



ARCHAEOLOGY DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

**Land at Fewcott Road,
Fritwell, Oxfordshire**

Client: Cala Homes

9th January 2019

**Local Planning Authority:
Cherwell District Council**

**Site centred at:
SP 45426 30054**

**Author:
Dr Michael Dawson**

**Report Status:
Final**

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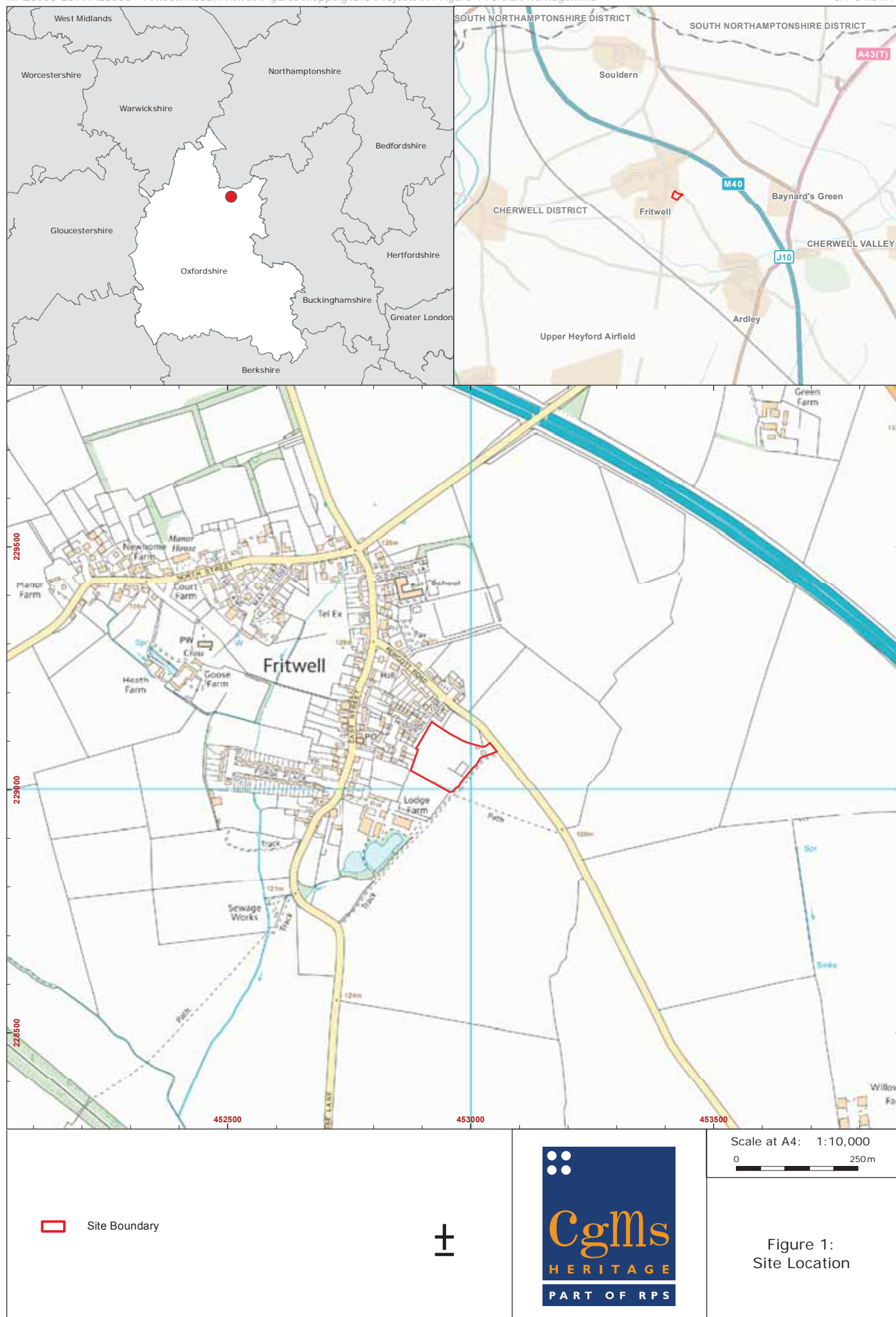
*Fig 8 The proposed development site from the south looking towards Hodgson Close
(April 2016)*

SUMMARY

This heritage assessment has examined evidence from written, map, archive and published sources for past activity on land at Fewcott Road, Fritwell, Oxfordshire. The proposed development site is located on a plateau above the River Cherwell and on the margins of the historic village of Fritwell.

The assessment has established that the proposed development area has only low potential to yield prehistoric, Roman and Medieval period archaeology. The desk based work has also indicated that there is no potential for archaeology associated with the Post Medieval and Modern periods.

In conclusion, the potential to yield further significant archaeological evidence has not been demonstrated by this desk based study. It has demonstrated that there is at best low potential for significant archaeology and no potential for archaeology of national significance which would preclude development. In this respect archaeology is unlikely to compromise the principle of development or constitute harm for the purposes of the NPPF.



