

Land south of Banbury Rise, Banbury
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
June 2022

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Report

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Site

Land south of Banbury Rise, Banbury

Client

Bloor Homes Ltd (Western)

Date

June 2022

Planning Authority

Cherwell District Council

Grid Reference

NGR 443439, 240236

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Timescales Used in This Report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

Executive Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land south of Banbury Rise, Banbury, Oxfordshire (hereinafter referred to as the “study site”). In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the study site.

This assessment considers archaeology only. Built Heritage is considered in a separate report (Orion Heritage 2022).

A desk-based assessment of the study site, which is informed by geophysical survey, has identified a moderate to high potential for Iron Age/Roman archaeological finds or features. Evidence for agricultural practices dating from the medieval period onwards may also be present. Groups of strongly magnetically enhanced pits in the south eastern part of the site may be associated with burning and fragmented ring ditches; a possible cropmark feature has been identified from aerial photographs and recorded by the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record in the south eastern part of the study site.

It is noted that modern agricultural practise has caused a high level of truncation to archaeological features recorded north of the site and a similar level of truncation may have occurred within the study site itself.

Given the study site’s potential to contain Iron Age/Roman archaeology, a requirement for further site investigation, comprising evaluation trial-trenching is anticipated and discussions are being held with the archaeological advisors at Oxfordshire County Council as to the timing and scope of these works.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land south of Banbury Rise, Banbury, Oxfordshire (Figure 1). It has been researched and prepared by Orion Heritage on behalf of Bloor Homes (Western) Ltd. The site (hereinafter referred to as the “study site”) is located at grid reference NGR 443439, 240236. This assessment has been prepared in support of an outline planning application.
- 1.2 In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2017), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information so as to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological assets within the study site. The assessment includes the results of a site survey, an examination of published and unpublished records, and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise.
- 1.3 It is noted that this desk-based assessment has been prepared in line with a written scheme of investigation which was approved by Victoria Green archaeological advisor to Cherwell District Council 23rd May 2022. The desk-based assessment was submitted in draft form and was approved 7th July 2022.
- 1.4 The assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/ archaeological assets on and close to the study site and considers the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions. It also provides an understanding of any constraints to development of the study site due to the presence of nearby heritage assets, and provides an assessment of the potential impact development would have on the significance of heritage assets and also provides design responses that would serve to reduce that impact in line with local and national policy.
- 1.5 The study area used in this assessment is a 1km radius from the boundary of the study site (Figures 2 and 3).
- 1.6 A site visit was undertaken on 10th June when the conditions were good and visibility clear. Crop coverage (low and sparse growth) was noted in both fields; no extant ridge and furrow or other earthworks were observed. The area of geophysical activity in the southern field was on higher ground and coincided with a contoured area. There was no evidence for former field boundaries, only existing hedgerows.
- 1.7 Bloor Homes is in the process of delivering residential-led development in the form of Banbury Rise to the north, which was granted outline planning permission in 2016 (13/00444/OUT). Phases 1 and 2 are substantially complete and Phase 3 (137 dwellings) is currently under construction.
- 1.8 This application relates to land situated directly to the south of the current Phase 3. The site lies immediately west of residential development of Bretch

Hill and the associated residential streets of Dover Avenue, Balmoral Avenue and Thornbury Rise. Land to the west and south is in agricultural use. The intentions of Cherwell District Council to progress the Local Plan Review 2040 are acknowledged and it is noted that the study site has been subject of promotion through the early stages of plan-making.

Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.9** The study site is located to the south of Banbury Rise, west of Thornbury Rise and north of Boughton Road (B4035) in the west of Banbury. It forms two field parcels to the east, north and south of Withycombe Farm. The study site is slightly south facing with a height above ordnance datum of 159m (aOD) in the north of the study site, falling to 151m at the southern site boundary. The southern and central parts of the eastern field have been found to be waterlogged in places, presumably due to emerging springs in this area (Archaeological Surveys 2022).
- 1.10** The solid geology of the study site comprises Mudstone Siltstone, Limestone and Sandstone of the Lias Group. No superficial deposits were recorded (BGS Geology of Britain Viewer 2022).

2.0 Aims, Objectives & Methodology

2.1 The principal aims of the desk-based assessment are to:

- Gain an understanding of the archaeological potential of the study site;
- Identify any archaeological constraints to the development of the study site; and to
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development.

2.2 The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will inform an archaeological strategy for further on-site assessment and formulation of a mitigation strategy, as appropriate to the archaeological potential of the study site.

2.3 This desk-based assessment conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy (including *National Planning Policy Framework* 2021) and it has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the appropriate national and local standards and guidelines, including:

- Management of Recording Projects in the Historic Environment: MORPHE (English Heritage 2006);
- Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] [revised edition] 2014); and
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA January 2017).

2.4 It is noted that the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists defines desk-based assessment as:

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.”

2.5 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard for desk-based assessment states that:

“Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do

so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.”

Methodology

2.6 The archaeological desk-based assessment will include:

- Map regression based on Ordnance Survey maps and tithe/enclosure maps and apportionments held at Oxfordshire History Centre;
- Examination of material currently held in the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record, including Historic Landscape Characterisation for the study site and for a 1km search radius;
- Consultation of the National Heritage List for England; and
- Site inspection.
- Detailed magnetometry was carried out within the two fields that make up the study site in March 2022. This identified potential archaeological features of probable prehistoric (Iron Age/Roman) date (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2022). The results are shown in the interpretation plot (Fig.14).

2.7 The report will also include a consideration of LiDAR and aerial photography for the study site.

2.8 Lidar provides topographic data and is particularly useful in the detection and identification of heritage assets that survive as earthworks. The Environment Agency (EA) regularly collects Lidar data for England and makes these data available for public use through their online portal. Digital Terrain Models (DTM) are routinely used for heritage purposes as this model shows the grounds surface with buildings and trees filtered out to create a ‘bare earth’ effect. The Environment Agency collected Lidar data that covers the study site at 1m resolution in 2007 and as part of the National LIDAR Programme at 1m resolution in 2019. The 1m 2019 NLP data covers the study site and the study area and was considered to provide the best resolution and most up-to-date coverage of the site. These data were processed using the Relief Visualisation Toolkit (RVT) version 1.2 and were reviewed using QGIS.

3.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 3.1** The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 3.2** Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment'. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 3.3** Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.
- 3.4** Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 3.5** Paragraph 198 states that decisions regarding the removal or alteration of historic statues, plaques, memorials or monuments should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.
- 3.6** Paragraph 203 requires the decision-maker to take into account the effect on the significance of non-designated heritage assets and to take a balanced judgement having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the asset(s) potentially affected.
- 3.7** *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 as a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

- 3.8** *Archaeological Interest* is defined as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 3.9** *Designated Heritage Assets* comprise: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Parks and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
- 3.10** *Significance* is defined as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 3.11** *Setting* is defined as the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 3.12** The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 18a-001 states that:
- “Protecting and enhancing the historic environment is an important component of the National Planning Policy Framework’s drive to achieve sustainable development (as defined in Paragraphs 7-10). The appropriate conservation of heritage assets forms one of the ‘Core Planning Principles’.”*

Local Planning Policy

- 3.13** The study area falls within the administrative boundary of Cherwell District Council and, as such, the statutory Development Plan comprises the Cherwell Local Plan 2011 – 2031 Part 1 (incorporating Policy Bicester 13), re-adopted 19th December 2016.
- 3.14** The Adopted Local Plan contains the following policy relating to the historic environment which is material to the study site proposal:

Policy ESD 15: The Character of the Built and Historic Environment

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*
- *Reflect or, in a contemporary design response, re-interpret local distinctiveness, including elements of construction, elevational detailing, windows and doors, building and surfacing materials, mass, scale and colour palette*
- *Promote permeable, accessible and easily understandable places by creating spaces that connect with each other, are easy to move through and have recognisable landmark features*
- *Demonstrate a holistic approach to the design of the public realm to create high quality and multi-functional streets and places that promotes pedestrian movement and integrates different modes of transport, parking and servicing. The principles set out in The Manual for Streets should be followed*

- Consider the amenity of both existing and future development, including matters of privacy, outlook, natural lighting, ventilation, and indoor and outdoor space
- Limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation
- Be compatible with up to date urban design principles, including Building for Life, and achieve Secured by Design accreditation
- Consider sustainable design and layout at the masterplanning stage of design, where building orientation and the impact of microclimate can be considered within the layout
- Incorporate energy efficient design and sustainable construction techniques, whilst ensuring that the aesthetic implications of green technology are appropriate to the context (also see Policies ESD 1 - 5 on climate change and renewable energy)

Integrate and enhance green infrastructure and incorporate biodiversity enhancement features where possible (see Policy ESD 10: Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity and the Natural Environment and Policy ESD 17 Green Infrastructure). Well-designed landscape schemes should be an integral part of development proposals to support improvements to biodiversity, the micro climate, and air pollution and provide attractive places that improve people's health and sense of vitality Use locally sourced sustainable materials where possible.

The Council will provide more detailed design and historic environment policies in the Local Plan Part 2.

The design of all new development will need to be informed by an analysis of the context, together with an explanation and justification of the principles that have informed the design rationale. This should be demonstrated in the Design and Access Statement that accompanies the planning application. The Council expects all the issues within this policy to be positively addressed through the explanation and justification in the Design & Access Statement. Further guidance can be found on the Council's website.

Guidance

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)

- 3.15** The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. It outlines a six-stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:

- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;

- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

4.0 Archaeological and Historic Baseline

Archaeological Heritage Assets

- 4.1** The heritage assets under consideration have been identified by means of a review of the following resources:
- Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) Data;
 - Lidar data held by the Environment Agency, and analysed using RVT software;
 - Aerial imagery held by Google Earth and Bing Maps;
 - The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) held by Historic England;
 - Historic England Archive;
 - Pastscape;
 - Local studies and record office research; and
 - Review of historic mapping.
- 4.2** This resource has been used to provide an understanding of the heritage assets which may be affected by the proposed development. This chapter will describe the non-designated heritage assets which may be affected and assess their significance. Built heritage is considered separately (Orion Heritage 2022).
- 4.3** The study site lies within the Historic Landscape Characterisation Broad type of 'Enclosure' (HOX2552), of the type 'Prairie/Amalgamated Enclosure' and the period 'Early 20th Century to Late 20th century (1921- 1999)'. The previous type is recorded as probable piecemeal enclosure from 1540 -1810 and certain planned enclosure (1811-1920 AD).
- 4.4** Withycombe Farmhouse and attached stable is Grade II listed and lies directly to the west of the study site (NHLE 1046858). This has been subject to a preliminary Heritage Assessment (Cotswold Archaeology, Heritage Technical Note. Feb 2022) and is considered in a separate report prepared by Orion Heritage (June 2022).

