



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**17/01834/FUL - HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD**

**ON**

**7 BARTON VILLAGE ROAD, BARTON**

**OXFORD**

**NGR SP 5507 0783**

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## **7 Barton Village Road**

### ***Historic Building Record***

#### *SUMMARY*

*This is a report on two pieces of historic walling in Barton Village on part of the land that was part of the curtilage of a building known colloquially as Barton Manor. John Moore Heritage Services was asked to record these walls as part of works in the development of the plot by Vanmark Group Ltd.*

*The walls were recorded with photogrammetry. It is apparent that there are certain aspects to the walls that can help to create a narrative for the site and a narrative for early Barton. The walls were located on the east and south-west edge of the site.*

*The south-west wall is considered to be the older of the two; it contained a series of large quoins on its southeast end. The return wall to this south-west wall had been removed and replaced by a breeze block wall. The end wall that had been removed was shown on photographs at the turn of the century, the structure contained a Gothic arch with a 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century Early English or Decorated profile. It is presumed that this structure is a decayed building of that date. In the central part of the wall there is a series of quoins, either part of a door or a return wall. At the west end of the wall there are two blocked windows. This structure is thought likely to be part of a medieval hall house.*

*The south-east wall on the site was also recorded, and appears to preserve the remains of a rectangular medieval or early post-medieval structure, butting up to the southern building, that was later converted into cottages. The initial structure survived as a dwarf wall on its south-east side; a foundation was identified in the evaluation for the north-west wall. There was a doorway located at the south end of the south-east wall, as indicated by the quoins.*

*The northern building was transformed into two cottages in the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century. This must have seen the insertion of internal walls, an internal first floor creating a 1 ½ storey building. The south door was probably blocked at this time and two ground floor doors and flanking windows inserted. In the roof there were dormer windows, as shown on the photographic evidence.*

*In the late 17<sup>th</sup> century the listed building colloquially known as Barton Manor, which was joined to the annexe cottages was constructed to replace the south hall. The Headington Inclosure Map of 1805 shows that Barton Manor and the two cottages were located on the same curtilage.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Origins of the Report**

This report on land adjacent to 7 Barton Village Road, Barton, Oxford (NGR SP 5507 0783) was carried out as a condition of planning permission 17/01834/FUL for **Erection of 2 x 2-bed dwellinghouse (Use Class C3), Provision of private amenity space, bin and cycle storage and car parking**. In following the requirements of the planning authority Vanmark Group Ltd commissioned John Moore Heritages Services to survey two walls and write the necessary report so that these requirements of the local authority could be discharged.

### **1.2 Location**

The site is located in what was the medieval and post-medieval hamlet of Barton, which was part of the medieval parish of Headington. This parish has now been incorporated into the City of Oxford authority.

### **1.3 Description**

To the north of the site is the listed building of 7 Barton Village Road, which is also known colloquially by the name of Barton Manor. To the east is Barton Village Road. To the south, there is a wooded area, previously occupied by a building. To the west there is an area of modern housing. The site is an area of former garden attached to 7 Barton Village Road, which was prior to development overgrown and used for dumping rubbish. There are stone walls of various ages that can be recognised as parts of the boundary on the north, east and south sides.

### **1.4 Geology and Topography**

Topographically the site slopes down gradually towards the north and the west. The site is about 95m-97m AOD.

The underlying geology is Beckley Sand Member, a sandstone band of sedimentary rock formed 154 to 159 million years ago in the Jurassic period. The site is close to the interface with an underlying deposit of the Temple Cowley Member a series of interbedded sandstone and siltstone deposits also considered to be laid down 154 to 159 million years ago in the Jurassic period.

### **1.5 Planning Background**

Oxford City Council has granted planning permission for the erection of 2 x 2 bed dwelling house (Use Class C3), Provision of private amenity space, bin and cycle storage and car parking (17/01834/FUL and 17/01835/LBC). The following condition has been attached 17/01834/FUL:

