

Historic Environment: Desk-Based Assessment





Land at Yarnton, Oxfordshire (PR9 & PR9 Minus)

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

January 2019

Client: Merton College

Issue No: 2

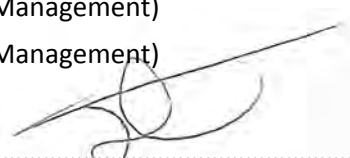
OA Reference No: 7192

NGR: 446964 212817



Client Name: Merton College
Document Title: Land at Yarnton, Oxfordshire (PR9 & PR9 Minus)
Document Type: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
Report No.: 1
Grid Reference: 446964 212817
Planning Reference: n/a
Site Code: n/a
Invoice Code: YAPRDBA

OA Document File Location: X:\y\Yarnton Merton College\Report
OA Graphics File Location: X:\y\Yarnton Merton College\Geomatics

Issue No: 2
Date: 18/01/19
Prepared by: Charlotte Malone
Checked by: Ianto Wain (Head of Heritage Management)
Edited by: Ianto Wain (Head of Heritage Management)
Approved for Issue by: Ianto Wain (Head of Heritage Management)
Signature: 

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SG

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com

Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627

Land at Yarnton, Oxfordshire (PR9 & PR9 Minus)

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Contents

Summary.....	1
1 INTRODUCTION.....	3
2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	3
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	3
4 PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	4
4.1 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.....	4
4.2 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002) 4	
4.3 The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (amended 2003).....	5
4.4 National Planning Policy	5
4.5 Local Planning Policy.....	6
5 SOURCES CONSULTED.....	7
6 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE	8
6.1 Introduction.....	8
6.2 Designated heritage assets.....	8
6.3 Walkover Survey.....	10
6.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations.....	11
6.5 Prehistoric Period (500,000 BP – AD 43)	11
6.6 Romano-British Period (AD 43 – 410).....	13
6.7 The Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1550).....	14
6.8 Post-Medieval Period (1550-1900).....	15
6.9 Modern.....	16
6.10 Undated.....	16
6.11 Previous Impacts and Survival	17
6.12 Historic Landscape Character	17
7 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	18
7.1 Introduction.....	18
7.2 Designated Heritage Assets	18
7.3 Archaeological Potential	19
7.4 Historic Landscape.....	20

8	POTENTIAL IMPACTS.....	21
8.1	Introduction.....	21
8.2	Proposed Scheme.....	21
8.3	Assessment of the Proposed Scheme.....	21
9	POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK.....	23
10	CONCLUSION	23
APPENDIX A	GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY WITHIN THE STUDY AREA	25
APPENDIX B	BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED	41

List of Figures

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Designated heritage assets within 2 km study area
Figure 3	Early Prehistoric heritage assets
Figure 4	Late Prehistoric and Roman heritage assets
Figure 5	Medieval and Post-medieval heritage assets
Figure 6	Modern and undated heritage assets
Figure 7	NMP Cropmark Plot
Figure 8	Ridge and Furrow within the site
Figure 9	Important hedgerows
Figure 10	LiDAR within site (multihillshade 16 directions)
Figure 11	1774 Map of the Merton College Estate (Jacksons Farm) in Yarnton
Figure 12	Extract of the Davis 1797 Map of Oxfordshire
Figure 13	Composite of the Begbroke 1845 Tithe Map (north) and the Yarnton 1847 Tithe Map (south)
Figure 14	Extract from 1811 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings
Figure 15	Extract from 1872-83 Ordnance Survey Map 1,2500
Figure 16	Extract from 1898-1905 Ordnance Survey Map 1,2500
Figure 17	Extract from 1912-23 Ordnance Survey Map 1,2500
Figure 18	Extract from 1932-39 Ordnance Survey Map 1,2500

List of Plates

Plate 1	An example of one of the cultivated field encompassed by the scheme, looking north
Plate 2	Trackway providing access into the site, looking east
Plate 3	Hedgerow representing a pre-18th-century parish boundary hedgerow, looking west
Plate 4	Hedgerow representing a pre-enclosure field system, looking west
Plate 5	North field with faint extant ridge and furrow earthworks (encompassed by PR9 and PR9 Minus), looking south-east
Plate 6	Field with extant ridge and furrow earthworks (encompassed by PR9 and PR9 Minus), looking north-east
Plate 7	Field with extant ridge and furrow earthworks (encompassed by PR9), looking north-west

Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) has been commissioned by Merton College to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for an approximately 100 hectare area of land (Merton College Land) situated to the north of Yarnton, Oxfordshire, centred on National Grid Reference 446964 212817.

The site is situated within an area of historic agricultural land comprising extant medieval ridge and furrow earthworks and historic field systems and hedgerows.

This statement refers to two development options for the site: 'PR9' and 'PR9 Minus'.

PR9 is proposed in the Submission draft Partial Review Plan (July 2017) and comprises up to 530 dwellings.

The alternative 'PR9 Minus' proposal, incorporating the Council's Focused Changes and Minor Modifications (February 2018) involves up to 440 dwellings.

Please see the Design Quality and Deliverability Statement (by Define Master Planners) for indicative proposals relating to each option.

Two Grade II listed buildings, Hall Farmhouse and Spring Hill have been identified as having the potential to receive effects from proposed development within the site. Whilst it is considered that scheme PR9 Minus will have a lesser effect than PR9 on the historical environment, no over-riding built heritage constraints have been identified for either scheme.

This study has identified that the site has a general level of potential to contain archaeological remains. Extant ridge and furrow earthworks have also been identified within the site. Development within the site has the potential to impact upon any archaeological remains, known and unknown, that might be present resulting in their damage or destruction. It is therefore anticipated that prior to the determination of any future planning application further intrusive survey work will be required in order to ascertain the presence (or absence) of any archaeological remains which might be damaged or destroyed as a result of the proposed scheme. The results of the evaluation will be used to clarify the nature, significance and survival of archaeological remains within the site and inform a suitable mitigation strategy intended to reduce or remove any potential impacts of the scheme upon the archaeological resource.

The scope of any further archaeological investigation will need to be agreed with the Oxfordshire County Archaeologist.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) has been commissioned by Merton College to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a c 100ha area of land to the north of Yarnton (Merton College Land), henceforth known as ‘the site’. The site is centred on National Grid Reference 446964 212817, and its location is shown on Figure 1. The area of the site shown as a redline boundary on Figure 1 (and subsequent figures) represents (it is understood) the wider Merton College Landholding boundary. The potential development sites (PR9 and PR9 Minus) occupy only a percentage of this area. Further details are provided in the separate Design Quality and Deliverability Statement by Define Master Planners.
- 1.1.2 Our report has been prepared in accordance with standards and guidance as published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1.1 The site comprises a c 100ha area of agricultural land located between the villages of Yarnton and Begbroke and falls within the administrative district of Cherwell District Council. The site is bounded to the east by the A44 and the modern village of Yarnton, and to the west by agricultural land and woodland. The northern and southern boundaries follow existing field boundaries.
- 2.1.2 The site gently ascends in a north and north-westerly direction, rising from 65m aOD along its southern border to 79m aOD along its northern boundary. The western part of the site, in the area of Spring Hill, rises to a high point of 98m aOD. The eastern boundary of the site which runs adjacent to the A44 ranges between 69 and 72m aOD.
- 2.1.3 The bedrock geology of the site is recorded in the British Geological Survey (BGS) as Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton Formation (undifferentiated mudstone). The northernmost tip of the site extends into an area of Kellaways Sand Member - Sandstone and Siltstone. In the southwestern corner of the site these deposits are overlain by superficial Hanborough Gravel Member sand and gravel deposits (River Gravel Terrace 4), and in the southern and very northern parts of the of the site there are superficial deposits of Summertown-Radley Sand and Gravels (River Gravel Terrace 2).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 The purpose of this desk-based assessment is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records and observations, an understanding of the historic environment within and surrounding the site in order to:
- provide an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the site;

- provide an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
- assess the likely impacts of previous development on the survival of any archaeological remains;
- assess the impact of the proposed allocation or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings;
- provide strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined;
- provide strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 4.1.1 Works that affect listed buildings or structures and conservation areas are subject to additional controls administered by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013). Section 66 states that in considering development which affects a listed building or its setting the LPA shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. In respect to conservation areas Section 72 states that special attention should be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.
- 4.1.2 Under the terms of the act a listed building may not be demolished, altered or extended in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest without Listed Building Consent being granted.
- 4.1.3 There are three grades of listing (in descending order):
- Grade I: Buildings of exceptional interest
 - Grade II*: Particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and
 - Grade II: Buildings of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve.
- 4.1.4 Historic England is a statutory consultee in relation to works affecting Grade I/II* listed buildings.

4.2 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002)

- 4.2.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), specifies that an archaeological site or historic building of national importance can be designated as a scheduled monument and registered with the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). Under the terms of the act any development that could affect a scheduled monument is subject to the granting of Scheduled Monument Consent. Historic England provide advice to DCMS regarding individual applications for

scheduled monument consent, and also offers advice on the management of scheduled monuments,

4.3 The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (amended 2003)

4.3.1 The Hedgerows Regulations (1997), specify various criteria used to identify important hedgerows for wildlife, landscape or historical reasons. Important hedgerows are subject to statutory protection.

4.3.2 Under the terms of the regulations a hedgerow is considered important if it has existed for more than 30 years and meets one of the following criteria:

- It marks a boundary between parishes existing before 1850;
- It marks an archaeological feature that is a scheduled monument or noted on the Historic Environment Record;
- It marks the boundary of a pre-1600 estate or manor, or
It forms an integral part of a pre-parliamentary enclosure field system.

4.4 National Planning Policy

4.4.1 Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF: issued March 2012) sets out the Government's current planning policies in relation to conserving and enhancing the historic environment.

4.4.2 Paragraphs 128 and 129 state:

"128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, included any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's 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 which 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 minimize conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal."

4.4.1 Para 132 states:

"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* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional."*

4.4.2 Para 135 states:

"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 or indirectly 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."

4.4.3 Para 141 states:

"Local planning authorities should make information about the 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. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted."

4.5 Local Planning Policy

The Adopted Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 (Part 1) (adopted July 2015)

4.5.1 The Adopted Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 (Part 1) contains the strategic planning policies for development and the use of land within Cherwell. The most relevant policies to this assessment are presented below:

4.5.2 Strategic Objective (SO) 15

'to protect and enhance the historic and natural environment and Cherwell's core assets, including and enhancing cultural heritage assets and archaeology, maximising opportunities for improving biodiversity and minimising pollution in urban areas.'

4.5.3 Ensuring Sustainable Development (ESD) 15: The Character of the Built and Historic Environment

4.5.4 *'Successful design is founded upon an understanding and respect for an area's unique built, natural and cultural context. New development will be expected to complement and enhance the character of its context through sensitive siting, layout and high quality design. All new development will be required to meet high design standards. Where development is in the vicinity of any of the District's distinctive natural or historic assets, delivering high quality design that complements the asset will be essential.'*

New development proposals should:

- *Be designed to deliver high quality safe, attractive, durable and healthy places to live and work in. Development of all scales should be designed to improve the quality and appearance of an area and the way it functions Deliver buildings,*

places and spaces that can adapt to changing social, technological, economic and environmental conditions Support the efficient use of land and infrastructure, through appropriate land uses, mix and density/development intensity

- *Contribute positively to an area's character and identity by creating or reinforcing local distinctiveness and respecting local topography and landscape features, including skylines, valley floors, significant trees, historic boundaries, landmarks, features or views, in particular within designated landscapes, within the Cherwell Valley and within conservation areas and their setting*
- *Conserve, sustain and enhance designated and non designated 'heritage assets' (as defined in the NPPF) including buildings, features, archaeology, conservation areas and their settings, and ensure new development is sensitively sited and integrated in accordance with advice in the NPPF and NPPG. Proposals for development that affect non-designated heritage assets will be considered taking account of the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset as set out in the NPPF and NPPG. Regeneration proposals that make sensitive use of heritage assets, particularly where these bring redundant or under used buildings or areas, especially any on English Heritage's At Risk Register, into appropriate use will be encouraged*
- *Include information on heritage assets sufficient to assess the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. Where archaeological potential is identified this should include an appropriate desk based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation*
- *Respect the traditional pattern of routes, spaces, blocks, plots, enclosures and the form, scale and massing of buildings. Development should be designed to integrate with existing streets and public spaces, and buildings configured to create clearly defined active public frontages*

5 SOURCES CONSULTED

5.1.1 The spatial scope for the assessment was defined by a 2 km study area surrounding the site and involved the identification of designated and non-designated heritage assets. The assessment was informed through both a desk-based review and a site visit.

5.1.2 The following sources were consulted to inform the presence of heritage assets within the site and surrounding study area and form the archaeological and historic baseline:

- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for designated heritage assets;
- Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) for non-designated heritage assets and archaeological events;
- Oxfordshire History Centre and Merton Archives for historic maps and manuscripts;
- Historic England Archives in Swindon for historic aerial photographs and National Mapping Project (NMP) data.
- LiDAR data held by the Environment Agency;
- Geo-technical data as held by the client and British Geological Survey; and

- Other relevant primary and secondary sources included published and unpublished works as held by OA, the Oxfordshire History Centre and the Sackler and Bodleian Libraries, Oxford and other archives as identified.
- 5.1.3 For ease of reference each heritage asset identified has been allocated a unique OA number. This is included in the heritage gazetteer provided in Appendix A, referred to in the text where relevant and marked on Figures 2 – 6. Figures 7 and 8 show cropmark remains within the site and surrounding study area. Figure 9 shows possible important hedgerows and Figure 10 shows available LiDAR information within the site. Figures 11-18 show historic mapping of the site. A full list of sources consulted can be found in Appendix B.

6 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The following section identifies the known heritage assets within the study area. These were identified from sources listed in section 5 and through a site walkover. In accordance with Step 1 of Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 3 (December 2017) this section also identifies heritage assets that have the potential to receive effects to their setting and heritage significance from the proposed development within the site.

6.2 Designated Heritage Assets

Listed Buildings

- 6.2.1 There are 76 listed buildings within the study area comprising the Grade I listed Church of St Bartholomew (OA 1, located 450m to the south of the site), three Grade II* listed buildings including the base and shaft of a Churchyard Cross at the Church of St Bartholomew (OA 2, located c 450m to the south of the site), Yarnton Manor and the attached Wall and Gateway (OA 3, located c 460m to the south of the site) and the Church of St Michael (OA 4, located 220m to the north of the site) and 72 Grade II listed buildings (OA 5-76).
- 6.2.2 In Begbroke the following listed buildings lie in close proximity to the site the Grade II listed Hall Farmhouse (OA 67, 54m to the north of the site), Cartshed approximately 25m to the south-east of Hall Farmhouse (OA 30, immediately to the north of the site) and Barn approximately 10m north-west of Hall Farmhouse (OA 68 70m to the north of the site). There are direct views from Hall Farmhouse and Cartshed (OA 70) onto the site, but limited and obscured views into the site from the Barn (OA 68).
- 6.2.3 In Yarnton the closest listed buildings to the site are the Grade II listed buildings Hill Farmhouse (OA 16, 17m to the east of the site), Byways (OA 17, 28m to the south-east of the site), Outbuilding approximately 10m north-west of number 186 (OA 56, 18m to the east of the site), Windmill Farmhouse and attached outbuildings (OA 59, 35m to the south of the site) and Six Bells (OA 71, 31m to the east of the site). There are direct views into the site from Hill Farmhouse (OA 16), Outbuilding approximately 10m north-west of number 186 (OA 56) and Windmill Farmhouse and attached outbuilding (OA 59). There are limited views onto the site from Byways (OA 17), Six Bells (OA 71).

Merton Garth (OA 52) and Barn approximately 14m west of Merton Garth (OA 26), both Grade II listed buildings situated between approximately 157-180m to the east of the site, also have limited views onto the site.

- 6.2.4 The Grade II listed building Spring Hill (OA 13, located 34 m to the north-west of the site) has direct views onto the site.
- 6.2.5 During the site walkover it was established that, due to a lack of inter-visibility with the proposed alternative schemes (PR9 and PR9 Minus), the majority of these designated heritage assets and their setting will not be impacted as resulted of the proposed development. Accordingly, these have been scoped out of the assessment and are not discussed further. Exceptions include the Grade II listed buildings Hall Farmhouse (OA 67), Cartshed approximately 25m to the south-east of Hall Farmhouse (OA 30) and Spring Hill (OA 13) which are considered to have the potential to receive effects from the proposed scheme due to their proximity, inter-visibility and/or historic association.

Conservation Areas

- 6.2.6 The study area contains segments of 6 conservation areas: Langford Lane Wharf, the Rookery and Crown Road Conservation Areas which are all located to the east of the site in Kidlington; the Bladon Conservation Area which is situated on the periphery of the study area 1.9km to the north-west of the site; the Cassington Conservation Area which is situated on the periphery of the study area to the south-west of the site, Oxford Canal Conservation area which is situated 1.3km to the east of the site, and the Begbroke Conservation area is located immediately to the north of the site. Despite the proximity of Begbroke Conservation Area to the Merton College land, there is no inter-visibility between the conservation area and the sites of the proposed development.

