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The Oxon Recorder is the newsletter of Oxfordshire Buildings Record and is published four times a year. OBR aims to advance education and promote research on the buildings of Oxfordshire by encouraging the recording of buildings and to create and manage a publicly accessible repository of records relating to such buildings. The Oxon Recorder is also available in the members' section of our website: www.obr.org.uk

Next copy date for contributions is 1 June. Please send any contributions or comments to Richard Farrant at newsletter@obr.org.uk

OBR News

Angel award. Vicky Hubbard, team leader of the Chipping Norton Buildings Project, received Historic England's Angel Award on behalf of the project and OBR. Well deserved recognition for hard productive work.

STOP PRESS. A book on the project's results 'The Making of Chipping Norton' is being published in September. More details in the next issue of OR.



THE HISTORIC ENGLAND ANGEL AWARDS

This is to recognise the time, effort and determination of
Oxford Buildings Record in association with the Chipping Norton Buildings Record

for their contribution to
Chipping Norton

Heroic heritage projects like this make an important contribution to local and national history, to the life of the local community and to the vital task of securing England's rich and varied heritage for present and future generations.

Andrew Lloyd Webber

Duncan Wilson
Historic England

October 2016

The Historic England
Angel Awards are co-funded by
The Andrew Lloyd Webber Foundation
www.andrewlloydwebberfoundation.com
and supported by The Telegraph



Membership leaflet. The recruitment leaflet advertising OBR's aims and activities has been updated. There is a good chance copies will be available at the AGM.

AGM. The Annual General Meeting will be held in Ascott-under-Wychwood on 15 May, preceded by the usual guided tour of houses of interest. Full details and application form, including the agenda, financial accounts and commentary, and a form for nominating new committee members, are attached to this edition of the OR.

Subscriptions for 2017 became due on 1 January. For those who do not have a direct debit and have not yet paid please use the form attached to this edition of the OR.

CSL Davies, fellow of history at Wadham College, Oxford, for 50 years and member and strong supporter of OBR since 2003 died last September. He was 80. He was described in his Times obituary “...as a bit of a maverick...who never failed to ask unfashionable, usually awkward questions...[who]changed his opinions regularly...irreverent in the face of hierarchy...Even in his youth his restless mind outstripped his body.” Surely an excellent description of the qualifications needed for OBR membership!

OBR lecture: Techniques and use of decorative plaster in Oxfordshire in the 16th century

Dr Claire Gapper gave the annual OBR Lecture on 29 November. The lecture was about techniques and the use of decorative plaster in England in the 16th century and concentrated on Oxfordshire, which has many good examples of Elizabethan and Jacobean plasterwork.

Dr Gapper explained the differences between lime and gypsum plaster. Gypsum plaster is simpler to make than lime plaster. Gypsum is heated in a kiln to 160°C, much lower than for lime burning. It is then sieved and mixed with water. It had to be used quickly as it sets in a much shorter time than lime plaster. Although fast setting and producing a smooth white finish, gypsum plaster or plaster of Paris is brittle, prone to cracking and extremely susceptible to water damage, and often had to be painted in oil paint straight after application.

Lime plaster uses a more complicated process. Lime stone is burnt in a kiln to a high temperature to create quicklime, a skilled task requiring dedicated lime-burners. The quicklime is then mixed with water, causing a violent chemical reaction, to produce slaked lime. The slaked lime has more water added to create a thick ‘lime putty’, which was then combined with an aggregate, sand or clay, and hair to give tensile strength. Many of these process discoloured the plaster so the final coat was often painted or finished in plaster of Paris.

Lime plaster is slow setting, tough, flexible, and resistant to water, but prone to shrinkage. Ceiling base coats were often in lime plaster as ceilings were more prone to movement.

Lime plaster cast in moulds (figs 1 and 2) are best applied when damp (green). The slow set means that bodes could be evened out. Moulds are ideal for repeat patterns, as in a frieze, with motifs such as coats of arms, heads of Biblical or classical figures, and botanical motifs.



Figure 1) Moulded frieze of a lion and unicorns from Littlemore Hall. © David Clark.

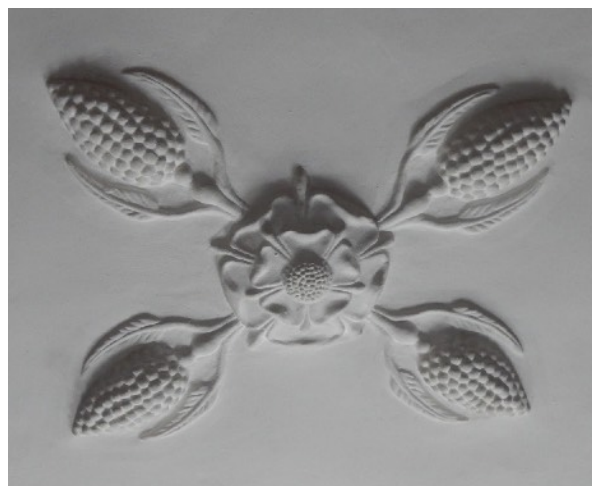


Figure 2) Moulded rose and repeated motifs from the Old Palace. © David Clark.

In this country plaster ceilings, especially 16th century ceilings, are seen as particularly fine and decorative. Earlier, 15th century more experimental ceilings were simpler and had exposed structural timbers with the resulting rectangular fields filled with plaster. Later embellishment lead to plaster ribs and bosses subdividing the plain fields (fig 3).



Figure 3) Pendant and decorated panels from Oriel Gatehouse, Oxford. ©David Clark



Figure 4) A ribbed design from 104 High Street, Oxford. © David Clark

The ribs could be worked into different geometric patterns such as hexagons, octagons, stars, and crosses. These designs were influenced by Italian renaissance rib patterns copied from those published by Sebastian Serlio (1537). Bosses and pendants at the intersection of ribs then developed (the earliest known example at Sizergh Castle, Westmorland c. 1580).

Broader flatter ribs (fig 5) called enriched ribs became popular from c 1550. These were laid with strips of plaster decorated with repeated scrolling designs, and cast from moulds. A good example is the ceiling of the Great Chamber in Broughton Castle.



Figure 5) A ceiling from 86-87 High St, Oxford, with enriched ribs and a rose boss. © David Clark

By the 1630s decorative schemes became more elaborate, incorporating different motifs such as heraldic shields, flowers and plants, figures, grotesques and pendants. Heraldic motifs are common in panels, friezes and overmantels and can be seen as the most important motif in a design, denoting status and patronage. Flowers became more popular in the 17th century as the versatile shapes more easily filled awkward spaces (fig 6). Strapwork cartouches, as found in the Galerie François at Fontainebleau were also used.



Figure 6) A lively botanical panel in a ceiling in the Great Parlour, Speke Hall, Liverpool, dating from 1612.

