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Botley  
Oxfordshire



**Desktop Assessment**



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# LIME ROAD, BOTLEY, OXFORDSHIRE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT FOR BOVIS HOMES

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### Summary

*Oxford Archaeology has been commissioned by Bovis Homes to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment to form part of a planning application for a residential development at Lime Road, Botley, Oxfordshire.*

*The desk-based assessment has identified a moderate potential for remains of the early prehistoric period. Flint tools dating from the Mesolithic period onward have been recorded within the Study Area, indicating that the area was exploited throughout the prehistoric period. Two ring ditches believed to be the remains of Bronze Age barrows have been identified in the Study Area, and it is possible that further such monuments or associated features could be present within the area of the proposed development.*

*There is also a potential for remains of the Iron Age and Roman period. Evaluation in advance of the construction of Oxford Golf Course, at Hinksey Hill discovered evidence for settlement during these periods, and similar settlements and their field systems may occupy much of the landscape.*

*There is little potential for remains of later periods, during which the area of the proposed development is likely to have lain in open farmland, distant from the main areas of settlement.*

*Modern development of the area of the proposed development is limited to three residential properties and out-buildings, all built since the mid-20th century. Although the foundations of these buildings can be assumed to have impacted to some degree on any buried archaeological remains within their footprints, any remains in the rest of the area should survive relatively undamaged.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology has been commissioned by Bovis Homes to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment to form part of a planning application for a residential development at Lime Road, Botley, Oxfordshire. The function of this report is to assess the possible archaeological implications of the development
- 1.1.2 This desk-based assessment forms an initial stage of archaeological investigation. For the purposes of this report a 1 km Study Area was defined around the site of the proposed development (designated centre point SP 4105 0560) based on a preliminary site plan which showed the limits of the proposed development area. Documentary, cartographic and archaeological sources, including the results from any previous archaeological investigations within the Study Area were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any archaeological remains that may be present within the area of the proposed development, and the potential impact of the proposed development on such remains was considered. The assessment also included a site visit, which was carried out on 18th August 2004.

## **2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 2.1.1 The area of the proposed development is located within the suburb of Botley, which forms part of the western periphery of the City of Oxford, c. 2.5 km from the centre of the city (Fig. 1). It lies on the southern side of Lime Road, on the south-eastern fringe of this settlement. The area of the proposed development covers c. 3.75 ha and is bounded on its northern and eastern sides by 20th century residential development and to the south and west by Westminster College and its playing fields. The site location plan provided by Bovis Homes shows three residential properties currently standing within the area of the proposed development, but does not make clear whether they are intended to be included within the proposal.
- 2.1.2 The geology of the area comprises Coral Rag overlying sand, both of which form part of the Corallian Formation dating to the Upper Jurassic. It is situated at the north-eastern end of the Corallian Ridge, overlooking the floodplain of the River Thames.
- 2.1.3 The area of the proposed development lies at c. 118 m OD on ground that slopes gently north-east into the Thames Valley. To the south-west the ground rises toward Cumnor Hill.

## **3 SOURCES CONSULTED**

- 3.1.1 The Oxfordshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) is the primary repository of information on all known archaeology in the area. Oxford Archaeology obtained a record of all SMR data for all known archaeological sites and finds within 1 km surrounding the area of proposed development (referred to as the 'Study Area'). In addition the following sources were consulted:
- Berkshire Record Office - historic maps
  - Centre for Oxfordshire Studies, Oxford - historic maps and 20th-century Ordnance Survey Maps
  - British Geological Survey map (Sheet 236)
  - English Heritage - National Mapping Programme
  - Oxford Archaeology - published sources.

- 3.1.2 Appendix One is a gazetteer of archaeological sites and finds within the 1 km Study Area. Each entry has been allocated an OA number, which is included in the gazetteer, referred to in the text and marked on the Archaeological Features Mapping (Fig. 2)
- 3.1.3 A full list of the sources consulted is listed in Appendix Two.

