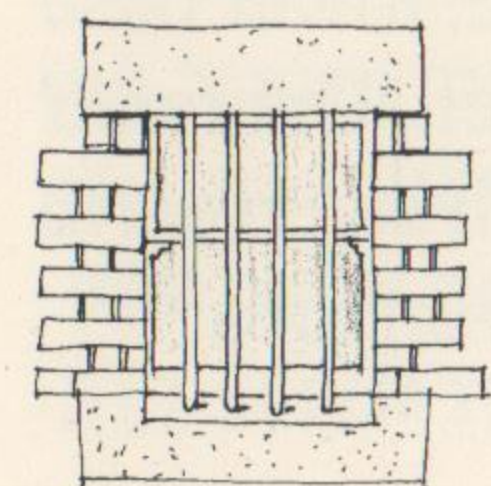
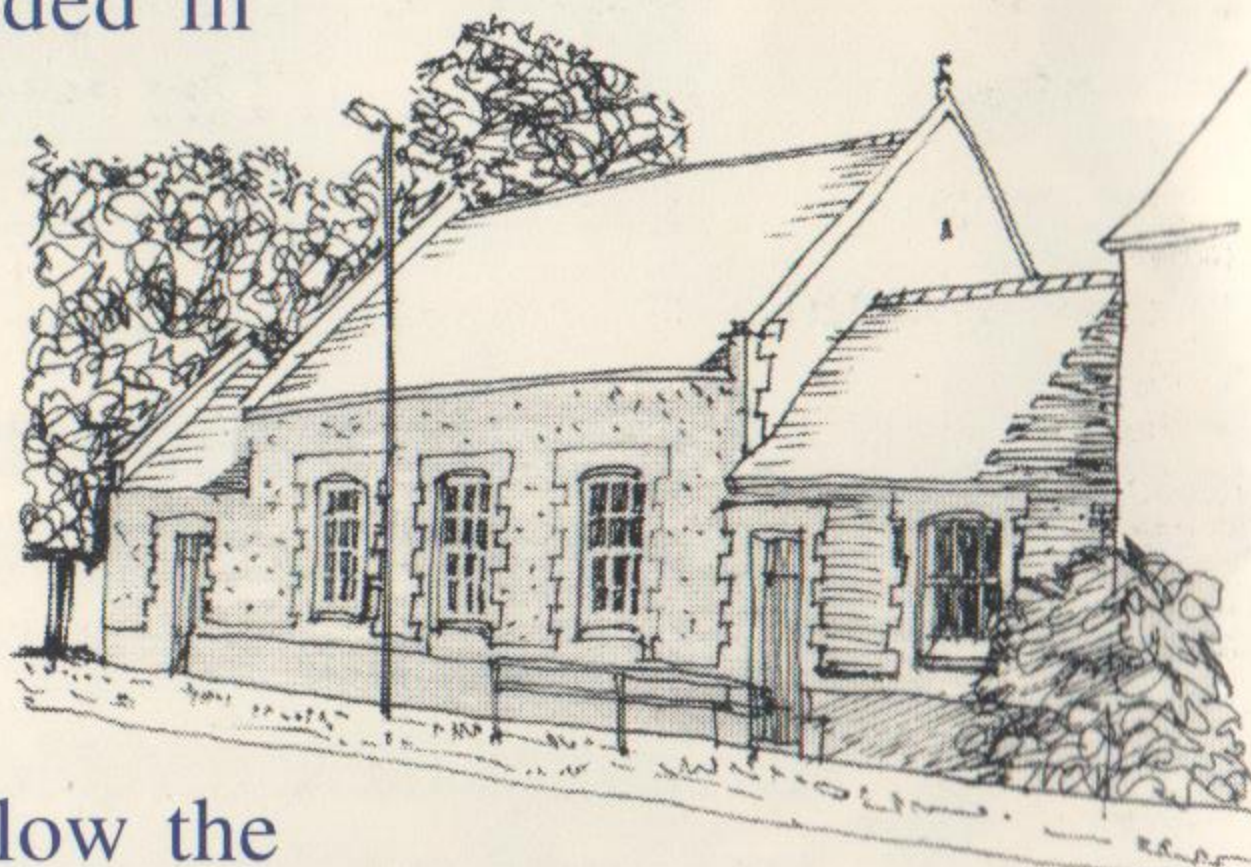


24 Library

Originally a private house, converted into a prison in 1854. Magistrate's room added in 1874. Previous magistrates had used a room in the King's Arms, now the Deddington Arms. The court-room benches are still in



place below the shelving, and the bookstore retains the barred window of the lock-up cell. The parish website can be seen on a computer in the library.

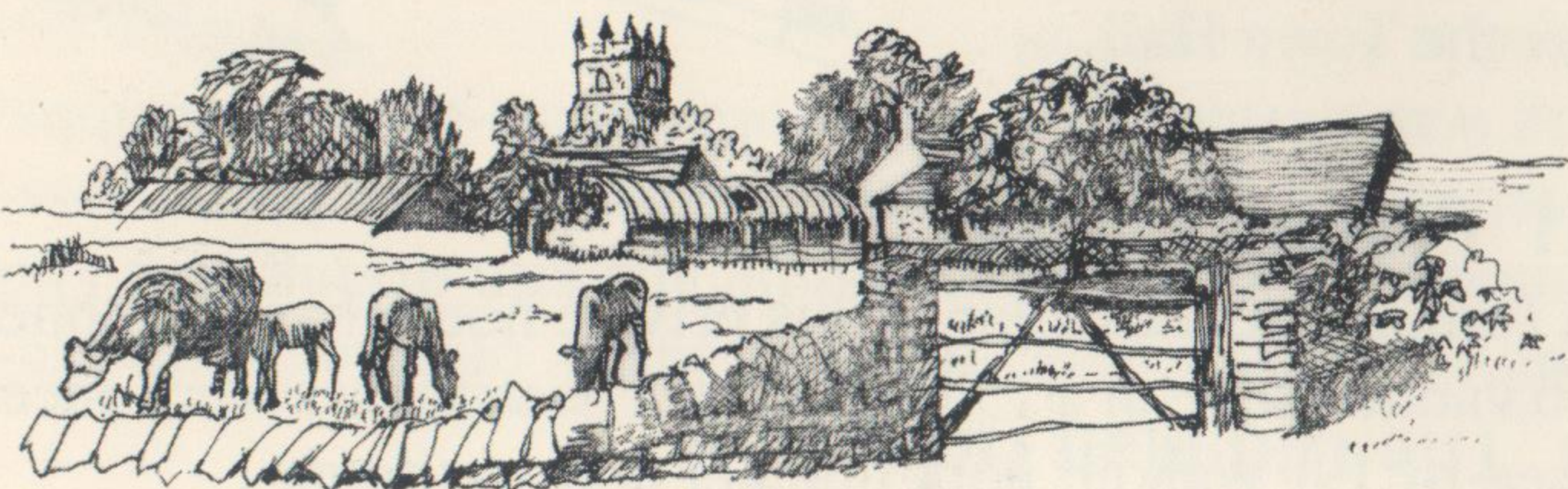
25 Primary School

Land endowed by the Cartwright family of Aynho and parish fund-raising ensured a school was built by 1864, when the population was at its highest (over 2000). The Victorian building has been extended and is filled to capacity. The school is connected to the Internet, and every class uses computers.



