



South East Strategic Reservoir Option (SESRO)

Technical Supporting Document B2
Terrestrial Environmental Appraisal Report

Appendices

Notice

Position Statement

This document has been produced as the part of the process set out by RAPID for the development of the Strategic Resource Options (SROs). This is a regulatory gated process allowing there to be control and appropriate scrutiny on the activities that are undertaken by the water companies to investigate and develop efficient solutions on behalf of customers to meet future drought resilience challenges.

This report forms part of suite of documents that make up the 'Gate 2 submission.' That submission details all the work undertaken by Thames Water and Affinity Water in the ongoing development of the proposed SROs. The intention of this stage is to provide RAPID with an update on the concept design, feasibility, cost estimates and programme for the schemes, allowing decisions to be made on their progress and future funding requirements.

Should a scheme be selected and confirmed in the companies' final Water Resources Management Plan, in most cases it would need to enter a separate process to gain permission to build and run the final solution. That could be through either the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 or the Planning Act 2008 development consent order process. Both options require the designs to be fully appraised and in most cases an environmental statement to be produced. Where required that statement sets out the likely environmental impacts and what mitigation is required.

Community and stakeholder engagement is crucial to the development of the SROs. Some high level activity has been undertaken to date. Much more detailed community engagement and formal consultation is required on all the schemes at the appropriate point. Before applying for permission Thames Water and Affinity Water will need to demonstrate that they have presented information about the proposals to the community, gathered feedback and considered the views of stakeholders. We will have regard to that feedback and, where possible, make changes to the designs as a result.

The SROs are at a very early stage of development, despite some options having been considered for several years. The details set out in the Gate 2 documents are still at a formative stage and consideration should be given to that when reviewing the proposals. They are for the purposes of allocating further funding not seeking permission.

Disclaimer

This document has been written in line with the requirements of the RAPID Gate 2 Guidance and to comply with the regulatory process pursuant to Thames Water's and Affinity Water's statutory duties. The information presented relates to material or data which is still in the course of completion. Should the solution presented in this document be taken forward, Thames Water and Affinity Water will be subject to the statutory duties pursuant to the necessary consenting process, including environmental assessment and consultation as required. This document should be read with those duties in mind.

Appendix A5.1 Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment



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Executive Summary

The South East Strategic Reservoir Option (SESRO) indicatively located to the south-west of Abingdon is set within an archaeologically rich landscape and ringed with historic villages featuring conservation areas and concentrations of listed buildings. This report summarises the baseline conditions and presents a preliminary impact assessment as part of a detailed feasibility study. This report is based on the largest SESRO option (150Mm³ capacity).

The impacts identified include the complete erasing of historic landscape within most of the indicative location for SESRO, with a corresponding loss of extensive archaeological remains and probable palaeoenvironmental material. Furthermore, the radical change in the local landscape that SESRO would affect, would change the setting of heritage assets both in the immediate vicinity and from areas around SESRO which have a visual relationship with it. Setting changes would be both visual and/or historic, depending on the position of the asset in question.

This report identifies the need for suites of detailed assessment and archaeological investigation to inform future phases of the project. A consultation framework with local and national heritage stakeholders would be beneficial in reaching a deeper understanding of the inputs necessary to submit a robust body of work with the application, whilst abiding by the best principles of the treatment of the historic environment.

1. Introduction

1.1 General

- 1.1** This Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) informs a feasibility study for SESRO to support the Regulators' Alliance for Progressing Infrastructure Development (RAPID) Gate 2 submission. This DBA aims to ultimately inform a subsequent phase of detailed assessment for SESRO. Future phases of the project would be made within the framework of the National Policy Statement (NPS) for infrastructure schemes.

1.2 Scheme Description

- 1.1** SESRO comprises a fully bunded reservoir, intake and outfall structures on the River Thames, a transfer tunnel, pumping station and reservoir inlet and outlet works. SESRO would require temporary and permanent access work which would comprise the diversion of the East Hanney – Steventon road, access from Marcham Road (A415) to the north-east corner of SESRO and new railway sidings off the London – Bristol main line to the east of Steventon.

- 1.2** The largest SESRO options comprises a 150Mm³ capacity reservoir. Smaller capacity reservoir options for SESRO include 125Mm³, 100Mm³, 75Mm³, 30+100Mm³, and 80+42Mm³.

1.3 Scope and Purpose

- 1.3** The scope of this DBA is detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Appendix B). This has been approved by the archaeological advisory service at Oxfordshire County Council who provide archaeological planning advice to Vale of White Horse District Council.

- 1.4** The WSI summarises the high-level nature of this DBA and its importance in laying the groundwork for future specialist assessments.

- 1.5** The high-level assessment considers the largest SESRO option, given the development of an indicative plan with associated landscaping, material storage and ecological mitigation proposals.

1.4 Limitations

- 1.6** This DBA has utilised an array of data sources such as those detailed in the WSI (Appendix B) and has excluded others as not necessary for the high-level nature of this assessment.

2. Legislation and Policy

2.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.1** This Act (amended by the National Heritage Acts of 1983 and 2002) provides for the protection of Scheduled Monuments but does not afford any protection to their setting.

2.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 2.2** The Town and Country Planning Act (1971) as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 details the statutory protection afforded to Listed Buildings. The relevant legislation in this case extends from Section 66 (1) of the 1990 Act, which states that in considering planning applications the Local Planning Authority shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the Listed Building or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest that it possesses.

- 2.3** In addition, Section 72 of the 1990 Act states that in exercising all planning functions, Local Planning Authorities must have special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing Conservation Areas.

2.3 Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013

- 2.4** This deregulatory legislation allows greater authority to Local Planning Authorities in respect of Listed Building Consent. It also allows greater definition of a Listed Building by allowing the exclusion of attached buildings and structures and those within the curtilage of the principal Listed Building from protection. It states that a certificate of immunity from listing may be applied for at any time and it replaced Conservation Area Consent with planning permission.

2.4 National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure (Draft, 2018)¹

- 2.5** The National Policy Statement (NPS) for nationally significant water infrastructure projects has not yet been adopted but for the purpose of this WSI it is assumed it would be and therefore would set the planning framework for future phases of the project.

- 2.6** The draft NPS reflects that of the National Networks NPS² in so far as the determination of asset values and the way in which the historic environment shall be treated as part of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.

- 2.7** Where a scheme is deemed to be of public interest in so far as it outweighs the need for the physical preservation of an asset, preservation by record is acceptable in

¹ Department for Food, Farming and Rural Affairs (2018) Draft National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure, updated 12 August 2019

² Department for Transport (2014) National Planning Statement for National Networks

mitigation:

‘4.7.27 Where the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset’s significance is justified, the Secretary of State will require the applicant to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost (wholly or in part). The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the asset’s importance and significance and the impact. The applicant should be required to publish this evidence and to deposit copies of the reports with the relevant Historic Environmental Record. They should also be required to deposit the archive generated in a local museum or other public repository willing to receive it.

4.7.28. Where appropriate, the Secretary of State will impose requirements on the development consent order to ensure that the work is undertaken in a timely manner, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that complies with the policy in this NPS and which has been agreed in writing with the relevant local authority, and to ensure that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.

4.7.29. Where there is a high probability that a development site may include as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest, the Secretary of State will consider requirements to ensure appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction.’³

2.5 Environment Act 1995 (Hedgerow Regulations 1997)

2.8 In determining the ‘importance’ of a hedgerow in historic environment terms, the regulations of Section 97 of the above Act states that this would be determined through the following criteria:

‘Archaeology and history

1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose “historic” means existing before 1850.

2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is—

(a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979(35); or

(b) recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record.

3. The hedgerow—

(a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and

(b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.

³ DEFRA (2018). Draft National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure.

4. The hedgerow—

(a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or

(b) is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.

5. The hedgerow—

(a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts (36); or

(b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system—

(i) is substantially complete; or

(ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act (37), for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.'

2.6 Oxfordshire Plan 2050

2.9 This document is still subject to public consultation, but cultural heritage features within a consultation paper (Topic Paper 7: Heritage). This paper sets out the objective of future county-wide policies to manage change to the historic environment.

2.10 The broad objectives include:

- A need for high quality urban design
- The need for addressing impacts to historic environment assets
- The long term need to protect, repair and enhance Oxfordshire's exceptional historic stock/'at risk' structures
- Securing long term storage of artefacts that are being produced in volume as a result of the pace of development
- The need to foster and support the maintenance of a skills base in the heritage sector to meet the needs created
- To secure more effective networking and harnessing synergies of disparate heritage bodies across city and county
- The need to foster and support a long-term strategic vision in terms of sustaining key heritage values across the county

3. Methodology

3.1 Written Scheme of Investigation

3.1 A WSI has been produced which forms a method statement for this DBA. The approved WSI is appended to this report (Appendix B).

3.2 Report Structure

3.2 The structure of this report is as follows:

- Section 4 - consultation with historic environment stakeholders
- Section 5 – geology and topography
- Section 6 – archaeological baseline
- Section 7 – built heritage baseline
- Section 8 - historic landscape baseline
- Section 9 – impact assessment
- Section 10 – conclusions and recommendations

4. Consultation

- 4.1 The Oxfordshire County Council archaeological advisor for Vale of White Horse District Council was `consulted in February 2022 to discuss SESRO. Amongst the subjects discussed were the programme of assessment in relation to the proposed SESRO and the scope of the RAPID Gate 2 submission.
- 4.2 The need for a WSI for Gate 2 was established, and this has been approved by Oxfordshire County Council prior to commencing this DBA. The approved WSI has been appended to this report (Appendix B).
- 4.3 Oxfordshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) data was acquired for a study area comprising the indicative location for SESRO, plus 1km. Oxfordshire County Council advised that given the scale of SESRO, a 2km buffer from the indicative location would be more robust in setting SESRO in its historic environment context. An additional 1km of data from the edge of the previous study area was acquired from the Oxfordshire County Council HER as a result.
- 4.4 It was agreed with the Oxfordshire County Council archaeological advisor that future assessment would need to include detailed, specialised assessments including but not limited to a) an aerial mapping interpretation study b) a palaeoenvironmental desk study based on existing data c) historic landscape study and d) LiDAR interpretation
- 4.5 The need to pursue the implementation of geophysical survey at the earliest opportunity was underlined, given the proposed SESRO programme and the information required to inform intrusive investigation. The Oxfordshire County Council archaeological advisor recommended that new geophysical survey should be commissioned for the entirety of the indicative location for SESRO, including the previously surveyed concentrations of cropmark anomalies. This was owing to the outdated technology and data processing employed for previous surveys. The latest technology and software would produce more robust results and identify anomalies that would not be detectable through aerial photographic interpretation. The more accurate location of archaeological anomalies would more accurately locate targeted trial trench investigation.
- 4.6 In order to carry out the comprehensive survey required, the Oxfordshire County Council archaeological advisor recommended any archaeological contractor should carry out their surveys on cart arrays towed by vehicles. These are ideal for covering a large amount of land in a short space of time and be the most practical method to implement survey over a very large area of land. Surveys could be prioritised on those areas which have not hitherto been subject to any archaeological intervention.
- 4.7 The Oxfordshire County Council archaeological advisor also recommended that archaeological trial trench investigation could be implemented in certain parts of the indicative location for SESRO, given the amount of investigation work already done in the 1990's and 2000's. Some trial trenching has been implemented though at a

very low sample rate, which would have to be increased to meet the larger-than-normal trenching sample required on concentrations of archaeological anomalies like are present. The previous evaluation work done at the indicative location for SESRO was, in many places, far below the sample size required and as such would need to be re-evaluated.

4.8 It is recommended land access is pursued through negotiation at Gate 2, or the earliest opportunity, by giving landowner's early warning about what this work comprises. A crop compensation programme would be required.

4.9 Geotechnical investigations would be required across the indicative location for SESRO and would require archaeological and geoarchaeological monitoring. During the consultation exercise, it was advised that the preliminary geotechnical ground investigations and any subsequent stages of exploratory boreholes should incorporate the presence of a geoarchaeological team. The design of these investigations should include, where feasible, archaeological access to the samples and sharing of soil cores, where possible. The presence of the geoarchaeological team might offset the need to undertake a costly stand-alone geotechnical investigation, or reduce the scope of one if required for future phases of the project. Engagement with geoarchaeological specialists at this stage to advise would be beneficial to inform future work. The archaeological advisor recommended that locations of any such investigations should be carefully chosen to avoid impacting on any known archaeological remains. The implementation of geotechnical investigation would therefore best be undertaken after the geophysical surveys.

5. Geology, Soils, Watercourses and Topography

5.1 Geology

5.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) geology viewer⁴ there are four types of bedrock underlying the indicative location for SESRO as defined by the five transport corridors (Marcham-Frilford Roads to the north, A338 to the west, A34 to the east and the Didcot to Swindon section of mainline railway to the south):

- Kingston Formation – Sandstone, in the north-west corner of the indicative location for SESRO;
- Stanford Formation - Limestone, in the north-west corner of the indicative location for SESRO;
- Ampthill Clay Formation and Kimmeridge Clay Formation (undifferentiated) – Mudstone;
- Lower Greensand Group – Sandstone; and
- Gault Formation - Mudstone.

5.2 There is a mix of five superficial geology types, which the BGS details as:

- Head, comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel. These sedimentary deposits are formed in the open air originally. They are detrital, comprising coarse- to fine-grained materials, forming down-slope layers and fans of accumulated material.
- Northmoor Sand and Gravel Member, Lower Facet. These sedimentary deposits are fluvial in origin. They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained and form beds and lenses of deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of a river.
- Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel. These sedimentary deposits are fluvial in origin. They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained and form beds and lenses of deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of a river.
- Summertown-Radley Sand and Gravel Member. These sedimentary deposits are fluvial in origin. They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained and form beds and lenses of deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of a river.
- Wolvercote Sand and Gravel Member. These sedimentary deposits are fluvial in origin. They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained and form beds and lenses of deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of a river.

5.2 Geotechnical Ground Investigation

5.3 According to the BGS viewer, the indicative location for SESRO within the transport corridors has been subject to extensive geotechnical ground investigation over a

⁴ British Geological Survey (no date). Geology of Britain Viewer (classic). Accessed: June 2022.

number of years. There are concentrations of borehole data corresponding to large scale planning applications, comprising:

- The A415 Marcham bypass; and
- The A34 Abingdon bypass.

5.4 However, older data is plentiful across the indicative location for SESRO in a pattern of borehole investigation more evenly spread across the different SESRO options. According to the BGS viewer, some of the data is restricted in terms of access.

5.3 Watercourses

5.5 With respect to the existing geomorphology baseline (of the watercourses), a 2006 report identified a heavy supply of fine-grained sediment from an intensively-farmed area leading to some in-channel deposition, and localised destabilisation. The water courses noted were the Cow Common Brook, the Hanney Ditch, Landmead Ditch, Mere Dyke, Oday Ditches, Portobello Ditch, River Ock and Sandford Brook.

5.6 The indicative location for SESRO features a dense network of ditches, with little variability, stable over time and generally monotonous trapezoidal cross sections. Less than 5% of the channels are 'natural', indicated by the dyke names and demonstrative of the intensive historic management of the landscape.

5.7 There is also a large network of agricultural drainage ditches that ultimately flow into the arterial watercourses, most notably Cow Common Brook.

5.8 Pill Ditch, Portobello Ditch, and much of the Cow Common Brook (downstream of Steventon Road/Hanney Road and upstream of the railway) have experienced extensive planform modification, with most reaches being straightened to create space for the adjacent agricultural land use.

5.4 Topography and local setting

5.9 The indicative location for SESRO is within the Vale of White Horse District and the land within this location and its immediate environment comprises open undulating clay lowland farmland with enclosed pastures along watercourses. The A34 passes in between the settlements of Abingdon, Drayton, Steventon and Harwell to the east, and the A338 links the settlements of East Hanney, Grove and Wantage to the west. Public rights of way (PRoW) including The Vale Way cross the Vale as well as local roads and access tracks that link individual and small groups of residential and mainly farm buildings, solar farms and a depot. Other infrastructure includes the Great West Rail Line which forms the southern edge of the proposed scheme and is oriented on an east-west axis. Overhead transmission lines pass across the indicative location for SESRO. The wooded Corallian limestone ridge lies to the north whilst to the south the Hendred Plain forms a low ledge of lower chalk that separates the clay vale from the high downs forming the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural

Beauty (AONB). Long distance views overlook the vale from vantage points⁵.

⁵ Atkins (2021). Thames Water South East Strategic Reservoir Option Gate 1 submission – Technical Annex B1: Environmental Assessment Report.

6. Archaeology

- 6.1 The summary of the archaeological baseline is presented below by period, where such information is known. A section has been included for features where the date is not yet probable.
- 6.2 The archaeological baseline has been divided into sub-sections to identify those assets within the indicative location for SESRO (taken as the area in between the Childrey Brook and the Great Western Railway line, outside of the present-day villages) and those in the wider study area.
- 6.3 Assets are identified either by their HER preferred reference number in brackets after their name or the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) reference number.
- 6.4 Where the numbered site locations have been recorded in the HER these have been used as locational references. The site locations are reproduced on a supporting figure (Figure 1, Appendix A).
- 6.5 Findspots such as flint and pottery scatters have been excluded to focus on buried anomalies.

6.2 Designated Assets

6.2.1 Within the indicative location for SESRO

- 6.6 There are no scheduled monuments within the indicative location for SESRO.
- 6.7 To the east of the A34 south of Abingdon is the Sutton Wick settlement site (1003671) which is a dense collection of cropmarks at Drayton. This abuts the indicative project boundary.

6.2.2 The wider study area

- 6.8 There are 11 scheduled monuments in the wider study area, which are detailed in the supporting gazetteer (Appendix A). Five are clustered within the urban limits of Abingdon with most of the remainder to the east of the A34.
- 6.9 The nearest of the designations to the proposed scheme is the purported Iron Age and Romano-British complex (1006303) to the south-east of Noah's Ark Inn, in Frilford, which lies less than 200m from the indicative project boundary.
- 6.10 To the East of the River Thames is a scheduled dovecote (30848) which is just under 400m from the indicative project boundary (inlet/ outlet on the West bank of the river). This lies within the grounds of Culham Manor.
- 6.11 To the north of the proposed scheme is the area of settlement by Cow Lane in Marcham (1004850). This is a dense cropmark complex indicative of continuous

settlement from the Iron Age to early medieval periods, inclusive. It is approximately 1.1km north of the indicative boundary.

- 6.12** The five scheduled monuments within Abingdon comprise the motte and bailey castle mound at Fitzharris (1006311) the remains of Barton Court (1006310) the remains of Abingdon Abbey (1006309) Abingdon Bridge (1006291) and Ock Bridge (1002926). These lie between 1km and 2.4km North of the indicative scheme boundary.
- 6.13** Culham Bridge (1006363) is a medieval structure which lies just to the south of Abingdon. It lies 750m to the North of the indicative tunnel location between the reservoir site and the River Thames.
- 6.14** A settlement site at Drayton includes the end of a Neolithic cursus (1004852) and lies 1.2km South of the proposed scheme.
- 6.15** The settlement site south of Sutton Courtenay (1004853) is a probable Iron Age and early medieval settlement site 2.2km South of the proposed scheme.
- 6.16** These assets all have a **high** asset value.

6.3 Non-Designated Assets

This section includes the land parcel reference numbers from previous studies. This should aid any cross-referencing required from previous archaeological studies.

6.3.1 Prehistoric Periods (c.750,000 BP – AD 43)

6.3.1.1 *Within the indicative location for SESRO*

- 6.17** Just to the south of the Childrey Brook is an Iron Age enclosure and trackway (15289) represented by a cluster of crop marks. This has been partially trial trenched (site 197 of the reservoir area).
- 6.18** A Bronze Age ring ditch (9656) lies close to the Iron Age enclosure above, and north of a later prehistoric settlement complex (12138) comprising a dense mixture of archaeological anomalies.
- 6.19** Bronze Age ring ditches (12135) lie adjacent to the A338 at the western edge of the indicative location for SESRO, adjacent to later prehistoric boundary ditches (27459).
- 6.20** Iron Age features have been (26428) on reservoir site 196 includes some east-west aligned ditches of Iron Age date suggesting two phases of activity.
- 6.21** Later prehistoric features (26433) on reservoir site 126 includes trackways and enclosures.
- 6.22** An Iron Age settlement (26431) in reservoir site 110 which continued into the Romano-British period, which upon investigation yielded collections of animal bones and palaeoenvironmental remains.

- 6.23** Iron Age features (26432) lie in site 126 where limited intrusive investigation has noted the good state of preservation of animal bone and palaeoenvironmental remains.
- 6.24** Reservoir site 409 contains features from the Iron Age (26445) comprising sub-rectangular anomalies (EOX1910, OAU 1998).
- 6.25** A mixed cropmark complex (26429) north of the Steventon Road contains Iron Age features sitting within cropmarks recorded as being of Romano-British date (see below).
- 6.26** In the north-east portion of the reservoir area to the west of the A34 at Drayton is a small cropmarked complex of Iron Age features (26430) within later Romano-British dated cropmarks.
- 6.27** A prehistoric settlement (16403) is present in the fields to the west of Drayton as identified from aerial photographs. The settlement comprises concentrations of pits, enclosures (partial and complete) and a linear feature.
- 6.28** To the north-west of Steventon in Site 406 investigation has located field boundaries (26437) which have been attributed a Romano-British date but may be earlier. Nearby, on Site 414, a ditch is present from the Iron Age (26422) underneath later ridge and furrow.
- 6.29** Just to the east of the intersection of the Wiltshire-Berkshire Canal and Hanney Road is the site of Bronze Age features including an undated roundhouse gully (26411). These were identified from trial trenching of Site 402 and were not visible from cropmarks.
- 6.30** Halfway between Cow Common Brook and Steventon Storage Depot on Site 408 are the traces of a Bronze Age settlement and field system (26444). This consists of a Middle Bronze Age coaxial field system and rectilinear settlement. Whilst there is limited evidence for agriculture, it is abundant for animal husbandry.
- 6.31** Limited Iron Age features (26436) were found in Site 400 where evaluation trenches revealed evidence of settlement from the Middle Iron Age which lies in a much more extensive area of Romano-British remains.
- 6.32** On the edges of the village of East Hanney is the site of a Bronze Age settlement (28578) with the density of features suggesting settlement in the south of the area and field systems in the north.
- 6.33** 2km east of East Hanney village (Site 417) south of Steventon Road are linear features of Middle Bronze Age date (26435) where evaluation revealed activity in two distinct time periods: Middle Bronze Age linear features, and a Roman trackway (see below).
- 6.34** Just to the south of the intersection between Cow Common Brook and Hanney Road is the site of a multi-phased settlement (26439) with Iron Age components within

what is an area dominated by Romano-British features.

- 6.35** In the section of the indicative location for SESRO in between the River Ock and the Marcham Road (A415), the known prehistoric assets comprise a Neolithic Pit with associated pottery on Abingdon Common (12273) which was recorded during the creation of the Abingdon bypass in the early 1970's. A possible double-ditched ring ditch (11254) might represent a ploughed-out barrow also on Abingdon Common.

6.3.1.2 Wider study area

- 6.36** North of Cow Lane at Marcham is the site of an early Iron Age settlement (8354) abutting the indicative scheme boundary, and which is set within an area of early medieval settlement. It is a cropmark complex of enclosures and linear features, including a possible sunken featured building. Also visible from geophysical work are a massive area of pits within a large rectangular enclosure partly encircled by a trackway. Part of this cropmark complex lies within the scheduled monument (1004850) mentioned above.

- 6.37** There are 262 prehistoric assets within the wider 2km study area, many of which are artefacts recovered from the topsoil from organised fieldwalking. Many assets also represent one phase of multi-period settlements or areas of activity reflected by cropmarks. These are also represented in the asset totals given for other periods below.

6.3.2 Romano-British (AD 43 – AD 410)

6.3.2.1 Within the indicative location for SESRO

- 6.38** The site of the Garford Romano-British villa (12136) lies south of Noah's Ark Inn, which is relatively close to another villa site to the south (but on the north side of the Steventon Road) on Pound Croft (7600). The latter was found through field-walking and limited intrusive trenching has confirmed its presence.
- 6.39** The settlement noted above (26431) continued into the Romano-British period, as do many others in the reservoir site and across the country.
- 6.40** Near the intersection of the Steventon Road and the former line of the Wiltshire-Berkshire Canal is a cropmark complex (26429) comprising a Romano-British complex, within which are features from the Iron Age (see above).
- 6.41** Romano-British remains are tied in with those of Iron Age date at Drayton (26430). Immediately to the west of this is a settlement site (26440) representing features from throughout the Romano-British period.
- 6.42** Just to the west of the A34 at Drayton Field (Site 102) a skeleton was discovered (2669) in 1922 accompanied by a pale brown urn, a bronze ring and some fibulae.
- 6.43** Romano-British settlement and a field system (26446) at Site 411 near Drayton also features Iron Age activity as evidenced by intrusive investigation. This is matched with an area of archaeology immediately to the south where an early Romano-British

settlement (26442) with some Iron Age material.

- 6.44** To the north-west of Steventon (at Site 419) is a possible Romano-British villa site (26410) consisting of dense Romano-British occupation features and building material (including roof tiles and box and flue tiles). Also found was a later hollow way, ridge and furrow, and undated linear cropmarks.
- 6.45** To the immediate west of Steventon (in Site 413) is a Romano-British field system (26414) which is just discernable under more dominant anomalies from the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 6.46** Extensive late Romano-British activity (26436) lies 1.5km south-east of East Hanney in Site 400. Trial trench evaluation revealed evidence of settlement from the 4th century. Roman linear features (26435) lie 2km east of East Hanney in Site 417, with trial trench evaluation revealing activity in two distinct time periods: the Middle Bronze Age (see above) and a Roman trackway.
- 6.47** Just to the south of the intersection between Cow Common Brook and Hanney Road is the site of a multi-phased linear Romano-British settlement (26439) in Site 416. This consists of a linear enclosure complex featuring mid-2nd century through to 4th century remains, with boundary ditches of 3rd to 4th centuries.

6.3.2.2 Wider study area

- 6.48** There are 135 assets of a Romano-British date in the wider 2km study area. Approximately half of these assets are findspots, most of which were located on the ground surface and found during fieldwalking exercises. These were often located alongside artefacts from other periods. Many coincided with the locations of the cropmark complexes reproduced on the supporting figures (Appendix A).

6.3.3 Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

6.3.3.1 Within the indicative location for SESRO

- 6.49** On the eastern side of the indicative location for SESRO are possible Anglo Saxon grubenhauser, south-west of Drayton (28196) on Site 36/37 featured two "pits"/grubenhauser and ditches.

6.3.3.2 Wider study area

- 6.50** There are 55 early medieval assets in the wider study area, which include settlement evidence (8354, 7743, 8435 and 2427) cemeteries (7118, 2667 and 2672) and assorted artefact findspots.

6.3.4 Medieval (AD 1066 – AD c.1540)

6.3.4.1 Within the indicative location for SESRO

- 6.51** Ridge and furrow features commonly across the indicative location for SESRO. This includes north-east of East Hanney (28512) and the eastern side of the indicative

location for SESRO (Site 153) near Drayton (26441). Nearby extant ridge and furrow is present with possible pits (29005) which were detected via geophysical survey, though their presence cannot be confirmed without intrusive investigation. Medieval and earlier field systems (26413 and 26447) have been noted, with the Romano-British site to the west of Steventon (Site 413) lying underneath a more extensive later medieval and post-medieval field system (26414) which include ridge and furrow. Near to this field system (Site 414) is evidence of more of the same (26422).

- 6.52** Two findspots are also recorded: a medieval gilded strap-end at Drayton Common (16242) and medieval metal objects notified by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (16887).

6.3.4.2 Wider study area

- 6.53** There are 93 medieval assets recorded by the HER in the 2km study area. Over half of these represent artefacts in the form of pottery or small finds. Medieval fields systems such as ditches and ridge and furrow are also well represented, as are the urban remains of villages within existing settlements and deserted ones.

6.3.5 Post-Medieval (AD c.1540 – AD 1900) and Modern (AD 1900 – present)

6.3.5.1 Within the indicative location for SESRO

- 6.54** Historic agricultural assets are represented within the indicative location for SESRO as ridge and furrow, which are mostly continuations of the remains noted in the medieval period above. This form of agriculture was in use in the medieval period until around 17th century, depending on the location.

- 6.55** Defence of Britain (DoB) features lie within the indicative location for SESRO include a former pillbox on the Marcham Road (15747) adjacent to the site of some anti-tank ditches (29301).

- 6.56** Artefacts (26433) in Site 126 (north) at the location of enclosure cropmarks include post-medieval finds and many from previous periods.

6.3.5.2 Wider study area

- 6.57** There are 87 post-medieval and modern assets within the wider 2km study area. Broadly grouped, these comprise the remains of RAF Abingdon and a host of other Defence of Britain (DoB) sites such as former pill boxes and anti-tank locations, which are concentrated alongside roads.

- 6.58** There is continuity of settlement evidence in the historic settlements of the local villages, where it is common to have post-medieval remains recovered from medieval properties. The remainder of the assets are mostly agricultural in origin, being continuations of the medieval ridge and furrow field systems, drainage ditches and other land-management features and artefact scatters.

6.3.6 Undated assets

6.3.6.1 *Within the indicative location for SESRO*

- 6.59** In the north-west of the indicative location for SESRO is an undated circular enclosure (2786), which lies 350m south-west of the amphitheatre by Noah's Ark Inn.
- 6.60** Trackways and enclosures (12146) are evidenced from crop marks near the centre of the indicative location for SESRO.
- 6.61** Undated ditches (28512 and 28924) lie towards the western side of the indicative location for SESRO, in the vicinity of East Hanney
- 6.62** Undated earthwork banks are oriented roughly north-south just to the west of the A34 at Drayton (5305). These are near to undated pits, postholes and a trackway (26412) in Site 216.
- 6.63** To the west of the A34 at Drayton is an undated linear feature (15307) which is angled on an east-west orientation.
- 6.64** A series of undated pits, postholes and a trackway (26412) were found in Site 196.
- 6.65** Parallel linear features (15306) are present in the fields west of Drayton. One of these runs through a possible enclosure and ring ditch (15294).
- 6.66** North-west of Steventon is a series of possible trackways (5291) which lie near a series of artefact findspots. To the west of these trackways and near the intersection of the Wiltshire-Berkshire Canal and Hanney Road are a series of linear anomalies found through geophysical survey (29411).
- 6.67** Approximately 100m north of the River Ock is a single ring ditch circle (8361) south of Abingdon Common.

6.3.6.2 *Wider study area*

- 6.68** There are 71 undated archaeological assets in the wider 2km study area.
- 6.69** Most of these are undated cropmarks, which cannot be age-verified until they are ground-truthed through trench excavation. There are some identified as ring ditches which may either be ploughed-out barrows or round houses and therefore date to the prehistoric or Romano-British periods. Until age-verified at some future point, they are incorporated in this section as being of an unknown date.

6.4 Summary of Archaeological Fieldwork

- 6.70** Within the indicative location for SESRO there have been 50 archaeological field interventions. Listing them roughly from north to south, these comprise:
- At the proposed intake/outfall location on the River Thames are the sites of two archaeological interventions (EOX771 and EOX1887). The two activities represent

watching brief. The former was a watching brief on overburden removal which noted alluvial deposits, the continuation of medieval ditch noted in 1989 and dark fills of tree holes suggesting burning in situ in the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. The latter was the monitoring of the excavation of the Wiltshire-Berkshire Canal which revealed two former courses of the River Thames.

- A geophysical survey of the proposed Marcham bypass (EOX2538) weak anomalies indicated traces of the WW2 tank obstacle, with poor resolution probably reflecting their temporary existence. Stronger readings could be of modern origin, but recent landscaping could potentially have compromised the results. In the eastern regions, alluvial deposits may be masking underlying features.
- A field-walking exercise (EOX6834) in the 18.5ha Big Leas Field on Manor Farm (at the southern extent of the Marcham bypass route) recovered prehistoric worked flint, Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery and other artefacts.
- The Cleeve to Fyfield water main (EOX3401) Excavations in advance of the Cleeve to Fyfield Water Main identified multi-period features at sites on the Berkshire Downs, the Greensand step and the Corallian Ridge. Iron Age and Roman remains were identified on the Corallian Ridge near to the Marcham/ Frilford Iron-Age and Roman religious complex. Possible Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings were found near Drayton.
- Geophysical survey at Manor Farm (EOX1287) located an Amphitheatre, the terminus wall of temple complex, several buildings of Roman date and Iron Age and Romano-British ditches.
- Geophysical resistivity survey at Marcham/ Frilford (EOX2365) for the University of Oxford's Vale and Ridgeway project revealed the north-east corner of temenos temple complex.
- Geophysical survey within and around the scheduled monument at Noah's Ark Inn (EOX3184) detected the location and extent of the temenos temple area and its inner cell.
- Excavations at the Frilford Roman temple and amphitheatre (EOX1982) investigated a Romano-British amphitheatre, the temple temenos, and the intervening area.
- Seven trenches were excavated within the proposal area (EOX360) at Noah's Ark Inn revealed the remains of the square temple with associated features, the circular temple shrine and no evidence of the large ditch which was visible from aerial photographs.
- A geophysical magnetometer survey (EOX2149) within the Noah's Ark Inn scheduled monument correlated aerial photographic information.
- A watching brief at South Oxfordshire Crematoria (EOA7034) took place for an extension of the crematorium, memorial park and associated landscaping. Feature recorded were probably geological in nature, apart from a small undated pit or post-hole. No finds were recovered.

- Archaeological excavation at South Oxon Crematorium (EOX6596) recorded a range of features covering the Bronze Age, Iron Age, early and later Roman and medieval periods were excavated, but the site appears to have been peripheral to any settlement of any of those periods. Modest finds assemblages were recovered.
- Field-walking and trial trenching (EOX1901) 800m west of the A34 revealed settlement/agricultural sites of Middle Iron Age and Romano-British date.
- Trial trench evaluation of Site 197 in Abingdon Reservoir (EOX1904) targeted areas chosen from geophysical and cropmark surveys. This recorded features of Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/early Romano-British periods were found. Preservation of features and artefacts was generally good.
- Archaeological trial trenching (EOX2817) in Plot 204 of the reservoir site revealed most features associated with medieval/post-medieval agricultural land use.
- Archaeological trial trenching of Abingdon Reservoir Site 109 (EOX1905) focused on features interpreted from geophysical survey. Revealed were Roman features, with some indications of earlier Middle to Late Iron Age.
- Archaeological trial trenching of Abingdon Reservoir Site 418 (EOX2815) targeted potential geophysical anomalies in a cropmark complex of rectilinear enclosures and trackways. No archaeological remains were found; the anomalies detected by geophysical survey were likely due to silt forming in natural geological hollows.
- Archaeological trial trenching in Abingdon Reservoir Site 216 (EOX2816) revealed that most of the features associated with medieval and/ or post-medieval land use. Two undated pits, an undated posthole and an undated trackway may indicate earlier activity.
- Archaeological geophysical survey and limited trial trenching of Abingdon Reservoir Site 102 (EOX1900) - no data available from HER.
- Archaeological trial trenching of Abingdon Reservoir Site 196 (EOX1898) revealed two areas of archaeological potential: Middle Iron Age and Romano-British occupation characterised by settlement and/or agriculture. Identified first through aerial photos and supplemented by geophysical survey.
- An archaeological watching brief (EOX5862) took place on Landmead Solar Farm during the groundworks for its construction. The proposed development site measured 145ha, consisting of seven adjoining fields to the north of East Hanney and east of the A338. An undated north-east/south-west aligned ditch was identified as well as a single modern pit and several furrows.
- Geotechnical test pits for the Abingdon Reservoir (EOX3392) were archaeologically monitored, revealing the presence of a shallow north-east to south-west oriented linear ditch.
- Archaeological trial trenching of Abingdon Reservoir Site 110 (EOX1896) of targeted areas based on geophysical survey revealed Iron Age and Roman features. Preservation of the site is very good in an area of a potential villa.

Field-walking survey (EOX2197) and geophysics (EOX2198) of a Romano-British villa near East Hanney saw the retrieval of a number of finds in an area covering an estimated 20% of the villa site.

- Archaeological trial trenching evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site 409 (EOX1910) took place on the location of crop mark evidence only.
- Archaeological trial trench evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site 407 (EOX1899) after field-walking and aerial photo interpretation revealed agricultural/settlement sites of Middle Iron Age and Romano-British dates.
- Observation of geotechnical test pitting (EOX3395) took place just to the north-east of the centre of a multiperiod site. This was densely packed with archaeological features consisting of ditches and organic-rich deposits, all yielding Romano-British pottery.
- Archaeological trial trench evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site 126 (EOX1902) established a good correlation of results with crop mark analysis from aerial photographs and field-walking. Archaeological features chiefly dating to the Romano-British period were located and their state of preservation was noted as being good.
- Geophysical survey of Land at Goose Willow Farm (EOX6191) detected a group of ditches and potential pits in the north-western part of the site. The ditches appear to define the partial boundaries of enclosed areas similar in size and orientation with (cropmark) features to the west. The latter are thought to date from at least the Middle Iron Age/Romano-British periods. Elsewhere, magnetic variation reflected predominately modern features, including land drains, a buried service, and slight traces of recently removed boundaries.
- A watching brief was carried out in two stages at Goose Willow Farm (EOX5657) ahead of the construction of a solar farm. The site consisted of three large arable fields totalling 53ha and a tree throw pit was identified during the watching brief and two residual body sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from the subsoil. No archaeological features were observed.
- Land at Bramble Grange was geophysically-surveyed (EOX6756) consisting of four areas which are under lawn/pasture. No anomalies or features of definitive archaeological origin were identified, although some discrete linear and curvilinear trends may be of potentially archaeological origin.
- Archaeological trial trench evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site 153 (EOX1906) were targeted on cropmarks and were medieval ridge and furrow.
- Archaeological trial trench evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site (EOX411) revealed 1st and 2nd century Romano-British settlement and a field system and remnants of a Middle Iron Age activity.
- Archaeological trial trench evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site 402 (EOX1907) echoed the results of EOX411 above.
- Archaeological trial trench evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site 1201 (EOX2983) identified medieval ridge and furrow.

- Archaeological trial trenching (EOX2886) confirmed features of a villa, later Romano-British linears, a hollow way and ridge and furrow.
- Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical ground investigation (EOX3399) Consists of E-W ditch containing black sandy clay fill with charcoal inclusions, burnt flint and underlying a silty clay alluvium. Two frags of ceramic building material of RB date give this feature a date. Two pits were also found, and it is likely they are contemporaneous with the ditch.

Archaeological trial trench evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site 406 (EOX1918) targeted features revealed by aerial photographic analysis. Archaeological features dating to the late Iron Age and Romano-British periods was exposed, as well as other features not located through the aerial images.

- Archaeological trial trench evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site 412 (EOX1919) targeted cropmark features which turned out to be Middle to Late Iron Age settlement/agricultural features with a main complex was dated to Late Iron Age to Romano-British periods.
- Archaeological trial trench evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site 412 (EOX2888) supplemental to the trenching carried out above. The trench contained ten features; all but one aligned north-south. Two of the north-south ditches were excavated and found to be characteristic of ridge and furrow features. The cropmarks therefore relate to medieval - post medieval agricultural management features such as ridge and furrow (still visible as undulations in the field) trackway ditches, small field division ditches and drainage ditches. Elements of earlier field systems are implied by the retrieval of some abraded prehistoric pottery and occasional linear features at notably different alignments to the ridge and furrow. The sparse finds and lack of structural evidence does not suggest intensive occupation of the site in any period⁶.
- Archaeological coverage of the excavation of geotechnical test pits (EOX3398) uncovered evidence of a north-west to south-west oriented ditch and three pits, all cutting through sandy gravels but with no dating material.
- Archaeological trial trench evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site 413 (EOX2890) also targeted crop marks. the results of evaluation on Site 413 indicate that many of the mapped crop marks on this site relate to medieval and/or post medieval agricultural management features such as ridge and furrow (still visible as undulations in the field), trackway ditches, small field division ditches and drainage ditches. Elements of earlier linear features are implied by the retrieval of some Romano-British coarse ware and occasional linear features at notably different alignments to the later ridge and furrow. The sparse finds and general lack of structural or activity features does not suggest intensive occupation of the site in any period, and may indicate a succession of field systems with potentially early origins.

⁶ Oxford Archaeology (2007). The Upper Thames Major Resource Development: Archaeological Evaluation Report - Additional survey for Baseline Assessment.

- Archaeological coverage of the excavation of geotechnical test pits (EOX3397) as part of a geochemical survey found parallel ditches of an east-west orientation. One ditch appears to be segmented, with each segment 1m in length and separated by 1m intervals. No artefacts or dating evidence were recovered to date them, but these features were aligned with cropmarks in Site 414 located to the west and are therefore possibly Bronze Age in date.
- Archaeological trial trench evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site 414 (EOX2911) focussed on linear crop mark features. The features revealed on this site were furrow and field boundaries dating to the medieval and/or post medieval periods. A possible early Iron Age ditch was identified on a north-west, south-east alignment and corresponded to a mapped crop mark. This suggests the presence of field systems pre-dating the ubiquitous ridge and furrow.
- Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical test pits (EOX3396) took place just to the south of Hanney Road to the west of Steventon Storage Depot approximately 300m north-east of geophysical anomalies. A north-west to south-west ditch was recorded being over 5m wide and 1.6m below ground surface. Burnt flint and charcoal, as well as friable bits of Middle Bronze Age or Late Iron Age pottery were found.
- Archaeological trial trenching at Abingdon Reservoir Site 408 (EOX1909) revealed the presence of Middle Bronze Age occupation and evidence of animal husbandry or agricultural activity.
- Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical test pits (EOX3394) took place in the south-west corner of the indicative project area. A linear ditch was located running north to south, 3m in width, flat-bottomed, and approximately 9m in depth. The ditch fill contained burnt flint, charcoal and animal bone but nothing datable. The feature cut through an alluvial deposit probably associated with the nearby Cow Common Brook.
- Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical test pits (EOX3393) near the Cow Common Brook and 350m north of the pit above. The pit(s) inspected revealed the presence of parallel north-east to south-west aligned ditches cut through a deep alluvial deposit (0.3-0.7m below ground surface). A single Romano-British greyware sherd and piece of ceramic building material provide a preliminary date for the features.
- Archaeological trial trenching at Abingdon Reservoir Site 417 (EOX1914) comprised seven trenches targeted to locate features interpreted from aerial photos. The trench excavation revealed Middle Bronze Age features, as well as a Romano-British one dated to the 1st century or later.
- Archaeological trial trenching at Abingdon Reservoir Site 400 (EOX1915). Ten trenches were targeted to features identified from geophysical survey. Evidence of settlement from the Middle Iron Age to the 4th century Romano-British period was recorded.
- Archaeological trial trenching at land south of Steventon Road near East Hanney (EOX6033) A total of around 150 features were exposed in the first twelve

trenches which far exceeded what had been anticipated by preceding geophysical survey (EOX6034) which had detected a relatively recent field boundary and medieval and/ or post-medieval ridge and furrow. The use of trial trenching bore out the occasional difference between the usefulness of intrusive investigation versus non-invasive techniques like geophysics.

6.71 In the wider study area there have been 361 archaeological interventions.

6.72 These have been grouped together by location and the results of the larger-scale work highlighted:

- There are 20 archaeological events at Marcham, to the north of the proposed reservoir location. This includes areas of geophysical survey (EOX6753, EOX6070, EOX3160) immediately to the north of the village in between Marcham and Cow Lane. Over 10 ha of arable land was surveyed revealing a single ring-ditch feature and other possible circular, curvilinear and linear anomalies, some of which reflect earlier field systems such as ridge and furrow. The remaining activity was carried out in the middle and southern portion of the village and comprised a range of activity.
- There have been four archaeological interventions in Frilford which chiefly comprise watching briefs.
- There are over 100 event records within and in the immediate environs of Abingdon. These include a large-scale geophysical survey at Culham covering 242ha (EOX6399) which identified eight separate areas of archaeological remains. This was on the east side of the River Thames. Most interventions occurred within the urban limits of Abingdon, though there are records relating to field-walking of the Abingdon pipeline; the majority of which took place on the west side of the A34.
- East of the A34 there are 30 interventions at and around the village of Drayton. This includes four areas of excavation (EOX6724, EOX6724, EOX6724 and EOX6724) in the middle of the village in addition to watching briefs and small-scale excavations, mostly associated with new residential developments.
- There are 41 archaeological interventions at Sutton Courtenay to the east of Drayton. These include two large area geophysical surveys on the east side of the village either side of Hobbyhorse Lane. To the north of the lane magnetometry (EOX6690) was carried out over 7.3ha which revealed field systems such as ridge and furrow and former field boundaries. A gradiometer survey was carried out on the southern side of the lane on a site area of c.15ha site prior to residential development. The results demonstrated evidence of extensive Roman settlement remains in the southern part of the site and a rectangular enclosure (also of likely Roman origin) in the mid northern region, elements of which had been identified by previous aerial reconnaissance.
- There are 14 recorded interventions at Milton, to the south-west of Sutton Courtenay. There has been strip, map and sample (EOX6779) and trial trench evaluation (EOX6610) have taken place in the village in advance of housing

developments. The former, at the north-eastern edge of the village revealed multiple phases of activity from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval period, including Bronze Age pits, later prehistoric-Romano-British co-axial field system, Anglo-Saxon cemetery and medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow. The remaining activity comprises watching briefs on smaller housing projects.

- There are 15 events recorded as existing at Steventon and featured an excavation (EOX6577) in the middle of the village which revealed significant archaeological remains from the Mesolithic to post-medieval periods. Early evidence includes a pit of possible Mesolithic date and linear features forming enclosures dating to the late Bronze Age-Iron Age, some of which remained open into the Iron Age or Romano-British period. Four other ditches may represent part of a later field system. Medieval to post-medieval furrows with associated drainage ditches were also recorded. A detailed gradiometry survey (EOX3492) was conducted over approximately 4.2ha of agricultural land which identified little evidence of archaeological activity. Two positive linear anomalies were noted which are indicative of former cut features. Widely spaced linear anomalies were noted across the site and were interpreted as possible field drains. The remaining activity was generally small-scale trial trenching or watching brief on small household building sites.
- There are nine recorded archaeological activities at Grove Wick included 37-trench trial trench evaluation (EOX6652) on the north-west side of the village. The evaluation was targeted on previous geophysical survey results (EOX6651) and uncovered ditches of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval dates. The Bronze Age ditches may represent a continuation of the system of trackways and coaxial field systems identified to the south-east during previous phases of work. Ditches of Iron Age date were present in the north and east of the site but were of greater density within the south and south-east where a series of potential roundhouses were of predominantly middle Iron Age date. Pits and postholes associated with this settlement were also present. The ditches of both Roman and medieval date were also more prevalent within the southern part of the site and appeared to represent field boundaries, both on a broadly north south to east west orientation. Adjacent to this investigation area was a further area trial trenched (EOX6282) and an archaeological evaluation demonstrated that the majority of the site has been utilised in some form since the Iron Age. Further evaluation to the east (EOX5911 and EOX6029) revealed Bronze Age, Iron Age or Romano-British ditches and medieval features. Excavation (EOX6028) at Monks Farm revealed evidence for Bronze Age and Iron Age activity.
- There are five archaeological events recorded at West Hanney mostly relating to trial trenching and watching briefs on small house-building plots, yielding ridge and furrow (EOX6150) a cobbled surface (EOX3391) and grave goods from a Romano-British or early medieval cemetery (EOX5807).
- There are eight archaeological interventions recorded at East Hanney, which include areas of geophysics (EOX6034) exposing features most likely relating to historic agriculture such as ridge and furrow. This is also reflected in the results of trial trenching (EOX5475 and EOX6380).

6.73 In 1998 Wessex Archaeology carried out an auger survey of the bank of the River Thames in the proposed intake/outfall areas⁷ (WA 1998). This survey was primarily looking at the alluvial deposits on the gravel terrace.

6.5 Summary of Archaeological Assessments

6.74 An April 2000 Position Statement on Archaeological Evaluation by Wessex Archaeology⁸ reviewed the archaeological evaluation work undertaken from 1992 onwards. The report assessed the effectiveness of the work carried out for the indicative location for SESRO and reviewed the outcomes of the consultation exercises carried out with the Oxfordshire County Council archaeological advisor and Historic England.

6.75 In the same year, Wessex Archaeology also produced an archaeological baseline report⁹ concentrated on the land take area for the reservoir only. It provided a detailed assessment of known cultural heritage sites within that area, based on the results of the previous surveys and evaluation carried out between 1992 and January 2000 and the earlier Oxford Archaeological Unit report¹⁰. The sites included landscape features and historic buildings as well as areas of buried archaeology. A list of the work carried out in the footprint of the reservoir up to 2000 is given in Section 10 of the Wessex Archaeology baseline report (pages 85-87).

6.76 Volume 2 of the Wessex Archaeology baseline report¹¹ consists of the figures, which include a plot of all cropmarks and geophysical anomalies identified. There are also more detailed plots of all the major sites identified which also show the position of the trial trench investigation trenches.

6.77 Aerial photographic surveys were commissioned from Historic England since the 2000 reports (above) were written. Flights were carried out over the indicative location for SESRO in the period 2000-2004, but no new sites were identified. The number of successful flights during this period was reportedly restricted by poor weather conditions and the slow ripening of crops (Damian Grady (Historic England) to the client correspondence record, 1999-2003).

6.78 A LIDAR survey was also commissioned from Precision Terrain Surveys Ltd by Thames Water for the Upper Thames Major Resource Development (UTMRD) project. It covered an area extending from beyond Farmoor Reservoir in the north to the south of the main site area. The plot was examined as a digital image of the entire survey area and as a hardcopy of the pattern produced from Short Wave Variations, which covered the study area of the proposed UTMRD only (Figure 2).

⁷ Wessex Archaeology (1998). Abingdon Reservoir Proposal, Oxon: Culham Reach Auger Survey (Thames Floodplain) 1998.

⁸ Wessex Archaeology (2000). Abingdon Reservoir Proposal - Position Statement on Archaeological Evaluation, Vol 1 (of 2): Text. Report Ref. WA/36511.15/FINAL.

⁹ Wessex Archaeology (2000). Abingdon Reservoir Proposal: Baseline Report – Archaeology Vol 1 Text.

¹⁰ Oxford Archaeological Unit (1992). South-West Oxon Reservoir Development Study.

¹¹ Wessex Archaeology (2000). Abingdon Reservoir Proposal: Baseline Report – Archaeology Vol 2 Figures & Appendices.

6.79 No new archaeological sites were identified from this survey, but the level of information about the historic landscape and land usage which could be distinguished was considerable.

6.6 Archaeological potential

6.80 Archaeological assessment and investigation has proved the presence of archaeological remains within the indicative location for SESRO. Primarily these appear concentrated in certain areas, demonstrated by the cropmarks visible on the NMP (Figure 1). Cropmarks only represent a small portion of the archaeological remains present in any given area. Whilst larger buried anomalies might be revealed smaller discrete features are less likely to be noticed. As an estimate, the anomalies visible in the fields from the air are only around 10-20% of the archaeological remains likely to be present. The potential for unknown archaeology in those areas is therefore very high.

6.81 The areas in between the cropmark concentrations are likely to represent areas of outlying agricultural activity. The archaeological remains in these areas are likely to be more disparate and isolated but higher in number within a short distance of the settlements. The potential for archaeological remains within the indicative location for SESRO outside the crop mark concentrations is considered to be medium.

7. Built Heritage

7.1 Designated Built Heritage

7.1.1 Within the indicative location for SESRO

7.1 There are two listed buildings within the indicative location for SESRO. These comprise a mill building and bridge on the Childrey Brook, which runs parallel to the River Ock. Marcham Mill (1199505) is Grade II listed and the bridge over the brook 50m to the south-east of the mill (1048362) is also Grade II listed.

7.1.2 Wider study area

7.2 There are 530 listed buildings in the wider study area. Of these, 14 are listed at Grade I, 39 at Grade II* and 477 at Grade II.

7.3 The majority of these designations are concentrated within the historic settlements within the study area:

- Marcham - 33 listed buildings and structures;
- Drayton - 31 listed buildings and structures;
- West Hanney - 25 listed buildings and structures;
- East Hanney - 27 listed buildings and structures;
- Grove - 7 listed buildings and structures;
- Steventon - 43 listed buildings and structures;
- Milton - 19 listed buildings and structures;
- Abingdon - 251 listed buildings and structures;
- St. Helen – 13 listed buildings and structures;
- Garford – 4 listed buildings and structures;
- Sutton Courtenay – 63 listed buildings and structures;
- Culham – 13 listed buildings and structures; and
- Ardington – 1 listed building.

7.2 Non-Designated Built Heritage

7.2.1 Within the indicative location for SESRO

7.4 The canal locks along the redundant line of the Berkshire-Wiltshire Canal (8896) which runs through the middle of the indicative location for SESRO on a north-east to south-west axis. The locks are recorded as surviving built heritage on the HER and comprise the locks at Drayton (12656) and Steventon (7127) which lie near to the centre of the indicative location for SESRO. At the southern end of the indicative location for SESRO is the Ardington Marsh lock (7145). A short distance to the south-

west of the Ardington Marsh lock is an undated stone (7144) which might have been a distance marker along the canal.

- 7.5** There are two other non-designated structures on the HER within the indicative location for SESRO: a brick kiln (12282) and Pinmarsh Farmhouse (4942) on Grove Park Drive.

7.2.2 Wider study area

- 7.6** There are 134 historic buildings on the HER dataset in the wider study area which are not explicitly described as listed, but it is clear from the supporting figure (Figure 2, Appendix A) that many listed buildings have been attributed HER reference numbers so listed structures clearly make up the majority of the built heritage resource in this area relative to SESRO. Naturally the majority of these are focussed within the historic villages surrounding it. Outliers include a number of DoB features, which include RAF Abingdon (28771); a former training barracks set up in the 1930's as an airfield for bombers.

8. Historic Landscapes

8.1 Designations

8.1.1 Within the indicative location for SESRO

8.1 There are no registered historic parks and gardens within the indicative location for SESRO.

8.1.2 Study area

8.2 There are two registered historic parks and gardens in the wider study area; Sutton Courtenay Manor Garden (29361) which is a Grade II listed modern formal and wild gardens around 2ha in area, created in the 1920s by Norah Lindsay. The other lies in Abingdon (the Grade II listed Albert Park).

8.2 Historic Landscape Character

8.2.1 Within the indicative location for SESRO

8.3 There are 75 historic landscape character (HLC) units within the indicative location for SESRO. These comprise an array of historic landscapes interpreted from the archaeological record, historic mapping and the existing field patterns.

8.4 North of the River Ock near Marcham, Frilford and Abingdon, these comprise 16 units:

- Post-medieval prairie/ amalgamated enclosure (HOX8463);
- Post-medieval copse (HOX8594);
- A modern reorganised enclosure (HOX8893);
- A modern plantation (HOX8891);
- The early post-medieval rural farmstead (HOX8892) of Manor Farm;
- Post-medieval reorganised enclosure (HOX8887);
- An area of wet valley floor (HOX8888);
- Modern reorganised enclosure (HOX8890);
- Modern reorganised enclosure (HOX8889);
- 19th century farmstead (HOX5079) of Priory Farm/ Marcham Priory;
- 19th century planned enclosure (HOX5080);
- 19th century planned enclosure (HOX5078);
- 19th century planned enclosure (HOX8405);
- The 19th century planned enclosure of Abingdon Common (HOX8402);
- Modern prairie/ amalgamated enclosure (HOX8464);

- 19th century reorganised enclosures (HOX8894);
- Modern prairie/ amalgamated enclosure (HOX8449);
- Post-medieval piecemeal enclosure (HOX8498); and
- Modern reorganised enclosure (HOX8404).

8.5 The indicative location for SESRO lies to the south of the River Ock, and contains 56 identified HLC units:

- Post-medieval reorganised enclosure (HOX8466);
- Modern woodland plantation (HOX8895);
- Post-medieval prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX8452) which straddles the proposed scheme boundary at Garford;
- Modern reorganised enclosure (HOX8451);
- Modern reorganised enclosure (HOX8450);
- Venn Mill post-medieval mill complex (HOX8900);
- Piecemeal enclosure (HOX8899);
- Modern prairie/ amalgamated enclosure (HOX8447);
- Post-medieval piecemeal enclosure (HOX8467);
- Post-medieval piecemeal enclosure (HOX8468);
- Post-medieval planned enclosure (HOX8486);
- Modern prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX8471);
- Modern prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX8497);
- Modern prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX8490);
- Modern reorganised enclosure (HOX8485);
- Modern prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX8494);
- Post-medieval to modern planned enclosure (HOX5211);
- Modern prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX5201);
- Modern prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX5202);
- Post-medieval piecemeal enclosure (HOX5203);
- Modern prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX5205);
- Post-medieval reorganised enclosure (HOX5206);
- Post-medieval reorganised enclosure (HOX5207);
- Post-medieval prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX5208);
- Modern prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX5209);
- Modern prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX5210);

- Modern reorganised enclosure (HOX8491);
- Modern prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX4994);
- Modern reorganised enclosure (HOX4996);
- Modern prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX4997);
- Hutchin's Copse secondary woodland (HOX5001);
- Modern Sewage Treatment Works (HOX5000);
- Modern planned enclosure (HOX8488);
- Modern prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX8489);
- Modern prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX8495);
- Post-medieval plantation (HOX8496) named Drayton Copse;
- Post-medieval and modern prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX8487);
- Post-medieval and modern prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX8492);
- The rural farmstead (HOX8493) of Goose Willow Estate;
- Post-medieval and modern prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX5217);
- Large amalgamated prairie-type fields created in the late 19th/early 20th century (HOX5215);
- The site of a modern electricity sub-station (HOX5222);
- Modern reorganised enclosure (HOX5218);
- Post-medieval and modern prairie / amalgamated enclosures (HOX5216) some of which display cropmark evidence of the previous smaller fields;
- Modern rural settlement (HOX9726);
- Unenclosed semi-natural woodland (OX4995);
- Post-medieval to modern prairie / amalgamated enclosure (HOX4992) utilised in the 20th century as a storage area;
- Steventon Storage facility industrial estate (HOX4991);
- Woodland and secondary woodland (HOX4998) to the east of the storage facility above;
- An area of industrial estate (HOX4993) abutting the Steventon Storage facility on its southern side;
- Late 19th / early 20th century amalgamated fields (HOX4999) which show earlier field system as cropmarks in between the village of Steventon and the storage facility (see above);
- Semi-natural woodland (HOX5002);
- Small clusters of modern buildings (HOX5223 and HOX5224), which appear to be settlement expansions along Hanney Road from Steventon;

- Modern reorganised enclosure (HOX5212); and
- Post-medieval and modern reorganised enclosures (HOX5214).

8.6 The current landscape seems to be heavily influenced by 19th and 20th century reorganisation, with larger prairie-type fields predominating on one side (Frilford side) of the Wiltshire-Berkshire Canal and smaller units on the other (Steventon). Evidently some of the concentrations of cropmarks in the fields near Steventon relate to the field boundaries in existence prior to the 19th century reorganisations, though by no means all.

8.2.2 Wider study area

8.7 In the wider study area, there are 437 further HLC units. These are numbered in the supporting gazetteer (Appendix C).

9. Impact Assessment

- 9.1** SESRO would result in the erasure of the majority of the existing landscape in between the River Ock and the east-west oriented railway line to the south. The removal would come about from the excavation of the reservoir, the creation of the bund, the creation of new watercourses (including the new line for the Wiltshire-Berkshire Canal) and varied landscaping proposals. The access road proposed from Marcham Road to the reservoir would remove a small section of land adjacent to the A34.
- 9.2** The proposals in between the A34 and the River Thames would be more limited in terms of impacts, with the inflow, outflow and launch and reception shafts for the horizontal directional drilling being the primary areas of concern.
- 9.3** Any archaeological remains within the areas directly affected above would be erased. The archaeological remains erased would be non-designated, but their value ranges from low to high (having a potentially national value). The scale of loss of archaeological remains with a value of low through to high would therefore be extensive.
- 9.4** The current landscape within the indicative location for SESRO is a result of historic human activity. This is reflected by the varied characteristics borne out in the HLC units, which capture historic character and time-depth data. The different phases of activity and periods represent multiple episodes of change brought about by land management. SESRO would see a wholesale change to the historic landscape, which would be entirely erased within the indicative location (reservoir, bunds, landscaping etc.). The removal of a multitude of historic hedgerows would be included in this. The setting of the historic landscape adjacent to SESRO would also undergo a high degree of visual and historic change.
- 9.5** Paleoenvironmental deposits are likely to exist within the indicative location for SESRO, given the location within and on the periphery of the River Thames floodplain. In the first instance, relict palaeochannels of the River Thames or tributaries of the same would exist within the indicative location for SESRO. A wetland landscape also exists within the north-east portion of the indicative location for SESRO. Historic water management through dyke creation has moulded some of the local landscape to its present form. Alluvial environments would contain relict palaeochannels and seal earlier historic landscapes under alluvial layers, within which organic remains would survive. Key views across the historic landscape from surrounding high points in the local landscape would undergo change, with a predominantly rural historic setting changing to an open body of water. The landscape and visual assessment as part of this feasibility study has produced a preliminary zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV). Figure 6.3 Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Scarp of North Wessex Downs AONB - With SESRO in Technical Supporting Document B2.2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial) Figures (drawing reference B228490BO_GIS_LVIA_0005) uses the presence of the reservoir to determine areas of the surrounding landscape from which SESRO would be visible.

To the south of the indicative location for SESRO is the North Wessex Downs AONB which is an elevated range of hills with inter-visibility with SESRO. The northern fringe of this designation and its associated heritage assets have a visual relationship with SESRO and therefore would experience a degree of visual change. The same is true for Harrowdown Hill to the north of the indicative location for SESRO, and the historic settlements that lie on the scarp to the east of Harrowdown, such as Wootton, Tubney and Cothill. In visual terms the changes to setting would be most marked in these areas than any other location in the surrounding landscape.

9.6 SESRO would not involve the removal of any listed buildings. However, there are many immediately adjacent to the indicative location for SESRO, mostly concentrated within the historic settlements. There are those which have a visual relationship with SESRO and would therefore undergo varying degrees of change to their setting in visual terms. These, together with the listed properties which don't have a visual relationship with SESRO, would still see changes to historic setting. Some non-designated historic structures would be removed by SESRO. Although of low (local) value these would require mitigation.

9.7 SESRO would also result in major hydrological changes to the area within the indicative scheme boundary and possibly an area around it of a size to be determined. It would be determined during detailed assessment to what degree water flows would change throughout the scheme and to what extent that would affect buried archaeology and palaeoenvironmental deposits. There are also potential impacts from water flows on listed and non-designated historic buildings adjacent to water courses and the proposed drawdown channel connecting the River Thames south of the marina and historic quarry lakes at Abingdon. This design feature might have implications for the nearby Stonehill House, for instance. Similarly, the question of the River Ock accommodating emergency water flows would need a risk modelling exercise given that water fills its floodplain during seasonal flood episodes. Historic assets in this area may be at risk from flooding that goes beyond the seasonal norms.

10. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 10.1 SESRO would change all aspects of the historic environment within its indicative location. As summarised in the baseline section of this DBA, there are abundant resources relating to almost all aspects of the historic environment within and surrounding the indicative location for SESRO.
- 10.2 To inform the next stages of design, detailed assessment would be required for the various aspects of the historic environment such as the palaeoenvironment, the setting of heritage assets and others to be confirmed in due course. These sub-discipline-specific studies would be required to inform the need for, and scope of future field investigation. As an example, these could focus on areas such as the evolution of the historic landscape, the palaeoenvironment and the setting of heritage assets. Stand-alone specialist studies carried out by discipline experts would therefore be necessary.
- 10.3 Where possible, impacts would be reduced through the design of SESRO (embedded mitigation) though opportunity would be limited by the requirements of SESRO.
- 10.4 Mitigating impacts to archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains within the indicative location for SESRO could be achieved by preservation by record (archaeological excavation). To inform this, the nature of these resources needs to be much better understood. A substantial amount of assessment and investigation has already been carried out during earlier iterations of the project. The OCC archaeological advisor has stated that the considerable time elapsing since the completion of these studies and their limited scope warrants fresh investigation.
- 10.5 A programme of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental investigation would be required to understand the presence, extent and significance of archaeological remains and palaeoenvironmental deposits. Archaeological evaluation in the form of geophysical survey and archaeological trial trenching would be required across the indicative location for SESRO, apart from those areas not accessible or not possible to evaluate, such as hedgerows, dykes, ditches, copses and most developed areas.
- 10.6 Archaeological trial trenching is the only valid way to ground truth buried archaeology. This would be necessary in all areas of the indicative location for SESRO subject to excavation, ecological mitigation and landscaping. It would be carried out in a proportionate manner based on the geophysical survey results. This would be to a higher sample amount hitherto carried out in some parts of the indicative location for SESRO prior to 2008. Whatever samples are agreed for investigation, these would exclude the areas mentioned above (copses, hedgerows etc) and take into consideration the amount of trenching already undertaken.
- 10.7 Archaeological work is to be undertaken in line with an approved method statement (or WSI). In this case, they would be approved in advance by the Oxfordshire County Council archaeological advisory service. On a scheme of this scale, a strategic WSI would be required. This would be prepared in advance of all fieldwork to set out the

general approach of the investigations and the parameters within which the SESRO/ field-specific project designs would be prepared. It could also include information such as field numbers and a preferred priority for investigation to ensure that the maximum amount of information is generated to inform future stages of the project. Access to different parts of the indicative location for SESRO would be primarily determined by land access agreements with private landowners.

- 10.8** To set out the need for specialist investigations and their likely parameters, a framework for consultation with the Oxfordshire County Council archaeological advisory service would be desirable, along with Historic England.