#### **4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

- 4.1.1 No previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the area of the proposed development. However three archaeological investigations have been carried out within the Study Area and a fourth just outside it, all to the south of the area of the proposed development.
- 4.1.2 In 1991 Oxford Archaeological Unit (now Oxford Archaeology) carried out an archaeological evaluation in advance of construction of a golf course *c.* 1 km from the area of the proposed development, at the south-eastern limit of the Study Area (OA18). This investigation identified three areas of archaeological remains; a dense concentration of features indicative of occupation during the Iron Age and Roman period including postholes, pits and a possible hearth, a concentration of ditches dating to the same periods, and a small Mesolithic flint scatter (OAU 1991).
- 4.1.3 Network Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief on the installation of a new pipeline which passed within 800 m of the area of the proposed development in 1999 (OA16), revealing evidence for Roman occupation in the form of a scatter of pottery and some fragments of brick or tile, as well as two sherds of Iron Age pottery and a number of Mesolithic flint tools (Network Archaeology 1999).
- 4.1.4 Fieldwalking by Oxford University Archaeological Society in 1977 collected 1-2 lbs of Romano-British pottery from a field *c.* 800 m south of the area of the proposed development (OA17).
- 4.1.5 In 1982 and 1983 Robin Holgate of the Institute of Archaeology carried out a programme of fieldwalking on fields west and south-west of Oxford, assisted by members of the Abingdon Archaeological and Historical Society and Oxford University Archaeological Society. This survey identified a scatter of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints just outside the Study Area, *c.* 1 km south-west of the area of the proposed development.
- 4.1.6 The area of the proposed development lies within the area surveyed in the Thames Valley section of English Heritage's National Mapping Programme, which aims to transcribe all archaeological sites recorded as cropmarks on aerial photographs

#### **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (FIG. 2)**

##### **5.1 Prehistoric Period (500,000 BP - AD 43)**

- 5.1.1 No archaeological sites or finds dating from the prehistoric period have been identified within the area of the proposed development. However, evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity has been identified at numerous locations within the Study Area.

*Mesolithic (c. 9000 - 4000 BC)*

- 5.1.2 Settlements of the Mesolithic period were insubstantial in character, and generally survive only as scatters of flint tools incorporated within the modern ploughsoil. Such scatters have been identified at three locations at the southern limit of the Study Area. A small scatter of Mesolithic flint was recorded during an archaeological evaluation carried out by Oxford Archaeological Unit (now Oxford Archaeology) in advance of construction of a golf course *c.* 1 km south-east of the area of the proposed development (**OA18**).
- 5.1.3 A number of Mesolithic tools were recovered in the course of a watching brief carried out by Network Archaeology during the installation of a new pipeline which passed within 800 m of the area of the proposed development (**OA16**).
- 5.1.4 Just outside the Study Area, *c.* 1 km south-west of the area of the proposed development, a third scatter of Mesolithic flints was identified during fieldwalking by Robin Holgate of the Institute of Archaeology assisted by members of the Abingdon Archaeological and Historical Society and Oxford University Archaeological Society (Holgate 1986).
- 5.1.5 The locations of these flint scatters are consistent with Mesolithic scatters in the Oxford region, which are concentrated on the Corallian Ridge and on the slopes overlooking the Thames Valley and its tributaries (Briggs *et al.* 1986, 18). Such sites would have afforded access to a range of resources including woodland and the river and its margins, enabling Mesolithic hunter-gatherer communities to maintain a broad subsistence base. The proximity of Mesolithic sites to the major rivers of the region also indicates that the river network provided the main routes for movement and communications at this time.

#### *Neolithic (c. 4000 - 2000 BC)*

- 5.1.6 Evidence for activity dating from the Neolithic period has been recorded from several locations within the Study Area, largely in the form of individual finds. A polished stone axe was dredged from Hinksey Stream, *c.* 800 m north of the area of the proposed development in 1920 (**OA3**) and the discovery of a flint axe found during ditch digging in North Hinksey village, *c.* 900 m east of the area of the proposed development was reported in 1968 (**OA5**). A Neolithic flint scraper was found in the garden of the Manor House, Ferry Hinksey, *c.* 800 m north-east of the area of the proposed development (**OA1**) and another scraper dating from the Neolithic or Bronze Age was discovered in a field *c.* 650 m south-west of the area of the proposed development (**OA13**). A flint core discovered at North Hinksey may date to either the Neolithic or Bronze Age (**OA6**).
- 5.1.7 A flint scatter dating from the Neolithic period was also identified *c.* 1 km south-west of the area of the proposed development, just outside the limits of the Study Area, during Robin Holgate's fieldwalking survey of this part of the Thames Valley.
- 5.1.8 These finds indicate that Neolithic communities were present within the Study Area. As in the preceding Mesolithic period, activity of this date in Oxfordshire was primarily concentrated on the gravel terraces and floodplains of the major rivers, where a wide range of resources were available. The Neolithic finds from the Study Area extend from the floodplain of the valley floor to the higher ground to the south-west, indicating that these communities were exploiting the whole of the valley landscape.