Scheduled Monuments

- 6.2.7 The study area contains one scheduled monument, the Bladon Camp Hill Fort (OA 118, 778m to the north-west of the site). The scheduled monument is located within an area of dense woodland and does not have either visibility from or visibility into the site.

Registered Parks and Gardens

- 6.2.8 One Grade II registered park and garden (OA 212), Yarnton Manor is recorded within the study area located 483m to the south of the site. There are no views of the registered park and garden from the site and (as far as can be ascertained from the accessible viewpoints) views from the park into the site.

Hedgerows

- 6.2.9 Two possible important hedgerows (OA 213-14, Fig. 9) have been identified within the site. The first hedgerow (OA 213) follows the line of the parish boundary between Yarnton and Begbroke and appears on both the 1811 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings and the 1845 Tithe maps of Yarnton and Begbroke. In accordance with the Hedgerow Regulations (1997) a hedgerow would be considered important if it 'marks a boundary between parishes existing before 1850'.

- 6.2.10 The second hedgerow (OA 214) marks the remains of a field system shown on the 1810 and 1845 maps of the site. In accordance with the Hedgerow Regulations (1997) hedgerows would be considered important if they 'mark a field system predating the Enclosure Acts'. Natural England guidance published in 2014 and updated in 2017 states that a pre-enclosure field system is considered to be a field system 'that is before 1845' (Natural England 2014).
- 6.2.11 Important hedgerows receive statutory protection under the Hedgerow Regulations, consultation should be carried out with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) prior to the removal of an important hedgerow.

6.3 Walkover Survey

- 6.3.1 A walkover survey of the site was carried out on the 7th January 2019 in order to assess the current character and condition of the site and to inform the assessment of potential setting issues. The majority of the 100ha site was accessed, excluding the grounds of the residential buildings within the north-western extent of the site and a small field, also within the northern extent of the site. Those areas not accessed directly were viewed where possible from public rights of way. All areas of the site to be impacted upon by the proposed schemes (PR9 and PR9 Minus) were accessed and are assessed below. Whilst known extant earthworks and heritage assets were observed, no new archaeological features were identified within the areas to be impacted upon by the proposed schemes.
- 6.3.2 Option PR9 Minus involves development across seven fields, primarily extending along the eastern boundary of the site, whilst PR9 encompasses an additional field within the centre of the site (and to the west of PR9 Minus). The topography of the area encompassed by the schemes undulates relatively inconsistently but generally ascends in a westerly direction, toward high points within the wider site at Spring Hill (OA 13) and toward the centre of the southernmost field. The fields affected by the two options are primarily in agricultural use, and four are currently cultivated (Plate 1). A trackway extends through the centre of the area (Plate 2), providing access from the A44 which bounds the east of the site.
- 6.3.3 The fields are bound by hedgerows which are wholly or partially historic boundaries (see Figure 9). These represent a pre-18th-century parish boundary which crosses through the centre of the site (Plate 3) and a pre-enclosure field system (Plate 4), components of which are evident throughout the site. These boundaries are characterised by dense hedges and dispersed trees which sit within a ditch.
- 6.3.4 Extant ridge and furrow earthworks are extant within three of the uncultivated fields in the site (see Figure 8). Within the northernmost field, encompassed by both PR9 and PR9 Minus, earthworks are faintly visible running on a roughly east-west alignment (Plate 5). However, the features were partially obscured by thick grass preventing further interpretation of their state of preservation. A clearer example of ridge and furrow is evident within an area toward the centre of the site, extending across two fields, one of which is encompassed by PR9 Minus and both by PR9 (Plates 6-7). The earthworks, which were on varying alignments (see Figure 8), were clearly identifiable and appeared to be moderately well preserved.

6.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 6.4.1 No previous intrusive archaeological investigations have been carried out within the site. The only archaeological investigation was a programme of archaeological field walking which was carried out between 1995 and 1996. The field walking exercise identified scatters of prehistoric flint and Roman to medieval pottery within the site. Elsewhere within the study area the HER records a further 42 archaeological investigations. Relevant investigations have been discussed by period in the section below.

6.5 Prehistoric Period (500,000 BP – AD 43)

Early Prehistoric (500,000 - 800 BC)

- 6.5.1 Palaeolithic (500000 to 10001 BC) and Mesolithic (10,000 - 4000 BC) activity in the Yarnton area appears to be characterised by temporary occupation sites reflecting seasonal exploitation of the floodplain resources (Hey et al 2016).
- 6.5.2 The earliest activity recorded within the study area comprises a Palaeolithic hand axe (OA 81, Fig. 3), located 1.94km to the south of the site. The handaxe is described as an ovate handaxe, which was probably recovered from one of the pits in the Summertown and Radley Gravel Terraces (Wymer 1968, 196).
- 6.5.3 Two scatters of Mesolithic flint tools (OA 82-3, Fig.3) have also been recorded in the study area, including a dense scatter of flint tools (OA 82) which were recorded on a gravel island 1.15km to the south of the site. The finds are suggestive of a prehistoric occupation site and comprised 1 core, 26 flint flakes and an arrow head. The assemblage contains tools dating to from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age periods. The only other Mesolithic activity (OA 83) was recorded 1.8km to the east of the site in Kidlington, and comprised a substantial assemblage of late Mesolithic to early Neolithic flints (OA 1994).
- 6.5.4 At the beginning of the Neolithic (4000-2201 BC) period the course of the river Thames would have been similar to that of the present day although the water table would have been significantly lower. The lower water levels would have rendered the gravel islands along the Yarnton flood plain habitable throughout the year. At this time the slopes of the Thames valley would have been dense mixed deciduous forest, with lime, oak hazel and ash appearing on the better drained gravels higher up in the Valley and alder growing in the valley bottom. Settlement and animal based farming practices would have been focused upon small woodland clearings close to the Thames (Hey et al 2016).
- 6.5.5 Seventeen Neolithic heritage assets (OA 84 -101, Fig 3.) have been recorded within the study area. The closest Neolithic remains to the site are located 548m to the south of the site and include a Neolithic or Bronze Age 'U' shaped enclosure with associated pits, a beaker inhumation and a log coffin (OA 94). The Neolithic and early Bronze Age, material was found in close proximity to archaeological settlement remains ranging in date from the Neolithic period through to the Anglo-Saxon period (OA 84).
- 6.5.6 Further to the south, approximately 1km to the south of the site, further Neolithic remains have been recorded (OA 85, 93,85, 96,99). These remains include a Neolithic

- to Bronze Age ceremonial site (OA 85), a Neolithic to Bronze Age settlement (OA 93), a Neolithic to Bronze Age mortuary enclosure and associated inhumations (OA 95), Neolithic to Bronze Age domestic area (OA 96) and a Neolithic post structure. These remains were situated in an area now occupied by flooded extractive pits.
- 6.5.7 A cluster of Neolithic finds (OA 87-71) have also been recorded approximately 650m to the east of the site in the land surrounding Parkers Farm, and an isolated sherd of Neolithic pottery was recorded to the west of the site in Cassington (OA 86).
- 6.5.8 At the start of the Bronze Age (2200- 401BC) the landscape in the Yarnton Area would have been a landscape mosaic of woodland and clearing. Over the course of this period the woodland clearings would have become quite large and long lived, utilised for increasing settlement activity, animal based husbandry and some cereal cultivation. During this period there was a rapid reduction in tree cover across the floodplain resulting in rising water levels (Hey 2016).
- 6.5.9 Fourteen Bronze Age heritage assets have been recorded within the study area (OA 102-115, Fig.3). The closest of these to the site are a series of Bronze Age enclosures (OA 105), located 550m to the east of the site. The enclosures, initially identified as cropmark remains of Bronze Age burial mounds, were excavated in 2011. The excavation confirmed the presence of the features and also identified an oval feature 40m in length and 29m wide (Cotswold Archaeology 2011). Further cropmark remains interpreted as Bronze Age barrows (OA 104-5, 107-8) have been recorded to the east of the site on the land to the north of Parker's Farm. The remains of Bronze Age burial mounds have also been recorded 1.3km to the south of the site (OA 103), 1.8km to the south of the site (OA 106) and 1.4km to the south-west of the site (OA 109).
- 6.5.10 Bronze Age domestic activity comprising pits (OA 113) located 1.08km to the east of the site and two areas of settlement (OA 114, located 700m to the south of the site and OA 115, located 1.6km to the south of the site) have been recorded within the study area.
- 6.5.11 Finds with a general early prehistoric have been recorded across the site and wider study area during a programme of field walking which was carried out carried out across the Hanborough Gravels (which make up the 4th gravel terrace) which pass through the site. The field walking recorded a scatter of late prehistoric flint, a light scatter or Romano-British pottery and some medieval sherds (probably from manuring) (OA 97) within the site. Field walking carried out in the field immediately to the south-west of the site (OA 98) recorded scatters of prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman and Saxon materials as well as an even distribution of medieval pottery which, once again is likely to be the result of manuring.
- 6.5.12 During the Iron Age (400BC - 42AD) landscape and settlement pattern in the Yarnton area underwent significant changes. The first permanent nucleated settlements appear in this period. The location of settlement activity differs from the earlier periods, occurring higher on the second gravel terrace (Summertown and Radley Gravels, which pass through the southern part of the site), rather than on the flood plain as they were in the earlier periods (Hey et al 2011).

- 6.5.13 Twelve Iron Age heritage assets (OA 116-127, Fig 4) have been recorded within the study area. The closest of these to the site is a late prehistoric lithic scatter (OA 121), located 97m to the east of the site. The scatter was recorded during a programme of field working. The most significant Iron Age feature recorded within the study area is the scheduled multivallate Bladon Camp Hill Fort (OA 118), located 875m to the west of the site at Bladon Heath. The hillfort consistent of concentric oval ramparts with outer ditches which have been partially levelled and infilled (HER 2018).
- 6.5.14 To the east of the site in the area of land surrounding Parker's Farm, the remains of an Iron Age Hut have been recorded, associated with storage pits containing sherds of pottery and hearth debris (OA 117, 865m to the east of the site). Iron Age to Roman period pottery (OA 125, 1.08 km to the east of the site) has been recorded 500m to the north of the hut circle.
- 6.5.15 The remaining Iron Age remains are all located over 700m to the south of the site in the floodplain area. These remains comprise Iron Age settlements (OA 118, 123, 127), the remains of Iron Age field systems (OA 126), pits (OA 116), a prehistoric ground surface (OA 120) and scatters of Iron Age finds (OA 122, 124).

6.6 Romano-British Period (AD 43 – 410)

- 6.6.1 Tree clearance and cultivation practices during the Iron Age and earlier periods, resulted in rising water levels. By the end of the Iron Age, the seasonal flooding of the Thames had extended beyond the banks of the river. This repetitive flooding led to the deposition of flood silts (alluvium) beyond the banks of the river and resulted in the abandonment of the earlier cultivation areas in the lower lying parts of the flood plain. Settlement in the Roman period was situated to the north of the flood plain where ground level rises up onto the second gravel terrace of the Thames (Summertown and Radley gravels), which are recorded in the southern part of the site (Hey 2004).
- 6.6.2 Sixteen Roman heritage assets have been recorded with the study area (OA 128-143, Fig 4.) The closest of these is a Romano-British settlement (OA 138) located 872m to the east of the site. The settlement was identified immediately adjacent to an Iron Age hut circle (OA 117) and comprised a series of pits and ditch containing Roman pottery, a spindle and whorl, a quernstone and a Roman brooch (HER 2018).
- 6.6.3 Two possible Roman villa sites (OA 139-40) have been recorded to the south of the site in an area now dominated by flooded extractive pits. One of the Villa sites was identified as cropmarks visible on historic aerial photographs (OA 139) and the other was identified by the placenames 'Black Patch and Chissells Ground' which imply that there was some decolourisation of the soil in this area. The HER also records the remains of a possible tessellated pavement (OA 140) at this location (HER 2018).
- 6.6.4 A fourth occupation site (OA 135) was recorded 1.7km to the north of the site during the widening of the Oxford- Woodstock Road. The excavations cut through 21 ditches, 27 pits, 3 post holes, a corn drying oven and three areas where the sub-soil appeared to have been disturbed by quarrying. Traces of wooden and stone buildings in association with a large quantity of pottery and Romano-British bronze objects were also uncovered (HER 2018).

- 6.6.5 The line of the Oxford Ridgeway (OA 141) passes through the north-eastern part of the study area c. 1.7km to the north-east of the site. The route of the ridgeway follows the modern Oxford to Banbury Road. The routeway appears in several Anglo-Saxon Charters where it is described as '*Portstraet*' in Cutslow (1004), '*Straet*' in Shipton-on-Cherwell (1005) and '*Portstraet*' in Whitehill (1004). These names suggest that some stretches of the routeway date back to the Roman period (HER 2018).
- 6.6.6 Elsewhere within the study area Roman activity is characterised by Romano-British field systems (OA 132-133, 143), enclosures (OA 134), linear cropmarks (OA 136) and stray finds of pottery, tile and coins (OA 128-131).

6.7 The Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1550)

Early Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1065)

- 6.7.1 The placename Yarnton, a village to the south of the site is believed to be derived from *Ērdintune* meaning estate associated with a man called Earda (Mills 2011). The placename first appears in a grant of 1005, which described the gift of 10 hides at Yarnton from *Ealdorman Aethelmaer* to the newly formed abbey at Eynsham. The land was taken at the Conquest by Remigius, bishop of Dorchester (later the bishop of Lincoln), who eventually returned the abbey's other estates, but apparently retained the land at Yarnton (VCH 1990). The village of Begbroke, to the north of the site, also appears to have originated in the early medieval period. The placename *Bechebroc* is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 and is believed to mean brook of a man named Becca (Mills 2011).
- 6.7.2 Saxon settlement as in the Roman period appears to have been situated above the floodplain second gravel terrace of the Thames (Summertown and Radley gravels) (Hey 2004). Saxon settlement in the study area appears to have been located in the vicinity of earlier Roman settlement although the settlements do not appear to have been a continuation of the earlier Roman settlements (Hey 2004).
- 6.7.3 Eleven early-medieval heritage assets have been recorded within the study area (OA 114-154, Fig. 5). These remains are concentrated around the modern settlements of Cassington, Worton and Purwell Farm. The closest early-medieval settlement remains to the site lie 730m to the south, and include the remains of timber framed buildings, grubenhaus, postholes and a ditched enclosure (OA 148). Further settlement remains have been recorded at Purwell Farm (OA 145-6) 1.65km to the west of the site, and approximately 1.5km to the south of the site at Worton (OA 147, 151-3). The remains of two early-medieval inhumation cemeteries have also been recorded within the study area approximately 1.75km to the south-west of the site (OA 149-50).

Later Medieval Period (1066 – 1550)

- 6.7.4 The site is situated between the medieval settlements at Yarnton and Begbroke and was probably part of the Eynsham Abbey estate. In 1086 the majority of Eynsham Abbey's estates were held by Abbott Columban. At this time 9.5 hides, though described as belonging to Eynsham were held by the Roger d'Ivrie. The Domesday Survey describes the settlement of Yarnton as a quite large settlement of 26 households comprising 22 villages and 4 small holders. The settlement was associated

with 10 ploughlands, 180 acres of meadow, 80 acres of pasture and 1 fishery (Open Domesday).

- 6.7.5 Immediately to the north of the site is the village of Begbroke. During the medieval period the manor at Begbroke was part of the post conquest estates of William Fitzosbern Earl of Hereford (VCH 1990). The settlement was described in the Domesday Survey as a quite small settlement of 9 households comprising 6 villagers and 3 smallholders. The settlement was associated with 6 ploughlands, 50 acres of meadow and 40 acres of pasture (Open Domesday).
- 6.7.6 During the medieval period settlement within the study area appears to have been concentrated away from the site at Begbroke (OA 166), Yarnton (OA 165) and Worton (OA 157, 162). A possible medieval moated site (OA 164) has also been recorded 1.55km to the east of the site in Kidlington. During the medieval period the site was likely to have been part of the medieval open fields of Yarnton and Begbroke and the remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation can be observed on historic aerial photographs across the site (Fig 8). The open fields associated with Yarnton and Begbroke were probably cultivated as part of a three field system and the lower lying land in the southern part of the study area (outside of the site) was probably utilised seasonally for hay meadow and pasture (Hey 2004). The date for the creation of the open field system associated with Yarnton and Begbroke is uncertain but the Anglo-Saxon charters suggest that there was some form of common field in existence from the late-Saxon period (Finberg 1972; cited in Hey 2004).
- 6.7.7 Elsewhere within the study area medieval remains are characterised by fish ponds (OA 159-60, 163), the base of a cross (OA 161), ridge and furrow earthworks (OA 156), the site of Bridge Chapel of Ease (OA 158), and stray finds of medieval pottery (OA 155, 167). Field walking carried out across the site has identified a relatively even distribution of medieval pottery across the site which is suggestive of medieval manuring practices (HER 2018).

