on land west of New Wintles Farm. Some cropmarks of possible prehistoric date have survived outside the area of gravel extraction, now the landfill operations on the east of the site, but their date and true extent will remain unknown prior to any future intrusive site investigations. There are noticeable gaps in the cropmark data across the study area, which should not be seen as proof of sterile archaeological conditions. It is likely that this is the result of a combination of unsuitable crops/landuse at the time of

capturing the photographs, of underlying features being masked by alluvial build-up or of areas where either archaeological features do not survive or have never existed. Only additional surveys can aid further discussion regarding the survival, nature and extent of archaeological deposits across the extensive agricultural landscape.

- 5.5 Based upon the archaeological evidence known and recorded in the Oxfordshire HER, appraised here and suspected on the site from aerial photography coverage identifying complexes of sites as yet unevaluated, it is considered that the non-designated archaeological resource is of high-medium value. Oxfordshire County Council Archaeologist may recommend certain sites, if they are revealed in the geophysical survey and later evaluated and considered of clearly high value, to be preserved in situ in the future master plan. Those sites of lower value could be preserved by record and their future excavation seen as a valuable addition to what is a rich archaeological landscape west of the River Evenlode.

Built heritage and historic landscape

- 5.6 There are four buildings of national interest within the site area, at City Farm (LB1-4), the new farm established within the reorganised fields at enclosure in 1802. The planned farmstead was laid out on a regular courtyard plan, that shows a clear hierarchy and separation between the formal house within its enclosed garden and the courtyards of operational farm buildings to the rear. This hierarchy is also visible in the materials used, in the contrast of the dressed stone of the farmhouse and the coursed rubble stone of the other buildings. As depicted on the detailed maps from the later 19th century, the central courtyard was fully enclosed by the shelter sheds and other buildings on either side (with a cross access at the division between the foldyards half way), terminated at the north by the large barn with two sets of doors to threshing bays. These open out onto a further walled enclosure to the north that ends in a small L-shaped structure to the north and extends the complex to a smaller courtyard on the east created by an additional building range. These buildings are distinguished from the others by the use of slate for the roof, so may be later. Tracks to the fields radiated out from the north and west sides of the complex. The addition of the c.1900 red brick cottages to the north followed the main north-south alignment of the building group, though The Bungalow constructed in the 1970s did not.
- 5.7 The map sequence shows the later simplification of the tracks from the farmstead and additional field divisions. There have been significant amendments to the boundaries around the farmstead, by the early 1970s the northern enclosure had been extended north and buildings removed, and the boundaries around the buildings were extended into the adjacent field to allow the creation of domestic gardens around the converted barns in the mid 1990s. The present boundaries of the building group are therefore recent, although those on the east side use the line of a footpath shown on earlier maps.
- 5.8 The effect of the courtyard form of the steading and the internal walls of the foldyards is to create an enclosed building group, an impression that is reinforced by the mature trees around the farmhouse and the vegetation in the private gardens of the converted farm buildings. The building group is highly visible and accessible from the footpath across the fields north to Church Hanborough (one of the pre-enclosure routes recreated across the new layout of fields) alongside

the buildings. The large open fields allow some views in which the farm group appears as a landmark. Views towards the farm from the south and east are restricted by the surrounding boundary walls and planting, and the landfill screening bund prevents many views from the drive from Lower Road and from the southern part of the site. The western façade of the farmhouse is visible across fields from the north west part of the site area, and from high ground close to Acre Hill Farm to the south west.

- 5.9 The principal value of the assets lies in the architectural and historic value of the fabric of the buildings and evidence it provides of the design intentions and organisation of the holding, the deliberate separation of the domestic and operational parts of the farm, and the range of buildings required for the different functions of a planned farmstead.
- 5.10 The building group retains much of the functional and historic setting of the new amalgamated agricultural landholding the farmstead was built to serve. There has been some amendment to the pattern of the field boundaries, by the late 19th century divisions and the mid 20th century quarries and the present landfill, but the regular planned layout and imposition of the new field pattern at enclosure is still legible. The plot boundaries within the close setting of the building group approached by the long straight drive from Lower Road have been amended to allow the creation of private gardens for the residential units in the barns.
- 5.11 The contribution of the setting to the significance of the listed buildings is high across the range of functional and historic values that allow appreciation of the historic farmstead, and for its visual qualities, although this aspect is affected by the continued presence of the landfill and aggregate operations and related bunds and haul road.
- 5.12 The non-designated assets on site are the lines of the ancient routes of the Salt Way and the Saxon estate boundary, both preserved in the public rights of way (numbers 206/31, 206/12 and 2016/11). The principal heritage value is the time depth of the longevity of the survival of the routes in a landscape that has been reorganised several times (for the medieval adjustments to take in the land of the depopulated manor of Tilgarsley, the piecemeal and later parliamentary enclosure, the operation of modern agricultural and the interval of gravel extraction). They are also of landscape and ecological value so a range of values coincide.
- 5.13 Historic landscape character is strongest in the areas where the layout of small fields and intricate hedgerows of the old enclosure related to the former manor of Tilgarsley survives, which are concentrated in the north and west edge of the site area. Again these also coincide with areas of known ecological value.
- 5.14 The group of listed buildings and the conservation area designation at Eynsham is on the edge of the 1km study area. The conservation area designation covers the entirety of the historic settlement based on the medieval streets, market place and back lanes and the planned extension at Newlands, and includes the former abbey precinct and a large area of open land to the south, taking in the surviving sections of the system of fishponds. There are very few historic buildings beyond the old village centre and there is an abrupt change in character on the edge of

the modern housing areas to the north and at the two sections of the B4449 that bypass the village to the south (the former line of the railway) and east.

- 5.15 The conservation area is compact and the predominant character is enclosed, because of the tight building form created by the road layout centred on the market place, and the survival of the medieval layout based on burgage plots, and the development of the former back plots. The land beyond the village centre that is of value is included within the designation, and the wider setting contributes little to the significance of the assets at Eynsham except as an overall rural setting to the settlement. The large areas of modern housing to the north up to the boundary created by the A40, mean the centre is physically and visually separated from the agricultural land to the north of the parish.
- 5.16 The south edge of the conservation area at Church Hanborough falls within the study area. The conservation area designation covers the small linear village centred on Church Road and includes large areas of the landscape setting of farmland. The tall spire of the grade-I listed Church of St Peter & St Paul is a landmark visible from a wide area. Within the site, it was identifiable from land east of the landfill and in views northwards from City Farm and from high ground at Acre Hill Farm.

6 Brief description of the potential sources of impacts and recommendations

- 6.1 The study area contains a rich cultural heritage resource of archaeological evidence, extant buildings and intact areas of historic landscape.

Archaeology

- 6.2 Irrespective of the form or quantum, future development proposals would all involve some level of disturbance across the site area, which on the whole (other than the targeted gravel quarry works at New Wintles Farm) has not been the subject of previous historical impact, other than activity associated with agriculture. This would have caused some truncation of below ground archaeological features in specific areas of the site but cannot be seen as removing the archaeological resource completely.
- 6.3 Where detailed archaeological investigations have taken place in the study area, multi-period archaeological remains have been uncovered that have added greatly to the local record. In line with best practice and in order to ensure a robust and comprehensive impact assessment accompanies a future planning application at this site, it is recommended that further schemes of evaluation be undertaken to refine the master plan. This will ensure that safeguards are in place where archaeology may be required to be preserved in situ.
- 6.4 Early consultation with the OCC Archaeology Officer has resulted in approval of the aerial photography analysis in 2017 and more recently the endorsement of the geophysical survey (appendices 2 and 3). The results of the latter will be forwarded in order to continue the consultation process prior to the submission of an outline planning application. This will ensure that all matters regarding the

assessment of the archaeological resource will be addressed and a robust impact assessment will be presented within the future EIA.

Built heritage and historic landscape

- 6.5 The listed buildings at City Farm are privately owned and no effects on the fabric of these assets will occur; all effects would therefore be because of changes to the land forming the setting of the historic farmstead. The location of the garden village by definition will result in the loss of the historic and current agricultural landholding of City Farm, and of its character as a farmstead within open fields, and replacement by elements of built development. There would also be potential for visual and other effects. To avoid or mitigate these effects as far as possible a buffer of open land will be retained around the listed buildings. A setting study will be conducted to identify the land of this buffer, alongside other studies being produced as part of the master planning process. Based on the work done to date, there is potential for measures to protect the setting of the listed buildings to coincide with others proposed for considerations of ecology, landscape, green infrastructure and flood risk.
- 6.6 The features of local historic interest within the site area are the major landscape features of the principal historic routes of the former Salt Way and the early estate boundary and the related hedgerows. These are public rights of way so their retention has been assumed. Again, as for the listed buildings, measures in the master plan to protect the character of these routes are likely to coincide with those proposed for other topic areas.
- 6.7 The planning policy and guidance for Oxford Cotswolds Garden Village emphasises the importance of the new garden village being distinct from the existing settlement at Eynsham and being free-standing. It is not expected to relate directly to either the historic village of Eynsham or the mid 20th century housing development up to the bypass. However, the value of the historic centre and potential effects on the morphology of the village will be part of the consideration of context through the ongoing master planning and future EIA process

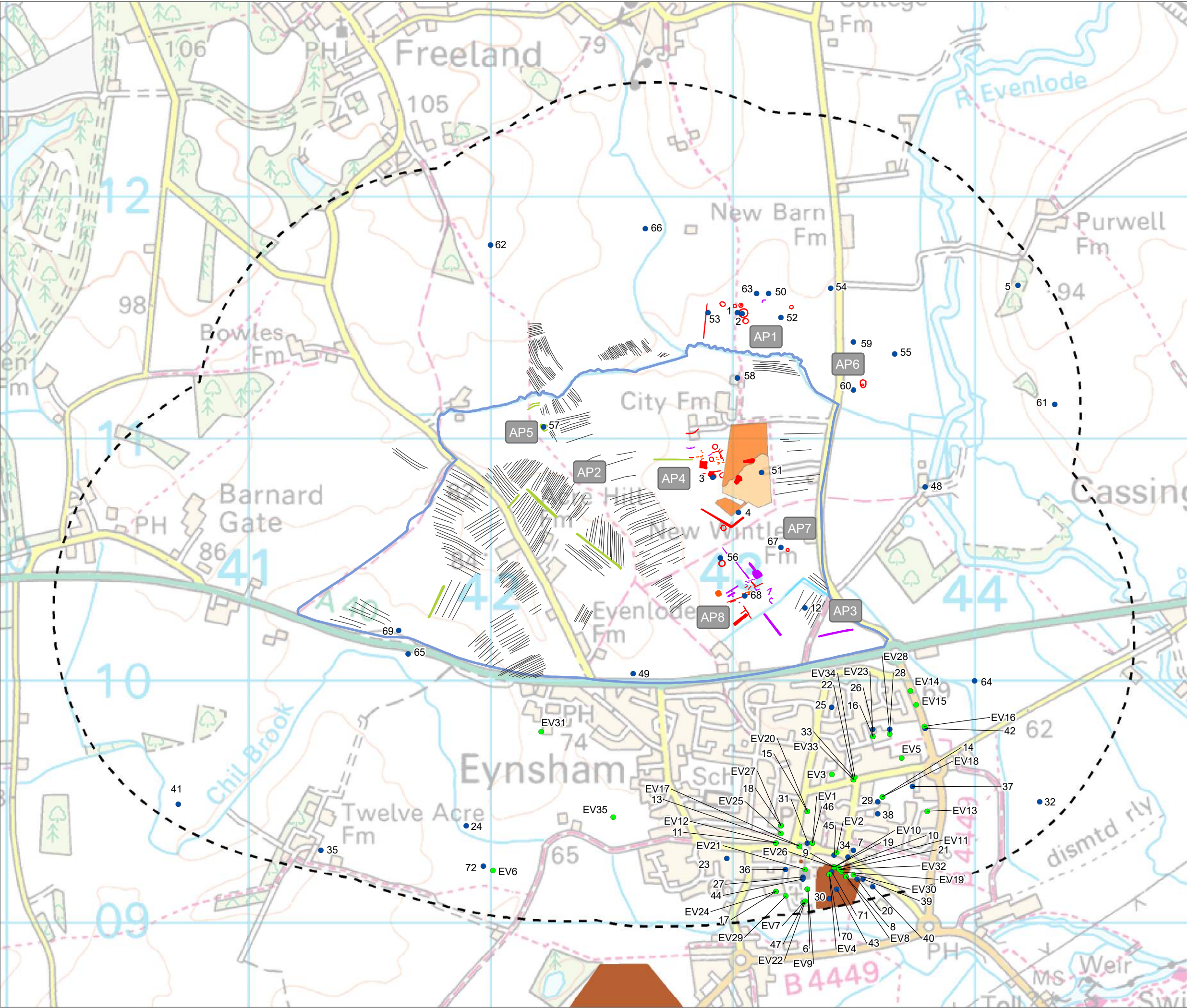
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Figures



Oxfordshire Cotswolds Garden Village - Strategic Location for Growth (SLG)

1km study area

Events point

Monument point

Scheduled monuments

Airphoto Services assessment of aerial imagery

Reinstated land

Quarrying, some reinstatement

Crop marks

AP features / AP1

Bank

Ditch

Drain

Pit

Possible archaeology

Detail provided in Appendix 2

Oxfordshire Cotswold Garden Village
Grosvenor

Figure 1: Heritage assets within the study area

Dwg no/	Revision	
Status	16 January 2019	
Scale: 1:15,000 @A3	Drawn by:	Checked by:
	JC	JT

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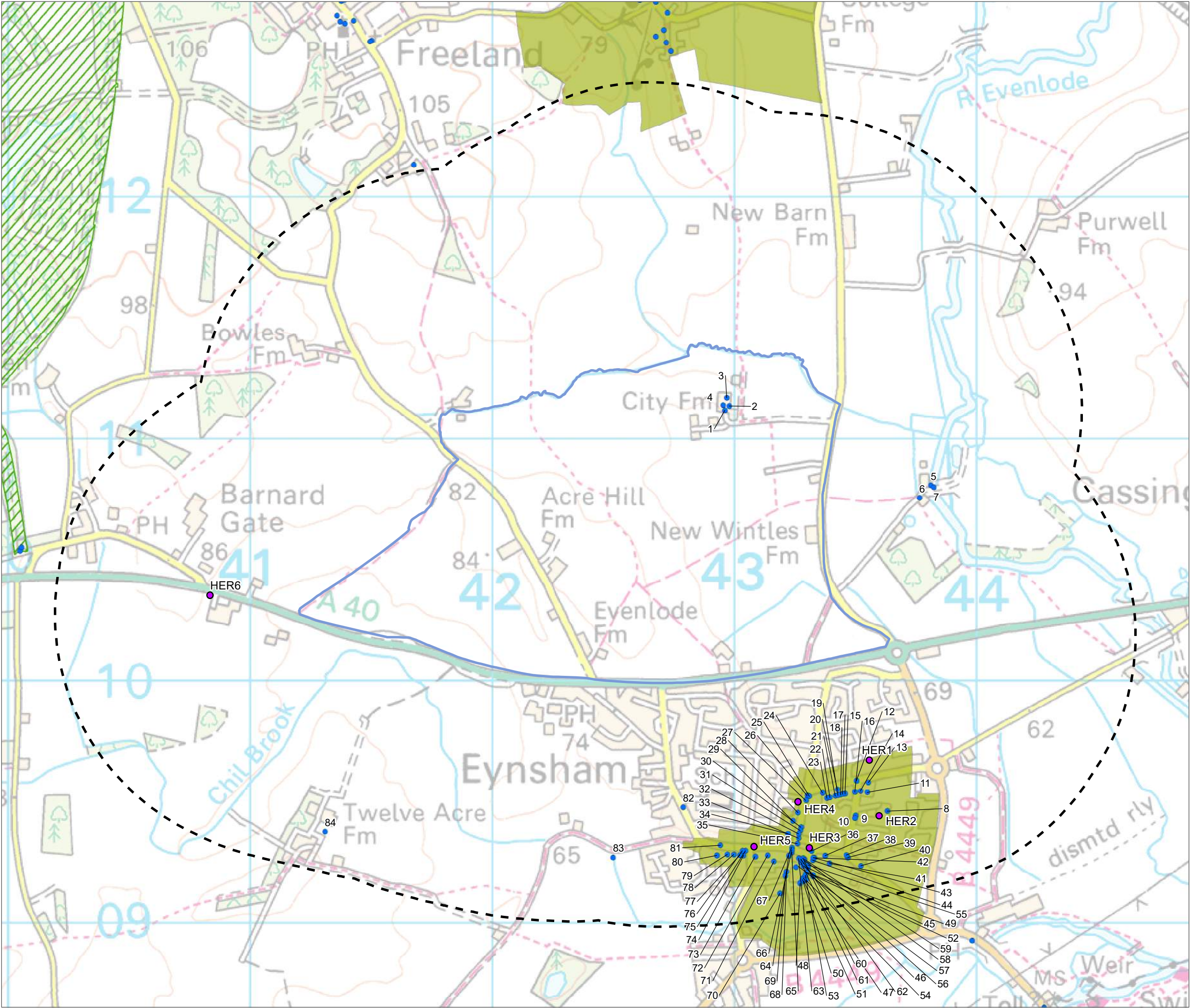
LONDON
7 Heddon Street
London W1B 4BD

BIRMINGHAM
Enterprise House 115 Edmund Street
Birmingham B3 2HJ

BOURNEMOUTH
Everdene House Deansleigh Road
Bournemouth BH7 7DU

TELEPHONE
020 3664 6755

www.torltd.co.uk



- Oxfordshire Cotswolds Garden Village - Strategic Location for Growth (SLG)
- 1km study area
- Listed buildings
- Buildings included in HER
- Registered parks and gardens
- Conservation areas

Oxfordshire Cotswold Garden Village
Grosvenor

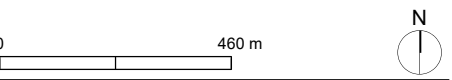


Figure 2: Built heritage assets within the study area

Dwg no/	Revision
Status	16 January 2019
Scale: 1:15,000 @A3	Drawn by: JC Checked by: SD

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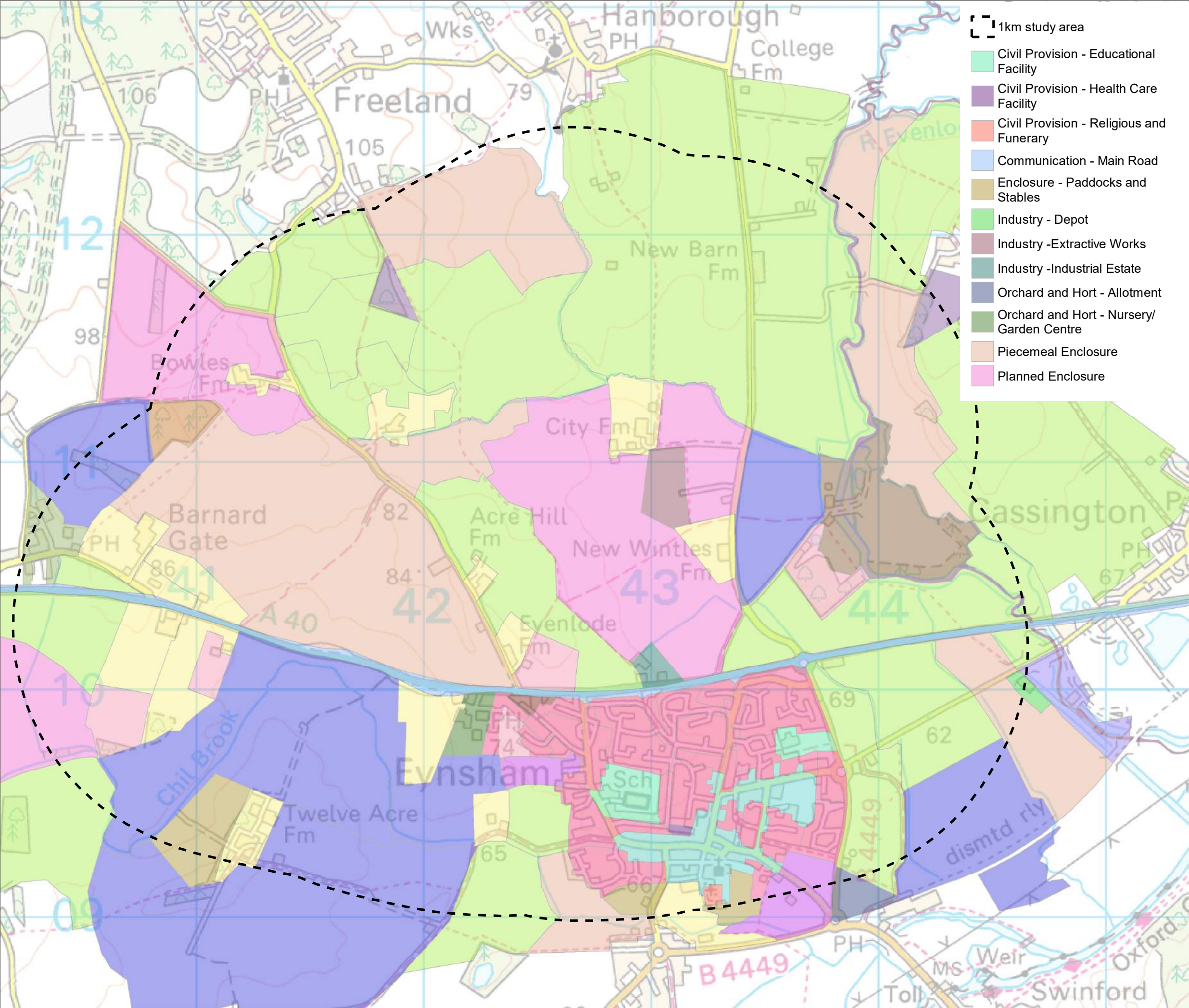
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BIRMINGHAM
Enterprise House 115 Edmund Street
Birmingham B3 2HJ

BOURNEMOUTH
Everdene House Deansleigh Road
Bournemouth BH7 7DU

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020 3664 6755

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- 1km study area
- Civil Provision - Educational Facility
- Civil Provision - Health Care Facility
- Civil Provision - Religious and Funerary
- Communication - Main Road
- Enclosure - Paddocks and Stables
- Industry - Depot
- Industry - Extractive Works
- Industry - Industrial Estate
- Orchard and Hort - Allotment
- Orchard and Hort - Nursery/ Garden Centre
- Piecemeal Enclosure
- Planned Enclosure

- Prairie / Amalgamated Enclosure
- Recreation - Sports Facilities
- Reorganised Enclosures
- Rural - Caravan/Chalet/ Camping site
- Rural - Country House
- Rural - Hamlet
- Rural - Farmstead
- Urban - Historic Urban Core
- Urban - Public House
- Urban - Town
- Water - River
- Woodland - Ancient Woodland
- Woodland - Plantation
- Woodland - Secondary Woodland

