

APPENDIX J-1 – CULTURAL HERITAGE GAZETTEER

# Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme

*Prepared for*

Environment Agency

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# Document History

OXFORD FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME

## Appendix J-1

*This document has been issued and amended as follows:*

Version	Date	Description	Created by	Verified by	Approved by
1	December 2017	First issue	Nathan Thomas	Aisling Mulcahy	Simon Griffin
2	November 2020	Draft revision	Nathan Thomas	Aisling Mulcahy	Simon Griffin
3	March 2021	Updated following EA comments	Nathan Thomas	Aisling Mulcahy	Simon Griffin

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Asset Number	OA1
Asset Name	Section of the Grandpont causeway
Designation	Scheduled Monument
NHLE Reference	1007486
HER Reference	
Value	High
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 51823 04361
Description	<p>The Thames was crossed just south of the Anglo-Saxon burh by a series of wooden bridges and fords, that also crossed the marshy meadows south of the Thames. The crossings were certainly in place by the late 9th century (Dodd 2003, 32). The Grandpont causeway was then built in the 11th century. It is possible that the southern end of the causeway (where it turns south-west) was aligned on a Roman road, itself crossing the Thames north of Iffley lock. The settlement near Hinksey Stream (OA 614) represents a node of activity along the causeway. The northern end of the causeway is a Scheduled Monument [1].</p> <p><b>Reasons for Designation</b></p> <p>Although a basic network of roads was already in existence as part of the Roman road system, new towns and communication needs led to the construction of an extensive network of new roads throughout England during the medieval period. This network, much of which has now been disturbed or obscured by the modern road system, included causeways, fords and bridges. The Grandpont represents an example of a causeway, few of which now survive in their original form. Although this example has been obscured by later alterations and additions, original fabric is visible from the river whilst partial excavation has demonstrated the survival of substantial archaeological remains beneath the modern road surface. The causeway is thought to have its origins in the Saxon or early Norman period and represents an important element in understanding the layout of early medieval and medieval Oxford. It is one of the very few examples where both detailed archaeological and documentary records are available.</p> <p><b>Details</b></p> <p>The monument includes a 500m-long section of the Grandpont causeway which crosses the Thames floodplain to the south of Oxford. The causeway is buried beneath the modern line of the Abingdon Road and is encased in later widening and revetting. However, exposed sections of the Norman stonework, forming several of the arches and piers which make up the causeway, can be seen from the river beneath. The earliest phase of the ragstone causeway was between 3.9m and 4m wide and was constructed as a continuous linear structure with arches set along its length where river channels or drainage needs dictated. Within the section of the causeway south of Folly Bridge and north of White House Road there are eleven arches, six of which are visible, while the rest have been filled in over the years. The causeway has been widened on at least two occasions, giving it a modern width of c.12.5m. It is likely that evidence survives for earlier Saxon or Norman wooden bridges beneath the Grandpont, while it is known from excavation at 33 St Aldates that a Saxon ford, which preceded the causeway, went out of use and silted up to the extent that by the late 12th century it</p>

	<p>was covered with 1.25m of accumulated silt. It is believed that the Grandpont is part of the 'Great Bridge' built by Robert d'Oilly who also built Oxford Castle. The Folly Bridge, located midway along this section of the Grandpont, also known as 'Friar Bacon's Bridge', is a later medieval feature and included a six-sided tower with portcullis, drawbridge and heavy gates which provided a barrier to any enemy approaching the South Gate of the city along the causeway. This was partially demolished and rebuilt in 1826 having become 'so decayed' by the time of Waterloo (1815) that it was no longer safe. The tower foundations survive in the river bed. The bridge is listed Grade II. In addition to the remains visible from the river, evidence for the survival of the Grandpont has been provided by a number of excavations and observations using existing manholes and during essential works on service trenches. These have provided evidence that the structure survives along this 500m section and beyond, although the majority of observations and the visible remains are contained in this stretch. Although the original core only measures c.4m wide, the preservation of the monument depends upon the entire width of the carriageway (c.12.5m) being included in the scheduling. Excluded from the scheduling are the 19th-century reconstructed elements of the listed Folly Bridge, the modern road carriageway and its make-up as well as the drainage culvert and all existing service trenches which run along the causeway, although the ground beneath all these features and beneath and around the service trenches is included in the scheduling [2].</p>
References	<p>[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment  [2] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)</p>

Asset Number	OA2
Asset Name	Old Abingdon Road Culverts
Designation	Scheduled Monument
NHLE Reference	1408790
HER Reference	
Value	High
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 51713 03757
Description	<p>Summary of Monument  Culverts and part of a causeway, a continuation of the Grandpont (a Norman causeway), preserving the medieval and possibly Saxon southern approach to Oxford.</p> <p>Reasons for Designation  The west and east Stanford Bridge culverts, Redbridge culverts 1 and 2, the west and east Mayweed culverts, the Lesser Mayweed culvert and those parts of the causeway above each are scheduled for the following principal reasons: * Rarity: they are a continuation of the already scheduled Grandpont and represent an example of a medieval causeway (possibly with Anglo-Saxon origins), few of which now survive in their original form; * Survival: original fabric is visible in the culverts and will survive in those sections of the causeway above each culvert; * Potential: no recent disturbance or archaeological excavation has taken place in the vicinity of the</p>

culverts and the causeway. There is therefore the potential for the recovery of archaeological information and environmental evidence relating to the causeway and the landscape in which it was built; \* Documentation: the causeway is considered to have its origins in the Saxon or Norman period and represents an important element in understanding the topography and development of early medieval and medieval Oxford. It is one of the few examples of this type of monument where both archaeological and documentary records are available.

#### History

Abingdon Road (A4144) runs south from Folly Bridge, on the southern edge of Oxford, to Redbridge further south. The road originally turned west to cross the Hinksey stream. This part of the Abingdon Road is now known as Old Abingdon Road, while Abingdon Road continues south. For 650m south of Folly Bridge Abingdon Road was built on top of a Norman causeway with more than 30 arches or culverts, called the Grandpont. The Grandpont is believed to be part of the 'Great Bridge' built by Robert d'Oilly who also built Oxford Castle in 1071, and the Old Abingdon Road, 1.4m to the south, is considered to be a continuation of this causeway and has seven culverts.

Single and multi-span culverts are structures of one or more arches supported on footings and abutments. They were constructed throughout the medieval period to carry a causeway allowing water to pass beneath, for the use of pedestrians and pack horses or vehicular traffic, crossing smaller rivers, streams and marshy areas, often replacing or supplementing earlier fords. During the early medieval period timber was used for such bridging structures, but from the C11 stone culverts became more common. Culvert arches may be pointed, semicircular or segmental. Where medieval culverts have been altered in later centuries, original features may be concealed behind later stonework, and timber structures may be preserved below the culverts. The causeway above the culverts may be of stone or earth.

Although a basic network of roads was already in existence as part of the Roman road system, new towns and communication needs led to the construction of an extensive network of new roads throughout England during the medieval period. This network, much of which has now been disturbed or obscured by the modern road system, included causeways, fords and bridges.

Old Abingdon Road approached Oxford from the south and provided a causeway over the Hinksey stream, a group of channels which are a tributary of the Thames. During the Iron Age and Romano British periods alluvial deposits formed a series of islands in the floodplain in the area of South Hinksey now occupied by Hinksey stream which is thought to have been traversed by bridges and fords in the mid Saxon period.

It is possible that the causeway on the line of the Old Abingdon Road may have its origins in the Saxon period since a Saxon crossing of the river in the South Hinksey area by way of two fords is referenced in charter evidence. Evidence for Saxon structures on the route of the Grandpont are also found north of Folly Bridge where a stone structure thought to be of mid-Saxon date has been interpreted as metalling of a crossing of the alluvial islands. Also

north of Folly Bridge the timbers of a bridge were excavated and dated to between the mid-C7 and the early C10.

The Norman and medieval parts of the Old Abingdon Road culverts are, by comparison of materials and construction, contemporary with the Grandpont. These culverts with Norman and medieval phases have been extended and modified over time.

Cartographic evidence, from the New College Map of the Land in South Hinksey, a C16-C17 document, depicts the Old Abingdon Road with three round headed arches, and a road surface without a parapet. The road is labelled 'The Bridge or Horse way from Oxford to Abingdon'. The round headed arches are thought to be the Stanford, Mayweed and Lesser Mayweed bridges. Thus these bridges, in their original state, probably date from the C16 or C17, but have been much repaired and modified. The Inclosure map of 1814 suggests two flood relief arches at Mayweed Bridge, and possibly a similar arrangement at Stanford Bridge. In addition another channel depicted is probably one of the Redbridge culverts.

The Great Western Railway Oxford to Didcot Branch Line was completed in 1844. The construction of a railway bridge which carries the Old Abingdon Road over the railway line involved building an embankment between the Mayweed and Stanford Bridges, and necessitated extensions to the Redbridge culverts, which lie just to the west of the railway bridge.

A Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Survey was undertaken by Waterman CPM in 2008 on areas of potential causeway survival, but this proved inconclusive. An archaeological investigation was conducted on the culverts in 2009 which was able to identify their date and fabric.

In 2011 a watching brief was conducted by Oxford Archaeology on the replacement of the old Abingdon railway bridge which extended to the carriageway either side of the railway bridge. Although work was done above the culverts, the depth of impact of groundwork did not extend to the culverts and only C19 and C20 deposits were affected

#### Details

The bridges and culverts on the Old Abingdon Road are, from west to east:

The Stanford Bridge culverts which lay either side of a main central bridge Redbridge Culvert 1 or west Redbridge Culvert 2 or east Mayweed Bridge culverts over Hinksey stream which comprises two culverts to the east of a main bridge Mayweed Lesser culvert Each culvert has a number of phases of extension and modification. The spans of the culverts from abutment to abutment vary between 1.25 and 1.75m. The 2009 Archaeological Investigations Summary Report identifies the earliest phases of construction within each culvert as dating from the early medieval (Norman) to medieval periods and are described below.

**STANFORD BRIDGE CULVERT** These comprise two culverts one either side of Stanford Bridge. The earliest phase of each culvert lies on its south side.

The western culvert is about 4m wide north to south and the pointed arch on its northern side is more compressed on its south elevation. The culvert has dressed stones on the abutments, a

rubble stone vault and limestone voussoirs. Beyond this early phase the culvert is constructed of rubble stone.

The eastern culvert is 3.9m wide. It has radiating voussoirs with fine joints and a coursed rubble stone vault. The voussoirs on the north side are weathered suggesting that this was once an outside face. There is tooling on the abutments of the east side and evidence of repair and modification on both north and south elevation.

The remainder of the culvert has phases of squared blocks with mortar joints and rubble stone construction.

**REDBRIDGE CULVERT 1 (WEST CULVERT)** The earliest part of this culvert, in two phases, lies in the middle of the culvert, flanking a later, narrow central section 1.65m wide. The earliest phase, 3.98m wide, is to the south of the centre of the culvert and has abutments extending from a stone footing 0.12m from the abutment face.

There are two courses of masonry footings and the abutment above footing level comprises two courses of ashlar masonry with vertical striated tooling. Above this are two courses of rubble stone masonry which bear the springing of the barrel arched head of the culvert. The face of this section has limestone voussoirs and the head of the arch has longer and narrower blocks. The character of this part of the culvert is consistent with a positively identified Norman phase of the Redbridge 2 (eastern) culvert.

The second phase, to the north of the central section, is 3.2m wide and has squared abutments on a rubble stone footing. The rubble stone vault has limestone voussoirs.

**REDBRIDGE CULVERT 2 (EAST CULVERT)** The earliest phase of this culvert is again in the centre of the culvert and is 3.8m wide with a span of 1.75m. This phase has been securely dated to the Norman period. It has large ashlar masonry blocks with diagonal striated tooling and fine joints. The arch follows a shallow arc from a low spring point and terminates in a round head rubble stone arch.

The remaining phases are of rubble stone construction.

**MAYWEED BRIDGE CULVERTS** This comprises two culverts to the east of the main bridge span. The earliest phase of each culvert lies just to the north of the middle of each culvert.

The western culvert early phase, 4.1m wide, has large ashlar blocks abutments, rubble stone vaults and dressed stone voussoirs.

Diagonal striated tooling was seen on the abutments and rubble stone vault.

The eastern culvert early phase is 4m wide and was identified as characteristic of the culvert construction of the Grandpont causeway. The barrel vault is of coursed rubble stone with voussoirs carved from shelly limestone and there is some striated tooling present.

The other phases of both culverts are of rubble stone construction without any dressings.

**MAYWEED LESSER CULVERT** There are five phases of construction here, but the two earliest phases are the two central sections. The abutment of the southern of these two sections is partly encased by the northern section which indicates that the southern section is the earlier.

The southern section is 2.8m wide and has squared masonry blocks with fine jointing from the springing to the apex of the barrel.

	<p>There are similarities between this section of the culvert and the culverts at the northern end of the Grandpont.</p> <p>The northern section is 4.12m wide and has roughly squared and coursed block abutments and dressed stone voussoirs. Striated and coarse tooling was seen on some of the stones.</p> <p>The other phases of the culvert are of rubble stone construction without any dressings.</p> <p>It is considered that the earliest, Norman, phases of culverts along this part of the causeway are the first phase of Redbridge 1, the Redbridge 2 culverts and possibly the southern phase of the Mayweed Lesser and the eastern of the Mayweed Bridge culverts.</p> <p>The other phases of the culverts described above are of medieval date, but extensions beyond these are of a later date.</p> <p>The 2009 Archaeological Investigations Summary also indicates that by comparison with the Grandpont the surviving causeway on top of the culverts is about 0.3m thick.</p> <p>EXTENT OF SCHEDULING The scheduling aims to protect the Norman and medieval phases of each of the culverts and the causeway above in each case. The maximum span (from culvert abutment to abutment broadly in the direction of the road) of the culverts is 1.75m, apart from the Mayweed west and east culverts which are so close together that it is more appropriate to include them in one area of archaeological protection which has a maximum span of 8m.</p> <p>There are therefore six areas of archaeological protection: three of 4m wide (width is measured across the road) in the west and east Stanford Bridge culverts and in Redbridge Culvert 2; one of 9m wide in Redbridge Culvert 1, which includes the later central section of the culvert for ease of management; one of a maximum of 4.25m wide in the amalgamated West and East Mayweed Culverts respectively and one of 7m wide in the Mayweed Lesser Culvert.</p> <p>As the causeway is considered to lie just above the culverts with a thickness of 0.3m, in order to protect the causeway and allowing for a 0.3m buffer to provide a margin for protection and maintenance of the causeway, the area of archaeological importance extends to 0.6m above the culvert soffits. In the case of the Lesser Mayweed culvert this will give very little clearance to the road surface as the distance from carriageway to soffit is 0.84 - 0.9m.</p> <p>The tarmac surface and make-up of the road above the areas of archaeological importance is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included [1].</p> <p>Culverts and part of a causeway, a continuation of the Grandpont (a Norman causeway), preserving the medieval and possibly Saxon southern approach to Oxford [2].</p>
References	<p>[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)</p> <p>[2] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment</p>



