



# **Bloxham Sewage Treatment Works**

Heritage desk-based assessment

November 2021



Mott MacDonald  
22 Station Road  
Cambridge CB1 2JD  
United Kingdom

T +44 (0)1223 463500  
mottmac.com

Thames Water  
Clearwater Court  
Vastern Road  
Reading  
RG1 8DB

# **Bloxham Sewage Treatment Works**

Heritage desk-based assessment

November 2021



# Issue and Revision Record

Revision	Date	Originator	Checker	Approver	Description
1A	15/06/21	I. Newman	R. Cameron	M. Hopper	First draft
1B	16/11/21	I. Newman	R. Cameron	M. Hopper	Updated in line with WSI

**Document reference:** 100412951-001- K206.01-JE -BLOXS1ZZ-100-AS-AC-0035 | 1

**Information class:** Standard

This document is issued for the party which commissioned it and for specific purposes connected with the above-captioned project only. It should not be relied upon by any other party or used for any other purpose.

We accept no responsibility for the consequences of this document being relied upon by any other party, or being used for any other purpose, or containing any error or omission which is due to an error or omission in data supplied to us by other parties.

This document contains confidential information and proprietary intellectual property. It should not be shown to other parties without consent from us and from the party which commissioned it.

---

# Contents

Executive summary	1
<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1 Overview	2
1.2 Site location	2
1.3 Project description	2
<b>2 National and local planning policy</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Overarching legislation	5
2.2 National Planning Policy Framework	5
2.3 Local Planning Policy	7
<b>3 Methodology</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1 Consultation	10
3.2 Assessment Methodology	10
3.3 Guidance	11
3.4 Assumptions and Limitations	11
<b>4 Baseline</b>	<b>12</b>
4.1 Geology and topography	12
4.2 Local Authority designations	12
4.3 Designated heritage assets	13
4.3.1 Listed Buildings	13
4.4 Non-designated heritage assets	15
4.4.1 Built Heritage	15
4.4.2 Archaeological Remains	16
4.5 Historic map regression	16
4.6 Site Walkover	23
4.7 Archaeological and historic background	25
4.7.1 Overview	25
4.7.2 Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 43)	26
4.7.3 Historic (AD 43 – Present)	27
4.7.4 Aerial investigation	33
<b>5 Archaeological potential and significance</b>	<b>34</b>
5.1 Assessment of significance	34
5.2 Survival of archaeological deposits	34
5.3 Archaeological potential	35

6	Assessment of Potential Impacts	36
6.1	Built Heritage	36
6.1.1	Designated assets	36
6.2	Buried archaeological remains	36
7	Conclusions and recommendations	37
7.1	Conclusions	37
7.2	Recommendations	37
8	References	39
9	Appendices	41
A.	Map of heritage assets, archaeological investigations, finds and aerial survey	42
B.	Gazetteer of heritage assets	47

## Tables

Table 4.1:	Archaeological and historic periods	26
Table 5.1:	Criteria for assessing significance	34
Table 5.2:	Archaeological potential of the Site	35

## Figures

Figure 1.	Location of Bloxham STW	2
Figure 2.	Primary Filter 1 and Secondary Filter 1, facing north-east	3
Figure 3.	Disused storm tanks and storm tank, facing south	4
Figure 4.	Conservation area boundary in relation to the Site boundary	13
Figure 5.	View from western boundary of STW towards Bloxham Conservation Area	24
Figure 6.	View from eastern boundary across STW towards Bloxham Conservation Area	25

# Executive summary

This desk-based assessment (DBA) has been produced by Mott MacDonald Limited (MML) on behalf of Thames Water Utilities Ltd., in advance of proposed development at Bloxham Sewage Treatment Works (STW). The DBA will provide baseline information to help determine the heritage constraints of the proposed works, assess the potential impacts, and draw up an appropriate mitigation strategy.

Thames Water are proposing works at Bloxham STW in order to meet projected future need due to population growth.

The STW is located to the east of Bloxham, Oxfordshire (postcode OX15 4EL), within an area predominantly surrounded by agricultural fields, approximately 3.5km south-west of Banbury. It comprises an area of approximately 2.3 hectares and is centred on OS Grid Reference SP43807 35799.

There are no designated or non-designated assets identified by the DBA within the Site.

The Bloxham Conservation Area falls within the 1km study area defined for the DBA and contains the historic core of Bloxham and 125 listed buildings (MM001-MM077). However, the Site is located within the boundary of an existing STW approximately 420m to the east of the Conservation Area which is screened by intervening vegetation including mature trees and topography which slopes towards the Site. There are no archaeological remains recorded within the footprint of the Scheme. The assessment finds there will be no physical or setting impacts to designated or non-designated assets within the study area.

This assessment has also identified that there is limited evidence for activity within the study area from the prehistoric period, with an increase in the evidence for activity from the medieval. The potential for medieval remains of an agricultural nature is considered to be moderate, with all other periods considered to be low.

Any geotechnical works will provide further information of the likely survival levels of any archaeological remains that may be present in the Site area.

Overall, it is predicted that the Site would not impact built heritage and impacts to archaeology would be low.



# 1 Introduction

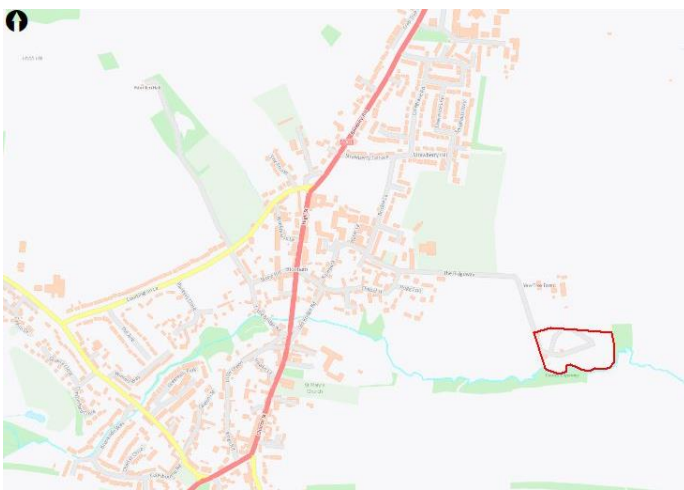
## 1.1 Overview

This desk-based assessment (DBA) has been produced by Mott MacDonald Limited (MML) on behalf of Thames Water Utilities Ltd., in advance of proposed development at Bloxham Sewage Treatment Works (STW) (hereafter the 'Site'). The DBA will provide baseline information to help determine the heritage constraints of the proposed works, assess the potential impacts, and draw up an appropriate mitigation strategy. It is anticipated that the Site will fall under permitted development.

## 1.2 Site location

The Site is located to the east of Bloxham, Oxfordshire (postcode OX15 4EL), within an area predominantly surrounded by agricultural fields, approximately 3.5km south-west of Banbury. It comprises an area of approximately 2.3 hectares and is centred on OS Grid Reference SP43807 35799 (figure 1).

**Figure 1. Location of Bloxham STW**



Source: Mott MacDonald

## 1.3 Project description

Thames Water is undertaking works at Bloxham STW, which serves the villages of Milcombe, Swerford, South Newington, Wiggington, as well as Bloxham.

Bloxham STW currently consists of one primary filter, three secondary filters a storm tank and disused storm tank (figures 2 and 3).

The works aim to make improvements and upgrades to existing assets as well as construct new units on the Site, to meet projected future need due to population growth. The population equivalent (PE) capacity at the Site has been 5,151 since 2016, however an increase of 15% to PE capacity 5,951 is now required within the catchment by 2026.

The proposed works include:

- Installation of a new inlet works, comprising screens, screen handling, grit plant and associated transfer equipment in place of the old (excavation depth yet to be determined).
- A new primary settlement tank with associated below ground desludge pipework (excavation depth approximately 4.5m).
- Installation of a new liquor returns pumping station and associated pipework to primary settlement tank PST (excavation depth approximately 4.3m).
- Installation of a new access road to the inlet works (requires excavation to minor depth).
- Temporary sumps to be produced to allow temporary diversion of flows from process plant which will be upgraded (requires excavation depths of approximately 2m, 1.8m diameter.).
- Hot tapping into existing pipelines of unknown depth; and
- replacement and upgrade of various M&E plant items.

**Figure 2. Primary Filter 1 and Secondary Filter 1, facing north-east**



Source: Mott MacDonald

**Figure 3. Disused storm tanks and storm tank, facing south**



Source: Mott MacDonald

## 2 National and local planning policy

### 2.1 Overarching legislation

The overarching legislation in relation to heritage and archaeology in Britain is provided by:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
  - Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters.
- The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
  - Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission.

### 2.2 National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2012, revised on the 24<sup>th</sup> July 2018, and updated on the 19<sup>th</sup> February 2019 and 20<sup>th</sup> July 2021, and replaced all previous national planning policy documents. Paragraphs 184 – 202 of the NPPF address the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment; these set out the local planning authority's responsibilities when dealing with planning proposals which have the potential to impact on cultural heritage assets. These policies emphasise the importance of balancing the need for the conservation of heritage assets with the desirability of new development. Those relative to this site are as follows:

**189.** *Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.*

**190:** *Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:*

- a) *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- b) *the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
- c) *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.*

- 192:** *Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:*
- a) *assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and*
  - b) *predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.*
- 193:** *Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.*
- 194:** *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation;*
- 195:** *Local planning authorities should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal;*
- 197:** *In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:*
- a) *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets,*
  - b) *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
  - c) *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness;*
- 203:** *The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.*
- 204:** *Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.*
- 205:** *Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the*

*ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

**208:** *Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.<sup>1</sup>*

## 2.3 Local Planning Policy

The Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 (Part 1) was originally adopted on the 20<sup>th</sup> July 2015 and makes the following provisions for the protection of the historic environment.<sup>2</sup>

### *Policy ESD 13: Local Landscape Protection and Enhancement*

*Opportunities will be sought to secure the enhancement of the character and appearance of the landscape, particularly in urban fringe locations, through the restoration, management or enhancement of existing landscapes, features or habitats and where appropriate the creation of new ones, including the planting of woodlands, trees and hedgerows.*

*Development will be expected to respect and enhance local landscape character, securing appropriate mitigation where damage to local landscape character cannot be avoided.*

*Proposals will not be permitted if they would:*

- *Cause undue visual intrusion into the open countryside*
- *Cause undue harm to important natural landscape features and topography*
- *Be inconsistent with local character*
- *Impact on areas judged to have a high level of tranquillity*
- *Harm the setting of settlements, buildings, structures or other landmark features, or*
- *Harm the historic value of the landscape.*

### *Policy ESD 15: The Character of the Built and Historic Environment*

*Successful design is founded upon an understanding and respect for an area's unique built, natural and cultural context. New development will be expected to complement and enhance the character of its context through sensitive siting, layout and high quality design. All new development will be required to meet high design standards. Where development is in the vicinity of any of the District's distinctive natural or historic assets, delivering high quality design that complements the asset will be essential.*

*New development proposals should:*

- *Be designed to deliver high quality safe, attractive, durable and healthy places to live and work in. Development of all scales should be designed to improve the quality and appearance of an area and the way it functions*
- *Deliver buildings, places and spaces that can adapt to changing social, technological, economic and environmental conditions*

---

<sup>1</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, 2021 [online] available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1005759/NPPF\\_July\\_2021.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf) (last accessed August 2021)

<sup>2</sup> Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031, 2015 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/downloads/download/45/adopted-cherwell-local-plan-2011-2031-part-1-incorporating-policy-bicester-13-re-adopted-on-19-december-2016> (last accessed May 2021)

- *Support the efficient use of land and infrastructure, through appropriate land uses, mix and density/development intensity*
- *Contribute positively to an area's character and identity by creating or reinforcing local distinctiveness and respecting local topography and landscape features, including skylines, valley floors, significant trees, historic boundaries, landmarks, features or views, in particular within designated landscapes, within the Cherwell Valley and within conservation areas and their setting*
- *Conserve, sustain and enhance designated and non designated 'heritage assets' (as defined in the NPPF) including buildings, features, archaeology, conservation areas and their settings, and ensure new development is sensitively sited and integrated in accordance with advice in the NPPF and NPPG. Proposals for development that affect non-designated heritage assets will be considered taking account of the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset as set out in the NPPF and NPPG. Regeneration proposals that make sensitive use of heritage assets, particularly where these bring redundant or under used buildings or areas, especially any on English Heritage's At Risk Register, into appropriate use will be encouraged*
- *Include information on heritage assets sufficient to assess the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. Where archaeological potential is identified this should include an appropriate desk based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*
- *Respect the traditional pattern of routes, spaces, blocks, plots, enclosures and the form, scale and massing of buildings. Development should be designed to integrate with existing streets and public spaces, and buildings configured to create clearly defined active public frontages*
- *Reflect or, in a contemporary design response, re-interpret local distinctiveness, including elements of construction, elevational detailing, windows and doors, building and surfacing materials, mass, scale and colour palette*
- *Promote permeable, accessible and easily understandable places by creating spaces that connect with each other, are easy to move through and have recognisable landmark features*
- *Demonstrate a holistic approach to the design of the public realm to create high quality and multi-functional streets and places that promotes pedestrian movement and integrates different modes of transport, parking and servicing. The principles set out in The Manual for Streets should be followed*
- *Consider the amenity of both existing and future development, including matters of privacy, outlook, natural lighting, ventilation, and indoor and outdoor space*
- *Limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation*
- *Be compatible with up to date urban design principles, including Building for Life, and achieve Secured by Design accreditation*
- *Consider sustainable design and layout at the master planning stage of design, where building orientation and the impact of microclimate can be considered within the layout*
- *Incorporate energy efficient design and sustainable construction techniques, whilst ensuring that the aesthetic implications of green technology are appropriate to the context (also see Policies ESD 1 - 5 on climate change and renewable energy)*
- *Integrate and enhance green infrastructure and incorporate biodiversity enhancement features where possible (see Policy ESD 10: Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity and the Natural Environment and Policy ESD 17 Green Infrastructure). Well designed landscape schemes should be an integral part of development proposals to support*

*improvements to biodiversity, the micro climate, and air pollution and provide attractive places that improve people's health and sense of vitality*

- *Use locally sourced sustainable materials where possible.*

*The Council will provide more detailed design and historic environment policies in the Local Plan Part 2.*

*The design of all new development will need to be informed by an analysis of the context, together with an explanation and justification of the principles that have informed the design rationale. This should be demonstrated in the Design and Access Statement that accompanies the planning application. The Council expects all the issues within this policy to be positively addressed through the explanation and justification in the Design & Access Statement. Further guidance can be found on the Council's website.*

*The Council will require design to be addressed in the pre-application process on major developments and in connection with all heritage sites. For major sites/strategic sites and complex developments, Design Codes will need to be prepared in conjunction with the Council and local stakeholders to ensure appropriate character and high quality design is delivered throughout. Design Codes will usually be prepared between outline and reserved matters stage to set out design principles for the development of the site. The level of prescription will vary according to the nature of the site.*



## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Consultation

The relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) data has been purchased from Oxfordshire County Council.<sup>3</sup>

While the Scheme is likely to fall under permitted development, consultation was sought from the local authority as best practice. Following the agreement of an appropriate Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) comment from Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services is currently pending.

### 3.2 Assessment Methodology

Baseline information has been gathered within a 1km radius of the Site boundary (hereby referred to as the 'study area') for designated and non-designated assets. This search radius is considered sufficient to produce a comprehensive historic environment baseline for the Site and will allow for an understanding of the archaeological potential and historic significance to be established, and subsequently for appropriate mitigation to be recommended for the Site regarding heritage.

The DBA follows the 2020 updated Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment desk-based assessment, and Historic England's Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Historic England, 2008). The CIfA guidance outlines the necessity of the DBA to enable appropriate mitigation strategies where necessary, in line with the local and national policies in place. The following actions have been undertaken for this assessment:

- An examination of the local, regional and national planning policies in relation to the historic environment;
- A search of the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites and Registered Battlefields within the study area;
- A search of the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) database for archaeological sites, archaeological findspots, locally listed buildings, Archaeological Priority Areas and archaeological event locations within the study area;
- A search of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database for additional findspots within the study area;
- An examination of relevant National Mapping data (NMP);
- An examination of relevant Lidar data available for the study area;
- An examination of the relevant published and unpublished archaeological and historic sources e.g. journals and historic records;
- A search of the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for the reports of archaeological excavations within the wider area;
- An examination of topographical and geological evidence;

---

<sup>3</sup> Purchased 11/05/21

- A map regression exercise using historic maps to determine previous land use of the Site; and
- A Site walkover, undertaken on 11<sup>th</sup> May 2021 in order to determine the topography, existing land use and character of the area, while identifying any previously unrecorded heritage assets present.

Appendix A shows the location of known historic environment features within the study area. These have been allocated a unique Mott MacDonald reference number (MM01, MM02 etc.), which is listed in a gazetteer in Appendix B and is referred to in the text. All distances quoted in the text are approximate (within 5m).

### 3.3 Guidance

The following guidance has been used for this assessment:

- The 2014 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment desk-based assessment (updated 2020);
- The 2015 Historic England Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers Guide;
- The 2008 Historic England Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance;
- The 2015 Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision – Taking in the Historic Environment (GPA2);
- The 2017 Historic England Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (GPA3).

### 3.4 Assumptions and Limitations

Information provided by the HER can be limited because it depends on previous opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery. Where nothing of historic interest is shown in a particular area, this can be down to lack of targeted research or investigation rather than the genuine absence of sub-surface archaeological deposits.

Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period, and many historic documents are inherently biased. Older primary sources often fail to accurately locate sites and interpretation can be subjective.

Historic maps provide a glimpse of land-use at a specific moment. It is therefore possible that short-term structures or areas of land-use are not shown and therefore not recorded within this assessment.

## 4 Baseline

### 4.1 Geology and topography

The bedrock geology of the Site is of Dyrham Formation siltstone and mudstone, interbedded. This sedimentary rock was formed during the Jurassic Period (approximately 183-191 million years ago) when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas.

