



South East Strategic Reservoir Option
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Appendix 8.2 - Designated assets and non-designated built heritage assets - statements of significance

Date: October 2025

Contents

1 Designated assets and Non-designated built heritage assets - statements of significance 1

 1.1 Introduction 1

List of tables

Table 1 Sensitivity of Designated heritage assets and Non-designated built heritage assets..... 2

1 Designated assets and Non-designated built heritage assets - statements of significance

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The Historic Environment baseline of Designated Heritage Assets and Non-designated built heritage assets contains a very large number of assets, including 10 Scheduled monuments, 820 Listed buildings and 21 conservation areas within the 2 kilometre (km) Study Area (see PEI Report Chapter 8: Historic environment for description of study areas). To enable assessment at this stage these assets are presented as groups on the basis of their location and level of designation and these groups are reflected in the preliminary assessment presented in Chapter 8: Historic environment and Appendix 8.4: Preliminary assessment of effects for historic environment of the PEI Report, which identifies which receptor groups may experience 'significant' effects (moderate or higher significance of environmental effect, as per the assessment methodology set out in Section 8.4 of Chapter 8: Historic environment).
- 1.1.2 To avoid confusion with the reporting of significant and non-significant EIA effects, heritage significance (value) is referred to as 'sensitivity' throughout this appendix. As such, where the term 'sensitivity' is used this specifically refers to the Heritage Significance (value) of the sensitive receptor, as defined in the Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for water infrastructure and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government / MHCLG, revised 2023).
- 1.1.3 Table 1 presents the preliminary assessment of the sensitivity (value) of Designated assets and Non-designated built heritage assets located within the 2km study area, as well as the contribution made by their setting. The sensitivity (value) of a heritage asset is guided by its designated status but is derived also from its heritage interest which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic.
- 1.1.4 The receptor groups have been assigned a PEIR Area ID no (as shown on PEI Report Figure 8.5: Historic environment receptors and as assessed in PEI Report Chapter 8: Historic environment). Individual receptors have also been assigned a unique gazetteer number which are referred to in Appendix 8.1: Archaeological and historical baseline and listed in Appendix 8.3: Gazetteer of heritage assets. Those assets which lie within the extent of the draft Order limits are assigned 'Assessment 1' numbers, e.g. **A1a, A1b, A1c**, whilst assets within the wider Study Areas are numbered sequentially, e.g. **A2, A3, A4** and so forth. Individual receptors are referred to by their gazetteer numbers throughout this appendix and Appendix 8.1: Archaeological and historical baseline (Figures 1 and 2) contains plans showing the location of these specific receptors within the study areas.

Table 1 Sensitivity of Designated heritage assets and Non-designated built heritage assets

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
EIA-51	Listed Buildings	Grade II listed buildings within the draft Order limits	High	The six assets in this group are all Grade II listed and designated for their heritage significance based on their special architectural and historic interest. All those within the draft Order limits are Grade II listed. These assets comprise: • A1b – Grade II listed 15th century Ock Bridge, • A1c – Grade II listed late 18th century Noah’s Ark Bridge and flanking walls, • A1d – Grade II listed 18th century Bridge approximately 50 metres (m) south east of Marcham Mill, • A1e – Grade II listed Milestone at SU 4303 9500, • A1f – Grade II listed Milestone at SU 4230 9357, • A1g – Grade II listed Milestone at SU 4381 9637, • A1h – Grade II listed Milestone at SU 4152 9217. All assets within this group are of Post-Medieval date. Four of the assets are milestones, all of which are located on the road to Wantage which was turnpiked in 1770. These milestones are of architectural and historic interest as good examples of late 18th century whitewashed and early 19th century painted milestones on an historic turnpike road which survive intact in their original locations. As milestones, the turnpike road along which these assets were built makes a positive contribution to the significance of these assets by making legible their original functional role. The three other assets in this group are late 18th century stone bridges. These bridges are of architectural and historic interest as good examples of late 18th century coursed limestone rubble bridges, one of which may date from the turnpiking of the road to Wantage in 1770. As bridges, the watercourses that these bridges cross make a positive contribution to the significance of these assets through making legible their functional role. The assets within this group are of High sensitivity.