Asset Number	OA3
Asset Name	Church of St Lawrence
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1182110
HER Reference	MOX8644
Value	High
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 49483 05479
Description	<p>Church. Early C12: early C13 tower, C13-C16 fenestration: chancel arch rebuilt by John Macduff Derick in 1800's. Uncoursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings; gabled stone slate roof. Chancel and nave and west tower. C15 cinquefoil-headed east window: 2-bay chancel has early C16 four-light window and C13 pointed lancet above Norman lancet to south, and restored C14 trefoil-headed lancet and blocked C16 doorway to north. 2-bay nave: north wall has Norman lancets flanking Norman doorway with voussoirs and quoining partly intact: south wall has C15 three-light cinquefoil-headed window and unusual late C13 three-light window with lozenge tracery in triangular head, which flank C17 porch with chamfered oak frame and studded door: fine C12 south door with zig-zag carving to roll-moulded arch set over columns of single order with scalloped capitals. Interior: ancient triangular niche for piscina; late C17 communion table with C20 top; early C19 Gothic-style communion rail; C16 queen-post roof of 2 tiers with downward arch bracing from central stud to tie beam, and C20 replacement of collars, purlins, windbraces and rafters. Chancel arch and flanking arches built in Norman style by John Macduff Derick: previously a more simple Norman arch and squint. Nave: studded door to rood stairs, 2 early medieval aumbries, early C19 lectern and missal; C15 octagonal font has finely-carved Decorated blind tracery; C20 organ loft and pointed-chamfered arch at west end. Monuments: floor tablets in chancel to Elizabeth Fynmore, c.1715, and William Fynmore, d.1757. Early C18 wall tablet to William Finmere has heraldic cartouche and flanking swags set over bolection-moulded fielded inscription panel. Baroque wall tablet, probably by William Bird, to William Fynmore d.1646 and his son d.1673: heraldic achievement and putti rest on oval panel with richly-carved surround. Stained glass: 1930 memorial east window. Late C19 glass in 2 chancel windows and east window of nave: reset C15 fragments in west window. The unusual late C13 triangular-headed window is similar to those at Cumnor (q.v.), Stanton, John and Theale. (V.C.H.: Berkshire, Vol.IV, p.407; Buildings of England: Berkshire, p.186; Bodleian Library, M.S. Top, Berks, c.57, fol.119 and Def.a.119, Nos.16 and 17; National Monuments Record) [1].</p> <p>At the back of the church is an octagonal stone with a vertical hole through the centre and four small opposing horizontal holes at its base, which is probably a font base or possibly a small cross socket. Transferred to Oxon History Centre [2].</p> <p>Rural stone church, early 12th-century nave and perhaps tower, 12th-13th-century chancel, 13th-16th-century fenestration: chancel arch rebuilt by John Macduff Derick in 1800's. 15th-century font, 17th-century holy table, small collection of mural monuments</p>

	from the 17th and 18th centuries. Medieval cross base in churchyard, large number of good quality monuments [3].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA4
Asset Name	Churchyard Cross Approximately 15 Metres South Of Church Of St Lawrence
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1048318
HER Reference	MOX8613
Value	High
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 49505 05470
Description	Cross. C15. Limestone. Approx. two metres of original shaft set on octagonal plinth with 4 steps to base. [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA5
Asset Name	Church Of St Lawrence
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1048297
HER Reference	
Value	High
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 50973 03969
Description	Church. Early/mid C13: late C15 tower: chancel rebuilt in late C18. Uncoursed limestone rubble, coursed to chancel: tower of dressed limestone. Stone-coped gabled stone slate roof. Chancel, nave and west tower. One-bay late C18 chancel has round-arched leaded windows with raised key- and impost-blocks. 3-bay south wall of nave has C13 pointed lancets (one with scratch dial) and paired lancet with late C19 head and mullion: north wall of nave has early C14 two-light ogee-headed window, late C19 timber and glazed porch and C17 chamfered round-arched doorway. Tower: revealed 2-light cinquefoil-headed window above plain chamfered 4-centred doorway to ancient studded door, cemented at base: 2-light round-arched belfry windows: stair-turret with slit light to north side. Interior: C13 chamfered 2-centred chancel arch. Medieval rood stairs in south-east corner of nave: squint from former rood-loft to altar above chancel arch. 3 arches over double piscina with quatrefoil basins. C13 tub font. Hollow-chamfered archway with moulded imposts to tower. Rood screen built in 1932, pulpit in 1936 and nave roof in 1959. Plain mid C19 and C20 wall tablets in chancel: floor tablet to Jane Willis, d.1723, in nave floor. (Buildings of England: Berkshire, p.222; V.C.H.: Berkshire, Vol.IV, p.409) [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA7
Asset Name	Base Of Churchyard Cross Approximately 10 Metres North Of Church Of St Lawrence
Designation	Grade II Listed Building

NHLE Reference	1182561
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 50963 03983
Description	Base of churchyard cross. Late medieval. Limestone. 2 steps to hollowed-out base of shaft [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA8
Asset Name	South View
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1284691
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 48875 06254
Description	Farmhouse, now house. c.1800. Flemish bond brick with flared headers; concrete tile gambrel roof; brick symmetrical end stacks. 2-unit plan with central passage. 2 storeys; symmetrical 3-window range. Gauged brick flat arches over C19 six-panelled door with overlight and 8-pane sashes. Rear: similar sashes and central stair-turret with hipped roof flanked by late C19 outshuts. Service wing to rear right of similar materials and one storey and attic; 2-bay range: C19 three-light casement adjoins plank door with bracketed flat hood. Interior: early C19 fireplaces and doors. Unusual spiral staircase with stick balusters. The house is unusual for retaining an earlier C18 plan form and elevation [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA9
Asset Name	The Old Manor
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1048319
HER Reference	MOX18572
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 49036 05958
Description	House. Late C16; early C17 to left wing: restored c.1930. Left wing: timber-framed, of 3 panels deep, with early C19 brick infill; rear wall of timber studs with brick infill, set on high limestone rubble plinth. Late C16 front right wing: timber framing much restored c.1930; two-bay rear wall has arch-braced posts with slighter intermediate studs and roughcast infill, set on high limestone rubble plinth. Gabled stone slate roof; stone ashlar ridge stack has moulded drip course. L-plan with front right wing. 2 storeys; 2-window range. Mullioned windows of c.1930. Timber-framed porch with C20 door adjoins right wing. Canted oriel window supported on carved bracket to rear, with ovolo-moulded wood mullions. Interior: front room of right wing has late C16 stone fireplace with debased relief carving. Rear right room has stop-chamfered beams and late C16 moulded stone fireplace with carved consoles to

	overmantle with frieze of Tudor roses: room above has moulded stone fireplace and 2-bay queen-post roof with clasped purlins and windbraces. Early C17 extension to left: ground-floor room has stop-chamfered beam, chamfered stone arched fireplace with sunk spandrels and spice cupboard. Room above has fine moulded stone fireplace with flanking pilasters; overmantle has strapwork carving and griffins' heads flanking arms of St. John's College. Quartered beams of fine plasterwork ceiling have moulded cornices with pomegranite trails: 4 panels have strapwork patterns and grape-like pendants [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA10
Asset Name	Chest Tomb Approximately 2 Metres South Of Nave And 6 Metres East Of South Porch Of Church Of St Lawrence
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1048317
HER Reference	MOX19284
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 49490 05474
Description	Chest tomb approx. 2m. S of nave and 6m. E of S porch of Church of St. Lawrence GV II Chest tomb. Late C18/early C19. Limestone. Moulded plinth and cornice; panelled sides [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA11
Asset Name	Chest Tomb Approximately 3 Metres South Of Chancel Of Church Of St Lawrence
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1284703
HER Reference	MOX18571
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 49496 05477
Description	Chest tomb approx. 3m. S of chancel of Church of St. Lawrence GV II Chest tomb. Late C18/early C19. Limestone. Moulded plinth and cornice; panelled sides [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA12
Asset Name	College Farmhouse And Attached Walls And Railings
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1182168
HER Reference	MOX19890
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 49556 05448
Description	Farmhouse. c.1820-50. Coursed and dressed limestone with ashlar dressings; gabled Welsh slate roof; symmetrical end stacks, rebuilt in C20 brick. L-plan with rear right wing. Tudor-Revival style. 2

	storeys; 3-window range. Stone lintel over 6-panelled door with overlight: early C19 trellised porch on stone plinth. Label moulds over 2-light chamfered stone-mullioned windows with casements. Rear wing of similar materials and style: 2-storey, 2-window range includes label mould over plank door with overlight and stone ashlar end stack. Interior not inspected. Subsidiary features: forecourt wall of coursed dressed limestone encloses area approx. 10m. x 16m. : front gateway has ashlar piers with ball finials flanked by plain iron railings [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA13
Asset Name	Martyr Farmhouse
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1052151
HER Reference	MOX18463
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 49529 05403
Description	Farmhouse, now house. C18, remodelled early C19. Coursed limestone rubble with dressed quoins: C19 brick at top of right gable. Gabled stone slate roof; brick ridge stacks. L-plan with rear left wing. 2 storeys and attic; 3-window range. Timber lintel over C20 door in second bay from left. Chamfered timber lintels over 2 early C19 eight-pane sashes to right, and later C19 sashes. 3-window range left side wall has 2 early C19 eight-pane sashes and early C19 canted 2-storey bay with eight-pane sashes. Early C19 eight- and 6-pane sashes to rear. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA14
Asset Name	Ferry Cottage
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1048320
HER Reference	MOX8675
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 49594 05418
Description	House. Early C17. Coursed and dressed limestone with ashlar quoins; gabled and half-hipped C20 tile roof; ridge stack of stone finished in brick. 2-unit lobby-entry plan. One storey and attic; 2-window range. Ovolo-moulded wood lintel over C20 door. Label moulds over much restored ovolo-moulded stone-mullioned 3-light windows. 3-light leaded half-dormer casement to right. Left side wall has label mould over early C17 ovolo-moulded stone-mullioned 3-light window. C20 extension to rear. Interior: stepped ovolo-moulded doorframe to room on right, which has chamfered bressumer over fireplace with stepped ovolo-moulded stone jambs. Room on left has stepped ovolo-moulded beam with roll-stop, and similar moulding to fireplace (restored lintel): winder

	stairs to rear of stack, with cavetto-moulded stair-light. First floor has timber-frame partition to left and chamfered bressumer over fireplace to right [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA15
Asset Name	Ruskin Cottage
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1368582
HER Reference	MOX19469
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 49636 05360
Description	House. C17. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled thatch roof; right end stack of stone finished in brick and similar rear lateral stack finished in C18 brick. 2-unit plan. One storey and attic; 2-window range. Timber lintels over C20 plank door and flanking C19 (left) and C20 three-light casements: similar C20 dormer casements. C20 extension to rear. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest. In 1874 Ruskin mentioned this cottage when he encouraged undergraduates to improve the road through the village and so "feel the pleasure of useful muscular work" (plaque on wall) [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA16
Asset Name	22 North Hinksey Lane
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1284654
HER Reference	MOX19724
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 49682 05306
Description	House. Early/mid C18. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled thatch roof; brick symmetrical end stacks. 2-unit plan. One storey and attic; 3-window range. Timber lintels over C20 plank door and flanking 2-light casements: 2-light dormer casements. C20 bay of similar materials to left. Blocked door in right gable wall. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA17
Asset Name	26 North Hinksey Lane
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1048321
HER Reference	MOX19561
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 49693 05298
Description	House. Late C17/early C18, remodelled and extended 1950/60. Uncoursed limestone rubble; half-hipped thatch roof; stack

	removed. 2-unit plan. One storey and attic; 2-window range. Timber lintel over C19 plank door: C20 stone porch. Timber lintels over flanking C19 two-light (right) and C20 two-light casements: tall gabled dormer has late C18/early C19 three-light casement with turnbuckle to opening iron light. Interior: stop-chamfered beams, and winder stairs to right First-floor has timber-framed partition with arched doorhead; windbraces to right and collar truss in right end wall. Included for group value [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA18
Asset Name	27 North Hinksey Lane
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1182155
HER Reference	MOX8705
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 49720 05311
Description	House. Mid/late C18. Coursed limestone rubble; roughcast right side wall, and gable end to left; outshut weatherboarded to rear. Half-hipped thatch roof; stack to rear left of stone finished in C20 brick. One-unit outshut plan with left cross wing. One storey and attic; 2-window range. Chamfered timber lintels over C20 plank door and flanking early C20 two- and 3-light casements: 2-light dormer casement and first-floor casements. Interior: C19 fireplace to left. First floor not inspected [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA19
Asset Name	Stone On Thames Towpath At Long Bridges, Kennington Backwater
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1299959
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 52288 04643
Description	Probably C18. Pillar stone about three feet in height inscribed 'Here end the L - of the City of Oxford'. This marks the old City boundary, before 1881 [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA20
Asset Name	New Hinksey Vicarage
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1389486
HER Reference	MOX15795
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 51452 04580
Description	Vicarage. 1887-88. Harry Wilkinson Moore with slight amendments by John Oldrid Scott. Brick with pitched tile roof and stone dressings to windows and coursing.

	<p>PLAN: One long range adjacent to church. East elevation (facing church) has projecting entrance porch to vestibule that connects both to the parish room and to the hall leading to residential quarters. Trade entrance to this elevation and several service rooms to north end. Large dining room and drawing room each with fireplace and large bay window.</p> <p>ELEVATIONS: East elevation has projecting gabled porch with plinth and wide tudor arched opening to a recessed door. Stone coursing underneath jettied first floor with triple cusped lancet window in gable. Gable is edged in stone with projecting stone pieces imitating purlins and celtic cross finial to ridge. Two double cross windows (8 lights) to first floor divided by double jettied gables each with a pair of lancets and stone bracketed course below jettied first floor and above trades entrance. Flared buttress. End of range is another pair of double gables (not jettied) with tripartite windows in heavy quoined stone dressings to first floor.</p> <p>West elevation has five two-storey gables each with a four lancet window in stone dressings under shallow tudor arch to first floor. Stone edging to gables end in decorative drainpipe caps at each valley. Two gables to north end are jettied with stone coursing and curved stone brackets. Centre bay and bay to south end have ground floor bay windows with brick parapets and prominent stone cross windows with heavy stone dressings. Segmental headed doorway with slender sidelights in stone dressings to southern side of final bay. The second bay from the south has ground floor triple cusped lancet window. Flared buttress.</p> <p>South elevation has projecting end stack to centre flanked by triple cusped lancet windows at first floor under segmental arch. North elevation of single storey range with simpler windows for service rooms. Three stacks running across ridge with shallow gabled hoods through which the five pots project.</p> <p>INTERIOR: Good quality joinery throughout. Stairs behind screen. Timber chimneypieces with marble inserts, one with notable tiles. A mostly unaltered 1887-88 vicarage by Oxford architect Harry Wilkinson Moore in a thoughtful and well-crafted Tudor manor and Art and Crafts style. Group value with St John the Evangelist (1899-1900, Bucknall and Comper) [1].</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA21
Asset Name	44, Manor Road
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1048295
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 51041 04236
Description	House. Early C18. Uncoursed limestone rubble; gabled C20 concrete tile roof; rendered end stack finished in brick. One-unit lobby-entry plan. 2 storeys and attic; 2-window range. Timber lintels over C20 door with porch and early C19 ten-pane sash; first-floor has C19 fixed-light casement; gabled late C19 roof dormer.



