Chapter 1 : Oxford_Archaeology-KNOWPIA

Most widely held works by Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit Historic towns in Oxfordshire: a survey of the new county by Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit (Book).

Tackley has existed since Saxon times. Both houses have been demolished but their outbuildings, including a thatched barn and two dovecotes , remain. Another 17th-century house, Court Farm or Base Court , still survives but its interior was completely remodelled in the s. Court Farm is near the site of a 12th-century moated house, and has a set of 17th century fish ponds, [2] constructed by John Harborne â€" , a wealthy merchant from the Middle Temple who purchased the manor of Tackley in , and had embarked on creating there a new mansion with an elaborate water garden. The remains of one square and two triangular ponds, no doubt originally containing fish, are visible today. He was a friend of the publisher John Jackson,[who? It dates from the 11th century and has several remnants of its original Saxon stonework. The south aisle , east windows and lower part of the tower are 13th century. In the 15th century the Perpendicular Gothic clerestory and upper part of the tower were built and both transepts were rebuilt. The north transept was rebuilt again in as a family chapel for John Harbourne. Street directed a restoration of St. Several were distinguished scholars but most had several other parishes and were absentee rectors of Tackley. Methodist[edit] Tackley Methodist church was converted from a barn built of local limestone and dedicated in A brick extension was added in the s. Economic and social history[edit] Mill and bridge[edit] The Domesday Book records that in there was a watermill , Catsham Mill, on the River Cherwell between Tackley and Northbrook 1 mile 1. A second mill had been built at Catsham by A stream between Tackley and Nethercott was being used to power an overshot mill by In it was still in use and was called Pullback Mill, but it was disused by the s. It was first recorded in , needed repair by and had been replaced by a ford by A wooden bridge replaced it around and a stone bridge had been built again by Today neither the bridge nor Catsham Mill survive. The landowners rejected enclosure proposals in , and A scheme was finally agreed in and a Parliamentary Enclosure Act was passed for the parish. Soon after the act was finally passed the college sold its holdings there. It sold its land to Corpus Christi College, Oxford in and In the village had four public houses: In the canal was extended past Tackley to the outskirts of Oxford. In a National School was built on a site provided by St. It was extended in In it was reorganised as a junior school, and senior pupils had to travel to Steeple Aston. It also became a Church of England controlled school. A new school building replaced the original one in , but the school was closed in The Great Western Railway took over the Oxford and Rugby Railway before the line opened, but did not open a halt for the village until A stone quarry was opened at Whitehill in the latter part of the 19th century had closed by the middle of the 20th. It now contains wildlife for which it has been designated a site of special scientific interest. It has evolved from a primarily agricultural community into one with a significant commuter population. In the south of the parish on Whitehill overlooking the River Cherwell is a satellite ground station [17] that the Marconi Company built for Mercury Communications in Mercury was absorbed by its parent company Cable and Wireless in , which continues to operate the station. It would appear that the pilot having had a problem, and seeing Woodstock ahead, managed to turn around and eject at a very low height. The pilot ejected and survived uninjured. An off-duty policeman who was driving close to the scene of the crash suffered shock when his car was hit by debris.

Chapter 2 : Wallingford, Oxfordshire - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

Comment: Trade paperback. Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit, publisher, Many detailed maps, some of the large, foldout calendrierdelascience.comg solid, pages clean.

Wallingford, Oxfordshire Save Wallingford is a historic market town and civil parish located to the south of Oxford on the River Thames in England. Historically located in the county of Berkshire , it was transferred to Oxfordshire for the purposes of administration in The castle and the town enjoyed royal status and flourished for much of the Middle Ages and was the location of the end of the civil war between King Stephen and Empress Matilda known as The Anarchy through The Treaty of Wallingford. The town then entered a period of decline after being hit hard by the Black Death and falling out of favour with the Tudor monarchs before being called on once again during the English Civil War as a Royalist stronghold. Wallingford held out as the last remaining Royalist stronghold in Berkshire before surrendering after a week siege. Fearing that Wallingford Castle could be used in a future uprising Oliver Cromwell ordered its destruction. Since then Wallingford has become a market town and centre of local commerce. At the centre of the town is a large open market square with the war memorial and 17th century arcaded town hall to the south, the Corn Exchange theatre to the east and numerous shops around the edges. Off the square there are alleyways and streets with more shops and a number of historic inns. Wallingford is run by a town council consisting of 16 councillors. It is part of the South Oxfordshire district and the county of Oxfordshire having formerly been represented by the Municipal Borough of Wallingford. History Early history Wallingford grew up around an important crossing point of the River Thames. There is evidence of Roman activity in the area who have left traces of occupationâ€"burials, roads, coins and potteryâ€"but it was left to the Anglo-Saxons to build the first town. Dark Ages â€" Wallingford has been fortified since at least Anglo-Saxon times , when it was an important fortified borough of Wessex with the right to mint Royal coinage. It was enclosed with substantial earthworks by King Alfred the Great in the ninth century as part of a network of fortified towns known as burhs or "burghs" to protect Wessex against the Vikings. These defences can still be clearly discerned as a group of four roughly square areas around the centre of the town and are probably the best preserved such fortifications in England. From Wallingford, William with Stigand and his armies rode east to Berkhamsted where he received the final surrender from Edgar and the rest of the English leadership before marching on London for his coronation on Christmas Day. At that time, the river at Wallingford was the lowest point at which the river could be forded. The town subsequently stood in high favour with the Normans. The Domesday Book of lists Wallingford as one of only 18 towns in the kingdom with a population of over 2, people. Ruins in the Wallingford Castle Gardens Wallingford Castle was built soon afterwards on the orders of William and became a key strategic centre controlling the Thames crossing and surrounding area. Establishment of Wallingford Priory Wallingford Priory , also known as Holy Trinity Priory, is believed to have stood on the site of the Bullcroft recreation ground off the High Street. Paul, 14th Abbot of St Albans sent some of his monks to establish a cell there. After the fall of Oxford Castle to Stephen in , Matilda fled to Wallingford, according to some historic accounts in the snow under a moonlit sky. The Rebellion failed and john was forced to return the castle to the Kings administrators. The castle declined subsequently, much stone being removed to renovate Windsor Castle. Abingdon Bridge The Road from London to Gloucestershire passed through Wallingford and the town flourished as a trading centre throughout most of the Middle Ages. Then the road was diverted and a bridge was constructed at Abingdon. The opening of Abingdon Bridge and loss of traffic the road had brought caused the town to enter a steep economic decline. Catherine lived at Wallingford with her son Henry VI who was tutored there. It is believed that it is while at Wallingford that Catherine met Owen Tudor who she later married in secret. Tudor â€" One of the last documented uses of Wallingford as a royal residence was during He choose to combine it with the Honour of Ewelme which included the rights over his existing residence and lands at Ewelme. Ewelme is only 6 miles from Wallingford and so the reason