Oxfordshire Cotswold Garden Village
Grosvenor

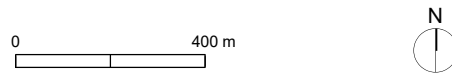


Figure 3: Historic Landscape Characterisation

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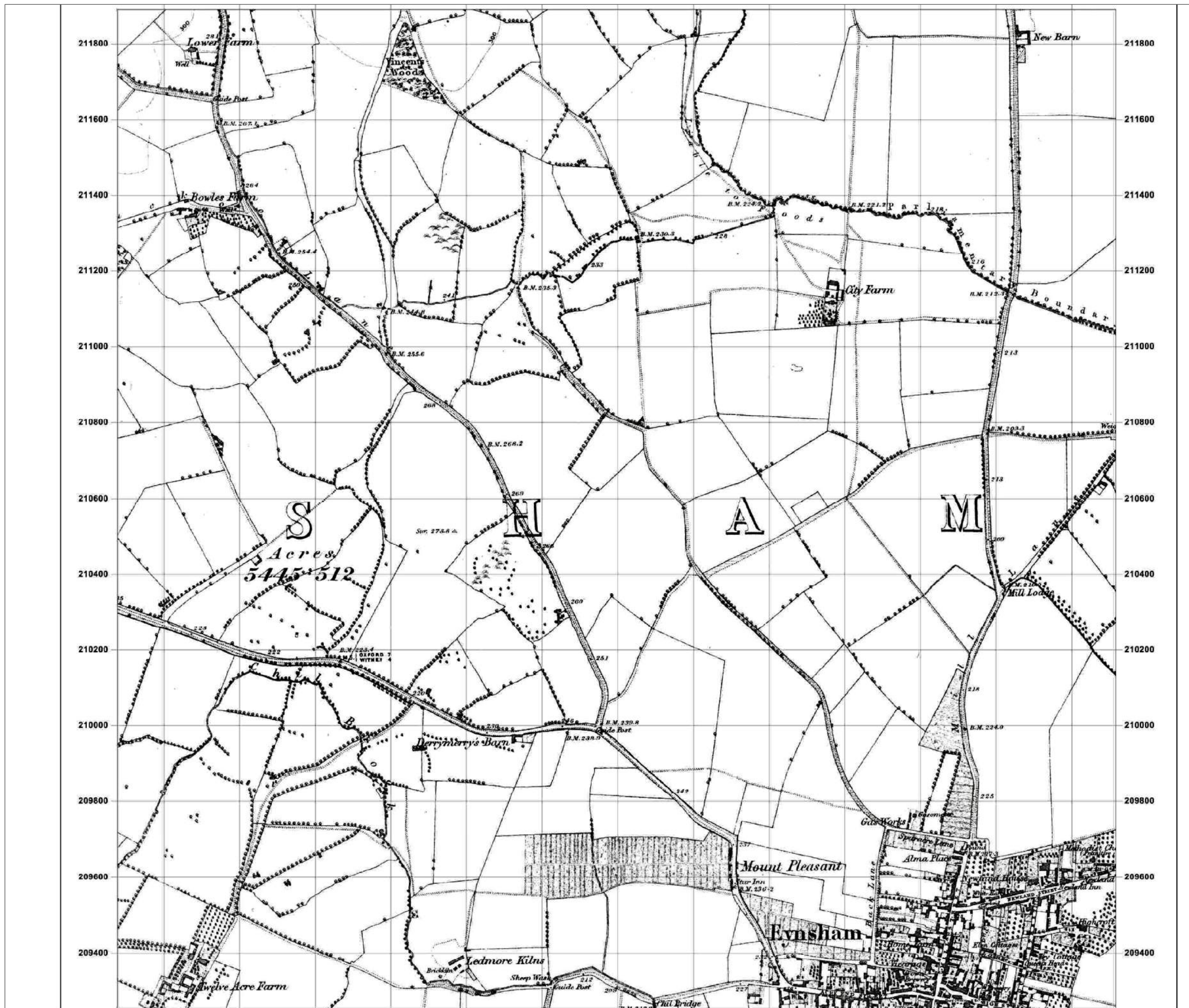
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Enterprise House 115 Edmund Street
Birmingham B3 2HJ

BOURNEMOUTH
Everdene House Deansleigh Road
Bournemouth BH7 7DU

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Figure 4a: Ordnance Survey first edition
county series 6-inch to 1-mile scale
map dated 1876

Dwg no/	Revision
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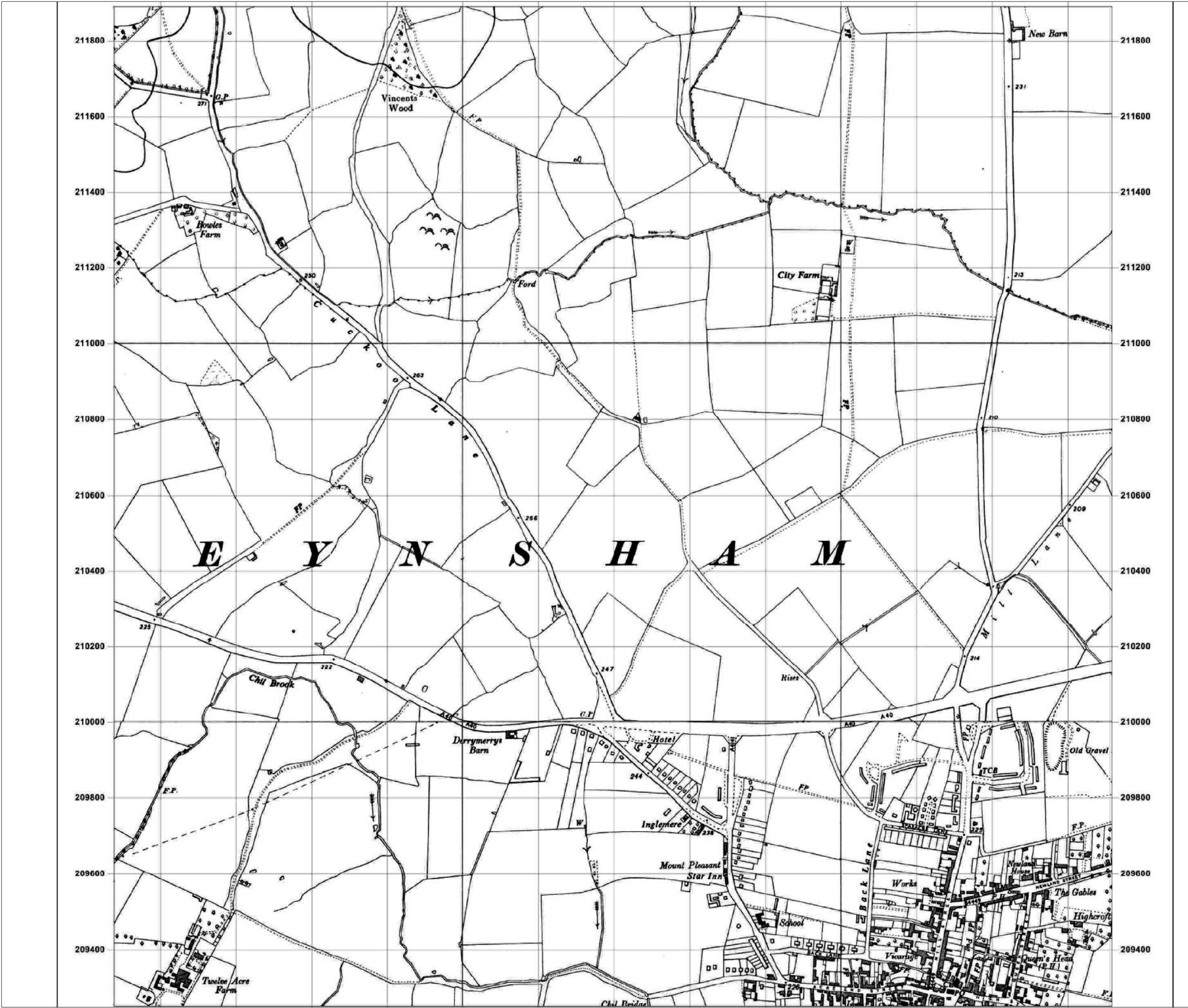
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7 Heddon Street
London W1B 4BD

BIRMINGHAM
Enterprise House 115 Edmund Street
Birmingham B3 2HJ

BOURNEMOUTH
Everdene House Deansleigh Road
Bournemouth BH7 7DU

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Figure 4b: Ordnance Survey 1:10,560
map dated 1955-6

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Birmingham B3 2HJ

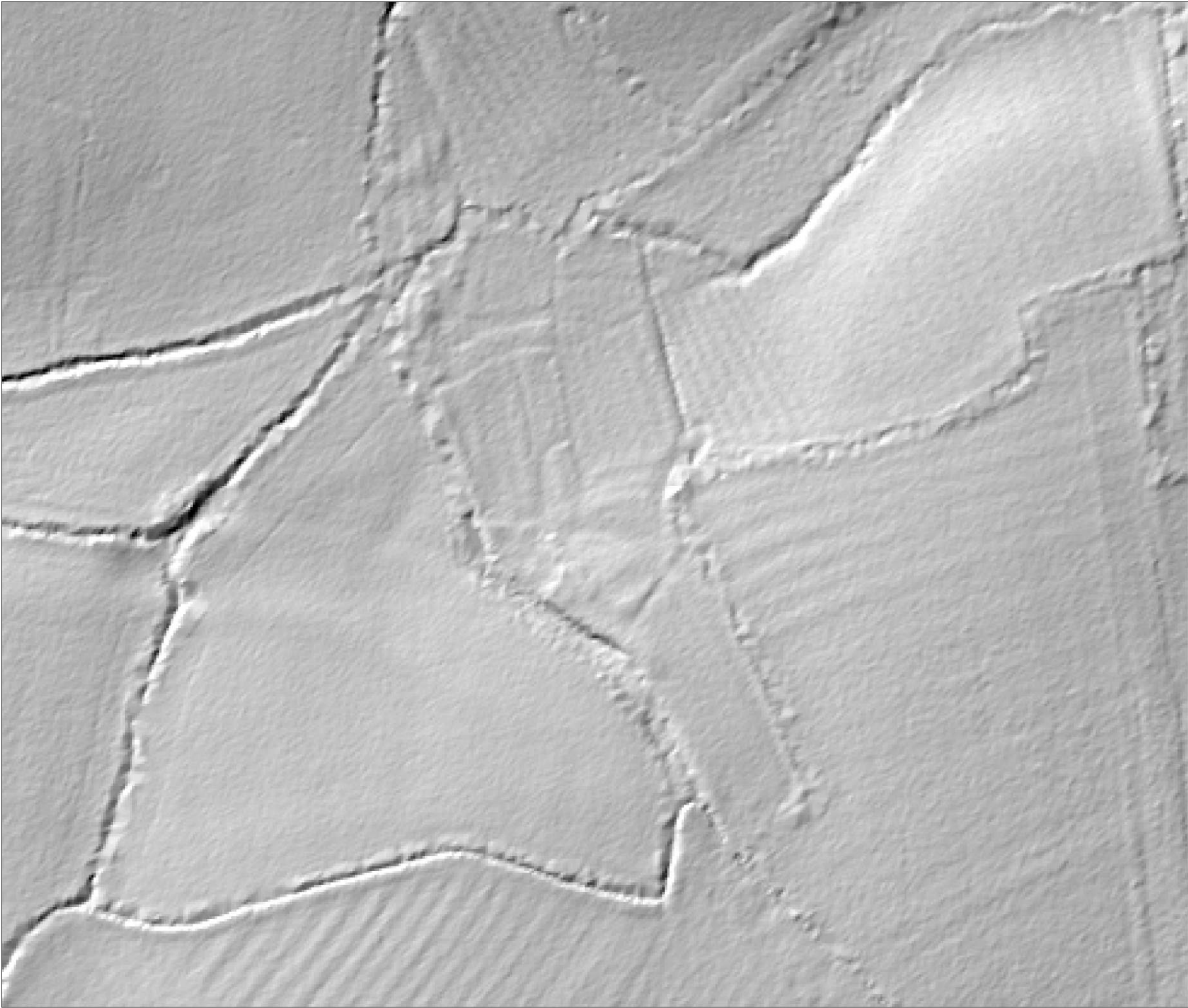
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Bournemouth BH7 7DU

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020 3664 6755

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- The Salt Way (footpath no. 206/31, 206/12)
- Saxon estate boundary (footpath no. 206/11)
- Pre-18th century piecemeal enclosure field boundaries
- 18th-19th century piecemeal enclosure (some internal boundary loss)
- City Farm, established at enclosure 1802
- Former Mill Lane (footpath no. 206/9)
- New farmsteads (later 20th century)
- Gravel workings (1960s - 1970s)





Oxfordshire Cotswold Garden Village
Grosvenor



Figure 6: LiDAR aerial photograph
image focused on suspected site
of Tilgarsley DMV

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LONDON
7 Heddon Street
London W1B 4BD

BIRMINGHAM
Enterprise House 115 Edmund Street
Birmingham B3 2HJ

BOURNEMOUTH
Everdene House Deansleigh Road
Bournemouth BH7 7DU

TELEPHONE
020 3664 6755
www.torltd.co.uk











Appendices

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of all heritage assets in the study area

Oxfordshire HER info

TOR ID	OCC HER ID	Description
1	14272	Round Barrow Cemetery at City Farm
2	28917	Anglo Saxon Cremation Cemetery at City Farm
3	15055	Bronze Age Barrow Complex, New Wintles Farm
4	15056	Anglo Saxon Settlement and Barrows at New Wintles Farm
5	15095	Anglo Saxon Inhumation Cemetery at Purwell Farm
6	16538	Prehistoric Enclosure at Eynsham Abbey
7	16791	Medieval sherds and stone found at Lord's Row
8	16823	Medieval pits and possible ditch near Eynsham Abbey
9	16831	Anglo Saxon and Medieval features near Eynsham Abbey
10	16916	Undated pits adjacent to SAM 118
11	17291	Medieval burgage plot boundary ditches in Eynsham
12	26082	Undated ditches and gullies south of New Wintles Farm
13	26143	Medieval and post medieval pits at 3 Thames Street
14	26193	Medieval Ditch and undated gully at Newland Street
15	26326	Undated features on Land adjacent to Public Library, Mill Street
16	26464	Ditch and other linear features found within grounds of school
17	28172	Medieval finds and features associated with Abbey Farm
18	28289	Ditches, Pits and Post Holes
19	28305	Medieval Occupation Layer, The Shrubbery
20	28509	Ditches, Gullies and a Possible Trackway
21	28586	Roman and undated features
22	28587	Post Medieval features and earlier pottery
23	808	Site of Corn Mill
24	811	Site of Clay Pit and Brick Kiln
25	1649	Anglo Saxon Inhumation Cemetery at Eynsham
26	1655	Roman Pottery (N of Newland Street)
27	1656	Roman & Anglo Saxon Pottery
28	1687	Saxon Grubenhauser
29	3075	Roman Pottery (The Gables, Cassington Road)
30	4008	Traces of cloister walk and cloisters, Eynsham Abbey
31	4174	Possible Medieval Stone Culvert that might be part of Eynsham Abbey
32	4923	Neolithic Settlement (E of Mead Lane)
33	5411	Site of Medieval Borough/Plantation
34	8026	Medieval Pottery and Worked Stone (E side of Queen Street with High Street)
35	8027	Bronze Age Inhumation (Twelve Acre Farm)
36	8028	Medieval Pottery and Bone Comb (Abbey Street)
37	8616	Undated Inhumation (Chatter Holt, Cassington Road)
38	8878	Anglo Saxon Pottery
39	11248	Anglo Saxon and Medieval Pottery (Pavilion on Recreation Ground)
40	11255	Medieval Pottery (Recreation Ground)
41	12246	Undated Possible Square Enclosure
42	13186	Romano British Settlement (Eynsham by-pass)
43	13921	Medieval Inhumation (150m ENE of the site of the Abbey)
44	15263	Roman to Medieval Pottery and Coin
45	15827	Med/Post Med Pits, Ditches, Pottery (39, High Street)
46	16033	Med/Post Med Features (Thames Street - Land to rear of Llandaff)
47	16059	Anglo Saxon/Medieval Abbey Remains
48	795	Site of Eynsham Paper Mill
49	1285	Roman Pottery

TOR ID	OCC HER ID	Description
50	3316	Iron Age Settlement (c.550m NNE of City Farm)
51	D3334	Neolithic Cremation Enclosure
52	3360	Mesolithic Core
53	4012	Iron Age Farmstead (c.1000m W of the River Evenlode)
54	4906	Undated Ring Ditch (40m W of the Hanborough/Eynsham road)
55	4907	Undated Ring Ditch (c.520m NNW of Eynsham Mill)
56	5151	Possible Later Prehistoric Ring Ditch
57	5424	Tilgarsley Deserted Medieval Village
58	7800	Palaeolithic Handaxe (immediately S of isolated barn at City Farm)
59	8349	Undated Enclosures
60	8350	Undated Enclosure and Circle
61	8352	Undated Enclosures and Pits
62	9286	Site of Post Medieval Kiln
63	10922	Mesolithic Flint Core (City Farm East Settlement)
64	12887	Palaeolithic Handaxe
65	13417	Medieval Pottery (NNE of Chil Brook/close to the A40)
66	15092	Possible Later Prehistoric Linear Systems or Ring Ditches
67	15093	Possible Bronze Age Ring Ditch
68	15094	Later Prehistoric linear ditches and possible pits
69	15371	Medieval Moated Farmstead in Chil Brook
70	3112	Site of Eynsham Abbey
71	9506	Anglo Saxon Settlement at The Shrubbery
72	16286	Settlement Features SE of Eynsham

List descriptions

TOR ref	Description
LB1	<p>City Farmhouse GV II</p> <p>Farmhouse. c.1800. Coursed dressed limestone; gabled stone slate roof; end stacks of dressed stone finished in brick. Central-staircase plan. 2 storeys and attic; symmetrical 3-window range. Round arch over C18 six-panelled door, with bracketed semi-circular hood above. Flat stone lintels over late C19 three-light casements; 3 hipped roof dormers with moulded cornices and C19 two-light windows with glazing bars. Mid C19 extension to left and C20 extension to rear. Interior not inspected but noted as being refitted in C19. Facade faces away from foldyard barns and outbuildings (q.v.) to rear. The farm was built when the surrounding open fields were enclosed in about 1800. (Information from V.C.H.).</p>
LB2	<p>City Farm, outbuilding approx. 30m. NNE of farmhouse GV II</p> <p>Loosebox range, now outbuilding. c.1800. Uncoursed limestone rubble; half-hipped stone slate roof. One storey and loft; 2-window range. Timber lintels over 2 doors and windows; nesting holes under eaves. Pitching-eye to loft in right gable wall. Interior: chamfered beams and collar-truss roof. Forms part of foldyard behind City Farmhouse (q.v.). Included for group value.</p>
LB3	<p>City Farm, barn and attached outbuildings approx. 50m. N of farmhouse GV II</p> <p>Barn, now store. c.1800. Uncoursed limestone rubble; half-hipped stone slate roof. 7-bay plan with 2 threshing floors. Timber lintels over threshing floor entries, which have gabled midstreys to former rick yard at rear. Ventilation slits; nesting holes under eaves. Interior: 7-bay side-purlin roof. Faces foldyard to front, with 2 cowhouses of similar materials attached to outer bays: building to right has timber lintels over 2 doors flanking ventilation slit, has nesting holes under eaves, and has interior open to side-purlin roof. Building to left substantially rebuilt. Forms part of foldyard behind City Farmhouse (q.v.). Included for group value.</p>
LB4	<p>City Farm, outbuilding and attached wall approx. 20m. NNW of farmhouse GV II</p>

TOR ref	Description
	Shelter shed and mixing house, now outbuilding. c.1800. Uncoursed limestone rubble; half-hipped stone slate roof. One storey and loft. Timber lintels over 2 C20 windows to left of 4-bay shelter shed facing foldyard. Timber lintels over plank door and C20 window in left gable wall. Interior: chamfered beams, and loft with sidepurlin roof. Subsidiary features: limestone rubble wall, approx. 15m. long, attached to left of shelter shed and extends to enclose foldyard behind City Farmhouse (q.v.). Included for group value.
LB5	Eynsham Mill GV II Millhouse, now house. c.1800 with C17 origins. Coursed and dressed limestone with ashlar dressings; gabled stone slate roof, with Welsh slates to rear; brick end stacks. L-plan with rear right wing. Late Georgian style. 2 storeys; symmetrical 4-window range. Keyed flat arches over C20 door (with C20 classical porch), and over 6-pane and 8-pane sashes: raised storey band. Late C18 block to right of 2 storeys; 2-window range with 3 sashes, in similar style; has C20 parapet and Welsh slate roof, Early/mid C19 rear wing of limestone rubble with gabled Welsh slate roof, extended in C20. Part of C17 two-storey house incorporated in rear left wall: of similar materials, with chamfered timber lintels over window openings. Interior noted as having been remodelled in 1970's; old beams in C17 part. The now demolished mills provided paper for the Clarendon Press in Oxford. The Swan family bought it in 1804: they pioneered mechanized paper and produced the tarred paper used at Great Tew, Wolvercote Mill and The Malthouse, Newland Street, Eynsham (q.v.). (Information from the V.C.H.).
LB6	Bridge approx, 40m. SW of Eynsham Mill GV II Bridge. Late C18. Limestone rubble with ashlar dressings. Ashlar voussoirs to round arch, with mid C19 engineering brick voussoirs to part of front arch; stone-coped parapet. Included for group value.
LB7	Bridge and attached weir walls approx. 1m. E of Eynsham Mill GV II Bridge. Late C18, Limestone rubble with ashlar dressings, Raised band over round arch: stone-coped parapet. Limestone rubble weir walls, flanking mill race, extend approx. 3m. from front and rear: mid C19 engineering brick repairs to front walls. Included for group value.
LB8	Highcroft House II House. Late C18, extended 1907 by Clough Williams Ellis. Squared and coursed limestone with ashlar quoins and dressings; gabled and half-hipped Welsh slate roof; brick left end and rear lateral stacks. L-plan with rear right wing. Late Georgian style, 3 storeys; 3-window range. Stone Tuscan porch: 6-panelled door with overlight. Keyed flat stone arches over 8-pane sashes, 6-pane sashes to centre and early C20 tripartite sash to left of porch. Rear service wing of similar materials has 3-light leaded casements. C20 conservatory to right. Extension to left by Clough Williams Ellis, 1907, in Wrenaissance style. 2-storey 2-window range front and left side have leaded cross windows, round-arched doorway and moulded cornice; hipped roof surmounted by ogee-domed bell cupola. interior: late c18 house has dog-leg staircase with stick balusters, panelled doors, boxed beams, and reeded stone fireplace on first floor; chamfered beams in service wing. 1907 range has reset stained-glass panels and line doorway with cherub's head set over shouldered architrave in ground-floor room.
LB9	No.22 Queen Street (Redfern Cottage) GV II House. Late C17, minor C20 alterations. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled stone slate roof; left end stack of stone finished in late C19 brick. One-unit through-passage plan. One storey and attic; 2-window range. Timber lintels over blocked door to right and C19 casements; early C20 gabled dormers. Entry to rear, Interior; chamfered beams, and stop-chamfered bressumer over open fireplace to left. 2-bay cellar-truss roof.
LB10	Nos.18 and 20 Queen Street GV II Two houses. No.20: late C17, same date as No.22 (q.v.); altered and eaves raised in C19. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled artificial stone slate roof; brick end stacks. 2-unit plan. storeys; 2-window range. Timber lintels over C19 four-panelled door and flanking 2- and 3-light casements; timber lintel over firelight to left; timber lintels over late C19 first-floor casements. Stone chamfered stair-light to rear left. Interior: chamfered and boxed beams, and winder stairs. No. 18: mid C18, of coursed limestone rubble with gabled concrete tile