6.8 Post-Medieval Period (1550-1900)

- 6.8.1 The site continued in agricultural use into the post-medieval period. The 1774 Estate Map shows Merton College land within the site and in the adjacent areas. The estate map shows the Road to the east of the site (the modern A44) as a turnpike road with a small turnpike house (OA 172) on the eastern side of the road. Two land parcels within the site were part of the Merton Estate forming part of Jacksons Farm and were described as 'The grove close meadow' and 'the hither clay pasture'. The first map which shows detail regarding the land use within the whole site is the Davis 1797 Map of Oxfordshire which shows the site as enclosed agricultural land. This land use remains consistent on the 1811 Ordnance Survey Drawings although the fields shown on the Davis map appear to have been reorganised by 1811. The discrepancy between the Davis map and the Ordnance Surveyors Drawings could be explained by inaccuracies within the Davis map which is not a 'to scale' representation of the landscape. The 1845 Tithe maps for Yarnton and Begbroke, show mid-19th century layout of the site, the fields shown on this map are largely representative of those shown on the 1811 map, although there has been a small amount of sub-division and boundary loss in this period. The tithe awards for the site indicate that at this time the

majority of the site was in use as pasture. The field pattern remains relatively unchanged throughout the later part of the 19th century.

- 6.8.2 Twenty-four post-medieval non-designated heritage assets have been recorded in the study area (168-191, Fig. 5). The closest of these to the site are a post-medieval milestone (OA 185) located 135m to the north of the site, and the site of a post-medieval windmill and artefact scatter in Windmill Field (OA 187) located 322m to the south-west of the site.
- 6.8.3 Several post-medieval listed buildings have been recorded within close proximity to the site. These include the Grade II listed Hall Farmhouse (OA 67, 54m to the north of the site); the Cartshed approximately 25m to the south-east of Hall Farmhouse (OA 30, immediately to the north of the site); the Barn approximately 10m north-west of Hall Farm House (OA 68 70m to the north of the site); Hill Farmhouse (OA 16, 17m to the east of the site), Byways (OA 17, 28m to the south-east of the site); the Outbuilding approximately 10m north west of number 186 (OA 56, 18m to the east of the site); Windmill Farmhouse and attached outbuildings (OA 59, 35m to the south of the site); Six Bells (O 71, 31m to the east of the site); and Spring Hill (OA 13, located 34 m to the north-west of the site).

6.9 Modern

- 6.9.1 The site has remained in agricultural use until the present day. The field pattern within the site as shown on the 1st edition OS map appears to have been preserved until the 1970's when the fields in the southern part of the site were amalgamated to form one large field.
- 6.9.2 Four modern heritage assets (OA 192-196, Fig. 6) have been recorded in the study area. These include the remains of two Second World War pillboxes (OA 192-3), the site of a Second World War Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gunsite (OA 194), the site of the Cassington Halt Railway station (OA 195) and the site of the Yarnton Junction Railway station (OA 196).

6.10 Undated

- 6.10.1 Fifteen undated heritage assets have been recorded within the study area (OA 197-211). The closest of these to the site is an undated enclosure associated with linear features and a pit (OA 206). These features were recorded 360m to the east of the site, separated from it by the modern A44.

Cropmarks

- 6.10.2 A review of aerial photographs (APs) held at Historic England Archive in Swindon was carried out as part of the baseline assessment. A total of 214 aerial photographs comprising vertical and oblique images covering the period 1944 – 2009 were reviewed. Figures 7 and 8 show new cropmarks identified during the review. These primarily comprised ridge and furrow earthworks within the site and study area. Linear cropmarks and a potential enclosure were also identified to the north of the site.
- 6.10.3 The aerial photograph review identified both cropmark and earthwork evidence of ridge and furrow across the site. Figure 8 plots these features, the areas marked in blue indicate areas of ridge and furrow that survive within the site, areas marked in

green show area of ridge and furrow observed upon aerial photographs that have been destroyed in the modern period. The arrows shown on the plan indicate the direction of the ridge and furrow.

Lidar

- 6.10.4 The LiDAR used in this report was captured by the Environment Agency (EA) and made available via the EA online archive¹. In this instance Digital Terrain Model (DTM) tiles for Ordnance Survey Sheet SP41 were downloaded.
- 6.10.5 This data was surveyed at 1 m intervals and was collected 6/12/2009. The DTM data were processed using the Relief Visualisation Toolkit (RVT) and visualisations were created using Hill Shade, Sky View factor, open-positive, open-negative and simple local relief model (SLRM) visualisation techniques.
- 6.10.6 Figure 10 presents a multi-hillshaded view of the LiDAR. The analysis identified the remains of surviving ridge and furrow earthworks within the site.

6.11 Previous Impacts and Survival

The site has been in agricultural use since the medieval period and possibly earlier. Agricultural activities such as ploughing are likely to have truncated upon shallow archaeological remains within the site, however below this depth of disturbance archaeological remains are likely to be well preserved.

6.12 Historic Landscape Character

- 6.12.1 The Historic Landscape Character of the site is recorded in the Oxfordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment as a combination of Reorganised Enclosure, in the northern part of the site and Prairie/Amalgamated Enclosure in the southern part of the site.
- 6.12.2 The Prairie/ Amalgamated enclosure which occupies the southern part of the site was formed in the 1970s by the removal of a large number of internal field boundaries in this area. This landscape type is one of the most widespread type of enclosure within Oxfordshire. The surviving hedgerows in this part of the site preserve elements of the older field pattern and surviving earthwork ridge and furrow is present in some of the fields.
- 6.12.3 The Reorganised enclosure recorded in the northern part of the site was formed in the early 19th century by the reorganisation of an earlier field system. This landscape type is widespread within Oxfordshire. The hedgerows in this part of the site preserve elements of the older field pattern and surviving earthwork ridge and furrow is present in some of the fields.

¹ <https://environment.data.gov.uk/ds/survey/#/survey?grid=SP41>

7 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 In accordance with Step 2 of Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 3 (December 2017) the following section assesses the heritage significance of the known heritage assets as identified in the historic baseline that have the potential to receive effects from development within the site. The section assesses whether and to what degree the site contributes towards the setting and heritage significance of these heritage assets. The archaeological potential of the site is then summarised based on the historic environment baseline and known previous impacts.

7.2 Designated Heritage Assets

Grade II listed Hall Farmhouse (OA 67) and Grade II listed Cartshed approximately 25m to the south-east of Hall Farmhouse (OA 30)

- 7.2.1 Hall Farmhouse (OA 67) is situated approximately 54m to the north of the site. The Grade II listed 17th-century building was remodelled and extended in c 1820 and has further later 19th-century extensions. The coursed limestone rubble farmhouse comprises a two-storey building with a symmetrical three window range. Approximately 10m to the north-west of the farmhouse (c 70m to the north of the site) is a Grade II listed barn (OA 68). A cartshed (OA 30) is situated approximately 25m to the south-east of Hall Farmhouse (immediately to the north of the site). The coarse limestone rubble cartshed dates to the early 19th-century although has possible earlier origins. The listed buildings are situated within the curtilage of the farmhouse which is adjacent to the road and defined by a limestone rubble wall. A central drive and courtyard form the focus of the curtilage. Whilst the main farmhouse is set back from the road behind garden frontage near to the courtyard, the cartshed is situated adjacent to the entrance of the curtilage.
- 7.2.2 As Grade II buildings all three listed buildings are considered to be of medium heritage significance due to their architectural and historic interest which derives from the age, rarity and survival of the historic fabric of the building. The listed buildings also have group value representing a post-medieval farmstead within the village of Begbroke.
- 7.2.3 The immediate setting of the listed buildings is defined by the curtilage of the farmhouse and by their spatial and historic relationship to one another. It is from this immediate setting that the architectural and historic interest of the buildings can be best experienced. The setting of the cartshed is tightly defined by its relationship to the farmhouse and its positioning close to the road adjacent to the entrance, which both contribute towards its historic interest. The wider setting of Hall Farmhouse is partially defined by its position at the western end of Begbroke village, reputed to be the former site of a medieval manor house (VCH 1990), and by its surrounding rural landscape. The rural character of the setting, which has been retained despite some recent settlement infill within Begbroke village, also contributes toward the historic interest of Hall Farmhouse and is considered to make a positive contribution its setting.

- 7.2.4 The site is located directly to the south of the cartshed and a short distance to the south of Hall Farmhouse, and as such there some inter-visibility between the listed buildings and the proposed scheme. The site is not considered to contribute toward the setting of the cartshed (OA 30) and therefore is considered to make a neutral contribution to the heritage significance of the listed building. However, the site in its current form contributes to the rural character of the area which is considered to form the wider setting of Hall Farmhouse (OA 67) and to make a positive contribution to its heritage significance. The site is therefore considered to make a low contribution to the heritage significance of the farmhouse.

Grade II listed Spring Hill (OA 13)

- 7.2.5 Spring Hill (OA 13), a Grade II listed building, is located 34 m to the north-west of the site. The farmhouse, now a house, dates to the early 17th-century and has a later 17th-century rear wing and some minor 19th-century additions. The two-storey building is constructed from coarse limestone rubble. The farmhouse set within a primarily agricultural landscape, situated within an isolated position at the end of a road with a large garden to the rear.
- 7.2.6 Spring Hill is considered to be of medium heritage significance due to its architectural and historic interest which derives from the age, rarity and survival of the historic fabric of the building.
- 7.2.7 The setting of Spring Hill is primarily defined by its rural, isolated position upon a prominent point in the historic landscape. The house is situated upon a high point (c 98m aOD) within the landscape and is positioned on the periphery of an ancient woodland which extends to the north. Whilst the house commands extensive views over the surrounding agricultural landscape to the west and south, a planted tree line bounding the garden behind and the ancient woodland partially obscures its views over the landscape to the east. Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks are recorded in the fields adjoining Spring Hill and examination of historic mapping indicates the surrounding agricultural landscape, comprising an enclosed field system, has remained unaltered since the 19th-century. Originally constructed as a farmhouse, this agricultural landscape makes a positive contribution to the wider setting and heritage significance of the listed building.
- 7.2.8 The site is located almost directly to the south of Spring Hill and there are views from Spring Hill towards the area of the proposed development. It therefore considered that that the proposed development is situated within the wider setting of the listed building. The site, which has remained in consistent agricultural use from the medieval period, forms part of the historic agricultural landscape which is considered to make a positive contribution to the heritage significance of Spring Hill. The site is therefore considered to contribute a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the listed building.

7.3 Archaeological Potential

- 7.3.1 Limited Palaeolithic and Mesolithic material has been recorded within the study area. Where such remains have been found they are characterised by stray finds located over 1km away from the site. Such remains are considered to have low (local) or

moderate (regional) historic environment significance. Given the distance of the known remains from the site, the site is considered to have a low potential for these periods.

- 7.3.2 Large amounts of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity have been recorded within the study area to the south of the site. During these periods activity appears to have been focused to the south of the site, on the periphery of the Thames floodplain. Scatters of finds with a general early prehistoric date have been recorded across the site during field walking and accordingly the site is considered to have a moderate potential to contain features or finds of these periods. Such remains if present are likely to be of low (local) or moderate (regional) significance.
- 7.3.3 During the Iron Age and Roman periods, the increased water levels within the study area led to the movement of settlement activity from the floodplain higher up on the valley sides. Settlement in these periods appears to be focussed on the second gravel terrace of the Thames (Summertown and Radley Gravels), which extend into the southern part of the site. While no Iron Age or Roman remains have been recorded in the site to date, it is possible that such remains exist in this part of the site. As a result, the site is considered to have a moderate potential to contain previously unidentified Iron Age or Roman Settlement activity. Should such remains be present within the site they would most likely be of low (local) or moderate (regional) heritage significance.
- 7.3.4 During the medieval and post-medieval periods, the site was in agricultural use. Settlement in these periods was located to the north and south of the site at Begbroke and Yarnton. Accordingly, the site has a low potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Earthwork ridge and furrow has been recorded within the site and these remains are of moderate (regional) historic environment significance.
- 7.3.5 No known modern heritage assets have been recorded within the site, and the site is considered to have a low potential to contain remains of this period.

7.4 Historic Landscape

- 7.4.1 The historic landscape character of the site is recorded as a combination of modern Prairie/Amalgamated Enclosure and 19th century Reorganised Enclosure. Both of these historic landscape character types are well represented within Oxfordshire and accordingly these HLC types are considered to have a low (local) historic environment significance.
- 7.4.2 Surviving ridge and furrow earthworks with a reverse 's' shape, have been recorded within the site. These remains are remnants of the former open field agricultural system which occupied the site in the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Surviving ridge and furrow earthworks are a diminishing feature within the Oxfordshire landscape, and provide a visible link to a previous land management system within the site. Such remains are considered to have a moderate (regional) historic environment significance.
- 7.4.3 Two sets of hedgerows which meet the criteria for 'important hedgerows' under the Hedgerow Regulations (1997) have been recorded within the site. These hedgerows are considered important as they mark the pre-1850 parish boundary between

Begbroke and Yarnton (OA 213), and because they preserve a land enclosure pattern that predates 1845 (OA 214). These remains make a contribution to the historic character of the area and they have the potential to contain well preserved archaeological boundary features such as banks and ditches. They also have historic interest as indicators of previous land use and ownership. Accordingly, these features are considered to have a moderate (regional) heritage significance.

8 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 In accordance with Step 3 of Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 3 (December 2017) this section assesses the effects of the proposed schemes (PR9 and PR9 Minus) on designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting. It also assesses the potential impact that the proposed scheme may have on any potential archaeological remains within the site.

8.2 Proposed Schemes

- 8.2.1 The assessment has been prepared on the basis of two development options: 'PR9' and 'PR9 Minus'.
- 8.2.2 PR9 is proposed in the Submission draft Partial Review Plan (July 2017) and comprises up to 530 dwellings.
- 8.2.3 The alternative 'PR9 Minus' proposal, incorporating the Council's Focused Changes and Minor Modifications (February 2018) involves up to 440 dwellings.
- 8.2.4 Please see the Design Quality and Deliverability Statement (by Define Master Planners) for indicative proposals relating to each option.

8.3 Assessment of the Proposed Schemes

Designated Heritage Assets

- 8.3.1 Two Grade II listed buildings, Hall Farmhouse (OA 67) and Spring Hill (OA 13) have been identified as having the potential to receive effects from proposed development within the site. Whilst the retention of historic hedgerow boundaries under both development schemes may partially screen the proposed buildings it is anticipated that they may be visible from, or seen in conjunction, with Hall Farmhouse. The plans for both schemes suggest that a strip of woodland planting extending across the north of the development will serve to prevent any inter-visibility and will minimise the impact of the scheme upon the rural character of the area which is considered to contribute to the wider setting of listed building. Under both schemes PR9 and PR9 Minus the resulting impact upon the wider setting of the Hall Farmhouse is therefore considered to be minor and the overall effect will be slight.

The natural topography of the land serves to limit the inter-visibility between Spring Hill and the proposed developments, which are situated upon the lower land within the site. This, and the distance of the development associated with scheme PR9 Minus from the heritage asset limits any potential inter-visibility. However, proposed

buildings associated with scheme PR9, which extend further west toward Spring Hill will share greater inter-visibility and therefore have a slightly greater impact. Under PR9 ridge and furrow earthworks that contribute toward the historic landscape associated with the wider setting of the heritage assets will also be partially removed. Accordingly, it is considered that under scheme PR9 Minus the proposed development will have a negligible impact and a slight effect, whereas under PR9 the impact will be slightly greater, resulting in a slight to moderate effect.

Archaeology

- 8.3.2 The site has an identified potential to contain hitherto unidentified archaeological remains although there is no indication at present that the site contains deposits of such significance as to represent a bar or significant constraint to the development of the site. There is no indication of areas of greater or lesser sensitivity within the confines of the site. The proposed schemes, PR9 and PR9 Minus, will result in extensive groundworks within the site which will include the excavation of foundation trenches for the buildings, new service trenches, the construction of new access and infrastructure and landscaping. All groundworks have the potential to have a major impact upon archaeological remains if present. Therefore mitigation, appropriate to scale of the scheme, may be required to offset any potential impact.

