



## VCH Oxfordshire Texts in Progress

# Salford

## Introduction: Landscape, Settlement, and Buildings



Salford is a small rural parish in the Cotswold hills, bordering Warwickshire (and formerly Gloucestershire) on the west, and lying c.1½ miles west of Chipping Norton. The main road from Worcester to London (an Anglo-Saxon salt way) bisects the parish, crossing Salford brook at a ford (now replaced by a bridge) which gave Salford its name. The village itself, just north of the ford, coalesced around a central green, evolving from three separate early foci of which one was counted as part of Chipping Norton parish until the 18th century. The parish has remained chiefly agricultural, with few crafts and trades save for a long-lived watermill (closed after the First World War) and two inns. Lords and clergy were only occasionally resident, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel opened in 1847 continued until 1992.

## LANDSCAPE, SETTLEMENT, AND BUILDINGS

### Parish Boundaries

The parish forms a compact block with the village almost central. In 1881 it covered 1,567 a. (634 ha.),<sup>1</sup> its boundaries remaining essentially unchanged in 2021.<sup>2</sup> The western boundary

<sup>1</sup> OS *Area Bk* (1881); estimated earlier at 1,670 a. (*Census*, 1831–71).

with Little Compton (transferred from Gloucestershire to Warwickshire in 1845)<sup>3</sup> follows an ancient ridgeway save for a short north-western diversion, taking in hilltop land which included an ‘old quarry’ in 1882.<sup>4</sup> The northern boundary with Little Rollright passes through fields, occasional indentations marking the edges (as also in the north-west) of former arable strips. Most of the eastern boundary with Chipping Norton parish follows Salford brook, a diversion to its east beyond Salford mill perhaps reflecting a medieval division of common pasture, and bringing in an additional block of c.125 acres.<sup>5</sup> From a point on Salford brook just north of Swailsford bridge, the south-western boundary with Cornwell heads uphill along hedgerows to return to the ridgeway.



The parish of Salford c.1850.  
Source: *Oxon. Atlas*.

The boundaries derived presumably from those of Salford's two 11th-century manors, which probably originated as a single estate. A third medieval estate (called Berkeleys or Bartletts) began as a freehold of Chipping Norton manor, and its houses and open-field strips (although physically included within Salford) remained titheable to Chipping Norton parish until the 18th century, being viewed as part of Chipping Norton parish.<sup>6</sup> At the enclosure of Salford and Chipping Norton in 1770 parts of the eastern parish boundary near the village were adjusted to leave the entire ‘hamlet of Bartletts’ in Salford parish for both civil and ecclesiastical purposes, a 40-a. allotment in lieu of its tithes being laid out just over the boundary in Over Norton township.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>2</sup> *Census*, 1991–2011 gives the area as 631 ha., but reports no boundary change; see also [www.oxfordshire.maps.arcgis.com](http://www.oxfordshire.maps.arcgis.com) (accessed Feb. 2021).

<sup>3</sup> *VCH Warws.* V, 50.

<sup>4</sup> Below (communications); OS Map 1:2500, Oxon. XIV.1 (1882 edn).

<sup>5</sup> Jefferys, *Oxon. Map* (1767); above, Chipping Norton, econ. hist.; below, econ. hist. (agric. landscape).

<sup>6</sup> Below, landownership; *Par. Colln*, I, 90.

<sup>7</sup> OHC, Chipping Norton & Salford encl. award; Salford parish map, 1771 (in private possession), showing parts of the new and old boundaries; below, landownership (other estates).

## Landscape

The parish occupies rising ground stretching from Salford brook in the east (at 130 m.) to a ridge at Salford hill in the west (247 m.), the latter marking the highest point in the Oxfordshire Cotswolds and surrounding area.<sup>8</sup> Much of the high ground is formed from Jurassic limestone (Chipping Norton, Sharp's Hill, and White Limestones), which has long been quarried for wall stones, roadstone, and roof slates. Springs break out towards the centre of the parish where the limestone meets mudstones and siltstones (Whitby and Dyrham formations), which underlie Salford village (146 m.). Further east, the Salford brook floodplain contains alluvium and peat.<sup>9</sup> Soils on the higher ground are free-draining and mixed with stonebrash, supporting both arable and sheep pasture and formerly also furze. Lower down, the soils are heavier and more clayey, given over to arable, pasture, and meadow, the last chiefly by the brook. Woodland has always been scarce.<sup>10</sup>