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
EIA-60	Listed Buildings	Grade I listed buildings within the 2km buffer area	High	The assets within this group are designated for their exceptional special architectural and historic interest. They are of significance primarily for their architectural and historic interest, but also for their artistic and archaeological interest. There are a total of 17 Grade I listed buildings within the Study Area and all are located within conservation areas, which are listed below in reference to the relevant conservation area along with their gazetteer reference number: • Abingdon – contains nine Grade I listed buildings including the Church of St Nicolas and surviving abbey buildings (A16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 28, 29, 31 and 32), • Sutton Courtney – contains three Grade I listed buildings, comprising the Church of All Saints (A26), The Normal Hall (A27) and The Abbey (A24), • Steventon – contains the Grade I listed late medieval Church of St Michael and all angels (A25), 75m east of the draft Order limits, • Milton - contains the Grade I listed Milton Manor Cottage and Milton Manor House (A20), • Harwell – contains the late medieval Grade I listed Church of St Matthew (A21), • East Hendred – contains the later medieval Grade I listed Jesus Chapel and attached house (A19), • West Hendred – contains the Grade I listed later medieval Church of the Holy Trinity (A30). The majority of assets within this group are of Medieval origin. For these assets, their surviving Medieval fabric, including stonework and timber roofs, is a key reason for their designation at Grade I and an important contributor to their architectural and historic interest. Several assets within this group are Medieval parish churches. Within the churches, there are fixtures, fittings, and monuments of various periods, such as tombs and pulpit and font covers, which contribute to their architectural and historic interest. In churches which were restored or refitted in the 19th century, Victorian fittings like reredos and chancel screens are particularly prominent and compliment the medieval architecture.

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
				In many instances, well-designed fixtures and fittings also contribute to the churches' artistic interest. As part of their historic interest, the churches hold spiritual, social, communal, and commemorative value, for which they are of importance to people in the past and present. The parish churches are largely located within historic churchyards, with rows of extant headstones and open spaces and with mature trees. The towers of these churches are dominant within their villages and the surrounding agricultural landscapes and are visible in long views across the surrounding fields. The churches' dominance within their landscapes, and views towards the church's tall towers are important to their value, as they illustrate the social and spiritual importance of these buildings to people in the past and present. The churchyard and village settings make a positive contribution to the churches value due to their historic interrelationship, and their respective churchyards also form a quiet, contemplative space within which the buildings can be appreciated. Besides the parish churches, other buildings in this group that were built in the Medieval period include almshouses, a manor house, and a chapel, as well as several buildings which originally formed part of Abingdon Abbey, which were put to various uses after the dissolution. The Norman and later Benedictine monastery, one of the most important monastic centres in England was built on the site of an earlier minster and Benedictine monastery. It was suppressed in 1538. The surviving abbey buildings include a rectory with a hall and solar range, a gatehouse, the former abbey administrative offices (now the Long Gallery), the office of an important official and the Checker Hall (A23) (now the Unicorn Theatre), and the Church of Saint Nicolas (A18), which was added to the gateway of the abbey in the 12th century. These buildings have group value and together they form an important surviving monastic complex within the town of Abingdon, and attest to its post-dissolution use. In many cases these Medieval buildings retain Post-Medieval alterations, additions, fixtures and fittings, which contribute to their architectural and historic interest.

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
				All of the Medieval buildings also hold archaeological interest, present within both the fabric of the structures themselves, which record Medieval and Post-Medieval change, within underfloor deposits, and within associated open spaces such as churchyards. This group also contains three Post-Medieval buildings, which are almshouses (A29), a manor house, and Abington County Hall and Market House. These buildings are of architectural and historic interest, which is present in the buildings and their fixtures and fittings. The manor house contains particularly important interiors, including a Strawberry-Hill-Gothic Library and chapel and a Chinese bedroom. The County Hall and Market House was designed by Christopher Kempster, one of Christopher Wren's masons, and was the scene of many great elections. For those assets within the town of Abington, including the surviving Abbey buildings (A32) and The County Hall and Market House (A16, A17, A28), their setting within the town is important in demonstrating their the social, spiritual, and civic significance, and makes a positive contribution to their significance. The assets within this group are of High sensitivity.
EIA-290	Listed Buildings	Grade II* listed buildings within the 2km buffer area (outside of conservation areas)	High	There are a total of eight Grade II* listed buildings within the Study Area that lie outside of conservation areas. These are: • A38 - Grade II* listed Barn approximately 20m north east of the Manor Preparatory School, 555m north east of the north of the draft Order limits • A60 – Grade II* listed Church of St Mary, 1.7km to the west of the draft Order limits at East Hanney • A63 – The Priory approximately 10m south of Marcham Priory (not included), 260m to the north of draft Order limits at Marcham • A67 – Grade II* listed Lyford Grange, 920m to the west of the draft Order limits, • A77 – Grade II* listed Tomkins Almshouses, 370m east of the north east of the draft Order limits