Historic Landscape

- 8.3.3 The historic landscape character of the site is recorded as a combination of modern Prairie/Amalgamated Enclosure and 19th century Reorganised Enclosure, the value of which is assessed as low. The historic landscape will be lost within the footprint of the development schemes. However, due to the compartmentalised nature of the reorganised enclosure to the north and the retention of the historic field boundaries site wide, this change is considered unlikely to have a wider adverse effect upon the historic landscape as a whole. Both proposed developments PR9 and PR9 Minus are therefore considered to have a negligible impact upon the historic landscape character resulting in a slight overall effect.
- 8.3.4 The site contains two areas of extant ridge and furrow earthworks located within the northern and central areas of the site (see Figure 8). Whilst the earthworks in the northern areas were partially obscured by vegetation, those in the central area of the site appeared moderately well preserved. Proposals PR9 and PR9 Minus both demonstrate sensitivity toward the earthworks within the northern extent of the site. Under the proposals this area is left undeveloped except for a strip of woodland planting along the southern border the impact of which will be negligible. PR9 Minus will also have no impact upon the further area of extant ridge and furrow earthworks within the centre of the application site. Under proposal PR9, residential development partially extends into the central area of ridge and furrow. Any earthworks in the footprint of the development (albeit a limited area of the overall area of earthworks) will be lost. It is therefore considered that the effect upon the earthworks under PR9 Minus will be slight whilst the effect of PR9 will be slight to moderate.
- 8.3.5 The site contains two sets of hedgerows which meet the criteria for 'important hedgerows' under the Hedgerow Regulations (1997) (see Figure 9). Under both

development proposals, PR9 and PR9 Minus, the identified 'important hedgerows' are retained with the exception of access points, some of which are pre-existing. The legibility of the hedgerow boundaries will therefore be maintained, and the impact of the proposed schemes upon the hedgerows is accordingly considered to be minor and the overall effect slight. Both schemes will also see the reinstatement of a substantial² part of the formerly existing hedgerow network (as marked upon the 19th and early to mid 20th century maps), within the Potential Bio-Diversity Enhancement Area on the western and southern sides of the development area.

9 POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK

- 9.1.1 The effect of the proposed scheme on the known and potential heritage resource will be a material consideration in the determination of any planning application. This study, which relates to the proposed Local Plan allocation, has identified no over-riding built heritage constraints for either PR9 or PR9 Minus.
- 9.1.2 The site has general potential for the presence of hitherto undetected archaeological deposits (of uncertain significance) but there is no indication of greater or lesser sensitivity within the confines of the site. Extant ridge and furrow earthworks have also been identified within the site. Development within the site has the potential to impact upon any archaeological remains that might be present, however this is unlikely to act as a significant constraint to development under either scheme PR9 or PR9 Minus.
- 9.1.3 It is accepted that further work will be necessary to support any planning application, and conditions are likely to control further intrusive survey work which, typically, would comprise trial trenching evaluation. This would better define the nature of the archaeological resource and facilitate the definition of a mitigation strategy designed to remove or reduce to an acceptable level any potential impacts of the development upon the archaeological resource.
- 9.1.4 The scope of any such further investigation will also need to be agreed with the Oxfordshire County Archaeologist.

10 CONCLUSION

- 10.1.1 This study relates to a proposed Local Plan allocation.
- 10.1.2 The site is situated within an area of historic agricultural land comprising extant medieval ridge and furrow earthworks and historic field systems and hedgerows. Two potential development schemes have been proposed, PR9 and PR9 Minus.
- 10.1.3 The effect of the two options on the known and potential heritage resource will be a material consideration in the determination of any future planning application. Whilst it is considered that scheme PR9 will have a slightly greater effect than PR9 Minus on

² Approximately 40% of the hedgerow network will be reinstated.

the historical environment, no over-riding heritage constraints have been identified for either scheme PR9 or PR9 Minus.

- 10.1.4 The site has a general level of potential for the presence of hitherto undetected archaeological deposits. Extant ridge and furrow earthworks have also been identified. Development within the site has the potential to impact upon any archaeological remains, known and unknown.
- 10.1.5 It is accepted that further work will be necessary to support any planning application, and conditions are likely to control further intrusive survey work which, typically, would comprise trial trenching evaluation. The results will be used to clarify the nature, significance and survival of archaeological remains within the site and inform a suitable mitigation strategy intended to reduce or remove any potential impacts of the scheme upon the archaeological resource.

APPENDIX A GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

OA = Oxford Archaeology

SMR = Sites and Monuments Record

HER = Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record

OA	HER Ref	List Entry	Name	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
1	n/a	1290230	CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW	Grade I Listed Building	n/a	447767	211677
2	n/a	1290168	BASE AND SHAFT OF CHURCHYARD CROSS APPROXIMATELY 16 METRES SOUTH SOUTH EAST OF SOUTH PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW	Grade II* Listed Building	n/a	447770	211664
3	n/a	1290170	YARNTON MANOR AND ATTACHED WALL AND GATEWAY	Grade II* Listed Building	n/a	447693	211627
4	n/a	1291232	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	Grade II* Listed Building	n/a	446846	213942
5	n/a	1053037	WILLOW DENE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	445618	210717
6	n/a	1053038	THAMES MEAD FARMHOUSE AND BELL COTTAGE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	445649	210668
7	n/a	1053043	THE LAURELS	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	445484	211054

OA	HER Ref	List Entry	Name	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
8	n/a	1192665	OXFORD CANAL TILTING BRIDGE APPROXIMATELY 600 METRES NORTH OF DUKE'S CUT	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448893	211199
9	n/a	1198527	IVYDENE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	445743	210801
10	n/a	1198539	LYME REGIS	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	445610	210707
11	n/a	1198551	BURLEIGH FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED BARN AND STABLE RANGE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	444965	212966
12	n/a	1210420	ROUNDHAM LOCK, OXFORD CANAL	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448362	214023
13	n/a	1210637	SPRING HILL	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	446438	212875
14	n/a	1210640	HOME CLOSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447698	212035
15	n/a	1210647	PARISH CLERK'S HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447690	212007
16	n/a	1210893	HILL FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447407	212022

OA	HER Ref	List Entry	Name	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
17	n/a	1210939	BYWAYS	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447478	211989
18	n/a	1210957	THE OLD VICARAGE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447752	211694
19	n/a	1210965	CROUP OF THREE CHEST TOMBS APPROXIMATELY SOUTH EAST OF SOUTH PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447775	211670
20	n/a	1210966	GROUP OF 2 HEADSTONES APPROXIMATELY 16 METRES SOUTH SOUTH EAST OF SOUTH PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447778	211661
21	n/a	1210967	CHEST TOMB APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES SOUTH WEST OF SOUTH PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447766	211666
22	n/a	1210968	MEAD FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447892	211521
23	n/a	1210969	TUDOR COTTAGE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447698	212816
24	n/a	1210970	THE GRAPES INN	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448334	212239
25	n/a	1211115	TERRACE WALK AND ATTACHED GAZEBO, WALLS AND GATEWAYS TO WEST OF YARNTON MANOR	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447651	211604

OA	HER Ref	List Entry	Name	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
26	n/a	1211165	BARN APPROXIMATELY 14 METRES WEST OF MERTON GARTH	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447456	212179
27	n/a	1211241	THE OLD RECTORY	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	446855	213885
28	n/a	1211242	THE OLD RECTORY COACH HOUSE AND STABLE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	446856	213863
29	n/a	1219760	ST PHILIP'S PRIORY	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	446924	213966
30	n/a	1219796	CARTSHED APPROXIMATELY 25 METRES SOUTH EAST OF HALL FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	446680	213742
31	n/a	1219797	CHEST TOMB APPROXIMATELY 8 METRES EAST OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	446866	213944
32	n/a	1219798	BASE AND SHAFT OF CHURCHYARD CROSS APPROXIMATELY 9 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH DOOR OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	446841	213929
33	n/a	1219921	HAEADSTONE APPROXIMATELY 8 METRES SOUTH SOUTH WEST OF SOUTH DOOR OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	446837	213929
34	n/a	1220264	PARK FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448632	214392

OA	HER Ref	List Entry	Name	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
35	n/a	1220266	BARN AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES NORTH WEST OF NUMBER 89 (PARK FARMHOUSE)	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448582	214417
36	n/a	1220267	BARN AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDING 60 METRES WEST OF NUMBER 89 (PARK FARMHOUSE)	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448560	214398
37	n/a	1220271	CARTSHED AND GRANARY APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES WEST OF NUMBER 89 (PARK FARMHOUSE)	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448598	214385
38	n/a	1220273	SUFFOLK HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448890	214145
39	n/a	1220332	GREYSTONES COTTAGE AND ATTACHED WALLS AND OUTBUILDING GREYSTONES HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448916	214054
40	n/a	1220333	LYNE FARM HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448810	214049
41	n/a	1220542	BRIDGE 227, OXFORD CANAL	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448727	213505
42	n/a	1283794	THE OLD RECTORY AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDING	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	446180	211346
43	n/a	1283806	OUTBUILDING APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES SOUTH SOUTH EAST OF OLD MANOR	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	445678	210749

OA	HER Ref	List Entry	Name	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
44	n/a	1286500	OXFORD CANAL TOWPATH BRIDGE AT DUKE'S CUT LOCK	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448788	210638
45	n/a	1290114	ROSE COTTAGE AND ATTACHED COTTAGE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448247	212329
46	n/a	1290142	BRIDGE 228, OXFORD CANAL	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448918	213331
47	n/a	1053029	2 AND 4, HEATH LANE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	444869	214611
48	n/a	1053030	MANOR FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	444795	214586
49	n/a	1053026	CHEST TOMB APPROXIMATELY 6 METRES EAST NORTH EAST OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST MARTIN	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	444938	214828
50	n/a	1290231	GROUP OF 3 HEADSTONES APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH SOUTH EAST OF SOUTH PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447775	211667
51	n/a	1290232	OUTBUILDING APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES SOUTH EAST OF FRONT DOOR OF YARNTON MANOR	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447738	211618
52	n/a	1290233	MERTON GARTH	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447479	212176

OA	HER Ref	List Entry	Name	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
53	n/a	1290283	PATERNOSTER FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447717	211979
54	n/a	1290300	EXETER FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447868	211997
55	n/a	1290358	JACKSON'S FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447644	212042
56	n/a	1290360	OUTBUILDING APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES NORTH WEST OF NUMBER 186 (SIX BELLS)	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447480	212045
57	n/a	1290361	QUAINTON'S COTTAGE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448261	212129
58	n/a	1290362	BARN AND ATTACHED BAKEHOUSE APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES SOUTH OF PATERNOSTER FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447728	211964
59	n/a	1290363	WINDMILL FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDING	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447411	211977
60	n/a	1290953	OXFORD CANAL KIDLINGTON GREEN LOCK	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	449178	212813
61	n/a	1291049	EXETER HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448958	213883

OA	HER Ref	List Entry	Name	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
62	n/a	1291055	NORMANHURST	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448917	214164
63	n/a	1291056	BROOKWOOD HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448926	214154
64	n/a	1053036	LIME COTTAGE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	445529	211008
65	n/a	1291246	GRAVE SLAB APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH DOOR OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	446840	213936
66	n/a	1291288	CHURCH OF ST PHILIP	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	446909	213938
67	n/a	1291300	HALL FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	446644	213763
68	n/a	1291301	BARN APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES NORTH NORTH WEST OF HALL FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	446636	213782
69	n/a	1291303	CHEST TOMB APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES EAST OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	446860	213944
70	n/a	1291316	BEGBROKE HILL FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447933	213466

OA	HER Ref	List Entry	Name	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
71	n/a	1365732	SIX BELLS	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	447494	212032
72	n/a	1367911	HAMPTON HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	445418	210870
73	n/a	1367912	RECTORY FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	446263	211388
74	n/a	1367948	OLD MANOR	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	445660	210777
75	n/a	1370051	OXFORD CANAL DUKE'S CUT LOCK	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448746	210611
76	n/a	1421245	Milestone on Banbury Road, Kidlington	Grade II Listed Building	n/a	448546	214638
77	MOX3913	n/a	Prehistoric Flint Tool	Findspot		447507	213503
78	MOX3917	n/a	Prehistoric Scrapers and Struck Flints	Findspot		447500	213600
79	MOX3924	n/a	Prehistoric Flint Implements	Findspot		448200	213400
80	MOX3959	n/a	Prehistoric Circles, Linear Features	Monument		445433	211335
81	MOX3958	n/a	Palaeolithic Ovate Handaxe	Findspot		446500	210200
82	MOX4003	n/a	Mesolithic/Bronze Age Lithic Scatter	Monument		447200	210880
83	MOX4006	n/a	Mesolithic to Bronze Age Linear Features and Flints (S of Lock Crescent)	Monument		449300	212600
84	MOX11249	n/a	Multi Period Settlement Site	Monument		447041	211463

OA	HER Ref	List Entry	Name	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
85	MOX11174	n/a	Neolithic to Bronze Age Ceremonial Site at Yarnton	Monument		447412	210816
86	MOX3899	n/a	Neolithic Sherd (Tuckwell's Pit)	Findspot		445540	211030
87	MOX3918	n/a	Neolithic Leaf-Shaped Arrowheads	Findspot		447700	213700
88	MOX3920	n/a	Neolithic Pottery	Findspot		448220	213710
89	MOX3921	n/a	Neolithic Leaf-Shaped Arrowhead	Findspot		447950	213400
90	MOX3922	n/a	Neolithic Surface Finds	Findspot		448148	213265
91	MOX3923	n/a	Neolithic Hollow-Based Flint Arrowhead	Findspot		448130	213507
92	MOX11188	n/a	Neolithic Rectangular Post Built Structure	Monument		446900	210888
93	MOX11175	n/a	Neolithic to Bronze Age Settlement	Monument		447546	210902
94	MOX11181	n/a	Neolithic or Bronze Age U-Shaped Enclosure	Monument		447000	211400
95	MOX11187	n/a	Mortuary Enclosure And Associated Inhumations	Monument		447195	210803
96	MOX3905	n/a	Neolithic/Bronze Age Domestic Area (Yarnton Floodplain B)	Monument		446820	210660
97	MOX23072	n/a	Late Prehistoric to Medieval Scatter	Findspot		447140	212420
98	MOX23073	n/a	Light scatter of Late Prehistoric to Medieval material in Field 3	Findspot		446770	212040
99	MOX11186	n/a	Multi Period Complex At Yarnton	Monument		446977	210940
100	MOX11189	n/a	Late Neolithic or Bronze Age Burnt Mound Deposits	Monument		446901	210875
101	MOX27061	n/a	Burials from the Early and Middle Bronze Age followed by Iron Age to Roman landscape features	Monument		445543	211253
102	MOX3957	n/a	Bronze Age Flint Arrowhead	Findspot		449000	213800
103	MOX11191	n/a	Bronze Age Settlement at Yarnton	Monument		446901	210836
104	MOX3912	n/a	Possible Bronze Age Ring Ditch (Sands, Begbroke Hill)	Monument		447870	213760
105	MOX3952	n/a	Bronze Age Enclosures (Wrenches, Begbroke Hill)	Monument		447690	213510
106	MOX3991	n/a	Bronze Age Bell Barrow (C) (University Farm)	Monument		447660	210227
107	MOX3992	n/a	Possible Bronze Age Round Barrow (N of Rowel Brook)	Monument		447903	213977
108	MOX3993	n/a	Smaller of pair of possible Bronze Age Round Barrows (N of Rowel Brook)	Monument		447960	213962

OA	HER Ref	List Entry	Name	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
109	MOX4001	n/a	Bronze Age Ring Ditch	Monument		445880	211200
110	MOX4002	n/a	Bronze Age Lithic Scatter	Monument		445960	211160
111	MOX4004	n/a	Bronze Age Lithic Scatter	Monument		446800	210880
112	MOX11190	n/a	Mid to Late Bronze Age Causeway and Brushwood Trackway	Element		446901	210855
113	MOX23280	n/a	Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pit at Little Marsh Playing Fields	Element		448441	212341
114	MOX11182	n/a	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age Settlement at Yarnton	Monument		446999	211380
115	MOX23435	n/a	Late Bronze Age settlement N of A40	Monument		446110	210730
116	MOX3896	n/a	Iron Age Pits, Pottery (Tuckwell's Pit)	Monument		445660	211280
117	MOX3908	n/a	Iron Age Hut	Monument		448250	213170
118	MOX260	1013234	Bladon Camp Hillfort	Scheduled Monument		445680	213800
119	MOX4007	n/a	Iron Age Settlement, Worton Rectory Farm	Monument		447201	211308
120	MOX23436	n/a	Prehistoric Ground Surface and other features N of A40	Monument		447510	210720
121	MOX4005	n/a	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Monument		446780	212200
122	MOX11196	n/a	Pottery Scatter at Yarnton	Findspot		446022	211466
123	MOX11176	n/a	Early Iron Age to Saxon Settlement at Yarnton	Monument		447478	211255
124	MOX23431	n/a	Undated ditches and pits near Worton Rectory Farm	Element		445925	210960
125	MOX3926	n/a	Iron Age and Roman Pottery	Findspot		448300	213700
126	MOX11192	n/a	Iron Age to Romano-British Field Systems	Monument		446901	210823
127	MOX23430	n/a	Iron Age Occupation south of the A40 (Cassington Spur Road Junction)	Monument		446130	210479
128	MOX3804	n/a	Roman Coins	Findspot		447510	215380
129	MOX3894	n/a	Roman Coins and Pottery	Findspot		446180	211320
130	MOX3925	n/a	Roman Pottery	Findspot		448400	213400
131	MOX3989	n/a	Roman Roof Tile	Findspot		445900	211000
132	MOX11177	n/a	Romano-British Field Systems At Yarnton	Monument		447400	211200