Appendix A Figures

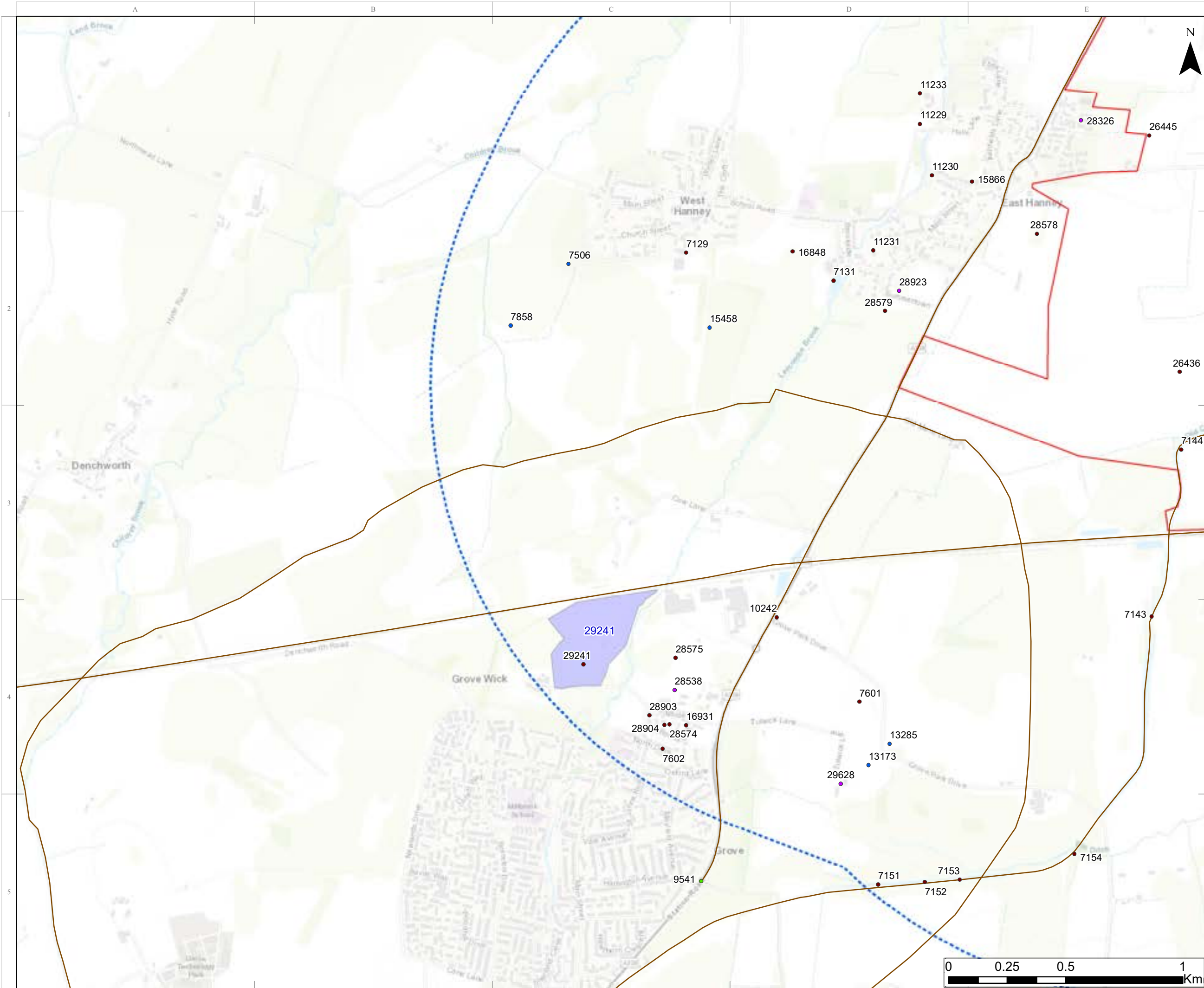
Figure 1 Archaeological assets

Figure 2 Archaeological interventions

Figure 3 Built heritage assets

Figure 4 Historic Landscape Character

Figure 5 Important hedgerows



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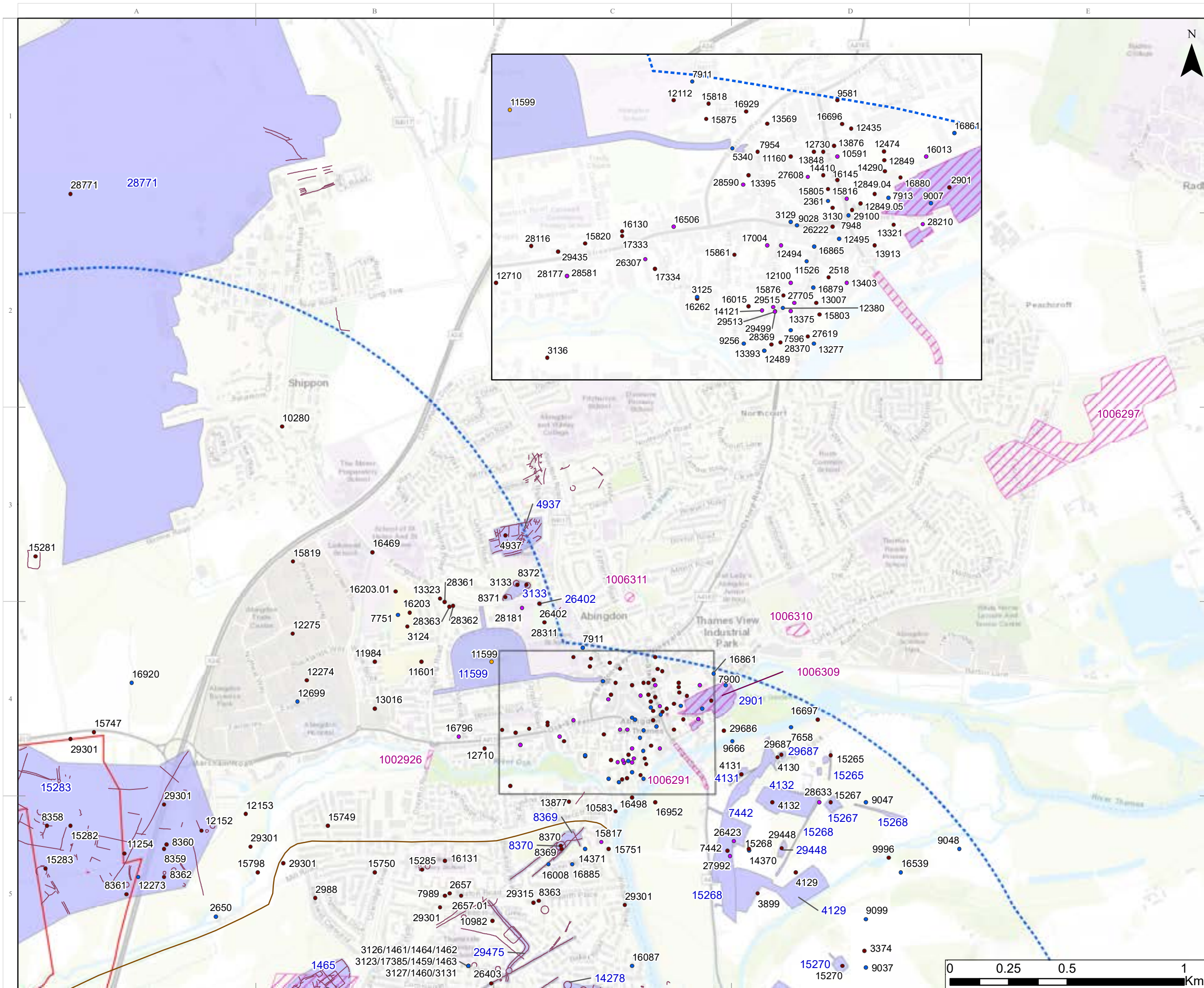
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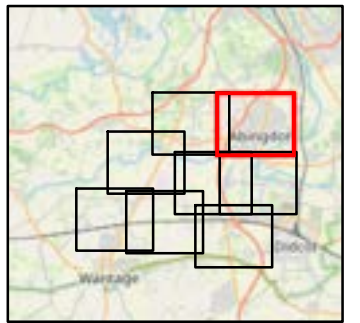
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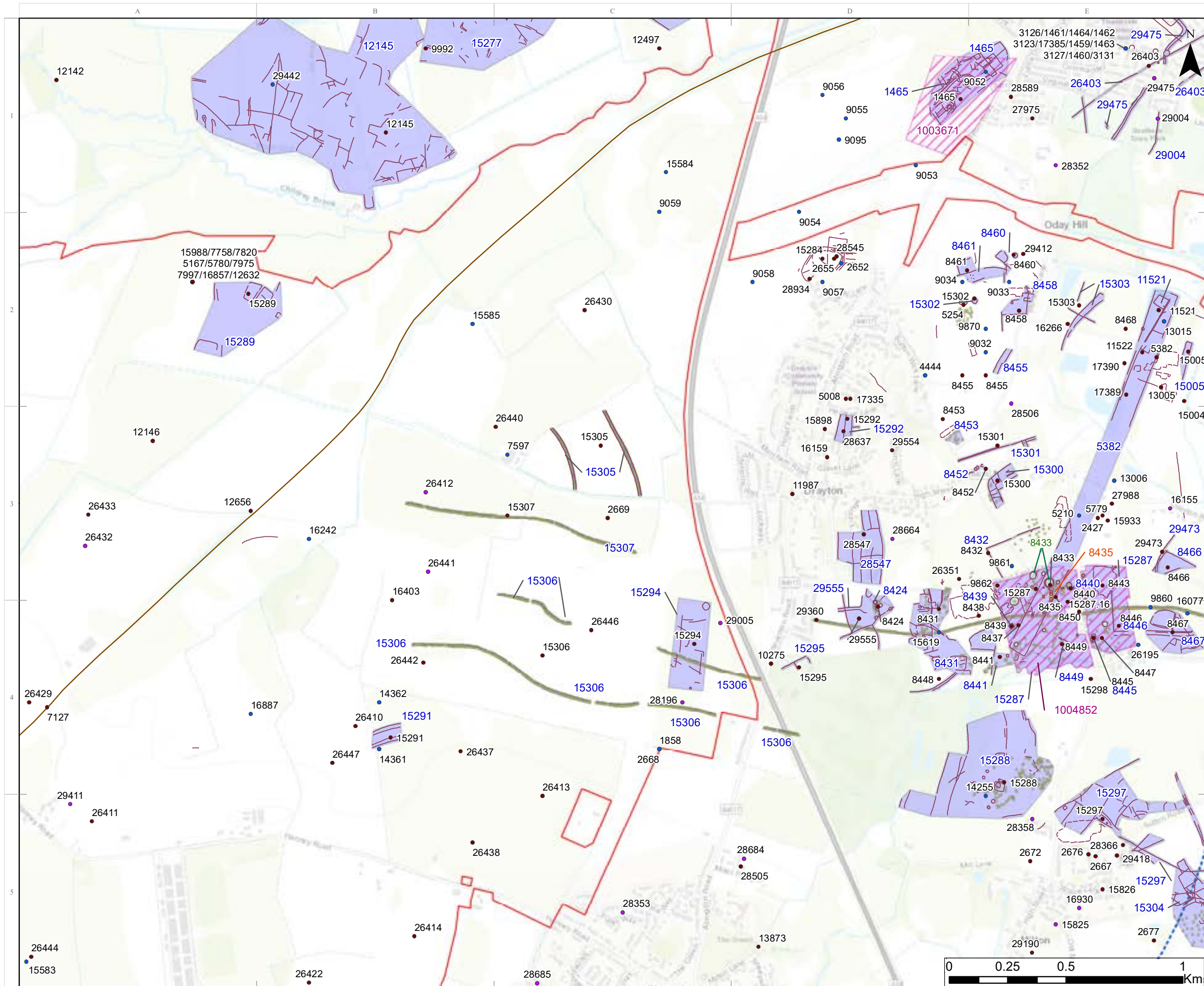
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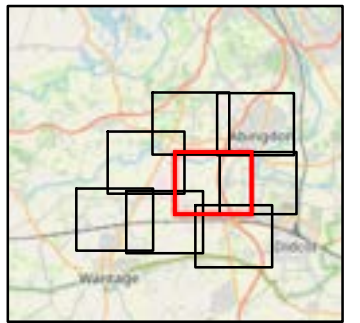
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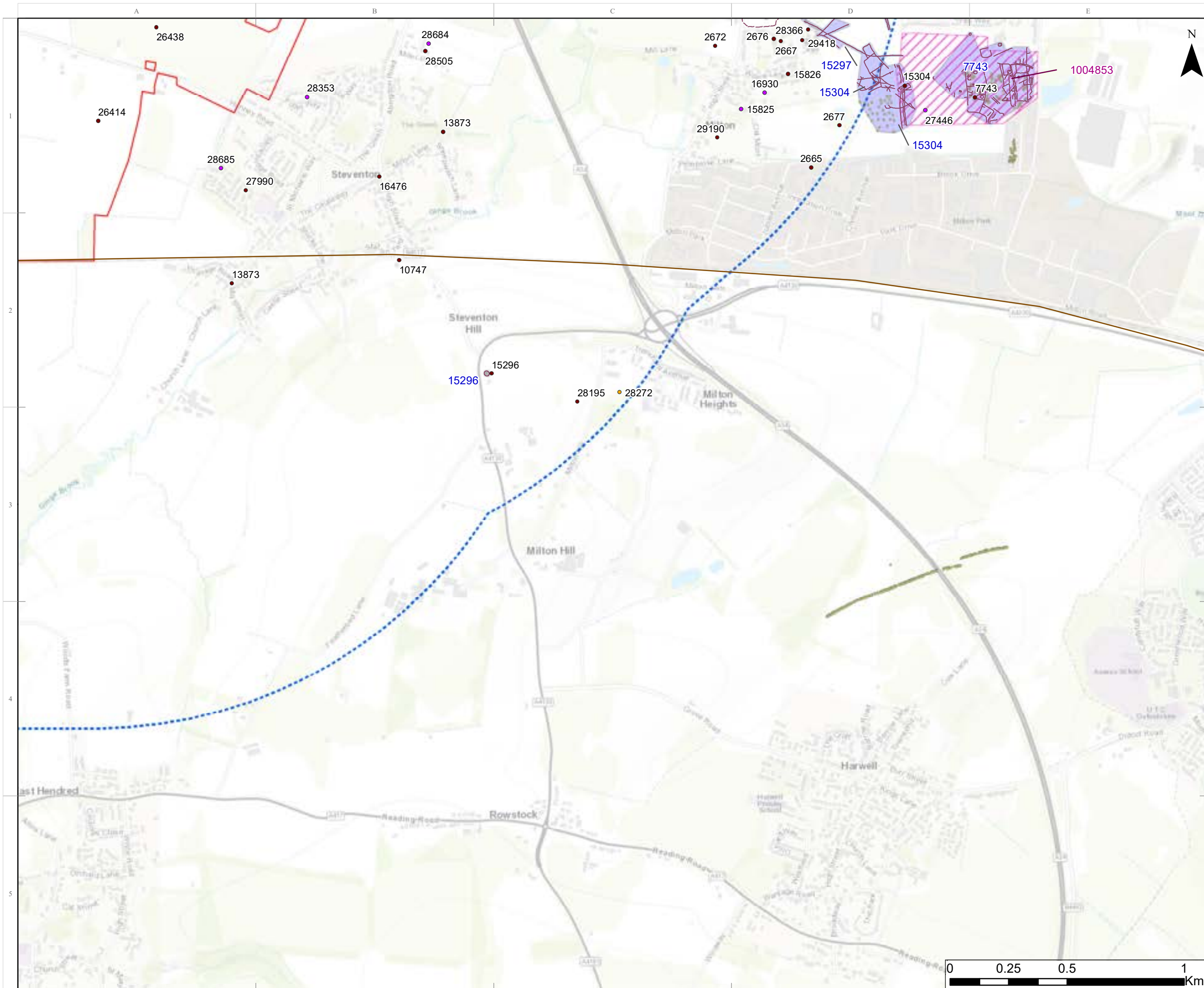
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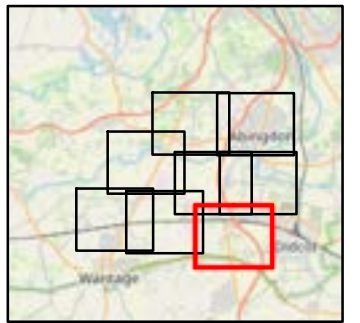
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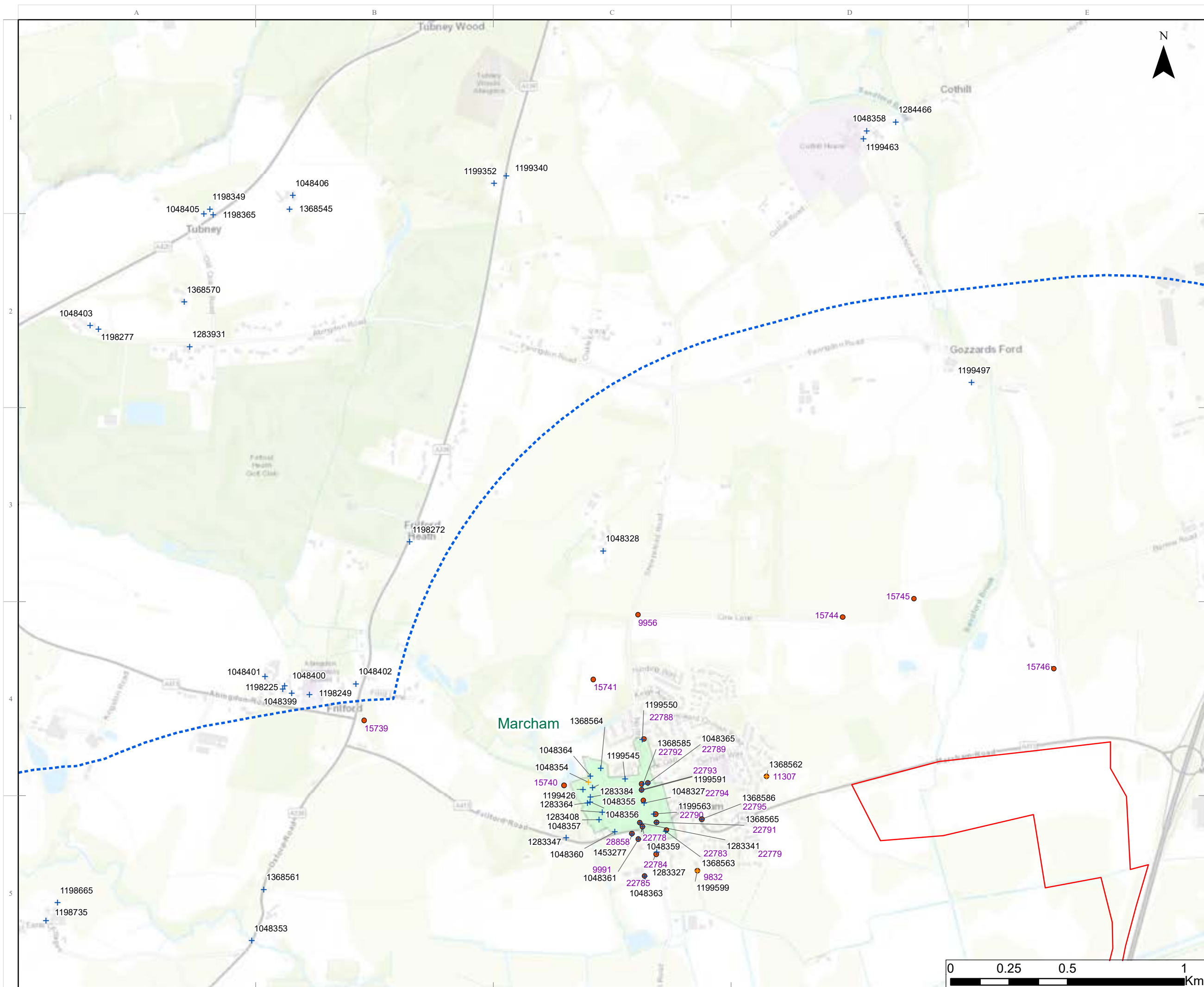
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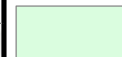
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Study Area



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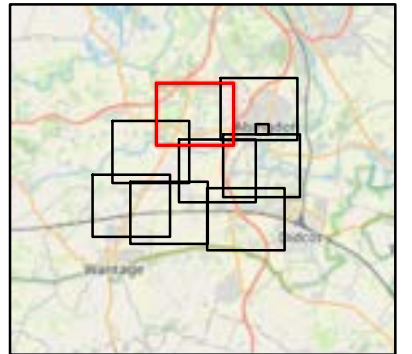
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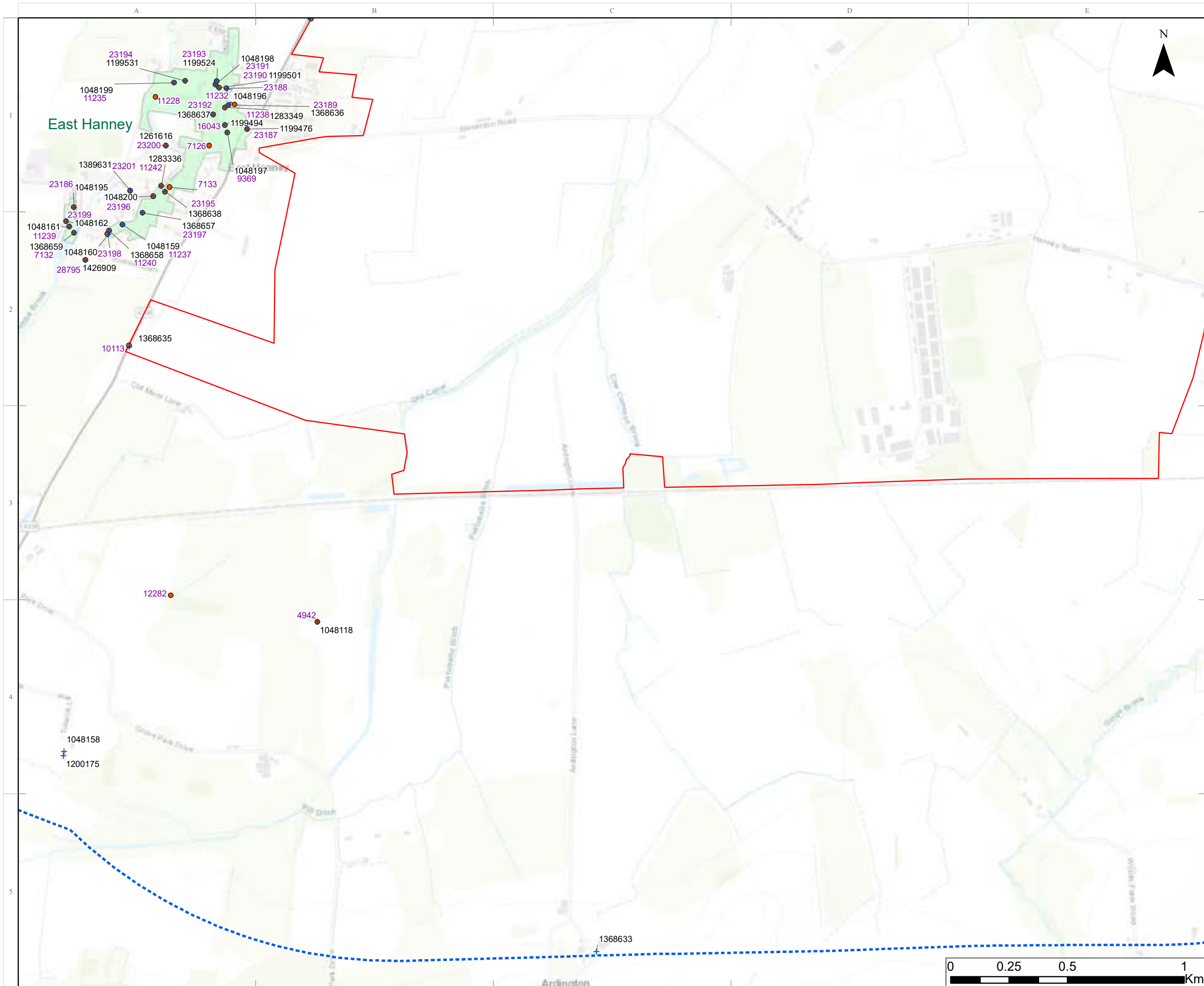
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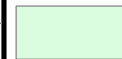
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Project boundary



Study Area



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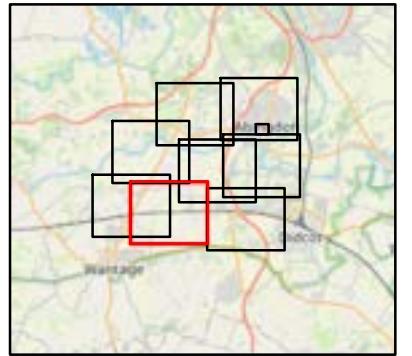
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Project Name: South East Strategic Reservoir Option (SESRO)

Drawing Title:

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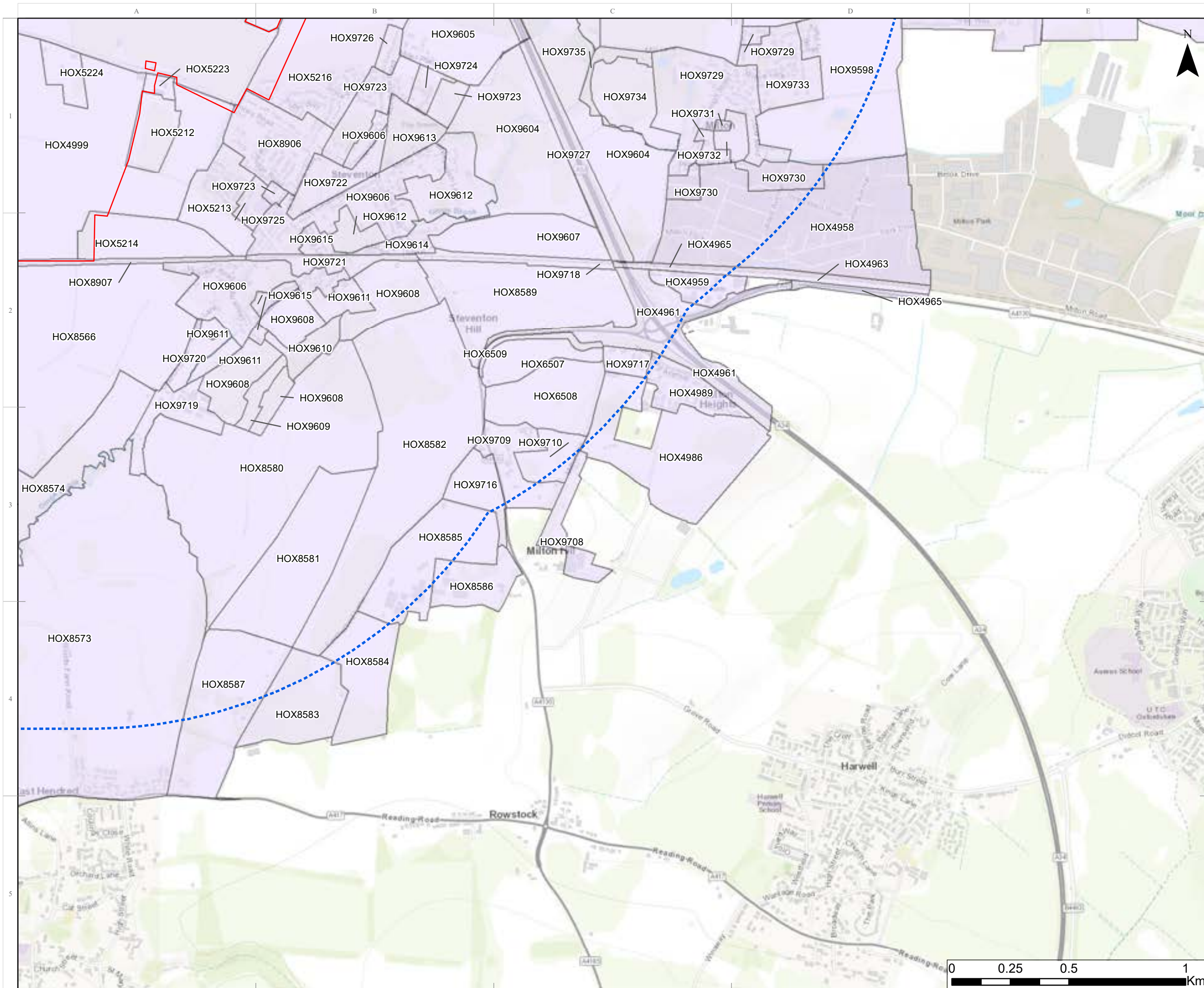
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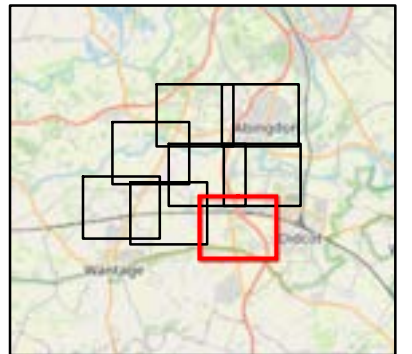
Study Area



Registered Parks and Gardens



Historic landscape character units



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Project Name:	South East Strategic Reservoir Option (SESRO)
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Page 8 of 8

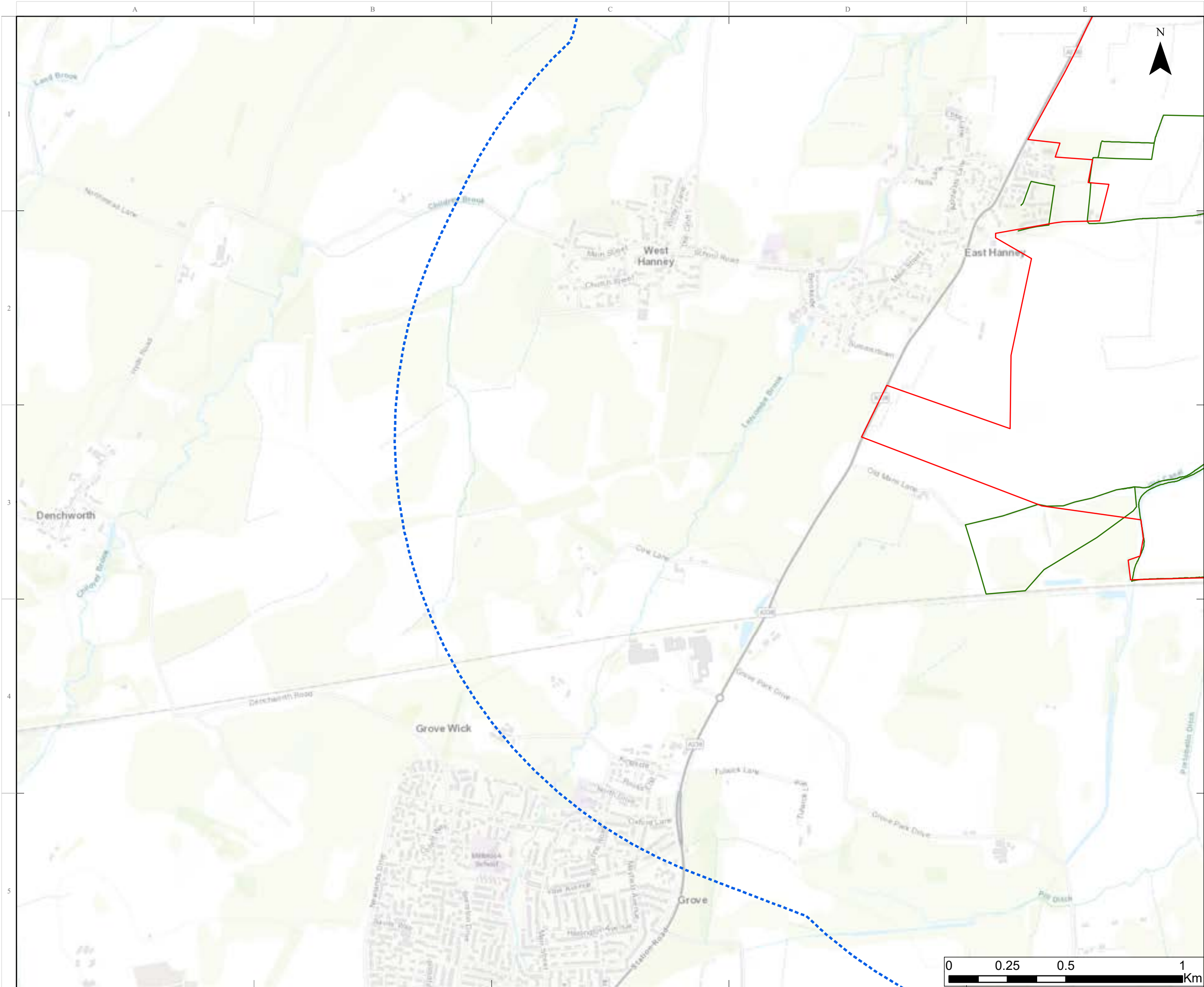
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Project boundary

Study Area

Important hedgerows

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Project Name:

South East Strategic Reservoir Option (SESRO)

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IMPORTANT HEDGEROWS
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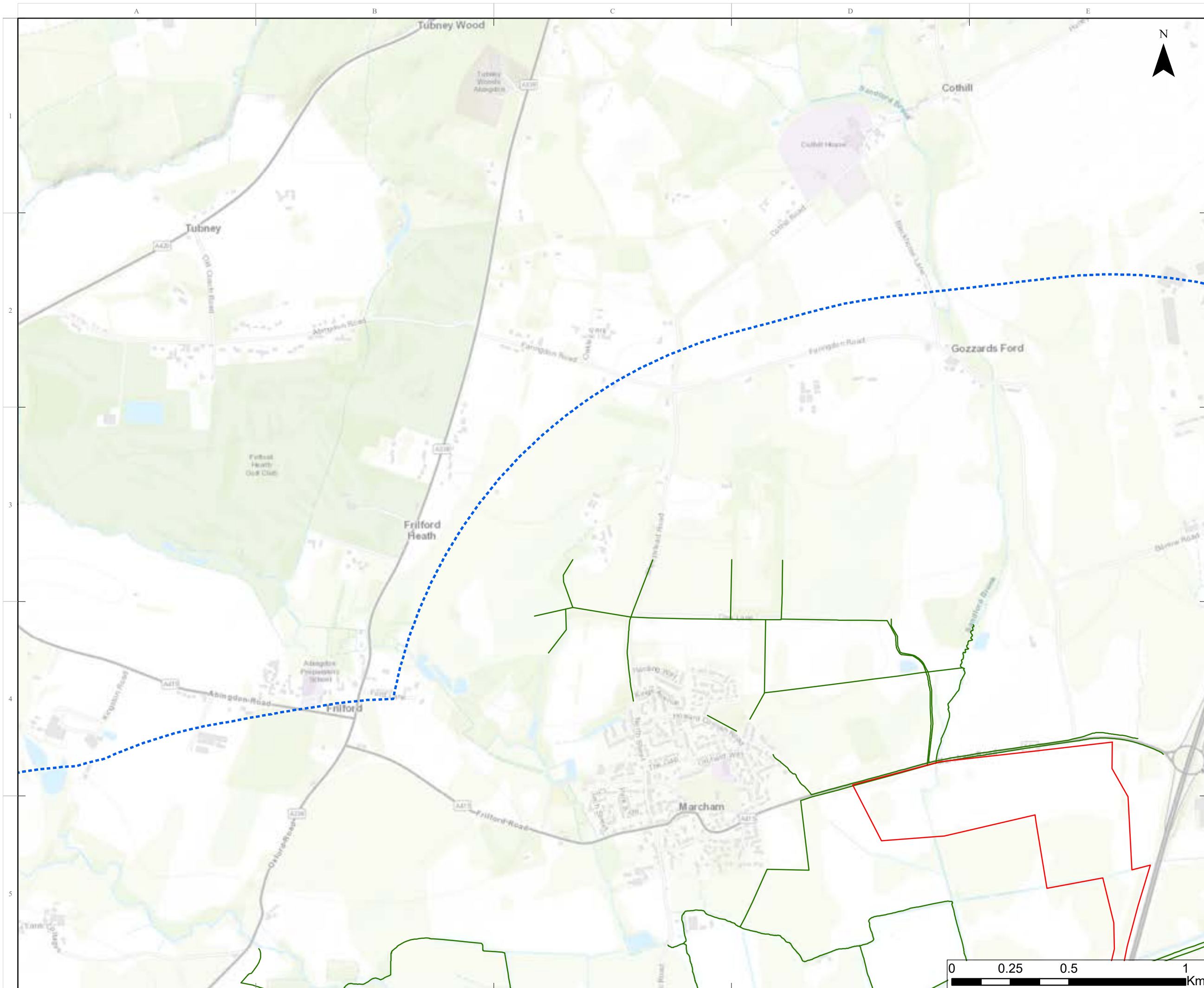
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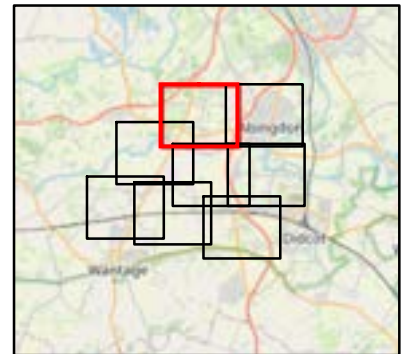


Project boundary



Study Area

- Important hedgerows



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Review	Status	Sustainability Description		Authorised	Checked	Reviewed	Date



Affinity Water

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Project Group:	Sub Process:
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Location/Town: Abingdon

Site Name: SESRO

Project Name:	South East Strategic Reservoir Option (SESRO)
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IMPORTANT HEDGEROWS

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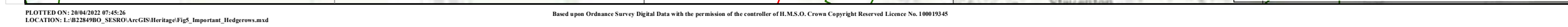
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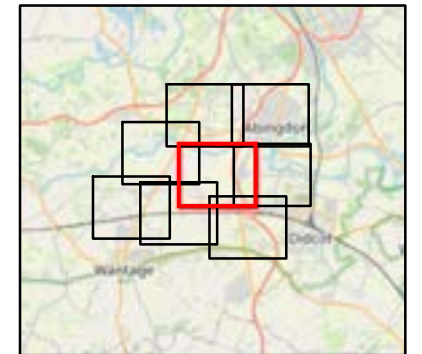


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Study Area

- Important hedgerows



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IMPORTANT HEDGEROWS

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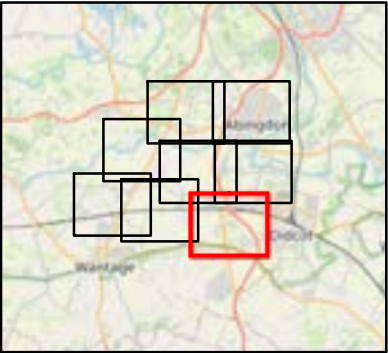
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Project boundary

Study Area

Important hedgerows



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Project Group:	Sub Process:
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Location/Town: Abingdon

Site Name: SESRO

Project Name: South East Strategic Reservoir Option (SESRO)

Drawing Title:

IMPORTANT HEDGEROWS

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Appendix B Written Scheme of Investigation



South East Strategic Reservoir Option (SESRO)

Written Scheme of Investigation

Notice

Position Statement

This document has been produced as the part of the process set out by RAPID for the development of the Strategic Resource Options (SROs). This is a regulatory gated process allowing there to be control and appropriate scrutiny on the activities that are undertaken by the water companies to investigate and develop efficient solutions on behalf of customers to meet future drought resilience challenges.

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The SROs are at a very early stage of development, despite some options having been considered for several years. The details set out in the Gate 2 documents are still at a formative stage and consideration should be given to that when reviewing the proposals. They are for the purposes of allocating further funding not seeking permission.

Disclaimer

This document has been written in line with the requirements of the RAPID Gate 2 Guidance and to comply with the regulatory process pursuant to Thames Water's and Affinity Water's statutory duties. The information presented relates to material or data which is still in the course of completion. Should the solution presented in this document be taken forward, Thames Water and Affinity Water will be subject to the statutory duties pursuant to the necessary consenting process, including environmental assessment and consultation as required. This document should be read with those duties in mind.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been produced to support the South East Strategic Reservoir Option (SESRO) Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) prepared for the Regulators' Alliance for Progressing Infrastructure Development (RAPID) Gate 2 submission.
- 1.2 This WSI is a method statement for the preparation of the DBA, as required by the historic environment advisory service for Vale of White Horse District Council. It has been produced in line with the requirements of Oxfordshire County Council and their guidance¹ and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standard and guidance for historic environment desk studies².
- 1.3 This document summarises the SESRO's background, the objectives of the DBA and the methodology employed. It sets out to stress that the DBA is a 'high level' study to support Supporting Document B2 Environmental Appraisal Report (EAR) (Terrestrial), produced as part of the RAPID Gate 2 submission..

¹ Oxfordshire County Council (no date). Archaeological desk-based assessment: guidance document.

² CIfA (2014). Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment, updated October 2020.

2. Background

2.2 Scheme description

2.1 SESRO comprises a fully bunded reservoir, intake and outfall structures on the River Thames, a transfer tunnel, pumping station and reservoir inlet and outlet works. SESRO would require temporary and permanent access work which would comprise the diversion of the East Hanney – Steventon road, access from Marcham Road (A415) to the north-east corner of SESRO and new railway sidings off the London – Bristol main line to the east of Steventon.

2.2 Environmental mitigation would be extensive and include re-aligning the route of the former Wilts and Berks Canal (which would be erased by SESRO) around the perimeter of the reservoir, landscaping, planting and ecological enhancements to integrate SESRO into the local landscape, internal access roads, bridleways and footpaths, and recreational facilities, the extent of which is not yet defined.

2.3 Historic environment summary

2.3 SESRO has been subject to extensive archaeological assessment and investigation since the 1990's both as a result of initial proposals and for unrelated infrastructure and development. There have thus far been 50 archaeological interventions within the indicative location for SESRO. There are a further 343 instances of archaeological intervention in the wider study area.

2.4 There are 870 known archaeological monuments both within the indicative location and the wider 2km study area. These represent an immensely rich archaeological landscape displaying evidence of human activity from at least the Bronze Age through to the modern era.

2.5 There are multiple archaeological assets worthy of national significance across indicative working area and immediate environs. These include Noah's Ark Inn near the River Ock on the north-west side of the indicative location for SESRO. This is a scheduled monument representing a Celtic and Romano-British religious complex and amphitheatre. On the eastern side of the indicative location for SESRO the area around the village of Drayton is the location of archaeological remains dating back to the Neolithic. The earliest archaeological evidence from the area dates to the Neolithic period, with excavations carried out on the cursus monument to the east of the Manor Farm. These excavations also revealed other features, including Bronze Age pits, a Romano-British field system and early medieval timber-framed buildings. In addition to the excavated evidence, there are extensive crop marks of earlier Neolithic monuments, Bronze Age barrows and a large Saxon settlement and a series of earthworks which are thought to be part of the medieval village of Drayton.

2.6 Around the village of East Hanney, located on the west side of the indicative working area is an extensive field system, a possible second field system and a possible settlement have all been dated by pottery to the Middle Bronze Age. There appears to have been significant intensification from the Middle Iron Age to the Romano-

British periods. The A338 road along the east side of East Hanney broadly follows the route of the Roman road from Wantage to Abingdon. Evaluation of the landscape north and south of Steventon Road (in between East Hanney and the former line of the Wiltshire-Berkshire Canal, identified 18 Iron Age and/or Romano-British sites.

- 2.7 The human settlement and associated activity are reflected well in the aerial photographic interpretation carried out since the 1990's. These are represented by clusters of crop marks across the agricultural landscape that predominates in this area.

3. Planning Context

3.2 Draft National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure³ (Draft, 2018)

- 3.1 The National Policy Statement (NPS) for nationally significant water infrastructure projects has not yet been adopted but for the purpose of this WSI it is assumed it would be and therefore would set the planning framework for future phases of the project.
- 3.2 The draft NPS reflects that of the National Networks NPS⁴ in so far as the determination of asset values and the way in which the historic environment shall be treated as part of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.
- 3.3 Where a scheme is deemed to be of public interest in so far as it outweighs the need for the physical preservation of an asset, preservation by record is acceptable in mitigation:

'4.7.27 Where the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, the Secretary of State will require the applicant to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost (wholly or in part). The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the asset's importance and significance and the impact. The applicant should be required to publish this evidence and to deposit copies of the reports with the relevant Historic Environmental Record. They should also be required to deposit the archive generated in a local museum or other public repository willing to receive it.

4.7.28. Where appropriate, the Secretary of State will impose requirements on the development consent order to ensure that the work is undertaken in a timely manner, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that complies with the policy in this NPS and which has been agreed in writing with the relevant local authority, and to ensure that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.

*4.7.29. Where there is a high probability that a development site may include as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest, the Secretary of State will consider requirements to ensure appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction.'*⁵

³ Department for Food, Rural Affairs and Agriculture (2018) Draft National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure, updated 12 August 2019

⁴ Department for Transport (2014) National policy statement for national networks, 17 December 2014

⁵ DEFRA (2018). Draft National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure.

4. Objectives

- 4.1 The DBA would be a high-level review of the existing historic environment baseline and a summary of the archaeological research and intervention done within the indicative location for SESRO to date.
- 4.2 Given the stage of SESRO in May 2022, there is no design available on which to base a detailed assessment other than one which is highly indicative with an approximate working area (the reservoir 'footprint', the surrounding landscaping, ecological mitigation areas and diverted canal, plus the areas for material storage and plant activity). A comprehensive assessment of impacts is therefore not possible. What is achievable is a baseline summary and preliminary identification of impacts, together with a GAP analysis to identify any outstanding shortfalls of information. This would build on the summaries carried out by archaeological contractors at the cessation of the last round of SESRO-specific fieldwork.
- 4.3 Ordinarily an assessment would be the first stage of a process designed to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the indicative location for SESRO. Given the early stage of SESRO that this report marks, the DBA would be a preliminary, outline take on the cultural heritage resource with the aim of informing more detailed assessment as SESRO evolves.
- 4.4 The DBA presents a summary digest of information on the character and significance of the deposits under review. It would form the starting point for more detailed assessments of all facets of the historic environment, from archaeology, the palaeoenvironment, built heritage and historic landscapes. Through summarising the known information, the DBA would inform early-stage design and identify the outstanding gaps in the knowledge base

5. Methodology

- 5.1 Given the lack of design detail available, the DBA would utilise the indicative location for SESRO comprising the area in between the Frilford-Marcham Roads to the north and the railway line to the south, and from the A338 to the west to the A34 to the east. The villages around the periphery of this area have been excluded from the indicative working area.
- 5.2 At the advice of the archaeological advisory service for Oxfordshire County Council, the DBA would utilise a 2km study area projecting outwards from the communication corridors mentioned above to give sufficient context for the study.
- 5.3 The DBA would utilise the following sources to establish the baseline resources:
 - the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) for non-designated historic environment resources;
 - the National Heritage List for England held by Historic England for designation data; scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens, world heritage sites and registered battlefields;
 - Ordnance Survey maps (19th and 20th century) which were supplied in digital, georeferenced form;
 - Tithe maps as available online from Genealogy.com;
 - The British Geological Survey for online geological maps;
 - Unpublished archaeological intervention reports;
 - Archaeological publications such as monographs and regional journals;
 - National Mapping Programme data as supplied by Historic England;
 - The Oxfordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation data (provided as part of the HER consultation); and
 - Previous studies to locate the stretches of historic hedgerow deemed 'important' in historic terms under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.
- 5.4 The baseline section would be divided up into sub-sections representing archaeology, built heritage and historic landscapes (both designed landscapes and historic landscape character).
- 5.5 The archaeological sub-section would list the assets by period, separating out those within and outside the indicative working area. Designated assets would be separated out from the non-designated ones by sub-section.
- 5.6 A preliminary impact assessment would be undertaken using the preliminary design information available.
- 5.7 The final section of the DBA would identify data gaps and where archaeological investigation would be required to inform future design. It would also identify areas

of the historic environment which might be worthy of detailed, focussed assessment as the SESRO design evolves.

- 5.8 Given the high-level nature of this report, comprehensive use of sources including LiDAR which normally form part of an assessment have been excluded as more befitting more detailed resource analysis.

5.3 Assessment of value

- 5.9 The National Highways Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) guidance for the valuation of historic environment assets and guidance for assessment has been used for the DBA. This guidance provides a generally accepted staged approach to determining the significance of heritage assets based on a range of factors relating to their importance, regardless of whether they are designated or non-designated.
- 5.10 DMRB LA 104⁶ and LA 106⁷ provides a base methodology for the DBA of the value of cultural heritage assets which has been used in conjunction with professional judgement.
- 5.11 Table 5.1 has been utilised to provide the appropriate value for each cultural heritage asset.

Table 5.1: Guidance for assessment of value of heritage assets

Value	Criteria
Very High	<i>Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution</i>
	<p>This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Sites (including buildings and those inscribed for their historic landscape qualities); • Assets of acknowledged international importance; • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives; and • Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth or other critical factors.
High	<i>High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution</i>
	<p>This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Monuments (including standing remains); • Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest;

⁶ National Highways (2020). Design Manual for Roads and Bridges LA 104 - Environmental assessment and monitoring.

⁷ National Highways (2020). Design Manual for Roads and Bridges LA 106 - Cultural heritage assessment.

Value	Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance; • Assets that can contribute significantly to national research objectives; • Designated structures (i.e. Listed Buildings) – Grade I, II* and II; • Conservation Areas containing very important buildings; • Undesignated structures of clear national importance; • Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest, high quality or importance and of demonstrable national value; and • Well-preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors.
Medium	<p><i>Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution</i></p> <p>This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives; • Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designations, or landscapes of regional value; • Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor; • Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character; • Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, settings or built settings; and • Some ‘locally listed’ buildings that have just fallen short of being statutorily designated.
Low	<p><i>Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale</i></p> <p>This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated and undesignated assets of local importance; • Robust undesignated historic landscapes and historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups; • Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and / or poor survival of contextual associations; • Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations; • Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives; • ‘Locally Listed’ buildings; • Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association; and

Value	Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings or built settings.
Negligible	<p><i>Very low importance and rarity, local scale</i></p> <p>This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest; • Buildings of no archaeological or historical note, or buildings of an intrusive character; and • Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.

5.4 Assessment of setting

- 5.12 The contribution of the setting to the value of heritage assets was also initially assessed in accordance with the guidance provided in the Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note (GPA) 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets⁸ which states:

‘Setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, though land within a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. This depends on a wide range of physical elements within, as well as perceptual and associational attributes pertaining to, the heritage asset’s surroundings’.

- 5.13 The assessment of value includes the contribution made by setting in Historic England’s guidance, and comprises:

- the physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other heritage assets;
- the way the asset is appreciated; and
- the asset’s associations and patterns of use.

- 5.14 The setting of relevant historic asset would be the subject of later stages of assessment, given the limited scope of this initial DBA. Where relevant, the first three steps of the five-step approach recommended by Historic England in their guidance has been followed for groups of designated assets as an initial indicator of where setting would likely be most pertinent to address in terms of the degree of change from the design.

⁸ Historic England (2017). Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note (GPA) 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets.

5.5 Site survey

- 5.15 The DBA would utilise the results of an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) survey, which has produced high resolution video of the indicative location for SESRO from a low altitude.
- 5.16 Information on the main viewpoints to, through and from SESRO with higher points in the surrounding landscape has been prepared to inform the RAPID Gate 2 submission to Ofwat.
- 5.17 The results of archaeological surveys would be utilised to determine the archaeological potential of SESRO. Aerial survey, field-walking and geophysics are amongst the data already generated.

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Appendix C Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Assets



South East Strategic Reservoir Option (SESRO)

Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Assets

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The SROs are at a very early stage of development, despite some options having been considered for several years. The details set out in the Gate 2 documents are still at a formative stage and consideration should be given to that when reviewing the proposals. They are for the purposes of allocating further funding not seeking permission.

Disclaimer

This document has been written in line with the requirements of the RAPID Gate 2 Guidance and to comply with the regulatory process pursuant to Thames Water's and Affinity Water's statutory duties. The information presented relates to material or data which is still in the course of completion. Should the solution presented in this document be taken forward, Thames Water and Affinity Water will be subject to the statutory duties pursuant to the necessary consenting process, including environmental assessment and consultation as required. This document should be read with those duties in mind.

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1. Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Assets

1.1 Scheduled Monuments

NHLE reference number	Name	Description
1006303	Site South East of Noah's Ark Inn, Frilford	<p>This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling records, so no data is available for the Historic England website.</p> <p>From investigative work undertaken, the Noah's Ark Inn site is an example of an extensive 'religious complex' of a type well known in Gaul, but not very well represented in Britain.</p> <p>This monument lies outside the indicative location for SESRO within the wider study area</p>
1004850	Settlement site North of Cow Lane	<p>This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling records, so no data is available for the Historic England website.</p> <p>This is an intensive area of cropmarks; a complex of enclosures and linear features, including a possible sunken featured building. Also visible from geophysical work are a massive area of pits within a large rectangular enclosure partly encircled by a trackway. The indicative dating appears to be Iron Age, Romano-British and early medieval.</p> <p>This monument lies outside the indicative location for SESRO within the wider study area</p>
1003671	Sutton Wick settlement site	<p>This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling records, so no data is available for the Historic England website.</p> <p>The site comprises a cropmark complex on a slight hill with concentric rings, enclosures and parallel lines suggesting an early settlement. This includes associated field boundaries and trackways. Neolithic to</p>

NHLE reference number	Name	Description
		<p>Romano-British artefacts have also been recovered.</p> <p>This monument lies outside the indicative location for SESRO within the wider study area</p>
1002926	Ock Bridge	Upstanding, operational historic bridge. No data is available from the Historic England website given the fact the data has not been transferred from a legacy data system
1006311	Castle mound at Fitzharris	A motte and bailey castle built in the wake of Norman occupation of England following the 1066 invasion. This is still an extant earthwork and now set within the modern urban setting of Abingdon
1006310	The remains of Barton	Located within a modern housing estate just outside of Abingdon town centre is the ruin of Barton (often referred to as Barton Court). This is all that remains of a house built in 1554 by Thomas Reade, using stone from the tower of Abingdon Abbey's church
1006309	The remains of Abingdon Abbey	The location of the former Abingdon Abbey in central Abingdon. The abbey was a Benedictine monastery also known as St Mary's. There are no extant medieval structural remains, with stone being quarried from the ruins of the abbey to build surrounding buildings
1006291	Abingdon Bridge including Maud Hale's Bridge	A functioning extant structure - in 1429 Maud Hales funded an extension of the main bridge at Abingdon – called Burford Bridge – by adding three arches at its south end. The bridge was rebuilt in 1929
1006363	Culham Bridge	Culham Bridge is a medieval bridge crossing a backwater of the River Thames at Culham, near Abingdon. The bridge crosses Swift Ditch which was at one time the main navigation channel of the River Thames until Abingdon Lock was built in 1790

NHLE reference number	Name	Description
1019391	Dovecote at Culham Manor, 110m south west of St Paul's Church	The monument includes a 17th century dovecote, situated close to and in the grounds of Culham Manor. It is acknowledged to be the second largest dovecote built in England
1004852	Settlement site	<p>A large area either side of the High Street at Brook Farm - no detail from Historic England website</p> <p>Located at southern end of the Drayton Cursus. Includes round barrows, enclosures, pits and trackways – Neolithic to early medieval archaeology</p>
1004853	Settlement site	<p>Scheduled area occupies an entire field south of housing at Sutton Courtenay - no detail from Historic England website</p> <p>A probable Iron Age and early medieval settlement site. This comprises a cropmark complex of ring ditches over considerable area; presumably an Iron Age settlement with enclosures and adjacent field boundaries and open arrangement of grubenhauser with several scatters of pits, field systems and enclosures</p>

1.2 Registered Park and Gardens

NHLE reference number	Name	Description
1001107	Sutton Courtenay Manor	<p>Modern formal and wild garden, dating from the 1920's around a house dating from the 13th, 15th and 17th centuries</p> <p>Area south of house, largely remodelled 1948-51 and around 1960 by Brenda Colvin, who also added wild and riverside gardens west of house</p>
1001403	Albert Park, Abingdon	Mid-19 th century suburban park with formal and informal elements, laid out for the use of the residents of Abingdon as the centrepiece of an associated residential development

1.3 Conservation Areas

Reference number	Name	Description
4463	East Hanney	Lies in study area outside of indicative location for SESRO No conservation area appraisal available
4484	Steventon	Lies in study area outside of indicative location for SESRO No conservation area appraisal available
4478	Drayton	Lies in study area outside of indicative location for SESRO No conservation area appraisal available
4482	Sutton Courtenay	Lies in study area outside of indicative location for SESRO No conservation area appraisal available
4392	Culham	Lies in study area outside of indicative location for SESRO No conservation area appraisal available
4476	Marcham	Lies in study area outside of indicative location for SESRO No conservation area appraisal available

1.4 Listed Buildings

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1199505	Marcham Mill	II	An historic mill and millhouse, which has been converted to a house. It dates to the early 17 th century, with an 18 th century extension and was remodelled in the 1970's. A mill has reportedly stood on this site since the 11 th century This property exists either within or on the edge of the indicative location for SESRO
1048362	Bridge approximately 50m South East of Marcham Mill	II	A stone-built bridge dating to the 18 th century. The structure is composed of coursed limestone rubble. The structure features a central cutwater flanked by semi-circular arches. It has a group value with the mill This structure exists either within or on the edge of the indicative location for SESRO

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1198690	Stone milestone	II	<p>Located on the A338 and dates to the late 18th century. The milestone is limestone and has been whitewashed with black letter inscriptions: 'Oxford/9/Wantage/5'. This is likely to be contemporary with the turnpiking of the road in 1770</p> <p>This structure exists either within or on the edge of the indicative location for SESRO</p>
1048374	Venn Mill House and attached outbuildings	II	<p>Mill house dates to the early 17th century and was remodelled to the late 18th and 19th centuries.</p> <p>The building is composed of uncoursed limestone rubble with a tile roof. Subsidiary features include a weatherboarded byre to the right with a hipped old tile roof</p> <p>This property exists either within or on the edge of the indicative location for SESRO</p>
1283725	Venn Mill at Garford	II	<p>The mill dates to around 1800. Like Venn Mill House above it's composed of uncoursed limestone rubble, with a half-hipped stone slate roof. 2 storeys; 2-window range. Timber lintels are noted over all openings. The interior is noted as having the original machinery. The property was described as "newly built" in 1808</p> <p>This property exists either within or on the edge of the indicative location for SESRO</p>
1199482	Milestone	II	<p>Painted stone milestone dating probably to the early 19th century. Being square in shape, it's inscribed "Oxford 10, Wantage 4"</p> <p>Located on the A338 on the edge of the indicative location for SESRO</p> <p>East Hanney</p>
1199476	Pound Croft House	II	<p>A 17th century stone and brick-built house with later alterations. The building features a stone slate roof</p> <p>East Hanney</p>

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1048197	Tudor Cottage	II	A 16 th century cottage on The Green with 19 th century alterations. This is composed of coursed stone rubble and thatched roof East Hanney
1368637	King's Farmhouse	II	This was a farmhouse, now a normal residence dating to the 17 th century, with a 19 th century addition to the right, and a 20 th century addition to the rear. It is brick-built and painted East Hanney
1283349	Manor Farmhouse	II	Formerly a farmhouse, this is now a house. The building probably dates to the mid-17 th century, with 19 th century alterations. The building is roughcast-rendered, probably over stone rubble East Hanney
1368636	A stable approximately 10m North East of Manor Farmhouse	II	This is a stable, probably dating to the mid-18 th century, with some 19 th century rebuilding. It features a coursed stone rubble plinth with a brick superstructure, and an old plain-tile roof. East Hanney
1048196	Grange Farmhouse	II	A 17 th century farmhouse now a house. The building has an 18 th century front with C19 alterations. The building has a lined render, probably on brick and an old plain-tile roof of 20 th century date East Hanney
1199501	The Grange and attached railings	II	This is a 17 th century house encased with an 18 th century exterior. It is built of red brick and stone rubble with flared headers in Flemish bond and a 20 th century plain-tile roof. The early 19 th century cast-iron railings and central gate with spear finials East Hanney
1048198	BARN AND CART SHED APPROXIMATELY 2	II	

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
	METRES NORTH WEST OF THE GRANGE		East Hanney
1199524	BARN APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES WEST OF VARLINS (NOT INCLUDED)	II	East Hanney
1199531	BARN APPROXIMATELY 25 METRES EAST OF PHILBERD'S MANOR	II	East Hanney
1048199	PHILBERD'S MANOR	II	East Hanney
1261616	PRYOR HOUSE	II	East Hanney
1389631	Nightingale Cottage	II	East Hanney
1283336	SUNNYBANK	II	East Hanney
1368638	CHAPEL COTTAGE	II	East Hanney
1048200	LILAC COTTAGE	II	East Hanney
1368657	JASMINE COTTAGE	II	East Hanney
1368658	ROBEY HOUSE	II	East Hanney
1368635	MILESTONE AT SU 4152 9217	II	East Hanney
1368659	MILL APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH EAST OF OLD MILL HOUSE	II	East Hanney
1426909	Orchard Cottage	II	East Hanney
1199494	1 AND 2, THE GREEN	II	East Hanney
1048195	WEIR FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED SMALL BARN	II	East Hanney
1048159	THE MULBERRIES	II	East Hanney
1048160	RAILINGS AND GATE APPROXIMATELY 10	II	East Hanney

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
	METRES SOUTH OF ROBEY HOUSE		
1048161	OLD MILL HOUSE	II	East Hanney
1048162	SHELTERSHED APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES NORTH WEST OF OLD MILL HOUSE	II	East Hanney
1048118	PINMARSH FARMHOUSE	II	Lockinge
1048150	MONKS FARMHOUSE	II	Grove
1048158	CARTSHED APPROXIMATELY 3 METRES NORTH OF TULWICK FARMHOUSE	II	Grove
1200114	GROVEWICK FARMHOUSE	II	Grove
1200168	OLD HERRIARDS	II	Grove
1200175	TULWICK FARMHOUSE	II	Grove
1300940	MONK'S FARMHOUSE, 2 BARNS APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES NORTH WEST	II	Grove
1368652	MILESTONE AT SU 4075 9074	II	Grove
1048107	THE LONG GALLERY	I	Abingdon
1048108	"THE CHECKER UNICORN THEATRE"	I	Abingdon
1048109	BOROUGH BUILDINGS INCLUDING GUILDHALL, ROYSSE'S SCHOOL AND GATEWAY AT WEST END OF GUILDHALL	II	Abingdon

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1048110	CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	I	Abingdon
1048111	STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA	II	Abingdon
1048112	8 AND 9, ABBEY CLOSE	II	Abingdon
1048113	10, ABBEY CLOSE	II	Abingdon
1048114	14, ABBEY CLOSE	II	Abingdon
1048115	BRIDGE IN FRONT OF THE COSENNERS HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1048801	"ABBAY MILL HOUSE THE VICARAGE"	II	Abingdon
1048802	8 AND 9, TURNAGAIN LANE	II	Abingdon
1048809	17, WEST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048810	19 AND 21, WEST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048811	LONG ALLEY ALMSHOUSES	I	Abingdon
1048812	ORGAN BLOWING CHAMBER IN ST HELEN'S CHURCHYARD	II	Abingdon
1048813	4, WEST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048814	7, WINDSMORE LANE	II	Abingdon
1048815	MALTHOUSE COTTAGES	II	Abingdon
1048823	52, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1048824	84, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1048825	OCK HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1048826	272 AND 274, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1048827	OCK BRIDGE	II	Abingdon
1048828	CONDUIT HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1048829	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	II	Abingdon
1048830	1, PARK ROAD	II	Abingdon
1048831	THE OLD ANCHOR INN	II	Abingdon
1048832	3 AND 4, ST HELENS WHARF	II	Abingdon
1048833	4, THE SQUARE	II	Abingdon
1048834	5, THE SQUARE	II	Abingdon
1048835	5 AND 7, STERT STREET	II	Abingdon
1048836	35, 37 AND 39, STERT STREET	II	Abingdon
1048837	47A, STERT STREET (See details for further address information)	II	Abingdon
1048838	10, STERT STREET	II	Abingdon
1048839	20, STERT STREET	II	Abingdon
1048840	NORTHERLEY SECTION OF NUMBERS 22 AND 24	II	Abingdon
1048841	34, STERT STREET	II	Abingdon
1048842	11, THAMES STREET	II	Abingdon
1048843	12, THAMES STREET	II	Abingdon
1048844	UNICORN THEATRE	I	Abingdon
1048849	1 AND 3, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1048850	5, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1048851	7, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1048852	13, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1048853	FORMER BRITISH SCHOOL	II	Abingdon
1048854	BAPTIST CHAPEL	II	Abingdon
1048855	39 AND 41, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1048856	59, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1048857	79, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1048858	FORMER CROWN PUBLIC HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1048859	FORMER MR WARRICKS ARMS HOTEL	II	Abingdon
1048860	143, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1048861	2 AND 4, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1048862	12, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1048863	14, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1048864	WALL TO FORMER STABLES	II	Abingdon
1048865	34, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1048866	36, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1048867	1, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048868	5, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048869	7 AND 9, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048870	11, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048871	13, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048872	FORMER LION PUBLIC HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1048873	23, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048874	2, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1048875	4, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048876	6 AND 8, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048877	12, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048878	16, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048879	24, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048880	THE GRAPES INN	II	Abingdon
1048881	6, LOMBARD STREET	II	Abingdon
1048882	16 AND 18, LOMBARD STREET	II	Abingdon
1048883	OAK MILL HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1048884	PUNCH BOWL PUBLIC HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1048885	9, MARKET PLACE	II	Abingdon
1048886	16, MARKET PLACE	II	Abingdon
1048887	2-8, STERT STREET (See details for further address information)	II	Abingdon
1048890	5, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048891	7, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048892	17 AND 17A, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048893	19, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048894	21, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048895	23, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048896	25, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1048897	27, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048898	27A, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048899	29, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048900	47 AND 49, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048901	59, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048902	2 AND 4, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048903	BELL HOTEL AND KINGS HEAD	II	Abingdon
1048904	RAILINGS TO NUMBER 20	II*	Abingdon
1048883	OAK MILL HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1048884	PUNCH BOWL PUBLIC HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1048885	9, MARKET PLACE	II	Abingdon
1048886	16, MARKET PLACE	II	Abingdon
1048887	2-8, STERT STREET (See details for further address information)	II	Abingdon
1048890	5, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048891	7, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048892	17 AND 17A, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048893	19, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1048894	21, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048895	23, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048896	25, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048897	27, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048898	27A, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048899	29, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048900	47 AND 49, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048901	59, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048902	2 AND 4, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048903	BELL HOTEL AND KINGS HEAD	II	Abingdon
1048904	RAILINGS TO NUMBER 20	II*	Abingdon
1048905	22, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048906	26 AND 26A, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II*	Abingdon
1048907	GARDEN WALL TO NUMBER 30	II	Abingdon
1048908	36 AND 38, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048909	44, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1048910	50, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048911	58 AND 60, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048912	GROTTO IN GARDEN OF THE COSENNERS HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1048913	BLUE BOAR PUBLIC HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1048914	3-7, BATH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048915	9 AND 11, BATH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048916	13 AND 15, BATH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048917	31 AND 33, BATH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048918	Nos. 1-4 Gosling Court	II	Abingdon
1048919	49 AND 51, BATH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048920	53, BATH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048921	FENCE AND GATE TO NUMBERS 55 AND 57	II	Abingdon
1048922	8, BATH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048923	42 AND 44, BATH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048924	Stratton House	II*	Abingdon
1048925	64, BATH STREET	II	Abingdon
1048926	"ABINGDON BRIDGE BURFORD BRIDGE"	II	Abingdon
1048927	ROYSES COURT	II	Abingdon

