

ECSO20



# COWLEY BALDON SOLAR FARM AND BATTERY STORAGE, NUNEHAM COURTENAY, OXFORDSHIRE

*Archaeological Desk-based Assessment  
for Cowley Baldon Green Ltd*

*28<sup>th</sup> July 2020*

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# COWLEY BALDON SOLAR FARM AND BATTERY STORAGE, NUNEHAM COURTENAY, OXFORDSHIRE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

*Headland Archaeology was commissioned to produce a desk-based assessment (DBA) for a proposed solar farm on land near Nuneham Courtenay, Oxfordshire (henceforth the proposed development area (PDA)). This DBA forms the baseline for an Environmental Impact Assessment.*

*It is considered that groundworks for the construction of the new solar park and battery storage facility, new access roads, new utility trenches and new landscaping works will physically impact any previously unknown archaeological remains that may be present within the PDA. Remains associated with a nearby Roman pottery production site of national importance may be present within the western part of the PDA, and remains of Romano-British settlement may be present in the north of the PDA. Remains of a post-medieval barn associated with Nineveh Farm may be present within Field 2.*

*Further information on the nature of buried archaeological remains could be obtained through further investigation such as further aerial photograph analysis or examination of the National Mapping Programme (NMP) data and geophysical survey.*

*The assessment has found that there is potential for the proposed solar farm to impact on the significance of the Registered Park and Garden of Nuneham House, a detailed setting assessment will form part of the ES.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Planning Background

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Cowley Baldon Green Ltd to produce a desk-based assessment (DBA) for a proposed solar farm with battery storage facility on land to the east of the A4074 near Nuneham Courtenay, Oxfordshire (henceforth the proposed development area (PDA)). A screening opinion has been sought from South Oxfordshire District Council which confirmed that the proposed development will require an Environmental Impact Assessment and that heritage should be scoped into this assessment. This DBA forms the baseline for this EIA.

### 1.2 Site Description

The proposed development is located on arable agricultural land at Nineveh Farm located to the east of the A4074 between Nuneham Courtenay and Oxford (Approximate NGR: SP 55115 00883 centred). The proposed development measures approximately 124 hectares (ha) in total. The proposed development is located within the Parish of Nuneham Courtenay.

The northern part of the landscape is approximately 68m AOD at the northern part dropping to approximately 74m AOD at the south-western part but rises to approximately 91m AOD in the south-eastern part of the PDA.

### 1.3 Consultation

Consultation with Richard Oram, the Local Authority Archaeologist for Oxfordshire was carried out via email in April 2020 regarding the scope of the assessment. A written scheme of investigation for an archaeological desk-based assessment was produced (Richards J 2020) and agreed prior to the production of this report.

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The assessment has been carried out according to the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), and aims to:

- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the development site;

- Describe the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
- Determine the potential impact of the proposed development; and
- Identify any requirements for further investigation that may be necessary to understand the effects of the proposed development on the historic environment.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Study areas

An Outer Study Area of 1.5km around the proposed development has been agreed with the Local Authority Archaeologist (email dated 13th March 2020). All designated and non-designated Heritage Assets within this Study Area will be assessed.

The scope of the assessment of potential impacts resulting from change in the setting of heritage assets was also determined by both desk-based (in the form of a ZTV) and field-based analysis of the sightlines and topography around the proposed development.

#### 3.2 Data sources

The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance (ClfA 2014). The following sources of information were referred to:

- Designation data from the National Heritage List for England, downloaded from the Historic England website on 15<sup>th</sup> May 2020;
- Descriptions of designated heritage assets in the National Heritage List for England, viewed on the Historic England website;
- Archaeological and architectural records from the National Record of the Historic Environment, viewed through the Heritage Gateway website ([www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk));
- Aerial photographs available from online sources e.g. National Collection of Aerial Photographs (NCAP), Google Earth and Getmapping.com;
- Archaeological records and aerial photographs held by both the Oxford City and Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) Office obtained as a digital data extract on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2020 and the 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2020 respectively;
- Historic Landscape Characterisation data supplied by the Oxfordshire HER;
- Historic maps and plans available from online sources and supplied by the client;
- Environment Agency Lidar data;
- Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme data; and
- Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.

The Historic England archives in Swindon are closed due to the Coronavirus pandemic and searches of aerial photographs are not possible until they reopen (which may be several months). As an alternative available online searches of aerial photo images have been consulted for this assessment.

Also as a result of the closure of the Historic England archives due to the Coronavirus pandemic, it has not been possible to obtain National Mapping Programme data for the Thames Gravels region.

This information was supplemented by a site visit on 7<sup>th</sup> April 2020 which examined the proposed development area and surroundings with the aim of confirming the locations of known heritage assets and the baseline setting of designated assets in the surrounding study area. This was carried out by one archaeological consultant in clear, dry weather conditions.

### 3.3 Identification of heritage assets

The assessment aims to identify all known heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development, and to estimate the potential for currently unknown heritage assets. A heritage asset is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Annex 2) as ‘a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest’. Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as heritage assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another. Some heritage assets are designated as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Undesignated assets may be recorded in Historic Environment Records, while many other assets are currently unrecorded.

Heritage assets within the 1.5km Study Area are shown in Figure 1, with detailed descriptions compiled in a gazetteer (Appendix 1, Table 1). Designated heritage assets are labelled with the list entry number which refers to them in the National Heritage List for England; non-designated assets with the reference number in the Oxfordshire HER. Heritage assets identified during the assessment have been assigned a number (prefixed HA for Heritage Asset).

### 3.4 Assessment of heritage significance and importance

Heritage assets are assessed in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirement in NPPF paragraph 189, and taking account of Historic England’s guidance in *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (GPA2). Significance, in relation to heritage policy, is defined by the NPPF (Glossary, Annex 2) as

*“the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.”*

Setting is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as:

*“the surroundings in which an asset is experienced. All heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral.”*

Where potential impacts on the settings of a heritage assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes ‘assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)’, following Step 2 of the staged approach to setting recommended in Historic England’s guidance in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3). Attributes of an asset’s setting which can contribute to its significance are listed on page 9 of GPA3.

The *importance* of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 1). Historic England guidance also refers to an asset’s ‘level of significance’ (GPA2, paragraph 10), which in this usage has the same meaning as importance. Nationally and internationally designated assets are assigned to the highest two levels of importance. Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Parks & Gardens are considered of medium importance, reflecting the lower level of policy protection provided by the NPPF (paragraph 194). Conservation Areas are not assigned to either level of importance by the NPPF but their status as local designations and their omission from the National Heritage List justifies their classification here as assets of medium importance, except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level – this is a matter of professional judgement. Other non-designated assets which are considered of local importance only are assigned to a low level of importance; however, it is recognised that some non-designated assets will be of more than local importance and professional judgement will be used to identify them and assign an appropriate level of importance.

Table 1: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very high	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance
High	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equal importance

Medium	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance
Low	Undesignated heritage assets of lesser importance

### 3.5 Potential for unknown heritage assets

Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment. The likelihood that significant undiscovered heritage assets may be present within the Inner Study Area is referred to as *archaeological potential*. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, following the criteria in Table 2, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the Oxford City and Oxfordshire HERs;
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or commercial forestry planting; and
- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

Table 2: Archaeological potential

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered heritage assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present.
Medium	Undiscovered heritage assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present.
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered heritage assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous and are highly unlikely to include assets of high or medium importance.
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of any level of importance.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered heritage assets existing within the study area.

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Overview of the historic environment

#### *Previous investigations*

The Oxford City HER and Oxfordshire HER record fifty-six previous archaeological investigations within the Study Area. The earliest previous archaeological investigation was carried out in advance of construction of the Oxford- Didcot pipeline in 1991 (EOX1246).

Major archaeological investigations were carried out between 1995 and 1996 during construction of the Oxford Peripheral Road (EOC6103; EOC6105; EOC6106) and the Blackbird Leys housing estates (EOC6117; EOC6141) to the north of the PDA. Further archaeological work was carried out in 1999 during construction of the Oxford Science Park (EOC6135; EOC6135). In 2017 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at the South Oxford Science Village in advance of further expansion in fields immediately north of the proposed solar park development.

