



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
ON
LAND NORTH OF WITNEY ROAD,
LONG HANBOROUGH, OXFORDSHIRE

NGR SP 41114 14236

On behalf of

Pye Homes

JANUARY 2017

REPORT FOR Pye Homes Ltd
c/o West Waddy ADP
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SUMMARY

A Heritage Impact Assessment was carried out on land to the north of the Witney Road, Long Hanborough, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 41114 14236). Hanborough is a historic parish, which may originally have been attached to Stanton Harcourt Church. The site is an irregular shaped one and the underlying geology is Kellaway Clays and gravels. The site was historically in the Hundred of Wootton and County of Oxfordshire. It is now in West Oxfordshire and the modern County of Oxfordshire. The proposal is for the development of a new estate.

A 1.5km search radius was carried out around the centre of the site, which produced evidence of a series of monuments dating from the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic. The probability of any sites on the proposal area dating from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age is low. Geophysical survey work managed to pick up the remains of a large ditch, which extends to the north and also to the southeast. It would appear that this is a linear boundary ditch that cuts off a large part of the Hanborough parish, probably creating a large woodland enclosure, which could be a nemeton or hagen. The evidence for Roman activity in the area is considerable, and there is certainly Roman activity recognised to the west of the field. Two Roman box flew tiles were recovered from the west side of the field, which is indicative of a Roman villa existing in the near vicinity.

The evidence of early medieval activity in the search area is also low, while high medieval and later activity is focussed in the areas of the villages of Long Hanborough and Church Hanborough. The aerial photographs indicate that the south of the proposal area was covered in curving ridge and furrow. The shape of this would indicate that it was oxen ploughed and that it was of an early date. Thus it is likely that this was of an early medieval date or a very early high medieval date. The area is known to have been abandoned as heath from before the 17th century and possibly as early as the 12th century. The northern part of this ridge and furrow was ploughed out recently.

Millward End is the location of a Conservation Area, which has some nine listed buildings and a number of buildings that are locally listed. Though there are a number of listed buildings along Millwood End, it is apparent that only one listed building would be impacted visually. There are no known scheduled monuments on the site. Even though there were indications of burials in the search area, none are known with the present knowledge to indicate that there any on the proposal site.

Due to the size of the development archaeological evaluation should be carried out as standard practice. There is a EIA submitted to WODC.

Addendum to Heritage Impact Assessment

After a period of consultations an altered concept plan was proposed for the site in October 2017. This concept plan had an open park area in the south to the public right of way, a north to south landscape and movement corridor between the green spaces and an open country park adjacent to the conservation area. The alterations to the scheme will not result in any additional impact to the cultural heritage of the proposal site and surrounding area. It is instead predicted that the proposed changes will reduce the visual impact of the development on the Conservation Area to the north, which contains a number of nationally and locally listed buildings. As such the conclusions and recommendations reached in the original heritage impact assessment still stand, with the benefit of reduced impact on the Conservation Area and listed buildings therein.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Origins of the Report

This report was requested by Steve Pickles of West Waddy ADP on behalf of Pye Homes Ltd.

1.2 Location

The site is located between Millwood End and Witney Road, Long Hanborough, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 41114 14236). The parish of Hanborough contains two historic centres, with the church and early manor probably located at Church Hanborough to the south of the parish. Hanborough is known to have been a parish from c. 1130 when a church is first recorded. There is some indication that the parish may have started off as a part of Stanton Harcourt parish, which was probably a lay or royal church located in the larger parish of Eynsham Minster (see below). The historic parish of Hanborough was located in the Hundred of Wootton and the historic County of Oxford. The site is now located in modern Oxfordshire and the West Oxfordshire District.

1.3 Description

The proposal site is bounded on the north by stone walls, beyond which are stone cottages that front onto Millwood Lane. On the northeast side is the listed building known as Millwood Farmhouse. On the east and southeast side of the site are domestic dwellings of a modern housing estate. On the south side is Witney Road and the coppice that fronts onto this. On the northwest side of the site it is proposed that a strip of field be left alongside a restricted byway or old lane.

1.4 Geology and Topography

Topographically the area of land is set on a plateau which gradually dips into the head of a valley in which the stream rises that flows into the River Evenlode (formerly Bladon) at Eynsham Mill. The site is located between 98m and 107m OD.

The underlying geology (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html) has a Kellaways Clay Member a sedimentary bedrock formed in the Jurassic period 161 to 165 million years ago. In the very southwest corner of the site it is possible that the bedrock may be Kellaways Sand Member, which is a sedimentary rock that is interbedded sandstone and siltstone layers laid down 161-165 million years ago. Overlying the Kellaways Clay Member over a large part of the site is the Hanborough Gravel Member a superficial deposit of sand and gravel laid down 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Though this later deposit is a natural deposit it has been noted in this area to contain Palaeolithic deposits.

1.5 Proposed Development

The proposal is for 170 dwellings. John Moore Heritage Services was supplied with a contour survey and a masterplan (490/SK02/B).

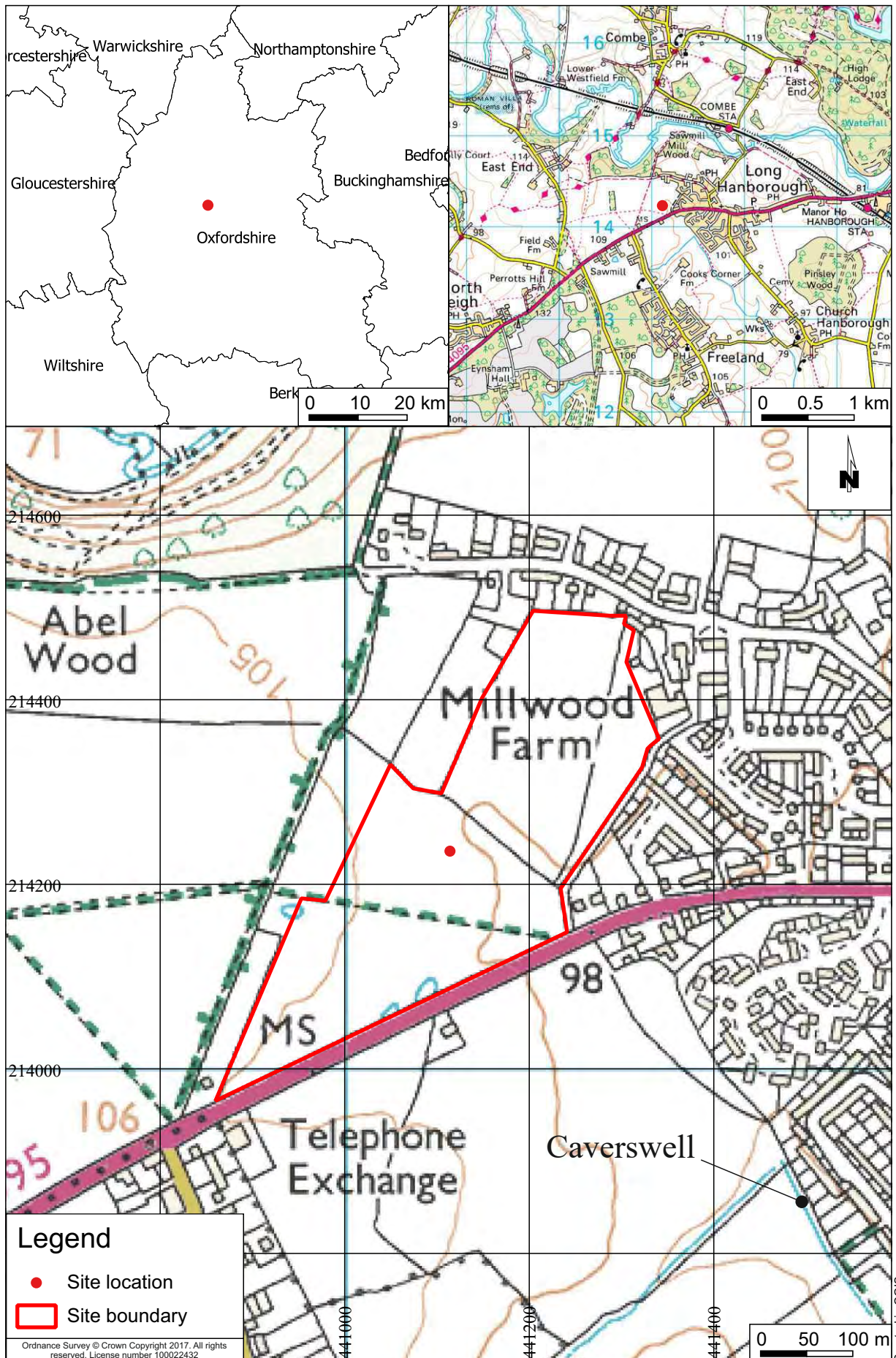


Figure 1: Site location

2 RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE

2.1 Legislation and Treaties

The following pieces of legislation that are listed in historical order are obligatory, and thus significant aspects of the legislation must be adhered to. The relevant heritage acts thus cover the protection of significant heritage (archaeological and standing structures) remains, either below ground or as a standing structure. The identifiable acts came into force in 1857, 1973, 1979, and 1990.

“The *Burial Act*” of 1857 makes the removal of buried human remains an offence unless a Home Office (now Ministry of Justice) licence, or in relevant circumstances, a faculty from the diocesan consistory court, has first been obtained (HO 2004).

“*The Protection of Wrecks Act*” of 1973 provides specific protection for designated Wreck sites. This piece of legislation does not affect most planning applications.

The “*Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act*” of 1979 discusses two types of structures: Scheduled Monuments and Ancient Monuments. Scheduled Monuments are automatically protected under the legislation, however, the legislation also provides cover for other monuments. This includes:

- Those that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments and are thus subject to the same policies.
- Those that have yet to be formally assessed.
- Those that have been assessed as being nationally important and therefore, capable of designation, but which the Secretary of State has exercised his discretion not to designate usually because they are given the appropriate level of protection under national planning policy.
- Those that are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 because of their physical nature.

This inevitably means that some nationally important sites for various reasons are not scheduled.

The “*Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act*” of 1990 provides protection for buildings considered to have significant architecture (Listed Building) and also for areas that are considered to have special architectural or historical interest (Conservation Area). There are three ranks for Listed Buildings that are I, II* and II; all of these grades are considered to represent various degrees of national significance. The criteria for these listings are provided in an appraisal document (DCMS 2010). Locally significant buildings should be catalogued by the local authority and kept on a Local List. Any alteration or destruction has to be legally sanctioned by the proper authorities. Particular notice should be taken of sections 16, 66 and 72 of this act, though section 69 may also be considered to have some merit.

This act means that there is a legal requirement to consult Historic England in respect to development that would affect a Grade I or II* listed building (structure and setting), and a development in a Conservation Area that would affect over 1,000

square metres. Development Management Procedure (England 2015) calls for consultation with Historic England on planning that would affect a Scheduled Monument, Registered Battlefield or a Registered Park and Garden (any grade).

Some of these pieces of legislation were designed with other Government policy to underpin the Country's commitment to international legislation and treaties. The two most significant pieces of legislation are the "*Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*" of 1972 and also the "*European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*" of 1992. The former treaty is for the creation of a framework for the designation of sites of outstanding universal value that are termed World Heritage Sites. The British Government adheres to this as a member of UNESCO. The latter is also known as the Valletta Convention 1992, which is a development from the Paris Convention 1954 and the Granada Convention of 1985. The British Government is a signatory of all three Treaties. The principle of the latter is the incorporation into the planning process of archaeological decision making and the managed preservation of Archaeological Heritage.