The Site is located directly to the north of Bloxham Brook and it is therefore possible that superficial deposits of alluvium are present within the south of the Site, such as those that are recorded within the Bloxham Brook area of alluvium (clay, silt and gravel) formed during the Quaternary Period (up to 2 million years ago) when the local environment was dominated by rivers. The presence of alluvium is significant archaeologically because it can lead to a greater level of preservation of early deposits and organic materials that would generally not survive, due to the anaerobic environment it creates.<sup>4</sup>

The British Geological Survey does not record any boreholes undertaken within the Site.<sup>5</sup>

Bloxham itself is located on the valley slopes and hilltops of the Sor Brook tributary. The Site is located within an agricultural area, approximately 300m to the east of Bloxham approximately 105m above sea level, at the lowest point of the valley floor. The topography rises to the north-west of Bloxham where it reaches a height of approximately 166m above sea level at Hobb Hill.<sup>6</sup>

The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) of the Site is recorded as being Civic Amenities – Sewerage Treatment Works (c. 1921). Adjacent to the western boundary of the Site the HLC is classed as Planned Enclosure (1798-1811) with the area to north of the Site (the location of Yew Tree Farm) being classed as Rural – Farmstead. Adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Site the HLC is classed as Planned – Enclosure (1811 – 1881). To the north of this and the north-east of the Site the HLC is classed as Prairie / amalgamated enclosure (1921-1999). Directly to the south of the Site within the area of Bloxham Brook the HLC is classed as Woodland - Secondary Woodland with the large area to the south of this being classed as Reorganised Enclosures (1811-1881).<sup>7</sup>

### 4.2 Local Authority designations

Bloxham conservation area falls within the 1km study area (approximately 420m west of the Site) and contains the historic core of Bloxham village and 125 listed buildings (MM001-MM077, 47 assets within the churchyard have been grouped under one MM number: MM017 as, discussed in Section 4.3.1 below). The village conservation area was designated in 1975 (figure 4).<sup>8</sup>

---

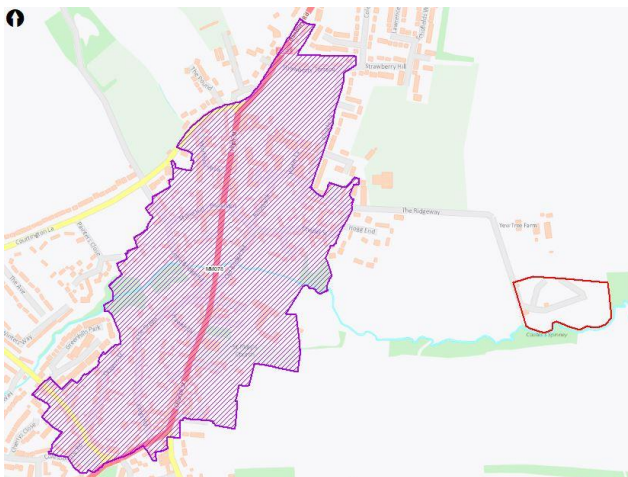
<sup>4</sup> Historic England. 2015. Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/hea067-geoarchaeology/> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>5</sup> British Geological Survey, 2021 [online] available at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>6</sup> Magic Map, 2021 [online] available at: <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/> (last accessed May 2021), Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>7</sup> Oxfordshire County Council, 2021. Historic Environment Record

<sup>8</sup> Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021)



**Figure 4. Conservation area boundary in relation to the Site boundary**

Source: Mott MacDonald

### 4.3 Designated heritage assets

There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, Scheduled Monuments or Registered Parks and Gardens within the study area. All designated heritage assets are shown on mapping within Appendix A.

#### 4.3.1 Listed Buildings

There is one Grade I listed buildings within the study area:

- The Church of St Mary (MM062), located approximately 725m west of the Site

There is one Grade II\* listed building within the study area:

- Rectory Farmhouse (MM019), located approximately 788m to the south-west of the Site

There are 124 Grade II listed buildings within the study area:

- Wheatlands (MM001), located approximately 887m to the south-west of the Site;
- Mildura (MM002), located approximately 884m south-west of the Site;
- Seal Cottage (MM003), located approximately 900m south-west of the Site;
- Orchard Cottage (MM004), located approximately 914m south-west of the Site;
- Ashwell House (MM005), located approximately 773m north-west of the Site;
- Brook Cottage (MM006), located approximately 789m north-west of the Site;
- Park Close (MM007), located approximately 851m north-west of the Site;
- 8, Merrivales Lane (MM008), located approximately 638m west of the Site;
- 3, 4 and 5, Merrivales Lane (MM009), located approximately 652m west of the Site;
- Wall and doorway to rear of Joiners Arms (MM010), located approximately 635m east of the Site;
- Little Bennetts (MM011), located approximately 595m north-west of the Site;
- Primrose Cottage (MM012), located approximately 605m north-west of the Site;
- Pighle Cottage (MM013), located approximately 626m north-west of the Site;

- Stone Hill House and attached wall (MM014), located approximately 746m north-west of the Site;
- 1, Unicorn Street (MM015), located approximately 753m west of the Site;
- Campbell Cottage (MM016), located approximately 741m north west of the Site;
- St Mary's Church yard group (MM017), located approximately 682m south-west of the Site;
- The Court House and attached wall and doorway dated 1610 2 metres to right (MM018), located approximately 765m to the south-west of the Site
- The Webb and the Cottage (MM020), located approximately 825m south-west of the Site;
- The Old Cottage and house to left (MM021), located approximately 844m south-west of the Site;
- Home Cottage (MM022), located approximately 865m south-west of the Site;
- Nut Tree House (MM023), located approximately 795m to the north-west of the Site;
- Bloxham School (MM024), located approximately 723m to the north-west of the Site;
- Art block at Bloxham School (MM025), located approximately 675m to the north-west of the Site;
- Bridge and pump approximately 20 metres west of Joiners Arms (MM026), located approximately 683m west of the Site;
- The Old Bakery (MM027), located approximately 705m north-west of the Site;
- Eton House (MM028), located approximately 669m north-west of the Site;
- Milestone approximately 200 metres north west of Bloxham School (MM029), located approximately 777m north-west of the Site;
- Elephant and Castle Public House (MM030), located approximately 613m north-west of the Site;
- Garden Lee Cottage (MM031), located approximately 576m north-west of the Site;
- Beauchamp House (MM032), located approximately 446m north-west of the Site;
- Rosebank (MM033), located approximately 513m north-west of the Site;
- Yew Tree House (MM034), located approximately 763m south-west of the Site;
- House to right of the old forge (MM035), located approximately 833m south-west of the Site;
- Thatchers (MM036), located approximately 818m south-west of the Site;
- Greystones (MM037), located approximately 834m south-west of the Site;
- Cottage approximately 50 metres west of Scycamore Terrace (MM038), located approximately 925m south-west of the Site;
- 11, High Street (MM039), located approximately 704m south-west of the Site;
- Repton Cottage (MM040), located approximately 738m north-west of the Site;
- St Marys Lodge (MM041), located approximately 734m west of the Site;
- 7, Merrivales Lane (MM042), located approximately 644m west of the Site;
- Joiners Arms Public House (MM043), located approximately 646m west of the Site;
- Wallflowers (MM044), located approximately 998m south-west of the Site;
- Ivy Cottage, Bloxham School (MM045), located approximately 581m north-west of the Site;
- Rose Cottage (MM046), located approximately 620m north-west of the Site;
- Killowen House (MM047), located approximately 952m south-west of the Site;
- Cottage to right of Oriel Cottage (MM048), located approximately 770m north-west of the Site;

- Spring Cottage (MM049), located approximately 812m west of the Site;
- Oriel Cottage (MM050), located approximately 769m north-west of the Site;
- Hill House (MM051), located approximately 763m north-west of the Site;
- Stone Hill Cottage (MM052), located approximately 748m north-west of the Site;
- Woodlands (MM053), located approximately 783m north-west of the Site;
- Crossways Cottage (MM054), located approximately 670m to the west of the Site;
- The old manor (MM055), located approximately 800m to the north-west of the Site;
- The Cottage (MM056), located approximately 639m north-west of the Site;
- Humber House (MM057), located approximately 658m north-west of the Site;
- Number 53 (Weaves and Waxes) and Easter Cottage (MM058), located approximately 854m south-west of the Site;
- Church Street stores (MM059), located approximately 873m south-west of the Site;
- Entrance Arch to Bloxham School (MM060), located approximately 723m north-west of the Site;
- Wall to Manor Farmhouse fronting Chapel Street and extending to rear of property (MM061), located approximately 471m north-west of the Site;
- Manor House Farmhouse (MM063), located approximately 786 south-west of the Site;
- Barn approximately 20 metres south of Rectory Farmhouse (MM064), located approximately 788m south-west of the Site;
- 12, High Street (MM065), located approximately 705m north-west of the Site;
- The Vicarage (MM066), located approximately 735m south-west of the Site;
- The Cottage (MM067), located approximately 891m south-west of the Site;
- Manor Farmhouse (MM068), located approximately 498m north-west of the Site;
- Dovecote approximately 6 metres south of Beauchamp House (MM069), located approximately 466m north-west of the Site;
- Greenland Cottage and Leacroft (MM070), located approximately 897m south-west of the Site;
- Sycamore Terrace (MM071), located approximately 890m south-west of the Site;
- Greyroofs (MM072)
- Thatched cottage opposite Stoneleigh House (MM073)
- Stoneleigh House (MM074)
- Crossways (MM075)
- Woodbine Cottage (MM076)
- Bloxham War Memorial (MM077), located approximately 693m west of the Site

## 4.4 Non-designated heritage assets

All non-designated heritage assets are shown on mapping within Appendix A.

### 4.4.1 Built Heritage

The HER records nine non-designated built heritage assets within the study area, MM083, MM084, MM090, MM091, MM093, MM094, MM096, MM098 and MM108 (details of which can be found in the gazetteer within Appendix B).

#### 4.4.2 Archaeological Remains

There are two non-designated heritage assets classified as archaeological remains within 500m of the Site:

- Neolithic Polished Axe (MM079) approximately 140m to the west of the Site;
- Undated Rectangular Enclosure (350m E of Hog End) (MM080) located approximately 190m to the north of the Site

A further 27 non-designated heritage assets are classified as archaeological remains within the 1km Study Area MM081-082, MM085-089, MM092, MM095, MM097, MM099-103, MM105-107, MM109-117 (details of which can be found in the gazetteer within Appendix B).

#### 4.5 Historic map regression

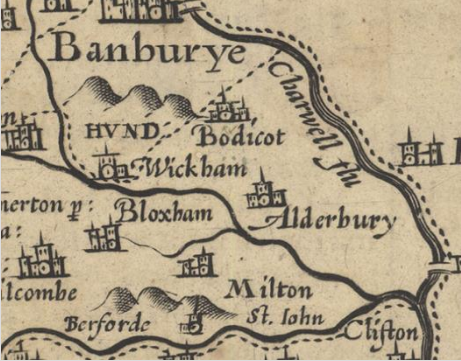

This historic map regression has been undertaken to gain an understanding of the development of the Site as well as the wider area. Available online cartographic sources have been utilised including the National Library of Scotland, Old Maps Online, Old-maps.co.uk and Oxford History Centre Online catalogue. Map images reproduced with permission from Oxfordshire County Council – Oxfordshire History Centre.

**Table 4.1: Descriptions of historic mapping**

Map	Description
Atlas of the Counties of England and Wales (1574)	At this time Bloxham is shown within the north of Oxfordshire, located on a river tributary.
Oxonii, buckinghamiae et berceriae Comitatum (1579)	No significant change is noted from previous mapping.






<sup>9</sup>Oxfordshire County Council – Oxfordshire History Centre, 2021. Reference: POX0011941, Internal reference: COS:2006.39.68, Collection: Historic maps. Available online: [https://pictureoxon.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref\\_No\\_increment;EQUALS;POX0011941&pos=6&action=zoom&id=1231521](https://pictureoxon.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref_No_increment;EQUALS;POX0011941&pos=6&action=zoom&id=1231521)

Map	Description	
<p>Oxfordshire described, with the City and the Armes of the Colledges of yt famous Vniuersity. (1605)</p>	<p>At this time Bloxham is recorded as being within 'Hvnd'. No other change is noted from previous mapping.</p>	 <p>A historical map of Oxfordshire from 1605. The map shows the River Cherwell flowing through the region. Bloxham is clearly marked within the 'Hvnd' (hundred) region. Other locations shown include Banburye, Bodicot, Wickham, Alderbury, Milton, St. Iohn, Clifton, Berforde, and Milcombe. The map is drawn in black ink on aged paper.</p>
<p>Oxonium Comitatus, Vulgo Oxford Shire (1645)</p>	<p>No significant change is noted from previous mapping.</p>	 <p>A historical map of Oxonium Comitatus (Oxfordshire) from 1645. The map shows the River Cherwell and the 'Hvnd' region. Bloxham is marked within the 'Hvnd'. Other locations shown include Banburye, Bodicot, Wickham, Alderbury, Milton, St. Iohn, Milcombe, Tadmerton, Bloxham, and Draton. The map is drawn in black ink on aged paper.</p>
<p>A General Mapp of the County of Oxford, With its Hundreds, by Ric. Blome. (1673)</p>	<p>No significant change is noted from previous mapping.</p>	

<sup>10</sup> Oxfordshire County Council – Oxfordshire History Centre, 2021. Reference: POX0582154, Internal reference: CH/XXIII/4a, Collection: Historic maps. Available online: [https://pictureoxon.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref\\_No\\_increment;EQUALS;POX0582154&pos=1&action=zoom&id=1338370](https://pictureoxon.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref_No_increment;EQUALS;POX0582154&pos=1&action=zoom&id=1338370)

<sup>11</sup> Oxfordshire County Council – Oxfordshire History Centre, 2021. Reference: POX0082091, Internal reference: MP:3, Collection: Historic maps. Available online: [https://pictureoxon.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref\\_No\\_increment;EQUALS;POX0082091&pos=1&action=zoom&id=1230408](https://pictureoxon.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref_No_increment;EQUALS;POX0082091&pos=1&action=zoom&id=1230408)

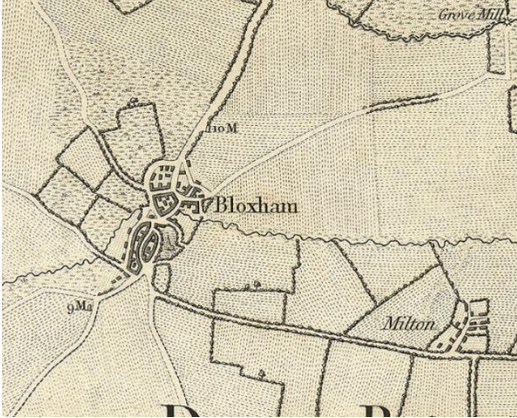
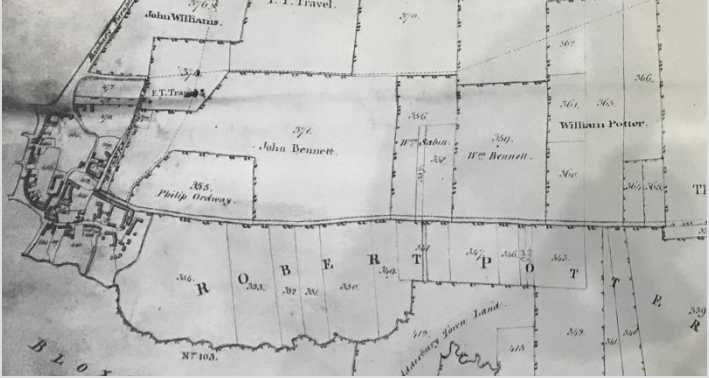


Map	Description	
Oxfordshire (1695)	At this time Bloxham is shown as a linear settlement either side of the road running south from Banbury, to the south of the 'Sorbrook R.' No development is shown to the east of Bloxham within the vicinity of the Site.	
A new improved map of Oxfordshire (1750)	No significant change is noted from previous mapping.	
The County of Oxford, Surveyed Anno MDCCLXVI and VII, and Engraved by Thomas Jeffreys, Geographer to His Majesty MDCCLXVIII (1766-67)	At this time considerable settlement at Bloxham is shown extending to the north and south of the Brook. The church is also depicted to the south of the Brook. No development is shown to the east of Bloxham within the vicinity of the Site.	
A map of the county of Oxford, reduced from an actual survey in 16 sheets, made in the years 1793 and 1794 by Richard Davis of Lewknor, Topographer to His Majesty. (1793-1794)	At this time two areas of settlement can be seen within Bloxham, to the north and south of the Brook. No development is shown to the east of Bloxham within the vicinity of the Site.	

