

Geophysical Survey at Manor Farm, Hampton Gay, Oxfordshire, May and June 2022.

**William Wintle
August 2022**



Google Earth Image of Hampton Gay Manor Farm, Oxfordshire
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Introduction

The Oxford University Department for Continuing Education (OUDCE) has initiated a research and teaching project in landscape archaeology at Hampton Gay, Oxfordshire. The fieldwork teaching is for students from the Undergraduate Certificate in Archaeology and the MSc in Applied Landscape Archaeology and consists of geophysical survey, earthwork survey and building recording. Two fieldwork teaching sessions were held in Hampton Gay in 2021 and a further two teaching sessions in 2022. The last of these was for the MSc ALA field survey week which involved a geophysical survey within a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The site at Manor Farm contains both listed buildings and a scheduled ancient monument. The scheduled ancient monument has NHLE number 1006334 and contains two separate elements: the ruined manor house and a deserted medieval settlement. The relevant monument numbers are listed below.

NHLE Number:	1006334 (Scheduled Ancient Monument OX120)
Monument Number	336616 - (Scheduled Ancient Monument OX120b) Hampden Gay Manor (Ruins of an Elizabethan Manor House)
Monument Number	336631 - (Scheduled Ancient Monument OX120a) Deserted Medieval Settlement

The MSc in ALA field survey week ran from Saturday 28th May to Friday 3rd June under the direction of Professor David Griffiths. Specialist teaching was provided by Dr Olaf Bayer, Mark Bowden, David Clark and Dr William Wintle. As part of his teaching, Dr David Griffiths directed a geophysical survey over that part of the scheduled area which contains the deserted medieval settlement. The research aims of the geophysical survey were to determine both the extent and survival of medieval settlement features north, south and south-east of the church.

This report describes the results obtained and is submitted in compliance with the Section 42 Licence issued under the 1979 Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act (as amended), dated 31 March 2022 (Case No: SL00234269).

The scheduled area is illustrated in figure 1. Its western boundary is beside the railway line and its eastern boundary is adjacent to the farm house of Manor Farm. Its northern limit lies to the south of the River Cherwell and excludes a number of farm buildings. The southern limit follows the line between ridge-and-furrow (to the south) and the presumed medieval settlement (to the north). The church and churchyard form an island with the scheduled zone.

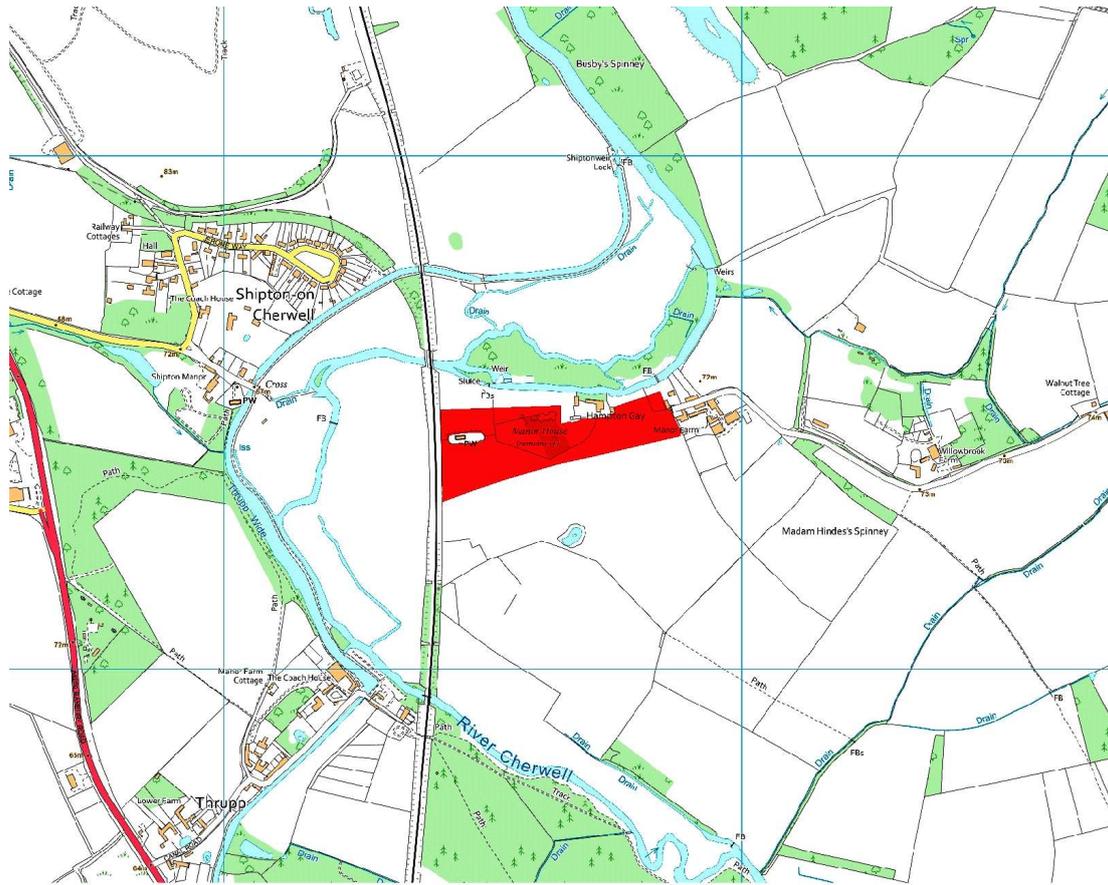


Figure 1 – The Scheduled Area at Manor Farm, Hampton Gay, Oxfordshire

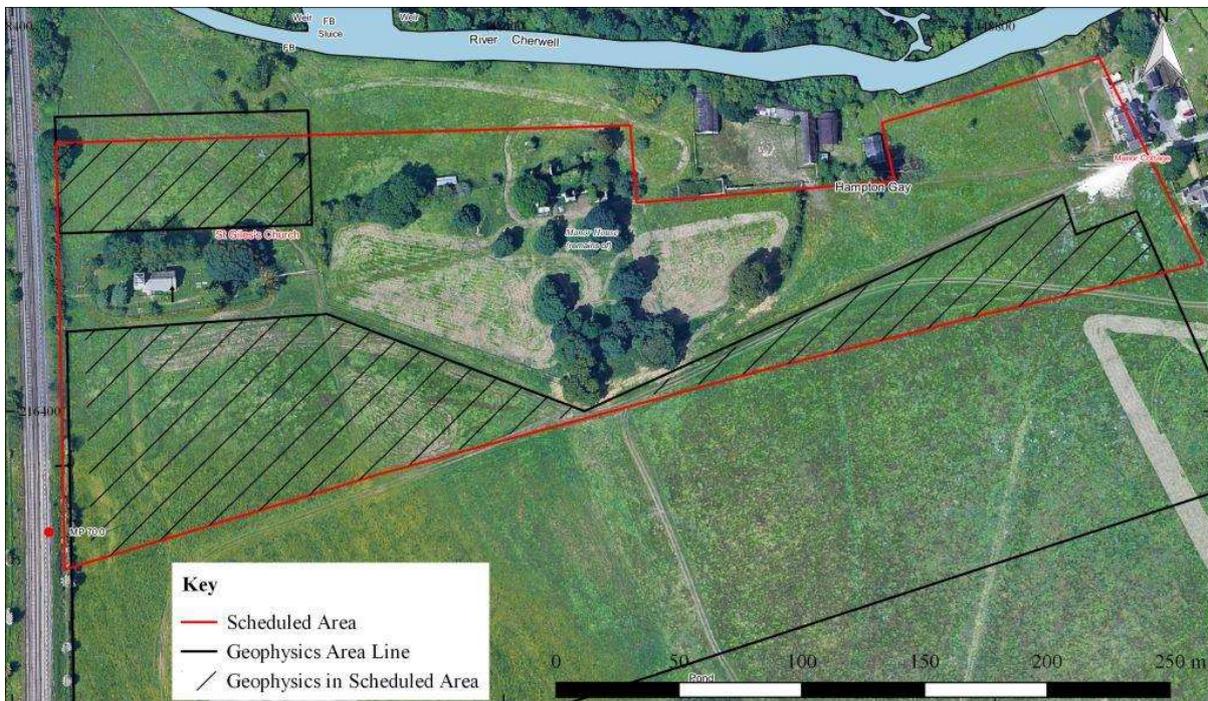


Figure 2 – The Scheduled Area at Manor Farm, Hampton Gay, Oxfordshire
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Figure 2 illustrates the planned area for geophysical survey within the scheduled area. Most of this planned area was surveyed during the field survey week.

Hampton Gay Manor Farm

Hampton Gay Manor Farm and its associated buildings lie to the south and east of the River Cherwell, which flows west and then south towards the river Thames. The brief historical outline is based on a desk-based assessment by the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU 1999) and the Oxfordshire Victoria County History (VCH 1959, 152-159). The manor of Hampton Gay was held by Oseney Abbey at the dissolution and the estate was purchased by John Barry from Leonard Chamberlaine in 1544. At some date after 1544 the Elizabethan Manor House was constructed, the ruins of which still survive. The location of the earlier medieval manor house is not known but may be near or under the later manor house. The Barry family sold the manor house in 1682 and it had various owners and tenants until a major fire in 1887. The building was not repaired.

Hampton Gay village has always been small. In 1279 ten households are recorded but only seven in 1524. The enclosure of the open fields and probable conversion to pasture led to a revolt in 1596 which was suppressed. The farmhouse, gate-piers and barn at Manor Farm date from the seventeenth century. The cottages to the north were built later but the medieval settlement was probably already abandoned. Some local employment was available after the watermill was converted to a paper mill in 1681. However, this closed after a fire and bankruptcy in 1887. There is evidence of a church from the eleventh century. The current church was rebuilt between 1767 and 1772 and was restored in 1859 and 1929. Apart from the foundations little or nothing remains of the medieval church.

The area covered by the deserted medieval village together with the ruined manor house and its gardens is now a scheduled ancient monument (OX120). As illustrated in figure 3, most of this scheduled area lies on a gravel terrace, the second or Summertown-Radley terrace. This gravel layer overlies, from north-to-south, Kellaways Clay, Kellaways Sand and Peterborough Mudstone. In the west there are limestone Cornbrash deposits and close to the River Cherwell are alluvial deposits. The Thames gravel terraces usually provide a good response to magnetic survey.

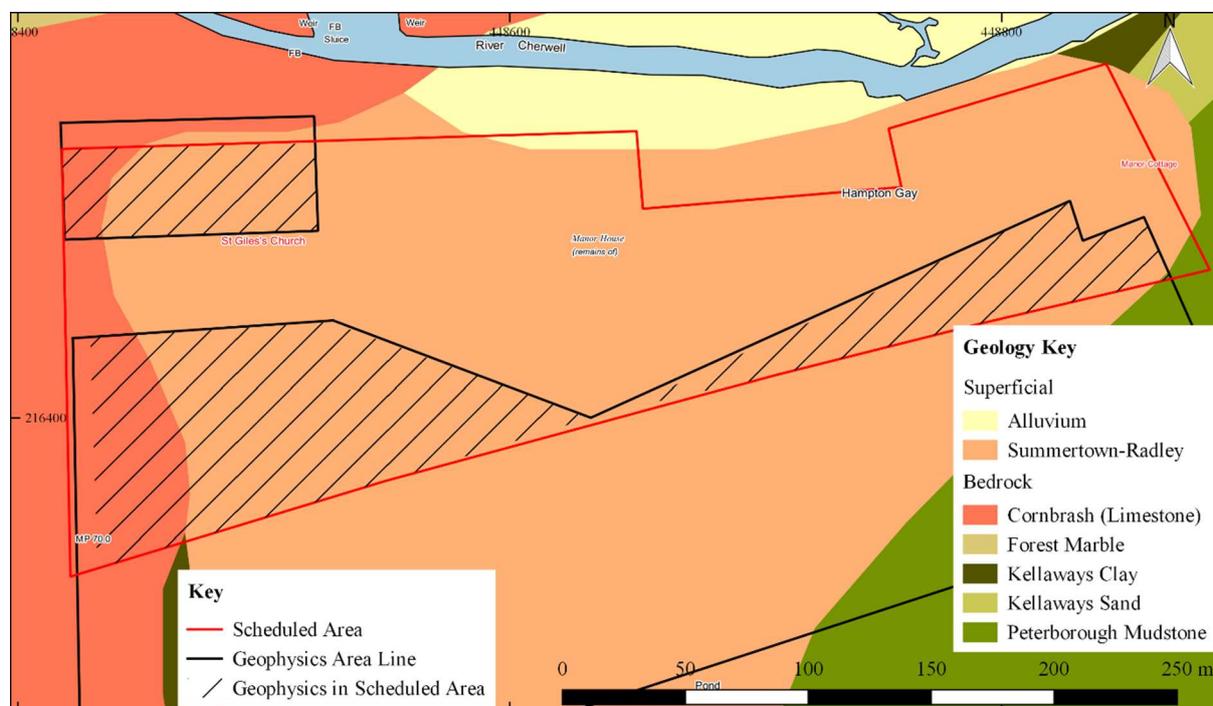


Figure 3 – The Geology of Manor Farm, Hampton Gay

Geological Map Data BGS © UKRI 2022

DiGMapGB-50 [SHAPE geospatial data], Scale 1:50000, Tile ew236, BGS, Using: EDINA Geology Digimap Service

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Figure 4 illustrates the local topography using Lidar data. The land rises from west to east and north to south, with increasing distance from the Cherwell floodplain. Near the River Cherwell the elevation is about 66m OD and in the area of the deserted medieval village is about 68 to 69m OD. Further east the land rises to about 70m OD.