Decorative plasterwork designs spread from the court to the courtly circle in the mid-1500s. Queen Elizabeth I came to Oxford in 1566 bringing the London court and courtly fashions with her. This influenced much of the 17th century work in Oxford and the county, in inns, university buildings and in the grand houses of the local aristocracy. Abbot's Parlour,

Thame, and Mapledurham House have early and fine examples, and Broughton Castle has an early frieze from 1579.

Dr Gapper is an architectural historian whose research originally concentrated on the London plasterwork of the 16th and 17th centuries. Her net is now spread more widely and she has continued to research, publish and lecture on the subject throughout the country. A revised version of her thesis is available online at www.clairegapper.info

Notable local examples are:

Harman Memorial tomb in St John the Baptist Church, Burford, from the late 16th century has a classical architrave with a strapwork cartouche and heraldic shield. http://www.burfordchurch.org/Groups/273785/Harman_Memorial.aspx

All Souls College, Old Library 1598 vaulted ribbed ceiling made with plaster of Paris. <https://www.asc.ox.ac.uk/the-library>

Mapledurham <http://www.mapledurham.co.uk/>

Broughton Castle <http://www.broughtoncastle.com/>

Donna Thynne

OBR Presentation Day; 19 November 2016

26 members gathered under the town hall on a cold dull day at the start of Presentation Day, as David Clark gave a brief commentary on the buildings in the Abbey precinct. From there we proceeded through the late 15th century gateway to the buildings themselves, notably the Unicorn Theatre (former Checker hall), Checker and Long Gallery. (See OBR reports no. 124, 119 and 105 respectively)

Lunch at the Crown and Thistle provided welcome relief from the cold. The lunch was good, but the projection facilities failed completely. Pictures had to be presented on the tiny screen of a laptop, and hence this report concentrates on the pictures that should have been seen full size.

The Crown and Thistle barn (now a conference room).

David Clark presented on behalf of Sally Stradling and Heather Horner the results of their investigations into the history of this barn, located in the inn's courtyard. Its rubblestone walls are pre 17 C, with chamfered beams and fireplace added in the 17 C in one range, stable roof of re-used timber, panelling and flush sashes added in the 18 C and cornice, doors and staircases added in 19 C. Windows were replaced in 20 C, since removed. The whole inn complex was timber framed until renovation in the 1930's.

Suggested things to look out for at the Crown and Thistle:

- Plasterwork with date in the carriageway;
- Blue painted beam in the main range fronting Bridge Street;
- Blocked doorway to former school north of the site;
- First floor timber framing
- Relieving arch (probably) for the River Star culvert in the bar.

John Ruskin lived at the inn in the early 1870's, walking to Oxford (7 1/2 miles) when attending university business. Douglas Fairbanks Jr. stayed there in the 1930's; and Margaret Thatcher attended a dance there while a student at Oxford in 1944!



**Bridge Street before
inn renovation**

1930's renovation



Bridge Street frontage now



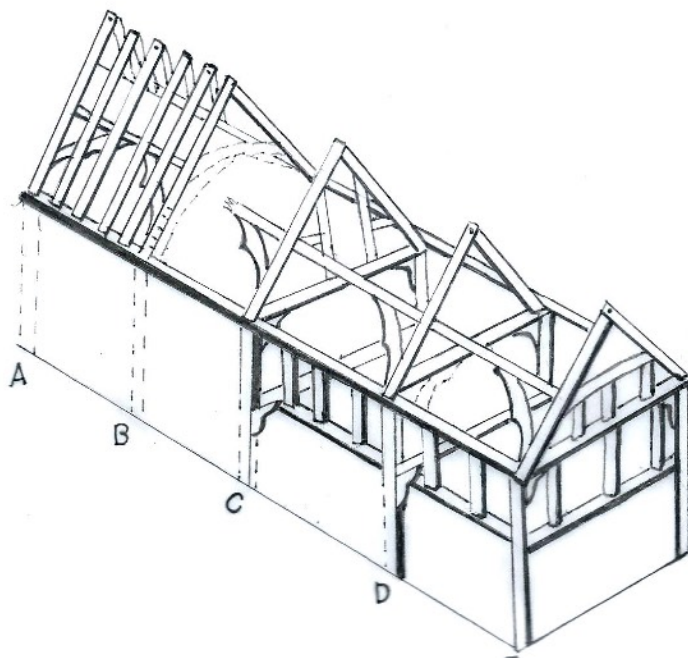
Date in plasterwork

Recent discoveries in Bell Street, Henley

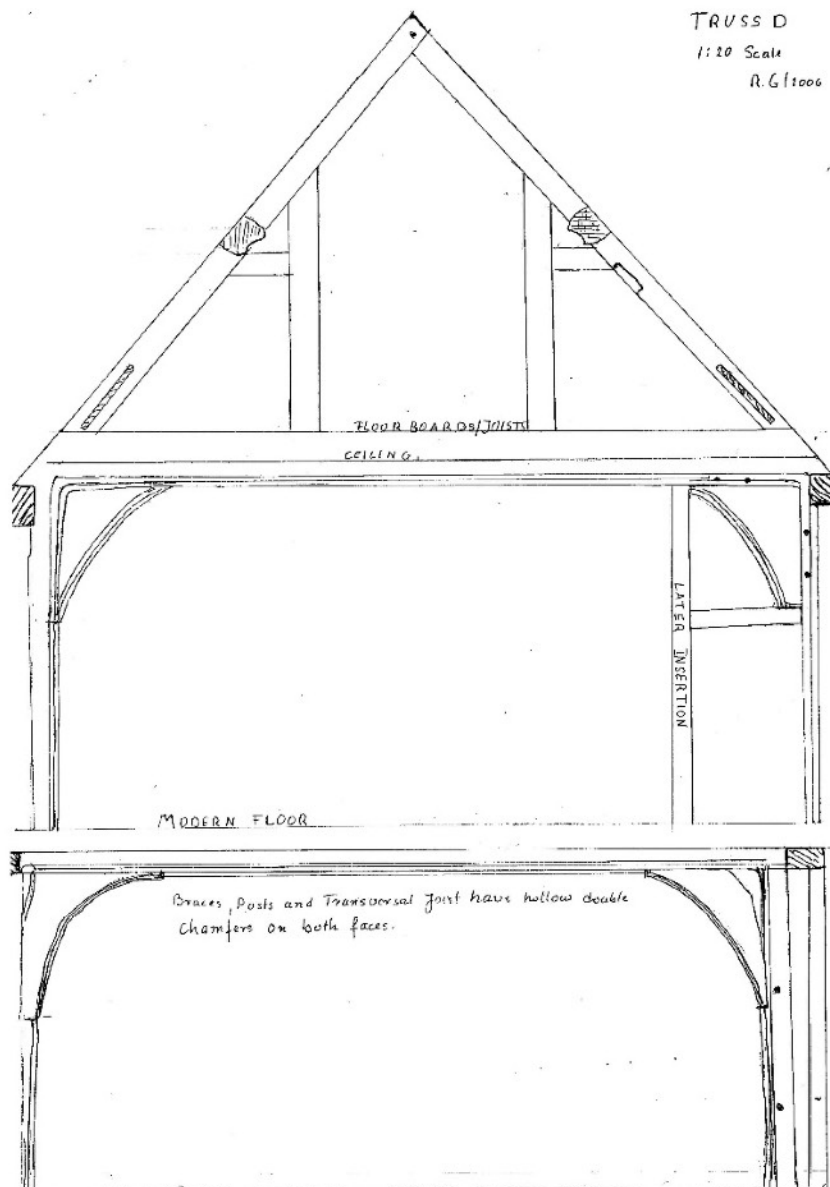
Ruth Gibson reported on recent surveying including dendro dating of two houses in Bell Street in Henley, comprised of four bays parallel with the street.