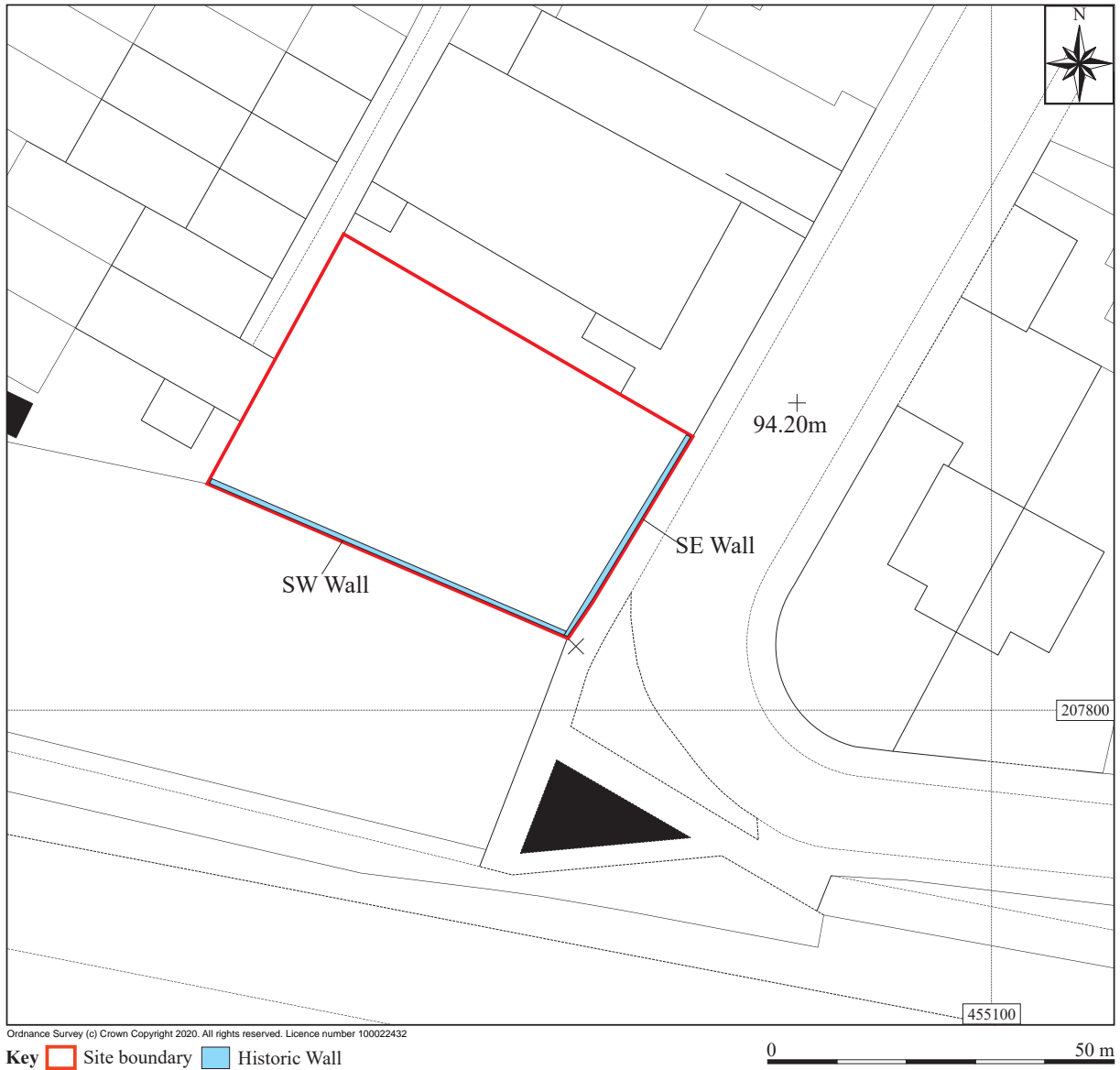
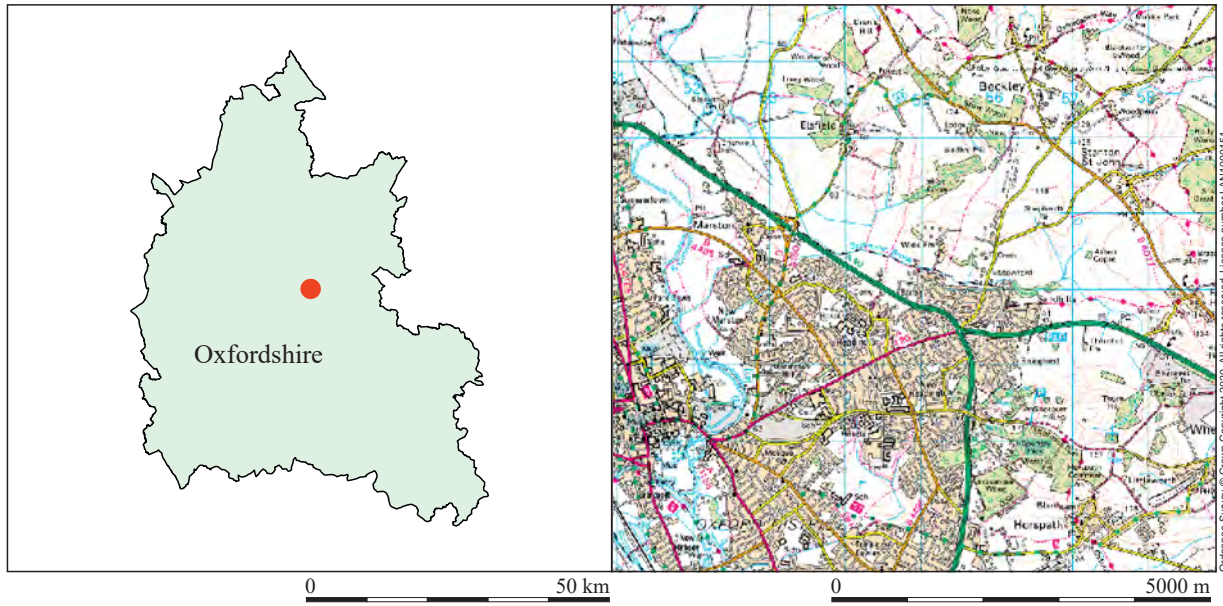


Figure 1: Site location

*2 No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, have secured the implementation of a programme of historic buildings recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the planning authority. All works shall be carried out and completed in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

## **2 AIMS**

The aims of the investigation were laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation. This particular part of the investigation was to record the east boundary wall of the site. This had previously been noted as the remains of post-medieval cottages in a Desk-Based Assessment (Yeates 2013). Subsequent to this it was decided that the south-west wall on the site should also be recorded with its elevations drawn. This report covers both of these walls so that it is easier to provide a probable medieval and post-medieval development of Barton.

## **3 STRATEGY**

### **3.1 Research Design**

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation (JMHS, 2019) agreed with Oxford City's Archaeologist, the archaeological advisor to Oxford City Council. The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

### **3.2 Methodology**

The east wall on the site was recorded by photogrammetry, with work being carried out on both the east and west faces of the wall. The recording was that of a Level 3 (HE 2016). At a later date the south wall on the site was recorded by photogrammetry to a similar standard. The City Archaeologist has also requested a history of Barton to be produced to broaden our understanding of the hamlet.

## **4 BACKGROUND**

### **4.1 Designation**

Barton Manor is a 17<sup>th</sup> century grade II listed building discussed in the Desk-Based Assessment (Yeates 2013). Barton was never given Conservation Area status, but the east wall was attached to the listed building, while both the east and south wall are part of the curtilage boundary of the listed building. It appears to be part of the curtilage on the Headington Inclosure Map of 1805 (PAR126/16/H/2), even though it appears to be associated with other dwellings (Fig. 6).