	Stair-turret to rear left of similar materials: C20 outshut to rear. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA22
Asset Name	32, Manor Road
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1182537
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 50990 04199
Description	House. Circa early C17, possibly a remodelling of an earlier house. White-washed limestone rubble with dressed quoins and masonry at NE end. Asbestos tile roof with half-hipped ends. Stone rubble axial stack. PLAN: 3-room plan with lobby Entrance in front of axial stack with back-to-back fireplaces heating small kitchen on right [SW] and central hall. The partition between the hall and the large unheated inner room has been removed and a small closet [outside lavatory] has been partitioned off at the back. Small C20 wing at rear behind hall EXTERIOR: 1 storey and attic. Asymmetrical 3-window north west front. C20 2 and 3-light casements with timber lintels. Two, gabled dormers. Doorway to right of centre with chamfered timber lintel and C20 door. End of cross-beam exposed on left. Left [N] corner is splayed and of dressed stone. Small window in :NE end wall. At rear, two gabled dormers, blocked doorway on left and C20 single-storey wing to left of centre. INTERIOR: Kitchen on right has chamfered axial beam with run-out stops and fireplace with chamfered unchamfered roughly hewn bressumer and large oven to side with brick arch and C 19 iron door. Hall has chamfered axial beams with run-out stops, unchamfered joists and rebuilt fireplace; now one room with inner room on left which has a roughly chamfered cross- beam and exposed unchamfered joists. Two moulded plank doors in attic but rest of joinery is later. At the high end of the house a raised cruck truss with square-section blades halved at the apex, mortice and tenoned straight collar and trenched purlins; straight wind-braces to tie beam truss between hall and inner room ,chambers with stud partition; common-rafter couples intact, but battens renewed. Exposed wall-plates. [1]
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA23
Asset Name	21 And 23, Manor Road
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1368609
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 50934 04175
Description	Farmhouse, now 2 dwellings. Late C17 rear wing. Late C18 main range. Uncoursed limestone rubble, gabled artificial stone slate

	roof; stone ridge stack finished im brick. 3-unit plan. Late C18 stone doorcase with entablature frames C20 four-panelled door: timber lintel over C19 four-panelled door to left (No.21). Roughcast timber lintels over C19 three- and 4-light mullioned casements. Later C18 service wing projects forward from left bay: of similar materials. Late C17 cross-wing to left, originally timber-framed, now clad in limestone rubble and brick: of one storey and attic; 3-bay range. C18 wing to rear right of similar materials (stone and artificial stone slate) and 2 storeys; one-bay range. Interior: queen-post roof and jowled posts in C17 wing. Partial inspection only [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA24
Asset Name	18 And 20, Manor Road
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1048296
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 50942 04138
Description	House, now 2 dwellings. C17 (No.18), extended late C17: truncated to left and made into 2 cottages c.1900. No.18: timber-framed with middle rail and roughcast infill, on limestone rubble plinth: right side wall of uncoursed limestone rubble with dressed quoins and band. No,20 of coursed limestone rubble. Gabled C20 tile roof; stone ridge and left end stacks finished in C17 brick. 4-, now 3-unit plan. One storey and attic; 3-window range. C19 one-light leaded casement above late C19 plank door with arched head to No.18; timber lintels over inserted late C19 door and C20 window to left; C20 casements to right and in early C20 gabled half dormers. One- and 2-light leaded casements to rear. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest. Included for group value [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA25
Asset Name	Horseshoe House
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1182517
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 50924 04136
Description	Shown on Ordnance Survey map as Nos. 15 and 17. Farmhouse, now house. Early C16, remodelled and cross wing rebuilt in later C16/early C17: remodelled 1970's. Timber-framed on limestone rubble plinth: of 2 panels deep but many timbers are not in situ, except in cross wing which has arch braces, brick infill and later limestone rubble cladding to front gable and ground floor of right side wall. Gabled thatch roof; stone ridge stack, and external end stack to rear of cross wing. Hall house with through-passage adjoining cross wing on right. One storey and attic; 3-window

	range. C20 door and casements. Chamfered and arched doorframes to front and rear through-passage entries. Interior: wing to right has 2 collar trusses with windbraces. Hall range: 2 heavily smoke-blackened queen-post trusses with clasped purlins flank stack which backs onto through-passage: before the stack and floor were inserted in the later C16/early C17 these trusses framed a smoke bay (a rare survival) and there are traces of a heck to the rear. The truss to the left could not be inspected. Possibly the birthplace of John Piers, Archbishop of York (1589-94), whose father's inventory reflects the layout of the house. (Berkshire Record Office, MS Wills. Berks. 8 J.130JJ) [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA26
Asset Name	Hill View And Myrtle Cottage
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1048294
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 50796 04122
Description	2 houses. Late C17/early C18. Uncoursed limestone rubble; gabled C20 tile roof; ridge stack of stone finished in C20 brick. L-plan with rear right wing. 2 storeys; tall 2-window range front has timber lintels over C20 casements. Rear right wing, of similar materials and 2-storey, 2-window range, has entry to No.3. C20 porch and extension to left (No.1). Interior; cased and stop-chamfered beams. Winder stairs to rear of stack rise to attic, which has roof of curved principles with collars and butt purlins [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA27
Asset Name	Pin Farm
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1182499
HER Reference	MOX19653
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 51048 03995
Description	Farmhouse, now house. Early C17: C18 service extension: front remodelled and extended to right in early C19. Colourwashed limestone rubble with dressed quoins: more dressed stonework in right bay. Gabled stone slate roof; rendered ridge and left end stacks finished in C19 brick. 3-unit plan, extended to U-plan. 2 storeys and attic; 3-window range. C17 stair-light with wood ovolo-moulded surround above and timber lintel over C19 six-panelled (2 glazed) door with C20 trellised porch. Timber lintels over early C19 ten-pane sashes flanking door, and sash in right bay: inserted 1970's dormer to left. C18 service wing to rear left of similar materials with roughcast end external stack finished with 2 diagonal brick flues. Similar service wing to rear right of one storey and attic. C20 rear outshut. Interior: room to left has stop-

	chamfered and quartered beams, and stone open fireplace with sunk spandrels to hollow-chamfered arch; room to right has stone moulded fireplace and stop-chamfered beams which were part of right wing which (before early C19) projected forward from right bay. Ogee-stopped chamfered beams on first floor. Rear left service range has stop-chamfered beams and quarter-turn stairs [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA28
Asset Name	Roving Bridge Twenty Yards Upstream From Iffley Lock
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1047191
HER Reference	MOX15090
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 52554 03748
Description	Early C19. Ashlar. Single elliptical arch with balustrades on either side. Steps and landing with bronze bull's head. Starting ring inscribed (OUBC 1924) [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA29
Asset Name	Old Iffley Lock
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1047190
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 52595 03639
Description	Early C19. Ashlar. Single elliptical arch with balustrades on either side. Steps and landing with bronze bull's head. Starting ring inscribed (OUBC 1924) [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA31
Asset Name	Church Of St John The Evangelist
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1047100
HER Reference	MOX15017
Value	Medium
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 51487 04581
Description	1898-1900 by Bucknall and Comper. MATERIALS: Red brick with limestone dressings. Clay tile roof to the main body of the church. Aisle roofs probably leaded. PLAN: Nave, N and S aisles. East end never built and the East end of the nave is used as a chancel. EXTERIOR: The church, never completed, is primarily in a free Perpendicular style drawing upon the architecture of late medieval East Anglian churches. The nave has a gabled roof while the aisles

have flat roofs behind plain brick parapets on the N and S sides. The windows are large and involve both Decorated and Perpendicular forms. The N side was intended as the show facade and has four bays to the aisle which has large five-light windows that fuse both Decorated and Perpendicular forms as was popular for churches around 1900. The Perpendicular S aisle windows are much simpler, being of conventional four-light mullioned-and-cusped design. Each aisle bay is divided from its neighbour by large buttresses with offsets. The W window is set high above a continuously moulded doorway and has mainly Decorated elements in the tracery. Between the nave and S aisle on the S is a small octagonal bell-turret of limestone with a single bell: its sides are open and it has an embattled parapet with an octagonal spirelet. There is no clerestory and the E end ends in a blind wall. INTERIOR: The dominant feature internally is the five-bay arcading on both sides with tall, wide arches which rise to near the level of the wall-plate. The piers are octagonal and have moulded capitals and double-chamfered arches. The roof over the nave/chancel is six-sided and is divided into square panels by moulded ribs. The S aisle roof is a lean-to while that over the N aisle is almost flat. The rich decoration on the roofs, in cream, red, blue and gold was carried out in 1937 under Comper.

PRINCIPAL FIXTURES: The altar is a commercial copy of an English altar favoured by Comper, but obtained from the Warham Guild. The pulpit is to Comper's design but came from St Mary, Iffley (Symondson and Bucknall, p 292), and has traceried Gothic sides and stands on a tapering base. In the aisle windows there is much bottle-end glass. The nave and chancel areas have simply appointed seating.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: The brick-built vicarage is in part by H. Wilkinson Moore, 1887-8 (Pevsner), thus predating the present church.

HISTORY: Built to serve the southern expansion of Oxford at New Hinksey, the church embodies the sense of Anglican mission. The church remained incomplete after 1900 with the eastern parts never being built due to lack of funds. Even the nave and aisles were executed to a rather different design to one shown in a drawing by Benjamin Bucknall (illustrated in Symondson and Bucknall, p. 86) which envisaged gables on the aisles and a tall crocketed spirelet on the NW corner of the N aisle. The buttresses were intended to terminate in pinnacles rising above the parapets. The design appears to have been scaled back to economise but, despite the fragmentary nature of the church as built, it is still a fine, spacious building of good proportions. The tall arches, large windows and late medieval character of the church anticipate Comper's important church of 1902-3, St Cyprian's, Clarence Gate in Marylebone, London.

J Ninian Comper (1864-1960) was born in Aberdeen, the eldest son of the Rev. John Comper, a minister in the Scottish Episcopalian Church. He was articled to Bodley and Garner and commenced practice in 1888. From that year until 1908 he was in partnership with William Bucknall (1851-1944). With the exception of the Welsh War Memorial in Cardiff (1928), all Comper's work was ecclesiastical. His first independent building was a chapel added to

	<p>his father's church of St Margaret of Scotland, Aberdeen in 1889. He was staunchly Anglo-Catholic in his churchmanship and usually worked for like-minded clients. He placed great emphasis on the creation of beautiful settings for worship and designed many fine vestments, beautiful altar furnishings, and church fittings and decorative schemes. As his career progressed he became very eclectic in his work, drawing on both medieval and post-medieval sources and creating what he described as 'beauty by inclusion'. He was knighted in 1950.</p> <p>SOURCES: Sherwood, J and Pevsner, N., The Buildings of England: Oxfordshire (1974), 335. Symondson, A and Bucknall, S., Sir Ninian Comper (2006), 84-7, 292. Tyack, G., Oxford on Architectural Guide (1998), 270-71</p> <p>REASONS FOR DESIGNATION: The church St John the Evangelist, New Hinksey, is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Although never completed, it is of special interest as a very good example of a late Victorian Gothic Revival church in a free Perpendicular style church. * It is by one of the last great architects and designers of the Gothic revival * It has a spacious, well-proportioned interior with impressively decorated roofs [1].</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA32
Asset Name	Templeton College
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1386587
HER Reference	MOX20083
Value	Medium
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 51668 03186
Description	<p>College of Management Studies. Founded 1965. designed 1965-6, first phase built 1967-9, second phase 1974, library extended 1985, by Richard Burton of Ahrends, Burton and Koralek for Norman Leyland, first Director, at the behest of Clifford Barclay, the first benefactor. Floors and roofs in lightweight concrete, columns in reinforced concrete, cross walls in 6" concrete blocks, external walls in board-marked concrete, concrete block, glass and zinc cladding. The materials were a response to a brief for minimal maintenance. Complex plan on a strict tartan grid with diagonal axes. Each square unit has a column at each corner, so where these meet, as in the centre of the library, there are four columns, allowing for flexibility of partitioning and services between them. The double-height library is the centre of the building, reached via long, narrow entrance with steps bisected by central rill centred originally on oak tree framed in composition (since replaced by a maple). Bridge links to front range of split-level study bedrooms, on three and four storeys shielded from traffic noise and facing inwards to central courtyard. Flat roofs. The rest of the college, built from 1978 onwards is not included in the present listing. Front elevation a grid, with lowest floor recessed and upper floor projecting, with regular projections for staircases. Aluminium windows, those to study bedrooms double-glazed with internal louvre blinds and ventilation extract. On the south side these form</p>

three tiers of sloping windows. The four-bay library block with aluminium glazing, much of it set back behind balconies with some infilling. First-floor link via concrete bridge with central pair of piers responding to grid. Complex entrance incorporating low walls and seat round tree, which orientate one towards three broad tiers of steps between concrete block walls, and bisected by central rill served by stream originally on the site. Central entrance door at first-floor level. This entrance way is crossed by first-floor corridor which links the study bedrooms to the rest of the building. Below this to left is a vista across the college gardens. The interior is similarly complex. The library was made the centrepiece of the college to encourage its use. The four-unit, double-height top-lit space demonstrates the tartan grid particularly well, with landscaping by James Hope. Concrete balustrading to balcony all round the space. Though built in two phases the library interior is consistent in style. Seminar and reference areas in the surrounding rooms are designed to be flexible, with partitioning designed to be movable' -this is one building where this flexibility has been successfully utilised. The study bedrooms are a particularly inspired composition. They are reached off a spinal corridor at a mezzanine level, whence stairs lead up and down to pairs of rooms on each level. Each has a living room and study area, with fitted desks, shelves and sofa on the south side, and stairs up or down to a bedroom area. The mature students attending courses here were originally expected to stay some six months and unusually lavish provision was made for their comfort and conviviality. The Oxford Centre for Management Studies was founded in 1965 because of the success of the Oxford University Business Summer School, which had been operating intensive one-month courses for middle management since 1953. A further impetus was given by the successful fund-raising activities of the Foundation for Management Education which, with matching industrial and Government contributions, made grants for the foundation of business schools at London and Manchester as well as at Oxford. The site at Kennington, on rising land close to the noisy Oxford by-pass, and the initial building were the gift of Clifford Barclay. The first Director, Norman Leyland, had been the bursar of Brasenose College, where Powell and Moya's addition of 1959-61 is already listed, but Philip Powell declined the commission in favour of Richard Burton, who had been the job architect for Brasenose. The result was the second English commission for the young firm of Ahrend, Burton and Koralek, who have refined the idiom established by Powell and Moya for their Oxford and Cambridge work on a more expressive grid, while acknowledging inspiration from, in particular, Frank Lloyd Wright. ABK have built seven phases for the college in the years 1967-90; the later phases are not included in this listing. The central element is remarkable for its attention to flexibility and detailing, its rich textures and finishes, and its relationship to its site. Design COID, no.248, August 1969, pp.24-9 Architectural Review, August 1969, pp.136-40 Architects' Journal, September 1969, pp.596-9 Werk (Basle), no.5, 1971, pp.306-8 Architecture d'Aujourd'hui, December 1971-January 1972, pp.72-4 Ahrends Burton and Koralek, Architectural

	Monographs, Academy Editions, 1991, pp.55-9 Information from Richard Burton [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA33
Asset Name	North Hinskey Conservation Area
Designation	Conservation Area
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	
NGR	SP 49621 05361
Description	North Hinskey Conservation Area. Contains two Grade II* Listed Buildings and nine Grade II Listed Buildings within the Study Area [1].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA34
Asset Name	Iffley Conservation Area
Designation	Conservation Area
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	
NGR	SP 52895 03768
Description	<p>Osney Town Conservation Area. Contains one Grade II Listed Building within the Study Area [1].</p> <p>Osney Town is situated on an Island, formed by several branches of the River Thames or Isis, just to the south of the Botley Road Causeway. Its Island situation has given it an individual character of its own, dependant on a single bridge for its vehicular access. The streets which form the present pattern were laid out in September 1851 by G P Hester, Town Clerk of Oxford. By 1852, advertisements were appearing for earth and rubbish to be raise the land above flood level. Some houses were occupied by October 1852, and much of Bridge Street completed by the mid-1850's. Development also continued into the 1880's and 90's, and in the case of Doyle road, 1908.</p> <p>The main development took place in three long streets running parallel with the rivers and comprised two and three storey terrace houses. The existing buildings are tightly placed on the street frontages and are constructed mainly of brick, with some render and painted wall surfaces.</p> <p>The character of the area is distinct. While the urban quality of the small houses can be found elsewhere in Oxford, their relationship with the island has resulted in a special quality of townscape. The grassed riverside quay to the Thames in East Street, contrasts with the sunken relationship of the Osney Stream in West Street or in moat-like defense to the Botley Road. The long vista of Bridge Street contrasts with both. The island has had, and retains, its own identity with a strong sense of community.</p>



