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A43 : M40 TO B4031 IMPROVEMENT

PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Desk-top study, field survey, surface artefact collection and geophysical survey

COPY

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SUMMARY

A programme of preliminary archaeological site investigations was undertaken along the route proposed for the improvement for the A43 between Junction 10 of the M40 at Ardley to the Barley Mow roundabout near Brackley in Northants, a distance of approximately 6km. The work, encompassing a desk-top study of all relevant documentary and cartographic sources, surface artefact collection, comprehensive site inspection, and a geophysical survey, was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology and commissioned by Peter Fraenkel & Partners Consulting Engineers on behalf of the Department of Transport.

A low density of archaeological sites and findspots was recorded, in keeping with the dispersed nature of known archaeological distributions in this part of Oxfordshire/Northamptonshire. In addition to a sparse background of worked flint artefacts of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age manufacture (c. 3,000-2,000 BC) recovered during surface artefact collection, two sites of particular archaeological sensitivity were identified: the periphery of Tusmore deserted medieval village and Juniper Hill.

The existence and importance of the former is documented in existing sources; its vulnerability here hinges on the likely course of a medieval road linking Tusmore to Souldern, diverted during emparkment of the deserted village in the late 14th century. Although this feature was not indicated by geophysical survey, it is possible that it survives as a physical entity beneath the plough zone. The proposed route will cross the line of this feature

The site at Juniper Hill was identified and recorded by geophysical survey. It appears to be a ditched enclosure of probable prehistoric date, a relatively uncommon feature in this area. The ditched enclosure will be formed of a number of in-filled sub-surface features such as ditches, postholes and possibly burials, cut into the underlying rock.

Both sites require a second stage archaeological response: further, intrusive, investigations at Juniper Hill to define the nature and state of survival of the features and to assist in outlining appropriate mitigating responses; and watching brief recording or trench investigations ahead of construction at Tusmore/Pimlico to accommodate the likely existence of the fabric of a medieval road within the proposed route.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Peter Fracnkel & Partners on behalf of The Department of Transport to undertake the project. Particular gratitude is owed to the many land owners and tenants whose co-operation was greatly appreciated. Wessex Archaeology also gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the officers and staff of the following organisations consulted during the study ;

- The Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (England)
- The Oxfordshire County Council - Sites and Monuments Record
- The Oxfordshire Record Office
- The Centre for Oxfordshire Studies
- The Northamptonshire County Council - Sites and Monuments Record
- The Northamptonshire Record Office
- University of Cambridge Committee For Aerial Photography

The project was managed by Michael Heaton BTech, MIFA and monitored within Wessex Archaeology by Susan Davies BA, MIFA.

The desk-top study and the greater part of this report were compiled by Karen Walker BA, MPhil, AIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Michael Heaton and Vaughan Birbeck BSc, PIFA, assisted by Nicholas Wells, with geophysical surveying by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford Ltd. The final report was compiled by Karen Walker and Michael Heaton with contributions from Philip Harding MIFA, Elaine Morris BA, PhD, MIFA and Julian Cross MAAIS.

A INTRODUCTION

A1 The Project

A1.1 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Peter Fraenkel & Partners on behalf of the Department of Transport, to undertake a preliminary, multi-stage archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed improvements to the A43 trunk road from Junction 10 of the M40 Motorway at Ardley (NGR SP 5428, Oxfordshire) to the Barley Mow Roundabout where the B4031 crosses the A43 (SP 57 33, Northamptonshire). The area of a minor junction improvement at Monk's House Junction was also investigated (Figure 1).

A1.2 A detailed specification for the archaeological works was prepared by Peter Fraenkel & Partners in conjunction with, and approved by, the County Archaeological Officer for Oxfordshire and English Heritage (Peter Fraenkel & Partners 1993), which outlined the scope of works and the defined the boundaries of the study area. It specified *inter alia* that the programme of archaeological works should set out to "*identify any archaeological/historic landscape features within the study area and, as far as is reasonably possible, (to) define their location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality.*"...and assess the impact of any proposed or possible works on the archaeological resource."

A1.3 The programme of archaeological works proposed and undertaken by Wessex Archaeology comprised a desk-top assessment to collate existing archaeological information, followed by a comprehensive site inspection, surface artefact collection and geophysical survey. The work was undertaken at three levels of detail:

- A 30km sq. General Study Area for assessing the wider archaeological setting of the project, approximating to a 2km wide swathe on each side of the road,
- A 1km wide Study Corridor for assessing the local archaeological potential of the project, approximating to a 500m swathe on either side of the road,
- The proposed route corridor itself, for assessing the immediate archaeological impact of construction.

A1.4 The fieldwork work was undertaken in March-April of 1993.

A2 The Route

A2.1 The proposed route would "mainly utilise or extend the existing road corridor deviating to the east of Baynard's Green, to avoid the petrol filling station, and to the west at Tusmore, to provide for a grade separated junction and a local service road" (Peter Fraenkel & Partners, 1993). For most of its length, therefore, the proposed route will merely widen the existing road corridor, with full dual carriageway construction restricted to the areas of deviation. For the purposes of assessing archaeological impact, the greater part of the proposed road construction will encompass areas already highly disturbed or excluded from practical investigation by the present route of the A43 (Figure PFP).

A3 Geology and topography

A3.1 The route runs SSW-NNE for 6km between Junction 10 of the M40 close to Ardley, in Oxfordshire, to the junction of the B4031 and A43 at Barley Mow roundabout in Northamptonshire, across a slightly undulating patchwork of arable, pasture and wooded ground resting at between 120mOD and 150mOD. A network of shallow streams and drains run east-west across the study area, feeding the catchments of the Cherwell and Great Ouse rivers

A3.2 The geological base is a broad band of Oolitic Limestone bordered to the north and west by Upper and Middle Lias, and to the south and east by Cornbrash and Oxford Clay. This supports light and free-draining, reddish-brown loams particularly suited to arable cultivation.

A4 The study areas

A4.1 The general Study Area of 30 square kilometres was defined in the Brief (*ibid*, Fig. 1; Figure PFP) for the purposes of establishing the wider archaeological setting of the work, approximating to a corridor 4km wide centred on the proposed centreline of the road. Within this area, a Study Corridor was established, extending some 500m either side of the existing road (Figure 1) to assess the likely archaeological impact of the scheme.

A4.2 The study corridor, and the proposed route encompass land owned by nine separate concerns. Access to all but one was agreed in advance, thereby allowing fieldwork to proceed within schedule. Unfortunately access not was negotiated for the fields adjoining Pimlico Farm, opposite Tusmore Park and the deserted medieval village of Tusmore, in time for the full programme of archaeological works to be completed within the crop-growing cycle. Geophysical survey was possible once access was agreed but only within a restricted corridor (Figure 1, and Figure 2c) because of the height of the crops at the time, but surface artefact collection could not be undertaken because of excessive crop cover.

A5 Archaeological and Historical Background

A5.1 The geographic ranges encompassed within the archaeological/historical background and the assessment of the archaeological investigations as a whole, vary between the different periods and types of site. Prehistoric sites are generally less common and their absolute (as opposed to apparent) distributions are partially effected by geographical factors such as landforms, hydrology and soils etc. (see below Section F2). An appraisal of these wider ranging factors is necessary to arrive at a meaningful assessment - or predictive resource model - of the known and potential archaeological setting of the study. More recent sites, particularly medieval and post-medieval buildings are less effected by geographical factors and therefore less likely to display predictable patterns of distribution. Within any one topographical zone (however defined) a prehistoric site is far more likely than a medieval building to be accompanied by adjacent contemporary remains. For the purposes of this study therefore, outside the immediate area of the proposed corridor, historic buildings are accorded less importance than prehistoric sites.

A5.2 There is a small body of evidence for a long history of human activity in the general area of the Oxfordshire /Northamptonshire border, with the later prehistoric, Romano-British, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods all represented. However, for reasons outlined elsewhere (Steane 1986), known distributions of these sites are only partial, and not all are represented within the Study Area itself.

A5.3 The earliest dateable activity recorded for the Study Area would appear to date to the Bronze Age. A round barrow from this period survives at Round Hill (Figure 1, 10) to the west of the A43 and a possible ring-ditch - the ploughed-out remnants of a barrow - has been identified at Ardley (Figure 1, 1.10). Although funerary monuments such as these invariably formed cemeteries isolated from the settlements of the communities that erected them, they do indicate some, as yet unidentified, contemporary occupation sites in the vicinity. However, none are known within the Study Corridor.

A5.4 Iron Age occupation in the region is attested by the substantial bivallate hill fort of Rainsborough Camp (not illustrated), Newbottle near Brackley, 5km to the north-west of the Study Area, where activities date back to at least the fifth century BC and continued sporadically until the 2nd Century BC (Dyer 1981, 199). However, no definite evidence for Iron Age activity has been recovered within the Study Area itself.

A5.5 The monuments and finds of the Romano-British period are well represented in the Oxfordshire/Northamptonshire border area. Evidence for occupation, communications networks (in the form of roads), industry (pottery kilns) burials and other findspots have all been recovered. A example of substantial occupation evidence is found in Alchester, the deserted Roman town, which lies some 2.5km south of Bicester (Rodwell 1975 41) whilst a single Roman building was constructed outside the gate at Rainsborough Camp in the late 4th century AD (Dyer 1981 199). A number of important Roman roads are found in the general area. These include Akeman Street, and the road from Watling Street to Silchester. Aves Ditch (a road also known as Ash or Wattle Bank) runs west of Middleton Stoney, to the south west of the Study Area, and the town of Bicester lies at a cross-roads where the Alchester

to Towcester road intersects with the Aylesbury to Banbury Road. A Roman pottery kiln was located at Wappenham (Northamptonshire) to the north-east of the Study Area. Two possible Romano-British settlements and two substantial coin hoards have been found to the north and north-east of Evenley, just north of the Study Area, and a Roman burial was observed during trenching operations south of Ashgrove Farm, Ardley, to the south-west of the Study Area (RCHM, 1982 49-53). This together with "extensive remains at Ballard's Copse on Aves Ditch" suggested to the excavators the likely presence of a nearby settlement (Benson and Brown 1969 111). Within the Study Area itself, the evidence is limited to Romano-British pottery and coins recovered from Ardley (Figure 1).

A5.6 There is evidence for early medieval (Saxon) activity in the Study Area, including archaeological remains. For example in Fritwell Parish (Figure 1) a small, high, round barrow on Ploughley Hill (not illustrated) was described by Stukeley in 1724, but levelled in the 19th century, is believed to have been Saxon. It is interesting to note that this hill was traditionally the Meeting place of Ploughley Hundred. The church at Cottisford (Figure 1) is of pre-conquest origin. This, and the existence of most of the surrounding villages at the time of the Domesday survey point to permanent - if not substantial - Saxon settlement in the area.

A5.7 Most of the parishes through which the Study Corridor and the proposed route pass lie within the Hundred of Ploughley, which appears to have consisted mainly of small, poor parishes. Many of the settlements within the Study Area were developed in the earlier medieval period. "On the borders of Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, for instance, almost every village and hamlet is a planned one or contains an element of regulation" (Rowley 1978 138). Within the study area (Figure 1) there are a number of such settlements with significant surviving archaeological remains. These include :

A5.7.1 Ardley (Oxfordshire)

There is some evidence for early settlement in the parish of Ardley, Oxfordshire. A tumulus called *Cwichelmes Hlaew* referred to in a 10th century charter is thought to have stood near the present day Ashgrove Farm (Lobel 1959, 7) approximately 1km south of the village (not illustrated). At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 there was said to be sufficient land for ten ploughs (a relatively large number for the small size of the parish). There is known to have been a church in Ardley since 1074 when a tithe grant was made. The moat which survives as an earthwork in Ardley Wood is purported to have been a 12th century castle. Fourteenth Century tax assessments show the parish of Ardley to have been one of the poorest in the Hundred, and in 1768 and 1821 the numbers of houses recorded were only 20 and 35 respectively. Visible archaeological remains from this period consist of the moat, church and earthworks of the Deserted Medieval Village.

A5.7.2 Stoke Lyne (Oxfordshire)

It is suggested that the large parish of Stoke Lyne may have been the setting for the 6th century (AD 584) battle of *Fethanleag* between the West Saxons and the Britons, reputedly named after a so far unidentified wood in Stoke Lyne called 'Fethelee' (Lobel 1959 312-323). Before the Conquest (1066) one or two manors in the parish were held by Tostig, Earl of Northumbria. At the time of the Domesday

Survey there was officially land for 14 ploughs (although there were 17 at work), and a relatively large population. The changes of land ownership and use which must have occurred in many of the local parishes can be clearly demonstrated here. Between the 14th and 18th centuries land ownership became concentrated in a very few hands, there was a consolidation of farms and with enclosure, a change from arable land to pasture. The oldest reference to a church in the parish is in the mid 12th century. The area known as Baynard's Green (Figures 1 and 2a, 7) today, is only a remnant of a very large area which in later times was largely devoted to sheep pasture, but part of which may, in the 12th century have been the location for tournaments ordered to be held at Brackley. Tournaments are believed to have been held in 1194 and 1249, and it has been suggested that the site was later used for horse racing. The name may derive from the Anglo-French name for a bay horse 'Bayard'. There are also references to Civil War activities in the Stoke Lyne area. For example, there was a military rendezvous on the Green in 1644 and the Kings Engineers and Horse camping there before the Battle of Naseby. Much of the village was rebuilt after a fire in 1851 though the original manor house had already become ruinous by 1808 (Lobel 1959 312-323).

A5.7.3 *Hardwick (Oxfordshire)*

Hardwick was a very small and poor parish which was incorporated with Tusmore in 1932. At the time of the Domesday Survey, it had enough land for only six ploughs. Although not as badly affected by the Black Death of 1348-9 as Tusmore, the village was granted an abatement of 3s out of a total tax of 49s 10d in 1354, which was a comparatively high level of relief for the Hundred. In 1337 there was an adult population of 37 but by 1428 there were fewer than ten resident householders. It is believed that the enclosure process probably started early in the parish. A grant of Hardwick tithes dates to the 11th century, however the parish church which was at all times a very poor living, may at this time have been part of the Stoke Lyne responsibilities, and there is no evidence for a church building before the late 12th/early 13th century St Mary's. Visible archaeological remains from this period consist of the church, earthworks of the, now deserted components of the, 'shrunken' medieval village, and fishponds.

A5.7.4 *Tusmore (Oxfordshire)*

The original, separate parishes of Tusmore and Hardwick were combined to form Hardwick With Tusmore in 1932. Tusmore was probably one of the smallest parishes in the Ploughley Hundred and even at the time of the Domesday Survey, all its land may not have been cultivated. The earliest evidence for a church is 1074 when a grant was made of part of its tithes, although no building appears to have survived (Lobel 1959, 333-338). The Deserted Medieval Village of Tusmore (Scheduled Monument 103) is considered to be of national importance. This is due partly to the quality of the remaining earthworks (consisting of sunken roads, house enclosures and a village boundary bank), but also because "it is one of the few sites in the country where depopulation can be linked to the Black Death" (Miles and Rowley 1976, 309). Most authorities suggest that following the Black Death of 1348-49, the lord of the manor, Sir Roger de Cotesford was in 1357 granted a Royal License to turn the fields into a park since every villein was dead, and that the Exchequer was obliged to admit there were no tax-payers left (Beresford and Hurst 1971, 8). Although, Miles and Rowley have suggested that there is little evidence for any sort

of medieval park and particularly not a deer park, and they suggest that the open fields were instead enclosed to form hedged paddocks (Miles and Rowley 1976, 309). Hearth Tax returns of 1665 are useful for confirming that a village had certainly disappeared by then, the only taxable property at that time being the squire's house, with its 19 hearths, (Beresford and Hurst 1971, 47). The medieval manor house has not survived, the local mansion - Tusmore House being built in 1770 and demolished in 1960. Visible archaeological remains of this period consist of the earthworks of the Deserted Medieval Village, the boundaries of a possible medieval emparkment retained in the later Tusmore Park and a 15th century granary and dovecote.

A5.7.5 Cottisford (Oxfordshire)

The land of the parish of Cottisford has for much of its history been largely heath, although the village has a long history of occupation. At the time of the Domesday Survey there was land in the parish for ten ploughs. There is known to have been a church there before 1081, when it was granted by Hugh de Grantmesnil to the Abbey of St. Evrone in Normandy (later transferred to the Abbey of Bec, which by then held the manor). The Church of St Mary's is believed to date from the 13th century, although the living was a poor one. The prosperity of the village was at a height at the end of the 13th century (when in 1292 it held a flock of 765 sheep), after which it went into decline, and was hit hard by the Black Death (Lobel 1959 103-116). Visible archaeological remains consist of a 14th century manor house, a medieval cross, the church and various earthworks, particularly fishponds.

A5.7.6 Astwick (Northamptonshire)

The village of Astwick falls within the parish of Evenley. The medieval village is not mentioned by name in documents till 1195, however it may have existed earlier. Although it does not appear in the Domesday Survey, it is probable that the village manor and population was taxed with Evenley. The surviving earthworks consist of rectangular closes, hollow-ways and house-sites (Figure 1, 23). "The mid-nineteenth century Tithe Award for Astwick ... has the significant field name 'Stoneheap Ground' at the village site, and the only field in the township not then under plough was this field with its stubborn remains of stone house foundations" (Beresford and Hurst 1971, 61). In 1510 there were at least 15 houses, but by 1720 only 6 remained and by 1839 the whole site was abandoned. (RCHM, 1982, 49-53).

A5.8 Much of the study corridor remained as heath and common pastureland outside the enclosed fields of the surrounding villages until the late 18th/early 19th century. Increased food production necessitated by the Napoleonic wars brought much marginal land such as this into agricultural production, so that by the middle of the 19th century all land within the vicinity had been enclosed and put under the plough, and most of the roads turnpiked. With the exception of the above mentioned settlements and their immediate environs, the present landscape is entirely the result of 19th/20th century agriculture.