Salford brook itself (a tributary of the river Evenlode) was dammed in the Middle Ages for a millpond at Salford mill, and in the 1970s (further north) to create a series of fishing lakes.<sup>11</sup> Fishponds west of the church (fed from springs at Springhill 600 m. north-west) formed part of the manorial site and survive as earthworks,<sup>12</sup> while an unidentified 'old pool' mentioned in 1672 was used for tanning.<sup>13</sup> Other springs are recalled in field names such as Pykewell (1282),<sup>14</sup> Goldwell (1686),<sup>15</sup> Wesmore Wellhead (1688),<sup>16</sup> and Blackwell (1771),<sup>17</sup> while those emanating from ground close to Hirons Hill Farm fed a sheepwash by 1810<sup>18</sup> and possibly by 1688.<sup>19</sup> Those and others at Springhill provided the village's chief water supply until the arrival of mains water in 1961.<sup>20</sup> Improved land drainage was recommended following some limited flooding in 2007.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> OS Maps 1:25000, sheets 45 and 191 (2015 edn); *Oxon. Atlas*, 6–7.

<sup>9</sup> Geol. Surv. Map 1:50000 (solid and drift), sheet 218 (2007 edn). For quarrying, below, econ. hist. (trades); local govt.

<sup>10</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Oxon.* (1883 and later edns); below, econ. hist. (agric. landscape).

<sup>11</sup> HER, PRN 28105; below, econ. hist. (trades; milling).

<sup>12</sup> HER, PRN 5760; below, landownership (manor hos).

<sup>13</sup> Glos. Archives, D4431/3/14/2/1; below, econ. hist. (trades).

<sup>14</sup> *Cal. Close* 1279–88, 178; below, landownership (Salford or Pykewell).

<sup>15</sup> OHC, MS Oxf. Archd. Oxon. b 41, f. 89; *ibid.* BOR4/36/17D/1.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.* BOR4/36/17D/1; cf. Salford survey, 1771 (photocopy in possession of Joy Timms, Salford), no. 84 (Westmoorwell); Salford map, 1771, no. 84.

<sup>17</sup> Salford survey and map, 1771, no. 87.

<sup>18</sup> Over Norton & Salford survey and map, 1810 (photocopies in possession of Joy Timms, Salford), no. 222; OS Map 1:2500, Oxon. XIV.6 (1881 edn); HER, PRN 16641.

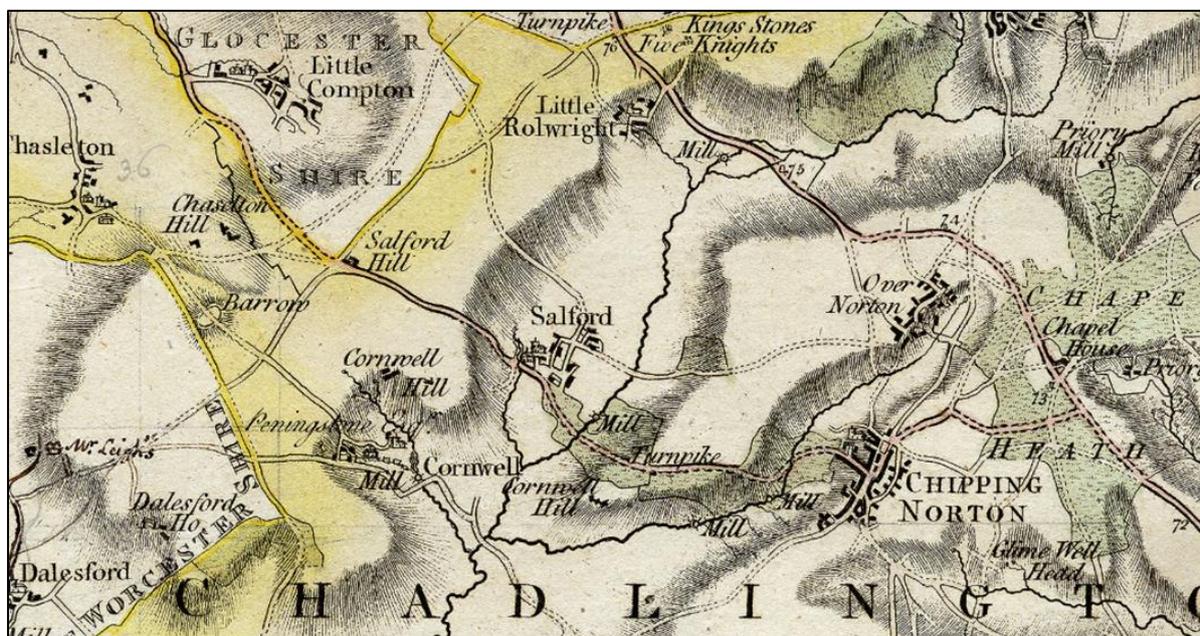
<sup>19</sup> OHC, BOR4/36/17D/1, mentioning the 'washpool'.