## 4.2 History of Development

Barton hamlet was not recorded in 1086 and was presumably at this time part of Headington Manor. Barton is first referred to in this larger estate as a settlement in 1246-7 when it is referred to as Aldebarton (Gelling 1953, i.31), the use of the term old is considered to refer to the ruins of a disused or abandoned settlement. This has to be a reference either to the Iron Age settlement found at Bernwood First School (Gilbert 2005), or the Roman linear settlement along Bayswater Road (HER 16190: SP 558 079). In the *Rotuli Hundredorum* for 1279 the number of peasant households is recorded as 11 (VCH 1957, 157-68). In the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century the settlement of Barton is believed to be frequented by masons and quarrymen. William Orchard, a master mason responsible for work at Magdalen and Eton, is known to have lived at Barton in a *lyttel house* with an orchard called *the Pale* and 3 acres of land. The term Pale may refer to an earthwork or boundary bank, and in some cases has been used to denote a fence defining what is considered to be royal or ethnic boundaries.

No reference is made to Barton Manor in the historical account of Headington in the Victoria County History. The name is thus seen as be colloquial in origin.

## 5 DESCRIPTION OF THE WALLS

### 5.1 The South-east Wall

The wall adjoining 7 Barton is constructed of a mixture of material and probably originates from a number of phases (Figs. 2-3). The main and oldest phases are created of a limestone rubble construction, probably coming from the local quarries at Headington. The limestone wall formed the south-east walls of at least two cottages, probably part of a third building also. The stone part of the wall was approximately 0.50m wide.



Plate 1: South-east Face of wall North Part



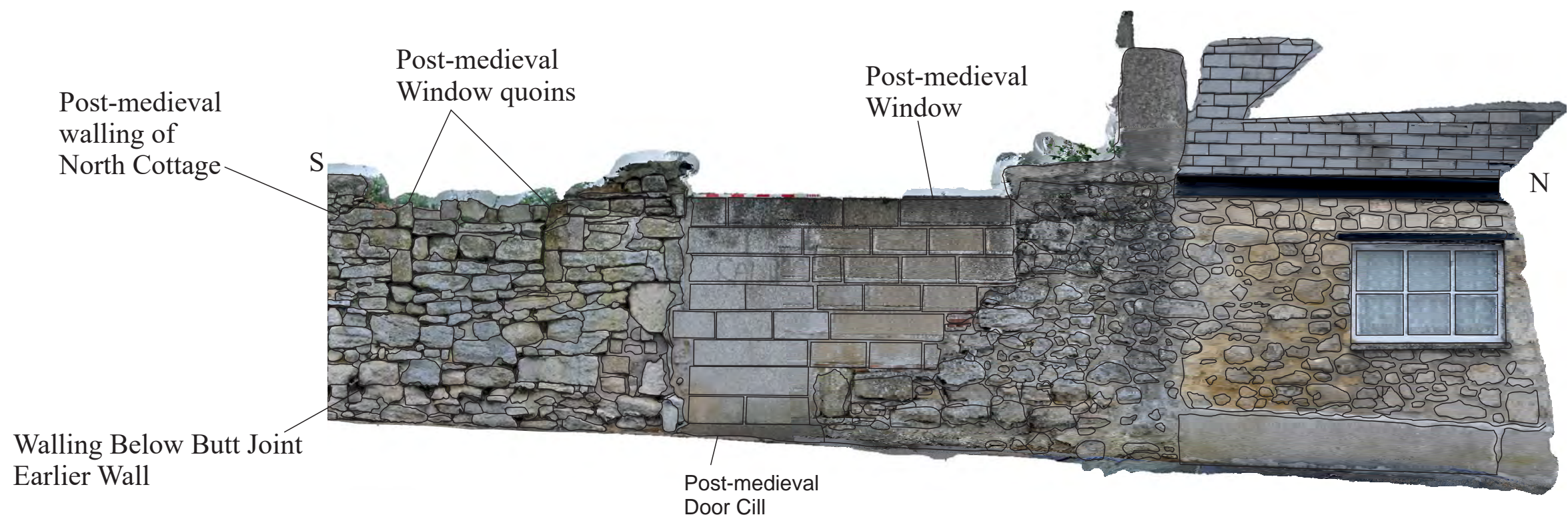
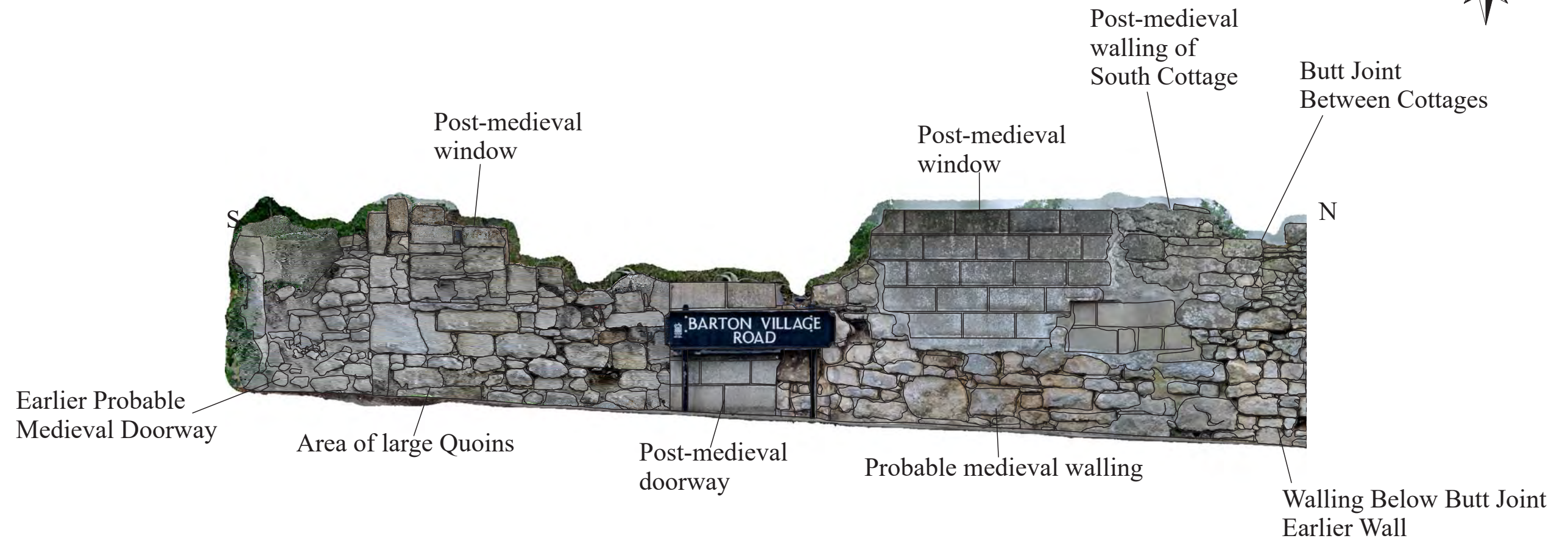