Further geophysical surveys carried out at Fry's Hill Recreation Ground (EOC6104) and prior to the development of the Oxford United Football Stadium in 1995 were followed up by archaeological trial trench evaluations carried out at those locations in 1995 and 1996 (EOC6109; EOC6114). These investigations identified evidence of Roman pottery production in the local area around the proposed development.

In 1994, 1996 and 2011 historic building surveys were carried out at Templars Court in Sandford, a number of barns at Lower Farm to the west of the PDA and at 1-3 Queens Cottage in Toots Baldon. Between 1992-1994 a magnetometry survey was also carried out at Lower Farm during works for a new water pipeline.

Between 2002 and 2003 significant archaeological investigations including fieldwalking, geophysical surveys, trial trench evaluations and archaeological excavations were carried out in advance of the LINEAR Abingdon Pipeline scheme and Abingdon Gas Pipeline scheme.

In 2011 an archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out in preparation for works at the Oxford Thames Four Pillars hotel followed by further excavation from 2012-2013 (EOX3252; EOX3253; EOX5491).

Between 2014 and 2017 (EOX5632) archaeological watching briefs were carried out in the village of Sandford during groundworks ahead of private house extensions which recorded 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century remains. A further archaeological watching brief was carried out at Toots Baldon in 2019 which did not identify any significant archaeological features.

### ***Geology and geomorphology***

The underlying geology of the PDA is recorded as both siltstone and sandstone of both the Kimmeridge Clay Formation and limestone and sandstone of the Portland Group (NERC 2020). These formations were laid down between 145 to 157 million years ago during the Jurassic period. No superficial deposits have been recorded.

No useful borehole data has been recorded in the vicinity of the PDA boundary.

### ***Early Prehistoric (650,000 BC- 10,000 BC)***

The Oxford and Oxfordshire HER contain twenty-one records attributed to the prehistoric period in the Study Area.

It is difficult to identify distinct phases of activity during the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods within the Oxford District. However a number of key themes have been highlighted. Significantly the Wolvercote Channel (approximately 340-300,000 BP) to the north of Oxford has produced a possible in-situ tool manufacturing site. This is currently the oldest and most significant assemblage recorded within Oxford. A second theme is that the majority of the Lower Palaeolithic material found in Oxford consist of stray finds found within the Summertown-Radley Gravel Formation (approximately 300,000-110,000 BP) with the most significant assemblage coming from the Cornish's Pit site in Iffley. A third theme to note is that no Mousterian artefacts have recovered to date within the Oxford district whilst a fourth suggests that the Mesolithic Period is currently poorly represented within the district. This may be a result of a lack of recording rather than reflecting an absence of human activity (Beckley R & Radford D 2012).

### ***Mesolithic to Neolithic***

Evidence of late Mesolithic to Romano-British archaeological remains were recorded during archaeological excavations in advance of the Abingdon pipeline (MOX12689) approximately 1.5km to the west of the PDA boundary. The early Neolithic of the Upper Thames Valley was a heavily wooded landscape consisting of Alder, Oak, Hazel, Ash and Elm trees. Neolithic findspots of flint flakes (MOX8587, MOX10911 and MOX8628) have been found over 1200m to the south-west of the PDA along the Thames river. A possible long barrow (MOX10882) is also recorded approximately 1200m to the west of the PDA on the western side of the Thames river. The possible long barrow was noted in 1925, however no trace of it could be seen by 1963. A Romano-British urn containing ashes was found near the barrow in 1916.

### ***Neolithic to Bronze Age***

There is evidence of cereal cultivation with wheat and barley recorded. However cereal use appears to decline through the middle Neolithic and early Bronze Age period before a resurgence during the later Bronze Age period. The evidence for field systems and agricultural production mostly dates to the later Bronze Age. Neolithic and early Bronze Age settlement evidence consists predominately of flint scatters, middens, and pit clusters suggesting a highly mobile population (Beckley R & Radford D 2012). There are six records attributed to the Bronze Age within the Study Area. The majority of these record findspots of military weapons including a dagger and spear found at Sandford Lock (MOX10862) and three Bronze Age swords (MOX10888, MOX10891, and MOX10895) found at Sandford approximately 1,100m to the north-west of the PDA. Another Bronze Age spear head (MOX11234) is recorded from Littlemore approximately 600m to the west of the PDA. A Bronze



Age barrow (MOX5781) with a burial, a bronze implement (MOX10860) and a ring ditch (MOX8425) are both recorded over 1,300m to the south-west of the application boundary by the Thames river.

The spatial pattern of these Bronze Age artefacts and funerary monuments are predominantly located along the Thames river. In particular the majority of Bronze Age weapons are concentrated around Sandford Lock and Sandford Pool. This could indicate that there may have been a settlement located in the near vicinity of Sandford, or alternatively these artefacts may be offerings at a particularly sacred spot.

### **Iron Age**

Much of the Solent-Thames area was intensively settled and farmed by the end of the Iron Age, though some areas like the middle Thames gravels may only have been gradually re-colonised after a relatively stagnant period of development at the end of the late Bronze Age.

The Oxfordshire HER records possible middle Iron Age settlement evidence to the north of the PDA boundary (MOX26985, MOX26986, and MOX26988). Later Iron Age coins (MOX10858) and Iron Age pits (MOX12703) have been found approximately 725m to the west of the PDA boundary. More Iron Age coins have been recorded approximately 640m to the north of the proposed development (MOX10851) (Hey G & Hind J 2014).

### **Romano-British (AD43- 410AD)**

The Oxfordshire HER contains fourteen records attributed to the Romano-British Period within the Study Area. These include a Roman settlement and evidence of pottery production (MOX12695 and MOX10853) to the west of the PDA boundary which was discovered during work for the installation of the LINEAR Abingdon Pipeline (EOX1294; EOX1245; EOX2879; EOX2109; EOX2540) in 2003. The Oxford HER and Oxfordshire HER also record extensive evidence of large-scale pottery production to the north of the proposed development around Blackbird Leys and Littlemore. The pottery production site to the west of the PDA (MOX10853) is being considered for designation as a Scheduled Monument (Richard Oram pers comm).

Between 1995 and 1996 a programme of archaeological work was carried out (MOX23763, MOX12199 and MOX23571) in advance of the Greater Leys housing development. Evidence of extensive Roman pottery production in the form of seven 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century kilns were identified producing a wide range of different pottery fabrics and forms. The excavations also revealed evidence for 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century activity in the area indicating a continuation of occupation from at least the middle Iron Age into the Roman period. During the construction of the Blackbird Leys Peripheral Road in 1995 archaeological monitoring during the works recorded a spread of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman pottery and kiln debris (MOC26924).

Most significantly, in 2017 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at the South Oxford Science Village in advance of further expansion in fields immediately north of the proposed solar park development (MOX26987; EOX6132). Investigations to the south of Grenoble Road indicated a relatively large magnetic response which was interpreted as a possible area of industrial activity likely related to Roman kiln sites to the north in Blackbird Leys. Follow-up archaeological trial trenching (MOX27313; EOX6396) identified numerous archaeological features including enclosures, drove ways, ditches, pits and postholes. Additionally, a number of significant deposits of including peat and occupation deposits were identified. Occupation deposits contained very common, relatively large and unabraded Romano-British pottery of mid-3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD date, and one deposit also contained rare fired clay fragments. It is considered probable that the occupation deposits represent continuation of a spread of pottery and kiln waste-rich deposit found to the immediate north of Grenoble Road at Blackbird Leys, and that the industrial activity focused to the north of the site gradually encroached over earlier settlement outskirts and/or former field boundaries. The evaluation results indicate that two significant concentrations of Romano-British settlement and pottery production waste (redeposited elements of kiln superstructure/lining or floor remnants) occur in the centre and north-east of the site, with a smaller area of sparse activity with kiln waste in the east of the site. The results also correlate well with later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement/industrial evidence highlighted in previous archaeological investigations of the surrounding landscape.

