



Carterton cross roads; from the 1912 TNA valuation office field book

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OBR News:

Annual General Meeting. The 2016 AGM was held at Crowmarsh Gifford on Sunday, 15th May. The minutes are appended to this newsletter

Power of the pen. Thanks to all the public objections about the proposed hotel in Paradise Street, Oxford, many written by OBR members, the scheme to demolish the former horse hospital and pub has been withdrawn. We understand that the City Council will insist that any revised proposal must retain these buildings. The unloved Cooper Callas building currently on the site will be demolished.

New digital resources. Oxfordshire County Council has put its picture archive online at <http://www.pictureoxon.com/index.php>; its collection of 1910 District Valuation maps and schedules at <https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/district-valuation-maps-and-books>. Berkshire Enclosure maps and schedules are now at <http://www.berkshireenclosure.org.uk/>; and British Library topographical drawings are at <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/topdrawings/>. These links have been added to the OBR website.

Chipping Norton Buildings Record project. Vicky Hubbard, team leader on the Chipping Norton project, has been nominated for a Historic England Angel Award, newly created this year to celebrate and reward the efforts of local people in saving their heritage. Judging takes place in October. Hold your breath! See <https://historicengland.org.uk/whats-new/research/> for an update on progress with the project.

Subscriptions. Subscriptions for 2016 became due on 1st January. The subscription remains at £5. Most members pay automatically by Bankers Order. Others who have not yet paid should do so, preferably using the tear off slip appended to this issue.

Walk around Crowmarsh Gifford

Following the AGM in the village hall we were led through Crowmarsh Gifford by Richard Lay, a member of the local history society.

The village was dominated by its neighbour Wallingford on the other side of the Thames, which had always been very important both commercially and politically. The road from Wallingford to the other important commercial centre, Henley, bridges the Thames straight into the one main street of Crowmarsh Gifford. With the advantage of straddling a main road between commercial centres, and

incidentally avoiding a large inefficient loop on the River, one could expect signs of considerable wealth.

The C12th church has Norman rounded arches to doors and windows with characteristic decoration, but it has remained as a nave and chancel only. The community seems never to have grown enough in size or wealth to extend it in any significant way after 900 years.



Crowmarsh church Norman door

© D Clark

When the defeated Royalist army called a truce in Wallingford (1645) it crossed the River and paraded down the Crowmarsh street before disbanding. Of the extant buildings it would only have passed the Church, two substantial inns and a half timbered sequence of accommodation. On the latter a plaque suggests Jethro Tull (seed drill inventor) lived there, but the VCH team have their doubts. The buildings lining the street from the C18th and C19th are mostly modest with nothing suggesting the wealth expected of businessmen or merchants. One of the few more striking houses economised by blocking out three front windows to avoid tax.



Did Jethro Tull live here? © D Clark

Perhaps the most important medieval building after the church is the Queens Head where we had lunch. This has evidence of an aisled hall with an intermediate base cruck truss – reputedly dated to 1341.



The Queen's Head aisle framing in the gable end wall

© D Clark

As we walked the street two things put out a message of austerity and thrift. When a building lost its purpose then it was adapted rather than rebuilt ; the village's maltings and granary are now domestic. Secondly, the choice of building materials is striking. Brick is present but although the village is on the edge of the major brick making area of the Chilterns, we see both chalk (clunch) and extensive use of flint. One house had flint knapped well enough to lay in courses of large blocks but mostly we see flint used as rubble.

The village had at least four blacksmiths. So the impression is that the community was providing services to the local farming community, perhaps nearby manor houses and the thriving Wallingford community across the River.

But re-use rather than demolition and build afresh, taking materials directly from the ground rather than using factory bricks or dressed stone, gave us a treat – vernacular material for a vernacular day out. Thanks to Richard and Tim who put the day together.



