



DCO Submission

Environmental Statement

Chapter 10: Heritage (built and archaeology)
Appendix 10.1: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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On behalf of
Oxfordshire Railfreight Limited

Prepared by RPS Group
February 2026

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Oxfordshire Strategic Railfreight Interchange

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This archaeological desk-based assessment looks at the potential impacts of the proposed Oxfordshire Rail Freight Interchange (OxSRFI) scheme, with the 'Main Site' located on land west of the B430, east of the former Upper Heyford Airfield, and immediately south of the Chiltern Main Line, to the south of Ardley in Oxfordshire. The Highways Works include land on both the eastern and western sides of M40 Junction 10. For a further description of the Proposed Development please refer to the Environmental Statement (Chapter 2 – Description of Development and Alternatives).

There are no designated archaeological heritage assets within the study site.

There are three Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the study site, but it is considered that their significance would not be affected by the proposed development.

The previous archaeological investigations undertaken on the study site have identified a high potential for Prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Post Medieval activity. The Prehistoric activity is in the form of ditches, pits and enclosures, with the presence of Banjo Enclosures being particularly notable. The Roman activity includes settlement activity, including structural remains as well as ditched enclosures and trackways. The trial trenching demonstrated that, while significant, the Prehistoric and Roman evidence on the study site was not of such importance to preclude development. A high potential has been identified for Anglo-Saxon remains due to the discovery of a Sunken Feature Building. Other such features may be present in its vicinity, but Anglo-Saxon activity is not expected to be extensive. A high potential for Post Medieval remains has also been identified. The majority of these relate to former field boundaries of negligible significance. A Post Medieval stone structure identified in the study site could be considered to be of local significance.

The proposed new development would have a below-ground impact on known buried archaeological remains. However, the trial trenching on the study site has demonstrated that, whilst significant, the archaeology is not of such significance to preclude development. It is therefore considered that the archaeological interest of the study site could be secured through a Requirement to planning permission.

Consultation is currently ongoing with the LPA Archaeological Advisor with the aim of producing an archaeological mitigation strategy.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Richard Smalley of RPS on behalf of Oxfordshire Railfreight Limited (the Applicant).
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, also known as the study site, is the site of a proposed Oxfordshire Rail Freight Interchange (OxSRFI) scheme, with the 'Main Site' located on land west of the B430, east of the former Upper Heyford Airfield, and immediately south of the Chiltern Main Line, to the south of Ardley in Oxfordshire. The Highways Works include land on both the eastern and western sides of M40 Junction 10. For a further description of the Proposed Development please refer to the Environmental Statement (Chapter 2 – Description of Development and Alternatives) (also see Figure. 1).
- 1.3 This report identifies the potential for buried archaeological remains to be present within the study site, and also any potential impacts on the settings of designated archaeological heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments) within the surrounding area. The potential impacts on any built heritage assets and their settings are the subject of a separate.
- 1.4 This report makes reference to the relevant legislation contained within both national and local planning policy. In addition, relevant Historic England guidance notably *Good Practice Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*, has been consulted to inform the judgements made. Relevant information, including the listing citations for the relevant heritage assets have also been consulted in preparing this Assessment. The conclusions reached in this report are the result of detailed historic research; walkover surveys of the study site, RAF Upper Heyford, and publicly accessible locations in the surrounding area; map studies; desk-based historic research; and the application of professional judgement.
- 1.5 In accordance with relevant policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the study site.
- 1.6 The assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of various parts of the study site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.
- 1.7 The assessment is an update to the previous desk-based assessment and is guided by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with the archaeological advisor to Cherwell District Council.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 National Policy Statements are produced by central government and comprise the objectives for the development of nationally significant infrastructure in a particular sector and state. The National Networks National Policy Statement (Department for Transport, 2024) provides planning guidance for nationally significant road, rail and strategic rail freight interchange projects.
- 2.3 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently updated in February 2025. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>)
- 2.4 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

National Networks National Policy Statement (NPS)

- 2.5 It is a requirement as set out in paragraph 5.210 of the NPS that the applicant should undertake an assessment of any significant heritage impacts of the proposed project and describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. As a minimum, the Historic Environment Record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise.
- 2.6 Paragraphs 5.216-5.226 set out the decision-making framework that the Secretary of State should have regard to in relation to heritage assets. This broadly follows the requirements of the NPPF. National Networks National Policy Statement

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.7 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.8 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 207 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

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- 2.9 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.10 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.11 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.12 *Significance (for heritage policy)* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.13 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.14 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.

National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG)

- 2.15 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.16 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.17 The study site is located within the jurisdiction of Cherwell District Council.

2.18 The Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted in July 2015 and contains the following policy relating to the historic environment:

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.
- 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 masterplanning 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.

2.19 The following saved policy from the 1996 Cherwell Local Plan was retained:

Policy C25 – Development affecting the Site or Setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument

In considering proposals for development which would affect the site or setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument, other nationally important archaeological sites and monuments of special local importance, the council will have regard to the desirability of maintaining its overall historic character, including its protection, enhancement and preservation where appropriate.