<sup>12</sup> Oxfordshire County Council – Oxfordshire History Centre, 2021. Reference: POX0082269, Internal reference: MP:5, Collection: Historic maps. Available online: [https://pictureoxon.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref\\_No\\_increment;EQUALS:POX0082269&pos=2&action=zoom&id=1230410](https://pictureoxon.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref_No_increment;EQUALS:POX0082269&pos=2&action=zoom&id=1230410)





<sup>13</sup> Oxfordshire County Council – Oxfordshire History Centre, 2021. Reference: POX0081900, Internal reference: MP:149, Collection: Historic maps. Available online: [https://pictureoxon.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref\\_No\\_increment;EQUALS:POX0081900&pos=4&action=zoom&id=1230566](https://pictureoxon.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref_No_increment;EQUALS:POX0081900&pos=4&action=zoom&id=1230566)

<sup>14</sup> Oxfordshire County Council – Oxfordshire History Centre, 2021. Reference: POX0250891, Internal reference: MP:1175.index, Collection: Historic map. Available online: [https://pictureoxon.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref\\_No\\_increment;EQUALS:POX0250891&pos=2&action=zoom&id=1338274](https://pictureoxon.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref_No_increment;EQUALS:POX0250891&pos=2&action=zoom&id=1338274)

Map	Description	
<p>A new map of the County of Oxford: sheet number II (1797)</p>	<p>Mapping from this date shows that the settlement is surrounded by fields, some of which are divided by hedgerows/tree lines. The tributary is recorded due east of the settlement and the Site appears to be undeveloped and within open fields at this time.</p>	
<p>Enclosure Map (1802)</p>	<p>Enclosure mapping from this date indicates that the Site was located within land attributed to Robert Potter, divided north to south in predominantly narrow divisions. By this time a road is also shown running east from Bloxham to the north of the Site. There also appears to have been some general expansion within Bloxham by this date.</p>	
<p>Banbury 3 (1811)</p>	<p>By this time a 'Toll Gate' is labelled to the south of the settlement. The Site continues to have been undeveloped at this time.</p>	


<sup>15</sup> Oxfordshire County Council – Oxfordshire History Centre, 2021. Reference: POX0250976, Internal reference: MP:1180.2, Collection: Historic maps. Available online: [https://pictureoxon.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref\\_No\\_increment;EQUALS;POX0250976&pos=15&action=zoom&id=1338316](https://pictureoxon.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref_No_increment;EQUALS;POX0250976&pos=15&action=zoom&id=1338316)

<sup>16</sup> Oxfordshire County Council – Oxfordshire History Centre, 2021. Photo 85 Stockton Coll Box 39 X

Map	Description	
<p>A new map of Oxfordshire, divided into hundreds, exhibiting its roads, rivers, parks, etc. (1818)</p>	<p>By this date a new road is present running north to south along the western edge of Bloxham. The Site continues to have been undeveloped at this time with no significant change from previous mapping noted elsewhere.</p>	
<p>Map of the County of Oxford, from Actual Survey, by A. Bryant, in the year 1823. Inscribed by permission to the Rt. Hble. the Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Lieutenant, and to the nobility, clergy and gentry of the county (1823)</p>	<p>Mapping from this date shows that by the time the main north-south road was located within the east of Bloxham. The Site continues to have been undeveloped at this time.</p>	
<p>OS County Series: Oxfordshire 1:2500 (1881)</p>	<p>The Site appears to have remained undeveloped and within agricultural fields at this time. However, a railway line is shown as having been constructed to the south of the river tributary.</p>	
<p>OS County Series: Oxfordshire 1:10,560 (1885-1886)</p>	<p>No significant change is noted from previous mapping and the Site appears to have remained</p>	

<sup>17</sup> Oxfordshire County Council – Oxfordshire History Centre, 2021. Reference: POX0082270, Internal reference: MP:50, Collection: Historic Maps. Available online: [https://pictureoxon.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref\\_No\\_increment;EQUALS;POX0082270&pos=1&action=zoom&id=1230467](https://pictureoxon.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref_No_increment;EQUALS;POX0082270&pos=1&action=zoom&id=1230467)

<sup>18</sup> Oxfordshire County Council – Oxfordshire History Centre, 2021. Reference: POX0081904, Internal reference: MP:150.1, Collection: Historic maps. Available online: [https://pictureoxon.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref\\_No\\_increment;EQUALS;POX0081904&pos=2&action=zoom&id=1230567](https://pictureoxon.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref_No_increment;EQUALS;POX0081904&pos=2&action=zoom&id=1230567)

Map	Description
OS County Series: Oxfordshire 1:2500 (1900)	undeveloped at this time within an area identified as 'Acres'.
OS County Series: Oxfordshire 1:2500 (1900)	The Site appears to have remained undeveloped at this time. The railway line to the south of the Site is now labelled as the 'G.W.R Banbury & Cheltenham Direct Section' and a station has been constructed to the south of Bloxham.
District Valuation Map (1910 Finance Act) Oxfordshire IX/8 covering Bloxham, Milton (1910)	No significant change is noted from previous mapping.
	
OS County Series: Oxfordshire 1:2,500 (1922)	By this time a Sewage Works attributed to 'Bloxham & District Water Co.' is present within the south-west of the Site. Elsewhere no significant change is noted. Significant ironstone quarrying infrastructure is shown to the north-east/north of the Site as well as an ironstone quarry on the outskirts of the south-west of Bloxham at this time.
OS County Series:	No significant change is noted

<sup>19</sup> Oxfordshire County Council – Oxfordshire History Centre, 2021. Reference: DV/VIII/71. Available online: [https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/district-valuation/DV-VIII-71\\_Oxfordshire\\_IX-8.pdf](https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/district-valuation/DV-VIII-71_Oxfordshire_IX-8.pdf)

Map	Description
Oxfordshire 1:10560 (1923)	from previous mapping.
OS County Series: Oxfordshire 1:10,560 (1951)	No significant change is noted from previous mapping.
OS Plan 1:10,560 (1955)	By this time there has been development within the west of Bloxham with no significant change noted from previous mapping elsewhere. The location of RAF Barford St. John is labelled as 'Airfield' to the south of the Site.
OS Plan 1:2,500 (1972- 1973)	By this time there has been significant development within the north-west of the Site with the expansion of the sewage treatment works to include additional tanks and filter beds. An access track is also shown running north from the north-west of the Site. To the north of the Site development labelled as Yew Tree Piggeries is also shown on mapping of this date. The expansion of Bloxham is shown by increased development including to the north of the village along the Banbury Road, including 'The Grove School' to the east. Development is also present to the west of the Site at Hogg End as well as to the west of the village along Courtington Lane. Development is also present to the south of the railway line

Map	Description
	which is now labelled as 'Dismantled Railway'. By this date RAF Barford St John is labelled as 'Wireless Station' 'Airfield (disused)'.
OS Plan 1:10000 (1977-1983)	Mapping from this date shows continued development to the east of the Banbury Road to the south of what is now labelled as 'The Warriner School'. No significant change from previous mapping is noted elsewhere.
OS Plan 1:10000 (1977-1994)	With the exception of the construction of an additional building at Yew Tree Farm, no significant change is noted from previous mapping.

It is evident from historic mapping that the Site has been subject to disturbance since c. 1922, with large expansion occurring in c. 1972-1973. The disused grass plots within the south of the STW do not appear to have undergone any structural development and would therefore likely have a higher potential for buried archaeology. However, no works are proposed within this area. Due to the creation of the STW within the Site and subsequent development it is anticipated that made ground will be present throughout this Site.

#### 4.6 Site Walkover

A walkover survey of the Site was undertaken on the 11<sup>th</sup> May 2021. The purpose of the walkover was to identify and understand the potential risk of the development to both archaeology and built heritage assets within the study area. The survey also aimed to identify any other heritage assets not evident through previous historic research or listed within the HER.

No additional heritage assets were identified during the walkover survey.

Photographs of the Site taken during the walkover are shown below (figures 5 and 6).

**Figure 5. View from western boundary of STW towards Bloxham Conservation Area**



Source: Mott MacDonald

**Figure 6. View from eastern boundary across STW towards Bloxham Conservation Area**



Source: Mott MacDonald

## 4.7 Archaeological and historic background

### 4.7.1 Overview

The historic baseline in the following narrative is based on indicative archaeological and historical periods and compiled using information primarily collated from the NHLE and Oxford Council HER as well as documentary sources. These historical periods are outlined in Table 4.1. These dates are subjective but are used to ease discussion and are obtained from the list of the main archaeological and cultural periods of Britain compiled by Historic England (HE), in conjunction with professional judgement.



**Table 4.2: Archaeological and historic periods**

Prehistoric Period Dates	Historic Period Dates
Palaeolithic 500,000 to 10,000 BC	Roman AD 43 to 410
Mesolithic 10,000 to 4,000 BC	Early medieval 410 to 1066
Neolithic / Early Bronze Age 4,000 to 1,600 BC	Medieval 1066 to 1540
Middle Bronze Age 1,600 to 1,100 BC	Post-medieval 1540 to 1900
Late Bronze Age 1,100 BC to 700 BC	Modern 1900 to present
Early Iron Age 700 to 400 BC	
Middle Iron Age 400 to 100 BC	
Late Iron Age 100 BC to AD 43	

Source: Mott MacDonald

Only the periods for which there is evidence for human occupation, involvement in the study area or in the immediate landscape are discussed below. Where assets are recorded within the Gazetteer, they are identified by the unique number assigned in the Gazetteer prefixed by MM. Where assets are discussed from the wider landscape, these are identified by the number assigned by the Oxford HER, generally prefixed by MOX.

#### 4.7.2 Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 43)

There is limited evidence for activity within the study area during the prehistoric period. The Oxfordshire HER records the presence of two non-designated assets within the study area dated to the Neolithic. A Neolithic polished axe (MM079) was recovered approximately 140m to the west of the Site and a Long Barrow (MM086) is recorded approximately 760m to the south-east of the Site.<sup>20</sup>

Late Bronze Age and Iron Age evidence was identified at Ells Lane approximately 915m to the north-west of the Site (MM103), this included potential settlement evidence in the form of a farmstead. Residual finds from earlier periods (Mesolithic and Neolithic) were also identified at this time (EOX2056).<sup>21</sup> Evidence for activity during the Bronze Age is also represented within the wider landscape. The HER records a possible Bronze Age Round Barrow (HER number 13630 - MOX3725) approximately 1.2km to the south-east of the Site. Iron Age features were also identified at Temple Close during evaluation (MM105), located approximately 808m north-west of the Site and included ditches, pits and pottery evidence.<sup>22</sup>

Although undated, it is possible that the Rectangular Enclosure (350m E of Hog End) (MM080), located approximately 190m to the north of the Site can also be attributed to this period.

<sup>20</sup> Oxfordshire County Council, 2021. *Historic Environment Record*

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, Ford, S. 2009. *Middle Iron Age Occupation at Ells Lane, Bloxham, Banbury, Oxfordshire*, Oxoniensia 74 [online] available at: <https://www.oxoniensia.org/volumes/2009/ford.pdf> (last accessed May 2021), Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021), Pearce, C. 2018. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment North Iffley Academy Bloxham* [online] available at: <https://planningregister.cherwell.gov.uk/> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>22</sup> Gilbert, D. 2009. *An Archaeological Evaluation at Temple Close, Banbury Road, Bloxham, Oxfordshire*. John Moore Heritage Services. [online] available at: <https://doi.org/10.5284/1008082> (last accessed May 2021)

### 4.7.3 Historic (AD 43 – Present)

#### 4.7.3.1 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

There is no evidence for activity during the Roman period within the study area. Evidence for activity is, however, present within the wider landscape outside of the study area, recorded within the HER.

A Romano British Cemetery (MM082) is recorded approximately 622m to the south-west of the Site. Between 1929/1930 seven inhumations and fragments of pottery dating from the second-fourth century were recovered. Possible Romano/British Human Inhumations are also recorded within the area of Yew Tree House (MM097) located approximately 760m south-west of the Site. With Romano British Artefacts also being recorded approximately 900m to the north-west of the Site (MM085). The HER records that the full extent of the two Romano-British settlements within the area is currently unknown, however, it has been suggested that settlement may have reached to the north and west of the village centre.<sup>23</sup> The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain records a Roman Road extending into the study area approximately 210m to the north-east of the Site. A Romano-British settlement and associated inhumation cemetery are also recorded to the south of Tadmarton Road approximately 1.5km west of the Site (database ID: 16101).<sup>24</sup> The location of this cemetery is also recorded in aerial imagery from June 1934.<sup>25</sup> Works to Webb House (located approximately 730m north-west of the Site) revealed a circular mosaic possibly dating to the fourth century (MM100).<sup>26</sup> This evidence suggests significant activity within the wider landscape during this period.

#### 4.7.3.2 Early medieval (Saxon) (AD 410 – AD 1066)

No evidence for activity during this period has been identified within the study area. Evidence, however, is present within the wider landscape.

Late Saxon/Early Medieval ditches were identified at Queen Street (MM106), located approximately 947m to the south-west of the Site.<sup>27</sup> In addition to this a Saxon small long brooch (HER number: 26475 - MOX23918) was recovered approximately 1.1km to the south-west of the Site, further details about this find are limited.<sup>28</sup>

Although evidence recorded within the HER is limited, settlement is known to have been established on the valley slopes either side of Sor Brook during the sixth century with the name Bloxham deriving from 'Blocc's Ham' meaning the home of Blocc. The settlement comprised one of seven Royal manors attributed to the Earls of Merica at this time.<sup>29</sup>

---

<sup>23</sup> Oxfordshire County Council, 2021. *Historic Environment Record*, Pearce, C. 2018. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment North Ifley Academy Bloxham* [online] available at: <https://planningregister.cherwell.gov.uk/> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>24</sup> Allen, M, Blick, N, Brindle, T, Evans, T, Fulford, M, Holbrook, N, Richards, J and Smith, A. 2016. *The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource* [online] available at: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html> (last accessed May 2021), Lobel, M and Crossley A. 1969. 'Parishes: Bloxham', in *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 9, Bloxham Hundred* [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol9/pp53-85> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>25</sup> Britain from Above. 2021. *EPW044970 ENGLAND (1934). A Romano British burial ground Site and surrounding countryside, Bloxham, 1934* [online] available at: <https://britainfromabove.org.uk/en/image/EPW044970> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>26</sup> Oxfordshire County Council, 2021. *Historic Environment Record*

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, Thacker, G. 2011. *The Bungalow, Queen Street, Bloxham, Oxfordshire*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeology. [online] available at: <https://doi.org/10.5284/1026503> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>28</sup> Oxfordshire County Council, 2021. *Historic Environment Record*

<sup>29</sup> Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021), Pearce, C. 2018. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment North Ifley Academy Bloxham* [online] available at: <https://planningregister.cherwell.gov.uk/> (last accessed May 2021), Lobel, M and Crossley A. 1969. 'Parishes: Bloxham', in *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 9, Bloxham Hundred* [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol9/pp53-85> (last accessed May 2021), Survey of English Place-names, 2021 [online] available at: <http://epns.nottingham.ac.uk/> (last accessed May 2021)

#### 4.7.3.3 Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)

One designated asset within the study area can be dated to the medieval period with ten additional designated assets dating from the medieval to post-medieval period. These assets are contained within the historic core of Bloxham (Bloxham Conservation Area, MM078).

Evidence pertaining to the Grade I listed Church of St. Mary (MM062), located approximately 725m west of the Site, dates from a 1067 charter when William I conferred both the church and rectory estate to Westminster Abbey. It also records that the Church was a minster (or monastery church) at this time.<sup>30</sup> The churchyard of the Church of St. Mary also contains a Grade II listed coffin stone (group MM017) thought to also date from the medieval period.

At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) a settlement was recorded at Bloxham consisting of approximately 57.5 households, land within the area is attributed to the King at this date. The area also appears to have been heavily involved in corn and wool trading with six mills recorded at the time of the Survey.<sup>31</sup> During this period the settlement at Bloxham appears to have continued in two parts separated by the watercourse. The two distinct areas were known as 'Le Crowhead Ville' (northern location, beyond the extend of the modern settlement) and 'Le Downe End' (southern location/historic core). This arrangement is first visible on mapping from 1793-1794 to the west of the Site.<sup>32</sup>

In c. 1155 the Royal Manor was divided with two Manors subsequently being recorded in Bloxham; Amand Manor (c. 1285) and Beauchamp Manor (established at a later date).<sup>33</sup> The HER records the location of St Amand Manor and Prison (MM089) located approximately 593m to the west of the Site, the non-designated asset is recorded as having been part of Bloxham Manor, controlled by the St. Amand family until 1418 at which point it passed to the control of the Fiennes family. The HER also records parkland and the location of the later Beauchamp manor house approximately 915m to the north-west of the Site (MM087).<sup>34</sup> Agricultural fields associated with the settlement appear to have also been divided into two sections, again separated by the watercourse and thought to reflect the division and location of the two manors.<sup>35</sup>

The Grade II listed wall and doorway to rear of Joiner's Arms (MM010), located approximately 635m east of the Site within the Bloxham Conservation Area, can also be attributed to this period. The doorway is thought to date to c. 1300 and originated within the church (MM062). The court house (MM018) located approximately 765m to the south-west of the Site is also

---

<sup>30</sup> Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021), Bain, K. 2005. *Land at Milton Road, Bloxham, Oxfordshire*. Birmingham: Birmingham Archaeology. [online] available at: <https://doi.org/10.5284/1003821> (last accessed May 2021), Lobel, M and Crossley A. 1969. 'Parishes: Bloxham', in *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 9, Bloxham Hundred* [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol9/pp53-85> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>31</sup> Open Domesday, 2021 [online] available at: <https://opendomesday.org/> (last accessed May 2021), Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>32</sup> Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021), Pearce, C. 2018. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment North Iffley Academy Bloxham* [online] available at: <https://planningregister.cherwell.gov.uk/> (last accessed May 2021), Lobel, M and Crossley A. 1969. 'Parishes: Bloxham', in *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 9, Bloxham Hundred* [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol9/pp53-85> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>33</sup> Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021), Bain, K. 2005. *Land at Milton Road, Bloxham, Oxfordshire*. Birmingham: Birmingham Archaeology. [online] available at: <https://doi.org/10.5284/1003821> (last accessed May 2021), Pearce, C. 2018. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment North Iffley Academy Bloxham* [online] available at: <https://planningregister.cherwell.gov.uk/> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>34</sup> Oxfordshire County Council, 2021. *Historic Environment Record*

<sup>35</sup> Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021), Bain, K. 2005. *Land at Milton Road, Bloxham, Oxfordshire*. Birmingham: Birmingham Archaeology. [online] available at: <https://doi.org/10.5284/1003821> (last accessed May 2021), Lobel, M and Crossley A. 1969. 'Parishes: Bloxham', in *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 9, Bloxham Hundred* [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol9/pp53-85> (last accessed May 2021)

thought to have its origins in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>36</sup> In 1377 the population of Bloxham is recorded as 403.<sup>37</sup>

Activity during the 15<sup>th</sup> century is evidenced by the Grade II\* listed Rectory Farmhouse (MM019) located approximately 788m to the south-west of the Site, which incorporates within its structure a small medieval hall. Both the Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse (MM068) and Sycamore Terrace (MM071), located approximately 498m north-west and 890m south-west respectively, have original features dating to this period (15<sup>th</sup> century) with later additions.<sup>38</sup>

Following the dissolution of the monasteries (1536-1541) during the reign of Henry VIII, the church reverted to ownership of the monarch.<sup>39</sup> Three further Grade II listed assets have been identified which date to the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century (c.1550); Seal Cottage (MM003) located approximately 900m south-west of the Site, the Joiner's Arms public house (MM043) located approximately 646m west of the Site and Killowen House (MM047) located approximately 955m south-west of the Site. Wheatlands (MM001) located approximately 887m to the south-west of the Site, also has elements that can be dated to the end of the medieval period (16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century).<sup>40</sup>

The HER records a possible medieval field boundary bank (MM107) approximately 778m to the south-east of the Site.<sup>41</sup>

#### 4.7.3.4 Post-medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

There are 112 individual Grade II listed assets that date primarily to the post-medieval period within the study area (MM002, MM004-009, MM011-MM016, MM020-042, MM044-046, MM048-061, MM063-067, MM069-070, MM072-076) 47 of which are included within the Churchyard group MM017. These assets are all contained within the Bloxham Conservation Area (MM078) approximately 420m to the west of the Site. In addition nine non-designated assets can also be attributed solely to this period (MM081, MM083, MM084, MM088, MM090, MM091, MM095, MM096 and MM098).

The large number of assets dated to this period provides evidence for considerable activity within Bloxham during the post-medieval.