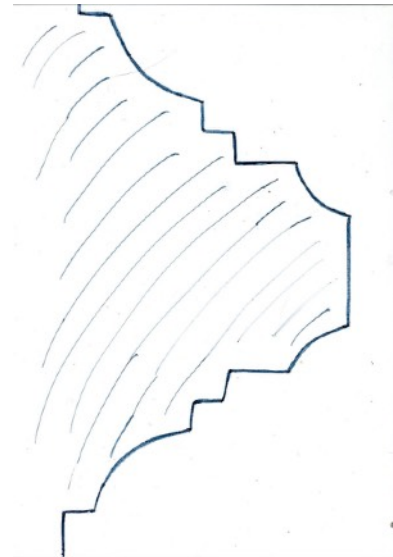
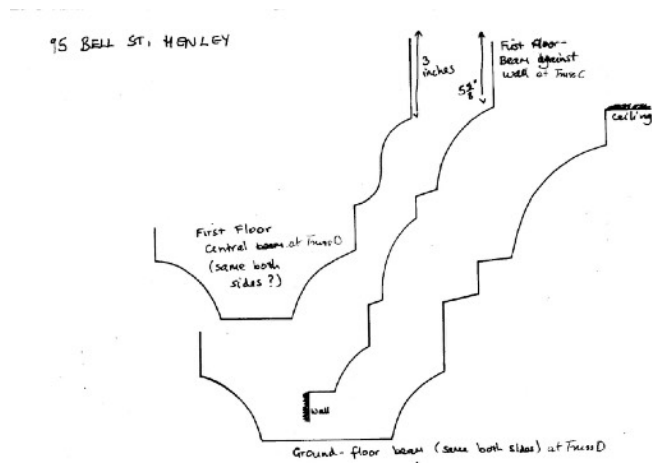


The buildings had proved difficult to dendro date, and the suggested felling date of 1421-40 is somewhat tentative, but the rooms contained double hollow mouldings which stylistically suggest mid 15th century. There is evidence of smoke blackening in attics.



TRUSS D
1:10 Scale
R.G/1006





**Double hollow chamfer
moulding© R Gibson**



**Mouldings at 95 Bell Street
© R Gibson**

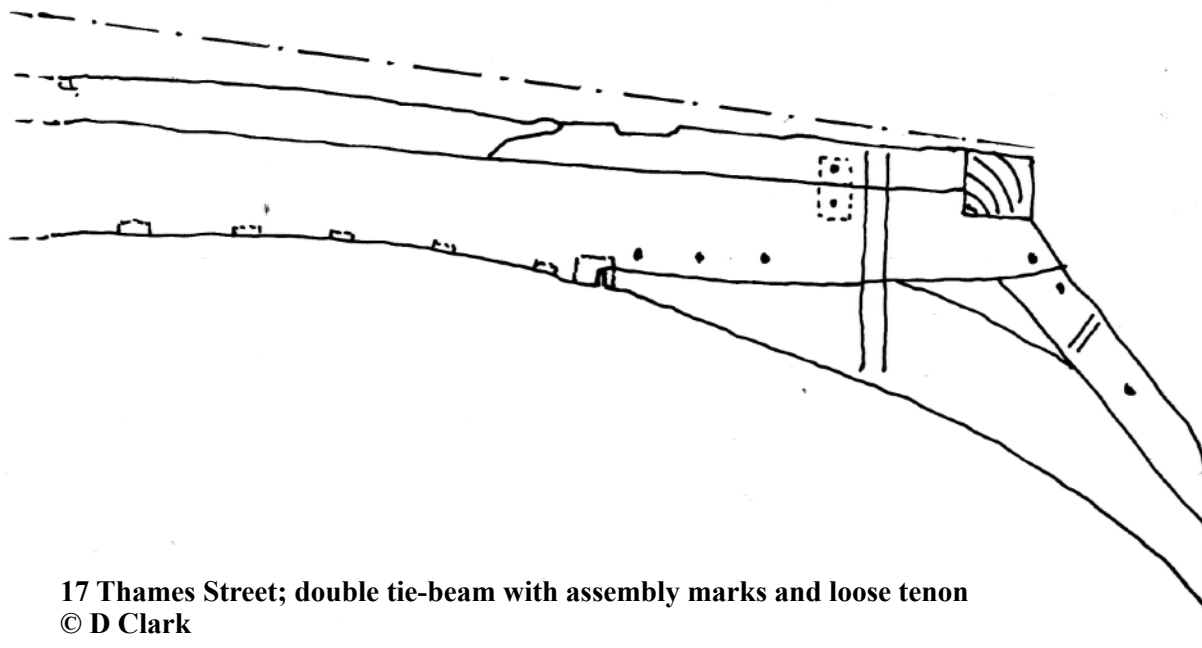
**Smoke blackening at
95 Bell Street © R
Gibson**



Ruth noted there are two other similar houses in Bell Street and further research is underway. Burgage plots in Henley are larger than usual, and it is clear that the town was prospering in the 15th century. Sheep grazing became more economic following the Black Death and ensuing shortage of labour, which Henley was well placed to exploit.

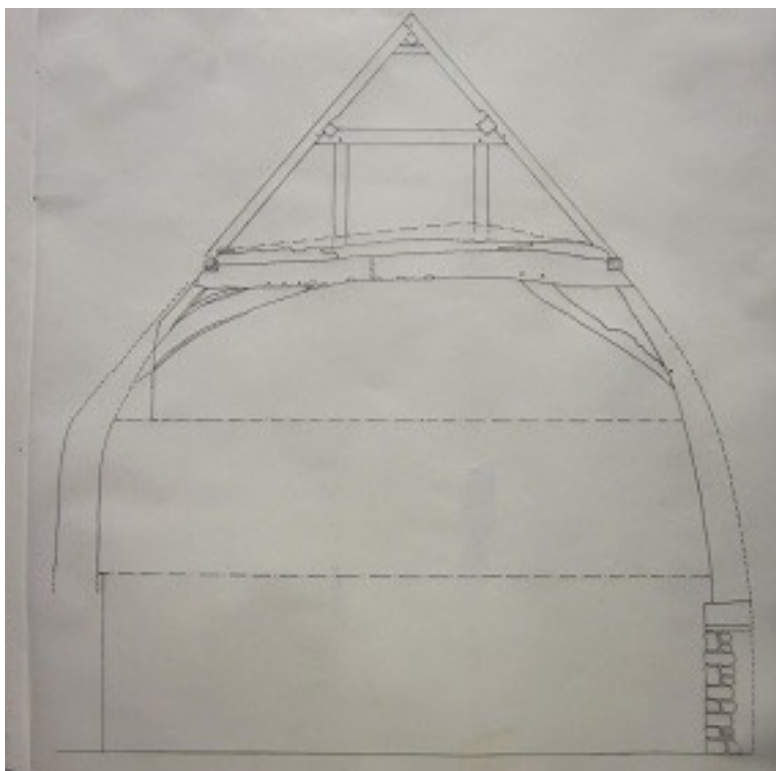
Double tie beam roofs in Abingdon

David Clark reported on the use of double tie beams held together by loose tenons in two roofs of Abingdon buildings: 17 Thames Street (originally part of the Abbey complex), and the Grapes pub in the High Street. Both are primary and part of the original build. They are probably late 13 or early 14th century.