These pieces of legislation covers a series of Designated Heritage Assets: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area. This designation means that the site is considered to be an archaeological site of national and in some cases international importance. Such sites are legally protected and can only be disturbed if sanctioned through the appropriate procedures and authorities (Historic England).

2.2 National Planning Guidelines and Policies

Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) provides guidance related to heritage within the planning process. The chapter is titled *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*. This has been added to with a Planning Practice Guidance of 2014 (PPG 2014), which attempts to simplify the explanation of certain aspects of *NPPF*. These planning policies should create guidance for standard procedures concerning the treatment of the environment in and around Heritage Assets for planning authorities, property owners, developers and conservationists and researchers.

Paragraph **126** of the NPPF indicates that the authority should set out a plan for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, and produce an at risk list. Heritage Assets are an irreplaceable resource and effective conservation delivers wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits. The paragraph raises four key points, which Local Authorities should take account of:

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation.
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring.
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
- And opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

The following paragraphs are also relevant to the proposed development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

The use of the terms '*significance of any heritage assets affected*', and '*the level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance*' in paragraph 128 are problematic and vague in some cases, as due to the nature of archaeological sites and historic buildings it is not always apparent what the significance of the site is prior to development, degradation and in some cases total destruction. Pre-application research is often only as good as the available knowledge and in some cases the person conducting the investigation. Indeed '*significance*' is further addressed in PPG 2014 and the fact that in many of these records the account is not necessarily an exhaustive explanation.

Policies on substantial harm to a designated heritage asset and heritage asset are set out in paragraphs **132** and **133** of *NPPF*.

132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

133. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

These paragraphs are further discussed and clarified in PPG 2014. These discussions focus on disrepair and damage, viability, deliberate damage and neglect, compulsory purchase, use of the land, successive harmful changes, and also optimum viable use.

There is also a section on appropriate marketing to demonstrate the redundancy of a heritage asset qualifying paragraph 133 of the NPPF.

The *NPPF* makes provisions for protecting the significance of non-designated heritage assets in paragraph **135**; while paragraph **136** discusses loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset.

135. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

136. Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

Paragraphs **137** and **138** discuss World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas and the loss of assets within them.

137. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development with in Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

138. Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

PPG 2014 broadens the discussion on World Heritage Sites, Designated Heritage Assets, and non-designated heritage assets and calls for consultation in various cases with Historic England, Natural England and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). There are further accounts concerning consent and lawfulness and consultation and notification requirements. Local planning authorities are required to consult or notify the following groups in certain cases: Historic England, The Garden Trust, the national Amenity Societies (listed as the Ancient Monuments Society, Council for British Archaeology, the Georgian Group, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Victorian Society, and the Twentieth Century Society) on certain applications.

Paragraph **141** of NPPF discusses wider implications to local authorities and that not every outcome will necessarily be favourable to the developer.

141. Local planning authorities should make information about significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible (footnote) . However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

The footnote (Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository) here refers to the Historic Environment Record and local museums

amongst other depositories. The phrase “*The ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted*” implies that a paper record of a site is not equivalent to the loss of a significant heritage site. This latter phrase echoes World and European conventions of protection for significant heritage sites.

2.3 Local Planning Policy

Up until 2013 Planning Policy had incorporated the use of regional plans. The plan for the South East (the region to which Oxfordshire is included) was revoked 25th March 2013. The revocation of the South East Plan decentralises planning powers back to local authorities.

The *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* and *NPPF* make provision for the use of a development plan. *NPPF* indicates that continued use of the Local Plan is required for decision making in the authority (sections **58** and **126**). The current Local Plan will, therefore, continue to form the basis for determining local planning applications until superseded by documents produced for the Local Development Framework are available, which includes a new draft Local Plan.

Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states that:

If regard is to be made to the development plan for the purpose of any determination to be made under the Planning Acts the determination must be made in accordance with the plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

West Oxfordshire District Council formerly adopted the West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011 (WODC) on 16th June 2006. The Local Plan is designed to guide the changing use of land in the district and define its future purpose. Following the introduction of the *NPPF*, various policies within the Local Plan were altered to coincide with the policies within *NPPF*. In addition to this a new Local Plan is currently being produced, which will eventually replace the current Local Plan.

Conservation Areas

Policy BE5 states that every effort must be taken to ensure the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas, and the prevention of developments that will have an adverse effect.

Policy BE6 states that the demolition of unlisted buildings within a conservation area will only be permitted if the existing building does not benefit the conservation area and the new development would have a positive impact.

Listed Buildings

Policy BE7 states that permission for alterations and extensions to listed buildings will only be granted if the designs ensure that they have taken the listed buildings design into consideration.

Policy BE8 states that any development should not detract from the setting of a listed building.

Policy BE9 states that any change of use of the listed building would only be granted if the effect would result in the protection of the listed building. Proposal for a change of use should provide details of all intended alterations the listed building.

Unlisted Vernacular Buildings

Policy BE10 states that conversions of unlisted vernacular buildings should not extensively alter the existing structure or remove features of interest. The policy also states that the conversion should not include an extension or a series of extensions that will obscure the original form of the building.

Historic Parks and Gardens

Policy BE11 states that no development will be permitted if it will adversely affect a park and garden of historical interest.

Archaeology

Policy BE12 states that any development that will adversely affect the site and setting of an archaeological monument of national importance will not be permitted.

Policy BE13 states that prior to determination of a proposal that would have an adverse effect on an area of archaeological importance, an archaeological assessment might be required from the applicant.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Historic Environment Impact Assessment Aims and Objectives

The primary aim of the Historic Environment Impact Assessment is to provide an independent professional appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site and its setting. This follows the Government guidance in *NPPF* (2012) by presenting a synthesis of the available archaeological and historical data and its significance at an early stage in the planning process.

In accordance with *NPPF* (2012), the report presents a research based evaluation using existing information. It additionally follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard* definition of a heritage impact assessment (CIfA 2014). In brief, it seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context. It also aims to define and comment on the likely impact of the proposed development scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard* states that the purpose of a Heritage Impact Assessment is to inform appropriate responses, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.

- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

In accordance with *NPPF* (2012), the historic environment impact assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration and also an assessment of the impact on the historical character of the area. It is intended to contribute to the formulation of an informed and appropriate mitigation strategy.

3.2 Historic Environment Impact Assessment Sources

The format and contents of this section of the report are an adaptation of the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for Heritage Impact Assessments or Desk-based Assessments (CIfA 2014). The work has involved the consultation of the available documentary evidence (historical sources), including records of previous discoveries (archaeological finds), and historical maps (cartographic evidence), where necessary consultation of aerial photographs and LIDAR, all of which has been supplemented with a site visit. The format of the report is adapted from a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard Guidance* paper (CIfA 2014).

In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives
- Identifying the cartographic, photographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources
- Identifying and collating the results of recent fieldwork
- Site visit (archaeological walkover or building assessment)

The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were:

- The Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) for a search radius from the site
- The Oxfordshire History Centre for the consultation of historic maps and documents
- Historic England Archive (aerial photographic collection) within a search area around the site
- Archaeological source material (published and unpublished)
- A site visit

The Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record holds details of known archaeological and historical sites in the vicinity of the proposal site.

3.3 Historic Environment Impact Assessment Modelling and Analysis

The heritage values of the site will be assessed using English Heritage (now Historic England) Conservation principles (2008b) guidelines, which state that people "value a

place for many reasons beyond utility or personal association: for its distinctive architecture or landscape, the story it can tell about its past, its connection with notable people or events, its landform, flora and fauna, because they find it beautiful or inspiring, or for its role as a focus of a community". These values can be summarised as:

- Evidential value derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- Historical value derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present.
- Aesthetic value derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- Communal value derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

There has been no intrusive archaeological work carried out at the proposal site, geophysical survey has been carried out on part of the site. The assessment of its potential has, therefore, relied on predictive modelling based on the known distribution of remains within a search of a defined area around the site (that is centred on NGR SP 41114 14236). The extent of the search radius varies from site to site, reliant on the scale of the development, the surrounding topography, and in some cases the density of heritage assets (city or town scape).

The information about heritage assets both designated (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and others, see part 2.1) and non-designated heritage assets within the search area have been collated to provide a wider picture of the historic development of the landscape and thus the potential of surviving heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development site.

The available evidence is derived from casual finds, archaeological investigations, standing buildings and historical records located in the wider polygonal search area. It should be stressed that the distribution represents the extent of current knowledge and is the product of chance and investigation in the search area. For this reason, apparently blank zones should not be automatically regarded as being devoid of remains.

The assessment of the likely condition of any potential archaeological remains has relied upon a study of the available historical maps and observations made during the site walkover, which provide evidence for the impact of previous land-use on the site.

3.4 Archaeological Time Periods

The following prehistoric and historical periods are used in the assessment and analysis of this report.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	c. 800,000 - 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	c. 10,000 - 4,400 BC
Neolithic	c. 4,400 - 2,500 BC
Bronze Age	c. 2,500 - 800 BC

Iron Age c. 800 BC - AD 43

Historic

Roman (Romano-British) Period	AD 43 - AD 410
Early Medieval Period	AD 410 - AD 1066
High and Late Medieval Period	AD 1066 - AD 1542
Post Medieval Period	AD 1542 - AD 1704
Imperial	AD 1704 - AD 1800
Industrial	AD 1801 - AD 1900
Modern	1901 onwards

3.5 The Setting and Visual Impact

Aspects of setting of a heritage asset are touched upon in paragraphs **129** and **132** of the *NPPF*. Historic England's (2015) guidance on the management of a setting of a heritage asset provides a definition of the term setting. This is "*the surrounding in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve.*" The use of the term setting is identified as being separate from other ones such as curtilage, character and context.

The advent of the *NPPF* (2012) has thus raised wider issues of impact on heritage assets, especially on scheduled monuments and grade I listed buildings, to involve not only physical damage but also visual impacts in a wider heritage or historic landscape.

The visual impact assessment has been carried out under the following guideline documents Highways Agency (2007), English Heritage (now Historic England) (2011a; 2011b), Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environment Management (2013), and the Landscape Institute (2011).

Though assessment of setting is primarily one of visual impact it can also be affected by noise, vibration, odour and other factors.

3.6 Method of Assessment of the Impact on an Asset

Assessment of the impact on a Heritage Asset (either designated or non-designated) is reliant on taking into account the significance of the site and any perceived harm that would happen to it.

NPPF produces terminology that defines the significance of a heritage asset. The significance of landscape Heritage Assets is discussed by the Department of Transport and Historic England (HA 2007a; HA 2007b), which has been used for the construction of the following assessment Table 1. This assessment is placed into three categories defined as Very High, High, Moderate and Low.

Table 1: Criteria for assessing the significance of a Heritage Asset

Significance	Definition	Relevant Heritage Assets
Very High	Relatively complete and predominantly static landscapes sensitive to	World Heritage Sites. Historic landscapes of national or international importance, whether

	change. Internationally significant locations or sites.	designated or not. Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factors.
High	Locations or Buildings that have little ability to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present significant character. Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time depth and other factors. Sites associated with historic nationally and internationally important people or groups.	Scheduled Monuments: Archaeological sites of schedulable quality and significance. Listed Buildings (all grades). Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (all grades). Historic Battlefields.
Moderate	Locations and Buildings that have a moderate capacity to absorb change without significantly altering its present character, has some environmental value, or is of regional or high local importance.	Local Authority designated sites (e.g. Conservation Areas and their settings). Undesignated sites of demonstrable regional importance. Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor.
Low	Locations and Buildings tolerant of change without detriment to its character, is of low environmental value, or is of moderate or minor local importance.	Sites with significance to local interest groups. Sites of which the significance is limited by poor preservation and poor survival of contextual associations.
Negligible	No loss	No loss

Proposed developments to the site and setting of a Heritage Asset could be proposed as positive, negative or neutral. Some definitions of terms of the impact of damage to structures is used in NPPF (2012) and its explanatory addition PPG 2014. From this a criteria on physical and visual impact of the site and setting is made that defines the definitions that should be used in respect to harm caused to a Heritage Asset. This thus weighs up the harm identified against the benefits of the proposal.