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
				• A80 – Grade II* listed Hyde Farmhouse. 50m to the north-west of the draft Order limits in Marcham • A85 – Grade II* listed Church of All Saints, 1.7km to the south of the draft Order limits • A86 – Grade II* listed Culham Old Bridge, 35m to the west of the draft Order limits in Culham. The assets within this group are designated for their more than special architectural and historic interest. They are of significance primarily for their architectural and historic interest, but also for their artistic and archaeological interest. This group includes assets of Medieval origin, including the Church of All Saints (A85) and the Church of St Mary (A60), a house, a farmhouse, a barn, and a bridge. For these assets, their surviving Medieval fabric, including stonework, timber, and earthwork, is a key reason for their designation at Grade II* and an important contributor to their architectural and historic interest. There are two Medieval parish churches within this group. Within these churches, there are fixtures, fittings, and monuments of various periods, which contribute to their architectural and historic interest. Both churches were restored (and in the case of the Church of All Saints, largely rebuilt) in the Victorian period and Victorian fittings are particularly prominent in these churches and compliment the medieval architecture. In many instances, well-designed fixtures and fittings also contribute to the churches' artistic interest. As part of their historic interest, the churches hold spiritual, social, communal, and commemorative value, for which they are of importance to people in the past and present. The churches are located within historic churchyards, with rows of extant headstones and open space, and with mature trees, that are within villages. The towers of these churches are dominant within their villages and the surrounding agricultural landscapes. The churches' dominance within their landscapes, and views towards their tall towers are important to their value, as they illustrate the social and spiritual

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
				importance of these buildings to people in the past and present. The churchyard and village settings make a positive contribution to the churches' value due to their historic interrelationship, and their respective churchyards also form a quiet, contemplative space within which the buildings can be appreciated. Besides the parish churches, other buildings in this group that were built in the Medieval period include a house (A67), a farmhouse (A80), a barn (A38), and a bridge (A86). The history of these buildings is well-attested in documentary sources, and many can be linked to specific families and individuals in the past. They are of architectural interest as they attest to Medieval building techniques and methods, such as cruck framed building, and of historic significance for their links to Medieval individuals, families, lifeways, and activities. As part of its historic interest, Culham Bridge (A86) holds associative value for its role in the Civil War Battle of Culham Bridge. All of the Medieval buildings also hold archaeological interest, present within both the fabric of the structures themselves, which record Medieval and Post-Medieval change, within underfloor deposits, and within associated open spaces such as churchyards. This group also contains two Post-Medieval buildings: a priory (A63) and the Tomkins almshouses (A77). The Post-Medieval buildings and structures are of significance for their architectural and historic interest, which lies in their fabric, design, appearance, and internal fixtures and fittings. The assets within this group are of High sensitivity.
EIA-59	Listed Buildings	Grade II listed buildings within the 2km study area (outside of conservation areas)	High	The assets within this group are designated and of significance for their special architectural and historic interest. There are a total of 178 Grade II listed buildings within the Study Area that lie outside of conservation areas. This group predominantly comprises Post-Medieval buildings. The buildings are located within the town of Abingdon and in the villages around the draft Order limits, with some located in rural areas.

