



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

ON

LAND OFF COLLINS DRIVE,

BLOXHAM

NGR SP 4310 3550

On behalf of

Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire

SEPTEMBER 2014

REPORT FOR Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire
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SUMMARY

This document represents an investigation of the potential for archaeological remains on land adjacent to the east of Church Street and to the north of the dismantled railway line at Bloxham in Oxfordshire (NGR SP 4310 3550). The site has received no previous archaeological work so a back ground history, an archaeological search of the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record at 1km radius, a cartographic search and a site visit was carried out to formulate a model for the historical development of the village and manor of Bloxham.

Archaeologically the earliest finds extend back to the Neolithic, although it should be noted that prehistoric finds in the area are sparse. Roman Archaeology is sporadic across the area and it is perhaps significant that the remains of a circular mosaic pavement were uncovered near Webb House on the bluff on the north side of the Bloxham Brook. A circular mosaic implies the presence of a high status circular building and as such it can be surmised that this feature is probably the remains of a temple or shrine of a Roman date. Such features can be recognised amongst the Dobunni people (the Iron Age and Roman period tribe who occupied West Oxfordshire) as either being associated with their tribal deities MERCURY ET MATER DOBUNNA and also 2nd century or early temples associated with their hunter god CVNOMAGLOS. Each of these associations would have a different implication for the nature of the Roman settlement at Bloxham. If the former then this was the site of a small vicus or town, if the later we could suspect an adjacent sacred grove or nemeton. Alternatively it could be related to a cult that we know nothing about and that Bloxham could have been the location of a shrine complex with satellite settlement and cemeteries the precise locations of which we would be unable to identify unless through fieldwork analysis.

The second significant development of Bloxham was that of the ecclesiastical establishment. The status of this establishment has not been fully ascertained although Blair (1994, 119-121) has speculated that it was the location of a monastic enclosure. The estate appears to be attached to Adderbury, a village with a further significant church, which appears to have more plausible cause to be allocated the title of a minster. Adderbury derives its name from a known early medieval saint of the late 8th century and a fortified place. If this assumption is correct then it is probably Adderbury that originated as the minster of the Bloxham area. This would imply that Bloxham is likely to have commenced as the location of the principle royal manor and royal church on the estate. The hypothesis is that the town was surrounded by a bank and ditch and that the earliest area of development of the town was in a core area marked by Merrivale's lane, Unicorn Street, Little Green and King's Street. A ditch has been located in King's Street possibly associated with earlier settlement plan. The outline of this enclosure is not properly marked on the southeast side of the settlement and it is here that the proposal site lies. The hypothesised boundaries of the supposed core early medieval and high medieval area of settlement, which the conservation area follows, have thus in this part of the village relied on the boundaries of field systems plotted from the Inclosure Map of 1801. The proposal site in its northwest corner includes an area located in one of these paddocks.

The Historic Environment Record Search (HER) produced a large number of listed buildings from the 12th to the 19th century. These features are discrete monuments and

the vast majority of them will remain unaffected by the development of the proposal site. The development will have impact on two listed buildings the church and a former school building, however, the proposed development intends to maintain key line of sight for these particular buildings to please the planning process.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Origins of the Report

Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire commissioned this archaeological desk-based assessment on land off Collins Drive, in Bloxham, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 4310 3550). The report has been prepared and is intended to inform any proposal under consideration within the defined area.

1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies

The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) provides guidance related to archaeology within the planning process. The following Policy points are key to this development:

128. 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.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

The NPPF also makes provisions for the protecting significance of non-designated heritage assets (**135**), the setting of heritage assets (**137**) and stresses the desirability of the proposed development to make a positive contribution to the local character and distinctiveness (**131**).

The South East Plan was revoked on 25 March 2013 under the Regional Strategy for the South East (Partial Revocation) Order 2013. The revocation of the South East Plan decentralises planning powers to local authorities. However, local authorities have a duty to co-operate with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly co-ordinated and reflected in local plans.

The NPPF makes provisions for the continued use of the Local Plan for decision making in the district (sections **58** and **126**). Due weight may be given to the policies in the Local Plan according to their degree of consistency with the NPPF. The Local Plan will therefore continue to form the basis for determining local planning applications until it is superseded by documents in the Local Development Framework, including a new draft Local Plan.

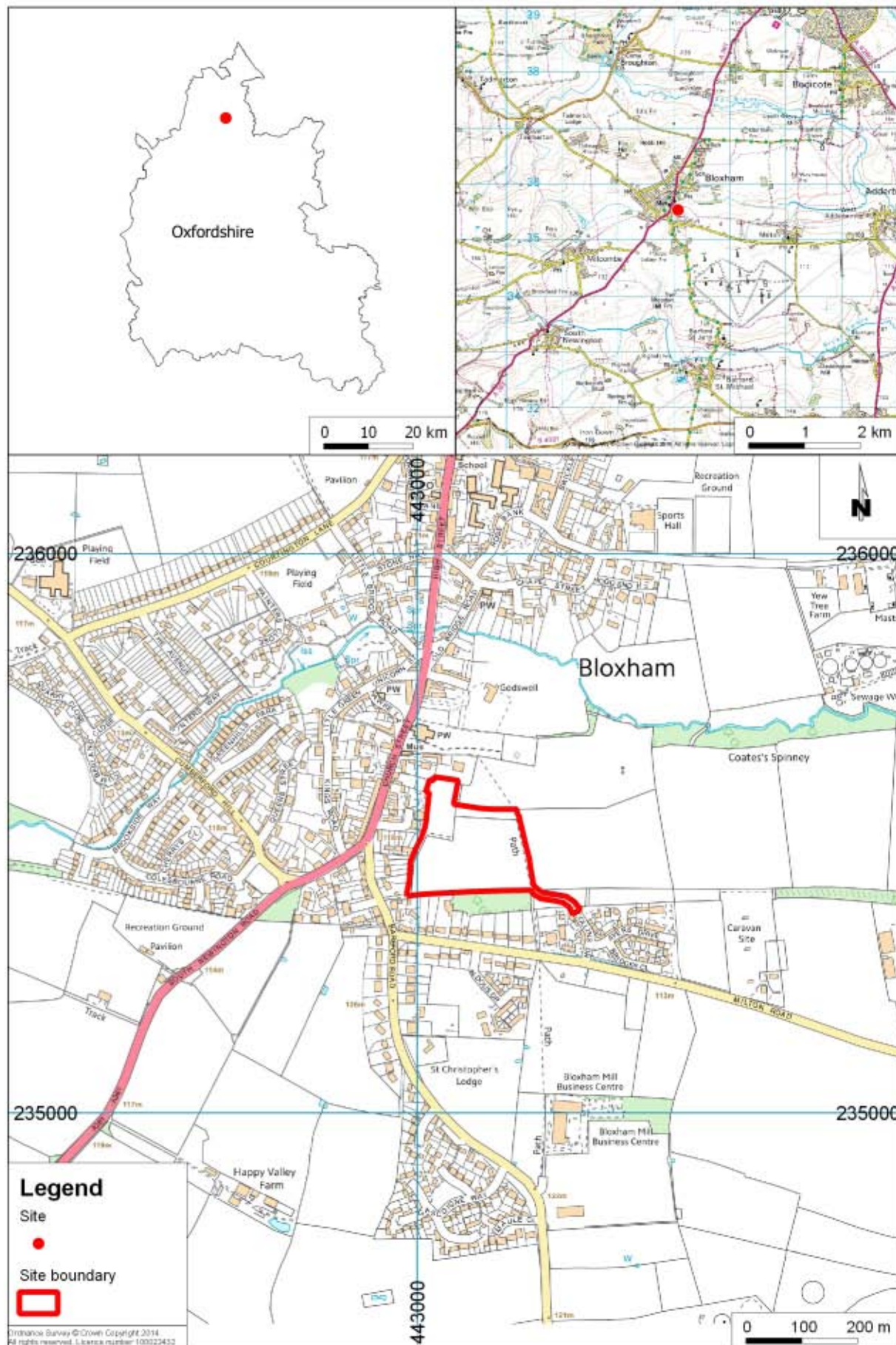


Figure 1: Site location

Bloxham also has a Conservation Area in which the field on the northwest side of the site are located. The conservation area was designated in 1975 and was subsequently revised in 1991 and 2007. The reason for these fields inclusion in the Conservation Area is that it is considered part of the core development area of the village. This fact will be referred to below.

1.3 Historic Environment Impact Assessment Aims and Objectives

The primary aim of the historic environment impact assessment is to provide a professional appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site and its setting. This follows the Government guidance in *NPPF* (2012) by presenting a synthetic account of the available archaeological and historical data and its significance at an early stage in the planning process.

In accordance with *NPPF* (2012), the report presents a desk-based evaluation of existing information. It additionally follows the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard* definition of a desk-based assessment (IFA 2012). In brief, it seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context. It also aims to define and comment on the likely impact of the proposed development scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The Institute for Archaeologists *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is to inform appropriate responses, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

In accordance with *NPPF* (2012), the historic environment impact assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration and also an assessment of the impact on the historical character of the area. It is intended to contribute to the formulation of an informed and appropriate mitigation strategy.

1.4 Historic Environment Impact Assessment Methodology

The format and contents of this section of the report are an adaptation of the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (IFA 2012). The work has involved the consultation of the available documentary evidence, including records of previous discoveries and historical maps, and has been supplemented with a site walkover. The format

of the report is adapted from an Institute for Archaeologists *Standard Guidance* paper (IFA 2012).

In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives
- Identifying the cartographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources
- Identifying and collating the results of recent fieldwork
- Site walkover

The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were:

- The Oxfordshire County Historic Environment Record (HER)
- The Oxfordshire History Centre

The Oxfordshire County Historic Environment Record, hold details of known archaeological and historical sites in the vicinity of the proposal site.

The heritage values of the site will be assessed using English Heritage Conservation principles (2008) guidelines, which state that people “value a place for many reasons beyond utility or personal association: for its distinctive architecture or landscape, the story it can tell about its past, its connection with notable people or events, its landform, flora and fauna, because they find it beautiful or inspiring, or for its role as a focus of a community”. These values can be summarised as:

- Evidential value derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- Historical value derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present.
- Aesthetic value derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- Communal value derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

There has been no archaeological work carried out at the proposal site. The assessment of its potential has, therefore, relied on predictive modelling based on the known distribution of remains within 1km of the centre of the site (from a central grid reference of NGR SP 4310 3550, shown on figure 1). The information about standing historical and listed buildings within the same radius of the proposal area has also been collated.

The available evidence is derived from casual finds, archaeological investigations, standing buildings and historical records. It should be stressed that the distribution represents the extent of current knowledge and is the product of chance and investigation. For this reason, apparently blank zones should not be automatically regarded as being devoid of remains.

The assessment of the likely condition of any potential archaeological remains has relied upon a study of the available historical maps and observations made during the site walkover, which provide evidence for the impact of previous land-use on the site.

There have been no restrictions on reporting or access to the relevant records. The copyright to the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record belongs to Oxfordshire County Council.

2 THE SITE

2.1 Location (Figure 1)

The site is located on land to the north of a dismantled railway and east of Church Street, Bloxham in Oxfordshire (NGR SP 4310 3550). Bloxham is an historic parish, which was located in the historic hundred of Bloxham, and in the historic county of Oxford. It is now placed in Cherwell District Council.

2.2 Description (Figure 1)

The land at present is an open piece of ground adjacent to Bloxham Village. To the south is the line of a dismantled railway line, which ran from Adderbury to Kingham. To the west there are domestic dwellings, while to the north and east there are agricultural fields.

2.3 Geology and Topography

Topographically the piece of land lies on an eastward projecting spur of land at about 117m to 123m Ordnance Datum.

The highest ground on the north side of the railway cutting is capped by Whitby Mudstone Formation, a sedimentary mudstone, formed 176 to 183 million years ago in the Jurassic Period (Mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html). On the north part of the site the Marlstone Rock Formation comes to the surface. This is a sedimentary ferruginous limestone and iron stone formed 176 to 190 million years ago. This last deposit overlies a Dyrham Formation, interbedded siltstone and mudstone that was formed 183 to 190 million years ago. This latter may possibly occur on the lower slopes of the site.

3 PROPOSED SCHEME (Figure 1)

The proposal is for 24 dwellings for open market sale and 13 affordable houses. The 24 open market sale properties contain a number of 3 to 5 bedroom structures the majority of which are 2 storeys, though there are also two 2.5 storey and two 1.5 storey structures. The 13 affordable houses are two to four bedrooms. The plan maintains the line of sight towards the church spire from the location of the main entrance and the properties adjacent to the

main historic part of Bloxham village are CS1 and CS2 designs, which are 4 and 5 bed barn style structure at 1.5 storeys.

4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 2 to 5)

4.1 The Historical Development of Bloxham

The parish of Bloxham, with the attached township of Milcombe, were primarily located in a side valley of the River Sor. Historically the main transportation route through the parish was the one from Banbury to Chipping Norton (VCH 1969, 53-85); a transportation route that is located to the west of the proposal site. In 1815 the central road was straightened, and now forms the A361. It is this road or early tack that may provide some understanding of the Roman and medieval archaeology that have been located in and around the town of Bloxham.

Bloxham and Adderbury are known to have formed part of a large royal estate in the 11th century, which was held by Edwin, earl of Mercia, and prior to him Seageat an associate of Earl Tostig (Morris 1978, 1.7a-b; VCH 1969, 53-85). The early estate is known to have included land at Ledwell and Sandford Saint Martin, which were places that lay in Wychwood.

Bloxham is known to have had a church by 1067 when William I granted it to Westminster Abbey (VCH 1969, 53-85). The 11th century date and various associations have led Blair to suggest that Bloxham was the location of a minster church and that the core of the village developed as buildings on an ecclesiastical enclosure at the centre of the current settlement around the church (Blair 1994, 119-121, fig 70). Blair suggests that Merrivale's Lane, Unicorn Street, Little Green and King's Street mark the outer edge of this enclosure. If this is indeed the case then the line of the enclosure remains inadequately defined on the southeast side of the village, through the area of the proposal site. Blair uses the current rectangular features to define this core in land adjacent to the proposal site. The ecclesiastical enclosure is considered to be the origins of the southern part of the village.

The chapel of Milcombe and a further chapel in Wychwood Forest were attached to Bloxham church in the 13th century (VCH 1969, 53-85). In 1180 the church was subsequently granted to Godstow Abbey, to which it belonged until the dissolution of the monasteries. In 1547 the church was granted to Eton College. A number of disputes are recorded in the medieval period concerning the tithes and the Vicar of Bloxham, and also the Rector of Wigginton over the tithes of Milcombe.