Table 2: Criteria for Appraisal of Degree of Harm to the significance of Heritage Assets

Degree of Harm	Definition
Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total or substantial loss of the significance of a heritage asset. ▪ Substantial harmful change to a heritage asset's setting, such that the significance of the asset would be totally

	lost or substantially reduced (e.g. the significance of a designated heritage asset would be reduced to such a degree that its designation would be questionable; the significance of an undesignated heritage asset would be reduced to such a degree that its categorisation as a heritage asset would be questionable).
Less than substantial – Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partial physical loss of a heritage asset, leading to considerable harm. ▪ Considerable harm to a heritage asset’s setting, such that the asset’s significance would be materially affected/considerably devalued, but not totally or substantially lost.
Less than substantial - Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Slight loss of the significance of a heritage asset. This could include the removal of fabric that forms part of the heritage asset, but that is not integral to its significance. ▪ Some harm to the heritage asset’s setting, but not to the degree that would result in a meaningful devaluation of its significance. ▪ Perceivable level of harm, but insubstantial relative to the overall interest of the heritage asset.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A very slight change to a heritage asset which does not result in any overall harm to its significance. ▪ Very minor change to a heritage asset’s setting such that there is a slight impact, but not materially affecting the heritage asset’s significance.
No Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No effect to the heritage asset or its setting.

Paragraph 141 of NPPF states that “*the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*” This implies that the term preservation by record is not a substitute for the preservation of the Heritage Asset itself or that substantial damage can be passed off as negligible if mitigating factors (such as archaeological recording) are carried out. This factor appears to be supported by the Valletta Convention 1992.

4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A historic impact assessment is designed to provide an independent assessment in accordance with CIfA guidelines. This section thus contains a historical development of the area, the known archaeology of a surrounding search area, cartographic evidence, aerial photographic evidence and a site visit. Some information may thus be duplicated due to this.

4.1 The Historical Development of Hanborough

The earliest recorded form of the name is *Haneberge* in 1086 (Gelling 1954, i.268-269). Later recorded forms such as *Hageneb’ga* in 1156 are indicative of the name having an etymology of *Hagena’s be(o)rg*, a personal name coupled to an Old English word for a hill. The name Haguna or Hagena has associations with Germanic

mythology. The etymology of the word is obscure, but some suggestions are indicative of it being associated with Old English **hægen* or **hagen* an enclosure (Smith 1956, 215). Such names are often associated with large enclosures associated with areas of woodland that may date back to the Iron Age (Yeates 2008, 107-116). Thus the name could refer to the hill with the hagen or woodland enclosure or nemeton (a woodland shrine).

The Domesday Book indicates that the estate in 1066 was held by Tonni (Morris 1978, 38.1), but that in 1086 it was held by Gilbert of Ghent from the king, and Robert from Gilbert. The manor is recorded as having 9 hides with 20 villagers and 6 smallholders, along with a mill and 100 acres of meadowland. The woodland is recorded as covering 7 furlongs long by 6 furlongs wide.

Gilbert of Ghent died in c. 1095 when the estate is considered to have passed to his son Walter (VCH 1990, 164-165). By c. 1130 the manor is known to have been in the hands of Henry I who granted the advowson of the church to Reading Abbey. The king is believed to have seized the manor and granted it to Walter's sister, who was his mistress. In 1156 and in 1194 it is known that the manor was held by the king. From this time until 1705 the manor was granted within the royal family. In 1375 the manor is recorded as being a part of Woodstock Manor (VCH 1990, 173-177). In 1705, however, it was granted to John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough (VCH 1990, 164-166). It is the Blenheim Estate that are the current holders of the land. The manorial buildings at this time were considered to be located at Church Hanborough.

There are indications of manors or freehold estates being granted from the main estate from time to time (VCH 1990, 164-165). There was a grant for a knight's Fee in 1236, and Chavereshull (Chasehill) came about also in the 13th century. In the 15th century there was a grant to Corpus Christi. The earliest mention of a freehold estate was that in 1136-1138 when a hide was granted to Osney Abbey. However, this latter arrangement may be more complicated and may have implications for the church and parish origins.

A church is known to have existed at Church Hanborough from c. 1130 when it was granted to Reading Abbey (VCH 1990, 173-177). They retained the advowson of the church until the Dissolution of the monasteries. The advowson of the church was conveyed to Saint John's College, Oxford, in 1638.

Perhaps of significant is the grant by Adela 1136-1138 of a hide of land at Hanborough that belonged to the Manor of Stanton Harcourt (VCH 1990, 164-166). Queen Adela held the manor and the advowson of the church at Stanton Harcourt in the early 12th century (VCH 1990, 289-293). The advowson of Stanton Harcourt church was granted to Reading Abbey before 1141. Underlying this arrangement may be an early parochial arrangement. Hanborough possibly started off as a chapel or part of the parish of Stanton Harcourt, and was held of that manor and the early church could have originated as a chapel. The hide that formed part of the manor of Stanton Harcourt in Hanborough may have been created as part of a payment of land and tithes between the two parishes. Both Stanton Harcourt church and Hanborough church were granted to Reading Abbey c. 1130.

In the medieval period the parish of Hanborough had a number of recognised open fields (VCH 1990, 166-172). In the 17th century there were a number of enclosed or assarted pieces of land. Inclosure of the open fields and heath land commenced at the end of the 18th century.

Evidence for stone quarrying in the parish dates back to at least 1260 (VCH 1990, 166-172). A lime industry is recorded in the 17th century.

4.2 Known Archaeological Sites (Figures 2 to 3)

Due to the size of the area proposed for development a request for a search area with a 1.5km was made around NGR SP 41114 14236. This produced indications of human activity from the Palaeolithic right through to the modern period. The search produced some 97 sites, some of which were multi-period. There were a number of sites that were pulled up in the search that were noted as being at Woodstock or in Blenheim, which had only rough four digit co-ordinates. These have been mentioned in the text but because of their general distance from the site they have not been given a number and thus will not be included on the distribution map of known archaeological sites.

Palaeolithic

A Palaeolithic hand axe was recovered in 1937 or 1938 from the gravel beds (**JMHS 1**: 3142-MOX2931: SP 4135 1424). This is indicative of the gravels that cover much of the site not being negative for anthropogenic activity, but that hunter gatherers were around some 3 million years ago when these deposits were established (Fig. 2).

Mesolithic

There are three known Mesolithic sites from the study area (Fig. 2). The remains of Mesolithic flint scatter was identified near Combe Weir (**JMHS 2**: 4893-MOX1487: SP 406 153). A Mesolithic settlement has been identified at Lower Westfield Farm (**JMHS 3**: 15553-MOX1719: SP 4000 1534). A Mesolithic flint tool was recovered from Millwood End (**JMHS 4**: 8730-MOX2967: SP 4107 1456). This last flint was recovered from the vicinity of the proposal site.

Neolithic

Three Neolithic sites have been identified in the search area (Fig. 2). The remains of a Neolithic flint scatter was identified near Combe Weir (**JMHS 5**: 4893-MOX1487: SP 406 153). A Neolithic blade was recovered in 1987 south of the railway line near Combe (**JMHS 6**: 4880-MOX2948: SP 419 150). A further Neolithic flint, an axe, was recovered from Blenheim Park in 1920 (**JMHS 7**: 5271-MOX1513: SP 430 150). No precise location is known for this find so a general co-ordinate has been provided in the High Park area.

Bronze Age

Bronze Age data includes a range of sites from scheduled monuments to small finds, and from funerary sites and settlements (Fig. 2). A scheduled Bronze Age round barrow that is 42m across has been identified on the flood plain of the River Evenlode to the north of Long Hanborough (**JMHS 8**: 1261-MOX36: SP 424 148). A number of settlement sites of this date have been identified which include one at Lower Westfield Farm (**JMHS 9**: 15553-MOX1719: SP 4000 1534).

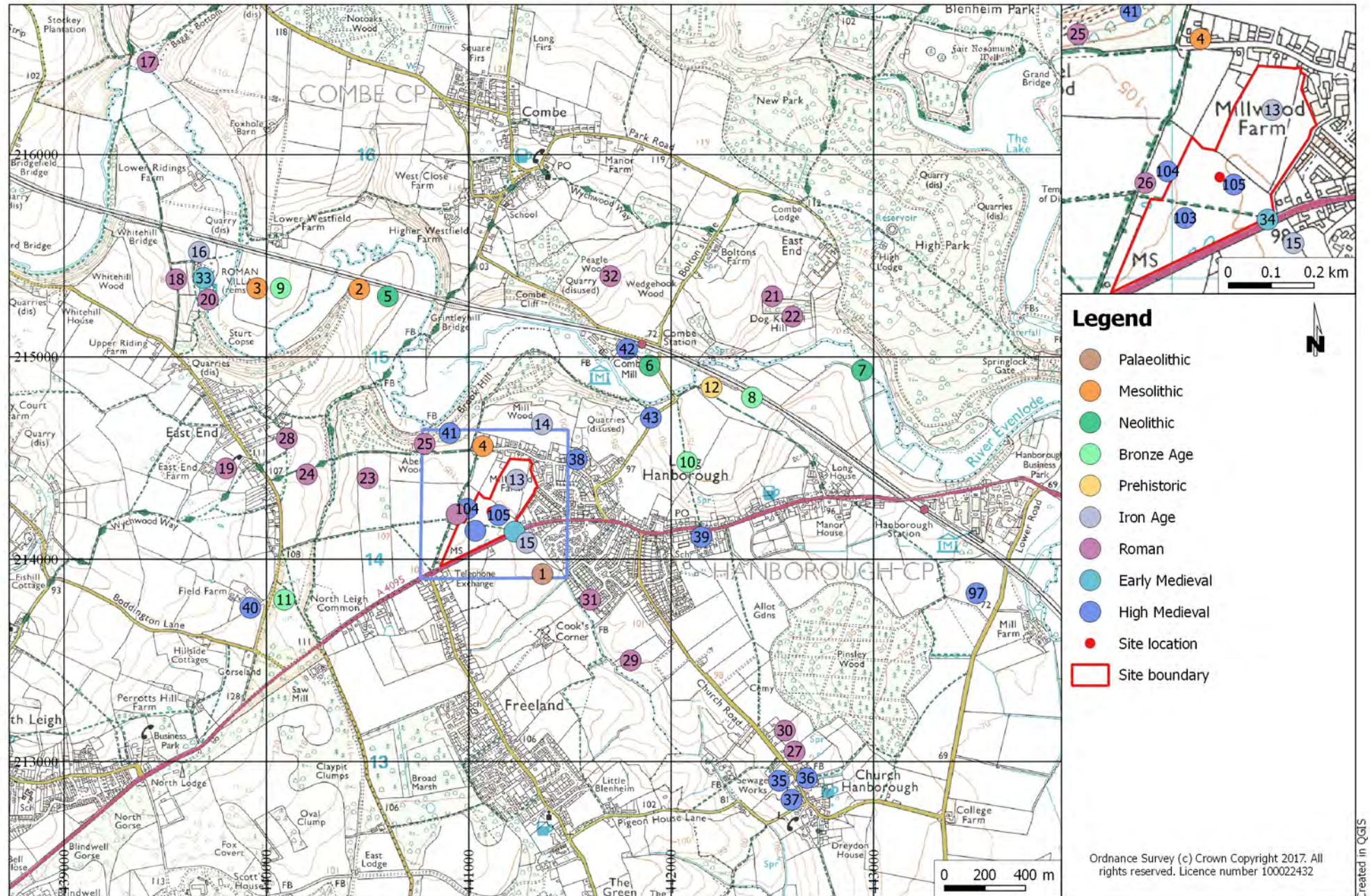


Figure 2: Historic Environment Record Sites (1-43, 97, 103-105)