26 Earl's Lane

Completing a circuit round the town, the lane offers open green views across farmland where medieval ridge and furrow is still visible. The north side hedgerow has six species of tree, so could be 600 years old. A gas-holder at the east end of the lane was installed by Deddington Gas, Coal and Coke Co. Ltd in 1862. Only the name remains, in the Old Gas House, on the site.



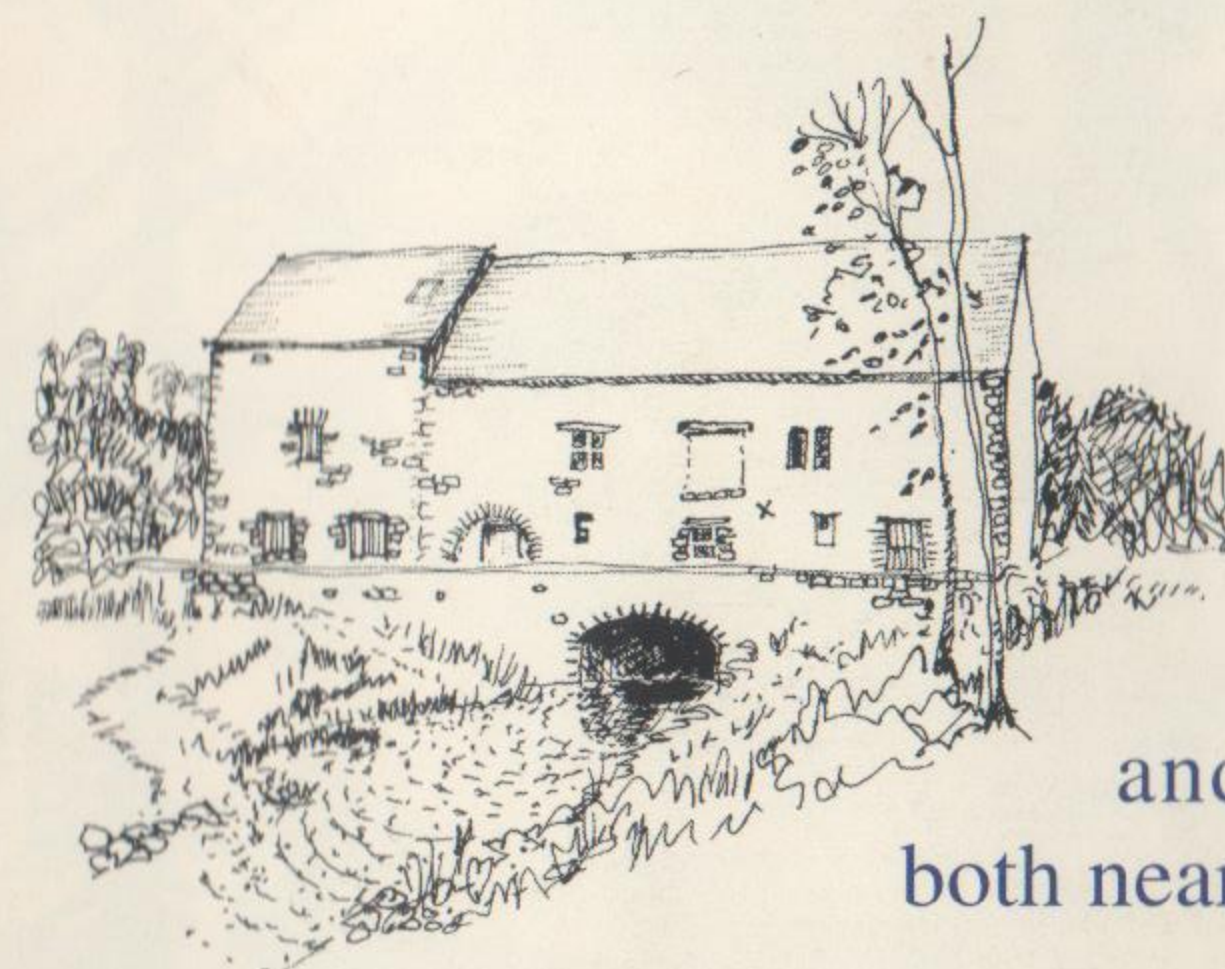
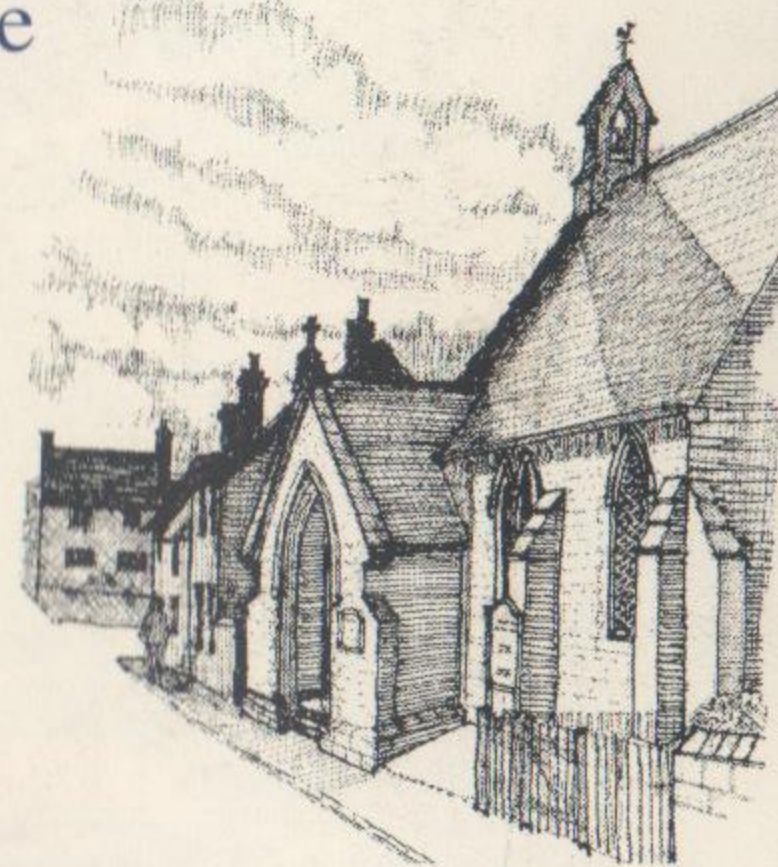
27 Daeda's Wood

Planted for the new Millennium, a short walk or drive north of the crossroads, and beside Swere Brook. You could walk back along Cosy Lane to the Hempton Road.