1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This desk-based assessment has been researched by Michael Dawson of CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Cala homes Ltd.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment is land at Fewcott Road, Fritwell, Oxfordshire (Fig. 1). The site is centred at SP 52952 29076 and is bounded to the north by housing along Hodgson Close, to the east by Fewcott Road, to the west by a paddock of Lodge Farm and to the south is farmland and the rising ground of the plateau towards Upper Heyford. The site was visited by Michael Dawson in April 2016.
- 1.3 In accordance with government planning policy (NPPF), this desk-based assessment has been undertaken to establish the presence/absence of designated and undesignated assets, to consider the archaeological potential of the site and to assess any impacts from the proposed development.
- 1.4 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence in the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Oxfordshire Record Office, published and online sources.
- 1.5 The study provides an assessment of the archaeological assets and potential assets on the site and enables relevant parties to assess the impacts on heritage/archaeological assets, and to consider the need for design, engineering or other archaeological mitigation measures.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

2.1 National Policy and Guidance

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018)

2.2.1 In July 2018, the government published the 2nd edition of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

2.2.2 The NPPF promotes sustainable development as a fundamental theme in planning (Paragraphs 8 & 11). The core principles of sustainable development (NPPF 2018 Para 8 A – C) highlight that planning should help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, foster a well-designed and safe built environment and contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment.

2.2.3 The guidance that relates to the historic environment and developments which may have an effect upon it is contained within Section 16, 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment', Paragraphs 184-202.

2.2.4 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF 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).

2.2.5 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.

2.2.6 Significance is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the

cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.

- 2.2.7 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.
- 2.2.8 In paragraph 189, the NPPF states that when determining applications, LPAs should require applicants to describe the significance of the heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail provided should be proportionate to the significance of the asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the impact of the proposal on this significance. According to Paragraph 190, LPAs are also obliged to identify and assess the significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal and should take this assessment into account when considering the impact upon the heritage asset.
- 2.2.9 Paragraph 192 emphasises that local planning authorities should take account of the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
- 2.2.10 Paragraph 193 states that 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. Para 193 emphasises that the weight given to an asset's conservation should be proportionate to its significance, and that clear and convincing justification will be required for loss and harm to heritage assets.
- 2.2.11 Paragraph 194 states that 'substantial harm' or loss of a designated heritage asset of the highest significance (i.e. Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I and II* parks and gardens, scheduled monuments, wrecks, battlefields and World Heritage Sites) should be wholly exceptional. It also states that substantial harm to Grade II listed buildings and parks and gardens should be exceptional. The NPPF does not define further what is meant by substantial harm.

2.2.12 Paragraphs 195 and 196 address the balancing of harm against public benefits.

This guidance lays down a clear dividing line between causing substantial harm or total loss of significance on the one hand, and those cases where the harm is less than substantial. Proposals that would result in substantial harm or total loss of significance should be refused, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss. The guidance emphasizes that where less than substantial harm will arise as a result of a proposed development, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of a proposal.

2.3 Local Plan Policy

2.2.1 Cherwell Local Development Scheme (LDS)

Cherwell District Council: The Cherwell Local Plan 2011 – 2031

The District Council's current Local Plan was adopted in July 2015 and the following represents the relevant Local Plan policies.

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.

The Council will require design to be addressed in the pre-application process on major developments and in connection with all heritage sites. For major sites/strategic sites and complex developments, Design Codes will need to be prepared in conjunction with the Council and local stakeholders to ensure

appropriate character and high quality design is delivered throughout. Design Codes will usually be prepared between outline and reserved matters stage to set out design principles for the development of the site. The level of prescription will vary according to the nature of the site.

3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The solid geology of the site is the Great Oolite Group, comprising Limestone and interbedded Argillaceous Rocks. This is an sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 165 to 168 million years ago in the Jurassic Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas. These rocks were formed in theses seas with mainly siliciclastic sediments comprising fragments or clasts of silicate minerals deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel.¹

3.1.2 There is no geotechnical data currently available for the study site.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The site comprises a rectangular area of land on a wide plateau, on the south eastern side of Fritwell village. The plateau is formed by an underlying limestone pavement above the River Cherwell valley to the west. The site lies within the wider catchment of the River Cherwell and the proposed development site lies at 125m AOD with extensive views to the south.

3.2.2 The area of the site is open rolling countryside with large fields, enclosed by hedges and fences, with occasional woodland plantations.

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed 14th April 2016].



Fig 2 Rising ground to the south of the proposed development site

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, INCLUDING ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Information held by the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1km of the proposed development site has been consulted, as well as published and web-based material. In addition note has been taken of the 14 events related to the historic environment recorded by the county HER. These comprise largely watching briefs and evaluation and have led to the recovery of some medieval evidence. Where appropriate the results of these events have been taken into account in this assessment. Whilst all of these sources provide a general context for this assessment, it is not the purpose of this document to create a detailed archaeology or history of the area, noting every sherd of pottery or lithic flake. It is to provide an assessment of the area's history and archaeology, and to document known resources on the application site and predict the potential for as yet to be discovered archaeology and the potential for further assessment of the impact that development might have on the setting of both designated and undesignated heritage assets.

4.1.2 Assessment includes an estimation of the potential significance of the archaeological resource.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485

Post Medieval	AD	1486 -	1799
Modern	AD	1800 -	Present

Table 1 Timescales used in this report.

4.1.3 This chapter reviews existing archaeological evidence for the site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area and, in accordance with the NPPF, considers the potential for as yet undiscovered archaeological evidence on the site.

4.1.4 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the theoretical potential identified in this chapter is likely to survive and what its significance might be.

4.2 **Palaeolithic and Mesolithic**

4.2.1 There is no Palaeolithic or Mesolithic evidence recorded on the Oxfordshire HER within a 500m radius of the study site.

4.2.2 Overall the likelihood of early prehistoric material being found on the study site is considered to be limited and, at best, would comprise small quantities of lithic material.