2.20 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the likely significance of that potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The underlying bedrock is largely composed of Jurassic limestone of the White Limestone Formation.
- 3.2 No superficial deposits are recorded across the study site.
- 3.3 The soil across the whole study site is described as Soilscape 18 – Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils, in the Land is Soilscales system (landis.org.uk/soilscales)

Topography

- 3.4 The study site lies on the eastern edge of the Upper Heyford Plateau, which forms part of a belt of upland Oolitic limestone, with the landform dominated by a valley running broadly NNE-SSW. The high western edge lies at approximately 125 metres AOD (Above Ordnance Datum), falling to approximately 108 metres AOD in the valley bottom. The land rises again to a height of approximately 115 metres AOD to the east, adjacent to the B430. Beyond the B430 and to the south there extends a gently rolling limestone landscape occupied by mixed farmlands and woodland interspersed with 18th century parkland.
- 3.5 Given the topography of the study site and the surrounding landscape, the availability of views into and from the study site is varied. Views west are limited by the Upper Heyford Plateau and largely take in the edge of the airfield and development just within its perimeter. Despite its closeness, there is also little intervisibility between the study site and the village of Ardley.
- 3.6 A watercourse forms a small valley running through the site from north to south.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report:

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets recorded on the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), within a 1km radius of the study site (Figures 2a to 2b), also referred to as the study area, together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the early 19th century onwards.
- 4.3 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.4 The study site has been subject to a comprehensive programme of archaeological evaluation. This included geophysical survey and trial trenching.
- 4.5 The geophysical survey identified several zones of what appear to be later Prehistoric or Romano-British settlement activity. These were made up of areas of enclosures, ditches, trackways and pits. Banjo enclosures, sub-oval enclosures and field systems were also identified (Sumo 2021).
- 4.6 The geophysical survey was followed by an archaeological trial trench evaluation. Iron Age features within the site included banjo enclosures, rectangular ditched enclosures, an interrupted ring enclosure, an oval enclosure and several pits and gullies. The Roman period was represented by a complex of enclosures and trackways, structural remains and other enclosures. Two undated cremation burials were identified along with a single possible sunken feature building (Archaeology Warwickshire 2023).

4.7 Other previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the wider local landscape but, given the comprehensive nature of the investigations undertaken on the site, these are not listed here.

4.8 Previous archaeological interventions will be referred to in the text below as appropriate.

Prehistoric

4.9 Previous geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation has recorded Prehistoric remains within the study site.

4.10 Features of this date within the study site include a series of enclosures, pits and ditches predominantly dating to the Iron Age (HER MOX23331, MOX28723, MOX23379, MOX4862, MOX28724, MOX48861, MOX23330). The locations of these within the study site are shown on Figure 2a.

4.11 A number of Banjo Enclosures have also been recorded within the study site. These are labelled on Figure 2a as HER MOX4860, MOX23329, MOX4867 and MOX4873).

4.12 Several Prehistoric non-designated heritage assets are also present in the wider local landscape. These are not elaborated upon here given the presence of known Prehistoric assets on the study site itself.

4.13 Based on comprehensive information from the study site itself as well as information in the local landscape provided by the HER, a high potential is identified for Prehistoric activity within the study site.

Roman

4.14 Previous geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation has recorded Romano-British remains within the study site.

4.15 Several of the Iron Age enclosures identified on the study site during field evaluation showed evidence of continued use, or at least a later re-use of the same location, in the Romano-British period (HER MOX28723, MOX23330, MOX4861, MOX4862).

4.16 The HER also records the recovery of fragments of Roman pottery (HER MOX4817) and Roman cremations (HER MOX4818) within the study site.

4.17 Based on comprehensive information from the study site itself as well as information in the local landscape provided by the HER, a high potential is identified for Roman activity within the study site.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

4.18 The trial trench evaluation identified a single feature interpreted as being of an Early Medieval/Anglo-Saxon origin.

4.19 In Trench 162, a large, ovoid pit with moderately steep edges and an irregular base (3.97m by 3.05m wide and 0.26m deep) was interpreted as a Sunken Feature Building (HER MOX28725). No structural features, such as postholes, were apparent in the expanded trench but 86 pottery sherds were recovered from its brown silty clay fill.

4.20 An extensive Anglo-Saxon cemetery (HER MOX28706) was identified at Dewar's Farm Quarry, close to the study site's eastern boundary. One hundred and twenty-eight inhumation burials were revealed, including two rare *bed burials*. A sunken featured building (also referred to as

grubenhäus) was also recorded. Trial trenches 624-634 were excavated within the study site, a short distance from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery. No finds or features of an archaeological origin were identified in these trenches, indicating that the cemetery does not extend into the study site.

- 4.21 In the wider study area, the villages of Ardley and Middleton Stoney are recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Ardley was established prior to the Norman conquest, as was Middleton Stoney.
- 4.22 The Iron Age boundary feature Aves Ditch (MOX4830) appears to have retained some role as a feature in the landscape during the Early Medieval period, with some evidence of recutting of the ditch (EOX6403).
- 4.23 Middleton Stoney Castle (MOX60), 1km south of the study site, is regarded as originally being a Saxon aristocratic residence. An enclosure to the south-east of the castle is dated to the Saxon period (MOX360, MOX4995).
- 4.24 Within the wider study area, the Early Medieval settlements at Middleton Stoney and Ardley were further developed during the main Medieval period. In Middleton Stoney, the motte and bailey castle (MOX60, SM 1015164) was constructed soon after the Norman Conquest, and was embellished with a stone tower, prior to destruction in the early 13th century. Other Medieval assets recorded in Middleton Stoney include traces of another DMV (MOX4963).
- 4.25 The village of Ardley was dominated by a moated manor house, the Ardley Wood Moated Ringwork, now a Scheduled Monument on the south-west fringe of the modern village (MOX318, SM 1015554). The other Medieval elements of Ardley, such as the church, lie further to the north of the moated site.
- 4.26 The pattern of Medieval settlement continues that seen in the Early Medieval period. Lying between the villages of Ardley, Middleton Stoney, Bucknell and Chesterton, the study site formed part of the agricultural hinterland of these settlements during the Medieval period.
- 4.27 The trial trenching has identified a single focus of significant Anglo-Saxon and/or Medieval activity within the study site. Given the extensive and comprehensive fieldwork, it is considered unlikely that further significant activity unrelated to the Sunken Featured Building is present.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.28 Within the study site, the farmstead at Ashgrove Farm (MOX27753, MOX4868) was developed as a post-inclosure farm in the 18th century. This is representative of the landscape pattern post-inclosure, with strongly nucleated settlement within the established villages and isolated farmsteads across the agricultural land in between the settlements.
- 4.29 The archaeological fieldwork undertaken within the study site identified multiple Post Medieval field boundaries, as well as modern rubble deposits. Stone foundations for a structure were visible in Area 17.
- 4.30 Mapping from the 18th century onwards has been examined and used to understand the historical development of the site.
- 4.31 One of the earliest maps to provide detail on the history of the study site is a c. 1700 map of fields in Ardley (not illustrated, reproduced in the Ardley Conservation Area Appraisal, CDC2019), which is annotated with the names of the individuals recorded in a *Deed of Inclosure of Ardley Common Fields* dated 12th February 1700. Middleton Stoney was inclosed in 1709, Chesterton in 1768, the remainder of Ardley in 1770, and Bucknell was inclosed in 1780. Ashgrove Farm is first shown in Richard Davis' 1797 map of Oxfordshire (not illustrated, VCH). Bucknell Lodge, which lies adjacent to Area B of the study site, is also shown in Davis' map.