Hempton and Clifton

A mile and a half (2.4 km) either side of Deddington are the two villages which are part of the parish. The Town Hall plaque below the Coat of Arms records 'Preo on anan gebundene', Old English for 'three bound together as one'.

Hempton's St John's Church (1851) contains a remarkable carved Norman font from the nearby parish of Worton.



Clifton has lost its church and Methodist chapel to other uses, but still has the Duke of Cumberland's Head and a 17th-c. watermill, both near the river Cherwell.

Recent foot and cycle paths encourage a 'green' connection between the three distinct places.

More information about the parish can be found on Deddington OnLine at <http://www.deddington.org.uk>

Sources: The Domesday Book, 1086; The Story of Deddington, Mary Vane Turner, 1933; A History of Deddington, Oxfordshire, H.M. Colvin, 1963; The Buildings of England: Oxfordshire, Jennifer Sherwood and Nikolaus Pevsner, 1974; Victoria History of the County of Oxford, Vol. XI, 1983; Register of Listed Buildings, 1988; local knowledge.

This leaflet forms part of the Mapping the Millennium series, produced by Deddington Map Group and funded by Rural Action. Other subjects: Churches and Chapels, Where to Eat and Drink, Historical Characters, Countryside, Farms and Fields.

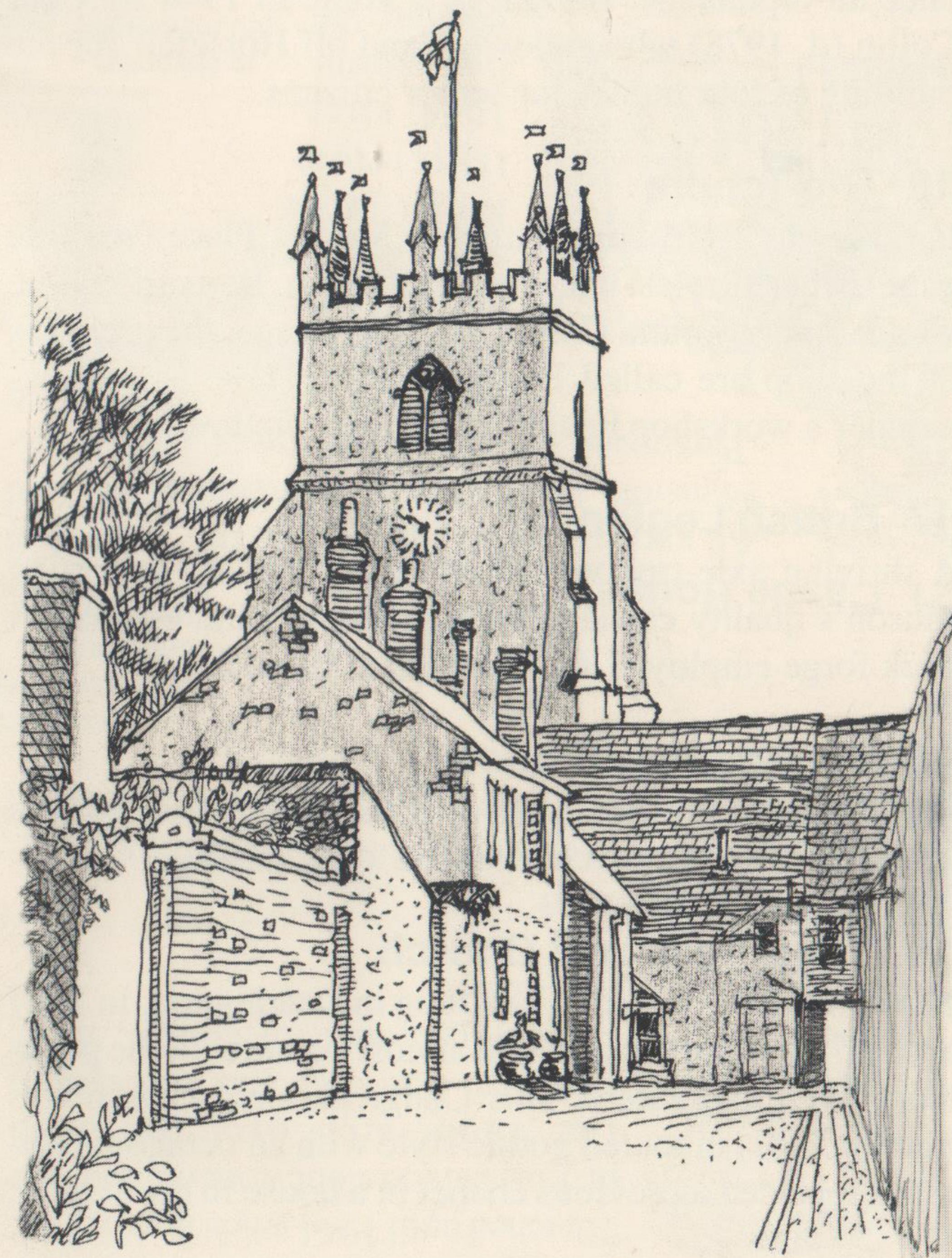
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The Stone House, Market Place, Deddington, Oxon OX15 0SD

A Walk Round Deddington

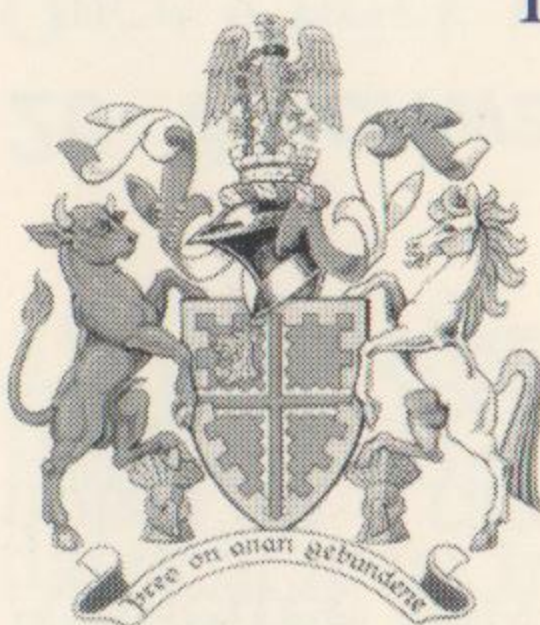


MAPPING THE MILLENNIUM

A few facts and figures ...

For more than a thousand years there has been a settlement on this hill. The earliest focus was probably near the castle. In the later 12th century (c.), a new town was laid out around the market place and New Street.

Horse Fair and Bull Ring recall the prosperous days of livestock trading, while the Coat of Arms on the Town Hall is a potted history in itself.