Figure 2: Roadside East Elevation of Wall

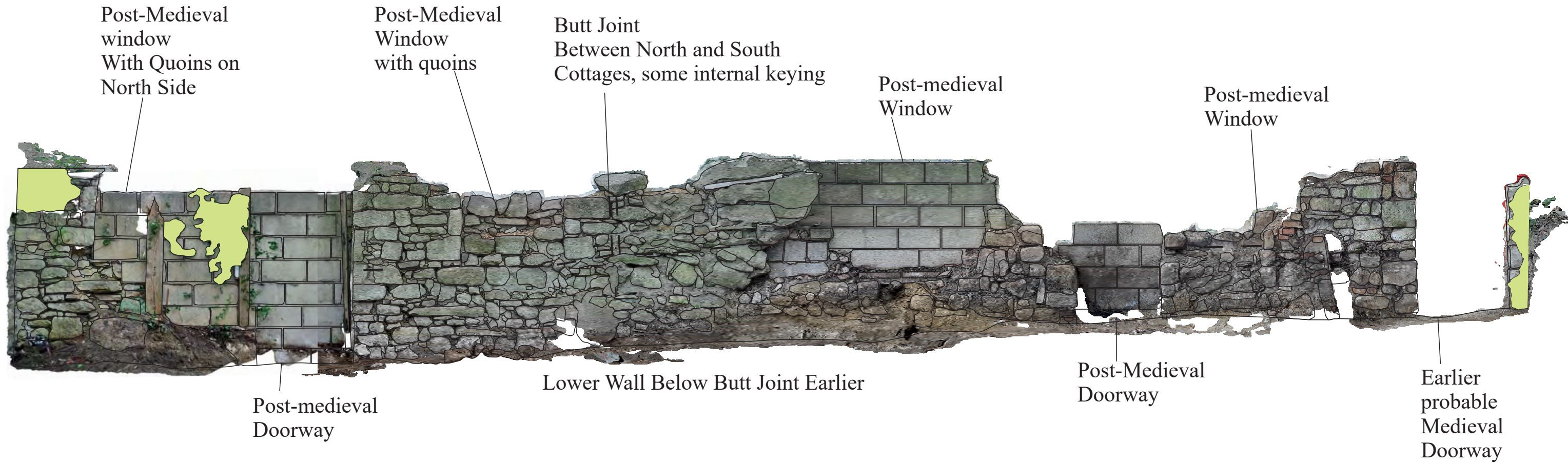


Figure 3: West Elevation of Wall

### **South-east Face – North Part**

The surviving east boundary wall at its north end is joined to a single storey wing of 7 Barton Village Road, otherwise referred to as Barton Manor (Plate 1, Fig. 2). There is no butt joint between these two parts of walling and it is thus believed that they were once part of the same structure. This first section of limestone wall is a reverse L-shape. On the left hand side, there is a limestone quoin that would have marked the lower part of a door surround. There are a further group of quoins that would have marked the upper part of the wall to the north. These quoins mark the former locations of a door and window that have now been filled in with breeze-blocks. These have been squared in with the use of brick and tile. There is a door step to the south of this stone wall.

### **South-east Face – Central Part**

To the south of the doorstep, there is a further section of limestone rubble walling. This has a number of door quoins on the north end that would have defined the one side of the former doorway (Fig. 2). To the south of this, there is a blocked window that had limestone quoins, and which had been infilled with limestone rubble blocks. To the south of this, there is a partial butt joint that appears to indicate that the two structures did not originate at the same time. The butt joint does not extend to the floor, so it is tempting to think that they were constructed onto a limestone boundary wall. To the south of this butt joint, it is possible to identify further quoins that were associated with the outline of a further window. The limestone wall runs under a group of breeze block insertions, which occupy the location of a former window. This runs up to a series of quoins that mark the location of a further doorway, which was also filled in with breeze block walling.



Plate 2: Earliest doorway, blocked with stone

### **South-east Face – South Part**

To the south of the southern breeze block door, it is apparent that there was a further limestone rubble wall with some quoins and dressed stones (Fig. 2). In the north part of this wall, it is possible to see that there was probably the setting of a window, but this has largely decayed away as the wall has collapsed. To the south of this, there was a doorway with surrounding limestone quoins (Plate 2). It is apparent that this doorway was blocked with limestone rubble.

**North-west Face – South Part**

The west face of the wall contains the same three sections of limestone walling. Internally there are far more quoins visible than were visible externally. The south wall has the door at the south end, which has good quoins and some dressed stones. The wall has collapsed around the adjacent window, which would have been set in the wall. The east to the west orientated wall was keyed into this wall. On the west side of this wall is the remains of a butted wall made of brick. There is breeze block door to the north.