The Domesday Book entry refers to the joint estate of Bloxham and Adderbury (Morris 1978, 1.7a). The estate is recorded as having 27 slaves, 72 villagers, 16 smallholders, 6 mills, meadows, pasture and woodland. The estate is listed under the holding of the king.

That Abberbury and Bloxham acted as dual centres of an early estate implies that one of the major churches at these villages has ecclesiastical origins and that the other had lay origins, presumably a minster and a royal church (Yeates 2012, 226-30). This minster or clas church and lay lord's church arrangement is recognisable in Southeast Wales in early texts concerning Saint Tatheus and also subsequently in analysis of English parochial systems. Thus which one was which is not apparent; both were mother churches within a predominantly royal estate. The potential for Bloxham to have a minster enclosure has been discussed by Blair (1994, 119-21), but Abberbury also has a series of roads that could mark out a defended enclosure around the church. The name *Ead[b]urggebyrig* was recorded c 950 in an Anglo-Saxon will and *Ēadburh's burh* or fortification (Gelling 1954, 391-92). The name in many respects is more indicative of a royally established minster using a saint's name joined to a fortification. If these two settlements were joined to a common estate or territory then it may imply that Bloxham was the location of a royal church and manor. The name Bloxham was recorded as *Blochesham* in 1086, which has an etymology of *Blocc's hām* (Gelling 1954, 394).

Bloxham appears to have been a settlement of some size throughout much of its existence. In 1377 the poll tax lists included 403 contributors from Bloxham of which 78 were from Milcombe (VCH 1969, 53-85). In 1642 there were some 213 protestation returns, and in 1676 the census recorded 880 inhabitants. In 1738 it was estimated that there were 192 families resident in Bloxham.

In the middle ages it is apparent that the manor was divided into 4 manorial courts in Bloxham: the Saint Amand or Fiennes Manor, the Royal or Beauchamp Manor, the Rectory Estate, and the Eynsham Abbey Estate in Milcombe (VCH 1969, 53-85).

The Manor was in Royal hands until King Stephen granted Bloxham to Walderan the Count of Meulan c 1140 (VCH 1969, 53-85). The lands reverted to Henry II probably in 1142 and were recorded as royal lands in 1155-6. The royal manor was later known by the name Beauchampand and in 1156 was awarded to the Justician Richard de Luci, who held it to 1179. At that time the land came into the Sheriff's hands and then there were four minor holders before the manor again reverted to the Sheriff's hands. In the reign of Henry III the manor was held by a Bailiff, in 1236 this was Walter of Tew keeper of Bloxham and Woodstock. By 1242 this was Engelard de Cyngoniae and by 1251 John Handborough and Peter of Leigh. Peter of Leigh handed the manor over to Amaury de Saint Amand. In 1269 Bloxham was granted to Queen Eleanor in exchange for the honour of Richborough. The estate was granted to subsequent Queens for the next 50 years. The manor eventually came to Edith Stourton who was married to John de Beauchamp. Edith's second husband was Robert Shottesbrooke. She held the manor to 1442. The manor passed to Margaret Beauchamp who died in 1482. The estate then passed to John de Saint John of Bletsoe, a son of Edith's first husband. His son inherited the manor in 1525 before it passed to John, the grandson. The manor was sold in 1545 to Richard, Lord Saye and Sele.

The Amand or Fiennes manor is recognised as existing from 1158 to 1174 when it was held by Engelard de Bohun. In 1175 it was given to Ralph de Verdun. In 1230 the manor passed to Amaury de Saint Amand. The Fiennes manor from this point descended with the manor of Adderbury. In c 1285 the connection with the royal demesne was cut. In 1418 the manor was sold to Sir Thomas Wykeham. In 1443 it came to William, and in 1455 this Bloxham manor passed with Broughton to a daughter of William called Margaret. Margaret became the wife of William Fiennes, Baron Saye and Sele. By 1545 the manor was with Richard, Lord Saye and Sele. In 1601 the two main manorial houses of Bloxham were sold.

The village appears to have had two major component parts through most of its medieval and post-medieval history (VCH 1969, 53-85). The southern component is considered to have had its origins in an ecclesiastical enclosure.

The Bloxham field system must have originated as three open fields. This is apparent as by 1542 the fields are divided into quarters (VCH 1969, 53-85). Of the recorded quarters there are some eleven known which hints at three probable fields divided into 12 quarters. The proposal site is probably located in the Milton Quarter, which lies towards the village of Milton, or Priestland Meadow. The land to the west of Milton Quarter was called Ovenhill Quarters, which in 1739 was recorded as Olden Hill quarter (Gelling 1954, 395). The use of the term Olden Hill fits into a group of names that refer to areas where earlier human activity can be recognised. By 1514 many of these quarters may have been turned into pasture as sheep are known to have been kept in large numbers (VCH 1969, 53-85).

At some time between the years 1601-27 William and Mary Hartley of Bloxham granted 1 acre in trust for the use of a Grammar School (VCH 1969, 53-85).

4.2 Known Archaeological Sites (Figure 2 - 7)

Due to the size of the development proposal it was considered appropriate to ask for a 1km search radius around NGR SP 4310 3550. This was so that there would be at least a 500m area covered on either side of the proposal site. Many of these sites fall at some distance from the site and it is only those that are extremely close to the site that may be impacted upon visually or physically that will be highlighted in this text. The size of the study area was essential in some respects to provide a better appraisal of the landscape in earlier periods, for example that of the Roman period.

The search revealed only one prehistoric site, which is a relatively low return for a search in the Cotswolds generally. This was a Neolithic polished axe recovered from Coate's Spinny (JMHS 1: 5335-MOX4284: SP 436 357., Fig. 2). This grove is located alongside the small brook that flows through the centre of the village, so it is unknown if this deposit was recovered as part of a watery deposit or retrieved from buried land contexts.

The next series of deposits are features of the Roman period. Possibly the most significant Roman feature identified in Bloxham so far is that under Webb House, which was recorded as a circular mosaic (**JMHS 2**: 16451-MOX11296: SP 429 360). The suggested date of the mosaic is 4th century in date. Part of the mosaic was removed and the other part had concrete laid over the top. This information implies that a circular building of some importance was located under Webb House. Though possible circular domestic buildings exist in the early part of the Roman period, they are seen as continuations of native houses and none has been found with a mosaic pavement. The only other circular structures identified are shrines or temples, and with a mosaic floor it is a likely indicator that this is the type of structure located under Webb House. Circular shrines are known from the *Dobunnic* territory and appear to be associated with MERCURY and the MATER DOBUNNA (Yeates 2009, 150-164) and also in early forms with the hunter god CVNOMAGLOS (Yeates 2008, 110-111). The site is located on a bluff to the north of the brook that flows through Bloxham.

There have been other significant remains of a Roman date found in the Bloxham area, which our knowledge of a circular shrine site may help to clarify. Roman coins and a possible corn-drying oven were recovered from the South Newington Road area of Bloxham (**JMHS 3**, 1731-MOX3674: SP 422 349). This deposit is significant in that it lies in the vicinity of a field called Olden Hill quarter, a name that implies this as an area of settlement of some size over which archaeology has been destroyed over a number of centuries. Roman artefacts including pottery and a 2nd century brooch were recovered to the south of Hobb Hill (**JMHS 4**, 4984-MOX4283: SP 422 361). The range of finds dated from the 1st to the 5th century AD. Roman artefacts have been recovered from the Old Clay Pit, which included millstones (**JMHS 5**, 9948-MOX4301: SP 431 365). A Roman cemetery containing at least 30 inhumations was uncovered in 1929-38 (**JMHS 6**, 1712-MOX4266: SP 421 359), a further cemetery with at least 7 inhumations was uncovered at about the same time (**JMHS 7**, 2343-MOX4268: SP 436 351).

Circular temples are a feature of certain settlement types and thus it is possible to speculate on the nature of the Roman site that developed under Bloxham. The one possibility is that it is an early shrine associated with the hunter god CVNOMAGLOS (Yeates 2008, 110-111). The name Hobb Hill occurs to the north of the town (Gelling 1954, 395). This type of name is found in Warwickshire for the Hobditch Causeway, a late Bronze Age boundary bank of a nemeton or sacred grove. The name Hob is a reference to the devil as a hunter of souls and could indicate earthworks on the north side of Bloxham. At present there are no recorded large linear banks on the north side of the brook that flows through Bloxham to indicate the location of a nemeton. The second option is that this was a shrine associated with a *Dobunnic* town (Yeates 2009, 150-164). This could explain the name Wykham that lies to the northeast of Bloxham on the Banbury Parish boundary. The name Wykham is derived from a reference to a Roman small town (Gelling 1967, 87-104), and could have migrated. The early form is *Wicham* in 1086, derived from **wīchām** (Gelling 1954, 413-4).

Human remains were found at Yew Tree House, which had severed heads placed at the knees (**JMHS 8**, 13026-MOX4368: SP 4299 3561). The burials are dated between the early Bronze Age and early medieval period, but a Roman date or slightly later are considered more favourable. These burials lie to the south of the church and could perhaps indicate that the later medieval church was established in an area of earlier burial activity around a pre-Christian shrine or a Roman settlement. These features are adjacent to the proposal site and thus should be considered to provide a higher weight than many other features produced in the search area.

The only early medieval find recovered from the search area included a small long brooch (**JMHS 9**, 26475-MOX23918: SP 4290 3499, Fig. 3). The find lies on the edge of the area called Olden Hill quarter and may indicate a possible post-Roman settlement still satellite to that area.

An undated rectangular enclosure has been identified on aerial photographs (**JMHS 10**, 13810-MOX4371: SP 4372 3603, Fig. 7). Such enclosures normally range in date from the later prehistoric period to the early medieval period. There are also two undated ditches that are sealed by ridge and furrow located to the south of the Milton Road (**JMHS 11**, 16992-MOX12814: SP 43114 35214, Fig. 7). This implies that the undated ditches are pre-high medieval in date.

The church of Saint Mary contains architectural details from the 12th century and is first documented in 1067 (**JMHS 12**, 4066-MOX4271: SP 4300 3568, Fig. 3). This implies a church as existing in the 11th century, which was replaced in the 12th century. It has been argued by Blair (1994, 119-21, fig 70) that the streets of Merrivale's Lane, Unicorn Street, Little Green and King's Street mark the outer boundary of an undated enclosure, which in the early medieval period became the boundary of a church precinct (**JMHS 13**, SP 42840 3560). Archaeological investigation identified the remains of an early medieval ditch containing 11th century pottery (**JMHS 14**, 27460-MOX23969: SP 42802 35571). This may be part of the proposed ditch system by Blair. The route of this potential ditch system is not known on the southeast side of the town and it is possible that this could run through the northwest side of the proposal site. The remains of a medieval coffin stone is listed 6m west of the church (**JMHS 15**, 17685-MOX14773: SP 42996 35672, Fig. 5). Archaeological investigations at the church of Saint Mary identified a linear north to south depression and a slight earthwork that formed a boundary of the churchyard (**JMHS 16**, EOX58: SP 4319 3566, Fig. 7). The proximity of the church to the proposal site means that there will be at least a visual impact on the site (see below). The undated depression in the churchyard may be part of the earlier settlement enclosure and its projected line would run towards the proposal site.

Blair (1994, 119-21, fig 70) suggested that the two areas of settlement developed in the early to high medieval period. The southern area developed within the area of encroachment in the southern enclosure (**JMHS 17**, SP 43000 35600, Fig. 3), while the northern area developed to the north of Old Bridge Street (**JMHS 18**, SP 43100 35950). Feature **JMHS 17** is a reference