given was one of consolidation of control in the area. In return Henry transferred as compensation several areas of Cornish property into the Duchy of Cornwall for Prince Edward. Instead he opted to transfer materials from it to Windsor to enlarge and improve his castle there. In August Colonel Blagge was granted Warrants from the King and Prince Rupert to collect taxes from Reading and other local towns in order to proceed with the repairs. The Parliamentary army was 16, strong and laid siege to Reading using cannons. Reading was unable to hold out long enough for the King and Prince Rupert to arrive and break the siege and surrendered on 27 April with "the garrison joining the royal army and together they retreated through Wallingford back to Oxford". It is also therefore the last time that any British King and Queen stayed at the castle together owing to its destruction at the end of the war. The garrison retreated to Wallingford. They were too late and by the time they reached Wallingford they found the Royalists had already advanced to Oxford with the Castle blocking their path. It was this annoyance of missing an opportunity to catch the King that led to Cromwell forming his New Model Army. However, finding that the fortifications exceeded his expectations he retreated quickly to Reading. By this point Wallingford, Faringdon and Donnington were the only strongholds still loyal to the King in the county of Berkshire The King held up at Oxford for the winter with the intention of riding south to relieve and retake positions in Berkshire. But the failure of reinforcements to arrive from the west and the iminant threat of siege by General Fairfax forced him to flee north. The siege of Wallingford began on 4 May by General Fairfax , the parliamentarians laid siege to Oxford on 11 May. General Thomas Fairfax Now only Wallingford remained, its garrison faithfully holding the town and castle for the King under the leadership of Colonel Blagge. However his position was now impossible with the town being blockaded on all sides. It was only a matter of time but still Blagge held that he would not surrender without the Kings order and even theatened to set fire to the town during a full assault. Initially Blagge refused even these with the same answer that he would need the Kings consent to surrender the town. However, by July with the Kings surrender to the Scotch Army and with Wallingford now the only stronghold in Berkshire still loyal to the crown he knew that there would be no relief or reinforcements. The blockade had over time also been tightened and with the prospect of desertion and mutiny from his starving soldiers Blagge was forced to reopen negotiations. The terms of the Blagges surrender were drawn up on 22 July , Fairfax respected Blagge as a fellow soldier firstly for his work in resurrecting the castle for the war and secondly for the manner in which he refused to take the easy option and surrender but held out for as long as possible, this respect meant that Fairfax still granted Blagge the original favourable terms of surrender he was initially offered, even though the situation had long changed. Blagge and his garrison would then be allowed to march out of the town with full honours and would be allowed to leave with their horses, arms and baggage. They would then be permitted to march 10 miles out of the town before disbanding. Only two castles now remained supporting the royalist cause Raglan and Pendennis and they would both fall by August. A new governor, Evelyn, was installed although he petitioned for the immediate slight of the castle; Parliament instead decided to use it for the imprisonment of Presbyterian prisoners after the Prides Purge. Slight of The Castle Continued turmoil, unrest in the country and a fear that the residents of Wallingford were still loyal to the crown caused Oliver Cromwell to fear that Wallingford Castle could again be fortified against him in a future uprising. On 17 November the Council of State decided that Wallingford Castle should be "forthwith demolished and the workes thereto belonging effectually slighted. The Blackstone family owned an estate in and around Wallingford and William upon inheriting it built a house called Castle Priory to live in. William is most noted for writing the Commentaries on the Laws of England ; these are noted for their influence on the American Constitution. By the end of the 18th century The Parliamentary Borough of Wallingford was known as being one of the worst Rotten Boroughs. During the Reform Act of the constituency borders were increased geographically and the number of MPs cut from two to one. Victorian â€" Parilimentary constituancy of Wallingford abolished During the Third Reform Act the Constituency of Wallingford was abolished from the election. Wallingford has since formed part of the Wantage Constituency. Ordering most of his crew to bail out, the pilot, year-old Flying Officer John Archibald Wilding, and his flight engineer, year-old Sergeant John