	<p>The church of St Frideswide with its vicarage lies in the north-west of the study area surrounded by streams. This listed group contains an important work by the Victorian architect, S S Teulon (church) with vicarage house thought to be by H G W Drinkwater. Two of the older, stone bridges are also listed as being of special architectural or historic interest.</p> <p>Also within the Osney Town conservation area is a long stretch of riverside to the south, and the land covering most of the site of Osney Abbey.</p> <p>Osney Abbey was the largest and most important of the medieval monasteries of Oxford. At the Reformation, its church served for a short period of time as the cathedral before its demolition in the 16th century, and the transfer of the Bishop's throne to Christ Church in 1545. Today only a wall and a fragment of a late medieval hall, with an excellent timber trussed roof, survive above ground just east of Osney Mill. The position of the Abbey Church is the whole area between the railway and the Mill contains the site of the buried church and the associated monastic buildings. To the south of the Abbey is the area of monastic precinct containing the sites of its fishponds.</p> <p>Osney Lock with the various remains of Osney Mill and Mill House, and the associated riverside islands and weirs form a link between Osney Town and Osney Abbey. The riverside character predominates and the industrial activity associated with the river does not detract from its character.</p> <p>In order to preserve and enhance its special townscape quality and archaeological interest, the City Council designated Osney Town a conservation area on 16th July 1976 [2].</p>
References	<p>[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>[2] Osney Town Conservation Area Overview</p>

Asset Number	OA35
Asset Name	Osney Town Conservation Area
Designation	Conservation Area
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	
NGR	SP 50360 05944
Description	<p>Iffley Conservation Area. Contains no Listed Buildings within the Study Area [1].</p> <p>The ancient village of Iffley ("Givetelei" of the Domesday Book) occupies a rocky promontory on the east bank of the Isis, some two miles south of the centre of Oxford. Until the 19th century, the main road to Henley ran along Iffley Turn and through the village. The northern end of the old village is marked by Tree Lane (a medieval sheep-way) and the Tree Hotel, where the Old Tree Inn once stood.</p> <p>Towards the end of the 18th century, wealthy citizens of Oxford began to build country houses within easy reach of the city and the village expanded to the north by the addition of large houses in landscaped grounds, of</p>

	<p>which a number still remain with their heritage of fine trees. By the middle of the 19th century, the agricultural village was already acquiring its present, residential character.</p> <p>The Hospital of Donnington in Berkshire, founded in 1393 by Sir Richard Abberbury, was endowed by a manor in Iffley; the Hospital owned until recently large parts of the village. Abberbury Road, a typical suburban development of the inter-war period, depends for its access on Church Way, and much of the hospital land has now been developed for housing, with a new road, Woodhouse Way, constructed to link Iffley Turn with Tree Lane.</p> <p>Church Way, the spine of the historic settlement, still retains its rural character: nearly 1/2 mile long, of irregular width, lacking continuous footpaths and lined with good old stone walls. It meanders in pleasant curves from Iffley Turn southwards to the river, ending in a superb climax at the Church of St Mary - an outstanding example of Norman architecture, with its ancient Rectory and its yew tree in the churchyard, reputed to be over 1000 years old. It is this part of the village, south of Abberbury Road, which still retains most of its original character and charm.</p> <p>Within the sound of the rushing waters of Iffley Lock, it attracts many visitors who have to walk, since there is no vehicular access from the riverside and not much parking space when approached from the city. Most of the houses in this part of Iffley are of stone, covered with thatch or tiles. To the north, the buildings are a mixture of large 19th century villas, interspersed with smaller houses of different styles and materials and a few village shops, all of them reasonably conforming in scale with the old village buildings.</p> <p>Tree Lane is now divided into two parts and despite modern development on its south and north sides, still retains in part its original character.</p> <p>In 1967, there were 20 acres of undeveloped land in Iffley - enough to have doubled its population if developed, even at a rather low density. It was perceived that insensitive development of land with its potential traffic increase could have ruined the character of the ancient village road, Church Way, and that of the entire village. The stone walls lining the roads required maintenance and care. The many trees, which contributed so much to the beauty of this area, were then reaching the end of their natural life, and their conservation and regeneration was to be encouraged.</p> <p>To these ends, Iffley was designated as a conservation area on 6th October 1969, which was extended on its north-eastern corner on 21st October 1985, with the inclusion of the large, well planted grounds of Denton House and Iffley House residential home for the elderly [2].</p>
References	<p>[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>[2] Iffley Conservation Area Overview</p>

Asset Number	OA100
Asset Name	Roman Net-Sinkers
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX8606
Value	Low
Period	Roman
NGR	SP 49198 06725
Description	Roman `net-sinkers' [1]. Approximately 20 stone net sinkers (dated to the Roman period) are in the possession of Mr. Howse who found them in river dredgings [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA103
Asset Name	Possible drains of unknown date.
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	1201256
Value	Low
Period	Undated
NGR	SP 49803 06445
Description	Possible drains of unknown date seen as earthworks on air photographs.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA104
Asset Name	Undated linear features
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX12123
Value	Low
Period	Undated
NGR	SP 49820 06442
Description	Undated linear features [1]. Identified from RCHM gravels overlay [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA105
Asset Name	Undated Circle, Sports Ground North of Botley Road
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX12100
Value	Low
Period	Undated
NGR	SP 49345 06388

Description	Undated ring ditch, Botley Road [1] Circle seen on AP's taken during First World War [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA107
Asset Name	Botley Majestic Cinema
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 49519 06303
Description	The Botley Majestic Cinema was used as a World War II evacuee centre [1].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA115
Asset Name	Neolithic scraper
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX8642
Value	Low
Period	Neolithic
NGR	SP 48992 05954
Description	Neolithic scraper [1]. Found in the manor house garden, Ferry Hinksey. Present owner has no knowledge of the find (1963) [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA116
Asset Name	Civil War Defences, Harts Sconce
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX25957
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 50817 05690
Description	Site of Fortifications 1642-6 [1]. The fortifications constructed round Oxford during the Civil War included a number of outer guard posts. Harts Sconce lay on an island in the River Thames where it was joined by a number of streams (S 747). It appears on De Gomme's map (RE 1361), but no others. The island is now part of the northern bank of the river. [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA118
Asset Name	Undated horseshoe.
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX25458
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	SP 50711 05627
Description	Undated horseshoe found from the River Thames near the GWR Bridge in 1883.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA119
Asset Name	Medieval Causeway, North Hinksey
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX12098
Value	Low
Period	Post medieval
NGR	SP 497 056
Description	Medieval Causeway, North Hinksey. Possible medieval western approach to Oxford. Possible Roman foundation [1]. Earthwork causeway, 350m long, aligned SW-NE, across meadows. Built 1465, on same axis as early trackway.2) Spokes material and scheduling concerns transferred to Oxon History Centre. Decision was made by Dept of Environment in 1971 NOT to schedule the causeway as it was not a monument or of national or obvious importance. 3) Unclassifiable for MPP 4) Oseney Bridge carried the road westward from Oxford across the present main stream of the Thames, earlier the mill-lead of Oseney mill. In the early C13 there may have been a ford there, but probably a bridge was built there since it was on the main route westward. It may be identifiable as Hythe Bridge alias Oseney Bridge at the end of a proposed causeway to Hinksey, referred to in 1465 [2]. Trench 25 was excavated across the causeway and dated it to the post medieval period [3]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER [3]Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report 2018

Asset Number	OA120
Asset Name	UAD - Site of Civil War Fortifications, River Thames
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX11498
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval

NGR	SP 508 056
Description	Civil War fortifications [1]. Harts Sconce: a small fortified island in the Thames opposite the Gas Works - 1642-6 [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA122
Asset Name	Possible Early/Middle Bronze Age Settlement Site, Osney Mead
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX23807
Value	Negligible
Period	Bronze Age
NGR	SP 501 055
Description	Possible Early/Middle Bronze Age Settlement Site, Osney Mead [1]. An area of 0.4ha was sampled by three evaluation trenches. Two of the trenches revealed archaeology. One of two gullies contained three sherds from the base of an early or middle Bronze Age urn. The other gully is undated but could be contemporary. A pit contained the almost intact remains of an inverted early Bronze Age collared urn. There was no bone within the urn and only minute fragments of cremated bone were retrieved from the surrounding fill. All the features were sealed below a layer of alluvium which seems to have protected them. While the collared urn would usually indicate a cemetery, it is possible this could have been an early/middle Bronze Age settlement site [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA124
Asset Name	Neolithic Stone axe head
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX12079
Value	Negligible
Period	Neolithic
NGR	SP 49502 05611
Description	Neolithic Stone axe head [1]. Dredged up from Hinksey Stream, River Thames [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA125
Asset Name	Bronze Age axehead from Minster Ditch
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX8494
Value	Negligible

Period	Bronze Age
NGR	SP 501 055
Description	Bronze Age axehead from Minster Ditch [1]. Miniature bronze socketed axehead, small spearhead and chisel dredged from Minster Ditch in late 1890's. Spearhead No 68: Tip only. Lozenge-section midrib. 96mm x 30mm, 23g. Class IV No 69: string side loops, leaf-shaped blade and lozenge-section midrib. Non-leaded bronze. 96mm x 23mm. 26g. Class IV [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA127
Asset Name	Ford or causeway across Bulstake Stream in Oxford
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX12246
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 504 055
Description	Ford or causeway across Bulstake Stream in Oxford [1]. Evaluation trenches revealed evidence for paleochannels as well as stone surface or platform, which may be ford or causeway crossing stream [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA129
Asset Name	Bronze Age arrowhead, North Hinksey
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX12093
Value	Negligible
Period	Bronze Age
NGR	SP 49793 05544
Description	Bronze Age arrowhead, North Hinksey [1]. Barbed and tanged arrowhead found in a ploughed field south of Willow Walk, N Hinksey [2]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA130
Asset Name	Anglo Saxon finds
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX11657
Value	Negligible
Period	Saxon
NGR	SP 50196 05545

Description	Anglo Saxon finds
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA131
Asset Name	UAD - Oxford Gas Co Bridge
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX11804
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 50955 05524
Description	Bridge built in 1886 for the Oxford Gas Company [1]. In 1882 the Oxford Gaslight and Coke Co obtained an Act authorising the construction of a bridge across the Thames about half a mile from Folly Bridge. Gasworks closed in 1960 and demolished 1968 but bridge retained and used a footbridge. Bridge designed by Thomas Hawksley and erected in 1886 by Vernon & Co. The bridge is in 2 spans, supported by brick abutments on each side and by 2 cast-iron cylinders sunk in middle of river [1].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA132
Asset Name	Lower Palaeolithic handaxes, flakes and roughouts found during dredging of the River Thames.
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Lower Palaeolithic
NGR	SP 50500 05500
Description	Lower Palaeolithic handaxes, flakes and roughouts found during dredging of the River Thames.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA133
Asset Name	Stone axe-hammer
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
NGR	SP 49509 05489
Description	Stone axe-hammer [1]. Dredged up from Hinksey Stream, River Thames [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA134
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Asset Name	Palstave
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Bronze Age
NGR	SP 49509 05489
Description	Palstave
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA137
Asset Name	Undated animal remains
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX25184
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	SP 50841 05488
Description	Excavations at the Gas Works c1886 recovered undated animal remains
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA140
Asset Name	Neolithic polished stone axe.
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Neolithic
NGR	SP 49500 05400
Description	A Neolithic polished stone axe was found 2.5 feet down in deep loam while digging a trench at No. 12, the Village.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA141
Asset Name	UAD - Undated Linear Features
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX12044
Value	Low
Period	Undated
NGR	SP 50937 05332
Description	Undated linear features [1] Identified from RCHM overlay. ? Modern drainage [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

	[2] Oxford City HER
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Asset Number	OA143
Asset Name	Possible ditches of unknown date seen as earthworks.
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Undated
NGR	SP 50917 05301
Description	Possible ditches of unknown date seen as earthworks.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA149
Asset Name	Possible field boundary of unknown date.
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Undated
NGR	SP 50951 04954
Description	Possible field boundary of unknown date seen as a cropmark.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA154
Asset Name	Palaeolithic Flint handaxe
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX10875
Value	Negligible
Period	Palaeolithic
NGR	SP 51117 04703
Description	Palaeolithic Flint handaxe
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA155
Asset Name	Prehistoric flint flake found.
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
NGR	SP 51300 04680
Description	Prehistoric flint flake found.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA156
Asset Name	Hinksey Fish Pass, Iffley Evaluation and watching brief.
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	EOX5693
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 52186 04668
Description	Hinksey Fish Pass, Iffley Evaluation and watching brief for the scheme recorded Saxon peat deposits but no archaeological features.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA157
Asset Name	Site of Pumping Station and Filter Beds, Lake Street
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 51413 04598
Description	Site of water pumping station used to pump water from the Seacourt Stream to a reservoir in Headington. It ceased pumping in 1920 and the filter beds are now the Hinksey swimming pool.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA158
Asset Name	Hinksey Halt Railway Station
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX11242
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 51392 04505
Description	Hinksey Halt Railway Station [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA159
Asset Name	Peat deposit
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX26748
Value	Low
Period	Undated
NGR	SP 52182 04520
Description	Peat deposit [1]. Test-pitting prior to the construction of the Hinksey Fish Pass revealed two distinct peat deposits overlaid by a sequence of

	<p>alluvial deposits below topsoil along the length of the channel. Assessment of the peat deposits revealed that waterlogged plant and insect remains were moderately well-preserved, and a radiocarbon date of 670-775 cal AD was obtained on a waterlogged seed from the lower peat deposit.</p> <p>This middle Saxon date date is consistent with the general environmental sequence previously suggested from St Aldates, but provides closer dating for peat formation than in earlier investigations. The seeds that were identified suggested an entirely natural vegetation, with no evidence for cultivation in the immediate vicinity at this time. This appears consistent with the apparent absence of mid-Saxon occupation south of the Thames at Oxford [2].</p>
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA161
Asset Name	Roman Beaker
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
NGR	SP 52410 04409
Description	Roman Beaker
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA162
Asset Name	Rotary quern from Iffley
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX12150
Value	Negligible
Period	Undated
NGR	SP 52410 04409
Description	Rotary quern from Iffley [1]. Upper stone of beehive-shaped rotary quern [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA163
Asset Name	28 Lower Palaeolithic handaxes.
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Palaeolithic
NGR	SP 52460 04389

Description	28 Lower Palaeolithic handaxes found in Cornish Gravel Pit, between New Iffley Lane and Fairacres Road near Donnington Bridge. Faunal remains also found in the same area. Objects found on Terrace 2 possibly Summertown-Radley geology.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA165
Asset Name	The Weir Paper Mill, River Thames (site of)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX11218
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 52196 04182
Description	Paper Mill [1]. It was formerly a corn mill but converted to paper making in 1824. In 1885 the machines were removed and building was made into board factory in conjunction with Hinksey Mill [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA166
Asset Name	Prehistoric Bronze Implement, Rivermead, Abingdon Road
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX12135
Value	Low
Period	Bronze Age
NGR	SP 52159 04176
Description	Bronze implement [1]. Pre-Roman bronze implement found. In Ashmolean? [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA167
Asset Name	Roman sherds from 41 Canning Crescent
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX12149
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
NGR	SP 52040 04109
Description	Roman sherds from 41 Canning Crescent [1]. Sherds were from small area behind the back door, between 20-25 inches below ground level. Other finds from the area include: Coin of fallen horseman type, Constantius II, R/FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Mint of Arles, minted 354-5; late C3-4 local wares; C2 coin. Thames Water was dredging the river adjacent to Canning Crescent, finding more Roman pottery. Information from forms has been added to this record, and the forms have been discarded [2].