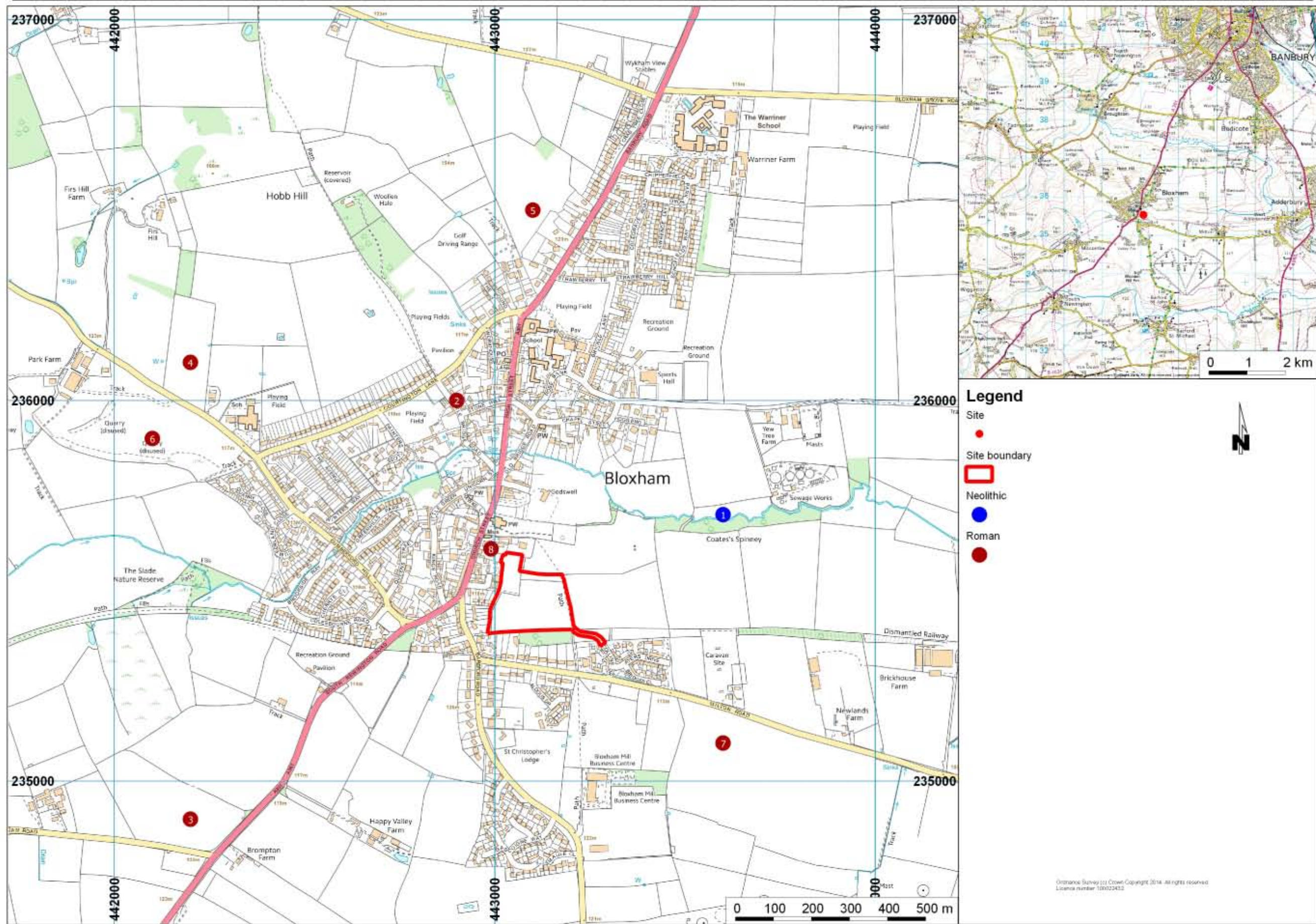


Figure 2: Neolithic and Roman Historic Environment Record Sites

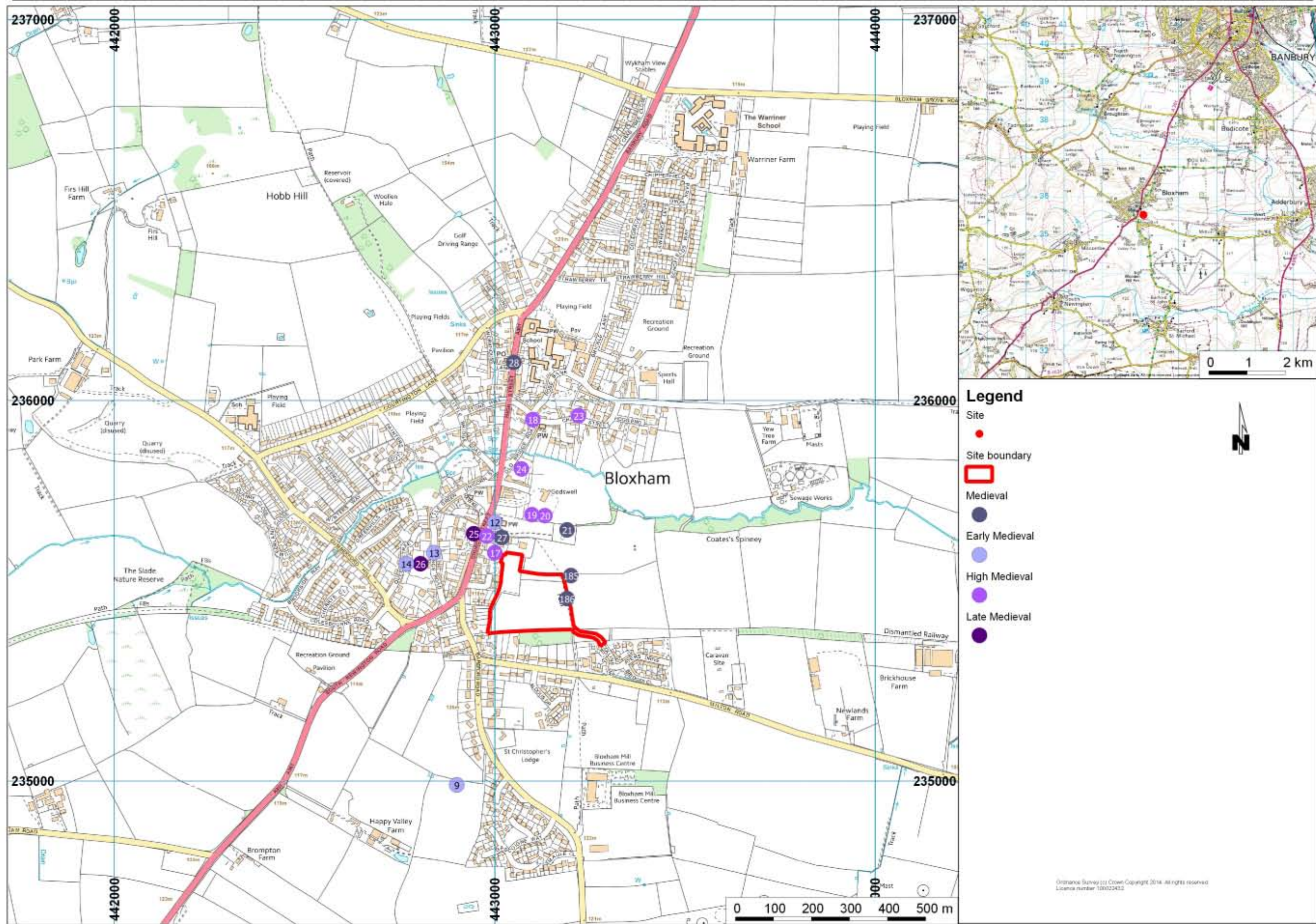


Figure 3: Medieval Historic Environment Record Sites

to the potential medieval settlement adjacent to and potentially extending onto the proposal site. However, it should also be noted that there is the possibility that this area was always an inner paddock of the village and that no significant medieval archaeology ever existed on this site.

Key medieval buildings besides the church can be recognised in the development of Bloxham. The Beauchamp Manor is considered to be the continuation of the royal manor, but it is possible that the earliest manorial location was located in the area of Saint Amand, which lies adjacent and to the northeast of the church or the area of Manor House Farm to the south of the church. Both are in better locations in respect to known ideas of the medieval village development. The Saint Amand Manor and Prison is a grade II listed building of the 13th century (**JMHS 19**, 11773-MOX4329: SP 431 357, Fig. 3). The prison was added in 1418. A dovecote is known to have been part of the manor complex and is listed in 1285-6 (**JMHS 20**, 11827-MOX4362: SP 431 357). The structure no longer survives as an above ground feature. There is an undated trackway or boundary ditch that is thought to lead towards Saint Amand's (**JMHS 21**, 16162-MOX4611: SP 4319 3566). The feature is thus suspected of being of a medieval date but could be earlier. This feature could be part of the enclosure believed to surround the earlier settlement.

The Court House and an associated wall are a structure believed to date to the 14th century, but was remodelled c 1685-89 (**JMHS 22**, 11761-MOX4322: SP 42979 35644). There is a 17th century doorway in the wall. This building is a listed structure near Church Street adjacent to the proposal site. The Manor House is a 14th century structure that was remodelled in the 17th century (**JMHS 23**, 11776-MOX4331: SP 4322 3596). The building has previously been known as the Cheese House, Painter's Farm and Salmon Farm. To the rear of the Joiner's Arms there is a doorway roughly dated to c. 1300, which is in a wall assumed to be 14th century in date (**JMHS 24**, 11769-MOX12179: SP 4307 3582).

Rectory Farm is a listed structure of the mid-15th century (**JMHS 25**, 11817-MOX4355: SP 4295 3565), which has alterations dated to the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. This farm is probably part of the manor associated with the glebe land of the church of Bloxham, and thus there may be an 11th century origin to this site at least. This building lies in the vicinity of Church Street adjacent to the proposal site. Archaeological investigations identified the remains of late medieval stone foundations (**JMHS 26**, 27460-MOX23969: SP 42802 35571) in central Bloxham.

The remains of a possible medieval barn, altered for use as a Presbyterian building (**JMHS 27**, 11781-MOX4335: SP 4300 3564), are in central Bloxham. This building lies along Church Street adjacent to the proposal site.

Part of Bloxham's north end around the High Street and Workhouse Lane is considered to be an area of planned expansion (Blair 1994, 119-121, fig 70) in the medieval period or early post-medieval period (**JMHS 28**, SP 4305 3610). No precise date is known for this development.

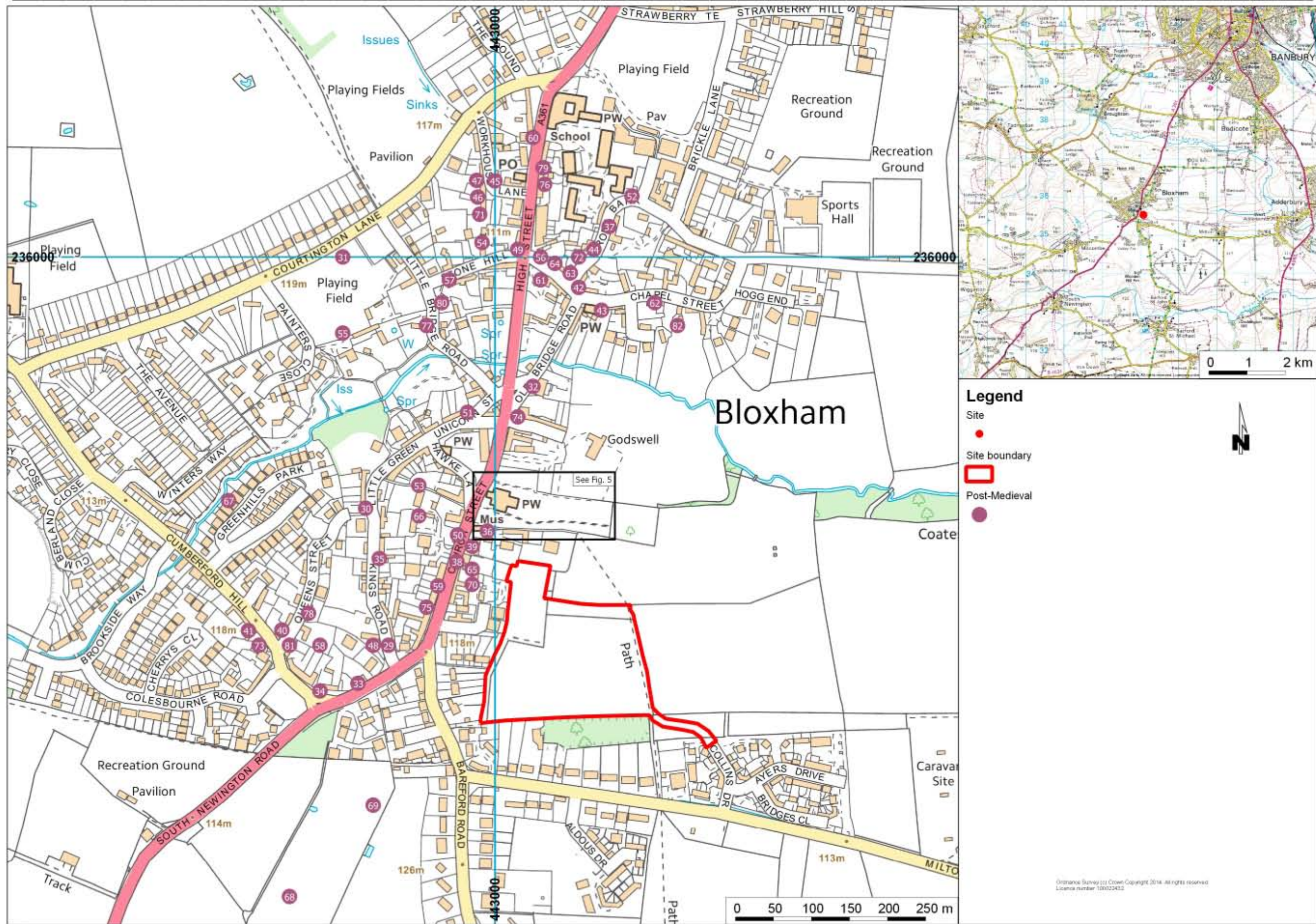


Figure 4: Post-Medieval Historic Environment Record Sites

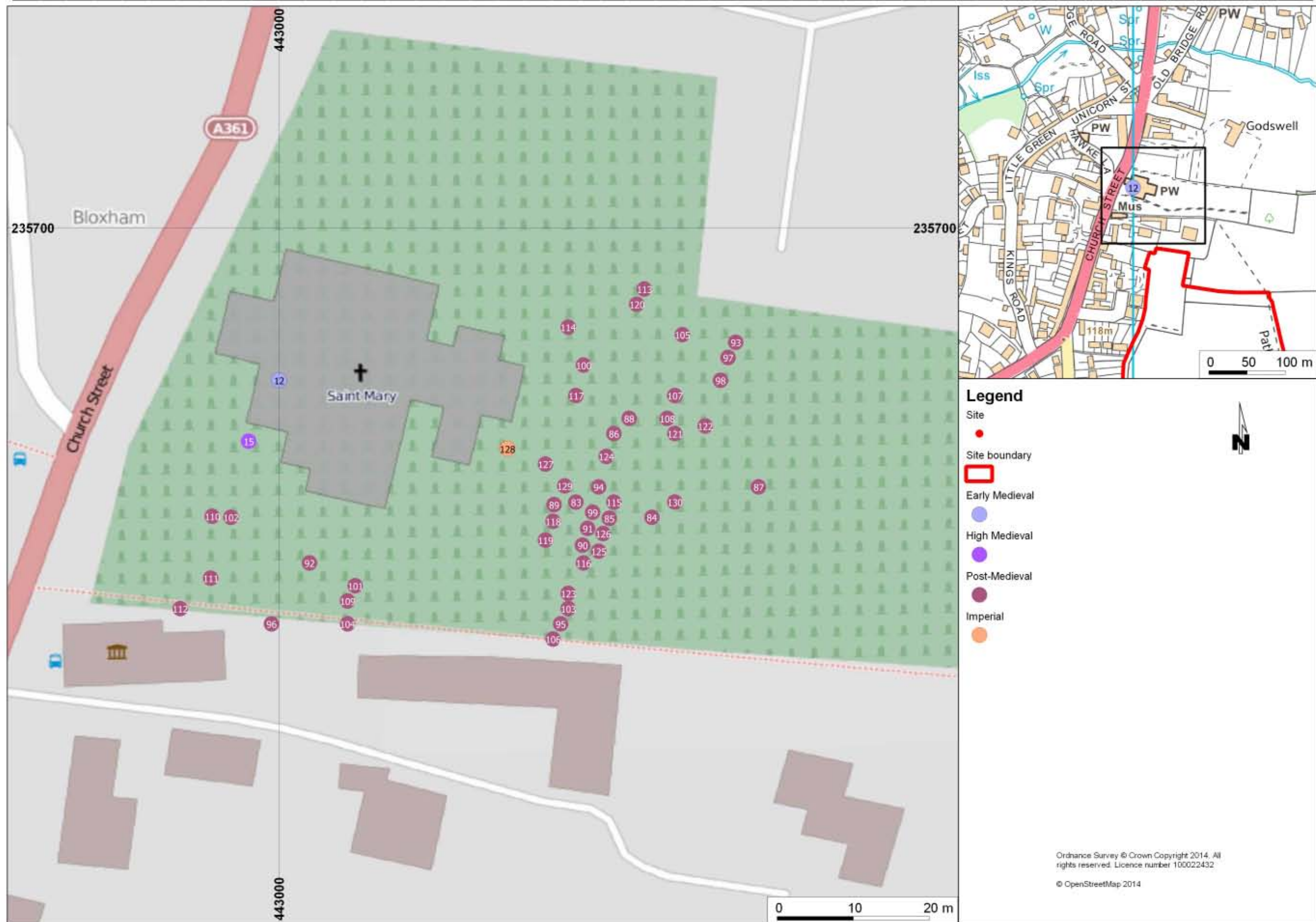


Figure 5: Historic Environment Record Sites in the Churchyard

The search area produced a number of listed buildings of a Tudor or 16th century date. These include Seal Cottage in the King's Road a grade II listed building of the 16th century with 17th and 18th century alteration (**JMHS 29**, 9425-MOX4299: SP 4286 3549), Nos 1-5 Sycamore Terrace in the King's Road that originated as 8 tenements and later became 5 cottages (**JMHS 30**, 9426-MOX4300: SP 4283 3567). The latter structures have 17th and 19th century alterations and are grade II listed. Park Close Park contains a manor house dated 1592, which is located in a large hedged enclosure (**JMHS 31**, 11124-MOX4313: SP 428 360). The Joiner's Arms is a listed public house of the mid-16th century (**JMHS 32**, 11768-MOX4328: SP 4305 3583). The Killowen House on the South Newington Road is dated to *c.* 1550 (**JMHS 33**, 11780-MOX4332: SP 4282 3544), and is a grade II listed building.