- 4.32 The 1839 Ardley Tithe Map and the 1841 Middleton Stoney Tithe Map (Fig. 3) show that the study site was agricultural land, divided into a large number of fields. Ashgrove Farm was the main development within the study site at this time.
- 4.33 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1875-1880 (Fig. 4) shows a very similar pattern for the land use within the study site. The only clear changes are that the number of fields within the study site has been reduced, and the construction of Ashgrove Cottages by the B430 to the south-east of Ashgrove Farm. To the south in Middleton Stoney, the development of the formal parkland around Middleton Park is made clearer in this map.
- 4.34 The OS map of 1919-1923 (Fig. 5) shows the same situation, with the exception of the railway line running through the study site. This railway, built in 1910, in its deep cutting provided a very strong separation between the study site and Ardley village.
- 4.35 The subsequent mapping up to the present day (Figs. 6 to 8) show that the study site has remained largely as agricultural land, with a number of significant developments in the surrounding area.
- 4.36 The 1980-1985 OS map (Fig. 6) shows RAF Upper Heyford adjoining the western boundary of the study site. A number of changes are apparent to the boundaries of the field parcels within the study site. Other changes include: new agricultural buildings at Ashgrove Farm; the demolition of the farmstead at Scotland Barn; the introduction of tanks towards the north-west edge; a new caravan park off Chillgrove Drive; and, the construction of a reservoir on the south side of the unnamed lane connecting Camp Road to the B430.
- 4.37 In Figs. 7 and 8, further changes to the study site's surrounds are evident, including the construction of the large Viridor Ardley Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) to the east, and a quarrying facility immediately south of the Viridor ERF. In more recent years the re-development of RAF Upper Heyford has also begun, which will eventually see more than 1000 homes, a primary school, social facilities and a 'creative city' developed on the former air base. Within the study site itself, a green power composting facility was built adjacent to the reservoir in c. 2009, but no other significant changes are apparent.
- 4.38 The development of the Upper Heyford airfield to the west of the study site began in the First World War and was expanded during the 1920s. At the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 the airfield consisted of a core of hangars and maintenance buildings, residential buildings, and a grass airfield to the north. RAF Upper Heyford saw service as a training base during WWII and was provided with a concrete runway during the winter of 1943-44. However, its present form is owed to its role as a Cold War United States Air Force (USAF) Strategic Air Command base from 1950-1994.
- 4.39 Parts of the Upper Heyford airbase have been designated as a Scheduled Monument (SM 1021399, MOX23278), and comprise the Special Bomb Stores at the north-east corner of the airfield, 600m west of the study site; the Quick Response Area in the north-eastern part of the airbase, 1.5km west of the study site, and two isolated buildings, the Avionics building and the Control Centre, 2km and 1km west of the study site respectively.
- 4.40 The mapping evidence indicates that the study site has been agricultural land during the Post Medieval and most of the modern periods. Archaeological evaluation in the study site has identified evidence of former agricultural activity and a stone structure.

Historic Landscape

- 4.41 The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data contained in the HER (see Figs. 2c) shows the study site as predominantly 'Enclosure'. The HLC suggests that the enclosure field pattern may have originated in the Post Medieval period, prior to the 18th century.

Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

- 4.42 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the ‘significance’ of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its ‘heritage interest’ to this or future generations.
- 4.43 There are no designated archaeological heritage assets present within the study site.
- 4.44 There are three Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the study site:
- Ardley Wood Moated Ringwork (MOX318, SM 1015554), 400m north-east of the study site (Plates 17 and 18);
 - Cold War Structures at the former Upper Heyford Airbase (SM 1021399, MOX23278), 500m west of the study site at closest (Plates 19 to 28).
 - Middleton Stoney Castle (SM 1015164, MOX60), 1km south-west of the study site.
- 4.45 There are designated Built Heritage assets within 1km of the study site, including listed buildings and registered parks and gardens. The potential impacts on the settings of these assets are the subject of a different report.

Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

- 4.46 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	High	Moderate (Regional)
Roman	High	Moderate (Regional)
Anglo-Saxon	High	Low (Local)
Medieval	Low	Low (Local)
Post Medieval to Modern	High	Low (Local)

- 4.47 The previous archaeological investigations undertaken on the study site have identified a high potential for Prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Post Medieval activity.
- 4.48 The Prehistoric activity is in the form of ditches, pits and enclosures, with the presence of Banjo Enclosures being particularly notable. The Roman activity includes settlement activity, including structural remains as well as ditched enclosures and trackways. The trial trenching demonstrated that, while significant, the Prehistoric and Roman evidence on the study site was not of such importance to preclude development.
- 4.49 A high potential has been identified for Anglo-Saxon due to the discovery of a Sunken Feature Building. Other such features may be present in its vicinity, but Anglo-Saxon activity is not expected to be extensive.
- 4.50 A high potential for Post Medieval remains has also been identified. The majority of these relate to former field boundaries of negligible significance. A Post Medieval stone structure identified in the study site could be considered to be of local significance.