B DESK-TOP STUDY (DTS)

B1 Sources

The principle aim of the Desk-Top Study, hereinafter referred to as DTS, was to identify areas of previously recorded archaeological potential within the Study Corridor. The following sources, organisations were consulted;

- Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (England) Room 214 Fortress House, 23 Saville Row, London - National Monuments Record Archaeological Records Section): *A computerised listing of archaeological excavations within the Study Area was provided by the RCHM(E), National Monuments Record, Archaeological Records Section.*
- National Library of Air Photographs, RCHM(E), Alexander House, 19 Fleming Way, Swindon. *The National Library of Air Photographs is held by the RCHM(E) at their offices in Swindon (Wiltshire) and Acton (West London). A computerised cover search for the study corridor was undertaken and the resultant listing is given in Appendix 2. All the available oblique photographs and a sample of approximately 100 of the best quality vertical prints were examined.*
- University of Cambridge Committee For Aerial Photography, Mond Building, Free School Lane Cambridge. *In view of the coverage available in the RCHM(E) collection, the University of Cambridge Committee For Aerial Photography Collection (where the general collection is indexed only by parish) was not consulted.*
- Oxfordshire Sites and Monuments Record, C/O Central Library, Westgate, Oxford: *The Oxfordshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) is compiled and maintained by the Archaeology Section of Oxfordshire County Council at the Central Library, Westgate, Oxford. It comprises, 1:10560 maps marked with sites and findspots of archaeological interest and accompanying record cards.*
- Oxfordshire County Record Office (Oxfordshire Archives), County Hall, New Road, Oxford. *Holds parish record, tithes maps and awards for the county. The relevant available Tithe maps and awards for Northants were examined at the Northamptonshire Record Office.*
- Centre for Oxfordshire Studies, Central Library, Westgate, Oxford. *First (1885), and Second (1900), Edition 6" Ordnance Survey Maps for the Oxfordshire stretch of the study area are held at the Centre for Oxfordshire Studies.*

- Northamptonshire County Sites and Monuments Record, Northamptonshire County Council, Bolton House, Wooton Hall Park, Mere way, Northampton
The Northants SMR is compiled and held by the Archaeology Section of the Northamptonshire County Council Planning and Transportation Department. It comprises 1: 10560 maps and computer printouts. Results of a computer search for that area of the study corridor which falls within Northamptonshire were provided by the County Sites and Monuments Records Officer.

B2 Methodology

B2.1 The sources, and a range of synthetic works, were scrutinised for information relevant to the study areas to identify archaeologically or historically important sites and to construct archaeological resource models against which the overall results of the investigations can be assessed (Section F2 below). These were plotted on 1:2500 base maps (available in archive), reproduced here in Figures 1 and 2a-e (shaded pink). A gazetteer of archaeological sites is presented in Appendix 1 at the end of this report, a catalogue of all aerial photographs viewed in Appendix 2b and those of relevance in Appendix 2a, a summary of the place name evidence in Appendix 3, and a catalogue of Listed buildings details in Appendix 4. The distribution of Listed buildings is presented in Figure PFP.

B2.2 Archaeological sites often carry a bewildering array of numeric references: for ease of the reference the sites here have been given a single reference code (e.g. 2), listed from south to north and west to east in the gazetteer, and circled within the pink shaded DTS sites on Figures 1 and 2a-e. The corresponding grid and county sites and monument record (SMR) references for these sites are listed in Appendix 1. Where several sites or findspots of archaeological interest are concentrated in an area, these have been designated 'Areas of Archaeological Significance', given an overall number and the individual sites or findspots (which, for the purposes of this report are too close together to be plotted meaningfully on Figures 1 and 2a-e) and catalogued with a separate sub-number (e.g. 1.2). Details of all sites are given in the Gazetteer, Appendix 1.

B2.3 A summary of the pertinent information is provided in the following text, augmented by cartographic representations on Figures 2a-e. An assessment of the archaeological significance and value of these sites is presented in Section F, followed by an assessment of the archaeological impact of the proposed road construction.

B3 Results of the desk based assessment

B3.1 Thirteen sites or findspots of archaeological interest were recorded within the 500m detailed Study Corridor, whilst a further 35 sites or findspots were noted within, or just outside the General Study Area. All are listed in Appendix 1, which should be read in conjunction with this section of text.

B3.2 All sites within the Study Corridor are of medieval, or later, date. Although there is evidence of a Bronze Age presence outside the 500m Study Corridor in the Round Barrow adjacent to the - probably eponymous - Roundhill Farm (Figure 1, 10), there are no recorded sites of earlier than medieval date within the Study Corridor itself. Even late 18th century maps such as those produced by R. Davis in 1793 record nearly all of the study corridor as open common land, either within 'Cotsford (Cottisford) Heath' or Baynard's Green. Baynard's Green (7) is believed to have been a 12th century jousting ground. The site was licensed by Richard I and tournaments were held there in 1194 and 1249. The present site is a remnant of a very large area of open land bordering several parishes, marked by name on Davis' map of 1793, which had become enclosed by the middle of the following century (OS Oxon XIa).

B3.3 Five Areas of Archaeological Significance have been defined on the basis of a concentration of sites and findspots: Ardley, Hardwick, Cottisford, Astwick and Tusmore (Figure 1), all represent the foci of medieval occupation. They fall largely outside the Study Corridor but within or partly within the general Study Area. Only the Scheduled Monument site of the medieval village of Tusmore (12) falls within the 500m corridor (Figure 1). Tusmore Park itself is probably the result of medieval emparkment, the focus of the medieval occupation lying to the south-west (inside the Study Corridor) on the site of the village of Tusmore itself (see above, and Appendix 1).

B3.4 Of earliest known date, and of national significance (on rarity and preservation grounds), is the Deserted Medieval Village of Tusmore (12). The earthworks of this Scheduled Monument, consisting of sunken roads, rectangular house enclosures and a village boundary bank, lie within park land. The village was emparked by Sir Roger de Cotesford in the later 14th century after the Black Death had caused the total depopulation of the village (Miles and Rowley 1976), and it seems likely that much of the surrounding land of the Manor was emparked (13.3). During these emparkments, the Lord of the Manor was given permission to divert the Souldern to Cottisford road which had run through the village. Although the exact course is not known, it seems highly likely that it originally diverted from what is now Tower Road adjacent to Roundhill Farm, and would therefore have crossed the existing - and proposed - routes somewhere between Roundhill farm and Tusmore.

B3.5 The location of the original manor house is uncertain, but it is possible that a medieval manor house survived in the area till the 16th century. The Fermore family who had owned the manor since 1606, are believed to have moved outside the Study Corridor to a new house at Tusmore in 1642 (*ibid*). A house was constructed at the present site in 1770 for William Fermore (13.6) which survived until it was demolished in 1960 and replaced by a Neo-Georgian house around 1945. The park has been renowned for its landscaping and pleasure gardens (13.5). There was a massive stone gateway surmounted by the Crest of the Earl of Effingham (14) at the park entrance, though this has been demolished.

B3.6 Actively cultivated land lay to the south-east of the corridor within the field systems of the villages of Cottisford, Hardwick and Stoke Lyne. By the late 18th century there was one island of enclosed agricultural land within this area; Pimlico

Farm and Tusmore Park, separated by the Ardley to Brackley turnpike. Although the area was criss-crossed by a network on tracks and paths on which the current lane system is based, all existing field boundaries and buildings within the study corridor, other than Pimlico and Tusmore, are of 19th origin.

B3.7 The network of post-medieval turnpike roads have influenced the location of most existing buildings adjacent to the proposed route. The present line of the A43 (5.), follows that of a road running from Towcester to Weston on the Green which was turnpiked in 1757 but is likely to have existed as a highway for some time prior to that. A post-medieval milestone, (8), is located on this section of the present A43. Its current condition is unknown. A second road (6.), from Bicester to Aynho, was turnpiked 1791. This crosses the Study Corridor and the A43 at Baynard's Roundabout. The Buckingham to Warmington road (18) was turnpiked in 1744.

B3.8 There are a number of Listed buildings of architectural and historic merit within the Study Area (Figure PFP) and five within the Study Corridor (Figure 1, LB1-5, and Figures 2a, b and e), these are listed in Appendix 4. As none are adversely affected by the proposed improvement and because the distributions of the (relatively) modern Listed Buildings cannot generally be used as a predictive resource model (see Section A5.1 above), information held elsewhere is not repeated here.

B3.9 The various quarries which punctuate the length of the existing road and occur sporadically in the adjacent fields, within and outside the study corridor, are not recorded on Davis' map of 1793 and are therefore likely to be 19th century in origin, probably the sources of much of the building stone used for the existing local buildings. These include old quarries in Stoke Lyne parish (2), a gravel pit in Hardwick with Tusmore, (11). Further sites of probable stone or gravel quarrying are not recorded on the SMR, such as 'Sharman's Pit', but have been noted on Figure 2a-e. Other post-medieval sites or findspots within the study corridor include: The site of the original massive stone gateway at the Brackley Lodge entrance to Tusmore Park, which was surmounted by the crest of the Earl of Effingham, and demolished by Lord Bicester (14); the site of Cottisford Heath Race Course, depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1833, (16) where the Mostyn Hunt race meeting, transferred from Northbrook near Kirtlington in 1819, was held until the early 1830's. The course was revived in 1841 and the last recorded meeting was in 1843.

B3.10 A number of archaeological features of unknown date, principally crop marks visible on aerial photographs, are also recorded within the Study Corridor. The first of these consists of two possible conjoined rectangular ditched enclosures, 25m across and cut by the A43 (17). No date or function can be assigned to this site, however it lies within a small enclosure known as The Grove, and the field name *Le Grofehey* is recorded as early as 1275 (RCHM, 1982 49-53). The second consists of at least four indistinct, small, conjoined, rectangular enclosures, probably ditched, and covering about an acre (22). Again no date or function can be assigned to this site, though they are likely to be of some antiquity.

C COMPREHENSIVE SITE INSPECTION

C1 Methodology

C1.1 The requirements for a comprehensive archaeological site inspection are detailed in Section 6 of the Specification (Peter Fraenkel & Partners 1993). As most SMR and documentary coverage is based on chance recordings or the results of small scale topic-specific research surveys, detailed site inspection is undertaken to ensure a comprehensive record of topographic and earthwork features, land use and soil types, for the purpose of assessing landscape history of the proposed route.

C1.2 All land parcels (hereinafter referred to as Plots) through which the proposed route passes - other than the present road corridor - were walked, and details of land use, soil types and topography recorded on standard Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* Plot Records. Monochrome and colour transparency photographs were taken of all land parcels, and any topographic features not already recorded on existing OS coverage were appended to OS-based route maps. Numbering follows existing OS land parcel notations, with the addition of alphabetic suffixes where numbers have been duplicated across OS sheet boundaries, for instance 0005 (N) and 0005(S).

C2 Results

C2.1 Detailed Plot Records are available in archive, and summarised in Appendix 5 at the end of this report, the following is a summary of the more pertinent information.

C2.2 Land use

Existing land use within the proposed route is as recorded on Figure 6 of the Specification (Peter Fraenkel *ibid*) being, with the exception of the Baynard's Green filling station and the existing road corridor, entirely agricultural, arboricultural or park land. The majority - approximately 77% by length is arable, presently under winter wheat/barley or root crops. One field, Plot 2775 (Figure 2b), is currently being prepared for sowing and there are small parcels of set-aside dotted along the route. Pasture accounts for approximately 9% by length of the proposed route, and falls in two small groups: Plots 3857 and 4567 (Figure 2b) south-east of Roundhill farm, and Plots 7400 and 0050 (Figure 2c) east of Pimlico Farm. Woodland forms approximately 1% by length, the rest is occupied by the existing road corridor.

C2.2.1 Depressions, some of considerable size, indicative of small scale past quarrying are visible in Plots 6800 and 2775 (Figure 2b), and others are recorded adjacent to the proposed route (Section B3.8), but there is no suggestion of extensive quarrying on an industrial scale, nor is there any surface evidence of former land uses different from the present.

C2.3 Soil types

A light, free-draining and stoney, reddish brown silt-loam topsoil was evident in all arable plots along the proposed route. Density and size of stone inclusions varied considerably, but without any apparent pattern. Plot 0021, between the Barley Mow roundabout and Juniper Hill (Figure 2d), was strewn with large slabs of limestone upto 30cm long, dense enough in places to obscure the surface of the soil. Plot 2775

(Figure 2b), possibly because it has recently been tilled, appeared to be virtually stone free. Plot 4100 (Figure 2b) displayed the only significant variation, a noticeable flint gravel content absent elsewhere.

C2.4 Topography

Surface contours, boundaries and watercourses are as recorded on current OS 1:2500 sheets. No significant variations were observed and there are no earthworks present other than existing field boundaries.

D SURFACE ARTEFACT COLLECTION

D1 Methodology

D1.1 Surface artefact collection (SAC) - or 'field walking' as it is commonly known - records the distribution of archaeological artefacts kicked up on the soil surface during agricultural cultivation. Artefacts are collected by hand by experienced workers walking along a tied-in grid network. When separated from modern materials and plotted on maps, these artefact distributions serve as moderately accurate indicators of the presence and extent of sub-surface archaeological deposits currently being eroded by cultivation. They can also indicate the presence of completely eroded archaeological horizons, which survive only as artefact distributions. It can be undertaken only on arable plots in the process of cultivation or in the early stages of crop growth before the soil surface becomes obscured

D1.2 The minimum requirements here for surface artefact collection (hereinafter SAC) are set out in Section 6 of the Specification (Peter Fraenkel and Partners *ibid*). They stipulate *inter alia* that SAC should be conducted within a corridor of 80m maximum width spanning the centre line of the proposed route, with grid lines aligned to the proposed route, rather than the national OS grid, not further than 20m apart. This strategy provides five parallel rows of 'runs'; one on the centre line and two on either side at 20m and 40m. This full width coverage is possible only where the proposed route diverts totally from the existing corridor. Only three rows, and in places two, were walkable for most of the proposed route, the remainder falling within the existing road corridor. SAC was not possible in Plots 7800, 0050 (Figure 2c) because the crops had developed too far by the time access was negotiated.

D2 Coverage and ground conditions

D2.1 The distribution of available arable plots is referred to in the Comprehensive Site Inspection above. Fieldwork commenced close to the end of the SAC season with most arable plots already planted and covered by young crop. Only Plot 2775 (Figure 2b), recently tilled and without any crop showing, presented perfect SAC conditions. Two plots adjacent to the M40 intersection - Plots 0006 and 9156 (Figure 2a) - were covered in dense root crop foliage with an equally dense under crop of grass, and therefore not walkable. Despite the generally poor conditions however, comparison of gross artefact densities between Plot 2775 (Figure 2b) and the rest of the surveyed area indicates that the poor surface visibility available has not greatly affected the results.

D3 Recording methodology

D3.1 Details of surface conditions, soil types, topography and landowner/tenant were recorded for all plots on standard Wessex Archaeology Plot Records (available in archive), complete with references to photographic and graphic records, and are summarised in Appendix 5 at the end of this report. Collection was undertaken along 20m segments - or runs - (numbered sequentially 1- 999) grouped in rows parallel to the route centre line, spaced at intervals of 0m, 20m and 40m from it on either side. All rows were tied-in to topographic features and existing boundaries, with 20m runs marked by pegs accurately laid out with tape measures. The runs were grouped for the purposes of on-site administration into 100m blocks - or hectares - and details of personnel, soil conditions, topography, weather and date were recorded in details for each hectare on standard Wessex Archaeology Hectare Records (available in archive). The positions of all runs, rows and the hectares are recorded on 1:2500 route maps (available in archive), and the extent of the SAC survey is illustrated on Figure 1 and Figures 2a-e.

D3.2 All artefacts other than those of demonstrably recent origin were collected and bagged on site. Processing was undertaken at Old Sarum where all objects were cleaned and catalogued on Context Finds Records (available in archive). Following scanning by in-house specialists, modern building materials and iron and non-worked flint was discarded. Retained finds have been curated in accordance with the UKIC guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (Walker 1990) and the Oxfordshire County Museums Service policy. The finds will be deposited with the Service upon receipt of the required landowners' approvals for donation.

D4 Results

D4.1 Distributions of all artefacts and flint are illustrated on Figures 2a-3 and summarised on Table 1 below. Individual artefact groups are described below. A summary of the whole assemblage is presented in Table 1 at the end of this section, with an analysis Section F.

D4.2 *Flint*

D4.2.1 A small quantity of flint was recovered - 46 pieces- from the entire length of the survey. The assemblage contains a relatively high number of tools and finished pieces; four cores or core fragments, one chert piercer, one possible leaf arrowhead, four end scrapers, one side scraper, one crested blade, one blade and one knife fragment. The flint is generally small, in keeping with the nature of the raw material available. The nodules of un-worked raw material observed along the route are, however, heavily patinated and weathered, and probably introduced by glacial activity. The Chilterns, at a distance of approximately 18 miles represent the nearest source of fresh flint. The comparatively high proportion of retouched tools (i.e. tools that have been re-worked following initial use) within the collection may indicate that flint was indeed being brought in from a fresh flint source at some distance.

D4.2.2 There are few diagnostic technological features. Isolated flakes have abraded butts where core preparation was undertaken before the flake was removed, but in general, flakes were unprepared. The cores are too fragmentary to provide conclusive information.

D4.2.3 The most informative part of the collection comes from the tools of which the largest part are scrapers. The retouch (i.e. the re-sharpening or re-forming of functional facets) is mainly regular and includes invasive flaking undoubtedly carried out by pressure. Similarly the knife fragment has low angle invasive retouch. The most diagnostic piece is a bifacially flaked leaf-shaped arrowhead which, judging from its slightly plunging profile, may be unfinished. This implement is the most easily datable component of the assemblage, and can be placed in the early Neolithic, however the production of tools with well executed invasive pressure flaked retouch can continue into the early Bronze Age. The consistency of the tools together with isolated examples of platform abrasion suggests that none of the flint work should be assigned to a middle or late Bronze Age date.

D4.2.4 The spatial density of the material is sparse, averaging less than 0.1 pieces per 20m run, and the overall distribution is of little significance. However, against this sparse background, two possible concentrations can be discerned: four pieces in adjacent runs in the north-west corner of Plot 1251, south of RAF Croughton (Figure 2d); and a more extensive (though no more concentrated) spread of 18 pieces within a gravel outcrop across the area of the proposed slip-road interchange in the north-east corner of Plot 4100 adjacent to Roundhill Farm (Figure 2b). The material from the latter was examined independently to assess whether this may represent a discreet scatter, however, no firm variations could be identified within this group.

D4.3 Pottery

D4.3.1 A very small quantity of pottery was recovered (Table 1). The range of wares is dominated by post-Medieval redwares, whitewares and porcelain with single pieces of English stoneware and buffware, all dating from the 18th century or later. These were distributed evenly along the proposed route, being recovered from Plots 0021, 4100, 1940, 1700, and 2529. In addition, there are two pieces of Medieval pottery, one an unglazed sandy fabric body sherd from Plot 0021 (Figure 2d), and one a glazed jug sherd from Plot 4100 (Figure 2b). There are also two sherds of Romano-British pottery, one a sandy clay matrix, moderately grog-tempered body sherd from Plot 1940 (Figure 2b) and a rim from a very softly fired, grog-tempered jar dated to the later Roman period, from about the 3rd to 4th centuries AD, found in Plot 2529 (Figure 2e). No sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered.

D4.4 Ceramic Building Materials

D4.4.1 One piece of Romano-British roofing tile was recovered from Plot 1940 (Figure 2b). This piece is an imbrex fragment, and is interestingly associated with one of the sherds of Roman period pottery (see above). All the other fragments were post-Medieval types.

D4.5 Other materials

D4.5.1 One clay pipe stem and a piece of slate pencil were found in Plot 4100 (Figure 2b). Iron working slag was recovered from Plots 5800 (Figure 2d) and 2529 (Figure 2e), but only the latter pieces were associated with any pottery and this comprised post-Medieval types only.