**North-west Face – Central Part**

The central part of the wall extends between two doorways that are blocked with breeze blocks (Plate 3, Fig. 3). The wall has quoins at either end associated with these doorways. To the north of the south door there is an area where a window was formerly located that has been reworked with breeze blocks above. Part of a butt joint can be seen in the top part of the wall. There is possibly an area in the wall where a former return wall was located. To the north of this there is a blocked up window, with rubble stone. The doorway to the north is blocked with breeze blocks. In this section of walling it is possible to notice that there have been additions to the rear, lean-to structures with corrugated asbestos sheeting.



Plate 3: North-west Face, Central Part

**North-west Face – North Part**

The north wall again has a number of quoins surviving around the doorway and the north side of the wall (Fig. 2). The return wall at the north end of the structure may well be keyed in, but it is difficult to be sure with the random mortar applied around it.

**5.2 The South-west Wall**

On the south-west side of the building plot are the remains of a further limestone wall. Initially a 9m length of this wall was uncovered and was photographed to produce an elevation drawing. This was later expanded to 27m in length, although the exact termination of the west end of the wall remained illdefined (Figs. 4-5).

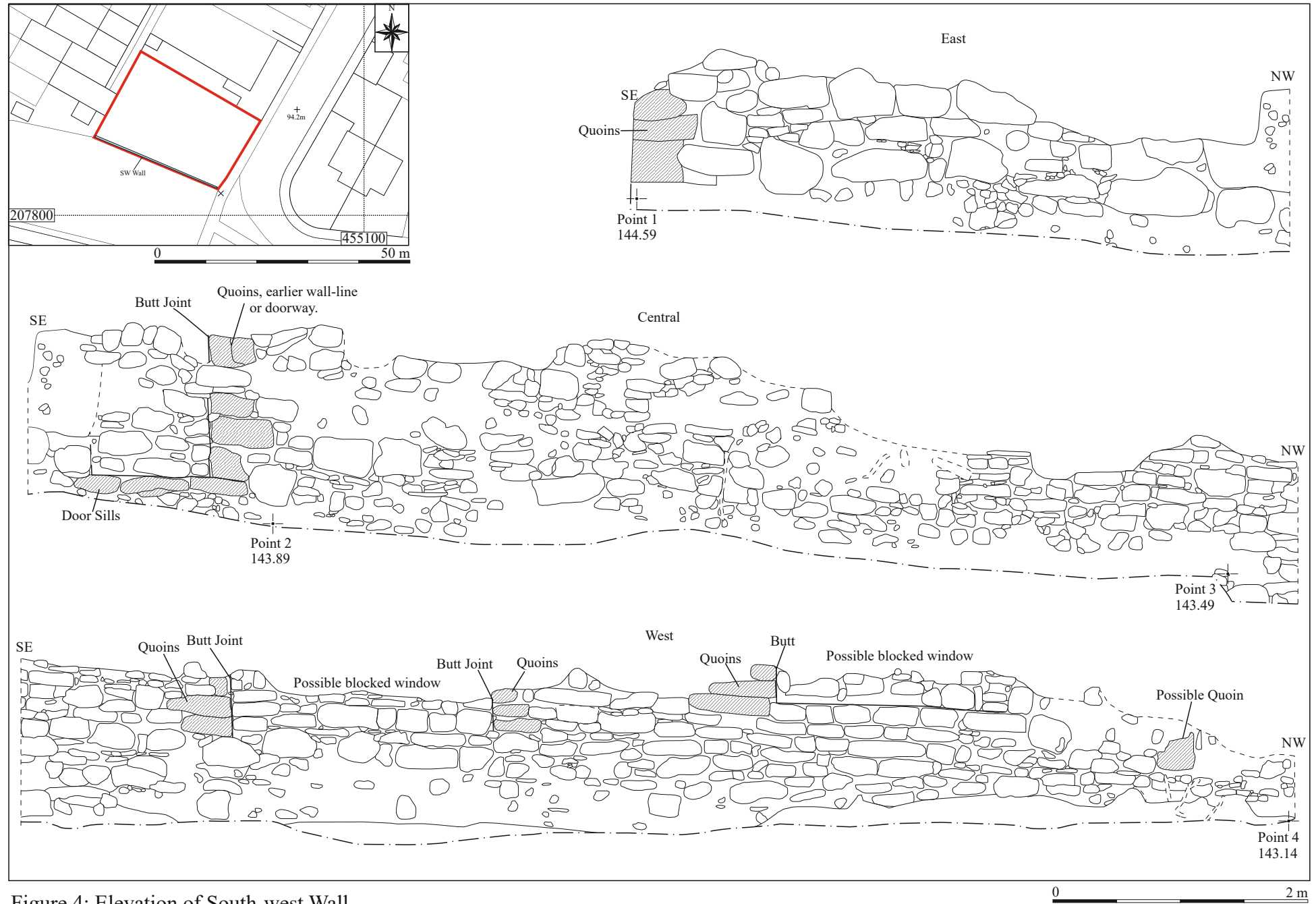


Figure 4: Elevation of South-west Wall.