TOR ref	Description
	roof, and brick end stack. One-unit plan. 2 storeys; one-window range. Timber lintels over C20 door and C19 two- and 3-light casements. Interior noted -as having chamfered beam. Included for group value.
LB11	<p>The Gables and attached outbuilding and barn GV II</p> <p>House, Late medieval wing to left: rest is early C17 with mid C19 and later alterations. Rendered over limestone rubble and timber frame; gabled stone slate roof 2 ridge stacks of stone finished in diagonally-set brick flues with oversailing courses; similar brick stacks to outer rear gables. Two-storey, 2-unit hall with flanking service and parlour wings. 2 storeys and attic; 7-window range. Gabled fronts of outer wings, and 2 gabled bays to centre. Central stone porch: early C17 studded inner door with iron fittings set in moulded wood architraves with shields in spandrels. Late C19 hood over C18 plank door set in beaded architrave to left. 6-pane sashes and C20 casements. C17 outshut to rear, of limestone rubble with Welsh slate roof, has C17 five-light wood-mullioned and transomed window. Interior: stop-chamfered and chamfered beams throughout; jowled posts and wall plates on first floor. Remodelled open fireplaces and C18 remodelled mid C19 staircase to right. Late C16 studded door with iron fittings set in moulded architrave in rear outshut. Stone winder stairs to cellar beneath fine early C17 open-well stairs: has pierced splat balusters, turned finials and moulded handrail. First floor has early C18 bolection-moulded fireplace, similar fireplace with early C18 panelled partition walls, and C17 fireplace to left with chamfered bressumer and stone jambs. Collar-truss roof with butt purlins: principal rafters of probable medieval truss embedded in front gab wall of steeper-pitched left wing roof. Probably restored c.1838 for James Swan. Subsidiary features: C18 outbuilding and 3-bay barn to left of limestone rubble and stone slate roofs. (Buildings of England: Oxfordshire, p.602).</p>
LB12	<p>No.37 Newland Street (Newland House) GV II</p> <p>House. C17 and late C17; remodelled and extended in early and mid C19. Squared and coursed limestone; hipped concrete tile roof to right and similar gabled roof to left; brick lateral and ridge stacks. Extended to double-depth plan. Front of two ranges. 3-storey, 3-window range to right has stone bracketed flat hood over C20 door, flanked by mid C19 plate-glass sashes and 6-pane and tripartite sashes above, all in plain stone architraves; mid C19 canted bay with plate-glass sashes and parapet to right. 2-storey, 3-window range to left has similar bay window and 8-pane sashes in plain stone architraves flanking French window above. Moulded cornice to parapet. C19 additions to sides and rear. Interior: central hall has very fine C17 dog-leg with winder staircase with turned balusters, finials and pendentives, and late C17 boxed beam and moulded cornice. Chamfered and boxed beams on upper floors. To rear of ground floor are C18 cupboards above entry to stone steps down to cellar.</p>
LB13	<p>No.47 Newland Street (The Newlands Public House) II</p> <p>House, now public house. Early/mid C18. Coursed limestone rubble with dressed quoins; gabled C20 tile roof; ridge and end stacks of stone finished in brick; brick left end stack. 4-unit plan. 2 storeys and attic; 4-window range. Timber lintels over central late C19 four-panelled door with gabled hood, C19 horned 8-pane sashes and first-floor C20 casements; timber lintel and gabled hood over late C19 plank door set in heavy pegged frame to left. Roof dormers with C20 casements. Interior: stop-chamfered beams, and open fireplace with bressumer to left. First floor not inspected.</p>
LB14	<p>No.34 Newland Street (Gables Cottage), Cygnet Restaurant, Craft Workshops and Malthouse GV II</p> <p>House and malthouse, now house, restaurant and craft workshops. c.1820 by James Pimm for James Swan. Coursed limestone rubble with ashlar quoins and dressings; low cambered roof of tar and paper, felted ever; brick ridge stack. L-plan with rear right wing. No.34 to right of 2-storey, 5-window range. Keyed cambered stone arch over plank door to left, and timber lintel over C20 door right of centre. Cambered stone arches over 2-light windows with glazing bars. Malthouse to front left, of 2-storey, 5-window range, has similar windows to side and gable end with plank door and blocked hoist opening. Rear has some C20 windows and door. Interior: 6-bay malthouse has cast-iron columns supporting first floor, which has low-pitched queen-post roof. The tar and paper roof was</p>

TOR ref	Description
	made at Eynsham Mill, which was owned by the same Swan family (of The sables (q.v.)), and was also used by J.C. Loudon at Great Tew. (information from the V.C.H.; J.C. Loudon, "An Account of the Paper Roofs used at Tew Lodge", Oxen; Bodleian Library).
LB15	No.26 Newland Street (Cherwell Lodge) GV II House. c.1830, Coursed limestone rubble with ashlar quoins and dressings; gabled Welsh slate reef; brick end stacks. L-plan with rear right wing. storeys; symmetrical 3-window range. Bracketed flat hood and plain raised architrave to 5-panelled door. Keyed cambered arches over margin-light sashes with overlight. c.1840 service range to rear: of brick with Welsh slate roof, 2-panelled doors and 8-pane sashes. Interior: C19 fireplaces and stair, Included for group value.
LB16	No.45 Newland Street (Cobden) GV II Two cottages, now house. Late C17/early C18. Coursed limestone rubble: thatch roof hipped to left; brick end stacks. 4-unit plan. line storey and attic; 3-window range. Timber lintels over 2 blocked doors, and C19 two-light casements with glazing bars; mid/late C19 two-light half-dormer casements, C20 rear extension. Interior: chamfered beam and open fireplace to right. Collar-truss roof with removed collars. Included for group value.
LB17	Nos.22 and 24 Newland Street GV II Two cottages. Mid C18 (to right) and late C18. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled stone slate roof; brick ridge stack. 2- and one-unit plans. 2 storeys; 3-window range. No.22: timber lintels over C20 door and 2-light casements. No.24: timber lintels over C20 door and C19 two- and 3-light casements. Unusual recess set in rear wall, and C20 rear extension. Interior: No.22 has chamfered beam, C18 fireplace and quarter-turn stairs. No.24 not inspected.
LB18	Nos.18 Newland Street (Pimms Cottage) and 20 GV II Two cottages. Mid/late c18. Coursed limestone rubble, colourwashed to right; gabled stone slate roof; brick end stacks. 4-unit plan. 2 storeys; 4-window range. Chamfered timber lintels over central plank doors, and over late C18 three-light casement and window to top left and late C19 two-light casement to left of door. C20 one-storey extension to rear. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest.
LB19	No.16 Newland Street (Coulters) GV II House. C16, extended mid C18. Colourwashed limestone rubble, uncoursed to left and coursed to right. Gabled thatch roof, with stone slates to right bay; stone ridge stack and brick rear lateral stack. 3-unit through-passage plan. 2 storeys. 3-window range. Timber lintel over C20 plank door. Mid C18 segmental brick arches over C20 two-light casements; window to right inserted in blocked segmental-arched mid C18 carriage entry. Timber lintels over 2-light first-floor casements. C20 extension to rear. Interior: chamfered beams on ground floor, and chamfered joists to right. Open fireplace with chamfered bressumer to right of passage: chamfered bressumer over fireplace to rear left, adjoining old winder stairs. Old winder stairs to rear of centre, Parts of possible cruck truss visible over central stack.
LB20	The White Hart Public House and attached garage (part of No 33) GV II Hall house, now public house and garage. C14; remodelled in early C17, with mid C18 and C20 alterations. Cruck-framed. Coursed limestone rubble, roughcast front of garage on right; gabled stone slate roof, with corrugated iron to rear right; rear lateral stack and left end stack of stone finished in brick; C19 brick front lateral stack. Medieval open hall with solar to left and service to right: remodelled as 4-unit plan in C17. One storey and attic; 4-window range. C19 bracketed hood over 6-panelled door. Concrete lintels over C20 casements: concrete lintel over medieval service doorway to right, which has a plain chamfer with broach stop to one stone ashlar door jamb and late C20 board door. Timber lintel over C20 garage doors in bay to right. Early C20 gabled half-dormers. Mid C18 wing to rear of one storey and attic; 2-window range of limestone rubble with gabled stone slate roof. Interior: originally a 4-bay hall-house with a raised-cruck roof, the 2 central trusses being heavily smoke- blackened. The central truss has an arch-braced collar with windbraces: the other trusses were identical, but only the right-hand truss retains a collar and arch braces. Some windbraces survive; through-purlins replaced and turned around in C17; reset smoke-blackened rafters in central bays; morticed beam of original screens

TOR ref	Description
	partition survives to right of service doorway, which has arched chamfered lintel above. Floor and stacks inserted in early C17, probably at solar end (to left) first. Chamfered beam with rolled and run-out stop to left; chamfered beam, and chamfered bressummer over open fireplace with ingle- nook seats to centre. Winder stairs to rear, and C17 trap door to attic. History: probably the "aula" mentioned in the Eynsham Abbey cartulary of 1366. Divided into 2 dwellings in 1750's and was licensed as the "Haunch of Venison" from 1785. The manorial courts met here in the C19. The garage bay and doorway to its left are now part of No 33. (Information from the VCH).
LB21	Nos.12 and 14 Newland Street GV II Two cottages. No. 14: datestone 1776. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled C20 tile roof; brick end stack. One-unit plan. 2 storeys; one-window range. Timber lintel over C20 door to right. Flat stone arches over early c20 three-light casements. Contemporary 2-storey, one-bay range to rear, of similar materials with 2-light leaded casement. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest. No. 12: late C18, Coursed limestone rubble; gabled Welsh slate roof; brick end stack. One-unit plan. 2 storeys; 2-window range. Timber lintels over C20 door and 2-light casements. C20 extension to rear. Interior: chamfered beam. Included for group value.
LB22	Nos.4 and 6 Newland Street GV II Two houses. Mid/late C18. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled stone slate roof; ridge stack of stone with brick flues. 4-unit plan. 2 storeys; 2-window range. Timber lintels over plank doors, C20 two-light casements and one-light casement to left. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest.
LB23	No.2 Newland Street (The Haven) GV II House. Early/mid C18 alteration of earlier house. Coursed limestone rubble with squared stones to raised eaves; gabled stone slate reef; rendered end stacks. 2-unit plan with central stairs. Timber lintel over C20 door with C20 hood, and C20 timber lintels over C20 casements; Sun Alliance insurance plaque over door. 3-light leaded casement to rear. Former C18 stable and granary, now part of dwelling, to right; of simiar materials with brick rear lateral stack; ventilation slits and left door in right gable wall. Interior: chamfered and stop-chamfered beams. Open fireplace with chamfered bressummer to left, adjoining winder stairs. Collar-truss roof with butt purlins.
LB24	No. 15 Newland Street GV II House. C17, remodelled in early C18; late C19 alterations. Probably originally timber-framed. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled C20 tile roof; brick end stacks. 2-unit plan with central through-passage. One storey and attic; 3-window range. Chamfered timber lintels over C20 door and late C19 three-light casements; late C19 gabled half-dormers with bargeboards and similar casements. C20 extension to rear. Interior: stop-chamfered beam to left; chamfered beam and joists, early C18 panelled door and straight-flight stairs with turned balusters on closed string in room to right. 3-bay collar-truss roof with butt purlins; tie beam and wall plate of central truss have been cut away.
LB25	No.1 Newland Street (Oxford County Saddlery) GV II House, now shop and dwelling. Early C18. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled stone slate roof. 2-unit plan. One storey and attic; 2-window range. Timber lintel over C20 door. Flat stone arches over C20 cross windows; two hipped dormers with C18 two-light casements. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest. Attached to No.38 (Redthorne House), Mill Street (q.v.).
LB26	No.38 Mill Street (Redthorn House) GV II House. Early C18. Coursed limestone rubble; hipped stone slate roof; brick ridge stacks. L-plan with rear right wing. 2 storeys; 6-window range. Flat stone arch and C18 bracketed flat hood over C18 panelled and glazed door in second bay from right. Flat stone arches over three C18 leaded cross windows over door, similar C20 windows, and late C18/early C19 six-pane sash right of door. Right end wall has flat stone arches over blocked door and two C18 one-light leaded casements, and a C18 hipped roof dormer with moulded cornice. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest.
LB27	No.36 Newland Street (Wintles Farmhouse) and Brooks Cottage (formerly listed as Wintles Farmhouse) GV II

TOR ref	Description
	Includes Brooks Cottage, Newland Street. Farmhouse, now house. c.1700. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled stone slate roof; brick end stacks with 2 flues each. Central-staircase plan. 2 storeys and attic; symmetrical 5-window range. Bracketed flat hood over late C18 six-panelled door with overlight. Rendered-over-stone flat arches over early C18 cross windows with restored leaded lights. 3 gabled roof dormers with 2-light leaded casements. Brook Cottage to rear left: early C19 one-storey service range of similar materials, remodelled in C20. Interior of Wintles Farmhouse: stone steps to cellar. Plain beams, remodelled open fireplaces and quarter-turn stairs. Collar-truss roof with butt purlins.
LB28	No.35 Mill Street II House. Late C17. Colourwashed limestone rubble, rendered to right; gabled thatch roof; left end stack finished in late C19 brick. One-unit plan. 2 storeys; 2-window range. Timber lintels over C20 door and C20 three-light casement and over late C19 three-light casement above. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest.
LB29	No.25 Mill Street (Home Farmhouse) II Shown on Ordnance Survey map as Nos.21-25 (odd). Two houses. Early C17; late C17 bay to right; early C19 extension to rear. Coursed limestone rubble with dressed quoins; gabled stone slate roof; large C17 brick ridge stack with 4 diagonally-set flues to left range. 2-unit lobby-entry plan, extended to L-plan in late C17. Two storeys; 2-window range includes gabled end of left wing. Concrete lintels over late C18 six-panelled (2 glazed) door with overlight, and over C20 casements; early C19 canted bay window with C20 casements to right. Interior: stop-chamfered beam and chamfered joists in room to left, and boxed beam in room to rear. Room to right has chamfered beam and early C16 linenfold panels reset as C19 dado; late C17 winder stairs to rear, with turned finial on chamfered newel post. Chamfered beams on first floor. Early C17 common-rafter roof with butt purlins to left range: late C17 collar-trusses to right. No.21 attached to front left of C19 extension: early C17, of limestone rubble with gabled concrete tile roof, brick end stack. 2 storeys. 2-window range includes blocked door, and timber lintels over C20 door set in C17 ovolo-moulded wood architrave, C20 windows and late C19 first-floor casement with glazing bars. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest.
LB30	No.12 Mill Street (Myrtle House) and attached outbuilding GV II House. c.1730. Rendered over limestone rubble; hipped C20 tile roof; brick right end and rear lateral stacks. 2-unit plan. Early Georgian style. 3 storeys; 3-window range. C18 six-panelled door with overlight to right: set in plain raised architraves with carved brackets supporting dentilled pediment. 6-pane sashes: cornices over eared architraves with bracketed sills; similar shouldered architraves above are eared at base. Moulded wood cornice. C18 rear wing of similar materials. Interior: straight-flight stairs with turned balusters. Subsidiary features: outbuilding to right: colourwashed limestone rubble with gabled C20 tile roof; of 2 storeys with timber lintels over late C18 six-pane sash and plank doors to double-entry on right. (Buildings of England: Oxfordshire, p.602)
LB31	No.8 Mill Street (Rowan Cottage)GV II House. Early C18 with C20 alterations. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled concrete tile roof; brick end stacks. 2-unit plan. 2 storeys and attic; 2-window range. Flat hood over C20 door, and timber lintels over C20 windows; gabled roof dormers with C20 casements. C20 and C19 extensions to rear. Interior: stop-chamfered beam and chamfered bressumer over open fireplace, adjoining winder stairs, to right. 3-bay butt-purlin roof. Included for group value
LB32	No.4 Mill Street (The Wicket Gate), No.6 (Getset) and attached stables GV II Stables, house and coach house; now shop and house. Datestone J.P. 1833 to rear. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys; 4-window range front. C20 door and shop window to left; timber lintel over plank double doors to coach house entry; keyed cambered arch and ashlar jambs to early C19 eight-pane sash on right; first floor has keyed flat stone arches over C20 two-light casements, and over late C19 two-light casement with glazing bars to right; central loft door with C20 window. Rear left wing of similar materials: 2-storey range with segmental brick arches over blocked door, plank

TOR ref	Description
	double doors, and over blocked and C20 windows. Interior not inspected. Included for group value
LB33	No.2 Mill Street (The White House GV II House. Mid/late C17, refronted and extended c.1830. Roughcast over limestone rubble; gabled stone slate roof; left end stack of stone finished in C17 brick. 2-unit plan extended to double-depth plan. 2 storeys; 4-window range. Early C19 eight-pane sashes flank smaller 8-pane sash in blocked doorway; first-floor 6-pane sashes. Raised storey band and fluted pilasters; coved cornice. C19 extension to right: roughcast, with gabled C20 tile roof and brick end stack; reset 6-panelled door. Early C19 range to rear, of chequer brick with sashes and Welsh slate roof. Interior: c.1830 straight-flight staircase to rear of front range, which has boxed beams, open fireplace with bressumer to left and collar-truss roof with butt purlins
LB34	The Vicarage and attached outbuilding, wall, railings and gateway GV II Vicarage. c. 1704, enlarged to rear and remodelled c.1810. Squared and coursed limestone; hipped stone slate roof, C20 tiles to rear range; brick rear lateral and ridge stacks. Central-staircase plan enlarged to double-depth plan in early C19. Two storeys and basement; 5-window range. 2:1:2 fenestration with pedimented central porch breaking forward: early C19 stone steps with iron balustrades leading to 6-panelled door with cast-iron brackets to flat hood. Keyed flat stone arches over C18 two-light leaded basement windows, and early C19 six-pane sashes; moulded wood cornice. Early C19 rear range has similar arches over 6-pane sashes, and bracketed flat hood over basement door. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest; has early C18 staircase. Early C19 coach house and offices to right, altered for C20 garages. Early C19 screen to left. with short wall, railings and reset early C16 ogee-headed doorway with the arms of Abbot Miles Selby, Bishop of Llandaff, 1500-16. (Buildings of England: Oxfordshire, p.601; Bodleian Library, M.S. Top, Oxen, x.514, Jol.27),
LB35	No.1 Thames Street (Maltshovel House) and attached outbuilding GV II House. Early C18, with later C18 extensions. Uncoursed limestone rubble; gabled stone slate roof; C19 brick rear lateral stack, and C18 brick right end stack. 2-unit plan. 2 storeys and attic; 2-window range. Timber lintels over central C20 door and C20 casements; C20 roof dormer. Lower mid C18 two-storey bay to right, has flat stone arch over ground-floor window: 2-storey range to rear with flat stone arches over openings. Outbuilding, former granary and stable, to rear: of similar materials. Interior: left room has chamfered beam, and chamfered bressumer and stone jambs to open fireplace. Right room has chamfered joists and stop-chamfered beam, and chamfered bressumer over open fireplace. 3-bay roof. History: known as the Maltster and Shovel public house in the C19. Included for group value
LB36	Llandaff, High Street GV II House. Circa early C18 with C19 additions at rear and Victorian alterations. Coursed limestone. Stone tile roof with stone-coped gable ends. Brick gable-end stacks. PLAN: Main range with two principal rooms and central entrance. Circa C19 outshut and wing at rear. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and attic. Symmetrical 2:1:2 window south front. First floor 12-pane sashes in moulded stone architraves and oculus at centre in plain stone frame with leaded panes. Ground floor two C19 stone canted bay windows with battlements and 4-pane sashes and central doorway with stone pilasters and entablature, panelled and glazed door with small overlight. On right of ground floor a small quatrefoil light in stone frame, like a fire window. Two C19 gabled dormers with shaped bargeboards and 4-pane sashes. Rear, north, lower gable-ended wing on left and 1-storey and attic outshut on right. INTERIOR not inspected.
LB37	No.31 High Street (The Old Brew House). Nos.27, 29 and Evenlode DIY II House, now houses and shop. c.1770-80, with earlier origins; extended early C19. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled concrete tile roof; brick ridge and left end stacks, 3-unit plan. 2 storeys and attic; 3-window range. C17 chamfered basement window. Flat stone arches over central C20 door, C19 three-light casements with glazing bars to right and over C19 two-light casement and 8-pane sash above C20 shop window to left. Right side wall has keyed cambered stone arch over 6-pane sash above door with flat stone hood.