D4.6 Table 1: Summary of all finds recovered, by OS plot number.
 Quantities are given as number/weight(g) except for iron objects and worked flint presented as numbers only.

| Plot | FLINT | | | | POTTERY | | | OTHER MATERIALS | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|----|---|---|---------|-----|------------|-----------------|------------|----|-----------|------|-----|-----------|
| | C | F | T | W | RB | M | PM | Sh | cbm | Fe | Gl | B-fl | C-p | Sl |
| 0021 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1/6 | 7/39 | - | 43/ 578 | 1 | 1/7 | - | - | - |
| 7200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1/8 | - | - | - |
| 5800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5/ 134 |
| 1251 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0005 (N) | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2/2 | - | 2/57 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4100 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 1 | - | 1/5 | 5/21 | - | 10/ 214 | - | 3/7 | 1/53 | 1/4 | - |
| 2235 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1/37 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1600 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1/12 | 1/2 | - | - | 1/9 | - | - | - |
| 0005 (S) | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2775 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1/7 | - | 5/16 | 1 | 4/57 | - | - | - |
| 1940 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1/17 | - | 26/ 160 | 1/3 | 36/ 722 | 1 | 11/ 66 | - | - | - |
| 1700 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 12/ 95 | - | 14/ 405 | - | 3/28 | - | - | - |
| 2529 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 1/20 | - | 9/ 101 | - | 12/ 286 | - | 1/8 | - | - | 2/15 |

Key Flint: C core, F flake, T tool, W waste.
 Pottery: RB Romano-British, M Medieval, PM Post-medieval
 Other materials: Sh Shell, cbm ceramic building material, Fe Iron, Gl Glass, B-fl Burnt flint, C-p Clay pipe, Sl Slag.

E GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

E1 Methodology

E1.1 Geophysical survey encompasses a range of scientific techniques developed for use in prospecting for sub-surface archaeological remains. All record minute variations in the soils electrical conductivity or the earth's local magnetic field caused by disturbances to the soil or the underlying geology. When recorded and analysed within the framework of a regular tied-in surface grid, archaeological features can be plotted from the patterns evident in the distribution of electrical or magnetic anomalies. Interpretative techniques applied to the raw data enable the signals created by different types of sub-surface feature to be differentiated. Geophysical Survey here was carried out by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford Ltd, the following is a summary of their detailed report.

E1.2 Gradiometer scan followed by detailed survey of specific anomalies was considered the most efficient and appropriate technique for this programme of investigations. Gradiometers measure minute local variations in the earth's magnetic field caused by the enhanced - or altered - soil iron content of infilled archaeological features. They are particularly susceptible to industrial features such as ovens and hearths where the magnetic properties of the soil have been enhanced or altered during firing. Gradiometers also respond distinctively to modern disturbances, such as rubble scatters and services.

E1.3 The survey corridor was scanned using two fluxgate gradiometers along traverses 10m apart. Anomalies of possible interest were marked with a peg and tied-in to existing field boundaries. These areas were then scanned at closer intervals to establish if there were any associated anomalies. The nature of isolated anomalies was recorded and their positions marked on 1:2500 route maps (available in archive) reproduced here on Figures 2a-e. A dense concentration of anomalies - some linear - adjacent to Slade Covert, between Barley Mow and Juniper Hill Road, was surveyed in detail after scanning (Fig 2d). Here, an area of 80m x 100m was divided into 20m grids tied-in to existing boundaries, and surveyed at 1m intervals. The raw data is available in archive, and an interpretative representation of the results of this exercise is reproduced here as Figure 3.

E2 Results

E2.1 For the majority of the road corridor the background level of magnetic response - or 'noise' - was low. However, there were isolated ferrous responses throughout the survey area, most likely due to modern material in the topsoil.

E2.1.1 Scanning

Only a few anomalous areas of archaeological interest were detected during scanning and the locations of these anomalies are shown schematically on Figure 2d. Several pit-like responses and a length of ditch were located approximately 300m south of Barley Mow in Plot 0021. These appeared to be archaeologically significant, especially given topographical location on an area of higher ground. The area was surveyed in detail and the results are described below. In Plot 1251 adjacent to RAF Croughton, two isolated pit-like responses are indicated. Whilst the responses from

these anomalies suggest they may be archaeologically significant, the lack of any context makes precise interpretation difficult. It is possible that they are the result of deeply buried modern ferrous material. Two isolated pit-like responses were located in Plot 2235 to the east of Roundhill Farm. Again, the lack of associated anomalies makes interpretation difficult.

E2.1.2 Detailed survey

The results of detailed survey in Plot 0021 are represented on Figure 3. A curving ditch-type anomaly (A) is visible in the west of the survey area, however the response fades out to the east, and survey further to the west was prevented by the present route of the A43. A second ditch-like anomaly (B) appears to be associated with it. It is possible that these represent portions of a larger ditched enclosure that has been damaged by ploughing. To the east, there is a linear response that appears to turn through a right-angle (C), with a possible curving anomaly associated with it. Both these appear to terminate at a diffuse linear response (D) aligned approximately NW-SE. It is possible that this is associated with the response at C. However, there are suggestions of a 'ploughing trend' along this alignment and the linear response (D) may be a product of this. Within the north-western quadrant of the detailed area there are several pit-like responses (E) which may be archaeologically significant and possibly associated with the lengths of ditch at A and C. However, it is possible that they represent deeply buried ferrous material, considering their positions so close to the existing road. To the south-east of anomalies A and B, there is a weak, diffuse circular anomaly (F) approximately 7m in diameter. Whilst this anomaly appears to be archaeologically significant, it is difficult to formulate a precise archaeological interpretation.

E.2.1.2.1 Throughout the area of detailed survey here are suggestions of 'ploughing trends' aligned NW-SE and N-S. These are most noticeable in the 'grey-scale images' (available in archive). Numerous iron 'spikes' are also apparent within the data set, most likely the products of modern ferrous material in the topsoil.

F ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

F1 Demonstrated archaeological presence

F1.1 Systematic archaeological survey comprising an examination of existing documents and maps, comprehensive site inspection, surface artefact collection and geophysical scanning have demonstrated that the 500m wide corridor encompassing the existing and proposed routes appears to contain a low density of archaeological sites and findspots. Although the broader surrounding landscape contains representatives of most archaeological and historical periods, securely datable deposits within the study area itself are restricted to medieval and post-medieval sites, with a low background distribution of isolated flint work of late Neolithic-early Bronze Age date. A complex of possibly related, large geophysical anomalies have been identified between Juniper Hill Road and Barley Mow. Though necessarily undated, the position and form of this complex suggest it may represent the remains of a prehistoric ditched enclosure.

F1.2 The very low density prehistoric flint work assemblage (on average less than 1 piece per 20m run) contains a disproportionately large number of tools and finished pieces and is therefore not likely to be the result of *in situ* flint working. Although surface visibility was poor over most of the survey area, the perfect conditions available in Plot 2775, where the recently tilled loams presented a perfect background for viewing the heavily patinated white flint, did not distort the overall flint distribution. This suggests that the flint collected is representative of actual distribution. There are no meaningful concentrations, either in total numbers or in classes of artefact, nor is there a correspondence with the small number of - potentially prehistoric - geophysical anomalies recorded. It is improbable, therefore, that the flint distribution here is indicative of surviving sub-surface archaeological deposits. It may represent more ephemeral surface or shallow deposits, already disturbed by ploughing, but the low totals and the lack of significant patterns evident in the assemblage suggest that even these represent only isolated, transient episodes of prehistoric presence.

F1.3 The gradiometer scan indicated that, in general, the proposed road corridor is extremely 'quiet', magnetically, apart from isolated ferrous responses. Only a few anomalies of likely archaeological significance were located. Because of the isolated nature of the responses, the archaeological relevance of most of these anomalies is questionable. Only the concentration of anomalies in Plot 0021 (Figure 2d) between Juniper Hill Road and Barley Mow warranted further - detailed - survey. The detailed survey detected several anomalies of likely archaeological significance; two groups of ditches, an isolated small circular feature, and a spread of pit-like responses. It is impossible to establish any relationship between the various features. The ditches are most likely the remains of an agricultural enclosure of some sort, much disturbed and eroded by ploughing across the brow of the hill; the extensive limestone rubble strewn over the surface would indicate the extent to which ploughing has already bitten into the bedrock. Similar features to the north and north-east of Juniper Hill (Figure 1, 22 and 19) are identifiable on aerial photographs, it is possible therefore that this feature is part of a more extensive group of enclosures around the Barley Mow area. The small circular feature to the south-west of the main group (though outside the proposed corridor) is enigmatic. It is too small to be a

barrow. It is comparable to hut circle diameters recorded in excavations elsewhere in Britain, but these generally shallow features would not be expected to produce such a strong and well-defined response. It is also similar to the small 'ring-ditches' interpreted as burial enclosures at Thetford in Norfolk (Gregory 1992) and the 'hengiform' enclosures at Flagstone, Dorchester (Woodward and Smith 1987). Its potential date range remains wide. In any case it is outside the proposed corridor and therefore not threatened, but it could indicate a domestic or sepulchral component to the rest of the archaeological site. The group as a whole remain undated, though its position away from the centres of established medieval agriculture would suggest a prehistoric rather than medieval date. As such it would form a significant addition to an otherwise sparse distribution of prehistoric sites within the Study Area.

FI.4 Other than the above anomalies, there is little evidence for a later prehistoric or Romano-British presence within the study corridor. The small amounts of Romano-British material recovered during SAC are entirely compatible with manuring - whereby material is moved *en-masse* during agricultural soil improvement

FI.5 There is evidence for occupation and utilisation of the area on a more permanent basis during the Middle Ages, though little of it will have resulted in a physical presence likely to be endangered by road construction. The Saxon church at Cottisford points to a pre-Conquest colonisation of the area, with settlements and agricultural/industrial regimes established - and abandoned in the case of Tusmore - in the surrounding villages by the late 14th century. However, the greater part of the study corridor remained uncultivated and outside manorial control until at least the late 18th century and is therefore unlikely to contain interpretable archaeological deposits relating to this period of land use. The immediate vicinity of Tusmore/Pimlico Farm remains an exception; partly because it was the only definite medieval settlement within the Study Corridor and may well have extended as one settlement complex across the line of the proposed route (see below), and partly because the process of abandonment and emparkment in the 14th century would have preserved and created landscape features which will have survived as interpretable archaeological deposits within the proposed road corridor. There are two in particular. The Souldern to Cottisford road (Fig 2c, 13.4) diverted in the late 14th century, must have crossed the existing and proposed routes. The fabric or structure of the road, along with the feint sub-surface remains of possible, ephemeral road-side activities adjacent to the village, will in all probability fall within the proposed corridor and may require a further archaeological response. Secondly, the boundaries of Pimlico Farm predate Davis' map of 1793, and are also an acceptable extension of the boundaries of Tusmore as recorded on that map. It is not unlikely, therefore that the one was originally part of the latter, and that the existing boundaries of Pimlico Farm are possibly medieval in origin. These may, therefore, survive as earthworks or sub-surface features co-aligned with the existing boundaries, which would be truncated by road construction. However, notwithstanding the circumstantial evidence cited above and the unavailability of Plots 7800, 0050 and 4269 (Figure 2c) for SAC, the absence of geophysical anomalies and only token quantities of medieval pottery from the vicinity of Tusmore/Pimlico Farm, suggest that the anticipated medieval deposits are not actually present. The probable survival of elements of the medieval road within the land adjacent to Roundhill Farm, remains.

F1.6 On the basis of the available evidence, post-medieval enclosures and road construction constituted the most significant re-alignment of landuse within the study corridor. With the exception of Tusmore and Pimlico Farm, most of the present buildings, roads and land boundaries are probably little more than 200 years old. It is unlikely that original turnpike road fabric has survived 20th century improvements, or indeed that it would even be identifiable, and the proposed route does not impinge on any existing buildings, nor will it significantly affect land boundaries. Any archaeological value invested in these later landscape features rests in the earlier deposits that they might have sealed. Vestiges of the medieval heath and common, which constituted over 90% of the study corridor until the late 18th/early 19th century, may survive in buried soil horizons beneath earth banks associated with post-medieval road construction and land enclosure, and as secondary deposits infilling quarry pits. However, because of the intensive nature of the agricultural regime, shallow soil depths and complete lack of colluvial build-up, this remains highly unlikely. The palaeoenvironmental value of any preserved soil horizons is likely to have been already compromised.

F2 Archaeological setting and group value

F2.1 The known archaeological background is drawn largely from isolated examples of period type-sites and finds that give an indication of the sort of archaeological deposit known to occur in the area and likely to fall within the study areas. In terms of thematic analysis of the historic landscapes towards an understanding of the archaeological and historical setting however, the study corridor passes through what is effectively an archaeological blank for all but the medieval periods. Meaningful archaeological setting relies on detailed knowledge of extensive areas and landscapes, necessarily based on extensive survey or observation carried out and documented over a prolonged time scale. Unfortunately, neither condition pertains to the Ardley to Barley Mow stretch of the A43, for reasons dealt with at length elsewhere (Steane 1986).

F2.2 However, landscape and archaeological distribution models do exist, against which the results of this survey can be assessed.

F2.2.1 The late Neolithic - early Bronze Age flint work and enclosure at Juniper Hill, which represent the earliest phase of human presence in the study corridor, are largely isolated from the rest of the contemporary region (Steane 1986, maps 3-5). The distributions of known sites and findspots for these periods are heavily concentrated within the valleys and catchments of the major watercourses and the chalk and limestone uplands of the Berkshire Downs, Chilterns and the Cotswolds. As the study corridor falls within neither landscape category, the sparse collection of materials recorded here is not atypical of overall prehistoric distributions. The small quantities of flint recovered are entirely consistent with random discard, from either transit of finished/prepared flint work, or people, across the area, and do not necessarily represent any form of more permanent presence.

F2.2.2 The ditched enclosures and possible adjacent hut-circle at Juniper Hill potentially present a more valuable contribution to the distribution of prehistoric sites in this part of southern Britain. Without further investigation it is impossible to be

certain about their form, function or date(s)form. It is interesting that the Juniper Hill feature has not been picked up on aerial photographic surveys or by the present SAC study; the techniques by which existing distributions have been plotted. With the exception of the two crop mark features (Figure 1, 19 and 22) to the north, there are remains of only three prehistoric structures within a 10km radius of Juniper Hill (Steane 1986, Map 5); all upstanding barrows. It is possible therefore that these have so far eluded systematic survey, and that the Juniper Hill feature is a component of a more extensive distribution of prehistoric sites.

F2.2.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age distributions are dominated by the same geographical criteria, and the absence of comparable material here is entirely consistent with the pattern for the rest of the region. Only with the planned infrastructure of Romano-British society does archaeological evidence indicate partial escape from the constraints of geographic determinism. However, despite recent extensive surveys of the Thames gravels and adjacent areas, early conclusions (Young 1986) that much of the area now occupied by Oxfordshire remained a backwater as far as Romano-British occupation is concerned appear to hold true for the Ardley-Barley Mow area. The negligible Romano-British component of the SAC assemblages and the DTS results are entirely consistent with this overall distribution.

F2.2.4 Early medieval (Saxon) population appears to have been even more sparse than that supported by the preceding Romano-British economies (Hawkes 1986), and the total absence of representative material from the present study is consistent with regional patterns. The origins of later medieval settlement are still the subject of academic discourse and research, but the character of it is well represented in the Oxfordshire/Northamptonshire countryside. The settlement patterns which came to form, what is now popularly seen as, the quintessential English countryside developed around the re-organisation of land around manorial units and the establishment of parochial churches (Bond 1986). The resulting distribution of medieval settlement evidence is almost the converse of that pertaining to all preceding episodes of rural settlement, shying away from the uplands of the Downs and the Chilterns in favour of areas more amenable to the expansive areas necessary for 'three-field' agriculture. The Saxon church at Cottisford and the deserted medieval village of Tusmore surrounded by expanses of flat ground, place the study area within a typical medieval landscape. Of more importance though, is that Tusmore was one of the few medieval villages definitely abandoned because of the depredations of the Black Death (Bond 1986). The rapid emparkment and diversion of the Souldern to Cottisford road prevented regeneration of the village and will have actually preserved the settlement remains beneath a deep stabilising sward. As a result, any archaeological deposits within, or close to, the boundaries of the Tusmore/Pimlico Farm/Roundhill Farm area are likely to be of a very high quality, and potentially of crucial importance to the understanding of medieval population and settlement dynamics. That the proposed route crosses only the periphery of the Tusmore village is of little effect, as many of the crafts and industries which supported the agricultural economy were invariably carried out on the outskirts of settlements adjacent to thoroughfares.

F2.2.5 The affect of post-medieval agricultural and industrial economy on the English landscape - aided by machinery, improved transport and swelling urban populations - was profound. Although much of the present landscape around Ardley-

Barley Mow is 19th century in origin, this episode of the landscape history is likely to be relatively under-represented in the archaeological record. The turnpikes and milestones, field boundaries and quarry pits that fall within the proposed corridor offer relatively little archaeological information of significance.

F3 Archaeological impact of road construction

Archaeologically sensitive areas are outlined in Red on Figures 2a-e and summarised in Table 2 at the end of this section.

F3.1 Road construction within the proposed corridor will remove, totally, topsoils and the prehistoric artefact assemblages they contain. These appear to have been recorded to an adequate standard during the present study, so this initial impact has already been mitigated.

F3.2 Level reduction on the top and northern slopes of Juniper Hill will remove, totally, the ditch complex identified in the geophysical survey (Figures 2d and 3). The extent of this feature has been accurately recorded, but without further investigative work its form, function and date remain undefined. As prehistoric ditched enclosures often exist in clustered complexes, re-routing to the west could not be guaranteed to avoid associated features. This is a site of potential regional significance; the impact of road construction will be considerable.

F3.3 Construction will cut through the course of the medieval Souldern to Cottisford road (Fig 2c, 13.4) and any adjacent medieval structures. These deposits are likely to be ephemeral and may well already have been severely truncated by ploughing, hence the lack of indicative geophysical results. Although the geophysical and artefactual evidence could not support a requirement for further investigative work, the archaeological impact of road construction here should be mitigated by a recording action of some sort. Tusmore Scheduled Monument is - de facto - a site of national importance; any features immediately outside the limits of the scheduled area deserve the same recognition. A realistic programme of further investigative work (i.e. c 2% sample machine trenching or hand-dug test-pitting) is unlikely to establish their nature and extent. It might be more prudent to maintain a recording action/watching brief programme during initial groundwork's for road constructions.

F3.4 Construction will severely truncate, and in places remove totally, lengths of post-medieval turnpike and one quarry pit. These are, however, unlikely to yield archaeological data of value.