OA	HER Ref	List Entry	Name	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
133	MOX11178	n/a	Romano-British Field System Complex	Monument		446057	211066
134	MOX11183	n/a	Romano-British Enclosure Ditches and Field Ditches At Yarnton	Monument		447000	211361
135	MOX3811	n/a	Roman Habitation Site	Monument		446140	215380
136	MOX3842	n/a	Possible Roman Linear Marks	Monument		446350	215040
137	MOX3898	n/a	Romano British Pottery and Ditches (Tuckwell's Pit)	Monument		445670	211110
138	MOX3909	n/a	Romano British Settlement	Monument		448254	213128
139	MOX3956	n/a	Possible Roman Villa	Monument		447300	211100
140	MOX3979	n/a	Possible Romano British Villa (E of Worton)	Monument		446000	211000
141	MOX809	n/a	Oxford Ridgeway	Linear		442008	220037
142	MOX3914	n/a	Roman & Post Medieval Pottery	Findspot		445815	211198
143	MOX3999	n/a	Undated Possible Field System and possible Roman ditches	Monument		448850	212100
144	MOX3990	n/a	Single sherd of possible Anglo Saxon Pottery	Findspot		445880	211140
145	MOX10791	n/a	Anglo Saxon Settlement at Purwell Farm	Monument		444700	212300
146	MOX10792	n/a	Anglo Saxon Settlement at Purwell Farm	Monument		444500	212100
147	MOX11179	n/a	Anglo Saxon Settlement At Yarnton	Monument		446025	211393
148	MOX11184	n/a	Anglo Saxon Settlement At Yarnton	Monument		446999	211337
149	MOX3895	n/a	Anglo Saxon Inhumation Cemetery (c.350m ENE of the Church of St Peter)	Monument		445730	210900
150	MOX3900	n/a	Anglo Saxon Inhumation Cemetery	Monument		445629	210781
151	MOX4011	n/a	Site of Anglo Saxon Hall	Monument		445950	211150
152	MOX4013	n/a	Anglo Saxon Grubenhaus	Monument		445970	211185
153	MOX4013	n/a	Anglo Saxon Grubenhaus	Monument		445970	211185
154	MOX3846	n/a	Witney Branch Ridgeway	Linear		441233	214884
155	MOX3927	n/a	Medieval Pottery	Findspot		448300	213500
156	MOX11185	n/a	Medieval Ridge And Furrow	Monument		447000	211314
157	MOX11194	n/a	Worton Deserted Medieval Village	Monument		447710	211310

OA	HER Ref	List Entry	Name	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
158	MOX3891	n/a	Site of Bridge Chapel of Ease	Monument		448860	211687
159	MOX3947	n/a	Possible Medieval Fishpond	Monument		447465	211145
160	MOX3947	n/a	Possible Medieval Fishpond	Monument		447465	211145
161	MOX3948	n/a	Medieval Cross Bases	Monument		446270	211360
162	MOX3949	n/a	Deserted Medieval Settlement	Monument		446250	211350
163	MOX3963	n/a	Medieval Fishponds, Moat Cottage	Monument		448863	213404
164	MOX3964	n/a	Medieval Moat (Moat Cottage)	Monument		448840	213551
165	MOX3966	n/a	Possible Shrunken Medieval Village	Monument		447826	211735
166	MOX3994	n/a	Shrunken Medieval Village	Monument		446816	213999
167	MOX3928	n/a	Medieval/Post Med Pottery and other finds	Findspot		448000	213400
168	MOX2903	n/a	Former Methodist Chapel, Heath Lane	Building		444922	214610
169	MOX3886	n/a	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel	Building		445600	210800
170	MOX3889	n/a	Railway Crossing House	Building		449192	211156
171	MOX3890	n/a	Signal Box and Weigh Bridge	Building		449178	211176
172	MOX3971	n/a	Site of Begbroke Toll House	Building		448282	212231
173	MOX23588	n/a	Undated ditches and post medieval field boundary	Element		447972	213187
174	MOX24503	n/a	Ditch and gully features found at Begbroke Science Park	Element		447548	213471
175	MOX11193	n/a	Post Medieval Field Systems	Monument		446906	210802
176	MOX3859	n/a	Milestone	Monument		447980	215400
177	MOX3885	n/a	Bridge and Wharf	Monument		448919	213332
178	MOX3887	n/a	Canal Wharf, Oxford Canal	Monument		448958	211508
179	MOX3888	n/a	Drawbridge (Oxford Canal) No 229	Monument		449100	212000
180	MOX3961	n/a	Duke's Cut (private canal)	Monument		448625	210575
181	MOX3961	n/a	Duke's Cut (private canal)	Monument		448625	210575
182	MOX3965	n/a	King's Weir & Lock	Monument		447999	210364
183	MOX3968	n/a	Milestone	Monument		449070	211340

OA	HER Ref	List Entry	Name	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
184	MOX3969	n/a	Milestone	Monument		448000	212480
185	MOX3970	n/a	Milestone	Monument		447050	213770
186	MOX3972	n/a	Site of Langford Land Toll House	Monument		446791	214689
187	MOX3980	n/a	Site of Post Med Windmill and artefact scatter in Windmill Field	Monument		446800	211900
188	MOX3984	n/a	Dukes Lock, Oxford Canal	Monument		448830	210718
189	MOX3986	n/a	King's Lock, River Thames	Monument		447900	210250
190	MOX3995	n/a	Post Med Hollow Way (N side of Image Ground or Priory Field)	Monument		446835	214075
191	MOX3995	n/a	Post Med Hollow Way (N side of Image Ground or Priory Field)	Monument		446835	214075
192	MOX3874	n/a	World War II Pillbox (E Side of Kidlington Aerodrome)	Building		447800	215240
193	MOX3996	n/a	World War II Pillbox (beside canal N of Roundham Lock)	Building		448230	214250
194	MOX12415	n/a	Patridge Pit Heavy Anti Aircraft Second World War Gunsite	Monument		448100	213200
195	MOX3973	n/a	Site of Cassington Halt Railway Station	Monument		446000	210500
196	MOX3974	n/a	Site of Yarnton Junction Railway Station	Monument		447500	211350
197	MOX3951	n/a	Undated Mammoth Tusk (Upper Wolvercote Bypass)	Findspot		448700	210500
198	MOX23432	n/a	Cluster of undated features at Eastern end of Route	Element		446968	210610
199	MOX23721	n/a	Linear features from land adjacent to Exeter Farm	Element		447960	212030
200	MOX3910	n/a	Undated Square Enclosure (Deal Ground, Begbroke Hill)	Monument		448030	213260
201	MOX3911	n/a	Undated Cropmarks (Further Sand, S of Sandy Lane)	Monument		448200	212920
202	MOX3937	n/a	Undated Stone	Monument		447830	210570
203	MOX3938	n/a	Undated Stone	Monument		447250	210220
204	MOX3946	n/a	Undated Inhumation	Monument		447860	211460
205	MOX3953	n/a	Undated Drove way and Field System (Boddington Barn & Parkers)	Monument		448300	213580
206	MOX3954	n/a	Undated Enclosure, Linear Feature, Pit (1st & 2nd Sand, near Begbroke Hill)	Monument		447550	213350
207	MOX3955	n/a	Undated Enclosures & Linear Marks (Lankets, Begbroke Hill)	Monument		448000	213800
208	MOX3967	n/a	Undated Enclosures & Pits (Sands, Begbroke Hill)	Monument		447730	213730

OA	HER Ref	List Entry	Name	Type	Period	Easting	Northing
209	MOX3981	n/a	Undated Penannular Enclosures	Monument		446150	210390
210	MOX3997	n/a	Undated Linear Features	Monument		446300	210500
211	MOX3998	n/a	Undated Linear System	Monument		448150	210900
212	n/a	1101248	Yarnton Manor Grade II registered Park and Garden	Registered Park and Garden		447644	211625
213	n/a	n/a	Possible historically important hedgerow marking a pre-1850 parish boundary	Important Hedgerow		447081	212780
214	n/a	n/a	Possibly important hedgerow marking a pre-1845 field system	Important Hedgerow		446922	213032

APPENDIX B BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED

Cotswold Archaeology, 2011, *Begbroke Science Park Access Road, Begbroke, Oxfordshire*; Archaeological Evaluation

Hey 2005, *Yarnton Saxon and Medieval Settlement and Landscape*, in Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph No. 20 Oxford Archaeology LTD

Hey, G, Booth, P, Timbey, J. 2011, *Yarnton: Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement and Landscape*, in Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 35, Oxford Archaeology Ltd

Hey, G, Bell, C, Dennis, C, Robinson, M, 2016, *Yarnton Neolithic and Bronze Age Settlement and Landscape*, Thames Valley Monograph Series, Oxford Archaeology

Natural England 2014, Updated 2017, Country Side hedgerows: protection and management [Viewed at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/countryside-hedgerows-regulation-and-management#check-if-a-hedgerow-is-protected> on 22-10-2018]

OA 1994, *Land south of Lock Crescent, Kiddlington, Oxfordshire*, Archaeological Evaluation report

Open Domesday, Place: Yarnton, viewed at <http://opendomesday.org/place/SP4711/yarnton/> [04-10-2018]

Oxfordshire HER 2018.

VCH, 1990. *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 12, Wootton Hundred (South) Including Woodstock*. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol12/pp5-8> [accessed 7 January 2019].

VCH 1990, Begbroke: Manor and other estates, in *A History of the County of Oxford*, Vol 12 Wootton Hundred (South) Including Woodstock, Victoria County History: London

VCH 1990, Yarnton: Manor and other estates, in *A History of the County of Oxford*, Vol 12 Wootton Hundred (South) Including Woodstock, Victoria County History: London

Wymer, J, 1968. *Lower Palaeolithic Archaeology in Britain*.