4.3 **Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age**

4.3.1 No Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age evidence has been found within the proposed development area. Within the wider search area there is a single undated circular cropmark (1618) which may be prehistoric and an Iron Age banjo enclosure (12329). The level of evidence may reflect the limited amount of development in the vicinity of the proposed development site. In terms of period specific potential any Neolithic material is likely to be short stay, task specific rather than settlement and comprise small lithic assemblages. Bronze Age data has a similar low potential for more than lithic material, however Iron Age activity has slightly greater potential due to the topography, the presence of a ditch currently interpreted as a boundary (8925 MOX4830) and the identification of the banjo enclosure. In this period in this area agricultural

practice was probably almost entirely sedentary with settlement patterns based on small farmsteads. In the absence of current evidence the potential, though, must be assessed as low for this period.

- 4.3.2 In general the archaeological potential of the study site for significant archaeology of the later prehistoric period is, therefore, considered to be low.

4.4 **Roman**

- 4.4.1 No Roman evidence has been recorded from the area in the HER for the proposed development site. From the search area the site known as Aves ditches (8925 MOX4830) to the north has also been interpreted as a Roman road but is presently considered to be an Iron Age boundary. The scale of material remains normally associated with Roman period settlement suggests that the site is unlikely to represent a significant focus of activity.²

² <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html> accessed 14/4/16; Smith et al., 2016 151-160; Fulford 2014 in Hey et al., 2014, 155-184

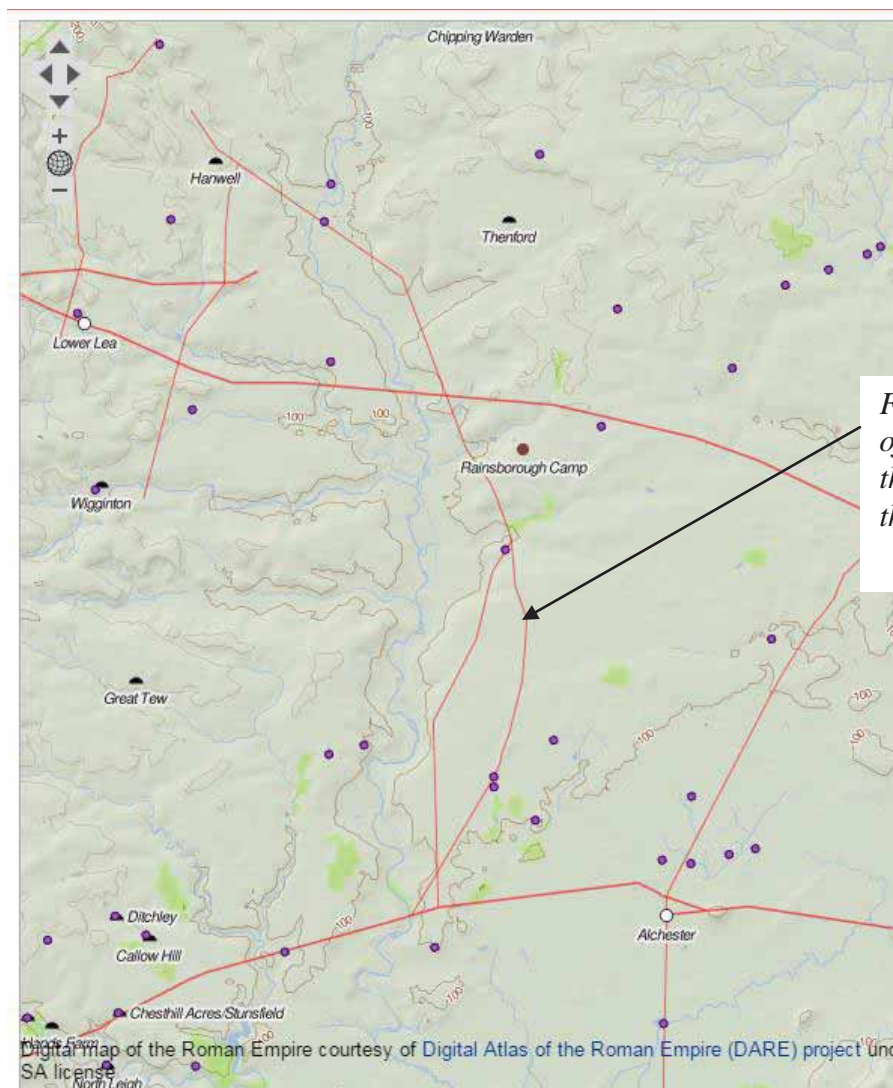


Fig 3 Regional view of settlement during the Roman period in the area of Fritwell

4.4.2 The archaeological potential of the study site for significant archaeology of the Roman period is, therefore, considered to be low.

4.5 **Anglo-Saxon and Medieval**

4.5.1 The history of the parish of Fritwell has been published by the Victoria County History.³ At Domesday there were two manors in the township, Fritwell and Ormonds court, and *'throughout the Middle Ages there were two settlements, east and west dependent on the two estates. Today the village still has two distinct parts the western part along Somerton Road and the southern on*

³ Lobel M 1959 'Parishes: Fritwell', in *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 6*, pp134-146 [accessed 14/4/16].

Middleton Road'. The name Fritwell derives from the old English *Fyrht-welle*, or wishing well.⁴

- 4.5.2 The proposed development site lies in an area characterised by the HLC as an L-shaped medieval settlement (HOX1816). It lies on the margins of the Ormonds court manorial site. The present day Lodge Farm is the re-named successor to Dovehouse Farm which stands on the site of the Ormonds manor-house of which it incorporates some fragments (HER 174 MOX4808). Medieval material has been recorded relating to this area of the village at several locations including fishponds (2969 MOX4816), field ditches (27454 MOX23963, 28576 MOX26908) and a pottery scatter dating to the 12th -14th centuries (16116 MOX4876). The proposed development site, though, lies outside the area of medieval settlement and may have been part of the open field system.
- 4.5.3 Overall the archaeological potential of the study site for the medieval period is defined as low for both isolated remains and the evidence of medieval farming.