F4 Further work required

F4.1 Two discrete Archaeologically Sensitive Areas have been defined on the basis of the present study:

Tusmore/Roundhill Farm - the medieval road and fringes of the settlement

Juniper Hill - extensive geophysical anomalies, probably prehistoric ditched enclosure(s)

F4.2 Tusmore/Roundhill Farm has been subjected to the full scope of the archaeological investigations. Documentary evidence indicates the course of the medieval road will be cut by road construction, but this is not borne out by geophysical or SAC evidence. Given the importance of the road by association with the Scheduled Monument of Tusmore Medieval Village, the lack of supporting evidence should not preclude further archaeological work. This can be achieved in two ways:

F4.2.1 Trench investigations ahead of road construction in Plots 4100 and 4567 (Figure 2b) to establish whether the medieval road and any ephemeral associated deposits survive. Such work should take only a few days and would establish clear physical evidence for survival or otherwise within the proposed road corridor. However, as the actual course of the road is only postulated, extensive trenching might be necessary to satisfactorily establish whether the road survives or not. The total length of trench necessary could - in theory - be almost as long as this section of the proposed road.

F4.2.2 Watching brief observations maintained during initial topsoil clearance of the construction programme. This will involve close liaison between archaeological personnel and the construction teams operating under archaeologically imperfect conditions and will be an, essentially, unquantifiable task in terms of time. However, provided stripping is undertaken in one operation under the supervision of an archaeologist, disruption to construction timetables will be minimal.

F4.3 Juniper Hill has been subjected to the full preliminary site investigations, a group of possibly related geophysical anomalies has been identified, probably a prehistoric ditched-enclosure with adjacent and possibly related features. Its form, function and date remain undefined. This could best be achieved by means of limited trench investigations ahead of road construction.

F4.4 Table 2: Summary of archaeological impact

| Site name | Plot | Description | Found by | Suggested response |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---|--|---|
| Juniper Hill | 0021 | ditched enclosures of probable prehistoric date, possibly with settlement or sepulchral component, present as infilled sub-surface features (ditches, postholes, burials) cut into bed rock with associated artefacts | Geophysical scanning and detailed survey | Machine trench investigations to establish the depth, nature and likely date of the deposits. |
| Tusmore/ Roundhill Farm | 4567 4100 | course of medieval road, deposits likely to survive as infilled sub-surface features (ditches and holloway) cut into the bedrock with associated artefacts and sealed soil horizons. | DTS | Trench investigations or watching brief during construction |

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by Richard Davis of Lewknor, 1793 and 1794. New Edition, Oxford, Philip Riden, 1975, Seacourt Press Ltd

O.S. '6 inches to 1 mile' - First Edition 1885, Sheets : XI a & b ; XVII a ; XVI b

O.S. '6 inches to 1 mile' - Second Edition 1900, Sheets : XI a & b ; XVII a ; XVI b

Ordnance Survey Historical Map & Guide - Roman Britain 1991

Ordnance Survey Map of Southern Britain in the Iron Age 1967

Tithe Maps and Apportionments

(Oxfordshire Archives)

Ardley, 1839 Ref: (S) 14 Ardley 1839

Cottisford 1856 Ref : 111 Cottisford 1856

Hardwick 1894 Ref: (S) 201 Hardwick 1849

Stoke Lyne - No tithe map available

Tusmore 1852 Ref: (S) 391 Tusmore 1852

(Northamptonshire Record Office)

Evenley, 1839/40 Ref: T133

Appendix 1 Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites / Findspots

All Sites or Findspots within or close to the General Study Area. Note : Sites/ findspots within the 500m study corridor are marked * and illustrated on Figures 1 and 2a-e.

| WA Site No | Plot | Period | Details | NGR Ref | SMR No | Parish |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|---|--|-----------|--|
| Ardley Archaeol Area Fig 1 | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | | Med. | Earthwork- Moat SM 84 putative 12th century castle | SP53932735 | Ox. 2526 | Ardley |
| 1.2 | | ? Med | Church, St Mary's Ardley | SP54232736 | Ox.5095 | Ardley |
| 1.3 | | PMed. | Building -domestic. Ardley House, Grade II Listed | SP54072748 | Ox. 2752 | Ardley |
| 1.4 | | Med. | Earthworks - Ardley village; - house platforms - holloways - house platforms | centred at - SP54052755 SP54172754 SP54202745 | Ox. 9015 | Ardley |
| 1.5 | | PMed. | Building - former inn, open by 1852 Horse & Jockey | SP54262745 | Ox.13677 | Ardley |
| 1.6 | | PMed. | Inn, built /rebuilt end of 18th Cent. as a result of Turnpike traffic. Fox & Hounds | SP54312747 | Ox. 13676 | Ardley |
| 1.7 | | Med. | Earthwork - ditch | SP54202750 | Ox. 1159 | Ardley |
| 1.8 | | RB | Findspot - pottery & coins | SP54342748 | Ox. 2525 | Ardley |
| 1.9 | | PMed. | Building - domestic, Manor Farm | SP54032732 | Ox. 11737 | Ardley |
| 1.10 | | ?BA | Ring Ditch - possibly destroyed by housing | SP54032776 | Ox. 7875 | Ardley |
| 1.11 | | UK | Findspot - iron spearheads (Not shown on fig.) | Ardley- Fewcott | Ox. 2695 | Ardley |
| 2* Fig 2a | 2116 | PMed. | Quarries | SP54712802 | Ox. 11717 | Stoke Lyne |
| 3* Fig 2a | 2116 | UK | Woodland - earthwork Sycamore Grove, on map of 1793 | SP54922828 | Ox.11718 | Stoke Lyne |
| 4 | | UK | Cropmarks identified on Air photograph RCHM Coll. (Swindon) Nos. SP5328/1-3 | SP536286 | - | Ardley |
| 5* Fig 2a | 7850 exist'g road | PMed. | Turnpike Road, 1757 Towcester to Weston on the Green | SP54/28- 57/33 | Ox. 8975 | Cottisford H with T Stoke Lyne Ardley |
| 6* Fig 2a | 5137 exist'g road | PMed. | Turnpike Road, 1791 Bicester to Aynho | SP55/28- 54/29 | Ox. 8974 | Stoke Lyne Ardley |
| 7* Fig 2a | 8024 | UK | Baynard's Green -earthwork ? 12th cent. jousting ground | SP54782913 | Ox. 11716 | Stoke Lyne |
| 8* Fig 2b | 4335 exist'g road | PMed. | Milestone | SP55202986 | Ox. 10284 | Stoke Lyne |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------|---|----------------|-----------|------------|
| Hardwick Archaeol Area 9 Fig 1 | | | | | | |
| 9.1 | | Med. | Church, St. Mary's, late 12th/early 13th Cent. Grade II listed | SP57702958 | Ox. 5098 | H with T |
| 9.2 | | Med.? | Fishponds - Hardwick | SP57652961 | Ox. 5097 | H with T |
| 9.3 | | Med. | Hardwick SMV | SP57702970 | Ox. 971 | H with T |
| 10 Fig 1 | | BA | Round Barrow | SP54753073 | Ox. 5020 | Stoke Lyne |
| 11* Fig 2b | 6800 | PMed. | Gravel Pit | SP557309 | Ox. 217 | H with T |
| 12* Fig 1 | 0079 1800 | Med. | Tusmore DMV SM 103 | SP561309 | Ox. 1076 | H with T |
| Tusmore Park Archaeol Area 13 Fig 1 | | | | | | |
| 13.1 | | PMed. | Ice House - Tusmore Park | SP56133029 | Ox. 218 | H with T |
| 13.2 | | Med. | Granary+ Dovecote 15th Cent. or earlier | SP56483069 | Ox. 14007 | H with T |
| 13.3 | | Med. | Tusmore Park license to impark 1358 | SP562309 | Ox. 11677 | H with T |
| 13.4 * Fig 2b | 3857 4567 4100 | Med | Postulated course of medieval Souldern to Tusmore road | SP555305 | | |
| 13.5 | | PMed. | Gravel Pit - Tusmore Park | SP570307 | Ox. 219 | H with T |
| 13.6 | | PMed. | Tusmore Park 17th Cent. pleasure grounds and landscaped park | SP 565305 | Ox. 14270 | H with T |
| 13.7 | | PMed. | Mansion- Tusmore House 1770, demolished 1960 | SP565306 | Ox. 10530 | H with T |
| 14* Fig 2c | 5228 exist'g drive | PMed. | Stone entrance - gateway for Tusmore House, demolished | SP564315 | Ox. 14071 | H with T |
| Cottisford Archaeol Area 15 Fig 1 | | | | | | |
| 15.1 | | Med. | Earthwork - Fishpond | SP5869 3092 | Ox. 4843 | Cottisford |
| 15.2 | | Med. | Earthwork - Fishponds to south of the manor house | SP58903098 | Ox. 4842 | Cottisford |
| 15.3 | | Med. | Manor House, 14th Cent. enlarged 16-17th Cent. Grade I Listed Building | SP58933108 | Ox. 989 | Cottisford |
| 15.4 | | Med. | Cross, remains of | SP58773103 | Ox. 4841 | Cottisford |
| 15.5 | | Saxon | Church, St. Mary's 13th Cent. 1861 restoration Grade II* Listed Building | SP58723107 | Ox. 4870 | Cottisford |
| 15.6 | | PMed. | Stocks | SP588311 | Ox. 222 | Cottiford |
| 15.7 | | PMed. | Smithy | SP558312 | Ox. 221 | Cottisford |
| 15.8 | | PMed. | School | SP591312 | Ox. 220 | Cottisford |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------|---|------------|-----------|------------|
| 16* Fig 2c | 0005N 0264 | PMed. | Race course, Cottisford Heath, 19th Cent. | SP570318 | Ox, 12668 | Cottisford |
| 17* Fig 2d | 6855 exist'g road | UK | Earthwork, ditch system- 2 conjoined rect. enclosures cut by A43 | SP57603350 | Nh, 162 | Evenley |
| 18* Fig 2d | 8441 exist'g road | PMed. | Turnpike Road, 1744 Buckingham to Warmington | SP5933 | Ox, 8965 | Mixbury |
| 19 Fig 1 | | UK | Cropmarks -small oval enclosure+ linear | SP58733337 | Ox, 13614 | Mixbury |
| 20 * Fig 1 | | PMed. | 'Monks House' - dated 1683 on gable but in existence in 1662. Grade II Listed Building | SP59533348 | Ox, 4839 | Mixbury |
| 21 | | UK | Cropmarks, irregular linear mark + polygonal enclosure with small circular feature- possibly hut circle | SP59603369 | Ox, 1361 | Mixbury |
| 22* Fig 1 | 5600 | UK | Cropmark indistinct, 4 conjoined rect. enclosures | SP57503380 | Nh164 | Evenley |
| Astwick Archaeol Area 23 Fig 1 | | | | | | |
| 23.1 | | Med | Astwick DMV (Site of) | SP57004320 | NH155 | Evenley |
| 23.2 | | Med | Moat, SM 43 | SP573334 | | Evenley |

Abbreviations used in the tables:

BA *Bronze Age*; RB *Romano-British*; Med. *Medieval*;
PMed. *Post-medieval*; UK *Unknown/Uncertain*

NGR *National Grid Reference* SMR *Sites and Monuments Record*
Ox. *Oxfordshire SMR Number*
Nh. *Northamptonshire SMR Number*

NAR *National Monuments Record, Archaeological Records Section Excavation Index Number*
SM *Scheduled Ancient Monument*

H with T *Hardwick With Tusmore*; OAU *Oxford Archaeological Unit*;
Exc. *Excavation*; Cent. *Century*;
Rect. *Rectilinear*; DMV *Deserted Medieval Village*;
SMV *Shrunken Medieval Village*; Coll. *Collection*
Archaeol. *Archaeological*

Appendix 2a

Aerial Photograph Coversearch Details

RCHM(E) Collection

Oblique AP's Showing Cropmarks / Archaeological Interest

| NGR | Number(s) | comment |
|----------|---------------|---------------------|
| SP536286 | SP5328 / 1-3 | cropmark complex |
| SP563298 | SP5629 / 1-4 | ? circular cropmark |
| SP561307 | SP5630 / 1-2 | Tusmore DMV |
| SP564306 | SP5630 / 3-6 | Tusmore House |
| SP561308 | SP5630 / 7-10 | Tusmore House & DMV |
| SP573344 | SP5743 / 1-2 | Astwick DMV |
| SP570342 | SP5734 / 4-7 | Astwick DMV |

Verticals (selection from Acton)

| Library No | Sortie No | Comment |
|------------|------------------|--|
| 9817 | OS74257 | Tusmore House |
| 9924 | OS75311 | Baynard's Green and cropmark as in SP5328 / 1-3 above |
| 6915 | US/7PH/GP/LOC268 | Ardley Moat |
| 260 | 106G/UK/1480 | Ardley Quarry |
| 212 | 3G/TUT/UK/86 | Cottisford |

Appendix 2b: Aerial photograph catalogue
All RCHM aerial photographs covering the Study Area

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND
National Library of Air Photographs

Summary report for Specialist collection

Date: 10/03/93 Time: 09:17:43

Customer Enquiry Reference No. : JEM331234BP

| NGR Index number | Accession number | Frame number | Original number | Copyright | Repository | Film Details | Date flown | 6 fig NGR | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| SP 53 28 /1 | NMR 4802 | 01 | | GRV | NMR | 8 35 mm | Nat.ool. sid | 02-JUN-90 | SP 536 25 |
| SP 53 28 /2 | NMR 4802 | 02 | | GRV | NMR | 8 35 mm | Nat.ool. sid | 02-JUN-90 | SP 536 28 |
| SP 53 28 /3 | NMR 4802 | 03 | | CRV | NMR | 8 35 mm | Nat.ool. sid | 02-JUN-90 | SP 530 28 |
| SP 53 29 /1 | CAP 8271 | 10 | PM | CAP | CAP | 8 Not known | Par | 21-JUN-55 | SP 563 27 |
| SP 53 29 /2 | CAP 8271 | 11 | PM | CAP | CAP | 8 Not known | Par | 21-JUN-55 | SP 563 29 |
| SP 53 29 /3 | CAP 8271 | 12 | PM | CAP | CAP | 8 Not known | Par | 21-JUN-55 | SP 563 29 |
| SP 53 29 /4 | CAP 8271 | 15 | PM | CAP | CAP | 8 Not known | Par | 21-JUN-55 | SP 563 29 |
| SP 56 20 /1 | OCN 11219 | CRACLE27 | B2 73 10 | OCN | OCN | 8 35 mm | Par | 01-JAN-72 | SP 561 30 |
| SP 56 20 /2 | OCN 11219 | CRACLE28 | B2 73 11 | OCN | OCN | 8 35 mm | Par | 01-JAN-72 | SP 561 30 |
| SP 56 20 /3 | CAP 8110 | 57 | LN | CAP | CAP | 8 Not known | Par | 26-APR-53 | SP 584 30 |
| SP 56 20 /4 | CAP 8110 | 58 | LN | CAP | CAP | 8 Not known | Par | 26-APR-53 | SP 584 30 |
| SP 56 20 /5 | CAP 8110 | 59 | LN | CAP | CAP | 8 Not known | Par | 26-APR-53 | SP 584 30 |
| SP 56 20 /6 | CAP 8110 | 60 | LN | CAP | CAP | 8 Not known | Par | 26-APR-53 | SP 584 30 |
| SP 56 20 /7 | CAP 8110 | 61 | LN | CAP | CAP | 8 Not known | Par | 26-APR-53 | SP 584 30 |
| SP 56 20 /8 | CAP 8110 | 62 | LN | CAP | CAP | 8 Not known | Par | 26-APR-53 | SP 584 30 |
| SP 56 20 /9 | CAP 8271 | 13 | | CAP | CAP | 8 Not known | Par | 21-JUN-55 | SP 563 29 |
| SP 56 20 /10 | CAP 8271 | 14 | | CAP | CAP | 8 Not known | Par | 21-JUN-55 | SP 563 29 |
| SP 56 20 /11 | CAP 8271 | 16 | | CAP | CAP | 8 Not known | Par | 21-JUN-55 | SP 563 29 |
| SP 57 24 /1 | NMC 2080 | 25 | | NMC | NMR | 8 70mm, 120, 220 | Par | 17-JUL-62 | SP 573 34 |
| SP 57 24 /2 | NMC 2080 | 26 | | NMC | NMR | 8 70mm, 120, 220 | Par | 17-JUL-62 | SP 573 34 |
| SP 57 24 /3 | CAP 7809 | 95 | AFN | CAP | CAP | 8 Not known | Par | 03-JUN-62 | SP 570 34 |
| SP 57 24 /4 | CAP 7809 | 96 | AFN | CAP | CAP | 8 Not known | Par | 03-JUN-62 | SP 570 34 |
| SP 57 24 /5 | CAP 7809 | 77 | BBK | CAP | CAP | 8 Not known | Par | 18-MAY-70 | SP 570 34 |
| SP 57 24 /6 | CAP 7809 | 80 | BBK | CAP | CAP | 8 Not known | Par | 18-MAY-70 | SP 570 34 |
| SP 57 24 /7 | CAP 7809 | 79 | BBK | CAP | CAP | 8 Not known | Par | 18-MAY-70 | SP 570 34 |