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The study site (Fig. 1) comprises land located to the south-west of Ardley and includes an irregularly shaped area of agricultural land, currently divided into multiple field parcels and interspersed with belts of woodland.
- 5.2 Site walkover visits were made on 20th November and 17th December 2020 (See Plates 1 to 28). There were no previously unrecorded archaeological features discerned across the study site, which was seen to be agricultural land comprising a mixture of arable and pasture across its whole extent.

Proposed Development

- 5.3 The proposed development is for a railfreight interchange, comprising new railway junction, new motorway junction and other highways works, and the construction of large storage warehouses with associated hardstanding, access, services, lighting and security fencing.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets

- 5.4 No direct physical impacts will arise on the fabric of any designated archaeological heritage asset.
- 5.5 There are three Scheduled Monuments which could potentially be affected by the proposed development, via changes to their settings. These are as follows:
- Ardley Wood Moated Ringwork (MOX318, SM 1015554), 400m north-east of the study site.
 - Cold War Structures at the former Upper Heyford Airbase (SM 1021399, MOX23278), 500m west of the study site at closest.
 - Middleton Stoney Castle (SM 1015164, MOX60), 1km south-west of the study site.

Middleton Stoney Castle

- 5.6 The monument includes an earthen motte built around a stone tower, enclosed by a deep ditch and, to the south-east, a later bailey with a bank and ditch enclosing a series of buildings, courtyards and other associated features. Only the earthwork motte, sections of the bank and partly infilled sections of the ditch remain visible at ground level. The castle is unusual in being built on the site of a previous Roman building and Early Medieval enclosure. The earthen motte was raised soon after the Norman Conquest, and the tower with 3m thick walls was constructed on this mound. The tower is believed to have been demolished in the early 13th century. Apart from the tree-covered motte, the monument is visible only as low-level earthworks.
- 5.7 The monument is significant for the archaeological and environmental evidence it contains, relating to its construction, function and the landscape in which it was built. As one of a restricted range of recognised early post-Conquest monuments, it is considered particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. The Historic England listing goes on to say:

“The complex sequence of development witnessed in and around Middleton Stoney Castle will be of interest in studies of landscape evolution generally, providing evidence for the different ways in which the local inhabitants regarded this site throughout the course of the last 2000 years.”

- 5.8 The close setting of the monument is tranquil and rural, with the church lying immediately to the south-west of the motte. The motte itself is overgrown with trees, which prevents any views outwards from its summit. The bailey and associated later earthworks extend to the south-east of the motte, and there are trees across the centre of the monument. A limited view of open agricultural land lies immediately to the east and south, but beyond that there are belts of trees/blocks of woodland which enclose the setting, particularly to the north and east, towards the two sections of the study site.
- 5.9 The wider setting is completed by the urban area of Middleton Stoney to the north and north-east, which prevents views in these directions. More open parkland and agricultural land lies to the north-west, west, south-west and south. There are no distant views to or from the monument, due to the tree cover in the surrounding countryside. The study site does not form part of the setting of the monument.
- 5.10 The significance of the monument is strongly vested in its surviving earthworks and buried archaeological remains. The setting makes a useful contribution to the significance in that it extends the area of potentially related archaeology beyond the boundaries of the Scheduled area and maintains the historical association with the church. While the motte and tower were originally built to command views across the immediate area, the removal of the upper tower, and the overgrowing of the motte with trees, have reduced any such views, and this element of the setting has been largely eroded. The setting therefore makes a secondary contribution to the significance.
- 5.11 In terms of impact from the development, currently there is no visual interaction between the study site and the monument. The nearest parts of the study site lie approximately 1km distant from the monument. There is also no clear association between the study site and the castle. It is considered, therefore, that the development will have no impact on the setting of the castle, and therefore will have no impact on the significance of the monument.

Ardley Wood Moated Ringwork

- 5.12 The Historic England listing for the monument describes the nature and importance of such monuments as follows:
- *“Ringworks are medieval fortifications built and occupied from the late Anglo-Saxon period to the later 12th century. They comprised a small defended area containing buildings which was surrounded or partly surrounded by a substantial ditch and a bank surmounted by a timber palisade or, rarely, a stone wall. Occasionally a more lightly defended embanked enclosure, the bailey, adjoined the ringwork. Ringworks acted as strongholds for military operations and in some cases as defended aristocratic or manorial settlements. They are rare nationally with only 200 recorded examples and less than 60 with baileys. As such, and as one of a limited number and very restricted range of Anglo-Saxon and Norman fortifications, ringworks are of particular significance to our understanding of the period.”*
- 5.13 The monument is significant because it survives well and will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to its construction and the landscape in which it was built. Evidence for the site having been reused as a moated settlement later in the medieval period gives it an unusual dimension.
- 5.14 The monument is overgrown with trees and scrub, although the moat and other earthworks can be traced on the ground (Plate 17).