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1048928	COBBLED COURTYARD AT THE CROWN AND THISTLE HOTEL	II	Abingdon
1048929	THE BROAD FACE PUBLIC HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1048930	17 AND 17A, BRIDGE STREET (See details for further address information)	II	Abingdon
1048931	2, BROAD STREET	II	Abingdon
1048933	8 Checker Walk	II	Abingdon
1183338	THE COSENNERS HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1183390	14, BATH STREET	II	Abingdon
1183402	STRATTON LODGE	II*	Abingdon
1183404	58 AND 60, BATH STREET	II	Abingdon
1197951	THE CROWN AND THISTLE HOTEL	II	Abingdon
1197961	30, BRIDGE STREET	II	Abingdon
1197966	5 AND 7, BRIDGE STREET	II	Abingdon
1197975	THE OLD GAOL	II	Abingdon
1197979	4 AND 6, BROAD STREET	II	Abingdon
1197985	5 and 7, Checker Walk	II	Abingdon
1199427	57, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II*	Abingdon
1199434	61, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1199439	8, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1199451	STABLES TO NUMBER 20 INCLUDING COBBLED YARD	II*	Abingdon
1199453	24, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1199472	40 AND 42, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1199491	52, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1199541	14, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon
1199552	26, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon
1199572	12, 14 AND 14A, LOMBARD STREET	II	Abingdon
1199573	20 AND 20A, LOMBARD STREET	II	Abingdon
1199577	5, MARKET PLACE	II	Abingdon
1199601	COUNTY HALL AND MARKET HOUSE	I	Abingdon
1199665	37, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1199678	81, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1199709	125-129, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1199712	OUTBUILDING TO THE WHITE HORSE PUBLIC HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1199720	8, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1199729	26, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1199735	30, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1199737	38, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1199740	OCK LEA HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1199819	WALL TO THE OLD ANCHOR INN	II	Abingdon

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1199828	2, THE SQUARE	II	Abingdon
1199868	67, STERT STREET	II	Abingdon
1199897	36, STERT STREET	II	Abingdon
1199938	ABBEY MILLS	II	Abingdon
1199995	NOs 1-3, TWITTYS ALMSHOUSES	II	Abingdon
1200005	BRICK ALLEY ALMSHOUSES	I	Abingdon
1200046	60-64, WEST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1245331	POLICE STATION	II	Abingdon
1250032	FAIRLAWN WHARF BUILDINGS TO REAR OF NUMBERS 44 AND 46	II	Abingdon
1250036	23, WEST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1270891	3, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1283123	17 AND 18A, THAMES STREET	II	Abingdon
1283142	49-53, STERT STREET	II	Abingdon
1283152	26, STERT STREET	II	Abingdon
1283160	THE KNOWL	II*	Abingdon
1283168	6, THE SQUARE	II	Abingdon
1283172	3, STERT STREET	II	Abingdon
1283176	29-33, STERT STREET	II	Abingdon
1283229	22 AND 24, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1283242	75, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1283248	ELYS CONDUIT (ALSO KNOWN AS CARSWELL)	II	Abingdon
1283256	121, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1283279	FORMER QUEEN'S HOTEL	II	Abingdon
1283284	17 AND 18, MARKET PLACE (See details for further address information)	II	Abingdon
1283300	20, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon
1283316	8, MARKET PLACE	II	Abingdon
1283345	46, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1283367	18, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1283371	28, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II*	Abingdon
1283375	HELENSBOURNE	II	Abingdon
1284073	20, BATH STREET	II	Abingdon
1284090	SALTERS CAFE (ABINGDON BRIDGE RESTAURANT)	II	Abingdon
1284107	THE OLD COTTAGE	II	Abingdon
1300979	CHURCH OF ST HELEN	I	Abingdon
1368279	51-55, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1368280	6, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1368281	TWICKENHAM HOUSE	II*	Abingdon
1368282	WALL AND GATE PIERS TO STABLES AT NUMBER 20	II*	Abingdon

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1368283	30, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1368284	GATE PIERS TO NUMBER 32	II	Abingdon
1368285	48, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1368286	54 AND 56, EAST ST HELEN STREET (SOUTH-EAST SIDE)	II	Abingdon
1368287	MONUMENT TO PRINCE ALBERT	II	Abingdon
1368288	55 AND 57, BATH STREET	II	Abingdon
1368290	16 AND 18, BATH STREET	II	Abingdon
1368291	56, BATH STREET	II	Abingdon
1368293	THE NAGS HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1368294	SCOTTS TERRACE	II	Abingdon
1368295	Nos. 11-15, BRIDGE STREET	II	Abingdon
1368296	8, BROAD STREET	II	Abingdon
1368298	77, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1368299	TOMKINS ALMSHOUSES	II*	Abingdon
1368300	123, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1368301	WHITE HORSE PUBLIC HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1368302	6, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1368303	24A, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1368304	THE CLOCK HOUSE	II*	Abingdon

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1368305	40 AND 42, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1368306	1A AND 3, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon
1368307	10, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon
1368308	18, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon
1368309	28, HIGH STREET	II	Abingdon
1368310	8 AND 10, LOMBARD STREET	II	Abingdon
1368311	LOMBARD HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1368312	7, MARKET PLACE	II	Abingdon
1368313	15, MARKET PLACE	II	Abingdon
1368314	2-8, STERT STREET (See details for further address information)	II	Abingdon
1368316	35, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1368317	48 AND 50, WEST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1368318	REEVES AND SONS	II	Abingdon
1368323	50, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1368324	54, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1368325	80 AND 82, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1368326	CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL	II	Abingdon
1368327	THE STUDIO	II	Abingdon
1368328	25 AND 27, STERT STREET	II	Abingdon
1368329	65, STERT STREET	II	Abingdon

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1368330	14-18, STERT STREET	II	Abingdon
1368331	28, STERT STREET	II	Abingdon
1368332	FORMER BEEHIVE PUBLIC HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1368333	18, THAMES STREET	II	Abingdon
1368336	35, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1368355	WALL ADJOINING BRICK ALLEY ALMSHOUSES ON THE RIVER FRONT TO THE EAST	II	Abingdon
1368356	2, WEST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1368671	ABBEY GATE	I	Abingdon
1368672	FRAGMENTS OF MONASTIC BUILDINGS IN ABBEY GARDENS	II	Abingdon
1368673	7, ABBEY CLOSE	II	Abingdon
1368674	11, ABBEY CLOSE	II	Abingdon
1368675	NUMBER 30 INCLUDING L SHAPED WING	II	Abingdon
1387186	133, OCK STREET	II	Abingdon
1389685	FORMERLY THE AIR BALLOON PUBLIC HOUSE	II	Abingdon
1437436	Abingdon-on-Thames War Memorial	II	Abingdon
1475763	Old Abbey House and walls to Abbey Close and Trendell's Garden	II	Abingdon
1199412	31 AND 33, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1199418	43 AND 45, EAST ST HELEN STREET	II	Abingdon
1048123	RAISED FOOTPATH	II	West Hanney
1048124	SHEPHERD'S COTTAGE	II	West Hanney
1048125	THE VICARAGE	II	West Hanney
1048126	CHURCH FARMHOUSE	II	West Hanney
1048127	WEST HANNEY POST OFFICE	II	West Hanney
1048128	CHEST TOMB TO WILLIAM WOODWARD APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES SOUTH OF TRANSEPT OF CHURCH OF ST JAMES	II	West Hanney
1048129	ROSE COTTAGE	II	West Hanney
1048130	RECTORY FARM COTTAGES	II	West Hanney
1048131	LAMB COTTAGE	II	West Hanney
1048132	GARDEN WALL APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES SOUTH OF WEST HANNEY HOUSE	II	West Hanney
1048133	STABLE BLOCK APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES NORTH WEST OF WEST HANNEY HOUSE	II	West Hanney
1200240	RAISED FOOTPATH	II	West Hanney
1200252	BARN AND STABLES APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH FARMHOUSE	II	West Hanney
1200275	MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	West Hanney

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1200292	CARTER'S CLOSE	II	West Hanney
1200295	BARN APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES NORTH WEST OF RECTORY FARM COTTAGES	II	West Hanney
1200311	GRANARY APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES NORTH WEST OF WEST HANNEY HOUSE	II	West Hanney
1300806	CASTLE ACRE	II	West Hanney
1300838	MANOR COTTAGE	II	West Hanney
1300843	WEST HANNEY HOUSE AND ATTACHED ARCHWAYS	II*	West Hanney
1300859	CHURCH OF ST JAMES	II*	West Hanney
1300881	THE PLOUGH PUBLIC HOUSE	II	West Hanney
1368681	OLD DUNSDONS	II	West Hanney
1368682	VILLAGE CROSS	II	West Hanney
1368705	IMPLEMENT SHED APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES TO NORTH WEST OF ALDWORTHS	II	West Hanney
1052719	CO-OP COMMUNITY STORE	II	Steventon
1052720	RAISED CAUSEWAY	II*	Steventon
1052721	TUDOR HOUSE	II*	Steventon
1052722	LOOKER HOUSE	II	Steventon
1052723	83 AND 85, THE CAUSEWAY	II*	Steventon
1052724	"PRIORY COTTAGE THE PRIORY"	II*	Steventon

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1052725	14, THE GREEN	II	Steventon
1052746	GRANARY APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES EAST OF MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	Steventon
1052747	OLD FARM HOUSE	II	Steventon
1052748	BARN APPROXIMATELY 25 METRES SOUTH EAST OF NUMBERS 28 TO 34 (EVEN) (1-4 (CONSECUTIVE) GREEN FARM)	II	Steventon
1052749	HOME FARMHOUSE	II*	Steventon
1052750	STATION HOUSE AND THE SYCAMORES	II	Steventon
1052751	Rookery Farmhouse	II	Steventon
1052752	BARN APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES NORTH OF ROOKERY FARMHOUSE	II	Steventon
1052753	39, THE CAUSEWAY	II*	Steventon
1181950	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS	I	Steventon
1181963	MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	Steventon
1181976	THE KENNELS	II	Steventon
1181985	THE MILL HOUSE	II	Steventon
1181994	GREEN FARM	II	Steventon
1182009	24, MILTON LANE	II	Steventon
1182029	THE NORTH STAR PUBLIC HOUSE	II	Steventon
1182035	STEVENTON PRIMARY SCHOOL	II	Steventon

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1182058	THE COTTAGE	II	Steventon
1182116	GATE COTTAGE	II	Steventon
1182175	THE GROVE	II	Steventon
1253342	CAUSEWAY FARMHOUSE AND CAUSEWAY COTTAGE	II	Steventon
1368072	CHURCHYARD CROSS APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS	II	Steventon
1368073	19, HIGH STREET	II	Steventon
1368074	RAISED CAUSEWAY	II*	Steventon
1368075	FIR TREE HOUSE	II	Steventon
1368076	RAISED CAUSEWAY	II*	Steventon
1368077	POUND HOUSE	II	Steventon
1368097	57, THE CAUSEWAY	II	Steventon
1368098	71, THE CAUSEWAY	II	Steventon
1368099	NUMBER 81 AND ATTACHED GATEWAY	II	Steventon
1368100	99 AND 101, THE CAUSEWAY	II	Steventon
1284705	THE OLD VICARAGE	II	Steventon
1284715	35 AND 37, THE CAUSEWAY	II	Steventon
1284718	53, THE CAUSEWAY	II	Steventon
1284730	12, MILTON LANE	II	Steventon
1284735	BROOK HOUSE	II	Steventon
1284749	ROAD BRIDGE OVER RAILWAY	II	Steventon

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1048180	MILTON MILL HOUSE	II	Milton
1048181	HOME FARM COTTAGE	II	Milton
1048219	LAMPLIGHT HOUSE	II	Milton
1048220	MILTON MANOR COTTAGE AND MILTON MANOR HOUSE	I	Milton
1048221	STABLES AND COACH HOUSE APPROXIMATELY 60 METRES NORTH EAST OF MILTON MANOR HOUSE	II	Milton
1200034	TWO BARNs APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES NORTH EAST OF NUMBER 41	II	Milton
1200044	THE OLD BAKERY	II	Milton
1200060	MILBROOK HOUSE SCHOOL HOUSE	II	Milton
1200074	FONT, APPROXIMATELY 25 METRES SOUTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST BLAISE	II	Milton
1300905	42A AND 42B, HIGH STREET	II*	Milton
1300909	VINE COTTAGE	II	Milton
1300911	HOME FARMHOUSE	II	Milton
1300938	KITCHEN GARDEN WALLS APPROXIMATELY 70 METRES NORTH EAST OF MILTON MANOR HOUSE AND ATTACHED PERIMETER	II	Milton

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
	WALLS, PIERS, GATES AND OUTBUILDING		
1368647	TYTHE BARN COTTAGE	II	Milton
1368648	CHURCH OF ST BLAISE	II*	Milton
1368649	SLUICEHEAD APPROXIMATELY 45 METRES EAST OF MILTON MANOR HOUSE	II	Milton
1368668	MALLAMS	II	Milton
1368669	OLD MOOR GRANGE AND STEPSTONE COTTAGE	II	Milton
1465013	87 High Street	II	Milton
1048298	VINE COTTAGE	II	St Helen
1048299	ALL HALLOWS	II	St Helen
1048300	THE OLD MANOR	II	St Helen
1048303	BARN APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE MANOR PREPARATORY SCHOOL	II*	St Helen
1048304	STABLE APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES NORTH WEST OF CHURCH FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS	II	St Helen
1182684	THE MANOR PREPARATORY SCHOOL	II	St Helen
1182717	MANOR COTTAGE	II	St Helen
1182723	CHURCH FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS	II	St Helen

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1368573	THE WHITE HOUSE	II	St Helen
1368574	CHURCH FARMHOUSE AND CHURCH FARM COTTAGE APPROXIMATELY 100 METRES SOUTH WEST OF THE MANOR PREPARTORY SCHOOL	II	St Helen
1368610	CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE	II	St Helen
1284476	62 AND 66, BARROW ROAD	II	St Helen
1284485	BARN APPROXIMATELY 25 METERS NORTH WEST OF NUMBER 74 (NOT INCLUDED)	II	St Helen
1048327	THE OLD THATCH	II	Marcham
1048328	SHEEPSTEAD HOUSE, BREWERS AND MORLAND	II	Marcham
1048354	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II*	Marcham
1048355	THE TITHE HOUSE AND ATTACHED WALLS AND STABLE	II	Marcham
1048356	11, CHURCH STREET	II	Marcham
1048357	THE MANOR HOUSE	II	Marcham
1048359	WHITE HOUSE	II	Marcham
1048360	THE WHITE HART PUBLIC HOUSE	II	Marcham
1048361	DOVECOTE APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES SOUTH EAST	II	Marcham

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
	OF WAR MEMORIAL (NOT INCLUDED)		
1048363	BARN APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES SOUTH WEST OF MANOR FARMHOUSE (NOT INCLUDED)	II	Marcham
1048364	WALL AND GATEPIER APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES SOUTH OF DENMAN COLLEGE	II	Marcham
1048365	OLD ROSE COTTAGE	II	Marcham
1199426	DOVECOTE APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES NORTH WEST OF NUMBER 15 (THE TITHE HOUSE)	II	Marcham
1199497	22, GOZZARD'S FORD	II	Marcham
1199545	WALL AND GATEPIER APPROXIMATELY 40 METRES SOUTH EAST OF DENMAN COLLEGE	II	Marcham
1199550	70, NORTH STREET	II	Marcham
1199563	4, NORTH STREET	II	Marcham
1199591	TAMESIS	II	Marcham
1199599	THE PRIORY APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH OF MARCHAM PRIORY (NOT INCLUDED)	II*	Marcham
1283327	14, MILL ROAD	II	Marcham
1283341	BARN APPROXIMATELY 13 METRES NORTH OF NUMBER 12 (WHITE HOUSE)	II	Marcham

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1283347	WEST BOW	II	Marcham
1283364	GRANARY APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES WEST OF NUMBER 11	II	Marcham
1283384	CHEST TOMB APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES SOUTH SOUTH EAST OF SOUTH PORCH OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II	Marcham
1283408	WILLOW COTTAGE	II	Marcham
1368561	MILESTONE AT SU 4381 9637	II	Marcham
1368562	Hyde Farmhouse	II*	Marcham
1368563	3, MILL ROAD	II	Marcham
1368564	DENMAN	II	Marcham
1368565	THE CROWN PUBLIC HOUSE	II	Marcham
1368585	21, NORTH STREET	II	Marcham
1368586	41-43, PACKHORSE LANE	II	Marcham
1453277	Frilford Garford and Marcham War Memorial	II	Marcham
1048373	COLLEGE FARMHOUSE	II	Garford
1198665	CHURCH OF ST LUKE	II	Garford
1198735	WALKER MANOR FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED WALLS	II	Garford
1368571	MILLETT'S FARM COTTAGES	II	Garford
1052152	WATER STANDPIPE	II	Drayton

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1052735	69, HIGH STREET	II	Drayton
1052736	THE OLD POUND	II	Drayton
1052737	THE MANOR HOUSE	II*	Drayton
1052738	BARN APPROXIMATELY 35 METRES WEST SOUTH WEST OF THE MANOR HOUSE	II	Drayton
1052739	Barn approximately 55 metres north west of The Manor House	II	Drayton
1052740	SUMMERHOUSE APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES NORTH OF THE MANOR HOUSE	II	Drayton
1052741	44, HIGH STREET	II	Drayton
1052742	MAGPIE COTTAGE	II	Drayton
1052743	STONEHILL HOUSE AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS	II	Drayton
1052744	SUTTON WICK HOUSE AND ATTACHED FRONT FORECOURT WALLS AND GATEWAY	II	Drayton
1052745	NUMBER 15 AND ATTACHED STABLE BLOCK	II	Drayton
1052771	CHURCH OF SAINT PETER	II*	Drayton
1052772	OLDENHOLME	II	Drayton
1052773	PUSEY COTTAGE	II	Drayton
1181893	OLD LODGE	II	Drayton
1181929	TWO BARNS APPROXIMATELY 30	II	Drayton

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
	METRES SOUTH WEST OF STONEHILL HOUSE		
1181935	THE COTTAGE	II	Drayton
1253340	WATER STANDPIPE	II	Drayton
1284769	POND HOUSE	II	Drayton
1284779	MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	Drayton
1284789	CHURCHYARD CROSS APPROXIMATELY 3 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH TRANSEPT OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	II	Drayton
1284792	NUMBER 1 AND ATTACHED BARN AND OUTBUILDING	II	Drayton
1284795	38, HENLEYS LANE	II	Drayton
1284821	MILESTONE AT SU 4791 9487	II	Drayton
1368047	LIME CLOSE	II	Drayton
1368068	FORECOURT WALLS APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES NORTH OF THE MANOR HOUSE WITH CENTRAL GATES AND GATEPIERS	II	Drayton
1368069	56 AND 58, HIGH STREET	II	Drayton
1368070	24, HIGH STREET	II	Drayton
1368071	HAYWARDS FARMHOUSE	II	Drayton
1368087	GILBOURNS FARMHOUSE	II	Drayton
1052699	1, CHURCH STREET	II	Sutton Courtenay
1052700	5, HIGH STREET	II	Sutton Courtenay

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1052701	BUCKERIDGES	II	Sutton Courtenay
1052702	RAMSEYS	II	Sutton Courtenay
1052703	16, HIGH STREET	II	Sutton Courtenay
1052704	THE RETREAT	II	Sutton Courtenay
1052705	LONG BARN	II	Sutton Courtenay
1052706	SHELTER SHED APPROXIMATELY 40 METRES WEST NORTH WEST OF NUMBER 96 (UPTOWN FARMHOUSE)	II	Sutton Courtenay
1052707	2, THE GREEN	II	Sutton Courtenay
1052708	18, HIGH STREET	II	Sutton Courtenay
1052726	CROSS TREES COTTAGE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1052727	COURTENAY LODGE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1052728	THE GEORGE AND DRAGON PUBLIC HOUSE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1052729	THE ABBEY	I	Sutton Courtenay
1052730	THE WHARF	II	Sutton Courtenay
1052731	WHARF COTTAGE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1052732	THE MANOR HOUSE	II*	Sutton Courtenay
1052733	EAST GATEPIER APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES SOUTH EAST OF THE MANOR HOUSE	II*	Sutton Courtenay
1052734	WEST GATEPIER APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES SOUTH EAST OF THE MANOR HOUSE	II*	Sutton Courtenay

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1182182	4, BROOK STREET	II	Sutton Courtenay
1182187	HOWES COTTAGE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1182205	LITTLE CHEMSCOTE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1182209	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	I	Sutton Courtenay
1182296	WHARF BARN	II	Sutton Courtenay
1182304	RIVER COTTAGE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1182314	THE NORMAN HALL	I	Sutton Courtenay
1182335	DOVECOTE APPROXIMATELY 100 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE MANOR HOUSE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1182341	OUTBUILDING APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE MANOR HOUSE	II*	Sutton Courtenay
1182351	MANOR COTTAGE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1182377	THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1182398	49, HIGH STREET	II	Sutton Courtenay
1182416	20, HIGH STREET	II	Sutton Courtenay
1182427	SOUTHFIELD FARMHOUSE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1182446	76, HIGH STREET	II	Sutton Courtenay
1182454	4 AND 5, THE GREEN	II	Sutton Courtenay
1182464	SUTTON BRIDGE AND CAUSEWAYS	II	Sutton Courtenay
1244290	OLD HOUSE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1284538	BARN APPROXIMATELY 45 METRES WEST	II	Sutton Courtenay

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
	NORTH WEST OF NUMBER 96 (UPTOWN FARMHOUSE)		
1284540	SUTTON MILL	II	Sutton Courtenay
1284550	37 AND 39, HIGH STREET	II	Sutton Courtenay
1284557	THATCHED COTTAGE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1284573	NUMBER 3 GOSLINGS	II	Sutton Courtenay
1284586	BARN APPROXIMATELY 25 METRES SOUTH SOUTH WEST OF NUMBER 13 (BUCKERIDGES)	II	Sutton Courtenay
1284601	BARN APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES EAST NORTH EAST OF THE MANOR HOUSE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1284624	WALTON HOUSE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1284627	CHEST TOMB TO THOMAS DALBY APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES EAST OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II	Sutton Courtenay
1284657	20 AND 22, CHURCH STREET	II	Sutton Courtenay
1368066	THE ALMSHOUSES AND ATTACHED WALLS AND GATE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1368067	BARN APPROXIMATELY 70 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE MANOR HOUSE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1368086	SUNDIAL APPROXIMATELY 10	II	Sutton Courtenay

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
	METRES NORTH EAST OF THE MANOR HOUSE		
1368088	33 AND 35, HIGH STREET	II	Sutton Courtenay
1368089	NUMBER 53 (PULL CROFT) AND RAILINGS TO FRONT	II	Sutton Courtenay
1368090	44, HIGH STREET	II	Sutton Courtenay
1368091	UPTOWN FARMHOUSE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1368092	8, 9 AND 10, THE GREEN	II	Sutton Courtenay
1368101	MILL HOUSE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1368102	TUDOR COTTAGE	II	Sutton Courtenay
1368103	CHEST TOMB APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II*	Sutton Courtenay
1368104	NO. 1 ABBEY COTTAGES	II	Sutton Courtenay
1389425	EAST BOUNDARY WALLS TO NO 72	II	Sutton Courtenay
1389426	GARDEN COTTAGE AT NO 72	II	Sutton Courtenay
1389427	STABLE AT NO 72	II	Sutton Courtenay
1449984	Sutton Courtenay War Memorial	II	Sutton Courtenay
1059790	CULHAM COURT	II	Culham
1059791	36 AND 37, HIGH STREET	II	Culham
1059792	CHURCH OF ST PAUL	II	Culham

NHLE reference number	Name	Grade (I, II*, II)	Description
1059793	DOVECOTE APPROXIMATELY 75 METRES WEST OF CULHAM MANOR	II*	Culham
1194433	THE MAUD HALES BRIDGE	II	Culham
1194452	SCHOLA EUROPAEA	II	Culham
1194530	CULHAM HOUSE	II	Culham
1194536	13, THE GREEN	II	Culham
1194571	SUTTON BRIDGE AND CAUSEWAYS (THAT PART IN CULHAM CIVIL PARISH)	II	Culham
1285637	CULHAM MANOR	II	Culham
1285649	SUNDIAL APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES NORTH EAST OF CULHAM MANOR	II	Culham
1368838	CULHAM OLD BRIDGE	II	Culham
1368839	BRIDGE OVER CULHAM CUT	II	Culham
1368633	ARDINGTON WICK FARMHOUSE	II	Ardington

1.5 Non-designated built heritage

HER number	Type	Period	Summary description
9956	World War II Pillbox	Modern	At west end of Cow Lane
10280	Milestone	Post- medieval	Type T1. Henley limestone pillar design. C18.
10289	Milestone	Post- medieval	Type T1. Henley limestone pillar design. C18

HER number	Type	Period	Summary description
10368	Strict Baptist Chapel, Checker Walk	Post-medieval	Chapel, built 1832.
10583	Cast-Iron Bridge, River Ock	Post-medieval	Dated AD 1824. Erected by Wilts & Berks Canal Co
10788	No 16 Ock Street	Post-medieval	Possibly C17th with C19th alterations
11495	Morland's Brewery, Ock Street	Post-medieval	Morland's took over the Eagle Brewery formerly operated by Belcher & Son in 1861. By 1906 this was the main HQ of Morland & Co. who had taken over several other breweries in the area. C18th malthouse survives, new malthouse built 1904
11601	Post Medieval Cemetery, Chapels & Lithic Scatter (Spring Road)	Post-medieval	Cemetery with two mortuary chapels.
11603	Trinity Methodist Church, Park Road	Post-medieval	Built by Woodman in 1875. Probably the most elaborate and ambitious non-conformist premises in the county.
15600	No 1, East St Helen Street/3, Bridge Street	Post-medieval	Mid C19th façade concealing late C17th timber framed structure. Site investigation in 1994 during course of conversion of upper floors to flats. Building not listed
15740	Modern Pillbox	Modern	Type: FW3/28A [266]
15741	Modern Pillbox	Modern	Type FW3/28A [267]
29669	Great Western Railway	Post-medieval	Brunel's Great Western Railway between London and Bristol, opened as broad gauge railway in 1841.
9350	Nos 83/85, The Causeway	Medieval	House, formerly two dwellings. Probably late C13 with some C15 reconstruction
9352	Milton Mill House, Mill Lane	Post-medieval	C17th Mill house, possibly incorporating earlier structure with C18th and C20th alterations, now a house

HER number	Type	Period	Summary description
9808	Nos 28-34 (even) (1-4 (consec) Green Farm), Milton Lane	Medieval	Early C16th farmhouse, now 4 dwellings
9809	No 39, The Causeway	Medieval and post-medieval	Probably late C14 house, with C15 addition to rear of cross-wing and C17 addition.
10275	Milestone	Post-medieval	Type D. Vale triangular with insets design
10276	Milestone at SU 4791 9487, Abingdon Road	Post-medieval	Milestone. Probably late C18. Type D. Vale triangular with insets design
11363	No 67 (Tudor House), The Causeway	Medieval and post-medieval	Important late C14th house with mid C17th alterations. Panelling and paintings over fireplace
11364	No 2 (North Star Public House), Stocks Lane	Post-medieval	Probably mid C17th public house with C19th lean-to addition to ground floor. Painted large timber framing with rendered and painted brick infill
13161	Baptist Church, The Green	Post-medieval	Erected 1834. In a commanding position looking across the Green.
13162	Former Methodist Chapel	Post-medieval	Disused and facing dereliction (1983). No sign of foundation stone but probably c.1900. Last used as a chapel c.1973.
13531	Looker House	Medieval	Timber-framed range, early C16 in date with elements of late medieval plan.
13731	Brook House, Station Yard	Post-medieval	House, c.1839 by I K Brunel in Tudor style
13732	Station House and The Sycamores, Station Yard	Post-medieval	House, now 2 dwellings, c.1839 by I K Brunel
13872	Methodist Church, High Street	Post-medieval	Substantial and prosperous-looking chapel plus schoolroom, each about 8 x 5m, and outbuildings. Opened 1861.

HER number	Type	Period	Summary description
15650	No 1 and Attached Barn & Outbuilding, Gravel Lane	Medieval and post-medieval	C16th farmhouse with probable C17th cross-wing and C18th alterations. Attached barn and outbuilding also listed, probably C17th
15663	Nos 14/16 (Home Farmhouse), Milton Lane	Medieval and post-medieval	C14th farmhouse, c.1600 hall range to rear. Early C18th front range
15664	Nos 35 & 37, The Causeway	Post-medieval	House, now 2 dwellings. Probably C16th, raised C17th
15665	No 53 (Folly House), The Causeway	Medieval and post-medieval	House, C15th origins, late C16th cross-range to rear, C17th alterations, late C19th encasement
16054	Nos 103 (The Old Vicarage) & 107, The Causeway	Medieval and post-medieval	Vicarage, now 2 private houses. Includes those parts formerly separately listed as Nos 105 and 107. Early C14th cross-wing to right, mid C16th main range and cross-wing to left and some C17th alterations
10114	Milestone at SU 4303 9500	Post-medieval	Milestone. Late C18.
16504	No 127, Priory Cottage, The Causeway	Medieval and post-medieval	Part of priory complex, now 3 dwellings along Causeway and Mill St. Exceptional courtyard building incorporating timber-framed ranges of a variety of dates and representing changing patterns of construction from the early C14th to the C17th. Associated
3227	Culham Old Bridge, The Burycroft	Medieval	Built in C15 (c.1416) by Geoffrey Barbour, this stone bridge has five pointed arches. OCC maintain while used as a highway.
21272	NOS 36 & 37 HIGH STREET	Post-medieval	House, now 2 dwellings. Probably mid C17 with mid C18 brick front
21271	CULHAM HOUSE, HIGH STREET	Post-medieval	Rectory, now house. Mid C18, probably built and designed by John Phillips, extended late C18, C19 and C20 alterations
21273	NO 13 THE GREEN	Post-medieval	House. C17 wing to right, early C18 house, C19 alterations

HER number	Type	Period	Summary description
21274	SUNDIAL APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES NORTH EAST OF CULHAM MANOR, THE GREEN	Medieval and post- medieval	Sundial. C13 and C17
21270	CULHAM COURT, ABINGDON ROAD	Post- medieval	Shown on Ordnance Survey map as The Old Vicarage. Vicarage, now house. Mid C18, south front of c.1816, C20 alterations
26066	Water Standpipe Sutton Wick Lane	Post- medieval	Water stand-pipe. Circa late C19. Cast-iron.
23186	Weir Farmhouse and Attached Small Barn	Post- medieval	Farmhouse. Probably early C17, with mid C18 front, and later alterations.
23191	Barn and Cart Shed Approximately 2 Metres North West of the Grange	Post- medieval	Barn. Probably late C17, with later alterations. Formerly listed under Green Street.
23196	LILAC COTTAGE, MAIN STREET	Post- medieval	House. Probably early C18
22794	NO 15 (THE OLD THATCH), NORTH STREET	Post- medieval	House. Late C17
22785	BARN APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES SOUTH WEST OF MANOR FARMHOUSE (NOT INCLUDED), MILL ROAD	Post- medieval	Barn. Late C17
22789	NO 44 (OLD ROSE COTTAGE), NORTH STREET	Post- medieval	House. Date 1725 inscribed on door lintel

HER number	Type	Period	Summary description
23042	No 2 The Green	Post-medieval	House. Early C17 to right, late C18 to left
22985	NO 55 (CO-OP COMMUNITY STORE), THE CAUSEWAY	Post-medieval	House, now shop and dwelling, Probably early C17, with C20 single-storey addition to front, and C20 alterations
23000	Courtenay Lodge, Church Street	Post-medieval	House. Early C18 front range, probably early C19 rear range with later alterations.
23002	THE GEORGE AND DRAGON PUBLIC HOUSE, CHURCH STREET	Post-medieval	Public house. Early C17 with C19 and C20 alterations
23014	EAST GATEPIER APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES SOUTH EAST OF THE MANOR HOUSE, CHURCH STREET	Post-medieval	Gatepier. Circa 1670
23015	WEST GATEPIER APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES SOUTH EAST OF THE MANOR HOUSE, CHURCH STREET	Post-medieval	Gatepier. Circa 1670
26069	NO 3 (THE OLD POUND), HIGH STREET	Post-medieval	House; early C18, probably incorporating some earlier structure
22953	BARN APPROXIMATELY 55 METRES NORTH WEST OF THE MANOR HOUSE, HIGH STREET	Post-medieval	Barn, part now converted to squash court, Probably early C18 with later alterations
22955	SUMMERHOUSE APPROXIMATELY	Post-medieval	Summerhouse. Probably late C18

HER number	Type	Period	Summary description
	15 METRES NORTH OF THE MANOR HOUSE, HIGH STREET		
22957	No 44 High Street	Post-medieval	House. Mid C17, with early C19 addition to right
22958	NO 30 (MAGPIE COTTAGE), HIGH STREET	Post-medieval and modern	House. Circa early C18; extended mid to late C20
22966	Sutton Wick House and Attached Front Forecourt Walls and Gateway, Sutton Wick Lane, Sutton Wick	Post-medieval	House. Dated 1712 to datestone at first floor left of centre.
22968	NUMBER 15 AND ATTACHED STABLE BLOCK, THE GREEN	Post-medieval	House Early C19
22973	OLD FARM HOUSE, KENNEL LANE	Medieval and post-medieval	Farmhouse, now house. C15 origins; early C17 addition; mid C17 addition to rear; late C18 front range
22981	ROOKERY FARMHOUSE, THE CAUSEWAY	Post-medieval	Farmhouse. Probably late C17, with later additions
22951	Pusey Cottage	Post-medieval	House. C17, encased C19. Formerly listed as No 15 Henleys Lane.
22950	No 31 (Old Lodge), Henley's Lane	Post-medieval	House. Early C17.
22963	TWO BARNS APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES SOUTH WEST OF STONEHILL	Post-medieval	Barn. Probably late C17 with later alterations

HER number	Type	Period	Summary description
	HOUSE, STONEHILL LANE		
22965	No 16 (The Cottage), Sutton Wick Lane, Sutton Wick	Post-medieval	House. Mid C18 main range, with probably C17 subsidiary wing to left.
22969	Manor Farmhouse, Church Lane	Post-medieval	Farmhouse. Early C18, probably incorporating earlier structure; with C19 alterations.
22974	THE KENNELS, KENNEL LANE	Post-medieval	House. Probably early C18
22977	No 24 Milton Lane	Post-medieval	House, formerly part of barn. C16 barn, C19 conversion of part to house (rest of barn burnt down c.1945)
22980	STEVENTON PRIMARY SCHOOL, THE CAUSEWAY	Post-medieval	School. Circa 1864 and 1871 by G.E. Street, addition of 1900 (foundation stone to gable end)
22983	NO 19 (THE COTTAGE), THE CAUSEWAY	Post-medieval	House, Probably late C17 with C20 alterations to roof
22989	Gate Cottage	Medieval and post-medieval	House. Early C16 origins; C18 alterations to right.
22992	THE GROVE, THE GREEN	Post-medieval	Farmhouse, now house. Early C18
22997	NO 6 (HOWES COTTAGE), CHAPEL LANE	Post-medieval	House C17
23001	LITTLE CHEMSCOTE, CHURCH STREET	Post-medieval	House. Dated 1749 to datestone at gable end to right
23010	River Cottage, Church Street	Post-medieval	House. C17 with some late C19 alterations.

HER number	Type	Period	Summary description
23016	OUTBUILDING APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE MANOR HOUSE, CHURCH STREET	Post- medieval	Outbuilding, possibly former banqueting house. Probably C16, lead guttering dated 1674 to down-pipe heads
23187	POUND CROFT HOUSE, A338	Post- medieval	House. C17, with later alterations
23194	BARN APPROXIMATELY 25 METRES EAST OF PHILBERD'S MANOR, HALLS LANE	Post- medieval	Barn. Probably mid C18
22790	No 4 North Street	Post- medieval	House. Early C18
22991	Causeway Farmhouse and Causeway Cottage, The Causeway	Post- medieval	Farmhouse. Circa early C17, extended in circa C18 and altered in C19. Previously listed under 'Causeway Farmhouse and outbuilding attached to the NW'
22784	No 14 Mill Road	Post- medieval	House. C17
22779	BARN APPROXIMATELY 13 METRES NORTH OF NUMBER 12 (WHITE HOUSE), FRILFORD ROAD	Post- medieval	Barn. Late C18
23019	NUMBER 3 (GOSLINGS), DRAYTON ROAD	Post- medieval	House. C16
22960	NO 20 (POND HOUSE), HIGH STREET	Post- medieval	House. C18

HER number	Type	Period	Summary description
22967	NO 12 (MANOR FARMHOUSE), THE GREEN	Post-medieval	Farmhouse. Early C19, with later additions to rear
22949	No 35 (Lime Close), Henley's Lane.	Post-medieval	House. C17, of various dates, early C18 cross-wing to rear left, C19 and C20 alterations.
23012	BARN APPROXIMATELY 70 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE MANOR HOUSE, CHURCH STREET	Post-medieval	Barn. Probably C17
22954	FORECOURT WALLS APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES NORTH OF THE MANOR HOUSE WITH CENTRAL GATES AND GATEPIERS, HIGH STREET	Post-medieval	Walls, gatepiers and gates. Probably early C18
22959	No 24 High Street	Post-medieval	Farmhouse, now house, Early C19 front range, with probably C18 rear range
22972	No 19 High Street	Post-medieval	Cottage. Probably late C17
22986	No 57 The Causeway	Post-medieval	House. Probably early C17
22990	Nos 99 & 101 The Causeway	Post-medieval	House, now 2 dwellings C16 front range, C17 cross-wing to rear; C19 addition to left, C20 addition to right
22791	THE CROWN PUBLIC HOUSE, NORTH STREET	Post-medieval	House, now public house. Mid C18
22795	Nos 41-43 (odd) Packhorse Lane	Post-medieval	2 dwellings. Late C17, extended to right in early/mid C18

HER number	Type	Period	Summary description
23189	Stable Approximately 10 Metres North East of Manor Farmhouse	Post-medieval	Stable. Probably mid C18, with some C19 rebuilding. Formerly listed under Green Street.
23192	King's Farmhouse	Post-medieval	Farmhouse, now house. C17, with C19 addition to right, and C20 addition to rear. Formerly listed under Green Street.
23195	CHAPEL COTTAGE, MAIN STREET	Post-medieval	House. Probably mid C17, with C20 addition to left
23199	SHELTERSHED APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES NORTH WEST OF OLD MILL HOUSE, MILL ORCHARD	Post-medieval	Sheltershed. C18
22778	NOS 10 & 12 (WHITE HOUSE), FRILFORD ROAD	Post-medieval	Farmhouse, now 2 dwellings. Late C17, remodelled c.1730
23007	No 43 (The Wharf), Church Street	Modern	House. Circa 1913 by Walter Cave, for Mrs. Asquith; possibly incorporating some earlier structure.
22962	STONEHILL HOUSE AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS, STONEHILL LANE	Post-medieval	Farmhouse, now house. Dated 1737 in plasterwork of attic bedroom, early C20 alterations and additions; outbuilding C17 probably late C18 encasement
22793	NO 17 (TAMESIS), NORTH STREET	Post-medieval	Shown on O.S. map as No.19. House. Late C17/early C18 rebuilding of earlier timber-framed house
22956	Nos 56 & 58 High Street	Post-medieval	Farmhouse, now 2 dwellings. Probably mid C18
22964	NO 53 (HAYWARDS FARMHOUSE), SUTTON WICK	Post-medieval	Farmhouse, now house. Probably late C17

HER number	Type	Period	Summary description
	LANE, SUTTON WICK		
22984	NO 21 (POUND HOUSE), THE CAUSEWAY	Post-medieval	House, Early C17
22994	Mill House, Appleford Road	Post-medieval	Mill house, now house, C18, possibly incorporating earlier structure; with C19 alterations
22792	No 21 North Street	Post-medieval	House. Mid/late C18
23197	Jasmine Cottage	Post-medieval	House. Probably late C17. Formerly listed as The Cottage.
23308	Lamb Cottage	Post-medieval	House. Probably mid C17. Formerly listed under School Lane.
23198	RAILINGS AND GATE APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH OF ROBEY HOUSE, MILL ORCHARD	Post-medieval	Railings and gate. Early C19
23188	Grange Farmhouse	Post-medieval	Farmhouse, now house. C18 front, probably to C17 structure, with C19 alterations. Formerly listed under Grange Farmhouse, Green Street.
23009	No 37 (Wharf Cottage), Church Street	Post-medieval	House. C16
22976	BARN APPROXIMATELY 25 METRES SOUTH EAST OF NUMBERS 28 TO 34 (EVEN) (1-4 (CONSECUTIVE) GREEN FARM), MILTON LANE	Post-medieval	Barn. Probably early 17, with re-used cruck blades

HER number	Type	Period	Summary description
22982	BARN APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES NORTH OF ROOKERY FARMHOUSE, THE CAUSEWAY	Post- medieval	Barn, part now converted to garage. Probably mid C17, with later alterations
22975	THE MILL HOUSE, MILL STREET	Post- medieval	Mill house, now house. Early C17, C18 cross-wings to rear, C18 corridor to rear of main range, and raising of rear roof slope of main range
22995	No 4 Brook Street	Post- medieval	House. C17
23008	Wharf Barn, Church Street	Post- medieval and modern	Barn, now house. Probably early C17, converted circa 1913 by Walter Cave for Mrs. Asquith.
23193	BARN APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES WEST OF VARLINS (NOT INCLUDED), HALLS LANE	Post- medieval	Barn. Probably C17
22999	Nos 20 & 22 Church Street	Post- medieval	House, now 2 dwellings. Probably early C17
22971	ROAD BRIDGE OVER RAILWAY, HIGH STREET	Post- medieval	Road bridge. Probably c.1839. Probably by I.K. Brunel. OCC maintain while used as highway
22988	NUMBER 81 AND ATTACHED GATEWAY, THE CAUSEWAY	Post- medieval	House. Mid C16, with C18 reconstruction to right
22998	Nos 24 (Tudor Cottage) & 26, Church Street	Post- medieval	House, now converted into 2 dwellings. Probably late C16 with later alterations
23018	No 1 Church Street	Post- medieval	House. Mid C17, probably raised C19

HER number	Type	Period	Summary description
22993	No 14 The Green	Post-medieval	House. Probably early C17; roof raised C19; with C19 and C20 alterations
22996	NO 1 (CROSS TREES COTTAGE), BROOK STREET	Post-medieval	House, Probably mid C16
22948	NO 3 (OLDENHOLME), CHURCH LANE	Post-medieval	House. C16, with later alterations
23013	DOVECOTE APPROXIMATELY 100 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE MANOR HOUSE, CHURCH STREET	Post-medieval	Dovecote. Probably C18
23190	The Grange and Attached Railings	Post-medieval	House. C17, encased C18. Formerly listed as The Grange, Green Street.
22788	No 70 North Street	Post-medieval	House. C18
22961	WATER STANDPIPE, HIGH STREET	Post-medieval	Water stand-pipe. Circa late C19
23200	PRYOR HOUSE	Post-medieval	House. Circa C17, possibly a remodelling of an earlier house; altered in circa C18 and extended in C20
23011	BARN APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES EAST NORTH EAST OF THE MANOR HOUSE, CHURCH STREET	Post-medieval	Barn. Probably early C18
23006	NO 45 (WALTON HOUSE), CHURCH STREET	Post-medieval	Shown on O.S. Map as "The Wharf". House. Early C19, possibly incorporating alterations by Walter Cave c.1913
22978	No 12 Milton Lane	Post-medieval	House. Probably mid C16, with C20 alterations

HER number	Type	Period	Summary description
22952	No 38 Henleys Lane	Post-medieval	House. Mid C17, with late C19 alterations, and addition to rear
22979	Fir Tree House	Post-medieval	House. Late C16 cross-wing; hall range early C17; and probably C18 addition to right. Formerly listed under Colts Close.
23017	SUNDIAL APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE MANOR HOUSE, CHURCH STREET	Post-medieval	Sundial. Probably C17
22783	No 3 Mill Road	Post-medieval	Farmhouse, now house. Early C17, extended to right in early C18
23201	NIGHTINGALE COTTAGE	Post-medieval	Cottage, C18 with early-C19 re-work and addition
22970	Granary, Manor Farmhouse, Church Lane	Post-medieval	Granary. Probably mid C18
22987	No 71 The Causeway	Medieval and post-medieval	Includes those part formerly separately as Nos 69, 73 and 75 The Causeway. House. Probably early C16, with later alterations. Dendrochronological analysis carried out in March 2009 suggests an earlier date for construction of AD 1467.
28858	Frilford Garford and Marcham War Memorial	Modern	A stone First World War memorial of 1920, with further inscription added after the Second World War
5115	Dovecote at Culham Manor, 110m SW of St Paul's Church	Post-medieval	The monument includes a C17 dovecote, datestone inscribed "C.B1685", situated close to and in the grounds of Culham Manor. It is acknowledged to be the second largest dovecote built in England.
4942	Pinmarsh Farmhouse, Grove Park Drive	Post-medieval	Early C18 farmhouse, now house.

HER number	Type	Period	Summary description
7124	Venn Mill	Post-medieval	Mill c.1800. Last worked c.1939.
7126	Church of St James the Less	Post-medieval	Built 1856 by G E Street in plain Gothic style. Recently declared redundant.
7132	Mill approximately 10m SE of Old Mill House, Mill Orchard	Post-medieval	Mill dated 1820 with C20 addition.
7133	Mission Hall, Main Street	Post-medieval	No denomination stated but style of services shown on notice board suggests they could be Plymouth Brethren.
7143	Ardington Top Canal Lock (disused)	Post-medieval	Shown on OS map
9369	Tudor Cottage	Post-medieval	C16 cottage with C19 alterations. Cruck-framed building at east side of Green. Cruck truss exposed at north end of cottage. Formerly listed as Cruck Cottage, Green Street.
10113	Milestone on A338	Post-medieval	Milestone. Probably early C19. Type T. Vale square design
11228	Lower Mill or West's Mill	Post-medieval	Early C19th. Shown on LB map (possible provisional listing) but not listed.
11235	Philiberd's Manor, Halls Lane	Post-medieval and modern	Mid C18 house with C20 alterations and additions.
11237	The Mulberries, Main Street	Post-medieval	Late C18 front to probably earlier structure with early C19 addition. 2 storey brick building, slate roof.
11238	Manor Farmhouse	Post-medieval	Probably mid C17 farmhouse with C19 alterations and a possible moat. Now a house. Formerly listed under Green Street.
11239	Old Mill House, Mill Orchard	Post-medieval	Early C19 domestic building. Brick with slate roof.

HER number	Type	Period	Summary description
11240	Robey House, Mill Orchard	Post-medieval	Early C19 front range with possibly C18 rear range.
11242	Sunnybank, Main Street	Post-medieval	C17 L-shaped house with C16 cross wing.
2673	No 123, The Priory, The Causeway	Post-medieval	The Priory is a largely C16 house said to be on the site of the Alien Benedictine Priory founded c.1100 and dissolved after 1363. Now 3 dwellings. South west block c.1330, north west block c.1463, hall c.1500 with later additions.
2674	Church of St Michael & All Angels, Church Lane	Medieval, post-medieval and modern	Church rebuilt in C14 but still retains an arch and pier c.1220. Late C15 alterations, restored in modern times.
2675	Medieval Churchyard Cross, Church of St Michael and All Angels	Medieval and modern	A C15 cross with probably C20 shaft and cross on the north side of St Michael's Church.
2831	The Manor House, Church Street	Post-medieval	C16 manor house with C12 origins and C17 alterations.
2862	The Norman Hall, Church Street	Medieval to modern	Manor house, now house. Late C12 with later alterations, probably early C20 wing to rear,
5114	Culham Manor, The Green	Medieval and modern	C15 manor house, north front rebuilt c.1610, restored and altered mid C20.
5120	Church of St Paul, The Green	Post-medieval	Tower c.1710, nave aisles and south transept c.1852, chancel c.1872.
15755	Pillbox (Sutton Pools)	Modern	Type FW3/24C or FW3/22 (287).
15756	Pillbox (Sutton Bridge)	Modern	Type: FW3/28A (288).
16079	No 3 (Manor Cottage), Church Street	Medieval	Mid C14 house.
15753	Pillbox	Modern	Type: FW3/24C or FW3/22 at Culham.

HER number	Type	Period	Summary description
9991	Dovecote Approximately 30m SSE of War Memorial, Frilford Road	Medieval/ post-medieval	Late medieval/C16th, circular stone pigeonhouse south of main road
11307	Hyde Farm, Abingdon Road	Medieval	Farmhouse, c. late C13th or early C14th, remodelled circa late Middle Ages and later. Good vernacular interior
15744	Modern Pillbox (Cow Lane)	Modern	Type FW3/24C [270]
15745	Modern Pillbox (Cow Lane)	Modern	Type FW3/28A [271]
15746	Modern Pillbox (Barrow Farm)	Modern	Type FW3/28A [272]
15748	Modern Pillboxes (Wilts Canal)	Modern	Type FW3/28A [275] and FW3/28A [276]
15749	Site of Modern Pillbox, Wilts Canal	Modern	Type FW3/28A
29361	Sutton Courtenay Manor Garden	Modern	Modern formal and wild gardens, c.2ha, 1920s by Norah Lindsay

1.6 Non-designated archaeological assets

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
Within indicative location for SESRO			
9541	Roman Road	Romano-British	Amalgamated with record no. 8932; Viatores Road No 164
8896	Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal	Post-medieval	52-mile canal which opened in September 1810
29592	Anglo-Saxon deer park	Early medieval	Late Anglo-Saxon deer park or enclosed hunting ground identified as a large

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			roughly oval enclosed area within the landscape on APs, LiDAR and historic maps
29669	Railway line	Post-medieval	Great Western Railway - Brunel's Great Western Railway between London and Bristol, opened as broad-gauge railway in 1841
15297	Prehistoric or Roman Field System	Iron Age / Romano-British	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15312	Iron Age Enclosure	Iron Age	Ditches forming a rectilinear enclosure identified by cropmarks and evaluation
12303	Undated Possible Rectangular Enclosures and Pits	Unknown	Linear marks perhaps representing rectangular enclosures
12301	Undated Double Ditched Rectangular Enclosure	Unknown	Ditches mark out three sides of what may be a rectangular double ditched enclosure. Probable bronze dagger (PRN 2843)
29359	Undated linear features	Unknown	Visible on aerial photographs
29360	Boundary ditch	Unknown	Visible on aerial photographs
15280	Undated Linear Feature	Unknown	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
8357	Possible Bronze Age Ring Ditch and Pits (W of Sandford Brook below Gozzard's Ford)	Bronze Age	Irregular series of pits surrounding circle, also mesh of fine lines, probably of periglacial origin
8466	Medieval field boundary	Medieval	Visible in the form of crop marks
15296	Possible Bronze Age Ring Ditch	Bronze Age	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
26402	Possible Bronze Age barrow	Bronze Age	Barrow visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
3133	Possible Bronze Age Barrow (W of Larkhill, Faringdon Road)	Bronze Age	One of a group of 3 or 4 barrows discovered from the air by Allen (see also PRNs 8371 and 8372). Falls in what is now a sportsfield but cannot be traced on the ground
8369	Trackway Complex from Abingdon	Unknown	Oriented NE-SW and marked on the map as approximately 850m, besides being wider at the NE end where the parallel sides enclose a circle of about 30m across
8370	Undated Circle	Unknown	Within the NE end of cursus (PRN 8369) approximately 30m across as shown on a map
11599	Albert Park	Post-medieval	Park laid out 1864-5 by Governors of Christ's Hospital and presented to people of Abingdon
2852	Neolithic to Roman activity and settlement	Neolithic to Romano-British	Cropmarked site of square rectangular enclosures, initially interpreted as a Roman villa. Excavation in the 1960s revealed R/B sherds and building debris, while later excavations found Neolithic to Roman funerary and agricultural activity
7119	Iron Age/Roman Temple, Noah's Ark	Iron Age and Romano-British	Much robbed footings of a Romano-Celtic temple with a three-celled annexe attached to the outer wall, overlying remains of an IA hut.
15316	Possible Later Prehistoric Enclosure	Iron Age	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15315	Possible Roman Enclosure	Romano-British	Identified only from RCHME gravels overlay
8479	Prehistoric settlement	Prehistoric	Ring ditches with linear features and enclosures visible on AP
15304	Undated possible trackways and linear system	Unknown	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
7743	Iron Age and Saxon Settlement Site	Iron Age and early medieval	Cropmarked complex of ring ditches over considerable area; presumably an Iron Age settlement with enclosures and adjacent field boundaries and open arrangement of grubenhauser with several scatters of pits, field systems and enclosures. Ploughed for many
28771	RAF Abingdon/Dalton Barracks	Modern	Set up in the 1930s as a bomber airfield (later RAF Bomber Command). Airfield bombed in 1941. Parachute moves from Upper Heyford in 1951. Airfield transferred to Support Command in 1976. Airfield turned over to army in 1990s, and now known as Dalton Ba
29134	Anti-tank ditch section	Modern	Part of the WW2 GHQ anti-invasion stop line
15279	Undated Enclosures	Unknown	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
8354	Settlement Site N of Cow Lane	Unknown	Cropmarked complex of enclosures and linear features, including a possible sunken featured building. In arable. Also visible from geophysical work are a massive area of pits within a large rectangular enclosure partly encircled by a trackway
15270	Iron Age enclosed settlement	Iron Age	Large square enclosure identified from RCHM gravels overlay. Smaller circular enclosures and/or ring ditches were found by magnetometry survey in 2010 and 2018. Evaluation confirmed the presence of an early to middle Iron Age enclosed settlement
8477	Later Prehistoric Enclosure, Linear Features and possible settlement	Iron Age	Rectangular enclosure (?field ditches) containing part of curvilinear enclosure ditch. Circles and linear features, also identified by geophysical survey and interpreted as coinjoined ring ditches and probable roundhouses

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
8475	Possible Later Prehistoric Enclosure Complex nr Culham	Iron Age	Enclosures, ditches, trackway and hut circle
2840	Later Prehistoric Rectilinear Enclosures	Iron Age	Complex of prehistoric features. The area is now used as a dump for gravel
12302	Undated Rectangular Enclosure	Unknown	Rectangular enclosure with E entrance
4129	Undated Rectangular Enclosures	Unknown	Rectangular cropmark enclosures surrounding the site of St Andrews Church. There are records of a pre-Conquest hunting lodge and Saxon palace in the immediate vicinity of Andersey Island
7442	Bronze Age Barrows	Bronze Age	Shown on OS map
4131	Medieval Moat (W of Rye Farm, Andersey Island)	Medieval	A small moated mound attached to a drainage leat
15265	Possible barrow, enclosure and Linear Feature	Later prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age)	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
4132	Ring Ditches at Rye Farm	Later prehistoric	3 ring ditches located against track to Rye Farm; identified from APs. Associated rectangular enclosures
15267	Enclosure and Trackway	Later prehistoric	During 1989-90 the Abingdon Society undertook work to assess the archaeological potential of this area through APs, field walking and excavation
29448	Undated enclosure or structure	Unknown	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
4937	Undated settlement (John Mason High School Playing Fields)	Unknown	Linear features recorded from the air by Allen in 1933 and cropmark complex identified as part of Thames Gravel Survey.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
29473	Undated trackway	Unknown	Visible on Aerial photographs
15300	Undated Enclosures	Unknown	Identified from plotting
5382	Drayton North Cursus	Prehistoric	Part of a cropmarked complex of Neolithic to Saxon Ritual and Settlement Site consisting of cursus, long mortuary enclosure, ring ditches, rectangular enclosures, and AS settlement. See also PRN 15287 for Drayton South (Sutton Courtenay) cursus; linked
8432	Trackways within Drayton Cropmark Complex	Unknown	Cropmark of trackway near the Drayton Cursus, running NW to SE, and NE to SW - forming a T junction. Linear spread of pits appears to continue line of trackway to the NE
15288	Cropmarked Settlement Complex NW of Milton	Unknown	Rectilinear, rectangular and circular enclosures, linear features, possible grubenhauser, pits and trackway identified from RCHME Gravels overlay
8476	Undated Rectangular Earthwork & Former Water Course	Unknown	Clearly a rectangular ditched earthwork with an internal upcast or bank
8439	Square enclosure within Drayton Cropmark Complex	Unknown	Cropmark of square enclosure near the Drayton Cursus
8449	Grubenhauser within Drayton Cropmark Complex	Early medieval	Cropmarks of Grubenhause near Drayton Cursus
8446	Linear features and trackway within Drayton Cropmark Complex	Unknown	Cropmarks of linear feature (boundary ditch) and trackway near Drayton Cursus
8433	Bowl Barrows within Drayton Cropmark Complex	Neolithic to Bronze Age	Identified as cropmarks within and near Drayton Cursus

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
8433	Bowl Barrows within Drayton Cropmark Complex	Neolithic to Bronze Age	Identified as cropmarks within and near Drayton Cursus
8445	Oval Enclosure within Drayton Cropmark Complex	Neolithic to Bronze Age	Cropmark of an oval enclosure near to the Drayton Cursus
8440	Great Hall atop Bowl Barrow to E of Drayton Cursus	Unknown	Anglo Saxon Great Hall situated over large bowl barrow to E of Cursus; smaller rectangular building lies further W. See PRN8435 for 3 other rectangular A/S buildings and PRN8443 for a further 2 rectangular buildings
8435	Anglo Saxon Rectangular Buildings within Drayton Cropmark Complex	Early medieval	Cropmarks of 3 rectangular structures, with two others (one of which is a Great Hall) visible to the NE (PRN8440). All interpreted as A/S buildings. Excavation at edge of one revealed grubenhaus
8441	Ring ditch and other features within Drayton Cropmark Complex	Prehistoric	Cropmarks of a circle, linear features and some 'block' marks near to Drayton Cursus
29241	Settlement and agricultural activity	Prehistoric to Medieval	Identified as circular, sub circular and linear anomalies by geophysical survey and confirmed by evaluation
15268	Undated Linear Features and trackways	Unknown	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15268	Undated Linear Features and trackways	Unknown	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
29687	Ring ditch	Unknown	Ring ditch and short linear features visible on AP
12085	Ardington Wick Deserted Medieval Village	Medieval	Visible as a series of earthworks on vertical AP's in two non-contiguous fields

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
15292	Field System	Unknown	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay. Related to PRN 15293?
15289	Iron Age enclosures and trackway	Iron Age	Originally identified from RCHM gravels overlay as undated features; evaluation confirmed Iron Age enclosures, trackway and ring ditch.
7119	Iron Age/Roman Temple, Noah's Ark	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	Much robbed footings of a Romano-Celtic temple with a three-celled annexe attached to the outer wall, overlying remains of an IA hut.
28771	RAF Abingdon/Dalton Barracks	Modern	Set up in the 1930s as a bomber airfield (later RAF Bomber Command). Airfield bombed in 1941. Parachute moves from Upper Heyford in 1951. Airfield transferred to Support Command in 1976. Airfield turned over to army in 1990s, and now known as Dalton Ba
8354	Settlement Site N of Cow Lane	Early Iron Age to early medieval	Cropmarked complex of enclosures and linear features, including a possible sunken featured building. In arable. Also visible from geophysical work are a massive area of pits within a large rectangular enclosure partly encircled by a trackway.
1465	Sutton Wick Settlement Site	Early Neolithic to Romano-British	Cropmarked complex on slight hill show concentric rings, enclosures and parallel lines suggesting an early settlement with assoc field boundaries and trackways. Neolithic to Roman artefacts have also been recovered
15283	Cropmark Complex	Later Prehistoric	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15277	Field System	Early Neolithic to Roman	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
12145	Undated Cropmark Field System and Settlement Complex	Unknown	Linear features, rectangular enclosure, field system and settlement. Site shown to

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			be more extensive and complex on RCHME Thames Gravels Survey map.
8477	Enclosure, Linear Features and possible settlement	Later Prehistoric	Rectangular enclosure (?field ditches) containing part of curvilinear enclosure ditch. Circles and linear features, also identified by geophysical survey and interpreted as coinjoined ring ditches and probable roundhouses
8475	Enclosure Complex nr Culham	Later Prehistoric	Enclosures, ditches, trackway and hut circle
29360	Boundary ditch	Undated	Visible on APs
29361	Sutton Courtenay Manor Garden	Post-medieval to modern	Modern formal and wild gardens, c.2ha, 1920s by Norah Lindsay
8461	Later Prehistoric Circle and possible Enclosure	Later Prehistoric	One circle plus linear features which appear to form open sided rectangle - open to NE
8460	Cropmark complex	Later Prehistoric	Enclosure, linear features, possible pits and ring ditch visible as cropmarks on AP, the latter confirmed as a barrow by evaluation
8460	Cropmark complex	Later Prehistoric	Enclosure, linear features, possible pits and ring ditch visible as cropmarks on AP, the latter confirmed as a barrow by evaluation
8369	Trackway Complex from Abingdon	Later Prehistoric	Oriented NE-SW and marked on the map as approximately 850m, besides being wider at the NE end where the parallel sides enclose a circle of about 30m across
29473	Undated trackway	Unknown	visible on AP
8470	Settlement Site	Early Bronze Age to Romano-British	Complex of 19 features including a field system (average field size 70m x 60m) and 2 settlement complexes of 4 & 8 enclosures respectively
14278	Corporation Farm Barrrow Cemetery	Early Bronze Age to Early Medieval/Dark Age	Cemetery defined during MPP; consists of approx 19 ring ditches. Destroyed by excavation and gravel extraction. Part of extensive ritual landscape during the

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, giving way to Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape.
4535	Enclosure within field system	Romano-British	Rectangular ditch; excavated by AAAHS at Corporation Farm. C2nd ditch and timber revetted well
29004	Ditch and undated pit	Late Iron Age to Roman	Ditch containing a sherd of late Iron Age pottery and a sherd of Roman Oxfordshire grey ware and undated pit identified during a watching brief
8469	Stock Enclosures at Otney	Romano-British	Two square to rectangular enclosures; ?pits and ?ridge & furrow to south. Couldn't be dated by artefacts, although morphology is similar to R-B enclosures. Excavation yielded only undated flakes; date based on morphological similarities. LBA urn found i
8469	Stock Enclosures at Otney	Romano-British	Two square to rectangular enclosures; ?pits and ?ridge & furrow to south. Couldn't be dated by artefacts, although morphology is similar to R-B enclosures. Excavation yielded only undated flakes; date based on morphological similarities. LBA urn found i
29474	Linear features	Post Medieval	Possible ditch or trackway visible on AP
15300	Enclosures	Unknown	Identified from plotting
8452	Enclosures	Later Prehistoric	Complex of 3 enclosures: one curvilinear symmetric enclosure and two sub-circular enclosures, each of 10m diameter and one has internal features
4535	Enclosure within field system	Romano-British	Rectangular ditch; excavated by AAAHS at Corporation Farm. C2nd ditch and timber revetted well
26403	Trackway and ditches	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	Features probably associated with complex of enclosures to the north.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
29475	Trackway	Unknown	visible on AP
8458	Enclosure and Linear Features	Later Prehistoric	Possible rectangular enclosure and linear features
15302	Ring Ditch	Bronze Age	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
8455	Pit and Linear Feature	Later Prehistoric	Circle, pits and parallel lines
15303	Field system	Early Neolithic to Roman	Cropmarks identified from RCHM gravels overlay confirmed by excavation to be linear features representing at least two phases of field system and nine pits. Although few finds were recovered the majority of the deposits dated from the Late Iron Age/Early
15301	Field Boundary	Medieval	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
8453	Pit and Possible Sunken Featured Building/Grubenhaus	Early medieval	13 small round features in a random pattern. Possible grubenhaus/sunken featured building.
15005	Long Mound	Neolithic	Monument originally recognized from AP's; it is approximately 150m long, and consists of 2 parallel ditches 20m apart. The site lies east of and is parallel to the Drayton Cursus. The terminals are square
11521	Rectangular Enclosure	Later Prehistoric	Identified from St Joseph AP. Site destroyed
5382	Drayton North Cursus	Neolithic	Part of a cropmarked complex of Neolithic to Saxon Ritual and Settlement Site consisting of cursus, long mortuary enclosure, ring ditches, rectangular enclosures, and AS settlement. See also PRN 15287 for Drayton South (Sutton Courtenay) cursus; linked
15288	Cropmarked Settlement Complex NW of Milton	Early Neolithic to Early Medieval/Dark Age	Rectilinear, rectangular and circular enclosures, linear features, possible grubenhauser, pits and trackway identified from RCHME Gravels overlay