The open field system existing until the post-medieval period within Bloxham is thought to have been re-organised into 'quarters' by c. 1542 with leys and arable strip cultivation also taking place. In 1545 under the ownership of Lord Saye and Sele, the two manors were combined. By 1547 the church had again been gifted, this time to Eton College.<sup>42</sup> Mapping dated to 1605 records that Bloxham was located within 'Bloxham Hvnd'.

During the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century there were a considerable number of wealthy Yeoman farmers living in Bloxham evidenced by the presence of Yeoman's Houses for example MM003 and MM043. The presence of weavers' cottages as well as farmhouses give further insight into the

---

<sup>36</sup> Oxfordshire County Council, 2021. *Historic Environment Record*

<sup>37</sup> Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>38</sup> Oxfordshire County Council, 2021. *Historic Environment Record*

<sup>39</sup> Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>40</sup> Oxfordshire County Council, 2021. *Historic Environment Record*

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>42</sup> Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021), Pearce, C. 2018. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment North Iffley Academy Bloxham* [online] available at: <https://planningregister.cherwell.gov.uk/> (last accessed May 2021), Lobel, M and Crossley A. 1969. 'Parishes: Bloxham', in *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 9, Bloxham Hundred* [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol9/pp53-85> (last accessed May 2021)

nature of industry within Bloxham at this time. Weaving and wool manufacturing is known to have been undertaken within the parish during this period. Bloxham also saw the establishment of a number of schools during the post-medieval, as early as 1610 a Grammar School (MM088) was established near the Church of St Mary (MM062).<sup>43</sup>

Mapping dated to 1750 shows Bloxham as a linear settlement located either side of a road running north to south. The area was inclosed in c. 1794, dividing up previously large areas of common land into smaller fields. It has been suggested that earthworks and cropmarks identified by modern aerial photography represent the original pattern of the field systems produced by inclosure, for example the undated enclosure (c. 350m ESE of old barn) (HER number: 2812 - MOX4270).<sup>44</sup> Mapping from 1797 shows that the settlement at Bloxham was well established by this date, with a considerable number of buildings shown. The church (MM062) is present within the east of Bloxham which is surrounded by fields, some of which are divided by hedgerows/tree lines. The tributary is recorded due east of the settlement and the Site appears to be undeveloped and within open fields at this time. Inclosure also occurred in Bloxham in 1802, which is likely to have contributed to a reduction in the total number of farms within the area, with those remaining growing in size.

The main north-south road through Bloxham was straightened to make it more direct and turnpiked with the imposition of a toll in 1815.<sup>45</sup> The more direct road route can be seen on mapping from 1823. The Site continues to appear as undeveloped at this date, however, a greater level of field division can be observed within the surrounding area.

It is evident that Bloxham continued to be the location of considerable occupation by 1851, at this time a significant number of shops are recorded as operating including; 15 tailors, four grocers in addition to a horologist, cobbler, milliners, dressmakers and baker. It is likely that the need for facilities was driven by an increase in population caused partly by an increase in industry within the area and the presence of schools. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century there was a maximum of eight schools present within Bloxham. Bloxham School (MM024), located approximately 723m to the north-west of the Site, was established in 1853 and was a principle feature of the 19<sup>th</sup> century built landscape within the settlement.<sup>46</sup>

The construction of a railway line between Banbury and Cheltenham started in 1855 and concluded in 1887.<sup>47</sup> Ordnance Survey mapping from 1881 first shows the railway line located to the south of the Site, which Ordnance Survey mapping shows remained undeveloped at this time. By 1885 Ordnance Survey mapping shows that the Site continued to remain undeveloped within an area identified as 'Acres'. During the latter half of the 19th century development occurred along Banbury Road, The Avenue and Strawberry Terrace within the north of the settlement, visible on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1881.<sup>48</sup> By 1900 Ordnance Survey

---

<sup>43</sup> Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021), Oxfordshire County Council, 2021. *Historic Environment Record*

<sup>44</sup> Pearce, C. 2018. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment North Iffley Academy Bloxham [online] available at: <https://planningregister.cherwell.gov.uk/> (last accessed May 2021), Lobel, M and Crossley A. 1969. 'Parishes: Bloxham', in *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 9, Bloxham Hundred* [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol9/pp53-85> (last accessed May 2021), Oxfordshire County Council, 2021. *Historic Environment Record*

<sup>45</sup> Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021), Lobel, M and Crossley A. 1969. 'Parishes: Bloxham', in *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 9, Bloxham Hundred* [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol9/pp53-85> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>48</sup> Bloxham Neighbourhood Plan. 2021. *Background to the Village of Bloxham* [online] available at: <http://bloxhamneighbourhoodplan.co.uk/> (last accessed May 2021), Lobel, M and Crossley A. 1969. 'Parishes: Bloxham', in *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 9, Bloxham Hundred* [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol9/pp53-85> (last accessed May 2021)

mapping shows the railway line has been labelled as 'G.W.R Banbury & Cheltenham Direct Section' and a station has been constructed to the south of Bloxham.

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) has been consulted and two potential findspots have been identified within the study area for crotal bells dating to the post-medieval period (BERK-4C5C07 and BERK-C9E144). These objects are thought to have been used on horse-drawn vehicles. Specific locational information was not available to further inform this assessment.<sup>49</sup>

#### 4.7.3.5 Modern (AD 1900 – present)

Industry expanded within Bloxham following the First World War, particularly the extraction of ironstone. By 1918 the Bloxham and Whiston Iron Co. owned a total of 191 acres of land within the area.<sup>50</sup> Ordnance Survey mapping from 1922 shows significant ironstone quarrying infrastructure to the north-east/north of the Site as well as an ironstone quarry on the outskirts of the south-west of Bloxham at this time. Examples of activity pertaining to ironstone working are also recorded by the HER for example an opencast ironstone working area is identified approximately 958m south-east of the Site (MM110).

During this period Bloxham developed into a dormitory town for Banbury to the north, with increased development within the area as a result.<sup>51</sup> The earliest major development occurred in 1919 with the construction of twelve houses to the west of Bloxham on Courington Lane. One Grade II listed asset can be attributed to this period, the Bloxham War Memorial (MM077), located approximately 693m west of the Site. Constructed in 1920, the memorial commemorates local deaths during the First World War.<sup>52</sup>

By the production of the Ordnance Survey map of 1922 a Sewage Works attributed to 'Bloxham & District Water Co.' is present within the south-west of the Site. In 1924 a further twelve houses were added to the village on Barford Road.<sup>53</sup>

Approximately 930m to the south of the Site is the location of RAF Barford St. John (MM109), which operated between 1941 and 1946. The airfield was first used as a relief landing ground for 15 Service Flying Training School, but by 1942 redevelopment had occurred allowing the airfield to operate as a satellite (auxiliary) airfield for Upper Heyworth. Before the end of the Second World War the airfield is recorded to have had hard surface runways, hard standings and seven hangars.<sup>54</sup> The location of RAF Barford St. John is labelled on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1955 as 'Airfield'. Also related to RAF Barford St. John are the non-designated assets dispersed site No. 4 (MM108), located approximately 592m to the south of the Site, dispersed site No. 3 (MM113), located approximately 822m to the south-west of the Site, dispersed site 5 (MM115) and dispersed Site 7 (MM116), located approximately 603m and 939m south-west respectively.

Following the end of the Second World War in 1945 the number of industries within Bloxham expanded to include steel and coal companies as well as carpet manufacturing. In 1950 the

---

<sup>49</sup> Portable Antiquities Scheme, 2021 [online] available at: <https://finds.org.uk/> (last accessed April 2021)

<sup>50</sup> Lobel, M and Crossley A. 1969. 'Parishes: Bloxham', in *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 9, Bloxham Hundred* [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol9/pp53-85> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>51</sup> Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021), Lobel, M and Crossley A. 1969. 'Parishes: Bloxham', in *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 9, Bloxham Hundred* [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol9/pp53-85> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>52</sup> Oxfordshire County Council, 2021. *Historic Environment Record*

<sup>53</sup> Lobel, M and Crossley A. 1969. 'Parishes: Bloxham', in *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 9, Bloxham Hundred* [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol9/pp53-85> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>54</sup> Oxfordshire County Council, 2021. *Historic Environment Record*, Pearce, C. 2018. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment North Iffley Academy Bloxham* [online] available at: <https://planningregister.cherwell.gov.uk/> (last accessed May 2021)

railway closed to passengers.<sup>55</sup> From 1951 RAF Barford St John was utilised as an United States Air Force communications centre.<sup>56</sup>

The development on Courtington Lane was subsequently extended in 1936 and again in 1961 with the addition of 84 houses, expansion is shown within this area on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1955.<sup>57</sup> Other notable housing developments were undertaken in 1951, with the construction of 18 houses on Buckle Lane.

In 1961 the population of Bloxham is recorded as 1359. By 1964 the railway had ceased to operate and the station building was demolished, it is shown on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1972-1973 as 'Dismantled Railway'.<sup>58</sup> By 1977 RAF Barford St John was being used as a radio research station, and it is identified on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1972-1973 as 'Wireless Station' 'Airfield (disused)'.<sup>59</sup> The north and south of Bloxham has also seen more recent development with the creation of Chipperfield Park estate to the north during the 1960s (present on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1972-1973) and Bloxham Park estate to the south during the 1980s.

Also present on mapping from 1972-1973 is significant development within the north-west of the Site with the expansion of the sewage treatment works to include additional tanks and filter beds. An access track is also shown running north from the north-west of the Site. To the north of the Site development labelled as Yew Tree Piggeries is shown. Aerial imagery from 1<sup>st</sup> January 1981 (Sortie: ASTRAL/OXF/TRACK/0022) shows the south-east of Bloxham and includes the Site. The STW shown within the Site is consistent with structures recorded on Ordnance Survey mapping and also shows Yew Tree Piggeries to the north. The area surrounding the Site is characterised by agricultural fields with Bloxham to the west and a watercourse to the south. Also captured on this imagery is the northern part of the former RAF Barford St John to the south of the Site.<sup>60</sup>

Housing development can be clearly seen to the north and west of Bloxham on aerial imagery from 1<sup>st</sup> January 1981, with the area surrounding the outskirts of the village characterised by agricultural fields (Sortie: ASTRAL/OXF/TRACK/0023).<sup>61</sup> The continued expansion of Bloxham is also demonstrated by an increase in population, which had reached 3374 in 2011.<sup>62</sup>

---

<sup>55</sup> Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021), Lobel, M and Crossley A. 1969. 'Parishes: Bloxham', in *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 9, Bloxham Hundred* [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol9/pp53-85> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>56</sup> Pearce, C. 2018. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment North Iffley Academy Bloxham* [online] available at: <https://planningregister.cherwell.gov.uk/> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>57</sup> Lobel, M and Crossley A. 1969. 'Parishes: Bloxham', in *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 9, Bloxham Hundred* [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol9/pp53-85> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>58</sup> Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021), Lobel, M and Crossley A. 1969. 'Parishes: Bloxham', in *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 9, Bloxham Hundred* [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol9/pp53-85> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>59</sup> Oxfordshire County Council, 2021. *Historic Environment Record*

<sup>60</sup> National Collection of Aerial Photography, 2021. *Bloxham; Bloxham CP; Oxfordshire; England* [online] available at: <https://ncap.org.uk/frame/21-1-1-24-16> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>61</sup> National Collection of Aerial Photography, 2021. *Firs Hill; Bloxham CP; Oxfordshire; England* [online] available at: <https://ncap.org.uk/frame/21-1-1-25-7> (last accessed May 2021)

<sup>62</sup> Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021)

#### 4.7.4 Aerial investigation

The Study Area is covered by the National Mapping survey South-east Warwickshire and Cotswold HLS Target Areas NMP project, completed in 2013.<sup>63</sup> Environment Agency Lidar data from 2017 and 2019 was also consulted to produce the visualisations found in Appendix A.<sup>64</sup>

The NMP survey shows extensive ridge and furrow across the entire landscape within the study area, including the possible remains of field boundary banks. Some of this ridge and furrow has been levelled and destroyed through agricultural activity and construction.

Other notable features within the landscape include:

- 20th century Ironstone workings and quarry to the east of the Site (MM110-MM112);
- Area of post-medieval quarrying to the south-west of the Site (NRHE: 1552411);
- Rectilinear enclosure of possible Roman-Medieval date to the north of the Site (MM080) and;
- Multiple air-raid shelters from dispersed sites associated with RAF Barford to the south of the site, now apparently destroyed (MM108, MM113, MM115)

##### 4.7.4.1 New features

Environment Agency Lidar data from 2017 and 2019 shows no additional features within the Site boundary. However, the investigation of the Environment Agency 2019 Lidar data added the following to the NMP survey:

- Multiple areas of ridge and furrow that were recorded as levelled by the NMP survey were shown to retain surviving ridge and furrow earthworks. (MM118, MM130, MM132, MM145-146, MM148);
- Some areas of extant ridge and furrow recorded as extant by the NMP survey have now been partially or entirely levelled or destroyed as a result of agricultural activity, earth movement or construction (MM119, MM126, MM142, MM147, MM149-152);
- New areas of ridge and furrow were identified that were not previously recorded by the NMP, or which extended beyond the areas transcribed by the NMP survey (MM121-125, MM127-129, MM131, MM138-139, MM141, MM143-144);
- A pair of curvilinear, parallel banks that were initially interpreted as part of ridge and furrow by the NMP may be the remains of medieval boundary banks that form a hollow way to the south of the Site (MM120);
- Multiple small depressions across the landscape were probably the result of extractive activity, but in at least some cases may be the result of natural processes (MM133-137) and;
- A concentration of depressions along the crest of a ridge to the south of the Site probably represents extractive activity. This is likely to be post-medieval to modern in origin, but dating is uncertain on the available evidence (MM140).

---

<sup>63</sup> Data purchased from Historic England 06/10/21

<sup>64</sup> Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2021. Defra Survey Data Download [online] available at: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey> (last accessed October 2021)



## 5 Archaeological potential and significance

### 5.1 Assessment of significance

The significance of heritage assets has been based on criteria outlined in Table 5.1, developed from the now superseded DMRB ha 208/07 which provides a succinct summary of significance. The assessment of significance derives from a combination of designated status and professional judgement in relation to Table 5.1. The non-statutory criteria set out by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport for the scheduling of ancient monuments and listed buildings, as well as assessment criteria adopted by Historic England as part of the Monument Protection Programme (MMP), will be considered as part of this assessment.

**Table 5.1: Criteria for assessing significance**

Significance	Typical criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites, assets of acknowledged international importance, assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, undesignated monuments, sites or landscapes that can be shown to have specific nationally important qualities, and assets that can contribute significantly to national research objectives.
Medium	Grade II listed buildings, Grade II registered parks and gardens, conservation areas, undesignated sites of high importance identified through research or survey, monuments or sites that can be shown to have important qualities in their fabric or historical association.
Low	Undesignated assets - buildings, structures, monuments or archaeological sites with a local importance for education or cultural appreciation, and which add to local archaeological and historical research. Very badly damaged assets that are of such poor quality that they cannot be classed as high or medium, parks and gardens of local interest.
Negligible	Heritage resources identified as being of little historic, evidential, aesthetic or communal interest; and resources whose importance is compromised by poor preservation or survival, or by contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher Grade.

Source: After DMRB vol. 11 section 3 part 2 – ha 208/07

### 5.2 Survival of archaeological deposits

Superficial deposits of alluvium are possible within the south of the Site. Alluvium is often predominantly waterlogged providing an anaerobic environment suitable for the preservation of organic material, such as human remains, leather, cloth, plant remains, pollen and molluscs.<sup>65</sup> This may lead to the increased potential for undiscovered geoarchaeological evidence.

The Site has been used as a STW since c. 1922 with subsequent development evident from Ordnance Survey mapping. As a result there is likely to have been a high level of disturbance within the Site boundary. Archaeological remains within the footprint of the current STW are likely to have been removed by works during its construction and development. However, there are potentially pockets of undisturbed ground within the Scheme boundary, for example, the grass area around the storm tank within the south-west of the Site, and there is the potential for archaeological remains to survive beneath the level of the made ground.

<sup>65</sup> Historic England. 2015. Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/hea067-geoarchaeology/> (last accessed February 2021)

### 5.3 Archaeological potential

Areas of below-ground archaeological remains are difficult to predict, due to the limited number of archaeological investigations within the study area. There is a higher potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive in areas where there has been minimal redevelopment.

**Table 5.2: Archaeological potential of the Site**

Historic asset	Significance	Potential
Paleoenvironmental remains	Low or medium depending on extent	Superficial deposits of alluvium are possible within the south of the Site.  The potential for paleoenvironmental remains is therefore considered to be <b>low</b> .
Prehistoric remains	High or medium depending on their nature and extent	There is limited evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area. A Neolithic Polished Axe (MM079) was recovered approximately 140m to the west of the Site.  The potential for prehistoric evidence is therefore considered to be <b>low</b> .
Roman	High or medium depending on their nature and extent	There is limited evidence of activity within the study area during the Roman period.  The potential for Roman evidence is therefore considered to be <b>low</b> .
Early medieval remains	High or medium depending on their nature and extent	There is limited evidence of activity within the study area during the early medieval period.  The potential for early medieval evidence is therefore considered to be <b>low</b> .
Medieval remains	In-situ structural remains would be of medium significance, agricultural remains would be of low significance. Residual remains would also be of low significance.	There is evidence for activity dating to the medieval period within the study area of both structural and agricultural nature.  The potential for medieval evidence of an agricultural nature is therefore considered to be <b>moderate</b> dependant on the level of disturbance experienced. The potential for medieval remains of a structural nature is considered to be <b>low</b> .
Post-medieval remains	Low	Evidence for activity within the study area during the post-medieval consists of 112 designated heritage assets focussed on Bloxham Conservation Area. However, historic mapping indicates that the area of the Site remained undeveloped until the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.  The potential for post-medieval evidence is therefore considered to be <b>low</b> .
Modern remains	Negligible	Historic mapping indicates that the only development within the Site has been the STW itself.  There may therefore be features relating to the construction of the STW; however, the potential for all other remains of modern date is considered to be <b>low</b> .

Source: Mott MacDonald

## 6 Assessment of Potential Impacts

All works proposed at Didcot STW are detailed in Section 1.3.

### 6.1 Built Heritage

The identification of impacts on built heritage assets in the vicinity of a Site considers any temporary or permanent changes to the asset's setting.