Archaeological investigations carried out at Fry's Hill Recreation Ground between 1995 and 1996 (MOX12737) approximately 700m to the north of the proposed development revealed extensive evidence of Roman pottery production in the form of kilns and kiln waste. In 1999 further excavation in advance of a single 59 m by 2 m wide trench (EOX1580) was carried out in advance of the Fry's Hill Gas pipeline. This revealed a large amount of Roman pottery kiln waste, kilns, boundary, structural and pit features dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries suggesting a continuation of the Roman industrial or settlement complex recorded to the south of Blackbird Leys.

The Oxfordshire HER records pottery scatters (MOX6037 and MOX6015) and Roman coins (MOX23163) between 270m and 600m to the south of the PDA near Baldon and Nunham Courtenay. A Roman ditch

terminus or pit containing a single sherd of Roman pottery was also recorded in Baldon during archaeological monitoring (MOX26688).

The evidence suggests that the early focus of the developed pottery industry lay in the Blackbird Leys area, taking in Littlemore, St Luke's Road, with a southern extension as far as Lower Farm Nuneham Courtenay. Later expansion of the industry during the 3rd century AD seems to have been principally in a northerly direction. Activity related to pottery production at Blackbird Leys continued at least to the middle of the 4th century. The pottery assemblage from Minchery Farm indicates a continuous period of pottery production between the early 2<sup>nd</sup> and mid-4<sup>th</sup> centuries with a significant peak in production in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century (Beckley R & Radford D 2012).

### **Early Medieval (AD 410- 1066)**

For the early and middle part of the Anglo-Saxon period (c 450-850), the boundaries of the modern counties which make up the Solent-Thames area have only a broad relationship with any putative Anglo-Saxon territorial boundaries. By the later Anglo-Saxon period, however, the territorial boundaries which still provide the framework for modern county boundaries were established (at least until the boundary revisions of the historic counties from 1974), so that it is no surprise to find some real overlap between the Solent- Thames counties and Anglo-Saxon territorial divisions (Hey, G & Hind J 2014).

At Dorchester-on-Thames approximately 4.5 miles to the south, early Anglo-Saxon burials containing chip-carved belt fittings and weapons have previously been interpreted as possibly indicating the settlement of *foederati* (early Anglo-Saxon mercenaries) employed in support of a local Romano-British tribal leader. Subsequently the interpretation of these finds as evidence of a coherent military grouping has been questioned and a less prescriptive model of contact and influence between British and migrant Saxon communities has been proposed. The wider evidence from the county indicates that although incoming settlers, utilising both Roman and Saxon material culture, maintained some existing settlement locations they constructed their own buildings and enclosures disregarding the existing Roman structures (Beckley R & Radford D 2012).

The largest number of known early Saxon settlement sites in the Solent-Thames region are in the Oxfordshire Thames Valley. The most extensive early Saxon settlement excavation in the region took place here, at the contiguous sites of Barton Court Farm/Radley Barrow Hills, approximately 7 miles to the south-west, near Abingdon 2007. At Barton Court Farm, a group of seven "sunken featured buildings" (SFBs) and several post-built structures were found on the site of a modest late Roman villa. Pottery dating from perhaps as early as the mid 5<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from the main Roman ditches, suggesting little or no lapse between occupation periods. This may have been an outlying part of the larger settlement focus at Radley Barrow Hills. Here, a total of 45 SFBs were found, but only 7 rectangular post-built structures could be identified, with varying degrees of confidence, among a mass of postholes. One of the most interesting aspects of the site was the clear presence of a central group of buildings apparently arranged around three sides of an open space. Both sites were dated to the 5<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> centuries (Hey G & Hind J 2014).

The County of Oxfordshire was formed as an individual Shire during the 10<sup>th</sup> century following the re-conquest of the old Danegeld by Edward the Elder. By the 10<sup>th</sup> century the *burh* of Oxford was in existence when it was recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (MCL Library 2019). It is possible that the town itself was founded by either Alfred the Great or his son Edward the Elder, and although there is some archaeological evidence to suggest that Oxford may have existed prior to Alfred's death the evidence is subject to debate (Beckley R & Radford D 2012).

The Oxford HER records an Anglo-Saxon village and evidence of multi-period occupation (MOX12169) during excavations at the Oxford Science Park in 1999 over 1km to the north of the PDA boundary. The excavations uncovered ten SFBs and an assemblage of re-used Roman pottery as well as 6<sup>th</sup> -7<sup>th</sup> century types. It has been suggested that the pottery is very similar to pottery found at Barton Court Farm and Radley Barrow Hills and may reflect a single dispersed wider settlement (Beckley R & Radford D 2012).

Another record is for a former trackway called 'Flitway' before 1713 (MOX6041). It was aligned approximately north to south and very close to the route of a postulated Roman road. An Anglo-Saxon spear head (MOX24133) was found at Sandford Lock in 1969.

The Domesday Book of 1086 records that in 1066 Nuneham Courtenay was a large village under the lordship of Richard of Courcy comprising 45 households worth £13 in 1086. The previous lord in 1066 was named Hakon (Powell-Smith 2020).

### **Medieval (AD 1066- 1539)**

Rural settlement patterns have been studied at both regional and national level to create frameworks which reflect the historic county boundaries. Settlement and village origins may begin with the increased organisation

and exploitation of field systems and formation of parishes and Hundreds in the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries, however there is evidence of earlier village nuclei in and around later village centres. Whilst village expansion is evident, decline and abandonment of medieval villages is also evident and should be seen as a result of any number of causes including population re-settlement, economic decline or Plague (Hey G & Hind J 2014).

The Oxfordshire HER records two shrunken medieval villages recorded within the Study Area. One is recorded at Toot Baldon (MOX5760) over 1km to the west of the PDA whilst the second shrunken medieval village is located at Sandford (MOX10927) over 1km to the north-west of the PDA boundary. The deserted medieval village at Little Baldon (MOX6010) is recorded approximately 1.5km to the south-east of the proposed development. The pioneering excavations at the deserted village of Seacourt, Oxfordshire revealed what has since become well understood from many sites about the impermanence of some domestic structures, and the tendency (particularly revealed by archaeology) for constant cycles of rebuilding. By contrast, extensive study of peasant housing in Oxfordshire and in Hampshire have shown just how many peasant houses of the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century do survive, and as substantial buildings rather than the 'flimsy' and impermanent structure once assumed (Hey G & Hind J 2014).

The Templar Knights had a presence in Oxford with the site of the Preceptory (MOX27589) recorded at Temple Farm (MOX18064, MOX9464, MOX16384, MOX26593, MOX24006) over 1.4km to the north-west of the proposed development. This was founded in AD1239-1240 and was one of the largest preceptories in England outside of London. Following the suppression of the Templars in 1307 the building became the house of the Hospitallers in 1312. The house was finally dissolved in 1540.

The Grade II\* Churches of St Andrew (MOX10889) at Sandford; St Lawrence (MOX5791) in Baldon Heath and St Peter's on Baldon Lane (MOX6040) are all recorded within the Study Area. The closest of these to the proposed development is the Church of St Lawrence over 750m to the east of the proposed development. The churchyard also includes a medieval churchyard cross (MOX5771) originally erected during the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

The remaining two records are for findspots of a medieval stone coffin (MOX15152) approximately 950m to the south of the PDA. The coffin had been set into the ground forming part of a folly constructed from salvaged elements from the demolished medieval church at Nuneham Courtenay. The other find spot is a recorded 15<sup>th</sup> century silver gilt ring (MOX12218) which was found near a pond at Lower Radley Farm approximately 1.4km to the west of the proposed development.