References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER
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Asset Number	OA168
Asset Name	Roman Objects and Possible Ford at Weirs Mill Stream
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX12157
Value	Low
Period	Roman
NGR	SP 52096 04128
Description	Roman objects and ford at Weirs Mill Stream
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA169
Asset Name	Roman Inhumation
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX10294
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
NGR	SP 508 040
Description	A probable Roman inhumation was found during an excavation for a garden wall at South Hinksey [1].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA170
Asset Name	Line of the Devils Backbone
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 51229 04537
Description	Line of the Devils Backbone, a medieval and post-medieval causeway across the floodplain from South Hinksey to South Oxford
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA171
Asset Name	Palaeolithic Handaxe
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX12167
Value	Low
Period	Palaeolithic
NGR	SP 51999 04046

Description	Palaeolithic Handaxe [1]. Palaeolithic handaxe recovered from Iffley Fields [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA172
Asset Name	Palaeolithic Implements
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX12134
Value	Low
Period	Palaeolithic
NGR	SP 51999 04046
Description	Palaeolithic Implements [1]. Unidentified Palaeolithic tools found in Cowley St John. In Pitt Rivers Museum [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA175
Asset Name	Isolation Hospital.
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 52000 03900
Description	Isolation Hospital. The hospital was built in 1885 to designs by W.H. White and consisted of pavilion ward blocks, administrative block, laundry, ambulance garage, mortuary and disinfecting house. A tuberculosis chalet, built by Boulton and Paul.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA177
Asset Name	Post Medieval Scatter from Allotments in South Hinksey
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX12664
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 51273 03832
Description	Post Medieval Scatter from Allotments in South Hinksey [1]. Ivan Stipala, an allotment user, brought in material which he has collected from his allotment over the last several years. The material was sorted by him, and consisted of clay pipes (20-30), animal bone and shell (ca 20), metal (mainly nails, <10), brick fragments (30+), glass/china of probable Victorian age (30) [2]. (2) Other material was identified by Paul Booth, of Oxford Archaeology: this material consisted of: fragments of glazed pots (mainly flowerpots and ceramic building material), one medieval sherd with stabbed handle, 2 possible Roman sherds (1 small red

	colour-coated bowl rim and 1 white sherd with colour coat -- poss Nene Valley?), and flints. The assessment is that the material is probably rubbish from Victorian or later use of area, including present use as allotments [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxford City HER

Asset Number	OA178
Asset Name	Abingdon Road Halt
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	12452
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 517 037
Description	Abingdon Road Halt. Railway station [1]. 2 platforms. On the east, a corrugated iron pagoda type shelter. Wooden railings. Demolished [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [1] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA179
Asset Name	Roman vessel from Iffley Lock
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX12151
Value	Negligible
Period	Roman
NGR	SP 52519 03808
Description	Roman vessel from Iffley Lock [1]. Romano British beaker, C3rd type [2]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [1] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA180
Asset Name	Iron Age gold coin (Addedomaros)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Iron Age
NGR	SP 51222 03683
Description	Iron Age gold coin (Addedomaros) [1]. Gold coin of Addedomaros found at foot of Hinksey Hill in 1905. Evans type XIV:5. In Ashmolean Museum [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [1] Oxfordshire County Council HER



Asset Number	OA181
Asset Name	Roman coin
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Roman
NGR	SP 52516 03507
Description	Roman coin
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA183
Asset Name	Roman vase.
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Roman
NGR	SP 52516 03507
Description	Roman vase found at Iffley in 1902.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA184
Asset Name	Egrove Possible medieval settlement
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 51490 03305
Description	Egrove Possible medieval settlement
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA203
Asset Name	Sandford Weirs A, B & C and obelisk memorial
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	SP 52890 01675
Description	Sandford Weirs A, B & C and obelisk memorial. Weirs possibly in place by 1791 when it is mentioned as being in private ownership. Transferred to the ownership of the Thames Conservators under the Act of 1866. Weirs A-B were rebuilt in 1881-3 and Weirs A-C rebuilt in 1962-4. The obelisk dates from 1845 and commemorates

	two men who drowned during a bathing accident in that year. Two more names were added in 1921. The obelisk is mentioned in Jerome K Jerome's 'Three Men in a Boat'. (Source: Thames Heritage Audit 2004)
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA204
Asset Name	Sandford Weir D
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	SP 53026 01710
Description	Sandford Weir D. Possibly in place by 1791 when it is mentioned as being in private ownership. Transferred to the ownership of the Thames Conservators under the Act of 1866. Taunt photograph of 1870 shows a rather worn structure with stone buttresses and a timber footbridge over. Photograph of 1885 shows a substantially repaired similar in appearance to that of today.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Thames Heritage Audit 2004

Asset Number	OA205
Asset Name	Sandford Lock
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Post-Medieval
NGR	SP 53104 01337
Description	Sandford Lock. Site of pound lock, with Iffley and Swift Ditch one of the first pound locks built along the Thames. Various rebuilt and repaired during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries and completely rebuilt in 1972.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA300
Asset Name	Well House, Approximately 160 Metres South East Of The Fold
Designation	Scheduled Monument; Grade II* Listed Building
NHLE Reference	0
HER Reference	
Value	High
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 49524 05048
Description	Well house. Built 1610 for Otho Nicholson. Limestone ashlar with C20 repairs; gabled C20 stone slate roof. One storey; 3-bay range. Moulded plinth course. Side walls each have 2 gabled buttresses.

	<p>Front gable end has heraldic cartouche and 2-light vent above round-headed doorway: similar vent in rear gable wall. Cyma-kneelers to stone-coped gable ends. Interior not inspected. The springs on the hillside here supplied Oseney Abbey and the Friars Preachers of Oxford: the Well House was part of Otho Nicholson's scheme to bring this spring-water direct to "Carfax Conduit" in the centre of Oxford.</p> <p>The monument includes a conduit house in the form of a single-storey stone building situated on a hillside facing north east towards the City of Oxford. The building contains a water tank and a well which provided water to the Carfax Conduit in Oxford. This was part of a gravity fed system of clean water provision built by Otho Nicholson between 1600 and 1610 AD. The building itself faces north with its only door on this side. It measures 13m long and 8m wide and the walls stand up to about 4m high at the gable ends. It has double loop windows at either end with two gabled buttresses on each of its long sides. The building sits on a broad plinth with deep foundations. There is the coat of arms of Otho Nicholson carved on the north east end. The monument is also covered in numerous examples of graffiti from the late 17th century through to the present day. The majority is well chiselled 18th and 19th century work. The ditch and pipe which originally carried water downhill to the north is no longer visible at ground level and has been cut and removed at many points between North Hinksey and the original location of the Carfax conduit house, the conduit house having been moved and rebuilt in Nuneham Park [1].</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA301
Asset Name	Hinksey Hill Farmhouse
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1368581
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 50108 04328
Description	<p>Farmhouse. c.1770-80. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled old tile roof; brick ridge and end stacks. T-plan with rear right wing. 2 storeys and attic; 3-window range to right. Keyed flat stone arches over C19 four-panelled door with overlight, and eight-pane sashes except C20 French window left of door and stone lintel over 4-pane sash above door: 2 roof dormers with C20 two-light casements. Rear wing of similar materials: 2 storeys and attic; 2-window range with half-hipped roof and internal stack and outshut to left. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest [1].</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA302
Asset Name	Barn at Hinksey Hill Farm
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1182091
HER Reference	

Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 50088 04264
Description	Barn, now store. Dated 1776 on tie beam. Coursed limestone rubble; half-hipped stone slate roof. L-plan of 4 and 4 bays. Dressed quoins to threshing floor entries, which have hipped midstreys to rear. Interior: collar-truss roofs with butt purlins: braced post at junction between 2 barns. Barn on left, distinguished by pup-hog/ventilation holes and more irregular masonry, probably has earlier origins [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA303
Asset Name	Stables at Chilswell Farm
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1048337
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 49360 03347
Description	Stables. C18. Coursed limestone rubble; half-hipped stone slate roof, with C20 tiles to rear. One storey; 2-window range. Timber lintels over C20 door and flanking windows Interior: chamfered beams: loft has 3-bay post- and pad-roof. Included for group value [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA304
Asset Name	Chilswell Farmhouse
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1181627
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 49378 03350
Description	Farmhouse. Graffiti date 1693 on window lintel: rear wing heightened in early/mid C18. Coursed limestone rubble and squared blocks: squared quoins and dressings. Gabled C20 tiled roof; rebuilt brick end stacks. L-plan with rear right wing. 2 storeys; symmetrical 3-window range. Timber lintels over mid C19 sashes except 6-pane sash to right. Rear wing of similar materials with gabled old tile roof and brick stacks. Interior: chamfered beams; queen-post roof with windbraces over late C17 part, and early/mid C18 collar-truss roof with butt purlins to rear.
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA305
Asset Name	Barn at Chilswell Farm
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1284836
HER Reference	

Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 49333 03324
Description	Barn. Late C17/early C18. Coursed limestone rubble with squared quoins, and pup-log holes. Gabled asbestos sheet roof. 3-bay plan with central threshing floor. Interior: 3-bay collar-truss roof.
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA306
Asset Name	Stables and Granary at Chilswell Farm
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1284917
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 49386 03330
Description	Stables and granary. C18. Coursed limestone rubble; gabled artificial slate roof. One storey; 3-window range. Timber lintels over doorway to left of 3 window openings; very worn medieval capital reset above door. Stone steps rise to early C19 brick segmental-arched doorway to granary in left gable wall. Interior: chamfered beams. Loft has 5-bay post- and pad-roof, partly rebuilt [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA307
Asset Name	Overshot
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1380312
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 51045 02943
Description	<p>Private house. 1937 by Godfrey Samuel and Valentine Harding for the art historian Ellis Waterhouse. Book stack added c.1960-65. Light red brick clad in cedar weatherboarding to south (garden) elevation. Steel columns in hallway provide additional support. Low-pitched copper roof with deep eaves and end stacks. L-shaped plan. Two storeys, with later book stack of timber construction set over double garage, which has stores to rear, adjoining service rooms in wing. The principal rooms are in the four-bay main range. The building is in the modern movement idiom, but using traditional materials. Sliding timber windows to south elevation. Balcony to south-east first-floor morning room, with set-back loggia under. Timber casement to north (entrance) elevation, with large square-paned hall window adjoining inset timber door, itself with glazed margin surrounds. This hall facade, with its large, geometric windows and steel columns, was deliberately conceived as a modernist showcase for the building. Strip windows to corridor above. Timber doors to garage.</p> <p>Interior with oak floors (except to former maid's room, which has pine), window sills, cupboards and library shelves, forming an unusually coherent composition of high quality joinery. Hall with</p>

	<p>built-in window seat. The library was the principal room in the house, with shelving, built-in drawers and fireplace. Dining room has sliding door to hall, hatch and cupboards, with two-way cutlery drawer, connected to kitchen. This was formerly the kitchen and pantry, but these are now united, although built-in cupboards and walk-in larder survive, the latter with pattern of openings in the exterior brickwork allowing ventilation. Staircase with metal balustrade. First-floor sitting room with balcony, fireplace and fitted oak bookshelves, with sliding door to adjoining bedroom, also with bookcase as well as fitted cupboards. Tiled bathrooms. Corridor with groin vault extended to added book stack set over garage, filled with bookcases.</p> <p>Godfrey Samuel and Valentine Harding were founder members of Tecton, working with Berthold Lubetkin between 1933 and setting up their own practice in 1936. The house perfectly reflects the movement away from exposed reinforced concrete and flat roofs in favour of expressing the same tenets of simple elevations and functional planning using more traditional materials. This movement emerged in Britain in 1936-7 with the work of these architects, F R S Yorke, Mary Crowley and a handful of other young graduates from the Architectural Association. They thus created a modern architecture appropriate to the British climate. Anthony Chitty, Samuel Harding's AA contemporary and also formerly a member of Tecton wrote that 'Tecton gradually became aware of the fact aht modern construction and finishes had less margin of safety against weather, decay, etc. than more "traditional" materials and therefore required more money spent to produce as lasting an object. By 1936... some of us felt our work too bald, to ill-finished and in need of enrichment with colour, shadow, modulation and even applied ornament.' The house offers a model for 1950s design, and was much imitated a decade after its construction. It is also significant that an eminent art historian, specialising in the history of the Baroque, should choose to build a house in the modern style, commissioned from two of the most fashionable young designers of the day to specialise in private house design. The house is an interesting reflection of intellectual interests found in the 1930s, and is remarkably little altered, save for the added book stack [1].</p>
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	OA400
Asset Name	Neolithic/Bronze Age Flint Flakes and Cores (NE of Pickett's Farm)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9042
Value	Low
Period	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
NGR	SP 485 031
Description	Neolithic/Bronze Age Flint Flakes and Cores (NE of Pickett's Farm) [1]. 4 Unretouched flakes and 5 cores were found. No more details [2]

References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER
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Asset Number	OA401
Asset Name	Neolithic/Bronze Age Flint Flakes (E of Pickett's Heath Farm)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9039
Value	Low
Period	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
NGR	SP 486 028
Description	Neolithic/Bronze Age Flint Flakes (E of Pickett's Heath Farm) [1]. Mesolithic flint arrowhead found on a molehill on a set-aside field of what was Picketts Heath Farm in June 2008 [2]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA402
Asset Name	Neolithic/Bronze Age Flint Flake and Core (SE of Chilswell House)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9043
Value	Low
Period	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
NGR	SP 486 032
Description	Neolithic/Bronze Age Flint Flake and Core (SE of Chilswell House) [1]. 1 unretouched flake and 1 core were found [2]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA403
Asset Name	Neolithic Arrowhead (between Hen Wood and Birch Copse, Chilswell House)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9144
Value	Low
Period	Neolithic
NGR	SP 486 034
Description	Neolithic Arrowhead (between Hen Wood and Birch Copse, Chilswell House) [1]. Leaf-shaped flint arrowhead found by Carmelite Priory brother in c.1974 [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA404
Asset Name	Neolithic Scrapers (200 yards E of Chilswell House)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9014
Value	Low
Period	Neolithic
NGR	SP 487 033
Description	Neolithic Scrapers (200 yards E of Chilswell House) [1]. 3 Flint scrapers found [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA405
Asset Name	Mesolithic and Neolithic Collection
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9017
Value	Low
Period	Mesolithic
NGR	SP 488 034
Description	Mesolithic and Neolithic Collection [1]. Collection of flint implements consists of flakes/blades, core, microlith found in 1950's and 1983. Found between Chilswell House and Farm south of the path. Scrapers found E of Chilswell House.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA406
Asset Name	Roman Pottery
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9153
Value	Low
Period	Roman
NGR	SP 488 034
Description	Roman Pottery [1]. Cropmarks reported by the farmer on newly acquired land at Cumnor were found not to have been caused by archaeological features, but by leaching. Roman pottery indicated a nearby settlement [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA407
Asset Name	?Bronze Age ?Ring Ditch
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9195



Value	Low
Period	Bronze Age
NGR	SP 488 049
Description	?Bronze Age ?Ring Ditch [1]. Identified from RCHME Gravels survey [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA408
Asset Name	Mesolithic Flint Bladelets (SE of Powder Hill Copse)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9041
Value	Low
Period	Mesolithic
NGR	SP 488 034
Description	Four Mesolithic Flint Bladelets found SE of Powder Hill Copse
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA409
Asset Name	Possible flint factory NE of Picketts Heath Farm
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX24174
Value	Low
Period	Neolithic
NGR	SP 489 030
Description	Possible flint factory NE of Picketts Heath Farm [1]. Flint artefact factory on high ridge between Powder Hill Copse and Birch Copse found c.1897 [2]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA410
Asset Name	Post-medieval Stone Quarry (site of)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX8665
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 489 054
Description	Post-medieval Stone Quarry (site of) [1]. Unusually clayey rag in quarry two and a half miles northwest of Bagley wood. Now covered with houses [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA411
Asset Name	? Neolithic/Bronze Age Flint Working Area (south east of Powder Hill Copse)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9040
Value	Low
Period	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
NGR	SP 489 034
Description	? Neolithic/Bronze Age Flint Working Area (south east of Powder Hill Copse) [1]. Total of 23 flints, including fire fractured and workshop waste [2]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA412
Asset Name	Romano-British Pottery
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9146
Value	Low
Period	Roman
NGR	SP 489 030
Description	Romano-British Pottery [1]. Approx 1-2 lbs of abraded Romano-British pottery collected during fieldwalking by OUAS in 1977 [2]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA413
Asset Name	Bronze Age Palstave
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX12092
Value	Low
Period	Bronze Age
NGR	SP 489 030
Description	Bronze Age Palstave [1]. Small looped palstave found in Pot's Stream, North Hinksey in 1898 [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA414
Asset Name	Iron Age Pottery (SE of Powder Hill Copse)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9049
Value	Low

Period	Iron Age
NGR	SP 490 035
Description	Iron Age Pottery (SE of Powder Hill Copse) [1]. A scatter of pot sherds were observed. They were not collected [2]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA415
Asset Name	Prehistoric and Roman Features
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9203
Value	Low
Period	Early Iron Age to Roman
NGR	SP 490 042
Description	Prehistoric and Roman Features [1]. One of 3 possible areas of activity. Extensive area yielded 2 concentrations of postholes, as well as scattered pits and ditches, all suggestive of nearby settlement [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA416
Asset Name	Roman Villa N of Bedswell Heath
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9150
Value	Low
Period	Roman
NGR	SP 490 027
Description	Roman Villa N of Bedswell Heath. Concentration of building materials, including mortar, pottery, wall plaster, tesserae, and small quantities of other high status objects. Excavation 1976-7 by OUAS suggested that structural material was part of C1-4 villa site.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA417
Asset Name	Mesolithic Lithics (WSW of Chilswell Farm)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9022
Value	Low
Period	Mesolithic
NGR	SP 492 032
Description	Mesolithic Lithics (WSW of Chilswell Farm) [1]. Core and small blades found in 1957 [2].