**17 Thames Street; double tie-beam with assembly marks and loose tenon
© D Clark**

At 17 Thames Street, the double tie beams support Queen posts, whereas at the Grapes, they underpin Crown posts.



17 Thames Street © D. Clark

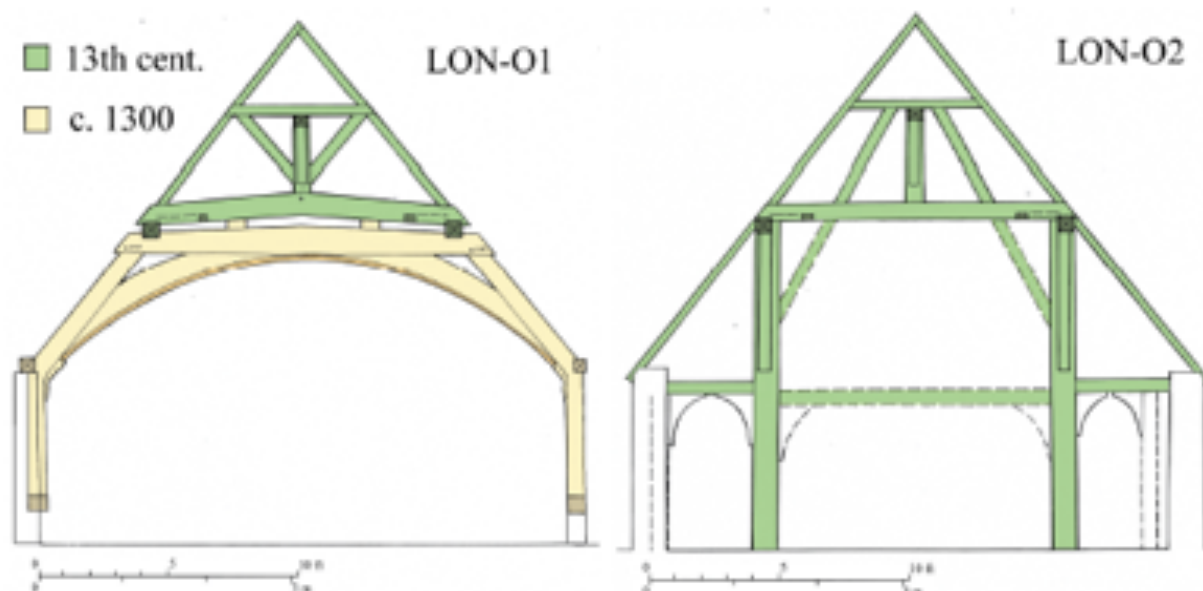


The Grapes © D. Clark



**The Grapes; loose tenon, double tie-beam and arcade plate
© D. Clark**

David noted other examples elsewhere, at the Old Manor House, Cubbington and Quaintree house, Braunston, Rutland, both primary to the original roof structure, and Lime Tree House, Harwell and the Manor house, Long Crendon, where they are used to replace aisle posts in an aisled hall.



Long Crendon Manor; use of double tie beams to replace aisle posts © Alcock & Miles, 2013

Cornbury Park, near Charlbury

Simon Townley reported on Victorian County History work on this building, set in a former royal park in Wychwood Forest.



In this view from the south, the earlier house is on the west (far left) of the picture, the central building was designed by Nicholas Stone in 1631-3 for Lord Danby, and the east (right hand) building front was designed by Hugh May in 1666-7 for the Earl of Clarendon. Nicholas Stone was a sculptor and mason who worked on the Banqueting House with Inigo Jones and the entrance gate to the Oxford botanical Gardens. Hugh May was an architect and Comptroller of the King's works, who also designed Eltham Lodge near Greenwich.

Questions being addressed are:

- What can we learn about the 16th century or earlier house?
- Precisely what was done in the 1630's and 1660's?
- What changes have been made since the 17th century, notably in the 19 and 20th century?

Early evidence is patchy. Nicholas Stone left note and account books, but no architectural drawings. A sketch map of around 1664 by diarist John Evelyn is tantalising on Hugh May's work on the stable block, but predates his new east front. There is a brief memoir by Edward Mason, a mason whose grandfather and brother worked at Cornbury in the 1630's and 1660's. Much more evidence from the 19th century exists, when further modifications made understanding the earlier building works more complex. Between 1896 and 1898 there was a major makeover by Harvey du Cros, supplemented by major revisions which swept away some of Cros's work by John Belcher. A final major refurbishment occurred in 1967-72.

Simon's conclusions on work so far? A lot more complicated than it seems; and a lot more questions than answers!

Houses in Ascott under Wychwood

Heather Horner showed photographs of four houses in Ascott of current interest to her: Crown Farm; Priory Cottage; Yew Tree Farm; and Manor Farm. Members attending the AGM in May will no doubt be able to view the exteriors then, and this account only covers interior features which Heather noted.

Crown Farm is L shaped, with a Georgian fronted wing and attached barn with hayloft. There are interesting interior features...



**Crown Farm (clockwise from upper left):
Apotropeic marks on fireplace bressemer; C17
window with stay set in ovolo frame; C17 5 panel
walnut door; tudor stone fireplace in "best"
upstairs chamber. © H. Horner**

...and a still more interesting painted inscription in the upper chamber:



Mortall where thou: art that on the bed doth lye London
By Church to live: or if thou menst to die
 least unexpected: death doe com
 and breke thy glace before thou thinke he's runn
 and if thou wouldst know: who tis that Counsell gives
 then aske the walls: twill tell thee wheare hee lives
 Math Hill

[red letters = doubt, faint lettering]

Transcribed by Heather Horner, October 2016, from a digital image of the inscription.

Priory Cottage's interior is dominated by an enormous fireplace and bread oven:



Priory cottage; fireplace and bread oven © H. Horner

Yew Tree Farm has a rear stair tower, being a primary feature, and bakehouse, which is the probably the oldest building on the site:



Yew Tree Farmhouse; bake house with bread oven exterior
© H. Horner

Manor Farm is the oldest and largest of these buildings with, according to the listing particulars, a 17th century through entrance passage and 17th century cross wing. Heather suspects the footprint could be much older, with 13 and 14th century fabric. There are many internal features to explore further and date, including early doors.