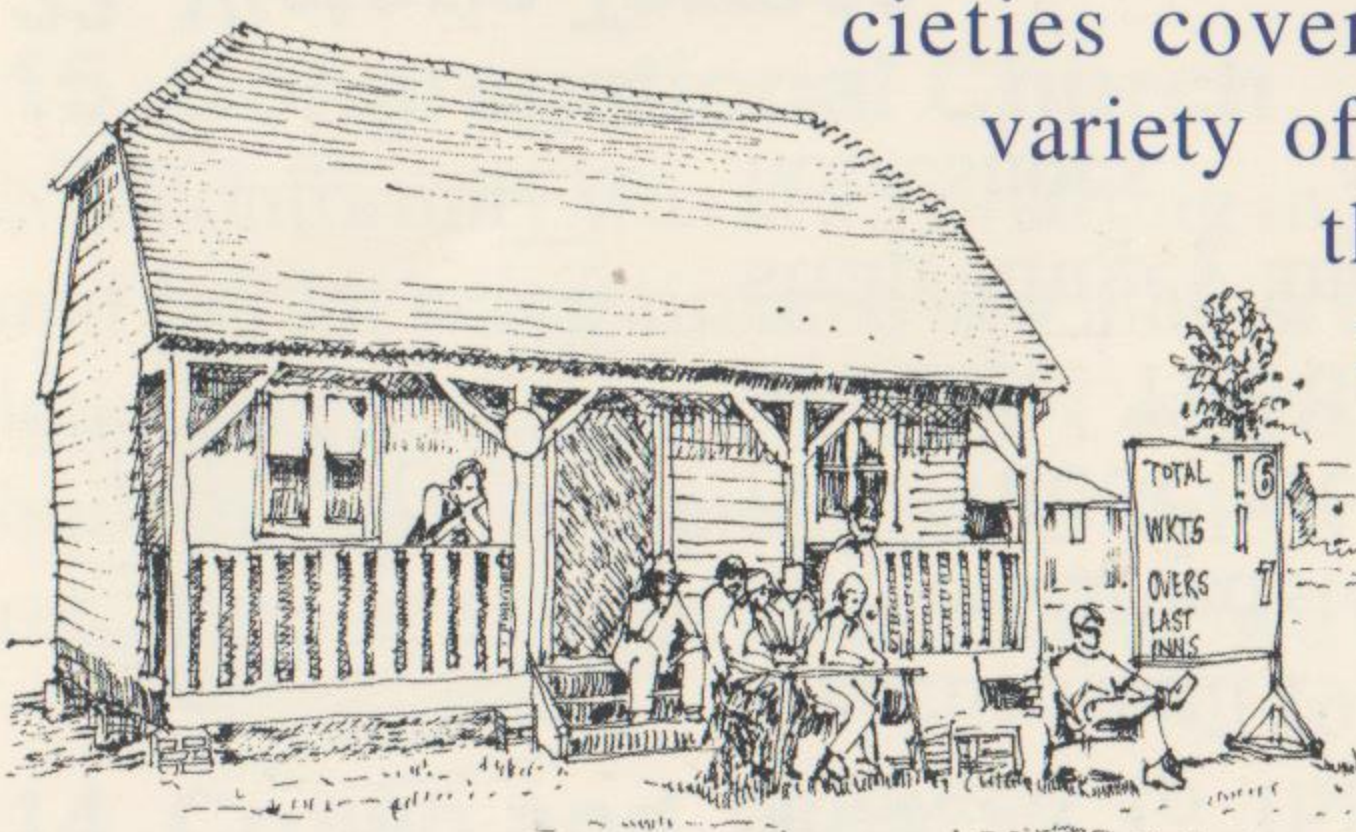


Many of the buildings in our parish of three villages – Deddington, Clifton, Hempton – are of a golden ironstone locally quarried, or of brick from kilns that lined the Oxford road well into this century. The last 20 years have seen housing increased by a quarter, and many of the small farms and barns on our main streets and winding lanes have been converted into houses or businesses. Even so, nine farms are still working.

Several old coaching inns survive among the ten places to eat or drink. Today's community supports a health centre, dentist, thriving primary school, post office and library. With more than 70 businesses and some 20 shops listed on the parish website, we aim for self-sufficiency, as in the time of the Saxon chief and farmer, Daeda. For Oxford or Banbury, there is an hourly bus service from the Town Hall.



There were formally nine places of worship, but five have been converted to secular use. Three dozen clubs and societies cover an extraordinary variety of interests, many of them involving the meeting room, sports hall and playing fields of the Windmill Centre, on Hempton Road.



One final statistic – Deddington, Clifton and Hempton have 110 listed buildings between them. Some of these are on your suggested route. Why not start walking now? There is plenty to see, all within an hour or so on foot.

A WALK ROUND DEDDINGTON

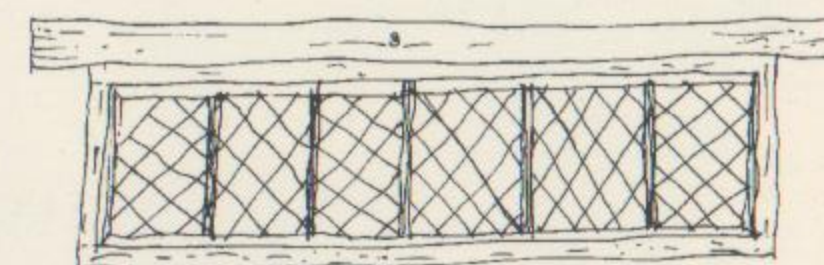
Start your walk from the Market Place **Town Hall** (1) where the coat of arms granted in 1994 is displayed on the south wall. Looking east to the **Church** (2) cross over and follow Church Street, noting the **Old Malt House** (3) next to the churchyard. Turn the bend and see on your right the **Almshouses** (4), with little iron owls on the new railings. Next door is the converted **Methodist Chapel** (5). Beyond the end of the street, the newer **Wesleyan Chapel** (6) is on your right, in Chapel Square, but continue left along Castle Street. You pass a Victorian brick terrace and walk on towards one of the oldest houses, **Castle End** (7), beyond the limes. Next to it is the entrance to **Castle Grounds** (8) with a lodge cottage marking the gateway. If time allows, explore the castle site. There is helpful information on an English Heritage board.

Returning towards the square, turn left into Hopcraft Lane. On the left is **Schoolhouse** (9). Beyond, the lane falls to **Goose Green** (10). Pass the old mortuary, and a former public house, the Mount, as you climb the gentle slope to the Stile, running between garden walls to New Street. Notice the bracketed wooden gutter to the thatched barn on the right. Once at the main road, turn left for a view of two monkey-puzzle trees fronting a former chapel. The row of cottages includes Quinque House, once the workhouse, and **Plough House** (11), a former inn.