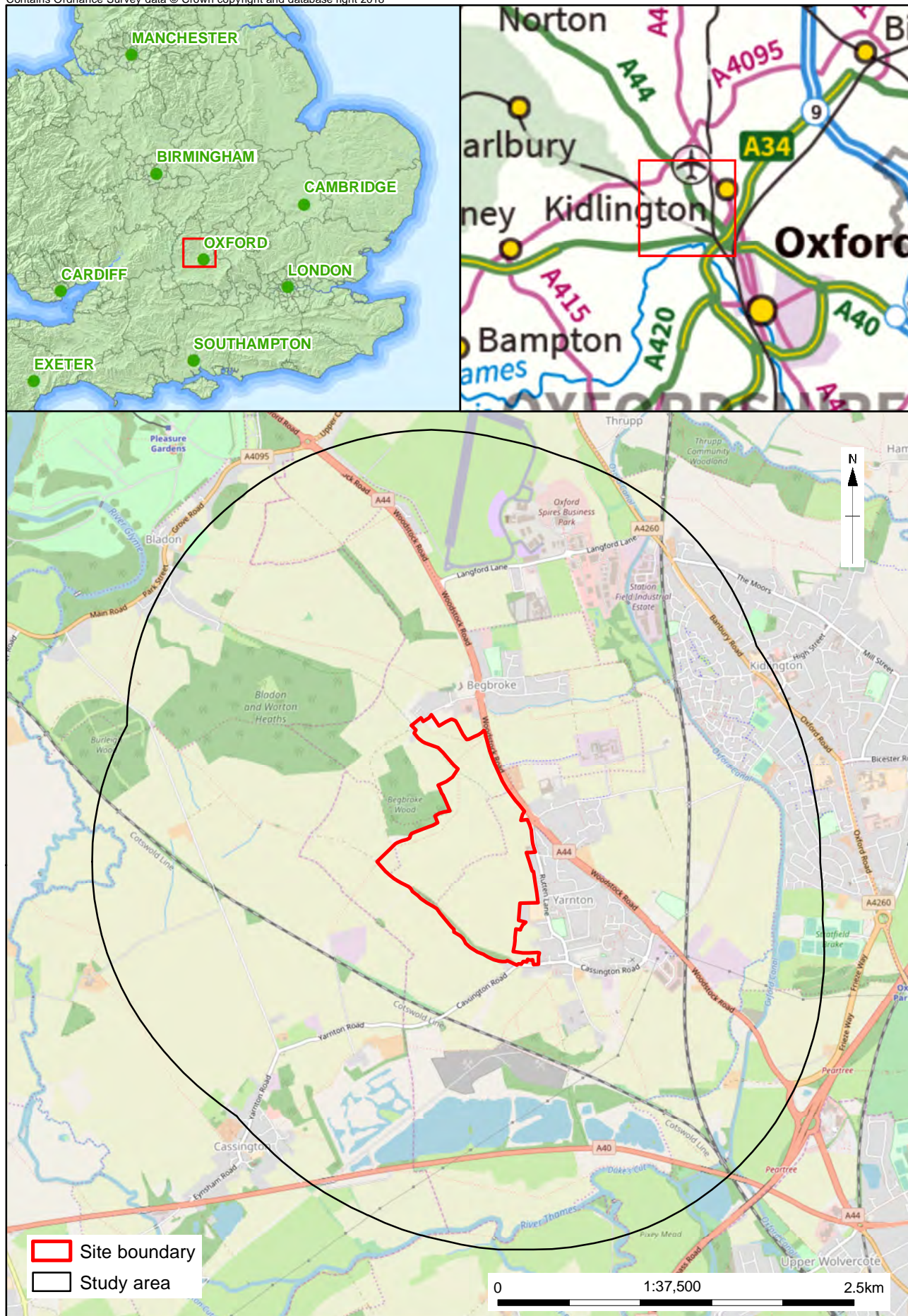


Figure 1: Site location

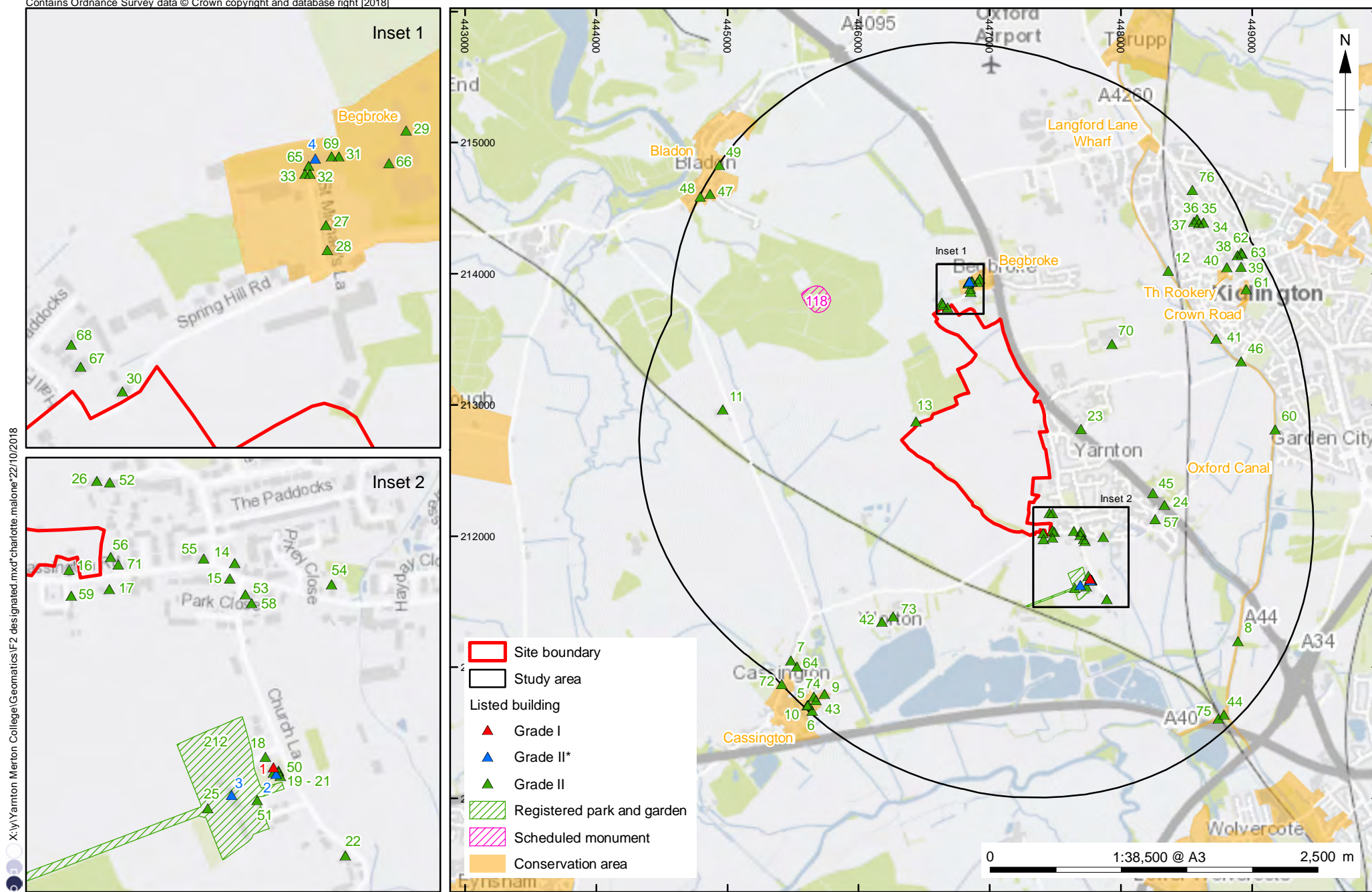


Figure 2: Designated heritage assets within 2 km study area

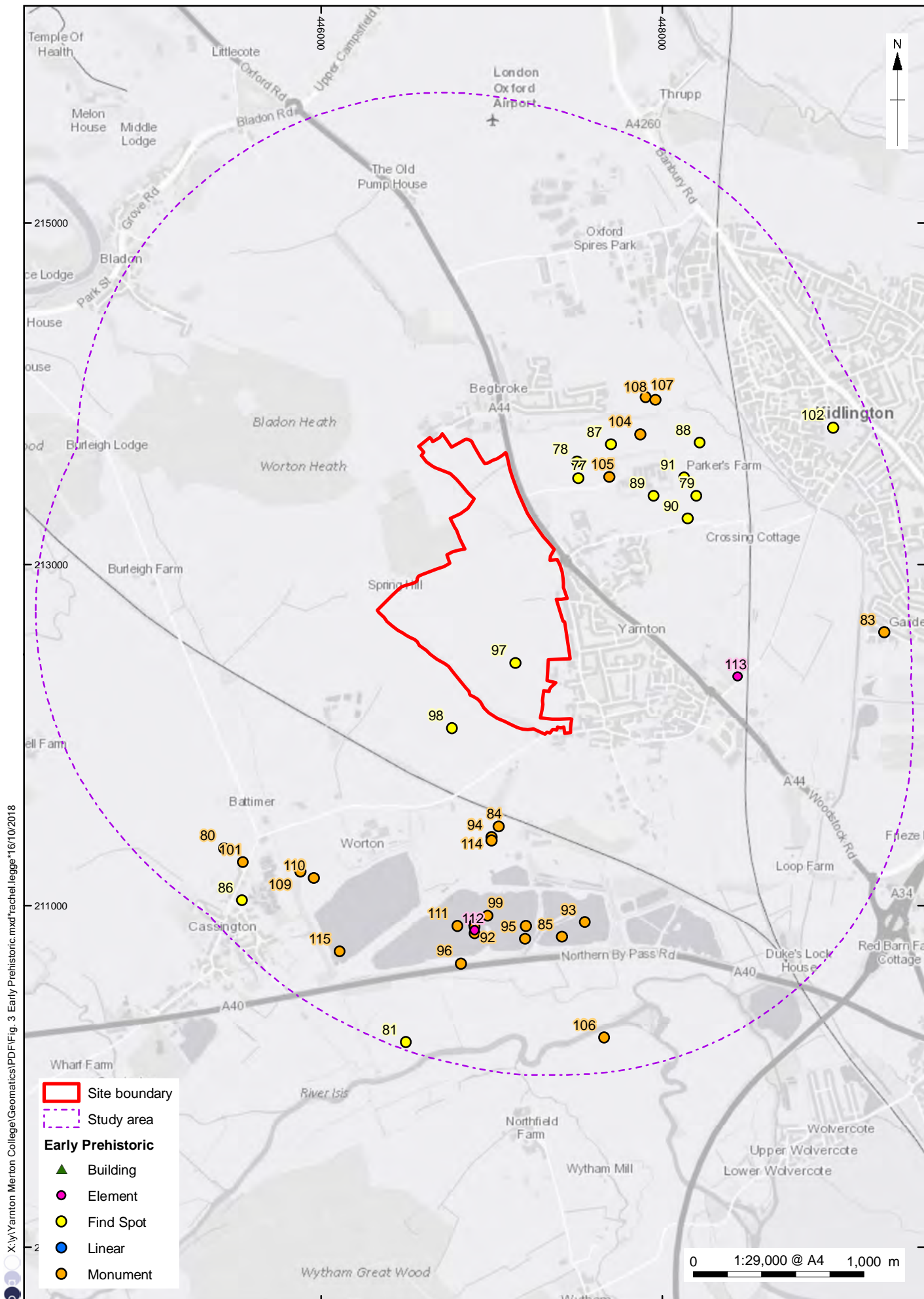


Figure 3: Early Prehistoric heritage assets

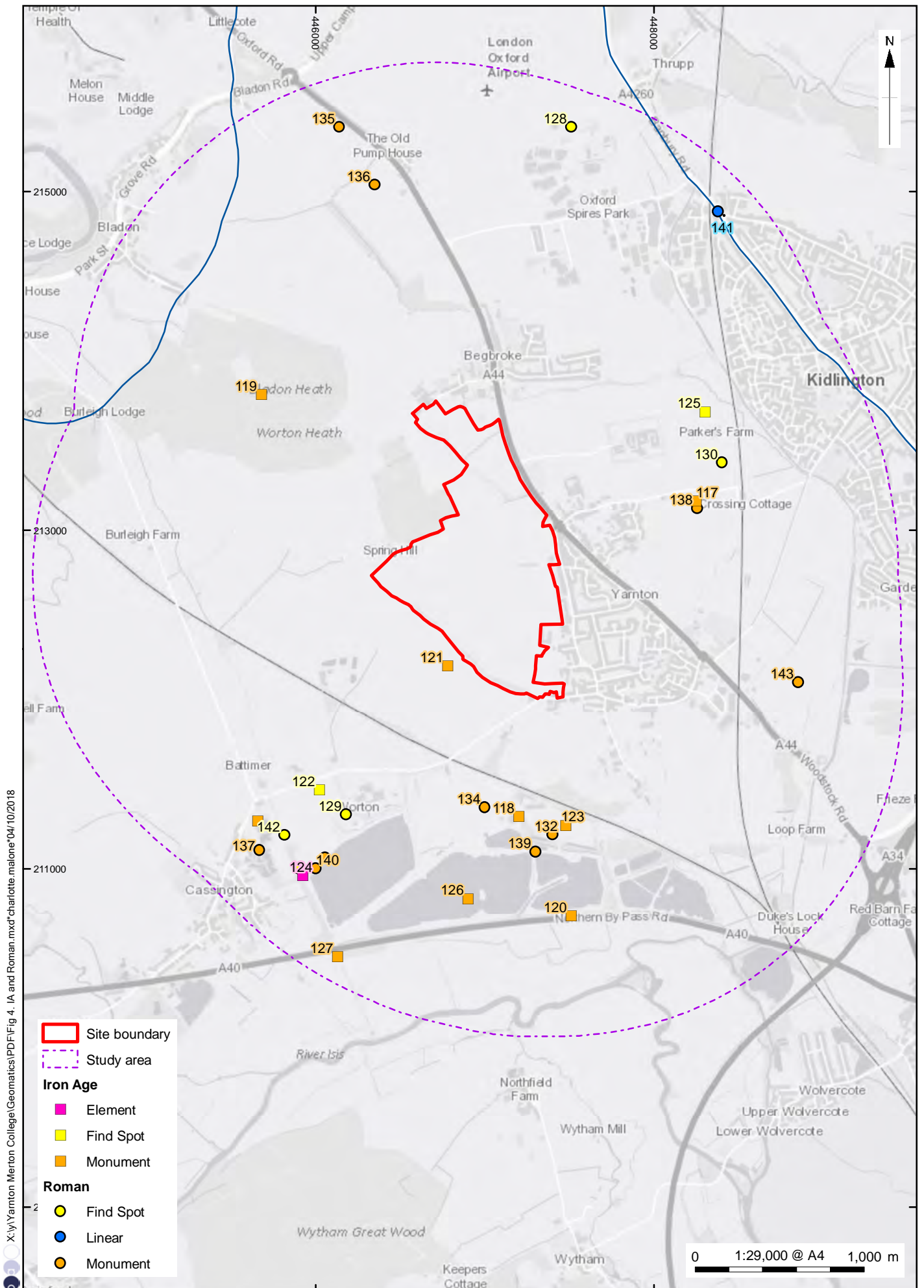


Figure 4: Late Prehistoric and Roman heritage assets

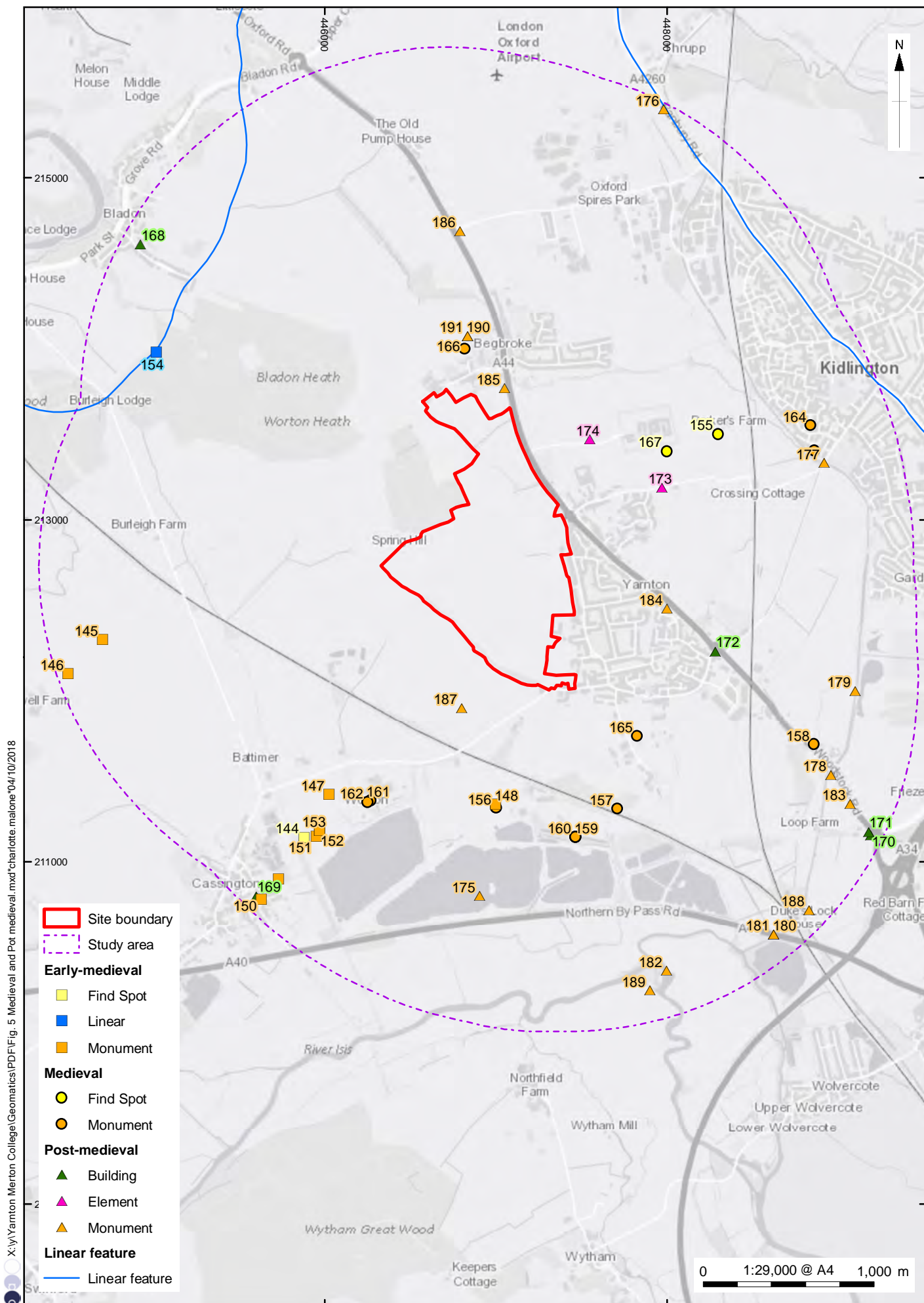


Figure 5: Medieval and Post-medieval heritage assets

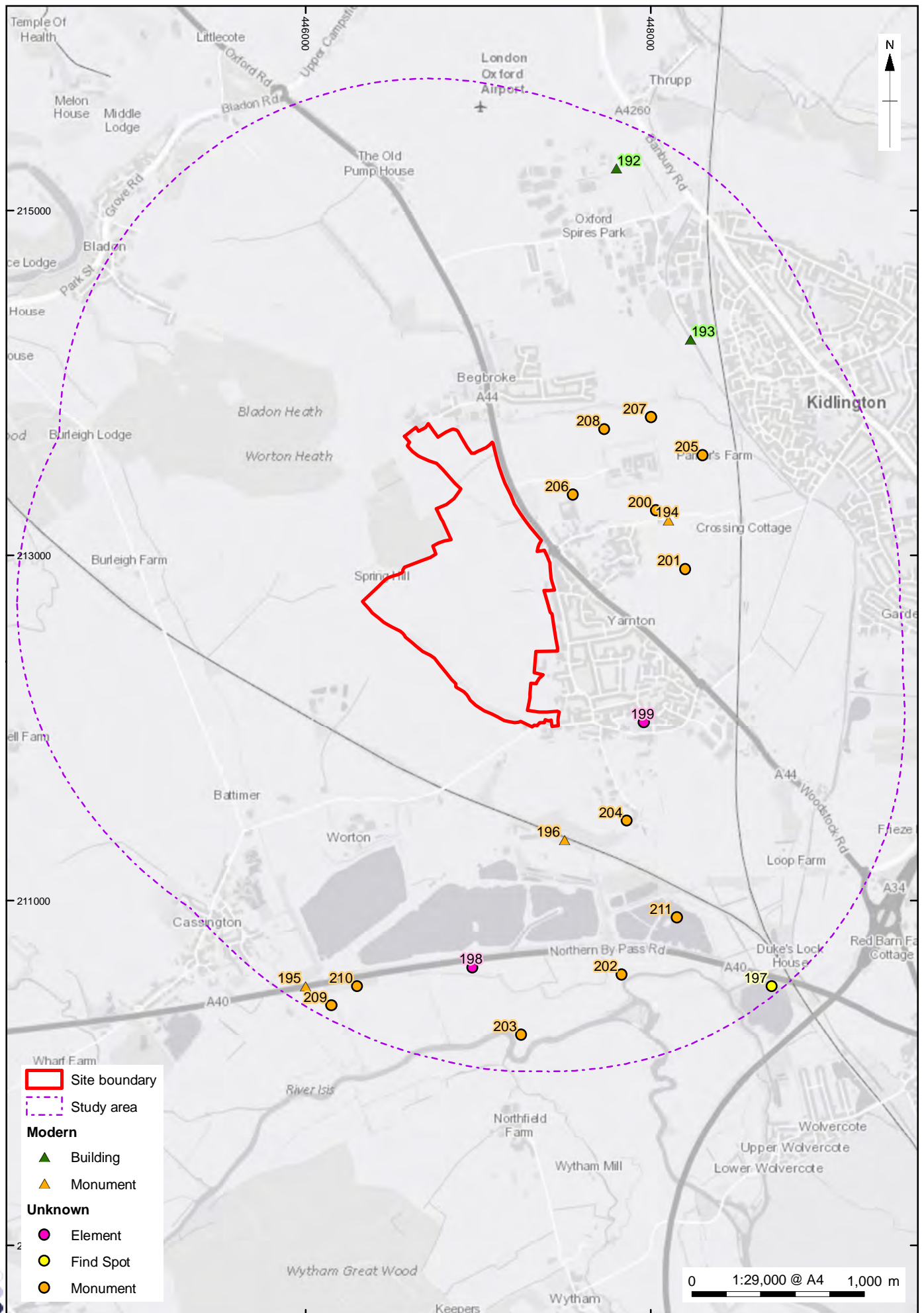


Figure 6: Modern and undated heritage assets