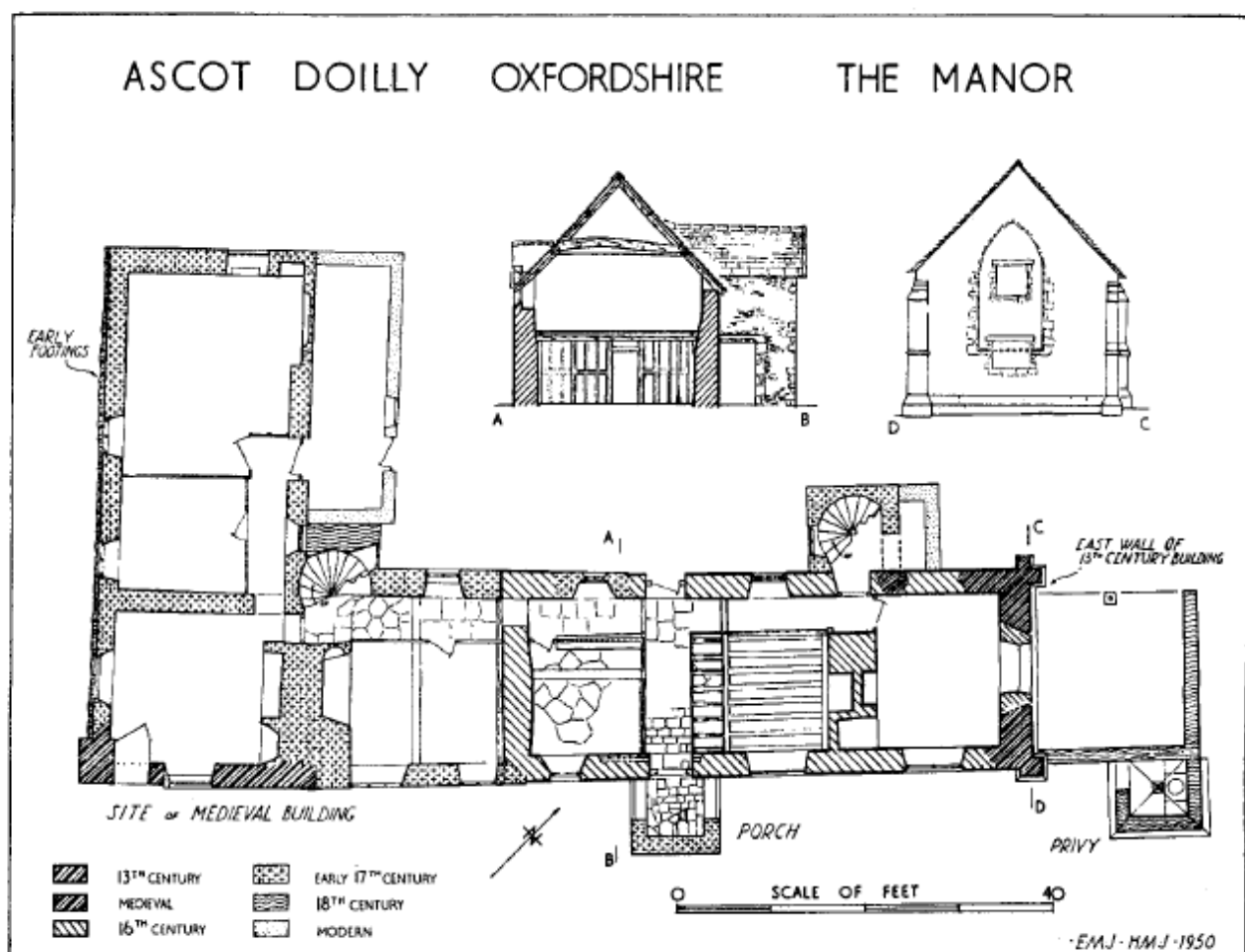


FIG. 22. Plan of the present house (to 1959) at Ascot, showing constructional periods.



West side of screens passage © H. Horner



Flatways joists, wide chamfer © H. Horner



East side screen removed © H. Horner

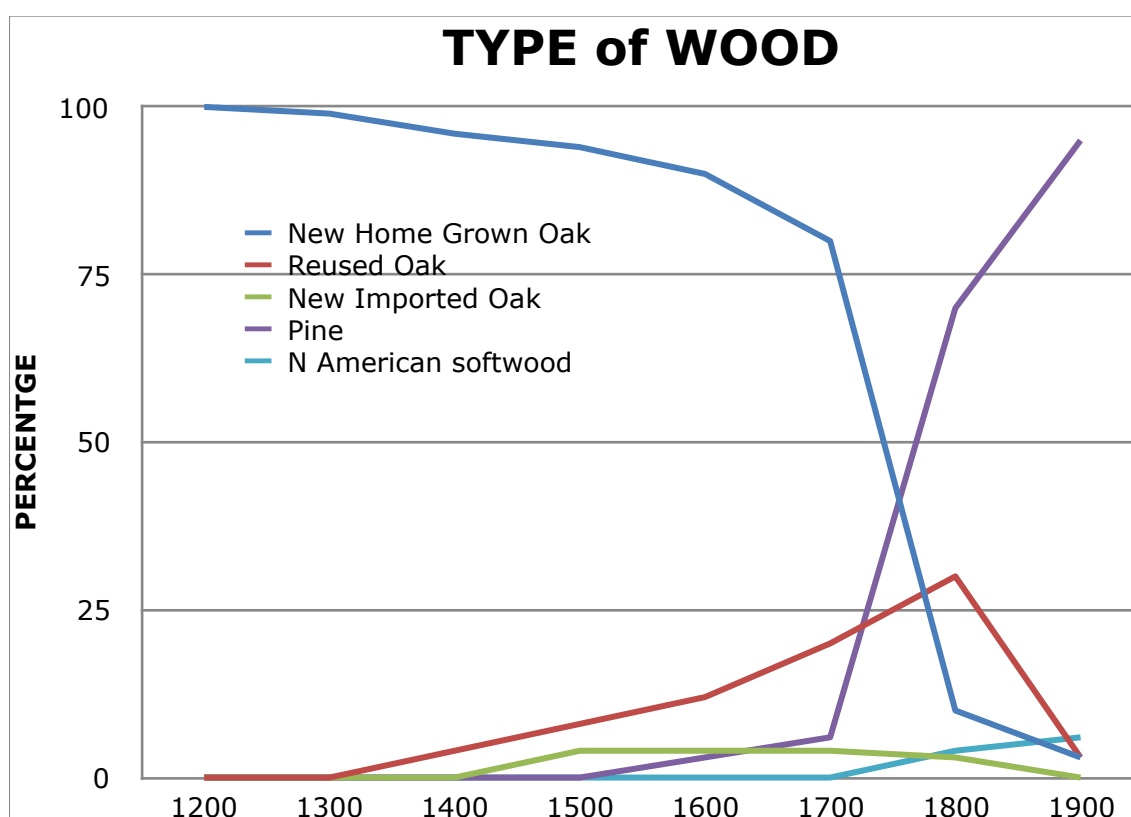
Building recording in 2016

David Clark reported on recording activities this year, with reports being written on the Grapes pub in Abingdon, St Mary's church vestry in Banbury, Cuxham Mill, 8 the Croft in old Headington and Halfords in Marston. The report on Hardwick House, Banbury is held up pending further dendro and paint investigation.