Francis Andrew, remained at the controls in order to steer the plane away from the town, crashing into the fields at Newnham Murren and thus preventing loss of many civilian lives. Both Wilding and Andrew were mentioned in dispatches for their bravery with Wilding being posthumously awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. This also meant that Wallingford would be removed from the county of Berkshire and would join Oxfordshire. A town council was also formed with some of the old Boroughs responsibilities for town affairs allocated to it. The council comprises 16 elected councilors and maintains the office of town mayor, the mayor is elected yearly by the councilors. At one time there were at least 17 maltings in the town. Wallingford has historically been an important crossing point of the Thames owing to the presence of a ford which was used before the construction of a bridge. This ford was used by William the Conqueror and his armies on his journey to London after his victory at Hastings in The first reference to a bridge is from , when King Stephen besieged Wallingford Castle. The first stone bridge is credited to Richard, 1st Earl of Cornwall , and four remaining arches are believed to contain 13th century elements. Major repairs used stone from the dissolved Holy Trinity Priory in Four arches were removed so a drawbridge could be inserted during the siege of the castle in the Civil War of , and these were replaced with timber structures until repair in Following a flood, three arches were rebuilt by Richard Clarke from â€" to a design by John Treacher â€" developed in , and a parapet and balustrade added. The street lights on the bridge were made in the town and feature the Wilder mark on the base. Wallingford Castle Castle Wallingford Castle was a major medieval castle. Established in the 11th century as a motte-and-bailey design within an Anglo-Saxon burgh , it grew to become what historian Nicholas Brooks has described as "one of the most powerful royal castles of the 12th and 13th centuries". It was the site of the signing of the Treaty of Wallingford which began the end of the conflict and set the path to a negotiated peace. Over the next two centuries Wallingford became a luxurious castle, used by royalty and their immediate family. In General Thomas Fairfax placed Wallingford Castle under siege; after 16 weeks, during which Oxford fell to Parliamentary forces , the castle finally surrendered in July under generous terms for the defenders. The risk of civil conflict continued, however, and Oliver Cromwell decided that it was necessary to slight , or damage so as to put beyond military use, the castle in , as it remained a surprisingly powerful fortress and a continuing threat should any fresh uprising occur. The castle was virtually razed to the ground in the operation, although a brick building continued to be used as a prison into the 18th century. A large house was built in the bailey in , followed by a gothic mansion house on the same site in The mansion, abandoned due to rising costs, was demolished in , allowing Wallingford Castle to be declared a scheduled monument as well as a Grade I listed building. The castle grounds, including the remains of St Nicholas College, sections of the castle wall and the motte hill, are now open to the public. Building of the present church started in , the contractors being William Toovey and Joseph Tuckwell. In the interior of the church was paved, pews were added, and the exterior was stuccoed under the supervision of Sir Robert Taylor. A spire designed by Taylor was added in â€" A local resident, Sir William Blackstone , a lawyer and author of the Commentaries on the Laws of England , took an interest in the building of the spire and paid for the clock face visible from his house. The chancel was built in , designed by Sydney Stephenson. The nave and aisle were built in the 13th and 14th century and the chancel was built later. However, all were rebuilt in to designs by the Gothic Revival architect David Brandon. The pulpit was made in by the sculptor Onslow Ford. The church tower features a ring of 10 bells.

Chapter 3 : Wallingford, Oxfordshire | Familypedia | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Thus the Oxfordshire Archaeological Committee and its executive arm, the Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit, came into existence in [2] In the following years, the company adjusted flexibly to changing conditions, and expanded outside the county (hence the change in name to the Oxford Archaeological Unit).