### ***Post-medieval (AD 1540- 1799)***

During the post-medieval period the pattern of mixed arable and pastoral farming across the region was changed by enclosure. This was carried out in order to promote grazing, to consolidate small farms into larger units and later for emparkment. Some areas had already been enclosed in the medieval period, where large areas of land were under Church control. Until the early 18<sup>th</sup> century enclosure was usually, but not always carried out by agreement. The pace of land change accelerated when enclosure by parliamentary act became common practice (Hey G & Hind J 2014).

Historic England records ninety-four Grade II\* and Grade II Listed Buildings within the Study Area. These listed buildings are also recorded by the Oxfordshire HER and all are existing buildings. Spatially the majority are all located within the villages of Sandford to the north of the proposed development, and Nuneham Courtenay, Marsh Baldon, Baldon Row and Toot Baldon to the south and east of the PDA boundary.

The Grade II Registered Nuneham Park and Garden is located approximately 975m to the south of the PDA boundary. In addition to the lodge and gates on the northeast edge of the registered area, the park includes the Grade I listed (and Scheduled) Carfax Conduit, the Grade II\* listed Nuneham House and Church of All Saints and twenty further Grade II listed buildings. Historic England identifies significant views from Nuneham House to the west and north.

### ***19<sup>th</sup> Century and Modern (AD 1800- Present)***

The Historic England data and Oxfordshire HER contain one record attributed to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and modern periods within the Study Area. This record is a Grade II Listed Type K6 telephone kiosk designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott (1048004/MOX16146) in Nuneham Courtenay approximately 800m to the south-west of the PDA.

Oxford entered the 19<sup>th</sup> century with a constrained historic core, the outlying parts predominantly rural, retaining the open field, meadowlands and with the hinterland villages little expanded from their historic cores. Even by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, post enclosure there were at least 32 working farms within the Oxford Local Authority Area, but by 1950 the north Oxford gravel terrace and the parishes east of the Cherwell were extensively developed into residential and industrial suburbs. Although extensive parkland and the meadows of the Thames and Cherwell protected the historic core from over development and villages such as Iffley and Marston were able to retain a semi-rural character. River use and management also changed significantly from

the post medieval period with a distinct shift away from commercial use to leisure pursuits. The systems of river channels and meadow drainage around and within Oxford also changed quite considerably with increased canalisation, straightening and culverting (Beckley R & Radford D 2012).

### ***Historic Landscape Characterisation***

Historic Landscape Characterisation data provided by the Oxfordshire HER describes the land within the PDA boundary as primarily prairie/ amalgamated enclosures and woodland. Previously the land was open field system typical of the medieval landscape prior to enclosure in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### ***Historic Map Data***

The earliest available historic mapping data consulted was the Nuneham Courtenay Parish tithe map from 1838 which showed that the landscape at that time consisted of small agricultural fields. At that time Nineveh Farm was owned by the Archbishop of York and Mr William Turner was the tenant farmer. The tithe map shows that also at that time Field 2 was subdivided into six separate fields with a building named Nineveh Lower Barn (HA0001) at the centre of the six fields. Field 3 had also been subdivided into five separate fields whilst fields 4-6 are in the Parish of Baldon. However, there is no currently available online source to view the Baldon Parish tithe map (The Genealogist 2020).

The earliest available Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping data consulted was the 1853-1904 County Series map for Oxfordshire and Berkshire which showed the landscape consisted of agricultural land with fields bound by hedges and trees. At that time three internal field boundaries within Field 2 had been removed, reducing the number of fields from six to three. The Nineveh Lower Bar was still present within Field 2 and the internal field boundaries within Field 3 remained unchanged.

Historic mapping data from 1904 onwards shows that there were no significant changes to the roads or field boundaries within the immediate landscape of the proposed development. The first significant change to the landscape was the construction of an overhead power line first shown on the 1960-1961 OS Plan. The Nineveh Lower Barn is no longer shown on the 1971 OS Plan and a second overhead electricity line is shown on the 1975 OS Plan with a pylon shown at the location of the old barn.

### ***Aerial photographs***

Available online aerial photographs from the 1945 to the present-day show that the landscape within and around the proposed development was largely open fields at that time. Aerial photographs from 2017 show extensive archaeological trial trenching in the fields immediately to the north of the PDA boundary. This corresponds with archaeological trial trenching carried out in 2017 in advance of the expansion of the Oxford Science Village which identified extensive Romano-British archaeological remains. The location of the Nineveh Lower Barn seen on historic mapping from 1838 to 1971 is now a small wooded area in Field 2 with an overhead electricity pylon placed there (Getmapping 2020; NCAP 2020; Google Earth 2020).

### ***Lidar***

Available LiDAR evidence does not include coverage of the entire development area. Only one part of the north-west corner of the PDA in fields 3 and 4 has partial coverage which does not reveal any archaeological features or anomalies.

### ***Walkover survey***

The site visit identified no previously recorded heritage assets within the PDA and confirmed that the current land use is a mixture of pasture and arable fields. The woodland around the site of Ninevah Lower Barn was not accessed during this walkover.

## **4.2 Assessment of heritage significance**

### ***Known heritage assets within the PDA boundary***

Historic England, the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and South Oxfordshire District Council record no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Grade I, II\* or II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Designate Wrecks, Designated Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the PDA boundary.

The Oxfordshire HER records no non-designated heritage assets within the PDA boundary. However historic map analysis revealed a historic barn known as 'Ninevah Lower Barn' (HA1) was located in Field 2 and visible on maps from 1838 to 1971.

### **Archaeological potential of the Study Area**

It is considered that there is a moderate likelihood for previously unknown Iron Age and Romano-British archaeological remains to be present across Fields 1, 2, 3 and 4 within the PDA boundary. This is primarily based on the results of previous archaeological investigations in advance of construction for the Oxford to Didcot pipeline (EOX1246) in 1991 and the LINEAR Abingdon pipeline (EXO1465) in 2003 to the west of the PDA. These excavations revealed evidence of a multi-period settlement from the Iron Age to Romano-British periods and an extensive pottery production site of Roman date.

Extensive archaeological trial trenching (EOX6396) carried out in 2017 to the immediate north of Fields 2-4 revealed two significant concentrations of Romano-British settlement and pottery production waste occur in the centre and north-east, with a smaller area of sparse activity with kiln waste in the east of the evaluated area. The results also correlate well with later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement/industrial evidence highlighted in previous archaeological investigations of the surrounding landscape. Although it is considered unlikely that significant remains related to Romano-British industrial activity continue into the PDA boundary the possibility cannot be ruled out.

Based on Historic Environment Record evidence it is considered that any buried Iron Age or Romano-British archaeological remains that may be present within the PDA are likely to be further evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and of industrial activity (including pottery production). Evidence of settlement is likely to be of low archaeological value, but further evidence of the extensive pottery production sites may be of high archaeological value. The known pottery site to the west of the PDA is currently being considered for Scheduling (Richard Oram pers comm) and associated remains within the PDA may also be considered to be of national importance.

The evidence from the HER and documentary sources suggest the likelihood of the PDA to containing buried archaeological deposits and artefacts associated with the medieval and post-medieval periods is medium. However, the HER data indicates that the PDA is located away from the medieval settlement foci of Nuneham Courtenay, the Baldons and Sandford. It is considered likely that any buried medieval archaeological remains will largely consist of dispersed pottery fragments, land divisions and other evidence of agricultural activity of low archaeological value.

It is considered that the archaeological potential of the PDA is medium to high, with the highest potential in the north and west.

### **Designated Heritage Assets in the Study area**

There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Grade I Listed Buildings, or Designated Wrecks within the Study Area.

#### *Listed Buildings*

These are ninety-four Listed Buildings within the study area. Of these six are Grade II\* Listed Buildings which are the Church of St Peter (1048056); Baldon House (1048058); the Church of St Lawrence (1193957); The Manor House (1047998); Minchery Farmhouse (1047672) and the Church of St Andrew (1047633). The closest Grade II\* Listed Building to the proposed development is the Church of St Lawrence which is over 750m to the east of the PDA boundary.