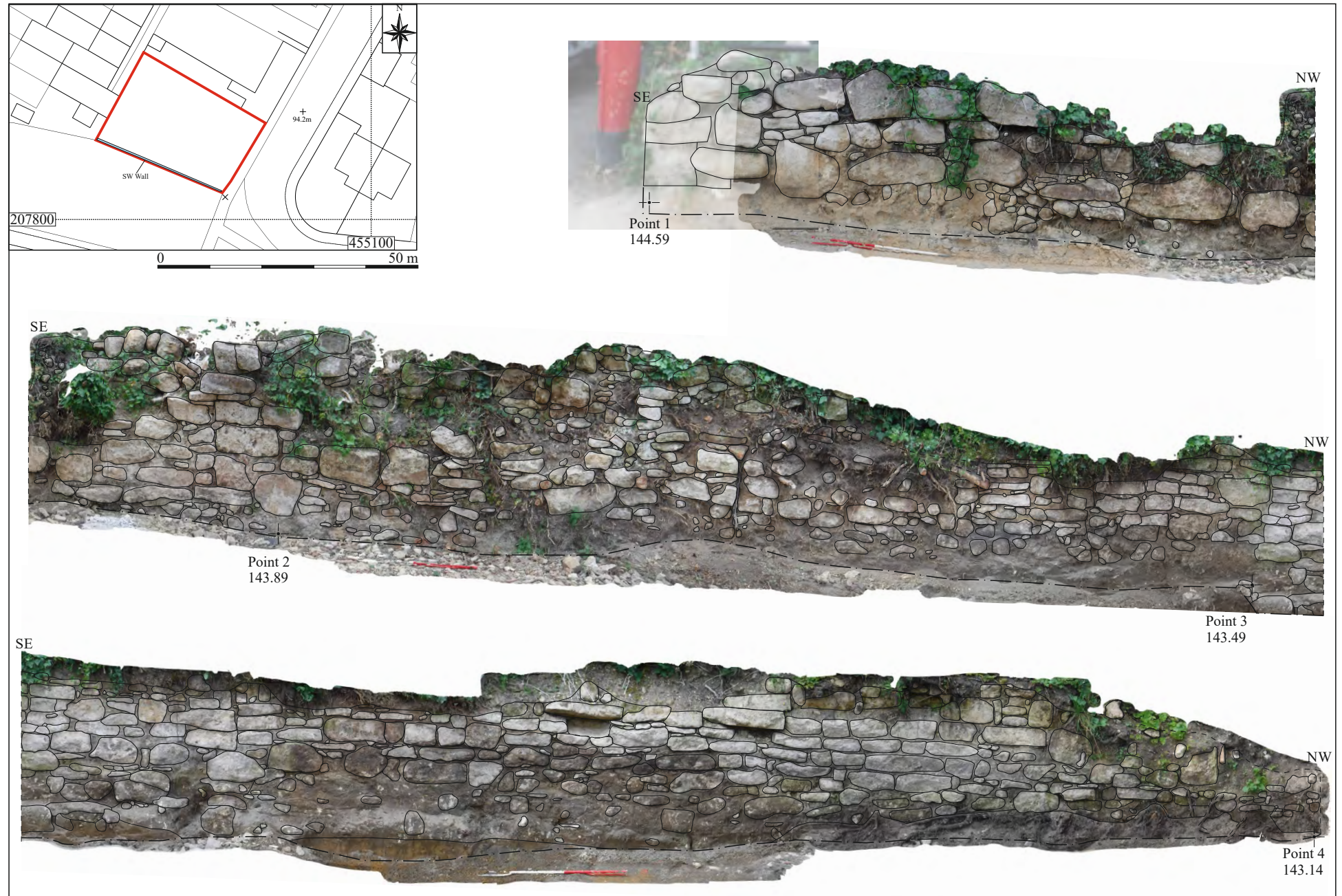


Figure 5: Elevation of South-west Wall.

The width of the wall was between 0.80-0.90m. Figure 4 shows a line drawing of the wall with annotations, and Figure 5 shows the line drawing superimposed over the photographic record.

On the south-east end of the wall were the remains of substantial quoins of which the largest was the lower one that measured 900mm x 350mm x 200mm (Figs. 4-5 East, Plate 4). The quoins appeared to stand vertically. There was probably once a return wall to the south, which has now been replaced by a breeze block wall. It appears to be the case that the wall was removed and that limestone blocks were inserted on their edge to square the wall up. It is also noticeable that the quoins on the corner of this building appear more significant and substantial than those recognised in the south-east wall (see part 1). The return wall to the south, coupled to the photographic evidence is indicative of there being a building to the south that is of a 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date.



Plate 4: Quoins on south-west wall, south end

To the west of the quoins the wall was predominantly constructed of large stone blocks that were irregularly squared but not ashlar (Figs. 4-5, East). The type of block and the size of block and construction does not match that of the south-east wall. In examining the surviving photographs of the row of houses, the construction of the building appears to be similar to that of the construction of the photographed return wall to the south. This is the building that previously contained a pointed arch of a Gothic design that would appear visually to be of a 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century date.

The south-west wall has no apparent signs of an abutting rear wall of the later cottages on its north-east face (Figs. 4-5, East and Central). This is indicative of the walls of the earlier medieval annexed structure and the later cottages being butted up to the south-west wall, and thus being of a later build than the structure to the south-west.

In the central part of the wall (Figs. 4-5) there are a series of large quoins with a butt joint to their southeast. It appears that one of the quoins has been re-adjusted in the wall so that keys across the joint. The exact significance of this feature is not fully defined by what survives as there are two possibilities. The quoins as they survive may indicate one of two things. The first is that this was the location of a return wall. Hence the possibility that the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century walls to the east are part of a later addition to an earlier building. The second possibility is that quoins sit on the west end of a possible door sill. If there were a series of quoins on the east side of the doorway it is only the base one that survives. This is inconclusive. It is likely that the second scenario is the most plausible, but it could be a combination of the two. The wall across the central part of the building is fragmentary in survival. It contains a mixture of larger squared blocks and smaller infill stones.

The west part of the wall (Figs. 4-5) contains the remains of three butt joints that appear to be the remains of two windows, which were staggered at different heights. The west blocked window has a series of layered stones at its base, which must have supported a sill of some type. The base of the east blocked window appears more irregular. To the west of the blocked west window there is one stone that looks as though it could be a quoin of a further feature, perhaps the end of the structure.

Though it is apparent that there is the remains of modern mortar smeared across the wall it is apparent in the lower part of the wall that there is an older orange pink sand mortar. In the upper part of the wall this appears to be largely decayed. There is no widely recognised documents on mortar in medieval walls in Oxford, but in Bristol, it is recognised (pers. comm. When working at BaRAS) that medieval wall contained deposits of ochre that would provide distinct colouration.