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
15291	Possible Trackways	Unknown	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15305	Bank earthworks	Unknown	Identified from plotting.
15307	Linear Feature	Unknown	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay. Likely relates to PRN15306 to the south.
15294	Possible enclosures and ring ditch	Unknown	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay.
15306	Linear Feature	Unknown	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay. Likely relates to PRN15307 to the north.
28547	Settlement and field systems	Early medieval to Post- medieval	Early medieval to post medieval boundary ditches, pits and postholes, in proximity to and extending south from High Street. Archaeological features become less prevalent further south, becoming mainly the remains of ridge and furrow.
29555	Field system	Early Neolithic to Romano- British	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
8424	Possible Settlement Complex	Later Prehistoric	Consists of ca 7 circular enclosures/hut circles defined by single ditch; between 8- 12m in diameter. Each with one entrance way and internal features apparent; associated pits
15295	Linear Features	Unknown	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
8431	Trackways and Pits	Early Neolithic to early medieval	Complex of trackways and enclosures including: 3 trackways, 2 rectangular enclosures, 1 subcircular hut enclosure and grubenhau
8441	Ring ditch and other features within Drayton Cropmark Complex	Unknown	Cropmarks of a circle, linear features and some 'block' marks near to Drayton Cursus
2805	Rectangular Enclosure	Unknown	Consists of part of a rectangular enclosure with an ESE entrance, visible on oblique AP.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
	(Immediately SE of the Noah's Ark PH)		
7097	Polished Flint Axe	Neolithic	Polished flint axehead found by Mr P G Westwood on the footpath between Manor or Cradle Farm, Frilford and Garford c.1958
7117	Cemetery at Noah's Ark	Romano-British	Multi-period cemetery excavated 1865-70 by Akerman and Rolleston
7118	Inhumation Cemetery at Failford (91m SE of Roman Cemetery)	Early Medieval	Multi-period cemetery site excavated between 1864-68 by Akerman. Closely related to PRN 7117
7121	River ford	Unknown	Only known as plotting on OS map
7603	Enclosures and Pottery	Romano-British	Cropmarked complex of rectangular enclosures, with C2-C4 R-B pottery (including samian) found over cropmarks. Struck flints reported by Mr P H Cross from ploughed land south of Manor Farm
7607	Circular Enclosures	Unknown	Two confluent circular cropmarks. Field is under wheat and the cropmarks cannot be traced.
7858	Macehead findspot	Neolithic	Ovoid greenstone mace-head found while field walking before 1989.
7839	Ring Ditches	Bronze Age	Two ring ditches immediately west of Garford. Site visited 12/3/39, nothing visible, under grass
2427	Settlement at Drayton	Early Neolithic to Early Medieval	Saxon village overlying a Bronze Age settlement was excavated by E T Leeds at various times between 1921 and 1927. 33 houses of Saxon village were excavated, finds indicating an initial occupation at close of C5 continuing for an indefinite period.
8466	Field boundary	Medieval	Visible on aerial photographs.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
8467	Features located E of Sutton Courtenay/Drayton complex	Early Neolithic to Early Medieval	Trackway, enclosures, pits and linear features. Lithics of Neo-BA date found to NW. Further work done in 2001-03 revealed Neolithic pits, LBA inhumation, EIA pits, Roman enclosures and droveway, Saxon features as well as part of timber building.
8740	Sword findspot	Early Medieval	Late Saxon (C6-11) damaged but comparable with GOODERSTONE sword and one from Thames found in "field adjoining Barrow Lane". MARGINAL
7958	Roman Coins findspot	Roman	5 coins found some years ago (before 1973) at Frilford.
14255	Pottery findspot	Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	Located between the allotments and the new golf course.
15296	Ring Ditch	Bronze Age	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15297	Field System	Early Neolithic to Roman	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay.
15298	Ring Ditches	Bronze Age	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay and probably related to complexes PRNs 15287 and 15288.
15300	Enclosures	Unknown	Identified from plotting.
15304	Possible trackways and linear system	Unknown	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15825	Pit and Linear Features (Milton Cottage)	Unknown	Watching brief carried out after collection of animal bones recovered during excavation of foundation trenches for a cottage extension.
15826	Linear Ditch and Pits	Early medieval	Recovered during trenching were a set of linear ditches that may represent the original delineation of the boundary.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
9071	Lithic Scatter (SW of Frilford and N of the River Ock) findspot	Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age	Consists of 10 unretouched flakes, two fire fractured flints and two core, and 4 bladelets
15825	Pit and Linear Features (Milton Cottage)	Unknown	Watching brief carried out after collection of animal bones recovered during excavation of foundation trenches for a cottage extension.
9071	Lithic Scatter (SW of Frilford and N of the River Ock)	Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age	Consists of 10 unretouched flakes, two fire fractured flints and two core, and 4 bladelets
9073	Lithic Scatter (SE of Frilford)	Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age	Consists of 5 unretouched flakes, 1 scraper, and 1 knife; also 3 bladelets
9239	Stone Axe findspot	Neolithic	Axe found c.200m north of the River Ock at Frilford; provisionally assessed as belonging to Group I.
11985	Ardington Wick Brick/Tile Works (site of)	Post Medieval	Closed by 1899, all buildings gone. Claypits visible as depressions, but no buildings remain in 1979
12085	Ardington Wick Deserted Medieval Village	Medieval to Post Medieval	Visible as a series of earthworks on vertical AP's in two non-contiguous fields.
12085	Ardington Wick Deserted Medieval Village	Medieval to Post Medieval	Visible as a series of earthworks on vertical AP's in two non-contiguous fields.
9624	Square Enclosure	Unknown	Cropmarked square enclosure visible on AP but cannot be traced on ground
8475	Enclosure Complex nr Culham	Later Prehistoric	Enclosures, ditches, trackway and hut circle
2852	Settlement activity evidence	Middle Bronze Age to	Cropmarked site of square rectangular enclosures, initially interpreted as a Roman villa. Excavation in the 1960s revealed R/B

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
		Romano-British	sherds and building debris, while later excavations found neolithic to Roman funerary and agricultural activity
10205	Site of Toll House	Post-medieval	Site of Noah's Ark tollgate. Shown on OS map.
4132	Ring Ditches at Rye Farm	Later Prehistoric	3 ring ditches located against track to Rye Farm; identified from APs. Associated rectangular enclosures.
12084	Site of Possible Medieval Fishpond	Medieval	A dew pond or small fishpond is visible as an earthwork of vertical APs.
2677	Cemetery	Romano-British to Early Medieval	Skeletons, together with a light grey Roman vessel and imperfect iron spearhead, were found in a ballast pit close to the Moor Ditch indicating a possible R/B burial ground, probably of C3rd or later.
2518	Settlement, Burials and Finds	Romano-British	There appears to have been a considerable Romano-British settlement at this site indicated by massive 'herring-bone' masonry found in 1865 when excavating the foundations of a house at the north end of Fore Street.
11516	Site of Clay Pit and Kiln	Post-medieval	'Kiln Copse' and 'Old Clay Pit'. Shown on OS maps
12730	Foundations and Finds (42-44, Stert Street)	Medieval	Excavations in 1975-6 by Abingdon Area Archaeological & Historical Society uncovered stone foundations of several phases of medieval structures fronting on to Stert Street; associated pits and wells produced environmental evidence
13569	Occupation (N of Broad Street)	Romano-British to Post Medieval	Excavation in 1973 yielded Roman ditches of C2-4 date, infant burials, building fragments suggestive of substantial building nearby; Medieval pits and stone building foundations, and Post Med malthouse. Various Saxon and Neolithic finds as well. Barley a

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
13848	Nos 2-8, Queen Street (site of)	Medieval	Presumed medieval street frontage along east side of Queen Street
13007	Iron Age to Medieval Features (30, East St Helen Street)	Early Iron Age to Post Medieval	Local excavation revealed pits of IA to Medieval date, with dateable artefacts. No published account
12494	Iron Age and Roman Features (Corner Lombard & West St Helen Street)	Early Iron Age to Roman	Excavations in 1972-4 showed earliest occupation evidence in Iron Age posthole or small pit, which contained fragment of bone weaving comb and EIA vessel fragment. Large quantities of Roman pot, bronze brooch and coin
12710	Townsend's Tower Brewery and Malthouses (Ock Street)	Post-medieval	Identified in Kelly's Directory. Used as Morland's transport depot; maltings survived until 2000. Malthouse at numerous sitings, also destroyed
13403	Stratified archaeology at Old Gaol, Bridge Street	Romano-British to post-medieval	Excavations in 1973 revealed Iron Age pottery, Roman corn drier and pit, Saxon pottery, Medieval wall and ditches, Post Medieval rubbish pits and records for inn, as well as Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts. Also carbonised cereal grains
13016	Settlement evidence	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	Site of Iron Age and Roman settlement, excavated prior to redevelopment. Revealed ditches, pits and postholes; also cobbled area. Few finds
12849	Settlement at Vineyard	Early Iron Age to Post Medieval	Extensive area excavated over 10 years by OAU and AAAHS; 6 major areas dug. Consists of multi-period occupation and settlement comprising Iron Age oppidum, Roman buildings, Saxon buildings, Medieval lay cemetery and bridge, Medieval tenements and Civil
12849.04	Settlement and Cemetery at Vineyard	Medieval	Inhumations of 2 periods for Abbey laymen bounded on west by large ditch, perhaps original Saxon boundary. This became fishpond that was later bridged, with

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			timbers surviving. Stone building may have been cemetery chapel
12849.05	Cemetery at Vineyard	Post Medieval	Located in Area 5; completely unknown C17th cemetery uncovered with nearly 200 bodies revealed. Buried in wooden coffins in neat rows, first thought to be Roman, but dated by coin. Interred between 1648-53. Mass grave contained Royalists from town jail
12100	Features at 40-46, West St Helen Street	Romano-British to Post Medieval	Demolition of garage allowed observations of underlying archaeology. Includes Roman and Saxon pottery, Medieval pits, and Post Medieval building remains
12132	Ring Ditch (in Garford Field)	Unknown	Identified on NMR APs of 1970s
5340	Artefacts findspot	Romano-British to Post Medieval	Complete C4th colour-coated bowl and other R/B to post medieval finds in course of road building in centre of town
13375	Multi Period Features	Romano-British to Post Medieval	Roman, Medieval and Post Med finds from soil profile. Earlier excavation revealed location of Roman ditch. Finds include animal bones, C1st pottery, Medieval sherds, C13th-15th lead token, fish bones, horn cores
13321	Multi Period Features (W of Checker Walk)	Early Iron Age to Post Medieval	Consists of 3 ditches (1 Roman, 2 Iron Age), 2 Post Medieval cess pits, 1 well (cut through Medieval layers). Brick and cobbled yard surfaces overlaid earlier post Medieval features
12134	Enclosure and Linear Features	Unknown	Elongated sub-rectangular enclosure associated with linear features. Identified from NMR APs of 1970s
2676	Cemetery at North Field, Milton	Early Medieval	High status artefacts as well as skeletons found in 1832; finds in BM. Site now occupied by housing estate. Main site with outlying burials

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
2667	Cemetery at North Field	Early Medieval	Skeleton with iron object (spearhead) found in 1947 on NE side of Milton, approximately 50m west of main cemetery
2672	Possible graves and human remains thought to be outlier to Anglo Saxon Cemetery	Early medieval	Human bones and skull found when digging gravel in field opposite Milton Rectory
15288	Cropmarked Settlement Complex NW of Milton	Early Neolithic to early medieval	Rectilinear, rectangular and circular enclosures, linear features, possible grubenhauser, pits and trackway identified from RCHME Gravels overlay
12139	Possible Bronze Age Lithic Scatter (SW of Village) findspot	Bronze Age	Scatter includes flakes and one ?B/A scraper
12143	Roman Brooch findspot	Romano-British	Roman iron brooch found during field survey
12144	Bronze Age Ring Ditch (W of village)	Bronze Age	Identified on NMR AP in 1970s
12256	Neolithic/Bronze Age Lithic Scatter (S of village) findspot	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Flint tools and waste identified from fieldwork
12257	Bronze Age Lithic Scatter findspot	Bronze Age	Scatter consists of B/A scraper and a few flakes
12258	Bronze Age Lithic Scatter (E of Garford) findspot	Bronze Age	Scatter consists of B/A tools and flakes
12259	Bronze Age Lithic Scatter findspot	Bronze Age	Scatter consists of barbed and tanged arrowhead of white patinated flint with a broken tang. Also some flint waste
12260	Bronze Age Scraper (S of Frilford) findspot	Bronze Age	B/A scraper found isolated from flint scatters

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
12261	Bronze Age Scraper findspot	Bronze Age	Single B/A scraper found isolated from flint scatters
16404	Prehistoric Settlement at Garford	Later Prehistoric	Oblique AP (c.1960) revealed concentration of enclosures and pits
12263	Middle Iron Age Pottery Scatter (E of Noah's Ark Inn) findspot	Middle Iron Age	Scatter of MIA pottery identified from fieldwalking
12264	Early Iron Age Settlement (E of Noah's Ark)	Early Iron Age	Extensive EIA settlement indicated by scatter of EIA pottery, c.9% (by weight) is decorated
12265	Neolithic Willow Leaf Arrowhead findspot	Neolithic	Isolated flint find identified from fieldwalking
16442	Finds Including a Roman Intaglio and Coins findspot	Romano-British	Recovered from edge of Roman site at Frilford. It is a nicolo-glass intaglio which was common in C2/C3. Also found were ca 25 barbarous radiates of House of Constantine. Found during fieldwalking and metal detecting
12267	Pottery, Tile, Coins & Metalwork findspot	Romano-British	Approx 2 ha of pottery and tile scatter east of Noah's Ark temple; contains much Samian and some Rhenish fine pottery
12268	Roman Pottery, Tile and Coins findspot	Romano-British	Approx 2 ha of pottery and tile scatter. Early, Middle and Late Roman pottery. Also a couple of coins
16469	St Helen Without Parish Stone	Post-medieval	Located on the Faringdon Road at the junction of parishes.
12269	Pottery and Coin findspot	Romano-British	Approx 0.7 ha scatter of pottery and one coin. No tile. This perhaps represents a timber building or buildings with thatched roof. Middle to Late Roman pottery
16473	Spoon Bowl from Abingdon School	Romano-British	Silver spoon bowl (possibly a ligula); handle and stem broken off. Possible Treasure.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
	Playing Field findspot		
12271	Pottery and Coin (in field to S of village) findspot	Romano-British	Middle and Late Roman pottery and a single Roman coin. D Buxton records tile and traces of old foundations in this area.
12272	Possible Roman Farmstead and Pottery Scatter	Romano-British	Rectilinear pattern of cropmarks suggests Roman settlement/?farmstead, dated by presence of pottery from fieldwalking.
12297	Sub Rectangular Enclosures	Unknown	Series of enclosures respecting droveway to west. Identified from AP
8477	Enclosure, Linear Features and possible settlement	Later Prehistoric	Rectangular enclosure (?field ditches) containing part of curvilinear enclosure ditch. Circles and linear features, also identified by geophysical survey and interpreted as coinjoined ring ditches and probable roundhouses
9007	Lead Tokens and Statue findspot	Medieval	Found while ploughing land for bulb planting. Part of Abbey grounds? C15 ecclesiastical reckoning tokens. Heavily gilt figure of the Virgin.
9037	Finds (on the Knoll, S of Andersey Island) findspot	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	45 unretouched flakes, 19 fire fractured flints, 3 cores, 3 core fragments, 6 scrapers, 5 knives, 1 piercer, 1 barbed and tanged arrowhead found
9046	Flint Flakes (S of the Knoll) findspot	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Three unretouched flakes, two fire fractured flints and two retouched flakes found.
9047	Flakes and Cores (E of the Causeway - Andersey Island) findspot	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	5 unretouched flakes, 2 cores and 2 fire fractured flints found
9048	Flint Flakes (E of Andersey Island) findspot	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	2 unretouched flakes, 1 fire fractured flint and 1 retouched flake found

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
9049	Flint Flakes (E of The Toot) findspot	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	4 unretouched flakes and 2 fire fractured flints found
9099	Pottery (SE of Andersey Island) findspot	Medieval	A thin scatter of potsherds, which were not collected and may represent manuring practices
9666	Roman Coins findspot	Roman	Copper as and orichalcum dupondius of Nero dredged up from the River Thames
9996	Site of Culham Weir, Swift Ditch	Post Medieval	First recorded in 1580 and again in 1746 and 1789. Possibly on site of an older fish-weir
10088	Site of milestone	Post Medieval	Henley limestone pillar design. Lost since 1990
14370	Flints findspot	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Collected from area of cropmarks at Rye Farm, Andersey Island in 1970 by Roger Thomas
15265	Possible barrow, enclosure and Linear Feature	Later Prehistoric	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15267	Possible Enclosure and Trackway	Early Iron Age to Roman	During 1989-90 the Abingdon Society undertook work to assess the archaeological potential of this area through APs, field walking and excavation
15268	Linear Features and trackways	Unknown	Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15270	Enclosed settlement	Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	Large square enclosure identified from RCHM gravels overlay. Smaller circular enclosures and/or ring ditches were found by magnetometry survey in 2010 and 2018. Evaluation confirmed the presence of an early to middle Iron Age enclosed settlement
2619	Undated Burials	Unknown	Damaged bones belonging to several bodies were revealed when a tree blew down in grounds of Denman College (1986)

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
2647	Iron Age Coins findspot	Iron Age	Three IA coins: gold stater of Addedomarus and gold stater of Tasciovanus found in 1903 and 1900 respectively and silver coin of Cunobelinus (no date)
12316	Iron Spearhead findspot	Early medieval	Complete iron spearhead perhaps from a grave outlying from cemetery (PRN 7118)
12317	Pottery findspot	Early medieval	About 3 sherds of Early A/S pottery collected during examination of Roman site
12320	Causeway or Trackway	Post Medieval	Trackway from Frilford to Garford runs along a causeway c.3m thick built of stone and brick
12321	Site of Cuckoo Pen	Post Medieval	A cuckoo pen is recorded by the causeway on the Garford to Frilford road
12406	Pottery Scatter and Coin findspot	Roman	Thin scatter of pottery, possibly a settlement. Also a coin of Caurasius
13319	Amphitheatre Near Noah's Ark	Roman	Discovery of amphitheatre in area of known Roman occupation based on evidence from APs and fieldwork
15431	Axe findspot	Neolithic	Flaked and polished flint axehead was found by Mr Westwood on footpath between Manor (or Cradle) Farm and Garford. It may have come from one of the cultivated fields on either side
16498	Site of Over the Water Almshouses	Medieval to Post Medieval	Built on strip of land on edge of St Helen's Wharf donated for their construction in 1424; consisted of several separate chambers; may have been double almshouse. Pulled down in 1884. Poss rebuilt in Post Med times under present Anchor Inn
16506	Pits and Post Med features at Ock Street	Post Medieval	Trenching for wall foundations and services revealed series of pits, a well, and structural remains, both of latter probably Post Med in date

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
16539	Artefacts from Culham findspot	Lower Palaeolithic	Two lithic artefacts found in gravel deposits at Culham, part of 4th terrace, Hanborough sequence
16617	Seal matrix findspot	Medieval	seal matrix for stamping wax seals, 13th century type. Probably for a religious foundation but inscription illegible. Found at Milton near Abingdon
2361	Urn findspot	Romano-British	During excavations at the Queen's Hotel in 1864 a funeral urn was found while excavations took place in the cellar
16696	The Station Inn, Station Yard, Abingdon	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	Occupation features dating from Iron Age to post medieval periods predating a mid-C16th station inn (destroyed by fire and demolished)
16697	Kilns at Abingdon Weir	Romano-British	Magnetometer survey of the site compound revealed two poss pottery kilns; however, no evidence revealed in evaluation.
16796	Medieval and Post-medieval features on Ock St	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval pits and a linear ditch, as well as post-medieval rubbish and cess pits and 2 wells were found.
16805	The Surveyors Office, No 38, Ock Street	Medieval to Post Medieval	Constructed as a private residence between the C15-17, extended to the rear during the C18 or C19 when it was part of Morland's brewery.
16817	Second Roman Intaglio and Roman Coins findspot	Romano-British	Found in 1998 during fieldwalking S of Josca's school; area now levelled as playing field.
16853	Late Saxon brooch and Medieval pendant found near Steventon findspot	Early Medieval to Medieval	Pewter disc-brooch, possibly C10 but not enough survives to be sure, and possible C13-14 shield shaped pendant. MARGINAL
16861	Roman coins found near Abingdon Abbey gardens findspot	Romano-British	Roman coins found near Abbey gardens; now under government offices.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
16865	Romano-British pottery recovered from Lombard St findspot	Romano-British	C4 pottery found in Roman level overlying the natural gravel.
16879	Roman pottery found at 28 East St Helen St findspot	Romano-British	Roman pottery found at 28 E St Helen St.
16880	Burials at Abbey Home Car Park	Medieval	Medieval skeletons recovered during salvage excavation. Also Romano-British material including pottery and roof tile.
16884	Bronze Age scabbard chape findspot	Bronze Age	Identified by Kate Sutton
16885	Possible Civil War sword	Post-medieval	Possible Civil War sword found vertically in the ground
16929	Inhumations on Bath Street	Early medieval	Parts of two inhumations found during building works; both re-interred
16930	Pottery sherds and undated posthole, Land adjacent to Chestnuts, School Lane	Early medieval	Recovered during evaluation were three sherds, ranging from C5 to C11 date. Interpreted as signs of activity at the edge of a settlement
16931	Drainage ditches and undated inhumation	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age	Evaluation revealed large number of shallow linear features running across site on various alignments; some are dated to LBA to EIA. Postholes in E area of site
16952	Civil War earthworks at the Rookery, Abingdon	Post-medieval	Identified from APs, documentary work and comparisons are a pair of Civil War earthworks that form part of Abingdon's enciente
17004	Features at 5-12a West St Helen Street	Post-medieval	Cellaring and culvert found
7119	Iron Age/Roman Temple, Noah's Ark	Early Iron Age to Roman	Much robbed footings of a Romano-Celtic temple with a three-celled annexe attached to the outer wall, overlying remains of an IA hut

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2901	Abingdon Abbey (remains of)	Early Medieval to post- medieval	Site consists of remains of Abbey buildings, including guesthouse, granary and gatehouse. Saxon monastic site presumed to lie below ground
5382	Drayton North Cursus	Neolithic	Part of a cropmarked complex of Neolithic to Saxon Ritual and Settlement Site consisting of cursus, long mortuary enclosure, ring ditches, rectangular enclosures, and AS settlement. See also PRN 15287 for Drayton South (Sutton Courtenay) cursus; linked
21916	Nos 4 and 4A Lombard Street	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century	C17 or early C18, altered. De-listed 26th October 2011
7743	Settlement Site	Early Iron Age to early medieval	Cropmarked complex of ring ditches over considerable area; presumably an Iron Age settlement with enclosures and adjacent field boundaries and open arrangement of grubenhauser with several scatters of pits, field systems and enclosures. Ploughed for many
Wider 2km study area			
2805	Undated Rectangular Enclosure (Immediately SE of the Noah's Ark PH)		Consists of part of a rectangular enclosure with an ESE entrance, visible on oblique AP.
7097	Neolithic Polished Flint Axe		Polished flint axehead found by Mr P G Westwood on the footpath between Manor or Cradle Farm, Frilford and Garford c.1958
7117	Romano-British Cemetery, Noah's Ark		Multi-period cemetery excavated 1865-70 by Akerman and Rolleston
7118	Anglo Saxon Inhumation Cemetery at Frilford (91m SE of Roman Cemetery)		Multi-period cemetery site excavated between 1864-68 by Akerman. Closely related to PRN 7117
7121	Undated Ford		Only known as plotting on OS map

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
7603	Roman Enclosures and Pottery		Cropmarked complex of rectangular enclosures, with C2-C4 R-B pottery (including samian) found over cropmarks. Struck flints reported by Mr P H Cross from ploughed land south of Manor Farm
7607	Undated Circular Enclosures		Two confluent circular cropmarks. Field is under wheat and the cropmarks cannot be traced.
7858	Neolithic Macehead		Ovoid greenstone mace-head found while field walking before 1989.
7839	Bronze Age Ring Ditches		Two ring ditches immediately west of Garford. Site visited 12/3/39, nothing visible, under grass
2427	Anglo Saxon and underlying Bronze Age Settlement at Drayton		Saxon village overlying a Bronze Age settlement was excavated by E T Leeds at various times between 1921 and 1927. 33 houses of Saxon village were excavated, finds indicating an initial occupation at close of C5 continuing for an indefinite period.
8466	Medieval field boundary		Visible on aerial photographs.
8467	Prehistoric to Saxon Features located E of Sutton Courtenay/Drayton complex		Trackway, enclosures, pits and linear features. Lithics of Neo-BA date found to NW. Further work done in 2001-03 revealed Neolithic pits, LBA inhumation, EIA pits, Roman enclosures and droveway, Saxon features as well as part of timber building.
8740	Anglo Saxon Sword		Late Saxon (C6-11) damaged but comparable with GOODERSTONE sword and one from Thames found in "field adjoining Barrow Lane". MARGINAL
7958	Roman Coins		5 coins found some years ago (before 1973) at Frilford.
14255	Iron Age Pottery		Located between the allotments and the new golf course.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
15296	Possible Bronze Age Ring Ditch		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15297	Prehistoric or Roman Field System		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay.
15298	Bronze Age Ring Ditches		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay and probably related to complexes PRNs 15287 and 15288.
15300	Undated Enclosures		Identified from plotting.
15304	Undated possible trackways and linear system		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15825	Undated Pit and Linear Features (Milton Cottage)		Watching brief carried out after collection of animal bones recovered during excavation of foundation trenches for a cottage extension.
15826	Anglo Saxon Linear Ditch and Pits		Recovered during trenching were a set of linear ditches that may represent the original delineation of the boundary.
9071	Lithic Scatter (SW of Frilford and N of the River Ock)		Consists of 10 unretouched flakes, two fire fractured flints and two core, and 4 bladelets
9073	Lithic Scatter (SE of Frilford)		Consists of 5 unretouched flakes, 1 scraper, and 1 knife; also 3 bladelets
9239	Neolithic Stone Axe		Axe found c.200m north of the River Ock at Frilford; provisionally assessed as belonging to Group I.
11985	Ardington Wick Brick/Tile Works (site of)		Closed by 1899, all buildings gone. Claypits visible as depressions, but no buildings remain in 1979
12085	Ardington Wick Deserted Medieval Village		Visible as a series of earthworks on vertical AP's in two non-contiguous fields.
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9541	Roman Road		Amag with PRN 8932; Viatores Road No 164.

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9624	Undated Square Enclosure		Cropmarked square enclosure visible on AP but cannot be traced on ground
8475	Possible Later Prehistoric Enclosure Complex nr Culham		Enclosures, ditches, trackway and hut circle
2852	Neolithic to Roman activity and settlement		Cropmarked site of square rectangular enclosures, initially interpreted as a Roman villa. Excavation in the 1960s revealed R/B sherds and building debris, while later excavations found neolithic to Roman funerary and agricultural activity
10205	Site of Toll House		Site of Noah's Ark tollgate. Shown on OS map.
4132	Later Prehistoric Ring Ditches at Rye Farm		3 ring ditches located against track to Rye Farm; identified from APs. Associated rectangular enclosures.
12084	Site of Possible Medieval Fishpond		A dew pond or small fishpond is visible as an earthwork of vertical Aps.
2677	Possible Romano British Cemetery		Skeletons, together with a light grey Roman vessel and imperfect iron spearhead, were found in a ballast pit close to the Moor Ditch indicating a possible R/B burial ground, probably of C3rd or later.
2518	Roman Settlement, Burials and Finds		There appears to have been a considerable Romano-British settlement at this site indicated by massive 'herring-bone' masonry found in 1865 when excavating the foundations of a house at the north end of Fore Street.
11516	Site of Clay Pit and Kiln		'Kiln Copse' and 'Old Clay Pit'. Shown on OS maps
12730	Medieval Foundations and Finds (42-44, Stert Street)		Excavations in 1975-6 by Abingdon Area Archaeological & Historical Society uncovered stone foundations of several phases of medieval structures fronting on to Stert Street; associated pits and wells produced environmental evidence

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
13569	Roman to Post Medieval Occupation (N of Broad Street)		Excavation in 1973 yielded Roman ditches of C2-4 date, infant burials, building fragments suggestive of substantial building nearby; Medieval pits and stone building foundations, and Post Med malthouse. Various Saxon and Neolithic finds as well. Barley a
13848	Nos 2-8, Queen Street (site of)		Presumed medieval street frontage along east side of Queen Street
13007	Iron Age to Medieval Features (30, East St Helen Street)		Local excavation revealed pits of IA to Medieval date, with dateable artefacts. No published account
12494	Iron Age and Roman Features (Corner Lombard & West St Helen Street)		Excavations in 1972-4 showed earliest occupation evidence in Iron Age posthole or small pit, which contained fragment of bone weaving comb and EIA vessel fragment. Large quantities of Roman pot, bronze brooch and coin
12710	Townsend's Tower Brewery and Malthouses (Ock Street)		Identified in Kelly's Directory. Used as Morland's transport depot; maltings survived until 2000. Malthouse at numerous sitings also destroyed
13403	Iron Age to Post Medieval Features (Old Gaol, Bridge Street)		Excavations in 1973 revealed Iron Age pottery, Roman corn drier and pit, Saxon pottery, Medieval wall and ditches, Post Medieval rubbish pits and records for inn, as well as Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts. Also carbonised cereal grains
13016	Iron Age and Roman Settlement		Site of Iron Age and Roman settlement, excavated prior to redevelopment. Revealed ditches, pits and postholes; also cobbled area. Few finds.
12849	Iron Age to Civil War Settlement at Vineyard		Extensive area excavated over 10 years by OAU and AAAHS; 6 major areas dug. Consists of multi-period occupation and settlement comprising Iron Age oppidum, Roman buildings, Saxon buildings,

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			Medieval lay cemetery and bridge, Medieval tenements and Civil
12849.04	Medieval Settlement and Cemetery at Vineyard		Inhumations of 2 periods for Abbey laymen bounded on west by large ditch, perhaps original Saxon boundary. This became fishpond that was later bridged, with timbers surviving. Stone building may have been cemetery chapel.
12849.05	Civil War Cemetery at Vineyard		Located in Area 5; completely unknown C17th cemetery uncovered with nearly 200 bodies revealed. Buried in wooden coffins in neat rows, first thought to be Roman, but dated by coin. Interred between 1648-53. Mass grave contained Royalists from town jail.
12100	Roman - Post Med Settlement Features at 40-46, West St Helen Street		Demolition of garage allowed observations of underlying archaeology. Includes Roman and Saxon pottery, Medieval pits, and Post Medieval building remains.
12132	Undated Ring Ditch (in Garford Field)		Identified on NMR APs of 1970s
5340	Roman and Medieval Finds		Complete C4th colour-coated bowl and other R/B to post medieval finds in course of road building in centre of town
13375	Multi Period Features		Roman, Medieval and Post Med finds from soil profile. Earlier excavation revealed location of Roman ditch. Finds include animal bones, C1st pottery, Medieval sherds, C13th-15th lead token, fish bones, horn cores
13321	Multi Period Features (W of Checker Walk)		Consists of 3 ditches (1 Roman, 2 Iron Age), 2 Post Medieval cess pits, 1 well (cut through Medieval layers). Brick and cobbled yard surfaces overlaid earlier post Medieval features

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12134	Undated Enclosure and Linear Features		Elongated sub-rectangular enclosure associated with linear features. Identified from NMR APs of 1970s
2676	Anglo Saxon Cemetery at North Field, Milton		High status artefacts as well as skeletons found in 1832; finds in BM. Site now occupied by housing estate. Main site with outlying burials.
2667	Site of Outlier to Anglo Saxon Cemetery at North Field		Skeleton with iron object (spearhead) found in 1947 on NE side of Milton, approximately 50m west of main cemetery.
2672	Possible graves and human remains thought to be outlier to Anglo Saxon Cemetery		Human bones and skull found when digging gravel in field opposite Milton Rectory.
15288	Cropmarked Settlement Complex NW of Milton		Rectilinear, rectangular and circular enclosures, linear features, possible grubenhauser, pits and trackway identified from RCHME Gravels overlay.
12139	Possible Bronze Age Lithic Scatter (SW of Village)		Scatter includes flakes and one ?B/A scraper
12143	Roman Brooch		Roman iron brooch found during field survey.
12144	Bronze Age Ring Ditch (W of village)		Identified on NMR AP in 1970s
12256	Neolithic/Bronze Age Lithic Scatter (S of village)		Flint tools and waste identified from fieldwork.
12257	Bronze Age Lithic Scatter		Scatter consists of B/A scraper and a few flakes.
12258	Bronze Age Lithic Scatter (E of Garford)		Scatter consists of B/A tools and flakes
12259	Bronze Age Lithic Scatter		Scatter consists of barbed and tanged arrowhead of white patinated flint with a broken tang. Also some flint waste.
12260	Bronze Age Scraper (S of Frilford)		B/A scraper found isolated from flint scatters

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12261	Bronze Age Scraper		Single B/A scraper found isolated from flint scatters
16404	Prehistoric Settlement at Garford		Oblique AP (c.1960) revealed concentration of enclosures and pits.
12263	Middle Iron Age Pottery Scatter (E of Noah's Ark Inn)		Scatter of MIA pottery identified from fieldwalking.
12264	Early Iron Age Settlement (E of Noah's Ark)		Extensive EIA settlement indicated by scatter of EIA pottery, c.9% (by weight) is decorated.
12265	Neolithic Willow Leaf Arrowhead		Isolated flint find identified from fieldwalking.
16442	Finds Including a Roman Intaglio and Coins		Recovered from edge of Roman site at Frilford. It is a nicolo-glass intaglio which was common in C2/C3. Also found were ca 25 barbarous radiates of House of Constantine. Found during fieldwalking and metal detecting.
12267	Roman Pottery, Tile, Coins & Metalwork		Approx 2 ha of pottery and tile scatter east of Noah's Ark temple; contains much Samian and some Rhenish fine pottery.
12268	Roman Pottery, Tile and Coins		Approx 2 ha of pottery and tile scatter. Early, Middle and Late Roman pottery. Also a couple of coins
16469	St Helen Without Parish Stone		Located on the Faringdon Road at the junction of parishes.
12269	Roman Pottery and Coin		Approx 0.7 ha scatter of pottery and one coin. No tile. This perhaps represents a timber building or buildings with thatched roof. Middle to Late Roman pottery
16473	Roman Spoon Bowl from Abingdon School Playing Field		Silver spoon bowl (possibly a ligula); handle and stem broken off. Possible Treasure.

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12271	Roman Pottery and Coin (in field to S of village)		Middle and Late Roman pottery and a single Roman coin. D Buxton records tile and traces of old foundations in this area.
8477	Later Prehistoric Enclosure, Linear Features and possible settlement		Rectangular enclosure (?field ditches) containing part of curvilinear enclosure ditch. Circles and linear features, also identified by geophysical survey and interpreted as coinjoined ring ditches and probable roundhouses
9007	Medieval Lead Tokens and Statue		Found while ploughing land for bulb planting. Part of Abbey grounds? C15 ecclesiastical reckoning tokens. Heavily gilt figure of the Virgin.
9037	Neolithic to Bronze Age Finds (on the Knoll, S of Andersey Island)		45 unretouched flakes, 19 fire fractured flints, 3 cores, 3 core fragments, 6 scrapers, 5 knives, 1 piercer, 1 barbed and tanged arrowhead found
9046	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint Flakes (S of the Knoll)		Three unretouched flakes, two fire fractured flints and two retouched flakes found.
9047	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flakes and Cores (E of the Causeway - Andersey Island)		5 unretouched flakes, 2 cores and 2 fire fractured flints found
9048	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint Flakes (E of Andersey Island)		2 unretouched flakes, 1 fire fractured flint and 1 retouched flake found.
9049	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint Flakes (E of The Toot)		4 unretouched flakes and 2 fire fractured flints found.
9099	Medieval Pottery (SE of Andersey Island)		A thin scatter of potsherds, which were not collected and may represent manuring practices
9666	Roman Coins		Copper as and orichalcum dupondius of Nero dredged up from the River Thames
9996	Site of Culham Weir, Swift Ditch		First recorded in 1580 and again in 1746 and 1789. Possibly on site of an older fish-weir

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10088	Site of milestone		Henley limestone pillar design. Lost since 1990
14370	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flints		Collected from area of cropmarks at Rye Farm, Andersey Island in 1970 by Roger Thomas
15265	Possible Later Prehistoric barrow, enclosure and Linear Feature		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay.
15267	Possible Later Prehistoric Enclosure and Trackway		During 1989-90 the Abingdon Society undertook work to assess the archaeological potential of this area through APs, field walking and excavation
15268	Undated Linear Features and trackways		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15270	Iron Age enclosed settlement		Large square enclosure identified from RCHM gravels overlay. Smaller circular enclosures and/or ring ditches were found by magnetometry survey in 2010 and 2018. Evaluation confirmed the presence of an early to middle Iron Age enclosed settlement
2619	Undated Burials		Damaged bones belonging to several bodies were revealed when a tree blew down in grounds of Denman College (1986). Found by Mr Ricketts
2647	Iron Age Coins		Three IA coins: gold stater of Addedomarus and gold stater of Tasciovanus found in 1903 and 1900 respectively and silver coin of Cunobelinus (no date). MARGINAL
12316	Anglo Saxon Iron Spearhead		Complete iron spearhead perhaps from a grave outlying from cemetery (PRN 7118)
12317	Anglo Saxon Pottery		About 3 sherds of Early A/S pottery collected during examination of Roman site.

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12320	Causeway or Trackway		Trackway from Frilford to Garford runs along a causeway c.3m thick built of stone and brick
12321	Site of Cuckoo Pen		A cuckoo pen is recorded by the causeway on the Garford to Frilford road. MARGINAL
12406	Roman Pottery Scatter and Coin		Thin scatter of pottery, possibly a settlement. Also a coin of Causarius
13319	Amphitheatre Near Noah's Ark		Discovery of amphitheatre in area of known Roman occupation based on evidence from APs and fieldwork.
15431	Neolithic Axe		Flaked and polished flint axehead was found by Mr Westwood on footpath between Manor (or Cradle) Farm and Garford. It may have come from one of the cultivated fields on either side
15739	Gun emplacement		Type: 6pdr gunpit [265]. Identified by fieldwork and documentation
16498	Site of Over the Water Almshouses		Built on strip of land on edge of St Helen's Wharf donated for their construction in 1424; consisted of several separate chambers; may have been double almshouse. Pulled down in 1884. Poss rebuilt in Post Med times under present Anchor Inn
16506	Pits and Post Med features at Ock Street		Trenching for wall foundations and services revealed series of pits, a well, and structural remains, both of latter probably Post Med in date.
16539	Lower Palaeolithic artefacts from Culham		Two lithic artefacts found in gravel deposits at Culham, part of 4th terrace, Hanborough sequence.
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21916	Nos 4 and 4A Lombard Street		C17 or early C18, altered. De-listed 26th October 2011.

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17333	Medieval settlement and Tannery on Ock Street		Three medieval buildings along the street frontage and industrial tanning pits in the rear of the properties were recorded; Roman ditches also found. Good environmental potential in waterlogged plant remains.
17334	Late Saxon, Medieval and post medieval occupation and tannery at Morlands Brewery		Archaeological work on the site of the former Morlands Brewery led to the discovery of some late Saxon features together with substantial medieval deposits including building remains and industrial activity, most notably associated with tanning and hide
26155	Stamped Amphora Handle		Piece of amphora handle with a partial stamp. Found during a geophysical survey in the cemetery field at Frilford.
16203	Spring Road Cemetery: Mesolithic to Saxon remains		Modern municipal cemetery that contained evidence of Mesolithic to Saxon activity and remains. Excavated several times between 1990-2000.
26195	Anglo Saxon coinage and metalwork found by metal detectorists		Collection of material brought to the Ashmolean for identification in 1999. Majority found by 2 detectorists from field studied in 2001-3 (see PRN 8467).
26222	Iron Age settlement evidence and Roman road surfaces at Abingdon Museum		Four test pits recorded a number of probable Iron Age pits and postholes overlain by a series of Roman road surfaces, overlain by Roman and Medieval soil horizons. Excavation revealed round

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			houses of Early to Middle Iron Age date, which was cut by MIA po
26301	Middle Saxon ditches and post holes at 2 Abingdon Road		Six ditches were identified, three of which were dateable to middle Saxon times with the rare occurrence of 'Ipswich ware' pottery. Two undated post holes were also noted.
26307	Medieval and post-medieval features and finds at 54 Ock Street, Abingdon		WB was successful in locating series of archaeological features dating from at least the C11 onwards, based on pottery recovered. Relatively large quantity of horncores hints at an industrial usage. Evidence of C19 building that was demolished to allow t
26402	Possible Bronze Age barrow		Barrow visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.
26423	Undated features and Roman cremation, High Lodge Farm		Evaluation was successful in confirming the presence of recorded cropmarks in the area but the majority of features could not be positively dated.
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27446	Late Bronze Age to Saxon features, Milton Park		Evaluation revealed evidence for Bronze Age to Saxon activity on the site and a post-medieval mound. Environmental evidence for Saxon period.
27455	Late Roman to Saxon occupation and burial site at Millets Farm		Evaluation identified finds and features dating from the early prehistoric to the medieval periods, primarily those of late Roman and Saxon date
27475	Roman crossing of River Ock		Roman road shown on south side of River Ock; lies slightly W of modern crossing. Identified by geophysics, and abundance of Roman pottery.

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27476	Ring ditch and field system		Ring ditch cut by Roman road presumed to cross River Ock; identified by geophysical survey in 2008.
27531	Middle/Late Bronze Age spearhead found near Marcham		Found while conducting agricultural work in 2008 and recorded by FLO. MARGINAL
27586	Undated flint blade near Noah's Ark Roman Temple		Found while field walking between 1997 and 2004
27605	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch/circular enclosure		Identified from 2009 AP's
27608	Roman, medieval and post-medieval pits at Abbey Centre		A single evaluation trench revealed evidence of domestic dumping pits, revealing Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval activity. Subsequent excavation revealed further pits of the same, as well as evidence for walls.
27619	Possible medieval walls at Fairlawn Wharf		Small excavation c.1969 by the Abingdon & District Archaeological Society revealed substantial portions of two earth-packed stone walls, one built upon the other and associated with C12/13th pottery
27705	Roman to post-medieval features at 51 East St Helen Street		Evaluation revealed a Roman soil layer and medieval and post-medieval walls and layers.
27992	Pits and ditches at High Lodge farm		Magnetometry scans detected a series of rectangular pit like features and ditches.
28177	Medieval and later settlement		C13 pits and ditches were uncovered, dated by medieval pottery. Later evidence includes use as garden or orchard, and remains of small Victorian building.
28179	Undated Post Holes, Pits and Gullies		Ridge and furrow initially identified by geophysical survey. During the subsequent evaluation a dense concentration of undated postholes, pits and gullies were identified which had been masked by the ridge and furrow.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
28181	Post Medieval to modern features		Consisted of Post Medieval pits, probable segmented ditch and post hole, as well as undated and modern features.
28195	Bronze Age pits, Iron Age and Roman settlement on Milton Hill (Cleeve to Fyfield Water Main)		Site 227. Bronze Age pits with C14 dates, MIA to LIA settlement, followed by LIA to Roman settlement features.
28197	Late Neolithic to Roman finds and features S of Marcham (Cleeve to Fyfield Water Main)		Site 50. Late Neolithic-early Bronze Age pottery from a pit/posthole, Early to Middle Iron Age pits, postholes, crouched inhumation and possible ring ditch, and Roman pit and linear feature were found.
28198	Late Bronze Age to Roman finds and features (Cleeve to Fyfield Water Main)		Site 53. Consists of LBA or IA spread of animal bone, pottery and flint flakes; pits were found. Roman pottery collected from surface.
28199	Iron Age to Roman finds and features at Millets Farm (Cleeve to Fyfield Water Main)		Site 54. Linear features, pits, postholes and ditches as well as finds from the Iron Age into the Roman period were found.
28208	Ditch		Found during an evaluation. Based on location, thought to be of medieval or post medieval date
28210	Roman and Post Medieval wall foundations and other finds		A possible Roman construction cut containing a wall formed of limestone blocks and a C2 sherd, as well as an undated pit, and both Post Medieval finds and foundations.
28260	NW boundary of Milton Hill Research Centre		Boundary consists of substantial hedgerow of mature trees and bushes made up of multiple species.
28272	Roman and Post Medieval landscape features		Evaluation identified possible Roman ditches, and single undated ditch and postholes. Post Medieval furrows also found.
28311	Possible Settlement Evidence		A network of linear anomalies, some of which are clearly modern services, as well

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			at least three buildings within a network of ditches and gullies.
28358	Linear Features, undated pit and Victorian ditch		Two linear features identified which all contain similar fills, an undated pit and Victorian or later linear feature.
28361	Reported human bones discovered at Gable House		Bones, reported to be human, were discovered, but not reported during building of Gable House in the 1950's. This is more evidence for the Anglo Saxon/Medieval cemetery (PRN 13323). During trenching operations for foundations of a new house at junction
28362	Inhumation from Ridgeway on the Faringdon Road		Single inhumation recovered from adjacent to house wall of Ridgeway. Considered part of the A/S and Medieval cemetery in the Spring -Faringdon Roads area (see PRN13323)
28363	Inhumations from Norland (now "Larks") on the Faringdon Road		Two inhumations were discovered during digging a drainage ditch in October 1984 in the garden of "Norland " house. The bones were examined by C Chambers of OAU. Considered part of the A/S and Medieval cemetery in the Spring -Faringdon Roads area (see
28366	Later prehistoric settlement		An evaluation identified the presence of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age pits/post holes and ditches/gullies. Subsequent excavation identified a scatter of Beaker period pits and later Prehistoric or Roman co-axial ditched fields.
28369	Site of C16/17th building		Remains of three C16/17th parallel stone walls of a building, predating 1709 and possibly associated with the church
28370	Backfilled Vaulted Brick Tomb		A backfilled, vaulted brick tomb was recorded within the present graveyard.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
28538	Extension of Iron Age settlement to S		Iron Age or Roman dating evidence was recovered from ditches in W of site; similar undated features in centre of site.
28549	Late Iron Age to Roman field system, C11 pit and possible post built structure		Late Iron Age to Roman continuous use field system, with evidence of Post medieval ridge and furrow. Deposit of probable hearth material has been dated to C11, same date as pottery linked to possible structure. Scientific dating.
28574	Middle Bronze Age occupation site, field system, enclosure and burials		Bronze Age features were found in 4 of the 5 areas excavated. Features include structured deposit, cremations, pits and field system. Radiocarbon dates for burials. Although no obvious structures were found, the enclosure, associated with pits containi
28575	Later Roman farmstead and Iron Age ditches		Ditches of Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age periods were found, along with late Roman features indicative of a farmstead. Medieval features (ditches and a pit) were also found. Majority of features were undated.
28581	Medieval and Post Medieval features		Features from C11 to C19 century found at site, reflecting earlier use.
28590	Medieval and Post Medieval cultivation soil layers		Series of soil layers overlain by post medieval levelling deposits and associated walls.
28633	Cropmarks and finds		Over 2 years, the AAAHS carried out various phases of investigation in the Andersey Island area. Results include the identification of a possible Roman settlement, and no evidence for the presence of a palace or church as identified on OS maps.
28663	Settlement features found in quarry extension		Evaluation revealed 3 distinct phases of activity within 1 of the 3 areas trenched. These phases were based on finds or

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			features from the Early Neolithic to the Middle Iron Age. Extensive palaeo-channel not observed to continue into the (western) Phase 5
28771	RAF Abingdon/Dalton Barracks		Set up in the 1930s as a bomber airfield (later RAF Bomber Command). Airfield bombed in 1941. Parachute moves from Upper Heyford in 1951. Airfield transferred to Support Command in 1976. Airfield turned over to army in 1990s, and now known as Dalton Ba
28116	Post-medieval occupation site with remains of malthouse		Stone walls comprising part of a malthouse shown on the 1874 Ordnance Survey Town map and a linear feature were uncovered during archaeological evaluation.
28903	Post medieval field system		Series of post medieval ditches including a former boundary ditch seen on 2nd ed. OS map (1900)
28904	Roman funerary activity		Cremation and inhumation, scientifically dated, uncovered during excavation
15287	Scheduled Cropmarked Complex including S end of Drayton Cursus		Located at southern end of the Drayton Cursus. Includes round barrows, enclosures, pits and trackways. See also PRN 5382 for N end of cursus.
8450	Rectilinear enclosure within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmark of rectilinear enclosure near to Drayton Cursus.
8447	Blockmarks within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmarks of blockmarks near Drayton Cursus.
8432	Trackways within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmark of trackway near the Drayton Cursus, running NW to SE, and NE to SW - forming a T junction. Linear spread of pits appears to continue line of trackway to the NE.
8445	Oval Enclosure within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmark of an oval enclosure near to the Drayton Cursus.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
8449	Grubenhauser within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmarks of Grubenhause near Drayton Cursus.
8446	Linear features and trackway within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmarks of linear feature (boundary ditch) and trackway near Drayton Cursus.
8437	Grubenhause		Cropmarks of Grubenhause west of the Drayton Cursus, within SAM 248.
8435	Anglo Saxon Rectangular Buildings within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmarks of 3 rectangular structures, with two others (one of which is a Great Hall) visible to the NE (PRN8440). All interpreted as A/S buildings. Excavation at edge of one revealed grubenhause.
8438	Pits within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmarks of pits near the Drayton Cursus. Approx 12 pits between round barrow to N and square enclosure to south.
8439	Square enclosure within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmark of square enclosure near the Drayton Cursus.
8441	Ring ditch and other features within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmarks of a circle, linear features and some 'block' marks near to Drayton Cursus.
15287.16	Vill within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmarks to the east of the Drayton Cursus are grubenhauser and probable pits.
8443	Grubenhauser within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmarks of Grubenhauser near Drayton Cursus.
8433	Bowl Barrows within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Identified as cropmarks within and near Drayton Cursus.
8440	Great Hall atop Bowl Barrow to E of Drayton Cursus		Anglo Saxon Great Hall situated over large bowl barrow to E of Cursus; smaller rectangular building lies further W. See PRN8435 for 3 other rectangular A/S buildings and PRN8443 for a further 2 rectangular buildings.
9862	Neolithic/Bronze Age Flint Scatter (N and S of Drayton East Way)		11 unretouched flakes, 1 core and 1 core tablet found near the Drayton Cursus.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
7402	Drayton Mill		Post Med watermill; much altered. Probably early C19-C20 with later modifications. Evaluation revealed good environmental evidence as well as Saxon/early Medieval ditch.
16077	Bronze Age Chisel Mould		Middle Bronze Age chisel mould in bronze. Both halves present.
5210	Neolithic Stone Axe		Neolithic polished stone axe acquired by E T Leeds in 1928 from the finder who said he had found it while working in the gravel pit on the site of the B/A settlement and Saxon village. Late Neolithic pits were found on the site.
9861	Lithic Scatter NW of Brook Farm		19 Neolithic and/or Bronze Age flint tools including 14 unretouched flakes, 3 scrapers, 1 core and 1 knife dated to the Neolithic period or Bronze Age.
9860	Lithic Scatter N of Drayton Mill		Scatter consists of 25 unretouched flint flakes and 1 knife.
16262	Medieval occupation from Morlands Brewery Redevelopment		Investigation revealed Medieval occupation on street frontage with backlands activity less dense further from Ock St.
16265	Late Neolithic/EBA and undated features at Cross Tree Farm		Scatter of features, including pits, postholes and ditches, most of which were undated, but Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery and flint found in a pit and a post hole within the south of the site
7129	Site of Prior's Court, Manor Farm		Site of manor belonging to priory of Newton Longville located at Manor Farm
7151	Spirit Canal Lock (disused)		Shown on OS map
7152	Site of Swing Bridge		Shown on OS maps.
7153	Site of Grove Bottom Canal Lock		Shown on OS maps.
7154	Site of Swing Bridge		Shown on OS map

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
7506	Neolithic Ground Axe		Small Neolithic ground axe found in a field; thin sectioned. Group VI.
7601	Deserted Medieval Village and Pottery (N of Tulwick Farm)		Good, clear earthworks remain in field north of C19 estate road, with pottery scatter in ploughsoil to north.
7602	Medieval Extended Inhumation		Recorded at Reading Museum
10242	Site of Toll House		Site of Grove Gate, Wantage
13173	Roman and Post Medieval Pottery (N of Tulwick Farm)		Three sherds of R/B pottery and C17-19 red earthenware lead glaze and some greenish glaze found in 1982.
13285	Medieval Pottery		A quantity of wares of the C13-C15: jugs, bases and 1 handle (about a dozen sherds) found about 250m NE of Tulwick Farm c.1983.
2665	Anglo Saxon Burial		Saxon burial and R/B finds (unspecified) found in 1920. MARGINAL
1249	Culham Lock		Shown on old maps
1575	Site of Brick and Tile Works, Culham Kilns, E end of Culham Cut		First mentioned 1851 Census.
1889	Neolithic Polished Stone Axe		Exact location unknown. In possession of Dr R Rice in 1937. MARGINAL
1891	Neolithic Flint Arrowhead		Yellow flint arrowhead found at Sutton Courtenay. MARGINAL
5268	Bronze Age and Saxon Artefacts		Objects found in the Thames at Sutton Courtenay near Sutton Bridge. MARGINAL
2742	Site of Toll House, S Side of Sutton Bridge		Marked on OS map
2834	Roman Cremations and Pottery		Ditches containing Romano-British pottery were noticed during a visit by D N Riley, and earlier in the year workmen reported the discovery of 15 Romano-British urns in a straight line. All were destroyed (1943/4). Gravel pit now filled in.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
2837	Site of St Mary Magdalene's Chapel		Mentioned 1461 and 1511 but dissolved by mid C16th. Precise location not established.
2843	Bronze Age Implement		This is sited on Manning's 6" (1st edition) in the Ashmolean and may be a late C19 marking of doubtful accuracy and possibly applies to a bronze dagger blade. MARGINAL
2844	Anglo Saxon Burial Site		No details are known at the Ashmolean Museum and no information concerning the burial has been obtained locally
2856	Roman Miscellaneous Finds		Roman bronze strigil, a small bronze bell, and fragments of bronze chain found c.1851. Some early Roman brooches, a ring and a vase were also found. MARGINAL
7511	Neolithic Ground Stone Axe		Recorded on Reading Museum Record Map. MARGINAL
7661	Roman Pottery		Rim of C1/C2 jar.
7662	Undated Bone Awl		Recorded on Reading Museum Record Map.
7666	Palaeolithic Mammoth Tusk		Recorded on Reading Museum Map.
7671	Medieval Pair of Shears		From C16.
7995	Anglo Saxon Inhumation Cemetery in Sutton Courtenay		Found during gravel extraction, 3 skeletons (1 with amber beads and saucer brooch; 2 unaccompanied). Also found were 15 R/B greyware jars in linear arrangement
8476	Undated Rectangular Earthwork & Former Water Course		Clearly a rectangular ditched earthwork with an internal upcast or bank
10358	Former Congregational Chapel (c.110m SW of Abbey)		Built 1907 in the domestic style of the Arts and Crafts movement. Now private house called The Old Chapel.
12301	Undated Double Ditched Rectangular Enclosure		Ditches mark out three sides of what may be a rectangular double ditched enclosure. Probable bronze dagger (PRN 2843)

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
12302	Undated Rectangular Enclosure		Rectangular enclosure with E entrance
12303	Undated Possible Rectangular Enclosures and Pits		Linear marks perhaps representing rectangular enclosures
12304	Possible Undated Ring Ditches		Possible ring ditches
15312	Iron Age Enclosure		Ditches forming a rectilinear enclosure identified by cropmarks and evaluation
15314	Possible Bronze Age Ring Ditch		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15315	Possible Roman Enclosure		Identified only from RCHME gravels overlay
15316	Possible Later Prehistoric Enclosure		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15757	Pillbox (Sutton Bridge)		Type: FW3/28A.
15865	Later Prehistoric and Medieval Features (Lady Place, 41 High Street)		Investigations revealed limited later prehistoric material, and medieval period features which relate to a rural landscape rather than to occupation.
8479	Prehistoric settlement		Ring ditches with linear features and enclosures visible on AP
2840	Later Prehistoric Rectilinear Enclosures		Complex of prehistoric features. The area is now used as a dump for gravel.
15819	Iron Age Settlement at Wyndyke Furlong		Substantial remains of early to middle Iron Age settlement, complete with round houses, pottery, and good environmental evidence for agriculture and husbandry. Limited early Roman evidence in field system and driveway.
3374	Culham Hill Encampment (Culham Hill)		In spring 1643 the Royalist army had an encampment on top of Culham Hill. Abandoned 12th June and troops withdrawn to Oxford. See PRN9037 for later prehistoric material.
3899	Site of St Andrews Church		According to the farmer at Rye Farm, the exact site of this church is unknown and

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			there is no antiquity sign on the 6" map although it is labelled.
4129	Undated Rectangular Enclosures		Rectangular cropmark enclosures surrounding the site of St Andrews Church. There are records of a pre-Conquest hunting lodge and Saxon palace in the immediate vicinity of Andersey Island.
4130	Medieval Moat and Leats (W of Rye Farm, Andersey Island)		To the west of Rye Farm are ditches and leats and there is some surface indication that the low mound on which stands Rye Farm was formerly moated or drained by a large ditch
4131	Medieval Moat (W of Rye Farm, Andersey Island)		A small moated mound attached to a drainage leat
5117	Toll House		Tollhouse stood at the junction of Thame Lane and the Abingdon-Dorchester road.
7442	Bronze Age Barrows		Shown on OS map
7658	Iron Age/Roman/Medieval Finds		Sword with bronze scabbard from below Abingdon Lock. Other finds include R/B and medieval pottery
7900	Roman Miscellaneous Artefacts		Bones, bottle, drinking cups, skull and coins found in Abbey grounds.
2648	Roman Coins		Two coins of Gallienus found (no date). MARGINAL
2662	Roman Occupation Site and possible Roman Road		Occupation layer over 100' [30.4m] long containing an abundant quantity of Roman pottery and animal refuse, 200 yards [182m] from the SW corner of Marcham Park
3124	Two possible Anglo Saxon Burials		Extended skeleton found at a depth of 4' 6" [1.37m] during the digging of a modern grave at the new cemetery, Spring Gardens.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
3125	Saxon Fragment of Wheel Cross-Head		Found in 1927 in a rubble wall on the E side of Winsmore Lane possibly at NGR given.
3129	Anglo Saxon Spearhead		Found during the demolition of 17, High Street
3130	Site of Medieval Market Cross		The elaborate, octagonal cross, in Market Place was erected c.1442 and destroyed by the Parliamentary army in 1644.
3133	Possible Bronze Age Barrow (W of Larkhill, Faringdon Road)		One of a group of 3 or 4 barrows discovered from the air by Allen (see also PRNs 8371 and 8372). Falls in what is now a sportsfield but cannot be traced on the ground.
3136	Medieval Moat		The moat at Abingdon occupies part of the site of the manor house of St Helen's; thought to be part of Post Medieval formal garden.
4937	Undated settlement (John Mason High School Playing Fields)		Linear features recorded from the air by Allen in 1933 and cropmark complex identified as part of Thames Gravel Survey.
5194	Post Medieval Stone Quarry		Shown on OS map. Quarries in Corallian beds
7596	Roman Pottery (Junction of East & West St Helen Street)		A small trench dug by the Gas Board for routine maintenance was cleaned up and planned by the Abingdon Archaeological & Historical Society
7751	Neolithic to Saxon Finds		Mr W A Skellington found sherds of Beaker ware, struck flints, animal bones and EIA pottery while grave digging in the cemetery
7911	Medieval and Roman Pottery		R/B and C13th/14th pottery found at Lacey's Court by Mr C Daybell while gardening
7913	Roman Pottery, Coins and Weights		Coins of Valerius and perforated baked weights.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
7948	Roman Coin		Coin of Claudius from St Nicholas Churchyard
7954	Roman Pottery, Skeletons and Clay Rings		Finds of skeletons and Roman pottery and crude baked-clay rings of A/S type on unoccupied ground at the corner of Bath Street and Broad Street were reported to the Ashmolean Museum by Mr H R Blagrove of Abingdon.
8357	Possible Bronze Age Ring Ditch and Pits (W of Sandford Brook below Gozzard's Ford)		Irregular series of pits surrounding circle, also mesh of fine lines, probably of periglacial origin
8369	Trackway Complex from Abingdon		Oriented NE-SW and marked on the map as approximately 850m, besides being wider at the NE end where the parallel sides enclose a circle of about 30m across
8370	Undated Circle		Within the NE end of cursus (PRN 8369) approximately 30m across as shown on map
8371	Possible Bronze Age Barrow		One of a group of 3 or 4 barrows discovered from the air by Allen (see also PRNs 3133 and 8372 and probably 26402 and 29447).
8372	Possible Bronze Age Barrow (W of Larkhill, Faringdon Road)		One of a group of three or four barrows discovered from the air by Allen. Falls in what is now a sports field, but cannot be traced on the ground.
9028	Saxon Brooch		Bronze penannular brooch found in High Street
9066	Neolithic/Bronze Age Artefacts (S of Gozzard's Ford)		Found south of Goizzard's Ford
9067	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint Flakes (SW of Gozzard's Ford)		Found south west of Gozzard's Ford
9070	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flints (SE of Sheepstead House)		Found south east of Sheepstead House

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
9256	Roman Pottery		Pottery ranging from C2nd AD was unearthed on a housing development. A small excavation has been carried out by the Abingdon and District Archaeological Society
9581	Medieval Occupation Site (Former Carpark, Corner of Vineyard and Stert Street)		Excavations 1987-9 by OAU and AA & HS in advance of redevelopment. Absence of pits near street frontage suggests the site was occupied by medieval buildings
9629	Roman Ditch and Pottery		Ditch section and pottery indicating a small Roman site just west of Frilford crossroads. No surface traces of site.
9956	World War II Pillbox		At west end of Cow Lane
10591	Medieval-Post Medieval building phases		Excavations in 1975 on this site in Stert Street revealed a complex series of building phases, despite the small area of investigation and the post Medieval disturbance. Found were stone-lined Post Medieval pits and a timber beam structure.
10895	Site of Medieval Mills, Ock Mill W of Ock Bridge		Ock Mills were of very ancient date, 1 mill existing in the time of Abbot Adelelm. Now part of re-development scheme for housing.
11160	Site of Nos 12-16, Broad Street		One building with brick and roughcast, 3 gables and C18th windows on an early C17th house which retains its stone stack
11526	Romano British Pottery (Cellar 19, East St Helen Street)		Group of C2nd R/B pottery dug from floor of cellar in 1965. Reported by R Symonds in 1978
11599	Albert Park		Park laid out 1864-5 by Governors of Christ's Hospital and presented to people of Abingdon.
12380	Roman, Medieval/Post Medieval Pottery (60-64, West St Helen Street)		Abingdon Archaeological Society removed cellar walls and cleaned sections to observe quality and depth of archaeological stratification. Much

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			disturbed medieval remains and residual RB pottery beneath and within post medieval levels
11984	Site of Brick & Tile Works		Shown on OS map. Site occupied in 1973 by Pavlova Leather Works. Site now developed.
12112	Romano British Settlement at Abingdon School		Pits, ditches, rubble and burnt material all associated with RB pottery recorded whilst digging foundations on the site of the school theatre at Abingdon School.
12435	Site of Abingdon Station		Built by private company 1855-6 as terminus of branch line from GWR at Radley. Original passenger terminal, booking hall and waiting rooms demolished in a train accident 1908 and replacement buildings demolished 1970.
12474	Medieval Burials and Pottery (Abbey House Car Park)		A number of human burials were recovered, all on an E-W alignment and presumed to be associated with the lay cemetery of Abingdon Abbey. Also a small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered.
12495	Roman Pottery		Small trench on vacant site next to National Westminster Bank showed all Roman levels disturbed by medieval rubbish but it produced a great deal of unstratified RB pottery c.1973
13277	Roman Die (NE of St Helen's Church)		Small die measuring one centimetre square was found on the 19th June immediately and examined at the AM.
13323	Anglo Saxon and Medieval Inhumation Cemetery (junction of Spring and Faringdon Roads)		Human bones were discovered during trenching operations for foundations of a new house at junction of Spring and Faringdon Roads.
13395	Undated skeletal remains (20, Bath Street)		Investigation of a 'skeleton' reported in the garden at Bath Street suggested that the bones included part of an adolescent skull, the rest being those of an articulated dog

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			skeleton. It was thought from the context of the bones that the skull was residu
13876	Medieval and Post Medieval Pits (57-59, Stert Street)		Redevelopment of this site in 1985 failed to locate the west boundary of Abingdon Abbey in the medieval period.
13877	Undated Linear Feature (60m N of Caldecott Road)		Site originally interpreted as penannular enclosures and ring ditch now assessed as linear feature. Site destroyed by development
13913	Roman Inhumation (Rear of Crown & Thistle, Bridge Street)		Fragments of a human skeleton found by workmen during building operations. Undated but possible R/B connection with nearby evidence of underlying cemetery
14086	Medieval Mill (St Helen's Mill)		Originally called 'Manor Mill' in manor of St Helen's
14290	Romano British Cemetery		Group of 4 burials found NW of a building.
14371	Neolithic Arrowhead/Spearhead		'Laurel leaf' shape, flat on one face, pressure flaked flint pointed at one end and rounded at the base, found by Mr K Belcher at the end of Wilsham Road c.1983
14410	Medieval Skeleton and Pottery (30, Stert Street)		In August 1975 during excavations, the skeleton of an infant child was identified approximately 1' below modern ground level and associated with medieval pottery of c.C13th/C14th date implying a medieval date for the burial.
15279	Undated Enclosures		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15280	Undated Linear Feature		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15742	Gun emplacement (site of)		6 pdr gunpit [268]
15751	Site of Modern Pillbox, Saxton Road		Type FW3/24C or FW3/22
15803	Roman and Medieval Pottery and Features (32 East St Helen Street)		1973 excavation of swimming pool yielded a section indicating both Roman and Medieval activity. Recovered were Roman and Medieval pottery and animal bone