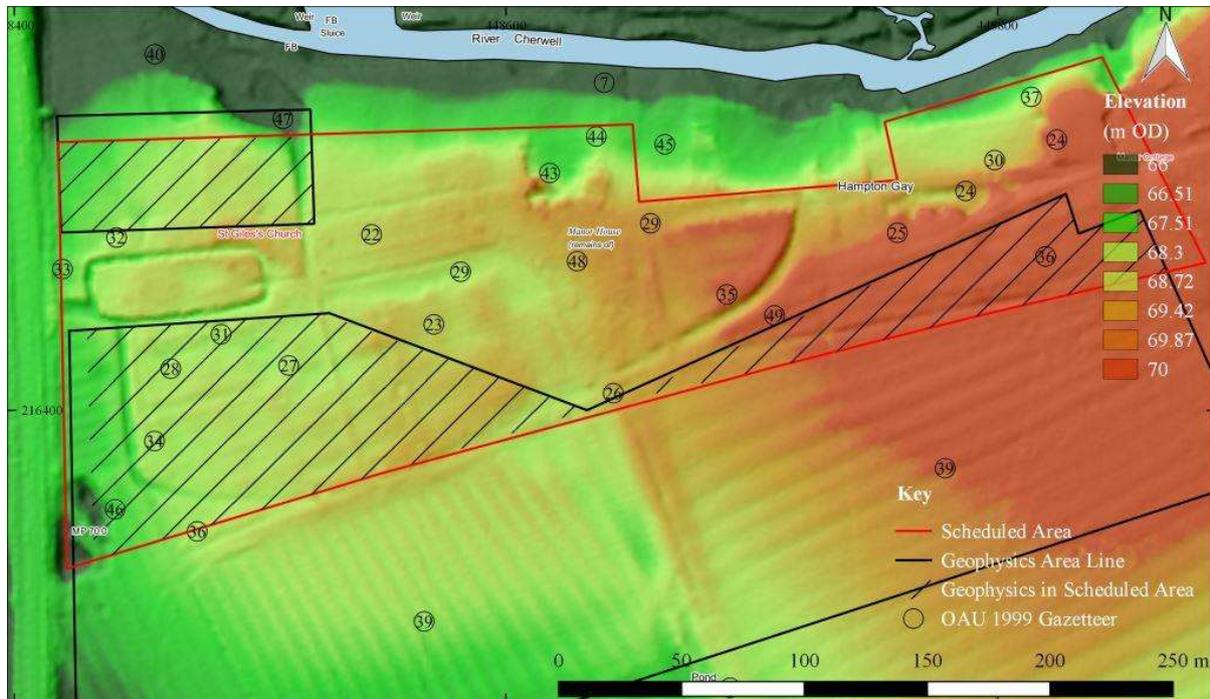


Figure 4 – The Topography of Manor Farm, Hampton Gay
 Lidar DTM 1m. © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022
 Contains Ordnance Survey Data © Crown copyright and database right 2022

Extensive areas of ridge-and-furrow are visible to the south of the scheduled zone. Although undated, these features may date from the late medieval period when previously arable land was sometimes converted to sheep pasture, often associated with depopulation. North of the ridge-and-furrow is the presumed deserted medieval village. Although the topography is quite different from the ridge-and-furrow, there are no clear indications of tofts and crofts or building platforms. A ditch separates the settlement from the ridge-and-furrow. This ditch begins in the west, to the south of the church. From there it initially runs south and then turns east before bending to the north-east where it ends to the east of the ruined manor house. This may represent a boundary ditch separating the arable furlongs to the south from the small farming settlement. The ditch remains undated.

The village earthworks were first recorded in 1972 by Mick Aston in an unpublished survey. He identified divisions within the village and mapped the main topographical features such as holloways, ridge-and-furrow and the area of a possible house platform (OAU 1999, 6-7). A more detailed survey was undertaken by the Oxford Archaeological Unit in 1999 and their report contains an archaeological gazetteer (OAU 1999, 14-16) and a drawn earthwork survey (OAU 1999, figure 2). The OAU gazetteer numbers are shown on figure 4 above.

The topography of a more extensive area north and south of the church is shown in figure 5. This elevation model has been constructed using photogrammetry on a set of photographs taken by a drone on Sunday 8th May 2022.

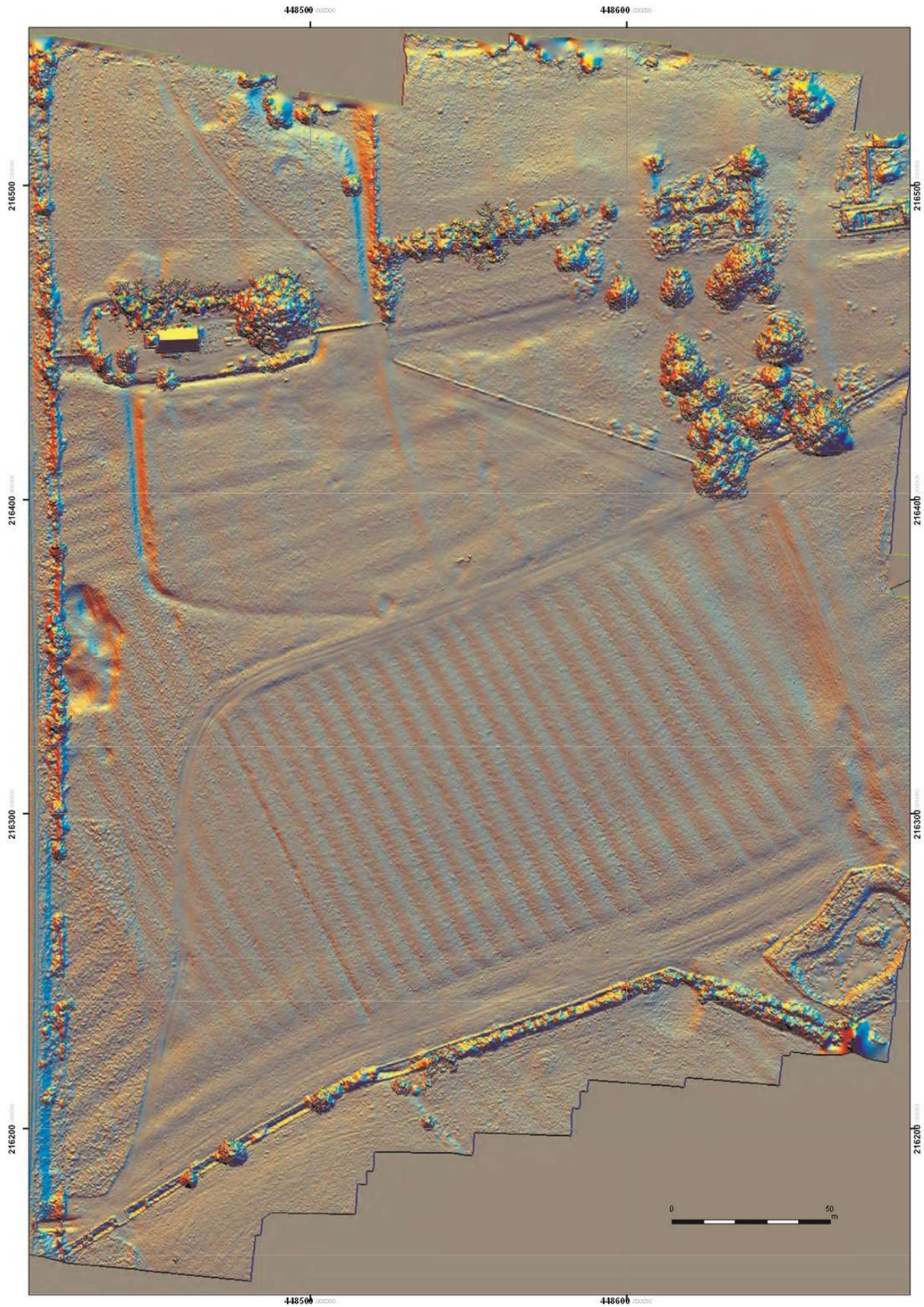


Figure 5 – The Topography of Manor Farm, Hampton Gay
Multi-directional hillshade model based on photogrammetry using UAV drone images
© Olaf Bayer / Historic England

The Plane Table Topographic Survey

The plane table survey was directed by Mark Bowden and examined the area to the south and south-east of the churchyard. Two versions were drawn, with and without hachures, and the version without hachures is used here. The most visible topographic features have been drawn as illustrated in figure 6. The digitised version is shown in figure 7.