Previous archaeological investigations

- 4.5** Detailed magnetometry survey of the study site was carried out March 2022 (Fig.14). The conclusions are summarised as follows;
- "The results indicate the presence of widespread archaeological features, including long linear boundaries, three pit alignments, a single ring ditch, a possible enclosure and groups of strongly magnetically enhanced pits in the south eastern part of the site that appear to be associated with burning and fragmented ring ditches. The morphology of the majority of these anomalies indicates that they are likely to relate to prehistoric features, but their date and function cannot be confidently determined from geophysical survey alone."*
(Archaeological Surveys 2022)
- 4.6** Geophysical survey directly to the north of the study site also detected anomalies indicative of a potential but unknown prehistoric landscape;

consisting of a potential pit alignment and two fragmented circular features interpreted as possible ploughed out barrows. The subsequent field evaluation of fourteen trenches indicated high levels of truncation as a result of long-term arable land use and only recorded a single shallow ditch of unknown date (EOX6391). This suggested that the geophysical survey had identified ephemeral remnants of features at the base of the plough soil which had not been visible in the underlying substrate (Headland Archaeology 2018).

- 4.7** Archaeological excavations further to the north have identified ditches, pits and post-holes, with artefactual evidence pointing to land division of late Iron Age/early Roman date (EOX6129, EOX6158, EOX6392 – EOX6394). However, the focus for settlement activity was thought to lie to the west of the excavated area (Headland Archaeology 2017). The post excavation results suggested that artefactual and environmental assemblages were of limited value for further study (EOX6551).
- 4.8** Directly to the south east of the study site archaeological evaluations by Border Archaeology in 2022 also found features in six of nine trenches; consisting of ditches, pits, a stone lined pit and a furrow, which suggested a mid to late Iron Age date of occupation (EOX7140).

Undated

- 4.9** There is one HER record of unknown date within the south of the study site;
- (MOX28019) – the HER records a possible ring ditch on aerial photographs of 1961 (Failey Aerial Surveys print series 6125-22008) in the southern field of the study site, seen as a faint cropmark. It is noted that the cropmark was not identified during a review of aerial photographs at the Historic England Archive, nor was it mapped as part of the National Mapping Programme. The feature appears to relate to the area of potential enclosure in the south east of the study site identified during geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2022).
- 4.10** Geophysical survey has identified a number of potential undated remains within the study site, of various potential dates. These include a ring ditch in the north west of the study site. The south-eastern corner of the site contains a possible enclosure and strongly magnetic discrete anomalies that indicate an association with burning; their morphology and other evidence nearby suggests an Iron Age or Roman date. A number of long linear boundaries and pit alignments were also noted. Quarrying activities were also detected in the south east (Fig.14).
- 4.11** An evaluation of aerial photography has also identified a number of linear features which may be post-medieval field boundaries, as well as an area of ridge and furrow field systems in the south east of the site. These will be dealt with as appropriate in the section below.

Prehistoric

- 4.12** Some Mesolithic and Neolithic flints were found whilst fieldwalking at the site of a Roman Farmstead c.700m to the north west of the study site (MOX4250).

- 4.13** The lack of dateable prehistoric material within the study area indicates only a transient population within the wider landscape, although a prehistoric origin cannot be entirely ruled out for many of the features that have been detected within the study site. The current available evidence therefore suggests only a low potential for prehistoric remains within the study site.

Iron Age/Roman

- 4.14** Multiple ditches have been excavated directly to the south east of the study site (MXO28168). Although they probably represented different functions in terms of drainage and boundary elements a few were thought to be potential remnants of roundhouses and these also contained mid-to late Iron Age artefacts. Pits, a stone lined pit and a stone lined ditch were also recorded (Border Archaeology 2022). The occupation site is recorded as lying 220m to the south east.
- 4.15** Archaeological investigations to the north of the study site have also revealed the presence of late Iron Age and early Romano-British occupation (MOX26981). A small area excavation in the west of Field 1 (at least c.830m away to the north of the study site) identified domestic features dating to this period and although the relationship to undated features across the rest of the area is unconfirmed this was thought likely to represent agricultural activity at the edge of a settlement to the west.
- 4.16** The possible location of a Roman Farmstead was recorded c.700m to the north west of the site during fieldwalking in 1996 (MOX4250). Domestic vessels as well as flagons and amphora were recovered. The site lies just to the east of the Roman Road between Wootton and Hamwell, indicated from documentary evidence as well as field work (MOX28032).
- 4.17** The study site lies within a known archaeological landscape, with remains within the wider area dated to the Iron Age or Roman periods. This combined with the geophysical survey results, suggests that there is a moderate to high potential for archaeological finds or feature of this period within the study site.

Saxon and early Medieval

- 4.18** The mid to late Iron Age activity recorded c.220m to the south east of the study site lies adjacent to potential post-Roman occupation recorded in the Broughton Road area and detected from stratified potsherds which were apparently found in the late 1950's (MOX4244). Here the pieces of pottery provided a date of 420-597 AD.
- 4.19** The study site lies removed from areas of later documented medieval settlement. A low potential for Saxon or early medieval archaeology within the site is indicated.

Medieval

- 4.20** Banbury was mentioned as a named settlement in the Domesday Book, listed in the hundred of Banbury in the county of Oxfordshire.

- 4.21** With a population of 135 households by 1086, land here was owned by the Bishop of Lincoln, maintaining lands that the bishopric already held pre-conquest (DB Phillimore reference: Oxfordshire 6,4/12).
- 4.22** Although the Bishop of Lincoln held the manor of Banbury from 1086 onwards, there were several periods where the manor reverted back to the crown temporarily up until the 14th century when the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln bought the full rights to the manor from Edward II (Colvin et al., 1972). The study site had been historically tied to the settlement of Neithrop, as shown in the limits and boundaries of the tithe map for Banbury. Neithrop was part of the wider Banbury Manor (Colvin et al., 1972).
- 4.23** Crouch Hill c.850m to the south east of the study site has been emparked since the 13th century (MOX4311). In 1215 Bishop Hugh de Avalon received permission to impark Crouch Spinney and in 1329 Bishop High Burghersh granted free warren throughout his Banbury demesne and was licensed to impark the wood and the adjoining 300 acres in 1330. The ditch around it is therefore probably medieval.
- 4.24** Wroxton Park lies at least c.550m to the north west of the study site and is of possible medieval origin as Wroxton Priory was founded in the early 13th century.
- 4.25** The study site occupied the agricultural hinterland to settlement in the medieval period. This suggests a low potential for evidence of domestic settlement dating to the medieval period; although there may be evidence for agricultural practices within the site that have a medieval origin.

Post Medieval

- 4.26** In 1547, Henry Holbeach, Bishop of Lincoln, granted Neithrop along with other lands to the crown. From here, rights over land in Neithrop were granted to the Cope family. By 1571, Anthony Cope had confirmed the lease of waste lands in Neithrop. A survey was drawn up in 1575 which saw the Cope family grant some property in Neithrop to its tenants (Colvin et al., 1972).
- 4.27** By the time of the early 17th century, the Cope family had settled most of the rights to the land in Neithrop to its tenants, and no further references to the Cope family holding rights to the manor were made from this point forward. The Copes still retained some property in Neithrop up until the 20th century. A significant estate in Neithrop was held by the North family from the late eighteenth century, which they held up until the twentieth century (Colvin et al., 1972).
- 4.28** In 1629 Withycombe was bought from a Sir William Cope by William Fiennes, Lord Saye & Sele. Withycombe was settled in 1653 on Lord Saye & Sele's son John Fiennes and his wife Susannah. There is a gap in the record of ownership for the farmhouse from this point onwards, though it can be assumed it passed to John and Susan's son Laurence Fiennes, Viscount Saye & Sele (Crossley and Lobel, 1969).

- 4.29** In 1763, Francis North was recorded as owner of Withycombe, indicating the time from which the North family assumed ownership of significant lands in Neithrop. Ownership of the property descended with the North family up until the twentieth century (Crossley and Lobel, 1969).
- 4.30** The gardens at Wroxton Park date from the mid-18th century and the house itself from the mid-17th century (MOX4229). The original Priory was dissolved in 1536 and the land was sold to Sir Thomas Pope, treasurer to Henry VIII's court, who founded Trinity College with endowments from the lands in 1555. William Pope, Johns son, built the house here after 1618 and this was enlarged in the late 17th century by the North family.
- 4.31** A toll house was in place as part of the Burford to Banbury Turnpike c.820m to the south west of the study site (MOX4306). A toll advert dates the building to 1780.

Map Regression

- 4.32** No tithe map is available that covers the study site; the Banbury Tithe map of 1850 does not include the study site within the surveyed area (IR 30/27/149). The Wickham map does show the boundaries for the settlement of Neithrop which the study site was incorporated within. A search of the relevant sources also indicates that no enclosure map exists for the site. There are however a number of other maps that evidence the post-medieval development of the area.
- 4.33** An early map of the county by Speed dated to 1605 shows settlement at Banbury to the east of the study site, as well as at Drayton and Wroxton to the north of the study site (Fig.4)
- 4.34** The 1787 Cary Map depicts the main roads in the west of Banbury and indicates settlement at Neathrop (Neithrop) and Newington (Fig.5).
- 4.35** By the time of the 1811 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing the study area has been systematically surveyed. The study site is shown as undeveloped fields surrounding Withycombe Farm (Fig.6). A footpath is clearly shown running along the western study site boundary connecting Stratford Road to the north and Broughton Road to the south.
- 4.36** Although the scale of the 1863 Map makes occupation difficult to detect with any certainty the study site appears to sit within undeveloped farmland between the extant road network. The footpath to the west of the study site is shown as a solid line which hints that this was a recognised route (Fig.7).
- 4.37** The earliest OS map of the study site of 1882 at 1:2,500 scale shows the study site as parts of three fields surrounding Withycombe Farm (Fig.8). Again a footpath is shown running from the south to Withycombe Farm and from here to the north. This forms the western boundary of the site and also runs across the southern part of the site from east to west.
- 4.38** Small structures are shown adjacent to the western boundary of the study site, south east of Withycombe Farm, on the maps of 1900 and 1922 (Figs.9 & 10).

- 4.39** By 1973 these structures have been removed and the residential development of Banbury can be seen adjacent to the study site's eastern boundary (Fig.11).
- 4.40** The OS map of 1999 at 1:10,000 scale shows that the construction of Thorney Rise to the south east by this date but no changes to the study site are indicated (Fig.12).
- 4.41** The study site occupied the agricultural hinterland to settlement during the post-medieval period. This suggests a low potential for evidence of domestic occupation; although there may be evidence for agricultural practices within the site that have a post-medieval origin.

Portable Antiquities Scheme

- 4.42** The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) encourages the recording of archaeological objects found by members of the public in England and Wales. A search of the online PAS database is appended to this report.
- 4.43** The PAS data is not available to download with spatial data however rough spatial information can be viewed, but not reproduced, using the PAS KML download in Google Earth.
- 4.44** The PAS contains three entries within the southwest of the 1km study area, these are; a medieval tile (PAS4BCF244500136C), and two fragments of Roman vessels (00146E7FCBC014E1), (00146DC537F01D94) which are given a grid reference at least 900m from the study site. None of these are located within the site or its immediate environs.

Aerial Photographs & Lidar

- 4.45** A search of the Historic England Archive aerial photography collection in May 2022 under reference AP/134498 returned 5 oblique records, 0 Military oblique records and 143 vertical records, these are listed at Appendix A. All available aerial photographs were viewed at the Historic England Archive on the 9th of June 2022.
- 4.46** A review of the Historic England photographs showed that the site has been under agricultural use for the duration of the period that it has been photographed from the air. The site has previously been subdivided into five fields and the approximate location of three former field boundaries are shown on Plate 1 below. In addition, an area of ridge and furrow is visible on early photographs in the southeast of the site, this is no longer present on later aerial photographs and satellite images.