<sup>20</sup> Below (settlement).

<sup>21</sup> WODC, *Parish Flood Report: Salford* (June 2008): accessed at [www.westoxon.gov.uk](http://www.westoxon.gov.uk) (March 2021).

## Communications

The prehistoric ridgeway marking Salford's western boundary was called the 'royal way to Northampton' in an undated Anglo-Saxon charter relating to Adlestrop (Glos.).<sup>22</sup> In later times it formed part of a route between Stow-on-the-Wold (Glos.) and Banbury,<sup>23</sup> and it remains a minor metalled road. It is crossed on the parish's edge by the main road from Moreton-in-Marsh (Glos.) to Chipping Norton (the modern A44), which was part of a longer ancient route from Worcester to Oxford and London, used in the Anglo-Saxon period for salt distribution from Droitwich.<sup>24</sup> The place where it crosses Salford brook is presumably the 'salt ford' of Salford's place name,<sup>25</sup> and was later replaced by Salford Bridge, which was the parish's responsibility in 1785 but became a county bridge in 1877.<sup>26</sup> The road itself, called London Way in 1686,<sup>27</sup> was turnpiked in 1731 and disturnpiked in 1877.<sup>28</sup>



The pattern of roads around Salford, showing principally the former turnpike road from Worcester to London via Salford and Chipping Norton and the ancient ridgeway route from Stow to Banbury which crosses it on Salford hill. The 'salt ford' was presumably where the turnpike road crosses Salford brook near Salford mill.  
Source: Jefferys, *Oxon. Map* (1767).

<sup>22</sup> Sawyer S.1548; *VCH Glos.* VI, 8.

<sup>23</sup> J. Ogilby, *Britannia* (1675), plate 2; Salford map, 1771.

<sup>24</sup> HER, PRN 8853; Blair, *A-S. Oxon.* 86; *Oxon. Atlas*, 28–9.

<sup>25</sup> *PN Oxon.* II, 373–4; *Oxon. Atlas*, 25.

<sup>26</sup> OHC, QSB/1; QSB/39.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.* MS Oxf. Archd. Oxon. b 41, f. 89; cf. *ibid.* MS Oxf. Dioc. c 2289, no. 1 (London Road in 1709).

<sup>28</sup> Oxford and Gloucester Roads Act, 4 Geo. II, c. 23; Annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1871, 34 & 35 Vic. c. 115; *Oxon. Atlas*, 102–3.

Other routes provided more local connections, of which only that from the Worcester road south towards Cornwell has remained a public highway.<sup>29</sup> Others surviving as footpaths or bridleways include a route north from the village to Little Rollright, crossing a stream east of Hirons Hill Farm by a 'stony bridge' mentioned in 1699;<sup>30</sup> a route north-west from the village to Barton-on-the-Heath (Warws.), called Goldwell Lane in 1771; and two routes east from the village, one from its southern end to Chipping Norton, and the other from the northern end to Over Norton, crossing Salford brook at a place called Bartletts ford in 1725.<sup>31</sup> Love Lane and Narrow Lane (so called in 1771) were minor lanes west of the village, both lost by 1881, which together linked the Worcester and Barton roads.<sup>32</sup>