TOR ref	Description
	Early C19 two-storey rear wings and brewhouse of stone and brick with Welsh slate roofs. Interior: chamfered beams, open fireplace to right, and C18 ribbed and plank doors. First floor not inspected
LB38	No.2 Queen Street (Lord's Farmhouse), and attached barn, wall and stable GV II Farmhouse. Late C17/early C18, remodelled c.1800. Coursed limestone rubble; hipped stone slate roof; brick ridge stacks rebuilt in C20, L-plan with rear right wing. Two storeys; 3-window range. Timber lintel over central late C18 six-panelled door, with carved brackets to open-pediment hood. Timber lintels over 8-pane sashes with shutters to left; timber lintels over deep 6-pane sashes flanking C19 two-light casement with glazing bars on first floor. Rear wing, of limestone rubble with some Flemish bond brick and gabled stone slate roof, was mainly rebuilt c.1800, Interior: C17 step-chamfered beams; stop-chamfered bressumer over open fireplace to left; similar smaller fireplace to right flanked by late C17/early C18 panelled cupboard doors, First floor not inspected. Subsidiary features; barn to left, of similar materials, with timber lintel over plank double doors; 3 metres long wall to rear of barn is connected to late C18 stable of similar materials
LB39	Nos.1 and 3 Oxford Road (Lord's Row) GV II Two cottages. Late C18, with C20 alterations. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled stone slate roof; rendered and brick ridge stacks, brick right end stack. 4-unit plan. 2 storeys; 4-window range. C20 timber lintels over C20 doors with C20 porches, and over C20 casements. Part of Norman arch and other fragments of medieval stone, probably from Eynsham Abbey, reset over left door (to No.1). Interior not inspected. Included for group value.
LB40	The Elms, Oxford Road II House. Early C16; late C17 alterations, possibly entailing raising of eaves; mid C19 porch and alterations. Limestone, coursed rubble with squared stone bands. Gabled stone slate roof; stone end stacks, left one rebuilt in C20. 3-unit through-passage plan. 2 storeys and attic; 4-window range. Mid C19 porch and plank door with iron fittings in second bay from left. Blocked pointed-arched doorway and 3 early C16 two-light hollow-chamfered round-headed stone windows to right; similar 4-light early C17 ovolo-moulded window to left, First floor has, from left, two 2-light hollow-chamfered stone-mullioned windows, late C17 three-light chamfered wood-mullioned windows and C19 two-light casement. Stair-turret projects from left gable wall: has two C16 hollow-chamfered lights and one round-headed light. Rear; similar early C16 two-light and one 4-light round-headed windows; chamfered arched doorway to through-passage; similar C16 square-headed window and, on first floor, late C17 chamfered wood-mullioned windows. C18 two-window range to right of front: of similar materials, refronted mid C19. Interior: stop-chamfered and chamfered beams throughout. Late C17 ovolo-moulded stone fireplace to left; C19 staircase; first floor has chamfered stone lintel over fireplace to right and arched stone fireplace to left. 6-bay collar-truss roof with tabled through-purlins. It is possible that the house is completely late C17, and that the early C16 features have been reset.
LB41	No.26 High Street (The Shrubbery) II House. Early C16; remodelled in late C16/C17 and c.1800; further c.1900 and C20 alterations. Coursed limestone rubble with roughcast front; gabled stone slate roof; stone ashlar left end ridge stacks. 3-unit through-passage plan, with later C17 cross wings. 2 storeys; 3-window range. 2-storey porch to right has segmental-arched entry: C16 studded door with iron fittings set in moulded wood architrave. C20 three-light casements. Rear: C18 three-light leaded casements, roof dormer with 2-light leaded casement and C20 extension. C18 two-storey wing added to front left: roughcast with gabled old tile roof and stone lateral stack. late C18 wing to right, much altered c.1900 has c.1950 extension to left: all roughcast. Interior: stop-chamfered and chamfered beams on ground floor. Fine early C16 doorway to rear of through-passage has studded door set in hollow-chamfered round-headed architrave with sunk spandrels. Right room has remodelled open fireplace and stone steps to cellar; open fireplace with chamfered bressumer and stone jambs to left. C17framed winder stairs to right of passage. First floor has chamfered stone fireplace to right, and central fireplace with chamfered bressumer and stone jambs. Butt-purlin roofs to cross wings. Roof over hall: 2 early C16 arch-braced trusses remodelled when C17

TOR ref	Description
	queen-post trusses were built across them. Drawing by J.C. Buckler c.1826, shows C17 mullioned windows in cross wings. (Bodleian Library, M.S. Top, Oxon, c.551, J.114).
LB42	No.10 High Street GV II House. Early C18. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled C20 tile roof; large brick end stack. One-unit plan. 2 storeys; 2-window range. Timber lintels over C20 door and casements. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest
LB43	CornerstonesGV II House. Early C18. Coursed limestone rubble, with roughcast front. Gabled stone slate roof; large brick rear lateral stack. 2-unit plan. 2 storeys and attic. 2-window range. Early C18 eight-panelled (2 glazed) central door set in moulded wood architrave. C20 square and canted bays linked by pantice-roof; C20 first-floor casements. Moulded cornice. 2 roof dormers with C20 casements. interior not inspected but likely to be of interest
LB44	The Red Lion Hotel GV II House, now public house. Mid C18; C19 and C20 alterations. Colourwashed limestone rubble with stucco front; gabled stone slate roof; right-end stacks of stone finished in brick: C19 brick left-end stack. Plan-form unclear. 2 storeys and attic; 4-window range. Early C19 cast-iron columns support flat hood over C20 double-doors with overlight. Paired horned sashes to right and late C19 square bay window with horned sashes to left, three C18 six-pane sashes above. Moulded wood cornice. 2 roof dormers. C20 extension to rear. Interior: first floor not inspected
LB45	Church of St. Leonard GV II* Church. Late C13 chancel and south aisle; nave, north aisle and west tower of c.1450: restored in 1856 by William Wilkinson and 1892 by H. Drinkwater. Coursed limestone rubble; squared stone to west tower. Gabled stone slate roofs and Welsh slate aisle roofs. Late C19 Perpendicular-style east window. 3-bay chancel has late C13 two-light windows and a pointed chamfered priest's doorway to south; similar window and mid C19 vestry with lancets to north. Late C13 south aisle, with buttresses: 2-light east window with quatrefoil in head; side wall has, from east, late C13 two-light window with unusual cusped heads, a similar window with cinquefoiled heads, a late C15 studded door set in a square-headed surround with quatrefoils carved in spandrels, and a late C15 three-light window with panel tracery. 3-bay late C15 north aisle has fleuron frieze, offset buttresses and 3-light windows with panel tracery; crenellated 2-storey south porch has 2-light square-headed window above 4-centred doorway with C18 panelled double-leaf doors; pointed moulded south doorway. Late C15 four-bay clerestory has gargoyle rainwater spouts, and label moulds over 2-light cinquefoil-headed windows; late C15 five-light west window with panel tracery to nave. Late C15 three-stage tower with string courses and buttresses, and slit lights to stair-turret: 3-light west window and belfry windows; gargoyles to string course beneath crenellated parapet. Interior: chancel has mutilated late C13 statue niche to east: trefoiled piscina to south and early C18 communion rail with turned balusters; mid C19 arch-braced roof. Mid C19 chancel arch and king-post nave roof supported on C15 head corbels. Late C17 bolecion-panelled pulpit (upper stage only), and C15 octagonal font with traceried panels and frieze of angels. 3-light Perpendicular window to north chapel. 5-bay nave arcades, with moulded capitals on oblong piers with concave mouldings: concave-moulded archway to west tower. C15 bench at west end of nave has traceried end-panels: other fittings are C20 and late C19. Three recesses in south wall of south aisle. Mid/late C19 south aisle roof on C15 head corbels, and C15 north aisle roof with moulded beams and braces. Wall painting: fragments of a C14 Life of St. Catherine in north wall of chancel; adjoining window has stonework painted with red-ochre bands. Monuments: chancel has wall tablet to James Preston, d.1805; another to John Esher, and Mary Bartholomew, d.1724, 1752 and 1762, set in architectural frame. Other C18 and C19 wall tablets include, in nave, John Rogers, with a broken pediment and shouldered architrave; Anne Bedwell, d.1728, with cherubs flanking portrait medallion; and John Rogers, d.1714. North aisle has reset brasses to John Martin, d.1610, Richard Martin, d.1617, and vicar William Emmot, d.1584. Stained glass: chancel has memorial glass of 1902 and 1930; south aisle windows of 1918 and to west, fragments of C14 and C15 glass including St. Thomas. Other windows retain leaded cases. (Buildings of England:

TOR ref	Description
	Oxfordshire, pp.600-601; Bodleian Library, M.S. Top Oxen for late C18 and C19 drawings; National Monuments Record).
LB46	Chest tomb approx. 32m. S of chancel of Church of St. Leonard GV II Chest tomb. Late C18/early C19. Limestone. Simply-moulded plinth-and cornice: inscription panels flanked by wide corner balusters.
LB47	Group of 3 headstones approx. 38m. SSW of S aisle of Church of St. Bartholomew GV II 3 headstones. Mid C17. Limestone. Central rounded stone inscribed RC/FEB/1641: similar flanking headstones, one to north inscribed AC.
LB48	Chest tomb with railed enclosure approx. 60m. SSW of S aisle of Church of St. Leonard GV II Chest tomb. Early C19. Limestone. Moulded cornice, and flat splayed top. Fielded inscription panels. Railed enclosure with urn finials.
LB49	Group of 3 chest tombs approx. 16m. S of S aisle of Church of St. Bartholomew GV II Three chest tombs. Late C18 and early C19. Limestone, Chest tomb furthest to south dated 1790 has fluted pilasters flanking inscription panels; moulded plinth, cornice and capping. Chest tomb to north-west dated 1777 has gadrooned corner balusters flanking oval inscription panel. Chest tomb to north: plain panels, with moulded plinth and cornice; commemorated Mary Collier, died 1832, and her parents Martha and Stephen.
LB50	Chest tomb approx. 40m. SSW of S aisle of Church of St. Leonard GV II Chest tomb. Early/mid C18. Limestone. Plain inscription panels; revealed end panels; coved cornice.
LB51	Chest tomb approx. 45m. SSW of Church of St. Bartholomew GV II Chest tomb. Early C19. Limestone. Set on raised plinth. Lozenges set within square panels: frieze of latticed bands; brattished cornice. Commemorates Thomas Day, died 1794, Kathleen Day, 1772, Thomas Day, 1813 and Robert Day, 1831
LB52	Group of 3 chest tombs approx. 24m. S of chancel of Church of St. Leonard GV II 3 chest tombs. Early C19. Limestone Central tapered sarcophagus-type tomb commemorates Joseph Bowerman (died 1813) and family. Chest tomb to north: moulded plinth and cornice, and scribed fluting to splayed corners; main panel has tapered inscription panel with carved spandrels. Chest tomb to south: moulded plinth, cornice and capping; fluted pilasters flank scribed inscription panels; nowy-headed end panels
LB53	Chest tomb approx. 37m. S of S aisle of Church of St. Bartholomew GV II Chest tomb. Early C17. Limestone. Gothic style. 3 sunk quatrefoils to sides, and similar end panels.
LB54	Chest tomb approx. 43m. S of S aisle of Church of St. Leonard GV II Chest tomb. Early C19. Limestone. Moulded plinth and cornice; each side has 2 fielded inscription panels flanked by corner balusters. Commemorates Sarah Fidkin (died 1821) and others of her family
LB55	Eynsham War Memorial, The Square, Adjacent to St Leonards Church First and Second World War memorial. Erected in 1921 with the names of the Fallen of the Second World War added after 1945. Reasons for Designation Eynsham War Memorial, erected in 1921, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Historic interest: as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on the local community, and the sacrifice it made in the conflicts of the C20; * Design: a granite wheel headed cross bearing a bronze longsword mounted point downwards, reminiscent of Sir Reginald Blomfield's Cross of Sacrifice; * Group value: with the Church of St Leonard (Grade II*), the scheduled market cross, the Red Lion (Grade II), the Bartholomew Room (Grade II) and the Grade II listed houses around The Square. History The aftermath of the First World War saw an unprecedented wave of public commemoration with tens of thousands of memorials erected across the country, both as a result of the huge impact the loss of three quarters of a million British lives had on communities and the official policy of not repatriating the dead, which meant that the memorials provided the main focus of the grief felt at this great loss.

TOR ref	Description
	<p>One such memorial was unveiled at Eynsham on 2 April 1921, as a permanent testament to the sacrifice made by the members of the local community who lost their lives in the First World War. It commemorates 50 local servicemen who died during the First World War – 17% of the population of the village. The memorial also names 3 members of the Eynsham Morris Men. Following the Second World War, a dedication was added to commemorate the 18 fallen of that conflict. The land the memorial is located on was purchased through a subscription fund from the nearby public house.</p> <p>The memorial was conserved in 2008 with the help of grant aid from War Memorials Trust.</p> <p>Details First World War memorial. Erected in 1921. Architect unknown.</p> <p>MATERIALS: granite memorial cross with bronze sword and lead lettering.</p> <p>DESCRIPTION: Eynsham War Memorial comprises a granite wheel-headed cross with a bronze reversed sword on its front face. The cross rises from a tapering shaft which sits on a square plinth and two stepped base.</p> <p>The front face of the plinth carries the main dedication TO THE GLORY OF GOD / AND / IN PROUD MEMORY OF / THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS / NON – COMMISSIONED OFFICERS / AND MEN OF THIS PARISH / WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES / IN THE GREAT WAR / 1914 – 1918 / “DYING AND BEHOLD WE LIVE” / (NAMES) / AND 1939 – 1945. On the two sides of the plinth and the front faces of the steps are the names of the fallen.</p>
LB56	<p>House approx. 5m. W of Church of St. Leonard GV II</p> <p>House. Late C17/early C18. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled-stone slate roof; brick end stacks. 2-unit plan. 2 storeys and attic; 2-window range. C19 brick round arch over central C20 door. Timber lintels over C20 windows, including widened window left of door; two C20 roof dormers. C20 extension to rear. Interior: room to right has stop-chamfered bressumer over open fireplace with inglenook seats-and chamfered beam; boxed beam to left. First floor not inspected. Included for group value</p>
LB57	<p>The Large Thatched Cottage and The Small Thatched Cottage GV II</p> <p>House, now 2 houses. Early C17 rear range; front range has datestone K/IS/1725. Coursed limestone rubble; hipped thatch roof; stone right end stack. One-unit lobby-entry plan, extended to 2 units. 2 storeys; 3-window range. Timber lintels over C20 door with thatched porch, and C20 casements; chamfered stone lintels and jambs to C20 two-light casement in blocked opening to left, Early C19 bay to right has timber lintel over blocked door. Interior: cased beam to right, and stop-chamfered bressumer over large open fireplace to left; similar small fireplace on first floor. Butt-purlin roof. Early C17 rear range (The Small Thatched Cottage) is of similar materials with brick end stack. One storey and attic; 2-window range. with 3-light ovolo-moulded wood-mullioned window to rear. interior not inspected but likely to be of interest</p>
LB58	<p>Base of market cross approximately 2 metres S of Bartholomew Room GV II</p> <p>Base of former market cross. Medieval. Limestone square base: shaft removed for restoration, at time of survey. (Buildings of England: Oxfordshire, p.601; Bodleian Library, Oxford, M.S. Top, Oxen, 283, j.17 and c.522 Fg, for drawings of 1814 and 1868).</p>
LB59	<p>Bartholomew Room GV II</p> <p>Market hall and schoolroom, now parish hall. c.1700: restored 1970's. Coursed limestone rubble, with limestone ashlar quoins and dressings; hipped stone slate roof; stone lateral stack. 2 storeys. Round-arched doorway, with tablet of carved lion rampant above, set in gabled front. Similar blocked entries, originally to ground-floor market, set in 2-window range side walls, which have C20 cross windows on first floor. First-floor schoolroom not inspected. Built under terms of will of John Bartholomew (died 1700) who gave 350 pounds for education of village boys. (Buildings of England: Oxfordshire, p.601).</p>
LB60	<p>K6 Telephone Kiosk by the Bartholomew Room GV II</p> <p>Telephone kiosk, type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various</p>

TOR ref	Description
	contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door
LB61	1 and 2 The Square GV II Two cottages. C17, remodelled early C18. Coursed limestone and rubble; gabled stone slate roof; brick left end stack, and right end external stack of stone finished in brick. Remodelled as 4-unit plan. 2 storeys; 3-window range. Flat stone arches over two C20 doors, 2-light casements and early C19 eight-pane sash to right; doors flank central early C19 square bay window with 8-pane sash. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest.
LB62	8,High Street GV II House. C17, heightened and remodelled in early C19. Uncoursed limestone rubble, coursed squared stone to first floor with ashlar quoins; gabled stone slate roof; brick end stack. 2-unit plan. 2 storeys; 2-window range, Timber lintels over C20 plank doors to centre and left; late C19 two- and 3-light ground-floor casements, and early C19 three-light first-floor casements with iron opening lights. Interior not inspected. Included for group value
LB63	No.6, High Street GV II House. Mid/late C18. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled stone slate roof, with C20 tiles to rear; brick end stacks. 2-unit plan. 2 storeys and attic; 2-window range. Flat stone arches over C20 door, C20 window to right, and early C19 three-light casements with iron opening lights; C20 roof dormer. Outshut of similar materials with tall stack to rear. Interior: stop-chamfered beam, and old winder stairs adjoining blocked fireplace to right. 3-bay collar-truss roof with butt purlins. Included for group value
LB64	The Jolly Sportsman Public House and attached outbuildings GV II House, now public house. Late C17: altered in early C18 and extended in mid C19. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled artificial stone slate roof; brick end stacks. 2-unit plan. 2 storeys and attic; symmetrical 3-window range remodelled as 2-window range in early C18. Mid C19 doorway with bracketed flat hood to right. Flat stone arch over leaded cross window and leaded light above mid C19 four-light window and timber lintel over early C18 four-light leaded and transomed window; C20 roof dormer. C17 extension to right, extensively remodelled mid C19, of limestone rubble with stone slate roof, attached to mid C19 stable range, with Welsh slate roof, which extends along Acre End Street. Interior: chamfered beam to left, and stop-chamfered beams and joists in remodelled room to right.
LB65	1 and 1A, Mill Street GV II Stables and outbuilding to No.3 (q.v.), now shop. C18. Colourwashed limestone, squared and coursed; gabled stone slate roof. 2 storeys; 3-window range. Timber lintels over C20 door flanked by C20 shop window (to left) and C20 three-light casement; horizontal sliding sash, C19 casement and plank loft door above; timber lintel over 3-light wood-mullioned and shuttered window to right. Rear wall has blocked loft and stable doors and horizontal sliding sash. Interior not inspected. Included for group value
LB66	No.3 Mill Street GV II House. Late C17. Colourwashed squared and coursed limestone; gabled concrete tile roof; brick left end stack. L-plan with rear right wing. 2 storeys; 4-window range. Coved cornice at storey level over C20 door set in old heavy pegged frame with overlight and flanked by tripartite sashes; keyed flat stone arches over 6-pane first-floor sashes. Rear: stair-turret adjoins early C18 rear wing, of render over timber frame and limestone rubble; gabled C20 tile roof and ridge stack of stone finished in brick. Interior: stop-chamfered beam and smoke chamber to right; boxed beam to left; stone steps to cellar with chamfered beams. Winder stairs to rear. First floor has stop-chamfered and cased beams. 3-bay collar-truss roof with butt purlins
LB67	No.5 Mill Street (The Hermitage) GV II House. Early C18. Colourwashed limestone rubble; gabled stone slate roof; end stack of stone finished in brick. Central-staircase plan. 2 storeys and attic; symmetrical 3-window range. Timber lintels over late C19 half-glazed door and late C19 sashes. Moulded wood

TOR ref	Description
	cornice; two dormers with late C19 casements. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest.
LB68	Nos.2 (Abbey Stones) and 2A Abbey Street GV II House and flat. C15/C16: raised and completely remodelled c.1830. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled stone slate roof; stone end stacks. 3-unit plan. 2 storeys and attic; 3-window range. Keyed flat stone arches (mainly concrete-rendered) over early C19 four-panelled door with overlight, early C19 eight-pane sashes and one 4-pane sash above door; gabled dormers with C20 casements. No.2A, to left, has similar keyed arch over C20 door and timber lintels over C20 windows. Outshut, heightened in C20, to rear. Interior: remodelled open fireplace with chamfered stone jambs to right. Early C19 staircase with stick balusters. First floor not inspected. Drawing by J.C. Buckler, 1826, shows a lower 2-storey late medieval or C16 building, the eaves pitch of which can still be seen in the right gable wall. (Bodleian Library, Oxford, M.S. Top, Oxon, c.551, f.113).
LB69	Nos. 2 to 12 (even) Abbey Street GV II 4 cottages. Early/late C18. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled stone slate roofs; stone left end stack and brick ridge stacks. No.8 (to left): 2-unit plan. 2 storeys; 2-window range. Concrete lintels over C20 windows; timber lintel over C20 door with C20 timber porch. No.6: 3-unit plan. Taller 2-storey, 2-window range. C20 door and rendered porch. Concrete lintels over C20 windows and inserted garage doors (to left); timber lintels over C20 first-floor windows. No.4: 2-storey one-bay range. C20 porch and door, to right; concrete lintels over C20 two-light casements; timber lintel over C20 two-light casement above. See Cottage: one storey and attic; 2-window range. Timber lintels over C20 door, and casements; C20 half-dormer casements. Rear: No.6 widened in early C19. No.4 has C18 service wing of similar materials. Interiors of Bee Cottage, Nos.4 and 8 not inspected.
LB70	Barn approx. 25m. S of Abbey Farmhouse (not included) II Barn. Possibly medieval origins; mainly mid C19. Coursed limestone rubble with ventilation holes; of more dressed blocks to mid C19 right side wall. Gabled stone slate roof, with taller concrete tile roof to rear right range. L-plan, with 5-bay barn to front. Timber lintels over C20 double doors to threshing floor in central bay and to smaller opening on right. Medieval buttress to rear. Right side wall has mid C19 segmental headed windows and timber lintel over double doors. Barn to rear of limestone rubble with corrugated iron roof. Interior: mid C19 roofs.
LB71	Eynsham Baptist Church II Baptist church. Plaque reads: Baptist Church/erected 1818, Coursed limestone rubble with ashlar plinth, quoins and dressings; gabled stone-coped stone slate roof. Simple "preaching-box" plan. Gabled front, of 2-window range, has hood moulds over Tudor-style doorway with double-leaf doors and 2 windows above, with casements of glazing bars set in chamfered stone architrave. Similar windows to 2-window range side walls. Early C20 one-storey extension to rear. (Buildings of England: Oxfordshire, p.601).
LB72	Nos.11A (The Retreat), 13/15 and 17 Acre End Street II Cottage range, now three cottages. C17, older to left. Uncoursed limestone rubble to left, coursed to right; thatch roof. hipped to left; brick left end stack, and end and ridge stacks of stone finished in brick. No.17 (to right) of 2 storeys; 3-window range. C20 timber lintels over 2 doors and C20 windows, and timber lintels over C19 first-floor casements. Nos.13/15 and 11A: one storey and attic; 3-window range. Timber lintels over blocked door, C20 windows, late C19 three-light casement to right, and wide through-entry; two C20 half dormer casements. C20 extensions to rear. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest.
LB73	The Swan Inn, Acre End Street GV II Inn. Mid C18, with late C19 alterations. Coursed and squared limestone rubble with C20 ribbon pointing; gabled stone slate roof; end stacks rebuilt in C20 brick. Central-staircase plan. 2 storeys and attic; symmetrical 5-window range altered in late C19. Doorway with bracketed hood and window to right inserted in late C19. Flat stone arches over 6-pane sashes to left; timber lintels over 5-pane sashes on first floor; two late C19 roof dormers. Similar extension to right of 2 storeys; 4-window range. Has 2 rear lateral stacks and keyed flat arches over sashes on first floor and to rear; late C19 doorway and window on