The place has been fortified since at least Saxon times , when it was an important fortified borough of Wessex with the right to mint Royal coinage. It was enclosed with substantial earthworks by King Alfred the Great in the 9th century as part of a network of fortified towns known as burhs or "burghs" to protect Wessex against the Vikings. These defences can still be clearly discerned as a group of four roughly square areas around the centre of the town and are probably the best preserved such fortifications in England. At that time, the river at Wallingford was the lowest point at which the river could be forded. The town subsequently stood in high favour with the Normans. The Domesday Book of lists Wallingford as one of only 18 towns in the kingdom with a population of over 2, people. Wallingford Castle See main article: The place was besieged a number of times and the Treaty of Wallingford ending the conflict was concluded there in November The town was granted a Royal Charter in by the new king, Henry II , being the second town in England to receive one. The castle was a regular royal residence until the Black Death hit the town badly in The castle declined subsequently, much stone being removed to renovate Windsor Castle , but it became a Royalist stronghold during the English Civil War. It was the last holdout of the Royalists in Berkshire, and the castle withstood a day siege. Oliver Cromwell subsequently ordered the destruction of what was left of the castle and little now remains. Some of the castle rubble was used to construct a tower for the church of St Mary-le-More. Wallingford flourished as a trading centre throughout most of the Middle Ages , and Wallingford Priory produced two of the greatest minds of the age, the mathematician Richard of Wallingford and the chronicler John of Wallingford. After the opening of Abingdon Bridge in the town went into economic decline. This was only revived in the 18th century when the legal writer and Wallingford resident, William Blackstone , established two turnpike roads through the town. The brewing industry was important with two breweries and 17 maltings in the town. Most of the crew bailed out, but Flying Officer Wilding and Sergeant Andrew gave their lives to steer the plane away from the town and crash it into the fields of Crowmarsh. Coal was supplied from North East England by coaster to London and then by barge upriver to Wallingford. This supply could be unreliable in seasons when river currents were too strong or water levels were too low. In the Oxford Canal consolidated its commercial position by buying an eighty year lease on a wharf on the Thames just above Wallingford Bridge. It fell into disrepair, and the lock was removed in The missing lock is the subject of confusion in Jerome K. A ferry had operated at the site from to transport horses across the river where the towpath changed banks. As the removal of the lock and weir meant that this was the longest clear stretch of the upper river, it was an ideal site for rowing, and so the Oxford University Boat Club which had long trained here built a boathouse at Chalmore in In addition to the old Wallingford Bridge , a new bridge was built at Winterbrook in Its relative speed and reliability enabled it to take a large share of freight previously carried on the Thames. The company sold the line to the Great Western Railway in , and it became known as the "Wallingford Bunk". British Railways closed the line to passengers in and to goods traffic in However, most of the line has been preserved as the Cholsey and Wallingford Railway. The also operated by thames travel travels west to Didcot and Didcot parkway station the nearest main railway ststion. Other local services are provided by Thames Travel [13] and Heyfordian Travel. Sport and leisure A. Wallingford is the local Association Football club. Hithercroft is also home to a squash club. Schools There are two primary schools: Wallingford School is the secondary school in the area, to the north of the town, which is the successor to Wallingford Grammar School , founded Wallingford also draws pupils from Crowmarsh, Brightwell, Cholsey and Warborough primary schools. In response to the row, the mayor of the French town asked for Wallingford not to end the relationship, and declared as "a year for getting back in touch with Wallingford". Notable

people For residents, constables and prisoners at the castle, see Wallingford Castle.

Chapter 4 : Wallingford, Oxfordshire â€" Wikipedia tiáº¿ng Viá»‡t

Get this from a library! Historic towns in Oxfordshire: a survey of the new county. [K A Rodwell; Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit.].

The place has been fortified since at least Anglo-Saxon times , when it was an important fortified borough of Wessex with the right to mint Royal coinage. It was enclosed with substantial earthworks by King Alfred the Great in the 9th century as part of a network of fortified towns known as burhs or "burghs" to protect Wessex against the Vikings. These defences can still be clearly discerned as a group of four roughly square areas around the centre of the town and are probably the best preserved such fortifications in England. At that time, the river at Wallingford was the lowest point at which the river could be forded. The town subsequently stood in high favour with the Normans. The Domesday Book of lists Wallingford as one of only 18 towns in the kingdom with a population of over 2, people. After the fall of Oxford Castle to Stephen in , Matilda fled to Wallingford, according to some historic accounts in the snow under a moonlit sky. The town was granted a Royal Charter in by the new king, Henry II , being the second town in England to receive one. The castle was a regular royal residence until the Black Death hit the town badly in The castle declined subsequently, much stone being removed to renovate Windsor Castle , but it became a Royalist stronghold during the English Civil War. It was the last holdout of the Royalists in Berkshire, and the castle withstood a day siege. Oliver Cromwell subsequently ordered the destruction of what was left of the castle and little now remains. Some of the castle rubble was used to construct a tower for the church of St Mary-le-More. Wallingford flourished as a trading centre throughout most of the Middle Ages , and Wallingford Priory produced two of the greatest minds of the age, the mathematician Richard of Wallingford and the chronicler John of Wallingford. After the opening of Abingdon Bridge in the town went into economic decline. This was only revived in the 18th century when the legal writer and Wallingford resident, William Blackstone , established two turnpike roads through the town. The brewing industry was important with two breweries and 17 maltings in the town. On 9 September a Halifax bomber of No. Ordering most of his crew to bail out, the pilot, Flying Officer John Archibald Wilding, and his flight engineer, Sergeant John Frank Andrew, remained at the controls in order to steer the plane away from the town, crashing into the fields at Newnham Murren and thus preventing loss of many civilian lives. Both Wilding and Andrew were mentioned in dispatches for their bravery with Wilding being posthumously awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. They are commemorated by a memorial at the junction of Wilding Road and Andrew Road in Wallingford and by the Canadian flag that is flown over Wallingford Town Hall every year on 9 September in their memory. Coal was supplied from North East England by coaster to London and then by barge upriver to Wallingford. This supply could be unreliable in seasons when river currents were too strong or water levels were too low. In the Oxford Canal consolidated its commercial position by buying an eighty-year lease on a wharf on the Thames just above Wallingford Bridge. It fell into disrepair, and the lock was removed in The missing lock is the subject of confusion in Jerome K. A ferry had operated at the site from to transport horses across the river where the towpath changed banks. As the removal of the lock and weir meant that this was the longest clear stretch of the upper river, it was an ideal site for rowing, and so the Oxford University Boat Club which had long trained here built a boathouse at Chalmore in In addition to the old Wallingford Bridge , a new bridge was built at Winterbrook in to carry the A bypass around Wallingford. Its relative speed and reliability enabled it to take a large share of goods previously carried on the Thames. The company sold the line to the Great Western Railway in , and it became known as the "Wallingford Bunk". British Railways closed the line to passengers in and to goods traffic in , but the track between Hithercroft Road and Cholsey continued in use to serve the maltings now demolished until when BR removed the junction at Cholsey. However, the line has been preserved as the Cholsey and Wallingford Railway. Employment Waitrose branch The main employers based in the town are primarily on the Hithercroft Trading Estate, established in the s. To the south east of the town is the headquarters for the