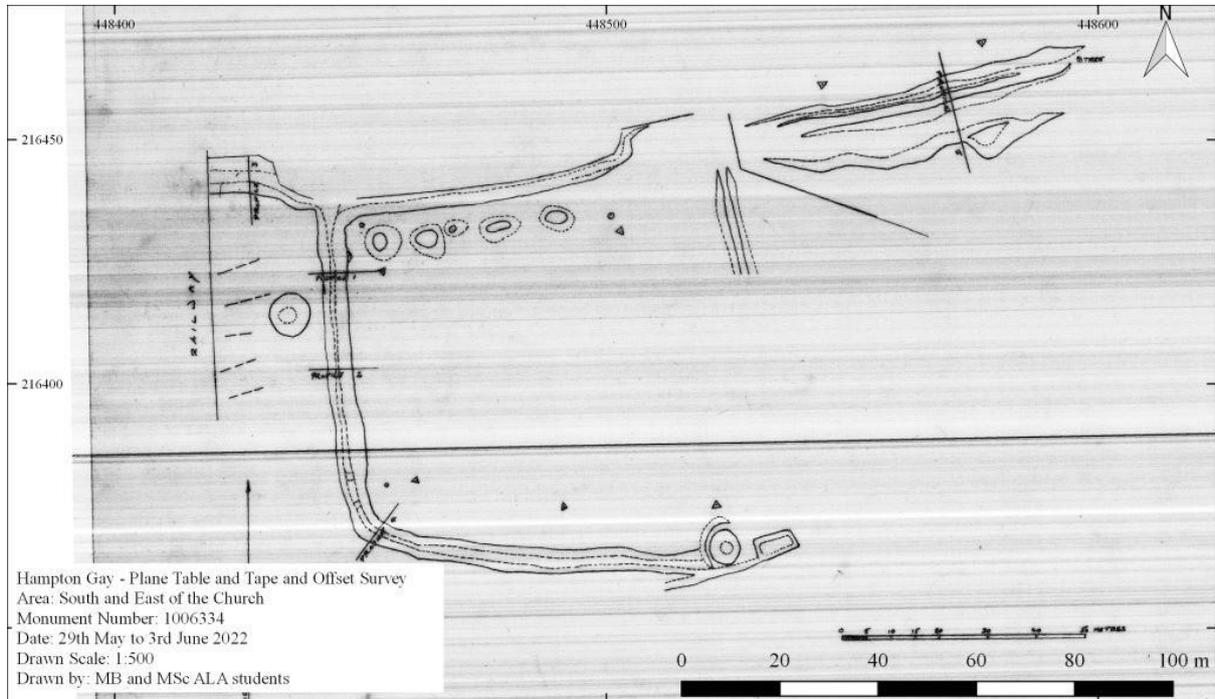


Figure 6 – Plane Table Topographic Survey

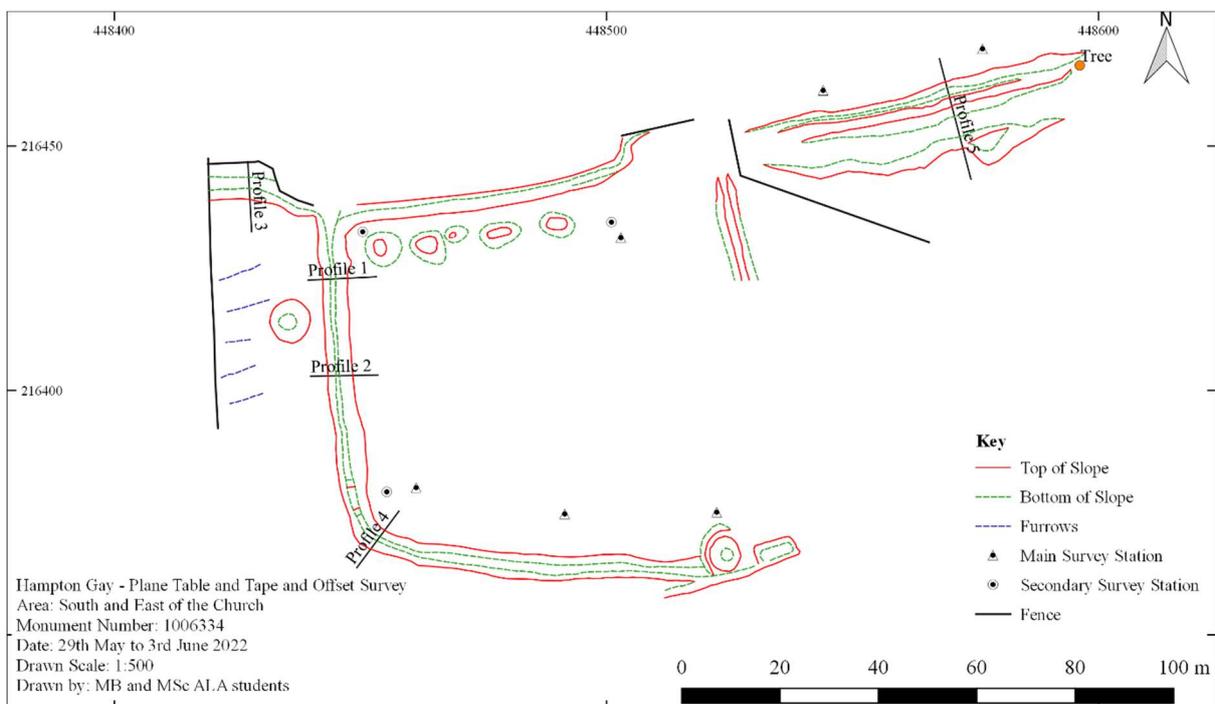


Figure 7 – Digitised Plane Table Topographic Survey

A sunken path lies to the south of the churchyard. Running south from the south-western end of the churchyard is a major ditch and this has been followed for some distance to the south and then east to where it meets a circular depression and a slightly raised farm track. This large ditch corresponds to OAU gazetteer number 34, described as an enclosure ditch. West of this ditch the plane table survey has recorded a circular depression together with evidence of ridge-and-furrow. All of these features can be observed on figure 5.

Directly south of the churchyard five irregular mounds have been recorded and these are visible in figure 5. The small depression to their south, which can be seen in figure 5, was not clearly visible at the time of the survey and was therefore not drawn. It may correspond to OAU gazetteer number 31 which is described as an earthwork boundary south of the churchyard. OAU (1999) have suggested this might represent an earlier churchyard boundary

East of the church, within the fenced enclosure containing the ruined manor house, is a shallow east-west linear depression possibly representing a holloway or track. A profile was made of this holloway using a pocket level (profile 5) as illustrated in the lower part of figure 8. This feature corresponds to OAU gazetteer number 29, described as an east-west holloway through a garden or court.



Figure 8 – OUDCE Plane Table Survey and Vertical Profiling
Photographs by Mark Bowden

Figures 9 and 10 illustrate the plane table survey on the Ordnance Survey MasterMap digital map and on the Lidar digital elevation model respectively.

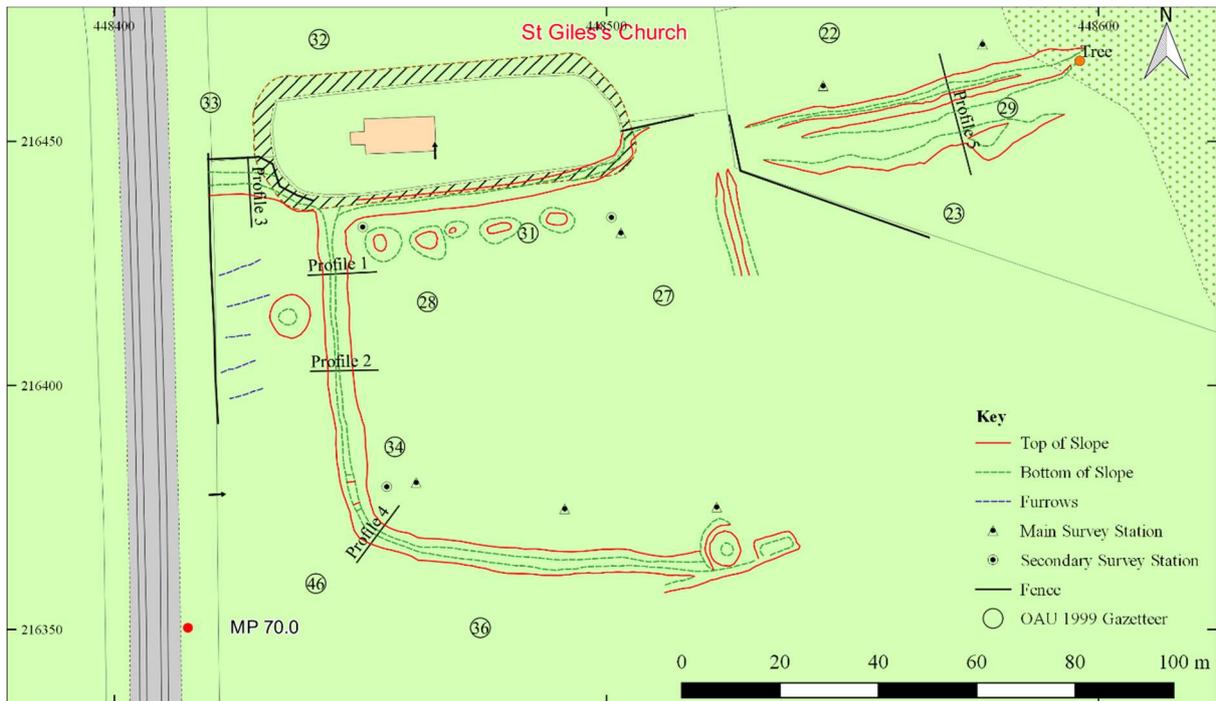


Figure 9 – Digitised Plane Table Topographic Survey

© Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey (100025252)
OS MasterMap® Topography Layer [FileGeoDatabase geospatial data], Scale 1:1250, Using: EDINA Digimap Ordnance Survey Service

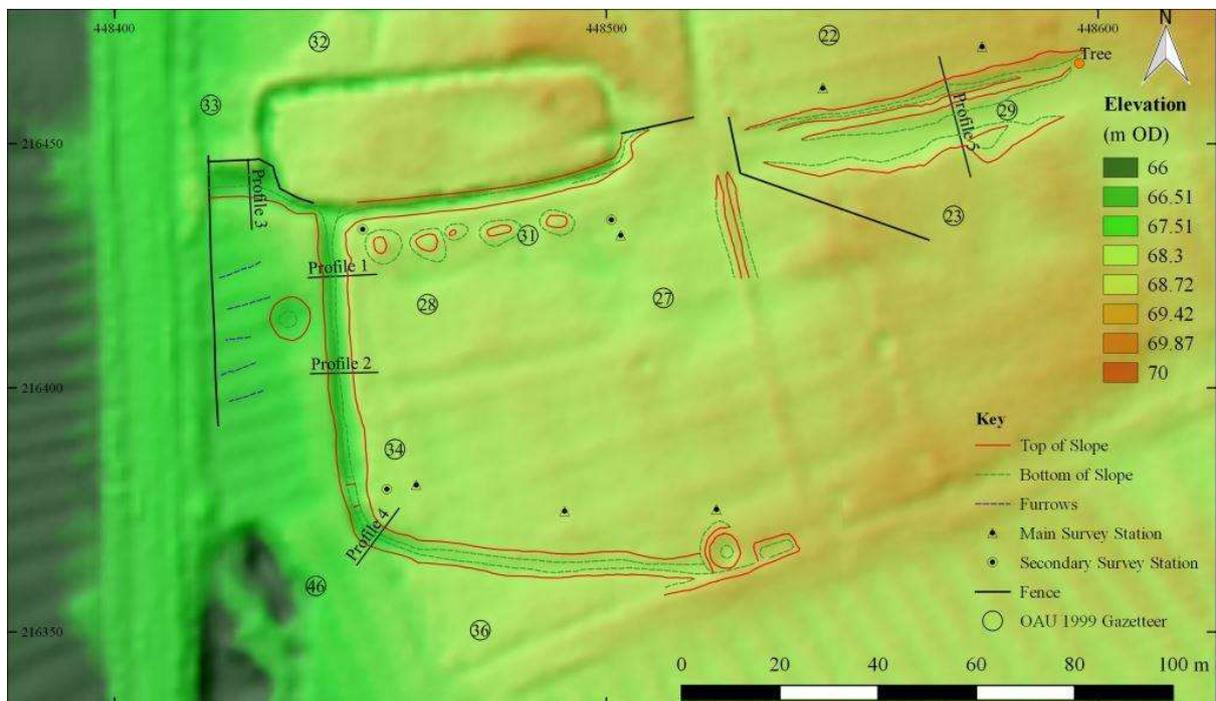


Figure 10 – Digitised Plane Table Topographic Survey

Lidar DTM 1m. © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022

Of most interest for an understanding of possible medieval settlement in this area are OAU gazetteer entries 27 and 28 and their locations are shown on figures 9, 10 and 11. Entry 27 is described as a possible house platform and entry 28 is described as a possible rectangular-shaped house platform and enclosure ditch. The OUA plans of these two entries are illustrated in figure 12. These two features were not clearly visible at the time of the plane table survey and have not been recorded.