TOR ref	Description
	ground floor. Two-storey range to rear left of similar materials. Interior: room to left has roughly-chamfered beam, and flat brick arch with keystone over open fireplace with flanking smoking chambers. Dog-leg with winders staircase has square newels and handrails and stick balusters. 3-bay common-rafter roof.
LB74	Nos.25 (Stone Acre) and 27 (The Laurels), Acre End Street GV II Two cottages. No.25: late C17, eaves to left raised C20. Coursed limestone rubble. gabled artificial stone slate roof; brick rear lateral stack. One storey and attic; 2-window range. Timber lintels over C20 plank door and flanking C20 casements: C20 half-dormer casements. No.27: late C17/early C18, of limestone rubble with gabled stone slate roof. One-unit plan. One storey and attic; one-window range. Timber lintels over C20 plank door and C19 two-light casement; C19 two-light dormer casement. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest. included for group value.
LB75	Nos.66 and 68, Acre End Street GV II House, now 2 dwellings and shop. Mid C18. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled stone slate roof; brick end stacks. Central-staircase plan. 2 storeys and attic; 3-window range. Segmental header-brick arch over C20 door with flat hood; inserted C20 shop window and door to right. Timber lintels over C20 three-light casement and 2-light casement over central door. Rear C18 outshut adjoins mid C18 rear left wing of limestone rubble with gabled stone slate roof and brick end stack. Interior: chamfered beam to left. Boxed beams to right and on first floor. Included for group value.
LB76	No.70 Acre End Street GV II House. Mid C18, Coursed and squared limestone rubble with ashlar dressings; gabled stone slate roof; brick end stacks. Central-staircase plan. 2 storeys and attic; 3-window range. Cambered stone arches over C20 four-panelled door, and C20 two-light and 3-light casements; C20 concrete lintels over 3-light casements to left; 2 gabled roof dormers. Interior not inspected but noted as having chamfered beams.
LB77	Murray House, Acre End Street GV II House. c.1720 with c.1770 extension to left and to rear. Limestone, squared to left and of coursed rubble to right; gabled stone slate roof; brick left end and rear lateral stacks. Central-staircase plan. Two storeys and attic; 5-window range. Late C18 scrolled brackets to flat hood above late C18 sill-panelled door with Gothick fanlight. To left of door, 6-pane sashes set in raised and keyed architraves; raised storey band. Flat stone arches and timber lintels over 6-vane sashes to right. Three roof dormers with C20 casements. Two sashes set in late C18 raised architraves to rear. Late C18 two-storey wing to rear right of limestone rubble with gabled Welsh slate roof and brick end stack; 6-pane sash and 3-light leaded casement; 4-light leaded casement in contemporary rear outshut. Interior: dog-leg with landing staircase, with turned balusters set on closed string. Partial inspection only.
LB78	No.31 (The Grange), attached rear walls, The Wooden Spoon and Nos.33 and 35 (The County Gallery) and outbuilding GV II 2 houses and 2 shops. The Grange, to left: datestone 1710 on rear wing, with c.1830 extensions to rear and c.1850 conservatory. Flemish bond brick set on limestone rubble plinth with flared headers to front; gabled stone slate roof; brick ridge and rear gable end stacks. L-plan with rear left wing, and through-passage to right. 2 storeys and attic; 4-window range. Flat brick arches over late C18 six-panelled (2 glazed) door and over 6-pane sashes with shutters. Raised storey band; moulded brick cornice. Two roof dormers with C20 casements. Rear: c.1830 stair-well and extensions of similar materials, with margin-light sashes; central conservatory added c.1850. Wall to rear left, extends approximately 60 metres: of early C18 chequer brick with stone coping. Wall to rear right, extends approximately 70 metres: of early C18 chequer brick, and early C19 rat-trap bond to rear section. Interior: boxed beams and butt-purlin roof: chamfered beam, chamfered stone fireplace and spice cupboard in rear left room. Early C19 staircase. Long range to right of The Grange: early/mid C18 of similar materials; 2 storeys, with storey band and similar mid C19 extension of 2-window range to right; probably an early C19 former flax-drying mill with gallery and drying-racks in similar rear wing

TOR ref	Description
LB79	<p>Blackstones Farmhouse and attached outhouse and wall GV II</p> <p>Farmhouse. Late C17 wing to left, extended c.1800: mid C18 right-angle wing to front right. Coursed limestone rubble with dressed quoins; front of left bay and right wing of Flemish bond brick with flared headers. Gabled (to left) and gambrel concrete-tile roof; brick ridge and end stacks. L-plan with front right wing. 2 storeys and attic; 2-window range. Front of right wing has segmental brick arches over plank door, C19 three-light casement and late C18 six-pane sash. Gabled late C17 stair-turret adjoins 2-window range front of left wing: castellated porch of c.1800 has 6-panelled (2 glazed) door and 6-pane sash; segmental arch over C19 three-light casement and C19 four-light casement. 4-light ovolo-moulded wood-mullioned window to rear. Interior: has chamfered and boxed beams, early C19 winder stairs, C18 and early C19 doors and open fireplace to rear. Partial inspection only. Subsidiary features: small early C19 fuel-store to right, with curved rat-trap bond wall, is attached to tall chequer brick stone-coped wall which extends approximately 30 metres.</p>
LB80	<p>Barn approx. 50m. W of No.57 (Blackstones Farmhouse) GV II</p> <p>Barn. Dated 1805 on tie beam. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled Welsh slate roof. 4-bay plan. Ventilation slits to left of plank double doors to threshing floor. Similar plank doors to rear. Rear outhouse, of limestone rubble with gabled stone slate roof and brick stack. Interior: stone flags to threshing floor: 4-bay through-purlin roof with principal rafters cut above collars. Included for group value</p>
LB81	<p>No.92 Acre End Street II</p> <p>House. Mid C18. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled C20 tile roof, with fish-scale tiles; brick end stacks. 2-unit plan. 2 storeys and attic; 2-window range. Timber lintel over central C20 door with late C19 gabled porch. Flat stone arches over C20 three-light casements; C20 roof dormer. C18 service ranges to left, of limestone rubble with old tile roof and Welsh slate roof. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest.</p>
LB82	<p>Bartholomew School II</p> <p>School. Built 1877. Squared and coursed limestone rubble, with ashlar quoins and dressings; gabled C20 tile roof; moulded stone ashlar stacks. H-plan school with former school master's house to right. Jacobean style. School house of one-storey, 4-window range. Two gabled porches adjoining wings each have small arched lights set above segmental-arched doorway. Central range has 2-light ovolo-moulded stone-mullioned windows and panelled frieze, Gable ends of side wings have similar 4-light transomed windows and urn finials to stone coping; lateral stacks to front wall and ridge stacks. Mullioned windows to left side and rear. Two-storey school master's house, in similar style, has bow window to front. The school rooms were originally segregated between the sexes, the porch on left being inscribed "Boys" and to the right "Girls". Interior not inspected. (Buildings of England: Oxfordshire, p:602).</p>
LB83	<p>Chil Bridge II</p> <p>Bridge. Late C18/early C19. Rendered over limestone rubble, with dressed stone voussoirs. Central round arch flanked by cutwaters and smaller round arches.</p>
LB84	<p>Twelve Acre Farmhouse II</p> <p>Farmhouse. Probably C17; remodelled in late C18; mid C19 alterations and right block. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled stone slate roof; brick ridge and end stacks. L-plan with rear left wing. 2 storeys; 5-window range. Timber lintel over mid C19 four-panelled door with trellised porch, to left of mid C19 extension which has timber lintel and hood mould over 3-light sashes. Timber lintels and hood mould over similar sashes to left, except flat stone arch and mid C19 two-light window in left bay; C17 two-light stone-mullioned casement windows. Interior and rear not inspected but likely to be of interest</p>



Archaeology ▪ Research ▪ Law ▪ Environment ▪ Planning

Land North of Eynsham Oxfordshire

Assessment of Aerial Imagery for Archaeology

June 2017

Air Photo Services Ltd.

The Shaftesbury Centre, Percy Street, Swindon SN2 2AZ 0044 (0) 7827 810361 www.airphotoservices.co.uk

Directors: Chris Cox MA MCifA FSA and Rog Palmer MA MCifA Associate David Lang BA Affil CifA CELTA

Company No. 5248188 Registered Office The Shaftesbury Centre SN2 2AZ.

Land North of Eynsham Oxfordshire

Assessment of Aerial Imagery for Archaeology

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Report prepared by	Chris Cox MCIfA FSA Jack Powell BSc
QA checked by	Philippa Griffiths BA
Lidar visualisations processed and image interpretations by	Jack Powell BSC

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Figure 1	Location of the site
Figure 2	Assessment of Aerial Imagery
Appendix	Sources of aerial imagery and technical information

SUMMARY

- S1 This assessment of aerial imagery was commissioned by TOR Ltd and was completed by Air Photo Services in June 2017.
- S2 The object of the assessment was to provide information on the location and nature of archaeological features which are visible on historic aerial photographs, modern aerial and satellite imagery and visualised Airborne Laser Scan (ALS also known as Lidar) data within and immediately adjacent to the site. The assessment considered air photo interpretations produced by the Historic England Thames Valley National Mapping Programme (NMP), which were plotted by hand, and are archived as georeferenced OS quarter sheet data in raster format. These interpretations are comprehensive, but only gave context to the area to the south of the A40 outside the present site, as Quarter Sheet SP 40 NW was mapped for this project, but SP 41 SW which contains the site lay outside the NMP project area. All aerial and satellite images displayed at all the timelines at Earth.Google.com, at Bing.com and Google Maps in May and June 2017 were consulted alongside vertical and oblique aerial photographs held at the Historic England Archive in Swindon.
- S3 Buried ditched curvilinear enclosures, boundaries, pits, prehistoric funerary sites and a focus of likely Medieval settlement indicate the presence of an eroded multi period archaeological landscape which likely dates from prehistory through to the Medieval period and later within the site and its wider landscape. Some sites have been removed by quarrying between Wintles and City Farms in the west of the area.
- S4 Complex areas of past settlement, funerary and possible ritual sites lie to the south of the A40 within the gravel areas which were recorded by the NMP. These sites indicate potential for further discovery within the assessment area, which lies on less well drained clayey and mixed sandy soils than the area to the south.
- S5 'Ring ditches' are visible as cropmarks within discrete areas of the site. These features are likely to be the remains of Bronze Age funerary monuments (round barrows) and a possible 'hengi-form' monument.
- S6 The site has been ploughed to some extent, and quarried as stated above in a small area, but there are extensive traces of former medieval agricultural features either as cropmarks or slight upstanding earthworks visible on the aerial photographs and particularly via the Lidar data. All pre-modern buried features have been mapped for this assessment.
- S7 It is likely that in all areas of this site there will be buried features which date to pre-modern periods and the below-ground archaeological deposits are highly likely to be more extensive than are visible on aerial imagery available to date.

1 INTRODUCTION

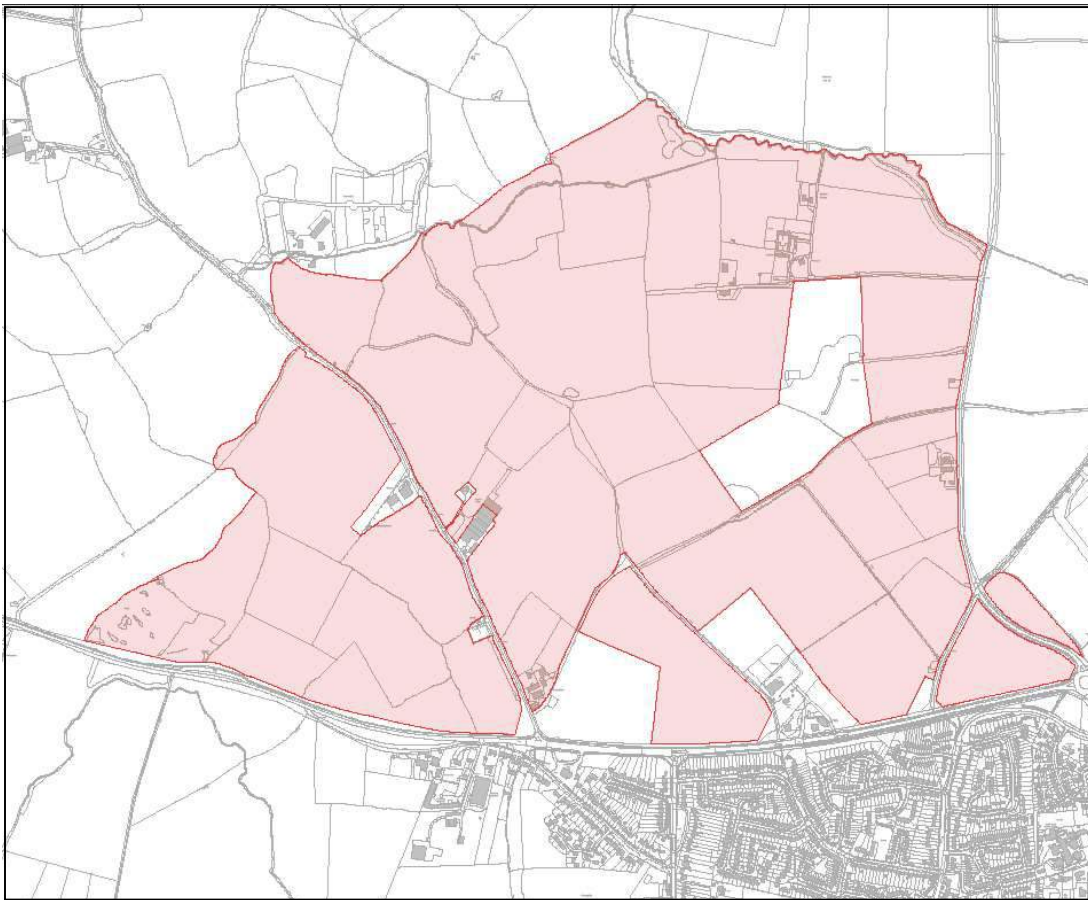
- 1.1 This assessment of aerial imagery was commissioned by TOR Ltd and completed by Air Photo Services in June 2017.
- 1.2 The object of the assessment was to provide information on the location and nature of archaeological features which are visible on historic aerial photographs, modern aerial and satellite imagery and visualised Airborne Laser Scan (ALS also known as LiDAR) data within and immediately adjacent to the site. The assessment considered air photo interpretations produced by the Historic England Thames Valley National Mapping Programme (NMP), which were plotted by hand, and are archived as georeferenced OS quarter sheet data in raster format. These interpretations are comprehensive, but only gave context to the area to the south of the A40 outside the present site, as Quarter Sheet SP 41 SW was not mapped for this project. All aerial and satellite images displayed at all the timelines at Earth.Google.com, at Bing.com and Google Maps in May and June 2017 were consulted alongside vertical and oblique aerial photographs held at the Historic England Archive in Swindon.
- 1.3 The object of this assessment was to provide information on the location and nature of any archaeological sites and areas which are visible on aerial photographs within and adjacent to the site.
- 1.4 It is important to note that aerial photographs usually only show part of the horizontal and vertical extent of buried and upstanding features. Their capacity to reveal features as crop marks, vegetation marks, soil marks or as the shadows cast by banks, ditches and walls, depends upon a number of environmental and agricultural factors prevalent at the time of the photographic survey.

Buried archaeological ditches and pits were seen as crop marked features, alongside some natural anomalies in the soils and an extensive relict Medieval agricultural landscape.

2 THE ASSESSMENT AREA

Location

- 2.1 The site is located on agricultural land with mature hedgerows, an area of landfill (aggregate recycling facility) and some areas of mature deciduous woodland to the north of the A40 and the town of Eynsham in Oxfordshire.
- 2.2 **Figure 1** below shows the site location, which is outlined and shaded in red.



- 2.3 The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 428 108, co ordinates 442810,210860.
- 2.4 **Figure 2**, appended at the end of this report, shows the archaeological features recorded from aerial photographs within and adjacent to the site and a 100m buffer zone around it.

Topography, land use, geology and soils

- 2.5 The site lies on slightly undulating agricultural land to the north of the A40 and the town of Eynsham c. 3km from the River Thames to the south east, between 55m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in its east and 90m AOD in its west.
- 2.6 The site lies to the north of the river terrace gravel adjacent to the Thames.
- 2.7 The predominant bedrock geology is Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton (Undifferentiated) mudstone. The north and north east of the site just overlays the sedimentary bed rocks of the Kellaways Sand Member Sandstone and Siltstone, and the Kellaways Clay (British Geological Survey (BGS) 2017).
- 2.8 There are two forms of superficial geology within the site, which are Summertown-Radley Sand and Gravel member in the centre and east of the site.
- 2.9 A narrow band of Alluvium and mixed clay, silt, sand and gravel flanks the north of the site (BGS 2017).
- 2.10 These mixed geologies give rise to a predominately freely draining lime-rich loamy soil in the centre of the site with lowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils in the west and loamy soils with naturally high groundwater in the east (Cranfield University 2017). The free draining soils allow the formation of clear crop marks over buried features within the centre of the site, where a likely prehistoric and later buried funerary and settlement landscape is evident.
- 2.11 On aerial photographs taken at times when crops are responsive to sub surface variation in soil depth, some geological features are visible in this area, but are not sufficiently dense to mask or hinder identification of archaeological features revealed as marks in crops.

Quarrying

- 2.12 An area of the site has been quarried, to the immediate south of City Farm at SP430 109. This quarrying was first visible in the southern extent of the field in 1971 on OS 71066 frame 198, when a small rectangular extension (or possible area of aggregate storage) to the south west was also visible. This area is shown on Figure 2, alongside the extent of the quarrying which was visible on AF93C633 frame 8848 in 1993. The northern part of this field has been quarried and reinstated, and the southwest extension has been reinstated.

Previously recorded heritage assets

- 2.13 The Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (OHER), which incorporates the data generated by the NMP, records multi-period complex archaeological features in the wider environs of the site to the south of the A40 on the gravels adjacent to the River Thames.

- 2.14 Within the site, the OHER records ring ditches which are likely to be the remains of Bronze Age funerary site (MOX 10774, 10775 and 10776) a cremation and inhumation site (MOX10777) and a grubenhaus (MOX10781), to the immediate west of an area which has been quarried since the 1940s. An enclosure and further grubenhauser were recorded during investigations associated with the quarrying at the site (MOX 2933, 10779 and 10780). The quarried area is marked on Figure 2 from the aerial photographic record since the 1940s.
- 2.15 Further ring ditches (likely round barrows) are recorded to the south of the area of quarrying as cropmarks on the free draining soils (MOX2958, 3008, and 10773) alongside grubenhauser, an inhumation and a barrow (MOX10783 and 10784), a further ring ditch (MOX3008), some linear earthworks and a pit (MOX3009).
- 2.16 It is noted that the visible sites which show on aerial photos as crop marks lie on the slightly higher ground.
- 2.17 A Bronze Age barrow cemetery, urnfield and a hengi-form monument are visible as crop marks to the immediate north and within 200m of the site boundary, and further oval enclosures and ring ditches are also recorded as crop marks to the east of the site boundary.
- 2.18 A deserted Medieval settlement (MOX2959) lies within the site, as does a moated farmstead (MOX3010), alongside some Roman and Medieval findspots.
- 2.19 The Thames Valley National Mapping Programme (NMP) SP 40 NW recorded complex and varied crop marked features to the south of the site as described above.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL FEATURES FROM AERIAL IMAGERY

- 3.1 In suitably cultivated soils, sub-surface features – including archaeological ditches, banks, pits, walls or foundations – may be recorded from the air in different ways in different seasons. In spring and summer these may show through their effect on crops growing above them.
- 3.2 Such indications tend to be at their most visible in ripening cereal crops, in June or July in East of England, although their appearance cannot accurately be predicted and their absence cannot be taken to imply evidence of archaeological absence. In winter months, when the soil is bare or crop cover is thin (when viewed from above), features may show by virtue of their different soils. Upstanding remains, which may survive in unploughed grassland, are also best recorded in winter months when vegetation is sparse and the low angle of the sun helps pick out slight differences of height and slope.
- 3.3 Crops growing on the centre of this site are generally responsive to anomalies in the substrate. This is due to the well-drained nature of the lighter soils in the centre part of the site which allow the formation of cropmarks in times of soil moisture deficit.

Limitations of the aerial photographic data

- 3.4 Aerial photographic evidence is limited by seasonal, agricultural, meteorological and environmental factors which affect the extent to which either buried or upstanding archaeological features can be detected from the air.
- 3.5 The visibility of archaeological features may differ from year to year, dependent on the type of crop or land use, prevailing weather and levels of moisture in the soil over the crop growing season.
- 3.6 Therefore, individual photographs often record only a small percentage of the actual extent of buried or upstanding features, and a wide range of photos taken over a long timescale may be needed to reveal the extent of buried features from the air. The current assessment considered 82 individual oblique aerial photographs taken between 1936 and 2010 and vertical aerial photographs held in the HE archive as prints taken between 1946 and 1993, alongside Lidar data and modern imagery displayed on the internet at Google Earth Pro.
- 3.7 It is therefore advantageous to be able to examine a range of photos taken under a variety of environmental conditions in order to build up a comprehensive interpretation of the archaeological landscape, which in this case has been possible.

Lidar data, by Jack Powell BSC

Tile acquisition and download

- 3.8 Airborne Laser Scan (ALS) data, otherwise known as Light Detection and Ranging (Lidar) data, have also been collected from airborne survey platforms in more recent years at varying resolutions, and are available for download, processing and interpretation via the UK Environment Agency website, <http://environment.gov.uk/ds/survey#/download>

- 3.9 These data, which we process from the American Standard Code II (ASCII) point cloud data, allow the visualisation and accurate recording of differences in the ground level when viewed as a Digital Surface Model (DSM) and the ground level when seen as a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) which includes tree cover and buildings. These data are of assistance in recording micro and macro topographic features which may indicate relict or extant archaeological and historic landscapes and features alongside more modern features.
- 3.10 Airborne Laser Scan (ALS/Lidar) data digitally indicate differences in height of the ground surface by creation of a Digital Surface Model (DSM) via light pulses from a geo-located and stable airborne survey platform, and are interpreted via a series of digital visualisations to accurately depict these height differences (Bennett et al 2012, Hesse 2010, Stular et al 2012).
- 3.11 Lidar data are best interpreted and used in conjunction with modern and historic aerial photographs and maps to provide ground truth information for features and sites recorded via this prospection method.
- 3.12 The data needed were identified by using the EA timestamp shapefile detailing the Lidar file names within the area of interest and the Ordnance Survey 10km Grid square to identify the tiles and quarter sheets. Digital Terrain Models were selected as the primary data source as the ability to remove the tree canopy makes it ideal for prospection. Where DTM data were unavailable Digital Surface Models were downloaded and processed. All dates and resolutions were downloaded which covered the area of interest and can be seen in the associated table which is appended to this report. The data were downloaded on 2nd June 2017 and processed on the same day.
- 3.13 The data were visualised into Hillshade, Multi directional Hillshade and Simple Local Relief Model (SLRM) using the Relief Visualisation Toolkit (RVT) Version 1.2. These visualisations were chosen as they are of most use for archaeological prospection. A series of virtual raster files were created from the processed tiles for ease of use in the GIS. The data were analysed alongside the APs and base mapping to double check features seen in the data were of archaeological potential rather than natural or modern.
- 3.14 The most useful data sets were the SP41 2009 1m resolution DTM which cover the majority of the north, east and south of the site and the SP41 2013 50cm resolution DTM for the west of the site. The data were extremely useful for representing slightly extant Ridge and Furrow especially in the north and north west of the area of interest and these data sets were used as the primary source for mapping these features. The data also revealed some possible former field boundaries in the west and south east of the survey area.
- 3.15 It has also been noted that the site of ring ditches and Grubenhauser at SP 4291 1070 and SP 4284 1090 are on areas of higher ground in comparison to the general topography of the area of interest.