The remaining eighty-eight are Grade II Listed Buildings. The closest of these Grade II Listed buildings to the PDA is Fair Oak (1048061) which is located approximately 400m to the east of the PDA boundary in Baldon Row.

These buildings derive significance from the architectural and historic interest of their fabric as examples of post-medieval vernacular buildings. They are generally experienced in close proximity, but the farmhouses also derive significance from the surrounding agricultural land which formed their historic landholdings. The wider rural surroundings make a lesser contribution to the significance of the other listed dwellings.

Table 5: Listed Buildings included in the assessment

List Entry no.	Name	Grid ref.
1048056	CHURCH OF ST PETER	SU 56156 99099

1048058	BALDON HOUSE BALDON HOUSE EAST WING BALDON HOUSE WEST WING	SU 56142 99024
1193957	CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE	SP 56768 00255
1047998	THE MANOR HOUSE	SP 56679 00796
1047672	MINCHERY FARMHOUSE	SP 54535 02285
1047633	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	SP 53372 01750
1048057	PAIR OF CHEST TOMBS APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES SOUTH WEST OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	SU 56145 99086
1048054	ENTRANCE GATES TO NUNEHAM COURTENAY ARBORETUM	SU5550598733
1048055	WANTILLS	SU 55866 99088
1048051	THE RECTORY	SU5442298827
1048053	NUNEHAM COURTENAY OXFORD LODGE	SU 55508 98719
1048043	5 AND 6, A423	SU 55354 99055
1048044	1 AND 2, A423	SU 55376 99012
1285927	THE CROWN PUBLIC HOUSE	SP 56708 00702
1285931	THE MANOR HOUSE SOUTHERN PAIR OF GATE PIERS APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES TO EAST	SP 56685 00798
1284512	RIVER VIEW	SP 53496 01699
1285919	NUMBER 5 (THE QUEENS COTTAGE) AND ATTACHED PUMP	SP 56885 00759
1193990	31 Baldon Row, Toot Baldon	SP5664000130
1193991	HUNTERS GAP	SU 56588 99680
1193978	THE MANOR HOUSE GRANARY APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES TO WEST	SP 56654 00791
1193989	NUMBER 27 (QUEENS COTTAGE) AND NUMBER 28	SP5659600119
1368710	BREWERS OF NUNEHAM LIMITED	SU 55219 99360
1368711	25 AND 26, A423	SU 55284 99234

1366113	BARN AND STABLE RANGE APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES NORTH EAST OF BALDON HOUSE	SU 56188 99068
1368709	LOWER FARMHOUSE	SP 53662 00647
1286272	CAUSEWAY APPROXIMATELY 400 METRES WEST OF BALDON HOUSE	SU5571598927
1366109	COURT COTTAGE, BALDON HOUSE COTTAGE AND OUTBUILDING	SU 56102 99051
1286200	36 AND 37, A423	SU5538699042
1286210	19 AND 20, A423	SU 55223 99297
1368725	ELIZABETH LANE MEMORIAL APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES EAST OF BALDON HOUSE	SU 56195 99052
1368726	NUMBER 46 MARSH BALDON AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDING	SU 56316 99285
1368723	GIHON MEMORIAL AND RAILINGS APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES EAST OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	SU 56172 99102
1368724	DOVECOTE APPROXIMATELY 90 METRES EAST OF BALDON HOUSE	SU 56253 99061
1368714	STABLE BLOCK APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH OF THE HARCOURT ARMS INN	SU 55207 99328
1368722	GATEWAYS	SU 56119 99146
1368712	29 AND 30, A423	SU 55329 99151
1368713	34 AND 35, A423	SU 55375 99066
1369217	TEMPLE FARMHOUSE, BARN AND FARM BUILDING APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES SOUTH	SP 53180 01843
1369218	BASIMORE COTTAGE	SP 53213 01613
1368731	CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE CHURCHYARD CROSS APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES TO SOUTH	SP 56770 00246
1368732	THURLFIELD COTTAGE	SU 56514 99908
1368727	WILLOUGHBYS	SU 56205 99359
1368730	BARN COURT	SP 56807 00781
1048064	37, THE GREEN	SU 56458 99403
1048065	STUART HOUSE	SU 56478 99363

1048062	PARSONAGE FARMHOUSE	SU 56530 99627
1048063	18 AND 19, THE GREEN	SU 56289 99618
1048060	STONE COFFIN APPROXIMATELY 250 METRES SOUTH WEST OF BALDON HOUSE	SU 55873 98933
1048061	FAIROAK	SP 56422 00118
1048059	STABLES APPROXIMATELY 40 METRES NORTH OF BALDON HOUSE	SU 56161 99083
1193161	WALLED GARDEN APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES EAST OF BALDON HOUSE	SU 56246 98983
1193178	BARNS APPROXIMATELY 40 METRES WEST OF PARSONAGE FARMHOUSE	SU 56568 99646
1182451	TEMPLE FARMHOUSE, DOORWAY AND WALL APPROXIMATELY 40 METRES NORTH	SP 53149 01903
1182492	THE CATHERINE WHEEL	SP 53588 01645
1048068	GLEBE COTTAGE	SU 56220 99316
1182401	TEMPLE FARMHOUSE	SP 53184 01877
1048066	ORCHARD COTTAGE	SU 56366 99280
1048067	48, THE GREEN	SU 56295 99282
1193225	6, THE GREEN	SU 56219 99334
1193363	THE HARCOURT ARMS INN	SU5519499343
1193220	47, THE GREEN	SU 56307 99283
1193224	11, THE GREEN	SU 56188 99564
1193201	38 AND 39, THE GREEN	SU 56459 99391
1193207	LEYS COTTAGE	SU 56409 99276
1193186	THE SCHOOL HOUSE	SU 56364 99611
1193192	QUEENS COLLEGE	SU 56614 99475
1193964	CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE YEAT MEMORIAL APPROXIMATELY 12 METRES TO SOUTH OF CHANCEL	SP 56783 00251



1193582	WALLED GARDEN APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES EAST OF THE RECTORY	SU5449898798
1193940	NUMBER 1 AND 3 INCLUDING OUTBUILDING	SP 56953 00842
1193395	9 AND 10, A423	SU 55327 99106
1193400	3 AND 4, A423	SU 55366 99033
1193386	15 AND 16, A423	SU 55262 99225
1193390	THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE	SU 55287 99160
1047999	THE MANOR HOUSE GARDEN WALL TO NORTH	SP 56671 00839
1047996	CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE GROUP OF 3 CHEST TOMBS APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES TO SOUTH	SP 56765 00243
1047997	COURT HOUSE	SP 56703 00804
1047995	4	SP 56875 00788
1047634	SANDFORD HOUSE	SP 53512 01814
1048033	21 AND 22, A423	SU5524299303
1048034	23 AND 24, A423	SU 55264 99270
1048004	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK OUTSIDE THE POST OFFICE	SU5533699129
1048032	LOWER FARMHOUSE BARN RANGE APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES TO EAST	SP 53698 00647
1048002	29, BALDON ROW	SP 56622 00115
1048003	YEW TREE COTTAGE	SP 56653 00020
1048000	THE MANOR HOUSE NORTHERN PAIR OF GATE PIERS APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES TO EAST	SP 56685 00800
1048001	PURLIN HOUSE	SP 56548 00138
1048041	11 AND 12, A423	SU 55308 99139
1048042	7 AND 8, A423	SU 55341 99080
1048039	17 AND 18, A423	SU 55244 99260

1048040	13 AND 14, A423	SU 55283 99187
1048037	32 AND 33, A423	SU 55361 99091
1048038	38, 39 AND 40, A423	SU 55398 99024
1048035	27 AND 28, A423	SU 55303 99197
1048036	NUMBER 30A (POST OFFICE) AND NUMBER 31	SU 55347 99119

### *Registered Park and Gardens*

Historic England and the Oxfordshire HER record the Grade I Listed Nuneham Courtenay Registered Park and Garden (Historic England List Entry: 1000122) approximately 975m to the east of the proposed development.