Salford was on a stagecoach route from London to Worcester by 1830,<sup>33</sup> and had resident carriers in 1810, 1813, and 1841.<sup>34</sup> Three hauliers were noted in 1887 and one or two in the 1930s, when motor buses between Chipping Norton and Moreton-in-Marsh (run by City of Oxford Motor Services Ltd) stopped in Salford four days a week, reduced to three days by 1968.<sup>35</sup> In 2021 the village was on bus routes to Stow-on-the-Wold, Moreton-in-Marsh, Chipping Norton, and Witney.<sup>36</sup> Post was delivered by 1847 through Chipping Norton,<sup>37</sup> which remained the site of the nearest post office until one was opened in Cooks Lane shortly before 1907, run by the blacksmith's wife. That passed before 1915 to the Hill family,<sup>38</sup> who ran it with a shop until both closed in 1978.<sup>39</sup>

## Population

In 1086 Salford's two manors had 20 recorded tenants in all, probably each representing a household, while others may have lived at Bartletts on what became the village's northern edge.<sup>40</sup> By 1279 there were probably at least 35 households (18 on the larger manor and 17 on the smaller), again excluding those on the Bartletts estate.<sup>41</sup> Even so only 16 households

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<sup>29</sup> Jefferys, *Oxon. Map* (1767); Davis, *Oxon. Map* (1797); OS Maps 1:25000, sheets 45 and 191 (2015 edn). Unless stated, paragraph based on: OHC, Chipping Norton & Salford enclo. award; Salford survey and map, 1771.

<sup>30</sup> Chipping Norton Museum, summary of Salford mill deeds (Stonybridge brook in 1699); cf. Salford survey and map, 1771 (Stoney Bridge Ground).

<sup>31</sup> OHC, CH/VII/1; cf. Over Norton & Salford survey and map, 1810.

<sup>32</sup> Salford survey and map, 1771; OS Maps 1:2500, Oxon. XIV.5, XIV.9 (1881 edn).

<sup>33</sup> *Pigot's Nat. & Comm. Dir.* (1830); *Oxon. Atlas*, 103.

<sup>34</sup> Deed, 9 Apr. 1810 (in possession of Joy Timms); *Oxf. Jnl*, 18 Dec. 1813; TNA, HO 107/879.

<sup>35</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Oxon.* (1887–1939 edns); par. council mins, 1968 (in possession of par. council).

<sup>36</sup> <https://bustimes.org/localities/salford-oxon> (accessed Feb. 2021).

<sup>37</sup> *PO Dir. Oxon.* (1847).

<sup>38</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Oxon.* (1883–1939 edns); OS Map 1:2500, Oxon. XIV.10 (1922 edn).

<sup>39</sup> *Oxf. Times*, 1 Jun. 1962; information from Joy Timms; par. council mins, 1978.

<sup>40</sup> DB, ff. 156v., 161; below, landownership.

<sup>41</sup> *Rot. Hund.* II, 728–9; below, landownership (other estates). No *Rot. Hund.* entry for Chipping Norton (including Bartletts) is known.

were taxed in 1327, the rest being presumably too poor,<sup>42</sup> and only 40 people aged 14 or over paid poll tax in 1377, probably reflecting a decline in population through the Black Death.<sup>43</sup> Some 37 communicants ('houseing people') were noted in 1548.<sup>44</sup>

In 1642 the obligatory protestation oath was sworn by 53 men aged 18 or over (suggesting an adult population of over 100),<sup>45</sup> and 26 householders were assessed for hearth tax in 1662.<sup>46</sup> The estimated numbers of 94 adults in 1676 and 39 houses in 1738 suggest modest growth in the century or so before 1801,<sup>47</sup> when 225 inhabitants occupied 50 houses. Thereafter, following a steady increase to 397 (in 83 houses) by 1861, agricultural depression and the First World War contributed to a steep decline to 226 (in 71 houses) by 1931. During the two decades after the Second World War the population fluctuated, but boosted by housebuilding then rose steadily, reaching 311 in 114 households in 1981, and 356 in 139 dwellings in 2011.<sup>48</sup>