References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER
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Asset Number	OA418
Asset Name	Medieval Pottery SW of Chilswell Farm
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9147
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 493 032
Description	Medieval Pottery SW of Chilswell Farm. Approx. 1/2 lb medieval pottery found during fieldwalking by OUAS in 1977.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA419
Asset Name	Pottery associated with Roman Villa S of Chilswell Farm
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9148
Value	Low
Period	Roman
NGR	SP 493 032
Description	Pottery associated with Roman Villa S of Chilswell Farm [1]. Fieldwalking in 1977 produced ca. 6oz abraded pottery [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA420
Asset Name	Pre-Reformation Chapel (site of)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9136
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 493 033
Description	Pre-Reformation Chapel (site of) [1]. No evidence of this building today, no placename indicators either. Only known from documentary evidence. Dissolved by Sir John Williams 1536-1546 [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA421
Asset Name	Medieval ? Monastic Grange (site of)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9159
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 494 033
Description	Medieval ? Monastic Grange (site of) [1]. In late C12th to early C13th the property was in the hands of one of the Abbey's military tenants, granted back to the abbey in c.1289 [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA422
Asset Name	Medieval Coin S of Chilswell Farm
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9149
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 494 032
Description	Medieval Coin S of Chilswell Farm [1]. Short cross silver halfpenny, good condition. Probably an issue of Henry II which was struck at the London mint. [2]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA423
Asset Name	Post-medieval Boundary Stones, Raleigh Park
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX8721
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 494 051
Description	Post-medieval Boundary Stones, Raleigh Park [1]. Report of several stones in vicinity of Raleigh park North Hinksey: two at SP4915 0520 and two others at SP4955 0460. The stone at SP 4949 0512 appears to mark the end of the run and bears an inscription and is also dated 1775. No further information [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA424
Asset Name	Post-medieval Boundary Stones
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	

HER Reference	MOX9151
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 495 046
Description	Post-medieval Boundary Stones [1]. Four stones forming a serpentine linear feature possibly demarcating a boundary, situated on marshy ground east of Harcourt Hill
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA425
Asset Name	Mesolithic to Bronze Age Lithic Scatters (WNW of Chilswell Copse)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9038
Value	Low
Period	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
NGR	SP 498 036
Description	Mesolithic to Bronze Age Lithic Scatters (WNW of Chilswell Copse) [1]. Field evaluation revealed 3 areas of archaeology: an extensive area of NW yielding prehistoric and Roman features (PRN 15935), a dense concentration of Roman and I/A ditches, pits and gullies on the E (PRN 15936) and a small mesolithic flint scatter to the south (PRN 9077). Recovered from this area were 19 pieces of mesolithic flint, recovered from the base of the hill and concentrated in 1 area. Upslope of these flints in ploughwash deposits were scraps of I/A and Roman pottery, and undated features including 21 containing charcoal. Originally recovered from site were 12 unretouched Neo/BA flakes and a core [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA426
Asset Name	Heavy Anti-Aircraft site
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX12416
Value	Low
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 499 039
Description	Heavy Anti-Aircraft site [1]. WWII gunsite located in Hinksey Hill. [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA427
Asset Name	Site of Sunningwell Brick Field
Designation	None

NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9154
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 499 024
Description	Site of Sunningwell Brick Field [1]. Kilns and clayspits date from C19 [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA428
Asset Name	Middle Iron Age to Roman Settlement
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9205
Value	Low
Period	Early Iron Age to Roman
NGR	SP 499 040
Description	Middle Iron Age to Roman Settlement [1]. Field evaluation revealed this to be 1 of 3 areas of archaeological activity. An IA ditch and 2 adjacent pits all contained dark fills and larger unabraded sherds of pottery dated to MIA. Roman features were predominantly ditches but also included pits and gullies [2]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA429
Asset Name	Neolithic Polished Stone Axe
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9137
Value	Low
Period	Neolithic
NGR	SP 499 021
Description	Neolithic Polished Stone Axe [1]. Found in 1913 two feet below the tennis court at 'Sandlands', Foxcombe Hill. Made of either greenstone or diorite, present location unknown [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA430
Asset Name	Roman Pottery
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX9034
Value	Low
Period	Roman

NGR	SP 499 025
Description	Roman Pottery [1]. From information provided by D Sturdy in 1967 [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA431
Asset Name	Chilswell (limestone) Quarry
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX12406
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 501 031
Description	Chilswell (limestone) Quarry [1]. An extensive search of the areas using public footpaths found possible small-scale earthworks at the west end of Chilswell Copse. The main area, however, is likely to be in Limekiln Copse where further earthworks, progressively being infilled, were seen to extend to the north into arable land. No access to Limekiln Copse was possible at the time of assessment though the presence of the kiln suggests later use for lime production. It is possible that much of the evidence of quarrying has been lost to infill. The nature and extent of the remains in Limekiln Copse could not be assessed, but are not thought to be nationally important [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA432
Asset Name	Neolithic/Bronze Age Lithic Scatter (ESE of Chilswell Copse)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX10913
Value	Low
Period	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
NGR	SP 502 034
Description	Neolithic/Bronze Age Lithic Scatter (ESE of Chilswell Copse) [1]. 52 unretouched flakes. 6 fire fractured flints, 12 cores (1 discoidal core) 3 rough workshop waste, 5 scrapers, 2 miscellaneous retouched flakes, 1 knife, 1? microlith fragment. Total 82 [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA433
Asset Name	Site of Post-medieval Stone Quarries
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX10886



Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 504 037
Description	Site of Post-medieval Stone Quarries [1]. Small quarries along narrow combe running west from South Hinksey [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA434
Asset Name	Neolithic/Bronze Age Lithic Scatter (NE of Chilswell Copse)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX10912
Value	Low
Period	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
NGR	SP 504 038
Description	Neolithic/Bronze Age Lithic Scatter (NE of Chilswell Copse) [1]. 19 unretouched flakes, 2 fire fractured flints, 1 miscellaneous retouched flake, 1 core, 1 barbed & tanged arrowhead. Total 24 [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA435
Asset Name	Post-medieval Clay Pit (site of)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX10842
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 505 032
Description	Post-medieval Clay Pit (site of) [1]. Small pits along narrow combe running west from South Hinksey. Called 'Limekiln Copse' on 1st edition OS map [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA436
Asset Name	Neolithic/Bronze Age Lithic Scatter (c.350m SE of Chilswell Copse)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX10914
Value	Low
Period	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
NGR	SP 506 034

Description	Neolithic/Bronze Age Lithic Scatter (c.350m SE of Chilswell Copse) [1]. 12 unretouched flakes, 2 fire fractured flints, 2 cores, 1 miscellaneous retouched flake. Total 17 [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA437
Asset Name	Iron Age/Romano British Settlement
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX10961
Value	Low
Period	Early Iron Age to Roman
NGR	SP 506 028
Description	Iron Age/Romano British Settlement [1]. Iron Age occupation layer with occupation from C6 and early C5 BC to end of first quarter of C2 AD. Rough cobble pavement, much R/B coarse pottery and possible wall foundations found in 1926-30. Occupied until C2 AD. Discovered 1926-30 [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA438
Asset Name	Milestone
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	MOX10919
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 507 030
Description	Milestone [1]. Type T2, Inscription: OXFORD 2 ABINGDON 4, Height 62cm, width at top 33cm, width at base 38cm, depth of stone 26cm [2].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2] Oxfordshire County Council HER

Asset Number	OA605
Asset Name	Core of the historic settlement of Botley
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Medieval, Post- Medieval and Modern.
NGR	SP 48930 06234
Description	Botley was first recorded in the 12th century and is thus a historic settlement of Medieval origin, focussed on a mill and farm. Most of the older buildings of the settlement have been removed although

	there is a core of Listed and non-Listed historic buildings. The village was adjacent to the Wytham Trackway, a possible prehistoric route [1].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA607
Asset Name	Core of the historic settlement of South Hinksey
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Saxon, Medieval, Post- Medieval and Modern.
NGR	SP 50874 04105
Description	An historic settlement of Anglo-Saxon origin, South Hinksey is first recorded separately in the 13th century. The village includes various Listed and other non-Listed historic buildings dating to between the 13th and 19th centuries and is located on the first gravel terrace. The causewayed footpath-running north is very likely to be of medieval origin. As with North Hinksey, the setting of the village has been compromised by the A34 trunk road to the west but the meadows to the north form an important buffer between the village itself and the suburbs of Oxford. Medieval archaeology including findspots and domestic rubbish pits are recorded in the settlement [1].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA612
Asset Name	Core of the historic settlement of Iffley
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Saxon, Medieval, Post- Medieval and Modern.
NGR	SP 52643 03580
Description	Iffley is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and is located on a promontory of the second gravel terrace to the east of the Thames. The village includes a Conservation Area and several groups of Listed and non-Listed buildings of historic interest, including the 12th century church, a very fine example of Romanesque architecture. Originally a small village, the settlement expanded significantly in the late 18th century, and again in the 20th century. The setting of the historic core of the settlement includes views west to the river, which has been an important factor in the settlement from at least the 12th century, with a mill recorded at that time.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA614
Asset Name	Medieval and post-medieval settlement near Hinksey Stream (including Towles Mill Sluice)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Medieval, Post- Medieval and Modern.
NGR	SP 51756 03794
Description	Although not a recognised settlement such as a village, the Medieval bridge over the Hinksey Stream attracted a minor focus of activity in the Medieval and Post-medieval periods including a tollhouse and a mill. Evaluation and Watching Brief works carried out by Oxford Archaeology in 2007 revealed preserved timbers probably related to water control structures for the medieval mill.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA631
Asset Name	Medieval and post-medieval extramural suburb
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Saxon, Medieval, Post- Medieval and Modern.
NGR	SP 51203 05760
Description	This area comprises the extra-mural suburb south of the town walls and north of the Folly Bridge, known as St Aldates, which appears to have developed rapidly in the later 12th century, following reconstruction of the Thames crossing ('grand pont') in the 11th century and a period of instability in the local hydrology (Dodd 2003, 53-56, 83). The new suburb may have been organised into regular tenements backing onto the complex pattern of streams that used to exist alongside the main course of the Thames. With the exception of some of the University properties on the north and east edge of this suburb, much of this area has been substantially re-developed in the late 19th century and the late 20th century, and only the street patterns survive as surface evidence of the medieval town's development.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA632
Asset Name	Medieval and post-medieval development south of the Thames
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Medieval, Post- Medieval and Modern.
NGR	SP 51537 05181

Description	Development south of the main channel of the Thames developed piecemeal after the re-construction of the Grandpont Causeway in the 11th century (Dodd 2003, 53-56, 83, 87), and is likely to have been a 'ribbon' settlement in its earliest form. The settlement in the medieval period did not reach the size or status of a recognised suburb and the current form of the area is primarily of post-medieval appearance. The causeway itself is a Scheduled Monument and was a critical feature in the development of Oxford as a town from the 12th century onwards [1].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA638
Asset Name	Grandpont Iron Age settlement
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Iron Age, Medieval
NGR	SP 51326 05287
Description	Iron Age settlement partially uncovered during an excavation by Oxford Archaeology on the site of the old football ground on Whitehouse Road in Grandpont in 1992. Evidence of Medieval activity was also revealed.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA639
Asset Name	Grandpont Causeway
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Saxon, Medieval, Post- Medieval and Modern.
NGR	SP 514 055
Description	The Thames was crossed just south of the Anglo-Saxon burh by a series of wooden bridges and fords, that also crossed the marshy meadows south of the Thames. The crossings were certainly in place by the late 9th century (Dodd 2003, 32). The Grandpont causeway was then built in the 11th century. It is possible that the southern end of the causeway (where it turns south-west) was aligned on a Roman road, itself crossing the Thames north of Iffley lock. The settlement near Hinksey Stream (OA 614) represents a node of activity along the causeway. The northern end of the causeway is a Scheduled Monument
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA640
Asset Name	Cropmarks identified from aerial photograph survey AP 06
Designation	None

NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Medieval with possibly earlier or later components
NGR	SP 48943 06813
Description	Area of cropmarks/earthworks identified during 2008 survey of aerial photographs within FAS area. Medieval cultivation remains (ridge and furrow). Area also includes possible enclosure and drains of unknown dates (HER MOX8747/NMR 1201255).
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA641
Asset Name	Cropmarks identified from aerial photograph survey.
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 49664 06758
Description	Area of cropmarks identified during 2008 survey of aerial photographs within FAS area. Area contains eroded ridge and furrow earthworks seen on aerial photographs.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	OA642
Asset Name	Cropmarks identified from aerial photograph survey
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Roman?
NGR	SP 50483 05425
Description	Area of cropmarks identified during 2008 survey of aerial photographs within FAS area. Survey identified buried rectilinear ditched enclosure and linear ditch at this location. Also includes undated linear features (HER MOX12043) and cropmarks of a possible enclosures and a pit (NMR 1071692) [1] [2] Trenches 76-81 and 83 were excavated to investigate the cropmark features, a possible north-east / south-west trackway and adjacent enclosure. Trenches 77 and 78 targeted the trackway and revealed two parallel ditches. A sample from trackway ditch [7805] was dated to 90-240 cal AD within the Early to Middle Roman period. some compacted areas of gravel indicated a possible metallised surface. A single pit [7807] was found within Trench 78 as part of the cropmarks suggesting an alignment of circular features. The square enclosure identified on the cropmarks was identified within Trenches 77, 79, 80, 81 and 83 with an opening on the north-west side. [3]

References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2]Oxford Frm Strategy Work Package 2: Interpretation of Aerial Photographs; Waterman CPM (2008) [3]Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report 2018
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Asset Number	OA643
Asset Name	Cropmarks identified from aerial photograph survey
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Roman?
NGR	SP 50115 04859
Description	Area of cropmarks identified during 2008 survey of aerial photographs within FAS area. The area contains a buried round barrow. This feature is also recorded by the NMR as 1071689 and 661995.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2]Oxford Frm Strategy Work Package 2: Interpretation of Aerial Photographs; Waterman CPM (2008)