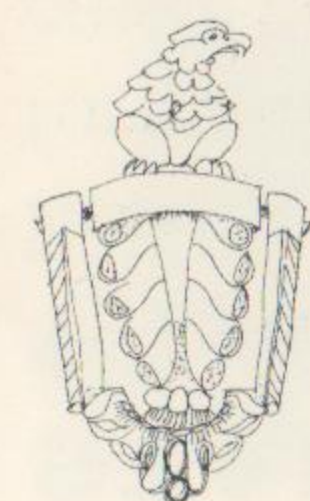


Turn back to go north, where **Leadenporch House** (12) will be on your right, with pleached limes and its giant Wellingtonia tree visible from all directions. Opposite is **Deddington Manor** (13), columned porch on to the pavement. Beyond the garage on the same side is the turret of the **Congregational Church** (15), but as you walk towards it, notice

on the right, the old coaching inn, the **Crown and Tuns** (14). Passing the junction of Hudson Street, head towards the traffic lights, and opposite **Maunds Farmhouse** (16) is the **British Legion** (17). There were several 19th-c. shops in this row, now homes. An arch formed by the first floor of No. 10 is the entrance to the **Tchure** (18), which will lead you back into the Market Place, and a surprise view of the church tower above rooftops.

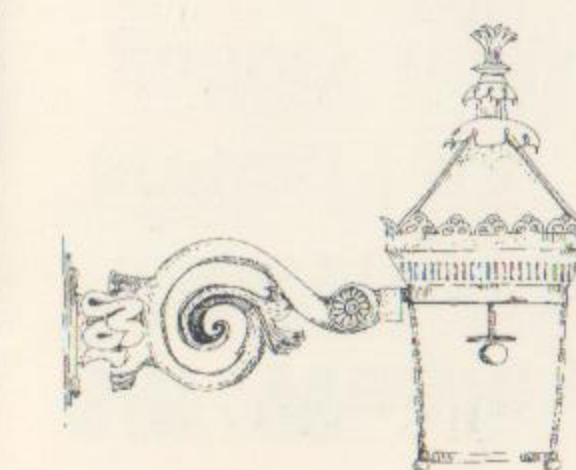


Near the **Town Hall** (1) again, look left towards the Deddington Arms and spot the overhanging cornice of the **Hermitage** (19). The front door has an unusual fanlight, and the cellar vent is a neatly bored solid stone. Opposite is the post office and an antiques shop. North of the block is **Wychway House** (20) on the Bull Ring. Behind this and next to the churchyard is **Castle House** (21). Tucked by the boundary wall is **Victoria Terrace** (22), shaded by tall pines. Go left towards the traffic lights, and you will pass the **Three Horseshoes** (23). The Market Place opens out in front of the Deddington Arms. Close by the lights is the **Library** (24) and if you turn right, and right again with the **School** (25) on the corner, you will be in **Earl's Lane** (26). Whether you choose to walk towards Banbury and **Daeda's Wood** (27), or return via Tay's Gateway to the square, you can look forward to a choice of refreshment in the Market Place afterwards.



(Numbers in brackets refer to the map on the inside pages)

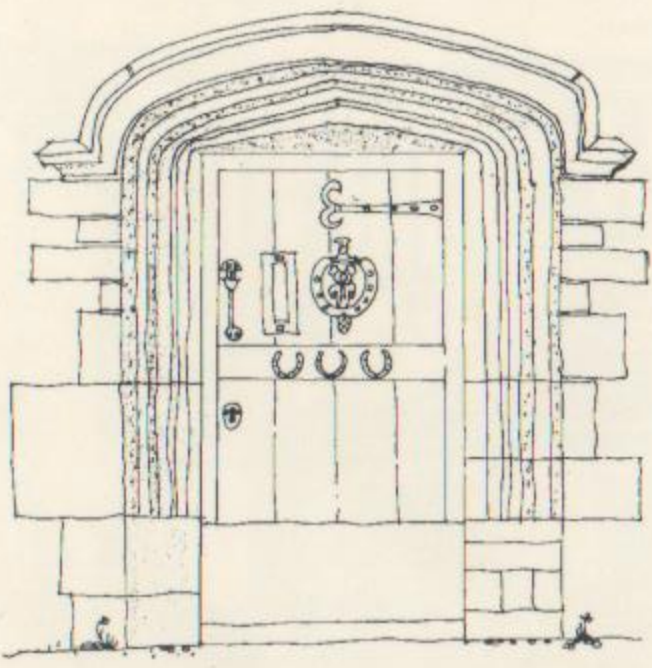
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(See back page for Nos 24–27)

23 The Three Horseshoes

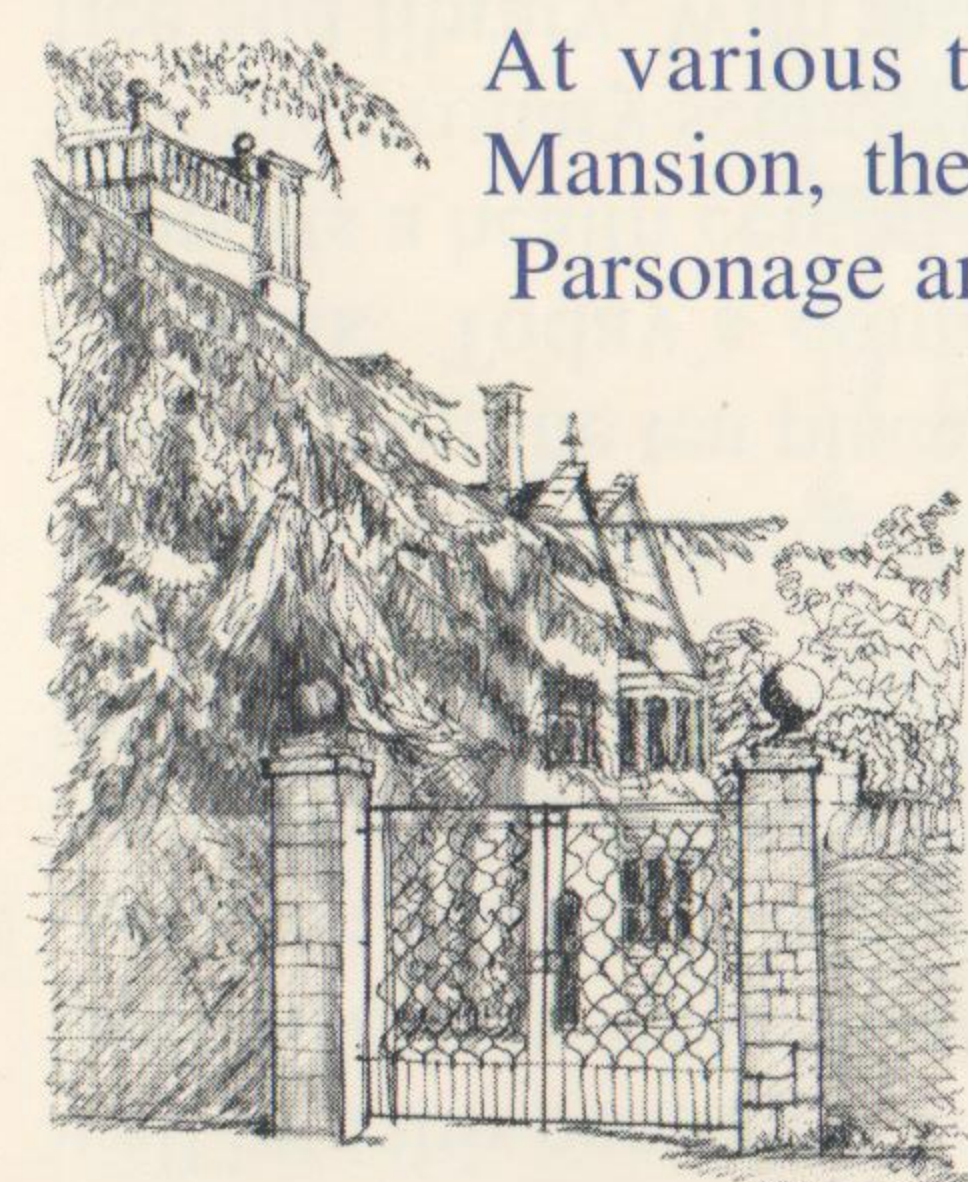
After the Great Exhibition of 1851, the pub name was changed to the Exhibition Inn. Thatched until 1944 when the roof fell in. Fine carved stonework outlines the flat Tudor arch over the main entrance. The door has blacksmith strap hinges and, of course, three horseshoes.