- 5.15 The setting of the monument is very constrained, as it lies in an area of woodland on the south-west fringe of Ardley village. The only open part of the monument's setting is on its north-east side, opening on to a domestic rear garden.
- 5.16 The significance of the monument is strongly vested in the physical remains, including both the surface earthworks and the buried archaeology. The setting does not contribute strongly to the significance, except that the woodland acts to prevent any development or other damage to the monument.
- 5.17 The woodland surrounding the monument serves to completely prevent any visual interaction with the study site, even though the study site boundary formed by the railway cutting is only 400m south-west of the monument (Plate 18). As a result, the study site forms no part of the physical setting of the monument. It is possible the study site once formed part of the ringwork's agricultural hinterland, but this cannot be evidenced.
- 5.18 As a result, it is considered that the proposed development would have no impact on the setting of the Ardley Wood Moated Ringwork, and therefore no effect on its significance.
- Cold War Structures at the former Upper Heyford Airbase*
- 5.19 The Historic England listing provides the following justification for Scheduling parts of the airbase:
- *“The archaeological remains of the Cold War are the physical manifestation of the global division between capitalism and communism that shaped the history of the late 20th century. Of particular resonance are the remains of the Cold War airbases, with their nuclear weapon capability which defined the military strategy of the period. This was based on providing a nuclear deterrent to the perceived threat to Western Europe from the Soviet Union.”*
- 5.20 Upper Heyford is representative of the strategic doctrines of the period, and in the 1950s was one of four main American bases in England used for this purpose. The base was used to maintain a nuclear deterrent bomber force up until the early 1990s when it was closed.
- 5.21 Several areas of the base are included within the schedule:
- The Quick Reaction Alert area in the north-west of the airbase, comprising aircraft shelters, security fencing, watchtower, fuel supply point and hardened crew building (Plate 27);
 - The Northern Bomb Stores and Special Weapons Area in the north-east of the airbase (Plates 21, 22);
 - The Avionics Maintenance Facility, close to the western edge of the airbase (Plate 24);
 - The hardened Telephone Exchange (Plate 25);
 - The Battle Command Centre (Plate 26). Both of these last buildings are in the southern part of the airbase.
- 5.22 The significance of the monument is strongly vested in the physical remains, both above and below ground, as well as the historical associations to the Cold War. The separate parts of the monument are also strongly associated as constituents of the working airbase.
- 5.23 The airbase as a whole occupies a localised plateau with general wide views across the study site to the east and south-east. While the primary setting of the various Scheduled areas is all contained within the perimeter of the former airbase, the airbase has been subject to increasing redevelopment over a number of years. The three smaller buildings (Battle Command Centre, Avionics Maintenance Building and Telephone Exchange) are all enclosed within built development, and consequently have very constrained settings.
- 5.24 The Quick Reaction Alert area is the furthest Scheduled area from the study site, being between 1.7km and 2km west of the study site. The structures of the area and their associated

hardstanding provide their own immediate setting, as the buildings were constructed as a group, and they look inwards towards each other (Plate 27). There are wider views outwards from this area, across the airfield, including the runway and the buildings to the south, which now include a lot of new, non-airbase, development (Plate 28).

- 5.25 The Northern Bomb Stores lie within 500m of the study site at nearest point, where the northern extension of the study site Area A wraps around the north-eastern end of the runway. As with the Quick Reaction Alert area, this area forms its own immediate setting, with the buildings and bunkers relatively inward-looking (Plate 21, 22). This area is also surrounded by substantial fencing which further serve to enclose the area and limit the views outwards. The eastern end of this area is occupied by woodland, and the perimeter fencing of the airbase.
- 5.26 While there are outward views from this area towards the study site, those to the east are partly obscured by the woodland and the perimeter fence, and just glimpsed views of the part of the study site which will be part of the railway connection. Towards the main extent of the study site, to the south, there are very limited views due to the topography, the presence of the extensive Southern Bomb Store structures, and the newly-constructed housing (Plate 23). Currently, there is very limited visual interaction between this part of the Scheduled Monument and the study site.
- 5.27 The setting(s) of the various components of the Scheduled Monument make a very important contribution to the significance of the monument, primarily because the components are contained within the surviving elements of the airbase, including the runway and numerous contemporary buildings. The wider setting of the surrounding countryside does not contribute to the setting to the same degree, as the majority of the structures were built to be hidden within the landscape, and not deliberately to interact with that wider landscape.
- 5.28 For the three smaller elements of the Scheduled Monument (Battle Command Centre (Plate 26) Avionics Maintenance Building (Plate 24) and Telephone Exchange (Plate 25), their enclosed settings mean that they have no visual interaction with the study site, and the study site consequently does not form any part of their settings. As a result, it is therefore considered that the proposed development could have no impact on the setting(s) of these components of the Scheduled Monument, and therefore would have no effect on the significance of these parts of the monument.
- 5.29 For the Quick Reaction Alert area, the distance from the study site, and the intervening buildings and modern developments, combine to remove any visual interaction with the study site. The study site, although it lies in the rural hinterland surrounding the airbase, does not form a part of the visual setting of this part of the airbase. As a result, it is therefore considered that the proposed development could have no impact on the setting of this component of the Scheduled Monument, and therefore would have no effect on the significance of this part of the monument.
- 5.30 For the Northern Bomb Store, there may be glimpsed views of the northern part of the study site Area A. Wider views to the south over the main extent of the study site are obscured by the large bunker buildings of the Southern Bomb Store. The study site is therefore not considered to be a significant component of the setting of this part of the Scheduled Monument.
- 5.31 As a result of the above assessments, it is considered that the study site would have a very limited impact on the setting of the Scheduled Monument as a whole. While the setting of the Scheduled Monument is strongly contained within the boundaries of the former airbase, the airbase does have a very wide connection to the countryside around, on account of its elevated position. The study site form only a part of this very extensive wider setting, and furthermore is hardly visible from any of the Scheduled Monument component areas.
- 5.32 The introduction of the tall warehouse structures of the Interchange may change the level of intervisibility between the study site and the monument; however, it is still considered that the impact on the setting will be limited to no more than a negligible to slight negative impact. This will result in a negligible effect on the significance of the monument.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 5.33 The proposed new development would have a below-ground impact on known buried archaeological remains.
- 5.34 The trial trenching on the study site has demonstrated that, whilst significant, the archaeology is not of such significance to preclude development. It is therefore considered that the archaeological interest of the study site could be secured through a Requirement to planning permission.
- 5.35 Consultation is currently ongoing with the LPA Archaeological Advisor with the aim of producing an archaeological mitigation strategy.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The study site has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- 6.2 There are no designated archaeological heritage assets within the study site.
- 6.3 There are three Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the study site, but it is considered that their significance would not be affected by the proposed development.
- 6.4 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	High	Moderate (Regional)
Roman	High	Moderate (Regional)
Anglo-Saxon	High	Low (Local)
Medieval	Low	Low (Local)
Post Medieval to Modern	High	Low (Local)