Chalk (clunch) and flint © D Clark



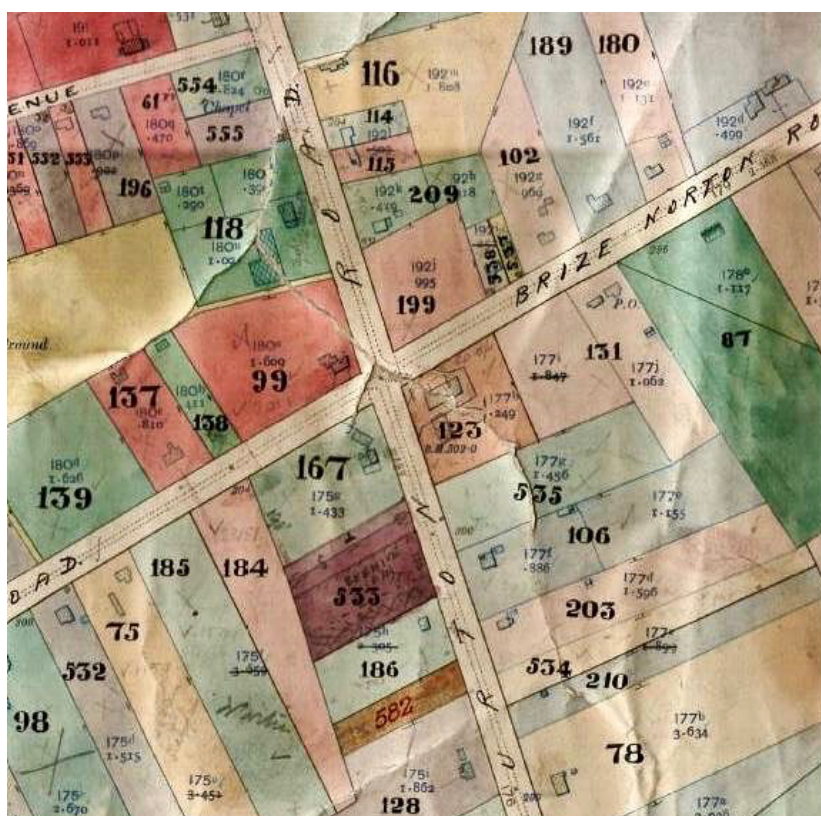
Coursed flint © D Clark

Chris Howlett

Building evidence in the Valuation Office Surveys and Field Books 1910-15

As building investigators we all appreciate the importance of documents and maps for understanding surviving structures, and for reconstructing buildings and features which have disappeared. The most widely used are wills and probate inventories (see the review of Antony Buxton's recent book in Oxon Recorder 66), title deeds where available, and 19th-century tithe maps and schedules, which give details of ownership and occupation, and supply map evidence for buildings as they then existed. Probably less well known are the nationwide surveys and maps produced by the Valuation Office under the 1910 Finance Act, and in particular the associated field books held by The National Archives at Kew (TNA). Together they represent an under-used resource not least for farm and industrial buildings.

The Finance Act provided for new duties based on land values, requiring detailed local surveys and valuations. What this created in practice was an early 20th-century equivalent of the tithe surveys, including valuation books which listed buildings with their owners and occupiers and details of attached farmland or other premises. These were supplemented by officially annotated 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps showing the buildings and fields all individually numbered. As the most recently available Ordnance Survey maps dated from around 1898–9, new buildings were occasionally added by hand – in the case of the then new market-gardening colony of Carterton the entire settlement had to be drawn in, creating a superb snapshot of the colony in its early stages, with its greenhouses and corrugated-iron bungalows.



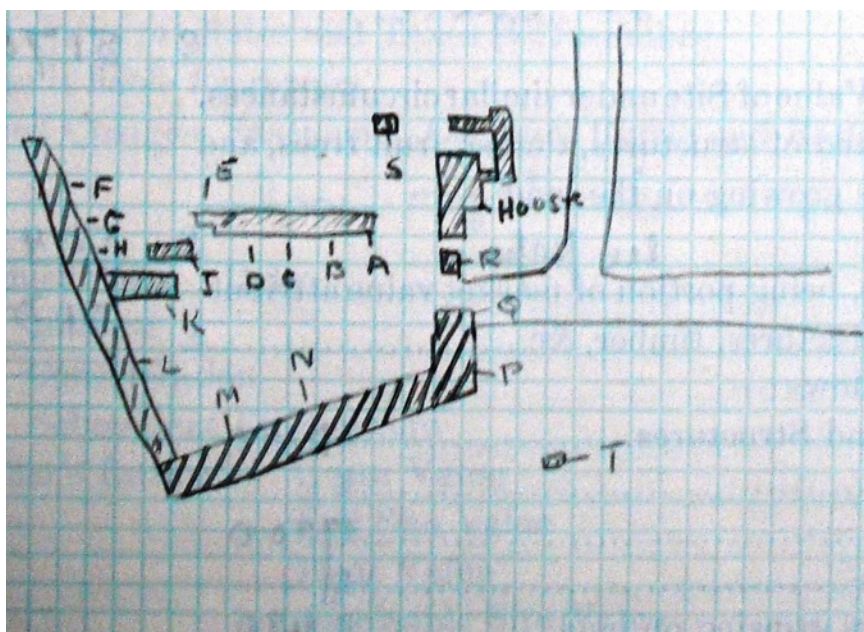
**Carterton cross roads c. 1912,
with the early settlers'
buildings drawn in by hand**
(Oxfordshire History Centre
DV/VIII/340)