Besides which there is a Bronze Age flint scatter located 400m northeast of Christchurch (**JMHS 10**: 13714-MOX3005: SP4208 1448); while a Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead was recovered near Field Farm (**JMHS 11**: 11205-MOX2998: SP 400 138). There is a further prehistoric lithic scatter that has been located near Swan Bridge Site 4 (**JMHS 12**: 15554-MOX3011: SP 4220 1485). The time period in the prehistoric period was not defined, but it is likely to be of a Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Iron Age

The geophysical survey across the site appears to have identified the remains of a linear feature running across the site (**JMHS 13**: SP 41237 14393). The aerial view on UK Grid Reference Finder appears to show a probable continuation of this ditch (**JMHS 14**: SP 41362 14667). An evaluation to the south of the Witney Road identified the remains of a ditch running southwest of a probable former stream course (**JMHS 15**: SP 41288 14080). These features are probably all part of one ditch system that runs from the River Evenlode / Bladon to the head of the stream that flows southeast from near Long Hanborough to Eynsham Mill (Fig. 2). It is probably part of a **hagen**, an enclosure for trees, created between the Evenlode and the Eynsham Mill Brook. Such features usually originate in the Iron Age. A larger ditch system of a similar type lies to the north in Wychwood and is known as the Grim's Ditch, which is a scheduled structure.

Iron Age activity of a late date has been identified at the scheduled site of Northleigh Roman Villa (**JMHS 16**: 1314-MOX265: SP 3969 1539). This lies some distance from the proposal site.

Roman

There are a number of sites in the search area associated with the Roman period (Fig. 2). Akeman Street is the Roman road that runs from Cirencester to Alchester (**JMHS 17**: 8921-MOX1703: SP 39414 16458). The nearest point of the road to the site is at Bagg's Bottom.

Northleigh Roman Villa, which contains a building and trackway is a scheduled monument (**JMHS 18**: 1314-MOX265: SP 3969 1539). There have been other locations around this site identified indicating that the landscape is far more complex than has been indicated. It is either a shrine berserk, a hunting villa in a complex of hunting shrines or potentially it could be a courtyard villa forming a mansion a Latin word for an official building). Roman pottery and tile have been recovered from near Northleigh Villa (**JMHS 19**: 3964-MOX2979: SP 3980 1445). Roman tile and masonry have been located to the southeast of the villa (**JMHS 20**: 10598-MOX3163: SP 397 153).

The remains of a smaller Roman complex has been identified at Combe Roman Villa which is located on Dog Kennel Hill (**JMHS 21**: 16873-MOX12638: SP 425 153). A gold coin of Aurelius was recovered on Dog Kennel Hill (**JMHS 22**: 2748-MOX1457: SP 426 152), possibly associated with the villa complex.

There are a number of other sites of this period that have been located in the search area. A Roman tile production site has been identified to the west of the site (**JMHS 23**: 27539-MOX24050: SP 405 144), with a Roman pottery scatter identified also to

the west of the site (**JMHS 24**: 3141-MOX2923: SP 4020 1442). There was a further Roman pottery scatter located to the west of the site (**JMHS 25**: 15849-MOX3012: SP 409 145). The walkover of the site recovered two Roman box flue tiles located on the west side of the field (**JMHS 26**: SP 40940 14221).

A Roman settlement associated with a skeleton has been recovered at some distance to the east (**JMHS 27**: 4977-MOX2954: SP 4261 1305), with further Roman pot and tile recovered from the East End (**JMHS 28**: 7553-MOX2961: SP 401 146). There were two Roman pottery kilns dated to the 1st century AD to the south of Long Hanborough village (**JMHS 29**: D4982-MOX2955: SP 418 135). Roman pottery, a ring and gouge were recovered from approximately 310m to the north of Church Hanborough church (**JMHS 30**: 8797-MOX2982: SP 4257 1312). A Roman iron hoe was recovered from near Malvern Villas (**JMHS 31**: 8753-MOX2968: SP 416 138).

Roman coins were recovered from Berry Field in 1902 (**JMHS 32**: 5794-MOX1544: SP 417 154), on a hill to the north of the Evenlode.

There are a series of sites that were called up in the search due to the fact that they have a four digit reference number. These sites are registered here in the text, but not given a JMHS number or included in the gazetteer. Roman coins have been recorded at Woodstock recovered from the north side of the church in 1759 (13424-MOX1579: SP 40 15). A Roman brooch was recovered near Akeman Street in Blenheim Park (5792-MOX1542: SP 40 15). Roman coins of a 2nd to 4th century date were recovered from Blenheim Park (5793-MOX1543: SP 40 15). A Roman anthropomorphic mount from the parish of Woodstock (17425-MOX23305: SP 40 15).

Early Medieval

There are three sites that are given an early medieval date (Fig. 2). Occupation at the Northleigh Villa site is known to continue into the 5th century AD (**JMHS 33**: 1314-MOX265: SP 3969 1539). While Grundy's Road 2, the Oxford to Banbury Road recorded as the *Portstraet* in 1004 and 1005, probably has a Roman or pre-Roman origin (8861-MOX809: SP 4200 2003), but was still in use in the latter part of the early medieval period. This feature is some distance from the search area. The Witney Branch of the Ridgeway that runs from Sturdy's Castle to Witney was known as *Heh Straet* (**JMHS 34**: 8862-MOX3846: SP 41226 14136) in the early medieval period, and has an equally obscure origin. It can be associated with Main Road and the Witney Road to the south of the site.

High and Late Medieval

Settlement patterns had started to change or relocate in the early medieval period, and have started to coalesce in the high medieval period (Fig. 2). The principal building in the parish is the grade I listed church of Saints Peter and Paul at Church Hanborough that is of a 12th to 13th century date (**JMHS 35**: 4640-MOX2945: SP 42583 12839). Walls around this church are considered to date from the 15th century (**JMHS 36**: 24544-MOX20595: SP 42594 12869; **JMHS 37**: 24543-MOX20938: SP 42590 12871).

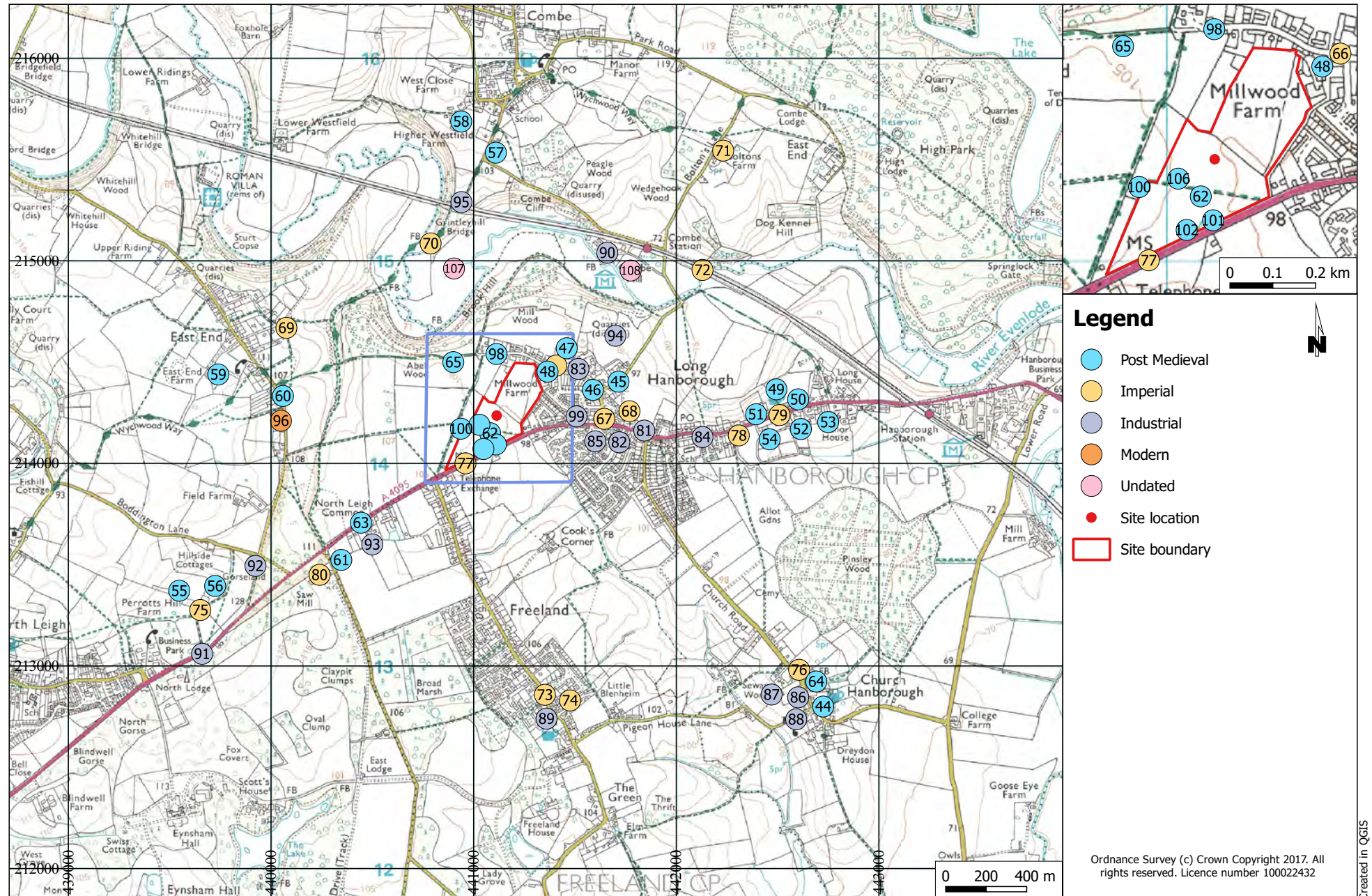


Figure 3: Historic Environment Record Sites (44-96, 98-102, 106)

The parish also contains some buildings that appear to have their origin in the late medieval period. The Malthouse, at 18 Millwood End, is a grade II listed building of 15th century origin, with later 16th and 17th century alterations (**JMHS 38**: 11639-MOX3000: SP 41534 14494). This building lies adjacent to the site. Pyle's Cottage, 76 Main Road, is a 15th century structure with 17th century alterations (**JMHS 39**: 13224-MOX3003: SP 4215 1411).

Medieval pottery has been identified at the west end of the village, some was recovered during the digging of a sewer trench in 1971 (**JMHS 40**: 5588-MOX2550: SP 3995 1376). A medieval pottery scatter was located to the west of the site (**JMHS 41**: 15849-MOX3012: SP 409 145).

To the north of the River Evenlode a deserted medieval village at Combe is considered to date from 1125-1350 (**JMHS 42**: 1057-MOX1438: SP 418 150). The site has produced what are considered to be medieval burials.