#### 6.1.1 Designated assets

The Site is located within the boundary of an existing STW located within agricultural fields surrounded to the north, east and south by mature trees. It is approximately 420m to the east of Bloxham Conservation Area the setting of which is urban and related to the broadly contemporaneous buildings within the historic core. The Site is screened by intervening vegetation including mature trees and topography which slopes towards the Site. As a result no key views into or out of the Conservation Area will be impacted and as such the setting will remain unaltered.

Therefore, there will be no impact to designated assets, including their setting, within the study area.

### 6.2 Buried archaeological remains

The Site is within the boundary of an existing STW located within agricultural fields surrounded to the north, east and south by mature trees. Two non-designated assets were identified within 500m of the Site; the findspot of a Neolithic Polished Axe (MM079) located approximately 140m to the west of the Site and an undated rectangular enclosure (350m E of Hog End) (MM080), with a further 27 non-designated assets identified between 500m-1km from the Site.

Therefore, there will be no impact to non-designated heritage assets, including their setting, within the study area.

The potential for buried medieval agricultural remains is moderate with the potential for remains from all other periods considered to be low.

Due to the fact that the Site has been used as a STW since c. 1922 there is likely to have been a high level of disturbance within the Site boundary. Due to the presence of made ground within the Site boundary it is possible that any underlying archaeology has been removed in some areas by this modern disturbance. Works within the Site will reach a depth of 4.5m, if this depth exceeds that of any existing made ground there will be a negative impact to any potential archaeological deposits that may be present underneath the layer of existing made ground. However, it is unlikely that undisturbed archaeological deposits would exist at this depth. It is possible that archaeological deposits remain in areas of less disturbance for example, the grass area around the storm tank.

## 7 Conclusions and recommendations

### 7.1 Conclusions

Thames Water are proposing works at Bloxham STW in order to meet projected future need due to population growth. The works aim to make improvements and upgrades to existing assets as well as construct new units on Site; including a primary settlement tank and new liquor returns pumping station.

The Bloxham Conservation Area falls within the 1km study area defined for the DBA and contains the historic core of Bloxham and 125 listed buildings (MM001-MM077). Two non-designated assets were identified within 500m of the Site; the findspot of a Neolithic Polished Axe (MM079) located approximately 140m to the west of the Site and an Undated Rectangular Enclosure (350m E of Hog End) (MM080), with a further 27 non-designated assets identified between 500m-1km from the Site. The lack of evidence for archaeological remains in close proximity to the Site may be reflective of the limited targeted investigation in the area, rather than the genuine absence of sub-surface archaeological deposits.

The archaeological potential of the Site ranges from low to moderate. Potential for all periods is considered low, with the exception of medieval remains of an agricultural nature. However, any archaeological remains which pre-existed within the footprint of the current STW are likely to have been removed by works during its construction. While there is potential for archaeological remains to survive beneath the level of the made ground or in areas of less disturbance, the proposed works are located within an area of previous development within the Site.

No discernible features were identified within the Site on lidar data. Any evidence for archaeological activity still present within the Site will be preserved within deposits underlying the made ground. However, any remains that survive would likely be heavily truncated and therefore of limited significance. Any excavation that is expected to exceed the depth of made ground on Site would truncate, if not remove entirely, potential archaeological deposits that remain.

There is no anticipated impact from the proposed works on the setting of Bloxham Conservation Area or the listed buildings within it due to screening by mature trees and topography which slopes from the conservation area towards the Site.

### 7.2 Recommendations

Recommendations will be given following discussions with the Oxfordshire County Council Archaeological adviser. It is anticipated that the Site will fall under permitted development. Further recommendation will be confirmed following receipt of the consultation advice from Oxfordshire County Council.

In the event of any unexpected archaeological finds or features being encountered during groundworks, the following mitigation approaches should be employed:

- work should be immediately stopped in the area; and
- the find(s) should be demarked and protected via fencing / blocking off and the appropriate site management (in this instance the Thames Water Environmental Engineer) should be contacted for further guidance.

In order to avoid potential damage to unexpected archaeological finds and features discovered during construction, workers should be trained. This should include basic environmental awareness training provided within the site induction and regular toolbox talks to ensure that contractors working on site are aware of the procedures in place and are provided with the basic information to allow them to identify archaeological finds and features.

## 8 References

Allen, M, Blick, N, Brindle, T, Evans, T, Fulford, M, Holbrook, N, Richards, J and Smith, A. 2016. *The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource* [online] available at: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html> (last accessed May 2021)

Bain, K. 2005. *Land at Milton Road, Bloxham, Oxfordshire*. Birmingham: Birmingham Archaeology. [online] available at: <https://doi.org/10.5284/1003821> (last accessed May 2021)

Bloxham Conservation Area Appraisal Draft, 2020 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/directory-record/1790/bloxham> (last accessed May 2021)

Bloxham Neighbourhood Plan. 2021. *Background to the Village of Bloxham* [online] available at: <http://bloxhamneighbourhoodplan.co.uk/> (last accessed May 2021)

Britain from Above. 2021. *EPW044970 ENGLAND (1934). A Romano British burial ground Site and surrounding countryside, Bloxham, 1934* [online] available at: <https://britainfromabove.org.uk/en/image/EPW044970> (last accessed May 2021)

British Geological Survey, 2021 [online] available at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/> (last accessed May 2021)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020 *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* [online] available at: [https://www.archaeologists.net/Sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA\\_4.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/Sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf) (last accessed May 2021)

Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031, 2015 [online] available at: <https://www.cherwell.gov.uk/downloads/download/45/adopted-cherwell-local-plan-2011-2031-part-1-incorporating-policy-bicester-13-re-adopted-on-19-december-2016> (last accessed May 2021)

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2021. *Defra Survey Data Download* [online] available at: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey> (last accessed May 2021)

Ford, S. 2009. *Middle Iron Age Occupation at Ells Lane, Bloxham, Banbury, Oxfordshire*, *Oxoniensia* 74 [online] available at: <https://www.oxoniensia.org/volumes/2009/ford.pdf> (last accessed May 2021)

Gilbert, D. 2009. *An Archaeological Evaluation at Temple Close, Banbury Road, Bloxham, Oxfordshire*. John Moore Heritage Services. [online] available at: <https://doi.org/10.5284/1008082> (last accessed May 2021)

Historic England, 2008 *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance*

Historic England, 2015 *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (MoRPHE)

Historic England, 2015 *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2*

Historic England, 2017 *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)*

Historic England. 2015. *Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/heag067-geoarchaeology/> (last accessed May 2021)

Lobel, M and Crossley A. 1969. *'Parishes: Bloxham', in A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 9, Bloxham Hundred* [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol9/pp53-85> (last accessed May 2021)

Magic Map, 2021 [online] available at: <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/> (last accessed May 2021)

National Collection of Aerial Photography, 2021. *Bloxham; Bloxham CP; Oxfordshire; England* [online] available at: <https://ncap.org.uk/frame/21-1-1-24-16> (last accessed May 2021)

National Collection of Aerial Photography, 2021. *Firs Hill; Bloxham CP; Oxfordshire; England* [online] available at: <https://ncap.org.uk/frame/21-1-1-25-7> (last accessed May 2021)

National Heritage List for England, 2021 [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/> (last accessed May 2021)

National Library of Scotland, 2021 [online] available at: <https://www.nls.uk/> (last accessed May 2021)

National Planning Policy Framework, 2021 [online] available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1005759/NPPF\\_July\\_2021.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf) (last accessed August 2021)

Old Maps Online, 2021 [online] available at: <https://www.oldmapsonline.org/> (last accessed May 2021)

Old-maps.co.uk, 2021 [online] available at: <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/> (last accessed May 2021)

Open Domesday, 2021 [online] available at: <https://opendomesday.org/> (last accessed May 2021)

Oxfordshire County Council, 2021. *Historic Environment Record*

Oxfordshire County Council, 2021. *Oxford History centre online catalogue*

Pearce, C. 2018. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment North Iffley Academy Bloxham* [online] available at: <https://planningregister.cherwell.gov.uk/> (last accessed May 2021)

Portable Antiquities Scheme, 2021 [online] available at: <https://finds.org.uk/> (last accessed May 2021)

Survey of English Place-names, 2021 [online] available at: <http://epns.nottingham.ac.uk/> (last accessed May 2021)

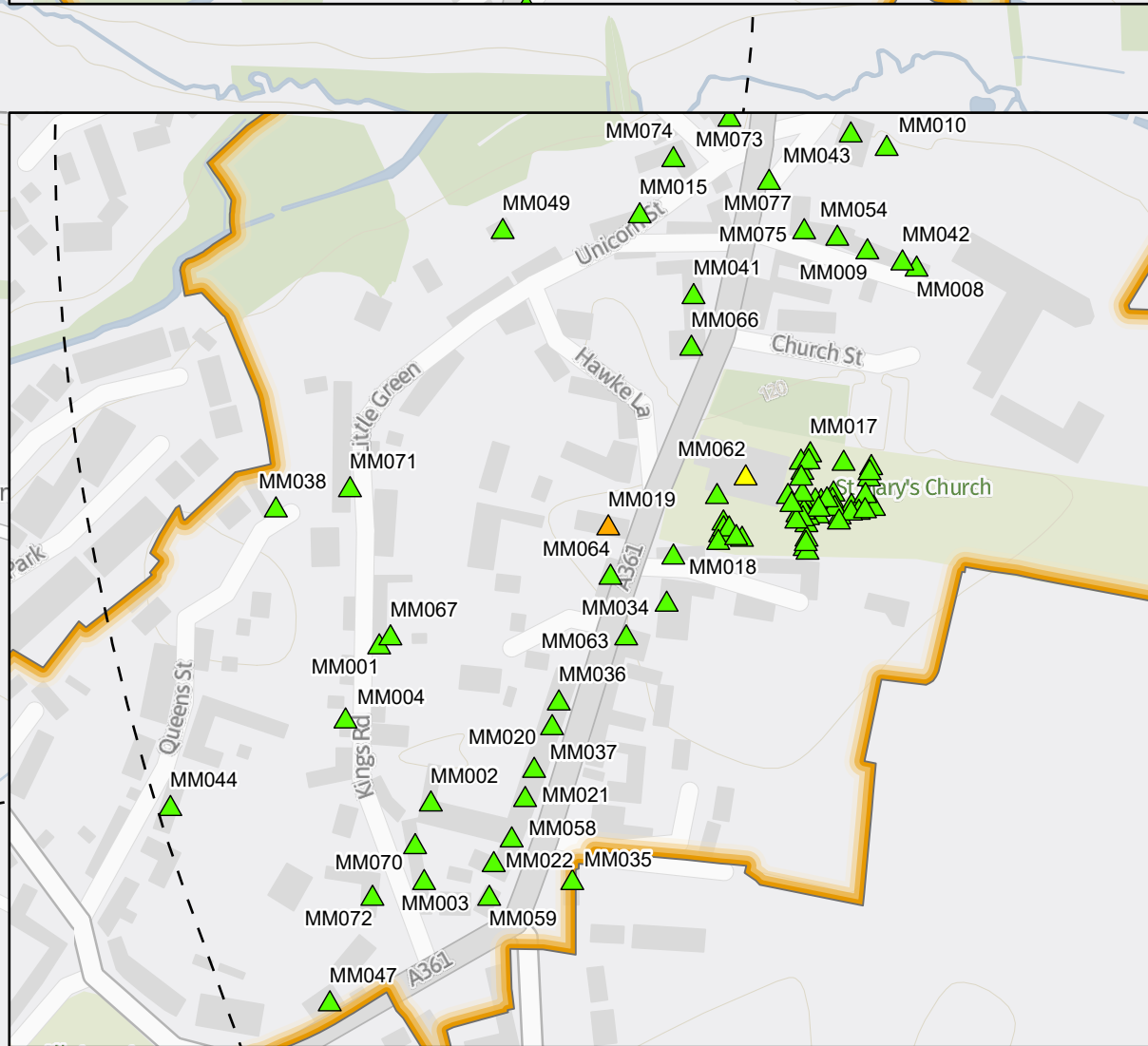
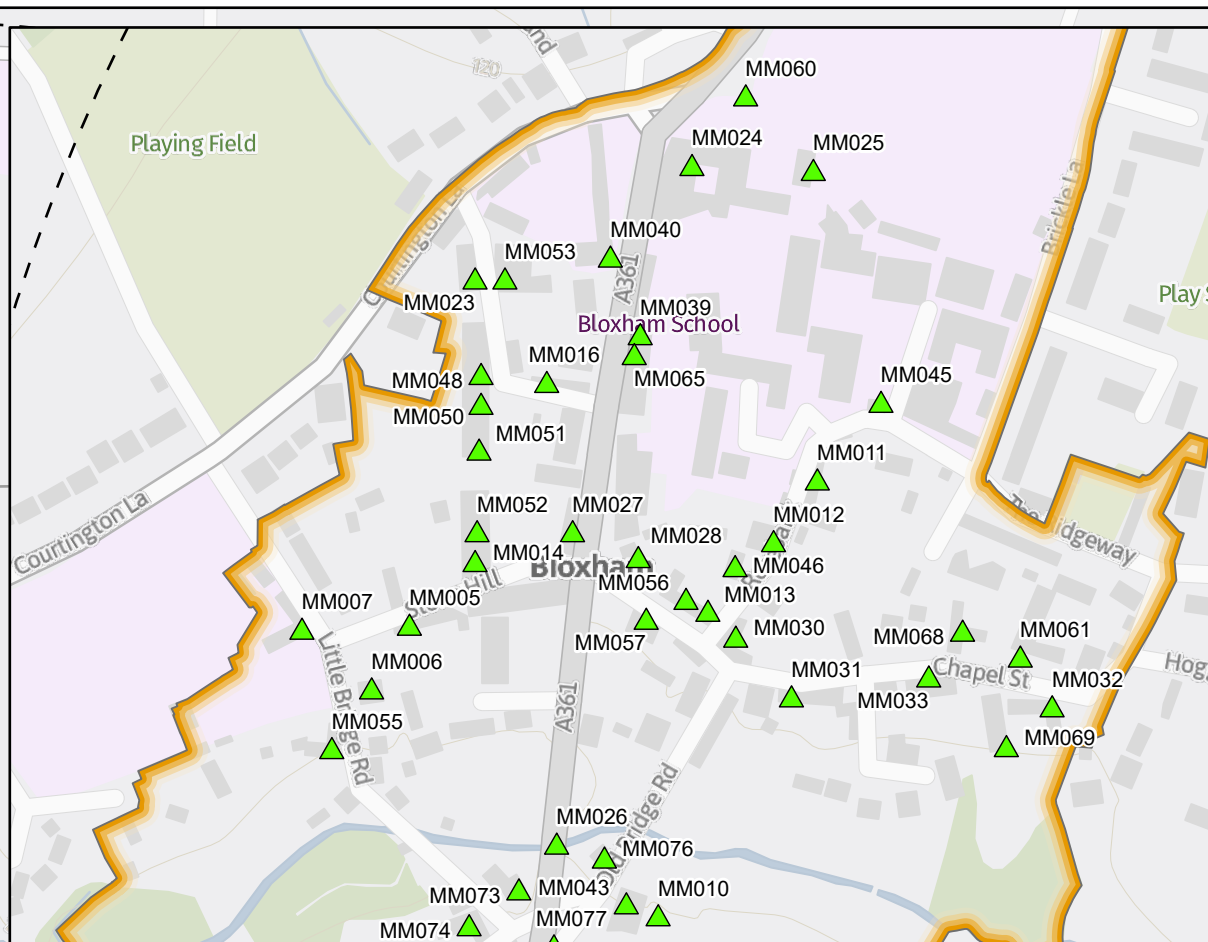
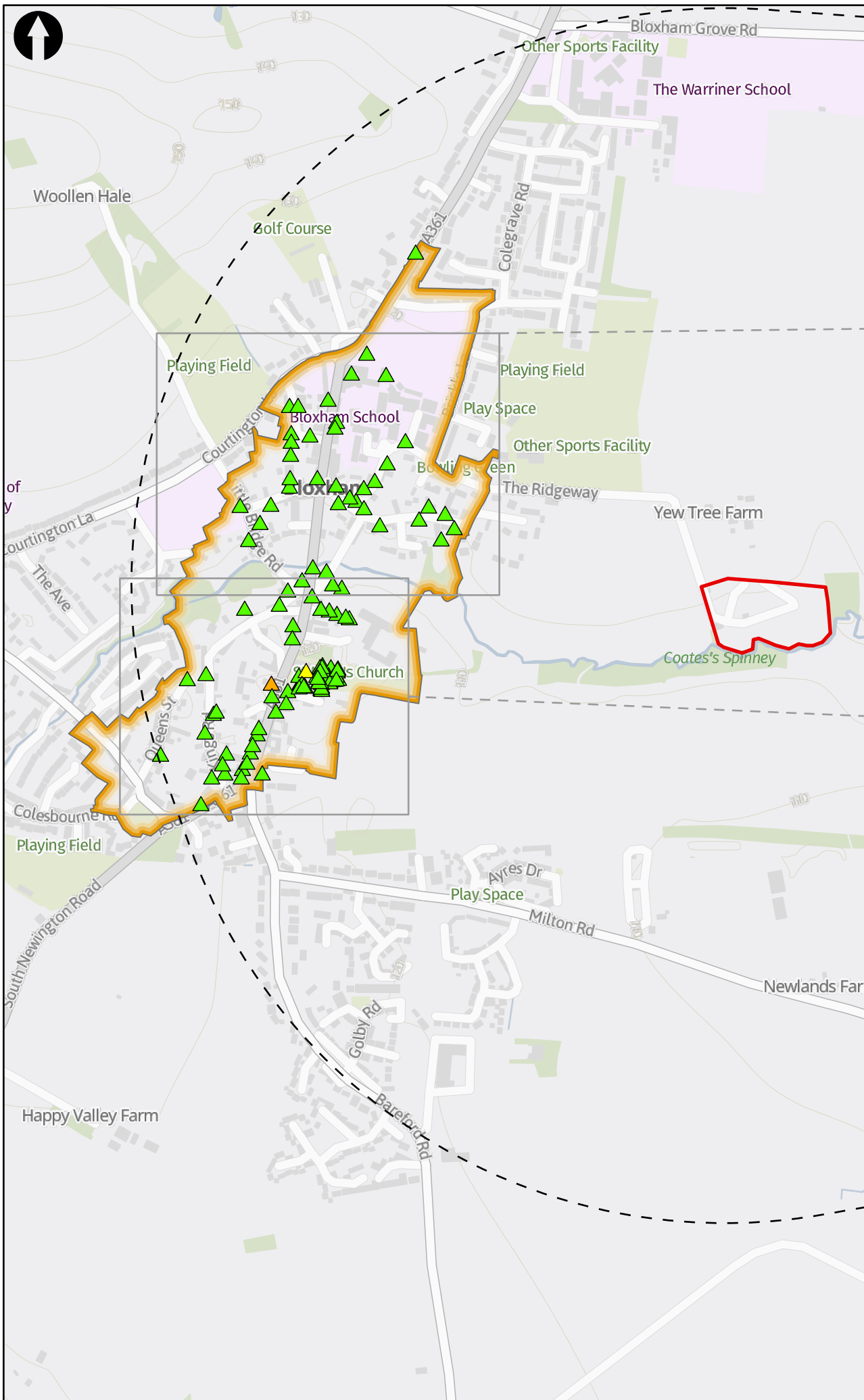
Thacker, G. 2011. *The Bungalow, Queen Street, Bloxham, Oxfordshire*. Oxford: Oxford Archaeology. [online] available at: <https://doi.org/10.5284/1026503> (last accessed May 2021)