4.6 **Post-Medieval and Modern**

- 4.6.1 In 1808 the village of Fritwell was enclosed by Act of parliament (47 Geo III Sess 1 c 27 (1807) Priv). The inclosure award and map (see Fig 4) records that the proposed development site lay in allotments to the rear of properties on East Street. These were '76 House, bakehouse, yard garden and close' and '77 house, barn yard and close adjacent to allotment 1' all of which were assigned to Robert Johnson Esq. The text of the Award describes the allotments as old enclosures indicating that the land had been subdivided probably from the earlier open fields of the medieval village. The Ordnance surveyor's plan of 1814 shows the proposed development site as enclosed fields.

⁴ Blair 1998, 18



Fig 5 Fritwell in 1814 shown on the Ordnance Surveyors plans

- 4.6.2 By the 1880s the 1st edition shows the site remained farmland with linear boundaries reflecting those at Enclosure. The proposed development was not tithed.
- 4.6.3 By the late 19th century the 2nd edition OS shows the proposed development as smaller fields with the principal boundaries still reflecting the allotments at inclosure.⁵ Over the next century the field boundaries change slightly and the proposed development in its final form is used for horse coping with jumps, grazing and a manege.
- 4.6.4 Overall, there is no archaeological potential at the proposed development site for significant remains of the Post-Medieval and Modern periods.

⁵ See Appendix 2



Fig 6 The proposed development site in 2013 (©Google earth)

5.0 **SITE CONDITIONS AND THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

5.1 **Site Conditions**

- 5.1.1 The study site currently comprises agricultural land devoted to equestrian pursuits at Fewcott Road, Fritwell, Oxfordshire.



Fig 7 The proposed development site in January 1945 (@Google earth)

- 5.1.2 The site is almost level, subdivided into smaller fields and lies on an open plateau above the River Cherwell to the west. The aerial photograph above indicates the nature of the fields. The pattern of land use during the 19th and 20th century may have been a combination of arable and grazing. In 1945 aerial photographs indicate the land was ploughed, but by 2004 the fields were all grazing. Mid-20th century ploughing is likely to have had a significant and widespread impact upon any archaeological deposits within the site.



Fig 8 The proposed development site from the south looking towards Hodgson Close (April 2016)

5.2 **The Proposed Development**

5.2.1 The proposed development is for housing.

5.2.2 The nature of the proposed development is such that it must be assumed that construction will remove a significant proportion of any below ground archaeological deposits. The construction will involve infrastructure and services, and there will be no residual effects from the development on below ground archaeology after construction.

5.2.3 The desk based assessment has shown that the proposed development site has only low potential to contain archaeological evidence.

5.3 **The Significance of the Evidence and Policy – Direct Impacts on Below Ground Archaeology**

5.3.1 The NPPF in section 12 *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*, employs the concept of significance as the basis for assessing impact on the historic environment and historic assets; paragraph 135 notes that *"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 judgment will be required having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset"*.

5.4 **Heritage Assets**

- 5.4.1 The desk-based survey has revealed that there are no significant or designated assets within the proposed development area and it is unlikely that further evaluation will yield evidence of more than local significance. Development will, therefore, not constitute harm for the purposes of the NPPF.

6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 This heritage assessment has examined evidence from written, map, archive and published sources for past activity on land at Fewcott Road, Fritwell, Oxfordshire. The proposed development site is located on a plateau above the River Cherwell and on the margins of the historic village of Fritwell.

6.1.2 The assessment has established that the proposed development area has only low potential to yield prehistoric, Roman and Medieval period archaeology. The desk based work has also indicated that there is no potential for archaeology associated with the Post Medieval and Modern periods.

6.2 Conclusion

6.2.1 In conclusion, the potential to yield further significant archaeological evidence has not been demonstrated by this desk based study. It has demonstrated that there is at best low potential for significant archaeology and no potential for archaeology of national significance which would preclude development. In this respect archaeology is unlikely to compromise the principle of development or constitute harm for the purposes of the NPPF.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Oxfordshire History Centre

Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

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Cartographic

Inclosure 1808 (CRO QS\DA\Vol C)

OS Surveyors Drawings 1814

1:2,500 – 1881, 1900, 1922, 1976, 1992, 1994, 1995, 1996



- Site Boundary
Search Radius
1 km

Designated Assets:

- Conservation
Area
Listed Buildings

Non-Designated Assets:

- HER Record
(point)
- Building
 - Element
 - Find Spot
 - Linear
 - Monument

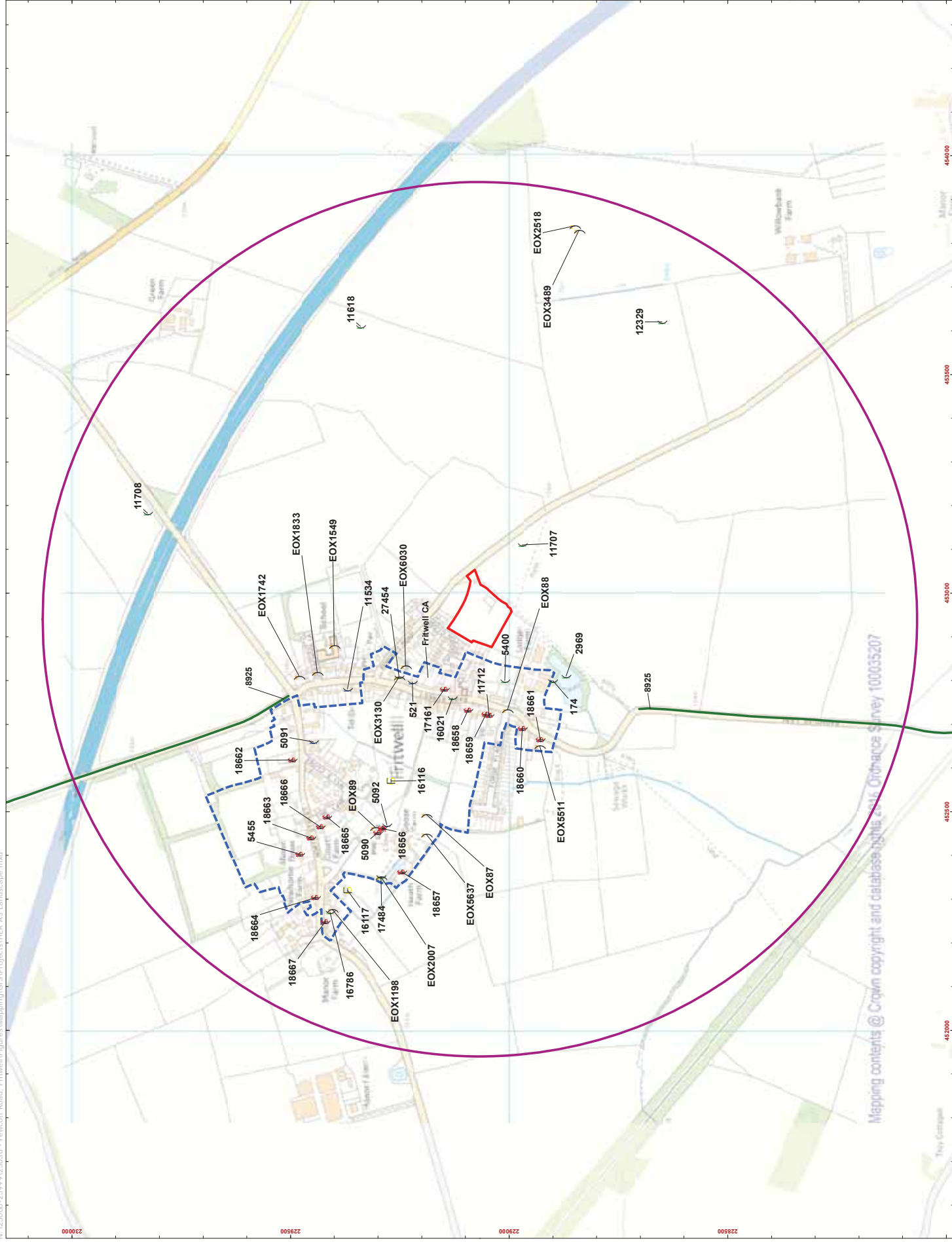
- Events Record
-
- (point)

+

Scale at A3: 1:8,000

0 250m

Figure 2:
HER Data Plot (Data
from Oxfordshire HER)