There are two other listed structures that are possibly of the Tudor date, but could possibly be later. These include the Cottage in King's Road a listed structure of the 16th to 17th century (**JMHS 34**, 11808-MOX4348: SP 4277 3543). The second is the Wheatlands in the King's Road is considered to be of a similar date (**JMHS 35**, 17701-MOX12844: SP 42848 35604).

The next group of post-medieval buildings are classed as being of an early 17th century date and referred to as a Stuart or Jacobean buildings. A group of them have individual assigned dates such as the Old Grammar School constructed in 1610 and restored in 1674 (**JMHS 36**, 11770-MOX5046: SP 4299 3564). This building lies along Church Street and adjacent to the proposal site. Little Bennetts is a listed farmhouse dated to *c.* 1630-40 (**JMHS 37**, 11764-MOX4324: SP 4315 3604). Manor House Farm is a structure of *c.* 1640 but with a front façade of the 18th century (**JMHS 38**, 11780-MOX4333: SP 4295 3560), while the Yew Tree House is a listed structure dated to *c.* 1640 (**JMHS 39**, 11816-MOX4354: SP 4297 3562). This latter building lies adjacent to Church Street and thus adjacent to the proposal site. The house may take its name from a tree formerly located in the churchyard.

There are a further group of listed buildings, predominantly grade II, that are simply listed as being of a 17th century date. These include The Malt House (**JMHS 40**, 131-MOX4262: SP 4272 3551), Cumberford House (**JMHS 41**, 11763-MOX4323: SP 4268 3550), The Elephant and Castle public house (**JMHS 41**, 11765-MOX4325: SP 4311 3596), Garden Lee Cottage (**JMHS 43**, 11796-MOX4339: SP 4314 3593), Primrose Cottage (**JMHS 44**, 11797-MOX4340: SP 4313 3601), Campbell Cottage (**JMHS 45**, 11804-MOX4344: SP 4300 3610), Oriel Cottage (**JMHS 46**, 11806-MOX4346: SP 4298 3608), the cottages adjacent to Oriel (**JMHS 47**, 11805-MOX4345: SP 4298 3609), Greyroofs Farmhouse (**JMHS 48**, 11810-MOX4350: SP 4284 3549), the Old Bakery (**JMHS 49**, 11820-MOX4358: SP 4303 3601), the threshing barn south of Rectory Farm (**JMHS 50**, 17686-MOX14080: SP 42951 35635), No 1 Unicorn Street (**JMHS 51**, 17715-MOX14114: SP 42964 35796), Ivy Cottage at Bloxham School (**JMHS 52**, 11789-MOX4336: SP 4318 3608), The Spring Cottage in Frog Lane (**JMHS 53**, 16382-MOX11158: SP 429 357), and Stone Hill Cottage (**JMHS 54**, 17714-MOX14564: SP 42983 36019). The threshing barn located to the south of the Rectory is also adjacent to Church Street and the proposal site.

Some 17th century buildings have seen renovations and alterations of later centuries. Park Close in Little Bridge Road (**JMHS 55**, 11123-MOX4313: SP 428 359), which has 18th and 19th century alterations. Eton House is a 17th century structure with 18th and 19th century remodelling (**JMHS 56**, 11802-MOX4342: SP 4306 3600), as are Ashwell House (**JMHS 57**, 11803-MOX4343: SP 4294 3597), the Cottage and Old Barn House (**JMHS 58**, 11808-MOX4348: SP 4277 3549). The Cottage and the Webb is a further 17th century grade II listed building but with 20th century alterations (**JMHS 59**, 17687-MOX12856: SP 42925 35568). Repton Cottage a grade II listed building is the location of the bursary at Bloxham School and is a 17th century structure with 19th and 20th century alterations (**JMHS 60**, 17699-MOX13366: SP 43050 36157).

There is a further group of 17th century structures that are in essence an amalgamation of more than one structure. Humber House contains two buildings and is also a structure of the 17th century (**JMHS 61**, 11766-MOX4326: SP 4306 3597) with 19th century alterations. Rose Bank contains three structures of the 17th century (**JMHS 62**, 11794-MOX4337: SP 4321 3594). Pighle Cottage contains four cottages of a 17th century date (**JMHS 63**, 17713-MOX12849: SP 43099 35979). The Cottage in Humber Street is a probable 17th century structure (**JMHS 64**, 17700-MOX13913: SP 43088 35985).

The Dovecote at Manor Farm is a square post-medieval structure (**JMHS 65**, 11775-MOX4330: SP 4297 3559), and the dovecote at the Rectory Farm is also of a similar date (**JMHS 66**, 11832-MOX4364: SP 4290 3566). These dovecotes are adjacent to Church Street and the proposal site. Iron stone mines and tunnels have also been allotted a non precise post-medieval date (**JMHS 67**, 12607-MOX4367: SP 4265 3568). The remains of a large crotal bell (**JMHS 68**, 26478-MOX23921: SP 4273 3516) and a small crotal bell (**JMHS 69**, 26479-MOX23922: SP 4284 3528) where both recovered to the southwest of Bloxham. Crotal bells (bells on horse reigns) were produced from the early medieval period to the 18th century. No dates are given for these objects, but it is likely that they are post-medieval or perhaps high medieval in date.

There are a further group of listed buildings, mainly grade II, that are classed as either late 17th century or early 18th century. These included Thatchers in Church Street (**JMHS 70**, 11413-MOX4316: SP 4297 3557), Hill House a farmhouse (**JMHS 71**, 11760-MOX4321: SP 4298 3606), Rose Cottage (**JMHS 72**, 11798-MOX4341: SP 4311 3600), Cumberford Cottage (**JMHS 73**, 11809-MOX4349: SP 4269 3549), Crossways in Merrivale's Lane (**JMHS 74**, 11813-MOX4352: SP 4303 3579), Greystones in Church Street (**JMHS 75**, 11818-MOX4356: SP 4291 3554), 11 High Street (**JMHS 76**, 11819-MOX4357: SP 4306 3611), the Old Manor in Little Bridge Road (**JMHS 77**, 11821-MOX4359: SP 4291 3591), The Wallflowers in Queen's Street (**JMHS 78**, 17712-MOX13368: SP 42755 35532), No 12 High Street a thatch cottage (**JMHS 79**, 17697-MOX14807: SP 43062 36108), and Brook Cottage in Little Bridge Road (**JMHS 80**, 17705-MOX12847: SP 42930 35940). Thatchers in Church Street is located in an area adjacent to the

proposal site. Cranham and Weaver's Cottages in Queen's Street were originally four cottages of the 17th to 18th centuries (**JMHS 81**, 11822-MOX4360: SP 4273 3549). A Dovecote has been listed as a 17th or 18th century structure at Beauchamp House (**JMHS 82**, 11795-MOX4338: SP 4324 3591).

A group of funerary monuments in the churchyard (Fig. 5) are listed structures from the later 17th century and the early 18th century. The earliest headstones date to the early 17th century and include one 19m east of the chancel dated 1635 (**JMHS 83**, 17657-MOX14615: SP 43039 35664), one 28m southeast of the chancel dated to 1641 (**JMHS 84**, 17643-MOX14182: SP 43049 35662), and one 27m southeast of the chancel dated 1647 (**JMHS 85**, 17645-MOX14774: SP 43043 35662).

A further group of headstones date from the 1660s and 1670s including a one 20m east of the chancel dated 1661 (**JMHS 86**, 17653-MOX12867: SP 43044 35673), one 32m southeast of the chancel dated 1661 (**JMHS 87**, 17637-MOX14613: SP 43063 35666), one 21m east of the chancel dated 1661 and 1672 (**JMHS 88**, 17652-MOX14773: SP 43046 35675), one 10m southeast of chancel dated 1663 (**JMHS 89**, 17666-MOX14120: SP 43036 35663), one 29m east of the chapel dated 1664 (**JMHS 90**, 17658-MOX13361: SP 43040 35659), one 34m east of the chapel dated 1666 (**JMHS 91**, 17646-MOX14614: SP 43042 35662), one 14m south of the chapel dated 1666 (**JMHS 92**, 17679-MOX14596: SP 43004 35656), one 30m northeast of the chancel dated 1670 (**JMHS 93**, 17638-MOX13358: SP 43060 35685), one 31m east of the chancel dated *c.* 1675 (**JMHS 94**, 17655-MOX14119: SP 43042 35666), one 30m southeast of the chapel dated 1676 (**JMHS 95**, 17662-MOX12869: SP 43037 35648), and one 14m south of the chapel dated 1679 (**JMHS 96**, 17680-MOX14184: SP 42999 35648).

A further group of funerary headstones are dated to the 1680s, which include a one 30m northeast of the chancel dated 1680 (**JMHS 97**, 17639-MOX12942: SP 43059 35683), one 30m northeast of the chancel dated *c.* 1680 (**JMHS 98**, 17640-MOX14118: SP 43058 35680), one 12m to the southeast of the chancel of 1681 (**JMHS 99**, 17663-MOX13917: SP 43042 35662), one 5m east of the chancel dated 1681 (**JMHS 100**, 17671-MOX14116: SP 43040 35682), one dated 1686 to the south of the chapel (**JMHS 101**, 17676-MOX12853: SP 43010 35653), one of 1686 (**JMHS 102**, 17681-MOX12854: SP 42993 35662), and one 30m southeast of the chapel of 1689 (**JMHS 103**, 17661-MOX14084: SP 43038 35650).

The next group of listed funerary headstones date to the 1690s and include one 15m south of the chancel dated 1691 (**JMHS 104**, 17678-MOX14117: SP 43009 35648), one 23m northeast of the chancel dated 1694 (**JMHS 105**, 17648-MOX12864: SP 43053 35686), one 30m southeast of the chancel dated 1694 (**JMHS 106**, 17656-MOX14183: SP 43036 35646), one 22m to the east of the chancel dated 1696 (**JMHS 107**, 17650-MOX12865: SP 43052 35678), one 23m east of the chancel dated 1698 (**JMHS 108**, 17651-MOX12866: SP 43051 35675), one 15m south of the chapel of 1698 (**JMHS 109**, 17677-MOX14814: SP 43009 35651), one south of the chancel dated 1699 (**JMHS**

110, 17682-MOX12855: SP 42992 35662), one 15m south of the chapel dated 1699 (**JMHS 111**, 17683-MOX13364: SP 42991 35654), and one of 1699 17m south of the chapel doors (**JMHS 112**, 17684-MOX14079: SP 42987 35650).

A number of the headstones are simply attributed a date of *c.* 1700 assuming that the date has become erased. These include a double headstone to the northeast of the chancel (**JMHS 113**, 17669-MOX12851: SP 43048 35692), a similarly dated and located monument (**JMHS 114**, 17673-MOX12852: SP 43038 35687), one 27m southeast of the chancel (**JMHS 115**, 17644-MOX12863: SP 43044 35664), one 29m east of the chapel dated (**JMHS 116**, 17659-MOX12869: SP 43040 35656), one 5m east of the chancel (**JMHS 117**, 17672-MOX12951: SP 43039 35678), one 11m east of the chancel (**JMHS 118**, 17667-MOX13363: SP 43036 35662), one 11m east of the chancel (**JMHS 119**, 17668-MOX14086: SP 43035 35659), and one 8m east of the chancel (**JMHS 120**, 17670-MOX14108: SP 43047 35690). Only one headstone has the exact date of 1700 and that lies 23m east of the chancel (**JMHS 121**, 17649-MOX13360: SP 43052 35673).

A further group of headstones are listed simply as 17th century indicating that they probably fall into one of the above categories but that it is impossible to distinguish them due to damage. These include one 30m east of the chancel (**JMHS 122**, 17641-MOX13359: SP 43056 35674), one 30m southeast of the chapel (**JMHS 123**, 17660-MOX13362: SP 43038 35652), one 20m east of the chancel (**JMHS 124**, 17654-MOX13919: SP 43043 35670), one located to the southeast of the chancel (**JMHS 125**, 17664-MOX14085: SP 43042 35659), and one 34m east of the chancel (**JMHS 126**, 17647-MOX14565: SP 43041 35660).

A row of headstones is located 6m to the southeast of the chancel with the dates 1717, 1710, and 1670 (**JMHS 127**, 17674-MOX14109: SP 43035 35669), while there is a headstone 2m southeast of the chancel of the early 18th century (**JMHS 128**, 17675-MOX14350: SP 43030 35671).

There is a chest-tomb located 10m east of the chancel dated to the 17th or 18th century (**JMHS 129**, 17665-MOX13918: SP 43037 35666), a further one 30m to the southeast of the chancel dated 1667/1657 (**JMHS 130**, 17642-MOX14083: SP 43052 35664).

Further listed structures located in the search area include a group of early 18th century buildings. These include Mildura on the King's Road with a date stone of 1713, but with 20th century alterations (**JMHS 131**, 17702-MOX12845: SP 42871 35534, Fig. 6). Orchard Cottage, also on the King's Road, is considered to be a thatched building of this date (**JMHS 132**, 17704-MOX12846: SP 42837 35571). Woodlands on Workhouse Lane is an early 18th century listed structure (**JMHS 133**, 17716-MOX13911: SP 42997 36146), as is the Church Street Stores (**JMHS 134**, 17691-MOX13915: SP 42897 35492). Woodbine Cottage in Old Bridge Road is a structure of the early 18th century (**JMHS 135**, 17711-MOX14109: SP 43047 35855), but has 20th century alterations.