Plate 1: Features Visible on Historic England Aerial Photographs

- 4.47** Within the wider 1km study area, no archaeological features were Identified in addition to those already identified by the National Mapping Programme (Figure 16).
- 4.48** The Historic England online 'Aerial Photograph Explorer' does not hold any photographs that directly cover the site, however photographs held by Historic England were all reviewed at the archive in June 2022.
- 4.49** The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) is presently closed to the public and there is currently no projected reopening date for services. The CUCAP collection is searchable online and a list of aerial photographs within the study area is at Appendix A. In some cases, there are detailed descriptions and thumbnail images which indicate the subject of the photographs however full analysis has not been possible.
- 4.50** Google Earth holds historic aerial photography from 1945. The photograph shows the study site as enclosed agricultural fields, the 'mosaic' effect of the rectified aerial photos makes detailed interpretation of this layer difficult.
- 4.51** Satellite and aerial imagery held by Google Earth covers the study site for the period 1985-2021. The 1985 image is of poor quality and so has not been assessed. The 2004 image shows the study site under agricultural use, split into two enclosed fields. Subsequent images show the site under crop with evidence plough lines.
- 4.52** Undated aerial imagery available at Bing Aerial show the study site comprising enclosed agricultural fields in a similar appearance to more recent Google Earth images.
- 4.53** The study site and 1km study area are covered by the Southeast Warwickshire and Cotswolds Higher Level Stewardship project (National Mapping

Programme NMP) (Figure 16). The project was completed in 2013 and utilised vertical and oblique aerial photography and lidar data (2013). The NMP has identified an area of ridge and furrow within the south-eastern corner of the site which is roughly orientated north south. Within the 1km study area the NMP records further evidence of ridge and furrow and medieval earthwork features which are thought to relate to a field system.

- 4.54** The Environment Agency National Lidar Programme collected data that covers the study site and 1km study area at 1m resolution in 2019 (Figure 15). The processed lidar data show evidence of modern agricultural use of the site, however no features of archaeological interest have been identified.

Summary of Archaeological Potential and Assessment of Significance

- 4.55** A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the study site has a moderate to high potential for Iron Age or Roman archaeological finds or features and a low potential for remains of all other periods; although agricultural practices dating from the medieval period onwards may be detected.
- 4.56** Geophysical survey of the study site indicates the presence of potential archaeological features which appear to be part of an Iron Age/Roman agricultural landscape revealed in excavations to the north and south east. Groups of strongly magnetically enhanced pits in the south eastern part of the study site may be associated with burning and fragmented ring ditches. These correspond to a possible cropmark feature noted on aerial photography and recorded by the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record.
- 4.57** Archaeological evaluation of fourteen trenches directly to the north of the study site has indicated high levels of truncation as a result of long-term arable land use and only recorded a single, shallow ditch of unknown date. This suggested that previous geophysical survey of this area had identified ephemeral remnants of features at the base of the plough soil which had not been visible in the underlying substrate (Headland Archaeology 2018).
- 4.58** Given that the study site has the potential to contain archaeological remains of local to regional significance, a requirement for further intrusive investigation is anticipated; this would allow for a greater understanding of the baseline archaeological data within the study site and would further support an outline application for development of the study site.

5.0 Proposed Development and Potential Impact on Heritage Assets

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The site comprises two fields which are under crop (low growth and sparse at the time of the site walkover).

The Proposed Development

- 5.2 The development description is as follows;

“Outline planning application for a residential development comprising up to 250 dwellings (with up to 30% affordable housing), public open space, landscaping and associated supporting infrastructure. Means of vehicular access to be determined via Edinburgh Way, with additional pedestrian and cycle connections via Dover Avenue and Balmoral Avenue. Emergency access provision also via Balmoral Avenue. All other matters reserved.”

- 5.3 Current concept proposals propose vehicular access along the northern site boundary and via the development of Banbury Rise (Fig.15). Built form focusses on the eastern portion of the site with western parcels providing areas of Public Open Space in the form of a substantial extension to the Banbury Rise Linear Park, with attenuation features along with an open space buffer in relation to the Withycombe Farmhouse.

Potential Archaeological Impacts and Mitigation Measures

- 5.4 This desk-based assessment of the study site, which is informed by geophysical survey, has identified a moderate to high potential for Iron Age/Roman archaeological finds or features. Evidence for agricultural practices dating from the medieval period onwards may also be present. Groups of strongly magnetically enhanced pits in the south eastern part of the site may be associated with burning and fragmented ring ditches; these may correspond to a possible cropmark feature identified from aerial photographs and recorded by the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record.
- 5.5 It is noted that modern agricultural practise has caused a high level of truncation to archaeological features recorded north of the site and a similar level of truncation may have occurred within the study site itself.
- 5.6 Although the level of past impacts within the study site itself are currently undefined historic plough action has been detected in LiDAR assessment and this is likely to have had a below-ground impact across the study site.
- 5.7 Given the study site’s potential to contain Iron Age/Roman archaeology, a requirement for further site investigation, comprising evaluation trial-trenching is anticipated and discussions are being held with the archaeological advisors at Oxfordshire County Council as to the timing and scope of these works.

6.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 6.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land south of Banbury Rise, which is proposed for residential development (Fig. 1). This assessment covers archaeological elements only. Built Heritage is considered in a separate report (Orion Heritage 2022).
- 6.2 This desk-based assessment of the study site, which is informed by geophysical survey, has identified a moderate to high potential for Iron Age/Roman archaeological finds or features. Evidence for agricultural practices dating from the medieval period onwards may also be present. Groups of strongly magnetically enhanced pits in the south eastern part of the site may be associated with burning and fragmented ring ditches; these may correspond to a possible cropmark feature identified from aerial photographs and recorded by the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record.
- 6.3 It is noted that modern agricultural practise has caused a high level of truncation to archaeological features recorded north of the site and a similar level of truncation may have occurred within the study site itself.
- 6.4 Given the study site's potential to contain Iron Age/Roman archaeology, a requirement for further site investigation, comprising evaluation trial-trenching is anticipated and discussions are being held with the archaeological advisors at Oxfordshire County Council as to the timing and scope of these works.

Sources

General

British Library
The National Archives
Parliamentary Archives
Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record

Cartographic

1605 Speed Map
1787 Cary Map
1811 OS Drawing Banbury
Banbury Tithe Map (IR 30/27/12)
Wickham Tithe Map (IR 30/27/149)
OS maps 1863 -2022

Websites

Archaeological Data Service – www.ads.ahds.ac.uk
British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>
British Geological Society Geology of Britain Viewer -
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
The Genealogist - <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>
Historic England National Heritage List for England -
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
Heritage Gateway - www.heritagegateway.org.uk
MAGIC - www.magic.gov.uk
Pastscape - www.pastscape.org.uk

Bibliographic

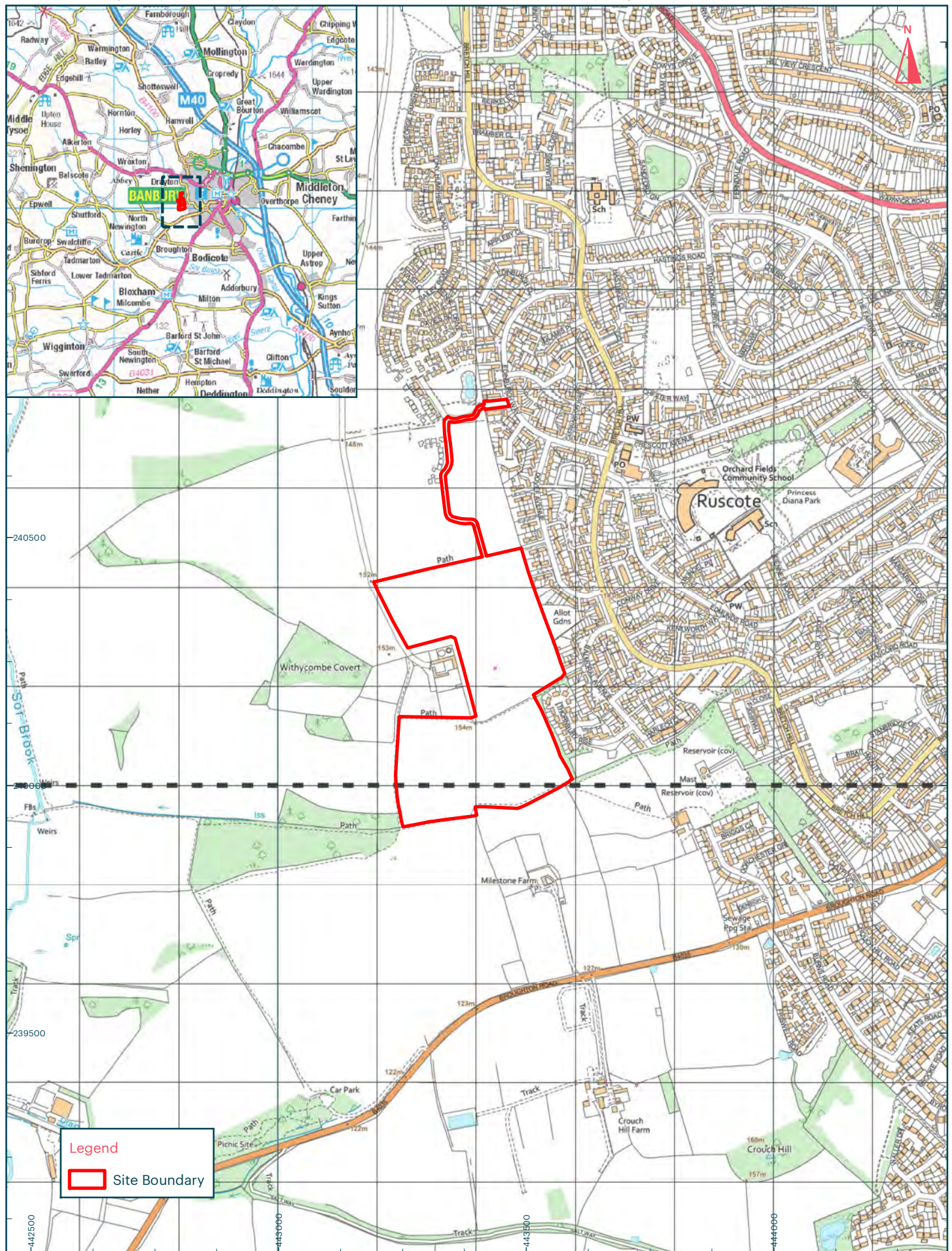
Archaeological Surveys Ltd. March 2022. Land south of Banbury Rise. Banbury, Oxfordshire. Magnetometer Survey Report for Cotswold Archaeology.
Border Archaeology. April 2022. Land off Broughton Road, Bretch Hill, Banbury, Oxfordshire. Archaeological Field Evaluation on behalf of Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd.
Colvin, C. et al. (1972). 'Banbury: Manors' in A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 10, Banbury Hundred. Ed. Alan Crossley. London: Victoria County History, pp. 42-49.
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- Department for Communities and Local Government. 2021. National Planning Policy Framework DCLG
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- Headland Archaeology. 2016. Land West of Bretch Hill, Banbury, Oxfordshire. Archaeological Evaluation.
- Headland Archaeology. 2017. Bretch Hill, Banbury, Oxfordshire. Archaeological excavation: Post-excavation assessment and updated project design for Bloor Homes.
- Historic England 2015. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment
- Historic England. 2017. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets