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
15805	Iron Age/Roman skeleton (Queen Street)		Partial skeleton uncovered by contractors in pile-hole
15816	Roman Pottery and Stone Feature (George and Dragon Public House)		Deep trench located just outside the Abbey precinct and within the bounds of the known RB settlement revealed C2-C4 Roman pottery and an undated stone feature.
15817	Post Medieval Cesspit and Finds (6 Wilsham Road)		Discovered during evaluation was a stone-lined pit of probable C18th date. Small quantity of PM pottery, tile and glass.
15818	Evidence of Roman and Medieval Settlement (Nos 66-68, Bath Street)		Evaluation revealed Romano British features indicative of intensive settlement from C2 onwards. Medieval features found
15820	Medieval Houses and Paved Alley on Ock Street		Investigations revealed undated and Medieval features and a well preserved C13-C14 structure, the latter facing onto Ock Street.
15861	Medieval/Post Medieval Features & Prehistoric Finds (Winsmore Lane)		Excavations carried out by AAAHS in advance of redevelopment
15875	Roman and Medieval Pits and finds (64, Bath Street)		Small trench dug by Abingdon Society in rear of house to establish sequence. Found was one IA sherd, 1 residual LBA/EIA sherd, abundant RB pottery (C3rd/C4th) and animal bone.
16008	Roman Brooch (71, John Morris Road)		Recovered during digging sometime between December 1995 - January 1996 by D Scott.
16013	Edge of Medieval Settlement		Evaluation trenches dug prior to redevelopment revealed restricted area of archaeological potential
16015	Iron Age to Medieval Features, and Post Medieval Cemetery, West Central Redevelopment Area		Investigations revealed Iron Age ditches of both boundary and defensive nature. Large medieval building in middle of site was built in ?C12/C13 and continued in use until C17. Good environmental potential.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
16130	Medieval settlement at 75 Ock Street		Evaluation revealed probable C12 horizon overlain by wall, well and yard surface; these features were overlain by C13-C14 occupation deposits.
16131	Edge of Romano British Settlement (Caldecott Primary School)		Traces of settlement activity in form of undated postholes and ditches, and a Romano British ditch
16145	No 21, Stert Street (former Bear Inn) (site of)		In 1957, this building was demolished. It was known as the Bear Inn and stood with its back yard extending to the precinct wall of Abingdon Abbey
16203.01	Spring Road Cemetery: Possible Later Prehistoric Crouched Burial in NW corner		Grave encountered by grave-digging necessitated OAU field visit to ascertain status of bones. Young female, without grave goods, found.
29001	Ring ditch		Ring ditch with possible internal features initially identified as geophysical anomalies, and confirmed through evaluation.
29002	Later prehistoric ditch		Ditch containing pottery broadly dated to the Neolithic through to the Middle Bronze Age period.
29100	Site of Two Brewers pub		Public house occupying land adjacent to St Nicholas Church and fronting Stert Street from c.1599-1881
29113	Possible ring ditches		Several rings visible as c.4-5m diameter brown rings in hot weather, now outlined by fungi growth
29132	Roman to Saxon field system		Roman and early-mid Saxon ditches, field boundaries, post holes, and pits
29133	Bronze Age-Iron Age settlement		Focus of LBA-EIA settlement activity in the form of ditches, gullies, pits and postholes
29134	Anti-tank ditch section		part of the WW2 GHQ stop line
13393	Site of Post Medieval Textile Factory, West St Helens Street		Excavations by Abingdon Society on former clothing factory site were carried out to determine development of this area in

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			connection with St Helen's Church and adjacent almshouses.
12489	Romano British Pottery		Scatter of R/B pottery found lying over river aluvium during excavation by Abingdon Arch Society c.1978
29134	Anti-tank ditch section		part of the WW2 GHQ stop line
29134	Anti-tank ditch section		part of the WW2 GHQ stop line
29134	Anti-tank ditch section		part of the WW2 GHQ stop line
8354	Settlement Site N of Cow Lane		Cropmarked complex of enclosures and linear features, including a possible sunken featured building. In arable. Also visible from geophysical work are a massive area of pits within a large rectangular enclosure partly encircled by a trackway.
29190	Undated field boundaries and pit		Two former land boundaries, one parallel and to the east of the High Street and a small pit of uncertain function
29198	WWII roadblock		Six blocks in two rows at each side of the road
29241	Prehistoric to Medieval settlement and agricultural activity		Identified as circular, sub circular and linear anomalies by geophysical survey and confirmed by evaluation.
28946	Possible small barrow or round house		Possible small barrow or round house identified as a geophysical anomaly
29418	Anglo-Saxon cemetery		Six undated graves were identified by evaluation and left in situ. Subsequent excavation uncovered 50, mostly supine, aligned east – west inhumation burials which were devoid of grave goods and thought to represent the remains of later Anglo-Saxon Chri
29357	Probable ridge and furrow and field boundaries		Geophysical survey identified anomalies representing traces of ridge and furrow cultivation contained within former field boundaries or enclosures.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
29359	Undated linear features		Visible on aerial photographs.
29360	Boundary ditch		Visible on Aerial photographs.
29360	Boundary ditch		Visible on Aerial photographs.
7164	Site of former Methodist Chapel		A 'tin tabernacle' that served as home of the Milton Methodist congregation throughout the first half of the 20th century. Then used as a builders store. Large Methodist Church to south built in 1953.
29435	Site of C17th buildings		Five houses were surveyed before demolition and proved to be C17th timber-framed buildings
15876	Roman/Med/Post Med Cesspit & Rubbish Pits (50, West St Helen Street)		Trench excavated by Abingdon Society revealed a C19th cesspit which cut through mainly medieval pits, but also a Roman deposit yielding piece of pottery and residual roman to medieval pottery
29448	Undated enclosure or structure		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
29473	Undated trackway		Visible on Aerial photographs.
2434	Roman Rubbish Pit		A rubbish pit indicating habitation 4' wide containing a bronze spiral finger ring and iron wire with much coarse pottery of a period not later than 200 AD was found by the river on Zouch Farm opposite Culham College. MARGINAL
29499	Roman? Rubbish pit		Roman pottery found in a rubbish pit during excavation of an electricity cable trench.
29513	Roman? Building		Beam slot from which several sherds of Roman pottery were recovered and a coin of Cunobelin
14121	Roman ditch		A large quantity of pottery was recovered from a Roman ditch of C1st/C2nd to rear of West St Helen Street

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
29515	Multi period features		Pits containing IA pottery, slot containing C12 pottery, medieval ditch, post medieval cellar and well, identified during research/rescue excavation in 1971 by the Upper Thames Archaeological Committee
29628	Post-Medieval Agricultural features		Heritage Assessment revealed trackways and quarrying activity on LIDAR and historic maps.
29686	Former fountain and garden features		Three depressions visible on LiDAR and interpreted as an early-C20 fountain and the same or similar garden feature(s)
29687	Ring ditch		Ring ditch and short linear features visible on AP
7123	Bronze Age Round Barrow S of Garford village		Large tree-covered circular mound 20 paces diameter, c.4.5' [1.37m] high. AP shows ditch at a distance, suggests a bell-barrow. Mound spread by ploughing.
7608	Bronze Age Round Barrow Cemetery in Garford		Consists of at least 10 barrows. All cropmarks, and no earthworks. Fieldwalking also found abundant Roman pottery, mainly reduced wares.
7865	Iron Age/Roman Pottery and Coins		Coin of Cunobelin. Late RB pottery and coins from near school
8431	Later Prehistoric & Saxon Trackways and Pits		Complex of trackways and enclosures including: 3 trackways, 2 rectangular enclosures, 1 subcircular hut enclosure and grubenhaus
8452	Prehistoric Enclosures		Complex of 3 enclosures: one curvilinear symmetric enclosure and two sub-circular enclosures, each of 10m diameter and one has internal features
8453	Undated Pit and Possible Sunken Featured Building/Grubenhaus		13 small round features in a random pattern. Possible grubenhaus/sunken featured building.
8455	Undated Pit and Linear Feature		Circle, pits and parallel lines

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
8455	Undated Pit and Linear Feature		Circle, pits and parallel lines
8458	Undated Enclosure and Linear Features		Possible rectangular enclosure and linear features
8468	Undated Circular Enclosure		Small circle adjacent to north end of Drayton Cursus
9031	Mesolithic/Neolithic/Bronze Age Finds (W of Isis at Otney Site A)		1 of 3 sites comprising the Otney Flint Scatter; field walked by Abingdon Society in 1989-91
9032	Neolithic/Bronze Age Finds (Sutton Wick)		16 unretouched flakes, 3 fire fractured flints, 1 scraper and 1 miscellaneous retouched flake found at Sutton Wick
10747	Site of Steventon Railway Station		Temporary terminus of GWR in 1840. Buildings of 1840-1 by Messrs Rigby of Westminster. Closed to passengers in 1964
11521	Later Prehistoric Rectangular Enclosure		Identified from St Joseph AP. Site destroyed
11987	Drayton Brickworks (Site Of)		Documentary references from 1841 to 1935 for this site. Site occupied by scrapyard behind Wheatsheaf Inn.
13005	Neolithic Pit Alignment and Finds		To the east of the cursus a cluster of 70 ovoid pits stretching for 180m.
13873	Medieval Raised Causeway (North side), Milton Lane		Raised Causeway. Probably C14
13873	Medieval Raised Causeway (North side), Milton Lane		Raised Causeway. Probably C14
15004	Neolithic Long Mortuary Enclosure in vicinity of Drayton North Cursus		Monument originally recognized from APs. Site consists of large ovoid enclosure with rounded north and south terminals and ? Entrance
15005	Neolithic Long Mound		Monument originally recognized from AP's; it is approximately 150m long, and consists of 2 parallel ditches 20m apart. The site lies east of and is parallel to the Drayton Cursus. The terminals are square

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
15292	Undated ? Field System		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay. Related to PRN 15293?
15295	Undated Linear Features		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15301	Medieval Field Boundary		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15302	Possible Bronze Age Ring Ditch from Drayton		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15303	Late Iron Age/Early Roman field system		Cropmarks identified from RCHM gravels overlay confirmed by excavation to be linear features representing at least two phases of field system and nine pits. Although few finds were recovered the majority of the deposits dated from the Late Iron Age/Early
15555	Bronze Age Lithic Scatter		Site B of Otney flint scatter may be an extension of Site A although the scatter is not continuous
15556	Mesolithic/Neolithic Lithic Scatter		Site C of Otney flint scatter is probably the earliest of the 3 as indicated by 3 leaf-shaped arrowheads and 7 microliths
15848	Prehistoric and Post Medieval Features (Sutton Wick, Area A)		Watching brief in area slated for gravel extraction revealed evidence of possible prehistoric land clearance and a post medieval field boundary. Absence of other remains explained by deep alluvial cover.
15898	Prehistoric/Medieval Features, Finds (Manor Farm)		A 2m wide trench was cut into a bank and revealed in the profile was a ? IA or medieval ditch as well as several small prehistoric pits
15933	Neolithic pit and Iron Age to Saxon ditch at S end of Drayton (Sutton Courtenay) Cursus		Evaluation was undertaken prior to construction of a storm balancing meadow and consisted of a single 40m trench
16159	Bronze Age to Saxon/Medieval Boundary Ditches at Manor Farm, Drayton		Evaluation recovered pottery from Roman, C6-8 A/S and Medieval wares and ditches. Excavation revealed mainly late Saxon/early Medieval boundary ditches.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
9870	Mesolithic to Bronze Age Flints (NNE of Sutton Wick)		Surface collection in 1982
2988	Romano British building and ditch		Excavation cut into rubbish pit and ditch, yielding coins, C3rd-4th pottery, roof tiles and flue tiles, traces of copper working, gold foil and cosmetic spoon. Also exposed were 2 walls of rectangular building, with finds recovered from within
14278	Corporation Farm Barrow Cemetery		Cemetery defined during MPP; consists of approx 19 ring ditches. Destroyed by excavation and gravel extraction. Part of extensive ritual landscape during the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, giving way to Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape.
4535	Roman Enclosure within field system		Rectangular ditch; excavated by AAAHS at Corporation Farm. C2nd ditch and timber revetted well
8474	Grubenhaus		3 grubenhauser south of main barrow cemetery at Corporation Farm; excavated by AAAHS in 1971-2 prior to gravel extraction
15282	Prehistoric to Roman Field System (Abingdon Common)		Extensive Prehistoric to Roman field system shown as cropmarks; also visible are enclosures
11254	Late Prehistoric ?Ring Ditch (Abingdon Common)		Located c 500m N of Old Canal; just visible on APs of NMR. Possibly double ditched
8358	Late Prehistoric Enclosures (Abingdon Common)		Located within field system are rectangular enclosures
2657	Site of Anglo Saxon Cemetery at Caldecott		Site of cemetery, excavated by Leeds and Harden in 1934-5.
2657.01	Site of Barrow in Anglo Saxon Cemetery at Caldecott		Site of barrow comprising E edge of Saxon cemetery; barrow contained 6 primary and secondary burials. Not sectioned.
8363	Late Prehistoric Field System Complex		Identified from RCHME Gravels overlay as extensive, vague field system with

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			trackways, rectangular enclosure and several ring ditches. Site destroyed
12275	Multi Period Settlement Site (Ashville Trading Estate)		Cropmarks originally defined site; excavated by OAU in 1974-6 in advance of development. Includes Mesolithic to BA finds, Bronze Age barrows, Iron Age and Roman settlement and field system.
12133	Early Iron Age to Roman Field Systems		Identified from NMR APs in 1970s; now interpreted as field systems.
8424	Possible Late Prehistoric Settlement Complex		Consists of ca 7 circular enclosures/hut circles defined by single ditch; between 8-12m in diameter. Each with one entrance way and internal features apparent; associated pits
12140	Roman Road and Enclosures		Roman road visible on AP as modern road diverges from Roman course. 3 or 4 ditched enclosures are visible by side of road. Visible on NMR AP from 1979
12142	Undated Rectangular Enclosure (W of village)		Visible on NMR AP from 1981.
8469	Stock Enclosures at Otney		Two square to rectangular enclosures; ?pits and ?ridge & furrow to south. Couldn't be dated by artefacts, although morphology is similar to R-B enclosures. Excavation yielded only undated flakes; date based on morphological similarities. LBA urn found i
8470	Possible Iron Age to Romano-British Settlement Site		Complex of 19 features including a field system (average field size 70m x 60m) and 2 settlement complexes of 4 & 8 enclosures respectively
16476	Possible Building at 1 The Causeway		Watching brief revealed two limestone wall footings and a brick lined well. Possibly represent remains of a building which occupied site prior to construction of a building in early C20th.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
16443	Almshouse, Attached Walls & Gate, Church Street		Dated 1820 on inscribed panel; 13 bay range. Round arched recess to centre. See DRF for other sources
12313	Roman Coin		Single illegible coin probably of C4th. Isolated from local Roman settlement - probably a loss on the road (PRN 8954)
12318	Neolithic Lithic Scatter		Lithic scatter of debris includes Neolithic tools. Prehistoric flint found by Mr A Stoyel.
12319	Anglo Saxon Pottery		About 4 sherds collected during examination of Roman site. Roman pottery found in 1959 at SU 435 958.
12947	Post Med Pottery, Tile and Stone		Scatter of Post Med pottery, tile and stone over an area of c.90m x 40m on terrace above River Ock.
16586	Metal objects from Burcot		1 brass and 2 light alloy rods, modern. 1 Broken brooch undatable. Hooked fastener, probably 15th century. MARGINAL
16587	17th century ring from Culham		17th century finger ring. MARGINAL
16848	Enclosures at East Hanney		Two enclosures, pits and other possible cropmarks seen on aerial photograph.
16920	Romano British pottery scatter along Abingdon pipeline		Concentrated in southern portion of Field 17; consisted of small quantity of pottery and tile. Also found was a single flake, as well as Post Medieval material.
17335	Medieval paddocks at 54-80 Abingdon Road, Drayton		A series of rectangular enclosures representing stockyards with associated droveways and gateways was recorded by a two area excavation. Large pits along the lines of some of the ditches, previously identified as sunken featured building in the evaluation
17385	Gold Anglo- Saxon Ring		Gold Anglo-Saxon Finger Ring, apparently found whilst digging a soakaway at 9

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			Golafre Road in 2002. Dated from C7 to C9. MARGINAL
26351	Early-Middle Saxon/Medieval Settlement, High Street		Linear pipe passed through an area of early-middle Saxon and earlier medieval (C11) settlement, represented by pits and ditches.
26403	Iron Age to Roman Trackway and ditches		Features probably associated with complex of enclosures to the north.
26467	Domestic rubbish pit		C11-12 rubbish pit.
27530	Six Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic core fragments or spent cores found near Marcham		Found while field walking in 2008 and recorded by FLO. MARGINAL
27975	Middle to Late Iron Age field system		Gradiometry identified a number of anomalies, including a possible field system and enclosure. Subsequent evaluation confirmed archaeological potential of some anomalies, and identified some features consistent with settlement .
27980	Medieval or Post Medieval tenements		Features associated with Medieval or Post Medieval tenements. Excavations identified a number of medieval features, dating from the Saxo-Norman period to the C13, concentrated at the west end of the site.
27988	Early Anglo Saxon occupation site		Early Saxon pottery discovered from two features during evaluation in 2013. A sunken feature building was identified during a recording action in 2018.
27990	Linear Features and pits at Causeway Farm		Numerous linear features and pits identified as part of a phased programme of archaeological work. Features date from the Mesolithic to post medieval or modern periods, and appear to represent primarily agricultural activity and land division near to, bu

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
28267	Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery and Iron Age Settlement		Evaluation revealed remains of Bronze Age barrow, although geophysical survey suggested other barrow present. Iron Age settlement with occupation into the Romano-British period was also found.
28301	Later Prehistoric or Romano-British Settlement		Indicated by superimposed curving and rectilinear ditched enclosures, commonly seen at late prehistoric or Romano-British settlement sites. For additional features see description.
28326	Undated Linear Features		A total of fifteen linear features interpreted as former agricultural boundaries/drainage ditches.
28352	Linear Anomaly in the Grounds of Stonehill House		An anomaly some 4m wide running approximately NNW-SSE.
28353	Later Prehistoric to Post Medieval features		Features associated with trenching include agricultural field systems, a possible drain, and a medieval trackway, indicating some level of archaeological activity.
28477	Boat House (Now Studio) at Wharf Barn		Probably a former boathouse of early to mid 20th century date, built with re-used 19th century bricks.
28486	Saxo-Norman/Medieval tenements		Excavations revealed ditches and gullies dating to the Saxo-Norman period, which produced a small pottery assemblage, and furrows to a later medieval/post-medieval field system.
28505	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Abingdon Road		Ridge and furrow detected during a magnetometer survey.
28506	Undated Features and Post Medieval Features		An undated linear ditch, pit, posthole, and ditch/sub-rectangular pit. Five late-medieval/post-medieval furrows and drainage ditches/land drains of 18th-19th century date.
28545	Cremation pit found in possible barrow		Miniature bipartite collared urn was found within cremation pit in evaluation trench;

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			it contained poorly preserved unburnt bone.
28547	Medieval to post medieval settlement and field systems		Early medieval to post medieval boundary ditches, pits and postholes, in proximity to and extending south from High Street. Archaeological features become less prevalent further south, becoming mainly the remains of ridge and furrow.
28552	Early/Middle Iron Age domestic evidence and ritual deposit		Iron Age roundhouses and storage pits, one of which contained a deliberate deposit of cattle skull beneath layer of stones.
28553	Small later prehistoric settlement or group of funerary monuments		"Archaeological anomalies have been identified in the central and southwestern portions of the site which indicate a number of annular and curvilinear ditches. These anomalies may represent the vestiges of a prehistoric settlement or the truncated remain"
28579	Roman occupation site with earlier and later material		Extensive spread of Roman occupation and features, some occurring in clusters, found. A number of poorly preserved inhumation burials also found, but thought not to be part of a formal cemetery.
28589	Palaeolithic to Roman materials and features found in excavation		Mammal bone from the Palaeolithic, Neolithic/Bronze Age pit, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age palaeochannel, Iron Age field system, inhumation and settlement, re-cutting of enclosure ditch in Roman period, and ridge and furrow in Medieval to post Med.
28593	Early to Middle Iron Age features		High density of deposits on site similar to those found to the E, mainly of Early to Middle Iron Age date, although 2 Roman sherds were found.
28594	Post Medieval to Modern drains and other agricultural features		Linear ditches comprising an undated possible field system are the most discrete

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			anomalies found in geophysical survey. Subsequent evaluation revealed that these anomalies are ceramic/stone drains of post med to modern date. Other agricultural features
28637	Multi-period occupation and settlement		Middle Bronze Age and Late Iron Age domestic activity, Roman occupation, and Late Saxon/Medieval agricultural activity
28664	Multi period pits and ditches from Neolithic to Post Medieval in date		Neolithic pits, Early Iron Age and Later prehistoric ditches and pits, Roman pit, possible grubenhaus of Anglo Saxon date, Medieval ditches, and Post Medieval to Modern possible trackway, as well as undated ditches were found.
28684	Later Prehistoric and Roman field systems		Ditches relating to probable prehistoric and Roman field systems were identified on approximate north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west alignments which were not detected by a preceding geophysical survey.
28685	Mostly undated linear features		Site lying on the periphery of the focus of activity identified in previous investigations. This activity is probably agricultural.
28696	Sutton Courtenay War Memorial		The Sutton Courtenay memorial is a good and unaltered example; it uses high-quality materials – box-ground Bath stone – and is a restrained, dignified design. It stands as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on the local communit
28815	Raised Causeway (South side)		Raised earthwork causeway with rubblestone pathway and stone steps
28923	Possible Bronze age ditch		Ditch encountered during evaluation containing a single worked BA flint
28934	Bronze Age field system		Bronze Age field system including curvilinear enclosure and linear ditches

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
8448	Pits within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmarks of pits near Drayton Cursus
16155	Undated Pit at Peewit Farm		A pit was located during a Watching Brief.
2671	Church of St Peter, Church Lane		St. Peter's Church Drayton: c.1200, and C15th restored, churchyard cross pedestal C15th. Church restored after fire of 1959
10510	St Peter's Vicarage and School (site of)		Site of vicarage, converted to a school in 1842, pulled down 1876 and land taken into churchyard at St. Peter's Church
10509	Medieval Churchyard Cross, Church of St Peter, Church Lane		Remains of churchyard cross, C15th base and shaft on early C20th plinth
9370	No 69, High Street		Probable early C15th cruck-framed house. 4 trusses remain; main range of 3 bays, second range 1 bay
1857	Roman Villa (Dropshort Villa)		Site of C2 Roman villa at Sutton Courtenay. Identified from abundant artefacts and tessellated pavement. More recent excavations in 2012 revealed a possible bath house, and evidence for brewing on site.
13015	Palaeolithic Handaxe		Lower palaeolithic ovate and pointed handaxe found on screen plant hoggin pile; probably from patch of Northmoor terrace gravel at Oday Common.
13006	Mesolithic Flint Tools		From Trench 5 placed on Cursus alignment on hill slope; found were micro burin, microlith, trimmers, and cores. Found within peat layer 75cm thick.
15619	Mousterian Handaxe		Palaeolithic bout coupe handaxe found near Drayton, made of black flint and recovered from the bank of small stream.
5779	Isolated Anglo Saxon Inhumation		Apparently isolated A/S inhumation found in grubenhaus at Anglo-Saxon settlement, with knife and comb, excavated by E T Leeds

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
11522	Roman Enclosed Settlement and Field System near Drayton North Cursus		Excavation by Abingdon Arch Society in 1981 in advance of gravel extraction (Curtis & Son Gravel Pit) revealed Roman enclosures (interpreted as possible farmsteads), trackway, and field system near Drayton. Later investigations also identified Neolithic
17390	Anglo Saxon settlement in vicinity of Drayton North Cursus		Excavated remains of 3 post-built structures and 3 sunken feature buildings found W of Drayton North Cursus.
17389	Bronze Age Field System and Pits in vicinity of Drayton North Cursus		Bronze Age field system and pits near Drayton North Cursus.
16266	Cremation and Trackways E of Stonehill Lane		Evaluation revealed Roman trackway and ditch, as well as probable cremation.
7131	Mill Pond		Only known from mapped location
11229	Site of Possible Medieval Watermill, (N of Lower Mill)		Field investigation supports documentary information about possible water mill.
11230	Medieval Shrunken Village		Field visit by OCC staff helped to identify possible site defined by earthworks.
11231	Possible Fishpond nr Letcombe Brook (W of The Mulberries)		Field investigation by OCC staff confirmed presence of single rectangular fishpond.
11232	Granary, Manor Farm		Rectangular weatherboarded granary on 9 staddles, with half-hipped roof.
11233	Possible Deserted Hamlet of Paufrey		Field investigation by OCC staff has found earthworks (not fully examined) that may support documentary evidence.
12282	Site of Brick Kiln		Possible site and earthworks at SU 417911. Documentary references to brick makers in 1861 and 1871.
12424	Wantage Road Railway Station		Opened 1846 and disused in 1964
15458	Bronze Age Lithic Scatter		Flint tools collected from field walking: an engraver, a borer and a blade

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
15866	Medieval Ditch and Pottery		Watching brief located a single feature of archaeological interest: a 20m length of ditch running NE-SW
16043	1 and 2, The Green		Two houses, probably mid C17. Formerly listed under Green Street.
2655	Possible Windmill Mound or Saxon barrow with multi period finds		Large roughly circular mound, very spread and ploughed-over. Sherds of C1-2 pottery found. Thought to be of modern origin, but trenching by Abingdon Area Archaeological and Historical Society and Cotswold Archaeology suggested post-Roman date, and re-int
2664	Roman Pottery		Sherds of Samian, imitation Samian and R/B coarse wares were found in a field by Cold Harbour Barn by Miss Keef.
4444	Post Medieval Token Mould		Mould for lead tokens dated 1716
5008	Medieval Shrunken Village (NW corner of the old village close to Manor Farm)		A large bank runs parallel to the A34 and Church Lane. There is a break in the bank which may represent part of a separate enclosure
5254	Neolithic Long Barrow (330m due E of the Abingdon/Drayton Road)		The side ditches are clearly visible from St Joseph AP's. Other features visible on cropmarked plots to S and E.
1246	? Neolithic Long Barrow (Vegetable garden on E side of Culham Manor)		Long mound approximately 50m long, on NNW/SSE alignment, forming east boundary of vegetable garden
1634	Undated Round Barrow (Culham Manor, to E of front garden)		Tumulus marked on OS map, a horse chestnut tree grows on it (1979)
2539	Bronze Age Burial and Roman Pottery		Skeleton with associated beaker sherd.
5118	Site of Undated Barrows		In a survey of 940 AD, barrows on the E boundary of Culham parish are mentioned. There are no traces of these now. MARGINAL

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
5652	Bronze Age Flanged Axe and Spearhead		Found 1871.
7509	Neolithic Part of a Ground Stone Axe		Recorded by PPS. MARGINAL
7510	Neolithic Ground Stone Axe		Recorded by PPS. MARGINAL
8024	Bronze Age Pottery		Rim sherd of hard buff ware of biconical urn found in Weir Pools.
13929	Paper Mill (N of PH at west end of Appleton Way)		Paper-mill in Sutton Courtenay employed about 25 people in 1840. Closed about 1880. This could be a duplicate of PRN 22994.
16224	Post Medieval Cobbled Road along Church Street		C19 cobbled road constructed at least partially on banked ditch.
1872	Bronze Age Axe		Bronze socketed axe with fluted decoration and vestiges of a loop was found recently during ploughing in a field at West Moor (1950). MARGINAL
2734	Anglo Saxon/Medieval Finds (S of Culham Brake)		C8th gilt-bronze mount/fitting, metal strap-end and other medieval finds obtained by Mr Paul Davis using a metal detector in 1986.
5116	Toll House		Tollhouse stood at Culham Bridge on the Abingdon-Dorchester road. Now converted into a dwelling (Tollgate Cottage).
5311	Neolithic Flint Celt		Found in River Thames. MARGINAL
5531	Bronze Age Beaker Sherd and Burial		Found during excavation for the Didcot/Oxford railway in 1843. MARGINAL
7499	Neolithic Ground Flint Axe		Possibly same as PRN 5167. MARGINAL
7701	Bronze Age Beaker		Type B (bell). "Height 5" x diameter 4.5". [12.7 x 10.79cms]. MARGINAL.
7825	Bronze Age Socketed Axe and Sword (River Thames)		Recorded in Reading Museum. MARGINAL
7882	Site of Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Dovecote		In a list of tenants on Northcourt Manor in 1547 one John Millys is said to hold 'a

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			tenement, dovehouse and close'. MARGINAL
9036	Neolithic Miscellaneous Finds (W of Culham House)		Surface collection by W Skellington in the 1970s; material in his private collection and further collection by R Holgate; material in AM. Total of 150+ artefacts.
11889	Site of Brickyard		May have been premises owned by John Jordan, brickmaker c.1805.
12630	Bronze Age Rapier		Found by Mr R Lorenz in River Thames between Abingdon and Radley. MARGINAL
12631	Bronze Age Palstave		Dredged from River Thames between Abingdon and Radley. Found by W Skellington. MARGINAL
13079	Farm Buildings and Granary		Conversion of C19 farm complex to modern housing revealed old foundations of former buildings in drainage trenches.
15423	Neolithic Axe		Thick-butted ground axe of stone. Grained green metamorphic rock of South Welsh origin
15752	Pillboxes (site of)		Type: FW3/28A - both examples are same type and site of at Old Culham Bridge
15909	Neolithic Celts		4 ground stone celts excavated from site of gasworks in 1888 on display in Pitt-Rivers Museum. MARGINAL
1459	Iron Age Pottery		'Late Celtic' pottery from Abingdon. MARGINAL
1460	Iron Age Brooch		An early La Tene type brooch from Abingdon. MARGINAL
1461	Bronze Age Spearhead and Sword		Late B/A spearhead 'was found in or near Abingdon and the point of a sword or dirk was dredged up from the river (Thames) at the same place'. MARGINAL
1462	Bronze Age Beaker		A small B/A beaker found at Abingdon in 1873 is in the AM. MARGINAL

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
1463	Bronze Age Flint Arrowhead		Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead from Abingdon. MARGINAL
1464	Iron Age Coins		Three IA coins found "at or near Abingdon". Gold stater and bronze of Cunobelinus. MARGINAL
1867	Medieval Iron Arrowhead (Wilsham Road Marina)		'Hunting type' arrowhead found while using a metal detector in 1986
2109	Neolithic Flint Knife (Rear garden of Townsend Cottage, North Street)		Found during the summer of 1976 within the side of a well while the well was being cleaned out.
2649	Roman Coin		Small bronze coin of Constantine II submitted to Reading Museum by Mr E R White in 1947. Nothing known locally concerning the find.
2650	Early Medieval Sword Hilt		A late C9th Saxon sword hilt with silver mounts inlaid with niello found at Bogs or Buggs Mill (now New Cut Mill)
2652	Romano British Pottery		Sherds of pottery dated at Reading Museum to the C1st and C2nd were found in the area which had been newly ploughed.
2654	Romano British Coarse Ware (100 yards NW of small coppice near Hyde Farm)		Possibly suggesting a small occupation site
2660	Roman Coin		Found by Mr R Astell in 1948
3044	Anglo Saxon Brooch (Wilsham Road Marina)		A C6th gilt-bronze spiral ornament button brooch found at Wilsham Road Marina while using a metal detector in 1986
3123	Anglo Saxon Brooch		Scandinavian type bronze penannular brooch of the Viking period in the British Museum. MARGINAL
3126	Anglo Saxon Coins		A coin of Eadred and one Crut found in Abingdon. MARGINAL

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
3127	Anglo Saxon Ring Money		A fine example of early ring money in the shape of a broken annulet formed of gold and electrum plates. MARGINAL
3131	Anglo Saxon Brooches		Two AS geometric saucer brooches found near Abingdon and now in the AM. MARGINAL
5041	Neolithic Axehead		A lower fragment i.e. the tip portion of a polished stone axe recovered by Mr Dunford from a pile of residual soil after a trench was dug and filled by the Gas Board in March 1990
7595	Bronze Age Barbed & Tanged Arrowhead		Found in a market garden by Mr F Busby
7989	Anglo Saxon Inhumation Cemetery in Abingdon		Several extended inhumation burials found while extending housing estate.
8359	Neolithic Long Barrow and Finds (Abingdon Multiplex)		Probable Neolithic long barrow to W of site, with ring ditches to NE
8360	Possible Later Prehistoric Penannular Feature		Cropmark indicates possible long barrow on Abingdon Common. Source of information not ascertained but may be AP's taken by Abingdon Society
8361	? Undated Ring Ditch		A single circle, south of Abingdon Common, and 100m north of River Ock. See PRN 12273 for possible dating evidence.
8362	Undated Ring Ditches		Two circles at SU 4773 9642 between River Ock and Abingdon Common, 50m north of the Ock. See PRN 12273 for possible dating evidence for the circles
8460	Later Prehistoric/ ?Bronze Age Cropmark complex		Enclosure, linear features, possible pits and ring ditch visible as cropmarks on AP, the latter confirmed as a barrow by evaluation
8461	Later Prehistoric Circle and possible Enclosure		One circle plus linear features which appear to form open sided rectangle - open to NE

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
8505	Undated Oval Enclosure		With rectangular subdivisions. Excavations in 1971-3 by Abingdon Archaeological Society. Area now totally destroyed
9033	Neolithic Artefacts, Sutton Wick		Found at Sutton Wick
9034	Neolithic/Bronze Age Artefacts		Found at Sutton Wick
9039	Neolithic/Bronze Age Finds (Abingdon Sewage Works)		At SU 497 952 the AAS have monitored quarrying at this pit. Boundary ditches and trackway revealed by stripping (see PRN4535); also found was crouched ?male burial almost intact with flints as grave goods. Probable beaker association due to body position
9052	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint Flakes (SW of Caldecott)		Found south west of Caldecott
9053	Neolithic/Bronze Age Finds (Sutton Wick Field)		Found at Sutton Wick Field
9054	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint Flakes (Sutton Wick Field)		Found at Sutton Wick Field.
9055	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint Flakes (Sutton Wick Field)		Found at Sutton Wick Field
9056	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint Flakes (Sutton Wick Field)		Found at Sutton Wick Field
9057	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint Flakes (Sutton Wick Field)		Found at Sutton Wick Field.
9058	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint Flakes (Sutton Wick Field)		Found at Sutton Wick Field.
9069	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint Flakes (N of Junction of Cow Lane with Peat Moor Lane)		Found north of Cow Lane and Peat Moor Lane
9095	Possible Romano British Settlement (Sutton Wick Field)		Found at Sutton Wick Field
9832	The Priory, Packhorse Lane		Well preserved, unaltered small house of mid C16.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
9958	Medieval Pottery		Found whilst digging foundations for theatre at Abingdon School, Conduit Road
9992	Site of Dovecote, Hyde Farm		Receipts of tenements and lands at Hyde with one dovecote appear amongst accounts of Sacristan of Abingdon Abbey in 1396-7. MARGINAL
10620	Saxon Grubenhaus		Excavated by R Henderson for Abingdon & District Archaeological Society c.1971
10982	Anglo Saxon Burial (86, Gainsborough Green)		Skeleton found in a pit in NW corner of back of garden c.1977
12145	Undated Cropmark Field System and Settlement Complex		Linear features, rectangular enclosure, field system and settlement. Site shown to be more extensive and complex on RCHME Thames Gravels Survey map.
12152	Two Bronze Age Ring Ditches (Abingdon Multiplex)		Evaluation confirmed cropmark evidence of Bronze Age ring ditches. Other features and artefacts found.
12153	Anti-tank trench		Pencilled in on map as anti-tank trench. Identified from AP
12153	Anti-tank trench		Pencilled in on map as anti-tank trench. Identified from AP
12273	Neolithic Pit & Pottery, Abingdon Common		Single pit with a minimum of 4 grooved ware pots and flint discovered June 1972 during construction of Abingdon bypass
12274	Romano British Cemetery (Ashville Trading Estate)		Salvage excavation of site discovered during building construction, September 1974.
12497	Early Bronze Age cremation and Romano British Rubbish Pit		AP's show complex of ring ditches on Abingdon Common. Ditch section observed an RB rubbish pit and EBA cremation in cordoned urn. MARGINAL
12699	Romano British Pottery, Quern and Animal Bone (Nuffield Way Allotments)		In May 1980 trial excavation was undertaken to test whether the cemetery in MG car factory extended further south.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
12748	New Cut Mill (End of Mill Lane between Drayton/Marcham Roads)		At least to the end of the C19th was known as Bogs or Buggs mill. Dates from 1757 but probably site for a mill for centuries
13566	Roman and Iron Age Pottery		Quantities of Early and Middle Iron Age pottery, also loom weight fragments, burned stone and Roman fine and coarse wares observed during examination of a cropmark complex
14118	Roman Coin (outside front gate of 21,Willowdene Mill Road)		A small bronze coin (a denarius) of Gratia 368-83 AD found when a gas trench was dug in January 1991. Other coins also found in garden from time to time
15276	Undated Linear Features		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15277	Later Prehistoric-Roman Field System		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15278	Undated ?Field System and Linear Features		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay. Possibly related to PRN 15277
15281	Undated Enclosure		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15283	Prehistoric-Roman Cropmark Complex		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15284	LIA-Roman Settlement		A possible Roman farmstead was identified from RCHM gravels overlay, and confirmed through excavation as a late Iron Age to Roman enclosed farmstead, associated with a LIA-Roman enclosed field system (former PRN28546- amalgamated) which re-cut a middle B
15285	Possible Later Prehistoric Enclosure and Trackway		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15747	Modern Pillbox, A415 at Abingdon Common (site of)		Type FW3/28A [274]
15750	Pillbox or gun emplacement (site of)		6pdr gunpit or Type 22 shell-proof pillbox
15797	Modern Anti-tank Obstacle (Peat Moor Lane)		Type: Cubes

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
15798	Modern Anti-tank Obstacles (River Ock)		Type: Dragons Teeth/anti-tank pimples
16087	Anglo Saxon Ring (Garden at 4, Kingfisher Close)		Made of twisted wire with a glass inset
12389	Roman pottery scatter		Pottery from ploughed field, south of barrow (PRN 7123). Greatest concentration appears to be approximately 80 yards [73.1m] south of the centre of the barrow
29000	Stone wall		remains of a possible stone wall identified during a watching brief
29004	Possible Iron Age to Roman ditch and undated pit		Ditch containing a sherd of late Iron Age pottery and a sherd of Roman Oxfordshire grey ware and undated pit identified during a watching brief
1465	Sutton Wick Settlement Site		Cropmarked complex on slight hill show concentric rings, enclosures and parallel lines suggesting an early settlement with assoc field boundaries and trackways. Neolithic to Roman artefacts have also been recovered
29301	Site of WWII anti-tank ditch		Infilled anti-tank ditch visible on 1946/7 RAF vertical AP.
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Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
29301	Site of WWII anti-tank ditch		Infilled anti-tank ditch visible on 1946/7 RAF vertical AP.
29315	Site of pillboxes		Two Type 28A pillboxes positioned to enfilade an anti-tank ditch. Now removed
29409	Possible ring ditch		Single ring-ditch feature and three further possible circular anomalies identified by geophysical survey
29410	Early to middle Iron Age occupation site		Large number of pits and ditches, mostly early to middle Iron Age with some Roman and post-medieval
29442	Prehistoric to post-medieval findspot		recovered by systematic fieldwalking
29412	Mesolithic/Neolithic to Iron Age occupation site		A series of post holes, pits and ditches extending to the east of ring ditch (PRN8460). The range of features present and their proximity to each other clearly indicates that the proposal site is located within an area of relatively intense occupation.
29474	Undated linear features		Possible ditch or trackway visible on AP
29475	Undated trackway		Visible on AP
29554	Medieval boundary ditches and post-medieval pits		Seven C11th-15th linear features and three post-medieval pits revealed during a watching brief
29555	Prehistoric/Roman field system		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
29597	Post-Medieval Features		Watching Brief revealed possible well and pit dating to the post-medieval.
15297	Prehistoric or Roman Field System		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay.
15312	Iron Age Enclosure		Ditches forming a rectilinear enclosure identified by cropmarks and evaluation
12303	Undated Possible Rectangular Enclosures and Pits		Linear marks perhaps representing rectangular enclosures

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
12301	Undated Double Ditched Rectangular Enclosure		Ditches mark out three sides of what may be a rectangular double ditched enclosure. Probable bronze dagger (PRN 2843)
8467	Prehistoric to Saxon Features located E of Sutton Courtenay/Drayton complex		Trackway, enclosures, pits and linear features. Lithics of Neo-BA date found to NW. Further work done in 2001-03 revealed Neolithic pits, LBA inhumation, EIA pits, Roman enclosures and droveway, Saxon features as well as part of timber building.
29359	Undated linear features		Visible on aerial photographs.
29360	Boundary ditch		Visible on Aerial photographs.
15280	Undated Linear Feature		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
8357	Possible Bronze Age Ring Ditch and Pits (W of Sandford Brook below Gozzard's Ford)		Irregular series of pits surrounding circle, also mesh of fine lines, probably of periglacial origin
8466	Medieval field boundary		Visible on aerial photographs.
15287	Scheduled Cropmarked Complex including S end of Drayton Cursus		Located at southern end of the Drayton Cursus. Includes round barrows, enclosures, pits and trackways. See also PRN 5382 for N end of cursus.
15296	Possible Bronze Age Ring Ditch		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
26402	Possible Bronze Age barrow		Barrow visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.
3133	Possible Bronze Age Barrow (W of Larkhill, Faringdon Road)		One of a group of 3 or 4 barrows discovered from the air by Allen (see also PRNs 8371 and 8372). Falls in what is now a sportsfield but cannot be traced on the ground.
8369	Trackway Complex from Abingdon		Oriented NE-SW and marked on the map as approximately 850m, besides being wider at the NE end where the parallel sides enclose a circle of about 30m across

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
8370	Undated Circle		Within the NE end of cursus (PRN 8369) approximately 30m across as shown on map
11599	Albert Park		Park laid out 1864-5 by Governors of Christ's Hospital and presented to people of Abingdon.
2852	Neolithic to Roman activity and settlement		Cropmarked site of square rectangular enclosures, initially interpreted as a Roman villa. Excavation in the 1960s revealed R/B sherds and building debris, while later excavations found neolithic to Roman funerary and agricultural activity
7119	Iron Age/Roman Temple, Noah's Ark		Much robbed footings of a Romano-Celtic temple with a three-celled annexe attached to the outer wall, overlying remains of an IA hut.
15316	Possible Later Prehistoric Enclosure		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15315	Possible Roman Enclosure		Identified only from RCHME gravels overlay
8479	Prehistoric settlement		Ring ditches with linear features and enclosures visible on AP
15304	Undated possible trackways and linear system		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
7743	Iron Age and Saxon Settlement Site		Cropmarked complex of ring ditches over considerable area; presumably an Iron Age settlement with enclosures and adjacent field boundaries and open arrangement of grubenhauser with several scatters of pits, field systems and enclosures. Ploughed for many
28771	RAF Abingdon/Dalton Barracks		Set up in the 1930s as a bomber airfield (later RAF Bomber Command). Airfield bombed in 1941. Parachute moves from Upper Heyford in 1951. Airfield transferred to Support Command in 1976. Airfield

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			turned over to army in 1990s, and now known as Dalton Ba
29134	Anti tank ditch section		part of the WW2 GHQ stop line
15279	Undated Enclosures		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
8354	Settlement Site N of Cow Lane		Cropmarked complex of enclosures and linear features, including a possible sunken featured building. In arable. Also visible from geophysical work are a massive area of pits within a large rectangular enclosure partly encircled by a trackway.
15270	Iron Age enclosed settlement		Large square enclosure identified from RCHM gravels overlay. Smaller circular enclosures and/or ring ditches were found by magnetometry survey in 2010 and 2018. Evaluation confirmed the presence of an early to middle Iron Age enclosed settlement
8477	Later Prehistoric Enclosure, Linear Features and possible settlement		Rectangular enclosure (?field ditches) containing part of curvilinear enclosure ditch. Circles and linear features, also identified by geophysical survey and interpreted as coinjoined ring ditches and probable roundhouses
2840	Later Prehistoric Rectilinear Enclosures		Complex of prehistoric features. The area is now used as a dump for gravel.
12302	Undated Rectangular Enclosure		Rectangular enclosure with E entrance
4129	Undated Rectangular Enclosures		Rectangular cropmark enclosures surrounding the site of St Andrews Church. There are records of a pre-Conquest hunting lodge and Saxon palace in the immediate vicinity of Andersey Island.
7442	Bronze Age Barrows		Shown on OS map
4131	Medieval Moat (W of Rye Farm, Andersey Island)		A small moated mound attached to a drainage leat

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
15265	Possible Later Prehistoric barrow, enclosure and Linear Feature		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay.
4132	Later Prehistoric Ring Ditches at Rye Farm		3 ring ditches located against track to Rye Farm; identified from APs. Associated rectangular enclosures.
15267	Possible Later Prehistoric Enclosure and Trackway		During 1989-90 the Abingdon Society undertook work to assess the archaeological potential of this area through APs, field walking and excavation
29448	Undated enclosure or structure		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
4937	Undated settlement (John Mason High School Playing Fields)		Linear features recorded from the air by Allen in 1933 and cropmark complex identified as part of Thames Gravel Survey.
29473	Undated trackway		Visible on Aerial photographs.
15300	Undated Enclosures		Identified from plotting.
5382	Drayton North Cursus		Part of a cropmarked complex of Neolithic to Saxon Ritual and Settlement Site consisting of cursus, long mortuary enclosure, ring ditches, rectangular enclosures, and AS settlement. See also PRN 15287 for Drayton South (Sutton Courtenay) cursus; linked
8432	Trackways within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmark of trackway near the Drayton Cursus, running NW to SE, and NE to SW - forming a T junction. Linear spread of pits appears to continue line of trackway to the NE.
15288	Cropmarked Settlement Complex NW of Milton		Rectilinear, rectangular and circular enclosures, linear features, possible grubenhauser, pits and trackway identified from RCHME Gravels overlay.
8476	Undated Rectangular Earthwork & Former Water Course		Clearly a rectangular ditched earthwork with an internal upcast or bank

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
8439	Square enclosure within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmark of square enclosure near the Drayton Cursus.
8449	Grubenhauser within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmarks of Grubenhaus near Drayton Cursus.
8446	Linear features and trackway within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmarks of linear feature (boundary ditch) and trackway near Drayton Cursus.
8433	Bowl Barrows within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Identified as cropmarks within and near Drayton Cursus.
8445	Oval Enclosure within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmark of an oval enclosure near to the Drayton Cursus.
8440	Great Hall atop Bowl Barrow to E of Drayton Cursus		Anglo Saxon Great Hall situated over large bowl barrow to E of Cursus; smaller rectangular building lies further W. See PRN8435 for 3 other rectangular A/S buildings and PRN8443 for a further 2 rectangular buildings.
8435	Anglo Saxon Rectangular Buildings within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmarks of 3 rectangular structures, with two others (one of which is a Great Hall) visible to the NE (PRN8440). All interpreted as A/S buildings. Excavation at edge of one revealed grubenhaus.
8441	Ring ditch and other features within Drayton Cropmark Complex		Cropmarks of a circle, linear features and some 'block' marks near to Drayton Cursus.
29241	Prehistoric to Medieval settlement and agricultural activity		Identified as circular, sub circular and linear anomalies by geophysical survey and confirmed by evaluation.
15268	Undated Linear Features and trackways		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
29687	Ring ditch		Ring ditch and short linear features visible on AP
2901	Abingdon Abbey (remains of)		Site consists of remains of Abbey buildings, including guesthouse, granary and gatehouse. Saxon monastic site presumed to lie below ground.

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
12085	Ardington Wick Deserted Medieval Village		Visible as a series of earthworks on vertical AP's in two non-contiguous fields.
15292	Undated ? Field System		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay. Related to PRN 15293?
1465	Sutton Wick Settlement Site		Cropmarked complex on slight hill show concentric rings, enclosures and parallel lines suggesting an early settlement with assoc field boundaries and trackways. Neolithic to Roman artefacts have also been recovered
15283	Prehistoric-Roman Cropmark Complex		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
15277	Later Prehistoric-Roman Field System		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
12145	Undated Cropmark Field System and Settlement Complex		Linear features, rectangular enclosure, field system and settlement. Site shown to be more extensive and complex on RCHME Thames Gravels Survey map.
8475	Possible Later Prehistoric Enclosure Complex nr Culham		Enclosures, ditches, trackway and hut circle
29361	Sutton Courtenay Manor Garden		Modern formal and wild gardens, c.2ha, 1920s by Norah Lindsay
8461	Later Prehistoric Circle and possible Enclosure		One circle plus linear features which appear to form open sided rectangle - open to NE
8460	Later Prehistoric/?Bronze Age Cropmark complex		Enclosure, linear features, possible pits and ring ditch visible as cropmarks on AP, the latter confirmed as a barrow by evaluation
8470	Possible Iron Age to Romano-British Settlement Site		Complex of 19 features including a field system (average field size 70m x 60m) and 2 settlement complexes of 4 & 8 enclosures respectively
14278	Corporation Farm Barrow Cemetery		Cemetery defined during MPP; consists of approx 19 ring ditches. Destroyed by excavation and gravel extraction. Part of extensive ritual landscape during the

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, giving way to Middle Bronze Age agricultural landscape.
29004	Possible Iron Age to Roman ditch and undated pit		Ditch containing a sherd of late Iron Age pottery and a sherd of Roman Oxfordshire grey ware and undated pit identified during a watching brief
8469	Stock Enclosures at Otney		Two square to rectangular enclosures; ?pits and ?ridge & furrow to south. Couldn't be dated by artefacts, although morphology is similar to R-B enclosures. Excavation yielded only undated flakes; date based on morphological similarities. LBA urn found i
29474	Undated linear features		Possible ditch or trackway visible on AP
8452	Prehistoric Enclosures		Complex of 3 enclosures: one curvilinear symmetric enclosure and two sub-circular enclosures, each of 10m diameter and one has internal features
4535	Roman Enclosure within field system		Rectangular ditch; excavated by AAAHS at Corporation Farm. C2nd ditch and timber revetted well
26403	Iron Age to Roman Trackway and ditches		Features probably associated with complex of enclosures to the north.
29475	Undated trackway		visible on AP
8458	Undated Enclosure and Linear Features		Possible rectangular enclosure and linear features
15302	Possible Bronze Age Ring Ditch from Drayton		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
8455	Undated Pit and Linear Feature		Circle, pits and parallel lines
15303	Late Iron Age/Early Roman field system		Cropmarks identified from RCHM gravels overlay confirmed by excavation to be linear features representing at least two phases of field system and nine pits. Although few finds were recovered the

Oxfordshire HER reference (Prefref)	Name	Period	Summary description
			majority of the deposits dated from the Late Iron Age/Early
15301	Medieval Field Boundary		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
8453	Undated Pit and Possible Sunken Featured Building/Grubenhaus		13 small round features in a random pattern. Possible grubenhaus/sunken featured building.
15005	Neolithic Long Mound		Monument originally recognized from AP's; it is approximately 150m long, and consists of 2 parallel ditches 20m apart. The site lies east of and is parallel to the Drayton Cursus. The terminals are square
11521	Later Prehistoric Rectangular Enclosure		Identified from St Joseph AP. Site destroyed
15306	Undated Linear Feature		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay. Likely relates to PRN15307 to the north.
28547	Medieval to post medieval settlement and field systems		Early medieval to post medieval boundary ditches, pits and postholes, in proximity to and extending south from High Street. Archaeological features become less prevalent further south, becoming mainly the remains of ridge and furrow.
29555	Prehistoric/Roman field system		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
8424	Possible Late Prehistoric Settlement Complex		Consists of ca 7 circular enclosures/hut circles defined by single ditch; between 8-12m in diameter. Each with one entrance way and internal features apparent; associated pits
15295	Undated Linear Features		Identified from RCHM gravels overlay
8431	Later Prehistoric & Saxon Trackways and Pits		Complex of trackways and enclosures including: 3 trackways, 2 rectangular enclosures, 1 subcircular hut enclosure and grubenhaus

1.7 Archaeological interventions/events

Event type key:

BS: borehole survey

CS: geotechnical excavation / investigation

DBA: desk-based assessment

EV: trial trench investigation

EX: excavation

FWS: field walking survey

GS: geophysical survey

IN: archaeological research excavation

PEA: Post-Excavation Assessment

TRA: tree-ring dating

WB: watching brief

OCC Event number (EvUID)	Event type	Date	Event name
EOX1236	WB	1994-06-03	Marcham Willow Farm
EOX1335	BS	2003-09-01	Priory Cottages, The Causeway
EOX1375	WB	2003-04-01	The Norman Hall, 9 Church Street, Sutton Courtney
EOX1471	WB	2004-09-06	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Thameside School, Abingdon, Oxfordshire
EOX1628	EX	2000-05-01	Excavations at Manor Farm, Drayton, Oxfordshire
EOX1771	WB	2006-02-10	Watching Brief at 3-5 Mill Road
EOX1886	EX	2000-09-01	Archaeological excavation at 54-80 Abingdon Road Drayton
EOX1887	WB	2006-07-03	An Archaeological Watching Brief at The Wilts and Berks Canal Cut, Culham Reach, Drayton
EOX1896	EV	1994-10-01	Evaluation of Site 110, South West Oxfordshire Reservoir Proposal
EOX1897	EV	1996-10-01	Archaeological Evaluation of Site 126 (south)
EOX1898	EV	1997-08-01	Archaeological Evaluation of Site 196

OCC Event number (EvUID)	Event type	Date	Event name
EOX1899	EV	1997-08-01	Archaeological Evaluation of Site 407
EOX1900	EV	1997-08-01	Archaeological Evaluation of Site 102
EOX1901	EV	1997-08-01	Archaeological Evaluation of Site 410
EOX1902	EV	1997-09-01	Archaeological Evaluation of site 126 (North)
EOX1904	EV	1997-09-01	Evaluation of Site 197 in Abingdon Reservoir
EOX1905	EV	1997-08-11	Evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site 109
EOX1906	EV	1997-08-11	Evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site 153
EOX1907	EV	1997-08-11	Evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site 402
EOX1909	EV	1997-08-11	Evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site 408
EOX1910	EV	1997-08-11	Evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site 409
EOX1911	EV	1997-08-11	Evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site 411
EOX1913	EV	1998-05-01	Evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir Site 416
EOX1914	EV	1998-08-03	Evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir - Site 417
EOX1915	EV	1998-08-03	Evaluation of Abingdon Reservoir - Site 400
EOX1918	EV	1998-08-01	Abingdon Reservoir Proposal: Archaeological Evaluation C-24 (site 406)
EOX1919	EV	1998-08-01	Abingdon Reservoir Proposal: Archaeological Evaluation C-24 (site 412)
EOX1928	ES	1998-08-01	Culham Reach Auger Survey (Thames Floodplain) C-22
EOX1931	EX	1977-01-01	Excavations of the Drayton North Cursus: Prehistoric to Saxon Evidence
EOX1933	IN	1971-01-01	Corporation Farm
EOX2197	FWS	2006-08-01	Field Survey of Roman Villa at East Hanney
EOX2198	GS	2006-08-01	Geophysical Survey of Roman villa at East Hanney
EOX2249	EX	1974-01-01	Excavation of Ashville Trading Estate
EOX2490	TRA	2009-03-16	Analysis of Oak Timbers from 71 The Causeway
EOX2815	EV	2006-09-01	Evaluation in Site 418

OCC Event number (EvUID)	Event type	Date	Event name
EOX2816	EV	2006-09-01	Trenching in Plot 216
EOX2817	EV	2006-09-01	Trenching in Plot 204
EOX2886	EV	2006-01-01	The Upper Thames Major Resource Development: Archaeological Evaluation Report
EOX2887	EV	2006-09-01	Evaluation in Plot 1402
EOX2888	EV	2006-09-01	Evaluation in Plot 412
EOX2890	EV	2006-09-01	Evaluation in Plot 413
EOX2911	EV	2006-09-01	Evaluation in Plot 414
EOX2954	EV	2010-06-21	High Lodge Farm
EOX2954	EV	2010-06-21	High Lodge Farm
EOX2983	EV	1997-08-11	Evaluation of Abingdon reservoir plot 1201
EOX3	EV	2000-03-29	54-80 Abingdon Road Drayton Oxon: Arch Evaluation
EOX3066	WB	2010-10-27	Guest House, Manor House
EOX3143	EV	2011-03-23	Proposed Vale of White Horse Crematoria
EOX3160	GS	2011-06-01	Fieldwalking and Geophysical Survey of the Field North of Cow Lane
EOX3161	GS	2011-01-01	Geophysical Survey in Garford
EOX3211	DBA	2011-01-01	Proposed Vale of White Horse Crematorium
EOX3383	GS	2012-08-02	Proposed Vale of White Horse Crematorium
EOX3388	EV	2012-09-10	Land East of Drayton Road
EOX3392	CS	2005-09-01	Land off Drayton Road
EOX3393	CS	2005-09-01	Upper Thames Major Resource Development
EOX3394	CS	2005-09-01	Upper Thames Major Resource Development
EOX3395	CS	2005-09-01	Upper Thames Major Resource Development
EOX3396	CS	2005-09-01	Upper Thames Major Resource Development
EOX3397	CS	2005-09-01	Upper Thames Major Resource Development
EOX3398	CS	2005-09-01	Upper Thames Major Resource Development

OCC Event number (EvUID)	Event type	Date	Event name
EOX3399	CS	2005-09-01	Upper Thames Major Resource Development
EOX3402	GS	2012-10-02	Geophysical Survey of Land at Priory Lane
EOX3403	EV	2012-10-18	Land at Priory Lane
EOX3412	EV	2013-03-01	Peewit Farm, Drayton Road
EOX3415	EV	2012-12-03	Land at Causeway Farm (Phase 1)
EOX3492	GS	2013-02-01	Steventon
EOX3502	EV	2012-02-01	Anson Field
EOX3512	DBA	2013-03-01	Landmead Farm
EOX355	WB	1995-06-01	17 Eastway
EOX358	WB	1995-11-07	Site adjacent to Darden House, High Street
EOX388	EX	1996-06-01	Excavation at Sutton Wick, Area C
EOX390	WB	1997-08-01	Peewit Farm
EOX424	BS	1999-11-01	Norman Hall
EOX451	WB	2000-10-19	The Norman Hall
EOX5470	GS	2013-08-04	Proposed Solar Park at Hill Farm
EOX5475	EV	2014-02-04	Land off Steventon Road
EOX5520	EV	2014-03-19	Willow Farm
EOX5521	EV	2014-02-10	Land at Saxon Gate
EOX5549	WB	2013-10-28	Hill Farm Solar Park
EOX5558	EV	2014-04-14	Land to the N of Barnett Road
EOX5569	GS	2012-01-01	Drayton St Leonard
EOX5581	EV	2014-02-19	Land at Causeway Farm (Phase 2)
EOX5583	EV	2014-05-12	Second Phase of Archaeological Evaluation on Land Off Drayton Road
EOX5657	WB	2013-07-01	Goose Willow Farm
EOX5790	BS	2012-04-30	Studio at Wharf Barn
EOX5796	EV	2014-08-13	Archaeological Evaluation at Priory Lane

OCC Event number (EvUID)	Event type	Date	Event name
EOX5797	GS	2014-07-15	Archaeological Geophysical Survey at Priory Lane
EOX5812	EX	2014-06-17	An Archaeological Excavation at Land off Barnett Road
EOX5816	IN	2012-04-01	Dropshort Roman Villa
EOX5836	GS	2014-08-20	Archaeological Geophysical Survey at Abingdon Road
EOX5837	EV	2015-01-13	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land East of Drayton
EOX5838	IN	1996-01-01	Trenching around Drayton Barrow
EOX5839	GS	1995-01-01	Magnetometry survey of Drayton Barrow
EOX5862	WB	2014-07-25	Landmead Solar Farm
EOX592	EV	1993-01-01	Corporation Farm
EOX593	WB	1993-01-01	Corporation Farm
EOX5933	EV	2015-04-07	Land at Abingdon Road
EOX5934	EV	2014-10-13	Land South of High Street
EOX5967	EV	2012-06-01	Anson Field Evaluation, Phase II
EOX5969	GS	2012-02-01	Anson Field, Marcham, Oxfordshire: Detailed Gradiometer Report
EOX6033	EV	2015-08-24	Land South of Steventon Road
EOX6034	GS	2015-05-11	Land at East Hanney, Oxfordshire: Geophysical Survey
EOX6035	EV	2015-08-17	Land S of Summertown
EOX6036	WB	2015-01-22	Half Acre, Main Street
EOX6059	EX	2014-08-26	Land off Drayton Road
EOX6069	WB	2015-06-03	The Red House
EOX6070	GS	2015-02-05	Land at Hydes Copse
EOX6071	EV	2015-11-30	Land at Hyde Copse
EOX6126	EV	2016-11-16	Land at Manor Farm
EOX6150	EV	2016-08-24	Land adjacent to Church Farm

OCC Event number (EvUID)	Event type	Date	Event name
EOX6172	EV	2017-02-06	Land at Halls Close
EOX6187	EV	2015-08-04	Land at Abingdon Road
EOX6188	GS	2016-01-08	Land off Barnett Road, Steventon, Oxfordshire: Geophysical Survey Report
EOX6191	GS	2012-11-27	Land at Goose Willow Farm
EOX6192	EV	2015-10-05	Land at Causeway Farm (Phase 3)
EOX6210	WB	2015-11-03	Former Marcham Services
EOX622	EV	1997-10-01	Abingdon Multiplex
EOX6351	DBA	2014-06-01	LAND NORTH OF SUMMERTOWN
EOX6355	GS	2014-07-25	Abingdon Road, Drayton
EOX6380	EV	2017-01-30	Malthouse Bungalow, East Hanney
EOX6381	EV	2017-01-16	Land North of Summertown
EOX6390	EX	2015-09-28	Land at Abingdon Road
EOX641	EV	1999-10-07	Manor Farm
EOX666	EV	1991-07-01	Drayton Golf Course Extension
EOX669	EV	1996-11-01	The Crown, Oxford Road
EOX684	EV	1992-04-06	Marcham Field Trial Farm
EOX697	EV	2000-02-28	Land at Sutton Wick
EOX701	WB	1997-04-01	The Manor
EOX751	EV	1989-07-01	Sutton Courtenay (Culham), Otney Areas A-C
EOX771	WB	1995-06-01	Land at Sutton Wick
EOX8	EV	2000-04-07	Land E of Stonehill Lane
EOX824	WB	2001-05-01	1 The Causeway
EOX894	EV	2001-10-30	South Abingdon Community Centre, Drayton Road
EOX900	WB	2001-08-01	Priory Cottage, The Causeway
EOX6412	WB	2018-05-18	Land at Peewit Farm, Drayton Road
EOX6411	EX	2017-12-13	Land at Peewit Farm, Drayton Road

OCC Event number (EvUID)	Event type	Date	Event name
EOX6418	WB	2017-05-08	6 Mill Road, Marcham
EOX6424	EX	2017-05-02	Sutton Wick Quarry, Oday Hill, Phase A1
EOX6426	WB	2018-03-06	1 Priory Lane
EOX6429	EX	2015-11-01	Land south of High Street
EOX6432	WB	2018-04-20	Abingdon Lawn Tennis Club
EOX6434	DBA	2018-09-10	Land at Steventon Road, Drayton
EOX6435	GS	2018-09-10	Land at Steventon Road, Drayton
EOX1464	EV	2003-09-30	LINEAR Abingdon Pipeline, Oxfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Programme of Archaeological Recording
EOX1294	FWS	2003-03-07	LINEAR Abingdon Pipeline, Oxfordshire: Fieldwalking Survey
EOX2109	GS	2003-03-31	LINEAR Abingdon Pipeline: Geophysical Survey
EOX1466	WB	2003-03-07	LINEAR Abingdon Pipeline, Oxfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Programme of Archaeological Recording
EOX2538	GS	2004-10-31	LINEAR Marcham By-Pass
EOX2690	WB	2004-10-18	LINEAR Sewer Pipe, High Street
EOX6577	EX	2015-03-17	Land at Causeway Farm
EOX6578	PEA	2015-03-17	Land at Causeway Farm
EOX6596	EX	2014-02-03	South Oxfordshire Crematorium, Wantage Road
EOX6604	IN	1968-08-01	Tithe Farm
EOX6724	EX	2017-07-26	Manor Farm
EOX6753	GS	2019-01-07	Cow Lane
EOX6754	WB	2014-12-02	23 Packhorse Lane
EOX6755	WB	2015-04-07	5 Gravel Lane
EOX6756	GS	2016-12-12	Land at Bramble Grange
EOX6757	WB	2015-10-23	Land north of Peartree Cottage
EOX6758	EV	2020-07-06	Land to the west of 7 Oday Hill