Summary report for vertical coversearch

Date: 9-MAR-1993 Time: 14:47:38
Customer Enquiry Reference No. : JEM331234BP

| Library Number | Sortie Number | Date | Scale | Quality | F.Length | Repository | Copy | Format | Camera | Start Frame | End Frame | Hold |
|----------------|------------------|-----------|-------|---------|----------|------------|------|--------|--------|-------------|-----------|------|
| 10422 | 05/73284 | 14-JUN-73 | 7800 | A | 12.00 | OS | CC | BW99 | 80 | 178 | 187 | H |
| 10422 | 05/73284 | 14-JUN-73 | 7800 | A | 12.00 | OS | CC | BW99 | 50 | 287 | 290 | H |
| 212 | 3G/TUO/UK/86 | 28-MAR-48 | 9850 | AB | 6.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 34 | 616 | 620 | H |
| 2215 | 543/1425 | 28-AUG-51 | 8500 | A | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 17 | 334 | 334 | H |
| 2213 | 543/1425 | 28-AUG-51 | 8500 | A | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 17 | 335 | 335 | H |
| 2577 | 542/1 | 04-AUG-54 | 10000 | A | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 21 | 9 | 12 | H |
| 2577 | 542/1 | 04-AUG-54 | 10000 | A | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 22 | 9 | 11 | H |
| 2577 | 542/1 | 04-AUG-54 | 10000 | A | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 22 | 12 | 13 | H |
| 299 | 106G/UK/1490 | 09-MAY-48 | 8400 | AC | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 30 | 3002 | 3094 | H |
| 260 | 106G/UK/1480 | 09-MAY-48 | 8400 | AC | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 40 | 3001 | 3004 | H |
| 325 | 106G/UK/1488 | 09-MAY-48 | 10000 | AB | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 30 | 3001 | 3003 | H |
| 328 | 106G/UK/1488 | 09-MAY-48 | 10000 | AB | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 30 | 3224 | 3229 | H |
| 325 | 106G/UK/1488 | 09-MAY-48 | 10000 | AB | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 40 | 4001 | 4002 | H |
| 325 | 106G/UK/1488 | 09-MAY-48 | 10000 | AB | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 40 | 4261 | 4263 | H |
| 3250 | 106G/UK/1380 | 09-APR-48 | 9800 | AB | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 30 | 3035 | 3035 | H |
| 3250 | 106G/UK/1380 | 09-APR-48 | 9800 | AB | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 30 | 3039 | 3039 | H |
| 3250 | 106G/UK/1380 | 09-APR-48 | 9800 | AB | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 40 | 4038 | 4035 | H |
| 3250 | 106G/UK/1380 | 09-APR-48 | 9800 | AB | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 40 | 4028 | 4028 | H |
| 3250 | 106G/UK/1380 | 09-APR-48 | 9800 | AB | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 30 | 3113 | 3117 | H |
| 3250 | 106G/UK/1381 | 02-APR-48 | 11000 | AC | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 30 | 3184 | 3184 | H |
| 3250 | 106G/UK/1381 | 02-APR-48 | 11000 | AC | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 40 | 4118 | 4118 | H |
| 3250 | 106G/UK/1381 | 02-APR-48 | 11000 | AC | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 30 | 3197 | 3199 | H |
| 487 | CPE/UK/1782 | 11-OCT-48 | 9800 | A | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 30 | 3247 | 3249 | H |
| 487 | CPE/UK/1782 | 11-OCT-48 | 9800 | A | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 40 | 4028 | 4029 | H |
| 427 | CPE/UK/1782 | 11-OCT-48 | 9800 | A | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 20 | 3176 | 3177 | H |
| 548 | CPE/UK/1929 | 18-JAN-47 | 9800 | AB | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 40 | 4173 | 4177 | H |
| 548 | CPE/UK/1929 | 18-JAN-47 | 9800 | AB | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 30 | 3001 | 3002 | H |
| 501 | CPE/UK/2012 | 18-APR-47 | 9800 | A | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 30 | 3010 | 3011 | H |
| 503 | CPE/UK/2012 | 18-APR-47 | 9800 | A | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 40 | 4009 | 4011 | H |
| 503 | CPE/UK/2012 | 18-APR-47 | 9800 | A | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 40 | 4042 | 4048 | H |
| 503 | CPE/UK/2012 | 18-APR-47 | 9800 | A | 20.00 | MCD | CC | BW87 | 30 | 3011 | 3011 | H |
| 3920 | US/794/GP/LCC102 | 13-DEC-43 | 10400 | AB | 24.00 | NMR | CC | BW1009 | 50 | 3011 | 3011 | H |
| 3921 | US/794/GP/LCC201 | 08-MAR-44 | 12300 | B | 24.00 | NMR | CC | BW99 | 115 | 12041 | 12043 | H |
| 3915 | US/794/GP/LCC288 | 11-APR-44 | 10000 | AC | 38.00 | NMR | CC | BW87 | 55 | 7905 | 7905 | H |
| 3915 | US/794/GP/LCC288 | 11-APR-44 | 10000 | AC | 38.00 | NMR | CC | BW87 | 90 | 8005 | 8008 | H |
| 3214 | US/794/GP/LCC149 | 27-MAY-44 | 6500 | A | 24.00 | NMR | CC | BW99 | 30 | 3029 | 3031 | H |
| 3214 | US/794/GP/LCC149 | 27-MAY-44 | 6500 | A | 24.00 | NMR | CC | BW99 | 40 | 4028 | 4021 | H |
| 3214 | US/794/GP/LCC149 | 12-AUG-44 | 3250 | AB | 24.00 | NMR | CC | BW99 | 30 | 3034 | 3039 | H |
| 3214 | US/794/GP/LCC149 | 12-AUG-44 | 3250 | AB | 24.00 | NMR | CC | BW99 | 40 | 4035 | 4040 | H |
| 3214 | US/794/GP/LCC149 | 13-AUG-44 | 10300 | AB | 12.00 | NMR | CC | BW99 | 35 | 7018 | 7021 | H |
| 3572 | HLA/544 | 20-MAY-42 | 10500 | AC | 20.00 | NMR | CC | BW55 | 54 | 5077 | 6010 | H |
| 3572 | HLA/544 | 20-MAY-42 | 10500 | AC | 20.00 | NMR | CC | BW55 | 54 | 5012 | 5017 | H |
| 3572 | HLA/544 | 20-MAY-42 | 10500 | AC | 20.00 | NMR | CC | BW55 | 54 | 5021 | 6029 | H |
| 3617 | OS/74257 | 19-OCT-74 | 7700 | A | 12.00 | OS | CC | BW99 | 50 | 132 | 108 | H |
| 3617 | OS/74257 | 19-OCT-74 | 7700 | A | 12.00 | OS | CC | BW99 | 50 | 200 | 202 | H |
| 3617 | OS/74257 | 19-OCT-74 | 7700 | A | 12.00 | OS | CC | BW99 | 50 | 204 | 208 | H |
| 3617 | OS/74257 | 19-OCT-74 | 7700 | A | 12.00 | OS | CC | BW99 | 50 | 440 | 450 | H |
| 3617 | OS/74257 | 19-OCT-74 | 7700 | A | 12.00 | OS | CC | BW99 | 50 | 440 | 450 | H |
| 3924 | OS/74257 | 05-JUL-75 | 8000 | A | 12.00 | OS | CC | BW99 | 50 | 440 | 450 | H |

Appendix 3

Place Name Evidence

After Ekwall, E. 1960 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names*

Cottisford - Oxfordshire, meaning 'Cott's Ford'

Cotesforde c. 1066 Domesday Book

Cotesford 1180 (Index to Charters and Rols in the British Museum)

Cottesford 1242 (The Book of Fees, Rolls Ser. 1920-31)

Hardwick - Oxfordshire near Bicester, from the Old English, meaning *heord* (e)'wic for the flock' ie 'sheep farm'

Hardewich c. 1066 Domesday Book

Herdewic c. 1130 Oxf.

Tusmore - Oxfordshire, from the Old English meaning 'Thur's Lake' and possibly 'lake haunted by a giant or demon'

Toresmere c. 1066 Domesday Book

Turesmere c.1130 Oxf.

Turesmere 1237 Episcopal Registers

Thursesmere 1242 (The Book of Fees, Rolls Ser. 1920-31)

Appendix 4

Listed Building Information

Source : *Department of the Environment List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. Cherwell District.*

Listed buildings falling within the Study Corridor are marked *, and illustrated on Figures 2a-c prefixed LB. Those outside the corridor are included here for background information only, their positions are illustrated on Figure PFP.

| Number | Parish | Details | Grade |
|------------------|------------|---|-------|
| SP52NW 3/1 | Ardley | Barn, (A43 west side) early/Mid 18th Cent coursed limestone rubble and wooden lintels | II |
| SP52NW 3/2 | Ardley | Fewcott Manor Farmhouse Fritwell Road (north side) 17th Cent altered 18th Cent. | II |
| SP52NW 6/108*LB1 | Stoke Lyne | Barn at SP54872940 A43 (west side) Baynard's Green | II |
| SP5628 19/109 | Stoke Lyne | Church of St. Peter 12th Cent. chancel and Nave | II* |
| SP53SE 4/34 *LB2 | H with T | Pimlico Farmhouse late 18th Cent | II |
| SP53SE 4/35 *LB3 | H with T | Barn 25m to the east of Pimlico Farmhouse, datestone 1780 Coursed limestone rubble | II |
| SP53SE 4/36 | H with T | Granary & dovecote 16th Cent. Close-studded timber framing and rough cast | II |
| SP5729 16/31 | H with T | Church of St. Mary, 13th century chancel rest rebuilt 1878 | II |
| SP5729 16/33 | H with T | Hardwick Manor House/Manor House Farm (Hethe Rd) late 16th Cent. | II* |
| SP5729 16/33 | H with T | Hardwick Hethe Rd (S side) Barn & Stable approx 50m E of Hardwick Manor House, 18th Cent. | II |
| SP53SE 4/1 | Cottisford | Japonica Lodge Juniper Hill | II |
| SP5831 15/5 | Cottisford | Church of St Mary | II* |
| SP5831 15/6 | Cottisford | Cross | II |
| SP5831 15/7 | Cottisford | Old Manor Farmhouse (previously 'Manor House') 13-14th Cent. + 16 & 17th Cent alterations | I |
| SP53SE 4/54 *LB4 | Mixbury | Farmhouse, S side of B4031, 'Monk's House' date stone 1683 Coarsed limestone rubble | II |
| SP53SE 4/55 *LB5 | Mixbury | Stable 1m w of 'Monk's House' 18th Cent. Coursed limestone rubble | II |

Abbreviations used in Table

H with T *Hardwick with Tusmore*
Cent. *Century*

Appendix 5: Catalogue of Plot Records

Plot locations and the extents of surveyed areas are illustrated on Figures 4 and 5. Plot numbers follow the existing OS land parcel references. The route crosses two 1:10,000 sheet, one number - 0005 - occurs twice within the proposed route. A alphabetic suffix - (N) or (S) has been appended to designate which Plot 0005 it is. SAC units refers to sequentially numbered surface artefact collection 20m runs, recorded on 1:2500m route outlines available in archive. The catalogue is ordered north to south. Existing road corridors and plots falling outside the Study Corridor are not included.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Plot No.0021 | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation south east of Barley Mow roundabout | |
| Owner Wyevale Garden Centre Plc | Tenant not known | | Landuse arable set-aside |
| Soil reddish brown silty loam, very stoney with large slabs of limestone strewn over surface | Topography Slopes moderately down to north, with flat crest across southern end of plot | | Conditions Surface strewn with large slab limestone, dense stubble and weed cover |
| Area of SAC 600 sq m | | SAC units 1-30 | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Plot No.7200 | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation north of Juniper Hill road | |
| Owner Mr R. Browne | Tenant | | Landuse arable |
| Soil very light, reddish brown silty loam | Topography slightly undulating but level | | Conditions young wheat/barley c. 4" high, deep and extensive tractor ruts, overall good visibility |
| Area of SAC 160 sq m | | SAC units 31-38 | |

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Plot No.5800 | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation south of Juniper Hill Road | |
| Owner Mr R. Browne | Tenant | | Landuse arable |
| Soil light, stoney, reddish brown silt loam | Topography slightly undulating but level | | Conditions moderate root-crop foliage, c. 50% visibility |
| Area of SAC 600 sq m | | SAC units 39-68 | |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Plot No.1251 | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation south of Juniper Hill Road, north of Heath Farm |
| Owner Mr R. Browne | Tenant | Landuse arable |
| Soil light, stoney, reddish brown silt loam | Topography slightly undulating but level | Conditions moderate root-crop foliage, c 50% visibility |
| Area of SAC 940 sq m | | SAC units 69-115 |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Plot No.0005 (N) | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation west of Heath farm |
| Owner Mr R. Browne | Tenant | Landuse arable |
| Soil light, stoney, reddish brown silt-loam | Topography slightly undulating but level | Conditions moderate root-crop foliage, c 50% visibility |
| Area of SAC 1900 sq m | | SAC units 116-210 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Plot No. 7400 | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation eastern border of RAF Croughton |
| Owner MOD | Tenant | Landuse Pasture |
| Soil | Topography level | Conditions established pasture, grazed |
| Area of SAC not surveyed | | SAC units none |

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Plot No. 4269 | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation north-east of Pimlico Farm |
| Owner Mr Harper | Tenant | Landuse arable |
| Soil | Topography | Conditions NO ACCESS |
| Area of SAC not surveyed | | SAC units none |

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Plot No.7800 | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation east of Pimlico Farm |
| Owner Mr Harper | Tenant | Landuse arable |
| Soil | Topography | Conditions NO ACCESS. |
| Area of SAC not surveyed | | SAC units none |

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Plot No. 7800 | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation south-east of Pimlico Farm |
| Owner Mr Harper | Tenant | Landuse arable |
| Soil | Topography | Conditions NO ACCESS |
| Area of SAC not surveyed | | SAC units none |

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
| Plot No. 4100 | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation east of Roundhill Farm |
| Owner Mr R. Browne | Tenant | Landuse arable |
| Soil light, flinty, reddish brown silt loam, distinct abundance of flint gravel | Topography level | Conditions young wheat/barley c 4" high, c 75% visibility |
| Area of SAC 2760 sq m | | SAC units 211-348 |

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Plot No. 2235 | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation south of Tower Road |
| Owner Mr R. Browne | Tenant | Landuse arable |
| Soil light, stoney, reddish brown silt loam | Topography level | Conditions young wheat/barley c 4" high, c 75% visibility. |
| Area of SAC 1000 sq m | | SAC units 349-398 |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Plot No. 1600 | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation south side of Plot 2235, south of Roundhill farm |
| Owner Mr R. Browne | Tenant | Landuse arable |
| Soil light, stoney, reddish brown silt loam | Topography sloping slightly down to the south | Conditions young wheat/barley c 4" high, c 75% percent visibility |
| Area of SAC 380 sq m | | SAC units 399-417 |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Plot No. 0005 (S) | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation narrow strip south of Plot 1600, opposite Park farm Belt plantation |
| Owner Mr R. Browne | Tenant | Landuse Arable |
| Soil light, stoney, reddish brown silt loam | Topography slopes slight down to the south and east | Conditions young wheat/barley c. 4" high, c 75% visibility |
| Area of SAC 60 sq m | | SAC units 418-420 |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| Plot No. 2775 | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation north of 'The Length', north-east of Baynard's Farm | |
| Owner Tusmore Park Holdings | Tenant | | Landuse arable |
| Soil well tilled, light, slightly stoney, reddish brown silt loam | Topography slightly undulating, dips slightly to the north, pond at north-west corner | | Conditions recently tilled, no crop, perfect visibility |
| Area of SAC 1160 sq m | | SAC units 421-478 | |

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Plot No. 1940 | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation south of 'The Length', opposite Baynard's Farm | |
| Owner Mr D. Adams | Tenant | | Landuse arable |
| Soil light, stoney, reddish brown, silt loam | Topography level | | Conditions young wheat/barley c 4" high, c 50% visibility |
| Area of SAC 840 sq m | | SAC units 479-520 | |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Plot No. 1700 | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation east of Baynards Green roundabout | |
| Owner Mr J. Adams | Tenant | | Landuse arable |
| Soil light, stoney, reddish brown silt loam | Topography level | | Conditions young wheat/barley c 4" high, c 50% visibility. |
| Area of SAC 1070 sq m | | SAC units 521-571 | |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Plot No.0006 | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation south-east of Baynard's Green roundabout | |
| Owner Marion Eustace Trust | Tenant Mr A. Adams | | Landuse arable |
| Soil light, stoney, reddish brown silt loam | Topography slopes slightly down to the south | | Conditions dense root- crop foliage, <25% visibility. |
| Area of SAC plot not surveyable | | SAC units none | |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Plot No. 5656 | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation north of M40 junction | |
| Owner Marion Eustace Trust/R. Gibbard | Tenant | | Landuse Established pasture |
| Soil | Topography flat | | Conditions grazed pasture |
| Area of SAC not surveyed | | SAC units none | |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Plot No. 7648 | Parish Hardwick w. Tusmore | Situation North of M40 junction | |
| Owner Marion Eustace Trust/R. Gibbard & Sons? | Tenant | | Landuse Pasture |
| Soil | Topography Flat | | Conditions grazed pasture |
| Area of SAC not surveyed | | SAC units none | |

| | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Plot No. 9156 | Parish Hardwick w. Fusmore | Situation NNE of motorway junction | |
| Owner Marion Eustace Trust | Tenant Mr A. Adams | | Landuse Arable |
| Soil light stoney reddish brown silt loam | Topography moderate slope down to the south | | Conditions dense root- crop foliage, < 25% visibility |
| Area of SAC not surveyable | | SAC units none | |