## 9 Appendices

A.	Map of heritage assets, archaeological investigations, finds and aerial survey	42
B.	Gazetteer of heritage assets	47



## **A. Map of heritage assets, archaeological investigations, finds and aerial survey**



**M M**  
**MOTT**  
**MACDONALD**

Mott MacDonald House  
 8-10 Sydenham Road  
 Croydon, CR0 2EE  
 United Kingdom  
 T +44 (0)20 8774 2000  
 W mottmac.com

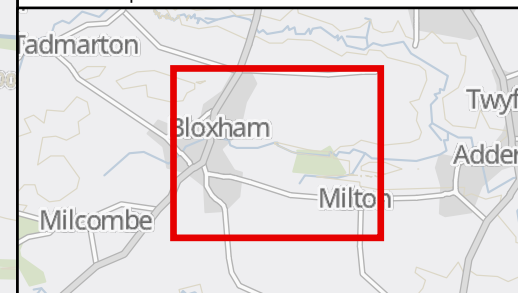
**Notes**

GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020  
 Contains data from OS Zoomstack  
 Contains OS Data © Crown Copyright and database rights 2021, Ordnance Survey LA100019345.  
 NHLE data managed by Historic England 2021

**Legend**

- Red line boundary
- Red line boundary - 1km study area
- Grade I Listed building
- Grade II Listed building
- Grade II\* Listed building
- Conservation Area

**Location Map**



P01	S1	For Information	MP	RC	MH	21/06/21
Rev	Status	Suitability description	Author	Ch'kd	App'd	Date

**Thames Water Utilities**  
 Clearwater Court  
 Vastern Road, Reading RG1 8DB

Location Code: N/A	OS Reference: 43803, 35811	Security Reference: STD
Project Group: N/A	Sub Process: N/A	

Location/Town:  
 Yew Tree Farm Industrial Estate, The Ridgeway, Bloxham, OX15 4EL

Site Name:  
 Bloxham STW

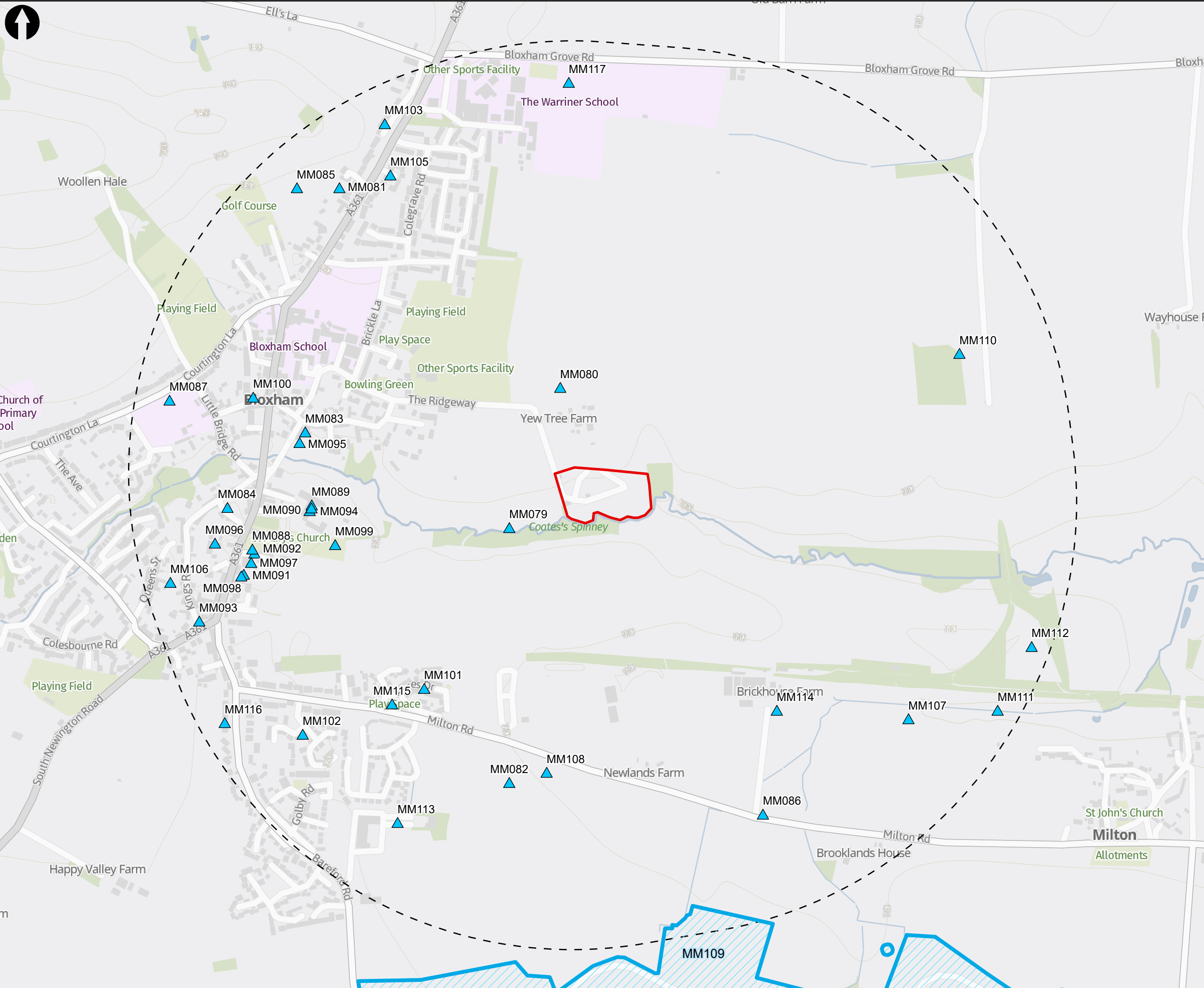
Project Name:  
 Bloxham Sewage Treatment Works

Title:  
**Bloxham STW**  
**Designated Heritage Assets**  
**K206.01-JE -BLOXS1ZZ-100-DR-AC-0036**

Scale: <b>1:9,000</b>	Sheet Size: <b>A3</b>	Status: <b>S1</b>
--------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------

Drawing Number:  
 K206.01-JE -BLOXS1ZZ-100-DR-AC-0036  
 Revision:  
 P01



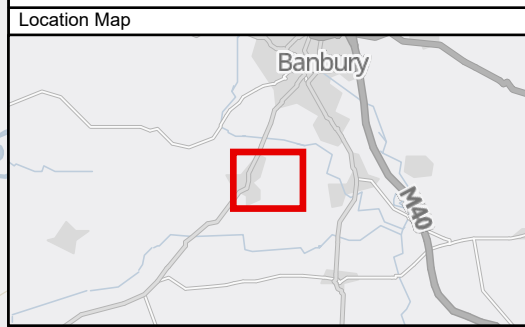


**M M**  
**MOTT MACDONALD**  
 Mott MacDonald House  
 8-10 Sydenham Road  
 Croydon, CR0 2EE  
 United Kingdom  
 T +44 (0)20 8774 2000  
 W mottmac.com

**Notes**  
 GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020  
 Contains data from OS Zoomstack  
 Contains OS Data © Crown Copyright and database rights 2021, Ordnance Survey LA100019345.  
 HER data managed by Oxfordshire County Council 2021.

**Legend**

- Red line boundary
- Red line boundary - 1km study area
- ▲ Heritage Assets
- Monument



P02	S1	Extended study area	MP	RC	MH	25/08/21
P01	S1	For Information	MP	RC	MH	21/06/2021
Rev	Status	Suitability description	Author	Ch'kd	App'd	Date

**Thames Water Utilities**  
 Clearwater Court  
 Vastern Road, Reading RG1 8DB

Location Code: N/A	OS Reference: 43803, 35811	Security Reference: STD
Project Group: N/A	Sub Process: N/A	

Location/Town:  
 Yew Tree Farm Industrial Estate, The Ridgeway, Bloxham, OX15 4EL

Site Name:  
 Bloxham STW

Project Name:  
 TW AMP7 Works

Title:  
 Bloxham STW  
 Non-Designated Heritage Assets  
 K206.01-JE -BLOXS1ZZ-100-DR-AC-0037

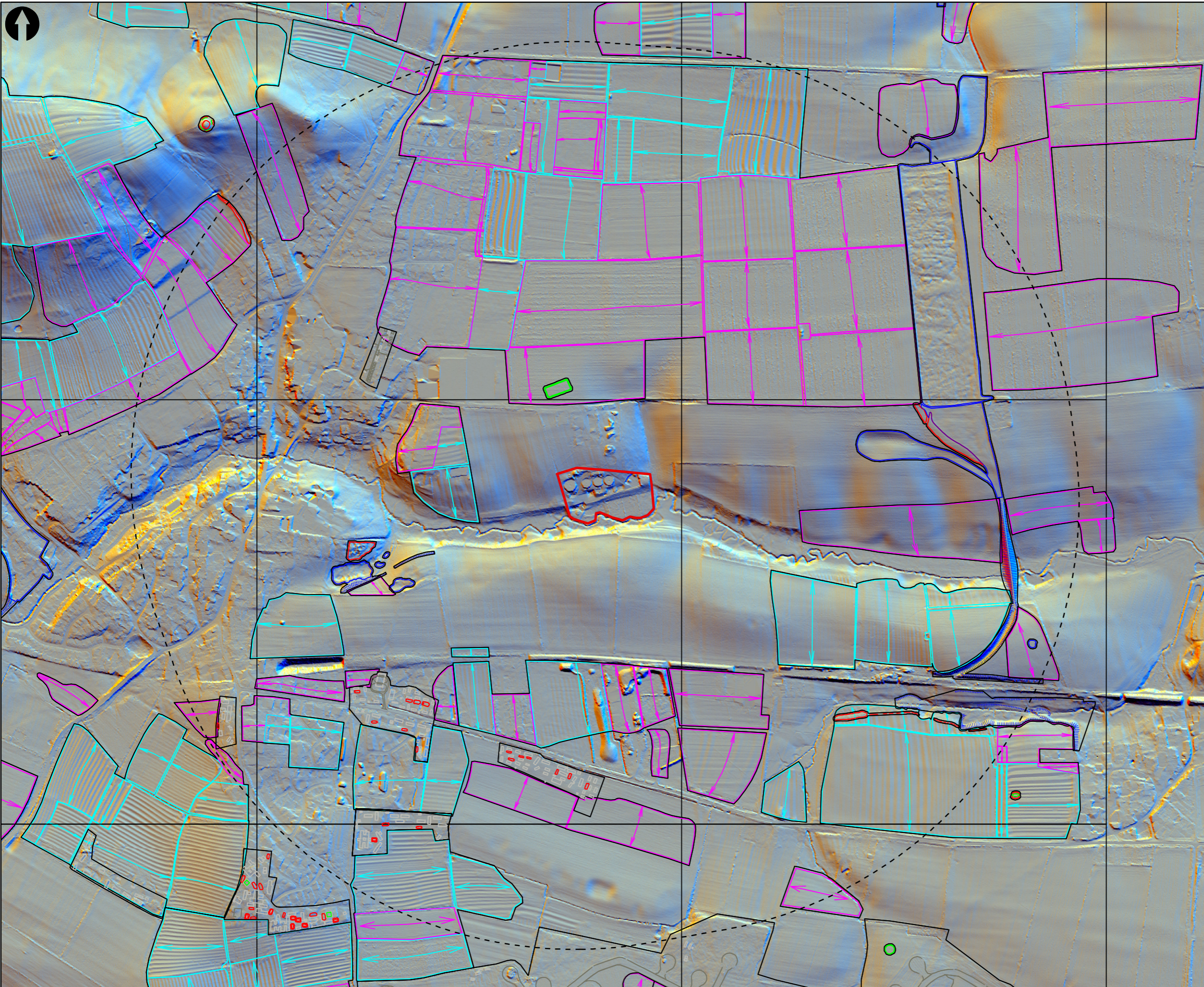
Scale: 1:8,500	Sheet Size: A3	Status: S1
-------------------	-------------------	---------------

Drawing Number:  
 K206.01-JE -BLOXS1ZZ-100-DR-AC-0037

Revision:  
 P02

© Mott MacDonald Ltd.  
 This document is issued for the party which commissioned it and for specific purposes connected with the captioned project only. It should not be relied upon by any other party or used for any other purpose.  
 We accept no responsibility for the consequences of this document being relied upon by any other party, or being used for any other purpose, or containing any error or omission which is due to an error or omission in data supplied to us by other parties.





**M M**  
**MOTT MACDONALD**

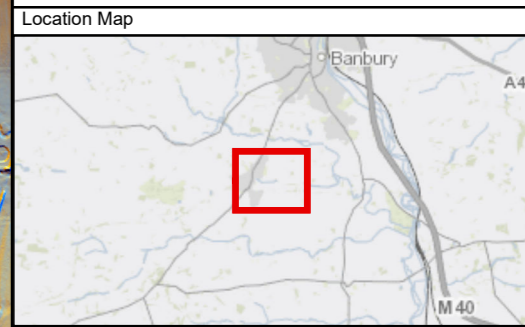
Mott MacDonald House  
 8-10 Sydenham Road  
 Croydon, CR0 2EE  
 United Kingdom  
 T +44 (0)20 8774 2000  
 W mottmac.com

**Notes**

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020  
 Contains OS Data © Crown Copyright and database rights 2021, Ordnance Survey LA100019345.

Lidar visualisation is a 16 direction composite hillshade model derived from Environment Agency (EA) 1m composite DTM lidar data (2019). Lidar data obtained from Defra survey data download.

- Legend**
- Red line boundary
  - Red line boundary - 1km study area
- Transcription**
- Extant ridge and furrow outline
  - Levelled ridge and furrow outline
  - Ditch
  - Bank
  - Large cut feature
  - Structure
  - Extent of Area
  - Bank
  - Ditch
  - Extant ridge and furrow direction
  - Levelled ridge and furrow direction



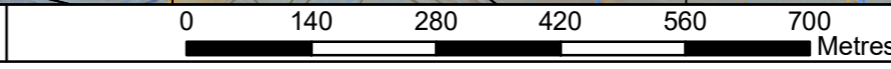
P01	S1	FOR INFORMATION	MR	IN	NC	08/10/21
Rev	Status	Suitability description	Author	Ch'k'd	App'd	Date

**Thames Water Utilities**

Cleanwater Court  
 Vastern Road, Reading RG1 8DB

Location Code: N/A	OS Reference: 100019345	Security Reference: STD
Project Group: N/A	Sub Process: N/A	
Location/Town: Yew Tree Farm Industrial Estate, The Ridgeway, Bloxham, OX15 4EL		
Site Name: Bloxham STW		
Project Name: TW AMP7 Works		
Title: <b>Bloxham STW National Mapping Programme (NMP) Transcription</b>		
Scale: 1:8,500	Sheet Size: A3	Status: S1

© Mott MacDonald Ltd.  
 This document is issued for the party which commissioned it and for specific purposes connected with the captioned project only. It should not be relied upon by any other party or used for any other purpose.  
 We accept no responsibility for the consequences of this document being relied upon by any other party, or being used for any other purpose, or containing any error or omission which is due to an error or omission in data supplied to us by other parties.



Drawing Number:  
K206.01-JE -BLOXS1ZZ-100-DR-AC-0066

Revision:  
P01



Mott MacDonald House  
8-10 Sydenham Road  
Croydon, CR0 2EE  
United Kingdom  
T +44 (0)20 8774 2000  
W mottmac.com

Notes

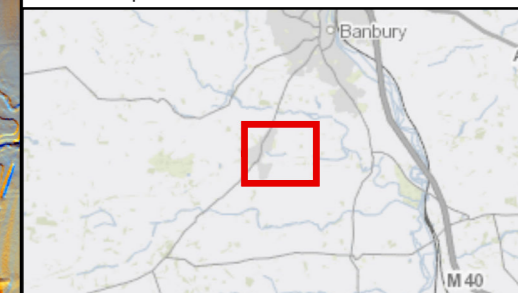
Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020  
Contains OS Data © Crown Copyright and database rights 2021, Ordnance Survey LA100019345.

Lidar visualisation is a 16 direction composite hillshade model derived from Environment Agency (EA) 1m composite DTM lidar data (2019). Lidar data obtained from Defra survey data download.