Richard Farrant

Sources and conversion techniques of wood for historic buildings

Joe Thompson of the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum presented a paper to the VAG winter conference in Leicester on the types, sources and conversion techniques of wood used in the construction of historic buildings. The three “timber” trees used historically are Oak, Ash and Elm together with some regional use of Beech and Birch. Oak was always the preferred structural timber due to its strength, stiffness, toughness and durability. In the 16th and 17th centuries the declining availability of home grown Oak was partially offset by an increasing reuse of oak timbers plus an increase in imported oak. By the late 17th century however, due to the decline of home grown Oak and the ready availability of imported Fir (*Pinus Sylvestris*), first from Scandinavia and then from the Baltic, there was a rapid switch from Oak to Pine. This switch in the 18th century is clear in the percentages of timber from each source shown in the chart.



The methods of conversion of wood into useful timber fall into 3 categories; cleaving, hewing and sawing. These use wedges, axes and 2 man saws respectively and each leave differing tool marks on the timber.

The benefits of cleaving include speed of conversion, continuity of grain, good surface durability and minimising distortion due to shrinkage. The downsides are timbers that vary in dimensions, can be twisted or crooked and are difficult to get over 1.8m in length. Typically they were used for shingles and laths for roofing, staves and laths for infill panels, boards for panelling and pins for securing joints. Hardwoods cleave best radially and are found as staves whilst softwoods cleave tangentially and are often found as laths.

For hewing, the benefits include speed of conversion, accuracy (cut to a line), shaping of timber and surface finish. Sometimes the downsides may be slow conversion if a large depth of wood needs removing, knotty timber is difficult to hew and surface finish as pieces tear out or split off if the axe stops mid cut. Hewed wood was used for all structural timbers. Cutting into the side of the wood to reduce it to size (scappling) and surface finishing (side axing or dressing) can each leave distinctive markings to allow the identification of the conversion process. Its use declined slowly after around 1600.

Sawing, introduced around 1250 and widespread by 1400, also has the advantages of accuracy, shaping and surface finish. Its downside is that it is the slowest of the three processes. Again it is used for all structural timbers and can leave distinctive surface markings aiding the identification of the sawing process. Trestle sawing will show cut marks at about 45deg and may have a triangular “snap” towards the centre of the timber if it was tipped during sawing or the snap may be at one end if sawn without rocking. Pit sawn timbers will display saw marks closer to but not quite perpendicular to the surface whilst power sawn timbers will have either perpendicular markings (band sawing) or arc markings (circular saws).

The paper also named the various cuts used by the sawyers with their approximate dates of introduction, these are summarised below:

Boxed heart	In common use until 1750 and then declines
Halved	From 1300
Quartered	From 1450
Through & through	From 1450
Crown or multi cut	From 1500
Bulk sawn	From 1700

David Hughes

Sourcing timber in the Middle Ages; the case of Salisbury Cathedral

Also at the Leicester VAG conference Tim Tatton-Brown presented a paper about sourcing timber for the building of Salisbury Cathedral in the middle ages. He described his research and work by Gavin Simpson and Dan Miles.

Salisbury was settled as a town in the 12th century when the ancient and important settlement of Old Sarum outgrew its defensive position and was relocated to a new site. Old Sarum with its royal castle and cathedral attracted powerful Bishops who were influential in deciding to move the settlement. Henry III was familiar with the area as he lived nearby as a child and later visited as an adult as a relief from the Westminster court. The ‘new’ Salisbury was an important city from the start, laid out on a grid pattern with a large market square. The first building stones for the cathedral were laid in 1220 and it was consecrated in 1258. When first built it was the largest and most expensive building constructed in England, later only seconded by Westminster Abbey.



Salisbury was almost surrounded by Royal Forests, but grants of timber held in dispute and allocations of timber distributed under license made accessing large amounts from these estates complicated. Some timber was gifted from Royal Forests in the south of England. Gavin Simpson's research found timber coming from, amongst others: the King's small park at Odiham Hants, which provided '13 long straight oaks for making cranes'; the Forest of Dean, which provided 1234 oaks; and Clarendon Park (fig 1) to the west of Salisbury, then the largest Royal Park in England, which provided timber for rafters and 'Windfallen wood' for making lime. Henry III in 1236 made a special gift of 20 'good oaks' from Chippenham Forest for 'making stalls' which are still in the choir (fig 2), 106 in all. These are carved with foliage, the style of the 13th century, not the narrative carving that came later in the medieval period.



Figure 2) Foliate bench ends in the choir. © Tim Tatton-Brown



Figure 3) Pair of 13th century lattice frame doors © Tim Tatton-Brown



Figure 4) The cope chest © Tim Tatton-Brown



Figure 5) Medieval armoire in the muniment room © Tim Tatton-Brown

[Tim Tatton-Brown was formerly the Consultant Archaeologist to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral, and is now a consultant archaeologist and architectural historian.]

Donna Thynne

Forthcoming Events

OBR AGM

The AGM will be held at Ascott-under-Wychwood on Saturday 13 May. Please see flyer attached for full details and booking and committee nomination forms.

Oxfordshire Architectural and History Society summer excursion programme

Now open for bookings - see http://www.oahs.org.uk/new_program.php [These excursions include some important houses not otherwise open to the public, and what promises to be an interesting walk around the witchert (cob built) village of Haddenham. They are likely to be very popular so book early, and if you are not a member join now and sign up.]

Oxfordshire Local History Association study day at Stanford-in-the-Vale

On Saturday 20 May. For this and other OLHA events see <http://us8.campaign-archive2.com/?u=dd37bb1a4c439c95d964afa06&id=4140527cb4&e=633944c27f>

[This also has details of various events associated with the centenary of Percy Manning - the man who collected memorabilia on Oxfordshire in the late C19 and early C20. For how Manning's collected drawings and tiles from the undercroft at the Post Office site in St Aldate's, Oxford, contribute to an understanding of this lost tavern, see Hon. Secretary David Clark's article in a book

just out - and available to read at <http://archaeopress.com/ArchaeopressShop/Public/displayProductDetail.asp?id={52C199E0-C938-4646-8F13-3131070F7CEF}>

Exhibition of Watercolours and Drawings by John Steane

The Oxfordshire Museum, Woodstock. Saturday 6 May to Sunday 4 June. Admission free. Open Tuesdays to Saturdays 10am-5pm; Sundays 2pm-5pm. Paintings and originals of book illustrations by OBR former Chairman, teacher, historian and former Oxfordshire County Archaeologist, including paintings of Oxfordshire buildings and footpaths.