The really good news is that all of the Oxfordshire valuation books and maps have now been digitized by Oxfordshire History Centre, and can be easily searched and downloaded from: www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/district-valuation-maps-and-books. (Those for the Vale of White Horse are not yet digitized but can be seen at Berkshire Record Office in Reading.) The information included also makes it relatively easy to identify buildings in the 1911 census.

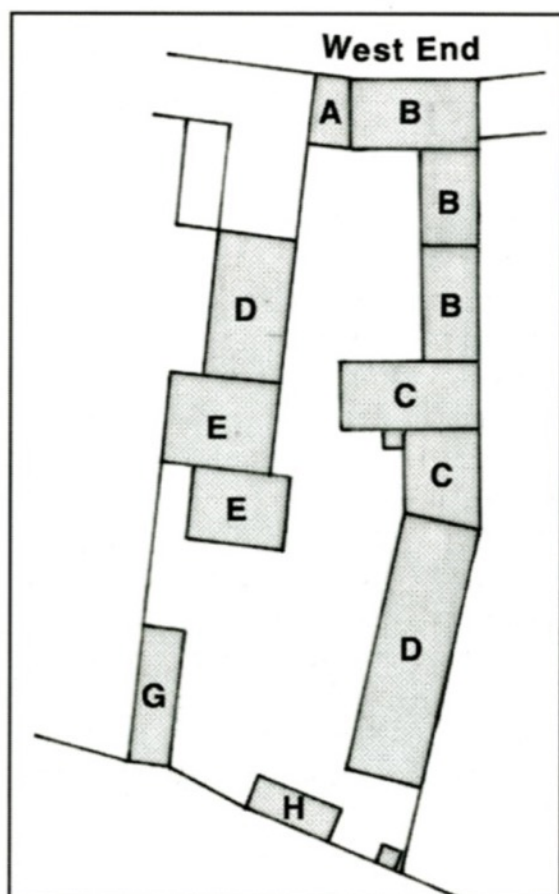
Much more useful for the details of particular buildings are the associated field books in TNA. These are small bound volumes relating to a particular parish, containing printed forms which were filled in on site. Typically they start with a brief description of the farm or other premises, including owner and tenant, acreage, rents, types of farming, and comments on the quality of the land. This is usually followed by a brief description of the farmhouse: Crowmarsh Battle Farm near Benson, for instance (illustrated at last year's OBR Presentation Day) is described as 'a good stone and slate farmhouse [thus ignoring all the brickwork round the back!], containing 7 bedrooms, bathroom and lavatory [interesting for the date], 4 living rooms, kitchen, scullery, dairy, cellar &c.'. There was also a 'good set of farm buildings' and a '4-roomed cottage'.

The real value of the field books, however, lies in the detailed annotated sketch plans of outbuildings (and occasionally of the main house) which are included for many though not all buildings, drawn onto graph paper inserted into the books. The plan for Crowmarsh Battle shows (typically) the entire farm complex, with a key detailing what the buildings were used for and what they were built of: so, for instance, 'good timber and tiled granary', 'brick and tiled pigeon house', 'rubble and tiled 3-stall stable with lofts over'. Given the damage, neglect, and changes of use which older farm buildings have been subjected to, this is invaluable information, and often such descriptions will also pick up contemporary changes such as replacement of thatch with corrugated iron – a phenomenon which William Morris complained of at Kelmscott just a few decades earlier.

Sketch plan of Crowmarsh Battle farm complex



Industrial and commercial premises – ranging from village smithies and pubs to urban breweries or factories – are often described at the same level of detail. The VCH volume on Witney (now available online) includes several block plans based on the field books, showing the component parts of some of the main blanket factories with their respective functions and building materials, and much the same could be done for most other towns. Even domestic outbuildings are sometimes included – although whether to include a plan seems to have been largely left to individuals' discretion, and whether any were made for the site you happen to be interested in is therefore largely a matter of pot luck.