## 6 ASSESSMENT

It is difficult to assess these walls and provide it with any unequivocal datable evidence, but there are perhaps some broad sweeping statements that can be made about the structures. The following represents a possible suggested phasing on the site.

### **Phase 1: 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century**

The assessment of the south-west wall and its relationship to the south-east wall is suggestive of the south-west wall predating the south-east wall on the site. There are various aspects about this wall, its greater width (0.90m), the apparent return wall to the south, and even the manner of its construction that suggest that it is earlier. The architectural detail, the Gothic arch, on the surviving photographs of the return wall to the south (Plates 5-6) attached to the south-west wall are indicative of this wall being dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century (Yeates 2013), or 15<sup>th</sup> century at the very latest. This arch is particularly evident on plate 6.

The central and west part of the south-west wall appear to contain other details. In the central part there are a group of quoins, which may indicate that this wall has more than one phase, or alternatively that there was a doorway located there. The indications of a return wall at the south-east end of the south-west wall coupled to the



photographic evidence (plates 5-6) indicate that there was a building to the south and that this had a probable doorway in its north-east facing wall as well as its south-east facing wall that is on the photograph. It is presumed that this is a doorway, the alternative is that this was the location of a further return wall to the south. To the west of the presumed door in the central part of the wall there are the partial remains of two blocked windows. If the quoins are part of a central door in the north-east facing exterior wall then the whole structure appears to be part of a medieval hall, which had greatly decayed by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.



Plate 5: Old photograph of Barton Manor



Plate 6: Old postcard of Barton Manor

The evaluation recorded the remains of a significant ditch 1/04, which in that report (Djukic 2019) was associated with a defensive ditch around the manor. The surviving listed house to the north appears to have been referred to as Barton Manor for colloquial reasons, as no account of a Manor is recorded in the VCH (1957, 157-168).

The reference to the *Lyttel House* by an orchard, which was called the Pale, is a significant recorded house-name in medieval Barton (VCH 1957, 157-168). A pale is a defensive enclosure associated with park boundaries and other types of major boundary demarcations, such as the boundary that the English placed around the city of Dublin. In this case, it is associated with an historic medieval orchard. The *Lyttel House* called The Pale is considered to have been occupied at some time by William Orchard, a master mason at Magdalen College in Oxford, and also at Eton. William Orchard was the master mason responsible for the construction of the chapel and cloister at Magdalen College in 1475 (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974, 149). He was also responsible for building the ante-chapel at Eton in 1476-83 (Pevsner and Williamson 1994, 300, 302). In both cases the commission was paid for by William Waynfilet, formerly Patten (c. 1398-11<sup>th</sup> August 1486), Provost of Eton (1442-1447), Bishop of Winchester (1447-1486), and Lord Chancellor of England (1456-1460). This has led to the plausible belief that the *Lyttel House* called the Pale was owned by Magdalen College. What is not evident is where the Pale was located, and if this ditch is that Pale, only analysis of Magdalen College's records could further assess this if information survives.



Figure 6: Headington Inclosure Map of 1805 (PAR126/16/H/2) © Oxfordshire History Centre. North to top

Figure 6 shows the Headington Inclosure Map of 1805 (PAR126/16/H/2), the buildings concerned are those located on the south side of Barton Village Road on the west side. The ditch identified in the evaluation lies behind these buildings in a relatively central location. On the east side of Barton Village Road there is part of a curving boundary that is located in the right location to be a continuation of this ditch, thus potentially representing a relic boundary in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. If this is all part of the ditch system, then it could just be a ditch around the village.

## Phase 2: 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century

The two cottages that were located on the plot of land developed were butted up to this southern building. It is apparent that on the old postcard photograph (Yeates 2013: plate 6) that the south door of this building is blocked and has render over its surround. This is suggestive of this doorway predating the other two doorways in the structure and belonging to a previously unrecognised phase of the building. This doorway has the largest quoins and the best dressed stonework around it. The quoins on either side of the doorway appear to be slightly different, and the two walls on either side are of different widths. These large stones on the north side key into the lower part of the wall, which is significant and does not occur with the other two doorways. The stonework extends up around the doorway, but there is a butt joint adjacent to it, perhaps indicating that the stone surround carried up around this doorway at an early date.

The rear wall of the cottages does not appear to join up to the south wall, indicating it was butted up to it. It is also possible to notice between the two central windows that there is a butt joint, but that this does not extend to the floor through the lower part of the wall. This is also significant.

The third aspect, which is difficult to explain is the lack of any cross walls associated with the division of the two buildings.

These aspects can be put together to explain the development of the cottages. It can thus be suggested that the second recognisable phase was a structure with a dwarf stone wall, which had a doorway at its south end of the south-east wall. This building must have covered the area of the later two cottages, with the return wall at the north end; there is the possibility of part of the west wall of the building also surviving. The evaluation uncovered a cut 2/06 that is on the line of this west wall, and one should consider this either to be the cut with the surviving west wall of the building or that this is part of the robbed outline of the west wall (Djukic 2019). The foundation trench 2/06 would indicate that the rear wall line joined the south-west wall on the east side of the possible doorway, where the wall has been severely damaged. The evidence is indicative that the south structure and the north structure were possibly part of a combined L-shaped feature. The southern building was presumably all of stone, where as the original north building located where the cottages later stood appears to have originated as a structure with a dwarf stone wall above which was a timber framed structure. There was no direct access recognised from one part of the structure to the other, but there does appear to have been access from the southern building into the yard between the two arms of the building.

There appears to be parallels between the plan of this structure and the late medieval building at Well House in Watlington (Yeates 2019). This structure appears to be a hall house with an attached structure on the right-hand side. There is a doorway immediately behind the righthand extension in both cases. In the Well House example it is known that the doorway leads down into a cellar. Similarities can be recognised, but it is not possible to completely understand how far this association can be taken.