From the Cotswolds to the Chilterns: The historic Landscapes of Oxfordshire

Joint full day conference hosted by the Society of Landscape Studies and Oxfordshire Architectural and Historical Society on Saturday 21 October at St. Annes College, Oxford. Cost £35 (members £30) including buffet lunch and refreshments. See programme attached for details and booking form.

OBR Contact details

Membership – Paul Clark (membership@obr.org.uk)

General – David Clark (secretary@obr.org.uk)

Newsletter - Richard Farrant (newsletter@obr.org.uk)

Webmaster – Tim Peacock (admin@obr.org.uk)

Website: www.obr.org.uk



OXFORDSHIRE BUILDINGS RECORD
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the Oxfordshire Buildings Record will be held on Saturday 13 May 2017 in **Tiddy Hall, Ascott-under-Wychwood**, starting at 11.30 am. See location map over. Coffee will be available from 11.00am. Guests are welcome but are not eligible to vote at the AGM.

Please let the Secretary know if you have any further items you wish to place on the agenda. Motions should be proposed and seconded.

Agenda

1. Apologies for absence
2. Minutes of the sixteenth AGM on 15 May 2016 (on pp.17-19 of Oxon Recorder no.67 – if you have lost your copy, please visit www.obr.org.uk to download another).
3. Matters arising
4. Treasurer's Report and Accounts for the year 2016 [see attached]
5. Secretary's Report
6. Membership Secretary's Report
7. Newsletter Editor's Report
8. Election of Officers and Committee for 2017/18
The following Officers need to be elected at the AGM (present incumbent in brackets)
Chairman (Paul Clark),
Secretary (David Clark),
Treasurer (Tim Peacock).
The Committee currently consists of the following (present roles in brackets): Richard Farrant (Newsletter Editor), Heather Horner, David Hughes, Donna Thynne (Archivist) and Simon Townley. All retire annually but are eligible for re-election. John Steane was co-opted as a committee member during the year.
9. Election of Examiner
The OBR accounts examiner, Malcolm Lucas, has been nominated to the post.
10. Any other business

We welcome offers from members to join the committee. In particular we need an Events Secretary. If you would like to serve on the Committee, please complete the slip below and return it, if possible before the AGM. to the Secretary, D Clark, 21 Walton Street, Oxford OX1 2HQ.

After the AGM, a buffet lunch will be provided in the hall (at a cost of £7). Please complete the form below so we can plan lunch numbers.

After lunch there will be a short talk by Simon Draper of the VCH team (whose draft history of Ascott is available on the VCH Oxfordshire website), followed by a guided walk around the village starting about 2.00pm and finishing around 4.00pm. Afternoon tea will be available in the hall at the end of the day.



Tiddy Hall

Tiddy Hall is on Shipton Road in Ascott-under-Wychwood – see map or use OX7 6AG for sat-nav. Car parking is available, though car sharing is recommended where possible.



Holy Trinity church, Ascott,
on a former village green
between Ascott Earl and Ascott



Name.....e-mail.....

I intend to come to the AGM on 13 May, and would like to have lunch £7 () Please specify number of people.

I enclose a cheque for

I should like a lift to Ascott from.....I can offer a lift from.....(...places)

Please return to David Clark, 21 Walton Street, Oxford OX1 2HQ (01865 516414;
secretary@obr.org.uk) by 5 May.

Nomination of candidate for election at the Annual General Meeting, 13 May 2017

.....(Name)

is nominated for Committee Membership*/the post* of.....

Proposed by.....Seconded by.....

I accept nomination and will serve as above if elected.....

Date.....2017

(*delete as appropriate)

(signature of nominee)

Please return to D R Clark, 21 Walton Street, Oxford OX1 2HQ (secretary@obr.org.uk)



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OXFORDSHIRE BUILDINGS RECORD									
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR OF 2016									
WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR									
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS									
		2015			2016				
RECEIPTS		RESTRICTED £	UNRESTRICTED £	TOTAL £	RESTRICTED £	UNRESTRICTED £	TOTAL £		
GRANT	(1) English Heritage	3,800.00		3,800.00	-		-		
NORMAL INCOME	joining fees		40.00	40.00		35.00	35.00		
	subs.		1,025.00	1,025.00		930.00	930.00		
	donations		462.00	462.00		442.00	442.00		
	visits & contrib. for meetings		545.50	545.50		477.00	477.00		
	training courses		-	-		-	-		
	(2) gift aid tax refund		-	-		453.67	453.67		
	interest		18.70	18.70		15.16	15.16		
	other		-	-		-	-		
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	3,800.00	2,091.20	5,891.20	-	2,352.83	2,352.83		
PAYMENTS									
FROM GRANT	Chipping Norton	4,175.00		4,175.00	562.50		562.50		
PAYMENTS FROM NORMAL INCOME	general admin.		96.48	96.48		75.14	75.14		
	visits & meetings		667.45	667.45		581.50	581.50		
	newsletters		277.80	277.80		-	-		
	web		-	-		251.76	251.76		
	recruiting & publicity		-	-		-	-		
	training courses		-	-		-	-		
	equipment maint.		-	-		-	-		
	recording consumables		-	-		-	-		
	insurance		189.21	189.21		194.91	194.91		
	CBA affiliation		68.50	68.50		70.50	70.50		
	other		50.00	50.00		20.00	20.00		
	TOTAL PAYMENTS	4,175.00	1,349.44	5,524.44	562.50	1,193.81	1,756.31		
	EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER PAYMENTS	-375.00	741.76	366.76	-562.50	1,159.02	596.52		
BALANCES		Restricted £	Unrestricted £	TOTAL £	RESTRICTED £	UNRESTRICTED £	TOTAL £		
OPENING BALANCE AT BANK									
	CAF current account	-	206.84	206.84	-	302.86	302.86		
	CAF deposit account	1,687.50	5,413.05	7,100.55	1,312.50	7,442.75	8,755.25		
	NatWest current account	-	1,618.03	1,618.03	-	234.07	234.07		
	OPENING TOTAL OF ALL ACCOUNTS	1,687.50	7,237.92	8,925.42	1,312.50	7,979.68	9,292.18		
CURRENT BALANCE AT BANK									
	CAF current account	-	302.86	302.86	-	-	-		
	CAF deposit account	1,312.50	7,442.75	8,755.25	750.00	8,473.67	9,223.67		
	NatWest current account	-	234.07	234.07	-	665.03	665.03		
	CLOSING TOTAL OF ALL ACCOUNTS	1,312.50	7,979.68	9,292.18	750.00	9,138.70	9,888.70		
	CHANGE IN BALANCE AT BANK			366.76			596.52		

(1) OBR acting as payment stage for English Heritage.

(2) Being for years 2014 and 2015.