4 AIR PHOTO INTERPRETATION AND MAPPING

Photographs examined in this assessment

- 4.1 The most immediately informative aerial photographs of archaeological subjects tend to be those resulting from observer-directed flights.
- 4.2 This activity is usually undertaken by an experienced archaeological observer who will fly at seasons and times of day when optimum results are expected.
- 4.3 Oblique aerial photographs, taken using a hand-held camera, are the usual products of such investigation. Although oblique photographs are able to provide a very detailed view, they are biased in providing a record that is mainly of features noticed by the observer, understood, and thought to be of archaeological relevance. To be able to map accurately from these photographs it is necessary that they have been taken from a sufficient height to include surrounding control point information to match fixed points on both the photograph and the ground.
- 4.4 Vertical aerial photographs have been taken over the whole of Britain and provide information on a series of dates between (usually) 1946–7 and the present. Many of these vertical surveys were not flown at times of the year that are best to record the archaeological features sought for this assessment and may have been taken at inappropriate dates to record crop and soil responses that may be seen above sub-surface features.
- 4.5 Vertical photographs are taken by a camera fixed inside an aircraft and with its exposures timed to take a series of overlapping views that can be examined stereoscopically. They are often of relatively small scale and their interpretation requires higher perceptive powers and a more cautious approach than that necessary for examination of obliques.
- 4.6 Use of these small-scale images can also lead to errors of location and size when they are rectified or re-scaled to match a larger map scale.
- 4.7 Photographs used for the assessment included those resulting from observer-directed flights and were supported by routine vertical surveys.
- 4.8 The ortho-rectified mosaics of vertical aerial photographs at Google Earth (www.earth.google.com) were consulted online for this assessment in May and June 2017. Google displayed photographs which the website states were taken (or accessioned to the site) between 1945 and 2000 and 2014. The mosaiced images displayed at the 2009 Timeline at Google Earth was very useful for the recording and accurate positioning of crop marked pre-modern features. This series of images would also be useful for similar purposes within the county and wider environs of the site.
- 4.9 Photographs and Lidar data which were consulted are listed in the **Appendix** to this report.

Methodology

- 4.10 All photographs were interpreted and mapped at a level compatible with a 1:2500 scale base map.
- 4.11 The photographs were closely examined by eye and under 1.5x and 3x magnification and interpreted with the aid of a mirror stereoscope where appropriate, or in detail on screen when consulted as digital files.
- 4.12 Aerial photographs were digitally rectified to an OS map base using the Quantum GIS rectification tool and AirPhoto 3.58 software. This was done in order to remove perspective distortion and ensure correct rectification of aerial photographs to the OS map (Scollar 2002 and 2014). Images from Google Earth were also interpreted and rectified to OS map bases (Scollar and Palmer 2008).
- 4.13 AirPhoto calculates mismatch values of control points taken from the photos and the map base. In all transformations prepared for this assessment the mean mismatches were less than $\pm 2.5\text{m}$, although some local anomalies in the transformation of oblique images have been noted.
- 4.14 The rectified files were set as background layers in Quantum GIS where features were interpreted and drawn over the rectified photographs by Jack Powell.
- 4.15 Layers from this final drawing have been used to prepare the illustration for this report and are provided digitally for import to a Geographic Information System, in ESRI Shapefile format.

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 The assessment area was photographed on a number of occasions when crop or soil marked features were visible over parts of the area and its immediate environs.

Features recorded within the site

- 5.2 The site contains a multi period buried pre-modern landscape which likely dates from prehistoric, possibly Roman and Medieval periods.
- 5.3 None of the buried prehistoric archaeological features survive in relief on the surface, and have been eroded by modern ploughing. They are visible in the centre of the site on lighter more well drained soils.
- 5.4 Medieval ridge and furrow has been observed as residual features on aerial photos and clearly as residual topography recorded by lidar data. An area of Medieval settlement has also been recorded from aerial photographs as very residual features, which are not particularly clearly visualised from lidar data.
- 5.5 The following areas of archaeological interest were recorded from the aerial imagery:

AP site 1 (GIS id 1)

Site type	Barrow cemetery with multiple barrow types, possible ditches and a hengi-form monument
Location	Outside of the site , within 200m
NGR	SP 429 105
Evidence	Cropmark
Source	SP4311/6
OHER	MOX2922, 2932, 2935, 10764, 10765, 10766, 10768, 10769, 10770, 10771, 10772
Period	Neolithic – Iron Age

Description

Barrow cemetery with multiple barrow types including disc and saucer barrows. There is also a possible hengi-form monument and ditch features that may relate to settlement activity.

These features show as marks in crops in an area where inhumations and settlement features have also been recorded.

This is recorded on the OHER as a barrow cemetery, and it is likely that the features may be more extensive than show in the crop marked record.

AP site 2 (GIS id 2)

Site type	Field system
Location NGR	Extensive within the site SP 422 106 (centre)
Evidence Source	Cropmark and residual earthwork Lidar SP41 2009 1M DTM and Lidar SP41 2013 50cm DTM www.Earth.Google.com 2006 2009 2012 2014 SP4310/1 RAF/CPE/UK/1897 3128 & FSL/6122 5032 & RAF/541/272 3094
OHER	OHER 5748
Period	Medieval and possibly Post Medieval

Description

Extensive area of Ridge and Furrow. The Ridge and Furrow may relate to an area of Medieval settlement in the north of the site. The ridges and furrows show clearly on the Lidar visualisations and the topography is residual.

AP site 3 (GIS id 3)

Site type	Former field boundaries and drainage
Location NGR	Within the site SP 4330 1030
Evidence Source	Extant feature and some marks in crops www.Earth.Google.com 1945 2009 2012 2014, Lidar SP41 2009 1m DTM
OHER	MOX23428
Period	Unknown, likely modern

Description

Large former field boundary with possible drainage features visible via the Lidar data

AP site 4 (GIS id 4)

Site type	Multi period site with ring ditches, elements of Saxon settlement features recorded by OHER, and grubenhauser
Location NGR	Within the site, some elements quarried in the east SP 4290 1090
Evidence Source	Cropmark www.Earth.Google.com 2006; SP 4210/3; SP4210/4 & SP4210/1; FSL/6122 5032
OHER	MOX2933, 10773, 10774, 10775, 10776, 10777, 10779, 10780, 10781 & 10784.
Period	Bronze Age - Saxon

Description

Multi period site with three ring ditches and elements of Saxon settlement features. Some features (MOX2933 and 10779) have been excavated prior to modern quarrying. The crop marked record varies between different years of photography, with some large cut features only showing on the 1971 vertical photos, and many smaller details including some likely sub-rectangular pits or grubenhauser in the field to the west of the quarry. It is likely that this site is more extensive than shown by the crop marked record and one of the ring ditches has been cut by the modern field boundary on the west side of the quarried area.

Aerial photographs first show quarrying in the south east of this site in 1971.

The whole field and part of that to the southwest has been quarried and large parts of the northern and western sides reinstated. Figure 2 shows the extent of the quarrying and reinstatement recorded from the air between 1971 and 2014. The largest extent of quarrying was recorded in 1993.

AP site 5 (GIS id 5)

Site type	Possible features relating to the deserted settlement
Location NGR	Within the site SP 4222 1105
Site type Evidence Source	Possible features relating to the deserted settlement Slight earthwork www.Earth.Google.com 2012 2014; Lidar SP41 2009 1m DTM
OHER Period	MOX2959 Medieval

Description

Possible features relating to the deserted settlement. Further features may be seen in the Lidar but the resolution is too coarse to suggest whether these features are archaeological.

AP site 6 (GIS id 6)

Site type	Oval enclosure
Location	Just outside the 100m buffer from the site boundary
NGR	SP 4350 1120
Evidence	Cropmark
Source	SP4311/4, FSL/6122 5032
OHER	MOX2964
Period	Possible Neolithic

Description

Oval ditched enclosure which may relate to the prehistoric features to the west and south within the site.

AP site 7 (GIS id 7)

Site type	Buried ditches
Location	Within the site
NGR	SP 4320 1055
Evidence	Cropmark
Source	SP 4210/3
OHER	MOX3008
Period	Possible Bronze Age

Description

This site is likely to be the buried remains of a Bronze Age round barrow burial monument.

AP site 8 (GIS id 8)

Site type	Ring ditch and possible prehistoric ditches and pits
Location	Within the site
NGR	SP 4295 1050
Evidence	Cropmark
Source	www.Earth.Google.com 1945 2009 2012 2014; SP 4310/2&9
OHER	MOX2958 & MOX3009
Period	Bronze Age and unknown

Description

Large ring ditch which may be Bronze Age in date with various possible linear ditches, trackways and pits to the south indicative of an associated prehistoric settlement.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 This assessment has demonstrated the presence of many cropmarked ring ditches which are likely to be the extensive remains of Bronze Age funerary monuments. There are also indications of the presence of sunken houses (grubenhauser) along with many pits and small ditches.
- 6.2 It is likely that, given the wider context of a complex multi period archaeological landscape to the south and east near the River Thames, sites which are eroded and buried within this site will be more extensive than shown in the crop marked record.
- 6.3 Use of visualised Lidar data has confirmed that the area has been heavily plough eroded, with the dominant features recorded by Lidar being the former ridges and furrows which are residual Medieval fields. These features may mask earlier features buried beneath them, particularly on the heavier clay soils over parts of the area. Lidar data also indicates that the area of ring ditches pits and grubenhauser at AP site 4 lies on a slight rise in the landscape.
- 6.4 It is not possible to date features with certainty from aerial photographs alone, and further investigation is necessary in some cases to refine dating evidence.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 Many thanks to the Archive at Historic England and to our clients, TOR Ltd for provision of research materials for this assessment.

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Figure 2 Assessment of aerial imagery

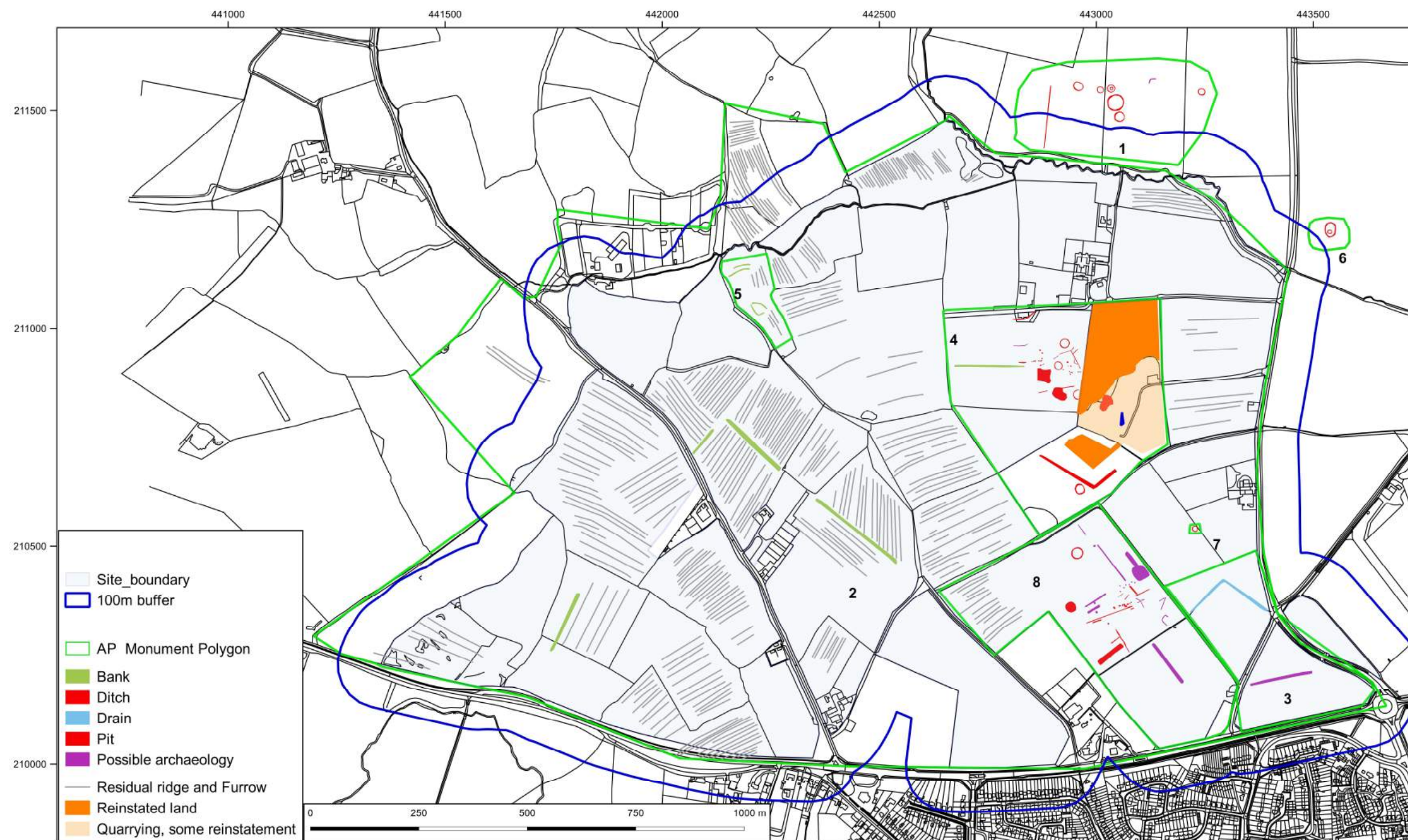


Figure 2
Assessment of Aerial Imagery, Land North of Eynsham



Client	Terence O'Rourke Ltd
Date	June 2017
By	Jack Powell BSc
QA checked	Chris Cox MA FSA
Sources	Historic England Archive, www.Earth.Google.com June 2017, UK Environment Agency Lidar DTM and DSM 0.5m and 1m

APPENDIX

Aerial photographs consulted for this assessment

Historic England Archive, enquiry reference 106716

Oblique aerial photographs

Photo reference (NGR and Index number)	Film and frame number	Original number	Date	Map Reference (6 figure grid ref)
SP 4009 / 1	CCC 5199 / 63748	APR765	11 JUL 1929	SP 406098
SP 4109 / 1	CCC 5235 / 63736	APR829	1930s	SP 419097
SP 4109 / 2	CCC 5253 / 1738	APR765	03 MAY 1935	SP 416099
SP 4110 / 1	CCC 5235 / 63735	APR829	1930s	SP 417100
SP 4110 / 2	CCC 5237 / 1231		11 MAY 1936	SP 411109
SP 4208 / 107	NMR 2160 / 1114		20 JUN 1984	SP 426089
SP 4209 / 1	NMR 717 / 227-228		21 JUN 1974	SP 423093
SP 4209 / 2	AFL 60502 / EPW022439		AUG 1928	SP 429092
SP 4209 / 3	AFL 60502 / EPW022446		AUG 1928	SP 429092
SP 4210 / 1	WAB 11637 / 1928	SEE PRINTS	1961	SP 425105
SP 4210 / 2	ACA 7090 / ORACLED10	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	SP 429104
SP 4210 / 3	RCA 11402 / 45	4	Unknown	SP 429104
SP 4210 / 4	RCA 11406 / 38	8	Unknown	SP 429106
SP 4210 / 5	RCA 11406 / 36	8	Unknown	SP 429109
SP 4210 / 6	RCA 11406 / 37	8	Unknown	SP 429109
SP 4210 / 7	WAB 215 / 1		12 JUL 1970	SP 428104
SP 4210 / 8	WAB 215 / 2		12 JUL 1970	SP 428104
SP 4210 / 9	NMR 882 / 352-353		27 JUL 1975	SP 423108
SP 4210 / 10	CCC 5237 / 1250		11 MAY 1936	SP 420107
SP 4210 / 11	NMR 27214 / 01		22 JUN 2010	SP 429104
SP 4210 / 12	NMR 27214 / 02		22 JUN 2010	SP 429104
SP 4210 / 13	AFL 62201 / EAW038160		28 JUL 1951	SP 429109
SP 4211 / 1	CCC 5237 / 1249		11 MAY 1936	SP 421115
SP 4308 / 7	NMR 4759 / 26		17 JUL 1992	SP 431089
SP 4308 / 8	NMR 4759 / 27		17 JUL 1992	SP 432089
SP 4308 / 9	NMR 4759 / 28		17 JUL 1992	SP 432089
SP 4308 / 10	NMR 4759 / 29		17 JUL 1992	SP 432089
SP 4308 / 11	NMR 4759 / 30		17 JUL 1992	SP 432089
SP 4309 / 1	NMR 2160 / 1112		20 JUN 1984	SP 437097
SP 4309 / 2	CCC 5235 / 63722	APR829	1930s	SP 437093
SP 4309 / 3	NMR 4496 / 16		30 MAR 1990	SP 432090

SP 4309 / 4	NMR 4496 / 17		30 MAR 1990	SP 432090
SP 4309 / 5	NMR 4496 / 18		30 MAR 1990	SP 432090
SP 4309 / 6	NMR 4496 / 19		30 MAR 1990	SP 432090
SP 4309 / 7	NMR 4496 / 20		30 MAR 1990	SP 432090
SP 4309 / 8	NMR 4496 / 21		30 MAR 1990	SP 432090
SP 4309 / 9	NMR 4496 / 22		30 MAR 1990	SP 432090
SP 4309 / 10	NMR 4496 / 23		30 MAR 1990	SP 432090
SP 4309 / 11	NMR 4496 / 24		30 MAR 1990	SP 432090
SP 4309 / 12	NMR 4496 / 25		30 MAR 1990	SP 432090
SP 4309 / 13	NMR 4594 / 53		30 MAR 1990	SP 433091
SP 4309 / 14	NMR 4594 / 54		30 MAR 1990	SP 433091
SP 4309 / 15	NMR 4594 / 55		30 MAR 1990	SP 433091
SP 4309 / 16	NMR 4594 / 56		30 MAR 1990	SP 433091
SP 4309 / 17	NMR 4594 / 57		30 MAR 1990	SP 433091
SP 4309 / 18	NMR 4594 / 58		30 MAR 1990	SP 433091
SP 4309 / 19	NMR 4594 / 59		30 MAR 1990	SP 433091
SP 4309 / 20	NMR 4594 / 60		30 MAR 1990	SP 433091
SP 4309 / 21	NMR 4728 / 33		18 MAY 1992	SP 430090
SP 4309 / 22	NMR 4728 / 34		18 MAY 1992	SP 432090
SP 4309 / 23	NMR 4728 / 35		18 MAY 1992	SP 432090
SP 4309 / 24	NMR 4728 / 36		18 MAY 1992	SP 432090
SP 4309 / 25	NMR 4728 / 37		18 MAY 1992	SP 432090
SP 4309 / 26	AFL 60502 / EPW022445		AUG 1928	SP 431092
SP 4309 / 27	AFL 60502 / EPW022444		AUG 1928	SP 432093
SP 4310 / 1	WAB 11637 / 1929	SEE PRINTS	1961	SP 431108
SP 4310 / 2	WAB 11637 / 1930	SEE PRINTS	1961	SP 431108
SP 4310 / 3	NMR 2160 / 1104		20 JUN 1984	SP 430104
SP 4310 / 4	NMR 2160 / 1108		20 JUN 1984	SP 431104
SP 4310 / 5	CCC 5249 / 6454	APR829	1930s	SP 437105
SP 4310 / 6	NMR 2160 / 1105		20 JUN 1984	SP 430104
SP 4310 / 7	NMR 2160 / 1106		20 JUN 1984	SP 430104
SP 4310 / 8	NMR 2160 / 1107		20 JUN 1984	SP 430104
SP 4310 / 9	NMR 2160 / 1109		20 JUN 1984	SP 431104
SP 4310 / 10	NMR 2160 / 1110		20 JUN 1984	SP 431104
SP 4310 / 11	NMR 2160 / 1111		20 JUN 1984	SP 431104
SP 4311 / 2	CAP 8388 / 18	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	SP 432115
SP 4311 / 3	CAP 8388 / 20	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	SP 432115
SP 4311 / 4	WAB 11637 / 1931	SEE PRINTS	1961	SP 435114
SP 4311 / 5	RCA 11402 / 01	4	Unknown	SP 430114
SP 4311 / 6	RCA 11402 / 02	4	Unknown	SP 430114
SP 4311 / 7	RCA 11402 / 03	4	Unknown	SP 430114
SP 4311 / 8	NMR 717 / 216-218		21 JUN 1974	SP 435115
SP 4311 / 9	NMR 882 / 348-351		27 JUL 1975	SP 436113
SP 4312 / 1	CCC 5249 / 6452	APR829	06 JUN 1936	SP 435121
SP 4409 / 3	AFL 62258 / EAW041218		10 NOV 1951	SP 442095
SP 4410 / 2	ACA 7253 / ORACLE1	SEE PRINTS	1930s	SP 441103

SP 4410 / 4	AFL 62258 / EAW041221		10 NOV 1951	SP 444101
SP 4410 / 5	AFL 62258 / EAW041219		10 NOV 1951	SP 443103
SP 4411 / 1	NMR 15471 / 22		27 JUN 1996	SP 444110
SP 4411 / 2	NMR 15471 / 23		27 JUN 1996	SP 444110
SP 4411 / 3	NMR 15459 / 16		27 JUN 1996	SP 444111

Vertical aerial photographs

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Film held by
RAF/106G/UK	474	RS	4216	P	SP 440 089	20	06 SEP	AC	9930	NMR
RAF/106G/UK	474	RS	4217	P	SP 434 088	20	06 SEP	AC	9930	NMR
RAF/106G/UK	474	RS	4218	P	SP 428 088	20	06 SEP	AC	9930	NMR
RAF/106G/UK	474	RS	4219	P	SP 422 087	20	06 SEP	AC	9930	NMR
RAF/106G/UK	474	RS	4220	P	SP 415 087	20	06 SEP	AC	9930	NMR
RAF/106G/UK	474	RS	4221	P	SP 409 087	20	06 SEP	AC	9930	NMR
RAF/106G/UK	474	RV	6215	P	SP 441 112	30	06 SEP	AC	9930	NMR
RAF/106G/UK	474	RV	6216	P	SP 435 112	30	06 SEP	AC	9930	NMR
RAF/106G/UK	474	RV	6217	P	SP 429 111	30	06 SEP	AC	9930	NMR
RAF/106G/UK	474	RV	6218	P	SP 422 111	30	06 SEP	AC	9930	NMR
RAF/106G/UK	474	RV	6219	P	SP 416 111	30	06 SEP	AC	9930	NMR
RAF/106G/UK	474	RV	6220	P	SP 410 110	30	06 SEP	AC	9930	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	515	FP	1096	P	SP 419 122	4	18 NOV	AC	13750	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	515	FP	1097	P	SP 425 121	4	18 NOV	AC	13750	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	515	FP	1098	P	SP 432 120	4	18 NOV	AC	13750	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	515	FP	1099	P	SP 438 119	4	18 NOV	AC	13750	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	515	RP	3095	P	SP 411 096	12	18 NOV	AC	9950	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	515	RP	3096	P	SP 419 096	12	18 NOV	AC	9950	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	515	RP	3097	P	SP 427 095	12	18 NOV	AC	9950	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	515	RP	3098	P	SP 435 095	12	18 NOV	AC	9950	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	515	RP	3099	P	SP 443 095	12	18 NOV	AC	9950	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	FP	1436	P	SP 420 098	9	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	FS	2429	P	SP 443 110	20	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	FS	2430	P	SP 437 109	20	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	FS	2431	P	SP 431 109	20	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	FS	2432	P	SP 426 108	20	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	FS	2455	P	SP 412 115	22	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	FS	2456	P	SP 418 114	22	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	FS	2457	P	SP 425 112	22	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR

RAF/CPE/UK/	559	FS	2458	P	SP 431 110	22	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	FS	2459	P	SP 438 108	22	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	FS	2460	P	SP 444 106	22	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	RP	3430	P	SP 444 092	31	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	RP	3431	P	SP 438 091	31	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	RP	3432	P	SP 433 090	31	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	RP	3433	P	SP 427 090	31	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	RP	3434	P	SP 422 089	31	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	RP	3435	P	SP 416 087	31	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	RS	4437	P	SP 412 089	42	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	RS	4456	P	SP 408 093	44	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	RS	4457	P	SP 416 090	44	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	RS	4480	P	SP 421 120	45	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	RS	4481	P	SP 427 117	45	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	RS	4482	P	SP 434 114	45	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	RS	4483	P	SP 440 111	45	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	559	RS	4484	P	SP 447 108	45	18 JAN	AB	9960	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	562	RP	3125	P	SP 438 101	3	12 DEC	AB	9800	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	562	RP	3126	P	SP 431 102	3	12 DEC	AB	9800	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	562	RP	3127	P	SP 425 102	3	12 DEC	AB	9800	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	562	RP	3128	P	SP 419 102	3	12 DEC	AB	9800	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	562	RP	3129	P	SP 413 102	3	12 DEC	AB	9800	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	562	RP	3130	P	SP 406 103	3	12 DEC	AB	9800	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	562	RS	4125	P	SP 436 118	9	12 DEC	AB	9800	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	562	RS	4126	P	SP 430 119	9	12 DEC	AB	9800	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	562	RS	4127	P	SP 424 119	9	12 DEC	AB	9800	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	562	RS	4128	P	SP 418 119	9	12 DEC	AB	9800	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/	562	RS	4129	P	SP 412 119	9	12 DEC	AB	9800	NMR
FSL/6125	1118A	V	4030	P	SP 442 094	22	1961	A	8000	AF
FSL/6125	1118A	V	4031	P	SP 435 094	22	1961	A	8000	AF
FSL/6125	1118A	V	4032	P	SP 427 094	22	1961	A	8000	AF
FSL/6125	1118A	V	4033	P	SP 420 094	22	1961	A	8000	AF
FSL/6125	1118A	V	4034	P	SP 413 095	22	1961	A	8000	AF
FSL/6125	1118A	V	4035	P	SP 407 094	22	1961	A	8000	AF
FSL/6122	1120	V	5031	P	SP 440 105	1	JUN 1961	A	8000	AF
FSL/6122	1120	V	5032	P	SP 432 105	1	JUN 1961	A	8000	AF

FSL/6122	1120	V	5033	P	SP 425 105	1	JUN 1961	A	8000	AF
FSL/6122	1120	V	5034	P	SP 418 105	1	JUN 1961	A	8000	AF
FSL/6122	1120	V	5035	P	SP 410 106	1	JUN 1961	A	8000	AF
FSL/6122	1120	V	5099	P	SP 413 118	2	JUN 1961	A	8000	AF
FSL/6122	1120	V	5100	P	SP 420 118	2	JUN 1961	A	8000	AF
FSL/6122	1120	V	5101	P	SP 426 118	2	JUN 1961	A	8000	AF
FSL/6122	1120	V	5102	P	SP 432 118	2	JUN 1961	A	8000	AF
FSL/6122	1120	V	5103	P	SP 439 118	2	JUN 1961	A	8000	AF
RAF/82/1006	1520	F66	302	P	SP 424 107	73	31 AUG	AB	15000	NMR
RAF/82/1006	1520	F66	303	P	SP 427 095	73	31 AUG	AB	15000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RP	3092	P	SP 439 106	1	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RP	3093	P	SP 433 106	1	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RP	3094	P	SP 427 106	1	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RP	3095	P	SP 421 106	1	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RP	3096	P	SP 415 106	1	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RP	3097	P	SP 409 106	1	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RP	3147	P	SP 409 111	2	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RP	3148	P	SP 415 111	2	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RP	3149	P	SP 421 110	2	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RP	3150	P	SP 427 110	2	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RP	3151	P	SP 434 110	2	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RP	3152	P	SP 440 110	2	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RS	4092	P	SP 439 125	4	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RS	4093	P	SP 433 125	4	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RS	4094	P	SP 428 125	4	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RS	4095	P	SP 422 125	4	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RS	4096	P	SP 416 125	4	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RS	4147	P	SP 408 092	5	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RS	4148	P	SP 414 091	5	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RS	4149	P	SP 420 091	5	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RS	4150	P	SP 426 091	5	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RS	4151	P	SP 432 091	5	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/541/272	2670	RS	4152	P	SP 439 090	5	21 JUN	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/1768	2766	V	43	P	SP 432 116	3	03 JAN	AB	5000	NMR
RAF/540/666	3149	RP	3038	P	SP 414 112	2	04 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/666	3149	RP	3039	P	SP 415 103	2	04 FEB	A	10000	NMR

RAF/540/666	3149	RP	3040	P	SP 416 094	2	04 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/666	3149	RS	4104	P	SP 405 098	8	04 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/666	3149	RS	4105	P	SP 406 103	8	04 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/666	3149	RS	4106	P	SP 407 109	8	04 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/666	3149	RS	4107	P	SP 407 114	8	04 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/666	3149	RS	4133	P	SP 438 116	10	04 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/666	3149	RS	4134	P	SP 438 109	10	04 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/666	3149	RS	4135	P	SP 438 103	10	04 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/666	3149	RS	4136	P	SP 437 096	10	04 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/106G/UK	3345	RP	3378	P	SP 410 093	5	14 APR	A	9800	NMR
RAF/106G/UK	3345	RP	3379	P	SP 415 093	5	14 APR	A	9800	NMR
RAF/106G/UK	3345	RP	3380	P	SP 420 093	5	14 APR	A	9800	NMR
RAF/106G/UK	3345	RP	3381	P	SP 425 093	5	14 APR	A	9800	NMR
RAF/106G/UK	3345	RP	3382	P	SP 430 093	5	14 APR	A	9800	NMR
RAF/106G/UK	3345	RP	3383	P	SP 435 093	5	14 APR	A	9800	NMR
RAF/106G/UK	3345	RP	3384	P	SP 441 093	5	14 APR	A	9800	NMR
OS/76157	9889	V	21	P	SP 406 108	2	11 JUL	A	7700	NMR
OS/71066	10177	V	130	P	SP 438 117	4	11 APR	A	7000	NMR
OS/71066	10177	V	131	P	SP 438 111	4	11 APR	A	7000	NMR
OS/71066	10177	V	132	P	SP 439 104	4	11 APR	A	7000	NMR
OS/71066	10177	V	133	P	SP 439 098	4	11 APR	A	7000	NMR
OS/71066	10177	V	197	P	SP 428 114	6	11 APR	A	7000	NMR
OS/71066	10177	V	198	P	SP 428 107	6	11 APR	A	7000	NMR
OS/71066	10177	V	199	P	SP 428 100	6	11 APR	A	7000	NMR
OS/71066	10177	V	200	P	SP 428 094	6	11 APR	A	7000	NMR
OS/71066	10177	V	301	P	SP 417 117	10	11 APR	A	7000	NMR
OS/71066	10177	V	302	P	SP 417 110	10	11 APR	A	7000	NMR
OS/71066	10177	V	303	P	SP 417 103	10	11 APR	A	7000	NMR
OS/71066	10177	V	304	P	SP 417 096	10	11 APR	A	7000	NMR
OS/71066	10177	V	306	P	SP 406 095	11	11 APR	A	7000	NMR
OS/71066	10177	V	307	P	SP 406 101	11	11 APR	A	7000	NMR
OS/71066	10177	V	308	P	SP 406 108	11	11 APR	A	7000	NMR
OS/71066	10177	V	309	P	SP 406 115	11	11 APR	A	7000	NMR
OS/72043	10322	V	128	P	SP 403 093	1	24 MAR	A	7400	NMR

OS/72043	10322	V	129	P	SP 402 100	1	24 MAR	A	7400	NMR
OS/72043	10322	V	130	P	SP 402 108	1	24 MAR	A	7400	NMR
OS/70158	10533	V	1	P	SP 412 101	1	26 MAY	A	7500	NMR
OS/70158	10533	V	2	P	SP 407 102	1	26 MAY	A	7500	NMR
OS/68236	11480	V	270	P	SP 422 095	2	01 JUL	A	7500	NMR
OS/68236	11480	V	271	P	SP 422 104	2	01 JUL	A	7500	NMR
OS/68236	11480	V	272	P	SP 422 112	2	01 JUL	A	7500	NMR
OS/68236	11480	V	273	P	SP 422 116	2	01 JUL	A	7500	NMR
OS/68236	11480	V	278	P	SP 446 110	3	01 JUL	A	7500	NMR
OS/68236	11480	V	279	P	SP 445 104	3	01 JUL	A	7500	NMR
OS/68236	11480	V	280	P	SP 444 098	3	01 JUL	A	7500	NMR
OS/68236	11480	V	392	P	SP 435 116	12	01 JUL	A	7500	NMR
OS/68236	11480	V	393	P	SP 434 110	12	01 JUL	A	7500	NMR
OS/68236	11480	V	394	P	SP 434 103	12	01 JUL	A	7500	NMR
OS/68236	11480	V	395	P	SP 434 097	12	01 JUL	A	7500	NMR
OS/68236	11480	V	431	P	SP 410 097	13	01 JUL	A	7500	NMR
OS/68236	11480	V	432	P	SP 410 104	13	01 JUL	A	7500	NMR
OS/68236	11480	V	433	P	SP 410 110	13	01 JUL	A	7500	NMR
OS/68236	11480	V	434	P	SP 410 116	13	01 JUL	A	7500	NMR
OS/90016	13644	V	291	P	SP 439 119	3	16 MAR	A	7700	NMR
OS/90016	13644	V	326	P	SP 442 105	4	16 MAR	A	7700	NMR
OS/90016	13644	V	327	P	SP 435 105	4	16 MAR	A	7700	NMR
OS/90016	13644	V	328	P	SP 439 093	5	16 MAR	A	7700	NMR
RAF/540/673	15636	RP	3073	P	SP 416 096	2	12 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/673	15636	RP	3074	P	SP 416 103	2	12 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/673	15636	RP	3075	P	SP 415 110	2	12 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/673	15636	RP	3076	P	SP 415 118	2	12 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/673	15636	RP	3117	P	SP 434 094	3	12 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/673	15636	RP	3118	P	SP 434 101	3	12 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/673	15636	RP	3119	P	SP 434 108	3	12 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/673	15636	RP	3120	P	SP 435 115	3	12 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/673	15636	RS	4031	P	SP 414 094	10	12 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/673	15636	RS	4032	P	SP 413 101	10	12 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/673	15636	RS	4033	P	SP 412 108	10	12 FEB	A	10000	NMR

RAF/540/673	15636	RS	4034	P	SP 412 115	10	12 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/673	15636	RS	4073	N	SP 433 096	11	12 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/673	15636	RS	4074	N	SP 433 103	11	12 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/673	15636	RS	4075	P	SP 432 110	11	12 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/673	15636	RS	4076	P	SP 432 118	11	12 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/673	15636	RS	4118	N	SP 453 102	12	12 FEB	A	10000	NMR
RAF/540/673	15636	RS	4119	N	SP 452 109	12	12 FEB	A	10000	NMR
OS/94160	22087	V	26	N	SP 440 086	2	11 JUN	A	8000	NMR
OS/94160	22087	V	27	N	SP 434 086	2	11 JUN	A	8000	NMR
OS/94160	22087	V	28	N	SP 428 087	2	11 JUN	A	8000	NMR
OS/94160	22087	V	29	N	SP 422 086	2	11 JUN	A	8000	NMR
OS/94160	22087	V	30	N	SP 414 086	2	11 JUN	A	8000	NMR
OS/94160	22087	V	72	N	SP 409 099	3	11 JUN	A	8000	NMR
OS/94160	22087	V	73	N	SP 416 099	3	11 JUN	A	8000	NMR
OS/94160	22087	V	74	N	SP 421 099	3	11 JUN	A	8000	NMR
OS/94160	22087	V	75	N	SP 426 100	3	11 JUN	A	8000	NMR
OS/94160	22087	V	76	N	SP 433 100	3	11 JUN	A	8000	NMR
OS/94160	22087	V	77	N	SP 439 100	3	11 JUN	A	8000	NMR
OS/94160	22087	V	89	N	SP 437 113	4	11 JUN	A	8000	NMR
OS/94160	22087	V	90	N	SP 432 113	4	11 JUN	A	8000	NMR
OS/94160	22087	V	91	N	SP 424 113	4	11 JUN	A	8000	NMR
OS/94160	22087	V	92	N	SP 419 113	4	11 JUN	A	8000	NMR
OS/94160	22087	V	93	N	SP 413 112	4	11 JUN	A	8000	NMR
OS/94160	22087	V	94	N	SP 406 112	4	11 JUN	A	8000	NMR
OS/97688	22446	V	167	N	SP 410 095	4	20 JUL	A	7400	NMR
OS/97688	22446	V	168	N	SP 415 095	4	20 JUL	A	7400	NMR
OS/97688	22446	V	169	N	SP 420 095	4	20 JUL	A	7400	NMR
OS/97688	22446	V	170	N	SP 425 094	4	20 JUL	A	7400	NMR
OS/97688	22446	V	171	N	SP 430 095	4	20 JUL	A	7400	NMR
OS/97688	22446	V	172	N	SP 434 094	4	20 JUL	A	7400	NMR
OS/97688	22446	V	173	N	SP 440 095	4	20 JUL	A	7400	NMR
OS/98654	22772	V	5	N	SP 409 115	1	06 AUG	A	7400	NMR
OS/98654	22772	V	6	N	SP 414 115	1	06 AUG	A	7400	NMR
OS/98654	22772	V	7	N	SP 419 115	1	06 AUG	A	7400	NMR

OS/98654	22772	V	8	N	SP 424 115	1	06 AUG	A	7400	NMR
OS/98654	22772	V	9	N	SP 429 115	1	06 AUG	A	7400	NMR
OS/98654	22772	V	10	N	SP 434 115	1	06 AUG	A	7400	NMR
OS/98654	22772	V	11	N	SP 439 115	1	06 AUG	A	7400	NMR
OS/98654	22772	V	76	N	SP 439 104	2	06 AUG	A	7400	NMR
OS/98654	22772	V	77	N	SP 434 104	2	06 AUG	A	7400	NMR
OS/98654	22772	V	78	N	SP 429 104	2	06 AUG	A	7400	NMR
OS/98654	22772	V	79	N	SP 424 104	2	06 AUG	A	7400	NMR
OS/98654	22772	V	80	N	SP 419 104	2	06 AUG	A	7400	NMR
OS/98654	22772	V	81	N	SP 414 104	2	06 AUG	A	7400	NMR
OS/98654	22772	V	82	N	SP 409 104	2	06 AUG	A	7400	NMR
OS/00910B	23456	V	262	N	SP 404 105	1	02 FEB	A	7000	NMR
OS/01900B	23684	V	298	N	SP 410 087	8	05 MAR	A	7500	NMR
OS/01900B	23684	V	363	N	SP 410 100	9	05 MAR	A	7500	NMR
OS/03545	24170	V	19	N	SP 401 107	1	07 APR	A	8000	NMR
OS/03545	24170	V	20	N	SP 401 100	1	07 APR	A	8000	NMR
OS/03545	24170	V	21	N	SP 401 093	1	07 APR	A	8000	NMR
OS/03545	24170	V	52	N	SP 413 094	2	07 APR	A	8000	NMR
OS/03545	24170	V	53	N	SP 413 100	2	07 APR	A	8000	NMR
OS/03545	24170	V	54	N	SP 413 107	2	07 APR	A	8000	NMR
OS/03545	24170	V	55	N	SP 413 114	2	07 APR	A	8000	NMR
OS/03545	24170	V	84	N	SP 425 114	3	07 APR	A	8000	NMR
OS/03545	24170	V	85	N	SP 425 107	3	07 APR	A	8000	NMR
OS/03545	24170	V	86	N	SP 425 100	3	07 APR	A	8000	NMR
OS/03545	24170	V	87	N	SP 425 093	3	07 APR	A	8000	NMR
OS/03670	24219	V	18	N	SP 438 114	1	14 AUG	A	8000	NMR
OS/03670	24219	V	19	N	SP 438 106	1	14 AUG	A	8000	NMR
OS/03670	24219	V	20	N	SP 438 100	1	14 AUG	A	8000	NMR
OS/03670	24219	V	21	N	SP 438 093	1	14 AUG	A	8000	NMR
ADA/127	26189	V	12	N	SP 427 116	1	25 MAY	A	10000	NMR
ADA/127	26189	V	13	N	SP 426 107	1	25 MAY	A	10000	NMR
ADA/127	26189	V	14	N	SP 426 098	1	25 MAY	A	10000	NMR
ADA/177	26268	V	44	N	SP 426 114	1	02 APR	A	10000	NMR
ADA/177	26268	V	45	N	SP 426 106	1	02 APR	A	10000	NMR

ADA/177	26268	V	46	N	SP 425 099	1	02 APR	A	10000	NMR
ADA/188(Z)	26285	V	155	N	SP 428 110	1	21 APR	A	10000	NMR
ADA/188(Z)	26285	V	156	N	SP 427 102	1	21 APR	A	10000	NMR
ADA/188(Z)	26285	V	157	N	SP 427 095	1	21 APR	A	10000	NMR
ADA/620	26864	V	163	N	SP 404 109	7	30 MAY	A	10000	NMR
ADA/620	26864	V	164	N	SP 413 110	7	30 MAY	A	10000	NMR
ADA/620	26864	V	165	N	SP 421 112	7	30 MAY	A	10000	NMR
ADA/620	26864	V	166	N	SP 431 114	7	30 MAY	A	10000	NMR
ADA/620	26864	V	167	N	SP 440 116	7	30 MAY	A	10000	NMR
ADA/620	26864	V	209	N	SP 442 099	8	30 MAY	A	10000	NMR
ADA/620	26864	V	210	N	SP 433 096	8	30 MAY	A	10000	NMR
ADA/620	26864	V	211	N	SP 424 094	8	30 MAY	A	10000	NMR
ADA/620	26864	V	212	N	SP 416 093	8	30 MAY	A	10000	NMR
ADA/620	26864	V	213	N	SP 406 092	8	30 MAY	A	10000	NMR
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3119	N	SP 433 107	11	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3120	N	SP 434 108	11	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3121	N	SP 436 109	11	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3122	N	SP 437 110	11	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3123	N	SP 439 111	11	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3124	N	SP 441 113	11	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3133	N	SP 444 109	12	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3134	N	SP 441 107	12	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3135	N	SP 440 105	12	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3136	N	SP 438 104	12	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3137	N	SP 435 103	12	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3138	N	SP 433 102	12	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3146	N	SP 438 099	13	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3147	N	SP 440 101	13	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3148	N	SP 442 102	13	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3149	N	SP 444 103	13	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3150	N	SP 446 105	13	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3180	N	SP 447 099	14	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3181	N	SP 445 098	14	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3182	N	SP 443 096	14	03 JAN	A	3000	CS

EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3183	N	SP 441 095	14	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3184	N	SP 439 094	14	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3185	N	SP 436 092	14	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/CS/910103	40033	V	3186	N	SP 434 090	14	03 JAN	A	3000	CS
EA/AF/94C/74	40083	V	2913	N	SP 437 092	1	10 MAR	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8686	P	SP 441 120	1	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8687	P	SP 442 118	1	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8688	P	SP 443 115	1	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8689	P	SP 444 113	1	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8690	P	SP 445 110	1	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8691	P	SP 446 107	1	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8692	P	SP 447 104	1	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8693	P	SP 448 101	1	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8694	P	SP 449 099	1	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8752	P	SP 435 121	3	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8753	P	SP 436 119	3	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8754	P	SP 437 116	3	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8755	P	SP 438 114	3	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8756	P	SP 439 112	3	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8757	P	SP 440 110	3	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8758	P	SP 441 107	3	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8759	P	SP 442 104	3	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8760	P	SP 443 101	3	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8761	P	SP 444 099	3	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8762	P	SP 445 096	3	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8774	P	SP 441 093	4	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8775	P	SP 440 096	4	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8776	P	SP 439 099	4	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8777	P	SP 438 101	4	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8778	P	SP 437 104	4	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8779	P	SP 436 106	4	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8780	P	SP 435 109	4	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8781	P	SP 434 112	4	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8782	P	SP 433 114	4	25 NOV	A	3000	HES

EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8783	P	SP 432 117	4	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8784	P	SP 431 119	4	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8844	P	SP 426 119	5	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8845	P	SP 427 117	5	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8846	P	SP 428 114	5	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8847	P	SP 429 112	5	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8848	P	SP 430 109	5	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8849	P	SP 431 107	5	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8850	P	SP 432 104	5	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8851	P	SP 433 102	5	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8852	P	SP 434 099	5	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8853	P	SP 435 096	5	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8854	P	SP 436 094	5	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8855	P	SP 437 091	5	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8865	P	SP 433 089	6	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8866	P	SP 432 092	6	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8867	P	SP 431 095	6	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8868	P	SP 430 098	6	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8869	P	SP 428 100	6	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8870	P	SP 427 103	6	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8871	P	SP 426 105	6	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8872	P	SP 426 108	6	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8873	P	SP 425 110	6	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8874	N	SP 424 113	6	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8875	N	SP 423 115	6	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8876	N	SP 422 118	6	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8902	N	SP 421 108	7	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8903	N	SP 422 105	7	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8904	N	SP 423 102	7	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8905	P	SP 424 099	7	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8906	P	SP 425 096	7	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8907	P	SP 426 094	7	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/93C/63	40192	V	8908	P	SP 427 091	7	25 NOV	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/94C/73	40211	V	2601	N	SP 433 091	1	10 FEB	A	3000	HES

EA/AF/94C/73	40211	V	2602	N	SP 429 098	2	10 FEB	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/94C/73	40211	V	2603	N	SP 429 096	2	10 FEB	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/94C/73	40211	V	2604	N	SP 429 094	2	10 FEB	A	3000	HES
EA/AF/94C/73	40211	V	2605	N	SP 429 092	2	10 FEB	A	3000	HES

The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) is currently unavailable for consultation

www.google.earth.com (Google Earth)

1945 The GeoInformation Group
2004 Infoterra and Bluesky
2006 Getmapping plc
2009 Infoterra and Bluesky
2012 Digital Globe satellite
2014 Digital Globe Satellite (clouded covered)

Environment Agency Lidar data

LIDAR_NAME	TILE_NAME	DATE_FLOWN	RESOLUTION in m
D0159637	SP40	2013	0.5
D0159642	SP40	2013	0.5
D0048485	SP40	2005	0.5
D0164563	SP40	2013	0.5
D0129604	SP40	2009	1
D0042463	SP40	2005	1
D0173128	SP40	2014	1
D0159647	SP40	2013	0.5
D0048494	SP40	2005	0.5
D0164564	SP40	2013	0.5
D0159652	SP40	2013	0.5
D0048503	SP40	2005	0.5
D0129609	SP40	2009	1
D0042466	SP40	2005	1
D0173134	SP40	2014	1
D0159656	SP40	2013	0.5
D0048512	SP40	2005	0.5
D0129599	SP41	2009	1
D0159643	SP41	2013	0.5
0129605	SP41	2009	1
D0159648	SP41	2013	0.5
D0042464	SP41	2005	1
D0173129	SP41	2014	1
D0164649	SP41	2013	0.5
D0159653	SP41	2013	0.5
D0129610	SP41	2009	1
D0042467	SP41	2005	1
D0173135	SP41	2014	1

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- We reserve the right to use or publish any material resulting from this assessment, but only with the permission of the client and with respect to the nature of the project.