22 Victoria Terrace

Once known as Hoof (or Huff) Lane, the terrace of three-storey houses fronted the way to the Pound in the yard of Earl's Farmhouse.

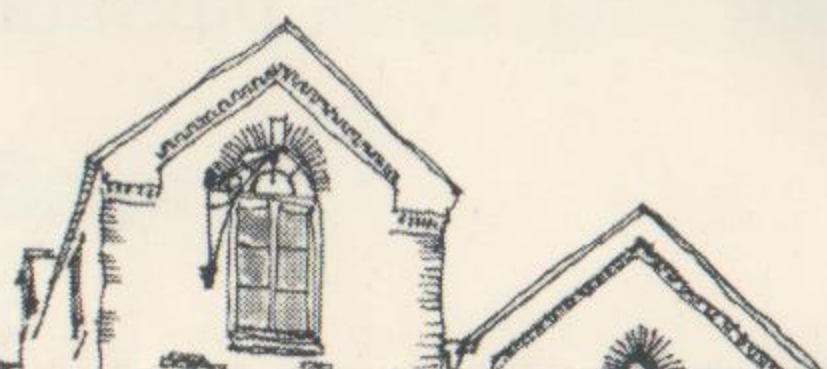
21 Castle House



At various times known as the Rectorial Mansion, the Rectorial Farmhouse, the Old Parsonage and the Great House. Now a private house, mainly 17th c. with a first floor chapel. The tower-like structure may have medieval stonework. King Charles I slept here in 1644 after just about winning the

20 Wychway House

Once a brick warehouse for woollens, then a department store. You can still see the hoist on the east end and traces of big letters which proclaimed 'The Cheapest House for Blankets and Flannel'. Now offices and flats.



START HERE

1 Town Hall

Rebuilt in 1806, the ground floor brick arches were open for market stalls. In 1858 the fire tender was kept under cover here. Upstairs, once a public reading room, hosts monthly Parish Council meetings and occasional exhibitions. The red telephone kiosk is the classic 1935 K6.

2 Parish Church

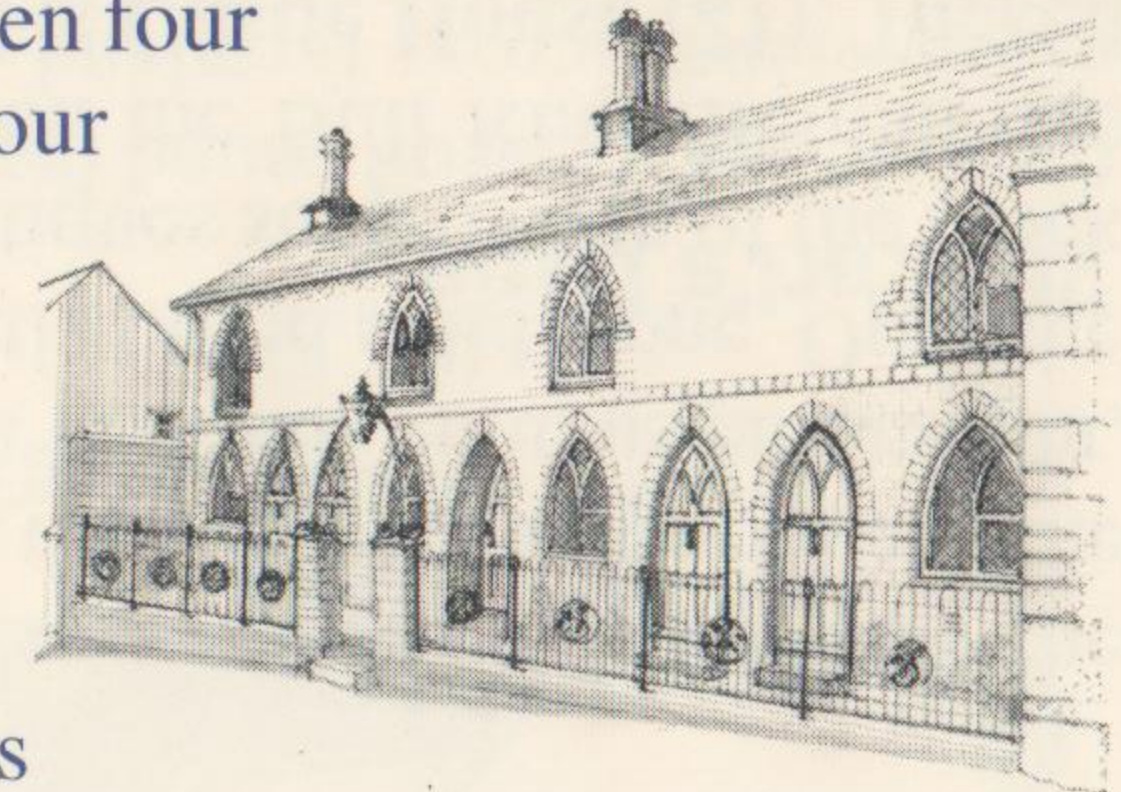
A landmark for travellers, eight gilded weather vanes swing on stone pinnacles. The churchyard has a war memorial, an unusual strawberry tree (*arbutus*), and carved headstones from the 17th century (c.) under the limes. Look inside to see the 15th-c. chancel screen, fan tracery to the north porch, and memorial windows of the 19th and 20th centuries. The 1833 clock strikes on the hour.

3 The Old Malt House

Brewing needs malt, which is barley or other grain prepared by steeping, germinating and kiln-drying. The Old Malt House is a collection of buildings where this processing was carried out. The last official ale-tester, J. Knibbs, died in 1901 aged 94.