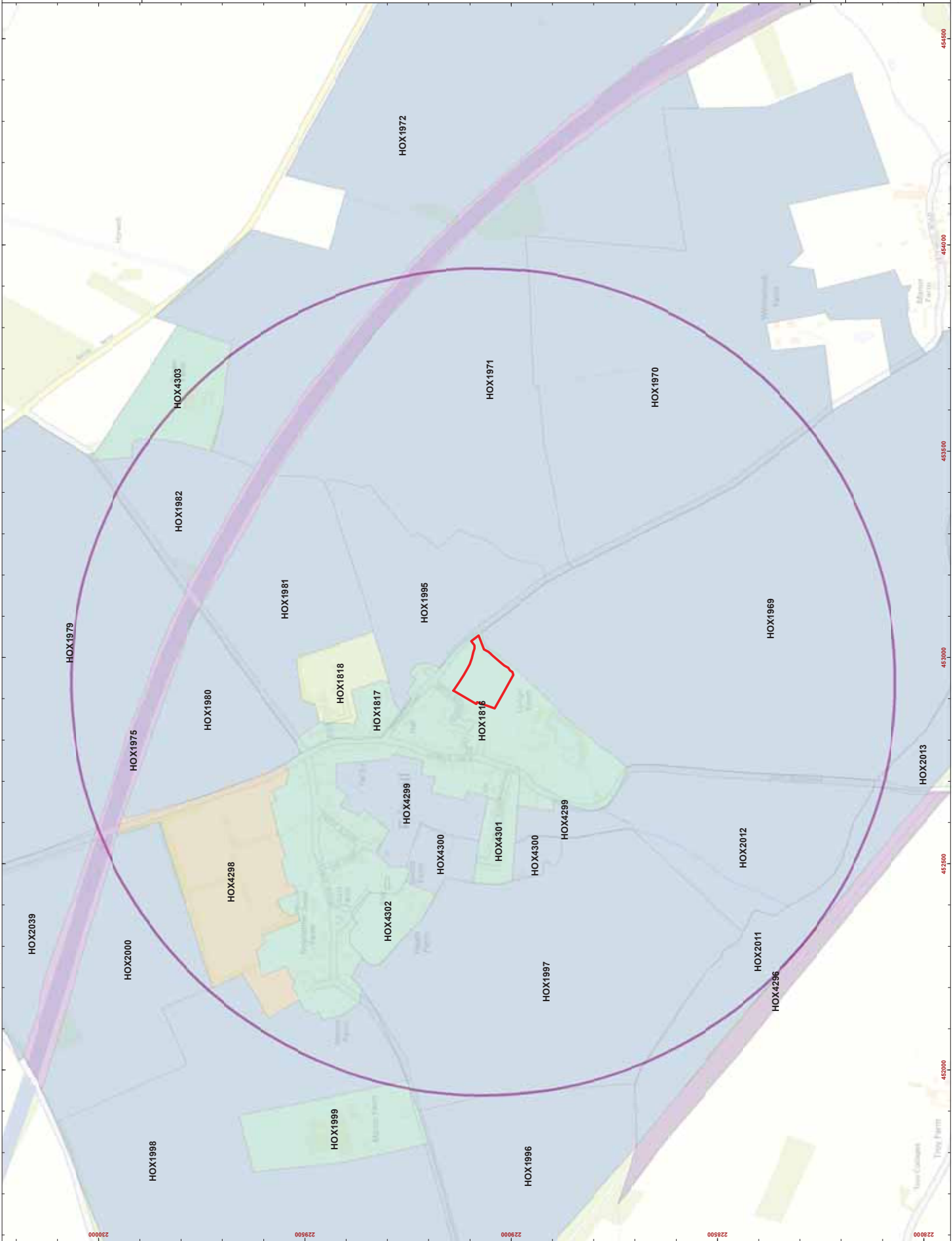


- Site Boundary
- Search Radius 1km
- Historic Landscape Characterisation
 - Civil Provision
 - Communication
 - Enclosure
 - Rural Settlement
 - Woodland



Scale at A3: 1:8,477
0 250m

Figure 3:
Historic Landscape
Characterisation Plot



APPENDIX 1: HER (Oxon 2016)

HER No	Description
174 MOX4808	Post-Medieval Mansion (site of)
521 MOX4809	Former Methodist Chapel
2969 MOX4816	Medieval to Post Medieval Fishpond
5090 MOX4820	St Olaf's Church
5091 MOX4821	Independent Methodist Chapel
5092 MOX4822	Churchyard Cross at St Olaf's Church
5400 MOX4825	Site of Post Med Dovecote
5455 DOX4948	C17th, originally 1619, restored in 1893, modernised 1910 and enlarged in 1921.(II*)
8925 MOX4830	Aves Ditches Iron Age boundary
11534 MOX4837	Former Methodist Chapel
11618	Undated Circular Cropmark
11707 MOX4839	Post Med quarry
11708	Quarry dug into the Great Oolitic Limestone
11712 MOX4841	House, now Vicarage, 88 East Street (II)
12329	Iron Age Banjo Enclosure, Boundary Ditches
16021 MOX4875	Field boundaries, undated
16116 MOX4876	Medieval pottery scatter
16117	Field walking of pipeline easement identified 2 main areas of pottery scatter (see PRN 16116).
16786	Wall foundation in line with boundary between two paddocks on 1st ed OS.
18659 MOX13657	House, 86 (St Olave's) East Street (II)
18661 MOX13658	100 East Street (II)
18660 MOX13660	The Limes, East Street (II)
18664	Manor Farmhouse. Late C17/early C18
18665 MOX13761	Barn, east of Court Farm (II)
18662 MOX13762	May's House, North Street (II)
18663 MOX14269	Garage and stables Fritwell Manor
17161 MOX14412	39/41 East Street (II)
17484	Medieval foundation plinth and ridge and furrow found at Heath Farm
18666 MOX14533	Court Farmhouse (II)
18667	Wheatcroft Inn, now house. Early/mid C17 and C18, altered and extended C20
18658 MOX14578	The Hollies 80 East Street (II)
18656 MOX14779	Headstones in graveyard of St Olaf's (II)
18657	Heath Farmhouse. C17, possibly partly earlier, altered C17/C18
27454 MOX23963	Medieval ditch at 19 East Street
28576 MOX26908	Medieval ditches in area of Fritwell village hall

APPENDIX 2: Historic Maps OS Series

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



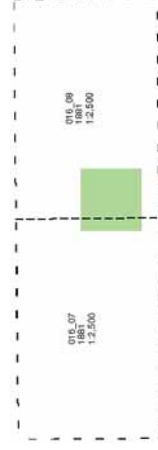
Oxfordshire

Published 1881

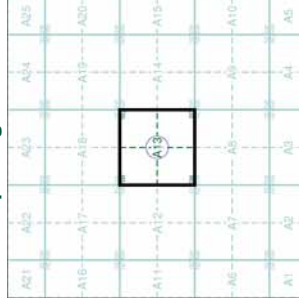
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the time adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1940s. It is 1854 at 1:2,500 scale, and the map was published by 1886. It covered the whole of what was considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