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
				The assets within this group, while predominately houses, cottages, farmhouses, and barns, comprise a wide range of buildings and structures. Many of the farmhouses and barns in the study area are of architectural and historic interest as they are good examples of vernacular agricultural buildings, which in this period in the region were generally timber framed with brick or rubble plinths and weatherboarding, which was left untreated or tarred black with roofs were usually thatched or clay peg tiled. Most of the farmhouses and barns are located in rural areas and surrounded by agricultural fields. They are also often part of modern functioning farm complexes found amongst modern farm buildings. Their settings make positive contributions to heritage value through the functional association of these structures to the agricultural fields and other farm buildings. The current rural setting within which they sit forms part of their historic context and provides the backdrop against which they are viewed. Many of the Grade II listed houses in the Study Area are of architectural and historic interest as they are good examples of vernacular houses of their period and area. The earliest vernacular domestic buildings in this period were timber-framed, with lime rendered infill panels and thatched roofs, with stone used for some higher status buildings. Local brick, sometimes rendered, began to replace timber framing at the vernacular level by the 18th century, and quickly became a fashionable building material (although stone remained the higher status building material). As the period progressed, the predominant building materials were warm red brick for walls and clay peg tile for roofs. A smaller number of buildings were constructed with Welsh slate roofs, and some with thatch. Other building materials, although less often used, include local mudstone, chalk, and flint. Formal buildings (including country houses), although they are less common, also survive within the study area. These buildings are of architectural and historic interest as good examples of fine buildings of their period, many of which are architecturally designed and well-documented. Other buildings and structures such as bridges, mills, pubs and stables, and are of architectural and historic interest as good examples of

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
				their type, and as they can provide insights to and demonstrate the buildings used for past lifeways and activities. The assets within this group are of High sensitivity.
EIA-60	Conservation areas	Conservation areas containing listed buildings within the 2km buffer area	High	This group comprises 21 conservation areas, three of which lie within the draft Order limits: • A1l – Culham • A1j – Steventon • A1k – East Hanney. Conservation areas outside of the draft Order limits are: • A829 – Marcham, located 190m to the north of the draft Order limits • A830 – Abingdon, Albert Park, located 130m to the east of the draft Order limits • A831 – Abingdon Town Centre, located 510m to the east of the draft Order limits • A832 – Sutton Courteney, located 180m to the south east of the draft Order limits • A833 – Drayton, located 230m to the south east of the draft Order limits • A834 – Milton, located 775m to the east of the draft Order limits • A835 – Grove, located 240m to the west of the draft Order limits • A836 – West Hanney, located 270m to the south of the draft Order limits • A837 – Abingdon, Northcourt, located 1560m to the north east of the draft Order limits • A838 – Ardington and East Lockinge, located 13m to the south of the draft Order limits • A839 – Denchworth, located 605m to the north of the draft Order limits • A840 – Didcot Old, located 1830m to the east of the draft Order limits • A841 – East Hendred, located 80m to the south of the draft Order limits • A842 – Goosey, located 910m to the south of the draft Order limits

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
				• A843 – Harwell, located 290m to the west of the draft Order limits • A844 – Wantage, Charlton, located 1985m to the west of the draft Order limits • A845 – West Hagbourne, located 1965m to the south east of the draft Order limits • A846 – West Hendred. located 745m to the south west of the draft Order limits. The conservation areas are designated of significance by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for their special historic and architectural interest, and for their characters and appearances. The majority of the conservation areas in this group are medium-sized rural villages, comprising a historic core with a church, domestic houses, public buildings, agricultural buildings, and farms. These villages are of architectural interest due to the range and quality of their traditional building types, styles, materials and detailing, which creates an interesting built form which has largely been retained despite modern expansion. They are of historic interest as the history of the villages can be read in their layout and in the detailing of their buildings. Surviving farmsteads, now mostly converted to residential use, illustrate the agricultural past of the villages, while the range of traditional buildings illustrate how people in the village lived in the past, indicating the wealth and status of inhabitants over time. Many houses also illustrate changes in housing technology and fashion over time. As part of their historic interest, the conservation areas also hold communal and social value, which is evident in their public and religious buildings and the large areas of public open space and village greens. The village conservation areas also hold archaeological interest, with many potentially holding evidence of the Early Medieval origins and later Medieval and Post-Medieval development. Many of the village conservation areas retain their semi-rural character with mature trees lining the main streets and lanes. In places the open countryside enters the villages along footpaths and in fields, and there are glimpsed views out to open countryside, and in some cases expansive views of open countryside. Such views, both glimpsed and open, make a positive contribution to the significance of the conservation areas. However, the main contributing views to the significance of conservation areas