## Settlement

### *Prehistoric to Medieval*

Evidence for prehistoric activity is so far limited to surface finds of worked flints, including a Bronze-Age barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead.<sup>49</sup> Romano-British pottery and coins have been recovered near Hirons Hill Farm and in the village,<sup>50</sup> and cropmarks near Windmill Farm may relate to a putative Romano-British enclosure across the parish boundary in Little Rollright.<sup>51</sup> A single sherd of possibly Anglo-Saxon pottery has been found on a rise south-east of the village, overlooking the 'ford on a salt way' which gave Salford its name.<sup>52</sup> The field name Wickers barrow (recorded on Salford hill from 1706) may indicate a lost burial mound of prehistoric or Anglo-Saxon date.<sup>53</sup>

By c.1050 settlement may have been crystallising around a green of which traces survive within the modern village core, surrounded by incipient open fields belonging probably to a single Salford estate, and with an associated mill presumably on or near the

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<sup>42</sup> TNA, E 179/161/9.

<sup>43</sup> *Poll Taxes 1377–81*, ed. Fenwick, II, 290; below, econ. hist. (Middle Ages).

<sup>44</sup> *Chant. Cert.* 37.

<sup>45</sup> *Prot. Retns.* 96–7.

<sup>46</sup> TNA, E 179/255/4.

<sup>47</sup> *Compton Census*, ed. Whiteman, 422; *Secker's Visit.* 129.

<sup>48</sup> *Census*, 1801–2011; below (settlement); social hist. (since 1800).

<sup>49</sup> HER, PRN 13443; 13446; 13637; flints in possession of Joy Timms; PAS, OXON-CED47C (arrowhead).

<sup>50</sup> HER, PRN 13288; 13443; 13446; information from Joy Timms.

<sup>51</sup> Historic England Pastscape, nos. 1023801; 1075331; above, Little Rollright, landscape etc.

<sup>52</sup> HER, PRN 13637; above (communicants)

<sup>53</sup> TNA, PROB 11/500/387; OHC, P156/D/1–16.

site of Salford mill. By 1086 the estate had been divided into two unequal parts, with tenants of the larger manor concentrated possibly on the green's western side at Lower End, where the parish church (with its adjacent rectory house) was established by the early 12th century.<sup>54</sup> Tenants of the smaller manor were settled probably on the green's eastern side, its 12th- or 13th-century manor house apparently occupying a moated site c.300 m. south-east of Village Farm, while the mill was shared between the two manors.<sup>55</sup> A third medieval cluster, known as Berkeleys or Bartletts, developed on the green's northern edge, within a freehold estate attached to Chipping Norton manor and long regarded as part of Chipping Norton parish.<sup>56</sup> The shared green itself probably formed an L-shaped area between what is now Chapel Lane in the south-west and The Green in the north-east, including the long thin block of still partly open land between Cooks Lane and Roses Lane.<sup>57</sup> The byname 'at the green' was recorded in the 13th and 14th centuries,<sup>58</sup> and the 'town green' in 1771,<sup>59</sup> while several other 13th-century tenants were named from the locations of their houses 'on the corner', 'at the marsh', 'at the ash tree', 'at the spring', and 'on the hill', some of the names suggesting outlying dwellings.<sup>60</sup> John 'atte mulle', mentioned in 1327, lived presumably at Salford mill.<sup>61</sup>

#### *Development from 1500*

By the 17th century the three clusters around the green had coalesced into a single village, which contained a number of still-surviving stone cottages and farmhouses.<sup>62</sup> A Salford yeoman in 1699 left his son a close on which to build a new house, perhaps to replace one at Towns End which had lately burned down.<sup>63</sup> A new manor house (Salford House) was built c.1695 in parkland west of the church, but was demolished in 1810, leaving only earthworks and the surviving Greathouse barn.<sup>64</sup> By 1771 (when first mapped in detail) the village had assumed its later layout, with much of the former green enclosed and some incipient encroachment on its west side adjoining Cooks Lane, comprising the present-day

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<sup>54</sup> Below, landownership; econ. hist.; relig. hist. The advowson descended with the larger manor.

<sup>55</sup> Below, landownership (manor houses); econ. hist. (milling).

<sup>56</sup> Above (boundaries); below, landownership.

<sup>57</sup> cf. Salford map, 1771; OS Map 1:2500, Oxon. XIV.10 (1881 edn).

<sup>58</sup> *Rot. Hund.* II, 729; TNA, E 179/161/9; below, relig. hist. (Middle Ages) (Martin atte Grene).

<sup>59</sup> Salford survey and map, 1771, nos. 54, 60.