24. Blanket factory at Nos. 55–6 West End, c. 1910.

(A. gateway, store over; B. rubble, brick and stone-slatted yarn rooms and office (ground floor), stores over; C. rubble and blue-slatted weaving shop and mop room, stores over; D. rubble and stone-slatted weaving shop, stores over; E. rubble/corrugated-iron weaving shop; F. rubble/corrugated-iron wool store; G. wood/corrugated-iron stable, cart shed and store; H. rubble/blue-slatted tool and chaff house).

The field books themselves have not been digitized, and consulting them means a visit to Kew. They are, however, easily findable via The National Archives' online 'Discovery' catalogue at <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk> (class reference IR58), and there are useful explanatory pages at <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/valuation-office-survey-land-value-ownership-1910-1915/>. A large parish (and certainly a town) may be scattered among several field books, and the TNA website gives advice on how to home in on a particular site using accompanying maps. On the other hand simply leafing through the books for a particular village or area can often bring its own rewards, and TNA's enlightened policy on taking photos for research purposes (at no charge) means that the information is easily captured.

Simon Townley

Mud-and-stud cottages

As part of the Vernacular Architecture Group Spring Conference, 29th March – 2nd April 2016, we spent a day looking at the ‘mud-and-stud’ buildings of the Lincolnshire Wolds. This was a building type I had heard of in my home county of Leicestershire, but did not know how to recognise. From external features only, I am no nearer to that goal, but having now seen some from inside, I may be closer if I ever get invited in. I am not identifying the buildings below because although I asked permission to take photographs, I do not strictly have the owner’s permission to show them to you; suffice to say we visited Mareham le Fen.



Cottages at Mareham le Fen ©H Horner

To better understand the structure of mud-and-stud, we were taken to see a 19th C barn being used as a training building; some areas had been restored, others under construction, and some as yet untouched parts.

The timber frame (incorporating much re-used wood) is supported on a dwarf wall of impervious material, in this case bricks. The posts and rails form large panels, with diagonal corner braces. Split oak laths are nailed vertically over these panels on the outside of the frame, then a daub of clay with straw covered everything, frame and laths, so that the finished building gives no indication of the structure within. In the previous issue of *Oxon Recorder* 66, Luke Morris outlined the process he uses for making cob, (or 'mud' or 'daub' or 'clay', or 'earth' or several other regional variations in name and recipe adapted to local materials).



Left - Large panels, with diagonal corner braces

Above right - daub being applied over vertical laths

© H Horner

Inside view, note water reed thatch in bundles tied on with tarred twine, but a very steep pitch, and note there is no base coat with water reed

© H Horner





Internally visible re-used framing



Posts usually set on padstones

© H Horner

If an upper floor has been inserted, access was restricted and we saw several ladder stairs.

The half-hipped gable was a common way of avoiding having to use large timbers in the gable end, and we saw much hedge-wood of small scantling, especially used as wall studs and in common rafters.



Half hipped gable

© H Horner

Seeing so much re-used timber begs the question where were the timbers from? This is an area of nucleated villages where the open fields and common land were enclosed by many individual Acts of Parliament in the later 18th and early 19th centuries. One could postulate a scenario where at enclosure prosperous yeoman farmers built themselves brick double-pile farmhouses with associated planned farmsteads on their newly hedged fields, far out of the village. The enclosures left a fair proportion of subsistence farmers with no access to their former parcel of copyhold land with its associated cottage, and the common land was taken from them. These could be the very people who scavenged from the redundant village farmhouses and buildings to create simple dwellings for their families.

But such a tradition of building with minimal timber almost certainly already existed in this windswept landscape. One further building, which I only got to examine briefly as the bus party was waiting, had a date plaque of 1473. Certain other members of the group scoffed at this uncorroborated date, as did I initially, but on consideration it may be closer to the construction date of this building than the 19th C cottages built of reused timbers illustrated at the start of this article.

The heavily jowled posts and broad braces seem to be in place and the opposing doors are situated either side of the hearth, each door meeting a baffle entry wall composed of mud-and-stud, forming the side walls of a smoke hood constructed with four posts. The hearth was presumably an open fire, though a chimney and range have been inserted later. The rooms were originally open to the roof; the ceiling/attic floor in the photo is also a later insertion.