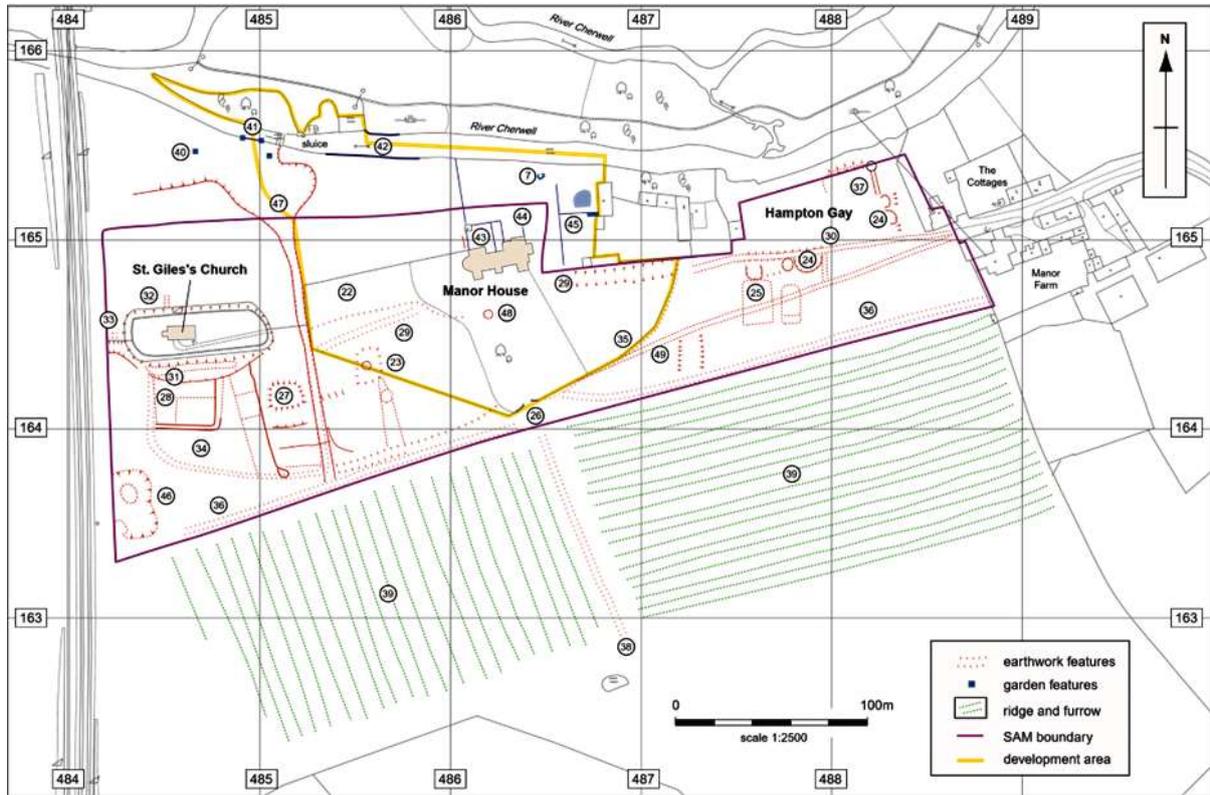


Figure 11 – OAU 1999 Topographical Survey
OAU 1999, figure 2

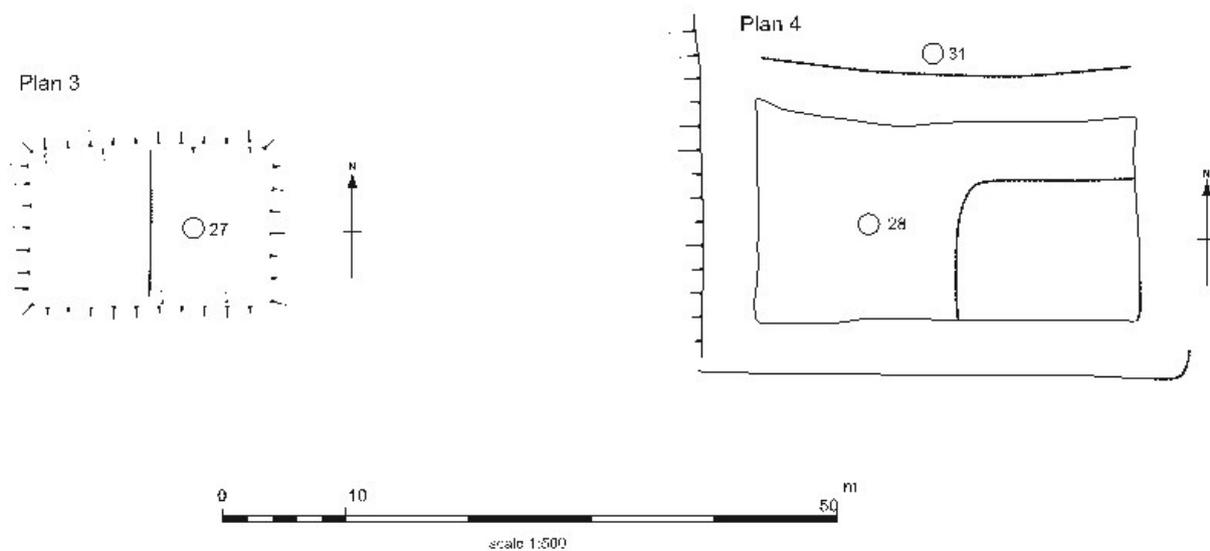


Figure 12 – OAU 1999 Topographical Survey
OAU 1999, figure 3

The Magnetometer (Gradiometer) Survey

Prior to the magnetometer survey two east-west baselines were set out using a Leica survey-grade GPS to position bamboo canes at thirty-metre intervals at pre-determined locations. The baselines were checked for straightness by visually sighting on ranging rods, and for correct thirty-metre intervals by measuring tapes. The base line north of the church was 60 metres long and the line south of the church was 390 metres long. The baselines are illustrated in figure 13.

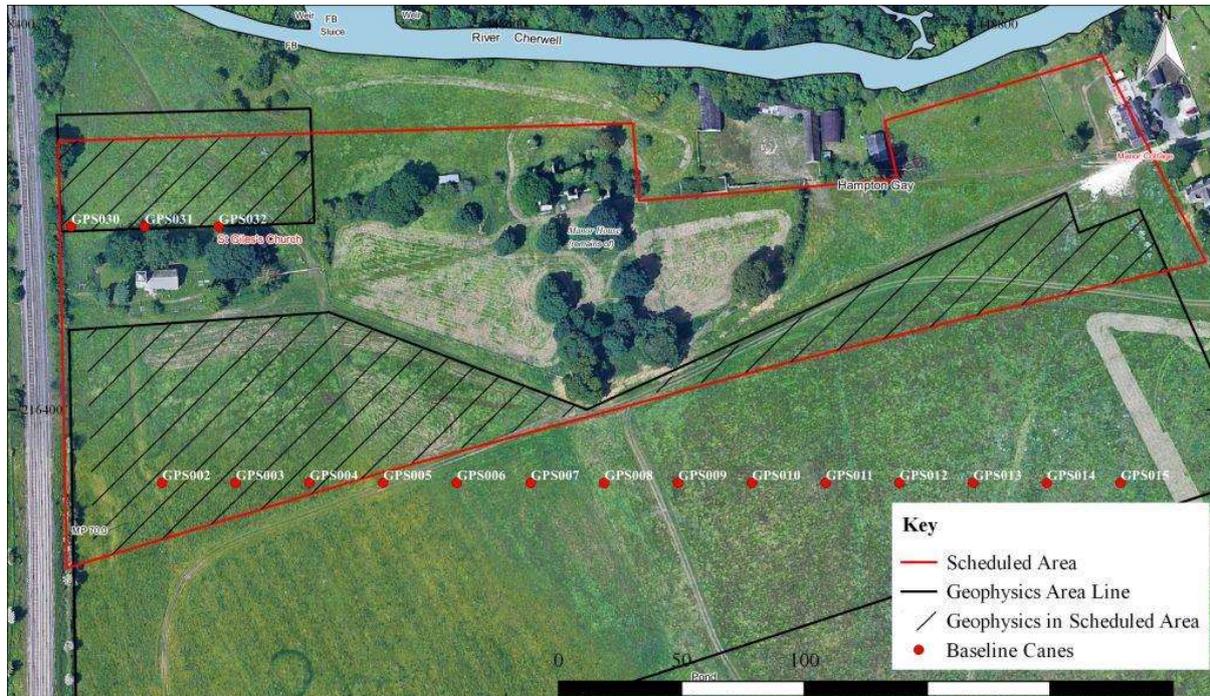


Figure 13 – Magnetometer Survey Baselines

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The survey grids were thirty-metre squares. These were set out from the baseline using measuring tapes. Bamboo canes were inserted at the corners of each grid. After the magnetometer survey was complete the location of each bamboo cane was recorded by the Leica survey-grade GPS.

The magnetometer (gradiometer) survey was undertaken using a dual-sensor Bartington Instrument's GRAD601-2 gradiometer. The thirty-metre grids were walked in a clockwise, north-south, "zig-zag" pattern with traverses one metre apart and readings taken four times a metre along each traverse. The magnetometer was set to a scale of 100nT with a sensitivity of 0.1 nT. It was reset to zero periodically using the same zero location.

The results have been processed by TerraSurveyor V3 and are presented as both block-shaded images using a greyscale and stack traces in figures 14 to 16. In these and subsequent figures, positive magnetic anomalies (normally ditches and pits) are shown in black and negative magnetic anomalies (normally stone or masonry foundations) are shown in white). The block-shaded images are produced by clipping the magnetometer data from its original range (perhaps as much as $\pm 100\text{nT}$) to a much reduced range (here $\pm 5\text{nT}$). This is necessary to produce sufficient contrast in the greyscale image. The stack traces reproduce the full dynamic range and this allows the identification of metal objects by their large, narrow oscillation in both directions – across the north-south magnetic dipole. This makes it easier to distinguish archaeological positive or negative anomalies from metal objects.

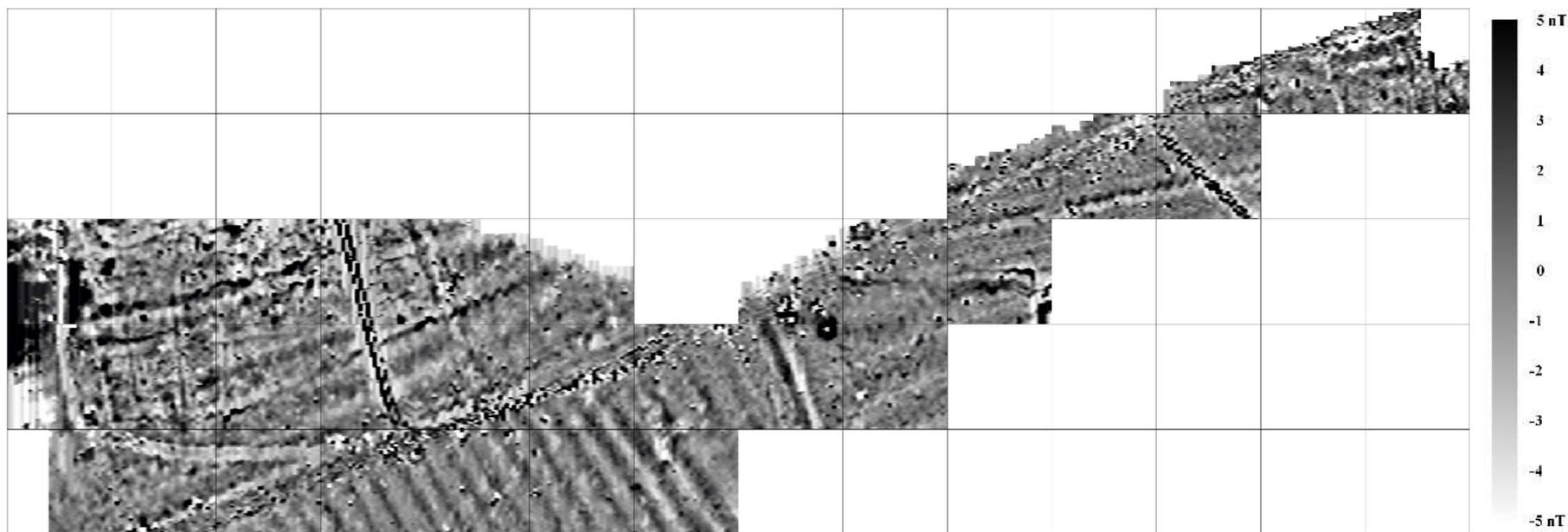
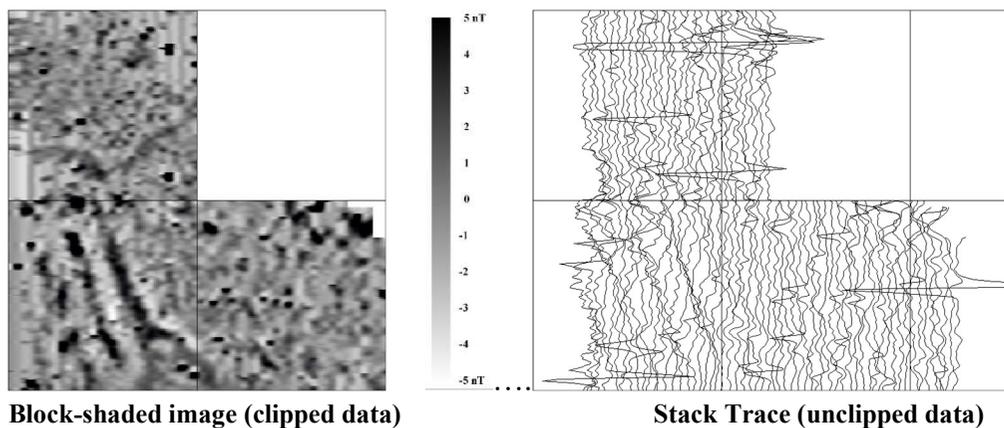


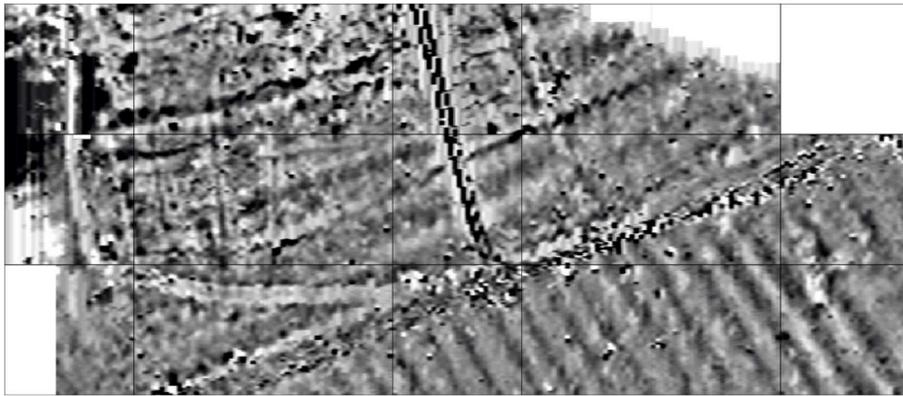
Figure 14 – The Southern Survey (Grids are 30 metres by 30 metres)



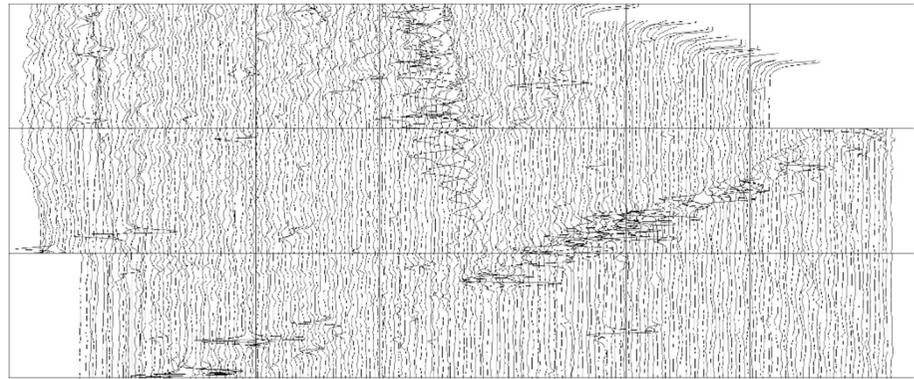
TerraSurveyor V3.0.36.0 Processing

- Baselayer
- Clip -5nT to 5nT
- Destripe (Zero Median Traverse)
- Interpolate Match X&Y
- Clip -5nT to 5nT