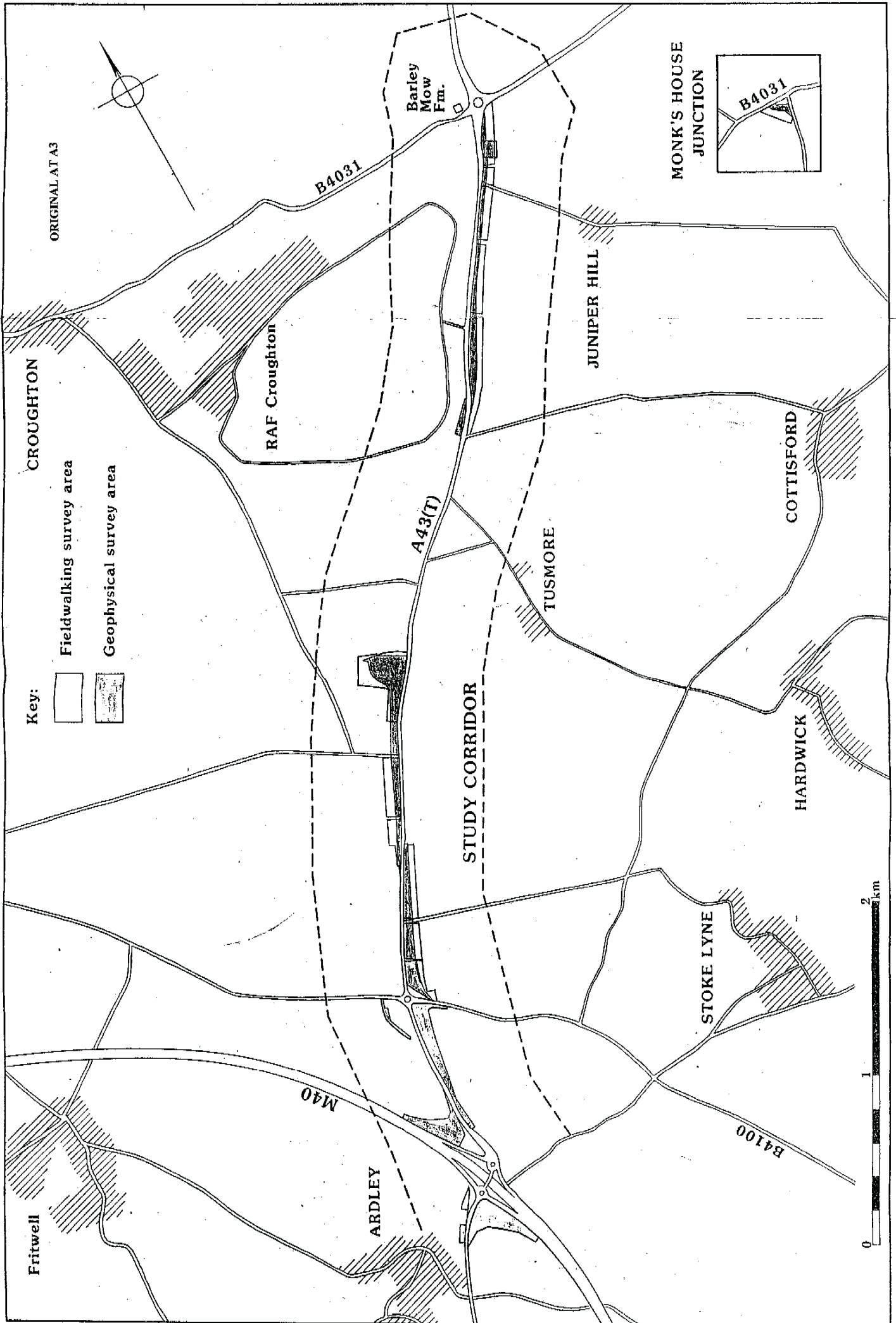
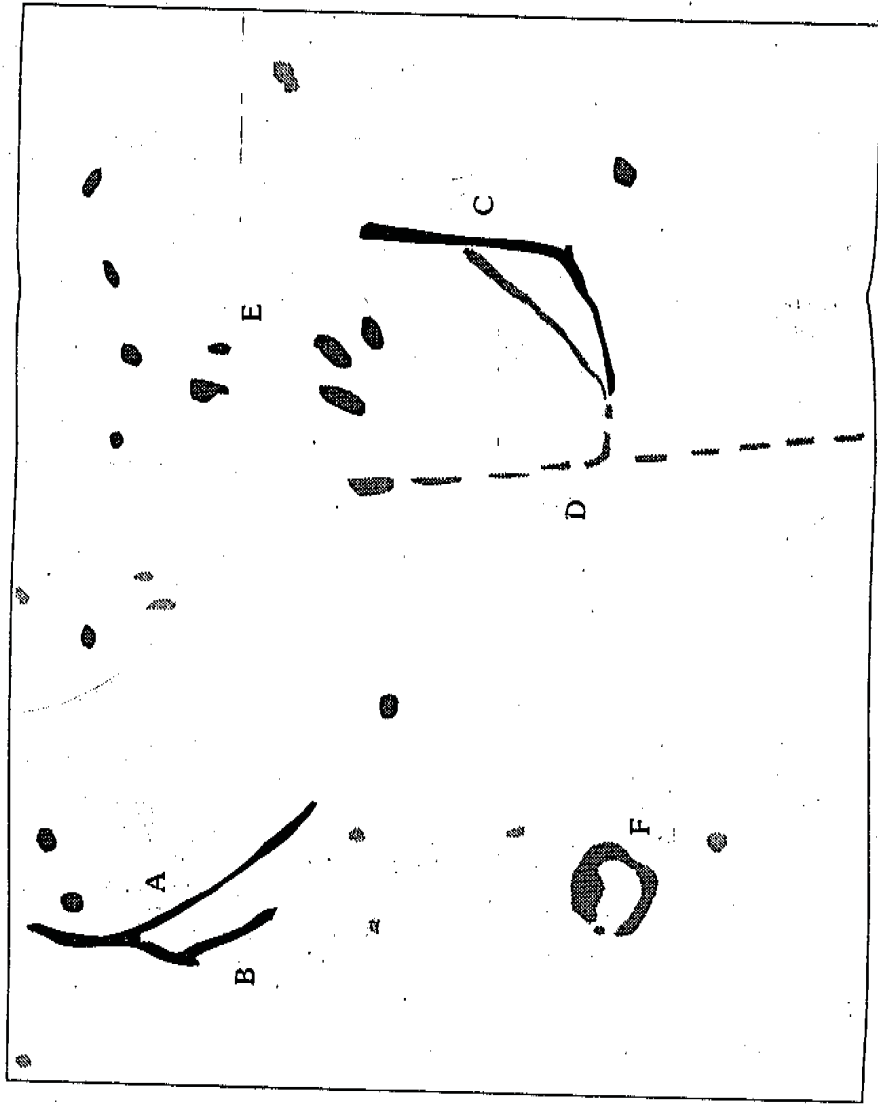


Fig.1: A43 Ardley - Barley Mow: Extent of Preliminary Archaeological Investigation

A43 - BARLEY MOW TO ARDLEY Detailed Survey - Barley Mow Roundabout



Ditch

?Pits

?Other Archaeological Features

Ferrous



ORIGINAL AT A3

for location of detailed survey see Fig 2d

KEY

- Prof assi and
- Edge St
- Edge st
- Geopl
- DTS:

KEY:

- Flint
- △ Core
- △ Tool
- Pottery
- ⊙ Roma
- ⊙ Medic



| | | | |
|-----|-------|---------|---------|
| B | 3/93 | DRG. No | 169475/ |
| A | 12/92 | OFF-SL | |
| Rev | Date | Descrip | |

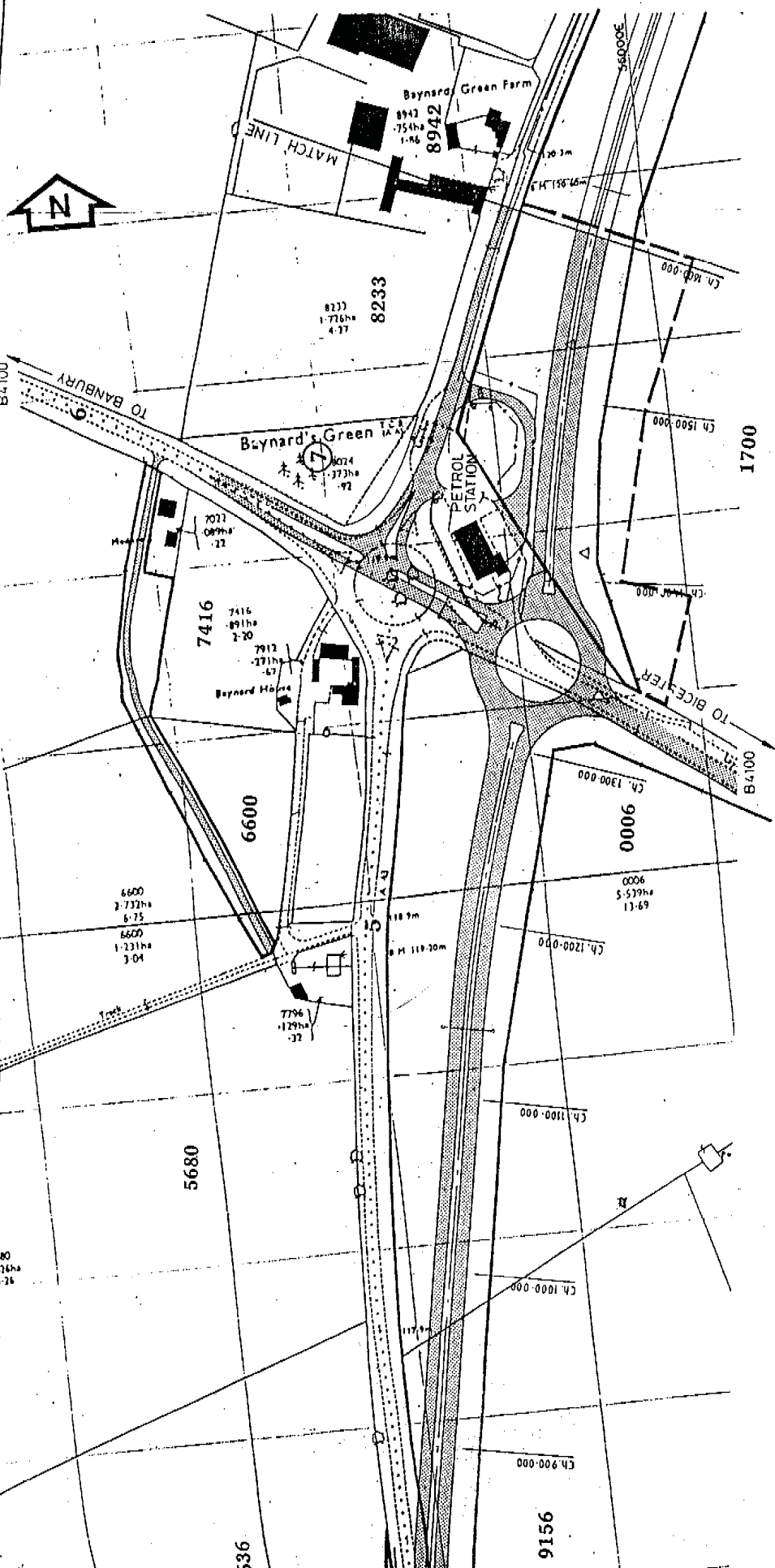
A43:M40 to B4

The Publisl
CH 28

Peter Fraenkel
Consulting Engineer
London.

| | | |
|-------|---------|-------|
| Drawn | Checked | Apprv |
| P.B. | | |

1649 / S



| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--|
| 1600-0 | 1500-0 | 1400-0 | 1350-0 | 1300-0 | 1200-0 | 1100-0 | 1000-0 | 900-0 | |
| STRAIGHT GRADE = 0.45% | | STRAIGHT L=34.03 RADIUS = 1050.00 | | STRAIGHT L=34.03 RADIUS = 1050.00 | | STRAIGHT L=34.03 RADIUS = 1050.00 | | STRAIGHT L=34.03 RADIUS = 1050.00 | |
| 119.69 | 118.51 | 117.14 | 117.15 | 116.76 | 117.47 | 117.53 | 117.09 | 116.58 | |
| 118.68 | 118.19 | 117.70 | 117.70 | 117.80 | 117.21 | 116.71 | 116.21 | 115.71 | |

ORIGINAL AT A3

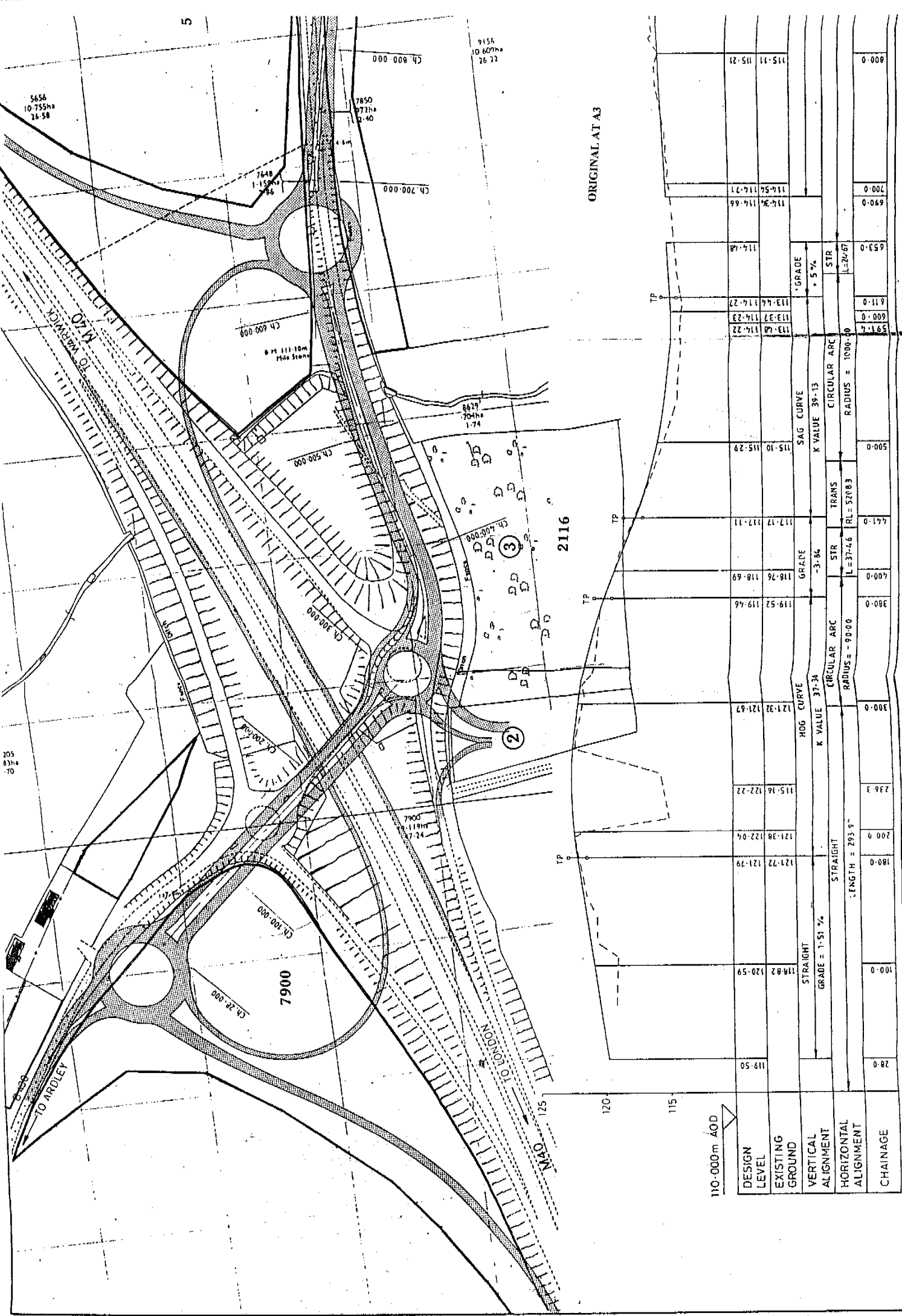
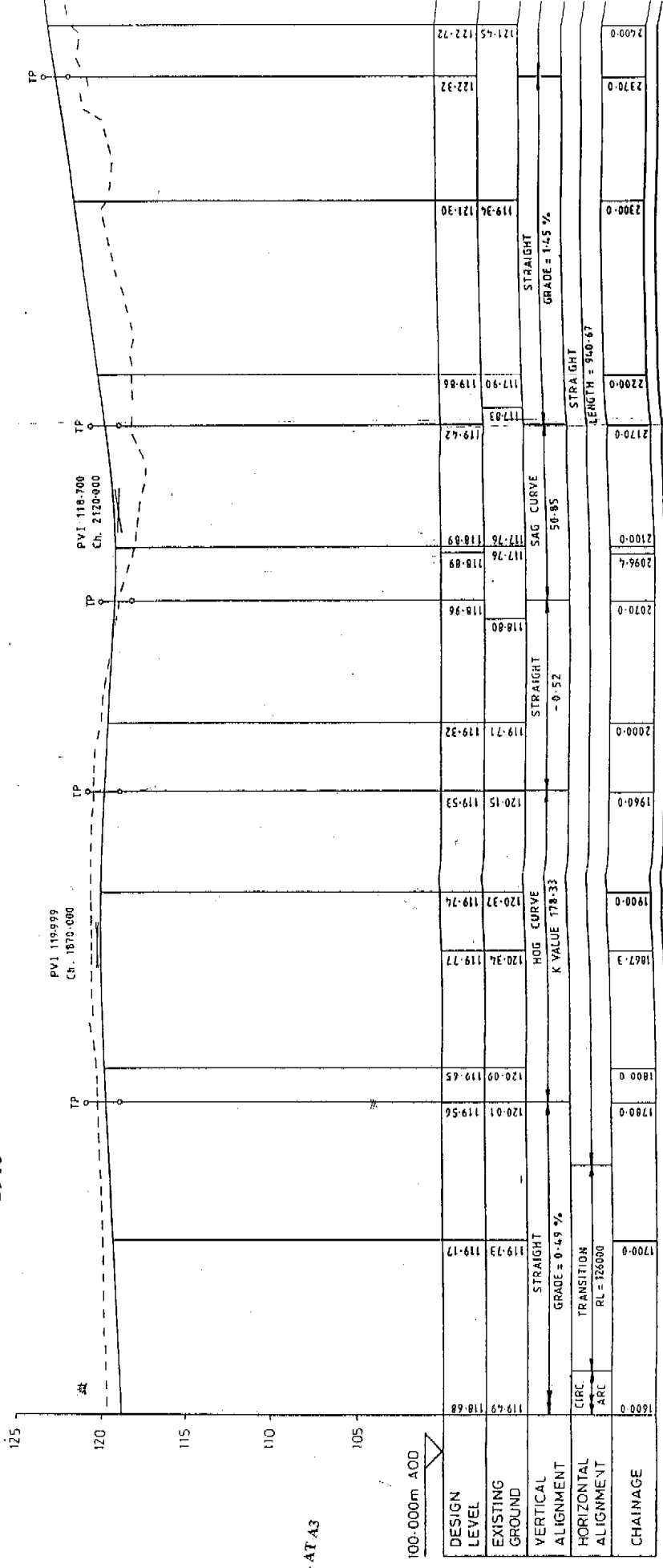
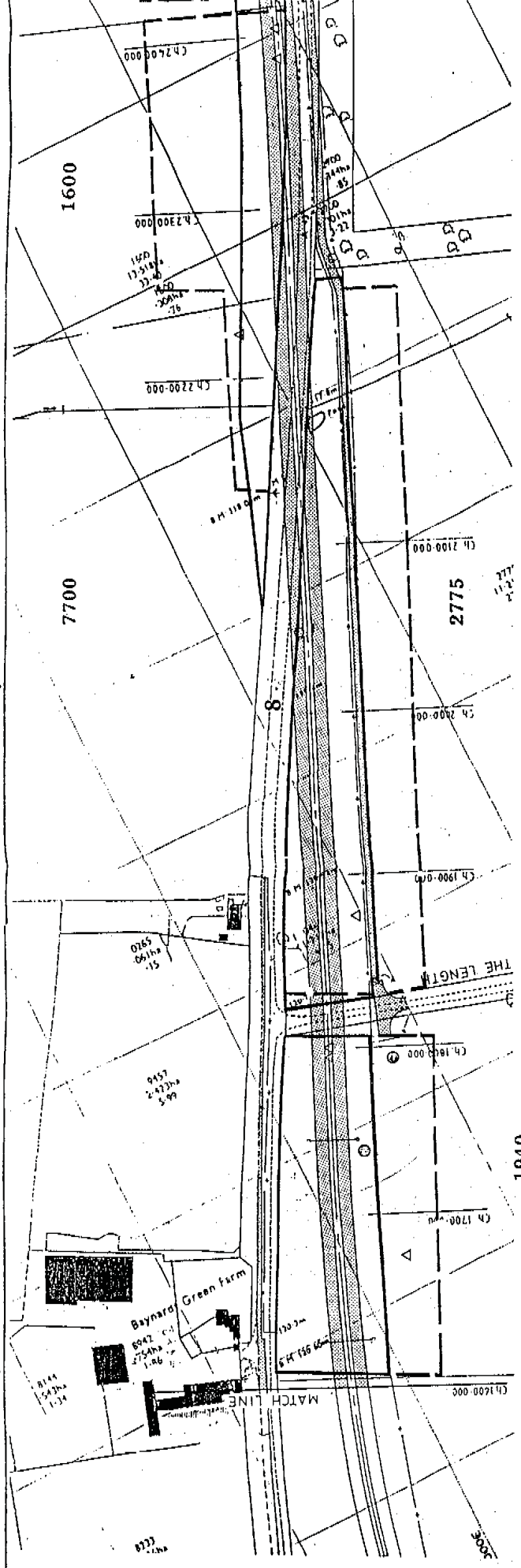
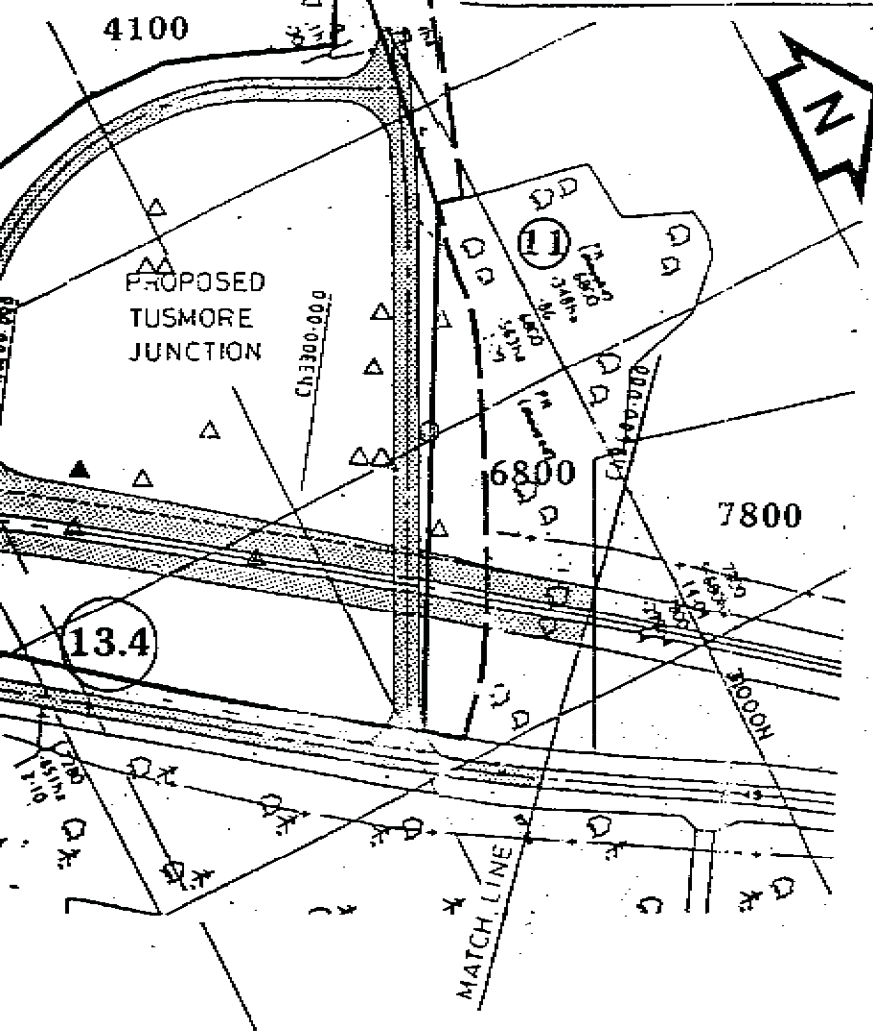