Asset Number	OA644
Asset Name	Cropmarks identified from aerial photograph survey
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Roman?
NGR	SP 50606 04779
Description	Area of cropmarks identified during 2008 survey of aerial photographs within FAS area. Clear evidence on aerial photographs for a buried ditched rectilinear enclosure, ditches and pits. These features are also recorded as NMR 1095230, 1095232, 1095231 and HER MOX10956 [1].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2]Oxford Frm Strategy Work Package 2: Interpretation of Aerial Photographs; Waterman CPM (2008)

Asset Number	OA645
Asset Name	Cropmarks identified from aerial photograph survey
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain, potentially prehistoric
NGR	SP 51076 05109

Description	Area of cropmarks identified during 2008 survey of aerial photographs within FAS area due to the presence of a circular feature on military aerial photographs.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2]Oxford Frm Strategy Work Package 2: Interpretation of Aerial Photographs; Waterman CPM (2008)

Asset Number	OA646
Asset Name	Cropmarks identified from aerial photograph survey
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain, potentially prehistoric
NGR	SP 50782 04305
Description	Area of cropmarks identified during 2008 survey of aerial photographs within FAS area. Eroded ridge and furrow earthworks seen on aerial photographs.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2]Oxford Frm Strategy Work Package 2: Interpretation of Aerial Photographs; Waterman CPM (2008)

Asset Number	OA647
Asset Name	Cropmarks identified from aerial photograph survey
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Roman?
NGR	SP 50782 04305
Description	Area of cropmarks identified during 2008 survey of aerial photographs within FAS area due to the presence of a group of heavily ploughed ring ditches. These are also recorded as HER MOX10951 and NMR 662007. Also contains clear ridge and furrow earthworks towards the southern end and three paddocks in the central area as seen by OA during the walkover survey.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2]Oxford Frm Strategy Work Package 2: Interpretation of Aerial Photographs; Waterman CPM (2008)

Asset Number	OA648
Asset Name	Cropmarks identified from aerial photograph survey
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 51928 04901



Description	Area of cropmarks identified during 2008 survey of aerial photographs within FAS area. Area contains ridge and furrow earthworks seen on aerial photographs.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment [2]Oxford Frm Strategy Work Package 2: Interpretation of Aerial Photographs; Waterman CPM (2008)

Asset Number	CH1
Asset Name	13 and 15 North Hinksey Lane
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1048316
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 48896 06198
Description	House, now 2 dwellings. Early C17. Uncoursed limestone rubble; gabled concrete tile roof; syymetrical end stacks of stone finished in C20 brick. 3-unit plan. 2 storeys; 3-window range. Arched cavetto-moulded doorway in second bay from right. Three 3-light and two 2-light stone-mullioned cavetto-moulded windows. Early C19 one-storey bay to left of limestone rubble with gabled old tile roof and 2 leaded casements. Central internal stair-turret and outshut to rear. Interior not inspected but likely to be of interest [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	CH2
Asset Name	The Old Bakehouse
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1182541
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 50950 04089
Description	House, now 2 cottages. Early C17 (No.4) extended to left in late C17. Uncoursed limestone rubble with weatherboard right gable: brick left end stack and stone ridge (originally end) stack finished in brick. One- extended to 2-unit plan. One storey and attic; 3-window range. No.6: C20 porch and door flanked by timber lintels over C18 two-light leaded casements: 3-light leaded dormer casement above. Bake-oven projection divides No.4 from No.6 which has C20 door and casement with dormer casement above. Interior: No.6 has stop-chamfered beams. Queen-post roof. No.4 not inspected [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	CH3
Asset Name	The Old Whitehouse Public House
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1369317
HER Reference	

Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 51450 05278
Description	Dated 1897. By H T Hare. Rendered and painted with stone ground floor. 3 bay front, the centre bay projecting over a porch. The ground floor has stone quoins. 6-light mullioned window on either side of the door. 3-light windows above, 6-light over the porch. All leaded lattices. Round-headed doorway. Central gable with modillions and date plaque. Tiled roof [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	CH4
Asset Name	Former county boundary ditch
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
NGR	SP 49182 05991
Description	Former county boundary ditch found in Trench 15, represented by three cuts, which spanned the Late Anglo-Saxon to modern periods [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH5
Asset Name	Eastwyke Farmhouse
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1369700
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 51673 04932
Description	Early C17 in a T-shaped plan with the upright to the North. 2 storeyed rubble and ashlar with attics in a stone slate roof. The West elevation has a large (? rebuilt) roughcast gable with the remains of a moulded and modillioned, or crested, lintel over a modern 2-light casement window; there is also a smaller gabled attic window. The South cross wing has an ancient 2-light stone framed window in the gable. There is a half-blocked (? probably reused) 2-light stone moulded window over a doorway which has a rustic porch. The other windows are modern. The South wing has in the centre a massive moulded stone-based stack with a modern moulded brick shaft. East elevation. On the North side range are 3-light moulded mullioned windows of plain design. There are 1 large and 2 small gabled attic dormers similar to those on the West the other windows are modern. There is a modern rustic porch to the doorway. The North elevation has a bold projecting stone stack with a modern moulded red brick shaft. Interior: RCHM p 188 a. Includes an original stone fireplace [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	CH6
Asset Name	Stone on Abingdon Road
Designation	Grade II Listed Building
NHLE Reference	1184754
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 51960 04031
Description	1485 Turnpike Milestones Stone in Abingdon Road outside No 309 SP 50 SW 26/753 II 2. Stone, with the inscription on a cast-iron plate. 'To Oxford 1 mile To Abingdon 5 miles' [1].
References	[1] National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

Asset Number	CH7
Asset Name	Willow Walk
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 49597 05725
Description	Causeway which dates from the Victorian period [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	CH8
Asset Name	Undated linear features
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Uncertain
NGR	SP 50142 05286
Description	Trench 46 three linear features, two of which may have formed an entryway. These ditches were covered by several layers of alluvium which in turn were overlain by a subsoil and topsoil. The ditch termius of [4605] = [4630] produced worked flint that was dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. Trench 49 tree throws and flint assemblage. The natural pale yellow grey sandy gravel was truncated by several treethrows. Some were filled with burning contained worked flint. This features was covered by several layers of alluvium which in turn were overlain by a subsoil and top soil. [1].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH9
Asset Name	Cremation burial
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	

Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
NGR	SP 50798 04240
Description	A cremation burial (15504) dated to the Middle Bronze Age (1390-1130 cal BC ) was found within burial pit [15505] which measured 0.75m in diameter and 0.2m deep. The burial represents one young or prime adult individual [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH10
Asset Name	In-situ post alignment
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
NGR	SP 50004 05297
Description	In-situ post alignment (Trench 51- The natural was not reached within this trench. Six possible stakes cut through the alluvial sequence. It is unclear as to whether these stakes formed a structure. They were covered by further alluviation which, in turn, was covered by subsoil and topsoil). One stake was dated to the Late Bronze Age [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH11
Asset Name	LiDAR features comprising two post-medieval ditches
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 50130 05265
Description	LiDAR features, ditches and embankment (Trench 53)
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH12
Asset Name	Cut features and worked flint assemblage
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Uncertain
NGR	SP 50390 05010
Description	Trench 61 ditch termini and flint assemblage. The pale yellow grey sandy gravel was cut by several ditches and natural features. One of the natural features contained in situ burning and Mesolithic worked flint. These were overlain by a series of alluvial layers which

	were in turn overlain by a subsoil and topsoil. Two small abraded pieces of Iron Age pottery was also recovered [1].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH13
Asset Name	Undated trackway and square enclosure
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Uncertain
NGR	SP 50606 04779
Description	Undated ditches and features associated with cropmark asset OA644 [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH14
Asset Name	Undated ditches and pits
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
NGR	SP 50675 04706
Description	Undated ditches and pits identified within Trenches 62-81 and 83-113 at South Hinksey
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH15
Asset Name	Three intercutting ditches
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Roman?
NGR	SP 50944 04489
Description	Three intercutting ditches within Trench 160 that accord with the location of a geophysical anomaly. The natural geology of gravels was only seen below the features. Trench base consisted of clay and amorphous fills of features, truncated by a ditch. This is overlain by alluvium and subsoil and truncated by two further intercutting ditches and topsoil. The earliest of the ditches, [16013] produced pottery dated to the Roman period [1].
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH16
Asset Name	Prehistoric occupation

Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric
NGR	SP 50993 04514
Description	Prehistoric settlement evidence identified within Trench 162. Iron Age roundhouses indicated by a sequence of three drip gullies [16206], [16208] and [16210]. Drip gully [1606] was sealed by a colluvial layer that was subsequently cut by the latter two. Pottery and animal bone was recovered. The pottery was dated to Middle to Late Iron Age and prehistoric and charred remains were dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age at 360-60cal BC [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH17
Asset Name	Undated ditches and pits
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
NGR	SP 50689 04378
Description	Undated ditches and pits identified within Trenches 142-163 at South Hinksey
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH18
Asset Name	Undated ditches and pits
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
NGR	SP 51108 04125
Description	Undated ditches and pits identified within Trenches 119, 120, 129, 133, 139 and 141
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH19
Asset Name	Extant ridge and furrow earthworks at New Hinksey
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 51914 04837

Description	Extant ridge and furrow earthworks at New Hinksey. Recorded during Oxford Archaeology Trial Trenching [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH20
Asset Name	Natural feature
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Prehistoric
NGR	SP 48987 06351
Description	Natural feature [707] within Trench 7 containing burnt material dated to the Early Bronze Age [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH21
Asset Name	Prehistoric activity area
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Prehistoric, Roman
NGR	SP 50509 04525
Description	A mixed assemblage of flint artefacts dating from the Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic was recovered from Trenches 142 and 144. Flint was also recovered from Trench 142 which had edge damage typical of being ex situ and had a mixed character with aspects dating from the general prehistoric to the Bronze Age. A fragment of (Early?) Bronze Age pot was also recovered from Trench 142. Pit [14212] within Trench 142 contained pottery, prehistoric or Iron Age in date. Roman pottery was recovered from a colluvium deposit within Trench 142. A NW-SE ditch [14607], which was a recut of ditch [14610] in Trench 146, contained a single sherd of early Bronze Age pottery, although the pottery may be residual. Pit [14911] within Trench 149 contained mid-late Iron Age. Two clusters of postholes were found within Trenches 149 and 151. The arrangement of the postholes in Trench 151 suggest a roundhouse. Posthole [15109] contained pottery that was dated to the early prehistoric and a date retrieved from charred cereal was dated to the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age (730-390 cal BC)[1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH22
Asset Name	Flint assemblage
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	

Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
NGR	SP 49637 05686
Description	Flint artefacts recovered from the alluvial clay within Trenches 19, 20 and 22. A flint dating from the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic was recovered from clay underlying stone causeway OA1904 in Trench 19. A prehistoric flint was recovered from clay which overlay stone causeway OA2006 in Trench 20. An Early Neolithic flint was recovered from deposit (2005) in Trench 22 [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH23
Asset Name	Prehistoric pits
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
NGR	SP 50483 04945
Description	Trench 67 contained a large pit [6702] which contained Early Iron Age pottery. A similar shaped pit was found within Trench 68 [6804] which contained small undiagnostic sherds of pottery that were loosely dated as prehistoric, but a radiocarbon date on uncharred hazelnut shell suggests they are Middle to Late Bronze Age at 1210-1010 cal BC [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH24
Asset Name	Prehistoric pit
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
NGR	SP 50917 04324
Description	Pit [16108] within Trench 161, adjacent to ditch [16106], contained mid-late Iron Age pottery [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH25
Asset Name	Prehistoric pit
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
NGR	SP 50605 04655



Description	Pit [8719] found within Trench 87 which contained Iron Age pottery [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH26
Asset Name	Causeway
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Medium
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 49637 05686
Description	One, or possibly two, medieval causeways was found within trenches 19 and 20. The causeway was constructed of limestone pebbles and medieval horseshoes was recovered from them. [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH27
Asset Name	Causeway
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Medieval / post medieval
NGR	SP 51085 04412
Description	Concentrations of stone (11307) were found within Trench 113 which may be a causeway or the supporting pads for a structure. A medieval or post medieval horseshoe was recovered from the surface [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH28
Asset Name	Causeway
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Undated
NGR	SP 50370 04947
Description	Possible causeway (6406) identified within Trench 64, consisting of stone pressed into the underlying alluvium. May have been constructed as a dry bridge between gravel islands across the wet ground. A stake found within peat sealed beneath the alluvial deposit into which the causeway was pressed suggests a medieval or later date [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH29
Asset Name	Causeway
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Undated
NGR	SP 50707 04459
Description	Possible causeway (9811) identified within Trench 98 consisting of stone pressed into the underlying alluvium. May have been constructed as a dry bridge between gravel islands across the wet ground [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH30
Asset Name	Natural feature with Iron Age pottery
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Uncertain
NGR	SP 51914 04837
Description	Ditch within Trench 198 at New Hinksey from which residual Iron Age pottery was recovered [1]
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH31
Asset Name	Natural feature
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Post medieval
NGR	SP 49617 05668
Description	A root derived feature within Trench 201 [20106] contained post medieval pottery dated to AD 1550-1700
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH32
Asset Name	Ruskin's Walk
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Low
Period	Post medieval
NGR	SP 501 049
Description	Ruskin's Walk was a road, which lay between the villages of North Hinksey and South Hinksey and which was developed by John

	Ruskin, the leading art critic of the Victoria period, and some of his students and contemporaries, including Oscar Wilde. The project was abandoned after Ruskin suffered a personal tragedy. Ruskin's workforce appears to have followed the line of the 18th century road which may have been visible, if not in use, at the time. The current trackway abruptly ends in a field on its way to South Hinksey
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Asset Number	CH33
Asset Name	Geoarchaeology Area 1
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	
NGR	SP 49058 06563
Description	Geoarchaeological interest of Area 1
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Geoarchaeological Assessment Report

Asset Number	CH34
Asset Name	Geoarchaeology Area 2
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	
NGR	SP 49567 05744
Description	Geoarchaeological interest of Area 2
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Geoarchaeological Assessment Report

Asset Number	CH35
Asset Name	Geoarchaeology Area 3
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	
NGR	SP 50672 04570
Description	Geoarchaeological interest of Area 3
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Geoarchaeological Assessment Report

Asset Number	CH36
Asset Name	Geoarchaeology Area 4
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	N/A

Value	Low
Period	
NGR	SP 51336 04001
Description	Geoarchaeological interest of Area 4
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Geoarchaeological Assessment Report

Asset Number	CH37
Asset Name	Iron Age activity in Field 3
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric
NGR	SP 50333 04663
Description	Investigation of Field 3 in 2020 revealed a continuation of Iron Age activity to the north-west of CH16. A series of ditches, pits and postholes (CH37) identified in Trenches 220, 222 and 226-228 were interpreted to relate to former field boundaries and peripheral agricultural/pastoral activity during the Early or Middle Iron Age.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2020, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Field 3 Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	CH38
Asset Name	Roman domestic activity in Field 3
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	Roman
NGR	SP 50333 04663
Description	Investigation of Field 3 in 2020 revealed evidence of potential Roman domestic activity. Artefacts recovered from Trenches 224 and 226-228 were interpreted to indicate Roman settlement within or in close proximity to the Scheme.
References	[1] Oxford Archaeology, 2020, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme, Field 3 Archaeological Evaluation Report

Asset Number	HLT1
Asset Name	Enclosure pre 18th century irregular
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HLC 400
Value	Low
Period	Medieval; Post-Medieval
NGR	SP 49573 06997
Description	Areas of land enclosed prior to the 18th century. Irregular field systems consist of piecemeal enclosures of various sizes and shapes. The most common type of enclosure dating to the medieval or earlier post-medieval period surviving in Oxfordshire's current landscape. Reorganisation of fields in the later post-

	medieval and modern periods has led to a reduction in this type. Settlement expansion and associated infrastructure schemes will also have had an effect on this type. [1].
References	[1] OCC Historic Landscape Characterisation 2010