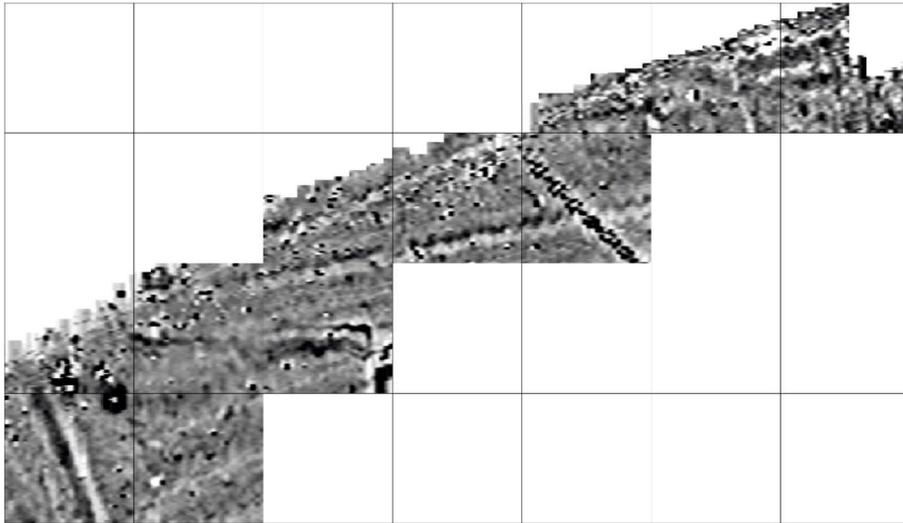
Figure 15 – The Northern Survey (Grids are 30 metres by 30 metres)



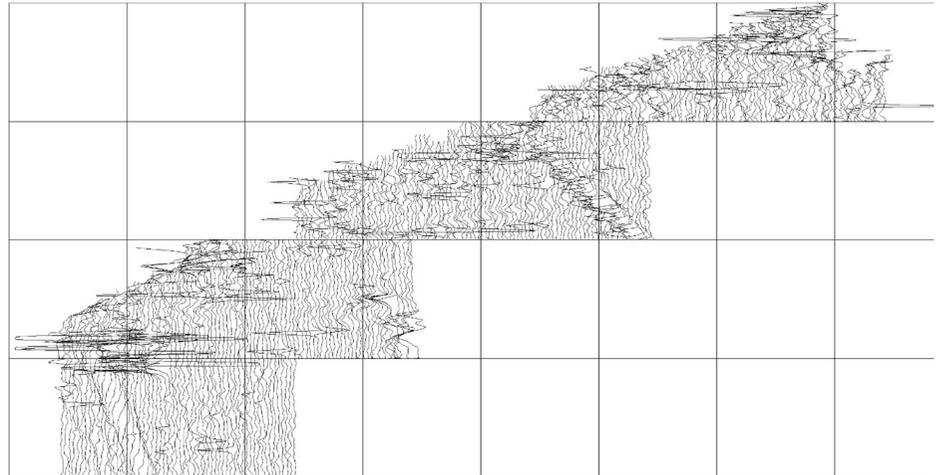
Block-shaded image (clipped data)



Stack Trace (unclipped data)



Block-shaded image (clipped data)



Stack Trace (unclipped data)

Figure 16 – The Southern Survey with Block-Shaded Images and Stack Traces
 South-west at top, South-east at Bottom

Figures 17 and 18 illustrate the northern and southern magnetometer surveys with respect to a background from Google Earth and a Lidar digital elevation model respectively.

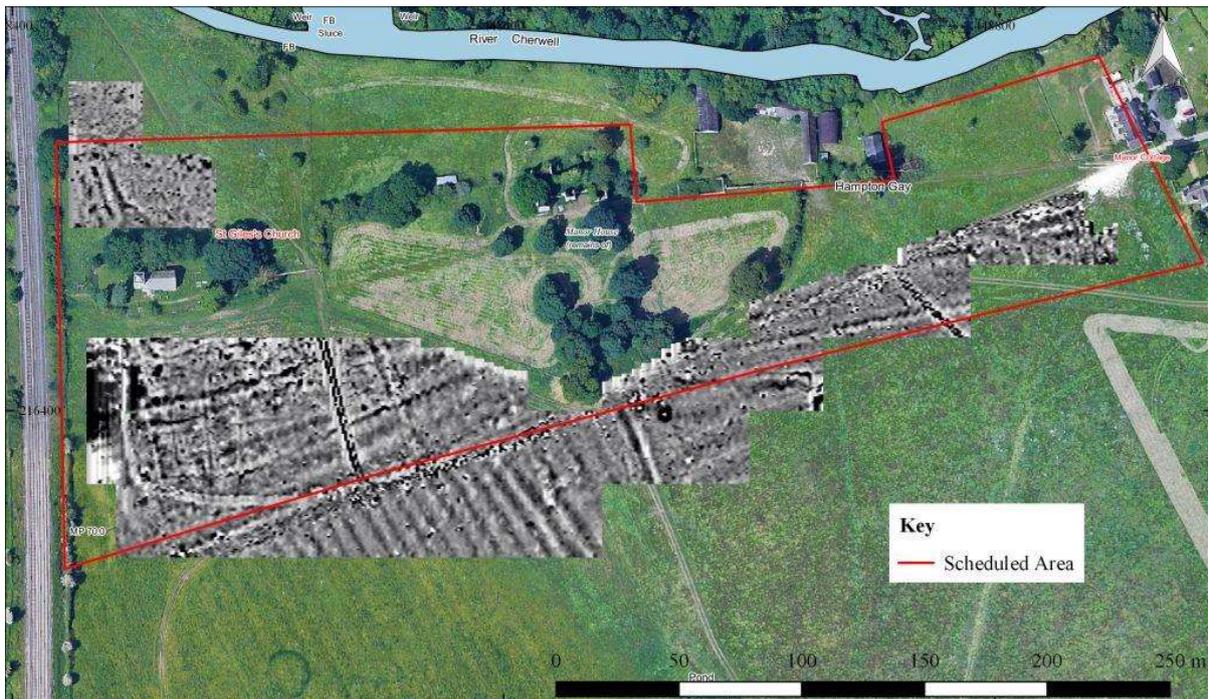


Figure 17 – Magnetometer Survey with Google Earth Background
 Contains Ordnance Survey Data © Crown copyright and database right 2022

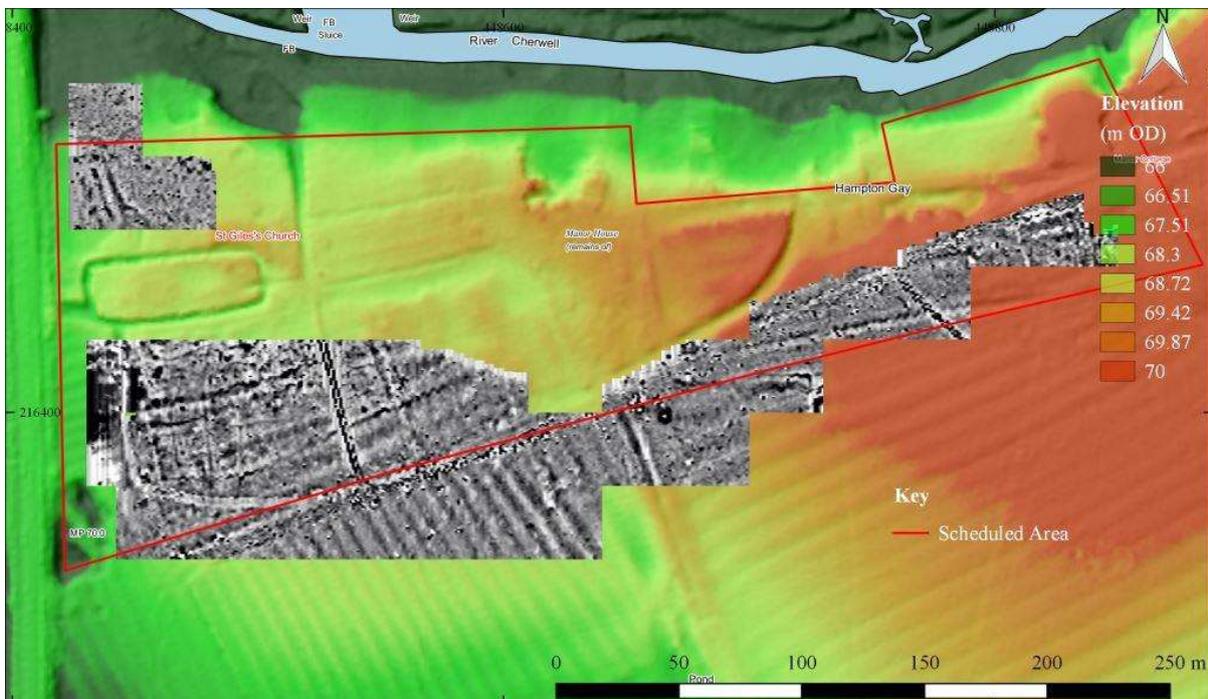


Figure 18 – Magnetometer Survey with Lidar Background
 Lidar DTM 1m. © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022
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These geophysical survey results are now considered for evidence of medieval settlement.

Discussion

Figure 19 illustrates the magnetometer survey north of the churchyard which contained three 30m by 30m grids. To the left is the magnetometer survey and to the right is the archaeological interpretation indicating possible ditches, pits or furrows from ridge-and-furrow. Figure 20 shows the same area in the late nineteenth century.

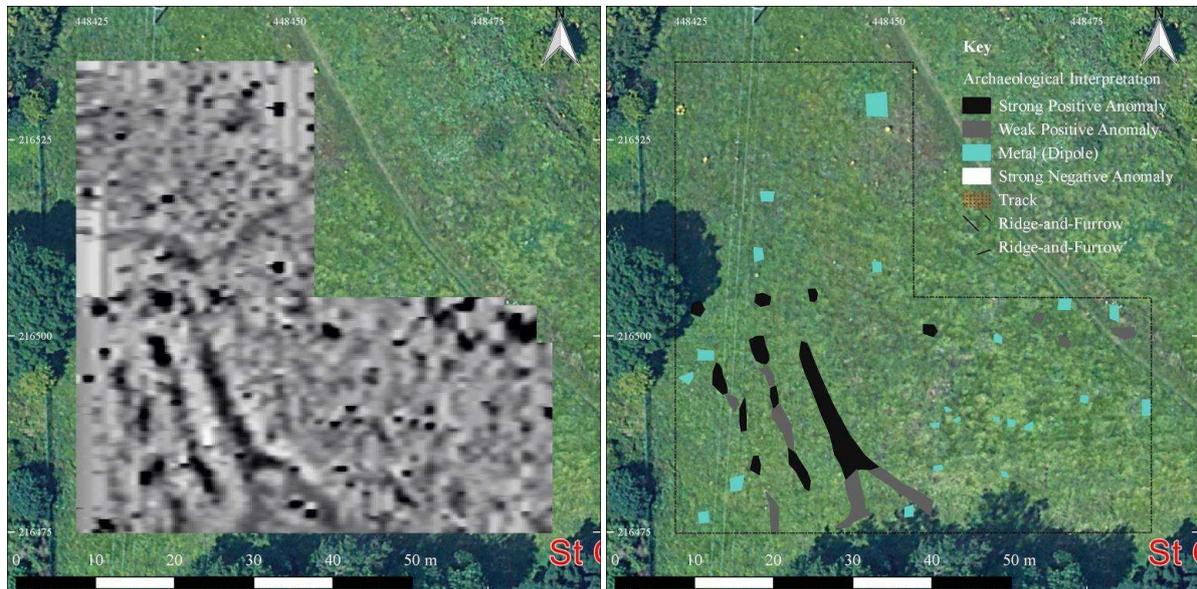


Figure 19 – Magnetometer Survey north of the Churchyard with Archaeological Interpretation