Legend

- Red line boundary
- Red line boundary - 1km study area
- Transcription**
- Extant ridge and furrow outline
- Levelled ridge and furrow outline
- Ditch
- Bank
- Large cut feature
- Structure
- Extent of Area
- Bank
- Ditch
- Extant ridge and furrow direction
- Levelled ridge and furrow direction

Location Map



P01	S1	FOR INFORMATION	MR	IN	NC	13/10/21
Rev	Status	Suitability description	Author	Ch'k'd	App'd	Date

**Thames Water Utilities**  
Cleanwater Court  
Vastern Road, Reading RG1 8DB

Location Code: N/A	OS Reference: 100019345	Security Reference: STD
-----------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

Project Group: N/A	Sub Process: N/A
-----------------------	---------------------

Location/Town:  
Yew Tree Farm Industrial Estate, The Ridgeway, Bloxham, OX15 4EL

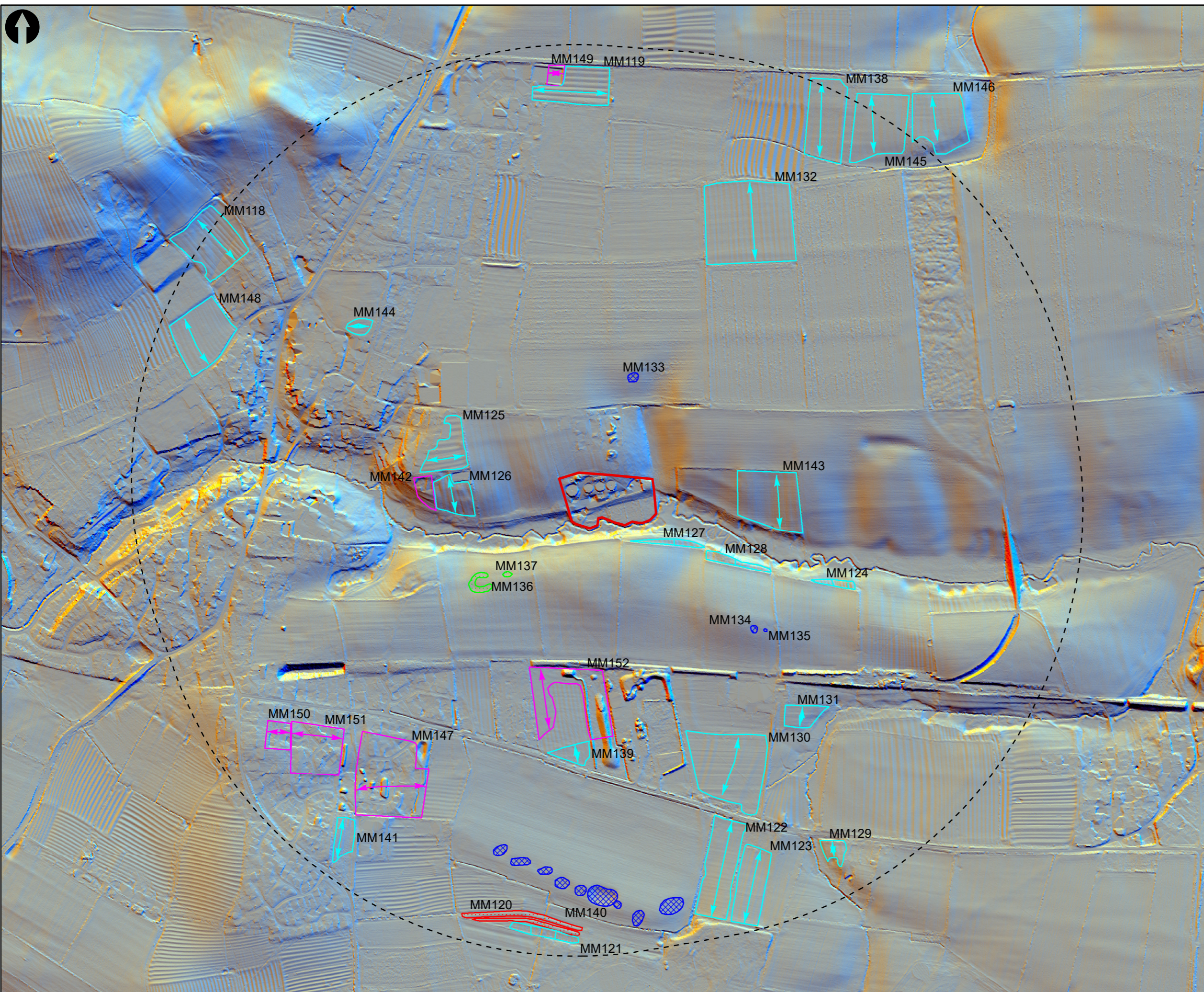
Site Name:  
Bloxham STW

Project Name:  
TW AMP7 Works

Title:  
**Bloxham STW  
Updated Transcription**

Scale: 1:8,500	Sheet Size: A3	Status: S1
-------------------	-------------------	---------------

Drawing Number: K206.01-JE -BLOXS1ZZ-100-DR-AC-0067	Revision: P01
--	------------------



## **B. Gazetteer of heritage assets**

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
MM001	Wheatlands	1046163	17701 - MOX12844	Listed building Grade II	Shown on O.S. map as King's Street. Cottage. Probably C16/C17 with later alterations. Regular coursed ironstone rubble. C20 tile roof. 2-unit plan	Medieval to post-medieval	989m
MM002	Mildura	1046164	17702 - MOX12845	Listed building Grade II	Shown on O.S. map as King's Street. House. Datestone WI/1713	Post-med	980m
MM003	Seal Cottage	1046165	9425 - MOX4299	Listed building Grade II	House. Mid C16, alterations in C17 and C18.	Medieval to post-medieval	994m
MM004	Orchard Cottage	1046166	17704 - MOX12846	Listed building Grade II	Shown on O.S. map as King's Street. Cottage. Early C18	Post-medieval	1009m
MM005	Ashwell House	1046167	11803 - MOX4343	Listed building Grade II	House, 2 buildings, left part probably C17th with C18/19th alterations.	Post-medieval	897m
MM006	Brook Cottage	1046168	17705 - MOX12847	Listed building Grade II	Probably two cottages, now house. Probably late C17/C18	Post-medieval	909m
MM007	Park Close	1046169	11123 - MOX4312	Listed building Grade II	House. C17 origin with C18 and C19 alterations.	Post-medieval	952m
MM008	8, Merrivales Lane	1046170	11814 - MOX4353	Listed building Grade II	Cottage. Probably C18. Regular coursed ironstone rubble. Thatched roof. Brick ridge and end stack., 2-unit plan. Single storey plus attic.	Post-medieval	735m
MM009	3, 4 and 5, Merrivales Lane	1046171	17709 - MOX14349	Listed building Grade II	Three cottages. Probably C18	Post-medieval	759m
MM010	Wall and doorway to rear of Joiners Arms	1046172	11769 - MOX12179	Listed building Grade II	Doorway possibly c.1300 and reset part of cottage later demolished, thought to have been taken from the church when it was renovated in C14th	Medieval	751m

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
MM011	Little Bennetts	1046174	11764 - MOX4324	Listed building Grade II	Farmhouse, now house c.1630-40.	Post-medieval	723m
MM012	Primrose Cottage	1046175	11797 - MOX4340	Listed building Grade II	House, probably C17th.	Post-medieval	732m
MM013	Pighle Cottage	1046176	17713 - MOX12849	Listed building Grade II	Four cottages now one house. Probably C17	Post-medieval	755m
MM014	Stone Hill House and attached wall	1046178	11759 - MOX4320	Listed building Grade II	Large house, plain late C18th.	Post-medieval	871m
MM015	1, Unicorn Street	1046179	17715 - MOX14114	Listed building Grade II	House. C17	Post-medieval	858m
MM016	Campbell Cottage	1046180	11804 - MOX4344	Listed building Grade II	Probably C17th. Partly refenestrated in C20th.	Post-medieval	867m
MM017	St Mary's Churchyard group					Medieval to post-medieval/post-medieval	780m
	Double headstone approximately 8 metres north east of chancel of church of St Mary	1046185		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone to Mathew Potter approximately 5 metres east of chancel of church of St Mary	1046186		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone approximately 6 metres north east	1046187		Listed building Grade II			



MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
	of chancel of church of St Mary						
	Headstone approximately 2 metres south east of chancel of church of St Mary	1046188		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone dated 1686 approximately 15 metres south of chapel of church of St Mary	1046189		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone to ? gascoine dated 1691 approximately 15 metres south of chapel of church of St Mary	1046190		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone dated 1686 approximately 12 metres south of chapel of church of St Mary	1046191		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone dated 1699 approximately 15 metres south of chancel of church of St Mary	1046192		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone approximately 32 metres south east of chancel of church of St Mary	1046215		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone approximately 30 metres north east of chancel of church of St Mary	1046216		Listed building Grade II			

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
	Headstone approximately 27 metres south east of chancel of church of St Mary	1046217		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone dated 1666 to Thomas ? approximately 34 metres east of chapel of church of St Mary	1046218		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone to wife of John Amo? approximately 23 metres north east of chancel of church of St Mary	1046219		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone to William Bloxham approximately 22 metres east of chancel of church of St Mary	1046220		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone to Mathew Haile approximately 23 metres east of chancel of church of St Mary	1046221		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone dated 1661 approximately 20 metres east of chancel of church of St Mary	1046222		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone dated 1675 approximately 31 metres east of	1046223		Listed building Grade II			

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
	chancel of church of St Mary						
	Headstone dated 1635 approximately 19 metres east of chancel of church of St Mary	1046224		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone approximately 29 metres east of chapel of church of St Mary	1046225		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone to Anne daughter of Thomas Warner approximately 30 metres south east of chapel of church of St Mary	1046226		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone dated 1663 approximately 10 metres south east of chancel of church of St Mary	1046227		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone to Robert Shilton approximately 30 metres north east of chancel of church of St Mary	1183360		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone to wife of Benjamin Robbins approximately 30 metres east of chancel of St Mary	1183364		Listed building Grade II			

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
	Headstone dated 1641 approximately 28 metres south east of chancel of church of St Mary	1183370		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone dated 1700 approximately 23 metres east of chancel of church of St Mary	1183389		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone dated 1661 and 1672 approximately 21 metres east of chancel of church of St Mary	1183396		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone to Thomas Warder approximately 30 metres south east of chapel of church of St Mary	1183401		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone dated 1664 to William ? approximately 29 metres east of chapel of church of St Mary	1198101		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone to Margaret wife of John Hawtin approximately 30 metres south east of chapel of church of St Mary	1198108		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone approximately 11 metres east of	1198122		Listed building Grade II			

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
	chancel of church of St Mary						
	Headstone to Thomas Gascoine and wife approximately 14 metres south of chapel of church of St Mary	1198144		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone dated 1699 approximately 15 metres south of chapel of church of St Mary	1198149		Listed building Grade II			
	Coffin stone approximately 6 metres west of chapel of church of St Mary	1283987		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone dated 1681 approximately 12 metres south east of chancel of church of St Mary	1284006		Listed building Grade II			
	Chest tomb approximately 10 metres east of chancel of church of St Mary	1284007		Listed building Grade II			
	headstone approximately 20 metres east of chancel of church of St Mary	1284074		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone dated 1647 approximately 27 metres south	1284101		Listed building Grade II			

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
	east of chancel of church of St Mary						
	Headstone to William Goffe approximately 34 metres east of chancel of church of St Mary	1284105		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone dated 1666 approximately 14 metres south of chapel of church of St Mary	1369872		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone dated 1699 approximately 17 metres south of chapel doors of church of St Mary	1369873		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone to Dorothy wife of Robert Shilton approximately 30 metres north east of chancel of church of St Mary	1369884		Listed building Grade II			
	Chest tomb to roger Mathew and wife Anne approximately 30 metres south east of chancel of church of St Mary	1369885		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone to Anne wife of John Hawtin approximately 30 metres south east of chapel of church of St Mary	1369886		Listed building Grade II			

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
	Headstone dated 16? approximately 12 metres south east of chancel of church of St Mary	1369887		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone approximately 11 metres east of chancel of church of St Mary	1369888		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone approximately 8 metres east of chancel of church of St Mary	1374867		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone approximately 5 metres east of chancel of church of St Mary	1374868		Listed building Grade II			
	row of 5 headstones approximately 6 metres south east of chancel of church of St Mary	1374869		Listed building Grade II			
	Headstone to wife of ? gascoine approximately 15 metres south of chapel of church of St Mary	1374870		Listed building Grade II			
MM018	The court house and attached wall and doorway dated 1610 2 metres to right	1046193	11761 - MOX4322	Listed building Grade II	Probably originally C14th, on south edge of churchyard, probably rebuilt c.1685 and 1689. Loft made into an upper room in 1887. Restored 1968	Medieval to post-medieval	853m

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
MM019	Rectory Farmhouse	1046194	11817 - MOX4355	Listed building Grade II*	Building incorporates a small Medieval hall C15th, house remodelled in early C17th, further alterations c.1800.	Medieval to post-medieval	878m
MM020	The Cottage and the Webb	1046195	17687 - MOX12856	Listed building Grade II	2 houses. Probably C17 originally, with later alterations. Regular coursed ironstone rubble. C20 tile roof. The Web: single unity single storey plus attic	Post-medieval	918m
MM021	The Old Cottage and house to left	1046196	17688 - MOX14608	Listed building Grade II	2 houses. Probably C18. Regular coursed ironstone rubble. C20 tile roofs. 2 brick ridge stacks on rendered stone bases. 4-unit plan	Post-medieval	941m
MM022	Home Cottage	1046197	17690 - MOX12857	Listed building Grade II	House. Probably C18 or earlier. Regular coursed ironstone rubble to rear and sides, finely jointed ironstone to front elevation. Steeply pitched C20 tile roof	Post-medieval	961m
MM023	Nut Tree House	1046198	17692 - MOX12858	Listed building Grade II	House. C18. Regular coursed ironstone rubble. C20 tile roof. 3 brick stacks to end and ridge, the stack to right on a stone base. 4-unit plan. 2 storeys plus attic	Post-medieval	924m
MM024	Bloxham School	1046201	4727 - MOX4277	Listed building Grade II	Originally founded 1853-4 by Rev J W Hewitt in a farmhouse which forms core of present complex. Entrance arch and Art Block also listed	Post-medieval	852m
MM025	Art block Bloxham School	1046202	17696 - MOX14609	Listed building Grade II	Art block. Late C19. Regular coursed ironstone rubble. Plain tile roof. Stone stack to left. L-plan. Single storey plus attic	Post-medieval	798m
MM026	Bridge and pump approximately 20 metres west of Joiners Arms	1046203	17698 - MOX14610	Listed building Grade II	Bridge. 1815. Regular coursed ironstone. Single keystone arch. Buttresses either side. C19 water pump and shaft attached to right. OCC maintain while used as highway.	Post-medieval	812m



MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
MM027	The Old Bakery	1046204	11820 - MOX4358	Listed building Grade II	House, probably C17th.	Post-medieval	832m
MM028	Eton House	1046205	11802 - MOX4342	Listed building Grade II	House, 2 buildings, probably C17th origin, C18/19th remodelling.	Post-medieval	798m
MM029	Milestone approximately 200 metres north west of Bloxham School	1046212	10067 - MOX4303	Listed building Grade II	C18th/C19th milestone. Type T7.	Post-medieval	895m
MM030	Elephant and Castle public house	1046213	11765 - MOX4325	Listed building Grade II	C17th public house with later alterations. L-shaped plan	Post-medieval	737m
MM031	Garden Lee Cottage	1046214	11796 - MOX4339	Listed building Grade II	C17th house.	Post-medieval	699m
MM032	Beauchamp House	1183325	17636 - MOX13357	Listed building Grade II	Large house. Probably C18. Regular coursed ironstone rubble. Welsh slate roof. Stone copings. Brick ridge stack and rendered end stack to right. 4-unit plan. 2 storeys plus attic. 5-window range	Post-medieval	574m
MM033	Rosebank	1183335	11794 - MOX4337	Listed building Grade II	3 buildings, now one tenement. Probably originally C17.	Post-medieval	637m
MM034	Yew Tree House	1198163	11816 - MOX4354	Listed building Grade II	Farmhouse, now house, built c.1640 or later and remodelled in C18th and C20th.	Post-medieval	858m
MM035	House to right of the Old Forge	1198169	11823 - MOX4361	Listed building Grade II	House, probably late C18/19th. Marked as smithy on 1922 OS map but not on 1881 1st edition.	Post-medieval	927m
MM036	Thatchers	1198175	11413 - MOX4316	Listed building Grade II	3 bay, 2 storey ironstone house of C17/18, formerly thatched.	Post-medieval	916m

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
MM037	Greystones	1198178	11818 - MOX4356	Listed building Grade II	Probably C17/18th.	Post-medieval	931m
MM038	Cottage approximately 50 metres west of Scycamore Terrace	1198190	17694 - MOX14434	Listed building Grade II	Cottage. C18. Regular coursed ironstone rubble. Thatched roof. Brick stack to left. 2-unit plan	Post-medieval	1028m
MM039	11, High Street	1198198	11819 - MOX4357	Listed building Grade II	Two C17/18th cottages.	Post-medieval	835m
MM040	Repton Cottage	1198218	17699 - MOX13366	Listed building Grade II	Cottage, now the Bursary of Bloxham School. Possibly originally C17, early C19 fenestration and C20 extension to rear. Regular coursed ironstone rubble. C20 tile roof	Post-medieval	865m
MM041	St Marys Lodge	1198221	11767 - MOX4327	Listed building Grade II	Two buildings of C18th and C19th.	Post-medieval	836m
MM042	7, Merrivales Lane	1198284	17708 - MOX13367	Listed building Grade II	Cottage. Probably C18	Post-medieval	742m
MM043	Joiners Arms Public House	1198359	11768 - MOX4328	Listed building Grade II	House, now public house of mid-C16th with later additions and extensions.	Medieval to post-medieval	767m
MM044	Wallflowers	1198374	17712 - MOX13368	Listed building Grade II	House. C17/C18	Post-medieval	1093m
MM045	Ivy Cottage, Bloxham School	1198397	11789 - MOX4336	Listed building Grade II	House, partly derelict, probably C17th.	Post-medieval	708m
MM046	Rose Cottage	1198401	11798 - MOX4341	Listed building Grade II	Row of three cottages, probably late C17th/18th, remodelled C20th.	Post-medieval	747m
MM047	Killowen House	1198405	11777 - MOX4332	Listed building Grade II	Farmhouse, now house c.1550.	Medieval to post-medieval	1045m

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
MM048	Cottage to right of Oriel Cottage	1248363	11805 - MOX4345	Listed building Grade II	Probably C17th with later alterations.	Post-medieval	900m
MM049	Spring Cottage	1249108	16382 - MOX11158	Listed building Grade II	Late C17th cottage which was extended C20th. Built from limestone rubble and thatched roof	Post-medieval	919m
MM050	Oriel Cottage	1277938	11806 - MOX4346	Listed building Grade II	Probably late C17th. Built on Site of old workhouse.	Post-medieval	895m
MM051	Hill House	1277941	11760 - MOX4321	Listed building Grade II	C17th and C18th farmhouse, now house, south wing including date panel '?W/ 1727'.	Post-medieval	887m
MM052	Stone Hill Cottage	1283870	17714 - MOX14564	Listed building Grade II	House. C17	Post-medieval	871m
MM053	Woodlands	1283873	17716 - MOX13911	Listed building Grade II	House. Probably early C18	Post-medieval	908m
MM054	Crossways Cottage	1283883	17710 - MOX13912	Listed building Grade II	Cottage. Probably C18	Post-medieval	770m
MM055	The Old Manor	1283928	11821 - MOX4359	Listed building Grade II	2 buildings, C17th and C18th.	Post-medieval	922m
MM056	The Cottage	1283947	17700 - MOX13913	Listed building Grade II	Two cottages, now one house. Probably C17. Regular coursed ironstone rubble. C20 tile roof	Post-medieval	770m
MM057	Humber House	1283948	11766 - MOX4326	Listed building Grade II	Two buildings of C17th with C19th additions.	Post-medieval	781m
MM058	Number 53 (Weaves and Waxes) and Easter Cottage	1283963	17689 - MOX13914	Listed building Grade II	Two houses. No.53 incorporates a shop. Probably C18 or earlier. Regular coursed ironstone rubble. C20 tile roofs. 2 brick ridge stacks. No.53: 2-unit plan. Single storey plus attic	Post-medieval	950m