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END OF REPORT



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Oxfordshire Cotswold Garden Village

Geophysical Survey

Project Design

Prepared by: Amy Chatterton
Archaeological Services WYAS
Nepshaw Lane South
Morley
Leeds
West Yorkshire
LS27 7JQ

January 2019



Project Design for Geophysical Survey, Oxfordshire Cotswold Garden Village

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Project Design has been prepared by Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) for Terence O'Rourke Ltd., on behalf of their client Grosvenor, in advance of a magnetometer survey for Oxfordshire Cotswold Garden Village.
- 1.2 This document details a proposed programme of non-intrusive geophysical magnetometer survey undertaken using a Sensys cart-based, 5 sensor fluxgate magnetometer.
- 1.3 The Project Design was produced to the standards laid down in English Heritage's guideline publication Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation (David *et al.* 2008) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey (CIfA 2014).

2. Site location and Description

- 2.1 The survey area is approximately centred on National Grid Reference SP 42610 10727. The site is located north of the A40 and to the west of Lower Road at Eynsham, North West of Oxford. The survey area is bounded to the north by an unnamed stream, an offshoot of the River Evenlode. The site covers an area of 176.84 hectares across 40 agricultural fields.

3. Geology and Soils

- 3.1 The underlying bedrock deposits of the area west of the quarry are shown to comprise Mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton (undifferentiated) Formation. Superficial deposits are of sand and gravel of fluvial origin. The overlying soils belong to the Denchworth association, defined as seasonally waterlogged slowly permeable silty and fine loamy soils. The east of the survey area has underlying bedrock of Mudstone of the Kellaways Clay Member and of the Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton Formation. Superficial deposits are of clay, silt, sand and gravel from alluvium in the east of the survey area. The overlying soils belong to the Badsey 1 association, defined as well draining calcareous and non-calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone gravel. To the south-east of the survey area the overlying soils are of the Kelmscot association, defined as calcareous fine loamy soils over gravel which is variably affected by groundwater (Contains: British Geological Survey materials © NERC 2018" - BGS 2018, Soils of England and Wales 1983).

4. Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The following background focusses on the site and its immediate surroundings. The site, situated to the north-west of Oxford, spans an area within the civil parish of Eynsham in the district of West Oxfordshire. The village of Eynsham lies to the south of the survey area.
- 4.2 The presence of an early prehistoric landscape is supported by numerous findspots within and surrounding the survey area, including a Neolithic sub-oval ditched enclosure (MN: 336803) excavated in 1968 at New Wintles Farm. This enclosure comprises of a discontinuous outer ditch of five segments enclosing an area of 12 metres in diameter, and parallel inner ditched. Some animal bone and Neolithic pot sherds came from the outer ditches. The inner ditches produced some flints. Some burnt human bone, and fragments of a fossil elephant tooth. Pits inside the enclosure produced burn human bone, Neolithic sherds and some flints. This site resembles others identified as mortuary enclosures or levelled long barrows.
- 4.3 A Mesolithic Flint core (MN: 336794) found on the surface in Hanborough after stripping. The core is now in the Oxford City and County Museum, Woodstock.
- 4.4 A Lower Palaeolithic handaxe (MN: 917949) was found in 1972 as a surface find immediately south of the barn at City Farm to the east of the survey area. This pointed handaxe is possibly of Acheulean culture.
- 4.5 In the north-west of the survey site earthworks suggesting the possible site of Tilgarsley DMV have been identified (MN: 905353). Ploughing revealed hollowways, lynchets and platforms and one piece of 13th century pottery. These earthworks probably indicate house sites, with a large earthen bank around most of this field.
- 4.6 Immediately south of the survey area Iron Age and Roman settlement activity is suggested by finds. A ditch containing Roman Pottery (MN: 336405) was found during gravel extraction in a field north of Newland Street. A Saxon settlement (MN: 336424) was also found during gravel extraction in the area in June 1938. Saxon hut floors, a considerable amount of Saxon and Romano-British pottery and a bone needle was found during the extraction leading to its classification as a Saxon occupation site.
- 4.7 Outside the survey area in the modern quarry surrounded by survey fields a small Saxon settlement (MN: 336789) was identified. Dating to the 6th-8th century this single farmstead with scattered outbuildings was excavated in 1968 revealing two phases of occupation, with the earliest structure being a 6th century long house. Eleven Gruberhauser were recorded, some including finds identifying them as weaving sheds. Three inhumation burials were also found, including one of a woman with a 6th century disc brooch. Medieval pits and post-medieval ditches were also recorded to the north of the site.
- 4.8 Two barrows (MN: 336806) were excavated at New Wintles farm in 1972 and revealed one primary and one secondary Saxon inhumation.
- 4.9 To the north-east outside the survey area lies multiple Bronze Age features that were destroyed or excavated in advance of gravel extraction (MN: 1041350, 1041351, 1041352, 1041354, 1041358, 1041359). These features are mostly ring ditches, with some associated pits.
- 4.10 A cropmark complex (MN: 336785) at City Farm was excavated between 1955 and 1964 in advance of gravel extraction. Excavations revealed a series of Late

Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ring ditches, two areas of Late Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement, and Anglo-Saxon burials. During the excavations at City Farm a Pagan Anglo-Saxon cemetery (MN: 1233970) was found north of the survey boundary. This cemetery included at least four cremations and two inhumation burials.

- 4.11 Just outside the survey area to the north is the site of two Iron Age farmsteads and an iron working site (MN: 1041361). These were excavated between 1959 and 1964 in advance of gravel extraction in the area.
- 4.12 Excavation at a site of a complex of cropmarks (MN: 336805) to the east of the survey area revealed a Grubenhaus, associated pits and a well, with finds of pottery and animal bones. Bronze Age round barrows were excavated one of which contained Bronze Age pottery. Also found were six cremation pits, one crouched burial and animal burials. Iron Age pits were also found. This evidence shows multiple phases of occupation at the site.
- 4.13 Evidence of Early Medieval occupation of the area is supported by the presence of an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery (MN: 336404) found to the south-west of the survey area during construction in 1952. The finds from excavation at the site comprise at least four Anglo-Saxon inhumation burials, five sherds, an iron shield boss, a spearhead, a knife. During 1953 a further Anglo-Saxon iron shield-boss was found in the same area as the graves. The finds are now in the Ashmolean Museum.
- 4.14 Aerial photographs have revealed a possible trackway and a series of pits of unknown date (MN: 1071517) seen as cropmarks at the south-east of the survey area. The trackway is visible for c.250m and is defined by two ditches, and the pits are in series and of varied shape and size.
- 4.15 Cropmarks north of the survey area reveal phases of occupation from the Bronze Age and Iron Age (MN: 1071524, 1071525, 1071526).
- 4.16 To the east of the survey area a potential Bronze Age round barrow (MN: 1071520) has been seen as cropmarks on aerial photography. The barrow is circular and defined by a single ditch with a diameter of 12 metres. Three probably Bronze Age barrows and a possible Anglo-Saxon Grubenhauser and pits have also been identified on aerial photographs (MN: 336804). The pits were excavated and found to be Early Medieval.
- 4.17 A probably early Medieval gravel pit (MN: 1071518) has been identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Poor quality aerial photographs show the remains of a pit 20 x 40 metres in size to the south-east of the survey area. Similar pits (MN: 1071519) have been identified to the north-east of the survey area. The pits are aligned north-south and are approximately 15-20 metres in diameter.

5. Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims and objectives of the programme of geophysical survey is to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, of any archaeological remains within the specific area and to inform further strategies should they be necessary.

The aims of the survey are to:

- to provide information about the nature and possible interpretation of any magnetic anomalies identified;

- to therefore determine the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological features;
- to produce a comprehensive site archive and report.

6. Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 A geophysical magnetometer survey will be carried out across all of the area amenable for a magnetometer survey. The total area for survey will be 176.84 hectares.
- 6.2 The survey will be undertaken using a Sensys cart-based, 5 sensor fluxgate magnetometer (ca.15kg, including wheels). The cart frame is non-magnetic and is pushed across the survey area in straight 2m traverses. Where appropriate temporary markers will be located with a GPS system as a means of ensuring accuracy for the data collection traverses.
- 6.3 The Sensys cart-based instrument records the location of data points at a sampling frequency of 20Hz with the use of an integrated Trimble GPS. These readings will be stored in the memory of the PDA (data logger) and later downloaded for processing and interpretation. TerraSurveyor (DW Consulting Ltd) and MAGNETO software will be used to process and present the data. Processing steps will include, if necessary, destepping, zero mean traverse and interpolation. If the area is unsuitable for a cartbased survey, traditional handheld Bartingtons will be used.
- 6.4 The geophysical survey will comply with guidelines outlined by English Heritage (David *et al.* 2008) and by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). All figures will be reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (Crown copyright).
- 6.5 On completion of the geophysical survey, a report will be produced containing all relevant information including:
 - i) Site code/project number; dates for fieldwork visits; grid references; CHET Event number; location plan, and a plan showing the limits of the detailed study area.
 - ii) A non-technical summary of the reason, aims and main results of the assessment.
 - iii) An introduction to outline the circumstances leading to the commission of the report and any restrictions encountered.
 - iv) The aims and objectives of the study.
 - v) The methodology used.
 - vi) A summary and synthesis of the archaeological results in relation to the methods used. This shall be supported by a survey location plan (minimum scale 1:2500), a plot of raw data (preferred minimum scale 1:1000, greyscale format, and/or XY trace format as appropriate to the technique(s) used), a plot of enhanced data and one, or more, interpretative plots. Each plan/plot will have a bar scale and accurately oriented north sign.
 - vii) References to all primary and secondary sources consulted.

- 6.6 The project will be archived in-house in accordance with recent good practice guidelines (http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Geophysics_3). The data will be stored in an indexed archive and migrated to new formats when necessary.
- 6.7 If required, the archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- 6.8 A basic archive CD will be sent to the client containing compressed files of the raw data (ASCII and XYZ), report text (DOCX), and graphics files (Adobe Illustrator CS6 and AutoCAD 2007) files.
- 6.9 A draft report will be issued digitally (in PDF or .doc format) to both the client and the office of the County Archaeologist, for verification and assessment, with comments addressed within five days.
- 6.10 Following completion and submission of the final report to the client, and compiling of the archive, copies of the report will be sent to the relevant Historic Environment Record, local authority Planning Officer and/or Conservation Officer, with the permission of EDP. In addition, ASWYAS will make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of the report on line to OASIS, after an appropriate length of time.

7. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity

- 7.1 The copyright of any written, graphic or photographic record and reports produced as part of this project shall belong to the client, unless otherwise agreed, with ASWYAS being acknowledged as the originating body.
- 7.2 The circumstances under which the report or records can be used by other parties will be identified at the commencement of the project, as will the proposals for the distribution of the report. ASWYAS will respect any requirements regarding confidentiality, but will endeavour to emphasise the company's professional obligation to make the results of archaeological work known to the wider archaeological community within a reasonable time.

8. Health and Safety

- 8.1 All work will conform to the ASWYAS Health and Safety Policy (a copy of which can be supplied if requested), which makes particular reference to the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) Health and Safety Manual and will be carried out according to the relevant Health and Safety Legislation. This includes, in particular, the following regulations:
- Health and Safety at Work 1974
 - Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007
 - The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

- Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992
- Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992
- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992

8.2 In addition each project undergoes a 'Risk Assessment' which sets project specific Health and Safety requirements to which all members of staff are made aware of prior to on-site work commencing.

8.3 Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Necessary precautions will be taken with regard to protecting ASWYAS staff and the public.

8.4 Archaeological Services WYAS is a fully accredited member of the Contractors Health and Safety Assessment Scheme (CHAS).

9. Insurance

9.1 ASWYAS is covered by the insurance and indemnities of the West Yorkshire Joint Services Committee. Insurance has been effected with: Zurich Municipal, Zurich House, 2 Gladiator Way, Farnborough, Hampshire GU14 6GB (policy number QLA-03R896-0013). Any further enquiries should be directed to: Head of Finance, Wakefield Council, Wakefield One, PO Box 700, Wakefield, WF1 2EB.

10. Quality

10.1 ASWYAS is an accredited BSI organisation and a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, operating to nationally agreed guidelines, processes and procedures. These are set within a framework that endeavours to carry out the required work and submit the final report in a manner that meets with our client's specific needs, providing quality assurance throughout the project and for the end product. These guidelines, processes and procedures are contained within a Quality Manual and all staff work in accordance with this manual.

11. Monitoring

11.1 A standard working day will involve driving to site, condition surveys of the survey area, survey area setting out and detailed earth resistance and/or magnetic survey recording. Constant updating of the survey work will be relayed back to the office by telephone.

Contacts

Project Manager: Emma Brunning	0113 393 9750
Fieldwork Supervisor: Chris Sykes	0113 393 9744
Health and Safety Coordinator: David Williams	0113 393 9756

12. Staffing

- 12.1 Archaeological Services WYAS currently employs six dedicated geophysicists. Summary Curriculum Vitae for the key staff to be employed on the proposed project are detailed below.

Project Manager	Chris Sykes BA MSc MCIfA
Archaeological Geophysicist	Alastair Trace BA MSc
Archaeological Geophysicist	Jake Freeman BA
Assistant Archaeological Geophysicist	David Inglis BSc MA
Assistant Archaeological Geophysicist	Claire Asplin BA
Assistant Archaeological Geophysicist	Michael Offley BSc
Assistant Archaeological Geophysicist	Amy Chatterton BSc Ma

Name:- Chris Sykes BA MSc MCIfA

Current Position:- Project Manager (Geophysics)

Proposed Role:- Geophysical Surveyor/Manager

Having graduated from the University of Sheffield with his degree in Archaeology in 2008, Christopher has been engaged in a number of community involvement projects in and around South Yorkshire as an excavation supervisor. It was an interest in geophysical survey which prompted him to undertake the Masters programme in Archaeological Prospection at Bradford University in September 2009.

Since completing his Masters studies, Christopher immediately began working as a geophysicist in Ireland with Headland Archaeology on the major N20 project. Building on this experience he undertook geophysics in Crete, before becoming a geophysicist for Wessex Archaeology at their Sheffield office. Here he supervised staff in the undertaking of geophysical projects and also assisted in excavations, before joining ASWYAS in 2011. Chris is CSCS certified, CRB checked and Emergency First Aid at Work trained.

Name:- Alastair Trace BSc (Hons) MSc

Current Position:- Supervisor (Geophysics)

Proposed Role:- Geophysical Surveyor

Alastair joined Archaeological Services in September 2016, having graduated from the University of Leeds with an MSc in Geophysics. The focus of his dissertation was the use of GPR survey over Grosmont priory in North Yorkshire. This complements his BA in Archaeology and Geology from the University of Birmingham. Currently Alastair is in the process of raising his skills by learning GPS, cart-based magnetometry and CAD. He is CSCS certified and has a full driving licence. He has

recently been promoted to the position of supervisor and has led a variety of small to medium sized teams on a number of projects around the UK.

Name:- Jake Freeman BA (Hons)

Current Position:- Assistant Archaeologist (Geophysics)

Proposed Role:- Geophysical Surveyor

Jake graduated from the University of York in 2014 with a BA in Archaeology. Post-graduation, Jake volunteered his services on community archaeological projects in South Yorkshire during the summer of 2015, assisting in both geophysical survey and excavation roles. Building upon his university and community experience, he began working for Headland Archaeology as a geophysics assistant in September 2015.

Whilst working for Headland, Jake regularly performed a variety of archaeological prospection methods in both urban and agrarian contexts, such as use of Trimble GPS, magnetometry (individual operator and cart based systems), electrical resistivity, GPR, EM and ERT, including associated software packages such as Geoplot, Microsoft Excel and CAD. In addition to a broad range of survey skills, he has also worked on a variety of excavation projects across the country and has assisted with both environmental processing and osteology work in the lab. Jake joined Archaeological Services WYAS in March 2017. He is CSCS certified and has a full driving licence.

Name:- Claire Asplin BA (Hons)

Current Position:- Assistant Archaeologist (Geophysics)

Claire graduated from the University of Hull in 2017 with a BA in Archaeology. Claire joined Archaeological Services WYAS in September 2018. She has a full driving licence.

Name:- Michael Offley BSc (Hons)

Current Position:- Assistant Archaeologist (Geophysics)

Michael graduated from the University of Bradford in 2017 with a BSc in Forensic Archaeology. Michael joined Archaeological Services WYAS in September 2018.

Name: Amy Chatterton BSc (Hons), MA

Current Position: Assistant Archaeologist (Geophysics)

Amy joined ASWYAS in September 2018 after graduating from the University of Sheffield with a BSc degree in Archaeology and an MA degree in Landscape Archaeology, where she learnt how to conduct magnetometry survey work. Amy has been working on geophysics projects since 2016 including work in partnership with Snowdonia National Park to study the changing landscape and character of the Dysynni Valley, Wales. As part of her Landscape degree Amy managed and supervised a geophysical survey in search of Towthorpe DMV at the National Trust's Belton House, Grantham. This project led to the discovery of the extensive field systems and water management course relating to the DMV.

Having previously worked as an excavator for Trent and Peak Amy has also worked on a number of excavations for ASWYAS and on volunteer digs for the National Trust and the University of Sheffield. These have included the excavations at Thornton Abbey, North Lincolnshire to uncover the mansion and chapel at the Monastic site. Her experience has provided her knowledge of magnetometry, resistivity, GPS, Geoplot 4.0 and data processing. Amy has a full UK driving licence.

12.2 Archaeological Services WYAS project personnel may be subject to change.

13. References

British Geological Survey, 2018. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (viewed December 2018)

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http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=11920&resourceID=100 (viewed December 2018)

NHLE, 2018. National Heritage List for England. <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> (viewed December 2018)

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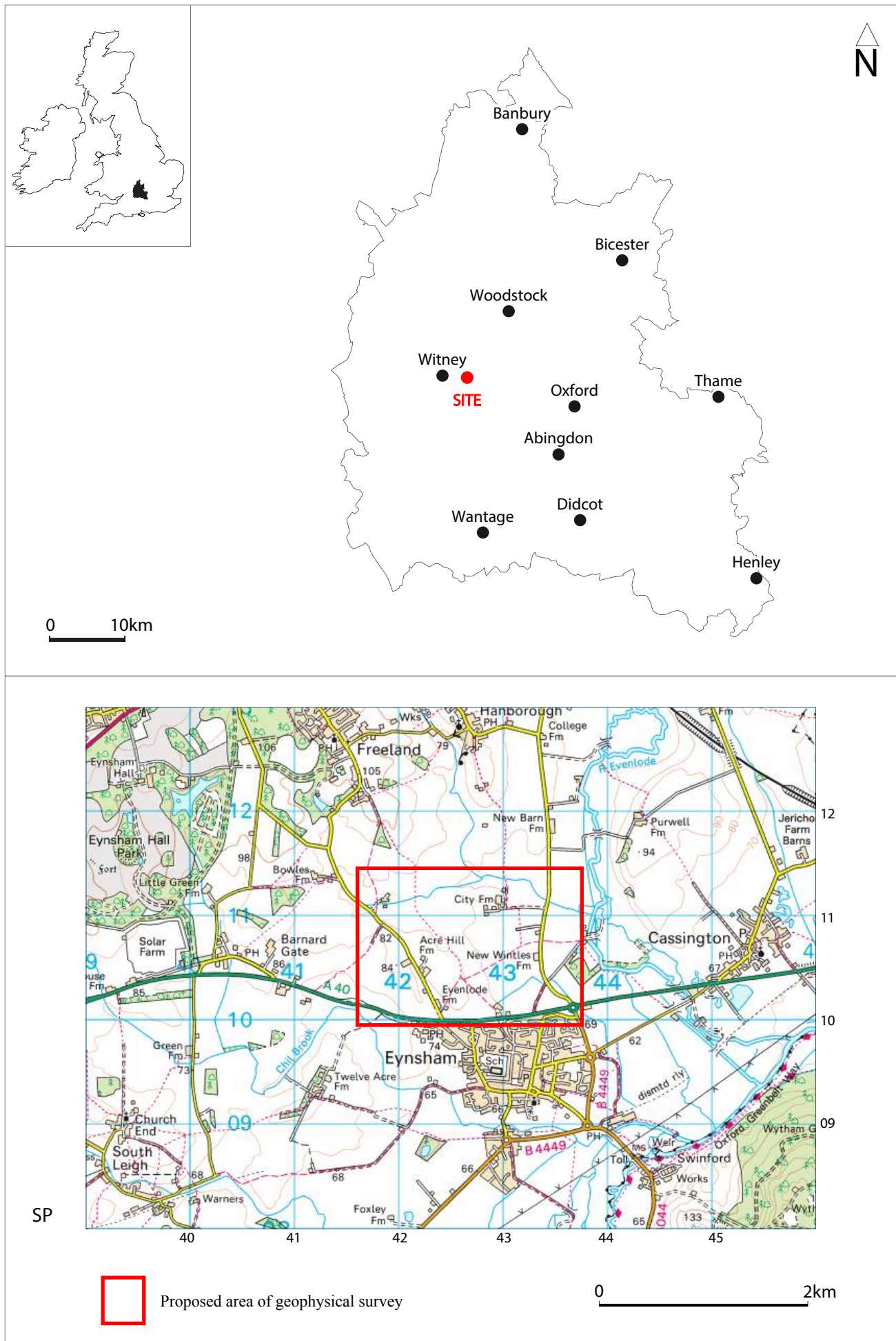


Fig. 1. Site location