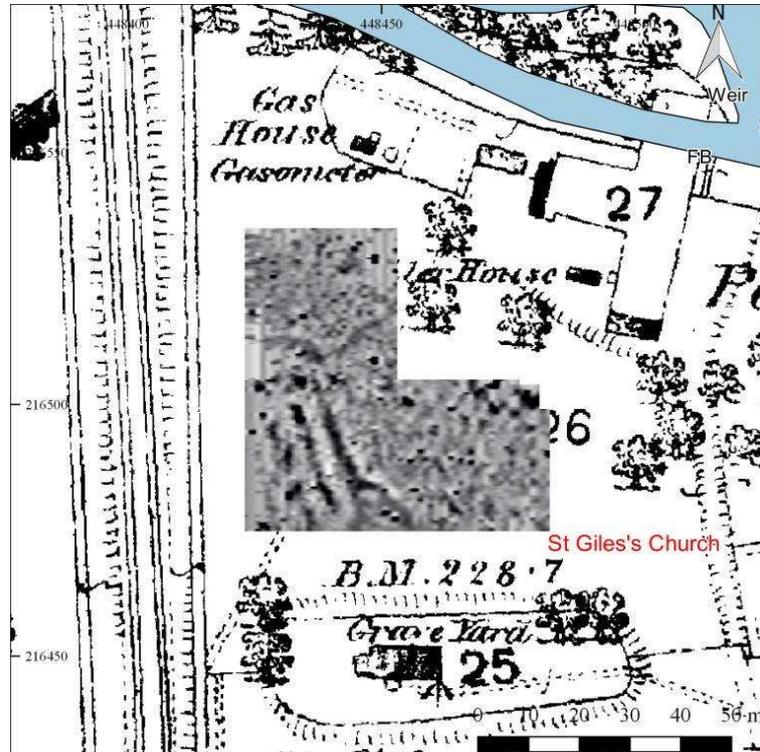


Figure 20 – Magnetometer Survey north of the Churchyard with Ordnance Survey First Edition Map

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1:2500 County Series 1st Edition [TIFF geospatial data], Scale 1:2500, Using: EDINA Historic Digimap Service

The area north of the church remains enigmatic. In the south-west of the survey are three approximately linear ditches or furrows which may represent ploughed out ridge-and-furrow. However, the extent is fairly small and there is no visible indication of ridge-and-furrow on the ground. The Lidar data does not reveal any corresponding ridge-and-furrow to the west of the railway. The distance between the possible furrows is about 5m to 6m which is narrower than the ridge-and-furrow further south where the furrow separation is about 8m. This northern area lies close to the railway and the nearby paper mill. The nineteenth-century construction of the railway and enhancements to the paper mill including the gasometer and steam engine may have disturbed this area.

The small northern survey has not provided any evidence for medieval settlement but this lack of evidence does not exclude settlement in this area.

The southern survey was much more extensive and figures 21 and 24 illustrate the results for the south and south-east of the churchyard respectively. In both figures the magnetometer survey is at the top and the archaeological interpretation indicating possible ditches, pits, tracks and ridge-and-furrow is below. The OAU gazetteer numbers are also shown.

The area directly south of the church is most likely to provide evidence for medieval settlement and is discussed first. It was previously suggested that the OAU gazetteer entries 27 and 28 may represent possible medieval house platforms and the plans of these entries were illustrated in figure 12. Entry 27 is described as a possible house platform and entry 28, which lies to the south of entry 31, is described as a possible rectangular-shaped house platform and enclosure ditch.

Figure 22 illustrates the Lidar data, where within the main enclosing ditch there are a series of linear, low depressions and crests running from the south-west to the north-east. One of these, near the centre, is much more marked than the others. These ridges do not appear to be ridge-and-furrow as they are much wider than the ridge-and-furrow further south. These topographic features are present in the geophysical survey and its interpretation in figure 21 as a series of positive and negative anomalies. The strongest magnetic signal is from the deeper central depression.

Illustrated on figure 22 are two 60-metre elevation-profile transects derived from the Lidar data. The western transect runs from the south to the north near gazetteer entry 28. The ground rises slowly for the first 25 metres, with small dips at 10m and 17m representing the linear depressions. There is a peak elevation at 26m and then a fall into the deeper central depression at 30m. This is followed by a rise to a new peak elevation at 34m - the highest point on the transect. The ground then falls slightly to a minimum at 51m, after which it rises slowly again. This final rise corresponds to the humps portrayed on the plane table survey and the minimum at 51m may correspond to OAU's gazetteer entry 31 – an earthwork boundary. The position of gazetteer entry 28 lies to the north of the central depression between 26m and 34m but neither the lidar topography nor the transect provide any evidence for a house platform here.

The eastern transect runs from the south to the north near gazetteer entry 27. The ground is again undulating with a series of crests and depressions but the trend is a slow fall for the first 35 metres. This is followed by a depression at 41m, a rise to a level platform between 44m and 47m, a depression at 50m and a small rise and fall further north. The small level platform between 44m and 47m appears associated with gazetteer entry 27 but this is quite a small platform. It may be wider further east.

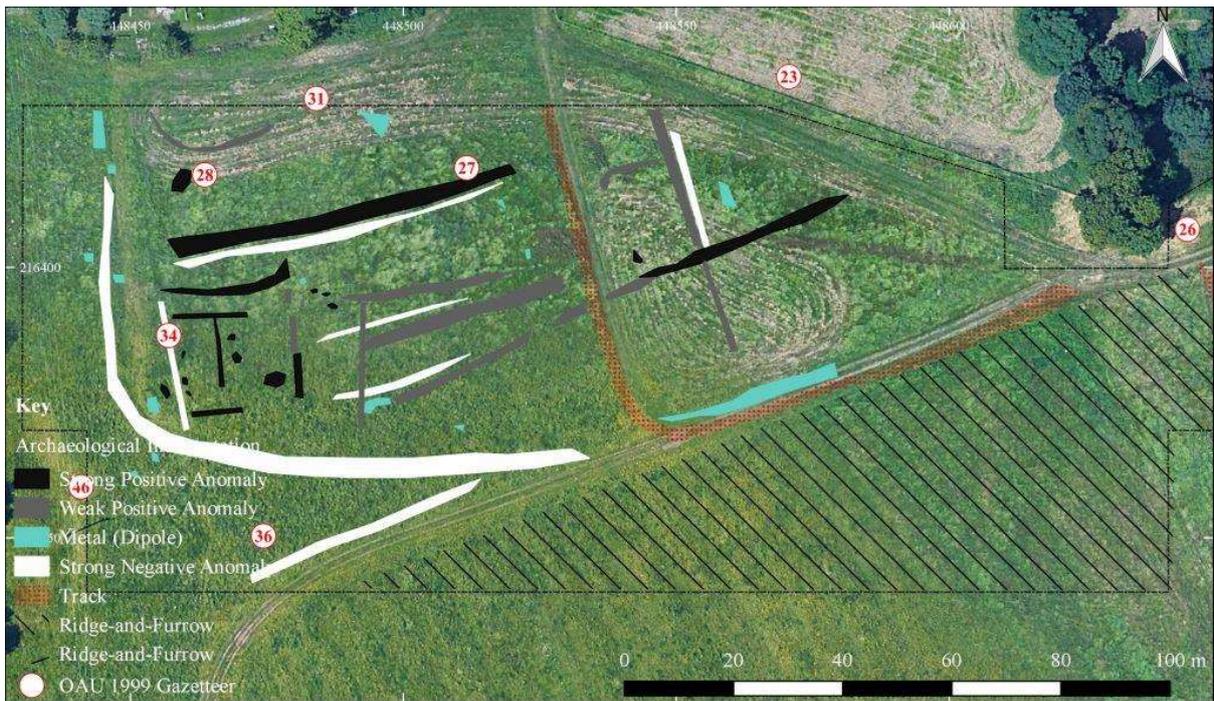
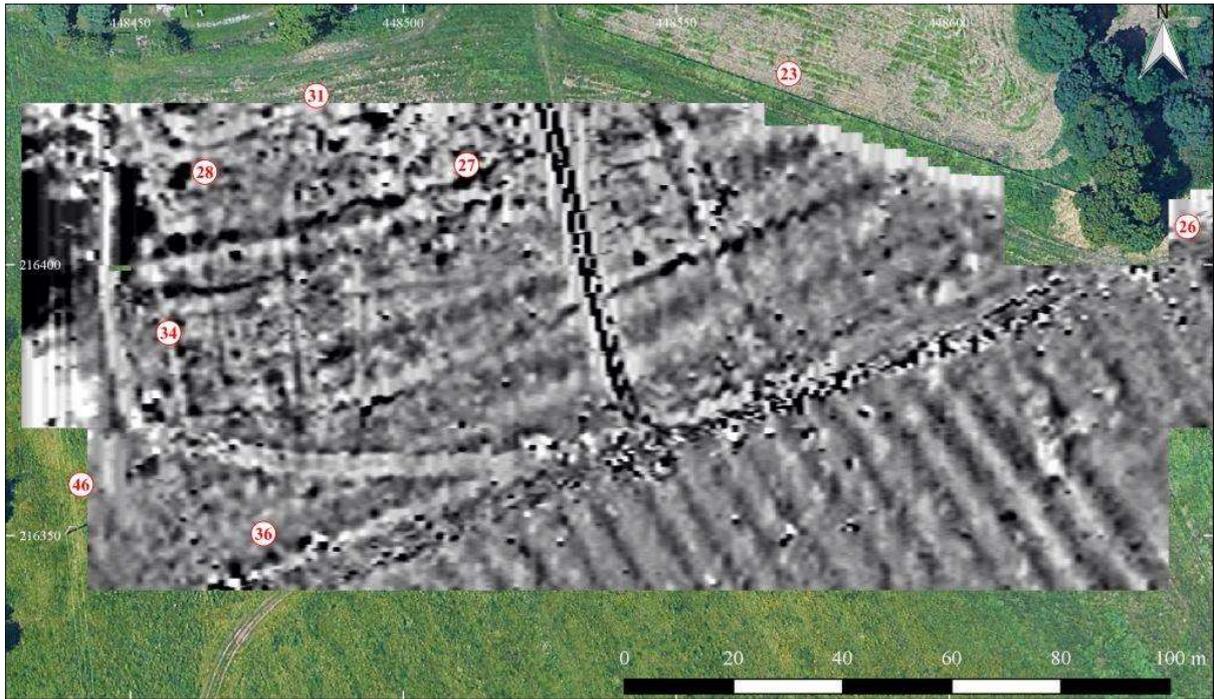


Figure 21 – Magnetometer Survey south of the Churchyard with Archaeological Interpretation

Figure 23 shows the location of these two elevation-profile transects with the magnetometer survey and interpretation. The deeper central depression passes through the 30m mark on the western profile and the 40m mark on the eastern profile. This corresponds to the location of a strong, magnetic signal. Gazetteer entries 27 and 28 lie to the north of this depression but there are relatively few magnetic anomalies in this area. Figures 21 and 23 show a pit like feature to the west of the symbol for entry 28. Also of interest is the narrow, curved positive anomaly (ditch) close to the 51m mark on the western profile. This may correspond to gazetteer entry 31 described as an earthwork boundary. More potentially interesting features lie to the south of the main depression, particularly in the south-west.