### **Phase 3: 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century**

The third phase of activity saw the division of the north structure into two dwellings (cottages), which were probably 2 cell units. A floor was probably inserted to create two 1 ½ storey dwellings. This probably occurred initially in a timber framed structure with some dwarf walls. The east wall has a central butt joint down to the lower dwarf wall. The two chimneys must have been added at this time. The rear foundation wall for the south cottage appears to have been constructed in stone, probably a dwarf wall, with the foundation apparently terminating in the evaluation trench. Internal wall divisions must have been in timber.

### **Phase 4: Late 17<sup>th</sup> century**

The south structure, which from photographic evidence, appears to be 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century in date probably went into decline in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. It is considered that at this time the house that is colloquially called Barton Manor was constructed.

*House. The West elevation is a late C18 refronting on a late C17 house. 2-storeyed ashlar with a moulded eaves cornice, parapet and a modern brown tiled roof in which are 3 gabled attic dormers (which may be C17) having casement windows in them. 4 C18-C19 sash windows in plain stone reveals. The East elevation on the road has all the windows blocked. There are 3 gabled attic dormers in a C17 front with an eccentric stone-based moulded stack with a brick shaft. Interior: Includes on North ground floor a late C17 staircase. (Source ID: 1047369; English Heritage Legacy ID: 245310; NGR: SP 55080 07825)*

The Headington Inclosure Map of 1805, shows the house now colloquially known as Barton Manor is joined to the cottages and lies in the same curtilage. This could imply that it was a replacement to the southern building, but it also implies that the alterations to the central cottages may have been carried out at the same time or in close succession.

### **Phase 5: 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century**

After their initial alterations, it is apparent that the upper timber-framed walls on the east side must have been replaced with stone, probably in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. They were not replaced at the same time because the butt joint was created between the two cottages. The internal walls must have remained as timber framed structures, and possibly the west external wall also.

It can be noticed in the listing of Barton Manor that the front wall of the structure was replaced in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The replacement of the cottages east wall probably occurred at the same time.

## **7 CONCLUSIONS**

This is a report on two piece of historic walling in Barton Village on part of the land that was presumably in the curtilage of the colloquial Barton Manor. John Moore

Heritage Services was asked to record this wall as part of works in the development of the plot by Vanmark Group Ltd.

The walls were recorded with photogrammetry. It is apparent that there are certain aspects to the wall that can help to create a narrative for the walls and a narrative for early Barton.

The southern building is considered to be a structure of the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century AD, as indicated by surviving details from photographs. The surviving part of the building contains significant quoins at the southeast end. In the central part of the building there is a possible doorway or a return wall as indicated by further quoins. To the west there is evidence for two windows.

The building which became two cottages, appears to have been butted up to the southern building. The initial structure, which the cottages were a reworking, was part of a medieval structure abutting the south structure. It had a dwarf wall on its east side, and probably north and west sides. The stone surround appears to have extended up around the doorway on the southeast side of the building, which has to be the location of an original doorway. The upper structure of the building was initially timber framed.

This north structure was subsequently divided into two cottages of a 17<sup>th</sup> century style. These were 1 ½ stories with dormer windows. They initially had dwarf stone walls and an upper timber frame.

In the late 17<sup>th</sup> century the listed building, called Barton Manor, which is joined to the cottages was constructed to presumably replace the southern hall house. It is possible that these events occurred at the same time or in close sequence.

The Headington Inclosure map in 1805 showed that these two buildings (Barton Manor and the cottages) were located on the same curtilage. This implies the proposed arrangement and sequence of the buildings proposed, indicating that they were part of a successive design.

The upper timber walls of the cottages were probably replaced in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, as was the east wall of Barton Manor. The same time frame indicates that these structures are following a similar sequence.

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## **Documents**

PAR126/16/H/2 1805 Headington Inclosure Map of 1805

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: johnmoor1-385037**

### Project details

Project name	Barton Manor, 7 Barton Village Road, Oxford
Short description of the project	John Moore Heritage Services carried out the photogrammetry recording of some historic walling in Barton Village on part of the land that was presumably in the curtilage of Barton Manor. The structure contained a Gothic arch with a 13th to 14th century Early English or Decorated profile. It is presumed that this structure is a decayed building of that date. In the central part of the wall there is a series of quoins, either part of a door or a return wall. At the west end of the wall there are two blocked windows. This structure is thought likely to be part of a medieval hall house. It had a dwarf wall on its east side, and probably south and north sides. The stone surround appears to have extended up around the doorway on the southeast side of the building, which has to be the location of the original doorway. The upper structure of the building was probably timber framed. This structure in 1805 was located on the same plot as what was known as Barton Manor. In the 17th century the listed building, which is joined to it was constructed to replace the hall. The hall was subsequently divided into two dwellings, which were two cell units, with a floor inserted to create two 1 ½ storey structures.
Project dates	Start: 26-06-2019 End: 07-07-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	4028 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	17/01834/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	17/01835/LBC - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	OXBVR 19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	1047370 - SM No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	WALL Medieval, GARDEN WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Photogrammetric Survey"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	OXFORDSHIRE OXFORD OXFORD Barton Manor, 7 Barton Village Road, Oxford
Postcode	OX3 9LA
Study area	15 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 5507 0783 51.765984666639 -1.201893131445 51 45 57 N 001 12 06 W Point

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	John Moore Heritage Services
Project brief originator	Oxford City Council
Project design originator	JMHS
Project director/manager	John Moore
Project supervisor	Stephen Yeates
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Vanmark Group Ltd

**Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Oxfordshire County Museum Service
Digital Archive ID	OXCMS:2019.39
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text"
Digital Archive notes	a digital archive is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be made available upon request (ID 4028)
Paper Archive Exists?	No

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	17/01834/FUL - HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD ON 7 BARTON VILLAGE ROAD, BARTON OXFORD
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Yeates, S.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Moore, J.
Other bibliographic details	JMHS report no.4028
Date	2020
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Description	22 A4 pages PDF
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