non-profit agricultural organisation CABI. Sport and leisure Wallingford Town F. Wallingford has also a rugby union football club, [15] hockey club, [16] rowing club, [17] cricket club [18] and tennis club. Hithercroft is also home to a squash club. Schools The town has a primary school: Fir Tree; and an infant school: Wallingford School is the secondary school in the area, to the north of the town, which is the successor to Wallingford Grammar School , founded Wallingford School also draws pupils from Crowmarsh, Brightwell, Cholsey and Warborough primary schools and rarely Didcot primary schools. In the town requested an end to the twinning relationship with Luxeuil-les-Bains following several years of non-contact. Some scenes for the television detective drama Midsomer Murders were filmed in Wallingford, which poses as the fictional town of Causton. Notable people For residents, constables and prisoners at the castle, see Wallingford Castle.

Chapter 5 : Woolstone, Oxfordshire - Wikipedia

Oxfordshire Historic Towns Survey, Historic Urban Character Areas for Shrivenham and Watchfield, Stanford in the Vale, and Wantage. Oxfordshire County Council Historic and Natural Environment Team.

Edit Wallingford grew up around an important crossing point of the River Thames. The place has been fortified since at least Anglo-Saxon times , when it was an important fortified borough of Wessex with the right to mint Royal coinage. It was enclosed with substantial earthworks by King Alfred the Great in the 9th century as part of a network of fortified towns known as burhs or "burghs" to protect Wessex against the Vikings. These defences can still be clearly discerned as a group of four roughly square areas around the centre of the town and are probably the best preserved such fortifications in England. At that time, the river at Wallingford was the lowest point at which the river could be forded. The town subsequently stood in high favour with the Normans. The Domesday Book of lists Wallingford as one of only 18 towns in the kingdom with a population of over 2, people. After the fall of Oxford Castle to Stephen in , Matilda fled to Wallingford, according to some historic accounts in the snow under a moonlit sky. The town was granted a Royal Charter in by the new king, Henry II , being the second town in England to receive one. The castle was a regular royal residence until the Black Death hit the town badly in The castle declined subsequently, much stone being removed to renovate Windsor Castle , but it became a Royalist stronghold during the English Civil War. It was the last holdout of the Royalists in Berkshire, and the castle withstood a day siege. Oliver Cromwell subsequently ordered the destruction of what was left of the castle and little now remains. Some of the castle rubble was used to construct a tower for the church of St Mary-le-More. Wallingford flourished as a trading centre throughout most of the Middle Ages , and Wallingford Priory produced two of the greatest minds of the age, the mathematician Richard of Wallingford and the chronicler John of Wallingford. After the opening of Abingdon Bridge in the town went into economic decline. This was only revived in the 18th century when the legal writer and Wallingford resident, William Blackstone , established two turnpike roads through the town. The brewing industry was important with two breweries and 17 maltings in the town. On 9 September a Halifax bomber of No. Ordering most of his crew to bail out, the pilot, Flying Officer John Archibald Wilding, and his flight engineer, Sergeant John Frank Andrew, remained at the controls in order to steer the plane away from the town, crashing into the fields at Newnham Murren and thus preventing loss of many civilian lives. Both Wilding and Andrew were mentioned in dispatches for their bravery with Wilding being posthumously awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. They are commemorated by a memorial at the junction of Wilding Road and Andrew Road in Wallingford and by the Canadian flag that is flown over Wallingford Town Hall every year on 9 September in their memory.

Chapter 6 : Oxford Archaeology - Wikipedia

'Historic Towns in Oxfordshire' (2) Foster, Rodwell, Squires and Turner suggest that it continued along Ham Road, followed the private driveway to The Ham and beyond, and then continued up the parish boundary across Court Hill Road and east of Segsbury Castle.