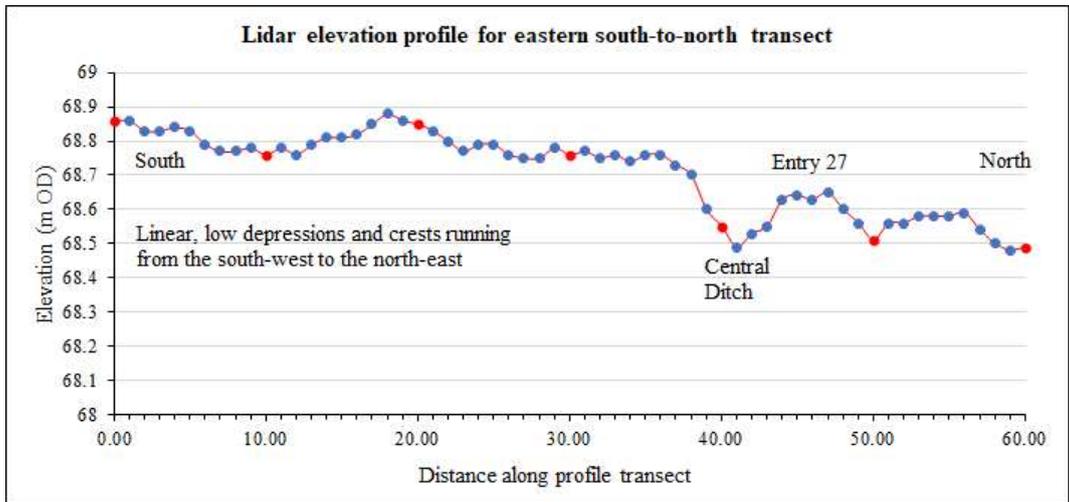
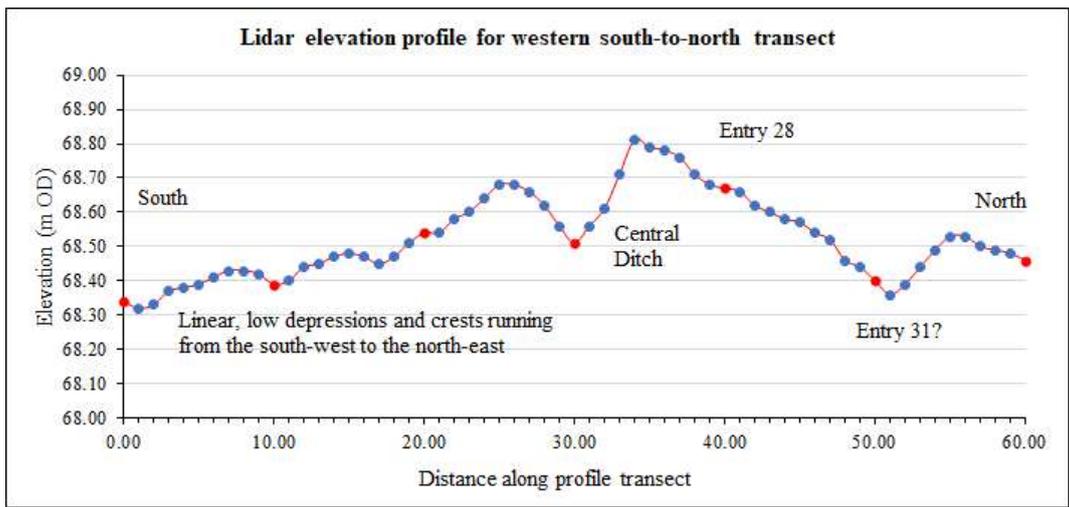
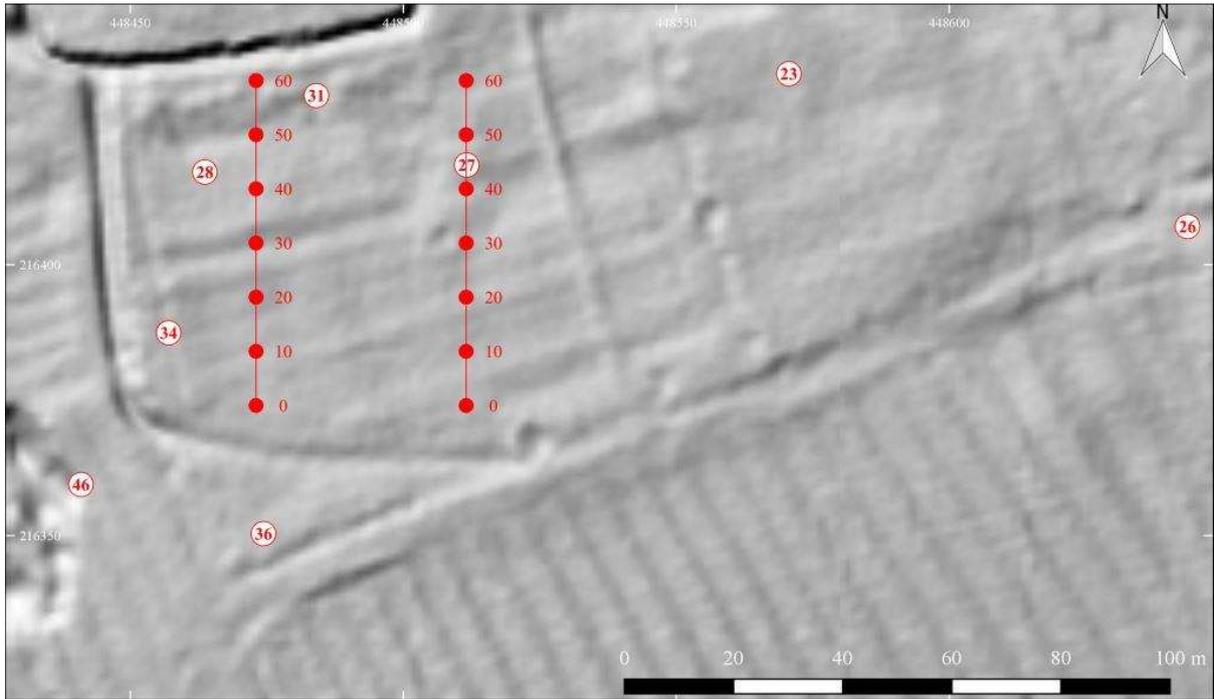


Figure 22 – Lidar Topography south of the Churchyard
 Lidar DTM 1m. © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022

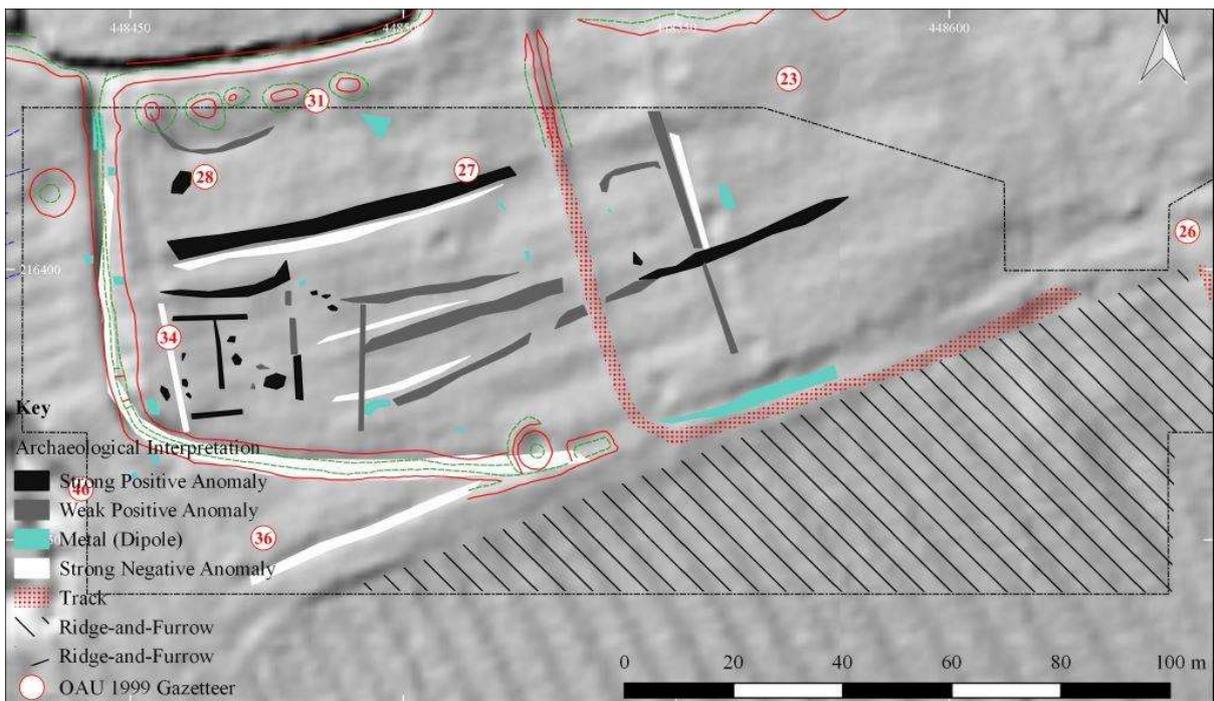
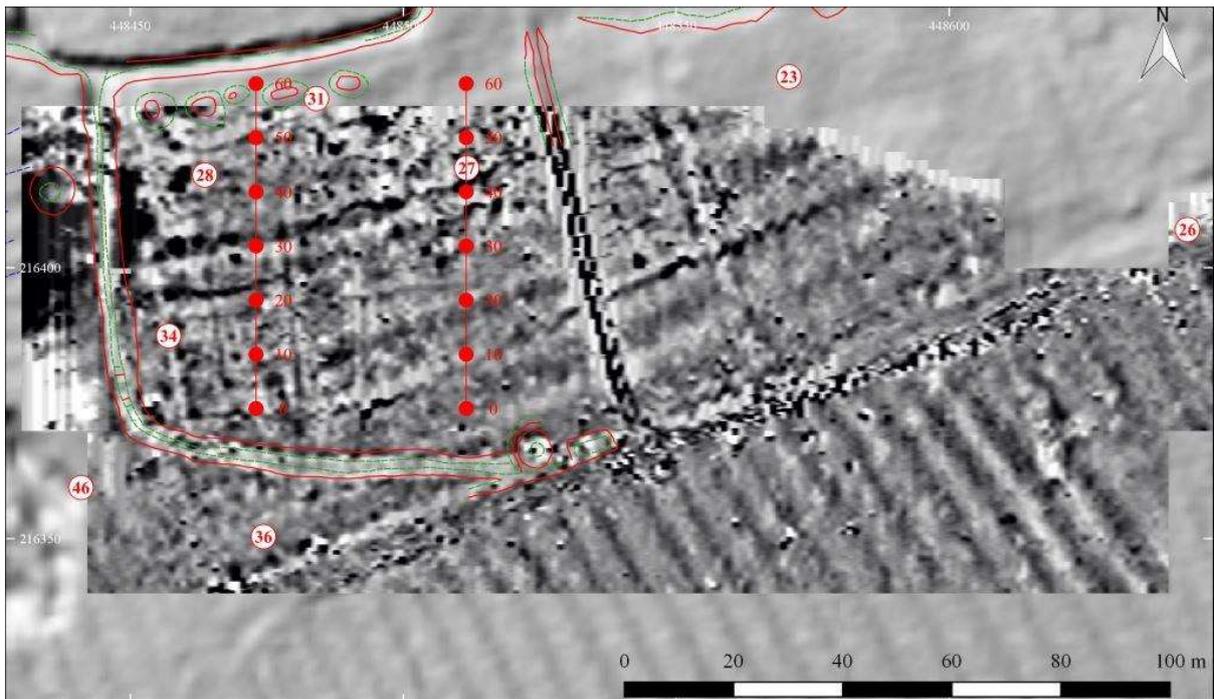


Figure 23 – Geophysical Survey south of the Churchyard
Lidar DTM Im. © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022

In the south-west of the main enclosure area the magnetometer survey has detected a number of features which do not correspond to topographical features visible on the Lidar data. A few linear features form an approximately rectangular shape while smaller, roughly circular shapes may represent pits of various sizes. But it is important to understand that these features are undated and may not relate to medieval settlement. Nevertheless, this area may reward further detailed examination, both through topographic (plane table) survey and additional geophysical survey such as an earth resistance survey.

The discussion now turns to the area to the south-east of the church as illustrated in figures 24 to 26. The magnetometer survey covered a narrow strip between the southern boundary of the scheduled area to the south, and a track and fence line to the north. Beyond the fence line in the west is the ruined manor house with its garden area to the south. North of the fence further east is more open ground (see figures 2 to 4). To the south of the area surveyed are the slight undulations of earlier ridge-and-furrow running south-west to north-east. The geophysical survey only captured this ridge-and-furrow in the south-west.

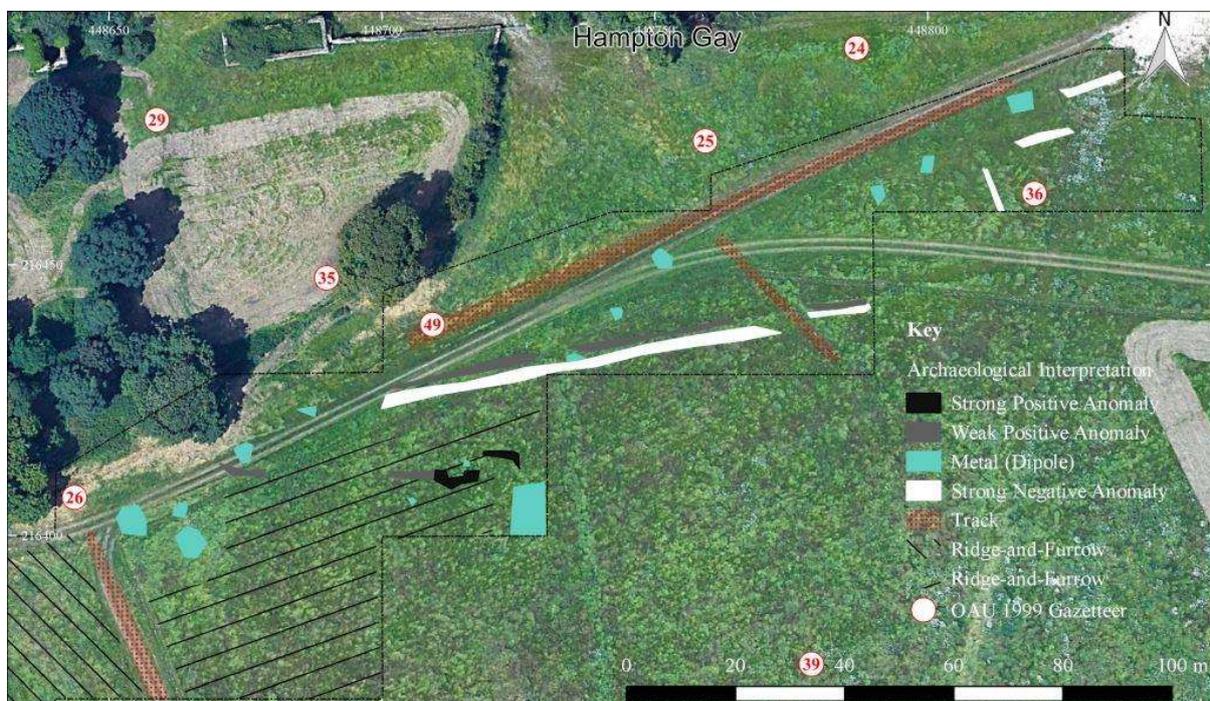


Figure 24 – Magnetometer Survey south-east of the Churchyard with Archaeological Interpretation