During the Middle Ages the Harcourt family resided at Stanton Harcourt approximately 10km to the west of Oxford. The family bought the manor of Newnham (Nuneham) Courtenay in 1712, although they did not move there until 1760 when the spelling was altered to Nuneham. The new Nuneham House was deliberately located on top of a wooded knoll to take advantage of views to the Thames river and to Oxford's spires. At the same time new formal gardens were laid out which involved the demolishing of the medieval settlement of Newnham including the parish church and the building of an entirely new settlement on the Oxford to Henley turnpike road (present day Nuneham Courtenay). The gardens went through successive changes and re-designs between 1777 and the 1830s where a picturesque pinetum was laid out on newly acquired land by the Oxford Road. During World War II Nuneham House was used by the Royal Air Force after which the estate was sold to the University of Oxford (National Heritage List 2020).

### *Conservation Areas*

Within 1.5km of the PDA there are three Conservation Areas. These are Toot Baldon and Marsh Baldon which both protect the character of small villages, and Nuneham Courtenay which corresponds with the Registered Park and Garden plus the village along the A4074.

## **5 CONCLUSIONS**

The assessment has found that the archaeological potential of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) is medium to high. Specifically, the west and north of the PDA may contain remains associated with Romano-British settlement and industrial activity, including a pottery production site of possible national importance located to the west of the PDA. Further investigation of this archaeological potential is likely to be required to inform the Environmental Statement and planning application.

The assessment has identified that there is potential for a solar farm on the PDA to result in visual change within the setting of Registered Park and Garden of Nuneham Courtney, as well as of Listed Buildings within this park. This effect will be assessed in detail within the Environmental Statement.

## 6 REFERENCES

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**Historic maps**

1838 Nuneham Courtenay Parish Tithe Map

**Ordnance Survey Maps**

OS County Series: Oxfordshire 1:10,560 (1853-1904)

OS County Series: Oxfordshire 1:10,560 (1894-1915)

OS County Series: Oxfordshire 1:10,560 (1906-1939)

OS County Series: Oxfordshire 1:10,560 (1924-1951)

OS plan 1:10,560 (1943-1995)

OS Plan 1:10,000 (1958-1996)

OS Plan 1:10,000 (1969-1996)

OS Plan 1:10,000 (1948-1997)

OS Plan 1:10,000 (1949-1981)

**7 APPENDIX 1: CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

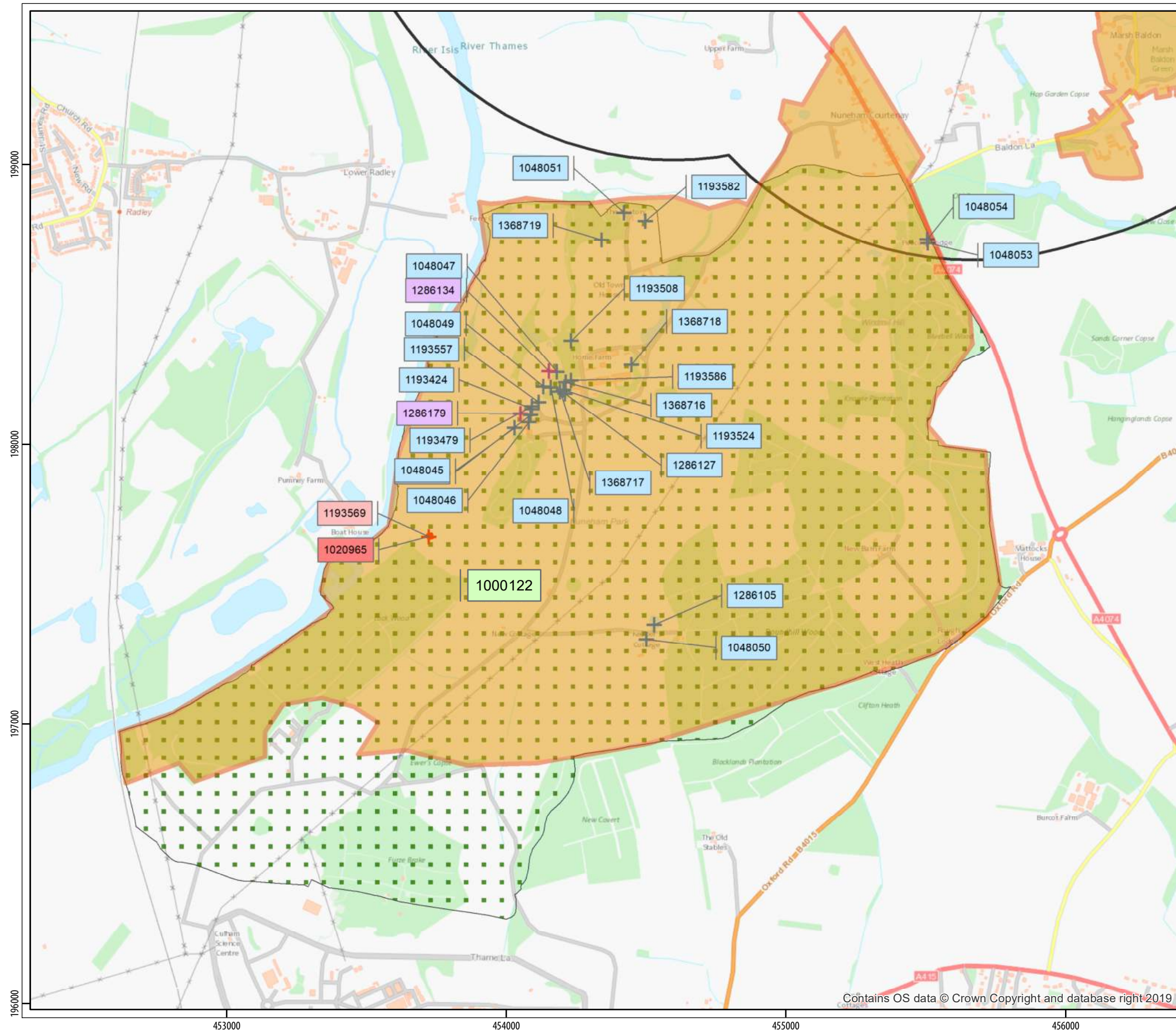
Table 1: Gazetteer of non-designated heritage assets within the study area

PRN No.	Description	Easting	Northing
MOC26924	Roman kiln site south of the Blackbird Leys Peripheral Road	455125	201919
MOX12169	Anglo Saxon Village and Evidence of Multiple Period Occupation Site, Oxford Science Park	453900	202100
MOX10851	Prehistoric Coins and Pottery	454942	201779
MOX10040	Ridgeway running E from Oxford	463646	201498
MOX12737	Roman pottery from Fry's Hill	455300	201900
MOX12199	Multi-period site with Middle Bronze Age to Roman features and finds at Blackbird Leys	455499	201990
MOX23571	Roman pottery scatter/edge of production site from Blackbird Leys Farm	455400	202000
MOX10929	Brickworks and Claypits (Sandford Brickworks)	454050	201750
MOX23763	Roman pottery Assemblage, Enclosure and Roundhouse, Blackbird Leys (Sites D and D Extension)	455220	202120
MOX10841	Water Mill and Paper Mill	453200	201300
MOX10844	Sandford Lock and Turnpike	453100	201300
MOX10851	Prehistoric Coins and Pottery	454942	201779
MOX10853	Romano-British Pottery Production Site (Lower Farm)	453943	200540
MOX10858	Possible Later Prehistoric Coins and Pottery	453518	200630
MOX10860	Prehistoric Bronze Implement	453362	200334
MOX10862	Bronze Age Dagger and Spearhead (Sandford Lock)	453100	201320
MOX10882	Long Barrow & Romano-British Cremation Urn	453230	200230
MOX10888	Bronze Age Sword	452950	201400
MOX10889	Church of St Andrew, Church Road	453372	201750
MOX10891	Late Bronze Age Sword	452990	201800
MOX10895	Bronze Age Rapier and wine measure at Sandford Lock	453001	201189
MOX10911	Neolithic or Bronze Age Flint Flakes (c.350m W of River Thames)	453000	200000
MOX10927	Medieval Shrunken Village	453386	201782
MOX10928	Dovecote at Rock Farm	453634	201854
MOX10929	Brickworks and Claypits (Sandford Brickworks)	454050	201750
MOX10952	Bassimore Cottage, Church Road	453213	201613
MOX10957	Undated Linear Features	453701	200499
MOX11234	Bronze Age Spearhead, Littlemore	454000	200200