#### *Bronze Age (c. 2000 - 700 BC)*



- 5.1.9 English Heritage's National Mapping Programme identified the cropmark of a ring ditch of probable Bronze Age date 75 m south-east of the area of the proposed development, within the grounds of Westminster College (**OA12**). The date of the photograph is not known, but the location at which the ring ditch was recorded has not been built on and so the monument may still survive.
- 5.1.10 The survey also identified the cropmark of a second ring ditch in a field *c.* 650 m to the south-west of the area of the proposed development (**OA14**). These features are likely to represent the ditches of round barrows whose mounds have been levelled by more recent ploughing.
- 5.1.11 Aerial photography has demonstrated the prevalence of ring ditches such as these throughout the Upper Thames Valley, often occurring in concentrations to form large cemeteries (Benson and Miles 1974). One such cemetery lies in the Oxford region, with numerous ring ditches identified in the University Parks and at Port Meadow, and further examples excavated in the central area of the city (eg. Boston *et al.* 2003, Parkinson *et al.* 1997). The concentration of these monuments at Port Meadow extends to the western side of the Thames, with a row of six ring ditches recorded at Binsey, *c.* 2 km north of the area of the proposed development.

#### *Iron Age (c. 700 BC - AD 43)*

- 5.1.12 Evaluation in advance of construction of Oxford Golf Course, at Hinksey Hill, *c.* 1 km from the area of the proposed development, identified evidence for occupation dating from the Iron Age in the form of postholes, pits and ditches (**OA18**).
- 5.1.13 Two sherds of Iron Age pottery were also recorded from a watching brief on pipeline installation *c.* 800 m south of the area of the proposed development (**OA16**).
- 5.1.14 The Iron Age in southern Britain is characterised by an increasing density of population accompanied by the adoption of a sedentary lifestyle based around mixed farming. Evidence from aerial photography has demonstrated that during this time field systems were established throughout much of the Thames Valley, interspersed with individual farmsteads. It is likely that the site identified at Hinksey Hill is such a settlement.

## **5.2 Roman Period (AD 43 - 410)**

- 5.2.1 No archaeological sites or finds dating from the Roman period have been identified within the area of the proposed development.
- 5.2.2 A number of remains dated to the Roman period have been recorded within the Study Area.
- 5.2.3 During the Roman period a road was established cutting across the Study Area from north-east to south-west and passing within 250 m of the area of the proposed development (**OA19**). To the south-west this road passed through the settlement at Frilford and extended on toward Wantage, but to the north-east its line cannot be traced with any certainty beyond North Hinksey, where it must have crossed the Hinksey Stream before either continuing toward Alchester or joining the Dorchester - Alchester road.
- 5.2.4 Evidence for Roman settlement has been recorded *c.* 1 km south of the area of the proposed development at Hinksey Hill, where evaluation revealed pits, postholes and ditches of this date (**18**).
- 5.2.5 Further settlement evidence was discovered during a watching brief on pipeline installation *c.* 800 m from the area of the proposed development, adjacent to the

- Roman road (**OA16**). Finds from this investigation included building materials, indicating the proximity of a substantial building.
- 5.2.6 Romano-British pottery weighing a total of 1 - 2 lbs was collected from a site at the southern limit of the Study Area during a fieldwalking survey carried out by Oxford University Archaeological Society (**OA17**). Surface finds of pottery were also recorded from a field *c.* 600 m south-west of the area of the proposed development (**OA15**).
- 5.2.7 A Sestertus of Domitian dating from *c.* AD 85 was found at Cumnor Rise Hospital, *c.* 650 m north-west of the area of the proposed development in 1987 (**OA2**).
- 5.2.8 With the exception of the coin of Domitian, the Roman remains recorded within the Study Area all lie in the southern part of the Study Area, close to the line of the Roman road. It is possible that this is a true reflection of the settlement pattern at this time, as it would have been necessary for the farming communities of the Roman period to be located within easy reach of the road network in order to gain access to markets. During the Roman period the Oxford region was overwhelmingly rural in nature, the nearest urban centres lying *c.* 15 km away at Alchester and Dorchester-on-Thames, and was characterised by a fairly dense pattern of rural settlements within an essentially agricultural landscape.

### **5.3 Early Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1066)**

- 5.3.1 No archaeological sites or finds dating from the early medieval period have been identified within the area of the proposed development or the Study Area.
- 5.3.2 However, many of the local place-names, including Botley itself, are of Anglo-Saxon origin, indicating that the area was occupied at this time. The name Botley means 'Bota's clearing', perhaps used for grazing (Ekwall 1959). During the 7th century Caedwalla, King of Wessex is recorded as giving a grant to Abingdon Abbey of land in Cumnor, Seacourt, Wytham and Hinksey, which is likely to have included the area of the proposed development (VCH 1924, 399).
- 5.3.3 Settlement between the fifth and eighth centuries in Oxfordshire was characterised by small farms and hamlets dispersed across the landscape, which by the ninth century coalesced into the pattern of nucleated villages that typify the medieval and later landscapes (Steane 1996, 29). The villages of the region, including Botley, Cumnor and North Hinksey, are all likely to have been established at this time. Many of the local churches would have been founded at this time, including the nearby St. Lawrence's church at North Hinksey (**OA4**). The area of the proposed development however lay outside these settlements in the surrounding farmland.