Anglo-Saxon England[edit] The origin of the county of Oxford is somewhat uncertain; like other divisions of the Mercian kingdom, the older boundaries were entirely wiped out, and the district was renamed after the principal town. The boundaries, except for the southern one, which is formed by the Thames, are artificial. In the 7th century the Mercians held all the northern border of the Thames, and during the 8th century this district twice changed hands, falling to Wessex after the battle of Burford , and to Mercia after a battle at Benson. A bishopric had been established at Dorchester as early as , when Birinus, the apostle of Wessex, was given an episcopal seat there, but when a bishop was established at Winchester this bishopric seems to have come to an end. Before the Mercian conquest in , Oxfordshire was in the diocese of Sherborne. In the jurisdiction of Dorchester reached to the Humber, and when the Danes were converted it extended over Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, Oxfordshire forming about an eighth of the diocese. Here also took place the stormy meeting following the assembly gemot at Northampton, in which Harold Godwinson allowed his brother Tostig to be outlawed and Morkere to be chosen earl in his place, thus preparing the way for his own downfall and for the Norman Conquest. Large possessionsin the county fell to the Conqueror, and also to his rapacious kinsman, Odo, Bishop of Winchester. The principal historical events between this period and the Civil War belong less to the history of the county than to that of the city of Oxford. The pestilence of , the conversion of arable into pasture land. Its prosperity steadily declined since the early 14th century, when it had been second in prosperity in the kingdom, owing its wealth largely to its well-watered pastures, which bred sheep whose wool was famous all over England, and to its good supply of water power. Salt is mentioned as a product of the county in Domesday Book. Various small industries grew up, such as plush-making at Banbury, leather works at Bampton and Burford, gloves at Woodstock, and malt at Henley. Glass was made at Benson and Stokenchurch in the reign of Henry VI , and the wool trade continued, though not in so flourishing a state, Witney retaining its fame in blanket making. In the existing bishopric of Oxford was established. The ecclesiastical boundaries remain as they were when archdeacons were first appointed â€" the county and archdeaconry being conterminous â€" and the county being almost entirely in the diocese of Oxford. Every manor house in the district became an advanced work, and from Banbury in the north to Marlborough in the west and Reading in the south the walled towns formed an outer line of defence. Realizing his numerical weakness he abandoned the idea of an envelopment,and decided to use Oxfordshire as the stronghold from which he could strike in all directions. Plans were continually resolved upon and cancelled on both sides, and eventually Essex headed for the south-west, leaving Waller to face the king alone. The Battle of Cropredy Bridge followed 29 June , and the victorious king turned south to pursue and capture Essex at Lostwithiel in Cornwall. Having started from Windsor on the 20 April , the future Protector carried out a daring cavalry raid. He caught and scattered the royalists unawares at Islip; then he pursued the fugitives to Bletchington and terrified the governor into surrendering. He swept right round Oxford, fought again at Bampton, and finally rejoined his chief, Fairfax, in Berkshire. In spite of the difficulties of the besiegers Charles was compelled to turn back to relieve the city, and the consequent delay led to the campaign and disaster of Naseby 14 June Yet even after Naseby the actual position of Oxfordshire was practically unshaken. On the 9 May Banbury surrendered, and two days later Oxford itself was closely invested. On the 24 June 16e46 the city capitulated, and three days later Walhngford, the last place to give in, followed its example. The war left the county in an exceedingly impoverished condition. Castles[edit] The remains of castles are scanty. Considerable portions of the Norman Oxford Castle survive, however, while there are slighter remains of the castle at Bampton, the seat of Aylmer de Valence in Minster Lovell, the extensive ruins of which make an exquisite picture by the

river-side, was the seat of Francis, Lord Lovel , who, being the son of a Lancastrian father, incurred the hatred of that party by serving Richard III , and afterwards assisted the cause of Lambert Simnel , mysteriously disappearing after the Battle of Stoke. The remains of Rycote partly incorporated with a farmhouse are of fine Elizabethan brick, and in the chapel attached to the manor there is remarkable Jacobean woodwork, the entire fittings of the church, including the canopied pews and altar-table, being of this period. Here Princes [Elizabeth was kept in , before her accession, and afterwards resided as Queen. Mapledurham, on the Thames above Reading, is a fine Tudor mansion of brick; and Water Eaton, on the Cherwell above Oxford, is a singularly perfect Jacobean house of stone, with a chapel of the same period resembling pure Perpendicular. There was at Gosford one of the only two preceptories of female Templars in England. Of all these, excepting the abbey church at Dorchester, remains are scanty. In fact, of the most important churches only Iffley, Adderbury and Minster Lovell need be taken as types of a single style. Iffley, picturesquely placed above the Thames 1 mile 1. Adderbury, 4 miles 6. Minster Lovell, also cruciform, is pure Perpendicular; its central tower is supported, with beautiful and unusual effect, on four detached piers. The short ungainly spire of Oxford cathedral was among the earliest, if not the first, constructed in England, and served as a model from which were probably developed the splendid central spires of the great churches at Witney, Bampton, Shipton-under-Wychwood and Bradwell. There are also three fine spires in the north: Bloxham church, mainly decorated with Norman portions and a remarkable Early English west front, is one of the largest and most beautiful in the county. In the west Burford Norman and later is noteworthy, and in the porch of the fine Norman church of Langford is seen the rare feature of a crucifix with the figure cloaked. About 5 miles 8. In the south-east, Dorchester Abbey, with its nave of transitional Norman, has a curious decorated Jesse window , the tracery representing the genealogical tree of the patriarch. Ewelme church Perpendicular is remarkable for the tomb of Alice, Duchess of Suffolk , gorgeous with tracery and gilded canopy, and that of Sir Thomas Chaucer , ornamented with enamelled coats of arms. Here William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, founded in the picturesque hospital and free school still standing.