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
				are views which are inward facing and of townscapes, showing the buildings styles and types, the evolution and development of the areas, and their built characters and appearances. The conservation areas in this group also include areas of towns, such as Abingdon, Didcot, and Wantage. In many cases the areas designated were originally outlying hamlets and villages that have been encapsulated by later urban expansion, and they still retain a range of traditional building types, including agricultural buildings, which provide historic and architectural interest. In these conservation areas remaining views of the countryside make a positive contribution to their significance, as do views of the surrounding townscapes. The assets within this group are of High sensitivity.
EIA-61	Registered Parks and Gardens	Registered Parks and Gardens within the 2km buffer area and wider ZTV	High	There are three Registered Parks and Gardens within this group. Within the 2km study area these are Albert Park, Abingdon (A14), 270m to the east, and Sutton Courtenay Manor (A15), which lies 220m north east of the draft Order limits. They are of significance for their special historic interest. In reference to the Project ZTV, an additional Registered Park and Garden, Nunham Courtenay, 2.5km to the north-east may experience an effect through changes to setting (NHLE 1000122). Sutton Courtenay Manor's modern formal and wild gardens, designed in the 1920s, are of historic interest for the association with their designer, Norah Lindsay, who between the First and Second World Wars became a major influence on garden design and planting in the United Kingdom and in continental Europe. They are also of interest for their association with noted landscape architect Brenda Colvin, who remodelled the area south of the house in the mid-20th century and added wild and riverside gardens west of the house. The gardens illustrate the work and design influences of both women which contributes to their historic interest. The gardens' riverside setting, fronting onto the River Isis, is a key positive contributor to their significance, as it forms the immediate setting in which the gardens were designed to be experienced.

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
				Albert Park is a mid-19th century suburban park with formal and informal elements, laid out for the use of the residents of Abingdon in the 1860s as the centrepiece of an associated residential development. Albert Park is of historic interest as a high-quality Victorian suburban park, laid out in association with a residential development. The surrounding residential development and its road alignments, which correspond to park entrances, is a key positive contributor to the garden's significance, as it makes legible the garden's social and civic purpose as gardens for the local residents. Nunham Courtenay is a country house surrounded by an 18th century landscaped park and pleasure grounds, which was laid out in three phases. The 470ha estate is bounded to the west by the River Thames, and on the other sides largely by agricultural land and woodland. The largely rural setting also includes Culham scientific laboratories to the south. The park overlies low, undulating hills, with a steep slope towards the west boundary where the land drops down to the river. Important long views look west towards Abingdon and north towards Oxford. The assets within this group are of High sensitivity.
EIA-39	Scheduled Monuments	Scheduled Monuments within the draft Order limits	High	The Scheduled monuments within this group are of significance for their archaeological, historic, and architectural interest. Scheduled monuments within the draft Order limits comprise: • A1a – Site SE of Noah's Ark Inn, Frilford • A1b – Ock Bridge • A4 – Sutton Wick settlement site • A10 – Dovecote at Culham Manor, 110m south west of St Paul's Church. The Site SE of Noah's Ark Inn, Frilford (A1a), comprises an Iron Age settlement and ritual complex overlain by a Romano-British ritual complex. The Romano-British complex had two temples and a large temenos area (temple precinct) defined by a stone wall with various public buildings outside it, including an unusual large circular structure which has been interpreted as either an amphitheatre or a walled enclosure

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
				for a sacred pool. If this structure were an amphitheatre, then this site would be one of a very small number of smaller, nucleated settlements in Britain, and the only one so far known in the Thames-Solent sub-region. The site is of archaeological interest as with nationally rare building types it has the demonstrated potential to contain archaeological and environmental evidence that will add to our knowledge of Romano-British religious sites, as well as evidence relating to its construction, function, layout and development along with social and economic context, and decline and overall landscape context. Excavation of the site recorded structural remains of the main temple buildings, which are nationally rare, and its associated sacred precinct or temenos, as well as an unusual amphitheatre-like structure, which is very rare. As a below ground archaeological site, the setting of this monument does not make a substantial contribution to its significance. Ock Bridge (A1b), a stone Medieval bridge built in the 15th century, and later altered and widened. The asset holds historic and architectural interest as a stone Medieval bridge, in continuous use to the present. It will retain information relating to its method of construction, and there may also archaeological remains relating to its construction and use in the vicinity. As a bridge over the River Ock, the river makes a positive contribution to the significance of this asset through making legible its functional role. Sutton Wick settlement site (A4) is a concentration of crop marks suggesting the site of a settlement with associated field boundaries and trackways. Neolithic to Roman artefacts have recovered from the site, suggesting that it may have been occupied over a long period or reoccupied over various periods. This monument is of archaeological interest as it will retain evidence of its construction, use, and landscape context. As a below ground archaeological site, the setting of this monument does not make a substantial contribution to its significance. The Dovecote at Culham Manor (A10), 110m south west of St Paul's Church, was built in 1685 and is situated close to and in the grounds of Culham Manor. It is acknowledged to be the second largest dovecote built in England (the largest was at St Pancras Priory in Lewes, Sussex) and is now the largest surviving dovecote in the country, with 4,000 nesting boxes. The dovecote is of architectural interest as good,