### **5.4 Later Medieval Period (AD 1066 - 1550)**

- 5.4.1 No archaeological sites or finds dating from the later medieval period have been identified within the area of the proposed development. The only find recorded for the Study Area in the SMR is an arrowhead dating from the 13th or 14th century, discovered *c.* 200 m north of the area of the proposed development (**OA9**).
- 5.4.2 After the Norman Conquest the parish of Cumnor, of which the area of the proposed development formed a part, remained in the possession of Abingdon Abbey until the Dissolution, when the manor passed into secular hands (VCH 1924, 399).
- 5.4.3 Due to its size, the parish was sub-divided into a number of tythings, the area of the proposed development falling within Botley tything (Hanson 1996, 6). The village of Botley was located in the north-eastern part of the tything *c.* 1 km from the area of the proposed development, which lay at its southern boundary. This area is likely to have still been open farmland, as Hanson shows on his reconstruction of the field systems

in AD 1300 (Fig. 3). The surrounding area was entirely rural at this time, and was an important source of agricultural produce for the Abbey (Hanson 1996, 17).

## **5.5 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1550 - 1850)**

- 5.5.1 The medieval settlement pattern continued unchanged into the early part of the post-medieval period. The existing villages remained the main centres of population, with the more substantial cottages being rebuilt in stone (**OA 7, OA8**).
- 5.5.2 In 1661 Conduit House (**OA10**) was built on the slope of Harcourt Hill, c. 700 m east of the area of the proposed development, to tap the springs here and supply water to central Oxford via an aqueduct. This structure is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 5.5.3 Rocque's Map of Berkshire of 1762 shows that the area of the proposed development still lay in a landscape of open fields into the 18th century (Fig. 4). In 1814 an enclosure award was granted for the parish of Cumnor, the award map showing that many of the present field boundaries were established by this time (Fig. 5). At the same time the area was brought more firmly within the orbit of the growing city of Oxford in 1767 by the turnpiking of the road from Oxford to Farringdon and Swindon (Steane 1996, 134), which passed within 800 m of the area of the proposed development (**OA20**).
- 5.5.4 In addition to agriculture, the outcropping of Coral Rag in this area was also exploited during this period, one such quarry being located within the Study Area, c. 200 m north of the area of the proposed development (**OA11**).

## **5.6 Early Modern Period (AD 1851 - present)**

- 5.6.1 In 1915 much of the Botley area, including the area of the proposed development, was transferred from Cumnor parish to North Hinksey. The historic maps of the area show an agricultural landscape which remains largely unchanged until the 1930s, when the 6" Ordnance Survey map shows the beginnings of the expansion of Botley southward toward the area of the proposed development (Fig. 6). In 1959 Westminster College was built on former farmland to the south of the area of the proposed development. This area, along with a significant portion of north Berkshire, was transferred to Oxfordshire as part of a reorganisation of local government in 1974.

## **6 SITE VISIT**

- 6.1.1 A site visit was carried out to assess the topography and current landuse of the area of the proposed development, which can provide archaeological evidence not available from other sources, and show areas of recent ground disturbance.
- 6.1.2 The area of the proposed development is bounded on its northern and eastern side by residential development, with Westminster College to the south and playing fields belonging to the college on the west. The ground slopes gently from south-west to north-east.
- 6.1.3 The area of the proposed development contains three existing residential properties, built during the 20th century. The only one of these properties which fronts directly onto Lime Road is 'Hillhead', which comprises a house with a garden to the rear. The central part of the area is divided between 'Uplands' on the north-eastern side and 'Four Acres' on the south-west, each set in their own garden. Behind 'Uplands', most of the north-eastern half of the area of the proposed development is occupied by a dense plantation of trees. The southern half of the area is currently two fields, which at the time of the site visit appeared to be unused. Access to both residential

properties and to the fields is provided by a track which runs between the two houses, and at the end of which stand three modern brick-built out-buildings. On the northern side of the track the grass area in front of these out-buildings showed signs of recent disturbance possibly indicating the former existence of an additional structure.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

- 7.1.1 The area of the proposed development has a moderate potential for archaeological remains dating from the early prehistoric period. Although no remains have been previously recorded within the area of the proposed development itself, casual finds of flint and stone tools within the Study Area demonstrate that there has been a human presence in this area more or less constantly from the Mesolithic period onward. Settlements of this period were fairly ephemeral and leave little trace in the archaeological record, but the success of fieldwalking surveys carried out in the southern part of the Study Area indicates the potential for artefacts to survive in the modern ploughsoil. Two ring ditches believed to be the remains of Bronze Age barrows have been identified in the Study Area, and it is possible that further such monuments or associated features could be present within the area of the proposed development.
- 7.1.2 There is also a potential for remains of the Iron Age and Roman period. Evaluation in advance of the construction of Oxford Golf Course, at Hinksey Hill discovered evidence for settlement during these periods, and similar settlements and their field systems may occupy much of the landscape.
- 7.1.3 There is little potential for remains of the medieval or later periods. Once the settlement pattern of villages and hamlets had been established during the first millennium AD it remained largely unchanged until the development of the modern suburb of Botley, with the area of the proposed development lying in open farmland.