Lidar

Lidar data were downloaded from the Environment Agency website in June 2022 - <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>

Tile Name	Year	Resolution (m)
SP 44 SW	2007	1
SP 43 NW	2007	1
SP 44 SW	2019 (NLP)	1
SP 43 NW	2019 (NLP)	1



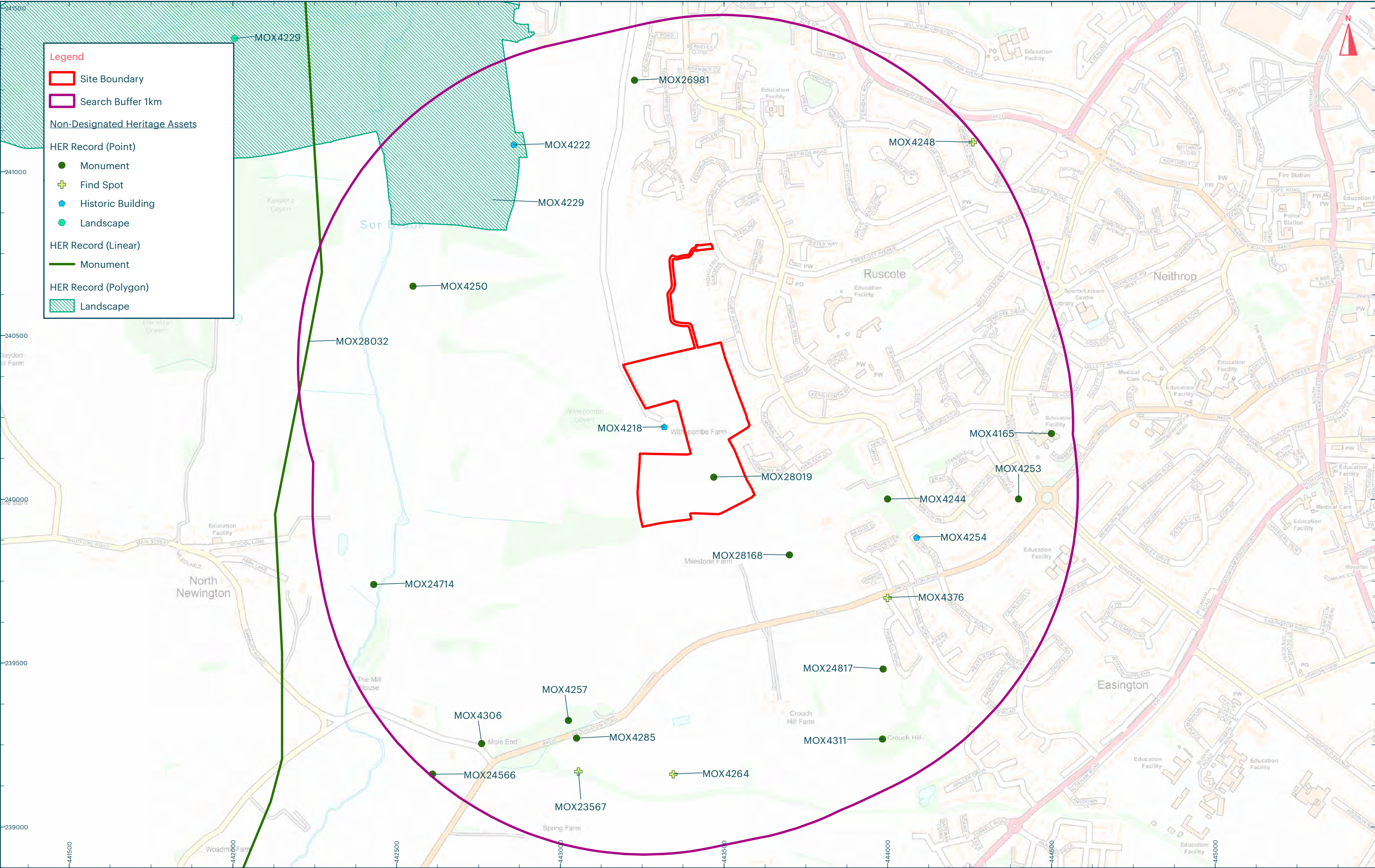
Title:
Figure 1: Site Location

Address:
Land south of Banbury Rise, Banbury

Scale at A4: 1:10,000

0 300m

orion.



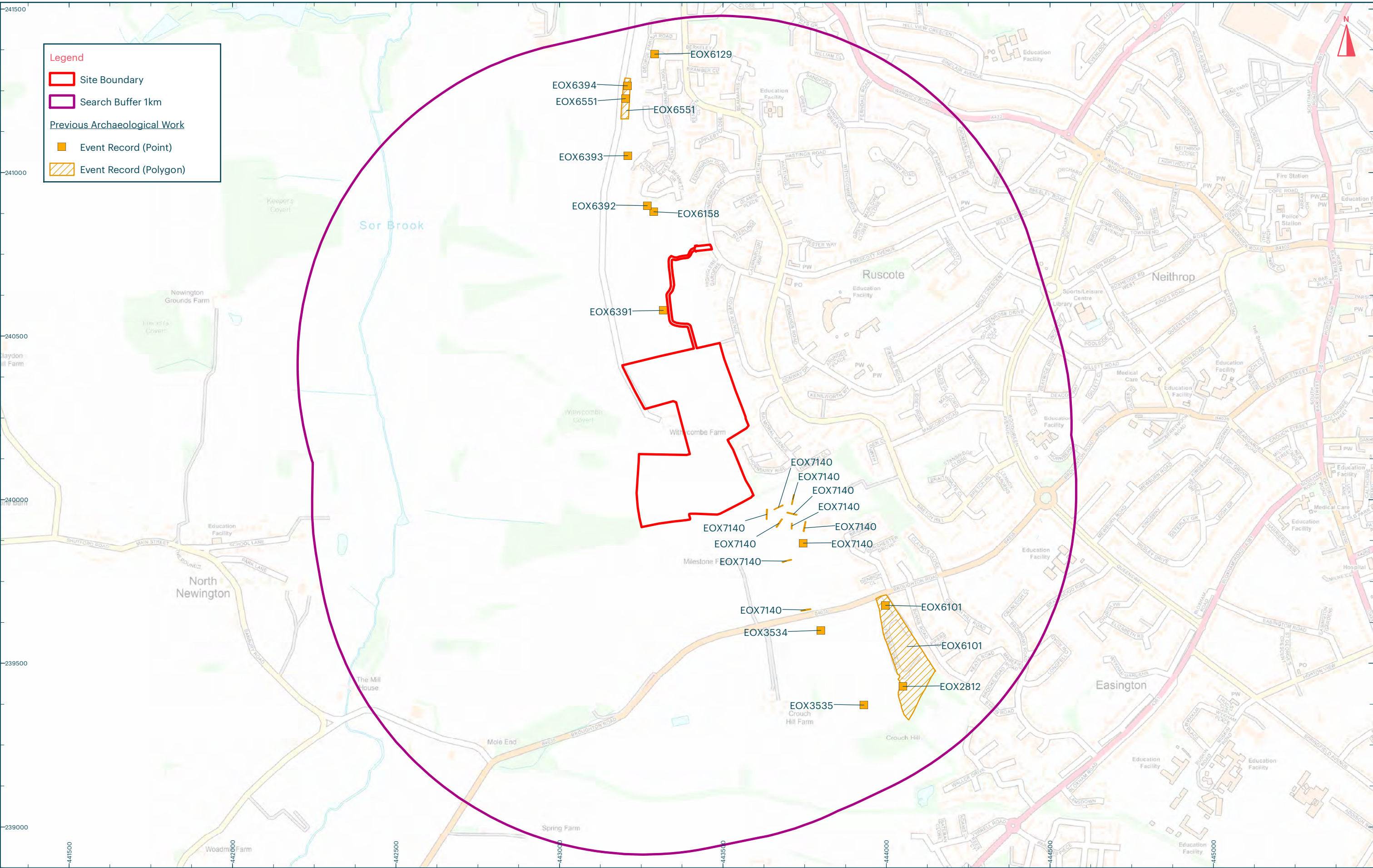
Title:
Figure 2: HER Data Plot – Monuments data

Address:
Land south of Banbury Rise, Banbury

Scale at A3: 1:10,500

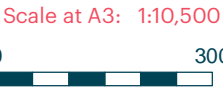
0 300m






Title:
Figure 3: HER Data Plot – Event data

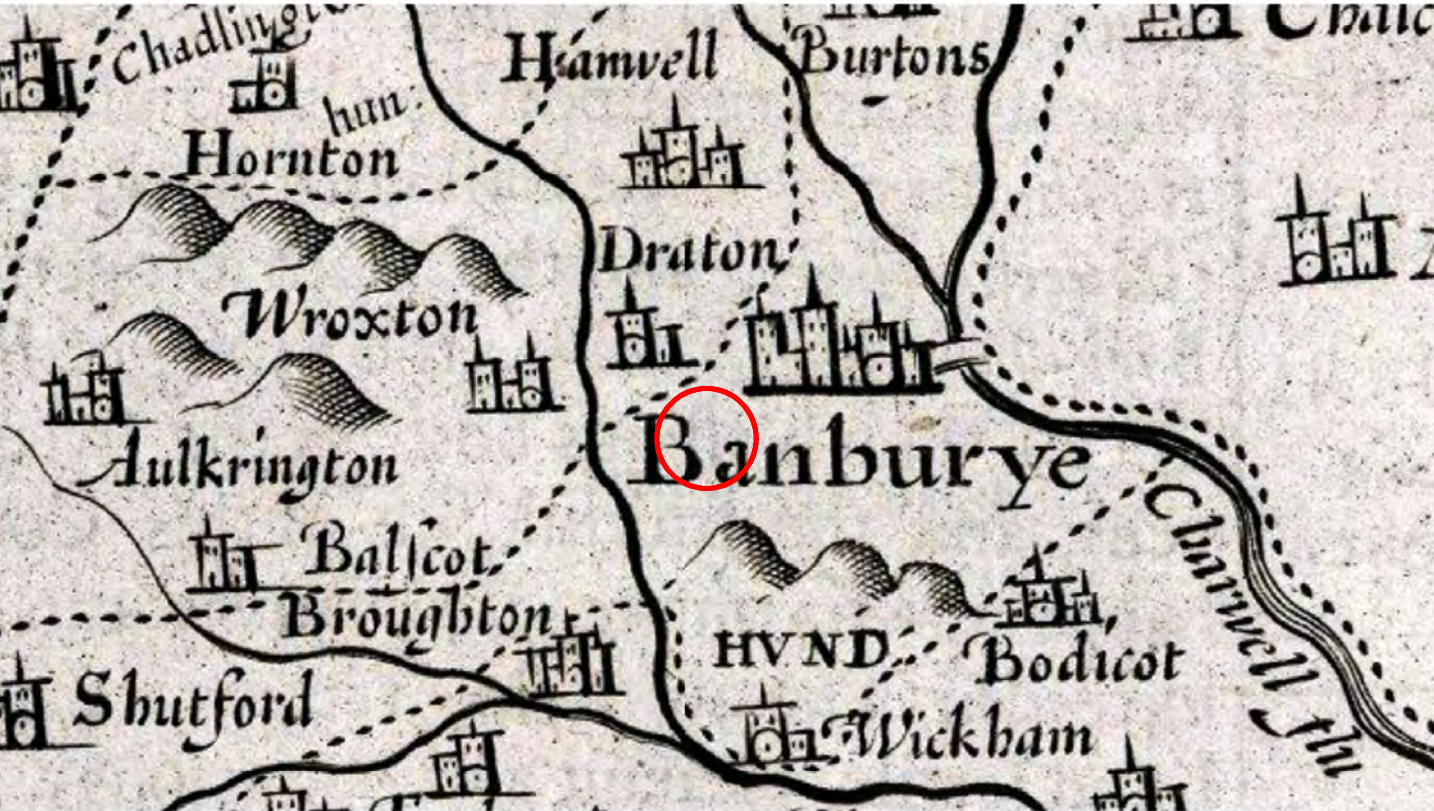
Address:
Land south of Banbury Rise, Banbury