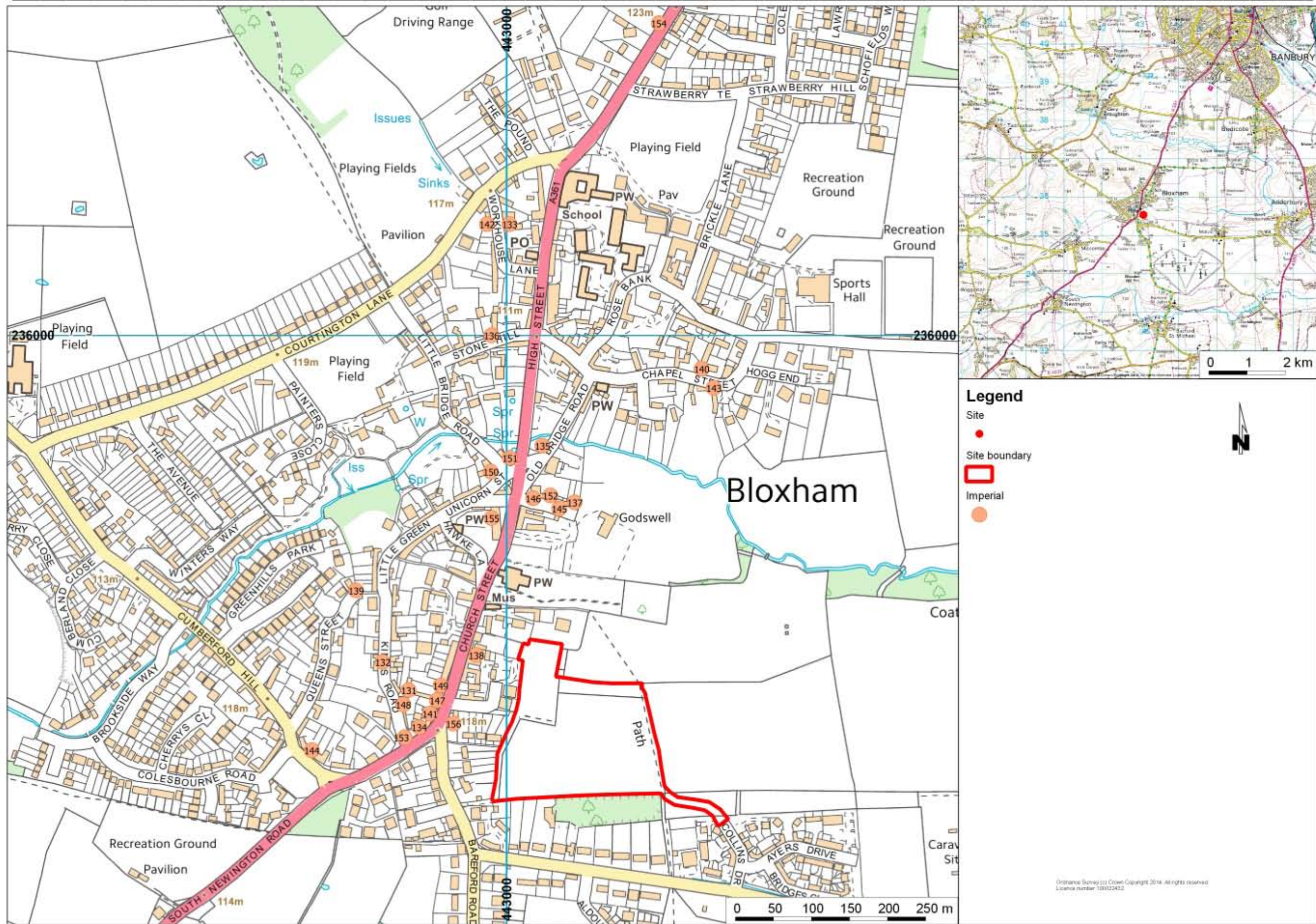


Figure 6: Imperial Historic Environment Record Sites

Other listed buildings in the search area are simply catalogued as being 18th century in date. These include Stonehill House with associated wall (**JMHS 136**, 11759-MOX4320: SP 4298 3600), 8 Merrivale's Lane (**JMHS 137**, 11814-MOX4353: SP 4308 3577), the Summer House remains at Manor House Farm (**JMHS 138**, 13941-MOX4372: SP 4296 3558), the cottage to the west of Sycamore Terrace in Flogging Lane (**JMHS 139**, 17694-MOX14434: SP 42802 35665), the wall to Manor Farmhouse on Chapel Street (**JMHS 140**, 17635-MOX14566: SP 43256 35956). The Summer House lies in an area adjacent to the proposal site. Others are of that date but with recognised alterations including Home Cottage an 18th century listed structure with 20th century alterations (**JMHS 141**, 17690-MOX12857: SP 42899 35507), as is the Nut Tree House (**JMHS 142**, 17692-MOX12858: SP 42982 36146), Beauchamp House (**JMHS 143**, 17636-MOX13357: SP 43272 35931). There is a further listed structure that is a row of 18th century cottages and which includes Prints Cottage, Ivy Cottage, Wackefield, and Cumberford Hill (**JMHS 144**, 17693-MOX12859: SP 42744 35455). The structure of 7 Merrivale's Lane is a cottage probably of an 18th century date (**JMHS 145**, 17708-MOX13367: SP 43081 35775), as is Crossways Cottage in the same lane (**JMHS 146**, 17710-MOX13912: SP 43052 35786). Weaves and Waxes and Easter Cottage are considered to be part of an 18th century listed structure (**JMHS 147**, 17689-MOX13914: SP 42907 35518). Greenland Cottage and Leacroft are parts of an 18th century listed structure (**JMHS 148**, 17703-MOX14104: SP 42864 35515). The Old Cottage and the adjacent house is a structure of the 18th century (**JMHS 149**, 17688-MOX14608: SP 42913 35536).

Some recognisable 18th century listed structures show signs of being remodelled at a later date. Stoneleigh House in Little Bridge Road is a listed structure of a probable 18th century date that was remodelled in the 19th century (**JMHS 150**, 17707-MOX14105: SP 42979 35821). There is a thatched cottage opposite Stoneleigh House also dated to the late 18th century (**JMHS 151**, 17706-MOX14812: SP 43004 35839). Nos 3, 4, and 5 Merrivale's Lane form a listed structure of a probable 18th century date (**JMHS 152**, 17709-MOX14349: SP 43060 35783). Meanwhile the Old Smithy originated as a barn of an 18th century date (**JMHS 153**, 11811-MOX4351: SP 4287 3548), it is not listed but is on the HER and thus represents a recognisable heritage asset.

A further group of monuments are listed as structures either of the later part of the 18th century or the early part of the 19th century. A milestone of the 18th or 19th century is noted (**JMHS 154**, 10067-MOX4303: SP 4320 3641), catalogued as a type 17. Saint Mary's Lodge is a building with an 18th to 19th century date (**JMHS 155**, 11767-MOX4327: SP 4298 3576). The house adjacent to the Old Forge is also given an 18th to 19th century date and is a listed structure (**JMHS 156**, 11823-MOX4361: SP 4293 3549). The Old Forge lies in an area adjacent to the proposal site.

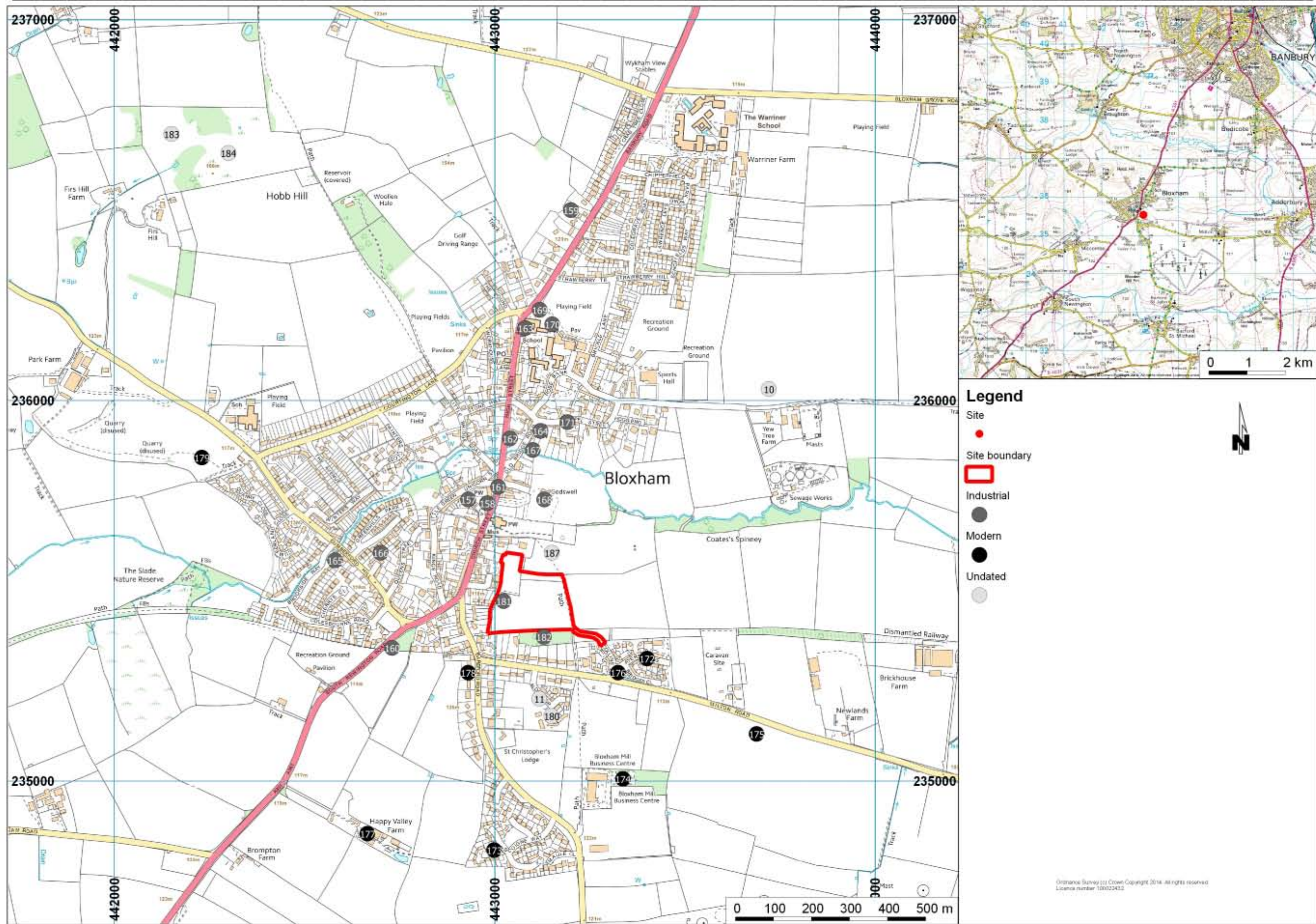


Figure 7: Industrial, Modern and Undated Historic Environment Record Sites

There are a further group of early 19th century or Regency structures. The Baptist Chapel was first established in 1808, initially built 1812, and has a current foundation inscription of 1862 (**JMHS 157**, 4734-MOX4282: SP 4293 3574). The Vicarage is a listed building dated 1811-15 (**JMHS 158**, 11758-MOX4319: SP 4298 3573). A brick, tile and drainpipe works was located at Hobb Hill in 1812 (**JMHS 159**, 125-MOX4260: SP 432 365, Fig. 7). The Toll House was noted on the Bryant map of 1823 (**JMHS 160**, 10234-MOX4307: SP 4273 3535). The A361 road that runs through Bloxham has at least medieval origins, but the road was upgraded in 1815 with two new sections built one through Bloxham South (**JMHS 161**, SP 4301 3576) and Bloxham North (**JMHS 162**, SP 4304 3590).

A group of listed Victorian structures can be identified in the search area. Bloxham School is a grade II listed building and was constructed 1854 (**JMHS 163**, 4727-MOX4277: SP 4308 3619). The Wesleyan and Methodist Chapel was established in 1868 (**JMHS 164**, 4733-MOX4281: SP 4312 3592). The Bloxham Gas Light and Coke Co Ltd were established at Cumberford in 1869 (**JMHS 165**, 130-MOX4261: SP 4258 3558). The iron stone mines in Queen's Street date to the 19th century (**JMHS 166**, 5621-MOX4287: SP 427 356). The Saw Pit, Saw Mill and Timber Yard are dated to 1900 (**JMHS 167**, 11828-MOX4363: SP 4310 3587). Godswell is a house of the 19th century (**JMHS 168**, 11774-MOX12571: SP 4313 3574). The entrance arch to Bloxham School is also considered to be of a 19th century date (**JMHS 169**, 17695-MOX13916: SP 43118 36238). The Art Block at Bloxham School is considered to be of a late 19th century date (**JMHS 170**, 17696-MOX14609: SP 43151 36200). Excavations at Rosebank found part of an undated soakaway and part of a 19th century or Victorian wall (**JMHS 171**, EOX3164: SP 43191 35943).

Undated features and 20th century Nissan hut foundations are noted along the Milton Road (**JMHS 172**, 16991-MOX12813: SP 43400 35322). RAF Barford Saint John contains a number of individual parts including Site 1, Site 2 (**JMHS 173**, 28255-MOX24787: SP 42998 34819), Site 3 (**JMHS 174**, 28240-MOX24772: SP 43337 35006), Site 4 (**JMHS 175**, 28094-MOX24623: SP 43688 35124), Site 5 (**JMHS 176**, 28253-MOX24785: SP 43324 35285), Site 6 (**JMHS 177**, 28238-MOX24770: SP 42665 34862), and Site 7 (**JMHS 178**, 28354-MOX24786: SP 42930 35285). Areas of Pencast Iron Stone Working dated to the 20th century have been noted in the vicinity of Bloxham (**JMHS 179**, 28158-MOX24688: SP 4223 3585). Investigation along the Milton Road identified a number of unspecified features (**JMHS 180**, EOX3244: SP 43141 35195).