MOX12218	Silver-gilt late Medieval ring from Lower Farm	453450	199350
MOX12695	Romano-British settlement along Abingdon pipeline	454250	200630
MOX12698	Multi period features and Iron Age structure found on Abingdon pipeline	453084	199836
MOX12703	Intercutting Iron Age pits on Abingdon pipeline	454020	200120
MOX12704	Pit with Roman material on Abingdon Pipeline	454392	200479
MOX15130	NO 43, QUEENS COLLEGE, THE GREEN	456614	199475
MOX15131	NO 47 THE GREEN	456307	199283
MOX15135	THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, A423	455287	199160
MOX15136	NOS 9 & 10, A423	455327	199106
MOX15149	NOS 7 & 8, A423	455341	199080
MOX15150	NUNEHAM COURTENAY OXFORD LODGE, NUNEHAM COURTENAY ARBORETUM, A423	455508	198719
MOX15151	ENTRANCE GATES TO NUNEHAM COURTENAY ARBORETUM, A423	455508	198735
MOX15152	STONE COFFIN APPROXIMATELY 250 METRES SOUTH WEST OF BALDON HOUSE, BALDON LANE	455873	198933
MOX15153	NO 37 THE GREEN	456458	199403
MOX15903	SANDFORD HOUSE, HENLEY ROAD	453512	201814
MOX16143	COURT HOUSE	456703	200804
MOX16144	THE MANOR HOUSE GARDEN WALL TO NORTH	456671	200839
MOX16145	NO 26 (PURLIN HOUSE), BALDON ROW	456548	200138
MOX16146	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK OUTSIDE THE POST OFFICE, A423	455337	199132
MOX16151	NOS 21 & 22, A423	455242	199309
MOX16152	NOS 27 & 28, A423	455303	199197
MOX16153	NUMBER 30A (POST OFFICE) AND NUMBER 31, A423	455347	199119
MOX16154	NOS 32 & 33, A423	455361	199091
MOX16155	NOS 38, 39 & 40, A423	455398	199024
MOX16156	NOS 5 & 6, A423	455354	199055
MOX16157	NOS 1 & 2, A423	455376	199012
MOX16162	PAIR OF CHEST TOMBS APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES SOUTH WEST OF CHURCH OF ST PETER, BALDON LANE	456145	199086
MOX16163	PARSONAGE FARMHOUSE, THE GREEN	456530	199627
MOX16164	NO 48 THE GREEN	456295	199282
MOX16165	GLEBE COTTAGE, THE GREEN	456220	199316
MOX16214	NUMBER 1 AND 3 INCLUDING OUTBUILDING	456953	200842
MOX16215	NUMBER 27 (QUEENS COTTAGE) AND NUMBER 28, BALDON ROW	456598	200123
MOX16216	31 Baldon Row, Toot Baldon	456638	200130
MOX16384	TEMPLE FARMHOUSE, DOORWAY AND WALL APPROXIMATELY 40 METRES NORTH	453149	201903
MOX16527	CAUSEWAY APPROXIMATELY 400 METRES WEST OF BALDON HOUSE, BALDON LANE	455719	198920
MOX16541	Lower Farmhouse	453662	200647
MOX16542	BREWERS OF NUNEHAM LIMITED, A423	455219	199360
MOX16543	NOS 25 & 26, A423	455284	199234
MOX16544	STABLE BLOCK APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH OF THE HARCOURT ARMS INN, A423	455207	199328
MOX16623	WILLOUGHBY, THE GREEN	456205	199359
MOX16627	THURLFIELD COTTAGE, PEBBLE HILL	456514	199908
MOX16759	TEMPLE FARMHOUSE, BARN FARM BUILDING APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES SOUTH	453180	201843
MOX16949	CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE GROUP OF 3 CHEST TOMBS APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES TO SOUTH	456765	200243
MOX16957	WALLED GARDEN APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES EAST OF BALDON HOUSE, BALDON LANE	456221	199018
MOX17265	NO 4	456875	200788
MOX17266	NO 29 BALDON ROW	456622	200115
MOX17267	YEW TREE COTTAGE	456653	200020
MOX17271	NOS 13 & 14, A423	455283	199187
MOX17280	BARN APPROXIMATELY 40 METRES WEST (EAST?) OF PARSONAGE FARMHOUSE, THE GREEN	456568	199646
MOX17281	NO 42 & LEYS COTTAGE, THE GREEN	456409	199276

MOX17283	THE HARCOURT ARMS INN, A423	455191	199345
MOX17284	NOS 15 & 16, A423	455262	199225
MOX17325	THE CATHERINE WHEEL, HENLEY ROAD	453588	201645
MOX17367	NOS 34 & 35, A423	455375	199066
MOX17368	GATEWAYS, BALDON LANE	456119	199146
MOX17369	DOVECOTE APPROXIMATELY 90 METRES EAST OF BALDON HOUSE, BALDON LANE	456253	199061
MOX17370	ELIZABETH LANE MEMORIAL APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES EAST OF BALDON HOUSE, BALDON LANE	456195	199052
MOX17416	COURT COTTAGE, BALDON HOUSE COTTAGE AND OUTBUILDING, BALDON LANE	456102	199051
MOX17417	BARN AND STABLE RANGE APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES NORTH EAST OF BALDON HOUSE, BALDON LANE	456188	199068
MOX17558	Lower Farmhouse Barn Range Approximately 20 Metres to East	453698	200647
MOX17559	NOS 11 & 12, A423	455308	199139
MOX17561	THE RECTORY, NUNEHAM PARK	454427	198829
MOX17562	NOS 18 & 19 THE GREEN	456289	199618
MOX17563	NO 40 (STUART HOUSE), THE GREEN	456478	199363
MOX17571	NO 6 THE GREEN	456219	199334
MOX17575	NOS 3 & 4, A423	455366	199033
MOX17581	THE MANOR HOUSE GRANARY APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES TO WEST	456654	200791
MOX17680	THE MANOR HOUSE SOUTHERN PAIR OF GATE PIERS APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES TO EAST	456685	200798
MOX17684	NOS 36 & 37, A423	455387	199045
MOX17689	NOS 29 & 30, A423	455329	199151
MOX17690	NUMBER 46 MARSH BALDON AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDING, THE GREEN	456316	199285
MOX17947	THE MANOR HOUSE NORTHERN PAIR OF GATE PIERS APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES TO EAST	456685	200800
MOX17952	NOS 23 & 24, A423	455264	199270
MOX17953	FAIROAK, BALDO ROW	456422	200118
MOX17960	NOS 38 & 39 THE GREEN	456459	199391
MOX17965	NO 52 (HUNTERS GAP), PEBBLE HILL	456588	199680
MOX18064	NUMBER 5 (THE QUEENS COTTAGE) AND ATTACHED PUMP	456885	200759
MOX18065	THE CROWN PUBLIC HOUSE	456708	200702
MOX18071	GIHON MEMORIAL AND RAILINGS APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES EAST OF CHURCH OF ST PETER, BALDON LANE	456172	199102
MOX18258	NOS 17 & 18, A423	455244	199260
MOX18260	STABLES APPROXIMATELY 40 METRES NORTH OF BALDON HOUSE, BALDON LANE	456161	199083
MOX18261	ORCHARD COTTAGE, THE GREEN	456366	199280
MOX18273	NO 11 THE GREEN	456188	199564
MOX18287	CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE YEAT MEMORIAL APPROXIMATELY 12 METRES TO SOUTH OF CHANCEL	456783	200251
MOX18362	NOS 3 TO 8 (CONSEC) (RIVER VIEW), CHURCH ROAD	453250	201484
MOX18390	NOS 19 & 20, A423	455223	199297
MOX18396	BARN COURT	456779	200820
MOX23163	Roman coins found near Baldon Heath	455800	199300
MOX24006	Medieval/Post-medieval features at Four Pillars Hotel	453281	201843
MOX24133	Anglo Saxon spearhead, undated tiles and pottery at Sandford Lock	453146	201399
MOX26593	Late Medieval Pits	453155	201847
MOX26688	Pit or Ditch Terminus of Possible Roman Date	456265	199221
MOX26985	Settlement area consisting of enclosures and round barrows	454400	201540
MOX26986	Middle Iron Age to Roman settlement with Roman pottery production site	454780	201500
MOX26987	Area of site of industrial activity	455210	201690
MOX26988	Rectilinear anomalies	455180	201590
MOX26989	Linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies	456290	202610
MOX27313	Late Roman settlement, industrial site and associated field system	455031	201928
MOX27314	Roman occupation site	455783	201613