## **8 ASSESSMENT OF PREVIOUS IMPACTS**

- 8.1.1 The historic maps show no development within the area of the currently proposed development until the mid-20th century, when the structures which currently stand on the site were built. The construction of these houses and out-buildings is likely to have impacted to some degree on any buried archaeological remains within their footprint, but the majority of the area appears to have remained undeveloped throughout the medieval and later periods, resulting in minimal impact on any below-ground archaeology that may be present.
- 8.1.2 Except where affected by the foundations of the aforementioned buildings, any archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development dating from before the medieval period should therefore survive relatively undamaged.

## **9 IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

- 9.1.1 No development proposals or engineering details, such as the depth and nature of foundations to be used, were submitted to OA with the request for the production of this desk-based assessment. Consequently it has not been possible to examine in detail how the proposed development would impact on any archaeology that may be present. However, it can be assumed that ground disturbance during construction will impact on any surviving archaeological deposits, and that such disturbance will occur throughout the area of the development.

## 10 CONCLUSION

- 10.1.1 The area of the proposed development lies on the southern side of Lime Road, on the south-eastern fringe of the suburb of Botley, c. 2.5 km west of the centre of the City of Oxford. The current report is the result of an assessment of known archaeological remains within a 1 km Study Area around the area of the proposed development.
- 10.1.2 The desk-based assessment has identified a moderate potential for remains of the early prehistoric period. Flint tools dating from the Mesolithic period onward have been recorded within the Study Area, indicating that the area was exploited throughout the prehistoric period. Two ring ditches believed to be the remains of Bronze Age barrows have been identified in the Study Area, and it is possible that further such monuments or associated features could be present within the area of the proposed development.
- 10.1.3 There is also a potential for remains of the Iron Age and Roman period. Evaluation in advance of the construction of Oxford Golf Course, at Hinksey Hill discovered evidence for settlement during these periods, and similar settlements and their field systems may occupy much of the landscape.
- 10.1.4 There is little potential for remains of later periods, during which the area of the proposed development is likely to have lain in open farmland, distant from the main areas of settlement.
- 10.1.5 Modern development of the area of the proposed development is limited to three residential properties and out-buildings, all built since the mid-20th century. Although the foundations of these buildings can be assumed to have impacted to some degree on any buried archaeological remains within their footprints, any remains in the rest of the area should survive unaffected.
- 10.1.6 Although detailed engineering plans for the proposed development were not available at the time of writing this report, it can be assumed that ground disturbance during construction will impact on any surviving archaeological deposits, and that such disturbance will occur throughout the area of the development.

## Appendix One

### Gazetteer of known archaeology within the Study Area

OA	Grid Ref.	Description	SMR Ref.
1	SP 4900 0595	Findspot of a Neolithic flint scraper, found in the garden of Manor House, Ferry Hinksey in 1934	1719
2	SP 4815 0553	Findspot of a Sestertius of Domitian dating to c. AD85, found in the garden of Cumnor Rise Hospital in 1987	5422
3	SP 4947 0558	Findspot of a Neolithic stone axe dredged from Hinnksey Stream	1625
4	SP 4948 0547	Site of St Lawrence's Church, North Hinksey, dating from the 12th century, listed Grade II*. A 13th/14th century cross head in the church may be associated with a square cross base in the churchyard	1739, 1628
5	SP 4963 0536	Findspot of a Neolithic polished flint axe found at a depth of 2½ feet during ditch digging at No. 12 The Village	3873
6	SP 495 054	Findspot of a flint core found in allotment gardens at North Hinksey	6162
7	SP 4960 0541	Site of Ferry Cottage, a 16th century stone-built cottage listed Grade II	6402
8	SP 4971 0530	Site of Ruskin Cottage, a post-medieval stone-built cottage listed Grade II	9954
9	SP 4859 0539	Findspot of a 13th/14th century arrowhead	13554
10	SP 4952 0504	Site of Conduit House, built in c. AD1616 to supply water to the conduit at Carfax, Oxford. The building is a Scheduled Ancient Monument	1629
11	SP 489 054	Site of a post-medieval stone quarry	5200
12	SP 4885 0495	Cropmark of a ring ditch. Probably a Bronze Age round barrow	15028
13	SP 480 048	Findspot of a flint scraper dating from the Neolithic or Bronze Age	9087
14	SP 4819 0459	Cropmark of a ring ditch. Probably a Bronze Age round barrow	15029
15	SP 484 043	Find spread of Romano-British pottery	9529, 6344
16	SP 484 042 (centred)	A watching brief carried out by Network Archaeology on the laying of a new pipeline uncovered a large quantity of Romano-British pottery and some brick/tile. Mesolithic flint tools and two sherd of late Iron Age pottery were also found	16194
17	SP 4850 0415	Fieldwalking by Oxford University Archaeology Society in 1977 collected 1-2 lbs of Romano-British pottery	10790
18	SP 4904 0424 (centred)	An evaluation carried out by Oxford Archaeological Unit (now Oxford Archaeology) in advance of construction of a golf course revealed a dense concentration of features indicative of occupation during the Iron Age and Roman period including postholes, pits and a possible hearth, a concentration of ditches dating to the same periods, and a small Mesolithic flint scatter	15935
19		Roman road from North Hinksey to Wantage	9541
20		Turnpike road	
21	SP 423 249	Site of a WW2 gun emplacement	16679