4.3 Cartographic Research (Figures 8-15)

A number of maps were identified of the village of Bloxham, the earliest of which dated back to the 18th century. Jefferys' county map of 1767 (CP/103/M/1) shows the village with the church occupying the ground between Merrivale's Lane and a lane or street to the south of the church. There are buildings located around these two roads. A large area of common land is shown on the south side of the town. The proposal site is shown as

open ground, presumably agricultural or pastoral. The plan is not detailed enough to show inner village paddocks.

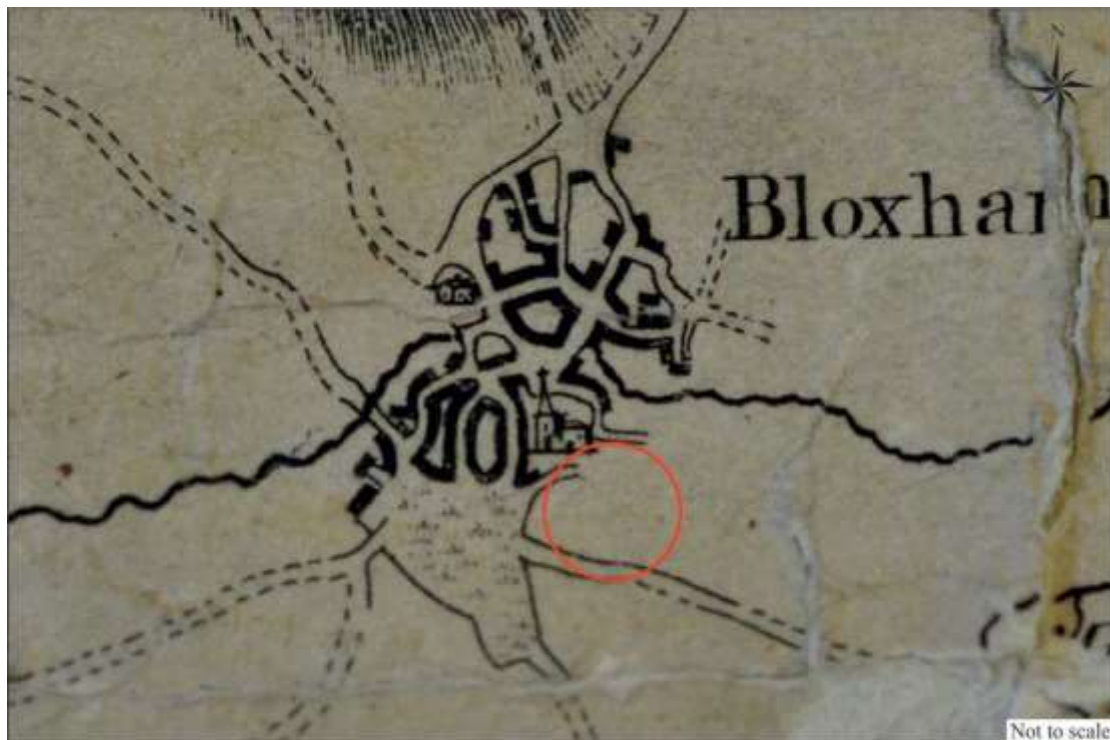


Figure 8 Jefferys' Map of 1767



Figure 9 Davis of Lewknor's Map of 1797

The second map is Davis of Lewknor's Map of 1797 (CH.XX/2), which probably produces the more accurate road system for either of the 18th century maps. This shows the curving road system around the north and west sides of

the village. The churchyard is shown as being more extensive extending from Merrivale's Lane to a road to the south. A paddock is marked to the west of the site that has now been encroached upon. The majority of the site is shown as being under ridge and furrow.



Figure 10 Inclosure Map of 1801

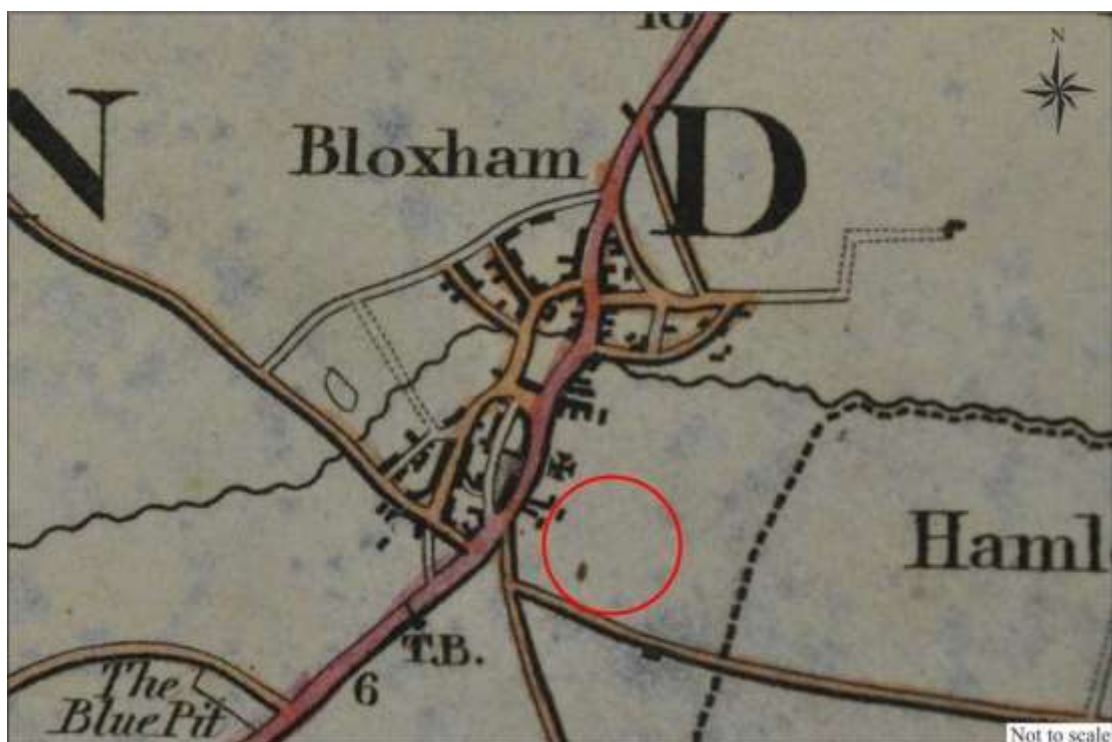


Figure 11 Bryant's Map of 1824

The Inclosure Map of Bloxham (Photo 85a-1) was produced in three sections, a northeast, a northwest and a south. This shows an area of land with ridge and furrow running west to east and north to south. The block of land appears to be associated with the name George Couneer. A headland is marked as part of this system running along the north side of the proposal site and neighbouring field and the scarp edge of the valet to the north. The churchyard is smaller and Merrivale's Lane extends around the northern corner of the southern village. The eastern field boundary is staggered but may continue the line of the proposed ecclesiastical enclosure. The northwest part of the proposal site lies within an area of paddock, the infields of the village.

Bryant's Map of 1824 (P345/M/1) shows the alterations to the road through the village, which was achieved when the road was upgraded to a Toll Road in 1815. The churchyard is shown as occupying much of the frontage between Merrivale's Lane and a road to the south. Buildings are shown around both, but little else is shown fronting onto Church Street. The area of the proposal site appears to be for agricultural or pastoral use.



Figure 12 Ordnance Survey Map of c. 1850

An Ordnance Survey Map of c. 1850 (CH.XXIV/5) show the pastoral fields in the northwest of the proposal site and also show the remainder as agricultural or pastoral fields.

A plan (not shown) accompanying a sale document of 1855 (Hyde IV/i/6) does not show the proposal site, but does indicate where land associated with the Rectory Manor were located at the southwest side of Milcombe, land to the south of the village in Older Hill quarter, and also an acre of land in Milton in Adderbury parish that may be historically significant.

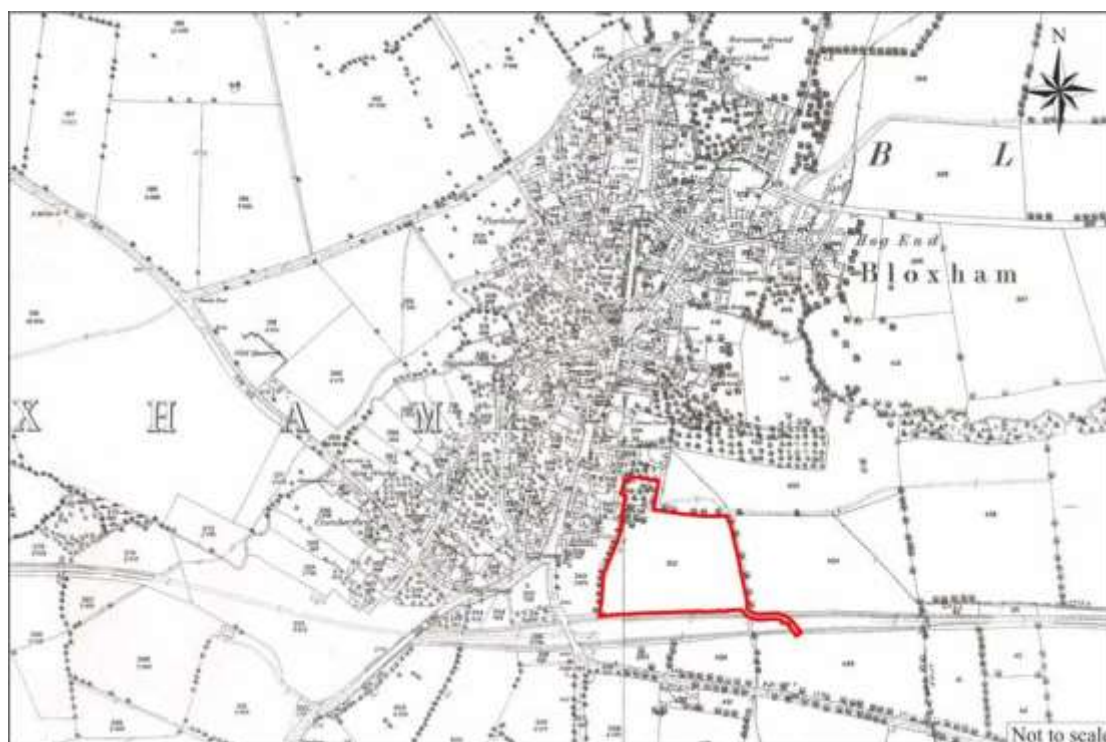


Figure 13 Ordnance Survey Map of 1881 (1: 2,500)

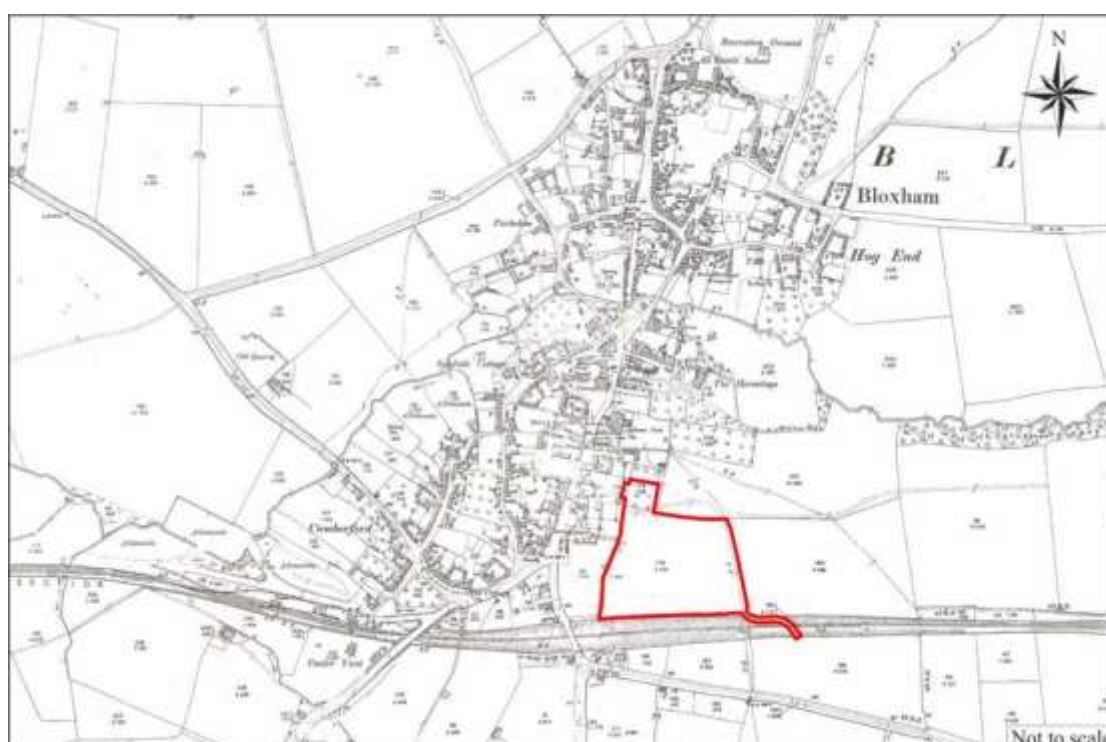


Figure 14 Ordnance Survey Map of 1900 (1: 2,500)

The three Ordnance Survey maps at 1: 2,500 show various features about the local landscape. The main part of the proposal site on the 1881 maps (Oxon IX.7, XI.8) is a field, which has a building on the west side of the site (**JMHS 181**, SP 43023 35473). The line of the railway to the south is shown, but this has not been completed (**JMHS 182**, SP 43129 35379, Fig. 8). There are a number of mortgages with accompanying maps that show the transfer of land

in 1884 (SL/104/1D/1), 1886 (SL/104/1D/2), 1890 (SL/104/1D/3) and 1891 (SL/104/1D/4). This shows that the Adderbury to Kingham Branch line was constructed 1881-1891.

The second edition map of 1900 (Oxon IX.7, IX.8) shows much the same situation as on the previous map. The building is still on the west part of the field and the railway line has been completed.