Fig.2A

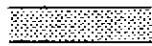


ORIGINAL AT A3





Fig.2B





KEY

 Proposed A43 and associated side roads and accesses



KEY:

-  Edge of fieldwalking survey area
-  Edge of geophysical survey area
-  Geophysical anomaly
-  DTS site

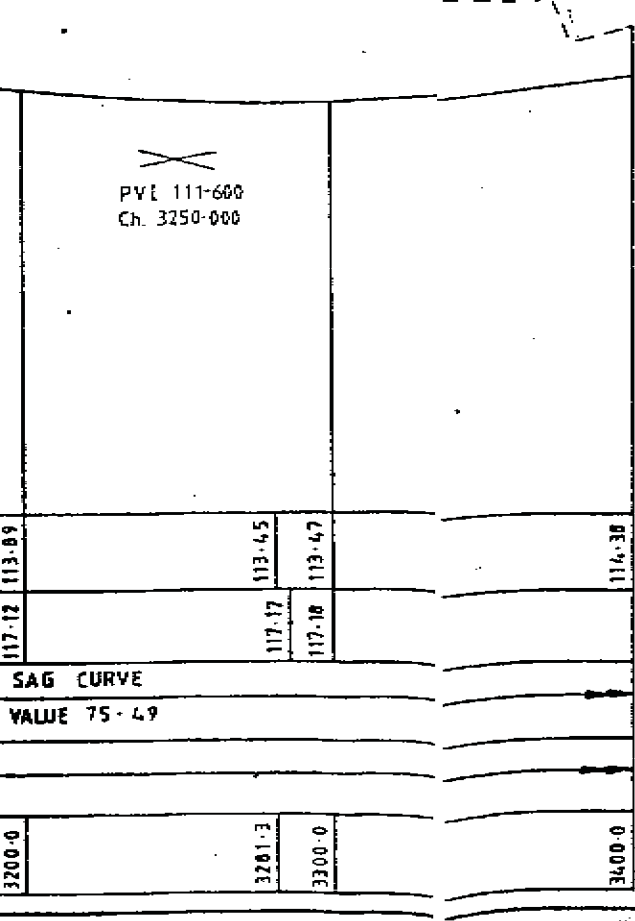
Flint

-  Core
-  Flake
-  Tool
-  Waste

Pottery

-  Romano-British
-  Medieval

 **Wessex Archaeology**





ORIGINAL AT A3

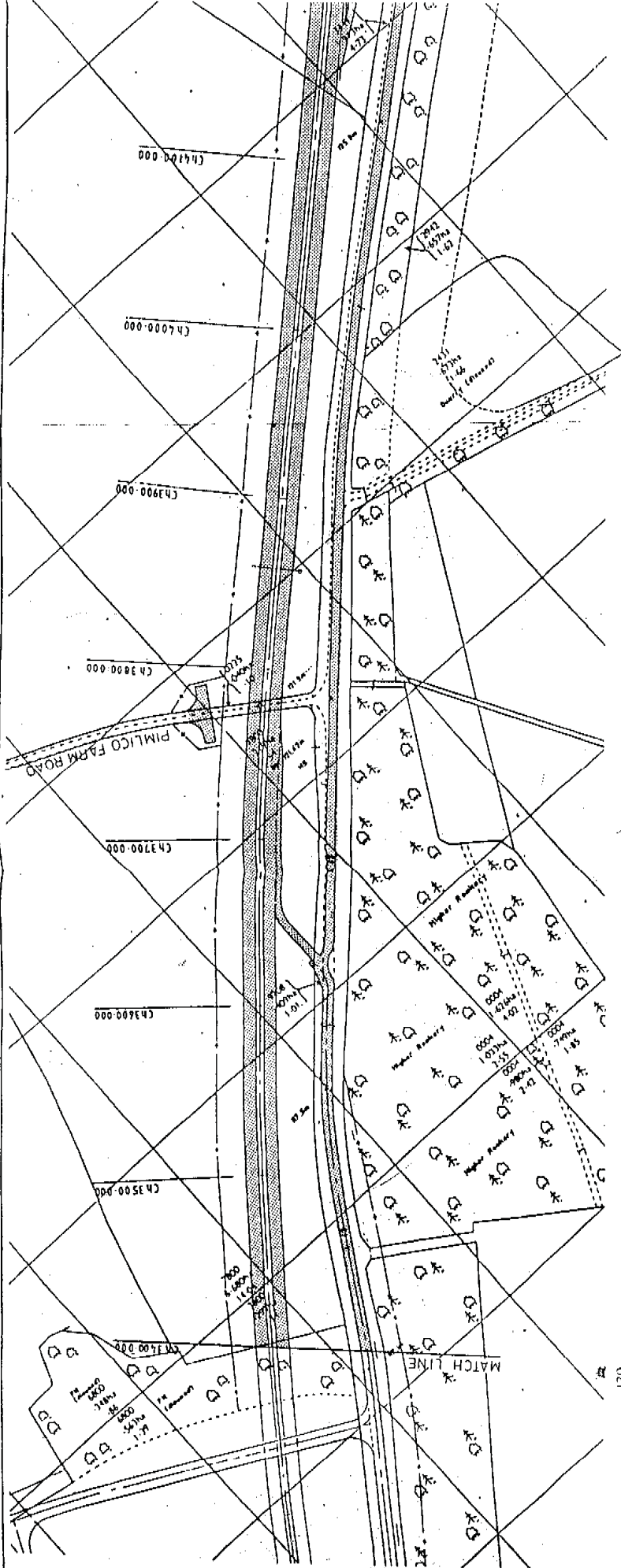
| | | |
|------|------|--|
| B | 3/93 | DRG. No. CHANGED FROM 1694/S/234 |
| A | 1/93 | Merge-lanes added to Tusmore Junction. |
| Rev. | Date | Description |

A43:M40 to B4031 Improvement

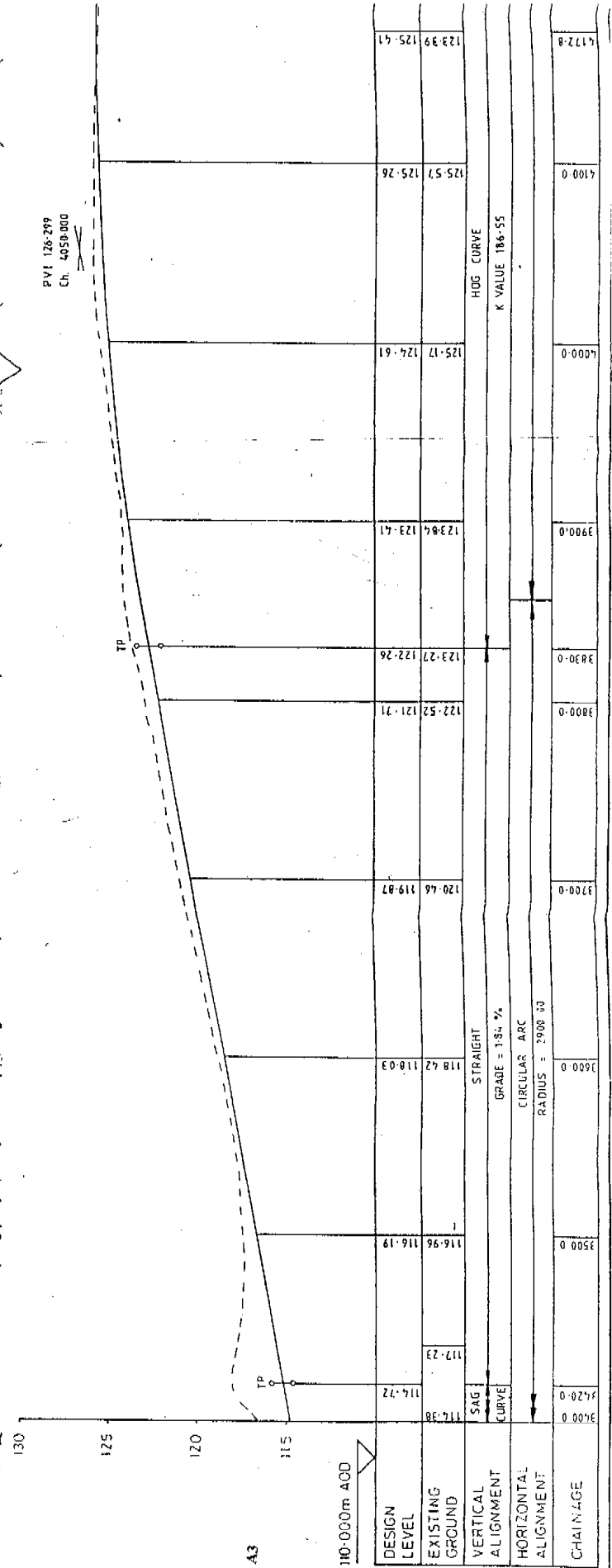
The Published Scheme
CH 1600 - 3400

Peter Fraenkel & Partners
Consulting Engineers
London.

| | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---------------------|
| Drawn | Checked | Approved | Scale:- |
| P.B. |  |  | H 1:2500 V 1:250 |
| 1649 / S / 234 | | | Rev. B |



PVI 126.299
Ch. 4050.000



ORIGINAL AT A3

| DESIGN LEVEL | EXISTING GROUND | VERTICAL ALIGNMENT | HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT | CHAINAGE |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|
| 112.38 | 116.19 | 116.96 | 3500.0 | 3500.0 |
| 114.72 | 116.19 | 116.96 | 3500.0 | 3500.0 |
| 117.23 | 116.19 | 116.96 | 3500.0 | 3500.0 |
| 118.42 | 118.03 | 118.42 | 3600.0 | 3600.0 |
| 120.46 | 119.87 | 120.46 | 3700.0 | 3700.0 |
| 122.52 | 121.71 | 122.52 | 3800.0 | 3800.0 |
| 123.27 | 122.26 | 123.27 | 3800.0 | 3800.0 |
| 123.84 | 123.41 | 123.84 | 3900.0 | 3900.0 |
| 125.17 | 124.61 | 125.17 | 4000.0 | 4000.0 |
| 125.57 | 125.26 | 125.57 | 4100.0 | 4100.0 |
| 123.99 | 125.41 | 123.99 | 4172.0 | 4172.0 |

HOG CURVE
K VALUE 186.55

STRAIGHT
GRADE = 1.8%
CIRCULAR ARC
RADIUS = 2900.00

KEY

Proposed A43 and associated side roads and accesses

KEY:

Edge of fieldwalking survey area

Edge of geophysical survey area

Geophysical anomaly

DTS site

Flint

Core

Flake

Tool

Waste

Pottery

Romano-British

Medieval

Wessex Archaeology

| | | | |
|---------------------|------|-------------|----------------|
| DRG No CHANGED FROM | A | 3/93 | 1694 / S / 235 |
| Rev | Date | Description | |

A43:M40 to B4031 Improvement

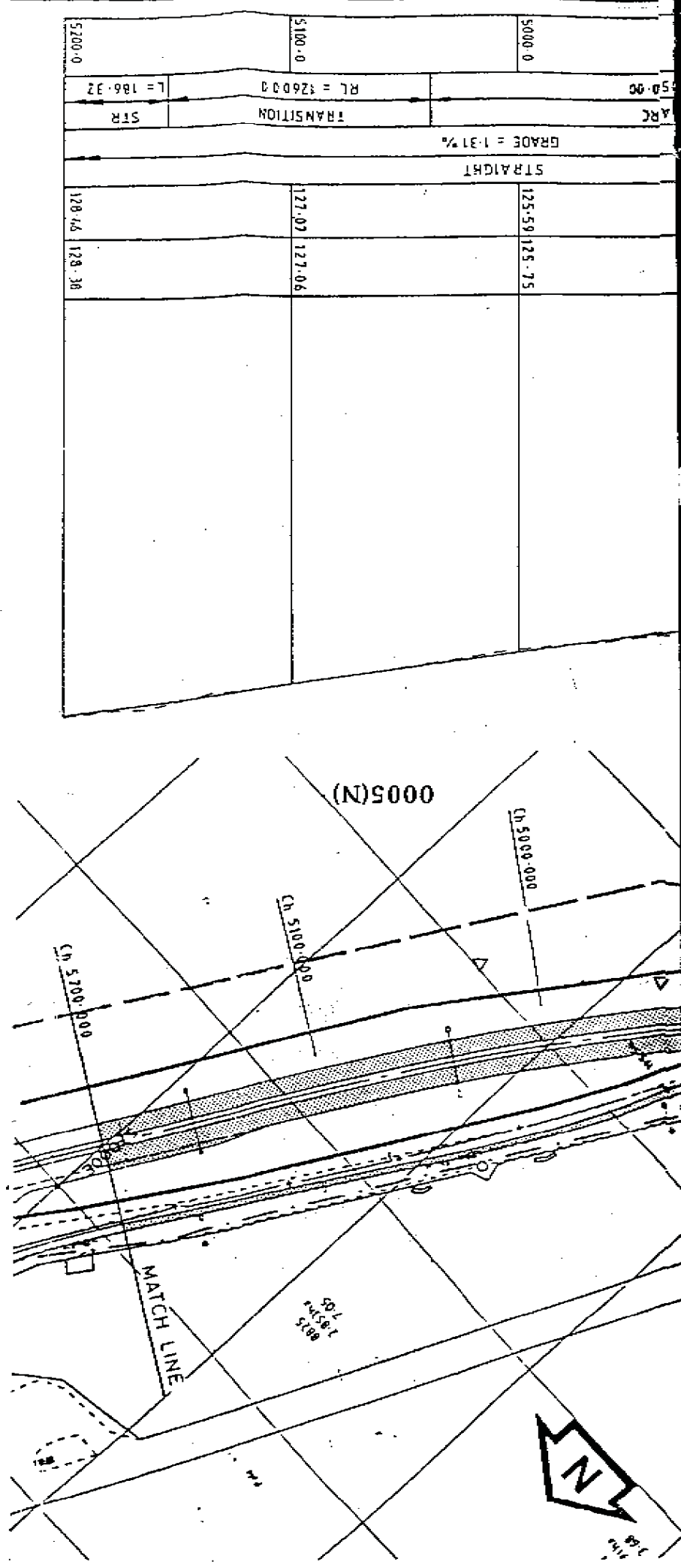
The Published Scheme

CH 3400 - 5200

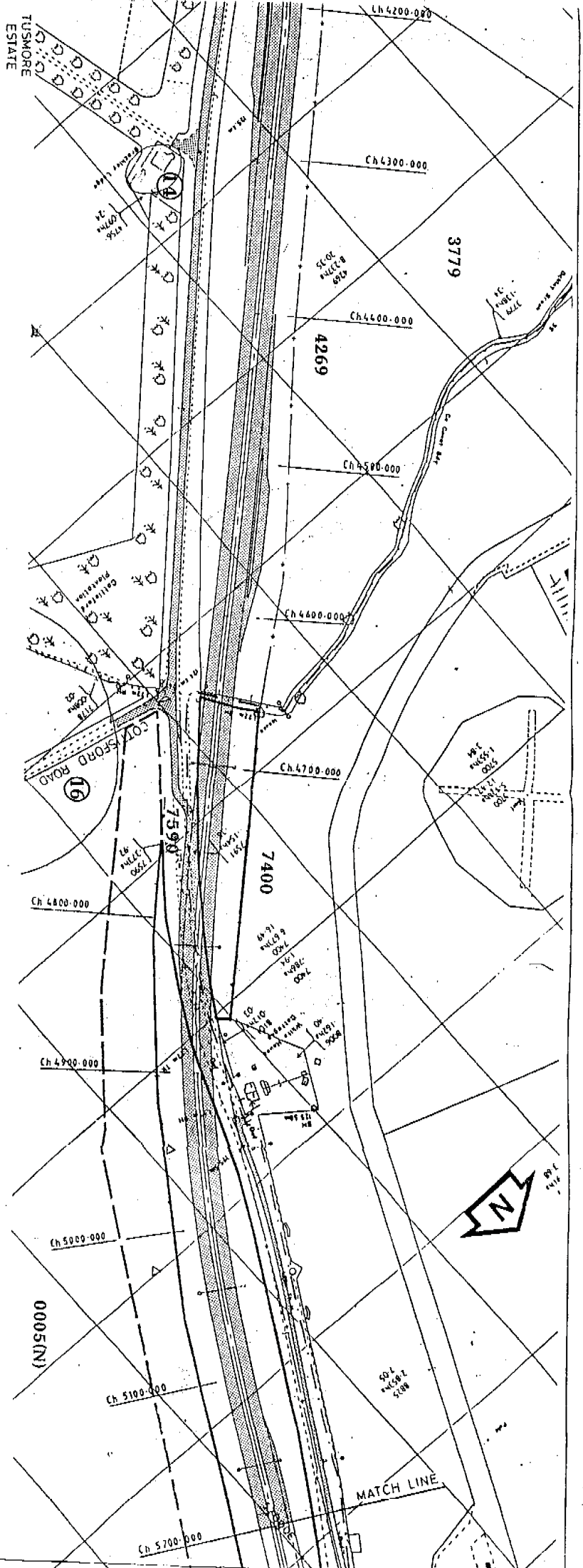
Peter Froenkel & Partners
Consulting Engineers
London

| | | | |
|-------|---------|----------|--------|
| Drawn | Checked | Approved | Scale |
| P. B. | | | 1:2500 |