MOX5760	Toot Baldon Shrunken Village	457000	200800
MOX5768	Undated Earthwork (Bullington Pen)	455000	200000
MOX5771	Churchyard Cross, Church of St Lawrence	456770	200242
MOX5773	Undated Earthwork	455000	200000
MOX5781	Bronze Age Barrow, Pottery and Burial	455000	200000
MOX5791	Church of St Lawrence	456768	200255
MOX5803	The Manor House	456679	200796
MOX5809	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, S of Baldon Row	456669	200023
MOX6009	The School House, The Green	456364	199611
MOX6010	Little Baldon Deserted Medieval Village	456500	198600
MOX6011	Nuneham Courtenay Planned Village	455300	199100
MOX6015	Roman Pottery	455680	199400
MOX6037	Roman Pottery	455520	199640
MOX6040	St Peter's Church, Baldon Lane	456156	199099
MOX6041	Possible Roman/Saxon Road & Boundary Bank	456900	199259
MOX6041	Possible Roman/Saxon Road & Boundary Bank	456900	199259
MOX6069	Baldon House, Baldon House E Wing and W Wing, Baldon Lane	456142	199024
MOX6077	No 5 (Wantills), Baldon Lane	456179	199227
MOX8425	Prehistoric Ring Ditch	453340	199520
MOX8520	All Saints Church	455004	199153
MOX8587	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint Flakes (c.1400m E of Radley)	453600	199496
MOX8604	Walled Garden E of The Rectory, Nuneham Park	454533	198816
MOX8628	Neolithic Flint Scatter	453188	199856
MOX8652	Nuneham Park	454210	197651
MOX9464	Temple Farmhouse	453184	201877
MOX27589	Site of preceptory of Knights Templars	453184	201877
MOX10922	Site of Toll House	453414	201884
MOX10927	Medieval Shrunken Village	453386	201782
MOX8652	Nuneham Park	454210	197651
HA0001	Ninevah Lower Barn	454591	200741

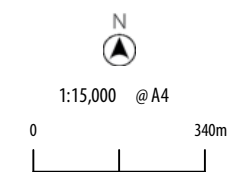


KEY

- Conservation Area
- + Grade I Listed Building
- + Grade II\* Listed Building
- + Grade II Listed Building
- Scheduled Monument
- Registered Park and Garden
- 1.5km study area

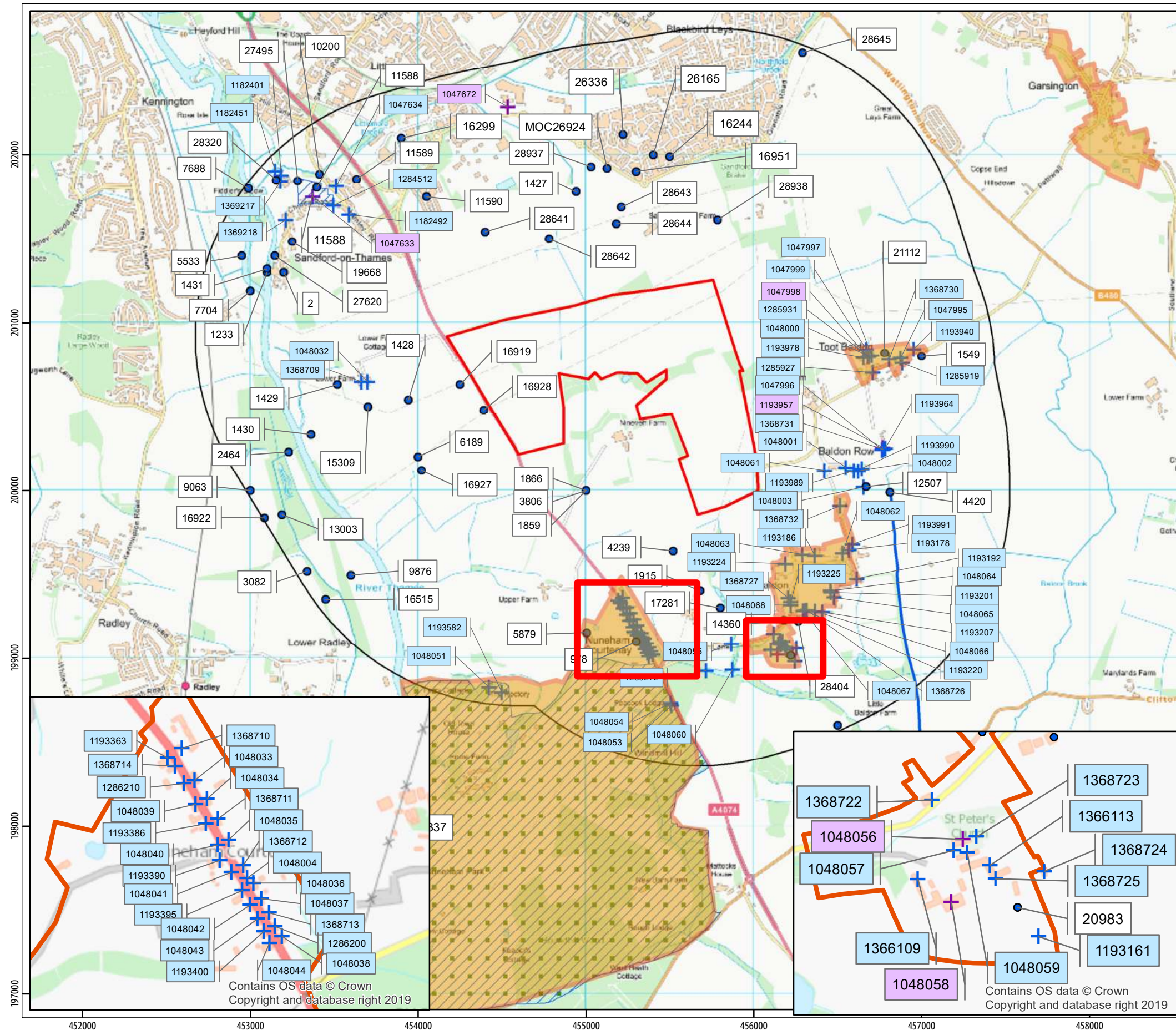
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- KEY
- Conservation Area
  - Non-designated heritage asset
  - Non-designated heritage asset
  - Non-designated heritage asset
  - + Grade II\* Listed Building
  - + Grade II Listed Building
  - Registered Park and Garden
  - Proposed Development Area (PDA)
  - Study area

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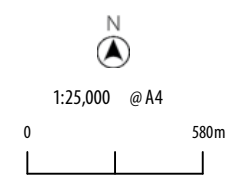


Figure 1: Heritage assets within 1.5km of the Proposed Development Area  
COWLEY BALDON SOLAR FARM