Chapter 7 : Oxford Archaeology Explained

3 editions published in in English and held by WorldCat member libraries worldwide Siedlungsgeschichte - Landwirtschaft - Jagdgeschichte Oxford before the university: the late Saxon and Norman archaeology of the Thames crossing, the defences and the town (Book).

Christie 1 Micropalaeontology reveals the source of building materials for a defensive earthwork English Civil War? The rock used in the buttress - which may have housed a gun emplacement - can thus be tracked to the Glauconitic Marl Member, base of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation. A supply of this rock is available on the castle site or to the east of the river Thames near Crowmarsh Gifford. Microfossils provide a unique means to provenance construction materials used at the Wallingford site. Indeed, use of the Glauconitic Marl was widespread in the area for agricultural purposes and its properties may have been well-known locally. The technique can be used to provenance building materials from classical contexts through to the present e. Here we apply techniques of microfossil biostratigraphy to establish the age of materials used in the construction of an enigmatic English Civil War? The town of Wallingford lies adjacent the river Thames to the west of London. Although the town has its origins in Saxon times, the history of the area see Airs et al. Finds of Roman coins are known from the general area, and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery dating from the 5th to 6th century AD lies to the southwest of the town. In the late 9th century, as part of a wider strategy to counter the Danish threat, ramparts were raised by the army of King Alfred the Great around the town. Further banks and ditches were created around the castle thereby obscuring the line of the nearby section of the earlier town rampart, perhaps during the Anarchy of when Stephen and Matilda were at war, or when the castle was extended in the 13th century. Castle Meadows now contain the extensive surviving earthworks of the once magnificent Castle, demolished after the Civil War. A resistivity and magnetometer survey in April covered the northern part of the castle ramparts and the adjacent low-lying alluvial-deposits bordering the west bank of the Thames Fig. It is the material from the newly- identified bastion that we have analysed using micropalaeontological techniques to establish its provenance. Figure 2 shows the location of the trench in relation to the results obtained from resistivity survey. The Wallingford October 4 partially excavated platform was found to be composed of light, variably olive, grey fine sandy silt that is very strong and weakly cemented, with some sandy gravel preparation layers below. Surrounding the platform was a large artificial depression, now mostly filled in, and thought to be a defensive ditch though only the near side of the ditch has been revealed through excavation. The top of the platform created a level floor with some sandy preparation below. The material collected for microfossil examination was from this platform surfacing, which was itself buried under a shallow layer of topsoil. Apart from tree-root holes and rabbit burrows, no features were found cutting the surface of the platform. Box sections were cut through the platform along the northern and eastern sides of the trench, revealing it to be about 0. Beneath both the platform and the base of the ditch was a uniform layer of dark brown sandy loam containing mediaeval pottery Fig. Finds overlying the layer sampled for microfossils were mixed, of 17th- to 19th- century date with a number of fragments of clay pipes from the earlier to middle part of this range. Finds of pottery from the layer underlying the platform have been dated as mediaeval. If the platform is taken to have served a military function, which seems plausible, then that is assumed to relate to the Civil War siege already mentioned. Interpretation of the levelling layer is speculative; but a level defensive platform, perhaps a gunnery position, would make sense. Wallingford October 5 Sampling of the bastion construction material was for routine analysis to investigate the presence of any inclusions such as carbonised cereals, wood charcoal, molluscs, small bone, etc. A two-litre pilot sub-sample was washed-over and floated Kenward et al. Much of the matrix failed to disaggregate, and prolonged soaking in water and then hydrogen peroxide was used. Small quantities of bone, molluscs, a trace of wood charcoal, a few worm ova and insect parts, molluscs, and seeds were recovered. Normally from this type of site un-charred decomposable organic remains such as seeds and insects would be dismissed as intrusive. Given the