<sup>60</sup> *Rot. Hund.* II, 728–9 ('in Angulo', 'de la More', 'de Fraxino', 'de Fonte', 'de la Hull').

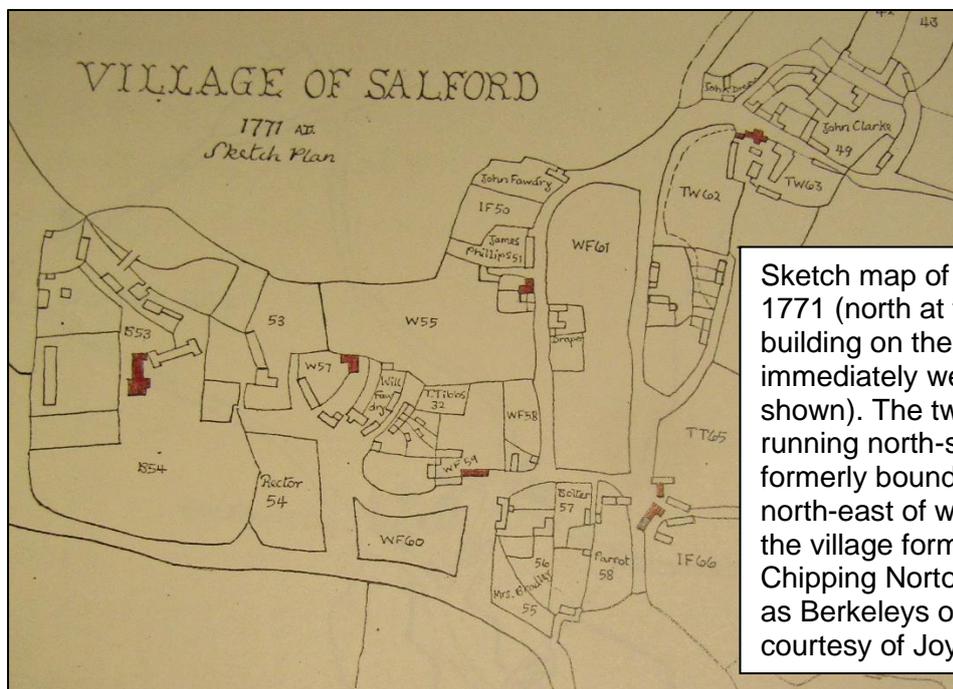
<sup>61</sup> TNA, E 179/161/9.

<sup>62</sup> Below (built character).

<sup>63</sup> OHC, MS Wills Oxon. 24/4/31 (Wm Fawdry).

<sup>64</sup> Below, landownership (manor houses).

Old Post Office and an attached forge.<sup>65</sup> Rectory Farm was built just north of the village after 1808, on glebe awarded to the rector at enclosure.<sup>66</sup>



Sketch map of Salford village in 1771 (north at top). The large red building on the left is Salford House, immediately west of the church (not shown). The two parallel lanes running north-south in the centre formerly bounded a green, to the north-east of which was the part of the village formerly included in Chipping Norton parish and known as Berkeleys or Bartletts. Image courtesy of Joy Timms.

Victorian additions to the village included a school of 1853 on the village's northern edge, its replacement of 1901, encroaching on the former green's northern perimeter, and the Wesleyan Methodist chapel of 1847, from which Chapel Lane is named.<sup>67</sup> A few estate cottages built for the lord William Dawkins included Fields End (1870) and Swiss Cottage (1889),<sup>68</sup> and a pair of council houses was erected next to the school in the 1930s, also within the former green.<sup>69</sup> Greater changes followed the Second World War, with further council housing built at The Leys (1950 and 1966) and Orchard Close (1964),<sup>70</sup> new private housing added on Cooks Lane and Lower End, and a village hall built in 1960.<sup>71</sup> Electricity was available by 1939, when spring water was piped to six public taps.<sup>72</sup> Mains water arrived in 1961, mains sewerage in 1965, and street lighting in 1969.<sup>73</sup>

<sup>65</sup> Salford map, 1771; below, econ. hist. (trades).

<sup>66</sup> Below, relig. hist. (endowment); cf. OHC, MS Oxf. Dioc. c 449, f. 32 and v.; OS Map 1:2500, Oxon. XIV.6 (1881 edn).