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
				but unusually grand, example of its class, form and date, with rare internal features are rare. Its unusually large size adds to this interest. It is of historic interest as a 17th century dovecote, with good documentary evidence and name of its builder and the date of construction both known. Culham Manor and its grounds make a positive contribution to the dovecote's significance, being the estate context for which it was designed. The assets within this group are of High sensitivity.
EIA-289	Scheduled Monuments	Scheduled Monuments within 2km and the wider ZTV.	High	There are 30 scheduled monuments within this group, 10 of which are within the 2km study area and 20 of which are within the wider ZTV. Those within the 2 km study area comprise: • A2 – Barton (remains of) • A3 – Settlement site N of Cow Lane • A5 – Abingdon Bridge including Maud Hale's Bridge • A6 – Abingdon Abbey (remains of) • A7 – Castle mound at Fitzharris • A8 – Goldbury Hill Anglo-Saxon cemetery • A9 – Culham Bridge • A11 – Settlement site • A12 – settlement site • A13 – Coscote village cross. Those within the wider ZTV comprise: • A1334 – Roman villa E of Cornhill Farm • A1335 – Segsbury Camp or Letcombe Castle hillfort • A1336 – Yew Down round barrow 950m south west of Butterbush Reservoir • A1337 – Grim's Ditch; section 650yds (590m) long NW of Betterton Down

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
				• A1338 – Grims Ditch; section 200yds (180m) long W of Scotch Fir Belt • A1339 – Grim's Ditch; section 600yds (550m) long on East Ginge Down • A1340 – Grim's Ditch; section S of Tile Barn • A1341 – Scutchamore Knob • A1342 – Grim's Ditch; section 1200yds (1100m) long from Chilton Plantation to Ridge Hill • A1343 – Grim's Ditch; section W of Chilton Plantation • A1344 – East Hendred Down bowl barrow • A1345 – Two bowl barrows and a pair of confluent barrows 270m north east of Churn Farm • A1346 – Churn Knob bell barrow and adjacent bowl barrow on Churn Hill • A1347 – Blewburton Hill • A1348 – Settlement site N of Thames • A1349 – Round barrow cemetery at Fullamoor Plantation • A1350 – Settlement site SE of church • A1351 – Sinodun Hill camp • A1352 – Cherbury camp • A1353 – Romano-British pottery site, prehistoric ring-ditches and enclosures, including medieval ridge and furrow, Lower Farm, Nuneham Courtenay. The Scheduled Monuments within this group range in date from the prehistoric to the Medieval period. The majority are prehistoric in date, and these comprise several settlement sites, hillforts, barrows and barrow cemeteries, and multiple sections of Grim's Ditch, an earthwork bank and ditch. The remaining Monuments are Roman, Early Medieval, and Medieval in date and include two Roman villas and a Roman pottery site, an Early Medieval cemetery, and a Medieval castle mound, a Medieval abbey, two Medieval bridges, and a Medieval village cross.