- 6.5 The previous archaeological investigations undertaken on the study site have identified a high potential for Prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Post Medieval activity. The Prehistoric activity is in the form of ditches, pits and enclosures, with the presence of Banjo Enclosures being particularly notable. The Roman activity includes settlement activity, including structural remains as well as ditched enclosures and trackways. The trial trenching demonstrated that, while significant, the Prehistoric and Roman evidence on the study site was not of such importance to preclude development. A high potential has been identified for Anglo-Saxon due to the discovery of a Sunken Feature Building. Other such features may be present in its vicinity, but Anglo-Saxon activity is not expected to be extensive. A high potential for Post Medieval remains has also been identified. The majority of these relate to former field boundaries of negligible significance. A Post Medieval stone structure identified in the study site could be considered to be of local significance.
- 6.6 The proposed new development would have a below-ground impact on known buried archaeological remains. However, the trial trenching on the study site has demonstrated that, whilst significant, the archaeology is not of such significance to preclude development. It is therefore considered that the archaeological interest of the study site could be secured through a Requirement to planning permission.
- 6.7 Consultation is currently ongoing with the LPA Archaeological Advisor with the aim of producing an archaeological mitigation strategy.

Sources Consulted

General

Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER)
Historic England Archive, Swindon (HEA) (online only)
National Heritage List England (NHLE)
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

Internet

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Domesday Online – [REDACTED]
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Cartographic

1797 Davis' map of Oxfordshire

1839 Ardley Tithe map

1841 Middleton Tithe map

1875 Ordnance Survey map 1:10,560

1898 Ordnance Survey map 1:10,560

1923 Ordnance Survey map 1:10,560

1954 Ordnance Survey map 1:10,560

1981 Ordnance Survey map 1:10,000

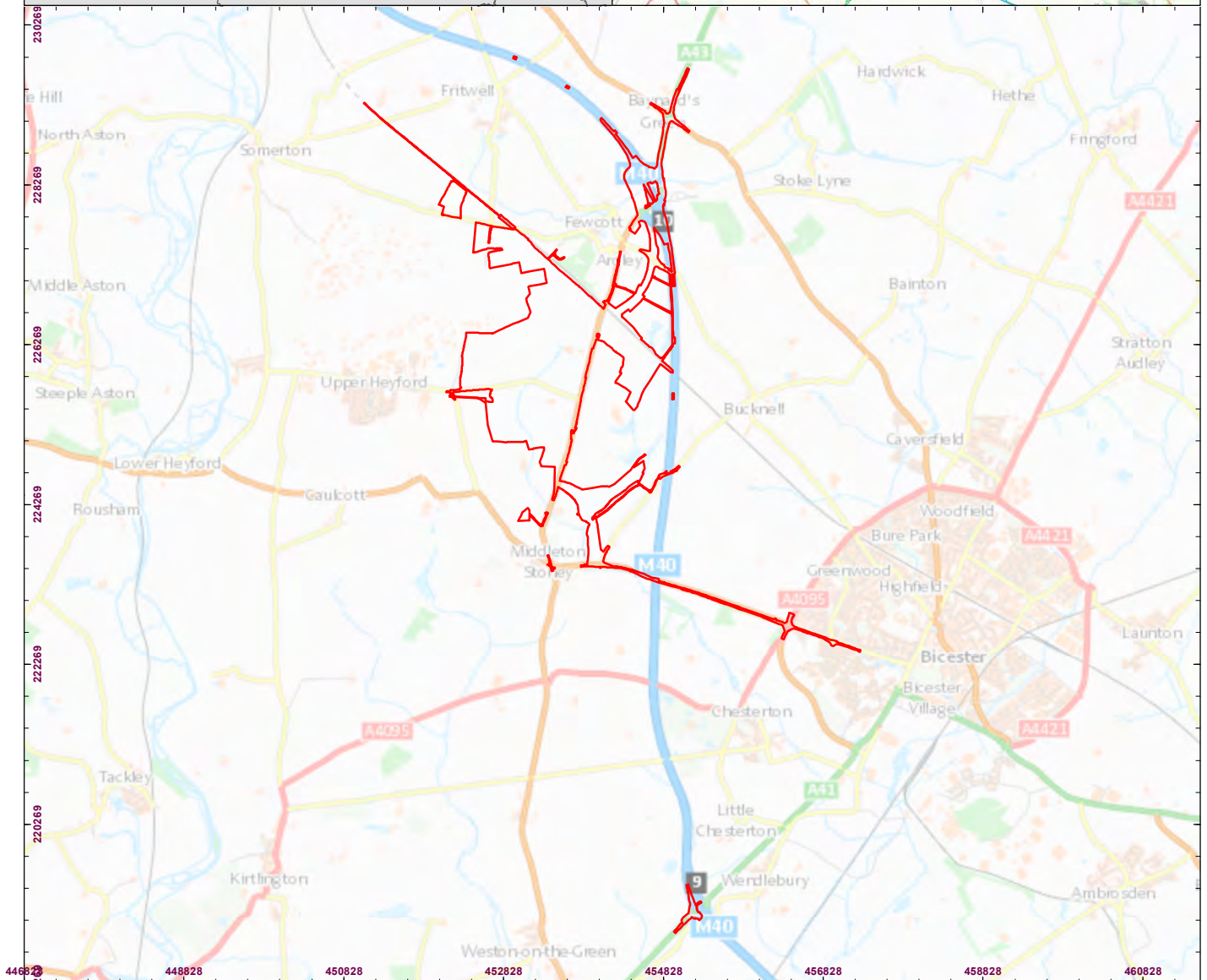
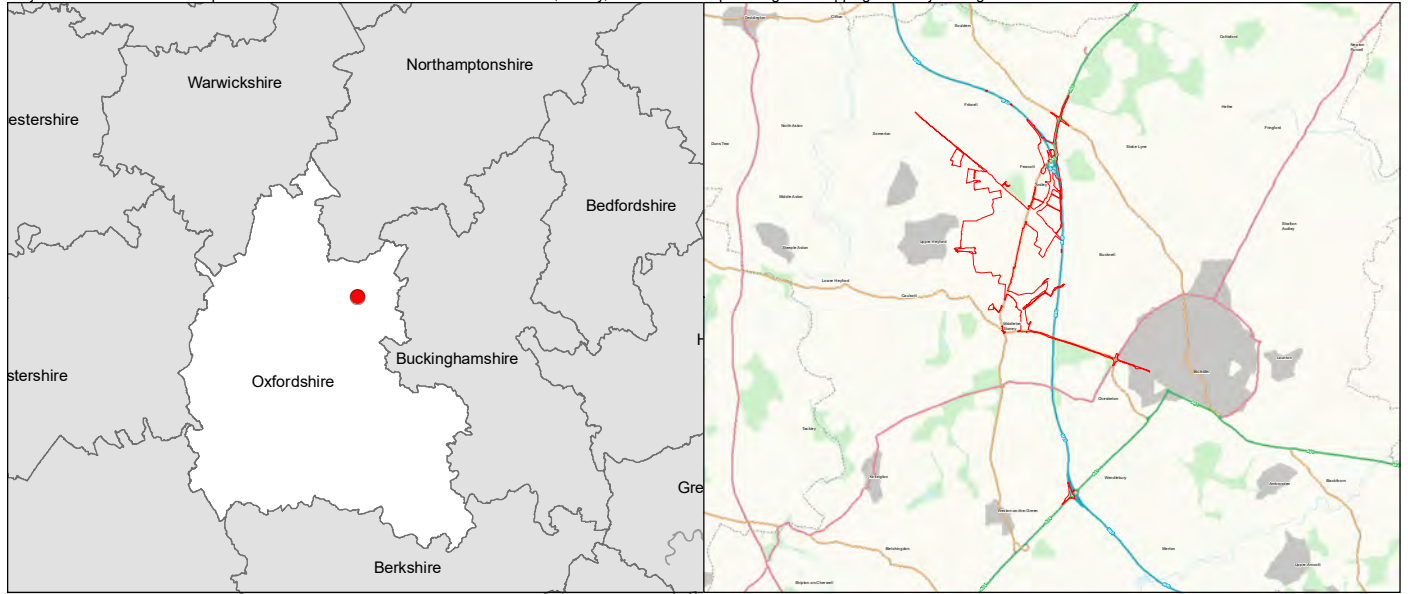
2001 Ordnance Survey map 1:10,000