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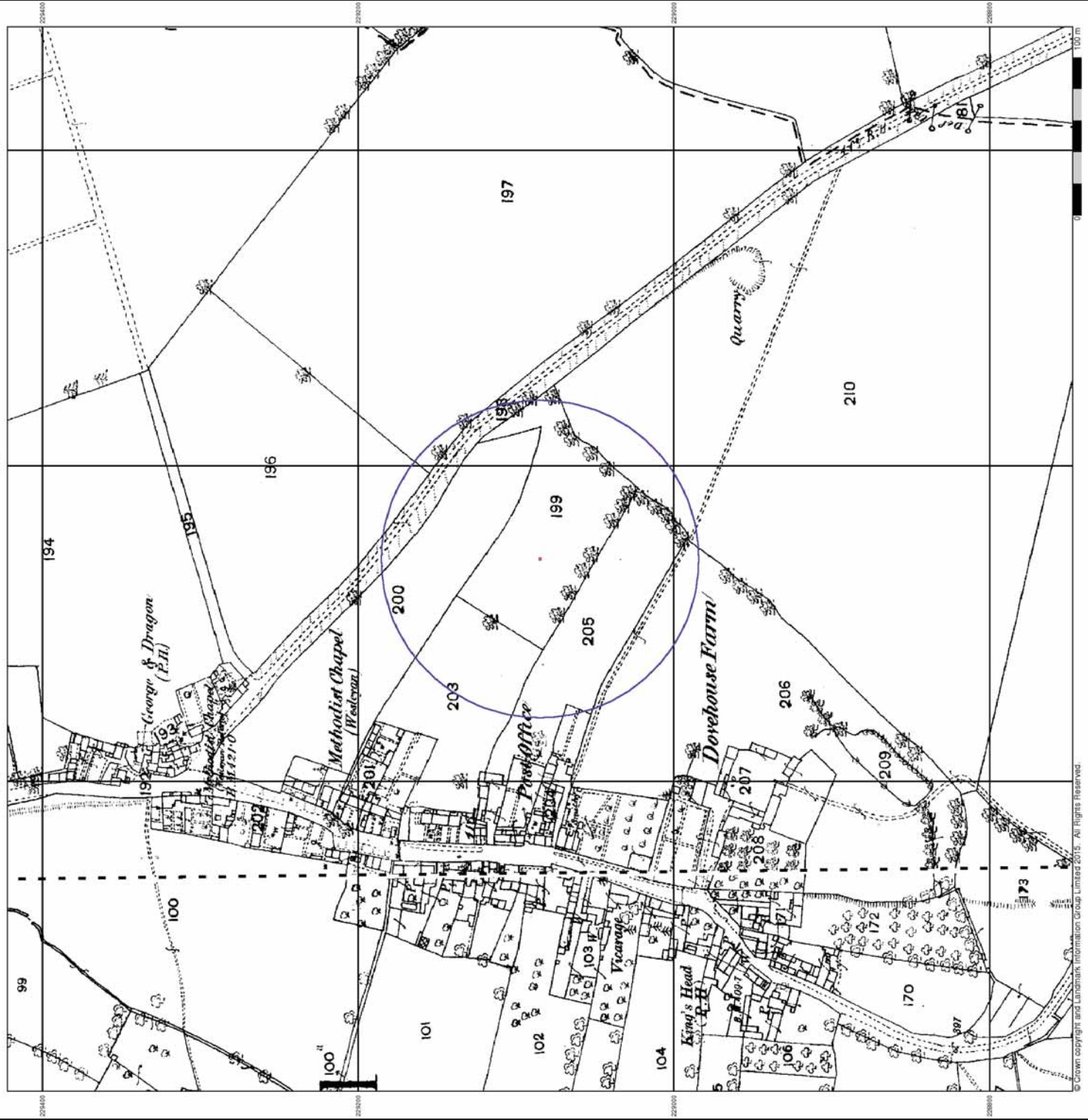
Site: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 452950, 229070



Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk





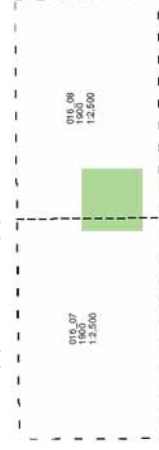
Oxfordshire

Published 1900

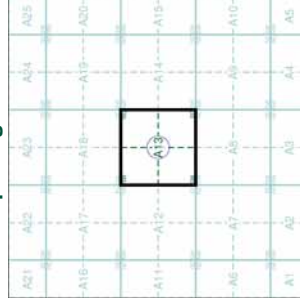
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the Ordnance Survey, which were adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1940s. It is noted that the 1:2,500 scale maps were first published in 1854, and the 1:10,000 scale maps were first published in 1896. It is noted that the 1:2,500 scale maps were considered to be the definitive parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 84576634_1_1
Customer Ref: jac22044/md
National Grid Reference: 452940, 229080

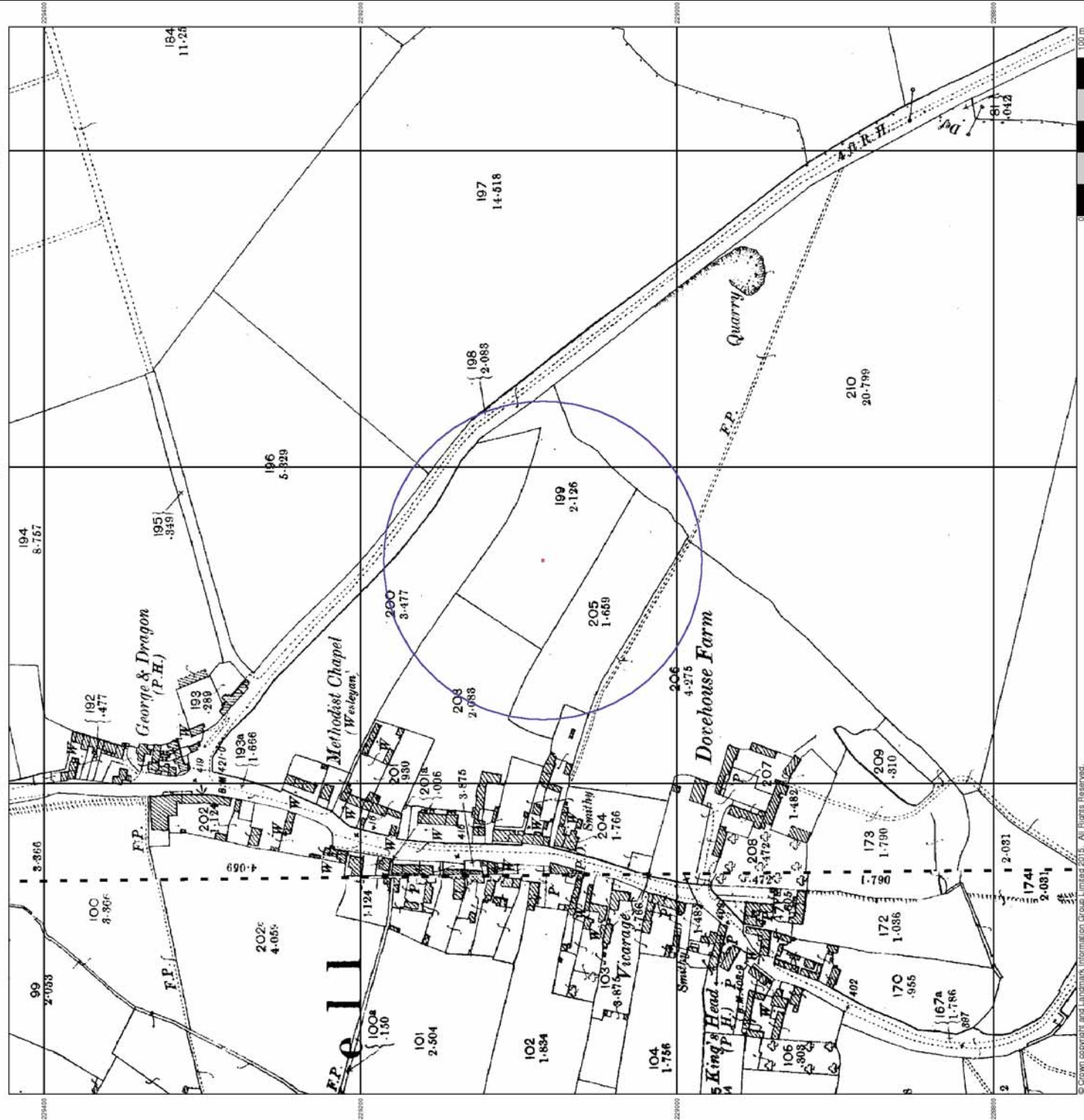
Site: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 452950, 229070