## Appendix Two

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### Other Sources

Oxfordshire Sites and Monuments Record

### Cartographic Sources

John Rocque's Topographical Map of the County of Berkshire, 1762, sheet XVI

1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1883 (Oxon. sheet 39)

2nd Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1900 (Oxon. sheet 39)

6" Ordnance Survey map of 1914 (Oxon. sheet 39)

6" Ordnance Survey map of 1922 (Oxon. sheet 39)

6" Ordnance survey map of 1938 (Oxon. sheet 39)

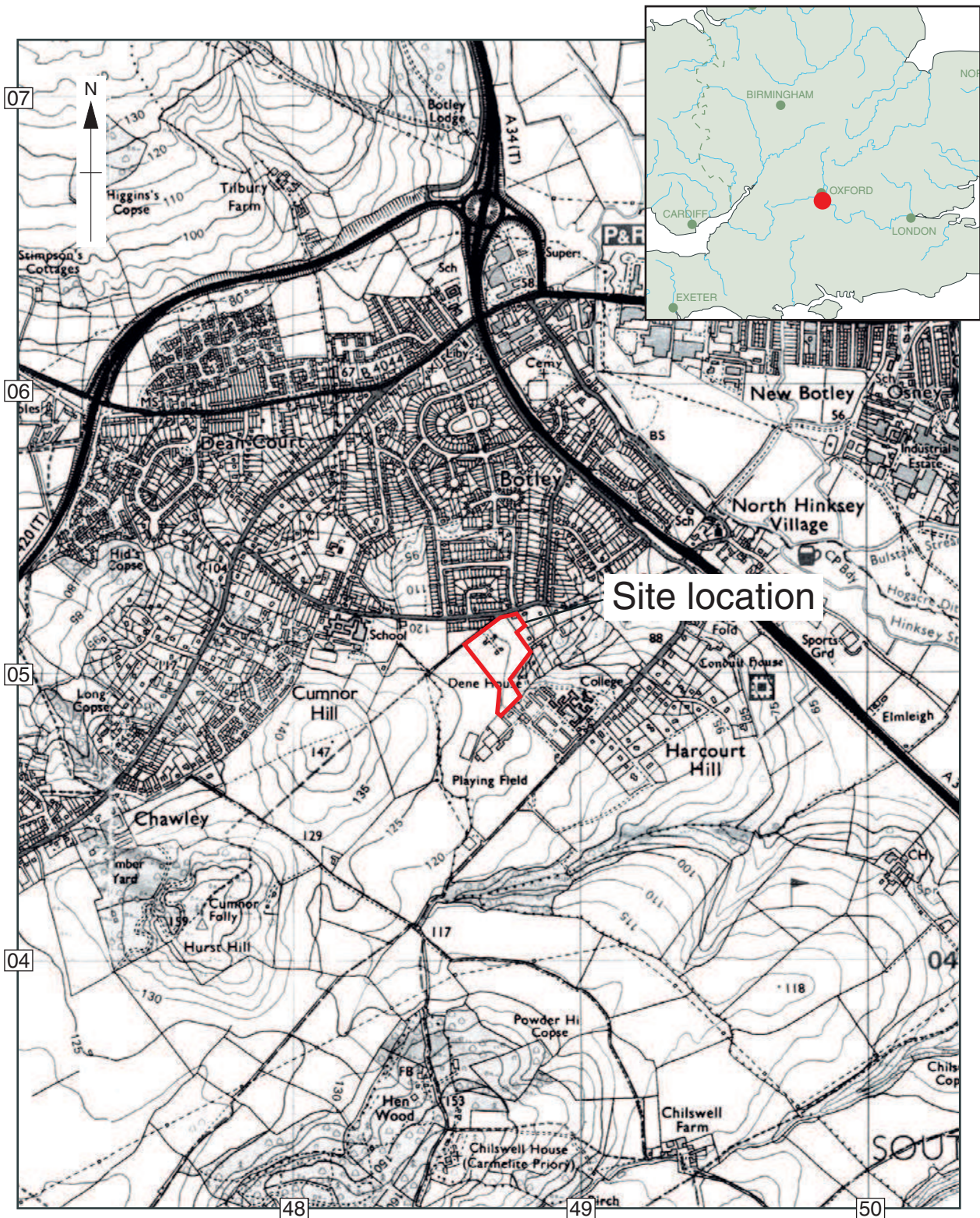
1st Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1876 (Oxon. sheet 39.2)