This statement of receipts and payments was approved by the Executive Committee on 15th March 2017 and signed on its behalf

Paul Clark (Chair)

EXAMINER'S CERTIFICATE

I have examined the statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31 December 2016 and I certify that it is in accordance with the records, vouchers and information supplied to me

Malcolm Lucas

date: 23/3/17

Oxfordshire Buildings Record
Commentary to the accounts for the year of 2016

The OBR continues to act as a payment stage for Historic England's Early Fabric in Historic Towns project at Chipping Norton. This is detailed as a restricted account in the Income and Expenditure statement. As expected, there was no income on the restricted account this year. Outgoings were limited to the final scheduled payments for research. This leaves £750 in the account, with the expectation this will be used for publication.

In the main, unrestricted account of OBR funds, a small increase in income coupled with a small drop in expenditure resulted in a surplus of £1,159.02, approximately £420 more than the previous year.

The increase in income was largely due to Gift Aid tax reclaim. This was two years worth, so we should expect about half this amount in 2017.

Membership fees and donations were slightly reduced over the previous year. This is not necessarily a reflection on membership numbers because we account on a cash basis, and some payments fall outside the years to which they refer.

Web costs include a biennial hosting fee, which fell in 2016. We thus expect lower costs in 2017. Note that we no longer print a newsletter and, since no further newsletter costs are expected, this category will be dropped from future accounts.

Insurance costs were up very slightly, but it was not felt significant enough to seek alternative quotes.

Visits and meetings should really be viewed balanced against each other, since they are expected largely to pay for themselves, excepting venue costs and gratuities for local guides. The difference this year is an outgoing of £104.50, for venue rental and gratuities to local guides. However, this is misleading because not all payments and receipts are accounted for in the 2016 accounting year. In particular, there is an outstanding payment of £231 due to the Presentation Day venue, for catering. Due to technical problems with the facilities, we are currently negotiating a reduced payment, which will fall in 2017.

During 2016 the Charities Aid Foundation Bank introduced fees on current accounts. This is not a particularly large sum, at £5 pcm, but amounts to more than 6% of our annual member subscriptions. Therefore we have closed the account.

OXFORDSHIRE BUILDINGS RECORD**2017 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL**

Dear Member

If you have not yet paid your 2017 subscription, please use the tear-off slip to renew your membership or return the attached Bankers Order form (see next page).

The subscription for 2017 remains at £5.00 and became due on 1st January.

Kind Regards

Paul Clark

Membership Secretary, Oxfordshire Buildings Record.

OXFORDSHIRE BUILDINGS RECORD

(Membership Number)

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL / CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Please complete in capitals and send to:

Paul Clark, Grove End Farm, Henbrook Lane, Upper Brailes, Banbury. OX15 5BA

TITLE FIRST NAME(S) FAMILY NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE NO.

E-MAIL

I attach a cheque for £ _____ made out to the Oxfordshire Buildings Record in payment of my subscription for 2017 of £5.00 and an optional donation of £_____.

O

I prefer to pay by Banker's Order, and attach the completed form

☐

Or

We now welcome electronic payments direct to our bank at:-

Nat West Bank plc., Oxford. Sort Code 60-70-03, Account Number 84266643

OXFORDSHIRE BUILDINGS RECORD**BANKER'S ORDER FORM**

The OBR wishes to keep subscriptions as low as possible so as not to exclude on grounds of cost anyone who wishes to join. However, if you are able to make out this Banker's Order for more than the subscription of £5.00 per year the Committee would be most grateful for your donations as they would allow us to build up our reserves for the future.

FROM: _____
(name in capitals please)

membership
number:
(added by OBR)

Please pay to Nat West Bank plc.,
121 High Street,
Oxford,
OX1 4DD,
sort code 60-70-03
for the credit of the Oxfordshire Buildings Record, Account No. 84266643

the sum of £_____ immediately

and thereafter the sum of £_____ ANNUALLY on 1st January each year until further notice.

This supersedes any existing order in favour of the Oxfordshire Buildings Record.

ACCOUNT TO BE DEBITED:

To: The Manager, _____

_____ Post Code _____
(bank branch name and address)

Account name: _____

Account number

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Sort Code:

--	--

--	--

--	--

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Please send the completed form to: Mr Tim Peacock, OBR Treasurer, 11 Newnham Green, Crowmarsh Gifford, Oxon., OX10 8EW

FROM THE COTSWOLDS TO THE CHILTERN: THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPES OF OXFORDSHIRE

A joint conference hosted by the Society for Landscape Studies and Oxfordshire Architectural and Historical Society, to be held on:

Saturday 21st October 2017 at St. Annes College, Oxford from 0930 to 1700.

Programme:

0930 Registration

1000 Introductions

1010 Helena Hamerow (Oxford University):

'Anglo-Saxon Oxfordshire: Dorchester-on-Thames and the origins of Wessex'

1045 Coffee

1115 Stephen Miles (Oxford University/VCH Oxfordshire):

'The South Oxfordshire Project: perceptions of landscape, settlement and society, c. 500-1650'

1150 Simon Townley and Simon Draper (VCH Oxfordshire):

'The Victoria County History in and around Wychwood Forest'

1250 Questions

1300 Buffet Lunch and Society for Landscape Studies AGM

1400 David Clark (Oxfordshire Buildings Record):

'Period, People and Place: houses in the Oxfordshire Landscape'

1430 Heather Horner (Oxfordshire Buildings Record):

'Clues to Landscape Use: evidence from Oxfordshire farm buildings'

1500 Questions

1510 Tea

1545 Stephen Wass (Oxford University/Polyolbion Archaeology):

'The Enstone Marvels and other Oxfordshire Wonders of the Seventeenth Century'

1615 Trevor Rowley (Oxford University):

'Twentieth-Century Oxfordshire Landscapes'

1645 Questions and Round-up

1700 Close

Course Fee.

Basic Fee: **£35**. For **full time** students and members of Society for Landscape Studies or Oxfordshire Architectural and History Society the fee is **£30**.

The fee includes a buffet lunch and light refreshments in the morning and afternoon breaks.

Please complete booking form below or email Brian Ric
brianrich457@btinternet.com for more information.

**FROM THE COTSWOLDS TO THE CHILTERN:
THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPES OF OXFORDSHIRE**

A joint conference hosted by the Society for Landscape Studies and Oxfordshire Architectural and Historical Society, to be held on **Saturday 21st October 2017** at **St. Annes College, Oxford**.

BOOKING FORM

Name.....

Postal Address.....

.....

Post Code.....

Home Telephone Number.....

Email address.....

I wish to book.....place/places for the conference and I enclose a cheque for

Your cheque should be made payable to “Society for Landscape Studies” and posted with the whole of this form to :

Brian Rich 11 Adams Grove Leek ST13 8NX.

If you are booking for more than one person on this form please give the names of all the other persons.....

You will be sent an email to confirm receipt of your cheque and booking form.

Please email Brian Rich: brianrich457@btinternet.com if you have any further queries.