Legend

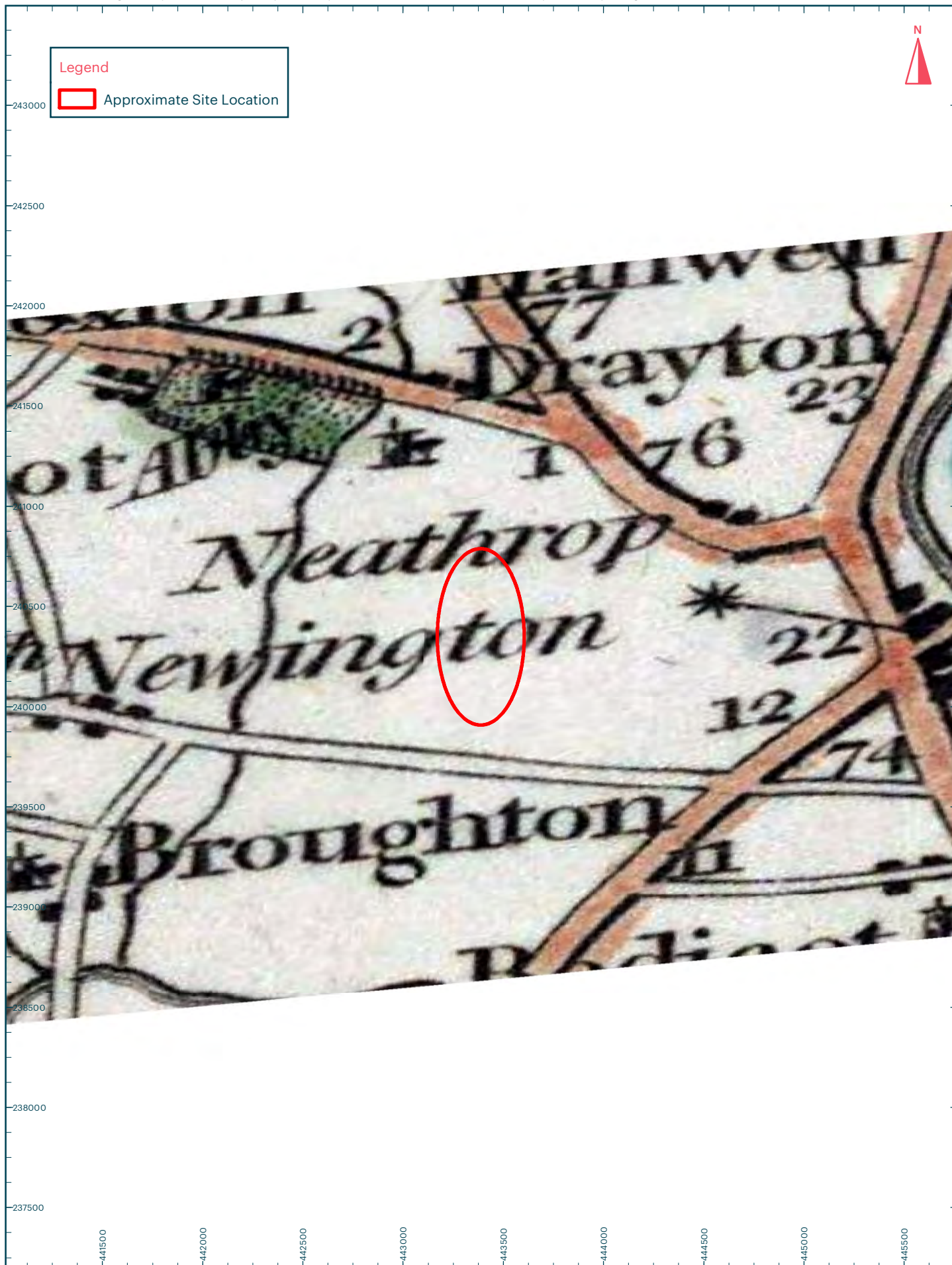
 Approximate Site Location



Title:
Figure 4: 1605 Speed Map
Address:
Land south of Banbury Rise, Banbury

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only





Title:
Figure 5: 1787 Cary Map

Address:
Land south of Banbury Rise, Banbury

Scale at A4: 1:25,000

0 800m

orion.



Title:
Figure 6: 1811 OS Drawing Banbury
Address:
Land south of Banbury Rise, Banbury

Scale at A4: 1:15,000
0 500m

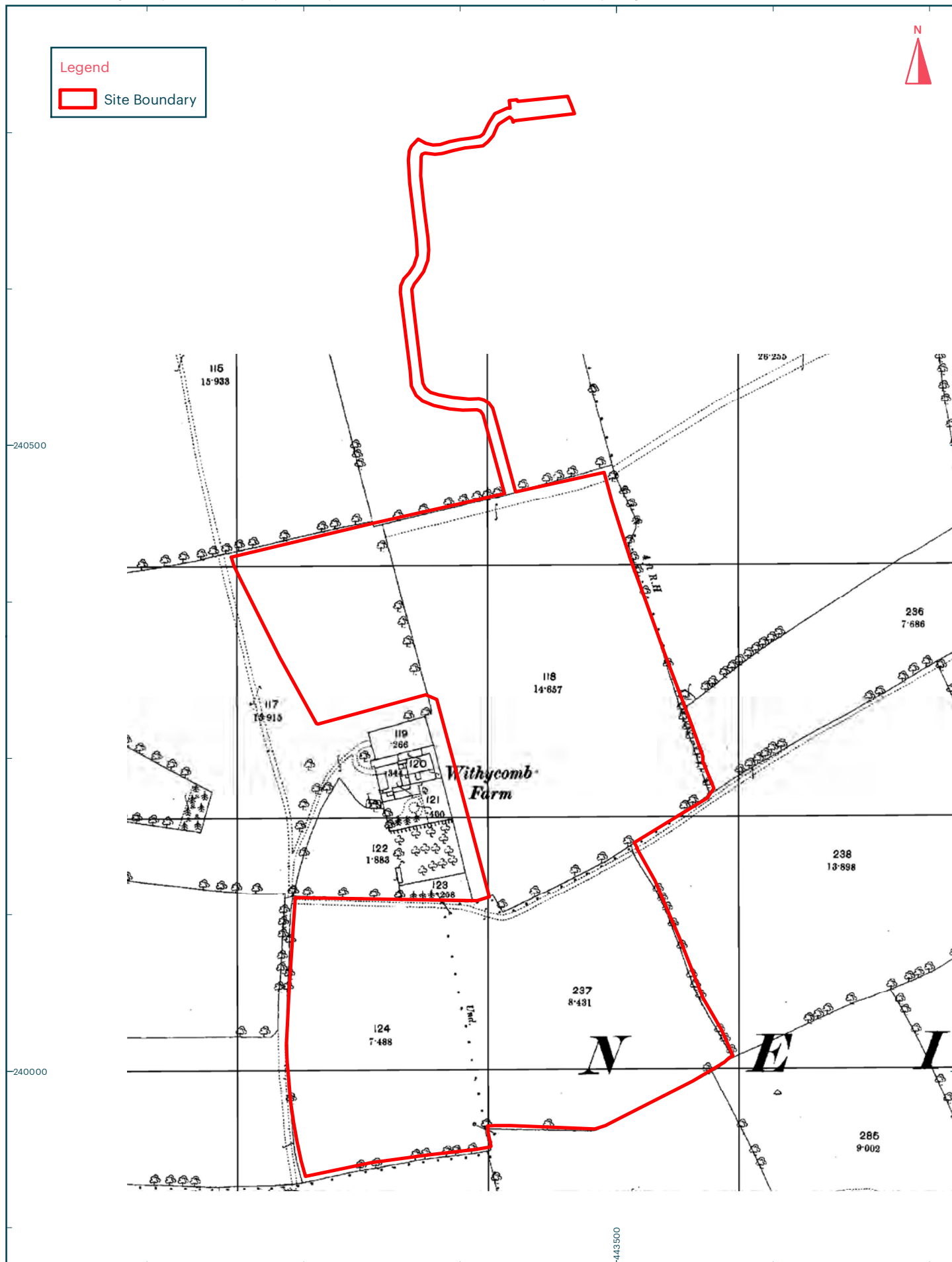
orion.



Title:
Figure 7: 1863 OS Map
Address:
Land south of Banbury Rise, Banbury

Scale at A4: 1:15,000
0 500m

orion.