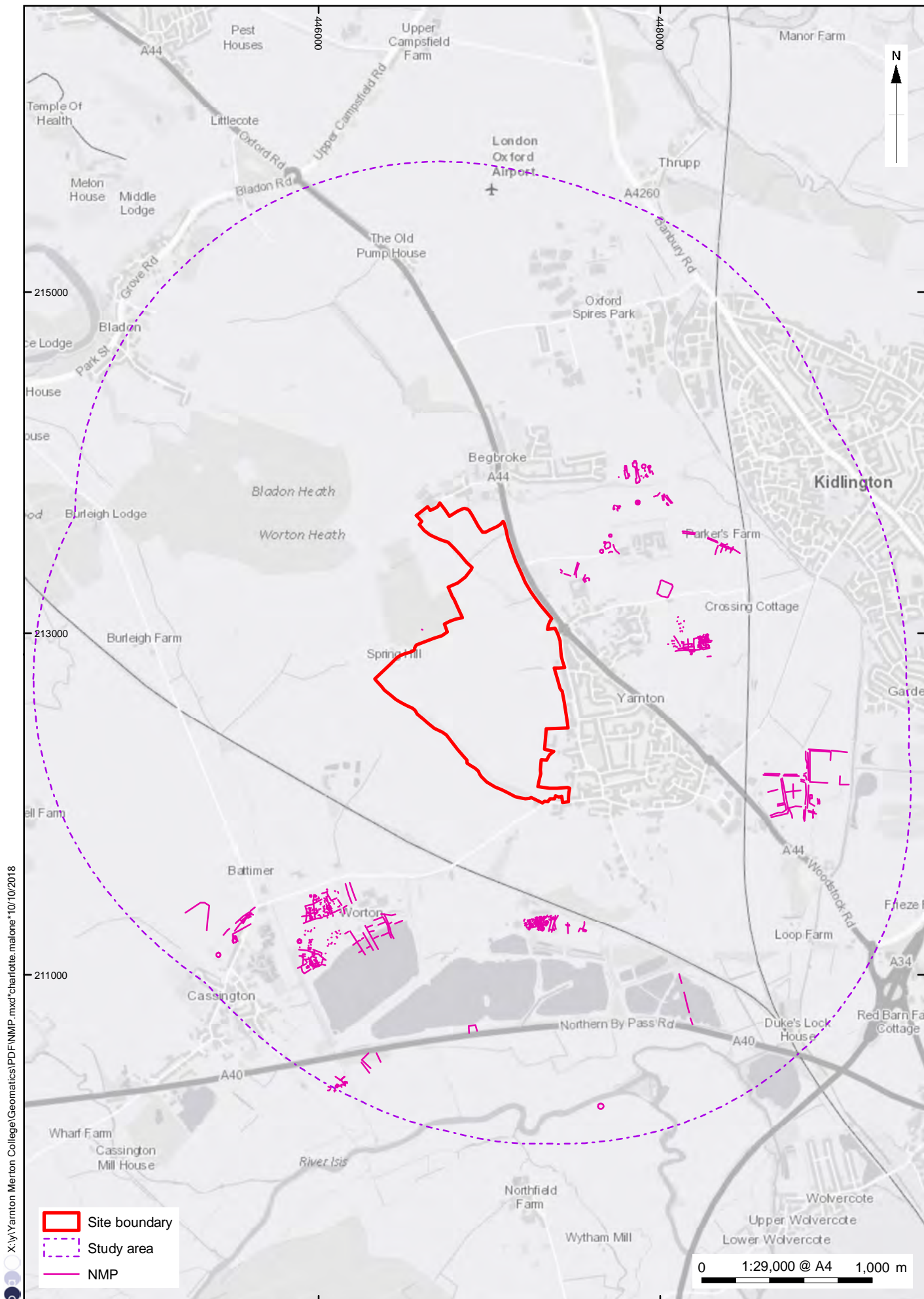


Figure 7: NMP Cropmark Plot

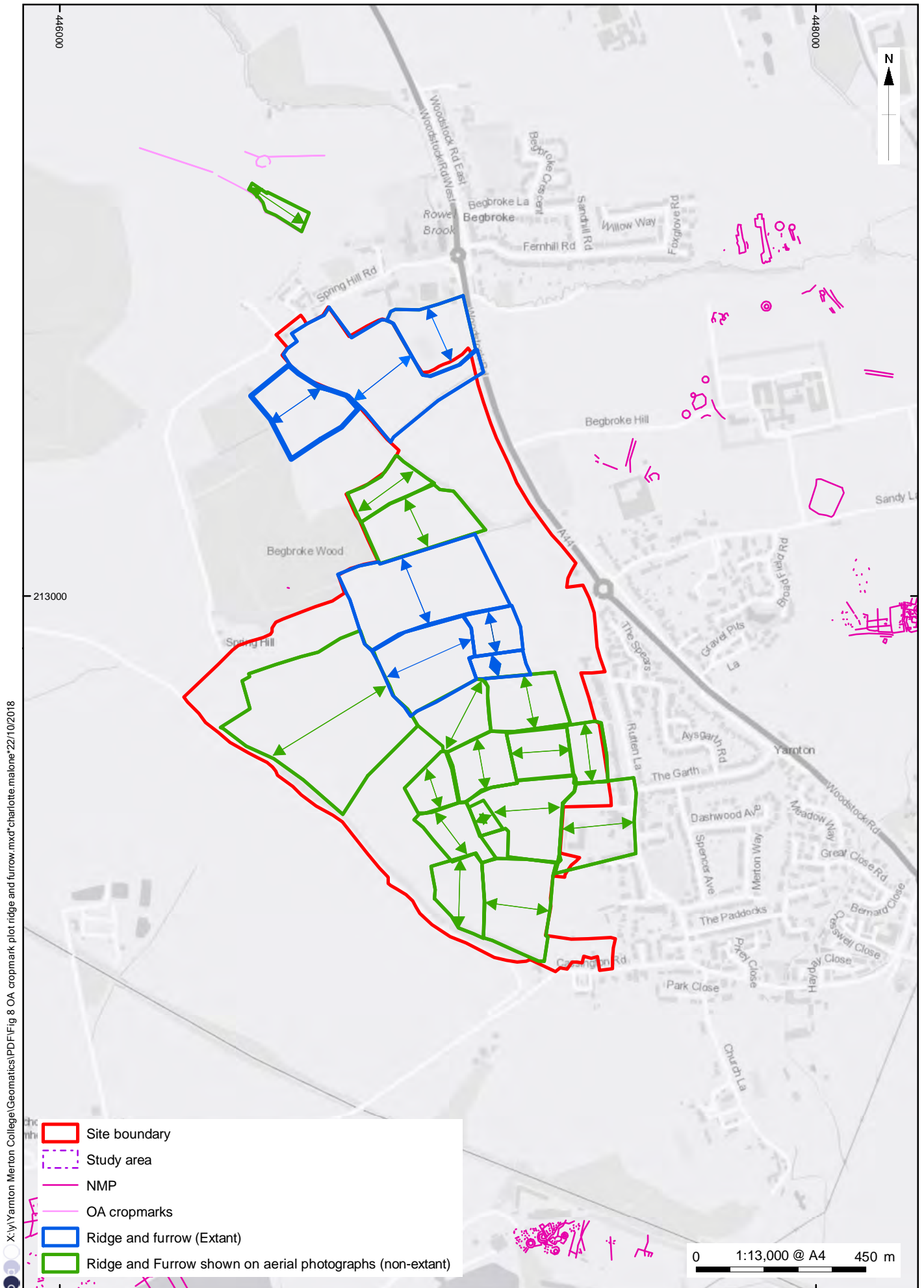
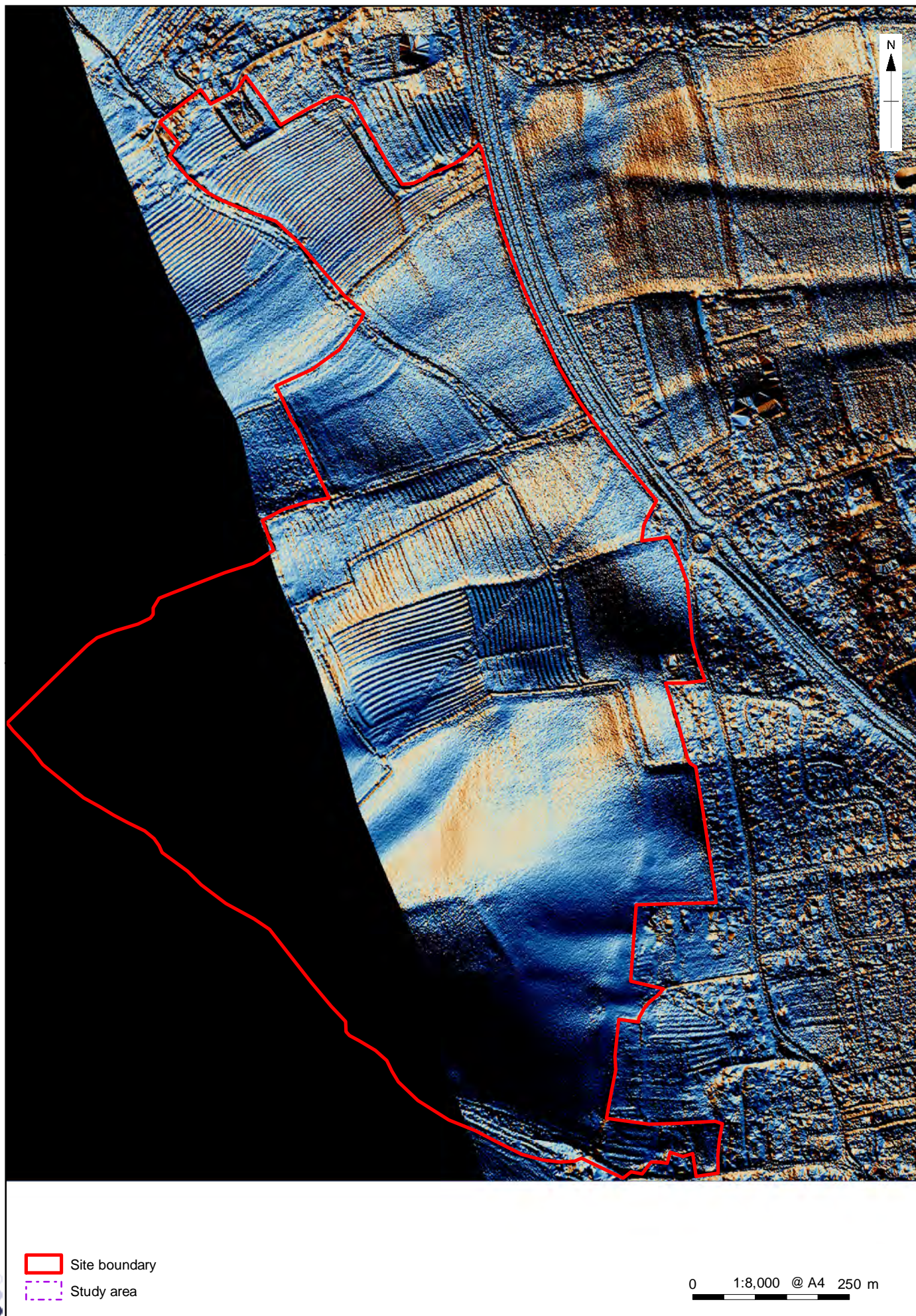


Figure 8: Ridge and Furrow within the site



Figure 9: Important hedgerows



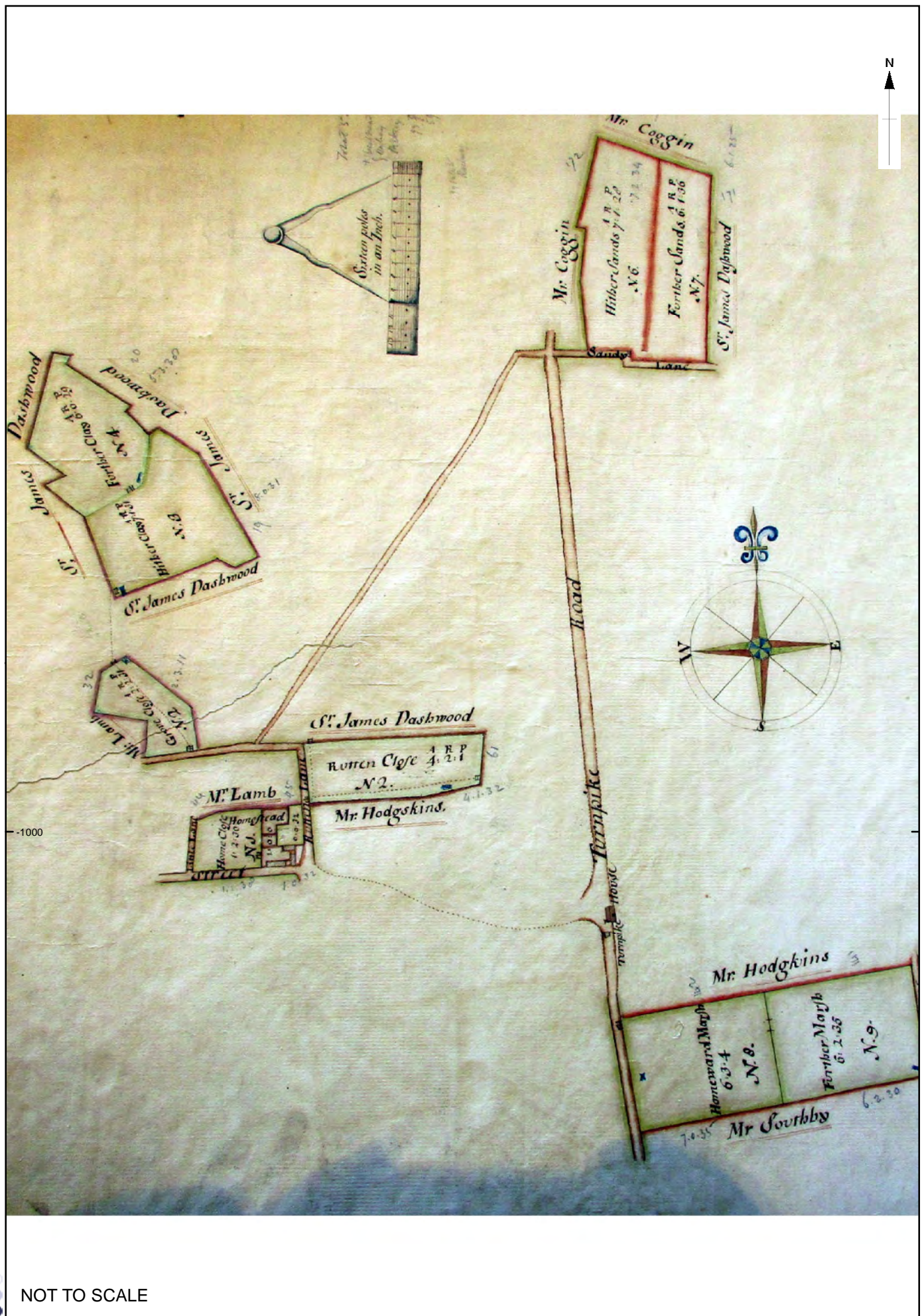


Figure 11: 1774 Map of the Merton College Estate (Jacksons Farm) in Yarnton



NOT TO SCALE

Figure 12: Extract of the Davis 1797 Map of Oxfordshire

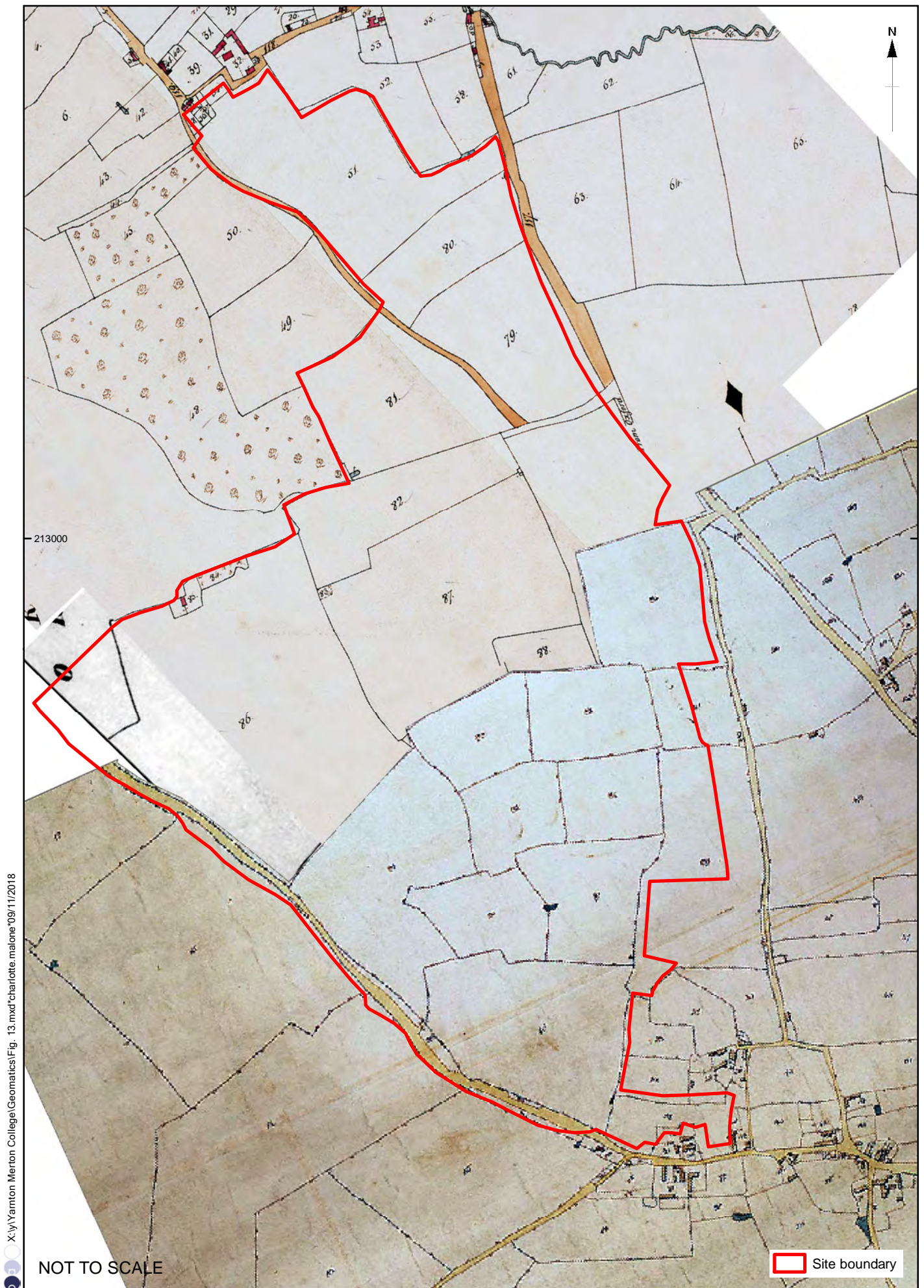


Figure 13: Composite of the Begbroke 1845 Tithe Map (north) and the Yarnton 1847 Tithe Map (south)