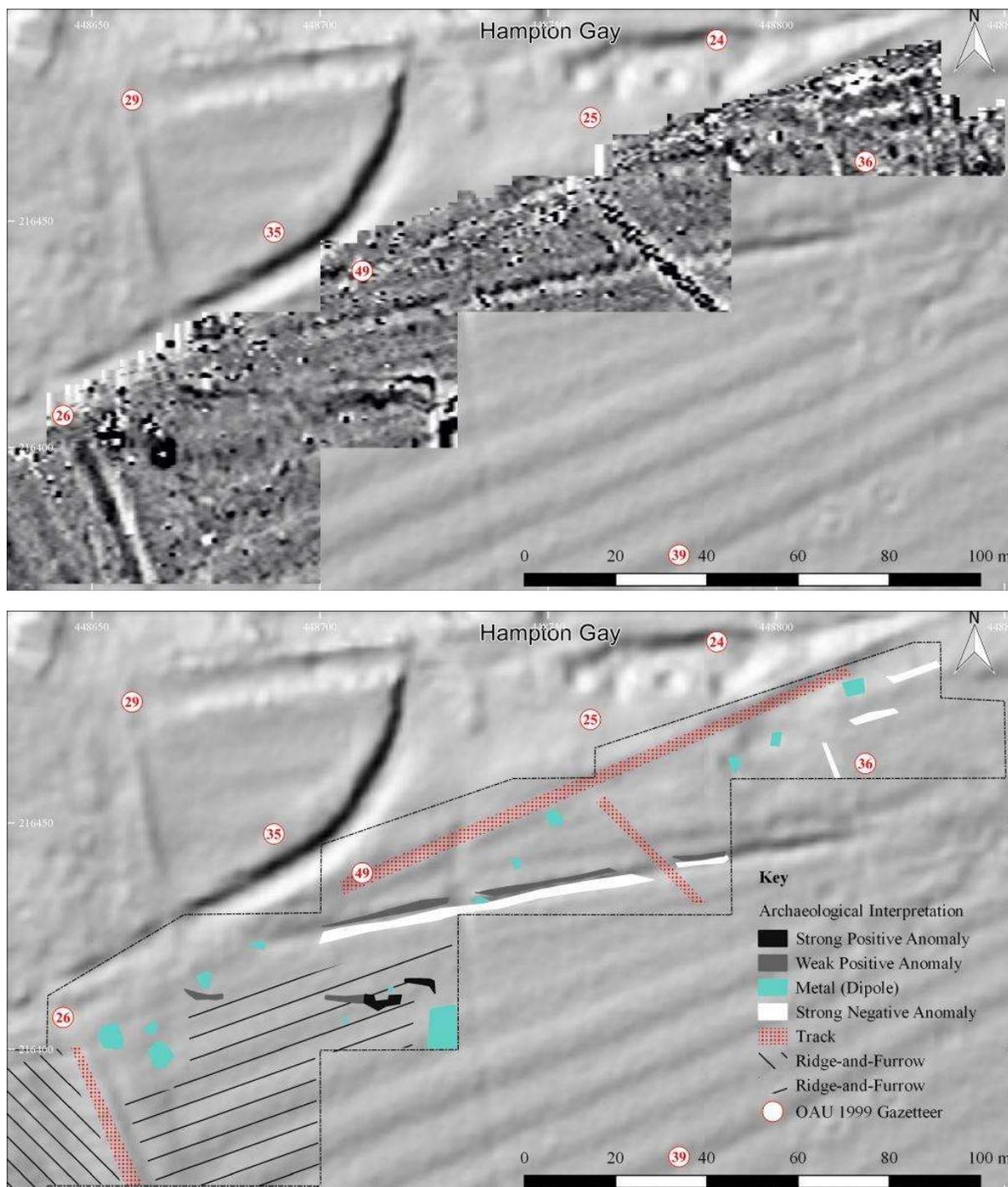


Figure 25 – Geophysical Survey south-east of the Churchyard
 Lidar DTM Im. © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022

Apart from the ridge-and-furrow the main features detected by the magnetometer survey are three linear features representing tracks. In the west, one runs south-east and a second runs north-east adjacent to the northern fence line. In the east, a third track runs south-east. This track does not correspond to any contemporary track but this alignment does appear on the 1876 first edition Ordnance Survey map as shown in figure 26. Later map editions do not show this track. The other main magnetic feature corresponds to a slight linear depression which runs just north of east to the north of the ridge-and-furrow. Its magnetic response is similar to the linear depressions found to the south of the church. Like these depressions, it is undated. It can be seen the depression is not on the same alignment as the ridge-and-furrow further south.

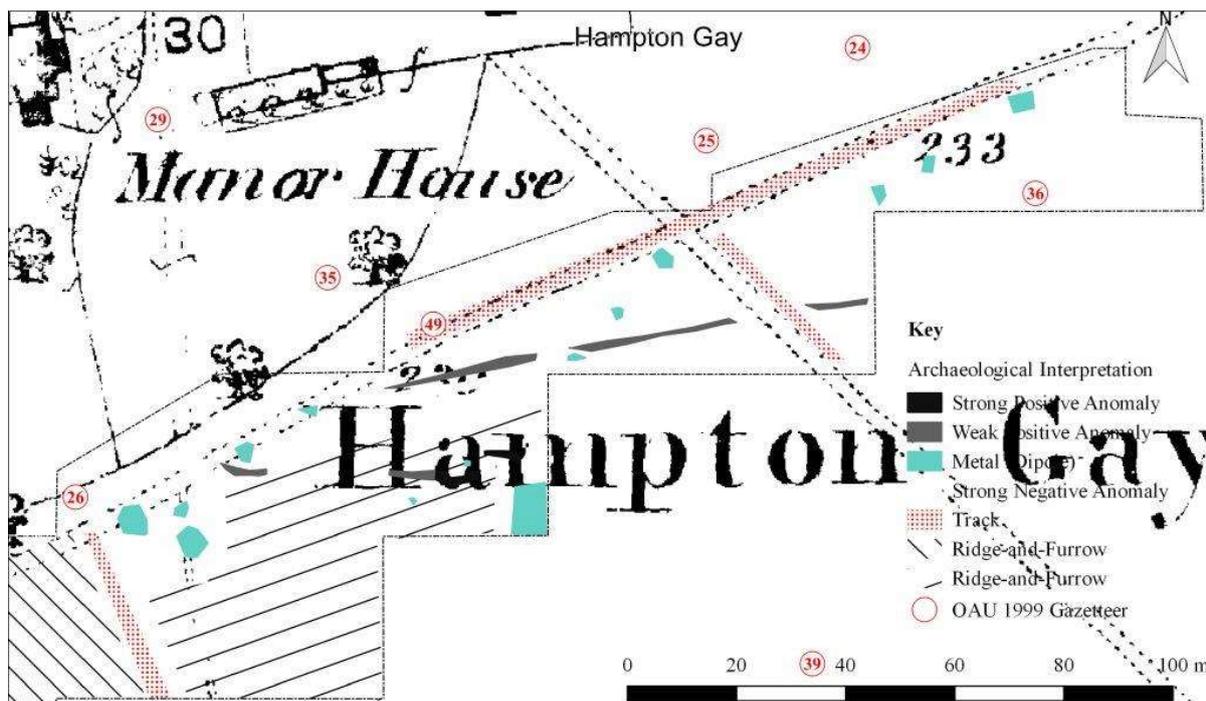


Figure 26 – Magnetometer Survey southeast of the Churchyard with Archaeological Interpretation

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1:2500 County Series 1st Edition [TIFF geospatial data], Scale 1:2500, Using: EDINA Historic Digimap Service

On the southern edge of the survey is a strong dipole signal only part of which lies within the survey area (see figures 16, 24 and 25). If this narrow south-eastern geophysical survey is later extended southwards to capture the archaeological boundary with the ridge-and-furrow, this would provide more information on the strong dipole signal.



Figure 27 – OUDCE Geophysical (Gradiometer) Survey
Photographs by Amanda Eames

Conclusions

One of the research aims of the MSc field survey week was to determine both the extent and survival of medieval settlement features north, south and south-east of the church, particularly those which lay within the scheduled ancient monument OX120. Both a plane table topographic survey and a magnetic gradiometer survey were used to investigate this settlement. It had been planned to include a resistivity (earth resistance) survey within the scheduled area but instead the resistivity survey took place in Barn Ground.

The area north of the church remains enigmatic. Only a relatively small area was surveyed and it may be possible to extend this survey in the future. The site lies close to the railway and the former paper mill and it is possible that considerable post-medieval disturbance has occurred. Three possible linear features were detected which may represent ridge-and-furrow but this remains uncertain. Future work in this area could include a topographic (plane table) survey and an earth resistance survey.

A much more extensive survey was undertaken south and south-east of the church. The most promising of these is the area directly south of the church which lies within a large, well-defined boundary ditch. An important topographic aspect of this enclosed area is a series of linear, low depressions and crests running from the south-west to the north-east. One of these, near the centre, is much more marked than the others. These features do not appear to be ridge-and-furrow as they are much wider than the ridge-and-furrow further south. It is possible they represent post-medieval activity.

The OAU survey in 1999 suggested two house platforms (gazetteer entries 27 and 28) may lie within the northern part of this area. The magnetic survey has not produced any evidence to support this. Instead, the magnetic survey has located magnetic anomalies in the south-west of this enclosure which could represent settlement. However, these features are undated and may not relate to medieval settlement. Post-medieval activity is also possible across the whole area.

Future work in this enclosure could include further plane table survey and geophysical survey. The plane table survey could usefully be extended to record the linear depressions and investigate the possible house platforms in areas 27 and 28 from the OAU 1999 survey. The magnetometer survey in the south-west detected a number of linear magnetic anomalies which do not correspond to topographical features. This area may reward further detailed examination, both through topographic (plane table) survey and additional geophysical survey such as an earth resistance survey or a ground penetrating radar survey.

In the south-east, the magnetic survey detected tracks and a linear topographic feature. The gradiometer survey could be extended eastwards and southwards to provide a clear northern archaeological boundary with the ridge-and-furrow. Within this eastern ridge-and-furrow some strong magnetic features were detected which could be further investigated. A small element of this eastern area lies within the scheduled ancient monument but most of it is outside.

A plane table topographic survey was undertaken in the fenced enclosure directly east of the church which contains the ruined manor house and its gardens. Future work could extend this survey and add a magnetic gradiometer survey.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix – Students

Keith Allsop	Carol Gurnham
Jennifer Bowen	Steve Hall
Paul Browne	Graeme Jones
Shirley-Anne Clarke	Karen Kelly
Amanda Eames	Leah Lucas
Giuseppe Fresta	Tom Marshall
Neil Godfrey	Jo Short

Grid	Surveyor	Date	Grid	Surveyor	Date
1	Neil Godfrey	29/05/2022	18	Keith Allsop	01/06/2022
2	Jo Short	29/05/2022	19	Keith Allsop	01/06/2022
3	Paul Browne	30/05/2022	20	Jennifer Bowen	01/06/2022
4	Giuseppe Fresta	30/05/2022	21	Jennifer Bowen	01/06/2022
5	Giuseppe Fresta	30/05/2022	22	Jennifer Bowen	01/06/2022
6	Giuseppe Fresta	30/05/2022	23	Jennifer Bowen	01/06/2022
7	Amanda Eames	30/05/2022	24	Neil Godfrey	02/06/2022
8	Amanda Eames	30/05/2022	25	Neil Godfrey	02/06/2022
9	David Griffiths	30/05/2022	26	Neil Godfrey	02/06/2022
10	David Griffiths	30/05/2022	27	David Griffiths	02/06/2022
11	Carol Gurnham	31/05/2022	28	Tom Marshall	03/06/2022
12	Carol Gurnham	31/05/2022	29	Tom Marshall	03/06/2022
13	Carol Gurnham	31/05/2022	30	Tom Marshall	03/06/2022
14	Carol Gurnham	31/05/2022	31	Steve Hall	03/06/2022
15	Jennifer Bowen	31/05/2022	32	Steve Hall	03/06/2022
16	Jennifer Bowen	31/05/2022	33	Steve Hall	03/06/2022
17	Keith Allsop	01/06/2022	34	Steve Hall	03/06/2022

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