A number of medieval buildings are recorded at Woodstock, which are imprecisely located. These include Woodstock Hospital (9268-MOX1551: SP 40 15), a leper hospital recorded in 1252 (9269-MOX1552: SP 40 15), and a leper hospital recorded 1231-2 (9270-MOX1553: SP 40 15). These sites will not be included in the gazetteer or on the subsequent maps as they are too distant. There are further loosely dated finds from Blenheim Park and Woodstock that will not be included either. A medieval iron arrow head of the 14th to 15th centuries was found in Blenheim High Park (5192-MOX1513: SP 40 15). A medieval sharpening stone has been recovered from Blenheim Park (16624-MOX12354: SP 40 15). Finds badly located from Woodstock include a 14th century seal (16621-MOX12351: SP 40 15).

Medieval or post-medieval hummocks have been noted on a cliff above the River Evenlode, which are considered to have a possible industrial origin (**JMHS 43**: 9220-MOX2984: SP 419 147).

Post-medieval

There are a number of houses of the post-medieval period, being constructed in the 16th or 17th century (Fig. 3). The Rectory Farmhouse, on Pigeon House Lane, is a building of a 16th century date, which has seen later alterations in the 17th to 18th centuries (**JMHS 44**: 11201-MOX2997: SP 42610 12811).

Not only are there a significant number of 17th century buildings, there are a number of them that are located in Millwood End adjacent to the proposal site. The Swan Public House at Millwood End is a listed building of the late 17th to early 18th century building (**JMHS 45**: 24574-MOX22988: SP 41639 14383). Medmarsh Cottage, 25 Millwood End, is a listed structure of the late 17th century with 18th and 19th century alterations (**JMHS 46**: 24577-MOX22836: SP 41589 14363). Eastwards, 24 Millwood End, is a 17th century listed building (**JMHS 47**: 24575-MOX21738: SP 41448 14493). The Millwood Farmhouse is a 17th century building that was remodelled in the 18th century (**JMHS 48**: 24578-MOX21739: SP 41366 14453).

There are a number of listed buildings of this date along Main Road. The Bell Inn is a late 17th century structure with late 18th and late 19th century additions (**JMHS 49**: 24566-MOX22664: SP 42516 14278). 125-127 Main Road is a late 17th to early 18th

century structure with 19th and 20th century alterations (**JMHS 50**: 24565-MOX20375: SP 42590 14295). 91 Main Road is a late 17th century structure (**JMHS 51**: 24567-MOX21747: SP 42394 14243).

At the east end of Main Road is the Manor House with granary, wall and gate piers, a grade II 17th century listed building (**JMHS 52**: 4631-MOX2941: SP 42500 14225). The outbuildings of the Manor House are also listed and of a late 17th century date (**JMHS 53**: 24572-MOX20576: SP 42475 14204). There are also wall and gatepiers for the Manor House listed separately (**JMHS 54**: 24573-MOX22666: SP 42472 14223).

More isolated listed buildings of this date include Perrotts Hill Farmhouse on the Witney Road which is a late 17th century listed structure (**JMHS 55**: 24604-MOX20960: SP 39612 13295), with 18th century alterations. The stables at this farm are also listed being of the late 17th century (**JMHS 56**: 24605-MOX20588: SP 39642 13289). The Horn Close Farmhouse is a building of the 17th century that was remodelled in the 18th century (**JMHS 57**: 24501-MOX20917: SP 41110 15534). Higher Westfield Farm is a structure of the early 17th century with later 17th and 18th century alterations (**JMHS 58**: 24513-MOX20924: SP 40939 15688). East End Farmhouse is a listed structure of the early 17th century (**JMHS 59**: 24590-MOX22173: SP 39740 14439) and Green Mount at the East End is a late 17th century cottage (**JMHS 60**: 24591-MOX21559: SP 40023 14251).

There are a number of kilns of this date, which have been identified as being of a post-medieval date including the Old Brick kiln near North Leigh Common (**JMHS 61**: 698-MOX2906: SP 403 135). A post-medieval kiln has been noted which has produced dark blue vitrified bricks (**JMHS 62**: 9285-MOX2985: SP 4108 1415), which is located in the proposed development area. It is evident on the APs that areas of ridge and furrow have been destroyed by later quarrying, some of which shows up on the geophysical survey report. There is a post-medieval kiln on Sheperd's Hall (**JMHS 63**: 9287-MOX2987: SP 4046 1369), to the south west of the site.

A chest-tomb of the early 17th century (**JMHS 64**: 24545-MOX20939: SP 42587 12857) has been listed in the cemetery of Church Hanborough. A post-medieval pottery scatter (**JMHS 65**: 15849-MOX3012: SP 409 145) is also included on the list.

Imperial

There are more listed structures at Millwood End that are adjacent to the proposal site (Fig. 3). The barn and stable at the Millwood Farmhouse are listed structures from the 18th century (**JMHS 66**: 24579-MOX22837: SP 41399 14461). 3-5 Millwood End is an early 18th century listed structure (**JMHS 67**: 24576-MOX22667: SP 41644 14220). The only other listed building of this date from Long Hanborough is Myrtle Farmhouse on the Main Road (**JMHS 68**: 24568-MOX21953: SP 41691 14208).

A further group of listed buildings can be identified at some of the surrounding hamlets and villages. Thatch Cottage at the East End is an 18th century listed building (**JMHS 69**: 24599-MOX21561: SP 40076 14672). Weir Cottage at Combe was constructed as a mill house in 1732 (**JMHS 70**: 24486-MOX20599: SP 40788 15086); while Boltons Farmhouse was constructed in 1736 (**JMHS 71**: 24491-MOX21824: SP 42232 15544). Combe Bridge and the flanking walls on the

Hanborough side are of an 18th century date (**JMHS 72**: 24482-MOX21549: SP 42130 14955). At Freeland, Dormer Cottage and Pipers Cottage, 163-165 Wroslyn Road, are 18th century listed buildings (**JMHS 73**: 24516-MOX21554: SP 41384 12809). Four Corner Cottage at 167 Wroslyn Road was a mid-18th century building (**JMHS 74**: 24517-MOX22524: SP 41394 12814). The Cowhouse at Perrotts Hill Farmhouse on the Witney Road is a listed building of the 18th century (**JMHS 75**: 24606-MOX20568: SP 39651 13276).

A number of monuments such as tombstones and mile stones are dated to this period. An 18th century listed chest tomb in the churchyard of Church Hanborough churchyard (**JMHS 76**: 24546-MOX22668: SP 42590 12854). A milestone of an unspecified date in Hanborough Parish lies on Witney Road to the south of the proposal site (**JMHS 77**: 10032-MOX2990: SP 4096 1400). There is a milestone on the Witney to Woodstock Road (**JMHS 78**: 10116-MOX2991: SP 4232 1416) on the Main Road. A mile plate of cast iron is located on a wall and is dated to the early 19th century also on Main Road (**JMHS 79**: 24571-MOX22665: SP 42510 14240).

Lastly for the 18th century a brick kiln at Eynsham Hall Park is shown on the Davis of Lewknor's map of 1797 (**JMHS 80**: 13200-MOX3002: SP 4024 1345).

Industrial

Though 19th century properties can be identified in the Millwood End area, none appear to be listed structures (Fig. 3). There are listed structures of this date further afield in the Long Hanborough village. Christchurch at Long Hanborough was constructed in the 19th century (**JMHS 81**: 4629-MOX2939: SP 4176 1419). An early 19th century barn at Myrtle Farmhouse on the Main Road is a listed structure (**JMHS 82**: 24569-MOX21548: SP 41708 14220). There is a Primitive Methodist chapel marked on the 1880 OS map of Long Hanborough (**JMHS 83**: 685-MOX2902: SP 4149 1446), a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was constructed in the same village dated 1895 (**JMHS 84**: 682-MOX2901: SP 4213 1413), and a further Methodist Chapel at Long Hanborough dated to this century (**JMHS 85**: 4630-MOX2940: SP 4166 1417).

There are a series of other listed monuments of this date in outlying villages and hamlets. A lamp post at Church Hanborough is of a late 19th century date (**JMHS 86**: 24542-MOX21744: SP 42586 12868). A chest tomb at Church Hanborough church is dated to 1817 (**JMHS 87**: 24547-MOX21840: SP 42603 12842), a further one is listed as a structure of the early 19th century (**JMHS 88**: 24548-MOX22425: SP 42565 12830). The Old School House at 164 Wroslyn Road, Freeland, is a grade II listed building constructed in 1869 (**JMHS 89**: 701-MOX2915: SP 4136 1274). Combe Mill is a grade II* listed building constructed in 1852 (**JMHS 90**: 296-MOX1419: SP 4166 1504) for the Blenheim Estate. The map of 1880 marks a milestone near Eynsham Hall Park (**JMHS 91**: 10031-MOX2571: SP 3966 1306), which is either 18th or 19th century in date.

A number of industrial sites are recorded in the area. Clay pits are marked on a map of 1880 to the east of Gorseland; they are possibly of a post-medieval date (**JMHS 92**: 697-MOX2513: SP 400 135). There is a Breakspear' Brick Kiln marked on the 1880 map on North Leigh Common (**JMHS 93**: 699-MOX2913: SP 405 136). A limekiln is marked on the map (**JMHS 94**: 4628-MOX2938: SP 4170 1463). There is a further industrial area of this date at Combe Quarry that has an associated limekiln (**JMHS 95**: 323-MOX1421: SP 4094 1529).

Modern

One site of a modern date has been identified (Fig. 3), which includes a Methodist Chapel thought to have been constructed in the early part of the 20th century (**JMHS 96**: 696-MOX2905: SP 4005 1421).

4.3 Cartographic Research (Figures 4 to 7)

The remains of a number of maps were assessed of the parish of Hanborough from the early 17th century to the early 20th century. The earliest was an estate map of 1605 (photo 22) for Corpus Christi that showed the south, central and northeast part of the parish, but not the northwest part in which the area of Millwood End is located. The map does show a quarry pit in Stone Pitt Field (**JMHS 97**: SP 43509 13832). The site is too far away to include on the Gazetteer.



Figure 4: Kitchin's map of 1753

Kitchin's map of 1753 (CH XXIII/11a) shows Long Hanborough as a single long street that is Main Road and Witney Road, considered to be the location of Hoh Street. A series of buildings are shown in a ribbon settlement. With other roads such as Millwood end and its buildings nothing is shown, which is presumably due to the detail on the map concerned.

Jefferys's map (Fig. 5) of 1767 (CP/103/M/1) shows buildings marked along Millwood End, which included structures that had presumably been demolished near the cross roads with the by way. The front walls associated with these structures probably still exist on the ground (**JMHS 98**: SP 43509 13832), although the surviving plots may not be large enough today. A series of trackways are marked as traversing the site, while an area in the west is marked as an area of rough ground. The Witney Road on this map is marked as an unfenced road across an area of common land.



Figure 5: Jefferys's map of 1767



Figure 6: Davis of Lewknor's map of 1797

Davis of Lewknor's map of 1797 (CH XX/2) shows a series of field boundaries that do not wholly align with what is there now. Houses are shown along the line of Millwood End. Part of the proposal site is shown as an area of rough ground.

Bryant's map (Fig. 7) of 1824 (P345/M/1) shows a large number of buildings along the Millwood Lane. There is a pit marked, which is called Grove Pit, which lies under the housing estate to the east of the proposal site (**JMHS 99**: SP 41508 14232). A milestone is marked on the road to the south.



Figure 7: Bryant's map of 1824

The 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map of 1876 (not illustrated) but published in 1881 (Oxon 26.11) shows Millwood Lane with the farm complex. The farmhouse lies on the west of the complex with building in line to the south. To the east are the two barns that form part of a courtyard. There are further buildings located to the west on the south side of Millwood Lane. Buildings are shown in the narrow plots at the west end of the lane. The by way is shown running down the western edge of the fields. Parts of the southern part of the proposal site are shown as being rough pasture, and there are three ponds shown on the south side of the site, which are probably clay pits for brick production (**JMHS 100**: SP 40936 14172; **JMHS 101**: SP 41084 14089; **JMHS 102**: SP 41050 14071). The Witney Road, appearing as a forest road, is an unfenced road in a broader strip of land with wide grass verges.