4 Almshouses

Parish Trustees elected in 1818 commissioned the building of rooms 'for 4 poor men and 4 poor women', and the Almshouses were completed in 1822 in a pleasing Gothic style. There would have been four apartments upstairs and four down. The tenants were allocated 4 shillings (4/-) weekly (3/- for women), an early pension, small but adequate (4/- is 20p). In 1960 Mrs Thomas provided funding to renovate the building, which now contains four homes.



5/6 Wesleyan Reform Chapel

Followers of John Wesley built the chapel in Church Street around 1800. When the new, bigger, stuccoed chapel with gallery replaced it in 1851, the first building served as Sunday School until it was sold in the 1990s to be converted into a house.

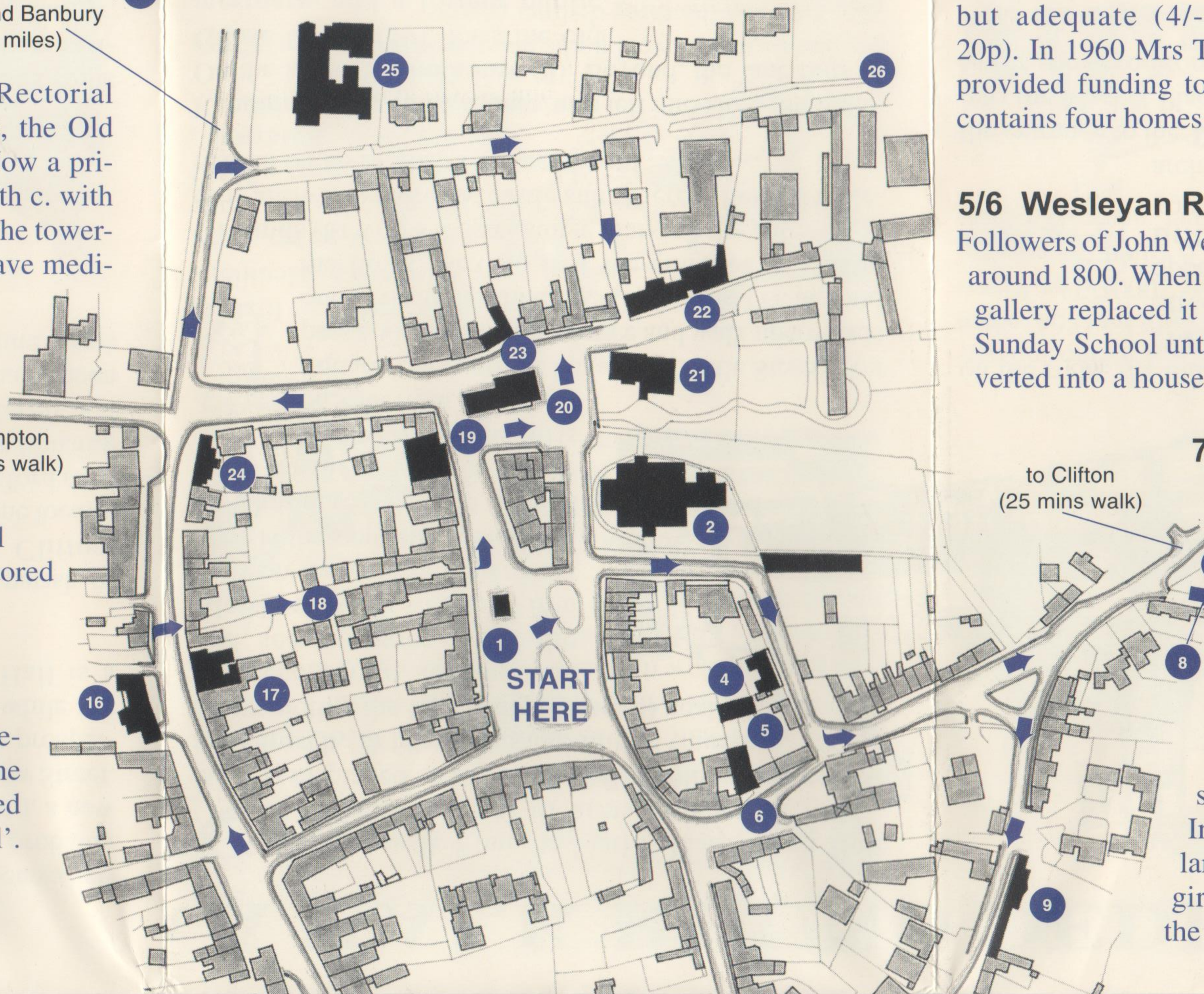
7 Castle End

Facing the house, the left end is 17th c. with two gables and stone mullion windows. The right half was face-lifted in Georgian times, but behind the sash windows is the hall of a house of about 1500, over cellars. It has the original doorway inside the porch with its date of 1647. Roofed with hand-cut Stonesfield slates from a quarry near Woodstock. In the 20th c. it was known as The Poplars. During World War II, Land Army girls kept goats in the nether field.

to Daeda's Wood (20 mins walk) 27 and Banbury (6 miles)

to Hempton (20 mins walk)

to Clifton (25 mins walk)





19 The Hermitage

Refaced in Bath stone in the mid-18th c., this private house dates at least from 1640, with cellars and well. The name comes from the French 'L'Ermitage', a refuge, as it was once an orphanage. Bought as a home in 1944 by Cora Collin (d. 1978) who endowed land off Horsefair for the building of four homes for senior citizens.

18 The Tchure

Passageway from High Street to Market Place (see title page), where the last baker in Deddington, Bernard Wallin, was at work by 4am. Converted to a cottage, the premises of the shop are called Rising Dough. There is a clock-mender's workshop behind the barred window.

17 British Legion

A thriving axle-tree workshop in the 19th c., exporting Mason's quality carriage parts to Europe and beyond. A back forge employed 40 workmen at its peak.

16 Maunds Farmhouse

Part medieval, much altered over the years, with two fine half-round Norman arches tucked away inside.

15 Congregational Church

Nonconformity was always strong in Deddington. In 1827 and 1872 it was estimated that almost a quarter of the population were dissenters. This Congregational church was built in 1881, in muted gothic style with an octagonal turret. It replaced a previous chapel in a house in the Tchure.

14 Crown and Tuns

Georgian coaching inn with handsome shallow stone arch to the central carriageway, now filled in as the bar entrance. Coach horses were changed and rested here. A cast-iron bracket lamp still hangs on the wall.