<sup>67</sup> Below, social hist. (educ.); relig. hist. (since 1800); OS Map 1:2500, Oxon. XIV.10 (1881 and later edns).

<sup>68</sup> Datestones WD 1870, WD 1889.

<sup>69</sup> Information from Joy Timms; cf. par. council mins, 1931.

<sup>70</sup> Par. council mins.

<sup>71</sup> Below, social hist. (since 1800).

<sup>72</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Oxon.* (1939); *Oxf. Jnl.*, 2 Feb. 1907; OS Map 1:2500, Oxon. XIV.10 (1922 edn).

<sup>73</sup> Par. council mins.

Outlying settlement was long confined to Salford mill and one or two isolated dwellings, Thomas Brain (d. 1546) 'of Cottonhouse' living perhaps at the later Brains House Ground near Hirons Hill Farm, which contained a ruined house in 1796.<sup>74</sup> The Cross Hands inn (also known as the House on the Hill) was built beside the crossroads on Salford hill before 1754,<sup>75</sup> and at least one house stood at Southerndown near the Chipping Norton boundary by 1851.<sup>76</sup> By 1881 further isolated dwellings existed along the Worcester road, of which one (Fisher's Barn) stood opposite a short-lived brick and tile works.<sup>77</sup> Southerndown Villa (a nursing home in 2021) was erected for Henry Clements in the 1880s,<sup>78</sup> and the nearby sewage works was built on land sold to Chipping Norton Borough Council for that purpose in 1900.<sup>79</sup> Hirons Hill Farm, built or rebuilt in 1869, began as a secondary farmyard (with a stone barn dated 1807) for Hill farm, whose principal farmhouse until at least 1897 was Elms Farm in the village.<sup>80</sup> Springhill, Twin Brook, Hollis Hill, and Windmill Farms were all built for later 20th-century smallholdings established on Salford hill, some of them replacing (or converted from) earlier barns.<sup>81</sup> Springhill Farm was replaced c.2014–18 with a large mansion house called Salford Manor.<sup>82</sup>

## The Built Character

Salford's older vernacular buildings (ostensibly of 17th- and 18th-century date) are characteristic of the Cotswolds, built chiefly from local limestone rubble with mullioned windows and stone slate roofs, some of which have been replaced with modern concrete tiles. Thatch (entirely absent in 2021) was formerly common,<sup>83</sup> and blue slates were often used after 1800. Bricks, employed in the (now-demolished) Georgian manor house, were otherwise rare before the mid to late 19th century, when (exceptionally) Brick House was refronted in red Flemish-bond brickwork, perhaps using bricks made in the parish.<sup>84</sup> From the mid 20th century most new houses were built with either light-coloured brick or

<sup>74</sup> OHC, MS Wills Oxon. 178.219; Salford survey and map, 1771, no. 9; *Sale Cat., Salford Manor* (1796): copy in Bodl. MS dd Dawkins C34/ID1/41.

<sup>75</sup> Bodl. MS dd Dawkins C30/ID1/16; below, econ. hist. (trades).

<sup>76</sup> TNA, HO 107/1732; OS Map 1:2500, Oxon. XIV.10 (1881 edn).

<sup>77</sup> OS Maps 1:2500, Oxon. XIV.5, XIV.9, XIV.10 (1881 edn); below, econ. hist. (trades).

<sup>78</sup> TNA, RG 11/1521; RG 12/1179; RG 13/1400; [www.barchester.com/home/southerndown-care-home](http://www.barchester.com/home/southerndown-care-home) (accessed Feb. 2021); cf. OS Map 1:2500, Oxon. XIV.10 (1881 and 1900 edns).

<sup>79</sup> *Oxf. Jnl*, 22 Jul. 1899; OHC, BOR1/21/D/1; *ibid.* DV/X/37.

<sup>80</sup> Datestones 1869 and 1807 (information from Joy Timms); *Sale Cats, Salford Manor* (1796); *Village and Hill Farms* (1896): copy in Bodl. GA Oxon. b 91 (45); *Hill View Farm etc.* (1897): copy in possession of Joy Timms, Salford.