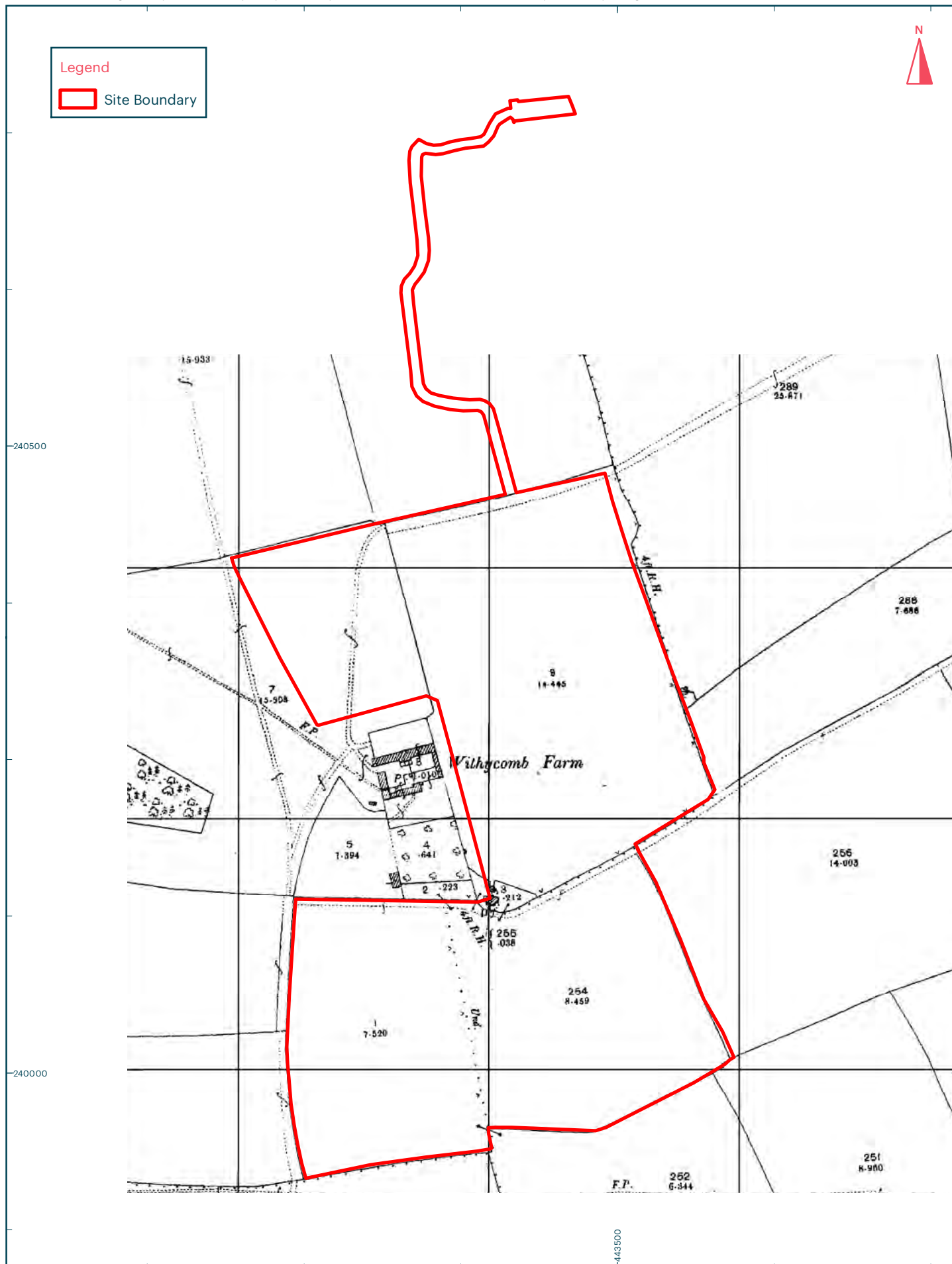
Title:
Figure 8: 1882 OS Map 1:2,500

Address:
Land south of Banbury Rise, Banbury

Scale at A4: 1:4,000

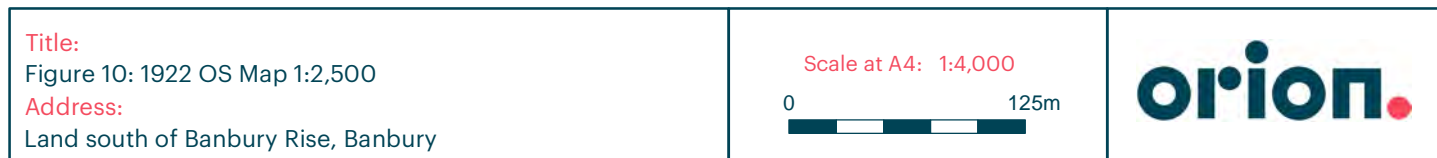
0 125m

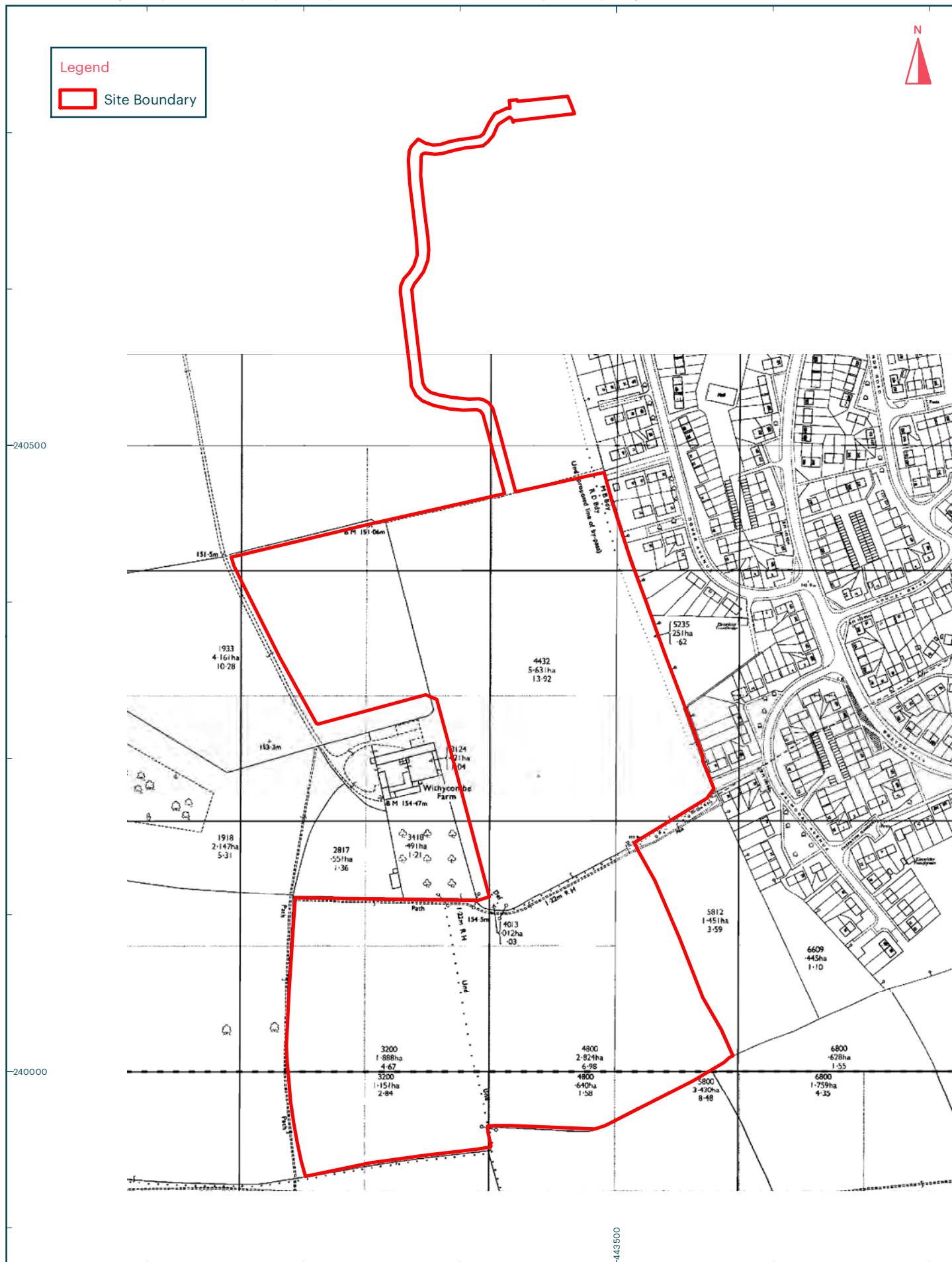
orion.



Title:
Figure 9: 1900 OS Map 1:2,500

Address:
Land south of Banbury Rise, Banbury





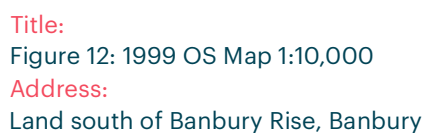
Title:
Figure 11: 1973 OS Map 1:2,500

Address:
Land south of Banbury Rise, Banbury

Scale at A4: 1:4,000

0 125m

orion.



0 150m

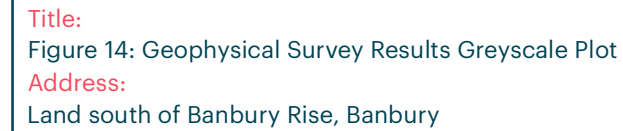
orion.



Title:
Figure 13: Google Earth Image 2021
Address:
Land south of Banbury Rise, Banbury

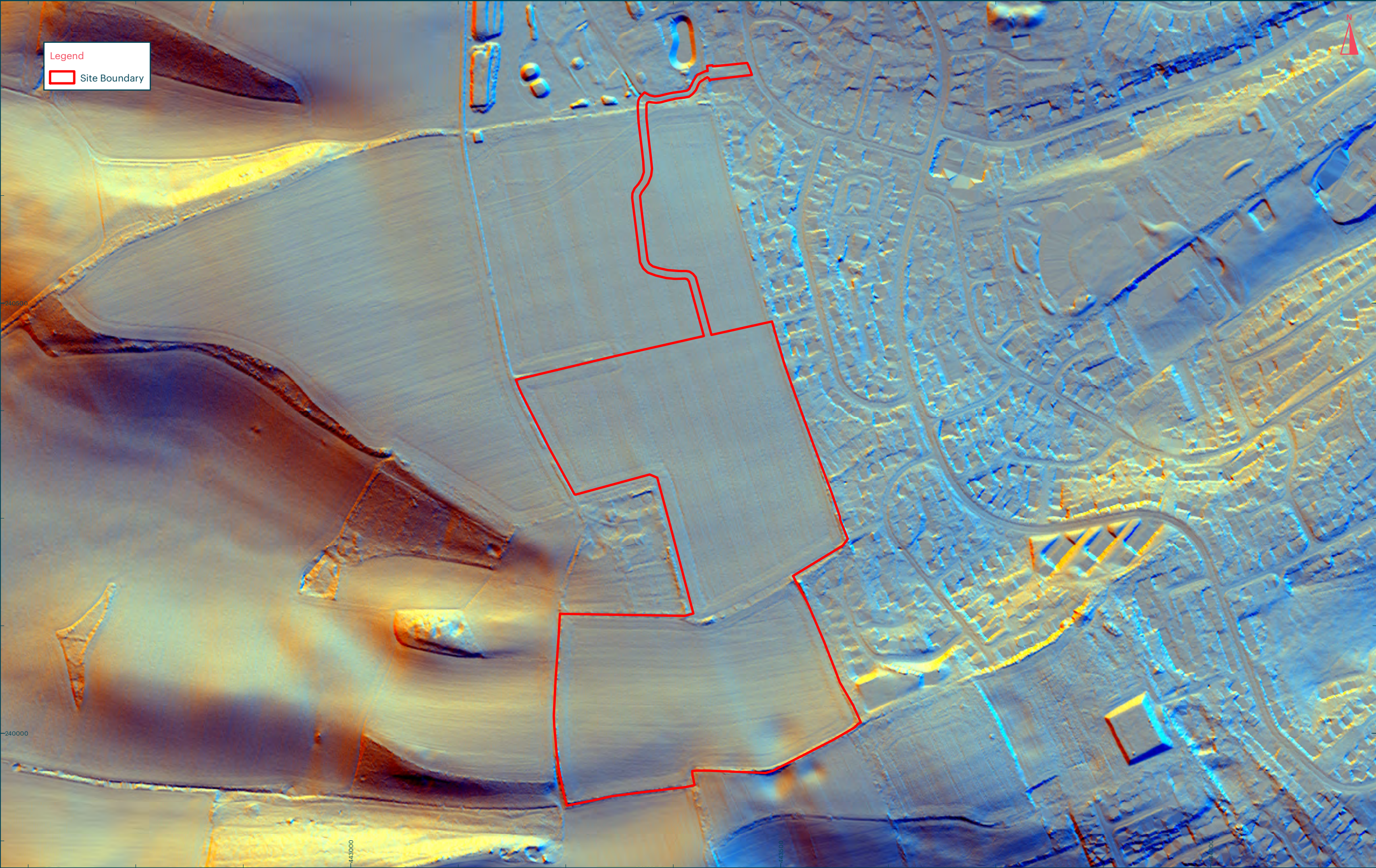
Scale at A4: 1:5,000
0 150m

orion.