Figure 14: Extract from 1811 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings

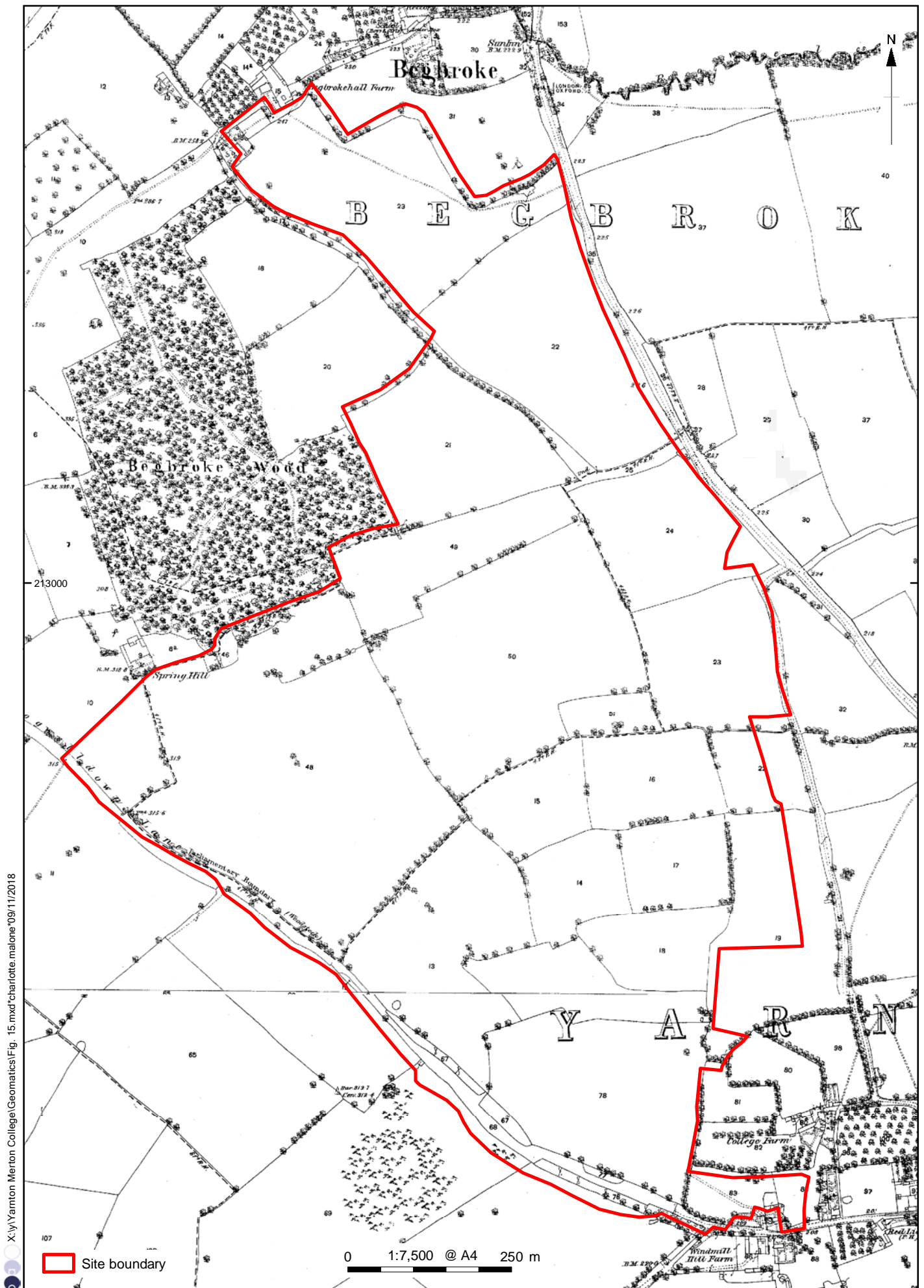


Figure 15: Extract from 1872-83 Ordnance Survey Map 1, 2500

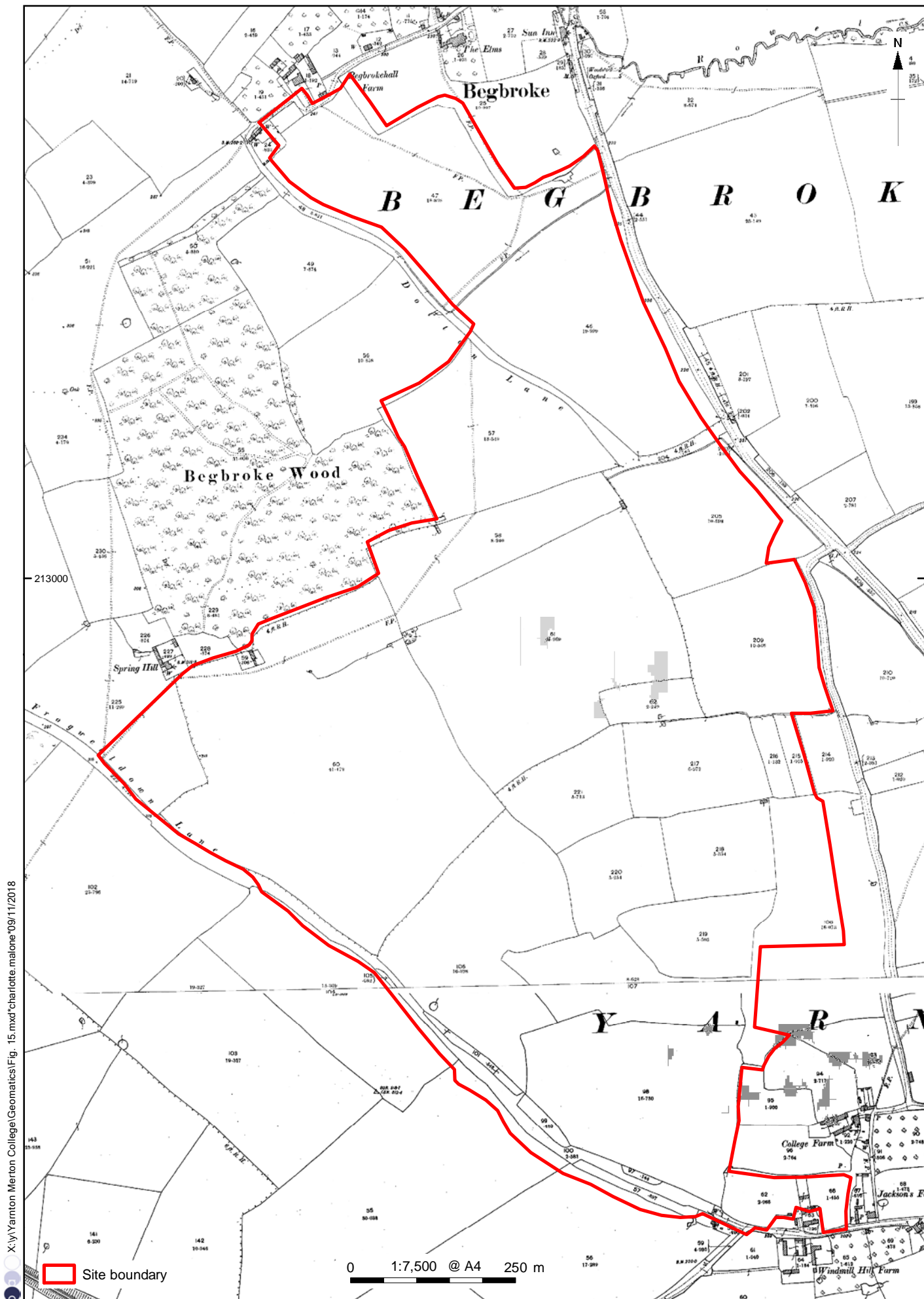


Figure 16: Extract from 1898-1905 Ordnance Survey Map 1, 2500

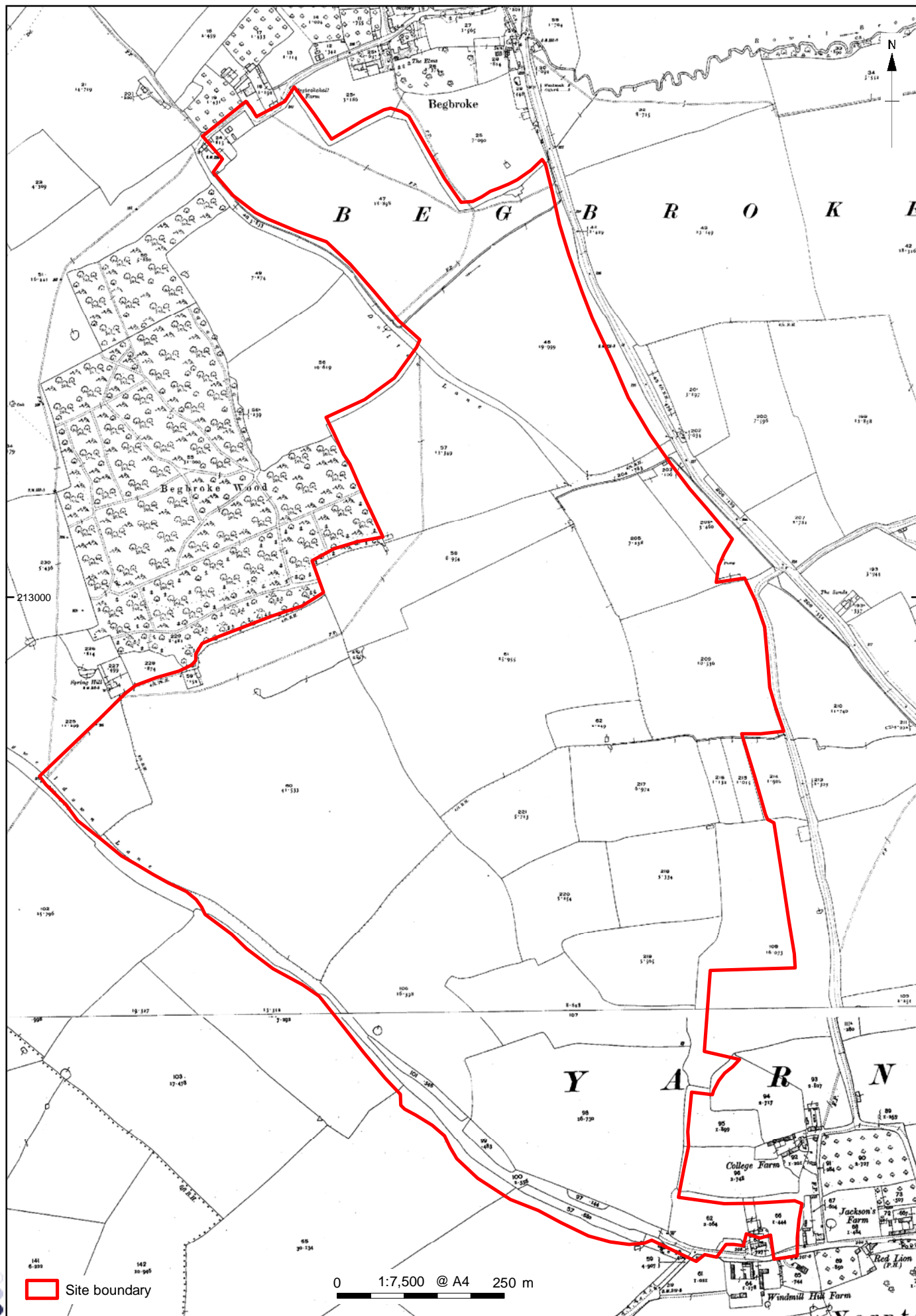


Figure 17: Extract from 1912-23 Ordnance Survey Map 1, 2500

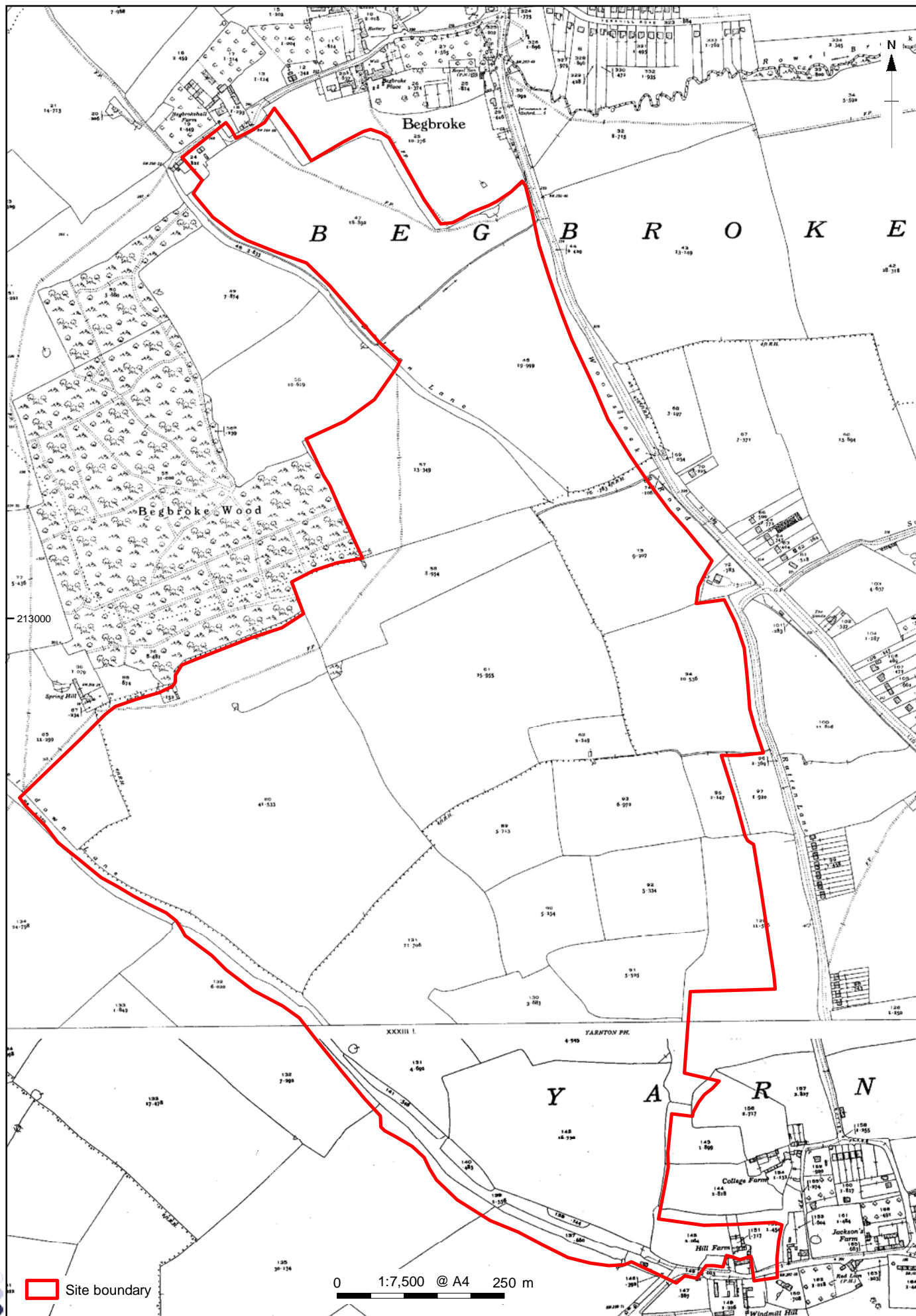


Figure 18: Extract from 1932-39 Ordnance Survey Map 1, 2500



Plate 1: An example of one of the cultivated field encompassed by the scheme, looking north



Plate 2: Trackway providing access into the site, looking east



Plate 3: Hedgerow representing a pre-18th-century parish boundary hedgerow, looking west



Plate 4: Hedgerow representing a pre-enclosure field system, looking west



Plate 5: North field with faint extant ridge and furrow earthworks (encompassed by PR9-and PR9), looking south-east



Plate 6: Field with extant ridge and furrow earthworks (encompassed by PR9- and PR9), looking north-east



Plate 7: Field with extant ridge and furrow earthworks (encompassed by PR9), looking north-west



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850 500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIfA
*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*