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
MM059	Church Street stores	1283964	17691 - MOX13915	Listed building Grade II	House, now house and shop. Probably early C18 with C19 extension. 2 builds. Regular coursed ironstone rubble. Steeply pitched Welsh slate roof to left part. C20 tile to right	Post-medieval	967m
MM060	Entrance arch to Bloxham School	1283969	17695 - MOX13916	Listed building Grade II	Entrance arch. C19. Ironstone ashlar	Post-medieval	847m
MM061	Wall to Manor Farmhouse fronting Chapel Street and extending to rear of property	1284119	17635 - MOX14566	Listed building Grade II	Wall. C18. Finely jointed drystone ironstone.	Post-medieval	598m
MM062	Church of St Mary	1284130	4066 - MOX4271	Listed building Grade I	First recorded in 1067. Parish Church. C12 fragments. C14. Chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and nave arcades.	Medieval to post-medieval	816m
MM063	Manor House Farmhouse	1369874	11780 - MOX4333	Listed building Grade II	Farmhouse, 2 buildings, rear range c.1640, front C18th.	Post-medieval	880m
MM064	Barn approximately 20 metres south of Rectory Farmhouse	1369875	17686 - MOX14080	Listed building Grade II	Barn. Probably C17. Regular coursed ironstone rubble. Steeply pitched stone slate roof. Stone copings. 4 bays	Post-medieval	882m
MM065	12, High Street	1369876	17697 - MOX14807	Listed building Grade II	Cottage. C17/C18. Regular coursed ironstone rubble. Thatched roof. 2 stacks; substantial central stack has stone base and brick flues; brick stack on stone base to right. 3-unit plan	Post-medieval	834m
MM066	The Vicarage	1369877	11758 - MOX4319	Listed building Grade II	Now 2 houses. Old part designed by vicar, George Bell, 1811-15. Enlarged 1858 by G E Street.	Post-medieval	839m
MM067	The Cottage	1369878	11807 - MOX4347	Listed building Grade II	Cottage, C16/17th.	Post-medieval	984m

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
MM068	Manor Farmhouse	1369882	11776 - MOX4331	Listed building Grade II	Farmhouse, now house. Formerly Cheese House, Painter's Farm or Salmon Farm. Probably C15th, remodelled in C17th.	Medieval to post-medieval	623m
MM069	Dovecote approximately 6 metres south of Beauchamp House	1369883	11795 - MOX4338	Listed building Grade II	Dovecote. Probably C17/C18. Tall and rectangular.	Post-medieval	592m
MM070	Greenland Cottage and Leacroft	1374858	17703 - MOX14104	Listed building Grade II	Shown on O.S. map as King's Street. Two cottages. Probably tiff.	Post-medieval	991m
MM071	Sycamore Terrace	1374859	9426 - MOX4300	Listed building Grade II	Row of 8 tenements, now 5 cottages. C16, C17 and C19.	Medieval to post-medieval	992m
MM072	Greyroofs	1374860	11810 - MOX4350	Listed building Grade II	Farmhouse, now a house. C17th with later alterations.	Post-medieval	1013m
MM073	Thatched cottage opposite Stoneleigh House	1374861	17706 - MOX14812	Listed building Grade II	Cottage. Probably C18 or earlier. Coursed ironstone rubble	Post-medieval	819m
MM074	Stoneleigh House	1374862	17707 - MOX14105	Listed building Grade II	House. Probably C18, remodelled C19. Ashlar with Welsh slate roof. 2 stone stacks to left and ridge. 2-unit plan. 2 storeys; 3-window range.	Post-medieval	846m
MM075	Crossways	1374863	11813 - MOX4352	Listed building Grade II	Three cottages and a shop, now a house. C17/18th.	Post-medieval	789m
MM076	Woodbine Cottage	1374864	17711 - MOX14106	Listed building Grade II	Cottage. Probably early C18.	Post-medieval	780m
MM077	Bloxham War Memorial	1438761	28669 - MOX27016	Listed building Grade II	Made of Horton stone. Erected for WWI deaths and dedicated in 1920. WWII names have been added on another plaque.	Modern	800m

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
MM078	Bloxham Conservation Area	N/A	N/A	Conservation Area	Conservation Area encompassing Bloxham historic core designated in 1975.	Medieval/post medieval	540m
MM079	Neolithic Polished Axe	N/A	MOX4284 - 5335	Find Spot	Found a quarter to half a mile east of village in the stream fed in Coate's Spinney by a pupil of Bloxham School.	Prehistoric	233m
MM080	Undated Rectangular Enclosure (350m E of Hog End)	N/A	MOX4371 - 13810	Monument	The long axis is aligned ENE and WSW. Identified from 1961 FAS AP	Undated	279m
MM081	Site of Brick, Tile and Drainpipe Works E of Hobb Hill	N/A	125 - MOX4260	Monument	Documentary references from 1812 onwards	Post-medieval	885m
MM082	Romano British Cemetery	N/A	2343 - MOX4268	Monument	Seven inhumations associated with C2nd-C4th fragments of pottery found half a mile SSE of Bloxham, 1929-30	Roman	707m
MM083	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Chapel Street	N/A	4733 - MOX4281	Building	Notice board reads: 'Bloxham Methodist Church/blt 1868'.	Post-medieval	711m
MM084	Baptist Chapel, Hawke Lane	N/A	4734 - MOX4282	Building	Meeting-house registered in 1808, replaced by a chapel built 1812 which was replaced by the present chapel. Stone roundel on front inscribed: 'Bicentenary Memorial Baptist Chapel Erected 1862'.	Post-medieval	879m
MM085	Romano British Artefacts (Old Clay Pit, N of village)	N/A	9948 - MOX4301	Find Spot	3 millstones, including the upper part of a cone-shaped quern, 9" high, 7-12" diameter, were found with bones, coarse potsherds and a spindle-whorl in clay pit north of village	Roman	1,018m
MM086	Neolithic Long Barrow (SE of Bloxham)	N/A	9999 - MOX4302	Monument	Barrow on N side of the lane leading from Bloxham to Milton. Partially destroyed in 1867 and a skull found.	Early Neolithic to medieval	840m

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
MM087	Site of Park Close Park and manor house	N/A	11124 - MOX4313	Monument	Medieval Beauchamp manor house stood within large walled and hedged enclosure.	Medieval to post-medieval	1,039m
MM088	Site of Old Grammar School	N/A	11770 - MOX5046	Monument	Built 1610, restored in 1674 but not known whether still used as a school. Schoolhouse demolished except for south doorway which bears inscription: 'GC: TW: TM Townesmen Anno 1610'.	Post-medieval	829m
MM089	Site of St Amand Manor and Prison	N/A	11773 - MOX4329	Monument	Site of St Amand Manor with prison either attached or within.	Medieval to post-Medieval	680m
MM090	Godswell	N/A	11774 - MOX12571	Building	C19th house on or near site of St Amand manor house	Post-medieval	685m
MM091	Remains of Dovecote	N/A	11775 - MOX4330	Building	Remains of a dovecote in the grounds of Manor Farm	Post-medieval	860m
MM092	Site of Possible Medieval Barn/Presbyterian Chapel	N/A	11781 - MOX4335	Monument	'Until at least the early C19th an important ancient building of unknown function stood to the east of the old school. The stone corbels once supporting the timber studding of its 2nd storey survive in the churchyard wall'	Medieval to post-Medieval	826m
MM093	The Old Smithy (immediately E of Blue Gates)	N/A	11811 - MOX4351	Building	C18th, reconditioned. Originally a barn, subsequently converted to a blacksmith's shop. Shown as a smithy in 1881.	Post-medieval	989m
MM094	Site of Dovecote at St Amand Manor	N/A	11827 - MOX4362	Building	The St Amand demesne farm in 1285-6 included a dovecote. No medieval dovecote now survives in Bloxham.	Medieval	681m
MM095	Site of Saw Pit, Saw Mill and Timber Yard, Old Bridge Road	N/A	11828 - MOX4363	Monument	In 1900 Butler's sawmill and timber yard employed 40 men. Saw pit marked on OS map at SP 4310 3587	Post-medieval	719m
MM096	Dovecote, Rectory Farm	N/A	11832 - MOX4364	Building	Square, stone building with ridge roof of Welsh slate and lantern.	Post-medieval	914m

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
MM097	Possible Romano/British Human Inhumations (Yew Tree House)	N/A	13026 - MOX4368	Monument	In 1956 in a garden belonging to Mr Huntriss of Yew Tree House, about 4 severed skulls found at the knees of the skeletons. The Natural History Museum said they were pre medieval.	Roman	837m
MM098	Summer House, Manor House Farm	N/A	13941 - MOX4372	Building	The remains of a summer house in coursed ironstone which appears contemporary with the C18th re-facing of the Manor House (PRN 11780).	Post-medieval	866m
MM099	Undated Trackway/Boundary Possibly Associated with Nearby Settlement	N/A	16162 - MOX4611	Monument	Evaluation revealed a slight linear depression running from north to south, which may represent a boundary or trackway. It may be associated with the medieval St Amand's Manor which lies to the north of the site.	Medieval	635m
MM100	Mosaic Under Webb House	N/A	16451 - MOX11296	Monument	Circular mosaic pavement of white, blue and red tesserae uncovered during drainage works beneath Webb House and recovered in concrete during the course of the work.	Roman	850m
MM101	Undated features and Nissan hut foundations N of Milton Road	N/A	16991 - MOX12813	Element	An undated linear feature and pit were recorded during an evaluation.	Medieval to modern	614m
MM102	Ditches and ridge and furrow on land S of Milton Road	N/A	16992 - MOX12814	Element	Two undated ditches were excavated, sealed by surviving elements of ridge and furrow	Medieval	898m
MM103	Late Bronze Age and Iron Age evidence at Ells Lane	N/A	16997 - MOX12817	Monument	Excavations revealed elements of a low status middle Iron Age farmstead and isolated features dating to the middle Bronze Age or Early Iron Age	Bronze Age to Iron Age	1,013m
MM104	Repeated entry						



MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
MM105	Iron Age features at Temple Close	N/A	26199 - MOX23612	Element	Evaluation recorded an Iron Age ditch, possibly over 40m long, a possible roundhouse gully and two other related features.	Iron Age	903m
MM106	Late Saxon/Early Medieval ditches and late Medieval/Tudor stone structures at Queen Street	N/A	27460 - MOX23969	Monument	Evaluation revealed a length of ditch containing C11 pottery and a number of other undated ditches, which may represent agricultural ditched enclosures associated with a nearby settlement.	Early medieval to post-medieval	1,033m
MM107	Medieval Field Boundary Bank	N/A	28036 - MOX24565	Monument	Possible medieval field boundary bank is visible on aerial photographs of 1947 and 2006 as an extant earthwork in fields between Milton and Brickhouse Farm.	Medieval	894m
MM108	Second World War dispersed site No. 4 for RAF Barford St John	N/A	28094 - MOX24623	Building	Site is visible on aerial photographs.	Modern	662m
MM109	RAF Barford St. John	N/A	28133 - MOX24663	Monument	The former Second World War military airfield, RAF Barford St. John.	Modern	990m
MM110	C20 opencast ironstone working area	N/A	28156 - MOX24686	Monument	Visible on aerial photographs of 1947 and 2006 as both extant and levelled earthworks to the east of Bloxham.	Modern	909m
MM111	Post-Medieval or C20 Probable Ironstone Extraction Area	N/A	28157 - MOX24687	Monument	Visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1947 and 2006 as extant earthworks on the north-western side of Milton, just to the south of the dismantled railway.	Post-medieval to modern	1,062m
MM112	Probable C20 Extractive Pit	N/A	28159 - MOX24689	Monument	Visible on aerial photographs of 1999 and 2005 as both an earthwork and a cropmark in a field to the north-west of Milton.	Modern	1,074m
MM113	WWII dispersed site No. 3 for RAF Barford St John	N/A	28240 - MOX24772	Monument	Site is visible on aerial photographs.	Modern	904m

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
MM114	Undated Trackway & Enclosure	N/A	28251 - MOX24783	Monument	Faint remains identified from an image of Environment Agency LIDAR.	Undated	652m
MM115	Site of RAF Barford St John Dispersed Site 5	N/A	28253 - MOX24785	Monument	Most buildings demolished by 1961, all by 2004	Modern	693m
MM116	Site of RAF Barford St John Dispersed Site 7	N/A	28254 - MOX24786	Monument	Most buildings demolished by 1961, all by 2004.	Modern	1,033m
MM117	Undated linear features	N/A	29077 - MOX27453	Element	Anomalies interpreted as ditches, or possible field boundaries; and a possible trackway. Ridge and furrow was also identified.	Medieval to post-medieval	976m
<b>New features identified using aerial survey data</b>							
MM118	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Area of ridge and furrow recorded as levelled on NMP, but still visible in 2019 Lidar.	Medieval	N/A
MM119	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Area of ridge and furrow. Previously recorded as extant by NMP but now reduced in extents.	Medieval	N/A
MM120	N/A	N/A	N/A	Boundary bank, hollow way	Pair of parallel curvilinear banks. Possible remains of boundary banks forming hollow way between two fields of ridge and furrow.	Medieval	N/A
MM121	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow visible on 2019 Lidar data.	Medieval	N/A
MM122	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow visible on 2019 Lidar data. Furrows oriented northeast-southwest, but possibly another phase of northwest-southeast orientation is present within the field, although these could be later cultivation lines.	Medieval	N/A
MM123	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow visible on 2019 Lidar data.	Medieval	N/A

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
MM124	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow visible on 2019 Lidar data.	Medieval	N/A
MM125	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow visible on 2019 Lidar data. Lidar data shows earthworks to be extant beyond limits transcribed in NMP survey.	Medieval	N/A
MM126	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow visible on 2019 Lidar data. Lidar data shows a reduction in the extant area transcribed in NMP survey.	Medieval	N/A
MM127	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow visible on 2019 Lidar data.	Medieval	N/A
MM128	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow visible on 2019 Lidar data.	Medieval	N/A
MM129	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow visible on 2019 Lidar data.	Medieval	N/A
MM130	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow visible on 2019 Lidar data. Area considered levelled in NMP survey, but 2019 lidar data shows earthworks are still extant, albeit deflated.	Medieval	N/A
MM131	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow visible on 2019 Lidar data. Earthworks highly eroded and very faint in Lidar data.	Medieval	N/A
MM132	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow visible on 2019 Lidar data. Area considered levelled in NMP survey, but 2019 lidar data shows earthworks are still extant.	Medieval	N/A
MM133	N/A	N/A	N/A	Extractive pit, natural feature	Shallow depression. Possibly natural in origin, but may be remains of extractive pit.	Post-medieval?, Unknown	N/A
MM134	N/A	N/A	N/A	Extractive pit, natural feature	Shallow depression. Possibly natural in origin, but may be remains of extractive pit.	Post-medieval?, Unknown	N/A

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
MM135	N/A	N/A	N/A	Extractive pit, natural feature	Shallow depression. Possibly natural in origin, but may be remains of extractive pit.	Post-medieval?, Unknown	N/A
MM136	N/A	N/A	N/A	Extractive pit, natural feature	Shallow curvilinear depression. Possibly natural but may be remains of extractive activity. Unlikely to be remains of a ring ditch or enclosure.	Post-medieval?, Unknown	N/A
MM137	N/A	N/A	N/A	Extractive pit, natural feature	Shallow depression. Possibly natural in origin, but may be remains of extraction activity.	Post-medieval?, Unknown	N/A
MM138	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow faintly visible on 2019 Lidar data. Earthworks present but deflated.	Medieval	N/A
MM139	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow visible on 2019 Lidar data. Continuation to the south of an area of ridge and furrow recorded by NMP survey.	Medieval	N/A
MM140	N/A	N/A	N/A	Extractive pit	Series of medium to very large depressions visible in lidar data along the crest of a ridge. Possibly the remains of extraction activity.	Post-medieval?, Unknown	N/A
MM141	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow visible on 2019 Lidar data.	Medieval	N/A
MM142	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Area of levelled ridge and furrow. Formerly recorded as extant by NMP, but now destroyed.	Medieval	N/A
MM143	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow faintly visible in 2019 Lidar data.	Medieval	N/A
MM144	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow faintly visible in 2019 Lidar data.	Medieval	N/A
MM145	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow visible in 2019 Lidar data. Includes an area formerly considered as levelled by NMP but with surviving earthworks.	Medieval	N/A
MM146	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow visible in 2019 Lidar data. Includes an area formerly	Medieval	N/A

MM no.	Name	NHLE no.	HER no.	Type	Description	Period	Distance from Site centre point
					considered as levelled by NMP but with surviving earthworks.		
MM147	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Levelled ridge and furrow. Formerly recorded as extant by NMP but now destroyed by housing development.	Medieval	N/A
MM148	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Extant ridge and furrow. Formerly recorded as levelled on NMP, but still visible in 2019 Lidar.	Medieval	N/A
MM149	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Area of levelled ridge and furrow. Formerly part of an expanse of ridge and furrow recorded as extant by NMP, but this section is now destroyed.	Medieval	N/A
MM150	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Area of levelled ridge and furrow. Formerly recorded as extant in NMP survey but now destroyed by housing development.	Medieval	N/A
MM151	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Area of levelled ridge and furrow. Formerly recorded as extant in NMP survey but now destroyed by housing development.	Medieval	N/A
MM152	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ridge and furrow	Area of levelled ridge and furrow. Formerly recorded as extant by NMP survey, the area has since been levelled and destroyed through levelling, earth movement and construction.	Medieval	N/A