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Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk





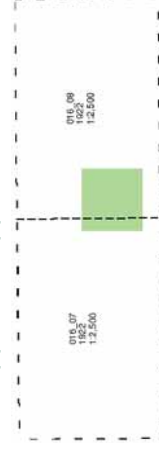
Oxfordshire

Published 1922

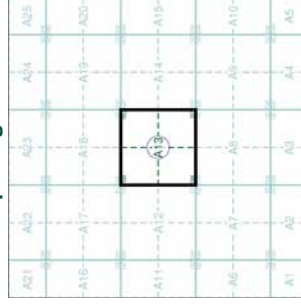
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at 1:2,500 scale for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1940s. In 1854, the Ordnance Survey (OS) introduced the 1:2,500 scale maps for the whole of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

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Site Details

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1976

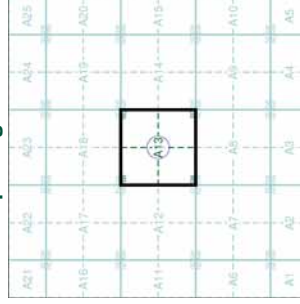
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at 1:2,500 scale for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840s, 1854 and 1886. The maps were then reissued at 1:2,500 scale by 1886. It covered the whole of what was considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938 all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SP5229	1976	12,500
SP5229	1976	12,500
SP5228	1976	12,500
SP5228	1976	12,500

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 84576634_1_1
Customer Ref: jac22044/md
National Grid Reference: 452940, 229080

Site Area (Ha): 0.01

Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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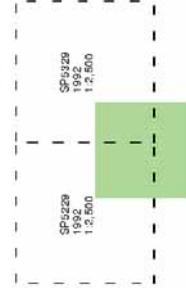
Additional SIMs

Published 1992

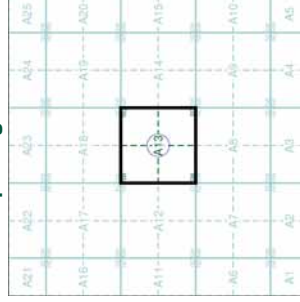
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further editions of the mapping which were produced and published from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 84576634_1_1
Customer Ref: jac22044/md
National Grid Reference: 452940, 229080

Site: A

Site Area (Ha): 0.01

Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1994

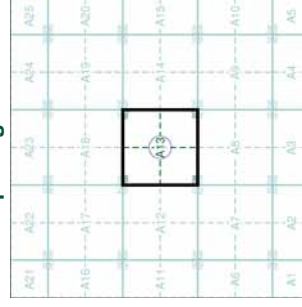
Source map scale - 1:2,500

Large Scale National Grid Data: superimposed SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's Survey Information on Microfilm) in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. The maps were produced at a scale of 1:2,500 and provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to be less accurate in terms of topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SP5229	SP5229
1994	1994
1:2,500	1:2,500
SP5228	SP5228
1994	1994
1:2,500	1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 84576634_1_1
Customer Ref: jac22044/md
National Grid Reference: 452940, 229080
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 452950, 229070



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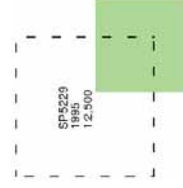
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1995

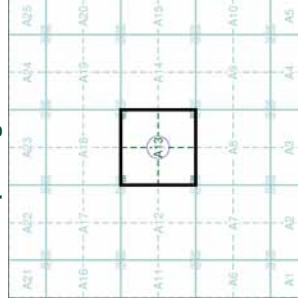
Source map scale - 1:2,500

Large Scale National Grid Data: superimposed SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's Survey of Merit) in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were produced at a scale of 1:2,500 and provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to ignore topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 84576634_1_1
Customer Ref: jac22044/md
National Grid Reference: 452940, 229080

Site: A

Site Area (Ha): 0.01

Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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