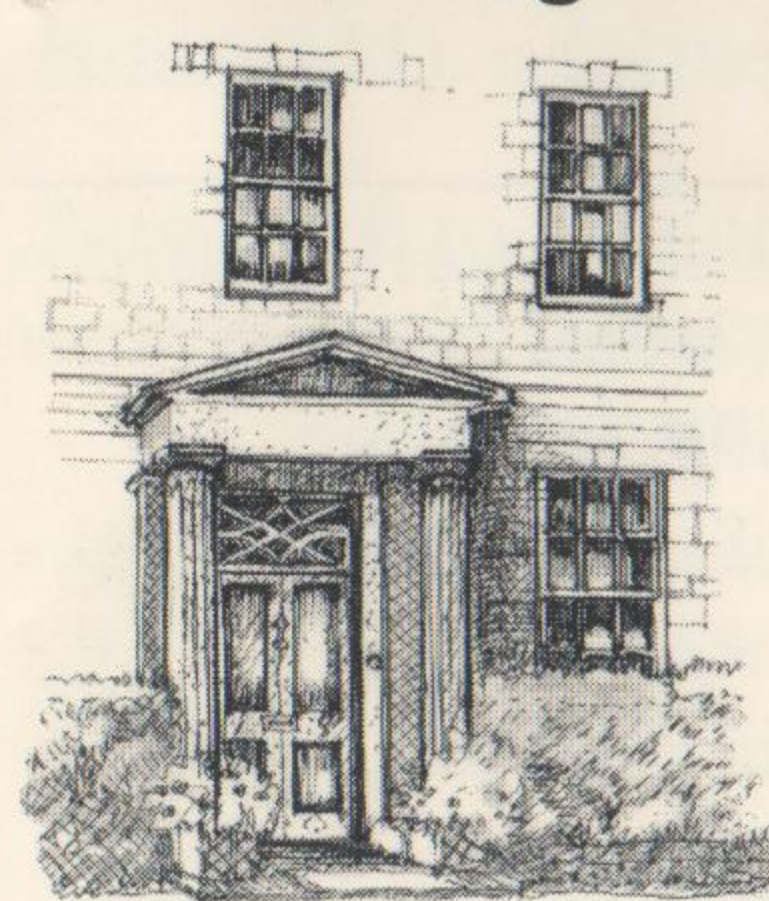


12 Leadenporch House

New Street is fronted by long, narrow plots. Now a pottery, Leadenporch is a rare survival from 1325 of a yeoman's hall house, with the original front doorway, and a window, partly blocked by a 17th-c. chimney. The roof timbers still have soot from a central open hearth. A working farm until the 20th c., it has a great thatched store barn behind.



13 Deddington Manor



Built in the 18th c. and known as Deddington House until 1972. Home in the 19th c. of Rev. Cotton Risley, vicar here 1836-48. A self-appointed squire, he left detailed diaries of his involvement as magistrate and minister. Park-like gardens have an old brick ice-house below ground.



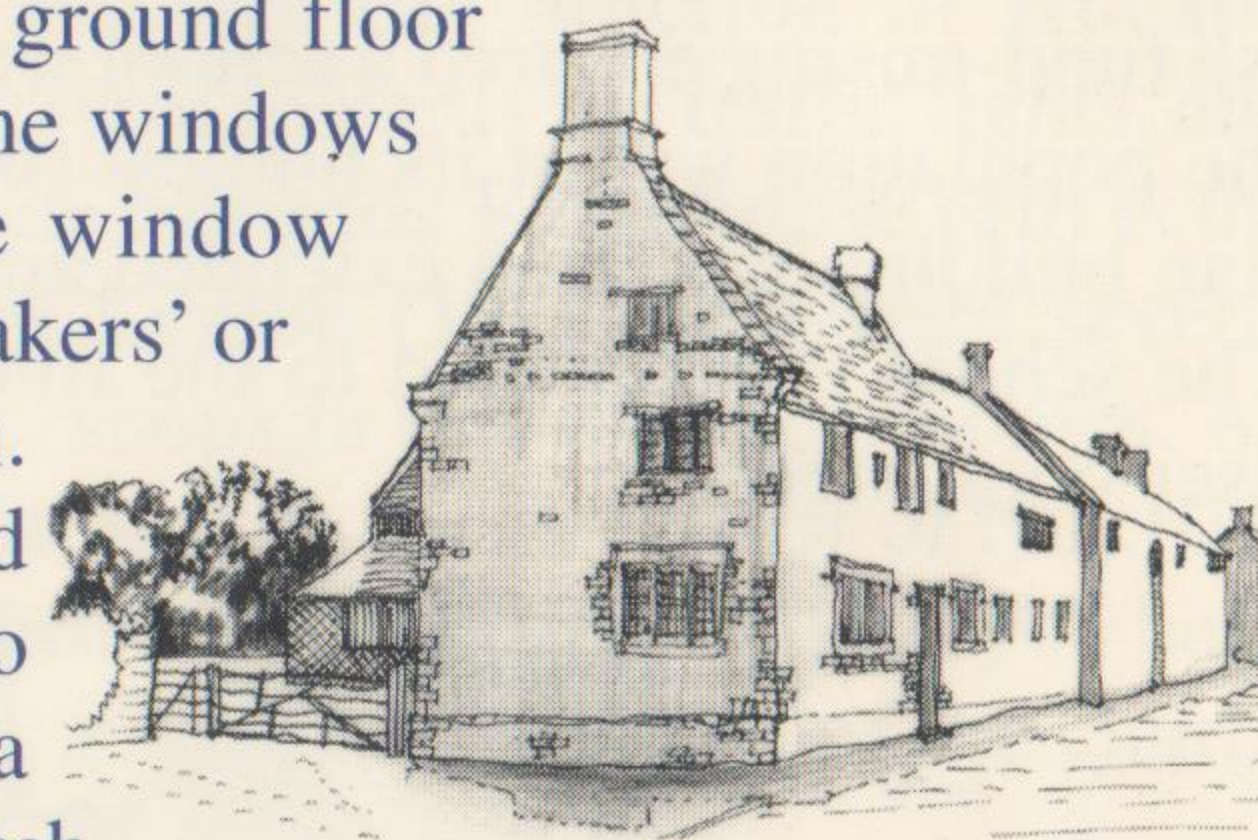
8 Castle Grounds

Nothing shows that there was a castle here on the mound. All the stone has gone, but excavations have revealed an 11th-c. tower base and curtain wall, a hall and chapel. The outer yard or bailey of over an acre, with steep earth banks, is now a tree-lined recreation area.

9 Schoolhouse

Rectangular farmhouse of 1655, with staircase projection at the back. Traditional stone mullions on the ground floor

and wooden frame windows above. A long lattice window gives light to a lace-makers' or weavers' workroom. Lessons for boys and girls were transferred to this house from a schoolroom at the church. In the 20th c. extended to be a goldsmith's workshop.



10 Goose Green

Possibly Gorse Green, it used to have a spring, a natural centre for surrounding cottages on what was the old main road. The Stile is a passage cut through to New Street. On the green, Baerlein House was a mortuary before it housed a larger fire tender than would fit under the Town Hall.



11 Plough House

A former inn, the cellar of this private house has the stone rib vaulted style of a 15th-c. crypt. The premises were once used by Eli Walker, pork butcher and poulterer.