0 80m

orion.



Title:
Figure 15: LiDAR Multi Hillshade

Address:
Land south of Banbury Rise, Banbury

Source: Environment Agency (NLP)

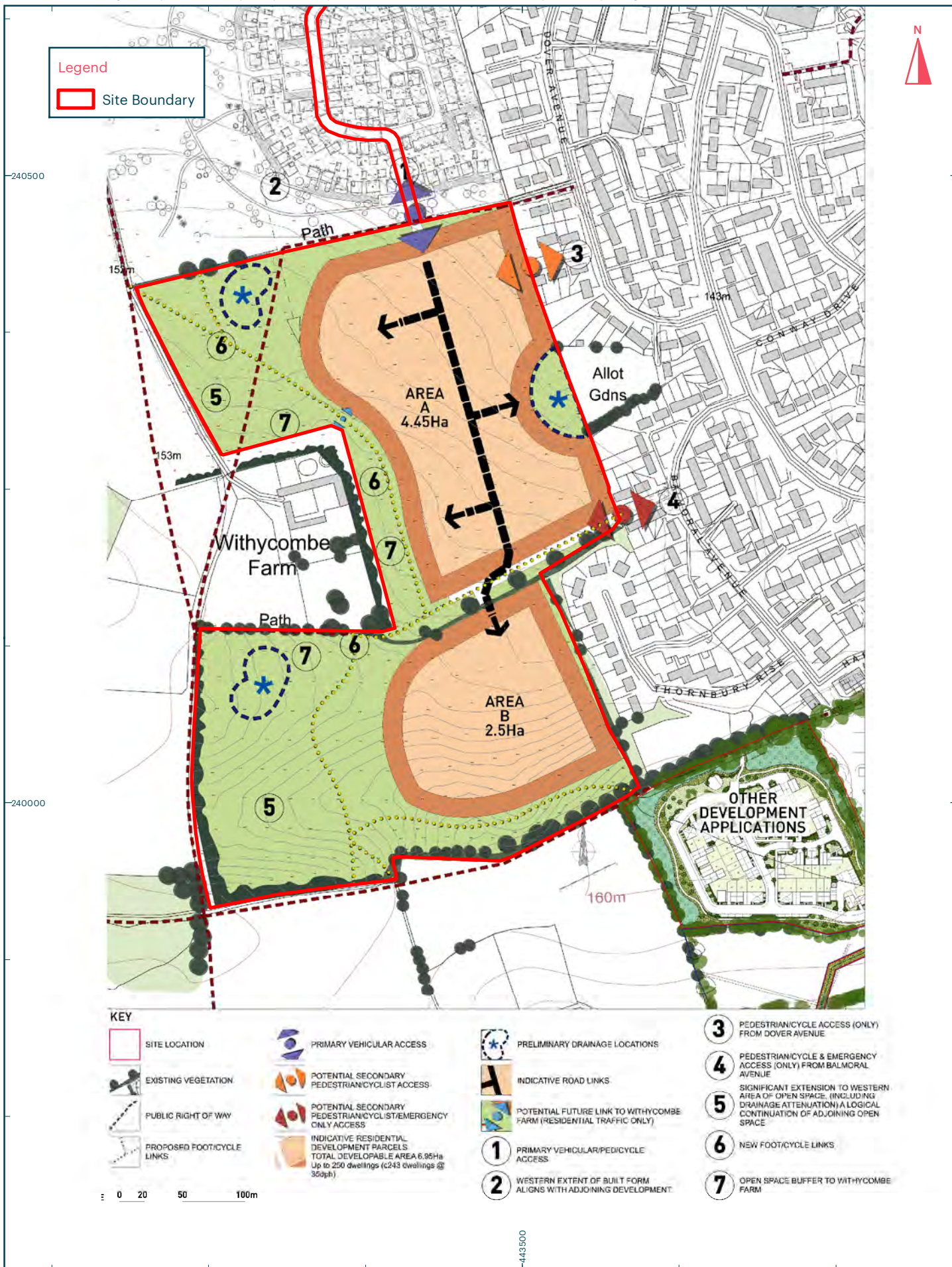
Data Type: Digital Terrain Model

Resolution: 1.0m

Scale at A3: 1:4,000

0 125m





Title:
Figure 17: Development Proposals
Address:
Land south of Banbury Rise, Banbury

APPENDIX A – GAZETTEERS

GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

In order to understand the nature and extent of the surrounding archaeological resource, a study area of a 1km buffer of the study site was adopted. The following gazetteer represents all of the entries from the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record.

Abbreviations:

MOX:

Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record

MONUID:

Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record monument identification reference number

MONUID	Name	Period
MOX4250	Possible Roman Farmstead on Drayton Park Farm	Early Mesolithic to Roman
MOX24817	Rectilinear and curvilinear Enclosures and later agricultural features	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval
MOX26981	Late Iron Age-Early Roman occupation site	Late Iron Age to Medieval
MOX28019	Possible ring ditch	Later Prehistoric
MOX4248	Medieval Counter (Cromwell Road)	Medieval
MOX4311	Site of Deer Park at Crouch Hill	Medieval
MOX4376	Medieval Pottery from Crouch Hill	Medieval
MOX24566	Several Medieval or Post-Medieval field boundary banks	Medieval to Post Medieval
MOX4229	Wroxton Park	Medieval to Post Medieval
MOX28168	Middle to Late Iron Age Occupation Site	Middle Iron Age to Post Medieval
MOX4264	Neolithic Axe (c.275m ESE of Pike Farm on the Saltway)	Neolithic
MOX24714	Possible Post-Medieval bedwork water meadow	Post Medieval
MOX4165	Site of Malthouse on Broughton Road	Post Medieval
MOX4218	Withycombe Farm and Attached Stable, Stratford Road	Post Medieval
MOX4222	Drayton Arch, S of Park Farmhouse, Stratford Road	Post Medieval

MONUID	Name	Period
MOX4253	Destroyed Site of Clay Pit	Post Medieval
MOX4254	Site of Brickworks with Kiln	Post Medieval
MOX4257	Quarries, The Bretch	Post Medieval
MOX4306	Site of North Newington Side Gate Toll House	Post Medieval
MOX23567	Roman pottery from near Saltway	Roman
MOX28032	Roman Road Wootton to Hanwell	Roman
MOX4285	Site of Roman Building and Artefacts	Roman
MOX4244	Roman/Anglo Saxon Settlement in Broughton Road area	Roman to Early Medieval

GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS

The following gazetteer represents all events recorded by the Oxfordshire HER within the 1km study area.

Abbreviations:

EOX:

Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record

Event number:

Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record event identification reference number

EVUID	Name	Date From	TYPE
EOX6551	Bretch Hill	2016-10-31	PEA
EOX7140	Evaluation at Land off Broughton Road, Bretch Hill	2022-01-17	EV
EOX6101	Broughton Road	2016-08-10	GS
EOX2812	Crouch Hill	1997-01-01	FW
EOX3534	Crouch Hill Geophysical Survey	2013-10-21	GS
EOX3535	Crouch Hill Walkover Survey	2013-10-01	LS
EOX6101	Broughton Road	2016-08-10	GS
EOX6129	Land West of Bretch Hill (Field 1)	2016-04-01	EV
EOX6158	Land at Bretch Hill	2016-03-29	GS
EOX6391	Land West of Bretch Hill (Field 3)	2018-09-03	EV
EOX6392	Land West of Bretch Hill (Field 2)	2018-01-15	EV
EOX6394	Bretch Hill	2016-10-31	EX
EOX6551	Bretch Hill	2016-10-31	PEA
EOX6393	Land West of Bretch Hill (site compound and replacement badger sett)	2017-10-24	EV
EOX7140	Evaluation at Land off Broughton Road, Bretch Hill	2022-01-17	EV

GAZETTEER OF PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME DATA

The following gazetteer represents all known Portable Antiquities Scheme Data within the 1km study area.

Abbreviations:

PAS: Portable Antiquities Scheme

PAS ID: Portable Antiquities Scheme Identification Reference Number

PAS ID	Name	Period
PAS4BCF244500136C	TILE	MEDIEVAL
0014A4E150301493	LITHIC IMPLEMENT	NEOLITHIC
0014A4E13A3015F5	LITHIC IMPLEMENT	NEOLITHIC
0014A4E11EE01D27	LITHIC IMPLEMENT	NEOLITHIC
00149AFCFAC01D8B	STRAP FITTING	MEDIEVAL
00149AFCCCF012B1	CANDLESTICK	MEDIEVAL
0014752EC66014D8	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146E811C501D05	BUCKLE	MEDIEVAL
00146E7FCBC014E1	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146E7FBB501F2B	VESSEL	MEDIEVAL
00146E7F21D01C90	VESSEL	MEDIEVAL
00146DC55CB01B61	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146DC551201F33	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146DC544301517	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146DC537F01D94	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146DC52D001ED2	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146DC51AA01B76	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146DC50A50129E	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146DC4FCE012F6	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146DC4E160159F	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146DC4CDD01C05	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146DC4B9901B04	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146DC4A9E01674	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146DC49D001B70	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146DC48AA01DA1	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146DC46E5010F1	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146DC450B01A8F	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146DC36FA0117F	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146D7F66E01D1B	LITHIC IMPLEMENT	PALAEOLITHIC
00146D7F17101F42	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146B43B03019D7	VESSEL	POST MEDIEVAL
00146B43ABC01D97	VESSEL	MEDIEVAL
00146B43A7C0107C	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146B43A3E0138D	VESSEL	ROMAN

00146B43A19017AF	VESSEL	ROMAN
00146B439F301CE6	VESSEL	EARLY MEDIEVAL
001435C98EF0173A	LITHIC IMPLEMENT	NEOLITHIC
001435C9790016D9	LITHIC IMPLEMENT	NEOLITHIC
001435C95B1016C5	ARROWHEAD	NEOLITHIC
PAS4BCF244500136C	TILE	MEDIEVAL
0014A4E150301493	LITHIC IMPLEMENT	NEOLITHIC
0014A4E13A3015F5	LITHIC IMPLEMENT	NEOLITHIC

Historic England Aerial Photographs

A search of the Historic England Archive aerial photography collection in July 2021 under reference AP/134498. These are listed in the tables below.