1649 / S / 235



ORIGINAL AT A3



| STATION | STATION | STATION | STATION |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 124.75 | 125.15 | 123.89 | 124.48 |
| 124.57 | 125.00 | 123.79 | 123.95 |
| 123.86 | 123.43 | 123.32 | 122.94 |
| 123.44 | 122.90 | 124.07 | 123.22 |
| 123.65 | 123.65 | 125.06 | 124.44 |
| 124.83 | 124.83 | 125.59 | 125.75 |
| 127.07 | 127.06 | 128.46 | 128.38 |

| STATION | STATION |
|---------|---------|
| 4270.0 | 4300.0 |
| 4400.0 | 4500.0 |
| 4600.0 | 4680.0 |
| 4700.0 | 4725.5 |
| 4800.0 | 4840.0 |
| 4900.0 | 5000.0 |
| 5100.0 | 5200.0 |

| SECTION | LENGTH | GRADE |
|--------------|--------|-------|
| STRAIGHT | 835.51 | 0.52% |
| TRANSITION | | |
| SAG CURVE | | |
| TRANSITION | | |
| CIRCULAR ARC | | |
| TRANSITION | | |
| STR | | |

PVI 122.600
Ch. 4780.000

K VALUE 57.26

R = 126900

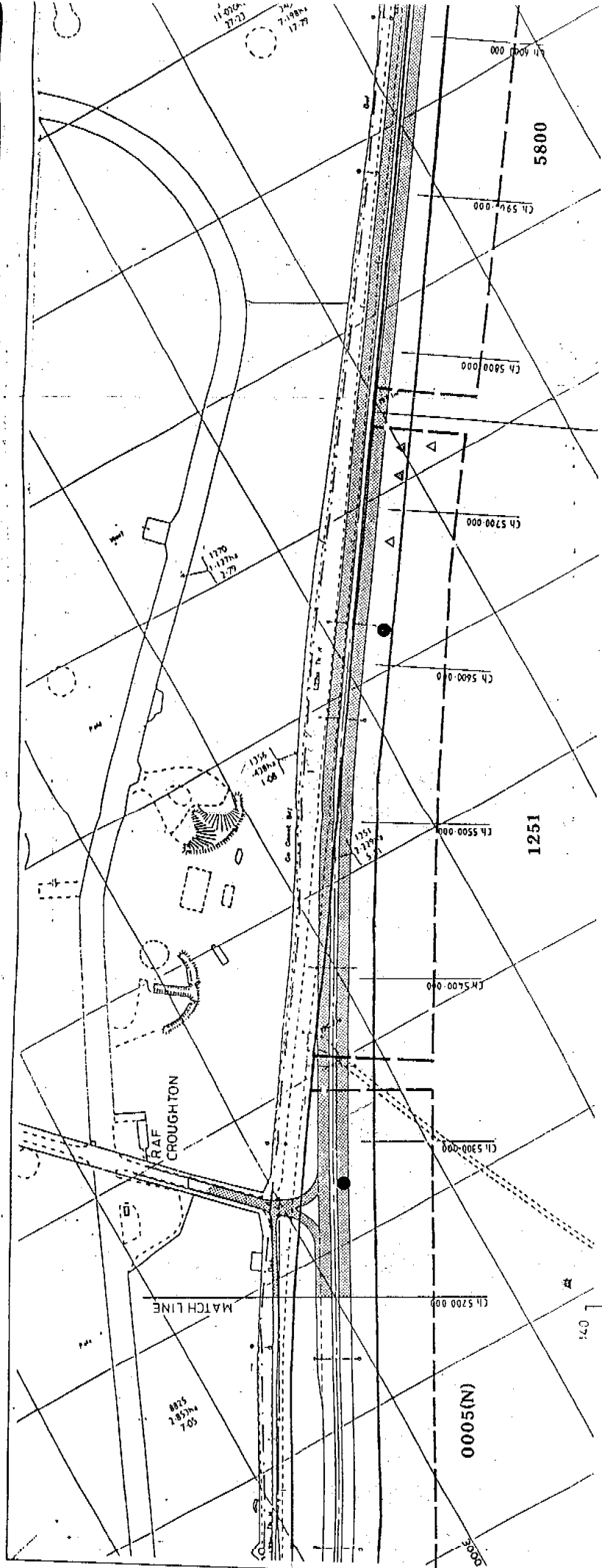
RADIUS = 1050.00

R = 126900

RADIUS = 1050.00

R = 126900

RADIUS = 1050.00



ORIGINAL AT A3

20-000m AOD

| DESIGN LEVEL | EXISTING GROUND | VERTICAL ALIGNMENT | HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT | CHAINAGE |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|
| 128.46 | 128.38 | 128.46 | 128.38 | 5200.0 |
| 129.52 | 129.69 | 129.52 | 129.69 | 5300.0 |
| 130.70 | 131.00 | 130.70 | 131.00 | 5400.0 |
| 132.31 | | 132.31 | | 5500.0 |
| 133.68 | 133.61 | 133.68 | 133.61 | 5600.0 |
| 135.02 | 134.94 | 135.02 | 134.94 | 5700.0 |
| 136.05 | 136.25 | 136.05 | 136.25 | 5800.0 |
| 137.36 | 137.53 | 137.36 | 137.53 | 5900.0 |
| 138.37 | | 138.37 | | 6000.0 |
| 139.01 | 138.31 | 139.01 | 138.31 | 6100.0 |

STRAIGHT LENGTH = 411.59

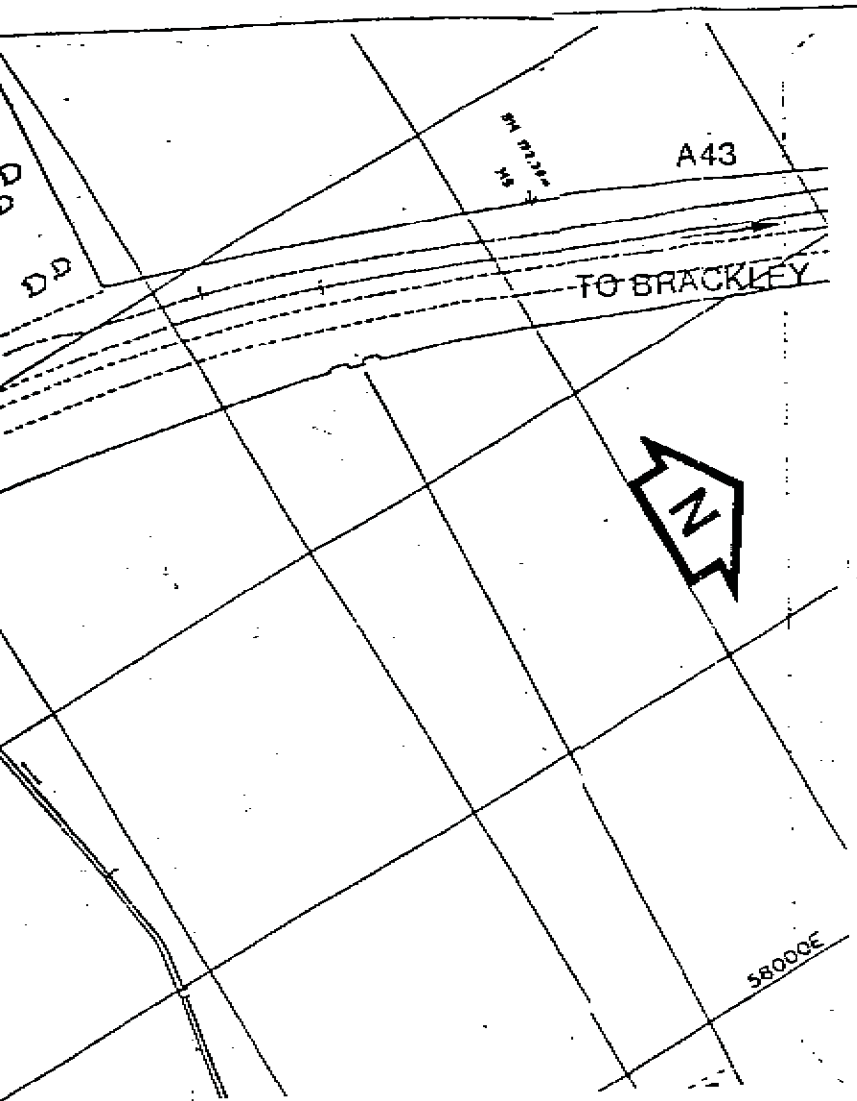
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TRANSITION RADIUS = 2000.00

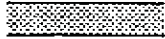
TRANSITION RADIUS = 124.00

GRADE = 3.1%


5 STRAIGHT




KEY

 Proposed A43 and associated side roads

KEY:

 Edge of fieldwalking survey area

 Edge of geophysical survey area

 Geophysical anomaly


 DTS site

Flint

 Core  Flake

 Tool  Waste

Pottery  Slag

 Romano-British

 Medieval



| | | |
|-----|------|---------------------------------|
| B | 3/93 | DRG. No CHANGED FROM 1694/S/236 |
| A | 1/93 | Juniper Hill junction added. |
| Rev | Date | Description |

A43:M40 to B4031 Improvement

The Published Scheme

CH 5200 -6540

Peter Fraenkel & Partners
Consulting Engineers
London

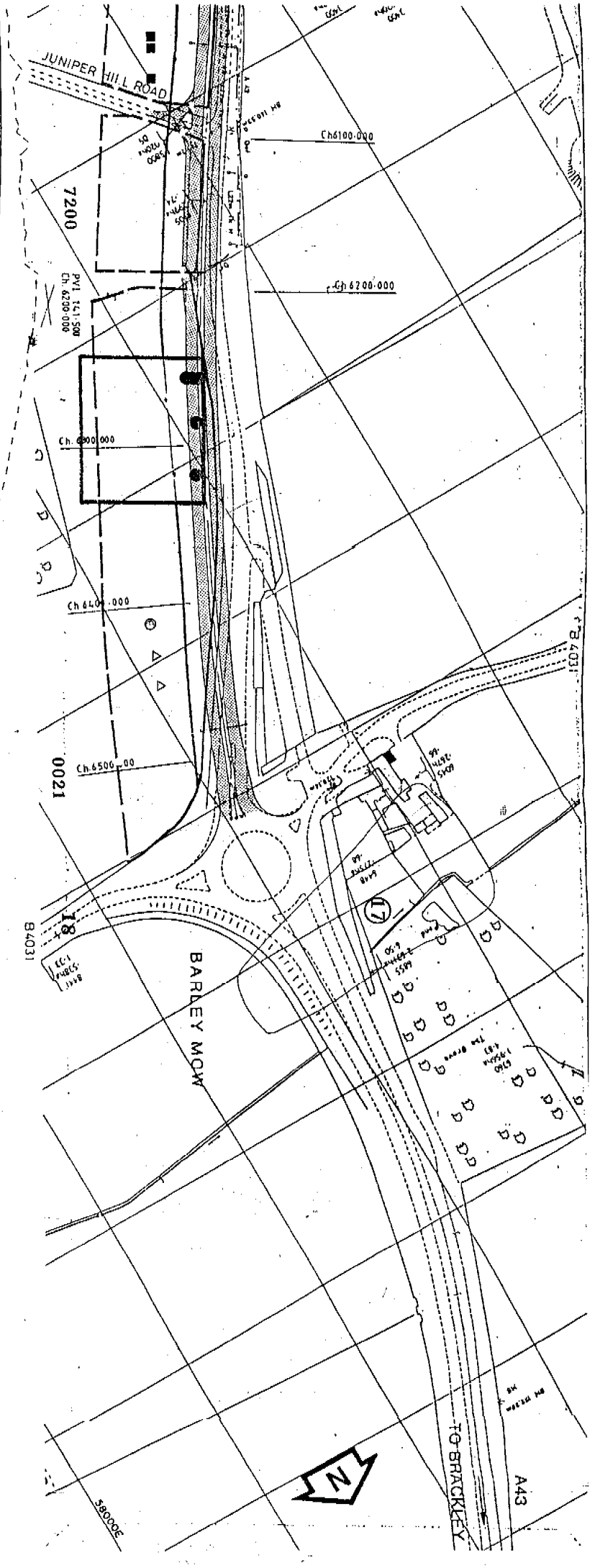
| | | | |
|-------|---------|----------|---------------------|
| Drawn | Checked | Approved | Scale |
| P.B. | | | H 1:2500 V 1:250 |

1649 / S / 236

Rev.
B

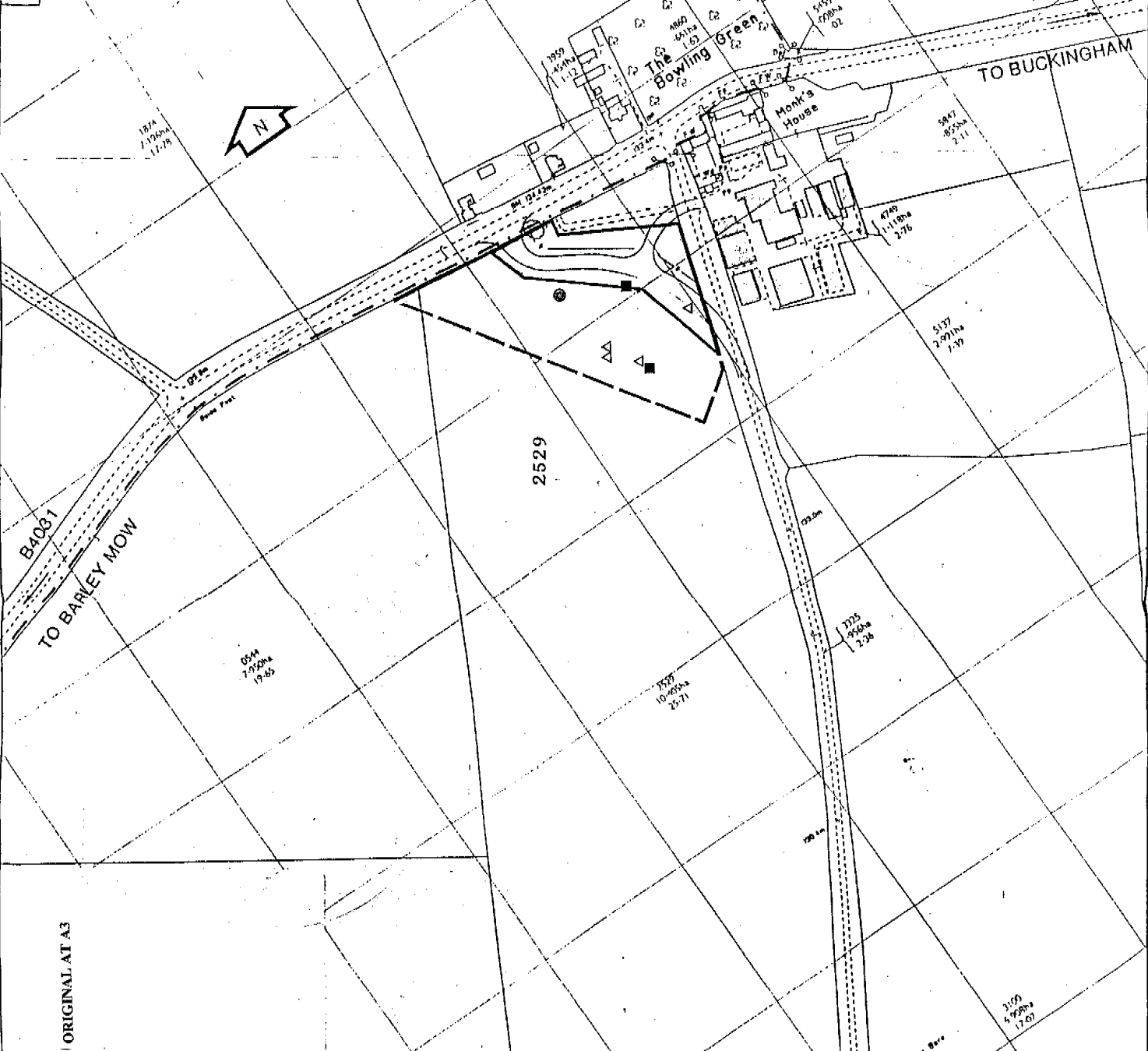
| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| 6066.8 | TRANSITION RL = 124.008 | | 138-4.6 |
| 6100-0 | 140-18 | 138-42 | |
| | 139-78 | | |
| HOG CURVE K VALUE 149.97 | | | |
| 6200-0 | 140-66 | 137-87 | |
| | 148-84 | 146-65 | |
| 6400-0 | 145-25 | 134-76 | |
| | 131-65 | 132-21 | |
| 6500-0 | 131-31 | | |
| 6530-0 | | | |
| 6540-0 | | | |
| TRANSITION RL = 124.008 | | TRANSITION RL = 124.008 | |
| STR | | STR | |

ORIGINAL AT A3



A43M40 to B4031 Improvement
Peter Fraenkel & Partners

| Rev | Date | Description |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| A 43: M40 TO B4031 IMPROVEMENT | | |
| MONK'S HOUSE JUNCTION | | |
| Peter Fraenkel & Partners Consulting Engineers London | | |
| Drawn/Checked/Approved | Scale: 1:250 | Rev |
| P.F. | L.J. | D.M. |
| Dwg. No. 1694/S/231 | | |



ORIGINAL AT A3

KEY:

- Edge of fieldwalking survey area
- Edge of geophysical survey area
- Geophysical anomaly
- DTS site

Flint

- Core ▲
- Tool △
- Waste ▲

Pottery

- Romano-British ●
- Medieval ■
- Slag ■

Wessex Archaeology

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