Heavily jowled posts and broad braces

© H Horner



Smoke hood © H Horner



The building with a date plaque of 1473 © H Horner

The thatch is of water reed. The building in question has recently closed as a pub, but bought by a local group hoping to restore the structure sensitively and maintain it as a village community focal point. Here's hoping the local building recording group get the opportunity to investigate further as renovation proceeds.

H Horner

More on getting more from the documents

The last paragraph of Heather Horner's article in OR66 highlighting the importance of probate documents was unintentionally omitted. Herewith the missing text: "So if you would like to know more - see the transcripts, use them for a research project, even learn palaeography - we [the Oxfordshire Probate Group] would be happy to talk to you. We have contacts with other local history groups, so have access to documents from a wide geographic range of Oxfordshire. Thame, Woodstock and Burford have already been mentioned, large parts of Wychwood have been done including Chipping Norton and Charlbury, also many parishes in south Oxfordshire including Henley. We want them to be used." Contact Heather at hahwindrush@aol.com for more information.

H. Horner (wearing her Oxfordshire Probate Group hat)

Enriching the National Heritage List

Historic England have recently launched the pilot stage of a new project – Enriching the List. This is an initiative which enables users of the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) to provide extra information not contained in the list entry and upload photographs or provide links to other resources. These will then appear together with the official entry for the Listed Building, Scheduled Monument etc. on the NHLE. You can read more about the project here <http://>

www.historicengland.org.uk/etl

OBR were invited to take part in the semi-public beta test and committee members have been posting additional information on buildings which they know about. This can simply be the uploading of a photograph (as at <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1048807>) or more information and references, such as at <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1283371> or <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1283247>

The scheme went live to the general public in early June, when some of the issues we have highlighted during the test phase – such as the lack of hyperlinks – should have been remedied. You now have the chance to add your own information. What they are looking for are things that say something useful about the listed heritage asset. Some suggested simple postings that you might try include:

1. For a single street, village or town area, post a photograph of each listed building, with or without a caption in the ‘comments’ box
2. For a set of buildings that have been tree-ring dated, go to http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/vag_dendro/query.cfm?CFID=3054&CFTOKEN=622D0868-2975-428D-823563056CFF716B and add a post along the following lines, “Timbers in this building have been tree-ring dated to Details can be found at [insert a link] and in Vernacular Architecture vol ... (date) page...”
3. For buildings discussed in books, add a post along the lines of “More information about this building can be read in [insert title, date, author]
4. For Oxford buildings in the central area, post a link to <http://www.oxfordhistory.org.uk/> for example, “For further information on 107 High Street, the former Tackley’s Inn, including those who lived and worked there, see <http://www.oxfordhistory.org.uk/high/tour/south/107.html>”

Rather more time-consuming would be references to articles and reports in Oxoniensia and South Midlands Archaeology, but back-numbers of these are all available online.

As users of the list will know, the published details are often inadequate for an understanding of the building, and if you want to suggest a change to, or to dispute the contents of, an NHLE List Entry, there is a separate area and form on the NHLE site that you should use for submitting minor and major amendments to List Entries.

I was somewhat ambivalent about this initiative when it was first announced, since as anyone who uses the internet will know, there is a great deal of rubbish out there, but I think this does have the potential to be very valuable indeed. For example, additions to the listing which add to the occupier history or provide a detailed internal description to supplement ‘interior not inspected’ could, if done properly, ensure that

no-one putting in a planning application can claim to be unaware of the historical and architectural interest of the building. Historic building appraisals should be improved and better planning decisions should result.

We have queried the size limit on contributions (1,000 characters), and have been told that long contributions were not what was envisaged. They want specific pieces of information about something not covered in (or possibly incorrect in the list description) rather than a new complete description of the building. After consultation it was felt that 1,000 characters was sufficient to do this. However, they did say that 'if there is a lot to add to a description it might be better to group these into separate comments e.g. history, roof, windows etc.' Clearly, when we can get more of the OBR reports available online we can supply links which will get round this problem.

Do please look at the website (<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>) and give it a go when it goes live – I am sure we have lots to add.