<sup>81</sup> OS Maps 1:10560, Oxon. XIV.NW, XIV.SW (1922 edn); 1:10000, SP 27 28 (1978 edn), SP 27 29 (1978 edn), SP 28 29 (1979 edn).

<sup>82</sup> Below (built character).

<sup>83</sup> e.g. Over Norton & Salford survey, 1818 (photocopy in possession of Joy Timms, Salford); *Oxf. Jnl*, 22 Apr. 1826; *Sale Cat., Hill View Farm etc.* (1897); *Oxf. Times*, 1 Jun. 1962.

<sup>84</sup> For brickworks, below, econ. hist. (trades).

reconstituted stone, although limestone was sometimes still used, notably in the 21st-century Salford Manor.<sup>85</sup>



Left: Brick House, refronted in the mid to late 19th century, perhaps using bricks made in the parish. Right: Salford Inn (formerly the Black Horse), typical of the older buildings in the village which are mainly constructed from local limestone rubble.

Apart from the church no medieval buildings survive, and hearth tax returns show that the village had few dwellings of any size in the 1660s, the rectory house (assessed on four hearths) being the largest, along with a few modest farmhouses assessed on two or three, and many more cottages with just one.<sup>86</sup> Some houses had chimneys and floored-over halls by the 1590s,<sup>87</sup> while Manor Farm was rebuilt in 1683 to form an L-plan house with chamfered mullioned windows.<sup>88</sup> The new manor house (Salford House) of c.1695 may have been classical from the start, as it certainly was after remodelling in the 1720s, using brick, stone, and ashlar, and featuring sash windows, rusticated quoins, moulded cornices and plinths, and a stone-slatted hipped roof with dormers.<sup>89</sup> The classical style was also used for the rectory house (now Old Rectory) of 1806–9, built in rubblestone with a hipped blue slate roof, symmetrical chimneystacks, and a stuccoed south front with a central doorway and 16-pane sash windows.<sup>90</sup> Rectory Farm, built later in the century, has casement windows,<sup>91</sup> and the village's other Victorian buildings are all in traditional style, built usually of rubblestone with blue slate roofs, and with square-headed or segmental-arched windows. They include the former Methodist chapel (now Old Chapel, 1847), the former National

<sup>85</sup> Below.

<sup>86</sup> TNA, E 179/255/4; *Hearth Tax Oxon.* 166.

<sup>87</sup> OHC, MS Wills Oxon. 190.209; 5/5/16; 22/1/7 (chamber over parlour, 1612); 32/2/8; 50/4/14.

<sup>88</sup> Datestone 'IBI/1683'; NHLE, no. 1053274 (accessed Feb. 2021); below, econ. hist. (since 1500).

<sup>89</sup> Below, landownership (manor houses).

<sup>90</sup> NHLE, no. 1367830; below, relig. hist. (rectory ho.).

<sup>91</sup> Above (settlement); below, relig. hist. (endowment).

school (now Old School, 1853), and the former council school (Bell House and School House, 1901, designed by George Castle).<sup>92</sup>

Twentieth-century buildings mostly comprise fairly nondescript bungalows and houses (including the council houses), along with the rendered brick village hall of 1960,<sup>93</sup> and a few barn-conversions. The most ambitious modern building (north-west of the village) is the neo-classical Salford Manor, erected c.2014–18 for the businessman John Bloor to designs by Tyack Architects Ltd of Moreton-in-Marsh. Set in parkland landscaped by Portus and Whitton of Cirencester (Glos.), with a detached staff house, walled garden, and garaging, the main 2½-storey house has a seven-bay north façade faced in ashlar, featuring rusticated quoins, sash windows with keystones, and a projecting central pedimented bay with a porticoed entrance porch. A moulded cornice and parapet partially conceals a hipped blue slate roof with dormers, while a low corridor links the main block to a service wing of equal height on a perpendicular alignment.<sup>94</sup>



Chapel Lane in the early 20th century. Image courtesy of Joy Timms.

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<sup>92</sup> Below, social hist. (educ.); relig. hist. (since 1800).

<sup>93</sup> Below, social hist. (since 1800).

<sup>94</sup> WODC planning docs, 13/1747/P/FP; 14/1196/P/FP; 17/02273/FUL (accessed online Feb. 2021); [www.tyackarchitects.com](http://www.tyackarchitects.com) (accessed Feb. 2021).