2nd Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1899 (Oxon. sheet 39.2)

25" Ordnance Survey map of 1937 (Oxon. sheet 39.2)

British Geological Survey of Great Britain Geology Map: Solid and Drift. No. 236





Site location

Scale 1:25,000

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Figure 1: Site location

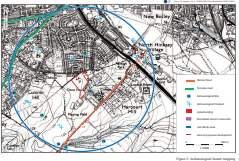






Figure 3: Field systems in 1300 (as shown in Hanson 1996, 27)





Figure 4: John Rocque's Map of the County of Berkshire, 1762, sheet XVI



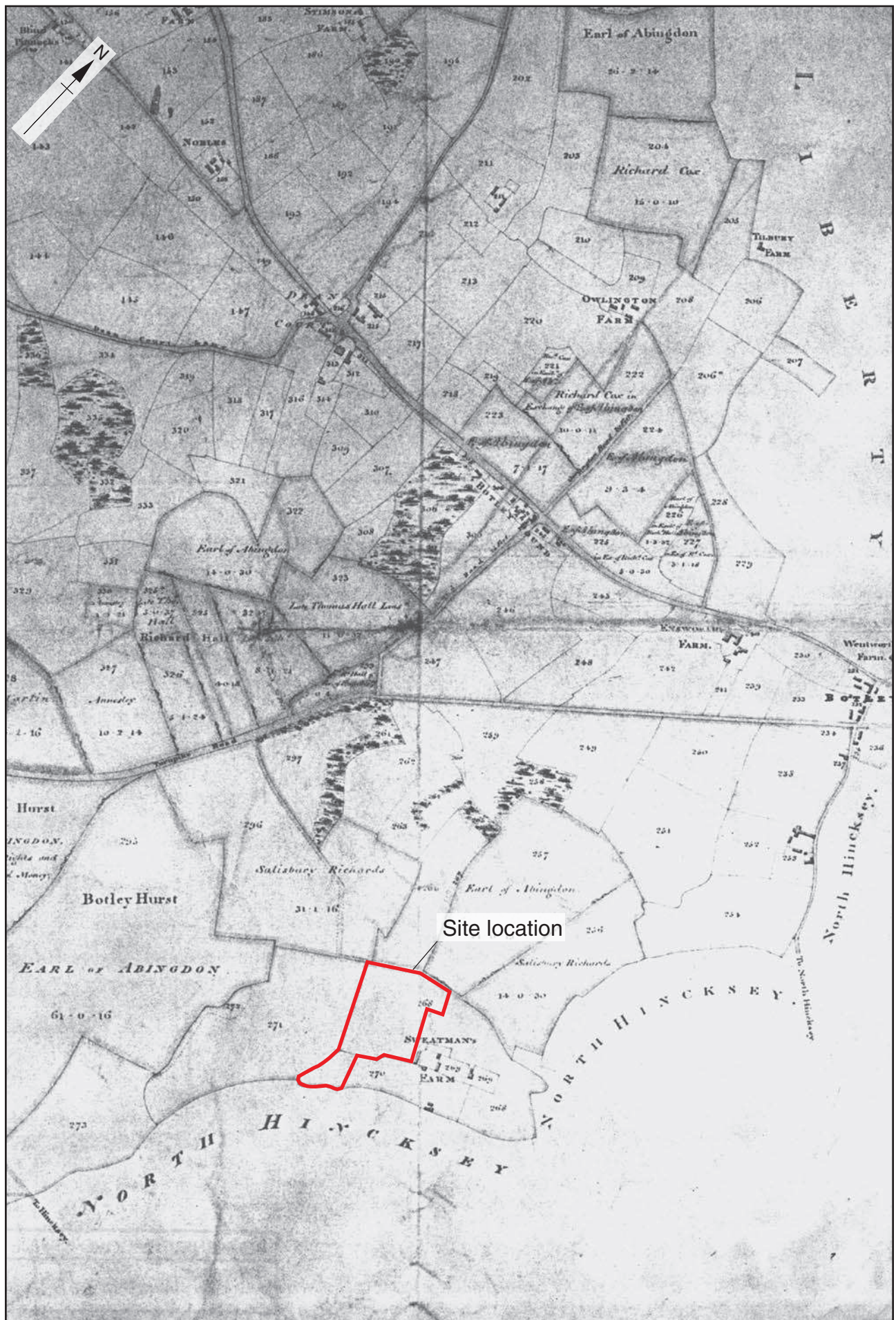


Figure 5: Enclosure map of Cumnor, 1814



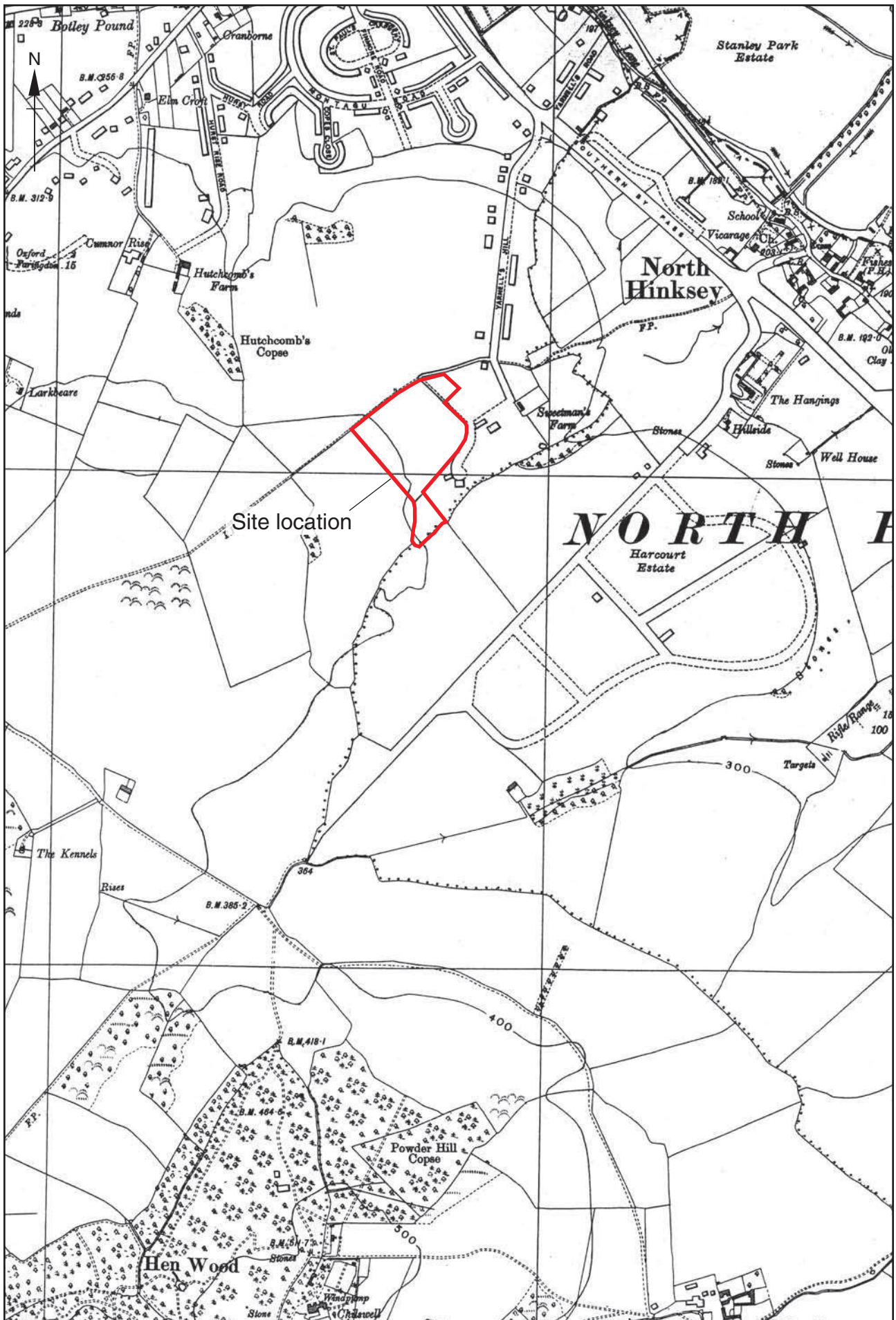


Figure 6: 6" Ordnance survey map of 1938 (Oxon. sheet 39)