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
				The Scheduled Monuments within this group are primarily of significance for their archaeological and historic interest. Broadly, they are of archaeological interest as they retain evidence of past human activity and are anticipated to form a primary source of evidence relating to the substance and evolution of places, the people, and cultures that made them. They are of historic interest as they provide a material record of the nation's prehistory and history through association and illustration and as they connect the present to past people, events and aspects of life. Where the monuments comprise or include built structures surviving above ground, as in the case of the three Medieval bridges and village cross, the monuments are also of architectural interest. Hillforts are rare nationally, and they are of archaeological interest as the archaeological and environmental evidence they contain can provide information relating to their construction, occupation and the landscape in which they were built, and as they are important for understanding the organisation and regional structure of Iron Age society. Evidence for the re-occupation of the hillforts in later periods will also provide valuable information about the political and military importance of the hillforts and the wider landscape over time. The four hillforts within the wider Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) (A1335, A1347, A1351, and A1352) hold historic interest as they survive well as extant monuments and clearly illustrate the social organisation required to construct and sustain them along with providing insight into the beliefs and practices of prehistoric and later communities. The prominence of the hillforts within the landscape is a positive contributor to their significance. Barrows are mounds of earth and/or stone of various shapes and sizes that are characteristic monuments of the prehistoric periods, with those within this group dating to the Bronze Age and Iron Age. The barrows are of archaeological interest as they have the potential to include archaeological evidence relating to their construction and the landscape in which they were built, and funerary deposits and artefacts which can provide information on the mortuary traditions and lifeways of the periods in they were built and used and saw later reuse. The barrows are of historic interest as they are particularly representative of their periods and are a major historic element in the modern landscape, with their diversity and their longevity as a monument type

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
				providing important information on the variety of beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. While barrows are thought to have often been placed to occupy prominent locations on hills and ridges, barrows can occur anywhere within the landscape and large numbers of levelled examples occur in flatter river valleys and river terraces, where the proximity to water or transport corridors may have been important in their placement. Barrows were also placed in association with other monuments that are also often assumed to have served ritual purposes, including avenues, cursus monuments, henges, and mortuary enclosures. In terms of setting, connections to other older or contemporary monuments would make a positive contribution to their significance of barrows, as would natural features that may have influenced their placement, such as rivers and watercourses. Open views across landscapes may have played a role in the placement of some barrows, and such views also make a positive contribution in some cases. The six sections of Grims Ditch within the wider ZTV (A1337, A1338, A1339, A1340, A1342, and A1343) are of archaeological interest as they will retain potential for archaeological investigation, including evidence of the ditch construction date, use, and infill, and of landscape in which it was constructed. It is of historic interest as a substantive earthwork, demonstrating past lifeways and land organisation. The Roman villas (A1334 and A150) are of archaeological interest as they retain potential for archaeological investigation which will reveal evidence regarding the ground plan and phasing of the villas and archaeological information and environmental evidence relating to the villas, activity within and around them, and the landscape in which they were constructed. As below ground archaeological sites, the setting of these monuments do not make a substantial contribute to their significance. The large Roman pottery site (A1353) is of archaeological interest as it retains potential for archaeological investigation, which will reveal evidence of industrial production, as well as evidence related to the underlying prehistoric ring ditches and enclosures. As a below ground archaeological site, the setting of this monument does not make a substantial contribution to its significance.

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
				The monuments within this group include four complex multiphase settlement sites (A3, A11, A12, and A1348), known from cropmark evidence and excavation. These monuments are of archaeological interest as they will retain evidence of prehistoric and later lifeways and activities. As a below ground archaeological sites, the settings of these monuments do not make a substantial contribution to their significance. For the Medieval period, it is anticipated that complex multi-phase remains survive below-ground at Abingdon Abbey (A6), including an Early Medieval minster and a Norman and Benedictine monastery, Barton (remains of) (A2), which was the site of the Abbot of Abingdon's mansion at Barton Farm which was destroyed in 1327, with its successor destroyed in the Civil War, and the castle mound at Fitzharris (A7). Archaeological remains may also survive in the vicinity of the medieval bridges (A9 and A5). These monuments are of archaeological interest as they will retain evidence of their construction and use below the surface. These sites are also of historic interest as they illustrate past lives and practices and as they are associated with a substantive documentary record, which enhances the historic interest of the assets. Where they survive above-ground as built structures or earthworks, the monuments, such as the castle mound and the bridges, illustrate past lives and practices. As part of its historic interest, Culham Bridge holds associative value for its role in the Civil War Battle of Culham Bridge. The assets within this group are of High sensitivity.
EIA-632	Non-designated	WWII Steventon Vehicle Depot (above ground) within the draft Order limits	Low	This asset (A1cy) is of significance for its architectural and historic interest as a good example of a Second World War vehicle depot and storage facility, with rows of surviving Nissen Huts, and several other buildings and structures, including a pillbox recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER). It is of historic interest for its role in the Second World War, a global conflict which saw technological development and the mass mobilisation of social and economic resources to create the networks of depots and storage facilities which were rapidly needed to meet the logistical challenges of the war. As a vehicle depot, the road on which it is situated makes a