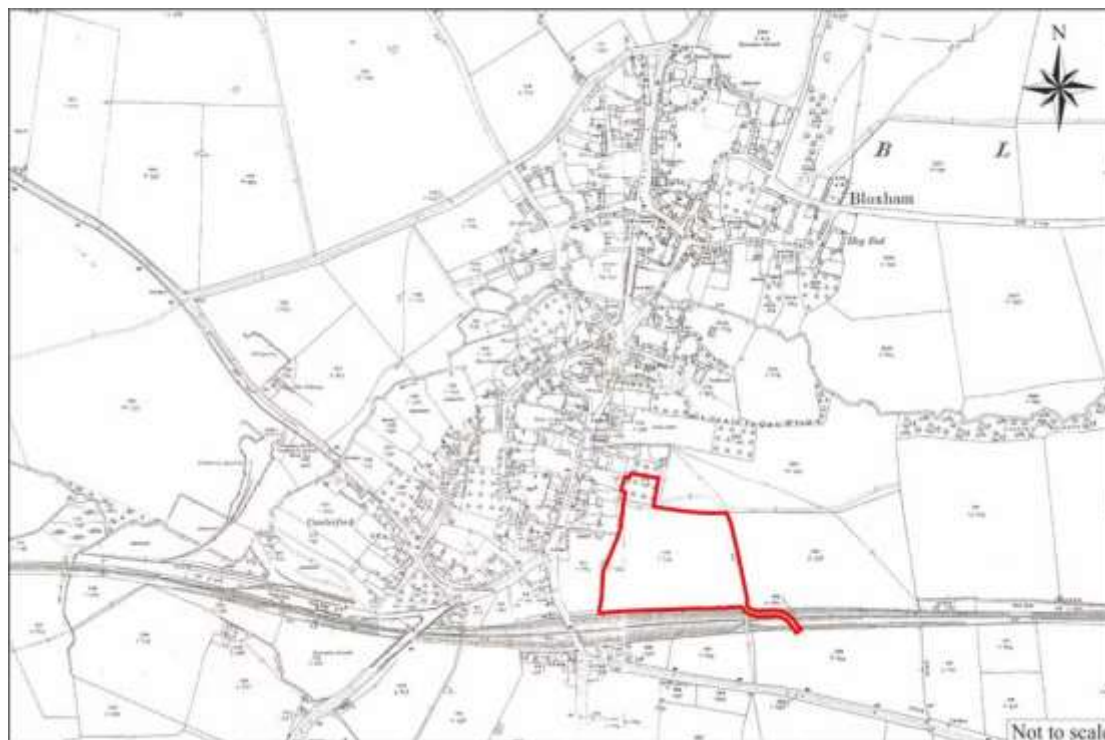


Figure 15 Ordnance Survey Map of 1922 (1: 2,500)

The third edition map dated 1922 (Oxon IX.7, IX.8) shows the building in the western part of the field gone. The data on the structure indicates that it was built at some time from 1801 to 1881 and that it was out of use and ruinous by 1900 to 1921. The structures location would imply it was probably for agricultural purposes.

4.4 Air Photographs and Site Visit

Due to the time constraints for the production of the report and the temporary closure of the National Monuments Record it was not possible to view any aerial photographs of the Bloxham area. A quick look at the area around Bloxham on Google Satellite view identified a couple of possible linear earthworks on the top of Hobb Hill (**JMHS 183**, SP 42150 36700; **JMHS 184**, SP 43300 36650, Fig. 7). Hobb Hill was noted as the possible location of earthworks and it is feasible that these are the remains of a hilltop enclosure set against the north side of the hill.

On the site the aerial photographs from Google Satellite view shows the faint remains of ridge and furrow that are not perceivable on the ground.

The site visit noticed the remains of a bank and a mound in the northwest part of the site. The exact origins of these deposits are not known, but it is felt that these may be modern dumps of soil. In the field to the north of the proposal site and the area incorporating the boundary there are the remains of an earthbank under the hedge, which can be compared to the headland on the 1801 map (**JMHS 185**, SP 4320 3554, Fig. 3). There is a possible terrace for a trackway to the north of it. A bank can be noted running under the eastern hedge line of the field (**JMHS 186**, SP 43191 35479, Fig. 3). The boundary on the 1801 is placed along the line of a ridge of the ridge and furrow; this has survived where others around have been flattened over time. In the field to the north of the proposal site it is apparent that a small valley has indications of scarp slopes and quarry hollows (**JMHS 187**, SP 4315 3560, Fig. 7). It is likely that the scarping is natural, but as the village is considered to have an earlier enclosure that some of these features may have been enhanced.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 The Archaeological Potential of the Site

The search area for the site was set at a central location of the proposal site. The majority of archaeologically recognised sites were listed buildings and other archaeological sites located significant distances away from the site. There were a group of monuments or sites that were located in the area between the Church, Church Street and the proposal site (this excludes the significant number of listed funerary monuments in the churchyard). These included the following JMHS 8 (decapitated burials at Yew Tree House), JMHS 12 (Saint Mary's Church), JMHS 17 (core area of medieval development), JMHS 22, JMHS 25, JMHS 27, JMHS 36, JMHS 39, JMHS 50, JMHS 65, JMHS 70, JMHS 138, and JMHS 156. The majority of the latter numbers are listed buildings and may not be impacted upon. The three earliest numbers provide concern for the area in the northwest area of the proposal site.

JMHS 8 is concerned with decapitated burials located at Yew Tree Cottage, which lies adjacent to the proposal site. The full extent of the cemetery is not known. Indeed these burials could even be associated with criminal burials of a medieval date located on the former boundary of Saint Mary's churchyard.

JMHS 12 is the church of Saint Mary. Maps indicate that its burial ground could have been larger in the past.

JMHS 17 is a hypothesised central core for medieval development in Bloxham that is considered to extend into the northwest part of the proposal site.

All of these features have the potential to be associated with archaeological remains that could extend onto the site. The key words here are 'could represent' and not 'does', a fact that can only be demonstrated with further archaeological activity.

5.2 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Archaeological Remains

There is potential for archaeology on certain parts of the site, but the reality is that some of these suggestions remain hypothetical. From map evidence it can be shown that only one building was ever constructed on this site. However, there are indications of ridge and furrow dating from the medieval period in the southern field from the 1801 map and the site visit. Though an archaeological feature this is not considered to have much significance, but does have the ability to degrade potential earlier archaeological remains and mask what does survive.

5.3 The Impact of the Proposal Area on Heritage Assets

There is a potential for archaeology on the site associated with the monuments JMHS 8, JMHS 12, and JMHS 17. Though these provide a potential they do not represent a confirmation in the area. The conservation area has been placed around the hypothesised core development area of the Bloxham settlement. There is an unconformable possibility at present that this could impact upon archaeology.

More noticeable is the proposed development's visual impact on listed buildings as heritage assets as indicated in line with NPPF. The site is surrounded by trees, which obscures the views of the majority of listed structures in the area. Thus with most the visual impact will be negligible. There are only two buildings where there may be a visual impact; Saint Mary's Church (JMHS 12) and a School. Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire are aware of these concerns and are attempting to plan the development with key lines of site maintained for these buildings. The church is obscured to a large extent by poplars, and it is only the spire and parapet that are visible from the site.

6 CONCLUSIONS

This Desk-Based Assessment represents an assessment for the potential for archaeology in the area of proposal site to the east of Church Street and north of the railway cutting on the southeast side of Bloxham.

A search of the Historic Environment Record produced a number of archaeological sites dated from the Neolithic to the 20th century. Prehistoric material was generally scarce in the area. There was, however, a sporadic scatter of Roman material from in and around Bloxham. Perhaps the most significant feature here is the circular mosaic identified at Webb House (JMHS 2) Bloxham, in northern Oxfordshire, which must represent a high status circular building. The most probable association here is that the structure represents a shrine or temple. Such an implication may have profound impact on our interpretation of the Roman nature of Bloxham. JMHS 8 is the reported location of decapitated burials believed to be Roman in an area adjacent to the proposal site.

The church (JMHS 12) has been identified as a key feature for the development of medieval Bloxham. It is proposed that the church was established in an earlier enclosure and that this area represents an area of encroachment and a core development area (JMHS 17). This area extends into the fields on the northwest side of the proposal site. The Conservation Area also follows the hypothesised line of the core development area.

Buildings of a later medieval and a post-medieval date that are listed are indications of more discrete and defined monuments. The vast majority of these will not be affected physically or visually by the proposed development. There are only two buildings on which the development will have a visual impact, but the plan is to take this into account and preserve key lines of sight to the church and a school.

In the northwest part of the proposal site it has been noted that there is a potential for archaeology. However, this has not been confirmed and it is only further archaeological investigation that will confirm the presence or absence of archaeology.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED

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7.2 Historic Maps

CP/103/M/1 1767 Jefferys' Map of Oxfordshire

CH.XX/2 1797 Davis of Lewknor's map of Oxfordshire

Photo 85a-1 1801 Inclosure Maps of Bloxham

P345/M/1 1824 Bryant's Map of Oxfordshire

CH.XXIV/5 c 1850 Ordnance Survey Map with panels ranging in date from
1830-70

Hyde IV/i/6 1855 Sales document concerning Rectory Farm land

Oxon IX.7 1881 Ordnance Survey Map of Bloxham (1: 2,500)

Oxon IX.8 1881 Ordnance Survey Map of Bloxham (1: 2,500)

SL/104/ID/1 1884 Plan on Mortgage concerning sale of course of railway line

SL/104/ID/2 1886 Plan on Mortgage concerning sale of course of railway line

SL/104/ID/3 1890 Plan on Mortgage concerning sale of course of railway line

SL/104/ID/4 1891 Plan on Mortgage concerning sale of course of railway line

Oxon IX.7 1900 Ordnance Survey Map of Bloxham (1: 2,500)

Oxon IX.8 1900 Ordnance Survey Map of Bloxham (1: 2,500)

Oxon IX.7 1921 Ordnance Survey Map of Bloxham (1: 2,500)

Oxon IX.8 1921 Ordnance Survey Map of Bloxham (1: 2,500)

7.3 GAZETTEER OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS

ID	Period	Identifying Number	X coordinate	Y coordinate	Description
1	Neolithic	5335-MOX4284	443600	235700	Coate's Spinny: a Neolithic polished axe
2	Roman	16451-MOX11296	442900	236000	Webb House: Circular mosaic uncovered, obviously from a high status circular Roman structure. This should be regarded as the possible site of a temple or shrine
3	Roman	1731-MOX3674	442200	234900	South Newington Road /Olden Hill: Roman coins and a possible corn dryer
4	Roman	4984-MOX4283	442200	236100	South of Hobb Hill: Roman artefacts including brooches and pottery dating from the 1st to the 5th centuries AD
5	Roman	9948-MOX4301	443100	236500	Old Clay Pit: Roman artefacts recovered that included millstones
6	Roman	1712-MOX4266	442100	235900	Roman cemetery containing at least 30 inhumations, uncovered in 1929-30
7	Roman	2343-MOX4268	443600	235100	Roman cemetery containing at least 7 inhumations, uncovered in 1929-30
8	Roman / Early Med	13026-MOX4368	442990	235610	Yew Tree House: Human remains with severed heads, which could in reality date from any time from the early Bronze Age to the early medieval period. In this case they are considered to be more probably of a Roman date
9	Early Medieval	26475-MOX23918	442900	234990	Olden Hill: Small long brooch
10	Undated	13810-MOX4371	443720	236030	Rectangular enclosure
11	Undated	16992-MOX12814	443114	235214	Milton Road: Undated ditch sealed by medieval ridge and furrow
12	Early / High Medieval	4066-MOX4271	443000	235680	Saint Mary's Church: Documented in 1067, this implies the 12th century church replaced an earlier one
13	Early Medieval		442840	235600	Merrivale's Lane, Unicorn Street, Little Green, King's Street are considered to mark the boundary of an ecclesiastical enclosure
14	Early Medieval	27460-MOX23969	442802	235571	King's Street: Archaeological investigation identified a ditch with 11th century pottery in its upper fills
15	High Medieval	17685-MOX14773	442996	235672	Churchyard: Medieval coffin stone
16	Undated	EOX58	443190	235660	Churchyard: Linear depression north to south and a slight earthwork that formed the boundary of the churchyard
17	High Medieval		443000	235600	South Bloxham: encroachment in the southern enclosure
18	High Medieval		443100	235950	North Bloxham: development area of medieval settlement to the north of Old Bridge
19	High Medieval	11773-MOX4329	443100	235700	Saint Amand Manor and Prison: Building of the 13th century with 15th

					century additions
20	High Medieval	11827-MOX4362	443100	235700	Saint Amand Manor: A dovecote documented 1285-6
21	Medieval	16162-MOX4611	443190	235660	Saint Amand's: An undated trackway or boundary
22	High Medieval	11761-MOX4322	442979	235644	Court House: A 14th century structure that was remodelled c 1685-89
23	High Medieval	11776-MOX4331	443220	235960	Manor House: A 14th century structure
24	High Medieval	11769-MOX12179	443070	235820	Rear of Joiner's Arms: A wall with a doorway dated c 1300
25	Late Medieval	11817-MOX4355	442950	235650	Rectory Farm: A listed structure of the mid-15th century
26	Late Medieval	27460-MOX23969	442802	235571	Central Bloxham: The remains of foundations of the late medieval period
27	Medieval	11781-MOX43355	443000	235640	Central Bloxham: Possible medieval barn used as a Presbyterian building
28	Med / Post-Med		443050	236100	High Street and Workhouse lane: Are of settlement considered to have an early planned design
29	Post-Medieval	9425-MOX4299	442860	235490	Seal Cottage: A listed building of the 16th century with 17th and 18th century alterations
30	Post-Medieval	9426-MOX4300	442830	235670	Nos 1-5 Sycamore Terrace: 16th century structures with 17th and 19th century alterations
31	Post-Medieval	11124-MOX4313	442800	236000	Park Close Park: A manor house dated 1592 in a large hedged enclosure
32	Post-Medieval	11768-MOX4328	443050	235830	Joiner's Arms: A listed building of the mid-16th century
33	Post-Medieval	11780-MOX4332	442820	235440	Killowen House: a structure dated c 1550
34	Post-Medieval	11808-MOX4348	442770	235430	The Cottage: A structure of the 16th to 17th centuries
35	Post-Medieval	17701-MOX12844	442848	235604	The Wheatlands: A structure of the 16th to 17th centuries
36	Post-Medieval	11770-MOX5046	442990	235640	Old Grammar School: Constructed in 1610 and restored 1674
37	Post-Medieval	11764-MOX4324	443150	236040	Little Bennetts: A farmhouse of c 1630-40
38	Post-Medieval	11780-MOX4333	442950	235600	Manor House Farm: A structure of c 1640, with an 18th century front façade
39	Post-Medieval	11816-MOX4354	442970	235620	Yew Tree House: A listed structure of c 1640
40	Post-Medieval	131-MOX4262	442720	235510	Malt House: 17th century listed structure
41	Post-Medieval	11763-MOX4323	442680	235500	Cumberford House: A 17th century structure
42	Post-Medieval	11765-MOX4325	443110	235960	Elephant and Castle: A public house of the 17th century
43	Post-Medieval	11796-MOX4339	443140	235930	Garden Lee Cottage: A 17th century structure
44	Post-Medieval	11797-MOX4340	443130	236010	Primrose Cottage: A 17th century structure
45	Post-Medieval	11804-MOX4344	443000	236100	Campbell Cottage: A 17th century structure