D. Clark

Victoria County History volume XVIII, covering the Ewelme Hundred

Just published, this volume of the VCH, edited by OBR member Simon Townley, covers the fourteen rural parishes within the Ewelme Hundred in its 512 well illustrated pages. Occupying a varied landscape in south-east Oxfordshire, these parishes extend from the river valleys of the Thames and Thame up into the Chilterns. Nucleated villages and open fields dominated the vale, while the uplands feature dispersed settlement, early inclosure, and extensive wood-pasture. The two zones were closely linked by economic interdependence and, in the late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval period, by the influence of an important royal estate focused on Benson, which extended across the hills and formed the nucleus of Ewelme (formerly Benson) Hundred. Benson later became a coaching stop on the Oxford-London road.

The area remained predominantly agricultural until recent times, despite some rural crafts and services and an important pottery and brick-making industry around Nettle. London and surrounding towns exerted important influences throughout. Notable buildings include the 15th century brick-built almshouse complex at Ewelme, co-founded by Chaucer's granddaughter Alice de la Pole, and the now largely demolished Tudor mansion at Rycote, while more recent additions include Nuffield Place, remodelled in 1933 for Oxford car manufacturer William Morris (Lord Nuffield).

The publisher, Boydell & Brewer, offers OBR members on this new volume. The 25% discount will make the price £71.25 (instead of £95.00 RRP). Orders can be

placed by phone on 01243 843 291, by fax on 01243 843 303, by email at customer@wiley.com or online at www.boydellandbrewer.com. Postage is £3.70 in the UK. Please quote the offer code **BB131** to ensure that the discount is given. The offer ends 30th November 2016.

R Farrant

Forthcoming Events

OBR associated weekend seminar 'Recording Town Buildings'

A weekend seminar on Recording Town Buildings will be held at Rewley House, starting at 6.00 pm on Friday 30 September until lunchtime Sunday 2 October. See <https://www.conted.ox.ac.uk/courses/recording-town-buildings?code=O16P100HCR>

OBR Annual Lecture

The annual lecture will be held on at 5.30pm on 29 November at Rewley House. The lecturer will be Claire Gapper, talking on decorative plasterwork in Elizabethan and Jacobean Oxfordshire. *Claire is an architectural historian whose thesis concentrated on London plasterwork in 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*

Radley History Club

Book launch and exhibition *St James the Great, Radley: The Story of a Village Church*, at St James the Great, Church Rd, Radley, Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 3QF. Saturday 1st October, 10.30 - 5 pm; Sunday 2nd October 1.30 pm - 4.30 pm. Refreshments. For more details www.radleyhistoryclub.org

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 on our website: www.obr.org.uk

Copy dates are 1 March, 1 June, 1 September and 1 December. Please send any contributions or comments to Richard Farrant at newsletter@obr.org.uk

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OXFORDSHIRE BUILDINGS RECORD

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Minutes of the sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Oxfordshire Buildings Record held on Sunday 15 May 2016 in the village hall, Crowmarsh Gifford, at 11.30 am.

The Chairman, Paul Clark was in the chair. 27 members were present.

1. Apologies for absence had been received from Malcolm Airs, Richard Bidgood, Chris Davis, Richard Farrant, Ruth Gibson, Paul Jacques, Rachel Jacques, Sue Spurr, John Steane, Sally Stradling and Ann Spokes Symons.

2. Minutes of the fifteenth AGM on 16 May 2015.

No amendments were proposed and adoption was proposed by C Howlett, seconded by D Hughes; they were approved *nem con* and were signed by the Chairman as a true record.

3. Matters arising. There were no matters arising from the minutes.

4. Treasurer's Report and Accounts for the years 2014 and 2015

The Chairman reminded the meeting that the fifteenth AGM was able only to see draft accounts for 2014, which we were aware contained some errors. He congratulated the Treasurer, Tim Peacock, who had sorted out the problems and would present these and the accounts for 2015. They had been examined by Mr Malcolm Lucas. We approached him rather than our examiner of many years' standing, Brian Tonkin, because we needed someone who was more accessible to Tim and in order to ensure that our accounts were on a sound footing and complied with current best practice.

Tim pointed out that the main change was to separate the restricted funds (for the Chipping Norton project funded by Historic England) from the OBR's own receipts and payments. He said that the lack of Gift Aid payments in 2015 would be remedied in the 2016 accounts.

D Hughes proposed that the accounts be adopted, H Horner seconded and a motion to adopt them was carried *nem con*.