Asset Number	HLT2
Asset Name	Transport Infrastructure/Links
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HLC 807
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 51860 03496
Description	Transport Infrastructure and Links includes areas which facilitate the movement of people and goods, such as the road, rail, air, and canal network. In the city of Oxford the medieval and post-medieval network of streets and lanes which supported the growth of the settlement has been captured. Elsewhere in Oxfordshire the recorded communication routes tend to relate to the development of the railways and canals in the late 18th and the 19th century and the large-scale road building programmes of the later 20th century. Initial development was led by the growth of Oxford in the medieval and post-medieval periods. These sites increased in the 19th century with the arrival of the railways and canals linked to industry. Throughout the 20th century these sites expanded rapidly due to population increase [1].
References	[1] OCC Historic Landscape Characterisation 2010

Asset Number	HLT3
Asset Name	Enclosure Parliamentary
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HLC 399, 413, 421, 2584
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 49546 05755
Description	Areas of land which were consolidated during the 18th and 19th centuries, by means of local acts of Parliament, called the Inclosure Acts. These parliamentary enclosures consolidated strips in the open fields into more compact units, and enclosed much of the remaining pasture commons or wastes. Enclosure consisted of exchange in land, and an extinguishing of common rights. This allowed farmers consolidated and fenced off plots of land, in contrast to multiple small strips spread out and separated. By the end of the 19th century the process of enclosure was largely complete, in most areas just leaving a few pasture commons and village greens, and the foreshore below the high-tide mark.
References	[1] OCC Historic Landscape Characterisation 2010

Asset Number	HLT4
Asset Name	Allotments
Designation	None

NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HLC 806
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 51952 04445
Description	Land, often public, let out to individuals or an individual for the purposes of cultivation or other land use. Often in numerous small parcels, sometimes individually fenced. In general, Allotments are found within or on the edge of settlements of all sizes. This type was more common and has declined in frequency throughout the latter half of the 20th century; this is despite a resurgence in popularity in more recent years. Unlikely for there to have been wholesale truncation or destruction of features; significant archaeological deposits or historic buildings may still survive. [1].
References	[1] OCC Historic Landscape Characterisation 2010

Asset Number	HLT5
Asset Name	Settlement post 1880
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HLC 417
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval; Modern
NGR	SP 51728 04329
Description	
References	[1] OCC Historic Landscape Characterisation 1880

Asset Number	HLT6
Asset Name	Hospitals, Schools & Universities
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HLC 2962
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 51154 05149
Description	Areas of land which predominantly relate to government or local authority services – education and health – and the University of Oxford. This type originates in Oxfordshire with the founding of the oldest colleges of the University of Oxford and various religious communities from the 11th – 13th centuries. There is steady growth throughout the post-medieval period linked to population and settlement expansion. This accelerates in the 20th century with the establishment of modern health care, education, and judiciary facilities to service the increasing population.
References	[1] OCC Historic Landscape Characterisation 2010

Asset Number	HLT7
Asset Name	Piecemeal Enclosure
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HOX9644, HOX9637, HOX8427,

Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval; Modern
NGR	SP 50409 03893
Description	Field systems that have been created out of the medieval open fields by informal agreement. They appear to have been established on a field by field basis and often are small and irregular fields with at least two boundaries of a reverse 'S' curve or 'dog-leg'. Includes: enclosed furlongs and enclosed strips. This is one of the more abundant types in the county and represents some of the older enclosures created from the post-medieval period onwards. This type is frequently used in this project where it is not possible to say with any certainty that an enclosure is pre-18th century and, therefore, cannot be characterised as Ancient Enclosure. Unlikely for there to have been wholesale truncation or destruction of features; significant archaeological deposits or historic buildings may still survive [1].
References	[1] Vale of the White Horse HLC

Asset Number	HLT8
Asset Name	Prairie / Amalgamated Enclosure
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HOX14421, HOX8359
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval; Modern
NGR	SP 50637 04525
Description	Patterns of large fields (in excess of 10 hectares), some with boundaries over 1km long. Often resulting from post WW2 combination of holdings and the removal of earlier boundaries creating land units convenient for highly mechanised arable, or for extensive livestock raising. This is one of the most frequently found types in Oxfordshire's 21st century landscape. It is widespread and most parts of the county have sites of this type. Unlikely for there to have been wholesale truncation or destruction of features; significant archaeological deposits or historic buildings may still survive [1].
References	[1] Vale of the White Horse HLC

Asset Number	HLT9
Asset Name	Meadows
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HLC 428
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 52291 03758
Description	Areas of open undeveloped land, used for pasture or left to row unchecked for ecological or agricultural reasons. They show no visible evidence of recent agricultural improvements. Unlikely for there to have been wholesale truncation or destruction of features; significant archaeological deposits or historic buildings may still survive [1].

References	[1] OCC Historic Landscape Characterisation 2010
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Asset Number	HLT10
Asset Name	Enclosure Subsequent Parliamentary
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HLC 2884
Value	Low
Period	Post-medieval
NGR	SP 51897 04916
Description	Areas of land enclosed after to the Acts of Inclosure undertaken by Parliament in the 18th and 19th century [1].
References	[1] OCC Historic Landscape Characterisation 1880

Asset Number	HLT11
Asset Name	Reorganised Enclosures
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HOX9638
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 50221 04382
Description	Fields showing signs of modern adaptation through large scale re-organisation of earlier field boundaries. Frequently occurring next to railways and modern infrastructure developments such as motorways, roadways and bypasses where older field patterns have been disrupted. Often characterised by significant boundary loss since the 1st Edition OS map. N.B. This HLC Type has been used variously throughout the project. It is described as a modern (i.e. post 1900) phenomena, but, at times, it has been used to describe 19th century reorganisation of earlier fields. Some of these are likely to be the result of Enclosure Acts. This is the most common type in Oxfordshire, covering more than 27% of the landscape. In part this will be due to the way in which it has been characterised, with some Planned Enclosure being recorded as this type. However, regardless of this, this type shows the extent of change the agricultural landscape has experienced since originally being enclosed. Most parts of the county have been affected, leaving few surviving medieval and 17th – 18th century landscapes. Unlikely for there to have been wholesale truncation or destruction of features; significant archaeological deposits or historic buildings may still survive [1].
References	[1] Vale of the White Horse HLC

Asset Number	HLT12
Asset Name	Civil Provision - Park and Ride
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HOX15137
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 51935 03687



Description	Car parks with connections to public transport that allow people wishing to travel into busy areas to leave their vehicles and transfer to public transport. Park and Ride sites are very rare in Oxfordshire, with only 5 identified by this project. All of those identified lie on the edge of Oxford and provide public transport into the city centre. These date to the late 20th and early 21st century. Likely that all potential for archaeological deposits and historic buildings has been removed within the area of disturbance [1].
References	[1] Vale of the White Horse HLC

Asset Number	HLT13
Asset Name	Unenclosed -Rough Ground
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HOX14426
Value	Low
Period	Medieval
NGR	SP 52291 03758
Description	Areas which show no visible evidence of recent agricultural improvements, which have evolved to their recent extent as a result of a process of woodland clearance, grazing, and episodes of agriculture and settlement since early prehistory. Includes: Upland, Downland, and unimproved common ground. Large areas of unenclosed land still survive in Oxfordshire's modern landscape and form discrete clusters: on the chalk downlands in the south and southeast of the county, along the River Cherwell to the north of Oxford, and, surprisingly, within Oxford. Unlikely for there to have been wholesale truncation or destruction of features; significant archaeological deposits or historic buildings may still survive [1].
References	[1] Vale of the White Horse HLC

Asset Number	HLT14
Asset Name	Rural - Village
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HOX9636
Value	Low
Period	Medieval, Post-Medieval, Modern
NGR	SP 49314 05573
Description	Collection of farmsteads, dwellings, yards, gardens etc. Larger than a hamlet, but smaller than a town. Often includes church, inn, shops, workshops, manor house. This is one of the most significant types in Oxfordshire, covering over 9000 hectares of land and being found throughout the county. Whilst villages are found throughout, there are small gaps: north of the town of Faringdon, in the surrounds of the town of Charlbury, and south of Ewelme. In the former two cases, this gaps seems to relate to the presence and influence of a town on settlement patterns. In the latter, the gap south of Ewelme contains a number of hamlets which lie in the northern part of the Chilterns AONB.

	<p>Villages in Oxfordshire often form some of the oldest surviving parts of the landscape, with some of their buildings and monuments – particularly churches – dating back to the 11th or 12th century. Some of the current villages lie adjacent to the remains of deserted or shrunken medieval villages. Churchill, for example, lies to the east of earthworks of the older village and due to this the Old Church sits just beyond the western fringe of the current village.</p> <p>Initial population expansion in the medieval period led to the establishment of many of the county’s villages. This declined in the PostMedieval period, probably as towns became more important. The 20th century has seen a rapid increase in this type as populations grow, commuting becomes more common, and more people are able to work from home.</p> <p>Unlikely for there to have been wholesale truncation or destruction of features; significant archaeological deposits or historic buildings may still survive. [1].</p>
References	[1] Vale of the White Horse HLC

Asset Number	HLT15
Asset Name	Industrial
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 50240 05739
Description	A site consisting of multiple companies associated with manufacturing and commerce. Often sharing some common services. This type relates to the expansion of industry in the 20th century and the development of extensive road networks which allow the positioning of this type of site on the rural-urban fringe with access to the main roads and motorways. Likely that all potential for archaeological deposits and historic buildings has been removed within the area of disturbance.
References	[1] OCC Historic Landscape Characterisation 2010

Asset Number	HLT16
Asset Name	Water feature
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Hinksey stream; Bulstake stream
Period	Prehistoric, Post-Medieval, Modern
NGR	SP 50650 05616
Description	A watercourse largely following the natural drainage pattern and flowing towards another stream, a river, a lake, or the sea. The rivers and streams of Oxfordshire have evolved since the Prehistoric period. In the 20th century, management of some of these has led to the creation of new water courses, drains, and ditches. [1] Some canalization and the creation of locks also occurred on the Thames in the Post-Medieval period [1]. In the

	Scheme area, there are a number of channels splitting from and re-joining the main Thames channel, including the Seacourt Stream Hinksey Stream and the Bulstake Stream.
References	[1] OCC Historic Landscape Characterisation 2010

Asset Number	HLT17
Asset Name	Communication - major road junction
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HOX9618, HOX9635
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 51267 03499
Description	The major road junctions, such as roundabouts, associated with the major roads (mainly A-roads) through Oxfordshire.: This type records those junctions associated with main roads, which traverse the county, linking Oxford and its ring road to the wider landscape. The roads spread out from Oxford, like spokes on a wheel, running to each corner of the county. The routes of some or parts of these roads may pre-date the modern period, but the majority of the roads date to the 20th century. The rapid development of this type in the 20th century reflects population and settlement expansion, increased car ownership, and a desire to reduce travel times. Likely that all potential for archaeological deposits and historic buildings has been removed within the area of disturbance [1].
References	[1] Vale of the White Horse HLC

Asset Number	HLT18
Asset Name	Communication - main road
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HOX5494
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 49468 05323
Description	An A-road over 1 ha in size, often including dual carriageways. This type records those main roads , which traverse the county, linking Oxford and its ring road to the wider landscape. The roads spread out from Oxford, like spokes on a wheel, running to each corner of the county. The routes of some or parts of these roads may pre-date the modern period, but the majority of the roads date to the 20th century. The A40 between Burford and Asthall Barrow, for example follows the line of a road shown on the 1st Edition OS and possibly on Davis' Map, but at the barrow the modern A40 diverts south-east and heads across 19th century planned enclosures which had enclosed the medieval open fields. Likely that all potential for archaeological deposits and historic buildings has been removed within the area of disturbance [1].

References	[1] Vale of the White Horse HLC

Asset Number	HLT19
Asset Name	Water - River (Weir Mill Stream)
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HOX14223
Value	Low
Period	Prehistoric, Post-Medieval, Modern
NGR	SP 52066 03306
Description	<p>A significant watercourse largely following the natural drainage pattern and flowing towards another river, a lake, or the sea. Oxfordshire forms the northern part of the catchment of the River Thames which flows from the west of the county, via Oxford, into the south through Goring Gap. The county is drained by four major tributaries of the Thames – the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Thame. These tributaries, broadly, take more north-south courses. The rivers of Oxfordshire have evolved since the Prehistoric period. In the 20th century, management of some of these has led to the creation of new water courses, drains, and ditches. Some canalization and the creation of locks also occurred on the Thames in the Post-Medieval period.</p> <p>Likely that all potential for archaeological deposits and historic buildings has been removed within the area of disturbance [1].</p>
References	[1] Vale of the White Horse HLC

Asset Number	HLT20
Asset Name	Communication - rail transport sites
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HOX9620
Value	Negligible
Period	Post-Medieval, Modern
NGR	SP 51896 03405
Description	<p>Areas developed for the use, maintenance and storage of railway trains. Includes railway stations, tracks, sidings, and depots. Oxfordshire is traversed by a number of active and recently abandoned railway lines. Some of these go via the Oxford hub whilst others pass through the county on their way to London, using Didcot and Banbury as their major stations. The railways arrived in Oxfordshire in the 1840s with the Great Western Railway and its station at Western Road, Oxford, which opened in 1845. In 1850 Oxford was linked to Banbury by the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway. The Worcester to Oxford Line opened between 1852 and 1853. A branch from this line led from Kingham westwards to Cheltenham and eastwards to Banbury, with the Banbury – Cheltenham line opening in stages between 1855 and 1881. Services on this line were withdrawn between 1951 and 1964. Also closed in 1964 was the branch from the GWR line to Faringdon, opened in 1864. The line connecting Witney and Eynsham to the Birmingham-Oxford Line at Yarnton and Fairford</p>

	<p>and Lechlade in Gloucestershire was opened between 1861 and 1873, but closed in 1970. The remains of this abandoned railway and others in the county are still clearly visible and are often used as footpaths.</p> <p>Likely that all potential for archaeological deposits and historic buildings has been removed within the area of disturbance. [1].</p>
References	[1] Vale of the White Horse HLC

Asset Number	HLT21
Asset Name	Communication - car park
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	HOX16723
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 52031 03625
Description	<p>Used in Oxford City only. An area for parking motor vehicles; usually with permanent surfacing and sometimes in purpose-built multi-storey buildings. This type does not include Park and Ride schemes.</p> <p>This type has only been recorded in Oxford and does not, therefore, represent the distribution of sites of this type across the whole of the county. The car parks identified are in urban areas, with a cluster near the town centre and on the southern edge of the town. The latter represents parking close to Redbridge Park and Ride. Parking in the city centre focuses on the railway station and Gloucester Green bus station. In the city centre many sites of this type have been built on brownfield sites – previously used for housing, industrial wharves and railway sidings, and the city gaol. On the edge of town car parks have been built on fields. Likely that archaeological deposits and historic buildings have been truncated or damaged, but some features may survive in isolated areas [1].</p>
References	[1] Vale of the White Horse HLC

Asset Number	HLT22
Asset Name	Caravan Parks
Designation	None
NHLE Reference	
HER Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	Modern
NGR	SP 51773 04001
Description	<p>An area providing space for those with tents, caravans or similar recreational vehicles to park. Occasionally includes permanent chalets or caravans. Often with associated facilities such as power points, toilet blocks etc.</p> <p>The rapid increase in sites of this type relates to the growing recreation and leisure industry in the 20th century and the growth of Oxfordshire as a tourist destination. Likely that archaeological</p>

	deposits and historic buildings have been truncated or damaged, but some features may survive in isolated areas [1].
References	[1] OCC Historic Landscape Characterisation 2010