The 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map of 1921 (Oxon 26.11) shows a broadly similar picture to that on the earlier edition. Most of the structures along the Millwood Lane are still there, although it is noticeable that the structures on the south side at the west end have gone. A larger gravel pit is shown in the area of the Grove Pit. Additional structures are evident facing onto the Witney Road.

The 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map of 1978-80 shows that the estate to the east of the proposal site has been largely built.

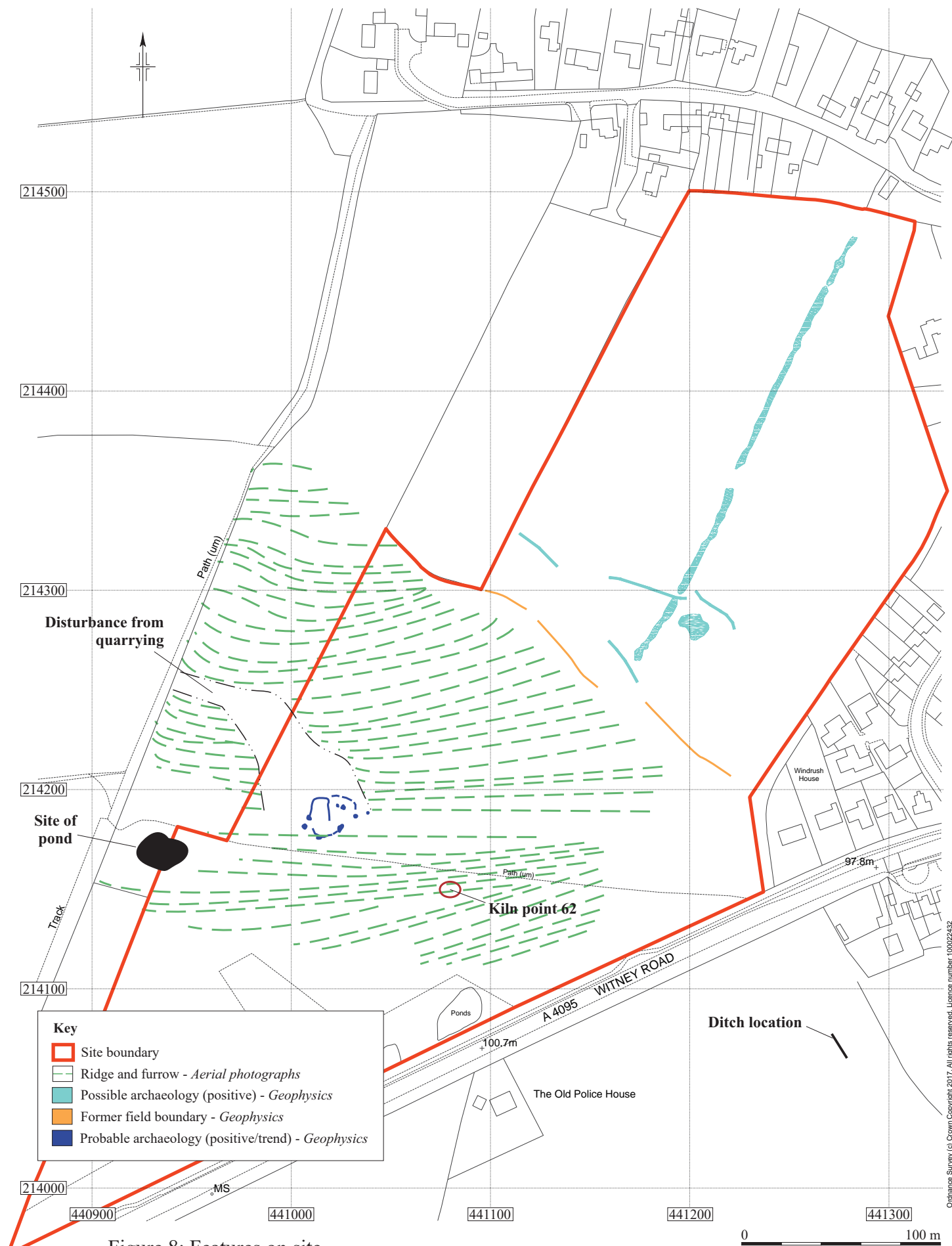


Figure 8: Features on site

4.4 Aerial Photographs

A search of the Aerial Photographs at the National Monuments Record revealed a series 138 vertical photographs and 10 oblique photographs. The southern part of the field is shown in the vertical photographs as having the remains of ridge and furrow, which are persistent on most photographs that cover the fields (Fig. 8). These have been plotted in Figure 8 from a 1952 photograph (3379). This area evidently represents an area of medieval cultivation (**JMHS 103**: SP 41032 14139; **JMHS 104**: SP 40955 14229; **JMHS 105**: SP 41101 14239) (Fig. 2) that had been quarried away in areas of the field. Enough of the ridge and furrow survived on the photograph to indicate that it is ridge and furrow of an early date, which was created using oxen rather than horses, as parts of it appear to be using an S shaped development; a characteristic development of ploughing with oxen. This tends to indicate that this is of an early medieval date or at the latest very early high medieval. It is within the area that has been quarried that the proposed sub-circular enclosure from the geophysical survey was located. However, the aerial photography is indicative of this being a deeper area of quarrying (**JMHS 106**: SP 41028 14190) (Fig. 3). The shape of the proposed enclosure may be a result of the spiralling track into the quarry.

Photograph (3079) shows a possible rectangular shape underneath part of the ridge and furrow at the south end of the field. This feature is not overly convincing but perhaps should be tested in the field evaluation to be undertaken at the reserved matters stage.

To the west of the site is an L-shaped feature (SP 40413 14073) which is a probable/possible feature on photograph (OS/71066). This lies to the west of the area shown on figure 8. Probable geological marks on photograph (2475) appear to form an enclosure on a spur above the Evenlode (SP 40739 14904). If not an old enclosure some of it may represent a stone boundary wall. A fish shaped enclosure (**JMHS 107**: SP 40904 14963) is evident on photograph (8319). This is probably a tree enclosure of a recent century. There is a rectangular feature with an internal circular feature (**JMHS 108**: SP 41776 14953) to the southeast of Combe Mill (2476), which could be part of an earlier mill system.

4.5 LIDAR

The LIDAR information for the field did not appear to show any features north of the current path line. To the south of the current path line there was one or two lines running east to west, which may represent the ridge and furrow.

4.6 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey was carried out across the north part of the site. This identified a number of linear features and claimed an irregular enclosure. The features identified in this survey were incorporated in the known archaeological sites (section 4.2) and referenced to the survey.

4.7 Site Visit

A site visit was carried out on the 15th December 2016. This noted that the northern and central part of the field, north of the surviving path had been recently ploughed. It was noticeable that in some parts of the field variations in the soils were apparent, some of this was to do with the underlying geology, while other variations may be associated with anthropogenic activity. Two Roman box flue tiles were recovered from the western part of the field (**JMHS 26**), while a fragment of post-medieval red earthenware pot was recovered from the northern part of the site adjacent to the plot boundaries of the houses on Millwood Lane. The post medieval material may be a produce of field manuring, and thus insignificant. In certain parts of the field it was apparent that former Cotswold Stone boundary walls had been disturbed and scattered.

To the south of the footpath that runs across the site the ground is still rough pasture. The field appears in places here to still contain upstanding ridge and furrow, presumably of a medieval date that had been abandoned by the 18th century.

A number of the old buildings on Millwood Lane overlook the site, however, only one of these structures is currently listed, which is Millwood Farmhouse (**JMHS 48**), which overlooks the proposed development site (Plate 1). All of the other listed buildings along this lane lie to the east of this and are thus not physically or visually impinged upon. There are old buildings to the west of Millwood Farmhouse, and although these may have a local significance to Hanborough generally or West Oxfordshire they have as yet not been designated, and thus could be considered non-designated heritage assets.



Plate 1: View looking northeast towards listed building

5 DISCUSSION

The proposed development was briefly outlined in section 1.5. A discussion of the heritage data was discussed in section 4 (4.1 Historical, 4.2 Archaeological, 4.3

Cartographic, 4.4 Aerial Photography, 4.5 LIDAR and 4.6 Site Visit). Section 5.1 offers a simplified overview in a chronological overview.

5.1 The Landscape of the Search Area

The search area that was 1.5km in diameter contains a broad array of sites, which are on the whole sporadically placed across the landscape, although there may be some aspects for concern.

The gravels at Hanborough are known to produce Palaeolithic stone implements, although only one of these has been recovered to date. This suggests a low possibility of further Palaeolithic sites being found in this area, although some of the field does contain part of the gravel capping.

The Mesolithic sites in the area appear to be located on the bluffs over the River Evenlode, this is probably due to migratory routes of animals up the Evenlode Valley towards the plains of the Midlands.

Neolithic sites appear to be located in similar areas, even though there is a change in means of subsistence.

Bronze Age sites are relatively low density across the area as are Iron Age sites, although here there may be some cause for concern.

Activity in the area rises in the Late Iron Age to Roman period with the development of high status villas to the north of the site.

The area has produced little evidence of early medieval activity except for the continued use of the Northleigh Roman Villa. There are two streets mentioned in charters, both of which may have originated as Roman period roads or earlier trackways. In the high medieval period activity starts to coalesce in the areas of Church and Long Hanborough, and it is possible that Church Hanborough with the church and manor was the earlier location of the settlement. Long Hanborough contains evidence of buildings considered to date to the 15th century so it is apparent that the development of this settlement along an earlier road as a ribbon settlement could be a lot later. Settlement from this period may have included a hamlet at Millwood End. Parts of this landscape was used for agricultural purposes as evident in the survival of ridge and furrow.

In the post-medieval period settlements either expanded or earlier houses were replaced with structures of a more substantial build that would survive. There is more of this development in the 18th and 19th centuries and an increase in activity in the 20th century.

5.2 The Archaeological Potential of the Proposal Area

There is some archaeology on the site, but the question concerns the nature and significance of this material. Palaeolithic activity is considered to have a low possibility, as is Mesolithic and Neolithic, though it should be noted that a Mesolithic flint has come from Millwood End.

The potential for Bronze Age archaeology is also low, if the linear system that appears to be running from the head of a stream (Caverswell) north towards the Evenlode is indeed of an Iron Age date. Caverswell is recognised as an ancient boundary of Wychwood Forest, with Hanborough being located within (stream marked on Fig. 1). Within ancient forests, often considered medieval in origin, studies of Forests such as Wychwood or the Forest of Arden have shown that these woodland areas have large banks and ditches that are of a later prehistoric origin (Yeates 2008). Of the Royal Forests known in medieval England only two have surviving foundation charters: Windsor and the New Forest. All others are probably far older. If the supposition is correct that this is part of the Iron Age ditch system associated with Wychwood Forest (much of which is called the Grim's Ditch) this is for the creation of an enclosed woodland to the east of the ditch. In the Roman period it is evident that there are scatters of pottery and tile in the western edge of the development site and the field beyond.