OCC Event number (EvUID)	Event type	Date	Event name
EOX6759	WB	2019-05-08	All Saints Church
EOX6834	IN	2005-09-01	Big Leas Field, Manor Farm
EOX6860	IN	2000-01-01	18 The Green
EOX6992	WB	2020-10-07	Land adjacent to 3 Church Lane
EOX7034	WB	2021-04-06	Watching Brief at South Oxfordshire Crematoria, Abingdon
EOX7038	WB	2021-05-10	Watching Brief at 22 High Street, Abingdon
EOX7077	IN	1988-05-01	J. Curtis and Son's Pit, Abingdon Sewage Works
EOX7078	IN	1988-01-01	Sutton Courtenay Neolithic long enclosure
EOX7079	IN	1991-09-01	Abingdon: Tithe Farm
EOX1464	EV	2003-02-01	LINEAR Abingdon Pipeline, Oxfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Programme of Archaeological Recording
EOX1294	FWS	2003-03-05	LINEAR Abingdon Pipeline, Oxfordshire: Fieldwalking Survey
EOX2109	GS	2003-02-01	LINEAR Abingdon Pipeline: Geophysical Survey
EOX1466	WB	2003-03-05	LINEAR Abingdon Pipeline, Oxfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Programme of Archaeological Recording
EOX2538	GS	2004-10-01	LINEAR Marcham By-Pass
EOX2690	WB	2004-10-06	LINEAR Sewer Pipe, High Street
EOX6577	EX	2013-10-30	Land at Causeway Farm
EOX2009	EV	2005-05-01	A415 Marcham Bypass
EOX3401	EX	2006-05-01	Cleeve to Fyfield Water Main
EOX6596	EX	2014-02-03	South Oxfordshire Crematorium, Wantage Road
EOX6724	EX	2017-07-26	Manor Farm
EOX6753	GS	2019-01-07	Cow Lane
EOX6758	EV	2020-07-06	Land to the west of 7 Oday Hill
EOX6759	WB	2019-05-08	All Saints Church

OCC Event number (EvUID)	Event type	Date	Event name
EOX6754	WB	2014-12-02	23 Packhorse Lane
EOX6757	WB	2015-10-23	Land north of Peartree Cottage
EOX6992	WB	2020-10-07	Land adjacent to 3 Church Lane
EOX7034	WB	2021-04-06	Watching Brief at South Oxfordshire Crematoria, Abingdon
EOX7038	WB	2021-05-10	Watching Brief at 22 High Street, Abingdon
EOX6755	WB	2015-04-07	5 Gravel Lane
EOX6756	GS	2016-12-12	Land at Bramble Grange

1.8 Historic landscape character units

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HLC units in the wider study area		
HOX4958	Milton Park	
HOX4959		
HOX4961	A34/A4130	
HOX4963		
HOX4965	A4130	
HOX4974		
HOX4975		
HOX4976		
HOX4977	Gravel Pit	
HOX4978		
HOX4980		Amalgamation of altoment gardens and 4 smaller enclosures into one partially enclosed field
HOX4981		Amalgamation of altoment gardens and 4 smaller enclosures into one partially enclosed field

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX4985		
HOX4986		An area of Open field shown on Rocque 1761, enclosed by the Inclosure act of 1810. These planned enclosure's appears to have been amalgamated into larger enclosures by the late 19th century. Before being subdivided and reorganised by urban encroachment.
HOX4989		
HOX4993		
HOX4999		Large amalgamated prairie type fields created in the late 19th/early 20th century early in the modern period this enclosure has been interrupted by the creation of farmsteads.
HOX5000		
HOX5001	Hutchins's Copse	
HOX5002		
HOX5003		large prairie type field created from the enclosure of open field in the late 19th century. Reorganised in modern times.
HOX5004		
HOX5005	Drayton	
HOX5006		Includes a mobile Home park
HOX5007		
HOX5008		Mix of predominantly detached houses with a small number of terraced houses
HOX5009		
HOX5010		large prairie type fields were reorganised in modern times through subdivision and the creation of the A34
HOX5011		
HOX5012		
HOX5013		

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX5014		large prarie type fields were reorganised in modern times through the creation of the A34
HOX5015		large prarie type fields were reorganised in modern times through the creation of the A34
HOX5016		Peicemeal enclosure of Southwick Fields. Part of this area is the site of the disserted vilage of southwick.
HOX5017	StoneHill Farm	
HOX5018		Peicemeal enclosure of Southwick Fields. Straight ridge and furrow present in the enclosure to the NW of the farm.
HOX5019		reorganised in modern times by the loss of the canal and the creation of the A34 to the west
HOX5020		land created after the canal was filled
HOX5021		
HOX5022	Ode Mills (Now New Cut Mills)	
HOX5078		Planned enclosure of Marcham Common in the 19th century possibly as a result of the 1836 inclosure act. Minor loss of (two) internal boundaries between 1920 and the present day
HOX5079	Priory Farm/ Marcham Priory	
HOX5080		Planned enclosure of Marcham Common in the 19th century possibly as a result of the 1836 inclosure act. Minor gain of (1) internal boundaries between 1920 and the present day
HOX5081		
HOX5083		fenced enclosure
HOX5091		reorganised by the railway and internal boundary shift in the late 19th century. Minor boundary loss in modernt times
HOX5093		

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX5094	Cow Lane	
HOX5095	Monks Farm	
HOX5096		
HOX5097		
HOX5098		
HOX5099		
HOX5100		one boundary added in modern times
HOX5202		
HOX5203		In the late 19th century the area, is still enclosed in a piecemeal fashion but appears to have been subdivided into a number of smaller irregular enclosures. (shown on 1st edition OS and 3rd edition OS)
HOX5204		
HOX5205		
HOX5206		
HOX5207		
HOX5213		in the late 19th /early 20th century the smaller 19th century enclosures were amalgamated into the surrounding enclosures
HOX5214		
HOX5215		Large amalgamated prairie type fields created in the late 19th/early 20th century early in the modern this field has been subdivided into 4 large enclosures
HOX5216		Large amalgamated prairie type fields created in the late 19th/early 20th century early in the modern period this enclosure has been interrupted by the creation of farmsteads.
HOX5218		reorganised in modern times by the A34, which dissected this large prairie type field into two

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX5219		reorganised in modern times by the A34, which dissected this large prairie type field into two
HOX5220	A34	
HOX5221		
HOX5413		
HOX5417		a small area of settlement appears to the west slightly interrupting the planned enclosure.
HOX5418	European School of Culham	
HOX5419		
HOX5420		
HOX5421		
HOX5424		
HOX5425	The Warren, Culham Brake, Sloven Copse. The Knoll and Claypit Covert	
HOX5426	The Toot	
HOX5427	Expansion of Sloven Copse	
HOX5428	High lodge	includes the isolated Dwelling of High Lodge
HOX5429		
HOX5430		
HOX5432		
HOX5434		An area of Rough ground enclosed by parliamentary act in the early 19th century. Heavily subdivided in the 19th/early 20th century. One internal boundary lost in modern times.
HOX5435		
HOX5436		
HOX5437		

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX5438	Rye Farm Formerly Abby Farm	
HOX5439	The Rookery	
HOX5440		
HOX5441		
HOX5442		
HOX5443		
HOX5444	Culham	
HOX5445	Culham House	
HOX5446	Linear expansion of Culham Village	
HOX5447	gardens surrounding Culham House	
HOX5448		
HOX5449		includes Culham Parochial C of E School
HOX5450		
HOX5451		
HOX5452		subdivided into tow fields by the addition od one straight internal boundary in modern times
HOX5453	Reclaimed from Culham Brick and Lime works	subdivided into tow fields by the addition od one straight internal boundary in modern times
HOX5454	Colmoor Farm (formerly Hill Farm)	
HOX5455		
HOX5456		
HOX5459	Culham Cut	
HOX5460		
HOX5461		

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX5462		
HOX5463		
HOX5464		
HOX6507		
HOX6508		
HOX6509		
HOX7577	River Thames	
HOX8355	Abingdon Airfield	
HOX8361		Enclosure of Open field into a large Prairie Type Enclosure periphery boundaries are defined by roads which mark pre 18th century route ways. And the track running diagonally across the field is a remnant of an older (pre 18th century) route.
HOX8366		Prairie type enclosure of Open field was reorganised in the 20th Century, and subdivided into smaller enclosures.
HOX8367		
HOX8368	Buildings Farm	
HOX8369		
HOX8374	Dry Sandford Nature Reserve	
HOX8389		Post medieval planned enclosure of open field, one boundary added in modern times.
HOX8390	Sheepstead Park	
HOX8393		
HOX8396		
HOX8397		Modern settlement expansion around Oakley.
HOX8398		
HOX8399		
HOX8400		

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX8401		
HOX8402	Abingdon Common	
HOX8403		
HOX8404		
HOX8405		
HOX8448		
HOX8449		
HOX8450		
HOX8451		
HOX8452		
HOX8455		Enclosure of open field into a planned enclosure associated with Cothill Farmstead
HOX8456		An area of woodland growth on rough ground adjacent to Sanford Brook
HOX8457		An area of rough ground was utilised as a Nursery in the early 20th century, reverted to agricultural use in modern times
HOX8458		An area of rough ground was utilised as a Nursery in the early 20th century, reverted to agricultural use in modern times
HOX8459	Barrow Farm	
HOX8460	Sheepstead Folly	
HOX8463		
HOX8464		
HOX8465	Gozzards Ford	
HOX8466		
HOX8467		Open field enclosed by piecemeal enclosure in the late 19th century. A small amount of reorganisation in modern times by the modern road
HOX8469	Marcham	

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX8470		
HOX8471		
HOX8472		
HOX8473		
HOX8474	Cricket Ground	
HOX8475	Marcham of C of E Primary School	
HOX8476	Hyde Farm Nursary	
HOX8478	Housing estate N. Shippon	
HOX8479		
HOX8480		
HOX8481		An area of open field enclosed by planned enclosure in the 19th century. In the 20th Century the modern road to the East has reorganised the fields slightly but there overall character remains that of the 19th century enclosure.
HOX8485		
HOX8486		
HOX8498		
HOX8499		
HOX8500	Frilford	
HOX8512		
HOX8514		
HOX8528		Heavily reorganised in the 20th cenutry
HOX8529		settlement expantion including Manor farm from Frilford engulfing the small 19th century Cradle Farm.
HOX8530		Heavily reorganised in the 20th cenutry
HOX8531		

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX8532	Garford	
HOX8533		
HOX8534		
HOX8535	Milets Farm	
HOX8536		
HOX8537		
HOX8538		
HOX8539	East Hanney	
HOX8540		
HOX8541		
HOX8542		Planned enclosure of rough ground in the 19th century; reorganised in the late 19th century . Some boundary loss since this time by the remaining boundaries reflect the late 19th century boundaries and the over all character is the same.
HOX8543		The internal boundaries added in the 19th / early 20th century have been removed. One later 20th century boundary has been added. Perimeter morphology is still that of the early 19th century planned enclosure.
HOX8544		
HOX8545		
HOX8546		
HOX8549		
HOX8550	Grove Park	
HOX8551		
HOX8552		
HOX8553		
HOX8554		
HOX8555		

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX8556		
HOX8557	Tulwick Farm	
HOX8558		
HOX8559		originally boundaries were more sinuous appear to have been straightened in the 19th century
HOX8560		
HOX8561		
HOX8562		Planned enclosure of Ardington Mead boundary loss amalgamated these fields into the current extent in two phases between 1811 and 1881 and between 1921 and 1999. Character is largely still that of the 19th century planned enclosure
HOX8563		Planned enclosure of Ardington Mead boundary gain in the 19th century reordered the area to the current extent. Character is largely still that of the 19th century planned enclosure
HOX8564		Piecemeal enclosure of East Hendred Common in the late 19th- early 20th century
HOX8565	Hutchins's Copse	
HOX8566		
HOX8567		
HOX8568		A small post medieval hamlet made up of 2 farmsteads has disappeared in the late 20th century. The area is now used for arable farming.
HOX8569		An area of enclosed rough ground shown on OSD c. 18th was reorganised in a planned fashion in the late 19th century. There has been a small amount of boundary loss in the later 20th century but the overall character reflects the 19th century planned enclosure
HOX8570		

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX8571	Ardington Wick	
HOX8572		Planned enclosure of Ardington Mead boundary gain in the 19th century reordered the area to the current extent .i Character is largely still that of the 19th century planned enclosure. One boundary lost in 20th C
HOX8573		
HOX8574		
HOX8575		
HOX8577	Lain's Row	
HOX8578		fenced enclosure
HOX8579	Andersey Farm	
HOX8580		
HOX8581		
HOX8582		
HOX8583		
HOX8584		Internal boundaries shifted in the modern period
HOX8585	Milton Hill Business and Technology Centre	
HOX8586	Milton Hill House	
HOX8587		
HOX8589		
HOX8590		fenced enclosure
HOX8591	Neeville's Farm (Formerly Knowles Farm)	
HOX8592	Berkshire Canal	
HOX8593	Chadwicks Farm	
HOX8594	Kiln Copse	
HOX8595		

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX8597		
HOX8598		
HOX8599		
HOX8603		
HOX8613		
HOX8614		
HOX8616		
HOX8618		
HOX8619		
HOX8620		
HOX8621		
HOX8622		
HOX8623		
HOX8624		
HOX8627		
HOX8628		
HOX8629		
HOX8630		
HOX8735	Abingdon	
HOX8736		Modern housing estate constructed in the mid-late 20th century. Predominantly semi detached housing
HOX8737		Modern housing estate constructed in the mid-late 20th century. Predominantly semi detached housing
HOX8738		Modern housing estate constructed in the mid-late 20th century. Predominantly detached housing

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX8739		Modern housing estate constructed in the mid-late 20th century. Predominantly detached housing
HOX8740	Thameside Primary School	
HOX8741		Modern housing estate constructed in the mid-late 20th century. Predominantly semi housing
HOX8742	CaldeCott Primary School	
HOX8743		
HOX8747		Modern housing estate constructed in the mid-late 20th century. Predominantly terraced housing
HOX8760		
HOX8763	Abingdon Business Park	
HOX8764	Abingdon Business Park	
HOX8765		
HOX8766		
HOX8767		
HOX8768		
HOX8769		
HOX8770	Albert Park	1st edition missing
HOX8790		
HOX8791		
HOX8792		
HOX8793		
HOX8794		
HOX8795		
HOX8796		
HOX8797		An area of open field system enclosed in a piecemeal fashion at the eand of the 19th

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
		century/ beginning of the 20th century.. 1st eds missing so needs verification
HOX8808	Grove	
HOX8887		an area of rough ground adjacent to Marcham in the 18th Century was enclosed in the early 19th century. Boundary loss later in the 19th century amalgamated the enclosures to there current extent.
HOX8888		an area of rough ground adjacent to Marcham in the 18th Century was enclosed in the early 19th century. Boundary loss later in the 19th century amalgamated the enclosures and in the 20th century a small lake was created.
HOX8889		
HOX8890		
HOX8891		
HOX8892	Manor farm	Possibly shown on OSD and Rocque maps
HOX8893		
HOX8894		
HOX8895		
HOX8896		
HOX8897	Enclosed River Meadow	
HOX8898		Heavily reorganised in the 20th century
HOX8899		
HOX8900	Venn Mill	
HOX8901		
HOX8902		
HOX8903		
HOX8905		
HOX8906		
HOX8907		

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX8908	A34	
HOX8982	Blenheim Orchard	
HOX8983		mix of detached, semi detached and terraced housing
HOX8984	Dews Meadow	
HOX8985		
HOX8986		Mapping shows that this area is still an orchard however 1999 aerial photos show that only a few trees remain- likely that the orchard fell out of use later in the 20th century
HOX8987		
HOX8988		
HOX8989		
HOX8990		
HOX8991		
HOX8992		
HOX8993		
HOX9418		
HOX9420		
HOX9423	Grove Farm	
HOX9546		
HOX9547		
HOX9548	West Hanney	
HOX9549		
HOX9550		reorganised by encroachment of modern woodland in the 20th century
HOX9588		
HOX9589		
HOX9590		(Possible paddocks)

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX9591		
HOX9592		
HOX9598		
HOX9600		
HOX9601		
HOX9602		
HOX9603		
HOX9604		
HOX9605		
HOX9606	Steventon Green	
HOX9607		
HOX9608		
HOX9609		
HOX9610	Steventon Copse	
HOX9611		
HOX9612		
HOX9613	The Green	
HOX9614		
HOX9615		
HOX9616	Sutton Courtenay	
HOX9694		
HOX9701	Shippon	
HOX9702		
HOX9703		
HOX9704		
HOX9705		
HOX9706		

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX9708		The Pack Horse is the oldest building in this settlement shown on the Rocque map the settlement of Milton Hill appears to have grown up around the pack horse in the early 19th century. Settlement expansion eroded the surrounding orchard in the 20th Century
HOX9709	The Core Business Centre	An area of early 20th century orchard and housing surrounding Milton Hill, was cleared for the construction of the Core Business Centre in the late 20th Century
HOX9710		
HOX9716		
HOX9717		
HOX9718		
HOX9719	Hill Farm	
HOX9720		
HOX9721		
HOX9722		
HOX9723		
HOX9724		
HOX9725	St Michaels School	
HOX9726		
HOX9727	A34	
HOX9728	A34	
HOX9729	Milton	
HOX9730		
HOX9731		
HOX9732		
HOX9733		
HOX9734		

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX9735		
HOX9736	Milton Mill	
HOX9737	Drayton Mill (corn)	
HOX9738		
HOX9739		
HOX9740		
HOX9741		
HOX9742		
HOX9743		
HOX9744		
HOX9745		
HOX9746		
HOX9747		
HOX9748		
HOX9749	Gilbourn's Farm	
HOX9750		
HOX9751		
HOX9752	Cross Tree Farm	
HOX9753		
HOX9754		
HOX9755		
HOX9756		
HOX9757		
HOX9758		
HOX9759		
HOX9760		
HOX9761		

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX9763		
HOX9764		
HOX9765		
HOX9766		
HOX9767		
HOX9768		
HOX9769		
HOX9770		
HOX9771	Abingdon School	
HOX9775		
HOX9777		
HOX9778		
HOX9779		
HOX9780		
HOX9782		
HOX9783		
HOX9784		
HOX9785		Modern housing estate constructed in the mid-late 20th century. Predominantly terraced housing
HOX9786		
HOX9787		
HOX9788		
HOX9789		
HOX9790		
HOX9791		
HOX9792		
HOX9793		

HER Reference number	Name	Summary description
HOX9799		
HOX9800		
HOX9801	Hydes Copse	
HOX9802		
HOX9803		
HOX9805		
HOX9806		
HOX9901		
HOX9902		
HOX9903		
HOX9904		

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Appendix A6.1 Landscape and Visual Appraisal Criteria

A6.1.1 Sensitivity of Landscape and Visual Receptors

Table 1.1: Criteria for determining landscape sensitivity.

Landscape Sensitivity	Criteria
Very High	<p>Value: Designated landscapes of very high international and national importance, containing very distinctive elements or features that are very rare and could not be replaced, for instance UNESCO World Heritage Sites. The landscape is very highly valued for its exceptional perceptual qualities such as remoteness and tranquillity with almost no detracting features present.</p> <p>Susceptibility: The landscape is very highly susceptible to the nature of the proposed development because the relevant characteristics or elements of the landscape have no or extremely limited ability to accommodate the development without undue effects, for example, because the proposals would result in the loss of one or more characteristics that are a very important component of the landscape.</p>
High	<p>Value: Designated landscapes of high national importance, containing distinctive elements or features that are rare and could not be easily replaced, for instance an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The landscape has very good perceptual qualities such as a high level of remoteness and tranquillity.</p> <p>Susceptibility: The landscape is highly susceptible to the nature of the proposed development because the relevant characteristics or elements of the landscape have a very limited ability to accommodate the development without undue effects, for example, because the proposals would result in the loss of one or more characteristics that are an important component of the landscape.</p>
Medium	<p>Value: Areas of landscape identified/designated as having importance at the local authority or regional level or landscapes considered to be valued by local communities due to their particular elements and features and/or perceptual qualities such as remoteness and tranquillity, for instance landscapes within the setting of an AONB.</p> <p>Susceptibility: The landscape is moderately susceptible to the nature of the proposed development because the relevant characteristics or elements of the landscape only have a limited ability to accommodate the development without undue effects.</p>
Low	<p>Value: Undesignated landscapes, considered to have low value to communities and containing few distinctive elements and features and/or perceptual qualities of importance. Some discordant or detracting elements and features may be present.</p> <p>Susceptibility: The landscape has low susceptibility to the nature of the proposed development because the relevant characteristics or elements of the landscape are generally able to accommodate the development without undue effects.</p>

Landscape Sensitivity	Criteria
Negligible	<p>Value: Undesignated landscapes, considered to have minimal value to communities containing no distinctive elements and features or perceptual qualities of importance. Many discordant or detracting elements and features may be present.</p> <p>Susceptibility: The landscape is generally tolerant to the nature of the proposed development because the relevant characteristics or elements of the landscape are able to accommodate the development without undue effects.</p>

Table 1.2: Criteria for determining visual sensitivity.

Visual Sensitivity	Criteria
Very High	<p>Value: Views that are associated with designated landscapes of very high international and national importance or very important heritage assets, for instance UNESCO World Heritage Sites, promoted in sources such as maps and tourist literature, linked with major visitor attractions where the view forms a recognised part of the visitor experience, or which have very important cultural associations, such as views that are formally ‘protected’.</p> <p>Susceptibility: Receptors for whom the nature of the view forms a very important part of their experience and visual amenity. These include people engaged in types of outdoor recreation where their attention is likely to be very focused on particular views; visitors to very important heritage assets or other major visitor attractions where views of the surroundings are an essential part of the experience. Likely to include users of National Trails and other nationally promoted recreational routes within designated landscapes.</p>
High	<p>Value: Views that are associated with designated landscapes of high national importance, for instance an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), or important heritage assets, promoted in sources such as maps and tourist literature, linked with popular visitor attractions where the view forms a recognised part of the visitor experience, or which have important cultural associations.</p> <p>Susceptibility: Receptors for whom the nature of the view forms an important part of their experience and visual amenity. These include people engaged in types of outdoor recreation where their attention is likely to be very focused on particular views; visitors to heritage assets or other attractions where views of the surroundings are an important part of the experience; and communities where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents. May include users of public rights of way and locally promoted recreational routes /trails and travellers on promoted ‘scenic routes’.</p>
Medium	<p>Value: Views that are associated with locally designated landscapes or areas of equivalent landscape quality or landscapes considered to be valued by local communities, and which may be promoted in local sources and linked with locally important visitor attractions where the view forms a recognised part of the visitor experience.</p> <p>Susceptibility: Receptors for whom the nature of the view contributes positively to their experience, including travellers on roads where attention is generally less likely to be focused on views and visual amenity, although such views <i>can</i> still be appreciated. May include those engaged in outdoor pursuits such as golf where, although the view is appreciated, the primary focus is the activity itself.</p>

Visual Sensitivity	Criteria
Low	<p>Value: Views that, although they may have value to local people are not associated with designated or otherwise high-quality landscapes or with popular visitor attractions and have no more widely recognised cultural associations.</p> <p>Susceptibility: Receptors for whom the nature of the view is entirely secondary to their activity or occupation, including people engaged in outdoor sport or recreation which does not involve any appreciation of views; people at their place of work, where the setting is not important to the quality of working life; and travellers where the potentially affected view is incidental to the journey, such as views from main roads.</p>
Negligible	<p>Value: Views with very little value to local people and not associated with visitor attractions and with no cultural associations.</p> <p>Susceptibility: Receptors for whom the nature of the view is of no importance.</p>

A6.1.2 Magnitude of Landscape and Visual Effect

Table 1.1: Criteria for determining magnitude of landscape effect.

Magnitude of Landscape Effect	Criteria
Large (Adverse or Beneficial)	<p>Size and scale: Large level of change in landscape character and key characteristics. Major loss of, or change to, existing elements or features of the landscape and/or the introduction of major new and uncharacteristic elements.</p> <p>Geographical extent: The change would affect a large part of the landscape and/or a large proportion of a characteristic landscape element.</p>
Medium (Adverse or Beneficial)	<p>Size and scale: Moderate level of change in landscape character and key characteristics. Moderate loss of, or change to, existing elements or features of the landscape and/or the introduction of moderate new and uncharacteristic elements.</p> <p>Geographical extent: The change would affect a moderate part of the landscape, and/or a notable proportion of a characteristic landscape element.</p>
Small (Adverse or beneficial)	<p>Size and scale: Minor level of change in landscape character and key characteristics. Minor loss of, or change to, existing elements or features of the landscape and/or the introduction of minor new and uncharacteristic elements.</p> <p>Geographical extent: The change would affect a small part of the landscape, including the immediate vicinity of the development area and/or a small proportion of a characteristic landscape element.</p>
Negligible (Adverse or beneficial)	<p>Size and scale: Barely discernible level of change in landscape character with minimal loss of, or change to, existing elements of the landscape and/or barely discernible change from the introduction of any new and uncharacteristic elements; and/or</p> <p>Geographical extent: The change would affect a negligible part of the landscape, including the immediate vicinity of the development area and/or a small proportion of a characteristic landscape element.</p>
No change	<p>Size and scale: No discernible change in landscape character or existing elements of the landscape.</p> <p>Geographical extent: There would be no change to any part of the landscape.</p>

Table 1.2: Criteria for determining magnitude of visual effect.

Magnitude of Visual Effect	Criteria
Large (Adverse or Beneficial)	<p>Size and scale: Complete or very substantial change in the view, resulting from the loss of important features or the addition of major new ones, to the extent that this would substantially alter the composition of the view and visual amenity.</p> <p>Geographical extent: The proposal is seen by a group of viewers in many locations across the study area, or from the majority of a linear route and/or by large numbers of viewers, or the view is available from all or most parts of a specific location.</p>
Medium (Adverse or Beneficial)	<p>Size and scale: Clearly noticeable change in the view, resulting from the loss of features or the addition of new ones, to the extent that this would alter to a moderate degree the composition of the view and visual amenity.</p> <p>Geographical extent: The proposal is seen by a group of viewers from a moderate number of locations across the study area or from a moderate part of a linear route and/or by a moderate number of viewers, or the view is available from a moderate proportion of a specific location.</p>
Small (Adverse or beneficial)	<p>Size and scale: Perceptible change in the view, resulting from the loss of features or the addition of new ones, to the extent that this would, to a limited extent, alter the composition of the view and visual amenity.</p> <p>Geographical extent: The proposal is seen by a group of viewers at a small number of locations across the study area, from only limited sections of a linear route and/or by a small number of viewers, or the view is available from only a small proportion of a specific location.</p>
Negligible (Adverse or beneficial)	<p>Size and scale: Barely perceptible change in the view, resulting from the loss of features or the addition of new ones, to the extent that this would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and the visual amenity.</p> <p>Geographical extent: The proposal is either barely discernible in the study area or is seen by a viewer group at a very limited number of locations or from a very limited section of a linear route, and/or by only a very small number of viewers, or the view is available from hardly any part of a specific location.</p>
No change	<p>Size and scale: No perceptible change in the view.</p> <p>Geographical extent: The proposal is not discernible by a viewer group or a section of a linear route or a specific location.</p>

Appendix A6.2 Landscape and Visual Engagement Feedback

A6.2.1 The following stakeholders have been engaged with in relation to the high-level Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA):

- Principal Landscape and Planning Officer at North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB);
- Senior Landscape Officer, Planning Services, at Vale of White Horse District Council;
- Landscape Specialist at Oxfordshire County Council; and
- Landscape Senior Specialist, Specialist Services and Programmes Team, at Natural England.

A6.2.2 Engagement with these stakeholders in relation to the representative viewpoints to be used for the LVA has been undertaken by email. In addition, a meeting was held on 16 February 2022 to discuss the approach to the LVA, including the assessment criteria and the mitigation strategy. The meeting was attended by all of the officers listed above, with the exception of any representative from Natural England.

A6.2.3 A summary of the key comments received and how these have been addressed is set out in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Engagement key comments and actions

Consultee	Key Comments	Response/Action
Comments received by email following circulation of a draft ZTV for SESRO and a selection of suggested representative viewpoints from the AONB:		
Senior Landscape Officer, Planning Services, at Vale of White Horse District Council	<p>Comments received by email on 21 January 2022.</p> <p>Noted that views across the lowland vale landscapes to the AONB are part of its special quality and landscape setting of the AONB and that loss of any views towards the scarp of the AONB should be considered in the LVA.</p> <p>Suggested that additional viewpoints added along the Ridgeway National Trail to the west of Gramp's Hill and near Lord Wantage Monument.</p>	<p>Six viewpoints looking towards the AONB have been included in this LVA to address this comment. For further detail, refer to the response the comments received from stakeholders in attendance at LVA meeting 16 February 2022.</p> <p>Additional viewpoints along the Ridgeway National Trail have been incorporated into the LVA to address this comment, including Representative Viewpoints 2 and 4 located to the west of Gramp's Hill at Lord Wantage Monument.</p>
Landscape Specialist at Oxfordshire County Council	<p>Comments received by email on 25 January 2022.</p> <p>Suggested that additional viewpoints added at Lord Wantage Monument. Emphasised importance of considering lower-lying vantage point from the AONB, as well as the more elevated views from the ridge of the AONB.</p> <p>Noted that considering impact on AONB might limit the understanding of inter-relationship of the AONB and Vale landscape. It was therefore suggested that any future LVIA should be comprehensive and consider the impacts on the AONB and its setting again.</p> <p>Suggested that the ridgeline of the AONB is an important characteristic of views from the Vale and that SESRO could</p>	<p>To address these comments, the following viewpoints have been incorporated in the LVA: Representative Viewpoint 4 located at Lord Wantage Monument; and lower-lying viewpoints within or on the edge of the AONB, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative Viewpoint 6 on a PRoW south of Ardington; • Representative Viewpoint 7 from the Vale Way Long Distance Path at West Hendred; and • Illustrative Viewpoint A along NCN5 east of Wantage. <p>If the scheme is taken forward for future technical assessment, the AONB and its setting would be considered as part of this.</p>

Consultee	Key Comments	Response/Action
	<p>adversely affect or block such views. Therefore, requested that viewpoint selection should include views from the Vale and the Midvale Ridge towards the AONB.</p> <p>Also noted that the scale of a large reservoir waterbody would be important to considered in the LVA.</p>	<p>Six viewpoints looking towards the AONB have been included in this LVA to address this comment. For further detail, refer to the response the comments received from stakeholders in attendance at LVA meeting 16 February 2022.</p> <p>The likely scale of the reservoir waterbody has been fully considered in this LVA.</p>
North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	No comments received.	N/A
Natural England	No comments received.	N/A
Comments received from stakeholders in attendance at LVA meeting 16 February 2022		
Representatives from North Wessex Downs AONB, Vale of White Horse District Council and Oxfordshire County Council	<p>Comments on approach to assessment:</p> <p>In relation to the draft sensitivity criteria, which were based on a four-point scale, it was suggested that there seemed to be a bias towards the lower end of sensitivity, as 'medium' is not truly the middle of the four criteria and that there was no 'very high' sensitivity criteria. Also noted that just because the land falls outside the AONB it doesn't mean it is low or negligible as views from the Vale look up to the AONB and you can appreciate the beauty of the scarp.</p> <p>It was also queried how the draft ZTV took into account the large scale of the reservoir.</p>	<p>To address these comments, the criteria for assessing landscape and visual sensitivity have been updated to include a five-point scale, ranging from negligible up to very high.</p> <p>The ZTV in this LVA is based on a set of target points around the crest of the reservoir. The ZTV modelling only provides an indication of whether the target points would be theoretically visible or not. However, professional judgement has been used to factor in the large scale of the reservoir in the LVA.</p>

Consultee	Key Comments	Response/Action
	<p>Comments on viewpoints for LVA:</p> <p>Additional suggestions for consideration in the viewpoint selection, to those already forwarded by stakeholders by email, are set out below.</p> <p>Additional view from the AONB at Wittenham Clumps.</p> <p>Additional views from the Vale towards the AONB, which could be interrupted by SESRO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Oxfordshire Crematorium and Memorial Park; • PRoW from Garford up to Millets Farm; and • Farringdon Hill and Folly Tower. <p>Additional views from the Midvale Ridge towards the AONB, which could be interrupted by SESRO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sunningwell up to Boars Hill; • Dalton Barracks; and • Kingston Bagpuize. 	<p>To address these comments, additional viewpoints have been included in the LVA as set out below. Some further ZTV modelling was also undertaken to aid the selection of views looking towards the scarp of the AONB.</p> <p>One further viewpoint was included from within the North Wessex Downs AONB; Representative Viewpoint 11 from Wittenham Clumps. However, whilst this viewpoint has been included in the visual appraisal, it has not been visited as conditions during the site visits in March 2022 were not favourable for visibility or photography from this area, looking towards the indicative location for SESRO. In addition, desktop studies indicate that effects on this distant viewpoint, which is located approximately 10km from the indicative reservoir footprint for SESRO, are not likely to be significant. Refer to the visual appraisal for this viewpoint in Appendix A6.6 Landscape and Visual Appraisal Tables in Technical Supporting Document B2.1, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial) Appendices.</p> <p>Viewpoints added from the Vale towards the scarp of the AONB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative Viewpoint 8 which is located at the South Oxfordshire Crematorium and Memorial Park; and • Representative Viewpoint 9 which is located on a PRoW south of Garford (as views towards the indicative SESRO site are slightly more open than those on the PRoW from Garford up to Millets Farm).

Consultee	Key Comments	Response/Action
		<p>As Farrington Hill and Folly Tower are located more than 10km from the indicative SESRO location, they are located beyond the extent of the study area for this high-level LVA.</p> <p>Viewpoints added from the Midvale Ridge towards the scarp of the AONB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illustrative Viewpoint B which is located on a PRoW south of Fyfield; and • Illustrative Viewpoint C which is located on a PRoW at Gozzards Ford. <p>The other viewpoints suggested by stakeholders during the meeting on 16 February 2022, looking towards the AONB from the Midvale Ridge, were also considered further following the meeting, but were not included in this high-level LVA on the basis that the ZTVs illustrated on Figures 6.2 Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Scarp of North Wessex Downs AONB – Without SESRO and Figure 6.3 Zone of Theoretical Visibility of Scarp of North Wessex Downs AONB – With SESRO in Technical Supporting Document B2.2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial) Figures suggest that the earthworks for SESRO would be unlikely to influence the visibility of the scarp of the AONB.</p>
	<p>Comments on mitigation strategy:</p> <p>Noted that East Hanney is a ‘no lighting’ village.</p> <p>The draft strategy of, where practicable, slackening the reservoir earthworks and varying gradients, rationalising</p>	<p>The lack of street-lighting in East Hanney has been noted as part of the baseline for this LVA.</p> <p>Variation in the embankment height has been incorporated into the indicative earthworks proposals for SESRO to address this comment. The indicative mitigation proposals</p>

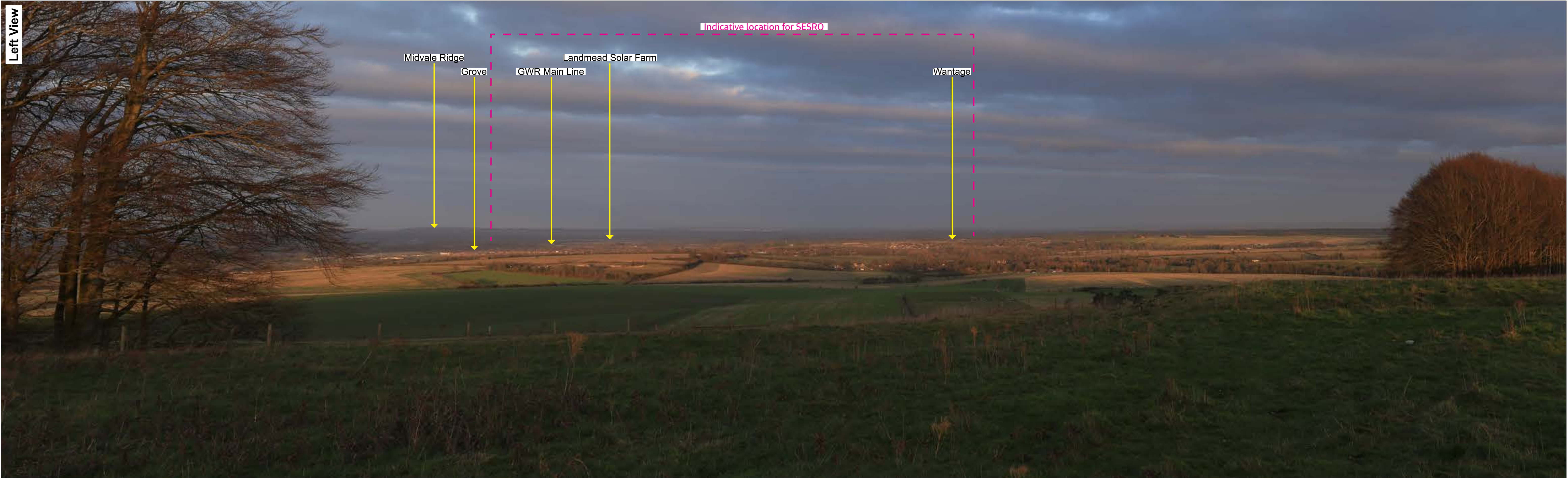
Consultee	Key Comments	Response/Action
	<p>the number of smaller bunds and inclusion of wetland and butterfly habitat was welcomed.</p> <p>It was queried whether reservoir embankments could be planted and the nature of the reservoir edges. The west side of Farmoor Reservoir was suggested as a precedent to avoid the embankment looking engineered. Also suggested to vary the height of the embankment, making it higher in places than what is required for engineering purposes, in order to soften the contours, creating more natural undulations and opportunities down the slope for planting and scrub.</p> <p>Noted that the indicative SESRO site is in an open landscape which is not heavily wooded, but where tree belts generally form part of field boundaries and watercourses. Therefore, suggested not focusing on creation of large blocks of woodland.</p> <p>Suggested to consider accessibility for multipurpose recreation for locals, avoid big car parks and consider inclusion of an educational building.</p>	<p>illustrated on Figure 2.1 Landscape and Environmental Design Strategy Plan in Technical Supporting Document B2.2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial) Figures, also illustrate small copses and woodland belts along the crest of the reservoir and along the operational access road to the crest in areas with indicative landscape fill above the engineering earthworks for the embankments. However, due to safety issues, it is not recommended to plant on the embankments in general, as this could attract burrowing animals which could affect stability.</p> <p>In general, only small blocks of new woodland are proposed on Figure 2.1 Landscape and environmental design strategy plan in Technical Supporting Document B2.2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial) Figures. The exception to this is the woodland belts along the Great Western Rail (GWR) Main Line to the south of the reservoir, where it is suggested to replace existing woodland that would be lost and infill existing gaps in the woodland along the railway for biodiversity and visual amenity reasons.</p> <p>Supporting Document B3: Conservation, Access and Recreation Strategy sets out consideration of recreation opportunities. A range of car parks of varying sizes as considered appropriate to the expected recreational demand have been incorporated into the design for SESRO, as illustrated on Figure 2.1 Landscape and environmental design strategy plan in Technical Supporting Document B2.2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial) Figures. An</p>

Consultee	Key Comments	Response/Action
		educational building is also indicated to the north of the reservoir, near the indicative wetland habitat mosaic to the west. These proposals are only indicative and would be refined further if the scheme is taken forward for future technical assessment.
Comments received by email following circulation of a draft ZTV for SESRO; draft ZTV for the scarp of the AONB with and without SESRO; and an updated selection of suggested representative viewpoints taking on board comments received during the meeting on 16 February 2022:		
Landscape Senior Specialist, Specialist Services and Programmes Team, at Natural England	<p>Comments received by email on 2 March and 14 March 2022.</p> <p>Request for proposed LVA methodology.</p> <p>Confirmation that the suggested viewpoints are acceptable.</p>	The LVA methodology criteria were provided to Natural England on 11 May 2022.
Landscape Specialist at Oxfordshire County Council	<p>Comments received by email on 14 March 2022.</p> <p>Confirmed no further comments on viewpoints from AONB.</p> <p>Aside from considering viewpoints where the reservoir would fully or partially block views, suggested inclusion of at least one representative viewpoint from the Midvale Ridge, for consideration of how the reservoir would change the character of views across the Vale towards the AONB ridgeline. Possible locations suggested included Fyfield, Gozzards Ford or Barrow Lane (assumed to refer to Barrow Road) south of Dalton Barracks.</p>	<p>As the appraisal at Gate 2 is only intended to provide a high-level appraisal, the approach has been to focus the representative viewpoints looking towards the AONB, on the viewpoints that are likely to be most affected. This is the reason why the Representative Viewpoints towards the AONB are based on views where the indicative SESRO earthworks would completely or partially obscure views towards the scarp of the AONB.</p> <p>As there are no PROWs south of Dalton Barracks and Barrow Road has fast flowing traffic with only oblique views towards the AONB, photography was not collected from this location. However, to address the request for at least one viewpoint from the Midvale Ridge, Illustrative Viewpoints B and C,</p>

Consultee	Key Comments	Response/Action
		<p>which are located on PRoWs south of Fyfield and at Gozzards Ford have been included in this LVA. The reason why these viewpoints have been included as illustrative rather than representative viewpoints, is that intervening vegetation and built form screen views towards the indicative SESRO location, and it is therefore considered that views towards the AONB would be likely to remain similar to existing.</p>
<p>Senior Landscape Officer, Planning Services, at Vale of White Horse District Council</p>	<p>Comments received by email on 21 March 2022.</p> <p>In the event that existing vegetation would block views, suggested alternative positions for viewpoints from PRoWs from Garford up to Millets Farm, would be to the south-east of Garford.</p> <p>Also suggested considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • views from Kiln Lane, Drayton; • loss from views to the AONB from existing footpaths within the reservoir footprint; and • change in view from A338. 	<p>A site visit in March confirmed that existing vegetation generally screened views from the PRoW between Garford to Millets Farm, Representative Viewpoint 9, located on the PRoW to the south-east of Garford, has been included in this LVA to address the comment on this viewpoint.</p> <p>PRoWs to the west of Drayton, including Kiln Lane, have been visited during the site visits to inform this LVA. However, as most of the PRoW along Kiln Lane would be stopped up due to overlap with the reservoir footprint, the views would be lost. PRoWs within the reservoir footprint have not been included in the representative viewpoint assessment, as there would be no future view for comparison. However, Illustrative Viewpoint D, has been included in this LVA as an example of a view from a PRoW within the reservoir footprint, towards the scarp of the AONB, which would be lost. This viewpoint is located on a PRoW to the south of Kiln Lane, as the views from that location towards the AONB are slightly less affected by intervening vegetation. Furthermore, Representative</p>

Consultee	Key Comments	Response/Action
		<p>Viewpoint 10, located to the north of Kiln Lane, has been included to be representative of views from a PRoW that has been incorporated into the SESRO concept design and where the views towards the scarp of the AONB would be lost.</p> <p>The sensitivity of users of main roads, such as the A338, would tend to be low. For this high-level LVA, the focus is on the most sensitive visual receptor groups and viewpoints to represent road users specifically have therefore not been included. However, the Representative Viewpoint 8, at the South Oxfordshire Crematorium and Memorial Park, is located close to the A338. It is recognised that there would likely be similar baseline views and changes to views from the A338, as that which has been described for Representative Viewpoint 8. It is also suggested that assessment of views from the A338 are considered further if the scheme is taken forward for future technical assessment.</p>
North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	No comments received.	N/A

Appendix A6.3 Representative Viewpoints



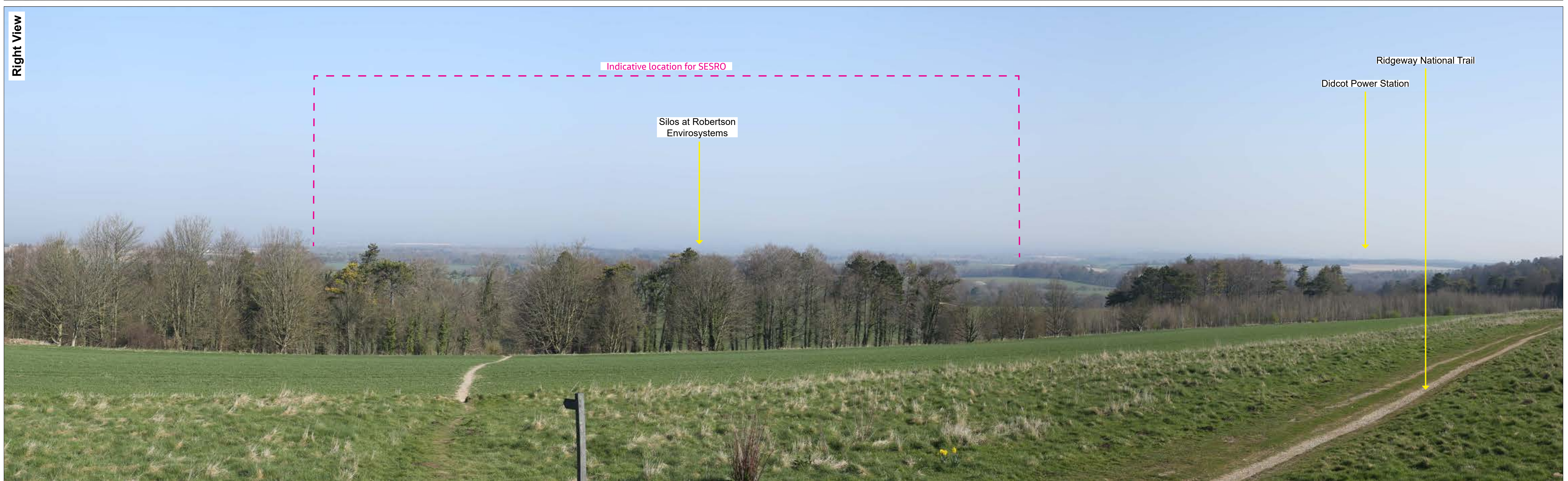
DO NOT SCALE - IF IN DOUBT ASK		VIEWPOINT 1: Representative view from Devils Punchbowl Open Access Land, within the North Wessex Downs AONB.		Notes: 1) Existing features are annotated in black with yellow arrows. 2) Indicative location for SESRO is annotated in magenta. 3) If using this image to judge scale, view at A1 sheet size. The A1 sheet should be viewed centrally at a comfortable arm's length. 4) If using this visualisation for landscape context, this figure may be viewed at A3 sheet size. 5) The position and direction of the viewpoints are illustrated on Figure 6.1 Zone of theoretical visibility in Technical Supporting Document B2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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DO NOT SCALE - IF IN DOUBT ASK		VIEWPOINT 2: Representative view from the Ridgeway National Trail West of Gramps Hill, within the North Wessex Downs AONB.		Notes: 1) Existing features are annotated in black with yellow arrows. 2) Indicative location for SESRO is annotated in magenta. 3) If using this image to judge scale, view at A1 sheet size. The A1 sheet should be viewed centrally at a comfortable arm's length. 4) If using this visualisation for landscape context, this figure may be viewed at A3 sheet size. 5) The position and direction of the viewpoints are illustrated on Figure 6.1 Zone of theoretical visibility in Technical Supporting Document B2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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DO NOT SCALE - IF IN DOUBT ASK		VIEWPOINT 3: Representative view from PRoW 275/11/10 Segsbury Camp, within the North Wessex Downs AONB.		Notes: 1) Existing features are annotated in black with yellow arrows. 2) Indicative location for SESRO is annotated in magenta. 3) If using this image to judge scale, view at A1 sheet size. The A1 sheet should be viewed centrally at a comfortable arm's length. 4) If using this visualisation for landscape context, this figure may be viewed at A3 sheet size. 5) The position and direction of the viewpoints are illustrated on Figure 6.1 Zone of theoretical visibility in Technical Supporting Document B2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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DO NOT SCALE - IF IN DOUBT ASK

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Tel: +44 (0)203 980 2000
www.jacobs.com

VIEWPOINT 4: Representative view from the Ridgeway National Trail Near at Lord Wantage Monument, within the North Wessex Downs AONB.

VISUALISATION NOTES:

Visualisation type: Type 1, annotated photograph (in accordance with Landscape Institute *Visual Representation of Development Proposals Technical Guidance Note 06/19*
Season: Winter
Date and time of photograph: 24/03/22 at 09:23
Projection: Cylindrical

Sheet size: A1
Enlargement factor: 96% @ A1
Camera type: Canon EOS 5D MARK III
Camera focal length: 50 mm
Horizontal field of view: 90°
Direction of view: Looking north-east

Notes:

1) Existing features are annotated in black with yellow arrows.
2) Indicative location for SESRO is annotated in magenta.
3) If using this image to judge scale, view at A1 sheet size. The A1 sheet should be viewed centrally at a comfortable arm's length.
4) If using this visualisation for landscape context, this figure may be viewed at A3 sheet size.
5) The position and direction of the viewpoints are illustrated on Figure 6.1 Zone of theoretical visibility in Technical Supporting Document B2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial).

B	Final	For Gate 2 Submission	JR	LD	LD	17/08/2022			
A	Draft	For Gate 2 External Review	AC	JR	LD	09/06/2022			
Revision	Status	Sustainability Description	Authored	Checked	Reviewed	Date			

Thames Water

Affinity Water

Location Code:

OS Reference:

Security Reference:

Project Group:

Sub Process:

Location/Town

Abingdon

Site Name:

SESRO

Project Name:

South East Strategic Reservoir Option (SESRO)

Drawing Title:

APPENDIX A6.3
REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT 4 WINTER

Scale

At A1

Sheet Size

A1

Status

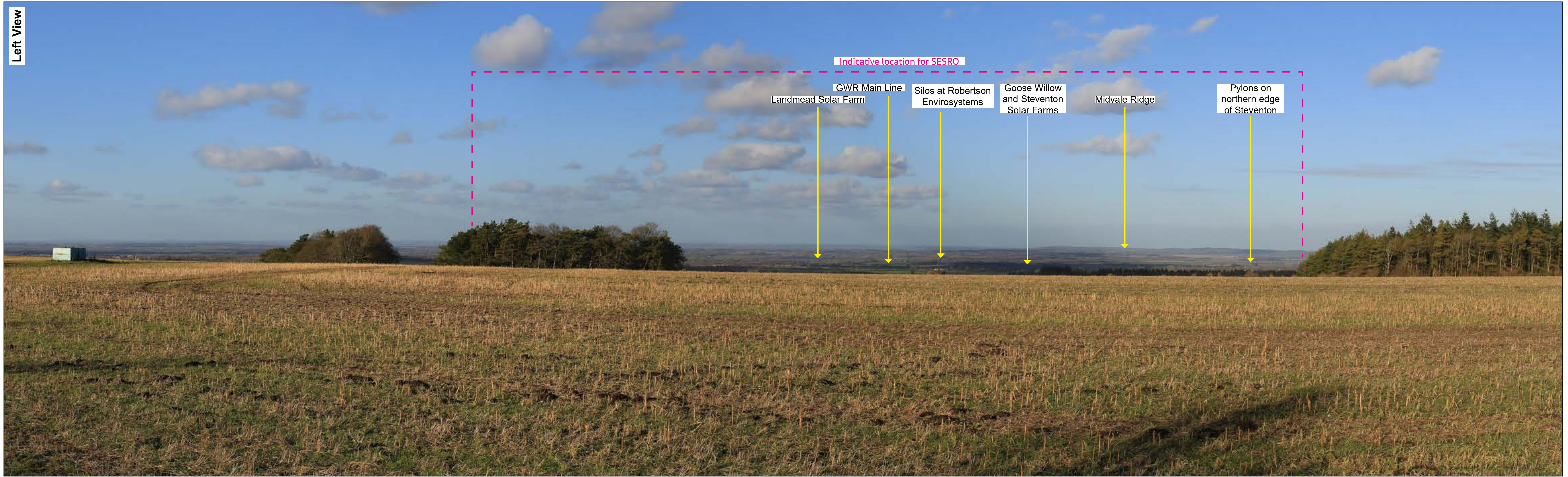
Final

Drawing Number:

B228490BO_IND_LVA_0001

Revision

B



DO NOT SCALE - IF IN DOUBT ASK		VIEWPOINT 5: Representative view from the Ridgeway National Trail at East Ginge Down, within the North Wessex Downs AONB		Notes: 1) Existing features are annotated in black with yellow arrows. 2) Indicative location for SESRO is annotated in magenta. 3) If using this image to judge scale, view at A1 sheet size. The A1 sheet should be viewed centrally at a comfortable arm's length. 4) If using this visualisation for landscape context, this figure may be viewed at A3 sheet size. 5) The position and direction of the viewpoints are illustrated on Figure 6.1 Zone of theoretical visibility in Technical Supporting Document B2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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[illegible]

Right View

Indicative location for SESRO

Landmead Solar Farm

GWR Main Line

Vale Way PRoW 403/8/20

Abingdon Airfield Hangar Buildings

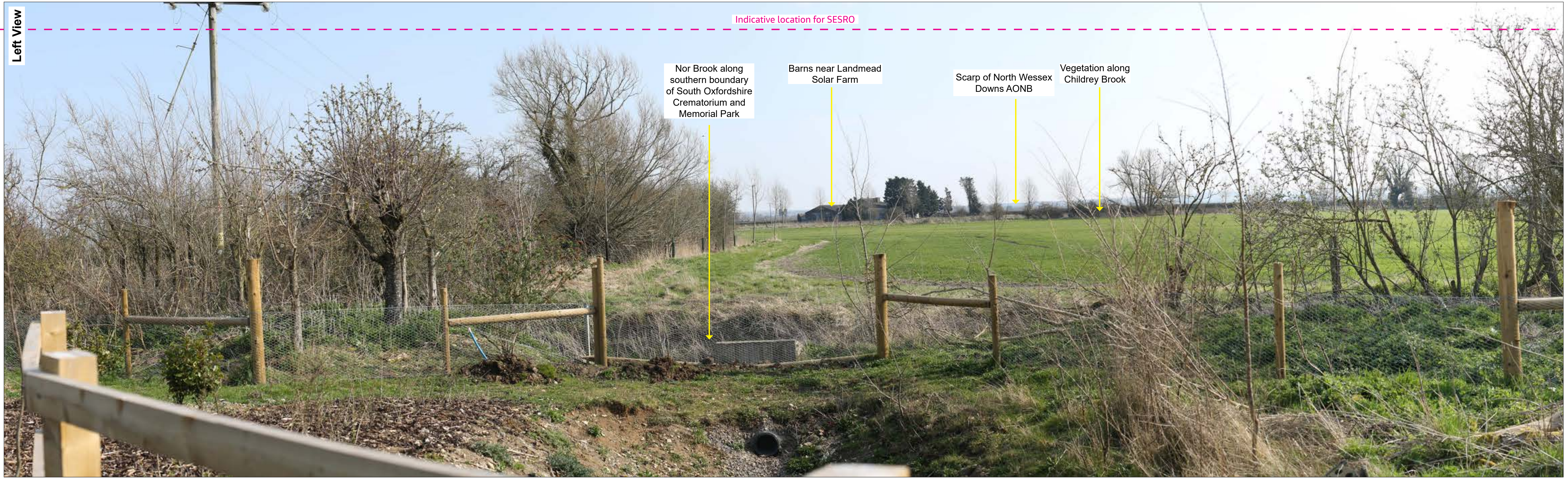
Pylons near Steventon

GWR Main Line

The Pitchings Residential Development in Steventon

Midvale Ridge

DO NOT SCALE - IF IN DOUBT ASK		VIEWPOINT 7: Representative view from Vale Way Long Distance Path at West Hendred, on the North Wessex Downs AONB Boundary.		Notes: 1) Existing features are annotated in black with yellow arrows. 2) Indicative location for SESRO is annotated in magenta. 3) If using this image to judge scale, view at A1 sheet size. 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DO NOT SCALE - IF IN DOUBT ASK		VIEWPOINT 8: Representative view from South Oxfordshire Crematorium and Memorial Park, looking towards the North Wessex Downs AONB		Notes: 1) Existing features are annotated in black with yellow arrows. 2) Indicative location for SESRO is annotated in magenta. 3) If using this image to judge scale, view at A1 sheet size. The A1 sheet should be viewed centrally at a comfortable arm's length. 4) If using this visualisation for landscape context, this figure may be viewed at A3 sheet size. 5) The position and direction of the viewpoints are illustrated on Figure 6.1 Zone of theoretical visibility in Technical Supporting Document B2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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DO NOT SCALE - IF IN DOUBT ASK		VIEWPOINT 10: Representative view from PRoW 192/3/10 near Marcham Mill, looking towards the North Wessex Downs AONB.		<div>Notes:</div> <div>1) Existing features are annotated in black with yellow arrows.</div> <div>2) Indicative location for SESRO is annotated in magenta.</div> <div>3) If using this image to judge scale, view at A1 sheet size. The A1 sheet should be viewed centrally at a comfortable arm's length.</div> <div>4) If using this visualisation for landscape context, this figure may be viewed at A3 sheet size.</div> <div>5) The position and direction of the viewpoints are illustrated on Figure 6.1 Zone of theoretical visibility in Technical Supporting Document B2, Environmental Appraisal Report 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Appendix A6.4 Illustrative Viewpoints



DO NOT SCALE - IF IN DOUBT ASK		VIEWPOINT A: Illustrative View from National Cycle Network Route 544 east of Wantage, within the North Wessex Downs AONB		Notes: 1) Existing features are annotated in black with yellow arrows. 2) Indicative location for SESRO is annotated in magenta. 3) If using this image to judge scale, view at A1 sheet size. The A1 sheet should be viewed centrally at a comfortable arm's length. 4) If using this visualisation for landscape context, this figure may be viewed at A3 sheet size. 5) The position and direction of the viewpoints are illustrated on Figure 6.1 Zone of theoretical visibility in Technical Supporting Document B2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						</
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DO NOT SCALE - IF IN DOUBT ASK		VIEWPOINT C: Illustrative View from PRoW 293/2/10 at Gozzards Ford, looking towards the North Wessex Downs AONB.		Notes: 1) Existing features are annotated in black with yellow arrows. 2) Indicative location for SESRO is annotated in magenta. 3) If using this image to judge scale, view at A1 sheet size. The A1 sheet should be viewed centrally at a comfortable arm's length. 4) If using this visualisation for landscape context, this figure may be viewed at A3 sheet size. 5) The position and direction of the viewpoints are illustrated on Figure 6.1 Zone of theoretical visibility in Technical Supporting Document B2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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Appendix A6.5 Published Sources of Landscape Character

A6.5.1 Introduction

A6.5.1 This appendix sets out the relevant key characteristics of landscape character areas (LCA) defined in published landscape character assessments, which are of relevance to the landscape and visual appraisal (LVA) in Chapter 6 Landscape and Visual of Technical Supporting Document B2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial). Reference should be made to Figure 6.6 Published landscape character types and areas in Technical Supporting Document B2.2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial) Figures for the locations of the LCAs.

A6.5.2 National character areas

A6.5.2 Table 2.1 below presents the key characteristics of the national character areas (NCAs), that have been extracted from the relevant Natural England NCA profiles¹. Published opportunities of relevance to the LVA are also noted.

Table 1.1: Key characteristics of national character areas.

NCA	Relevant Key Characteristics and Opportunities
NCA 108: Upper Thames Clay Vales Potentially directly affected. (Within area of outstanding natural beauty (AONB) Setting.)	<p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>‘Low-lying clay-based flood plains encircle the Midvale Ridge.’</i> • <i>‘The large river system of the River Thames drains the Vales... Where mineral extraction takes place, pits naturally fill with water...’</i> • <i>‘Woodland cover is low at only about 3 per cent, but hedges, hedgerow trees and field trees are frequent. Watercourses are often marked by lines of willows and, particularly in the Aylesbury Vale and Cotswold Water Park, native black poplar.’</i> • <i>‘The Vale of White Horse is made distinct by large arable fields...’</i> • <i>‘In the river corridors, grazed pasture dominates, with limited areas of historic wetland habitats including wet woodland, fen, reedbed and flood meadow... There are also rich and extensive ditch systems.’</i> • <i>‘Brick and tile from local clays, timber and thatch are traditional building materials across the area...’</i> • <i>‘Settlement is sparse on flood plains, apart from at river crossings, where there can be large towns, such as Abingdon... Market towns and villages are strung along the [springline] of the ... Downs. Major routes include mainline rail, canals, a network of roads ... and The Ridgeway and Thames Path National Trails.’</i> <p>Opportunities:</p>

¹ Natural England (2013 to 2014). National Character Area profiles. Online. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-south-east-england-and-london>. Accessed April 2022.

NCA	Relevant Key Characteristics and Opportunities
	<p>The statement of environmental opportunity for the area includes objective SEO 1: <i>‘Along the Thames and its tributaries....conserve and restore seminatural habitats, historic features, ...soil quality and soil carbon stores and also to regulate water flow in this area and downstream.’</i> Also objective SEO 4: <i>‘Create and manage greenspace to provide benefits for biodiversity, floodwater management, filtration of pollutants, tranquillity and recreation.’</i></p> <p>SEO1 points of relevance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>‘...coordinate management along the length of watercourses and ditches... Restore and create habitats and corridors in order to improve resilience, ecosystem function and connectivity of the ecological network at a landscape scale.’</i> • <i>‘Identifying potential floodwater storage areas, ... and securing land uses that are flood compatible, including wet grassland.’</i> • <i>‘Considering and managing for climate change impacts on water levels.... Maintain and, where necessary, restore or create ditches and water level control structures.’</i> • <i>‘Managing improved and semi-natural grasslands and wetlands such as reedbed and wet woodland to slow run-off and filter pollutants. Also manage and create linear features such as hedgerows, ditches and grass strips to manage water flow and filter pollutants.’</i> • <i>‘Conserving, restoring and creating wet grassland, reedbeds, ponds, species-rich ditches, lowland meadow and other semi-natural habitats. Focus creation and restoration around extending and linking existing areas of habitat in order to improve the function of ecological networks...’</i> • <i>‘Conserving veteran trees, including pollard willow and black poplar. Conserve suckering elm as vestiges of a tree that was once widespread in this area. Ensure that there are successors to veteran trees and guard against pests and diseases. Draw on best practice developed in Aylesbury Vale and Cotswold Water Park around black poplar.’</i> • <i>‘Conserving tranquillity as appropriate along the rivers and promoting rivers and lakes as places in which to experience tranquillity...’</i>
NCA 109: Midvale Ridge	Key Characteristics:

NCA	Relevant Key Characteristics and Opportunities
<p>Potentially indirectly affected. (Within AONB Setting.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>‘Low, irregular wooded limestone ridge...’</i> • <i>‘Contrast between the moderately elevated limestone hills and ridges and the surrounding low-lying clay vales.’</i> • <i>‘Well wooded...’</i> • <i>‘Mixed pastoral and arable landscape with large, geometric fields divided by hedges and regularly spaced hedgerow trees punctuated by blocks of woodland.’</i>
<p>NCA 116: Berkshire and Marlborough Downs Potentially indirectly affected. (Within AONB.)</p>	<p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>‘Uplifted mass of Chalk dipping south-east into the London Basin and edged by an extensive, complex escarpment.’</i> • <i>‘Woodland and hedgerows concentrated on ... the lower dip slope... Isolated beech clumps and shelterbelts stand out on the hills.’</i> • <i>‘Huge arable fields managed in very large holdings stretch across the chalk soils of the uplands...’</i> • <i>‘High density of monuments, many being prominent landmarks across the arable uplands including stone circles, hill forts, barrows, chalk-cut horse figures and historic routeways...’</i> • <i>‘Settlement is sparse on the high Downs, offering experiences of tranquillity, dark skies and far-reaching views. Villages cluster in valley bottoms and near springs...’</i> • <i>‘Recreation focused on limited areas of open access land, well-known heritage features ... and historic routeways, including the Ridgeway National Trail...’</i> <p>Opportunities:</p> <p>The statement of environmental opportunity for the area includes objective SEO3: <i>‘identify and manage natural and man-made landmarks and associated viewpoints valued by local communities and visitors across the open expanses of the Downs, in order to maintain sense of place and history and also so that they act as focal areas for engaging people in the conservation and sustainable enjoyment of the wider area.’</i></p> <p>Points of relevance are:</p>

NCA	Relevant Key Characteristics and Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'Avoiding creating ... features that negatively impact on the setting or backdrop of a landmark. Changes within intervening space and upon skylines are significant...'</i> • <i>'Identifying and increasing understanding of the vulnerability of landmarks... Reduce pressure upon well-visited sites by drawing visitors to new places, distant viewpoints and routes into the wider landscape.'</i>

A6.5.3 Regional and local landscape character areas

- 1.2 Table 3.1 below presents the key characteristics of the landscape character types (LCTs) and LCAs from the Vale of White Horse District Landscape Character Assessment² and North Wessex Downs AONB Integrated Landscape Character Assessment³, which are of relevance to the LVA in Chapter 6 Landscape and Visual of Technical Supporting Document B2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial). The relevant characteristics from The Oxfordshire Wildlife and Landscape Study⁴ (OWLS) are also listed.

Table 1.2: Key characteristics of local landscape character areas, including relevant characteristics from regional OWLS assessment

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
North Wessex Downs AONB Integrated Landscape Character Assessment (AONB-LCA)		
LCA 5F Liddington – Letcombe Open Scarp (LCT 5 – Downs Plain and Scarp)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‘steep scarp slope presenting a smooth, nearly vertical, face in some areas, while in others it is deeply convoluted. A strong horizon and skyline in the view from the lower lying Vales; numerous springs issue at the junction of the chalk and clay creating tiny incised coombe valleys running down to the Vale to the north; 	Management Requirements: <i>‘The overall management objective is to conserve and enhance the attractive, open character of the scarp.’</i> <i>‘Consideration should be given to the impact of new development beyond the AONB boundary on both the</i>

² Hankinson Duckett Associates (HDA), on behalf of Vale of White Horse District Council (2017). Vale of White Horse District Landscape Character Assessment. Online. Available at:

³ Land Use Consultants (2002). North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Integrated Landscape Character Assessment. Online. Available at: <https://www.northwessexdowns.org.uk/downloadable-resources/>. Accessed April 2022.

⁴ Oxfordshire County Council, Natural England and The Earth Trust (2004). The Oxfordshire Wildlife and Landscape Study. Online. Available at: <https://owls.oxfordshire.gov.uk/wps/wcm/connect/occ/OWLS/Home/>. Accessed May 2022.