Oblique Aerial Photographs

Photo Reference	Date	Grid Reference
SP 4239 / 11	05 OCT 1999	SP 423395
SP 4239 / 12	05 OCT 1999	SP 423395
SP 4239 / 18	05 OCT 1999	SP 424398
SP 4439 / 1	05 JUL 1975	SP 440392
SP 4439 / 2	05 JUL 1975	SP 440393

Military Oblique Aerial Photographs

There are no military obliques held by Historic England within the search area.

Vertical Aerial Photographs

Sortie Number	Frame Number	Date	Grid Reference
RAF/CPE/UK/1926	3198	16 JAN 1947	SP 428 399
RAF/CPE/UK/1926	3199	16 JAN 1947	SP 435 399
RAF/CPE/UK/1929	2265	16 JAN 1947	SP 437 393
RAF/CPE/UK/1929	2266	16 JAN 1947	SP 433 393
RAF/CPE/UK/1929	4264	16 JAN 1947	SP 433 415
RAF/CPE/UK/1929	4265	16 JAN 1947	SP 429 415
RAF/CPE/UK/1994	2009	13 APR 1947	SP 426 404
RAF/CPE/UK/1994	2010	13 APR 1947	SP 434 405
RAF/CPE/UK/1994	2011	13 APR 1947	SP 443 405
RAF/CPE/UK/1994	4013	13 APR 1947	SP 428 388
RAF/CPE/UK/1994	4014	13 APR 1947	SP 436 389
RAF/CPE/UK/1994	4015	13 APR 1947	SP 444 389

Sortie Number	Frame Number	Date	Grid Reference
RAF/CPE/UK/2486	5013	10 MAR 1948	SP 441 396
RAF/CPE/UK/2486	5014	10 MAR 1948	SP 441 402
RAF/CPE/UK/2486	5037	10 MAR 1948	SP 430 409
RAF/CPE/UK/2486	5038	10 MAR 1948	SP 433 409
RAF/CPE/UK/2486	5039	10 MAR 1948	SP 436 409
RAF/CPE/UK/2486	5040	10 MAR 1948	SP 439 409
RAF/CPE/UK/2486	5072	10 MAR 1948	SP 443 399
FSL/6125	22007	1961	SP 440 402
FSL/6125	22008	1961	SP 433 402
FSL/6125	22009	1961	SP 426 402
RAF/82/1006	276	31 AUG 1954	SP 450 407
RAF/82/1006	277	31 AUG 1954	SP 452 396
RAF/82/1006	276	31 AUG 1954	SP 423 404
RAF/82/1006	277	31 AUG 1954	SP 425 393
RAF/542/16	104	27 AUG 1954	SP 436 409
RAF/542/16	105	27 AUG 1954	SP 429 409
RAF/542/16	163	27 AUG 1954	SP 440 399
RAF/542/16	164	27 AUG 1954	SP 434 400
RAF/542/16	165	27 AUG 1954	SP 428 401
RAF/58/1567	56	21 SEP 1954	SP 437 407
RAF/58/1567	57	21 SEP 1954	SP 431 407
RAF/58/1567	182	21 SEP 1954	SP 437 390
RAF/58/1567	183	21 SEP 1954	SP 430 390
RAF/541/222	3035	02 FEB 1949	SP 439 399

Sortie Number	Frame Number	Date	Grid Reference
RAF/541/222	3036	02 FEB 1949	SP 433 399
RAF/541/222	3037	02 FEB 1949	SP 428 398
RAF/541/222	4035	02 FEB 1949	SP 438 415
RAF/541/222	4036	02 FEB 1949	SP 432 415
RAF/541/222	4037	02 FEB 1949	SP 427 414
RAF/106G/UK/1361	4339	03 APR 1946	SP 425 407
RAF/106G/UK/1361	4340	03 APR 1946	SP 432 408
RAF/106G/UK/1361	4341	03 APR 1946	SP 440 409
RAF/58/1425	56	07 MAY 1954	SP 426 408
RAF/58/1425	57	07 MAY 1954	SP 432 408
RAF/58/1425	58	07 MAY 1954	SP 439 408
MAL/65037	163	05 MAY 1965	SP 427 413
MAL/65037	164	05 MAY 1965	SP 433 413
MAL/65037	165	05 MAY 1965	SP 438 412
MAL/65037	196	05 MAY 1965	SP 439 404
MAL/65037	197	05 MAY 1965	SP 433 404
MAL/65037	198	05 MAY 1965	SP 428 404
MAL/65038	5	05 MAY 1965	SP 429 394
MAL/65038	6	05 MAY 1965	SP 434 394
MAL/65038	7	05 MAY 1965	SP 439 394
OS/70311	223	07 SEP 1970	SP 425 391
OS/70311	224	07 SEP 1970	SP 425 398
OS/70311	225	07 SEP 1970	SP 425 404
OS/70311	226	07 SEP 1970	SP 425 410

Sortie Number	Frame Number	Date	Grid Reference
OS/70311	252	07 SEP 1970	SP 437 412
OS/70311	253	07 SEP 1970	SP 437 406
OS/70311	254	07 SEP 1970	SP 437 400
OS/70311	255	07 SEP 1970	SP 437 394
OS/68233	163	01 JUL 1968	SP 424 397
OS/68233	164	01 JUL 1968	SP 425 403
OS/68233	165	01 JUL 1968	SP 425 410
OS/68233	194	01 JUL 1968	SP 435 406
OS/68233	195	01 JUL 1968	SP 435 400
OS/68233	196	01 JUL 1968	SP 435 395
OS/63129	24	08 JUN 1963	SP 433 391
OS/63129	25	08 JUN 1963	SP 430 394
OS/63129	26	08 JUN 1963	SP 426 396
OS/63129	27	08 JUN 1963	SP 430 405
OS/63129	28	08 JUN 1963	SP 434 402
OS/63129	29	08 JUN 1963	SP 439 399
OS/63129	49	08 JUN 1963	SP 444 405
OS/63129	50	08 JUN 1963	SP 441 407
OS/63129	51	08 JUN 1963	SP 437 410
OS/63129	52	08 JUN 1963	SP 433 412
OS/89391	91	20 JUL 1989	SP 443 411
OS/89391	92	20 JUL 1989	SP 443 404
OS/89391	93	20 JUL 1989	SP 443 397
OS/89392	12	20 JUL 1989	SP 430 398

Sortie Number	Frame Number	Date	Grid Reference
OS/89392	13	20 JUL 1989	SP 430 406
OS/93289B	207	13 AUG 1993	SP 430 406
OS/93289B	208	13 AUG 1993	SP 429 399
OS/93289B	209	13 AUG 1993	SP 429 393
OS/93291	80	14 AUG 1993	SP 440 394
OS/93291	81	14 AUG 1993	SP 440 398
OS/93291	82	14 AUG 1993	SP 440 402
OS/93291	83	14 AUG 1993	SP 440 406
OS/93291	84	14 AUG 1993	SP 440 410
OS/93291	100	14 AUG 1993	SP 434 409
OS/93291	101	14 AUG 1993	SP 434 404
OS/93291	102	14 AUG 1993	SP 434 400
OS/93291	103	14 AUG 1993	SP 433 397
OS/93291	104	14 AUG 1993	SP 433 393
OS/93289A	131	13 AUG 1993	SP 442 394
OS/93289A	132	13 AUG 1993	SP 442 401
OS/93289A	133	13 AUG 1993	SP 442 406
OS/89081	161	16 APR 1989	SP 435 394
OS/89081	162	16 APR 1989	SP 434 398
OS/89081	163	16 APR 1989	SP 434 403
OS/89081	164	16 APR 1989	SP 434 407
OS/89081	165	16 APR 1989	SP 434 411
OS/89081	191	16 APR 1989	SP 442 395
OS/89081	192	16 APR 1989	SP 442 399

Sortie Number	Frame Number	Date	Grid Reference
OS/89081	193	16 APR 1989	SP 442 403
OS/89081	194	16 APR 1989	SP 442 408
OS/98126	145	05 AUG 1998	SP 434 409
OS/98126	146	05 AUG 1998	SP 434 404
OS/98126	147	05 AUG 1998	SP 434 399
OS/98126	148	05 AUG 1998	SP 435 395
OS/04979	685	23 APR 2004	SP 438 412
OS/04979	686	23 APR 2004	SP 431 413
OS/04979	728	23 APR 2004	SP 430 399
OS/04979	729	23 APR 2004	SP 437 399
OS/09044	70	24 JUN 2009	SP 430 408
OS/09044	72	24 JUN 2009	SP 437 408
OS/09044	117	24 JUN 2009	SP 437 391
OS/09044	118	24 JUN 2009	SP 429 390
OS/09069	6	10 SEP 2009	SP 430 391
OS/09069	7	10 SEP 2009	SP 437 391
EA/GEO/91017	10	24 MAR 1991	SP 436 412
EA/GEO/91017	11	24 MAR 1991	SP 436 409
EA/GEO/91017	12	24 MAR 1991	SP 436 407
EA/GEO/91017	13	24 MAR 1991	SP 436 405
EA/GEO/91017	14	24 MAR 1991	SP 436 402
EA/GEO/91017	15	24 MAR 1991	SP 436 400
EA/GEO/91017	16	24 MAR 1991	SP 435 398
EA/GEO/91017	17	24 MAR 1991	SP 435 396

Sortie Number	Frame Number	Date	Grid Reference
EA/GEO/91017	18	24 MAR 1991	SP 435 394
EA/GEO/91017	19	24 MAR 1991	SP 435 392
EA/GEO/91017	115	24 MAR 1991	SP 440 393
EA/GEO/91017	116	24 MAR 1991	SP 440 395
EA/GEO/91017	117	24 MAR 1991	SP 440 397
EA/GEO/91017	118	24 MAR 1991	SP 440 400
EA/GEO/91017	119	24 MAR 1991	SP 440 402
EA/GEO/91017	120	24 MAR 1991	SP 440 404
EA/GEO/91017	121	24 MAR 1991	SP 440 406
EA/GEO/91017	122	24 MAR 1991	SP 440 408

Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs

The following cover search lists all aerial photographs covering the study site and 1km study area, which were accessioned to the digital CUCAP archive as of 10.06.2022.

Abbreviations:

CUCAP:

Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs

Photo Reference	Oblique Or Vertical	Date	Subject	Easting	Northing
AWN94	Oblique	20/01/1969	Earthworks, North Newington	442200	239700
AWN95	Oblique	20/01/1969	Earthworks, North Newington	442200	239700
AWN96	Oblique	20/01/1969	Earthworks, North Newington	442200	239700
AZV93	Oblique	05/11/1969	Earthworks, North Newington	442200	239700
AZV94	Oblique	05/11/1969	Earthworks, North Newington	442200	239700
BHP73	Oblique	14/02/1972	North Newington, looking W	442200	239700
BHP74	Oblique	14/02/1972	North Newington, looking W	442200	239700
BHP75	Oblique	14/02/1972	North Newington, looking W	442200	239700
ZknSE24	Vertical	09/11/2006	ULM extra 2 South	443341	240943
ZknSE25	Vertical	09/11/2006	ULM extra 2 South	443330	240031
ZknSE26	Vertical	09/11/2006	ULM extra 2 South	443314	239107