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
				positive contribution to its significance through assisting in making legible its wartime function. The assets within this group are of Low sensitivity.
EIA-633	Non-designated	Pillbox FW3/24C or FW3/22 (above ground) within the draft Order limits (Asset. Ref. 15753)	Low	This asset (A1aw) is of significance for its architectural and historic interest as a Second World War pillbox. As a Second world war defensive structure, this asset was built and functioned as part of a wider network of contemporaneous defences. Views to and from surrounding topographical and landscape features and to contemporaneous buildings and structures and other contemporaneous defensive assets make a positive contribution to the significance of this asset through making legible its functional defensive role as part of a larger defensive network stretching across the landscape. The assets within this group are of Low sensitivity.
EIA-876	Non-designated	Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal and surviving locks within the draft Order limits	Low	This 84km (52 mile) long canal was opened in 1810 (A1ea), and it allowed coal to be shipped from the Somerset coal fields to the towns of Wiltshire and Berkshire. The canal included a series of locks, bridges, and culverts to enable its operation, as well as several branches. From 1841 the completion of the Great Western Railway saw the canal lose trade. When the Stanley Aqueduct was breached in 1901, parts of the canal lost water was the canal was rendered inoperable. In 1914, by Act of Parliament, the canal was officially abandoned. Over time, some parts of the canal were infilled and buried, and some structures were removed. In 1977 The Wilts and Berks Canal Trust was formed to preserve, conserve and improve the route of the canal. Data held by the Wilts and Berks Canal Trust, including their Interactive Map and photographs and videos, show that the length of the original canal within the draft Order limits is not watered. Aerial photos show that the majority of the canal within the draft Order limits is buried. However, some parts of the canal within the draft Order limits, such as Drayton lock, which is visible in photographs and videos held by Wilts and Berks Canal Trust, are not entirely infilled or buried and are partially visible. In the wider area, outside of the draft Order limits and 1km study area, parts of the original canal are watered and are navigable.

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
				This asset is of significance for its architectural, historic, and archaeological interest as an early 19th century canal. While much of the canal was infilled and is buried, along the whole of the original canal route parts of the canal and some locks and other structures are still visible, and lengths of the canal are still watered and navigable. While some parts of the canal within the draft Order limits are visible, such as Drayton Lock, the length of the canal within the draft Order limits is not watered or navigable. The assets within this group are of Low sensitivity.
EIA-823	Non-designated	Above ground heritage assets within 1km	Moderate	This group contains 35 Non-designated buildings and structures, dating from the Post-Medieval period to the 20th century. The 30 Post-Medieval structures comprise a range of buildings, including houses, toll houses, mills, a boat house, bakery, a granary, and a brewery, an office, a vicarage and school, nine churches or chapels, and a cast iron bridge. The 20th century assets comprise five pillboxes, dating to the Second World War. The houses in this group are of architectural and historic interest as they are good examples of houses of their period and area Nine assets within this group are churches or chapels. These assets are of historic and architectural interest as places of worship which served a range of faiths, including Methodist Christianity. As part of their historic interest, the churches hold spiritual, social, communal, and commemorative value, for which they are of importance to people in the past and present. The other Post-Medieval buildings and structures in this group including the bridge, the mills, the toll houses, and the boat house, office, bakery, granary, and brewery, are of architectural and historic interest as good examples of their type, and as they can provide insights to and demonstrate the buildings used for past lifeways and activities.

PEIR Area ID	Designation	Asset/group of assets	Sensitivity (heritage value)	Statement of sensitivity (heritage value) and contribution of setting
				The settings of the Post-Medieval buildings within their streets, villages, or townscapes are part of their historic context and provides the backdrop against which they are viewed. These settings make a positive contribution to their value. The five pillboxes are of significance for their architectural and historic interest as Second World War pillboxes. As Second World War defensive structures, these assets were built and functioned as part of a wider network of contemporaneous defences. Views to and from surrounding topographical and landscape features and to contemporaneous buildings and structures and other contemporaneous defensive assets make a positive contribution to the significance of these assets through making legible their functional defensive role within the landscape and as part of a larger defensive network stretching across the landscape. The assets within this group are of Low sensitivity.



It's everyone's water