The southern part of the field did not have a geophysical survey but on aerial photographs at the national collection there was and may still be some ridge and furrow. An assessment of the width of the ridge and furrow and its shape may give a clue as to the date of the features. In the southern part of the field there is a curve and lack of uniformity, which may indicate that this is an early example. On the northern part of the ridge and furrow, which has now been ploughed out, there appears to be a partial S-shape development, which is characteristic of early ploughing with oxen. It is surmised that this is an example of early medieval ridge and furrow. This part of the Hanborough estate was known to be in Hanborough Heath, part of which was called *Roweley* in the high medieval period, the rough ground (VCH 1990, 158). One aerial photograph appeared to show a vague rectangular form underneath, but this was inconclusive. Ridge and furrow as a resource is not highly regarded in Oxfordshire but in some neighbouring counties ridge and furrow landscapes have been scheduled (for example around Rugby). The ridge and furrow lies to the south and west of the large boundary feature. A kiln has also been located in the area, probably of a post-medieval date, rough area shown on figure 8.

5.3 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Archaeological Remains

Degradation of the archaeological remains has undoubtedly been created through agricultural and quarrying activity. It is apparent that ridge and furrow has been carried out on the south side of the field from a probable early date. These fields were abandoned at some time to form rough pasture. The date of this is not known but there are references to the Heath from the early 17th century (Gelling 1954, ii.269). The aerial photographs indicate that part of the ridge and furrow on the north side was removed by quarrying, and the remainder of the northern ridge and furrow has been removed by modern ploughing.

5.4 The Impact of the Proposal on non-designated heritage assets

There is only one feature listed as being on the HER on the proposal site, however, others have been identified here. The HER site is a kiln, but a significant linear feature, Roman box flue tiles, and some extant possibly early ridge and furrow could be included here.

5.5 The Impact of the Proposal on designated heritage assets

In accordance with the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (see part 2.1), significant archaeological sites of national importance are scheduled. None of the sites here have been so scheduled.

5.6 The Impact of the Proposal on listed buildings

In accordance with the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (see part 2.1), structures or buildings that are of national importance are listed by English Heritage. Millwood End is designated as a Conservation Area, which mentions the open views at the west end. There is only one structure Millwood Farmhouse that is listed and will be impacted on by this development visually. In this case it could already be argued that its location has already been impacted upon by previous development to the east and south of the farmhouse.

5.7 The Impact of the Proposal on known burial sites

In accordance with the Burial Act of 1857 (see part 2.1) a burial cannot be moved without the proper authorisation from Government.

Burials only become designated heritage assets if they are part of a listed cemetery structure in a churchyard, a burial in a church, or part of a scheduled monument like a long barrow, round barrow, a burial mound inside a later designated structure for example a hill-fort or are a secondary or satellite cemetery to a listed or scheduled structure. In all these cases it can be argued that the individual burial or cemetery is thus protected. In other cases where past burials have been or become located they are essentially non-designated heritage assets as their presence will become added to the Historic Environment Record. In any event burials can only be moved with the permission of the Ministry of Justice and should not be touched by building contractors.

The archaeological survey managed to identify four places where burials were recorded on the HER. There was a burial to the east of Long Hanborough, a further burial associated with Combe Deserted Medieval Village, a Bronze Age burial site, and the Church Hanborough churchyard. None of these sites are close enough to cause concern as they are all too far away.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The proposal site lies on the west side of Long Hanborough village, on the north side of Witney Road. Hanborough is a historic parish, but there are indicators that it may have originated as a detached part of Stanton Harcourt parish, which probably originated as a lay or royal church on the larger parochia attached to Eynsham Minster, later Abbey. The geology has a capping of natural gravels in places.

The study or HER search area produced a diverse bag of archaeological remains extending from the Palaeolithic to the modern period. A Palaeolithic hand axe was recovered from the gravels, evidence of Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Age

settlement was noted. A large linear feature was detected in the geophysical survey as running north to south and is presumably part of a boundary bank extending from the headwaters of the Caverswell Brook (Fig. 1), which marks the southwest boundary of Hanborough parish and previously part of the boundary of Wychwood Forest, extending towards the Evenlode. It was suggested that this undated feature was probably later prehistoric in date, though it is essentially undated. The probability of earlier prehistoric activity on the site is low. The linear feature may be a significant feature, and part of something that extends north of Millwood End.

In the Roman period there appears to be increased activity in the area. Roman scatters occur to the west of the site and two box flue tiles were recovered from the western edge of the field. There is either a Roman tile kiln or a Roman building somewhere in the near vicinity, but where this is exactly is not known. It could be in the neighbouring field to the west.

In the medieval period settlement starts to coalesce at Church and Long Hanborough, and these settlements develop from the 11th century and later. The aerial photographs in the Historic England collection (dating from the 1940s to the present day) show the southern part of the field covered with ridge and furrow, these are irregular and in places appear to have an S-shape development. This is indicative of the furrows having an early origin, and it is likely that these are early medieval in date. This in turn would explain why the area in the medieval period became part of a rough heath land and would explain the possible development of the site. Though it is apparent that the potential for a medieval building on the site is low, the agricultural remains are interesting. On one aerial photograph it is possible that a rectangular feature may have existed under the ridge and furrow, although this is far from conclusive.

In the post-medieval period Long Hanborough continued to develop, as it did in later periods, the potential for any buildings on this site from those periods is low. However, there is known to be a brick kiln of a post-medieval date.

Though much of the area may be archaeologically barren it is apparent that the large linear feature requires some clarification, and the Roman box flue tiles have to be properly contextualised as to where or in what type of site they originate.

An EIA scoping assessment was submitted to WODC, which stated that the full significance of the site had not been assessed. However, it is apparent that archaeology does exist upon the proposed site, a major linear feature and probable early medieval ridge and furrow. The exact date of the first of these sites has not been fully confirmed, and thuds the broader significance not known.

This document represents an assessment of the potential of the recognised assets and the likely impact of the proposed development. Further assessment will be undertaken to establish the extent or existence of any unknown assets at the reserved matters stage. This approach is being taken as the geophysical survey on the north and central part of the site produced little indication of archaeology. The only significant feature being a large linear feature orientated north to south.

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7.2 Historic Maps

Photo 22 1605 Corpus Christi Estate Map

CH XXIII/11a 1753 Kitchin's map

CP/103/M/1 1767 Jefferys's map

CH XX/2 1797 Davies of Lewknor's map

P345/M/1 1824 Bryant's map

Oxon 26.11 1876 First Series OS map 1: 2,500

Oxon 26.11 1921 Third Series OS map 1: 2,500

7.3 Gazetteer of Historic Environment Record

ID	Period	Identifying Number	X coordinate	Y coordinate	Description
1	Palaeolithic	3142-MOX2931	441350	214240	Long Hanborough: Palaeolithic hand axe
2	Mesolithic	4893-MOX1487	440600	215300	Combe Wier: Mesolithic flint scatter
3	Mesolithic	15553-MOX1719	440000	215340	Lower Westfield farm: Mesolithic settlement
4	Mesolithic	8730-MOX2967	441070	214560	Millwood End: Mesolithic flint tool found
5	Neolithic	4893-MOX1487	440600	215300	Combe Weir: Neolithic flint scatter
6	Neolithic	4880-MOX2948	441900	215000	Combe: Neolithic blade recovered in 1987
7	Neolithic	5271-MOX1513	443000	215000	Blenheim Park: A Neolithic flint axe found in 1920
8	Bronze Age:	1261-MOX36	442400	214800	Evenlode Flood Plain: Scheduled Bronze Age round barrow with a 42m diameter.
9	Bronze Age	15553-MOX1719	440000	215340	Lower Westfield Farm: Bronze Age settlement
10	Bronze Age	13714-MOX3005	442080	214480	NE of Christchurch: Bronze Age flint scatter
11	Bronze Age	11205-MOX2998	440000	213800	Field Farm: Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrow head
12	Prehistoric	15554-MOX3011	442200	214850	Swan Bridge Site 4: A lithic scatter with no period stated, possibly Neolithic or Bronze Age
13	Iron Age		441237	214393	Millwood End: An undated linear feature shown on geophysics, appears to be a linear boundary
14	Iron Age		441362	214667	Millwood End: A probable continuation of the linear feature cutting of the Hanborough area
15	Iron Age		441288	214080	Witney Road: An undated linear that could be a continuation of this linear feature to the south. If these three are all part of a woodland enclosure bank the likely date is Iron Age
16	Iron Age	1314-MOX265	439690	215390	Northleigh Roman Villa: Pre-Roman activity recognised on the site
17	Roman	8921-MOX1703	439414	216458	Akeman Street: A Roman road running from Cirencester to Alchester
18	Roman	1314-MOX265	439690	215390	Northleigh Roman Villa: Scheduled Roman Villa, either a hunting lodge at the centre of a religious complex or mansio at the centre of a town
19	Roman	3964-MOX2979	439800	214450	Northleigh Roman Villa: Pottery and tile recovered from near the villa
20	Roman	10598-MOX3163	439700	215300	Northleigh Roman Villa: Tile and masonry from SE of the villa
21	Roman	16873-MOX12638	442500	215300	Dog Kennel Hill: Combe Roman Villa, part of a Roman settlement
22	Roman	2748-MOX1457	442600	215200	Dog Kennel Hill: Gold coin of Aurelius
23	Roman	27539-MOX24050	440500	214400	Millwood End: Roman tile production site

24	Roman	3141-MOX2923	440200	214420	Millwood End: Roman pottery scatter
25	Roman	15849-MOX3012	440900	214500	Millwood End: Roman pottery scatter
26	Roman		440940	214221	Millwood End: Two box flue tiles of a Roman date recovered 2016
27	Roman	4977-MOX2954	442610	213050	Roman settlement with associated skeleton
28	Roman	7553-MOX2961	440100	214600	East End: Roman pot
29	Roman	D4982-MOX2955	441800	213500	Long Hanborough: Two Roman pottery kilns identified
30	Roman	8797-MOX2982	442570	213120	Church hanborough: Roman pottery a ring and gouge
31	Roman	8753-MOX2968	441600	213800	Malvern Villas: A Roman iron hoe
32	Roman	5794-MOX1544	441700	215400	Berry Field: Roman coins recovered in 1902
33	Early Medieval	1314-MOX265	439690	215390	Northleigh Roman Villa: Activity continues into the 5th century
34	Early Medieval	8862-MOX3846	441226	214136	Heh Street: Location of a street identified on a early charter
35	High Medieval	4640-MOX2945	442583	212839	Church Hanborough: Saint Peter and Saint Paul's church of the 12th to 13th centuries
36	High Medieval	24544-MOX20595	442594	212869	Church Hanborough: 15th century churchyard walls
37	High Medieval	24543-MOX20938	442590	212871	Church Hanborough: 15th century churchyard walls
38	High Medieval	11639-MOX3000	441534	214494	Millwood End: The Malthouse a 15th century building with some later alterations
39	High Medieval	13224-MOX3003	442150	214110	Pyle's Cottage: A 15th century structure
40	High Medieval	5588-MOX2550	439950	213760	Millwood End: Medieval pottery recovered
41	High Medieval	15849-MOX3012	440900	214500	Medieval pottery scatter
42	High Medieval	1057-MOX1438	441800	215000	Combe: Deserted medieval village dated 1125-1350
43	High Medieval	9220-MOX2984	441900	214700	Evenlode: Hummocks of medieval or post-medieval origin probably with an industrial origin
44	Post-medieval	11201-MOX2997	442610	212811	Rectory Farmhouse: 16th century building
45	Post-medieval	24574-MOX22988	441639	214383	The Swan: Late 17th century building
46	Post-medieval	24577-MOX2286	441589	214363	Medmarsh Cottage: 17th century building
47	Post-medieval	24575-MOX21738	441448	214493	Eastwards: 17th century building
48	Post-medieval	24578-MOX21739	441366	214453	Millwood Farmhouse: 17th century building
49	Post-medieval	24566-MOX22664	442516	214278	Bell Inn: 17th century building
50	Post-medieval	24565-MOX20375	442590	214295	125-127 Main Road: 17th century building
51	Post-medieval	24567-MOX21747	442394	214243	91 Main Road: 17th century building
52	Post-medieval	4631-MOX2941	442500	214225	Manor House: 17th century building listed with granary, walls and