cementation, it seems quite possible that at least some of these finds were trapped at the time of deposition of the sediment. The seeds and small fruits were fragile, but identifications were achieved using published illustrations e. All were single finds except for fat-hen which was represented by three seeds. The presence of seeds and fruits may indicate summer or autumn as the time of year when the sediment was laid down. Although hazel ripens in late August, it can be stored well beyond then for later consumption. The other species are ruderals and weeds so their occurrence should be natural. The sediment sample from the bastion contained a rich microfossil assemblage of ostracods and foraminifera Plate1 and Appendix. The foraminifera indicate the sediment sample to be of Cretaceous, Cenomanian age Fig. Hagenowina anglica became extinct in the T. The stratigraphically restricted index species Flourensina intermedia is confined to foraminiferal Biozone BGS1 equivalent to the N. It was accompanied by a single fragment tentatively assigned to Bulbophragmium aequale cf. A number of the ostracod species present e. Schuleridea jonesiana, Cytherella ovata, Bairdoppilata pseudoseptentrionalis, Homocythere harrisiana, Neocythere vanveenae are biostratigraphically long-ranging taxa of mid-Albian to mid Cenomanian age. However, others have a more restricted temporal distribution and support the age assignment established by the foraminifera. Cythereis hirsuta and C. Neocythere steghausi also evolved in the Albian, but its extinction in the basal part of the N. The Castle site is located on the Glauconitic Marl and materials used to construct the platform may have been quarried on site or â€" more likely perhaps â€" to the east of the river where the Glauconitic Marl and West Melbury Chalk form an extensive outcrop in the Crowmarsh Gifford area. However, the Glauconitic Marl is obscured beneath more recent superficial deposits Summertown-Radley Sand and Gravel Member, Northmoor Sand and Gravel Member and the river alluvium in the Wallingford area, so that quarrying would have been required. The only place shown on the geological map for this area where superficial deposits do not cover the Glauconitic Marl is to the north of Wallingford Castle approximately National Grid Reference SU Although the precise function of the bastion remains uncertain, its stratigraphical context supports attribution to activity during the English Civil War in the midth century when the castle was besieged, captured and subsequently destroyed by Parliamentary forces. During this conflict the defenders of the castle would have needed a reliable and nearby source of sediment to construct durable defensive platforms, some of which may have been used as gun emplacements. The Royalist occupiers of Wallingford Castle were fortunate that outcrops of the Glauconitic Marl Wallingford October 8 were available nearby and material could have been ferried to the construction site fairly easily. Indeed, whatever military advantage was intended through construction of the bastion, there is no clear archaeological evidence that it actually played a part in any military action. Subsequently, in the excavation season, more marly deposits used in construction have been identified http: The extent of mediaeval and post-mediaeval usage of the Glauconitic Marl may therefore have been much more substantial than the original discovery suggests, and may be illuminated by further investigation. A ready supply of this material, the Glauconitic Marl Member of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation, was used widely in the area for agriculture and its properties may have been well known locally. The microfossil technique used here has great Wallingford October 9 potential for establishing the provenance of a range of building materials from classical to early modern contexts. This followed and accompanied continuing survey in the town and immediate environs. We thank the Wallingford Burh to Borough Research Project for access to samples and help with excavation records. A Survey of the New County. Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit, pp. Barkhuis and Groningen University Library. A tested set of techniques for the extraction of plant and animal macrofossils from waterlogged archaeological Wallingford October 10 deposits. Science and Archaeology, Fossil coccoliths as indicators of the origin of late Cretaceous chalk used in medieval Norwegian art. Journal of Micropalaeontology, The application of microfossils in assessing the provenance of chalk used in the manufacture of Roman mosaics at Silchester. Journal of Archaeological Science, Biostratigraphically significant taxa are mentioned in the text, but a full list of the calcareous microfossils recorded is given below. Marssonella ozawai Cushman, Ramulina sp. Tritaxia macfadyeni Cushman, Tritaxia pyramidata Reuss, Tristix sp. Map of Wallingford, showing the location of the bastion trench 1 locality 4 in

Castle Meadows Drawn by Mike Rouillard. Wallingford October 13 Fig. Map of the northern part of Castle Meadows, showing earthworks and resistivity survey results. Wallingford October 14 Fig. Vertical section through platform material white colour and the underlying uniform sandy loam layer of mediaeval date in trench 1 metre-ranging pole for scale. Geological sketch map of the Wallingford area, south Oxfordshire. Left hand map shows solid geology. Right hand map shows the solid and drift geology. In the figure the key to the Cretaceous lithostratigraphical units are shown bottom left, with Wallingford October 15 the associated chronostratigraphy Albian, Cenomanian series etc. Representative foraminifera figs , 10, 15, 18 and ostracods figs 9, , , 19 from the building material trench 1 of the bastion at Wallingford Castle. Measurements for scale bar are: Gavelinella intermedia ventral view. Gavelinella baltica ventral view. Gavelinella cenomanica ventral view. Gavelinella intermedia dorsal view. Marssonella ozawai side view. Tritaxia pyramidata side view. Homocythere harrisiana left lateral view. Hagenowina anglica side view. Protocythere lineata striata left lateral view. Schuleridea jonesiana right lateral view. Cytherella ovata right lateral view. Cornicythereis larivourensis left lateral view. Flourensina intermedia side view. Cythereis hirsuta left lateral view. Cythereis Rehacythereis luermannae luermannae right lateral view.

Chapter 8 : Oxfordshire - Wikipedia

Wallingford is an ancient market town and civil parish in the upper Thames Valley in England. Historically in Berkshire, it was transferred to Oxfordshire in Wallingford is situated 12 miles (19 km) north of Reading, 13 miles (21 km) south of Oxford and 11 miles (18 km) north west of Henley-on-Thames.

Chapter 9 : History of Oxfordshire - Wikipedia

Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) In the late s, the recently created Oxford City and County Museum led the archaeological response to a development boom in Oxfordshire. However, the museum lacked the resources to tackle the rescue crisis alone.