5. Secretary's Report

The Secretary reported that recording work in 2015 had continued in support of two major projects, now in their final stages. The Chipping Norton project on Early Fabric in Historic Towns (funded by Historic England, where Victoria Hubbard was in the lead, supported by a strong OBR team) was now beginning to pull its findings together for publication, having completed over 70 internal building surveys. In the south-east of the county, our work with the South Oxfordshire Project, based on Ewelme Hundred came to an end, but some individual buildings had been studied for the forthcoming Victoria County History volume on the area, and for a local history project in Chalgrove.

Group recording days were held at three locations. We began the year with work at Yelford Manor and at Meers Parcel in Blewbury. Garland's farm at West Challow was a fascinating abandoned farmhouse with a derelict early wing that had served as a cheese-room with many of the supports for the storage planks still *in situ*. These days continued to attract a good cross-section of members, and are the main way in which we try to develop members' recording skills. The locations also offered opportunities to members living in different parts of the county. For 2016 he hoped that a new project led by Martin Bridge and aimed at dating elm timbers would lead to further recording opportunities for OBR.

As ever, individual OBR members had also been active on their own initiative in recording interesting local features and buildings at risk, some prior to planning approval for major alterations. Some members also worked professionally on recording projects.

As we did not have an excursions secretary following the departure of Martin Whitworth from the committee, there had been no OBR excursions in 2015. Many members, however, also belonged to OAHS who offered an excellent programme of visits.

Peter Brears had been the OBR lecturer last year, speaking about the organisation and management of cooking and serving meals from the medieval period onwards.

6. Membership Secretary's Report

Paul reported that membership stood at 192, including five corporate members, down on last year's figure, although 7 new members had joined during the year. 29 members had failed to renew their subscriptions and had been removed from the list.

7. Website and social media

Barbara reported that the OBR website now had two local group pages and a map showing locations of buildings recorded. There were 55 'likes' on Facebook and 65 'followers' on Twitter.

8. Newsletter Editor's Report

The Chairman thanked Richard Farrant for his attractive electronic newsletters. Members were invited to continue to send in contributions.

9. Election of Officers and Committee for 2016/17

Nominations had been received for the posts of Chairman (Paul Clark), Secretary (David Clark) and Treasurer (Tim Peacock). There being no further nominations, J Casson proposed and D Thynne seconded a motion that they all be elected. There being no objections, the Chairman declared them duly elected.

Offering themselves for election to the committee were:

Richard Farrant (Newsletter Editor), Heather Horner, David Hughes, Donna Thynne (Archivist) and Simon Townley.

J Bailey proposed and C Howlett seconded a motion that they be elected en bloc, and this was passed *nem con*.

John Steane has been a co-opted member and the Chairman hoped he would continue to act in this role

The Chairman thanked retiring committee member Barbara Creed (webmaster) for her hard work over the years to ensure OBR had a good media presence. Tim had agreed to take on these tasks in future, with Donna assisting on social media.

10. Election of Examiner

Malcolm Lucas, a professional accountant living in Dorchester and who specialised in charity work was proposed by H Horner, seconded by S Townley. There being no other nomination, he was declared duly elected.

11. Any other business.

- a. Alan Trinder reported that he had completed a catalogue of the books and offprints given to OBR by John Ashdown, and asked that someone take over these. D Hughes volunteered to store the books, and the Secretary said he would pass the catalogue to Tim for mounting on the website, and thanked Alan for compiling this.
- b. The Secretary thanked Tim for putting in place the arrangements for the day, and asked members to put forward suggestions for locations of future presentation days and AGMs.

There being no further business, the Chairman closed the meeting at 12.00 noon.

David Clark, Secretary, 17 May 2016.

OXFORDSHIRE BUILDINGS RECORD**2016 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL**

Dear Member

If you have not yet paid your 2016 subscription, please use the tear-off slip to renew your membership or return the attached Bankers Order form (see next page).

The subscription for 2016 remains at £5.00 and became due on 1st January.

Kind Regards

Paul Clark

Membership Secretary, Oxfordshire Buildings Record.

(Membership Number)

OXFORDSHIRE BUILDINGS RECORD

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL / CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Please complete in capitals and send to:

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

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

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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)

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Oxford,
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sort code 60-70-03
for the credit of the Oxfordshire Buildings Record, Account No. 84266643

the sum of £_____ immediately

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

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To: The Manager, _____

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Account number

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Signed: _____

Date: _____

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