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
Potentially indirectly affected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>grazed pasture within small hedged fields forms a more open landscape...;</i> • <i>woodland is confined to small areas of natural regeneration, plus woodlands associated with the parks and estates;</i> • <i>... isolated Bronze Age round barrows in prominent locations on the scarp edge;</i> • <i>The Ridgeway, a prehistoric routeway, follows the top of the scarp and remains well used as a recreational route today;</i> • <i>attractive clustered spring line villages, such as ... Letcombe, are a distinctive feature;</i> • <i>numerous lanes cut up and down the scarp face, often deeply incised and overhung by steep earth or grass banks;</i> • <i>overall, an attractive character due to the varied landform, sheltered coombes and mix of villages, parklands and open pastures.'</i> <p>County Level OWLS Assessment:</p> <p>In addition to the above characteristics, this local LCA is predominantly overlaid by the OWLS LCA North Wessex Downs Escarpment (WD/1) (LCT Chalk Downlands and Slopes), which lists the following relevant characteristics:</p>	<i>character of the AONB and in views from the higher ground.'</i>

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'...very visible and distinctive north-facing escarpment of the North Wessex Downs'; and</i> • <i>'Large, open arable fields dominate but the area is also dotted with numerous small to medium-sized mixed and deciduous plantations and the occasional small block of ancient woodland.'</i> 	
LCA 5C Hendred Plain (LCT 5 – Downs Plain and Scarp) Potentially indirectly affected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'a generally level surface which dips gently to the north. A locally more undulating landscape near West Hendred where the Plain is cut by numerous valleys;</i> • <i>numerous springs, with small streams flowing down into the River Ock on the Vale;</i> • <i>largely under arable cultivation within large regular Parliamentary enclosure fields with insignificant boundary features;</i> • <i>shelterbelts, 18th and 19th century plantations, ornamental and waterside woodlands provide a sense of enclosure. Orchards along the northern edge around East Hendred provide diversity in land cover;</i> • <i>small landscape parks and mansions, e.g. Lockinge House, are a particular feature of the area;</i> • <i>a settled landscape with many springline villages e.g. Letcombe Regis, East Hendred, West Hendred and Ardington which</i> 	<p>Key Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'Open landscape with particular vulnerability to large scale development ... Potential impact of tall structures (e.g. masts or turbines)';</i> <p>Management Requirements:</p> <p><i>'The overall management objective is to conserve and enhance the quiet, rural character of the Hendred Plain, which provides a transition between the Vale of White Horse and the high downs.'</i></p> <p><i>'Particular consideration should be given to the impact of new development on ... views from this area.'</i></p>

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
	<p><i>generally have a clustered form. Estate villages have a particular unity of character;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a large number of stables and equestrian establishments and gallops;</i> <i>Wantage and Harwell, located on the boundary of the AONB, plus Harwell Business Centre, on a former airfield site within the AONB;</i> <i>overall, a quiet rural character.'</i> <p>County Level OWLS Assessment:</p> <p>In addition to the above characteristics this local LCA is predominantly overlaid by the OWLS LCA Blewbury (WD/6) (LCT Rolling Farmlands), which lists the following relevant characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>'...dominated by large-sized arable fields';</i> <i>'Fields are enclosed by ... hedges with sparsely scattered ... trees. Hedges are generally fragmented except where they border tracks';</i> <i>'...a number of different sized deciduous and mixed linear plantations'; and</i> <i>'Many of the watercourses are lined by willow, ash, poplar and linear strips of semi-natural woodland. These add to the tree cover and create locally intimate landscapes.'</i> 	

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
LCA 5D Moreton Plain (LCT 5 – Downs Plain and Scarp) Potentially indirectly affected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>‘...a transitional landscape between the high downs and the Thames Floodplain;</i> • <i>a varied landform including strong ridges and skylines of downland outliers e.g. at Sinodun Hills, although the scale is reduced compared to the more dramatic ‘downs’ landscapes to the south;</i> • <i>large fields of intensive arable farmland dominate the area, with a weak or absent hedgerow structure and a sparse covering of trees, except on the steeper slopes above the Thames to the north of the area;</i> • <i>open, expansive landscape with ‘pockets’ of remoteness;</i> • <i>field pattern includes some sinuous field boundaries of medieval origin [but] most fields are large and regular... with more recent boundary removal to form open ‘prairie’ type fields.</i> • <i>... springline [settlement] of Blewbury ... are located at the base of the scarp;</i> • <i>Clumps of woodland on prominent hilltops as at Wittenham Clumps are a distinctive feature of the area;</i> • <i>the adjacent town and chimneys of Didcot are often a dominant feature in views due to the open nature of the landscape.’</i> 	<p>Key Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>‘open landscape with particular vulnerability to large scale development - high visual impact of built development and power station at Didcot plus overhead power lines’.</i> <p>Management Requirements:</p> <p><i>‘The overall management objective is to conserve and enhance the rural agricultural character of the Moreton Plain, which provides a transition between the chalk uplands and the clay Vale.’</i></p> <p><i>‘Consideration should be given to the impact of new development on the boundary on both the character of the AONB and in views from the higher ground.’</i></p>

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
	<p>County Level OWLS Assessment:</p> <p>In addition to the above characteristics this local LCA is predominantly overlaid by the OWLS LCA Brightwell-cum-Sotwell (WH/9) (LCT Rolling Farmlands) and LCA Whittenham Clumps (WH/10) (LCT Farmland Hills), which lists the following relevant characteristics:</p> <p>WH/9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'...a landscape of medium to large-sized arable and grass fields ... enclosed by ... hedges with some ... trees';</i> • <i>'More wooded appearance towards the north... [including] a large block of ancient woodland (Little Wittenham Wood)';</i> and • <i>'Views are framed by the woodlands and tall hedges.'</i> <p>WH/10:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'The ridge is characterized by large-scale arable fields with thorn hedges restricted to the margins of grassy tracks';</i> and • <i>The western part of the ridge is more diverse with semi-improved grassland interspersed with scrub on the steep slopes of Wittenham Clumps and Castle Hill. Semi-natural and plantation woodland is also a prominent feature on both of these hills.'</i> 	

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
Vale of White Horse District Landscape Character Assessment (VoWH-LCA)		
LCA LM15 Marcham Corallian Limestone Ridge with Woodland (LCT LM Corallian Limestone Ridge with Woodland) Potentially directly affected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'...situated on the gentle southern slopes of the Corallian Limestone Ridge, which falls south and east ... down towards watercourses associated with the River Ock.'</i> • <i>'... dissected into separate parts by River Floodplains, including Sandford Brook and the stream...'</i> • <i>'... mainly ... arable farmland with medium, and occasionally large, field sizes, in contrast to the smaller scale, more enclosed landscape to the west.'</i> • <i>'Woodland is limited to occasional small blocks. Field boundaries vary, but are often well vegetated, including hedges along roads with hawthorn and elm.'</i> • <i>'Very limited settlement, other than farmsteads, but surrounds Marcham Abuts the A34 and the western edge of Abingdon to the east, and Abingdon airfield to the north-east.'</i> • <i>'Tree cover and boundary vegetation within the area, combined with riparian vegetation along Sandford Brook, provide a gap between Marcham and Abingdon.'</i> • <i>'The A415 road crosses east-west ...'</i> • <i>'... some areas, including to the ... east have limited public access.'</i> 	<p>Positive Attributes of the LCT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'Blocks of woodland, including ancient woodland, which provided a wooded backdrop in views, including from the Vale to the south.'</i> • <i>'Provides a rural backdrop and skyline in views from the low lying Vale to the south, in views from the river Thames, and views west from Oxford.'</i>

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'Open areas, particularly to the east, have distant views of the higher parts of the Corallian Limestone Ridge to the north, and the Downs and North Wessex Downs AONB to the south.'</i> • <i>'...detectable in distant views from the AONB, although forms a relatively small part of the wider view.'</i> • <i>'...a relatively rural area, particularly to the west, although human influence including roads and views of development to the east, reduce the sense of tranquillity and remoteness.'</i> <p>County Level OWLS Assessment:</p> <p>In addition to the above characteristics this local LCA is predominantly overlaid by the OWLS LCA Marcham (CR/5) (LCT Lowland Village Farmlands), which lists the following relevant characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'...medium to large-sized arable fields with some unimproved grassland adjacent to Sandford Brook.'</i> • <i>'Fields are enclosed by tall, dense hedges of hawthorn and elm. They are particularly prominent along roadsides, but internal field boundaries tend to be lower and gappier.'</i> • <i>'Hedgerow trees of oak and elm are also a prominent feature within roadside hedges.'</i> • <i>'Dense corridors of pollarded willows, ash and poplar bordering Sandford Brook and other watercourses.'</i> 	

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
LCA RF 8 Abingdon to Sutton Courtenay Thames River Floodplain (LCT RF River Floodplain) Potentially directly affected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'There are a few small deciduous and mixed plantations.'</i> • <i>'...relatively flat river floodplain, abutting the western edge of the Thames to the north-east. Landform rises slightly to the west where it adjoins the farmland of the Lower Vale.'</i> • <i>'characterised by gravel workings including earthworks and lakes formed from former extraction pits.'</i> <i>'...sewage works, allotments and playing fields, and retains a small number of relatively small arable and pastoral fields. Abingdon Marina is incorporated into the northeast corner ...'</i> • <i>'A line of pylons cross the area.'</i> • <i>'Tree cover is relatively extensive, with broad tree belts surrounding areas such as the sewage works, mature trees edging lakes, thick hedgerows along agricultural field boundaries, and riparian vegetation along the Thames including willow, poplar, and alder.'</i> • <i>'...a few small isolated blocks of woodland and other tree groups.'</i> • <i>'Settlement is limited to the slightly higher, western edge of the Flood Zone, including Stonehill Farm, which has listed buildings.'</i> • <i>'... some intervisibility between the southern settlement edge [of Abingdon] and adjacent fields, however views are limited by tree cover.'</i> 	<p>Positive Attributes of the LCT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'Open water bodies.'</i> • <i>'Varying widths of low-lying river floodplains.'</i> • <i>'Riparian vegetation and land use, such as waterside meadows, wet woodland, and occasional marsh and fen habitats.'</i> • <i>'A network of ditches with ditch line willows and alder.'</i> • <i>'Waterborne recreation, with added interest at locks.'</i> • <i>'Waterside access along the Thames Path National Trail.'</i> <p>Relevant Landscape Guidelines for the LTC:</p> <p>Landscape Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'Conserve and enhance the waterside meadows and pastures with grazing management.'</i> • <i>'Promote the reversion of arable land back to grassland, adjacent to rivers and streams.'</i> • <i>'Strengthen hedgerows using locally characteristic species such as hawthorn, and hedgerow trees such as oak and disease resistant varieties of ash...'</i>

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'Part of the wider gap between Abingdon, Sutton Courtenay and Drayton.'</i> • <i>'Public rights of way provide pedestrian access... Sustrans route 5 crosses north-south through the eastern half ...'</i> • <i>'Tree cover lends a degree of peace and tranquillity to the area away from settlement, roads and other infrastructure, but the sense of remoteness is generally limited.'</i> <p>County Level OWLS Assessment:</p> <p>In addition to the above characteristics this local LCA is predominantly overlaid by the OWLS LCA Lower River Thames (WH/1) (LCT River Meadowlands), which lists the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'small to medium-sized semi-improved grass fields and some arable farming...;</i> • <i>'Hawthorn hedges are ... are overgrown and gappy and, in places, replaced by fences';</i> • <i>'Gardens, and some parklands, come down to the river edge and are particularly noticeable adjacent to villages and other built-up areas'; and</i> • <i>'There is a continuous tree corridor that borders the river, consisting mainly of willows, poplars, alder and sycamore. There are also some pollarded willows bordering the river and ditches</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Resist introduction of further pylons, and encourage underground routing of cables where possible.</i> • <i>Conserve, enhance and restore riparian vegetation, individual riverbank trees, and blocks of woodland.</i> • <i>Respect the setting to conservation areas and sensitivity historic settlement edges, by resisting changes to the landscape which are not in keeping with the landscape character.</i> • <i>Seek appropriate siting of facilities and new access links for leisure and tourism through visitor management to support appropriate levels of circulation and movement patterns of different user groups.</i> • <i>Encourage conservation of historic features, including bridges, locks and water mills....</i> • <i>Promote responsible management of existing public rights of way, ...with appropriate surfacing, materials and signage for footpaths to retain a rural character.</i> • <i>Encourage landowners to maintain or enhance accessibility and provide additional routes accessing riversides where opportunities arise.'</i> <p>Built Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'Avoid significant new development in the floodplain.</i>

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
	<p><i>and, along the river, there are a few small mixed poplar and conifer plantations and ash and sycamore woods’.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ensure any new development is sensitively sited and designed with, scale, form and detailing, including materials, which conserve the character and settlement pattern of the area.</i> • <i>Minimise the visual impact of intrusive land uses at the fringes of towns with planting of appropriate tree and shrub species characteristic of the area.</i> • <i>Conserve the rural roads and bridges minimising small-scale incremental change such as signage, fencing or improvements to the road network or bridges which would adversely change their character.’</i>
<p>LCA RF11 Garford to Abingdon Ock River Floodplain (LCT RF River Floodplain) Potentially directly affected.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>‘...relatively flat floodplain associated with the River Ock, where it adjoins the floodplains of the Childrey Brook, Letcombe Brook and the stream to the West of Marcham...’</i> • <i>‘a subtle transition in character from the surrounding ridge and Vale landscapes, but includes the course of the River Ock, incorporating areas of Flood Zone as appropriate.’</i> • <i>‘Mature trees and other riparian vegetation along the river, including willow, alder and ash, identify the meandering course of the river through the wider landscape.’</i> 	<p>For Key Positive Landscape Attributes and Landscape Guidelines, see row for LCA RF8.</p>

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'Some small area of woodland abut the river, but there are few other areas of woodland within the Character Area.'</i> • <i>'Field boundaries are relatively well vegetated, including willow and alder along ditch lines, although there are gaps in the hedgerow network in some areas.'</i> • <i>'...medium scale, waterside pasture, as well as adjacent arable fields, set within the floodplain...'</i> • <i>'Pylons cross the western portion of the area, and the A34 dual carriageway abuts the area to the east.'</i> • <i>'A single public road, Mill Road, extends into the floodplain from Marcham to Marcham Mill, which is a listed building on the northern bank of the Ock.'</i> • <i>'...few public rights of way...'</i> • <i>'Views of the watercourse are often limited by vegetation, and by a lack of public vantage points.'</i> • <i>'...occasional wider views of the Downs to the south, and the Corallian Limestone Ridge forms a backdrop to the north.'</i> • <i>'...a rural peaceful landscape. A lack of settlement on the floodplain, combined with enclosure provided by tree cover, give the area a degree of remoteness in areas away from human influences such as the pylons and the A34.'</i> 	

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
	<p>County Level OWLS Assessment:</p> <p>In addition to the above characteristics this local LCA is predominantly overlaid by the OWLS LCA (WH/19) River Ock (LCT River Meadowlands), which lists the following relevant characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'...small to medium-sized fields of improved and semi-improved grassland and some arable farming.'</i> • <i>'Ditches form the main field boundaries and they are often bordered by willow trees and scrub, alder and dead elm.'</i> • <i>'There are also a few hawthorn hedges and some species-rich hedges with trees alongside roads and parish boundaries.'</i> • <i>'A strong visual feature is the dense corridor of willows, as well as a few small deciduous plantations of willow, alder and ash, bordering the river and its tributaries.'</i> 	
<p>LCA RF15 Childrey Brook and Letcombe Brook River Floodplain (LCT RF River Floodplain)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'...relatively flat floodplain associated with the Childrey and Letcombe Brooks, widening to the north where they meet the floodplain associated with the River Ock, which fall slightly from the surrounding Vale landscape.'</i> • <i>'...subtle transition in character from the surrounding Vale landscapes in places, but includes the course of the brooks, incorporating areas of Flood Zone as appropriate.'</i> 	<p>For Key Positive Landscape Attributes and Landscape Guidelines, see row for LCA RF8.</p>

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
Potentially directly affected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'Mature trees and other riparian vegetation along the river, including in particular willow, identify the meandering course of the brooks through the wider landscape.'</i> • <i>'...brook-side pasture and areas of large scale arable fields, drained by a network of ditches which frequently form the boundaries between fields.'</i> • <i>'...some small areas of woodland abutting the watercourses...'</i> • <i>'...abuts the northern and southern edges of East Hanney forming a treed setting to the settlement edges, and incorporates part of the recreation area to the north of the village... very limited settlement elsewhere on the floodplain ...'</i> • <i>'The A338 is a long straight road through the middle of the Character Area, but there are few other roads...'</i> • <i>'...a large engineering establishment to the south of the Great Western Main Line railway' between East Hanney and Grove.</i> • <i>'a number of public rights of way on the edges of East and West Hanney, and a footpath alongside the Letcombe Brook to the south of East Hanney. However, public access is limited to the north.'</i> • <i>'Rights of way ... allow views between, or over, vegetation, towards the higher ground of the Corallian Limestone Ridge to the north, and towards the North Wessex Downs to the south.'</i> 	

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>‘...rural area [with] ... a sense of remoteness in the northern part of the Character Area by virtue of the lack of settlement and limited public access. The sense of remoteness is reduced by human influence, including along the edges of East Hanney, and in particular at the southern end of the Character Area, which includes the railway and engineering buildings.’</i> <p>County Level OWLS Assessment:</p> <p>In addition to the above characteristics this local LCA is predominantly overlaid by the OWLS LCA (WH/19) River Ock (LCT River Meadowlands. Refer to the characteristics listed above in relation to LCA RF11.</p>	
<p>LCA VL2 Grove to Steventon Lower Vale Farmland (LCT VL Lower Vale Farmland)</p> <p>Potentially directly affected.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>‘The area is relatively flat, but rises very slightly to the south to meet the Downs Footslopes, and falls slightly to a broad area of Flood Zone centred on Portobello Ditch in the middle of the Character Area.’</i> <i>‘Streams and ditches flow north through the Character Area, from the North Wessex Downs towards the River Ock.’</i> <i>‘...an irregular pattern of medium to large size arable fields, with a few pockets of pastoral fields, associated with farmsteads....’</i> <i>‘Hawthorn hedgerows within the intensively managed farmland often clipped to low heights, frequent individual mature trees within hedges, and occasional large trees within fields.’</i> 	<p>Positive Attributes of the LCT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>‘Distinctive views to rising ground to the north and south, including the Corallian Limestone Ridge nearby to the north, and the North Wessex Downs AONB on the horizon to the south.’</i> <i>‘Network of drainage ditches.’</i> <i>‘Dispersed woodland blocks.’</i> <i>‘The course of the old Wilts and Berks canal, under various stages of restoration.’</i> <p>Landscape Guidelines for the LTC:</p>

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'...occasional woodland blocks, riparian vegetation along minor watercourses which meander through the Vale, some substantial belts of trees along the railway, a corridor of vegetation along the Wilts and Berks Canal, and an area of plantation woodland on the eastern edge of Grove at the southwest corner of the Character Area.'</i> • <i>'...limited human habitation, with just the occasional farmstead and dwellings... abuts Grove to the west and Steventon to the east.'</i> • <i>'Solar farms are a frequent feature, with large areas covered with solar panels and associated infrastructure. The relatively low level nature of the panels, limits views of the solar farms from within the low lying Vale, with more noticeable views from elevated locations further afield, such as from the Downs Footslopes to the south.'</i> • <i>'...other utility sites such as sewage works and reservoirs, as well as the large former military and government storage depot to the west of Steventon.'</i> • <i>'The Great West Mainline railway line crosses east-west through the centre of the Character Area, raised slightly above the surrounding farmland. Overhead electrification infrastructure at close, regularly spaced intervals along the railway, is noticeable across adjacent fields...'</i> 	<p>Landscape Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'Conserve, enhance and restore hedgerows through effective long term management and replanting with species of local provenance.'</i> • <i>'Encourage sustainable woodlands.'</i> • <i>'Resist further increase in overhead wires encourage underground routing of cables where possible.'</i> • <i>'...enhance accessibility and provide additional routes where opportunities arise.'</i> <p>Built Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'Promote the use of traditional buildings materials ... with particular regard to local style and materials.'</i> • <i>'Resist development which would have a detrimental effect on views from the North Wessex Downs AONB, and its wider northern setting.'</i> • <i>'...Planting within development should utilise species of local provenance, such as beech, poplar, oak and hawthorn, and disease resistant varieties of elm and ash...'</i> • <i>'...Maintain relationship and quality of views to adjoining river floodplains and surrounding wider areas.'</i>

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'...Hanney Road crosses through the northern part of the area. However, there are few roads ... with vehicle access limited to tracks which access farmland and facilities such as the solar parks.'</i> • <i>'Public rights of way cross the area, although certain areas, such as to the north-east of the railway, to the west of Steventon, have less public access.'</i> • <i>'Roadside vegetation frequently limits views from ... Hanney Road... views from public rights of way are often less constrained. Gaps in vegetation allow views across the fields to the scarp and elevated Downs on the horizon to the south, and the Corallian Limestone Ridge to the north, reinforcing the sense of being located within a broad Vale landscape.'</i> • <i>'With a lack of main roads and settlement, the main body of the Character has a degree of remoteness, however, the sense of tranquillity and remoteness is limited in places by the presence of utilities and business/light industrial buildings and associated activity.'</i> <p>County Level OWLS Assessment:</p> <p>In addition to the above characteristics this local LCA is predominantly overlaid by the OWLS LCA East and West Hanney (WH/27) (LCT Alluvial Lowlands), which lists the following relevant characteristics:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'Ensure that any new development has regard for retaining local views of the high ground to the north and south, which help emphasise the Vale location.'</i> • <i>'Maintain and enhance vegetated boundaries to transport corridors and adjacent infrastructure.'</i>

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'...dominated by large-sized arable fields with some semi-improved grassland to the west of Grove, and a little unimproved neutral grassland.'</i> • <i>'Fields are enclosed by hawthorn hedges with very few trees. Hedges are generally gappy with the exception of some roadside hedges.'</i> • <i>'The main features are the tree-lined watercourses with species such as ash, willow and poplar... also a few hedges and scattered scrub next to some ditches and a small number of isolated deciduous woods and plantations.'</i> 	
LCA VL3 East Hanney to Abingdon Lower Vale Farmland (LCT VL Lower Vale Farmland) Potentially directly affected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'Ditches and minor watercourses within the floodplain drain the low lying area, and flow north towards the River Ock. The landform rises slightly towards Oday Hill, north of Drayton.'</i> • <i>'Boundary vegetation varies, with fields in a number of areas without significant vegetation, or with broken tree lines. Intact hawthorn hedges along boundaries and roads are generally maintained to low heights. Elsewhere there are low hedges and trees, including ash, willow and poplar, along meandering water courses and straight ditch lines.'</i> • <i>'A large area of solar panels is located north of Steventon Road, although the majority of the Character Area remains unaffected by solar farms.'</i> 	For Key Positive Landscape Attributes and Landscape Guidelines, see previous row (VL2).

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'An electrical sub-station with overhead wires, is noticeable to the north-west of Steventon.'</i> • <i>'The A34 cuts through the eastern part of the Character Area, and the A338 and Steventon Road passes through the western part. However, generally limited road access across most parts of the Character Area.'</i> • <i>'...good network of public rights of way across most of the area... However, large areas of fields either side of Steventon Road are without any form of public access.'</i> • <i>'...very limited settlement... However, ... abuts the eastern edge of East Hanney and wraps around the northern extent of Drayton.'</i> • <i>'...performs an important separation function ... between Grove and East Hanney, and part of the gap between Drayton and Steventon.'</i> • <i>'Gaps in vegetation allow views across the fields to the scarp and elevated Downs on the horizon to the south, and the Corallian Limestone Ridge to the north, reinforcing the sense of being located within a broad Vale landscape.'</i> • <i>'...Sutton Wick settlement, north of Drayton, is an ancient monument.'</i> • <i>'...a rural area, with large scale arable fields. Away from significant human influence, such as the edges of settlements,</i> 	

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant Key Characteristics	Relevant Positive Attributes, Issues and Management Guidelines
	<p><i>and infrastructure such as overhead wires, there is a sense of remoteness.'</i></p> <p>County Level OWLS Assessment:</p> <p>In addition to the above characteristics this local LCA is predominantly overlaid by the OWLS LCA East and West Hanney (WH/27) (LCT Alluvial Lowlands). Refer to the relevant characteristics listed above in relation to LCA VL2.</p>	

Appendix A6.6 Landscape and Visual Appraisal Tables

A6.6.1 Potential landscape effects

A6.6.1 Table 1.3 describes the potential effects of the largest SESRO option on landscape receptors. The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the methodology in Section 6.3 of Technical Supporting Document B2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial) and the criteria in Appendix A6.1 LVA Criteria in Technical Supporting Document B2.1, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial) Appendices. The special qualities of the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) are set out in Table 6.1 of Technical Supporting Document B2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial). The key characteristics of the landscape character areas (LCAs) are set out in Table 1.2 of Appendix A6.5 Published Sources of Landscape Character in Technical Supporting Document B2.1, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial) Appendices. The locations of the LCAs are illustrated on Figure 6.6 Published landscape character areas in Technical Supporting Document B2.2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial) Figures, with the exception of the LCAs within the AONB, as it was not possible to obtain the relevant dataset.

Table 1.3: Potential landscape effects associated with the largest SESRO option

Landscape Receptor (Sensitivity in bracket)	Assessment timeframe	Description of effect with proposed mitigation	Magnitude of effect
North Wessex Downs AONB (including its component LCAs) and its setting (within the study area only) (High)	Construction	<p>Indirect effects on the AONB would result from intervisibility with the largescale construction activities for the reservoir in the landscape of its setting to the north. Activity, which would include widespread earthworks, would lead to an abrupt change in character within a localised part of the AONB’s setting. Amongst others, this would affect elevated views from the Ridgeway National Trail which is one of the key landscape characteristics of the distinctive north-facing scarp (a special quality) of this part of the AONB. Characteristic views towards the scarp of the AONB from its setting would also be affected. As such, the landscape character of the AONB would be eroded as the views from and towards the AONB form an important, valued aesthetic component of the AONB.</p> <p>At night, localised construction lighting could affect the northern extent of the AONB’s dark skies, which is one of the AONB’s special qualities. However, the night skies in this northern part of the AONB are generally classed as environmental zone E1, reflecting that it is already affected to some extent by light pollution associated with urban areas. The effect on the night skies of localised construction lighting in the landscape further north would therefore be limited. The darkest skies of the AONB, classed as E0 – Dark Sky Zones, are generally found to the south of the scarp of the AONB or located to the south-west of the urban area of Wantage. As such, the construction lighting is not likely to have a discernible effect on these areas.</p> <p>Overall, the construction activities within the setting of the AONB would erode some of the key characteristics and special qualities of the AONB, including its sense of remoteness and tranquillity (also affected by construction noise). However, this effect would be relativity localised (primarily affecting LCAs 5F and 5C indirectly, as set out below), limited to the north facing part of the escarpment that overlooks the indicative location for SESRO, which forms only a relatively small part of the extensive North Wessex Downs AONB.</p>	Small adverse
	Year 1 of Operation	<p>Indirect effects on the AONB would result from intervisibility with an uncharacteristic and large-scale bunded reservoir and associated traffic and infrastructure, as well as absence of vegetation, within the generally farmed open Vale landscape to the north. This would notably alter the character of a localised part of the AONB setting, since landscape mitigation planting would not yet have established. It would also affect elevated views from the Ridgeway National Trail which is one of the key landscape characteristics of the distinctive north-facing scarp (a special quality) of this part of the AONB. The visibility of the reservoir is likely to vary within the AONB depending on precise location and the extent of reflections from the water’s surface, which is likely to vary depending on weather and light conditions. In some areas within the AONB setting to the north, the characteristic views towards the scarp of the AONB would be lost or interrupted. As such, the landscape character of the AONB would be eroded as the views from and towards the</p>	Small adverse

Landscape Receptor (Sensitivity in bracket)	Assessment timeframe	Description of effect with proposed mitigation	Magnitude of effect
		<p>AONB form an important, valued aesthetic component of the AONB. However, new opportunities for views towards the AONB would have been created, mainly from the reservoir crest. This would help to mitigate the adverse effects to some extent.</p> <p>At night, localised lighting associated with infrastructure for SESRO could affect the northern extent of the AONB's dark skies, which is one of the AONB's special qualities. However, as the night skies in this northern part of the AONB are already affected to some extent by light pollution associated with urban areas, the effect on the night skies is likely to be very limited. The darkest skies of the AONB, which are not found directly south of the indicative location for SESRO, would be unaffected.</p> <p>Overall, the presence of the reservoir and associated traffic and infrastructure within the setting of the AONB would erode some of the key characteristics and special qualities of the AONB, including its sense of remoteness and tranquillity (also affected by construction noise). However, this effect would be localised (primarily affecting LCA 5F indirectly, as set out below), limited to the north-facing part of the escarpment that overlooks the indicative location for SESRO, which forms only a small part of the extensive North Wessex Downs AONB.</p>	
	Year 15 of Operation	<p>The landscape mitigation planting would have established and would help to integrate and soften the reservoir and associated traffic and infrastructure into the Vale landscape within the setting of the AONB to the north. The effect on elevated valued views from the AONB would therefore have reduced, mainly affecting views from a limited section of the Ridgeway National Trail, directly south of the indicative location for SESRO. The reservoir may also become an accepted feature of the AONB setting following this passage of time.</p> <p>Overall, the indirect effect on the key characteristics and special qualities of the AONB, including its sense of remoteness and tranquillity, would have materially reduced and would only affect a very limited part of the AONB within the study area.</p>	Negligible adverse
Potentially indirectly affected LCAs – North Wessex Downs AONB Landscape Character Assessment			
LCA 5F Liddington – Letcombe Open Scarp (High)	Construction	Indirect effects on the landscape character and levels of tranquillity of this LCA would result from intervisibility with the largescale construction activities for the reservoir in the landscape to the north, including widespread earthworks and lighting at night. This would affect elevated views from the Ridgeway National Trail which follows the scarp of the AONB and is one of the key characteristics and an integral aesthetic component of the LCA. This indirect effect would be most noticeable in the part of the LCA directly south of the indicative location for SESRO.	Medium adverse
	Year 1 of Operation	Indirect effects on the landscape character and levels of tranquillity of this LCA would result from intervisibility with an uncharacteristic and large-scale bunded reservoir and associated traffic and infrastructure, including localised lighting at night, and absence of vegetation, within the generally farmed open Vale landscape to the north. This would affect elevated views from the Ridgeway National Trail which follows the scarp of the AONB and is one of the key characteristics and an integral aesthetic component of the LCA. This indirect effect would be most noticeable in the part of the LCA directly south of the indicative location for SESRO.	Small adverse
	Year 15 of Operation	The landscape mitigation planting would have established and would help to integrate and soften the reservoir and associated traffic and infrastructure into the Vale landscape to the north. However, due to the large scale of the reservoir, it would continue to indirectly affect the character of the LCA.	Small adverse
LCA 5C Hendred Plain	Construction	Indirect effects on the landscape character and levels of tranquillity of this LCA would result from intervisibility with the largescale construction activities for the reservoir, including widespread earthworks and lighting at night, in the	Small adverse

Landscape Receptor (Sensitivity in bracket)	Assessment timeframe	Description of effect with proposed mitigation	Magnitude of effect
(High)		landscape to the north. This would likely lead to a minor change to the quiet rural character of the LCA, as woodlands, tree belts and landform provide a sense of enclosure within this LCA.	
	Year 1 of Operation	Indirect effects on the landscape character and levels of tranquillity of this LCA would result from intervisibility with the large-scale bunded reservoir and associated infrastructure, including localised lighting at night, and absence of vegetation, in the landscape to the north. This would likely lead to a barely discernible change to the quiet rural character of the LCA, as woodlands, tree belts and landform provide a sense of enclosure within this LCA.	Negligible adverse
	Year 15 of Operation	Although the landscape mitigation planting for the reservoir would have established, a barely discernible change to the quiet rural character of the LCA would likely remain.	Negligible adverse
LCA 5D Moreton Plain (High)	Construction	There would likely be barely discernible change to the character of this transitional landscape between the Downs and the Thames floodplain, as a result of very limited intervisibility with construction activities for the reservoir in the landscape to the west. This would be due to the more limited elevation of the Downs in this LCA, as well as distance and the presence of intervening urban areas and vegetation in the landscape between the indicative location for SESRO and this LCA.	Negligible adverse
	Year 1 of Operation	Due to the limited elevation of the Downs in this LCA, as well as distance and the presence of intervening urban areas and vegetation in the landscape between the indicative location for SESRO and this LCA, any discernible change in the landscape character of this LCA would be unlikely.	No change
	Year 15 of Operation	As for year 1, it is unlikely that there would be any discernible change in the landscape character of this LCA.	No change
Potentially directly affected LCAs - Vale of White Horse District Landscape Character Assessment			
LCA LM15 Marcham Corallian Limestone Ridge with Woodland (Medium)	Construction	Construction activity for main access road and wetland ditches would likely directly affect small southern part of this LCA, to the south of Marcham Road. There would be localised vegetation removal, such as hedgerows and trees along field boundaries that would be crossed. Also indirectly affected by the presence of construction activity for SESRO in the adjacent landscape to the south. This would slightly erode the generally rural landscape character and levels of tranquillity.	Small adverse
	Year 1 of Operation	The absence of some vegetation and the introduction of traffic on the new main access road within a small south-eastern part of this LCA would slightly erode the generally rural landscape character and levels of tranquillity. The intervisibility between this LCA and the North Wessex Downs AONB would likely be interrupted due to the introduction of the tall reservoir embankment in the Vale landscape further south.	Small adverse
	Year 15 of Operation	The landscape mitigation planting would have established and would help to integrate the main access road into the landscape, although the presence of traffic, as well as the reservoir in the Vale landscape to the south, would continue to slightly erode the rural landscape character and levels of tranquillity. The effect on intervisibility between the North Wessex Downs AONB and this LCA would remain as at year 1.	Small adverse
LCA RF 8 Abingdon to Sutton Courtenay Thames River Floodplain (Medium)	Construction	Construction activity for the intake and outtake structure and auxiliary drawdown channel would directly affect the central part of this LCA. There would be localised vegetation removal, such as hedgerows and trees along field boundaries that would be crossed. The LCA would also be indirectly affected by the presence of construction activity for SESRO in the adjacent landscape to the west. This would slightly erode the generally rural landscape character and levels of tranquillity.	Medium adverse

Landscape Receptor (Sensitivity in bracket)	Assessment timeframe	Description of effect with proposed mitigation	Magnitude of effect
	Year 1 of Operation	The introduction of a new control building for the intake and outtake structure, and the auxiliary drawdown channel with an adjacent towpath (public right of way (PROW)) and associated grassland levees, would connect the reservoir into the Thames. The new channel and towpath would bisect the LCA and slightly alter the landform permanently. While it would be a new feature, the reservoir would generally be in keeping with the character of this floodplain LCA, enhancing the intrinsic and positive attributes of the character, such as waterborne recreation and access. Temporary working areas would be restored to their pre-construction condition. However, the absence of some vegetation would slightly erode the generally rural landscape character, as landscape mitigation planting would not yet have established.	Small adverse
	Year 15 of Operation	The landscape mitigation planting would have established, which would help to integrate the auxiliary drawdown channel into the landscape and contribute positively to the character of the LCA. The control building would, however, remain a slightly uncharacteristic element in the landscape.	Small beneficial
LCA RF11 Garford to Abingdon Ock River Floodplain (Medium)	Construction	Construction activity for the main access road, watercourse diversions and realignments, the auxiliary drawdown channel, a large settlement pond and visitor centre would directly affect the southern and eastern part of this LCA. There would be vegetation removal, such as hedgerows and trees along field boundaries, although some vegetation would be retained, including along the River Ock. The LCA would also be indirectly affected by the presence of construction activity for SESRO in the adjacent landscape. This would erode the generally rural landscape character and levels of tranquillity within a moderate part of this LCA.	Medium adverse
	Year 1 of Operation	<p>The absence of some vegetation and the introduction of a new visitor centre and traffic on the new main access road would slightly erode the generally rural landscape character and levels of tranquillity, as landscape mitigation planting would generally not yet have established. However, a large new area of wetland habitat mosaic associated with watercourse diversions and realignments near the River Ock, and habitat enhancements of the construction settlement ponds would be establishing. The new auxiliary drawdown channel with associated grassland levees and towpath would slightly alter the landform permanently and be a new feature, albeit generally in keeping with the character of this floodplain LCA.</p> <p>The PROW network through the LCA and linking to the wider landscape would be slightly improved and enhanced. Along with the wetland habitat, this would contribute positively to the character of the floodplain LCA and meet the aims of the landscape guidelines for the associated LCT and the Ock Valley Blue Corridor ambitions, set out in the South & Vale Green Infrastructure Strategy^{Error! Bookmark not defined.}.</p> <p>However, intervisibility with the adjacent large-scale reservoir embankments would erode the landscape character. The intervisibility between this LCA and the North Wessex Downs AONB would also be interrupted due to the introduction of the tall reservoir embankment in the Vale landscape further south.</p>	Small adverse
	Year 15 of Operation	The landscape mitigation planting and enhancements of existing treebelts and hedgerows would have established, and would help to integrate the main access road into the landscape, although the presence of traffic and the visitor centre would continue to slightly erode the rural landscape character and levels of tranquillity. However, the wetland habitat and PROW enhancements would contribute positively to the character of the floodplain LCA. The effect on intervisibility between the North Wessex Downs AONB and this LCA would remain as at year 1.	Negligible adverse
LCA RF15 Childrey Brook and Letcombe Brook River Floodplain	Construction	Construction activity for the replacement floodplain storage and watercourse diversions and realignments would directly affect the eastern part of this LCA, beyond the A338. Temporary noise bunding near East Hanney would be uncharacteristic. There would be vegetation removal, such as hedgerows and trees along field boundaries, although	Medium adverse

Landscape Receptor (Sensitivity in bracket)	Assessment timeframe	Description of effect with proposed mitigation	Magnitude of effect
(Medium)		some vegetation would be retained, including along the Childrey Brook and the A338. The LCA would also be indirectly affected by the presence of construction activity for SESRO in the adjacent landscape to the south and east. This would erode the generally rural landscape character and levels of tranquillity within a moderate part of this LCA.	
	Year 1 of Operation	<p>Car parking for the education centre would likely encroach within the south-eastern fringe of this LCA and slightly erode the generally rural landscape character and levels of tranquillity. While the landform within the replacement floodplain storage would be altered permanently and the absence of some field-boundary vegetation would be noticeable, a large new area of wetland habitat mosaic associated with watercourse diversions and realignments near the Childrey Brook would be establishing. Wetland enhancement would also likely include a series of linked ponds and scrapes.</p> <p>The PRoW network through the LCA and into the wider landscape context would be slightly improved and enhanced. Along with the wetland habitat, this would contribute positively to the character of the floodplain LCA and meet the aims of the landscape guidelines for the associated LCT and the Ock Valley Blue Corridor ambitions, set out in the South & Vale Green Infrastructure Strategy^{Error! Bookmark not defined.}.</p> <p>However, intervisibility with the adjacent large-scale reservoir embankments would erode the landscape character. The intervisibility between this LCA and the North Wessex Downs AONB would also likely be interrupted due to the introduction of the tall reservoir embankment in the Vale landscape immediately to the south-east.</p>	Medium adverse
	Year 15 of Operation	The landscape mitigation planting, including wet woodland, and enhancements of existing tree belts and hedgerows would have established. The wetland habitat and PRoW enhancements would contribute positively to the character of the floodplain LCA and help with integration of the reservoir into the adjacent landscape. However, the effect on intervisibility between the North Wessex Downs AONB and this LCA would remain as at year 1.	Negligible beneficial
LCA VL2 Grove to Steventon Lower Vale Farmland (Medium)	Construction	Diversion of the East Hanney to Steventon Road, would increase the presence of traffic in the landscape. Construction activity for the reservoir, including major earthworks movements and material handling at the rail sidings would also directly affect this LCA to the north of the GWR Main Line. There would be vegetation removal, such as hedgerows and trees along field boundaries, as well as some woodland and one ancient tree. Temporary noise bunding near Steventon would be uncharacteristic. This would erode the generally rural landscape character and levels of tranquillity within a large part of this LCA.	Large adverse
	Year 1 of Operation	<p>There would be a large level of change to the landscape within almost half the LCA, to the north of the GWR Main Line. The absence of some vegetation would be noticeable, including an ancient tree. While some discordant features would have been removed, including the existing solar farms and an industrial estate, the arable farmland landscape would also have been lost (with the exception of a small field) and largely replaced with a large-scale bunded reservoir, albeit softened by grassland grazed by sheep. The landform would therefore be permanently altered. The East Hanney to Steventon Road diversion, would continue to increase the presence of traffic in the landscape. Although the retention of some woodland along the GWR Main Line would help to reduce intervisibility with the southern part of the LCA to some extent, the changes to the landscape would erode the generally rural landscape character and levels of tranquillity within a large part of this LCA.</p> <p>While the PRoW network within the reservoir footprint would be lost, a new PRoW network would be created to the south of the reservoir, providing new links into the wider landscape in keeping with the aims of the landscape guidelines for the associated LCT. Similarly, while characteristic views towards the AONB and Corallian Limestone Ridge</p>	Large adverse

Landscape Receptor (Sensitivity in bracket)	Assessment timeframe	Description of effect with proposed mitigation	Magnitude of effect
		would be lost, new opportunities for views towards these areas would be created, mainly from the reservoir embankment crest. This would help to restore the sense of place within the broad Vale landscape.	
	Year 15 of Operation	The landscape mitigation planting and enhancements of existing tree belts and hedgerows would have established and would help to integrate the reservoir and East Hanney to Steventon Road diversion into the landscape. However, the loss of the ancient tree could not be fully mitigated. The presence of the large reservoir and traffic would continue to erode the generally rural landscape character and levels of tranquillity within almost half of this LCA.	Large adverse
LCA VL3 East Hanney to Abingdon Lower Vale Farmland (Medium)	Construction	Diversion of the East Hanney to Steventon Road, would increase the presence of traffic in the south-western part of the LCA. Construction activity for the main access road, replacement floodplain storage, watercourse diversions and realignments, auxiliary drawdown channel and the reservoir, including major earthworks movements, buildings and infrastructure, would directly affect the majority of this LCA. There would also be vegetation removal, such as hedgerows and trees along field boundaries, as well as some woodland. Temporary noise bunding near East Hanney and Steventon would be uncharacteristic. This would largely erode the generally rural landscape character and levels of tranquillity within this LCA.	Large adverse
	Year 1 of Operation	<p>The majority of the landscape within this LVA would be changed. The absence of some vegetation would be noticeable, as mitigation planting would not yet have established. While some discordant features would have been removed, including the existing solar farm in the north-western corner of this LCA, the arable farmland landscape would also have been lost (with the exception of a small field) and much of it replaced with a large-scale bunded reservoir, albeit softened by grassland grazed by sheep, as well as the new auxiliary drawdown channel with associated grassland levees, cuttings and towpath. The landform would be permanently altered. The East Hanney to Steventon Road diversion, would continue to increase the presence of traffic in the south-western part of the LCA, while the main access road and car parking in the northern part of the LCA would increase the presence of traffic in the vicinity of the A34. This would largely erode the generally rural landscape character and reduce the levels of tranquillity within the much of this LCA.</p> <p>While the PRoW network within the reservoir footprint would be lost, a new PRoW network would be created around the reservoir, providing new links into the wider landscape in keeping with the aims of the landscape guidelines for the associated LCT. Similarly, while characteristic views towards the AONB and Corallian Limestone Ridge would be lost, new opportunities for views towards these areas would be created, mainly from the reservoir crest. This would help to restore the sense of place within the broad Vale landscape.</p>	Large adverse
	Year 15 of Operation	The landscape mitigation planting and enhancements of existing tree belts and hedgerows would have established and would help to integrate the reservoir and associated roads into the landscape. However, the presence of the large reservoir and traffic would continue to erode the generally rural landscape character and levels of tranquillity within much of this LCA.	Large adverse

A6.6.2 Potential visual effects

A6.6.2 Table 2.1 describes the potential visual effects of the largest SESRO option on visual receptors at the representative viewpoints. The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the methodology in Section 6.3 of Technical Supporting Document B2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial) and the criteria in Appendix A6.1 LVA Criteria in Technical Supporting Document B2.1, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial) Appendices. The locations of the representative viewpoints are illustrated on Figure 6.1 Zone of theoretical visibility in Technical Supporting Document B2.2, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial) Figures, and photography from the viewpoints is presented in Appendix A6.3 Representative viewpoints in Technical Supporting Document B2.1, Environmental Appraisal Report (terrestrial) Appendices.

Table 1.4: Potential visual effects associated with the largest SESRO option

Viewpoint number	Representative viewpoint title (Sensitivity of receptor group in bracket)	Assessment timeframe	Description of effect with proposed mitigation	Magnitude of effect
Views from the North Wessex Downs AONB and its northern fringe, to the south of the indicative location for SESRO				
1	Representative view from Devils Punchbowl Open Access Land. (Users of Open Access Land: Very high)	Construction	There would be a perceptible change in this elevated, distant view due to largescale construction activities in the AONB setting, viewed against the backdrop of the Midvale Ridge. This would include widespread earthworks, movement of construction plant and lighting at night. This change in view would be partially obscured by and seen in the context of the settlements of Grove and Wantage. This change would occur to a small portion of this overall expansive panoramic view.	Small adverse
		Winter year 1 of operation	In this distant view there would be a perceptible change in landform due to the introduction of a large-scale bunded reservoir and smaller bunds within the generally flat Vale landscape. The changes would be set against the backdrop of the existing linear landform of the Midvale Ridge, which would help to integrate the proposed earthworks into this view. Similarly to the existing solar farms that would have been removed, the water surface of the reservoir would be viewed as a long sliver, partially obscured by the proposed reservoir bunding due to the angle of view. The visibility is likely to vary depending on the extent of reflections from the surface, which is likely to vary depending on weather and light conditions. Buildings, infrastructure, traffic on new roads and localised lighting at night associated with SESRO would be barely perceptible in the distance. These changes would occur to a small portion of this overall expansive panoramic view and would not discernibly alter the overall visual amenity.	Negligible adverse
		Summer year 15 of operation	The landscape mitigation planting would have established and would soften views of the reservoir to some extent. However, the overall change to the view is likely to remain similar to year 1.	Negligible adverse
2	Representative view from the Ridgeway National Trail West of Gramps Hill. (Users of PROW/National Trail: Very high)	Construction	There would be a perceptible change in this elevated but oblique, distant view due to largescale construction activities in the AONB setting, viewed against the backdrop of the Midvale Ridge. This would include widespread earthworks, movement of construction plant and lighting at night. This change in view would be partially obscured by and seen in the context of the settlements of Letcombe Regis and Wantage. This change would occur to a small portion of this overall expansive panoramic view.	Small adverse

Viewpoint number	Representative viewpoint title (Sensitivity of receptor group in bracket)	Assessment timeframe	Description of effect with proposed mitigation	Magnitude of effect
		Winter year 1 of operation	In this distant view there would be a barely perceptible change due to the introduction of a large-scale bunded reservoir and smaller bunds within the generally flat Vale landscape. The changes would be set against the backdrop of the existing linear landform of the Midvale Ridge, which would help to integrate the proposed earthworks into this view. The water surface of the proposed reservoir would be viewed as a long sliver, partially obscured by the proposed reservoir bunding due to the angle of view. The visibility is likely to vary depending on the extent of reflections from the surface, which would vary depending on weather and light conditions. Buildings, infrastructure, traffic on new roads and localised lighting at night associated with SESRO would be barely perceptible in the distance. These changes would occur to a small portion of this overall expansive panoramic view and would not discernibly alter the overall visual amenity.	Negligible adverse
		Summer year 15 of operation	The landscape mitigation planting would have established and would soften views of the reservoir to some extent. However, the overall change to the view is likely to remain similar to year 1.	Negligible adverse
3	Representative view from PRow 275/11/10 at Segsbury Camp. (Users of PRow: High)	Construction	There would be a perceptible change in this elevated but oblique, distant view due to largescale construction activities in the AONB setting. This would include widespread earthworks, movement of construction plant and lighting at night beyond the focus of the view on the camp itself. This change in view would likely be partially obscured by and seen in the context of the settlement of Wantage. The change would occur to a small portion of the overall view across Segsbury Camp, which is available through a limited gap in the vegetation along a PRow which is generally fairly enclosed.	Small adverse
		Winter year 1 of operation	In this distant view there would likely be a barely perceptible change due to the introduction of a large-scale bunded reservoir and smaller bunds within the generally flat Vale landscape beyond the focus of the view on the camp itself. The water surface of the proposed reservoir would be viewed as a long sliver, partially obscured by the proposed reservoir bunding due to the angle of view. The visibility is likely to vary depending on the extent of reflections from the surface, which would vary depending on weather and light conditions. Buildings, infrastructure, traffic on new roads and localised lighting at night associated with SESRO would likely be barely perceptible in the distance. The change would occur to a small portion of the overall view across Segsbury Camp, which is available through a limited gap in the vegetation along a PRow which is generally fairly enclosed.	Negligible adverse
		Summer year 15 of operation	The landscape mitigation planting would have established and would soften views of the reservoir to some extent. However, the overall change to the view is likely to remain similar to year 1.	Negligible adverse
4	Representative view from the Ridgeway National Trail at Lord Wantage Monument. (Users of PRow/National Trail: Very high)	Construction	There would be a noticeable change in this elevated, distant view due to construction activity within the AONB setting, viewed against the backdrop of the Midvale Ridge on a clear day. The change would include widespread earthworks, movement of construction plant and lighting at night. However, the tree belt in the foreground of the view would soften and partially obscure views of some construction activities. This change would occur within a moderate proportion of the focus of the direct panoramic views from the monument.	Medium adverse

Viewpoint number	Representative viewpoint title (Sensitivity of receptor group in bracket)	Assessment timeframe	Description of effect with proposed mitigation	Magnitude of effect
		Winter year 1 of operation	In this distant view there would be a perceptible change due to the introduction of an uncharacteristic and large-scale bunded reservoir and smaller bunds into the generally farmed open Vale landscape. The water surface of the reservoir would be viewed as a long sliver, partially obscured by intervening vegetation. The visibility is likely to vary depending on the extent of reflections from the surface, which would vary depending on weather and light conditions. Buildings, infrastructure, traffic on new roads and localised lighting at night, associated with SESRO would likely be barely perceptible in the distance. These changes would occur within a moderate proportion of the focus of the direct panoramic views from the monument, but would only alter the overall composition of the view and visual amenity to a limited extent due to the distance and intervening vegetation.	Small adverse
		Summer year 15 of operation	The landscape mitigation planting would have established and would soften views of the reservoir further. However, the overall change to the view is likely to remain similar to year 1.	Small adverse
5	Representative view from the Ridgeway National Trail at East Ginge Down. (Users of PRow/National Trail: Very high)	Construction	There would be a clearly noticeable change in this elevated, distant view due to construction activity within the AONB setting, framed by two woodland blocks in the foreground and viewed against the backdrop of the Midvale Ridge. The change would include widespread earthworks, movement of construction plant and lighting at night. This change would occur within a moderate proportion of the oblique panoramic views from this part of the trail and would therefore alter the composition of the view and visual amenity to a moderate degree.	Medium adverse
		Winter year 1 of operation	In this distant view there would likely be a clearly noticeable change due to the introduction of an uncharacteristic and large-scale bunded reservoir and smaller bunds into the generally farmed open Vale landscape. The water surface of the reservoir would likely be a perceptible feature, in place of the existing solar farms which would have been removed. The visibility is likely to vary depending on the extent of reflections from the surface, which would vary depending on weather and light conditions. Buildings, infrastructure, traffic on new roads and localised lighting at night associated with SESRO would be perceptible in the distance. These changes would occur within a moderate proportion of the oblique panoramic views from this part of the trail and would therefore alter the overall composition of the view and visual amenity to a moderate degree.	Medium adverse
		Summer year 15 of operation	The landscape mitigation planting would have established and would soften views of the reservoir, buildings, infrastructure and traffic on new roads. This would reduce the scale of change from clearly noticeable at year 1, to perceptible at year 15.	Small adverse
6	Representative view from PRow 285/8/10 South of Ardington. (Users of PRow: High)	Construction	There would be a perceptible change in this oblique middle-distance view due to the woodland surrounding Ardington, which would screen much of the construction activity within the AONB setting. Glimpsed views of construction activity would be seen looking over, and through gaps in, this woodland in the vicinity of the focus of the view towards Ardington House. Where visible, construction activity would partially obscure views towards the Midvale Ridge. This change would occur within a very limited proportion of the view and would therefore alter the overall composition of the view and visual amenity to only a limited extent.	Small adverse
		Winter year 1 of operation	In this middle-distance oblique view, there would be a barely perceptible change due to a limited part of the reservoir embankment seen above intervening landform near the A417 and in the gaps between the woodland in the vicinity of the focus of the view towards Ardington House. Buildings, infrastructure and traffic on new roads would also be screened by the landform and reservoir embankment. However, some foreshortening of views across the Vale landscape towards the Midvale Ridge in the distance would occur. The water surface of the reservoir would likely be barely perceptible at this lower elevation within the AONB. The very limited extent of change would not discernibly alter the overall composition of the view and visual amenity.	Negligible adverse

Viewpoint number	Representative viewpoint title (Sensitivity of receptor group in bracket)	Assessment timeframe	Description of effect with proposed mitigation	Magnitude of effect
		Year 15 of Operation	The landscape mitigation planting upon the top of the reservoir embankment would have established and would soften views of the reservoir further. However, the overall change to the view is likely to remain similar to year 1, as views towards the Midvale Ridge would remain foreshortened.	Negligible adverse
7	Representative view from Vale Way Long Distance Path at West Hendred. (Users of PRow: High)	Construction	There would be a clearly noticeable change in this middle-distance direct, panoramic view due to construction activity within the AONB setting, viewed against the backdrop of the Midvale Ridge. Although the change would include widespread earthworks, movement of construction plant, material stockpiles and lighting at night, existing intervening vegetation would partially soften and obscure such views. While the change would occur within a large portion of the view, the angle of view would limit the effect on the overall composition of the view and visual amenity to some extent.	Medium adverse
		Winter year 1 of operation	In this middle-distance view there would be a clearly noticeable change due to the introduction of the large-scale bunded reservoir and smaller bunds into the generally farmed flat Vale landscape. The water surface of the reservoir would be viewed as a long sliver, partially obscured by intervening vegetation. The visibility is likely to vary depending on the extent of reflections from the surface, which would vary depending on weather and light conditions. Buildings, infrastructure, traffic on new roads and lighting at night, associated with SESRO would likely be perceptible. There would also be some foreshortening of distant views across the Vale landscape towards the Midvale Ridge due to the reservoir embankment. While the change would occur within a large portion of the view, the angle of view would limit the effect on the overall composition of the view and visual amenity to some extent.	Medium adverse
		Summer year 15 of operation	The landscape mitigation planting would have established and would soften views of the reservoir, buildings, infrastructure and traffic on new roads. This would reduce the scale of change from clearly noticeable at year 1, to perceptible at year 15.	Small adverse
Views looking towards the North Wessex Downs AONB				
8	Representative view from South Oxfordshire Crematorium and Memorial Park. (Visitors to crematorium: Medium)	Construction	There would be a substantial change in this local view due to construction activity within the northern extent of the indicative location of SESRO, seen in front of the scarp of the AONB. While existing vegetation along the Nor Brook filters views and landscape mitigation planting along the Childrey Brook would incrementally help to soften views of construction activities, the widespread earthworks and movements of construction plant would be intrusive when undertaken in close proximity to this view. This would substantially alter the composition of the view and visual amenity.	Large adverse
		Winter year 1 of operation	In this local view, there would be a clearly noticeable change due to the introduction of an uncharacteristic and large-scale bunded reservoir. However, the mitigation planting along the Childrey Brook to the north-west of the reservoir would be establishing and filter views of the lower part of the reservoir embankments. The tall embankment would screen the reservoir water surface, but also much of the currently available views of the scarp of the AONB. This would alter the overall composition of the view and visual amenity to a moderate degree.	Medium adverse
		Summer year 15 of operation	Mitigation planting would be maturing along the watercourses of Childrey Brook, while localised planting on the reservoir embankment crest would be establishing. Along with existing vegetation in full leaf along Nor Brook, the planting would soften and partially screen the view of the reservoir embankment. However, the upper part embankment would remain partially visible, while views towards the scarp of the AONB would remain screened. Overall, the scale of change would reduce from clearly noticeable at year 1, to perceptible at year 15.	Small adverse

Viewpoint number	Representative viewpoint title (Sensitivity of receptor group in bracket)	Assessment timeframe	Description of effect with proposed mitigation	Magnitude of effect
9	Representative view from PROW 222/6/10 southeast of Garford. (Users of PRoW: High)	Construction	There would be a perceptible change in this direct local view due to construction activity that would be filtered by the intervening tree belts in the foreground. The change would include widespread earthworks and movement of construction plant, which would be viewed across a considerable portion of the focus of this view and seen in front of part of the scarp of the AONB. This would alter the composition and visual amenity of this view to a limited extent.	Small adverse
		Winter year 1 of operation	In this local direct view, there would be a perceptible change due to the introduction of a large-scale bunded reservoir within a moderate portion of the focus of the view in the middle distance. However, views of the reservoir embankment would be filtered by the intervening tree belts and the mitigation planting along the Childrey Brook to the north-west of the reservoir would be establishing. The tall embankment would screen the reservoir water surface and partially screen the long AONB escarpment in the distance.	Small Adverse
		Summer year 15 of operation	Mitigation planting would be maturing around the watercourses of Childrey Brook, while other planting, including along the A338 would be establishing. Along with existing intervening vegetation in full leaf, this would screen most of the reservoir embankment. However, due to the height, the embankment would remain partially visible beyond this existing vegetation and mitigation planting. The change in views towards the scarp of the AONB would also be less noticeable due to the existing intervening tree belts in full leaf, which currently obscure much of the scarp in summer. As such, the scale of change would reduce from perceptible at year 1, to barely perceptible at year 15.	Negligible adverse
10	Representative view from PRoW 192/3/10 near Marcham Mill. (Users of PRoW: High)	Construction	There would likely be a very substantial change in this local oblique view due to construction activities for the auxiliary drawdown channel and reservoir in the foreground of the view, which would incrementally obscure the scarp of the AONB. The change would include widespread earthworks and movement of construction plant, which would likely be intrusive, particularly when undertaken at close proximity. This would affect the whole of the oblique view and completely alter the visual amenity.	Large adverse
		Winter year 1 of operation	In this local oblique view, there would be a substantial change due to the open view of the large-scale reservoir embankment at close proximity, which would completely screen the scarp of the AONB. Some buildings, infrastructure and intermittent traffic on a new road north of the reservoir would be visible. The wet woodland mitigation planting along the PRoW would not yet have established. From this level the tall reservoir embankment would screen the water surface. This would affect the whole of the oblique view and completely alter the visual amenity.	Large adverse
		Summer year 15 of operation	The wet woodland mitigation planting would have established, foreshortening the view, as the PRoW would be enclosed within an area of young woodland. This would screen views of the reservoir embankment, buildings and infrastructure beyond. The view towards the scarp of the AONB would also remain screened. Although the view would be substantially altered, the change to the visual amenity of this part of the PRoW would not be at odds with the existing mature vegetation along the Cow Common Brook to the immediate north of the PRoW. As such, the scale of change would reduce from very substantial at year 1, to clearly noticeable at year 15.	Medium adverse
View from the North Wessex Downs AONB, to the east of the indicative location for SESRO				
11	Representative view from PRoW at Wittenham Clumps. (Users of PRoW: High)	Construction	It is likely that there would be a barely perceptible change in this elevated, distant view due to the construction activities, which would generally only be seen beyond the intervening urban areas of Sutton Courtney and Drayton, as well as Didcot Power Station. This change would occur within a limited portion of this overall expansive panoramic view.	Negligible adverse
		Winter year 1 of operation	Due to distance and the intervening urban areas of Sutton Courtney and Drayton, as well as Didcot Power Station, it is not likely that there would be a perceptible change to the view.	No change

Viewpoint number	Representative viewpoint title (Sensitivity of receptor group in bracket)	Assessment timeframe	Description of effect with proposed mitigation	Magnitude of effect
		Summer year 15 of operation	As for year 1, there would not be perceptible change to the view.	No change

Appendix A7.1 Noise Assessment Criteria

A7.1.1 Introduction

A7.1.1 This appendix presents the assessment criteria used in the assessment of noise and vibration from the proposed development.

A7.1.2 The NPSE (2010)¹ introduced the concept of Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL) and Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL) values for noise, but for the purposes of the assessment of SESRO it is assumed these can apply equally to both noise and vibration. NPSE describes a LOAEL as the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected, while a SOAEL is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur. The NSPE also defines the No Observed Effect Level (NOEL), which is the level below which no effect can be detected.

A7.1.3 The assessment thresholds presented below identify the SOAEL for each type of impact, which shall be considered as the onset of a potential significant noise or vibration effect.

A7.1.4 For all aspects of construction noise and vibration, a significant effect would be identified where it is determined that the impact would occur for a duration exceeding either:

- 10 or more days or nights in any 15 consecutive days or nights; and
- A total number of days exceeding 40 in any 6 consecutive months.

A7.1.5 For the purposes of this assessment, it is generally assumed that all works would occur for a duration of at least that presented above.

A7.1.1.2 Airborne Noise

Residential properties

A7.1.6 The SOAEL for construction activities at residential properties is presented in Table A7.1.1, which have been classified using the assessment approach set out in Annex E of BS 5228-1². The general principles of this approach, in terms of assigning levels of SOAEL to the threshold levels, have been adopted in DMRB LA 111³. This threshold relates to the site noise level, which is the noise from construction activities alone.

A7.1.7 Table A7.1.2 reproduces the example threshold of potential significant effect at dwellings presented in Table E.1 of BS 5228-1 and also includes the additional guidance presented within Annex E.5 of BS 5228-1 pertaining to long-term

¹ DEFRA (March 2010). The Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE). London, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

² British Standards Institution (2014). BS5228-1:2009+A1:2014 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Noise. London, BSI

³ Highways England (2020). DMRB LA 111 Noise and vibration, Rev. 2

substantial earth moving activities.

A7.1.8 Due to the nature of the proposed construction works, which would involve substantial earth moving and would occur for a period in excess of six-month, it is considered appropriate for the additional guidance presented within Annex E.5 of BS 5228-1² to be considered. As such, a free-field limit of 55dB $L_{Aeq,1h}$ (equating to 58dB at the façade of a property⁴) would be adopted for daytime construction noise, with 42dB $L_{Aeq,1hr}$ adopted at night. An evening noise limit is not presented, so as a precautionary basis would be set at the more stringent night-time threshold or background +10dB, whichever is higher. These more stringent noise thresholds (i.e. those from Annex E.5 of BS 5228-1) would apply to the main long-term earth moving work phase only, namely the main embankment formation works⁵.

Table A7.1.1: Construction Noise SOAEL for Residential Properties

SOAEL threshold value ($L_{Aeq,T}$) 1m from façade	Source
Threshold level determined as per BS 5228-1:2009 +A1:2014 annex E.3 (Table E.1) and annex E.5.	Based on BS 5228-1 and follows approach promoted within DMRB LA 111 ³ .

Table A7.1.2: Noise Effect Levels for Residential Receptors - Based on Table E.1 and Annex E.5 in BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014

Reference period	Threshold value $L_{Aeq,T}$ dB (façade)			
	All construction activities (excluding embankment formation)			Embankment formation
	Category A ⁽¹⁾	Category B ⁽²⁾	Category C ⁽³⁾	Annex E.5
Weekday daytime (07:00-19:00)	65	70	75	58
Saturdays (07:00-13:00)				
Weekday evenings (19:00-23:00)	55	60	65	Highest of a) $L_{A90,T}$ +10, or b) 45
Saturdays (13:00-23:00)				
Sundays (07:00-23:00)				
Night-time (23:00-07:00)	45	50	55	45

(1) Category A: threshold values to use when ambient noise levels (when rounded to the nearest 5dB) are less than these values.

(2) Category B: threshold values to use when ambient noise levels (when rounded to the nearest 5dB) are the same as category A values.

⁴ As is consistent with BS 5228-1, a free-field to façade correction of +3dB shall be applied.

⁵ This approach is considered to align with BS 5228-1 and Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012), which states 'all mineral operations will have some particularly noise short-term activities that cannot meet the limits set for noise operations. Examples include soil-stripping, the construction and removal of baffle mounds, soil storage mounds and spoil heaps, construction of new permanent landforms and aspects of road construction and maintenance'.

(3) Category C: threshold values to use when ambient noise levels (when rounded to the nearest 5dB) are higher than category A values.

Note: A potential significant effect is indicated if the $L_{Aeq,T}$ noise level arising from the site exceeds the threshold level for the category appropriate to the ambient noise level.

Non-residential properties / community assets

A7.1.9 The SOAEL values for non-residential receptors are presented in Table A7.1.3.

Table A7.1.3: Construction Noise Impact Criteria for Non-Residential Properties and Community Assets

Receptor Type	Impact Criteria		Sources
	Day 07:00-23:00	Night 23:00-07:00	
Schools and colleges⁽¹⁾	50dB ⁽²⁾ $L_{Aeq,T}$ or a change of >3dB	-	BS 8233 ⁶ , EFA Acoustics Performance Standards ⁷ , HTM 08-01 ⁸ , WHO Guidelines ⁹ , Acoustics of Schools ¹⁰
Outdoor teaching spaces	55dB $L_{Aeq,T}$, with at least one area suitable for outdoor teaching where noise levels are below 50dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ ⁽³⁾	-	
Hospitals⁽¹⁾	50dB ⁽²⁾ $L_{Aeq,T}$ or a change of >3dB	45dB ⁽⁴⁾ $L_{Aeq,T}$ or a change of >3dB	
Hotels, care homes, nursing homes, places of worship and community facilities	As per the approach adopted for residential properties ⁽⁵⁾		BS 5228-1 ²
Public open spaces	Total noise exceeds existing ambient ($L_{Aeq,T}$) by 5dB or more ⁽⁶⁾	-	BS 5228-1

(1) Assessment criteria presented within HS2 London – West Midlands Environmental Statement, Volume 5 Technical Appendices, SV-001-000.