46	Post-Medieval	11806-MOX4346	442980	236080	Oriel Cottage: A 17th century structure
47	Post-Medieval	11805-MOX4345	442980	236090	Cottages adjacent to Oriel Cottage: A 17th century structure
48	Post-Medieval	11810-MOX4350	442840	235490	Greyroofs Framhouse: A 17th century structure
49	Post-Medieval	11820-MOX4358	443030	236010	The Old Bakery: A 17th century structure
50	Post-Medieval	17686-MOX1480	442951	235635	Threshing Barn south of Rectory Farm: A 17th century structure
51	Post-Medieval	17715-MOX14114	442964	235796	No 1 Unicorn Street: A 17th century structure
52	Post-Medieval	11789-MOX4336	443180	236080	Ivy Cottage at Bloxham School: A 17th century structure
53	Post-Medieval	16382-MOX11158	442900	235700	The Spring Cottage: A 17th century structure
54	Post-Medieval	17714-MOX14564	442983	236019	Stone Hill Cottage: A 17th century structure
55	Post-Medieval	11123-MOX4313	442800	235900	Park Close: A 17th century structure with later alterations
56	Post-Medieval	11802-MOX4342	443060	236000	Eton House: A 17th century structure with later alterations
57	Post-Medieval	11803-MOX4343	442940	235970	Ashwell House: A 17th century structure with later alterations
58	Post-Medieval	11808-MOX4348	442770	235490	Cottage and Old Barn House: A 17th century structure with later alterations
59	Post-Medieval	17687-MOX12856	442925	235568	The Cottage and the Webb: A 17th century structure with later alterations
60	Post-Medieval	17699-MOX13366	443050	236157	Repton Cottage: A 17th century structure with later alterations
61	Post-Medieval	11766-MOX4326	443060	235970	Humber House: Two buildings of the 17th century
62	Post-Medieval	11794-MOX4337	443210	235940	Rose Bank: Three structures of a 17th century date
63	Post-Medieval	17713-MOX12849	443099	235979	Piggle Cottage: Four cottages of a 17th century date
64	Post-Medieval	17700-MOX13913	443088	235985	The Cottage in Humber Street: A probable 17th century structure
65	Post-Medieval	11775-MOX4330	442970	235590	Manor Farm Dovecote: A square post-medieval structure
66	Post-Medieval	11832-MOX4364	442900	235660	Rectory Farm Dovecote: A square structure of a post-medieval date
67	Post-Medieval	12607-MOX4367	442650	235680	Iron mines and tunnels of a post-medieval date
68	Post-Medieval	26478-MOX23921	442730	235160	Southwest of Bloxham: A large crotal bell
69	Post-Medieval	26479-MOX23922	442840	235280	Southwest of Bloxham: A small crotal bell
70	Post-Medieval	11413-MOX4316	442970	235570	Thatchers: A building of the 17th or early 18th century
71	Post-Medieval	11760-MOX4321	442980	236060	Hill House: A building of the 17th or early 18th century
72	Post-Medieval	11798-MOX4341	443110	236000	Rose Cottage: A building of the 17th or early 18th century
73	Post-Medieval	11809-MOX4349	442690	235490	Cumberford Cottage: A building of the 17th or early 18th century
74	Post-Medieval	11813-MOX4352	443030	235790	Crossways: A building of the 17th or early 18th century
75	Post-Medieval	11818-MOX4356	442910	235540	Greystones: A building of the 17th or early 18th century

76	Post-Medieval	11819-MOX4357	443060	236110	11 High Street: A building of the 17th or early 18th century
77	Post-Medieval	11821-MOX4359	442910	235910	Old Manor: A building of the 17th or early 18th century
78	Post-Medieval	17712-MOX13368	442755	235532	The Wallflowers: A building of the 17th or early 18th century
79	Post-Medieval	17697-MOX14807	443062	236108	12 High Street: A building of the 17th or early 18th century
80	Post-Medieval	17705-MOX12847	442930	235940	Brook Cottage: A building of the 17th or early 18th century
81	Post-Medieval	11822-MOX4360	442730	235490	Cranham and Weaver's Cottage: A building of the 17th or early 18th century
82	Post-Medieval	11795-MOX4338	443240	235910	Beauchamp House Dovecote: A building of the 17th or early 18th century
83	Post-Medieval	17657-MOX14615	443039	235664	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1635
84	Post-Medieval	17643-MOX14182	443049	235662	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1641
85	Post-Medieval	17645-MOX14774	443043	235662	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1647
86	Post-Medieval	17653-MOX12867	443044	235673	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1661
87	Post-Medieval	17637-MOX14613	443063	235666	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1661
88	Post-Medieval	17652-MOX14773	443046	235675	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1661 and 1672
89	Post-Medieval	17666-MOX14120	443036	235663	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1663
90	Post-Medieval	17658-MOX13361	443040	235659	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1664
91	Post-Medieval	17646-MOX14614	443042	235662	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1666
92	Post-Medieval	17679-MOX14596	443004	235656	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1666
93	Post-Medieval	17638-MOX13358	443060	235685	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1670
94	Post-Medieval	17655-MOX14119	443042	235666	Churchyard: Headstone dated c 1675
95	Post-Medieval	17662-MOX12869	443037	235648	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1676
96	Post-Medieval	17680-MOX14184	442999	235648	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1679
97	Post-Medieval	17639-MOX12942	443059	235683	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1680
98	Post-Medieval	17640-MOX14118	443058	235680	Churchyard: Headstone dated c 1680
99	Post-Medieval	17663-MOX13917	443042	235662	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1681
100	Post-Medieval	17671-MOX14116	443040	235682	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1681
101	Post-Medieval	17676-MOX12853	443010	235653	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1686
102	Post-Medieval	17681-MOX12854	442993	235662	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1686
103	Post-Medieval	17661-MOX14084	443038	235650	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1689
104	Post-Medieval	17678-MOX14117	443009	235648	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1691
105	Post-Medieval	17648-MOX12864	443053	235686	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1694

106	Post-Medieval	17656-MOX14183	443036	235646	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1694
107	Post-Medieval	17650-MOX12865	443052	235678	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1696
108	Post-Medieval	17651-MOX12866	443051	235675	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1698
109	Post-Medieval	17677-MOX14814	443009	235651	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1698
110	Post-Medieval	17682-MOX12855	442992	235662	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1699
111	Post-Medieval	17683-MOX13364	442991	235654	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1699
112	Post-Medieval	17684-MOX14079	442987	235650	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1699
113	Post-Medieval	17669-MOX12851	443048	235692	Churchyard: Headstone dated c 1700
114	Post-Medieval	17673-MOX12852	443038	235687	Churchyard: Headstone dated c 1700
115	Post-Medieval	17644-MOX12863	443044	235664	Churchyard: Headstone dated c 1700
116	Post-Medieval	17659-MOX12869	443040	235656	Churchyard: Headstone dated c 1700
117	Post-Medieval	17672-MOX12951	443039	235678	Churchyard: Headstone dated c 1700
118	Post-Medieval	17667-MOX13363	443036	235662	Churchyard: Headstone dated c 1700
119	Post-Medieval	17668-MOX14086	443035	235659	Churchyard: Headstone dated c 1700
120	Post-Medieval	17670-MOX14108	443047	235690	Churchyard: Headstone dated c 1700
121	Post-Medieval	17649-MOX13360	443052	235673	Churchyard: Headstone dated 1700
122	Post-Medieval	17641-MOX13359	443056	235674	Churchyard: Headstone dated 17th century
123	Post-Medieval	17660-MOX13362	443038	235652	Churchyard: Headstone dated 17th century
124	Post-Medieval	17654-MOX13919	443043	235670	Churchyard: Headstone dated 17th century
125	Post-Medieval	17664-MOX14085	443042	235659	Churchyard: Headstone dated 17th century
126	Post-Medieval	17647-MOX14565	443041	235660	Churchyard: Headstone dated 17th century
127	Post-Med / Imperial	17674-MOX14109	443035	235669	Churchyard: Row of headstones dated 1717, 1710, and 1670
128	Imperial	17675-MOX14350	443030	235671	Churchyard: Headstone dated 18th century
129	Post-Med / Imperial	17665-MOX13918	443037	235666	Churchyard: Chest-tomb dated to the 17th or 18th century
130	Post-Med / Imperial	17642-MOX14083	443052	235664	Churchyard: Chest-tomb dated to 166? / 1657
131	Imperial	17702-MOX12845	442871	235534	Mildura: A listed structure of the early 18th century, date stone 1713, with later alterations
132	Imperial	17704-MOX12846	442837	235571	Orchard Cottage: A listed building of the early 18th century
133	Imperial	17716-MOX13911	442997	236146	Woodlands: A listed building of the early 18th century
134	Imperial	17691-MOX13915	442897	235492	Church Street Stores: A listed building of the 18th century
135	Imperial	17711-MOX14109	443047	235855	Woodbine Cottage: A listed building of the early 18th century
136	Imperial	11759-MOX4320	442980	236000	Stonehill House: A listed building of the 18th century

137	Imperial	11814-MOX4353	443080	235770	8 Merrivale's Lane: A listed building of the 18th century
138	Imperial	13941-MOX4372	442960	235580	Summer House, Manor House Farm: The remains of an 18th century structure
139	Imperial	17694-MOX14434	442802	235665	Cottage west of Sycamore Terrace: A listed building of the 18th century
140	Imperial	17635-MOX14566	443256	235956	Wall to Manor Farmhouse: An 18th century structure
141	Imperial	17690-MOX12857	442899	235507	Home Cottage: A listed structure of the 18th century
142	Imperial	17692-MOX2858	442982	236146	Nut Tree House: A listed structure of the 18th century
143	Imperial	17636-MOX13357	443272	235931	Beauchamp House: A listed structure of the 18th century
144	Imperial	17693-MOX12859	442744	235455	Prints Cottage, Ivy Cottage, Wackefield, and Cumberford Hill: A row of 18th century listed cottages
145	Imperial	17708-MOX13367	443081	235775	7 Merrivale's lane: A probable listed cottage of the 18th century
146	Imperial	17710-MOX13912	443052	235786	Crossways Cottage: A listed cottage probably of an 18th century date
147	Imperial	17689-MOX13914	442907	235518	Weaves and Waxes and easter Cottage: An 18th century listed structure
148	Imperial	17703-MOX14104	442864	235515	Greenland Cottage and Leacroft: An 18th century listed structure
149	Imperial	17688-MOX14608	442913	235536	The Old Cottage: A listed structure of the 18th century
150	Imperial	17707-MOX14105	442979	235821	Stoneleigh House: An 18th century listed building that was remodelled
151	Imperial	17706-MOX14812	443004	235839	Thatched cottage opposite Stoneleigh House: Listed and dated to the late 18th century
152	Imperial	17709-MOX14349	443060	235783	Nos 3, 4, 5 Merrivale's Lane: A listed structure of a probable 18th century date
153	Imperial	11811-MOX4351	442870	235480	Old Smithy: A barn that originated in the 18th century, not listed but on HER
154	Imperial / Industrial	10067-MOX4303	443200	236410	A milestone of the 18th or 19th centuries, a Type 17
155	Imperial / Industrial	11767-MOX4327	442980	235760	Saint Mary's Lodge: A building of an 18th or 19th century date
156	Imperial / Industrial	11823-MOX4361	442930	235490	House adjacent to the Old Forge: A structure of an 18th or 19th century date
157	Industrial	4734-MOX4282	442930	235740	Baptist Chapel established 1808, initially built 1812, with a current date stone of 1862
158	Industrial	11758-MOX4319	442980	235730	The Vicarage a listed building of 1811-15
159	Industrial	125-MOX4260	443200	236500	Hobb-Hill A brick, tile and drainpipe works established 1812
160	Industrial	10234-MOX4307	442730	235350	Toll House: On Bryant's Map of 1823-4
161	Industrial		443010	235760	Stretch of Toll Road built in 1815
162	Industrial		443040	235900	Stretch of Toll Road built in 1815
163	Industrial	4727-MOX4277	443080	236190	Bloxham School: A grade II listed building of 1854

164	Industrial	4733-MOX4281	443120	235920	Wesleyan and Methodist Chapel established 1868
165	Industrial	130-MOX4261	442580	235580	Bloxham Gas Light and Coke Co Ltd established at Cumberford in 1869
166	Industrial	5621-MOX4287	442700	235600	Queen's Street: Iron stone mines of the 19th century
167	Industrial	11828-MOX4363	443100	235870	Saw Pit, Saw Mill, and Timber Yard dated 1900
168	Industrial	11774-MOX12571	443130	235740	Godswell: A listed house of the 19th century
169	Industrial	17695-MOX13916	443118	236238	Bloxham School Arch dated to the 19th century
170	Industrial	17696-MOX14609	443151	236200	Bloxham School Art Block: A late 19th century structure
171	Industrial	EOX3164	443191	235943	Rose Bank: Undated soakaway and a 19th century wall
172	Modern	16991-MOX12813	443400	235322	Milton Road: Undated features and 20th century Nissan Huts
173	Modern	28255-MOX24787	442998	234819	RAF Barford Saint John: Site 2
174	Modern	28240-MOX24772	443337	235006	RAF Barford Saint John: Site 3
175	Modern	28094-MOX24623	443688	235124	RAF Barford Saint John: Site 4
176	Modern	28253-MOX24785	443324	235285	RAF Barford Saint John: Site 5
177	Modern	28238-MOX24770	442665	234862	RAF Barford Saint John: Site 6
178	Modern	28354-MOX24786	442930	235285	RAF Barford Saint John: Site 7
179	Modern	28158-MOX24688	442230	235850	RAF Barford Saint John: Site 8
180	Undated	EOX3244	443141	235195	Milton Road: A number of unspecified features
181	Industrial		443023	235473	Building on proposal site west side, probably agricultural but demolished now
182	Industrial		443129	235379	Former location of the Adderbury to Kingham railway line, constructed 1881-91, now dismantled
183	Undated		442150	236700	Apparent earthwork on aerial photographs on Hobb Hill
184	Undated		442300	236650	Apparent earthwork on aerial photographs on Hobb Hill
185	Medieval		443200	235540	Medieval headland and location of a trackway terrace
186	Medieval		443100	235480	Bank underneath hedgeline on west side of the proposal site, this is the remains of a ridge, from former ridge and furrow
187	Undated		443150	235600	Quarry hollows and scarping. The scarping could be natural or enhanced by man