					gatepiers
53	Post-medieval	24572-MOX20576	442475	214204	Manor House: Outbuildings of a 17th century date
54	Post-medieval	24573-MOX22666	442472	214223	Manor House: walls and gatepiers
55	Post-medieval	24604-MOX20960	439612	213295	Perrotts Hill Farmhouse: Late 17th century structure
56	Post-medieval	24605-MOX20588	439642	213289	Perrotts Hill farmhouse: Stable a listed structure
57	Post-medieval	24501-MOX20917	441110	215534	Horn Close Farmhouse: 17th century building
58	Post-medieval	24513-MOX20924	440939	215688	Higher Westfield Farm: 17th century building
59	Post-medieval	24590-MOX22173	439740	214439	East End Farmhouse: 17th century structure
60	Post-medieval	24591-MOX21559	440023	214251	Green Mount: 17th century structure
61	Post-medieval	698-MOX2906	440300	213500	North Leigh Common: the Old Brick Kiln
62	Post-medieval	9285-MOX2985	441080	214150	Millwood End: Kiln
63	Post-medieval	9287-MOX2987	440460	213690	Sheperd's Hill: Post-medieval brick kiln
64	Post-medieval	24545-MOX20939	442587	212857	Churchyard: 17th century chesttomb
65	Post-medieval	15849-MOX3012	440900	214500	Church Hanborough: Post-medieval pottery scatter
66	Imperial	24579-MOX22837	441399	214461	Millwood farmhouse: Listed barns 18th century
67	Imperial	24576-MOX22667	441644	214220	3-5 Millwood End: 18th century building
68	Imperial	24568-MOX21953	441691	214208	Myrtle Farmhouse: 18th century structure
69	Imperial	24599-MOX21561	440076	214672	Thatch Cottage: 18th century building
70	Imperial	24486-MOX20599	440788	215086	Wier Cottage: 18th century building
71	Imperial	24491-MOX21824	442232	215544	Boltons Farmhouse: Building 1736
72	Imperial	24482-MOX21549	442130	214955	Combe Bridge: 18th century structure
73	Imperial	24516-MOX21554	441384	212809	Dormer and Pipers Cottages: 18th century structure
74	Imperial	24517-MOX22524	441394	212814	Four Corner Cottage: 18th century structure
75	Imperial	24606-MOX20568	439651	213276	Perrotts Hill; farmhouse: The Cowhouse is a listed structure
76	Imperial	24546-MOX22668	442590	212854	Churchyard: 18th century chest tomb
77	Imperial	10032-MOX2990	440960	214000	Witney Road: 18th century milestone
78	Imperial	10116-MOX2991	442320	214160	Main Road: 18th century milestone
79	Imperial	24571-MOX22665	442510	214240	Main Road: Cast iron mile plate
80	Imperial	13200-MOX3002	440240	213450	Eynsham Hall Park: Brick kiln
81	Industrial	4629-MOX2939	441760	214190	Christchurch: 19th century church
82	Industrial	24569-MOX21548	441708	214220	Myrtle Farmhouse: 19th century listed barn

83	Industrial	685-MOX2902	441490	214460	Primitive Methodist Chapel
84	Industrial	682-MOX2901	442130	214130	Weslyan Methodist Chapel of 1895
85	Industrial	4630-MOX2940	441660	214170	Methodist Chapel
86	Industrial	24542-MOX21744	442586	212868	Church Hanborough: 19th century lamppost
87	Industrial	24547-MOX21840	442603	212842	Churchyard: 19th century tomb
88	Industrial	24548-MOX22425	442565	212830	Churchyard: 19th century tomb
89	Industrial	701-MOX2915	441360	212740	Old School House: Building of 1869
90	Industrial	296-MOX1419	441660	215040	Combe Mill: Building of 1852
91	Industrial	10031-MOX2571	439660	213060	Eynsham Hall Park: Milestone on 1880 map
92	Industrial	697-MOX2513	440000	213500	Gorseland: Claypit on map of 1880
93	Industrial	699-MOX2913	440500	213600	Northleigh Common: Breakspear' Brick Kiln on map of 1880
94	Industrial	4628-MOX2938	441700	214630	Limekiln
95	Industrial	323-MOX1421	440940	215290	Combe Quarry: with associated limekiln
96	Modern	696-MOX2905	440050	214210	Methodist Chapel
97	High Medieval		443509	213832	Stone Pitt Field: On a map of 1605
98	Post-medieval		441113	214540	Millwood End: No longer extant buildings
99	Industrial		441508	214232	Grove Pit: On a map of 1824
100	Post-medieval		440936	214172	Pond associated with brick production
101	Post-medieval		441084	214089	Pond associated with brick production
102	Post-medieval		441050	214071	Pond associated with brick production
103	High Medieval		441032	214139	Ridge and furrow
104	High Medieval		440955	214229	Ridge and furrow
105	High Medieval		441101	214239	Ridge and furrow
106	Post-medieval		441028	214190	Area of quarrying through ridge and furrow
107	Undated		440904	214963	Tree enclosure
108	Undated		441776	214953	Combe Mill: Rectangular and internal circular cropmarks SE of the mill

APPENDIX 1

Glossary

by

Stephen Yeates

GLOSSARY OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS

Caput (Latin): A Latin word of which the etymology is head, it refers to the central place of government in a lay manorial or ecclesiastical context.

Chancery: The chancellorship or the court of the chancellor of England.

Chapel/chapelry: Medieval churches without the status of a parish church, usually these were annexed to a mother church (with parish) as a chapel of ease. The mother church had the right to any tithes (tenths), and other forms of revenue that was attached to that chapel. These were often established due to difficulties of villagers in isolated villages or hamlets from attending the mother church. The area of the parish (or district) attached to the chapel of ease was termed a chapelry (see also liberty and township). There were also free chapels, which were not chapels of ease, but which were established in the territory of a mother church (parish), but was not annexed to or attached to that mother church in the same way.

Demesne: Of or belonging to the lord, from Latin *Dominicus*.

DMV: The initials DMV refer to a Deserted Medieval Village, they are often large archaeological sites containing the earthworks of collapsed dwellings and enclosure boundaries, set around a planned road system. The reason for their desertion may be for various reasons economical failure, socio-political enforcement (forced abandonment by a lay lord or ecclesiastical lord due to economic policy alterations), or plague. Other sites are known as SMV, Shrunken Medieval Settlement.

Extra-parochial: An area of land that is not legally attached to a parish church. This normally occurs in respect to ancient hunting lands, for example in the Forest of Dean where the central area of the royal hunting land. The term could also be applied to a decayed parish (a church or mother church which had lost all of its inhabitancy).

Effoef: To invest with a fief, or to be put in possession of a fee.

Fee: An estate or hereditary land that is held by paying homage and service to a superior lord. The person holding the fee can, therefore, hold a fee from the king, a bishop or a lord. The type of service required was normally that of a knight, but was also termed a knights-fee or a lay-fee, besides others. The word is derived from the Germanic languages and has an etymology of 'cattle-property'.

HER: The initials stand for Historic Environment Record, a database of archaeological sites at local planning authorities (at County or Unitary Authority level).

Hide: A unit of land measurement, which was considered to cover an area of ground that could maintain an extended family. It was reckoned generally to be 120acres, but this varied in some places across the country depending on the productivity of the soils. In some areas the land covered may have been as much as 180acres.

Inclosers: Those wishing to inclose the land.

Inclosure: Archaic form of the word enclosure, used in respect to Inclosure maps, documents consisting of a map, showing the division of the land, and also an apportionment, which details the owner of the land and also the name. Before this procedure most villages had open fields in which all villagers had an allotted portion as a tenant.

Iron Age: An archaeological name attributed the last of the prehistoric periods normally attributed BC 800 to AD 43. The prehistoric periods are so named from alterations in technology, thus the Iron Age refers to a period in which iron production became generally wide spread, but not introduced. Iron production commenced in Anatolia (Turkey) c. 2000 BC and was introduced into the British Isles at the latter part of the

second millennium BC. The Age is generally divided up into three smaller periods or phases: Early Iron Age (800-500/400 BC), Middle Iron Age (500/400-150/100 BC) and the Late Iron Age (150/100 BC-AD 43).

Liberty: An area of a parish not classed as a chapelry or township that has certain rights or freedoms.

Manor: A dwelling or habitation that is the principal house on an estate. The name has as a secondary meaning an area of land attached to the manor, this is transferred from the house originally to the estate.

Medieval: Used for a historical and an archaeological period from AD 410 (the alleged date in which Roman military forces abandoned Britain) through to AD 1485 (the date of the Battle of Bosworth Field). The period is alternatively called the middle ages.

NMR: The initials stand for National Monuments Record, this is an archaeological database held by English Heritage at Swindon.

Post-medieval: A historical and archaeological time period generally interpreted as commencing after the Battle of Bosworth Field in AD 1485. Some authorities interpret the period as continuing to the present day, while other state that it terminated in 1800, and that the industrial period commenced at that date.

Prebendal: A medieval term awarded to certain prestigious church sites. The term was first used in the late 11th or early 12th centuries AD.

Roman: The name given to an historical or archaeological period of Britain from AD 43 (the date of the Claudian Invasion) and AD 410 (when Roman military forces are reputed to have left). There is much debate about the authenticity of this last date, and even claims that the Imperial letter withdrawing Roman military authority from Britain is a forgery, which has been greatly misused.

Rotuli Hundredorum (Latin text): A series of rolls (*rotuli*) that lists the assets of all the hundreds (*Hundredorum*) in England from the 13th century. The audits were carried out in the reigns of Henry III and Edward I.

Smallholder: A person or tenant who owns or rents a small area of land.

Sub-manor: A manor (building or the estate) that is subject to a larger manor.

Terrier: A post-medieval document giving accounts of dues received by vicars and priests.

Tithe Award: A post-medieval document consisting of a map (showing owners and names of fields) and an apportionment (details of those fields).

Tudor: The name given to an English royal family who ruled Britain from 1485-1603. The term is thus used to describe an historical period and certain developments that occurred in that period.

Virgate: A unit of land measurement rated at ¼ of a hide.

Wool Stapler: A wool merchant. Using the term staple referring to a town or place with a body of merchants. The town or principal place for selling a specific commodity.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS

Enclosure: An area of ground enclosed by a ditch, bank and ditch, fence, or wall.

Dormer: A window projecting from the line of the roof and possessing a roof of its own.

Gable: The head of a wall at the end of a pitched roof, they are usually triangular in shape and set within the roofline, but some have decorative shapes.

Hipped Roof: A roof with sloped ends as opposed to gables. A half-hipped roof has partially sloping ends and a partial gable.

Hollow-way: The remains of an ancient trackway that has been eroded away by use.

Moat: A ditch, either dry or flooded, which surrounds a manorial site.

Mullion: The slender vertical member dividing the lights in a window or screen.

Ragstone: Stone from Cretaceous Lower Greensand beds.

Ridge and furrow: A formation created by the ploughing process in medieval open fields. The process removes soil from the furrow and places it on the ridge, thus archaeological survival under these fields is variable, being truncated in the furrow, but often surviving due to the greater depth of soil under the ridge.

Tollhouse: A building constructed at either end of a toll road, they usually have distinct polygonal designs. The resident of these houses made charges for the use of the toll road.