(2) Based on an internal level of 35dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ consistent with Education Funding Agency (EFA) and

⁶ British Standards Institution (2014). BS8233:2014 Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings. London, BSI

⁷ Education Funding Agency (2012), Acoustics Performance Standards for the Priority Schools Building Programme. Department for Education. The Stationery Office Limited.

⁸ DoH (2013), Specialist services, Health Technical Memorandum 08-01: Acoustics. Department of Health, Richmond.

⁹ Berglund, B., Lindvall, T. and Schwela, D.H. (on behalf World Health Organization) (1999). Guidelines for Community Noise. World Health Organization Regional Publications, European Series

¹⁰ IOA/ANC (2015), Acoustics of Schools: a design guide. The Institute of Acoustics and the Association of Noise Consultants.

BS 8233. Equivalent external level assuming 15dB reduction for a partially open window.
 (3) Based on the $L_{Aeq,30min}$ noise criteria presented in the IOA/ANC Acoustics of Schools design guide.
 (4) Based on an internal level of 30dB $L_{Aeq,T}$ consistent with BS 8233, WHO guidelines. Equivalent external level assuming 15dB reduction for a partially open window.
 (5) BS 5228-1 states that the evaluation criteria are generally applicable to residential properties, hotels and hostels, buildings in religious use, schools and health or community facilities.
 (6) BS 5228-1 advises that for public open space, the impact might be deemed to cause significant effects if the total noise exceeds the ambient noise ($L_{Aeq,T}$) by 5dB or more for a period of one-month or more. However, the extent of the area impacted relative to the total available area also needs to be taken into account in determining whether the impact causes a significant effect.

A7.1.10 BS 5228-1² states the following with regard to public open spaces:

‘For public open space, the impact might be deemed to cause significant effects if the total noise exceeds the ambient noise ($L_{Aeq,T}$) by 5dB or more for a period of one month or more. However, the extent of the area impacted relative to the total available area also needs to be taken into account in determining whether the impact causes a significant effect’.

A7.1.1.3 Groundborne Noise and Vibration – human response

A7.1.11 The effect of building vibration on people inside buildings can be assessed using the Vibration Dose Value (VDV) index, as described in BS 6472-1¹¹. However, a simpler approach is often initially taken to establish if there is potential for perceptible effects from construction activities, and this is possible with the peak particle velocity (PPV) index. This approach is described by BS 5228-2¹², which states the following:

A7.1.12 ‘BS 6472, as stated, provides guidance on human response to vibration in buildings. Whilst the assessment of the response to vibration in BS 6472 is based on the VDV and weighted acceleration, for construction it is considered more appropriate to provide guidance in terms of the PPV, since this parameter is likely to be more routinely measured based upon the more usual concern over potential building damage. Furthermore, since many of the empirical vibration predictors yield a result in terms of PPV, it is necessary to understand what the consequences might be of any predicted levels in terms of human perception and disturbance’.

A7.1.13 Furthermore, BS 5228-2 states (paragraph B.2) that humans ‘are known to be very sensitive to vibration, the threshold of perception being typically in the PPV range of 0.14mm/s to 0.3mm/s. Vibrations above these values can disturb, startle, cause annoyance or interfere with work activities. At higher levels they can be described as unpleasant or even painful. In residential accommodation, vibrations can promote anxiety lest some structural mishap might occur’.

¹¹ BSI (2008). British Standard 6472 part 1. Guide to evaluation of human exposure to vibration in buildings, Part 1: Vibration sources other than blasting. London, the British Standards Institution.

¹² British Standards Institution (2014). BS5228-2:2009+A1:2014 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Vibration. London, BSI

A7.1.14 A table of guidance levels is provided in BS 5228-2 and is reproduced in Table A7.1.4.

Table A7.1.4: Vibration Impact Criteria (Human Response)

Vibration level, PPV (mm/s)	Effect
10	10mm/s: Vibration is likely to be intolerable for any more than a very brief exposure to this level.
1.0 (SOAEL)	1.0mm/s: It is likely that vibration of this level in residential environments would cause complaint but can be tolerated if prior warning and explanation has been given to residents.
0.3	0.3mm/s: Vibration might just be perceptible in residential environments.
0.14	0.14mm/s: Vibration might just be perceptible on the most sensitive situations for most vibration frequencies associated with construction. At lower frequencies, people are less sensitive to vibration.
<0.14	Vibration is below levels of perception.

A7.1.15 Human response in occupied non-residential receptors, such as hotels, hospital wards, education dormitories, offices, schools and places of worship would also be assessed using the criteria presented in Table A7.1.4.

A7.1.16 Groundborne noise may be generated within buildings during tunnelling works. The criteria set out in Table A7.1.5 would be adopted in the assessment of potential groundborne noise at buildings in the vicinity of the proposed tunnel.

Table A7.1.5: Groundborne Noise Impact Criteria for Residential Properties, Non-Residential Properties and Community Assets

Category of Building	Groundborne noise effect levels dB L _{ASmax}
Residential properties⁽¹⁾	45 (SOAEL)
Schools, colleges, and hospitals⁽²⁾	35 (SOAEL)

(1) applies to hotels, care homes, nursing homes, places of worship and community facilities.

(2) threshold is based on those established for educational establishments and hospitals in Table A7.1.3.

A7.1.1.4 Vibration - buildings

A7.1.17 Table A.1.6 defines the impact criteria for groundborne vibration with regard to risk of building damage, below which there is no risk of cosmetic damage. The values for

structurally sound buildings are taken from BS 7385-2¹³, which states that the probability of damage tends towards zero at 12.5mm/s PPV, which can be halved for a conservative level of continuous vibration. These values have been rounded down to for a structurally sound building. If a building is structurally unsound, then these values may be reduced, a reduction of 50% has been applied in Table A7.1.6. It should be noted that BS 7385-2 states (para 7.5.2), 'A building of historical value should not (unless it is structurally unsound) be assumed to be more sensitive'. The values below represent the threshold for significant effects; where vibration levels are predicted to be below the values presented in Table A7.1.6, they are not considered to result in a significant effect.

Table A7.1.6: Groundborne Noise Impact Criteria for Residential Properties, Non-Residential Properties and Community Assets

Category of building	Peak Particle Velocity, PPV mm/s - at building foundation	
	Transient ⁽¹⁾ vibration	Continuous ⁽²⁾ vibration
Potentially vulnerable buildings⁽³⁾	6	3
Structurally sound buildings	12	6

Thresholds are based on those used for HS2 vibration impact criteria for buildings (HS2 2013¹⁴)

(1) Transient vibration relative to building response such as impulsive vibration from percussive piling.

(2) Continuous vibration relative to building response such as vibrating rollers.

(3) BS 7385 highlights that the criteria for aged buildings may need to be lower if the buildings are structurally unsound. The standard also notes that criteria should not be set lower simply because a building is important or historic (listed). Properties shall be considered structurally sound, unless stated otherwise.

A7.1.1.5 Construction Traffic – Public Highways

A7.1.18 DMRB LA 111³ provides guidance on describing the magnitude of impacts of construction traffic noise; however, it does not define a LOAEL and SOAEL specifically for this noise source. Project specific LOAEL and SOAEL values have been developed for the purposes of this assessment, taking into account the LOAEL and SOAEL values for construction noise and operational traffic set out by DMRB LA 111.

A7.1.19 The SOAEL for residential properties shall be consistent with the thresholds presented in Table A7.1.2, while a LOAEL of 55dBA at the façade of the property shall apply at residential properties. The SOAEL for non-residential receptors shall be as per the thresholds presented in Table A7.1.3. In addition to the absolute noise thresholds for construction traffic, the noise change thresholds presented in Table A7.1.7, which are applicable to all receptors considered by the assessment,

¹³ BSI (2008). British Standard 6472 part 1, Guide to evaluation of human exposure to vibration in buildings, Part 1: Vibration sources other than blasting. London, the British Standards Institution.

¹⁴ HS2 (November 2013) London – West Midlands Environmental Statement, Volume 5, Technical Appendices. Methodology, assumptions and assessment (route-wide). Sound, noise and vibration. High Speed 2.

shall apply.

Table A7.1.7: Onset of significant effect - construction road traffic noise

Change in Basic Noise Level (BNL) resulting from construction traffic noise	
Where BNL is between LOAEL and SOAEL	Where BNL is at or above SOAEL
Greater than or equal to 5.0	Greater than or equal to 3.0

A7.1.2 Prediction Method

A7.1.20 For roads with an Annual Average Weekday Traffic (AAWT) 18-hour flow of 1000 vehicles or more, predictions of airborne noise from construction road traffic would be made in accordance with the method set out in CRTN¹⁵ and with the updates detailed in DMRB LA 111³. The predicted $L_{A10,18h}$ noise levels have been converted to L_{day} levels using Method 3 contained in TRL report 'Converting the UK traffic noise index $L_{A10,18h}$ to EU noise indices for noise mapping'¹⁶.

A7.1.21 For roads with an AAWT 18-hour flow of less than 1000 vehicles (as is the case for the SESRO access road as assessed in this study), $L_{Aeq,T}$ predictions of airborne noise from construction road traffic have been made in accordance with the method set out in the NAC measurement and prediction guide¹⁷.

A7.1.22 For both prediction methods the traffic noise level shall be expressed as a free-field $L_{Aeq,12h}$ at a reference distance of 10m from the kerb.

A7.1.23 DMRB LA 111 states the following regarding vibration from road traffic noise: *'operational vibration is scoped out of the assessment methodology as a maintained road surface will be free of irregularities as part of project design and under general maintenance, so operational vibration will not have the potential to lead to significant adverse effect'*. As such, operational vibration impacts are not considered in this assessment.

A7.1.2.2 Construction rail movements

A7.1.24 The approach to the assessment of construction noise resulting from rail movements would consider the same assessment thresholds and noise change criteria as presented for construction road traffic.

¹⁵ Department for Transport and the Welsh Office (1988). Calculation of Road Traffic Noise. Cardiff: National Assembly for Wales

¹⁶ Transport Research Laboratory. Abbott, P.G. and Nelson, P.M. TRL PR/SE/451/102, 'Converting the UK traffic noise index $L_{A10,18h}$ to EU noise indices for noise mapping'

¹⁷ Noise Advisory Council (1978). A Guide to Measurement and Prediction of the Equivalent Continuous Sound Level, Leq. London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office

A7.1.2.3 Operational traffic – public highways

A7.1.25 Section 3 of DMRB LA 111 instructs on appropriate magnitude of impacts for road traffic noise. Magnitude of impact is considered for both short-term (year of opening) and long-term impacts (15 years after year of opening). The classification of noise impact is set out for short-term noise change in Table A7.1.8, as replicated from Tables 3.54a of DMRB LA 111. Traffic flows 15-years after scheme opening are not available at this time and as such the assessment considers short-term impacts only.

Table A7.1.8: Classification of magnitude of noise impact in the short-term

Short Term Magnitude	Short Term Noise Change (dB $L_{A10,18hr}$ or L_{night})
Major	Greater than or equal to 5.0
Moderate	3.0 to 4.9
Minor	1.0 to 2.9
Negligible	Less than 1.0

A7.1.26 LOAEL and SOAEL considered in the operational noise assessment are presented in Table A7.1.9, which is reproduced from Table 3.49.1 of DMRB LA 111. These LOAEL and SOAEL are considered to apply to both dwellings and other noise sensitive receptors for the purpose of this assessment

Table A7.1.9: Operational road traffic noise LOAEL and SOAEL for all receptors

Time Period	LOAEL	SOAEL
Day (06:00 – 24:00)	55dB $L_{A10,18hr}$ (façade)	68dB $L_{A10,18hr}$ (façade)
Night (23:00 – 07:00)	40dB $L_{night,outside}$ (free-field)	55dB $L_{night,outside}$ (free-field)

A7.1.27 DMRB LA 111 states that the initial assessment of likely significant effects on noise sensitive buildings shall be determined using Table A7.1.10, which is reproduced from Table 3.58 of DMRB LA 111.

Table A7.1.10: Initial assessment of noise significance

Significance	Short term magnitude of change
Significant	Major
Significant	Moderate
Not significant	Minor
Not significant	Negligible

A7.1.28 DMRB LA 111 states that *‘where the magnitude of change in the short term is negligible at noise sensitive buildings, it shall be concluded that the noise change will not cause changes to behaviour or response to noise and as such, will not give rise to a likely significant effect’*.

A7.1.29 DMRB LA 111 identifies that a noise change of 3dB or more in the short-term (i.e. a Moderate increase in noise level) for any receptor or receptor group would be likely to be significant. DMRB LA 111 provides further guidance for establishing whether a Minor short-term noise change (between 1.0 and 2.9dB) may result in a significant effect (refer to Table 3.60 of DMRB LA 111). However, at this early stage, and given the data available at this time, applying such factors would not reflect a proportionate assessment; therefore, on a precautionary basis, a noise change of 1.0dB or more would be considered to represent a potential significant effect only when construction traffic noise levels are predicted to exceed the SOAEL.

A7.1.30 As per DMRB LA 111, potential significant vibration effects due to road traffic are scoped out of this assessment. DMRB LA 111 states: *‘operational vibration is scoped out of the assessment methodology as a maintained road surface will be free of irregularities as part of project design and under general maintenance, so operational vibration will not have the potential to lead to significant adverse effects’*.

A7.1.2.4 Operational – industrial sound

A7.1.31 BS 4142¹⁸ details a procedure for rating and assessing sound from commercial or industrial facilities to determine the likelihood of disturbance the sound emitted from such facilities has (or might have) upon persons using nearby premises for residential purposes.

A7.1.32 The following description of the assessment procedure detailed within BS 4142 is included for information only. The Standard has not been used in assessing potential noise impacts at this time but would be used at subsequent project stages when the design has sufficiently evolved so as to allow an assessment to be made.

A7.1.33 BS 4142 uses several terms to define the various levels used in assessments, as follows:

- Specific sound - the commercial/ industrial noise source under consideration
- Residual sound - the sound level at the noise sensitive receiver in the absence of the specific sound
- Ambient sound - the sound level at the noise sensitive receiver in the presence of the specific sound (i.e. ambient = residual + specific)
- Background sound level - the sound pressure level which is exceeded by the residual sound for 90% of the measurement period

¹⁸ British Standards Institute (2019). BS4142:2014+A1:2019 Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound. London, BSI

- Rating level - the specific sound, corrected for acoustically distinguishing characteristics.

A7.1.34 Using BS 4142¹⁸, the likelihood of disturbance is determined through comparison of the sound attributable to the existing or future source, defined as the 'specific sound level' (expressed as L_{Aeq}), against the typical and representative background sound level (expressed as L_{A90}). Where applicable, the specific sound level is adjusted to take into account characteristic features such as tonality, discrete impulses and intermittency. The resulting 'corrected' specific sound level (the correction is 0dB where no features are present) is defined as the 'rating level'. In respect of the comparison between the rating level and the background sound level, BS 4142 states the following:

- A difference of around +10dB or more is likely to be an indication of a significant adverse impact, depending on the context
- A difference of around +5dB is likely to be an indication of an adverse impact, depending on the context
- The greater the difference between the rating level and the background level, the greater the magnitude of the impact
- The lower the rating level is relative to the measured background sound level, the less likely it is that the specific sound source would have an adverse impact or a significant adverse impact. Where the rating level does not exceed the background sound level, this is an indication of the specific sound source having a low impact, depending on the context.

A7.1.35 In addition to the above, BS 4142: advises on the following factors that also require consideration:

- The absolute level of sound, with reference to the magnitude of impact not being solely the difference between the rating level and the background sound level, i.e. in situations where relatively high or low background sound levels are present the comparison of the rating level against the background sound level may not give a true representation of the noise impact
- Comparison of the character of the specific sound against the character of the residual sound and the effects this may have in terms of the specific sound being distinguishable
- The sensitivity of the receptors, in respect of features or measures which may allow receptors to tolerate higher noise levels, e.g. façade insulation treatment, provision of ventilation whereby openable windows are not required and acoustic screening.

Appendix A7.2 Noise Construction Assessment Approach

A7.2.1 Introduction

A7.2.1 This appendix presents:

- Details regarding the construction noise modelling prediction approach
- A description of the construction activities that have been assessed, and
- A list of plant and equipment that are assumed to be operating during the construction phase of the project.

A7.2.2 The assessment of potential construction noise and vibration impacts has considered the indicative schedule of construction plant proposed for SESRO and the indicative construction programme for works, based on the information within the WRMP09 Constructability Report (2006)¹⁹ and Construction Method Statement (2008)²⁰.

A7.2.3 With the exception of tunnelling works (which would take place for 24-hours) and material handling at the rail sidings (which may occur from 06:00 in the morning and finish as late as 21:00 in the evening), it is assumed that all works would take place during general site working hours (07:00 to 18:00 weekdays and 07:00 to 13:00 on Saturday).

A7.2.2 Noise Modelling Approach

A7.2.4 A construction plant list was created with approximately forty discrete work activities. This plant list was first screened to identify the activities to be taken forward to detailed noise modelling. The screening involved calculating sound power levels for each activity, including corrections for operating on-times for individual plant items, and considered operating periods (namely whether works would take place at night, as well as during the daytime period). The activities that were identified as having the potential to result in the highest noise impacts were included in the noise modelling exercise.

A7.2.5 Construction noise levels have been predicted using Datakustik CadnaA® noise prediction software. All predictions have been made in accordance with BS 5228-1²¹. The noise model includes a number of model variants, each representing a discrete construction activity.

A7.2.6 Table A7.2.1 presents the noise model settings and conditions.

¹⁹ The Upper Thames Major Resource Development, Upper Thames Reservoir, Constructability Report, version 0.1 (July 2006). Thames Water, prepared by Costain Ltd and the Walters Group

²⁰ Upper Thames Reservoir, Construction Method Statement (September 2008)

²¹ British Standards Institution (2014). BS5228-1:2009+A1:2014 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Noise. London, BSI

Table A7.2.1: Initial assessment of noise significance

Model element	Condition or setting
3D contours	2m ground contour data was included in the model, extending beyond the nearest noise sensitive receiver points in the model. Proposed 3D topography lines, at 1m intervals, to represent the indicative location for SESRO were included and used to represent all of the modelling scenarios, with the exception of the early site clearance and screening mound creation, where the existing ground contour data alone was used.
Receiver points	All receiver points are positioned in either free-field (away from any reflective surfaces) or façade (1m from building façade and include a +3dB correction to account for reflections from the facade) positions.
	Receivers have been identified and located within the noise model using the available Ordinance Survey (OS) Address Base Plus product.
	Receiver points are positioned 1.5m above ground to represent ground floor noise levels.
Operating on-times	Operating on-times have been set for all noise sources during general site working hours (07:00 to 18:00 weekdays and 07:00 to 13:00 on Saturday).
Ground conditions	Mixed ground cover ($\alpha=0.5$) has been assumed throughout the noise model, with the exception of roads, rivers etc, which are assumed hard ground ($\alpha=0$), and some areas defined as 'Natural Environment' in the OS data used to construct the noise model, which are assumed soft ground ($\alpha=1.0$).

A7.2.3 Construction Plant List

A7.2.7 Table A7.2.2 presents the construction plant list.

Table A7.2.2: Construction plant list

Phase of Construction	BS 5228-1 ²¹ description or source of non-BS 5228 data	BS5228 ref	No	% Activity Time	Lw dB
1. Site Clearance and Vegetation Removal	Sawing timber, petrol driven chain saw	D2.14	2	50	114
	Petrol Strimmer	(1)	2	50	106
	Tracked excavator; 41kW; 8t	C4.17	1	50	99
	Wood chipper	(2)	1	70	117

Phase of Construction	BS 5228-1 ²¹ description or source of non-BS 5228 data	BS5228 ref	No	% Activity Time	Lw dB
	Tractor (towing equipment); 100kW	C4.74	2	20	108
Total Lw					118
2. Borrow Pit Operations (Excavation of Kimmeridge Clay)	Tracked excavator (idling); 125kW; 25t	C2.20	1	40	96
	Articulated dump truck; 240kW; 35t	C6.18	6	25	114
	Bulldozer; 250kW; 35t	C5.14	2	40	113
	Dozer; 134kW; 50t	C8.8	2	40	103
	Dozer; 239kW; 41t	C2.10	1	40	108
	Grader; 205kW; 25t	C6.31	1	40	115
	Water bowers (discharging)	C6.37	1	15	109
	Dust suppression unit trailer	C4.91	1	40	107
Total Lw					119
3. Earthworks (Embankment Formation)	Bulldozer; 250kW;35t	C5.14	3	40	113
	Grader; 205 kW; 25t	C6.31	1	30	115
	Tracked excavator; 71kW; 15t	C2.24	2	30	101
	Water bowers (discharging)	C6.37	1	15	109
	Tracked excavator; 226kW; 40t	C2.14	4	40	107
	Articulated dump truck; 240kW; 35t	C6.18	16	40	114
	Bulldozer; 250kW; 35t	C5.14	3	40	113
	Tracked excavator; 125kW	C2.19	1	40	106
	Roller; 145kW; 18t	C2.38	3	15	102
Total Lw					124
4. Earthworks (non-structural landscape fill, screening mounds)	Articulated dump truck; 240kW; 35t	C6.18	2	40	114
	Bulldozer; 250kW; 35t	C5.14	2	40	113
	Tracked excavator; 170 kW; 30t	C2.16	1	40	103
Total Lw					116

Phase of Construction	BS 5228-1 ²¹ description or source of non-BS 5228 data	BS5228 ref	No	% Activity Time	Lw dB
5.Service Diversion	Mini tracked excavator; 5t	C4.67	1	30	102
	Dumper; 60kW; 6t	C4.6	1	25	107
	Vibratory roller; 29kW; 4t	C2.39	1	20	102
	Vibratory plate (petrol); 3kW; 62kg	C2.41	1	20	108
Total Lw					105
6.Rail Sidings (Material Handling)	Tracked crusher	c1.15	1	50	112
	Screen stockpiler; 56kW; 15 t	c10.14	1	50	109
	Wheeled loader; 170kW	c2.28	1	30	104
	Articulated dump truck; 194kW; 25 t	c4.1	2	25	109
	Lorry . ; 4-axle wagon	c2.34	2	40	108
Total Lw					113
7.Bridge Piling	Road lorry (empty); 320kW; 39t	C6.19	2	10	105
	Hydraulic hammer	C3.1	2	10	117
	Tracked mobile crane; 240kW; 105t	C4.52	1	30	103
	Lorry; 4-axle wagon	C2.34	2	25	108
	Concrete pump + concrete mixer truck	C4.25	1	40	110
	Dozer; 142kW; 20t	C2.1	2	25	103
	Roller; 145kW; 18t	C2.38	2	20	102
	Tracked excavator; 72 kW; 16t	C2.5	2	20	104
	Dumper; 56kW; 5t	C4.7	2	20	105
Total Lw					113
8.Access Road	Articulated dump truck; 240kW; 35t	C6.18	1	25	114
	Mini tracked excavator; 17kW; 2.8t	C3.20	1	35	96
	Dumper; 75kW; 9t	C4.4	1	10	104
	Grader; 205kW; 25t	C6.31	1	10	115
	Lorry; 4-axle wagon	C2.34	1	15	108

Phase of Construction	BS 5228-1 ²¹ description or source of non-BS 5228 data	BS5228 ref	No	% Activity Time	Lw dB
	Dozer (towing roller); 142kW; 20t	C2.36	1	15	109
Total Lw					111
9.Replacement Flood Plain Storage	Articulated dump truck; 240kW; 35t	C6.18	16	30	114
	Grader; 205kW; 25t	C6.31	1	25	115
	Water bowsers (discharging)	C6.37	2	15	109
	Bulldozer; 250kW; 35t	C5.14	6	30	113
	Tracked excavator; 226kW; 40t	C2.14	4	30	107
Total Lw					122
10.Reservoirs Towers (slip forming)	Concrete placing boom ; 142mm diameter / 24m reach	C4.37	3	70	92
	Static concrete pump	(3)	3	70	123
Total Lw					118
11.Sheet Piling (river intake/outfall towers)	Mobile telescopic crane; 240kW; 50t	C4.46	1	30	95
	Vibratory piling rig	C3.8	1	30	116
	Telescopic handler; 60 kW; 10t	C2.35	1	20	99
	Water jet pump (wheel wash)	C3.13	1	5	91
	Water pump (diesel); 10kW; 100kg	C4.88	1	100	97
	Diesel generator for submersible pump	C8.23	1	100	90
Total Lw					111
12.River Intake (Excavation behind diaphragm walls and dewatering)	Tracked excavator; 170kW; 30t	C2.16	2	40	103
	Articulated dump truck; 240kW; 35t	C6.18	2	40	114
	Mobile telescopic crane (idling); 240kW	C4.47	1	25	89
	Water pump (diesel); 10kW; 100kg	C4.88	2	30	97
	Tower crane; 88kW; 22t	C4.48	1	25	105
	Tracked mobile crane; 240kW; 105t	C4.52	1	25	103
Total Lw					114

Phase of Construction	BS 5228-1 ²¹ description or source of non-BS 5228 data	BS5228 ref	No	% Activity Time	Lw dB
13.Rail Sidings (ballast excavation/installation)	Wheeled excavator (idling); 90kW; 18t	C4.11	2	80	89
	Breaker mounted on wheeled	C1.1	1	80	121
	Vibratory plate (petrol); 3kW;62kg	C2.41	2	10	108
Total Lw					120
14.Auxiliary Drawdown Channel Excavation and Fill	Tracked excavator(idling); 125kW; 25t	C2.20	1	40	96
	Articulated dump truck; 240kW; 35t	C6.18	3	25	114
	Bulldozer; 250kW; 35t	C5.14	1	40	113
	Dozer; 134kW; 50t	C8.8	1	40	103
	Dozer; 239kW; 41t	C2.10	1	40	108
	Grader; 205kW;25t	C6.31	1	40	115
	Water bowsers (discharging)	C6.37	1	15	109
	Dust suppression unit trailer	C4.91	1	40	107
Total Lw					117

(1) Husqvarna Grass Trimmer/Strimmer 525LK

(2) Indicative sound power level based on manufacturer and measurement data presented in 'Noise emissions and exposure from mobile woodchippers', RR618 HSE report (2008).

(3) Schwing Setter SP 4800 Portable Concrete Pump

Note: Haul road movements – Lorry (4-axle wagon) C2.34. Q=2.

Appendix A7.3 Strategic Noise Mapping

A7.3.1 This appendix presents the strategic noise mapping predictions for major roads, those with 3 million or more annual vehicle passages, and railways, those with 30,000 annual train movements. The mapping was accessed on 25 April 2022 from the England Noise and Air Quality Viewer (extrium.co.uk/noiseviewer).

A7.3.2 The mapping presented below (Figures A7.3.1 to A7.3.14) shows both day ($L_{Aeq,16hr}$) and night-time (L_{night}) noise levels in the vicinity of the indicative location for SESRO.



Figure A7.3.1: Strategic Noise Mapping at the Indicative Location for SESRO – Road $L_{Aeq,16hr}$

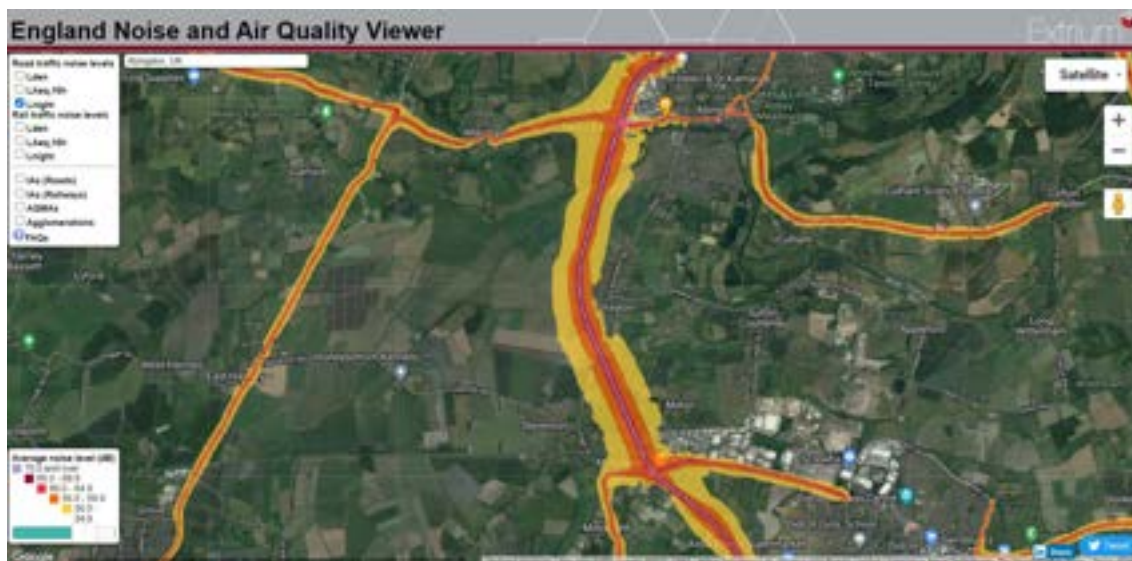


Figure A7.3.2: Strategic Noise Mapping at the Indicative Location for SESRO – Road L_{night}

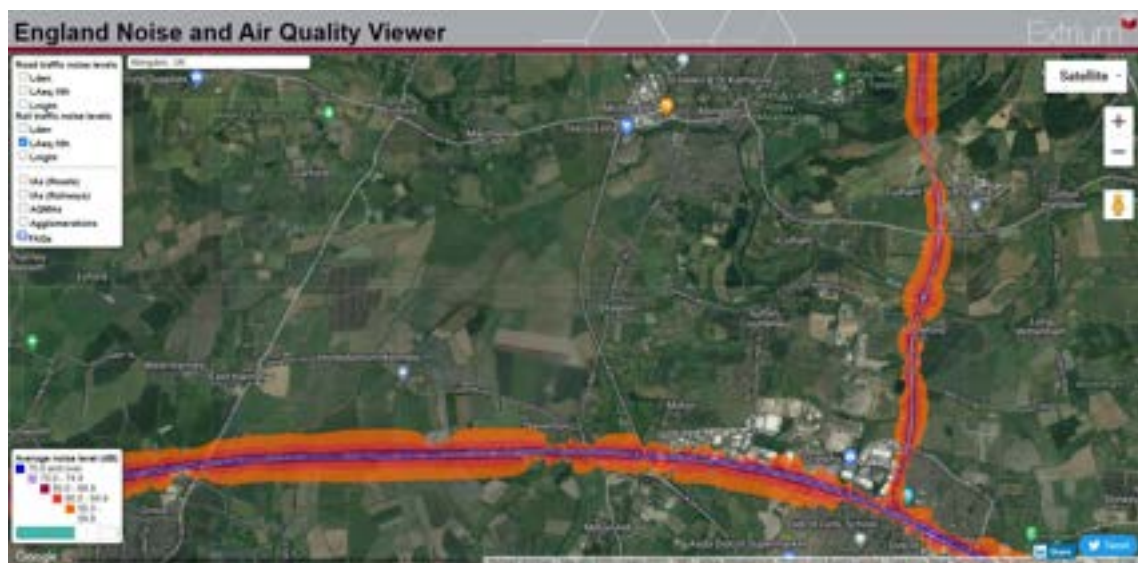


Figure A7.3.3: Strategic Noise Mapping at the Indicative Location for SESRO – Rail $L_{Aeq,16hr}$

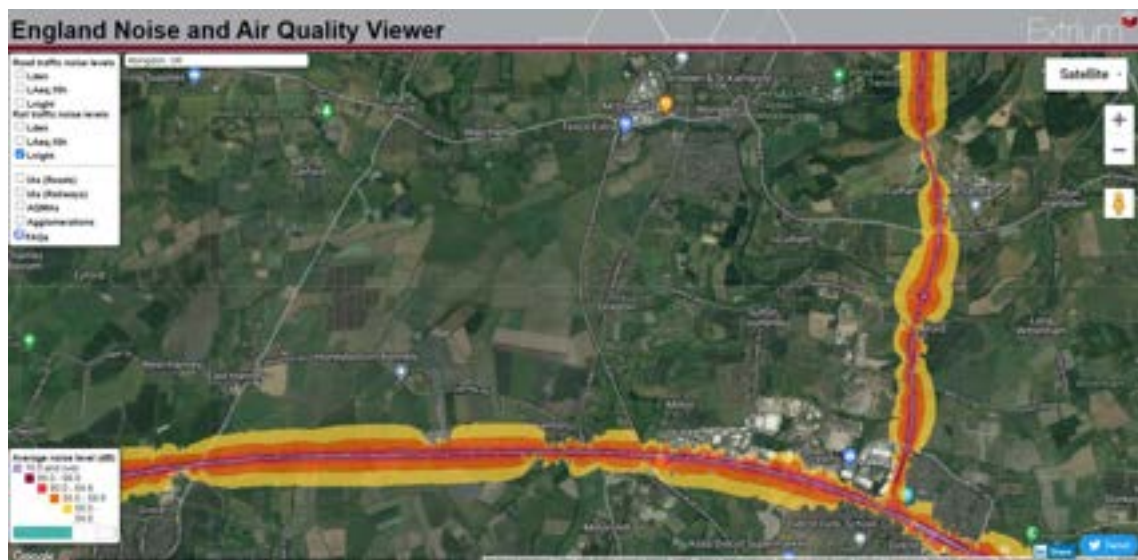


Figure A7.3.4: Strategic Noise Mapping at the Indicative Location for SESRO – Rail L_{night}



Figure A7.3.5: Strategic Noise Mapping at East Hanney – Road $L_{Aeq,16hr}$



Figure A7.3.6: Strategic Noise Mapping at East Hanney – Road L_{night}

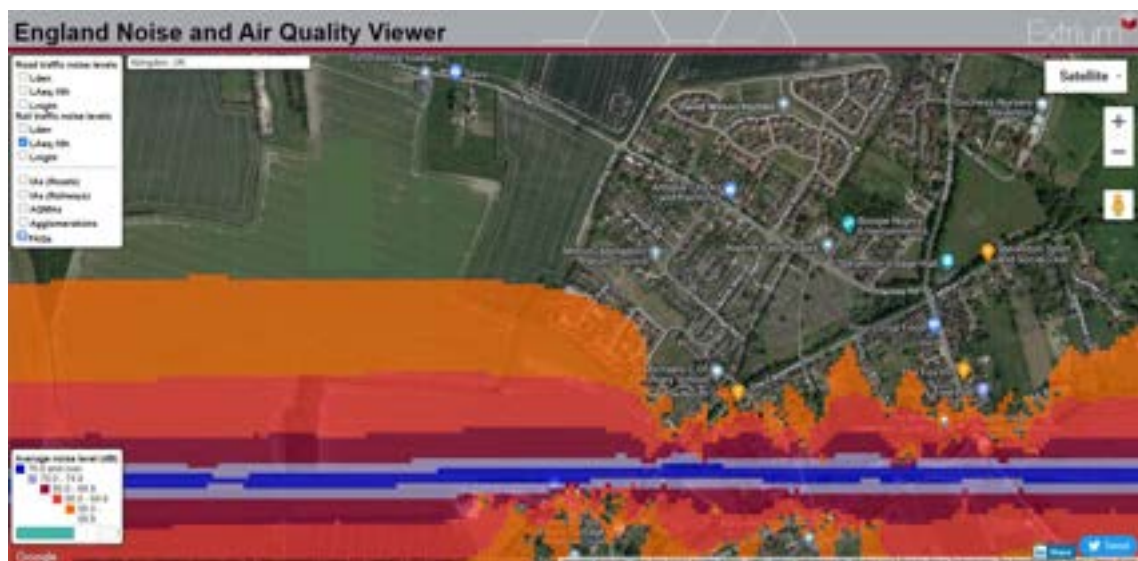


Figure A7.3.7: Strategic Noise Mapping at Steventon – Rail $L_{Aeq,16hr}$

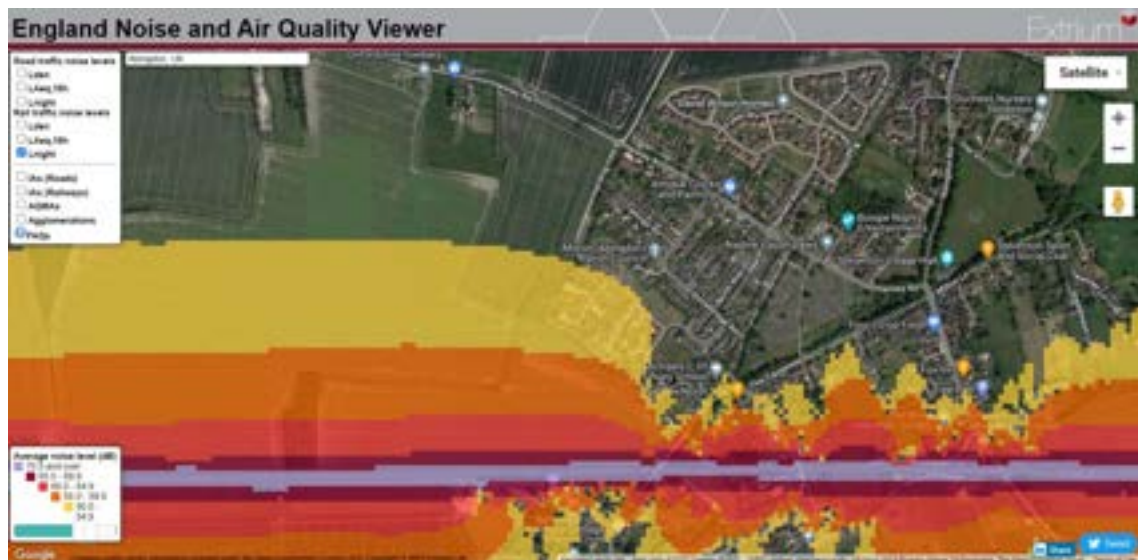


Figure A7.3.8: Strategic Noise Mapping at Steventon – Rail L_{night}





Figure A7.3.11: Strategic Noise Mapping at Marcham – Road $L_{Aeq,16hr}$

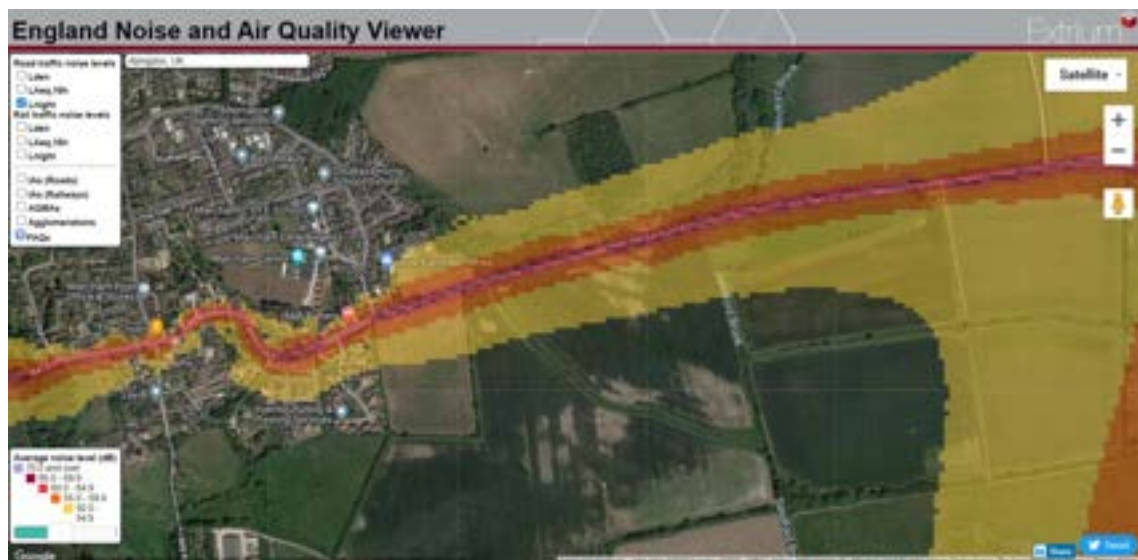


Figure A7.3.12: Strategic Noise Mapping at Marcham – Road L_{night}

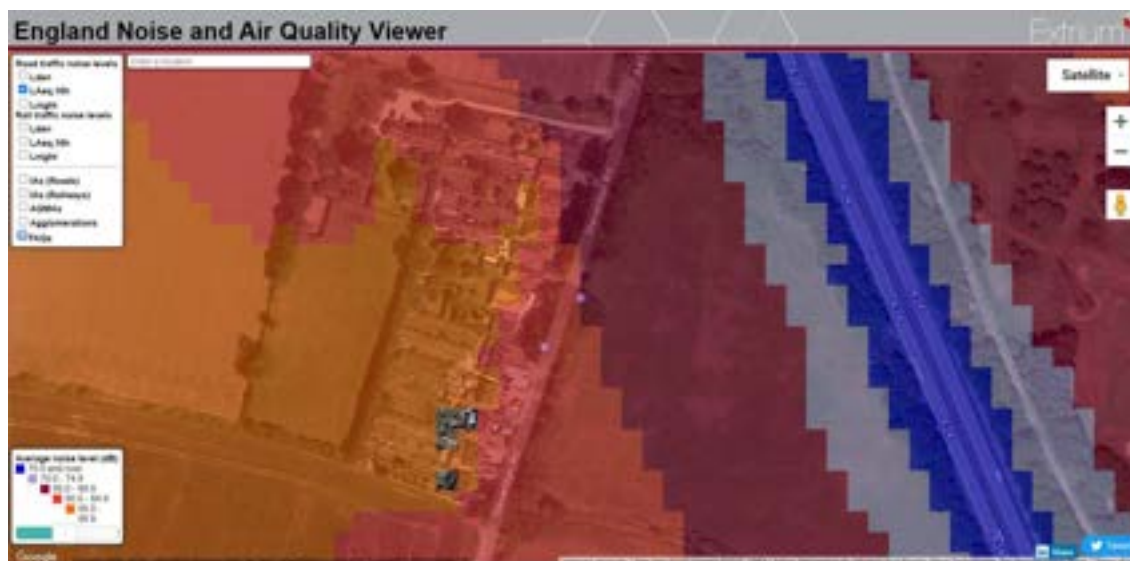


Figure A7.3.13: Strategic Noise Mapping at Drayton (near D5, 210 Steventon Road) – Road $L_{Aeq,16hr}$

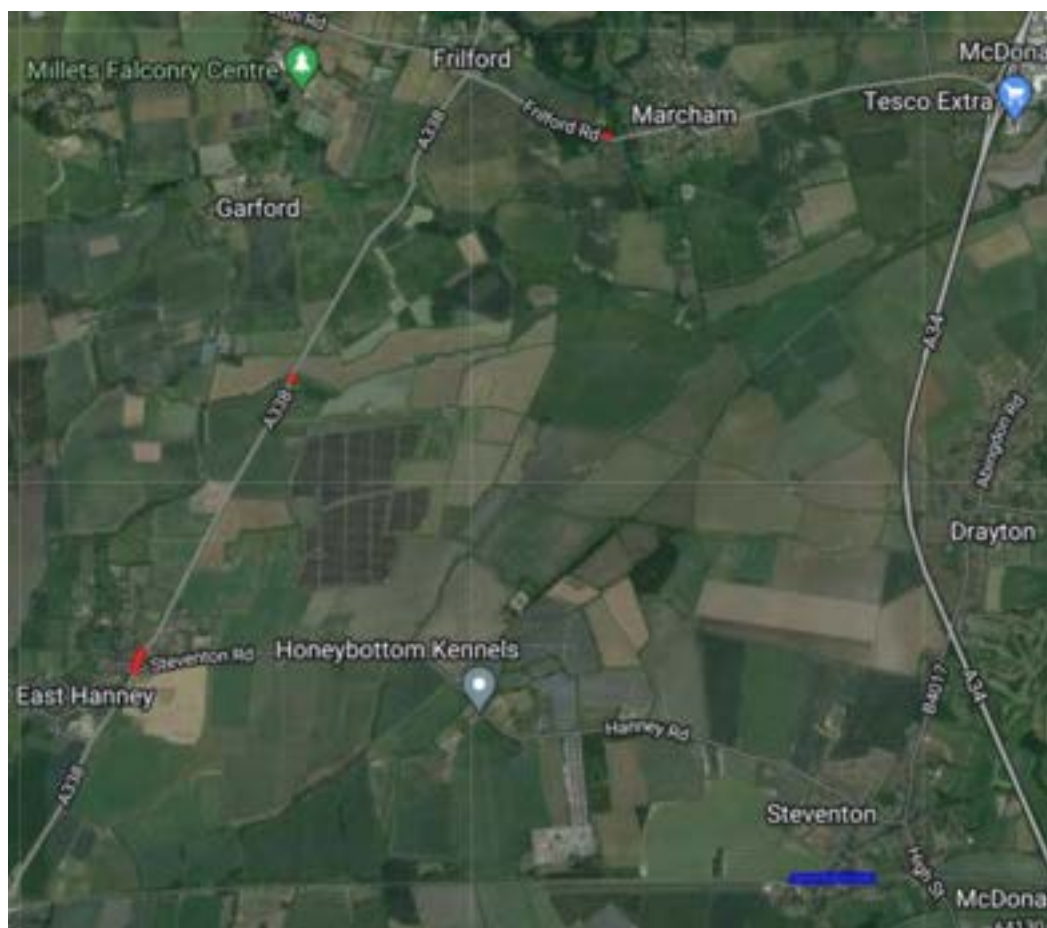


Figure A7.3.14: Strategic Noise Mapping showing noise action planning important areas for road and rail

Appendix A7.4 Construction Vibration

A7.4.1 This appendix presents the predicted construction vibration levels during piling and compaction surface works, and tunnelling, using the empirical predictors presented in Table E.1 of BS 5228-2²². The appendix also presents the predicted vibration levels as a result of heavy vehicle movements during construction works.

A7.4.2 Compaction

A7.4.2 Groundborne vibration levels during soil compaction have been made using the Caterpillar soil compactor CS78B as a candidate plant item. This is a large single drum compactor with an operating weight of 18.7kg, and gross power of 130kW and a compaction width of 2.1m. The compactor can be operated at either a low or high nominal vibration amplitude (1.0 or 2.1mm) with a standard vibratory frequency of 28Hz.

A7.4.3 Figure A7.4.1 presents the resultant Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) vibration levels predicted for steady state and start up / run down (transient) compaction with 50% and 5% scaling factors, denoting the probability of the predicted value being exceeded. Predictions have been made for the Caterpillar CS78B compactor operating with a low vibration amplitude (0.98mm). Predictions at high vibration amplitude (2.1mm²³) have also been made and are presented in Figure A7.4.2. It is anticipated that high vibration amplitude setting would only be used when works are not undertaken in close proximity to sensitive properties.

A7.4.4 The input parameters for the prediction method adopted (Table E.1 of BS 5228-2²⁴) comprise:

- The number of vibrating drums (1 or 2);
- The maximum vibration amplitude (0.4 to 2.1mm);
- The width of the vibrating drum(s) (0.75 to 2.2m); and
- The distance measured along the ground surface.

²² BSI (2014). British Standard 5228 part 2 (BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014), Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites, Part 2: Vibration. London, the British Standards Institution.

²³ 2.1mm vibration amplitude is approximately 0.4mm above the maximum parameter range for the prediction method but has been adopted as a worst-case prediction assumption.

²⁴ British Standards Institution (2014). BS5228-2:2009+A1:2014 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Vibration. London, BSI

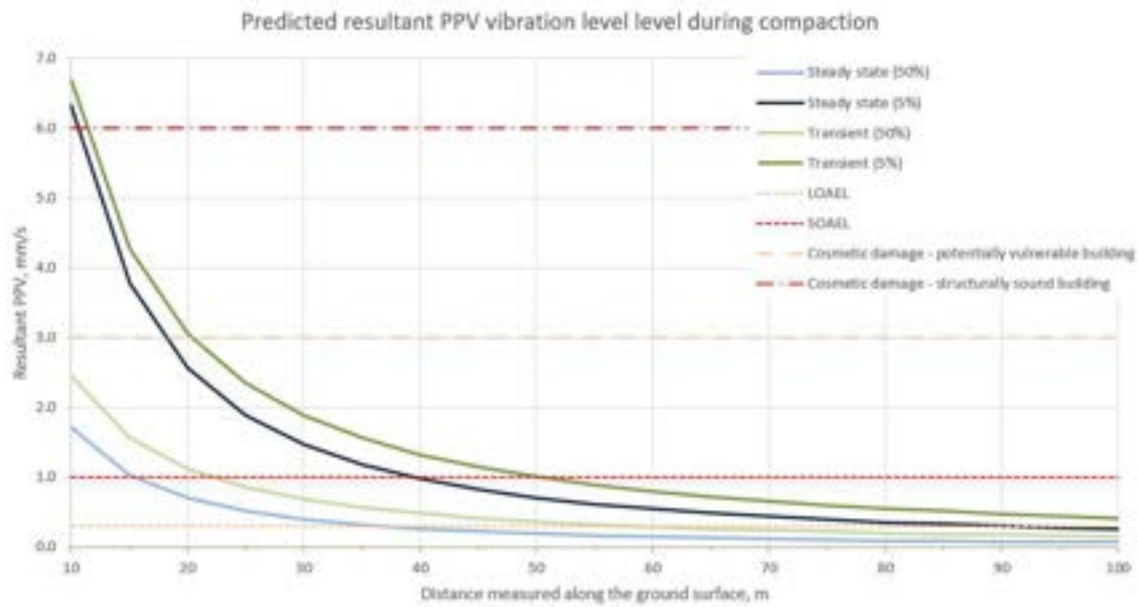


Figure A7.4.1: Predicted vibration levels during vibratory compaction (nominal vibration amplitude 0.98mm)

A7.4.5 When considering low vibration amplitude setting, during steady state working, and at a distance of approximately 15m, there is a 50% probability of 1.0mm/s PPV being exceeded, with a 5% probability of 1.0mm/s PPV being exceeded at a distance of approximately 40m. During the transient start up and run down conditions, the distances at which 1.0mm/s PPV is predicted to be exceeded are approximately 25m (50% probability) and 50m (5% probability).

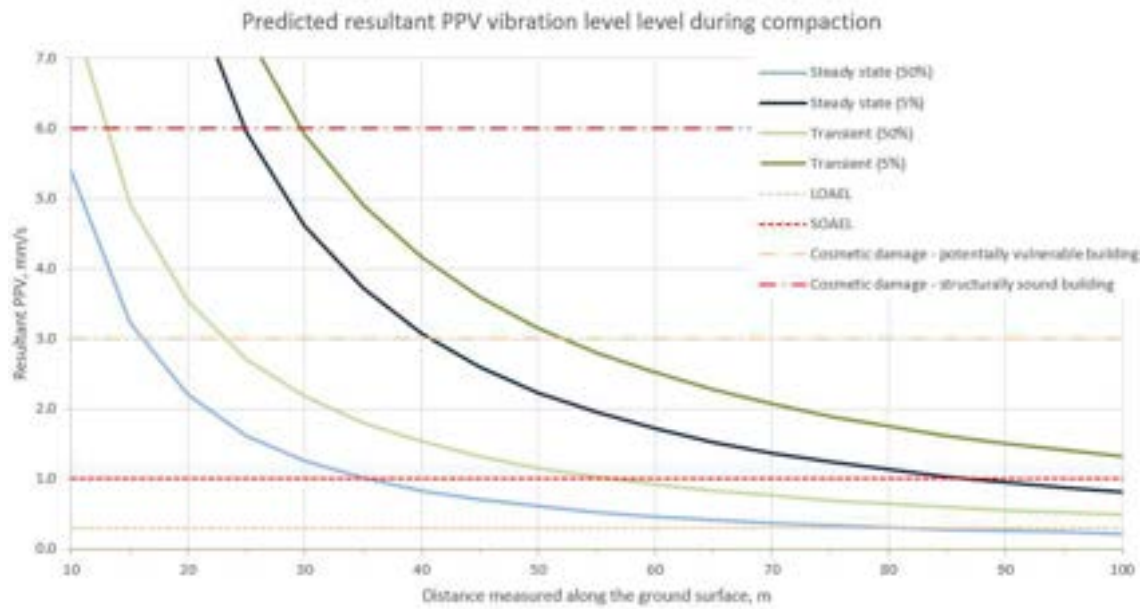


Figure A7.4.2: Predicted vibration levels during vibratory compaction (nominal vibration amplitude 2.1mm)

A7.4.6 At high vibration amplitude setting the potential for adverse impacts are greater. During steady state working, and at a distance of approximately 35m, there is a 50% probability of 1.0mm/s PPV being exceeded, with a 5% probability of 1.0mm/s PPV being exceeded at a distance of approximately 85m. During the transient start up and run down conditions, the distances at which 1.0mm/s PPV is predicted to be exceeded are approximately 55m (50% probability) and 120m²⁵ (5% probability).

A7.4.3 Vibratory Piling

A7.4.7 Figure A7.4.3 presents the resultant Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) vibration levels predicted for steady state and start up/run down (transient) vibratory piling with 50% and 5% scaling factors, denoting the probability of the predicted value being exceeded.

A7.4.8 The only input parameter for the prediction method adopted (Table E.1 of BS 5228-2²⁴) is the distance measured along the ground surface. All other conditions are included in the constants and scaling factors within the empirical calculation.

²⁵ 120m is outside the parameter range for the prediction method but has been included to provide indicative predicted levels to 120m.

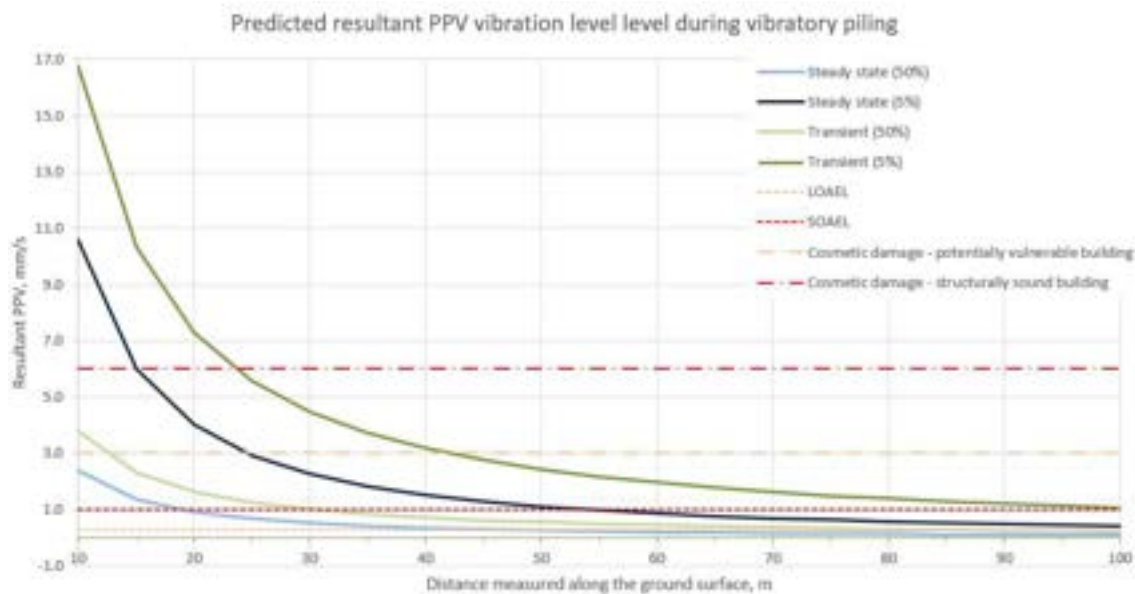


Figure A7.4.3: Predicted vibration levels during vibratory piling

A7.4.9 During steady state working, and at a distance of approximately 18m, there is a 50% probability of 1.0mm/s PPV being exceeded, with a 5% probability of 1.0mm/s PPV being exceeded at a distance of approximately 55m. During the transient start up and run down conditions the distances at which 1.0mm/s PPV is predicted to be exceeded are approximately 30m (50% probability) and 100m (5% probability).

A7.4.4 Tunnelling

A7.4.10 Figure A7.4.4 presents the resultant Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) vibration levels and room sound pressure levels predicted for tunnelling.

A7.4.11 The only input parameter for the prediction of both groundborne noise and vibration due to tunnelling (Table E.1 of BS 5228-2²⁴) is the slope distance measured from the tunnel crown to the prediction point at the surface (i.e. the receiver location).

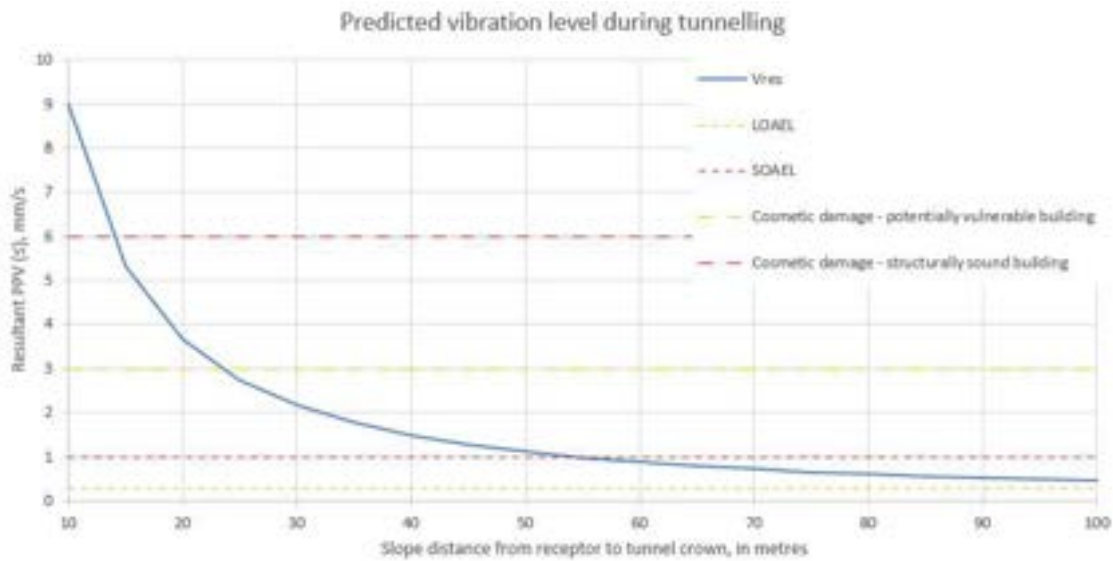


Figure A7.4.4: Predicted vibration levels during tunnelling

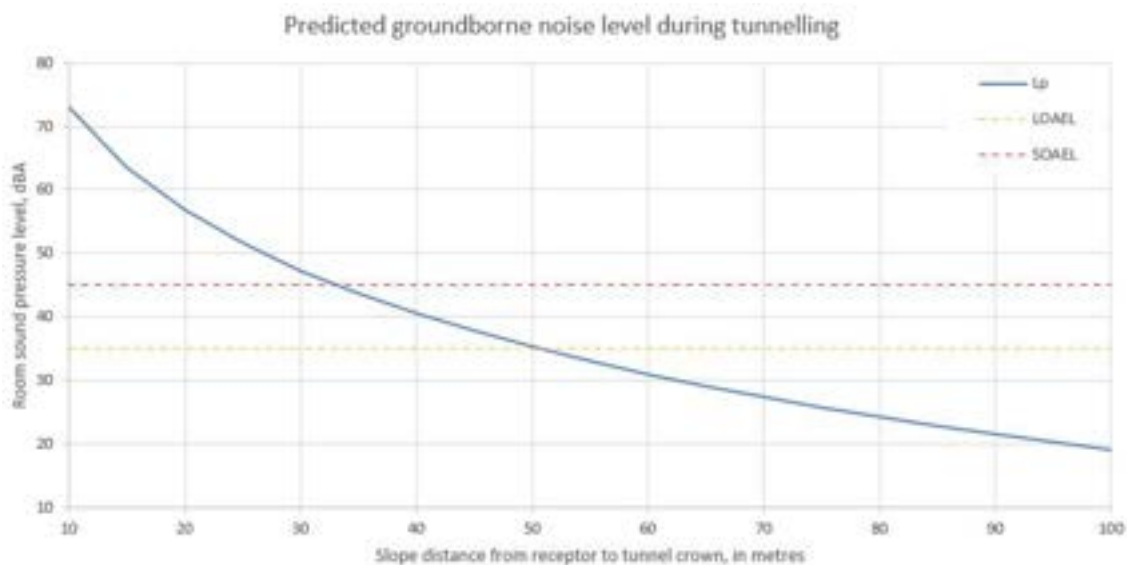


Figure A7.4.5: Predicted room sound pressure levels during tunnelling

A7.4.12 The vibration SOAEL (1.0mm/s PPV) is predicted to be experienced at a distance of approximately 55m or less, while the potential for cosmetic building damage at potentially vulnerable buildings (3.0mm/s PPV), would be predicted to occur at a distance of approximately 23m.

A7.4.13 The groundborne noise SOAEL (45dBA room sound pressure level) is predicted to be experienced as distances in the order of 33m or less.

A7.4.5 Vehicle Movements

A7.4.14 Construction of SESRO would involve the use of various heavy vehicles (e.g.

excavators, bulldozers, etc.) which have the potential to generate groundborne vibration at the closest sensitive receptors to the indicative location of SESRO. A British Steel Guidance note²⁶ provides indicative levels of vibration from heavy vehicle movements, which indicate the following:

- Heavy lorry on a poor road surface, <1mm/s PPV at ~2m and ~0.3mm/s PPV at 4m; and
- Bulldozers, ~2.0 to 2.5mm/s PPV at 4m and ~0.8mm/s PPV at 8m.

A7.4.15 The results presented in this appendix are intended to provide an indication of reasonable worst-case groundborne vibration levels during soil compaction and vibratory piling. Vibration levels experienced during construction would be influenced by factors including the number of surface layers, the thickness, density and stiffness of surface layers, the depth of the water table, the topography of the indicative location of SESRO and the operating frequency of the plant. For compaction plant, the speeds of the compactor would also influence vibration emissions²⁷.

²⁶ British Steel 'Legislation and Practice on Noise and Vibration Control with particular relevance to Piling'.

²⁷ Hiller D. M. and Crabb G. I. Groundborne vibration caused by mechanised construction works. TRL Report 429. Wokingham: TRL, 2000.

Appendix A8.1 Zetica UXO Preliminary Desk Study Assessment

Pre-Desk Study Assessment

Site:	Land southwest of Abingdon, Oxfordshire
Client:	Jacobs
Contact:	Oliver Wotton
Date:	2 nd February 2022
Pre-WWI Military Activity on or Affecting the Site	By 1900, 1No. 1000-yard (yd) rifle range was established on Abingdon Common, on the Site.
WWI Military Activity on or Affecting the Site	The rifle range continued in use.
WWI Strategic Targets (within 5km of Site)	<p>The following strategic targets were located in the vicinity of the Site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport infrastructure and public utilities. ■ Industries important to the war effort including munitions factories, and metal, chemical, and engineering works. ■ Military barracks, camps, and training areas.
WWI Bombing	None identified on the Site.
Interwar Military Activity on or Affecting the Site	By 1934 the rifle range was disused.
WWII Military Activity on or Affecting the Site	<p>During WWII, 1No. bombing range was established south of Marcham, on the Site. It was used by No. 10 Operational Training Unit (OTU) flying out of Royal Air Force (RAF) Abingdon.</p> <p>Readily available records have been found to indicate that at least 2No. bomber aircraft crashed on or in close proximity to the Site.</p> <p>Several anti-invasion defences were established on and in close proximity to the Site, including pillboxes and gun emplacements.</p>
WWII Strategic Targets (within 5km of Site)	<p>The following strategic targets were located in the vicinity of the Site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport infrastructure and public utilities. ■ Industries important to the war effort, including munitions factories, aircraft manufacturing, and metal, chemical, and engineering works. ■ 6No. military airfields, including RAF Abingdon. ■ Military barracks, camps, depots, and training areas. ■ Anti-Aircraft (AA) and anti-invasion defences.
WWII Bombing Decoys (within 5km of Site)	<p>From 1941, 1No. bombing decoy was established at Steventon, on the Site.</p> <p>The decoy was designed to deflect bombing from the airfields in the region and consisted of a series of controlled fires lit during an air raid to replicate an airfield targeted by bombs.</p>
WWII Bombing	<p>During WWII the Site straddled the boundaries of the Rural District (RD) of Abingdon, Bullingdon RD, Wantage RD, and the Municipal Borough (MB) of Abingdon.</p> <p>Abingdon RD officially recorded 162No. High Explosive (HE) bombs with a bombing density of 3.9 bombs per 405 hectares (ha).</p>

	<p>Bullingdon RD officially recorded 268No. HE bombs with a bombing density of 3.0 bombs per 405 ha.</p> <p>Wantage RD officially recorded 147No. HE bombs with a bombing density of 2.0 bombs per 405 ha.</p> <p>Abingdon MB officially recorded no HE bombing.</p> <p>Readily available records have been found to indicate that several HE bombs fell in close proximity to the Site.</p>
Post-WWII Military Activity on or Affecting the Site	On the 18 th April 2020, 1No. British 500lb Unexploded Bomb (UXB) was discovered during ploughing in fields near Drayton, on the Site. It was destroyed in situ.
Recommendation	It is recommended that a detailed desk study is commissioned to assess, and potentially zone, the Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) hazard level on the Site.
Further information	<p>For information about Zetica's detailed UXO desk studies and other UXO services, please visit our website: www.zeticauxo.com.</p> <p>Details and downloadable resources covering the most common sources of UXO hazard affecting sites in the UK can be found here.</p> <p>If you have any further queries, please don't hesitate to get in contact with us at uxo@zetica.com or 01993 886 682.</p>
<p>This summary is based on a cursory review of readily available records. Caution is advised if you plan to action work based on this summary.</p> <p>It should be noted that where a potentially significant source of UXO hazard has been identified on the Site, the requirement for a detailed desk study and risk assessment has been confirmed and no further research will be undertaken at this stage. It is possible that further in-depth research as part of a detailed UXO desk study and risk assessment may identify other potential sources of UXO hazard on the Site.</p>	

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