2010 Ordnance Survey map 1:10,000

2020 Ordnance Survey map 1:10,000



FIGURES



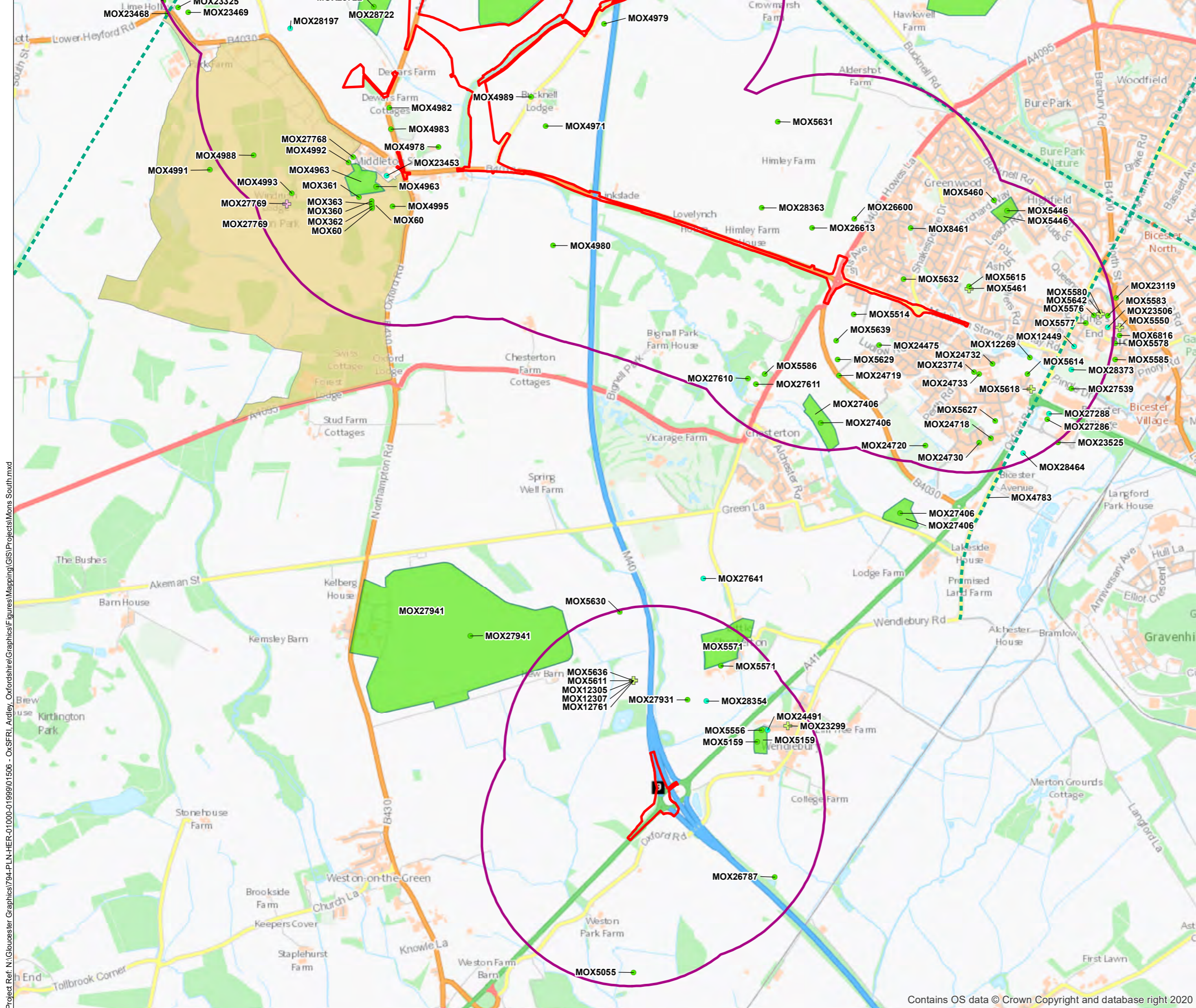
 Site Boundary



0 1,000 2,000m
Scale at A4: 1:80,000



Figure 1
Site Location



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km Search Radius

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

- HER Monument Lines

HER Monument Points

- Monument
- Element
- + Findspot
- Line
- + Landscape

HER Monument Polygons

- Monument
- Element
- Landscape

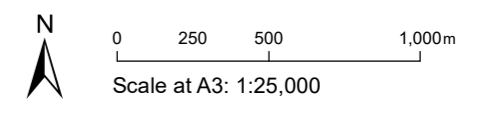
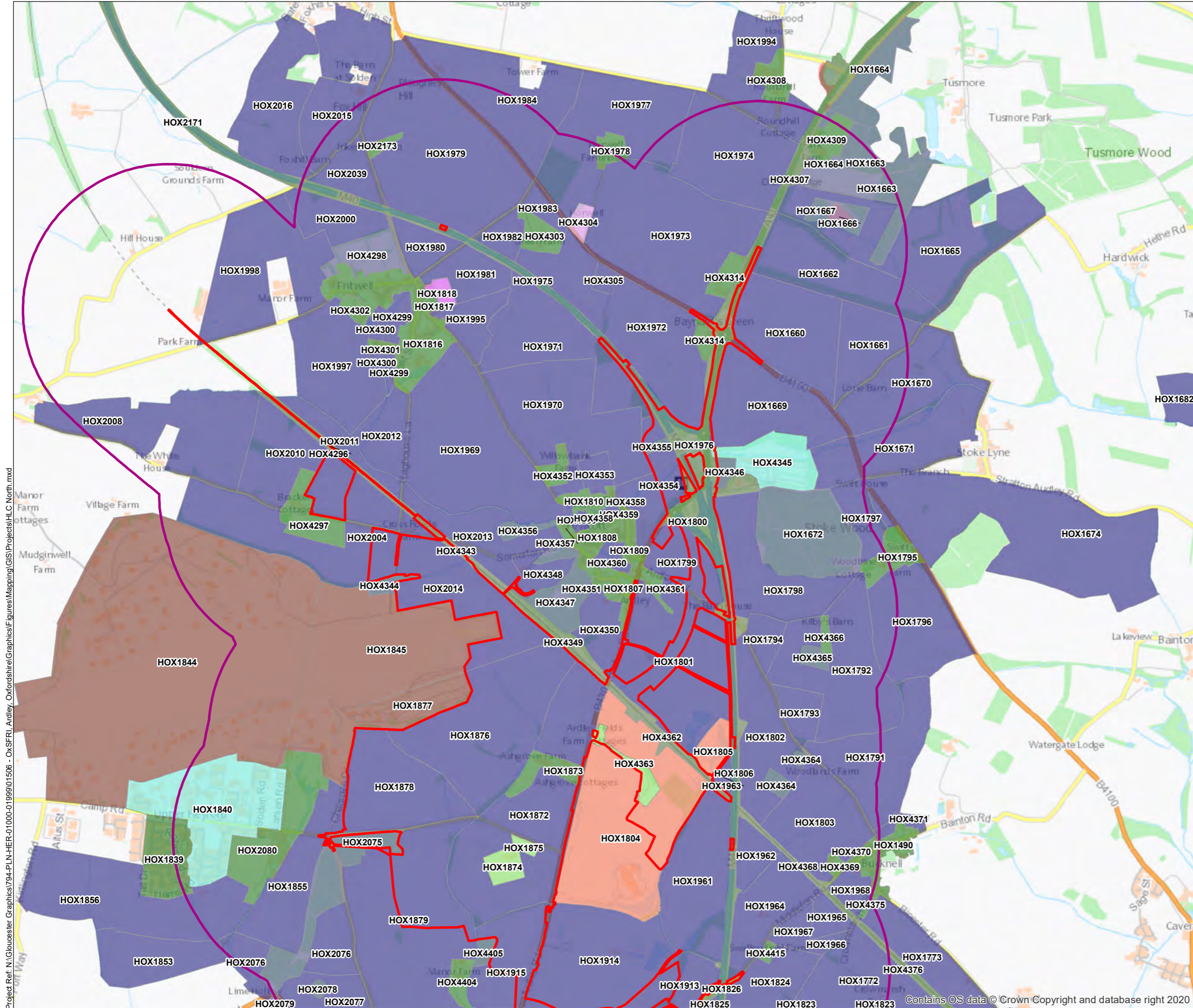


Figure 2a (South)
HER Monuments Plot (data from Oxon HER)

Project Ref: N:\Gbaicester_Graphics\794-PLN-HER-01000-01999\01506 - OxSFR1_Ardley_Oxfordshire\Graphics\Figures\Maping\GIS\Projects\Mons South.mxd

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km Search Radius

Historic Landscape Characterisation:

- Civic Amenities
- Civil Provision
- Commercial
- Communication
- Enclosure
- Industry
- Military
- Orchards and Horticulture
- Ornamental
- Recreation
- Rural Settlement
- Urban Settlement
- Water and Valley Floor
- Woodland

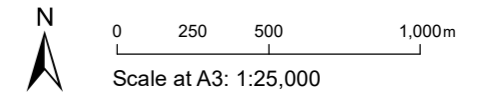


Figure 2c (North)
HLC Plot (data from Oxon HER)

Project Ref: N:\Glaoucester_Graphics\794-PLN-HER-01000-01999\01506 - OxSFR1_Ardley_Oxfordshire\Graphics\Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\HLC_North.mxd



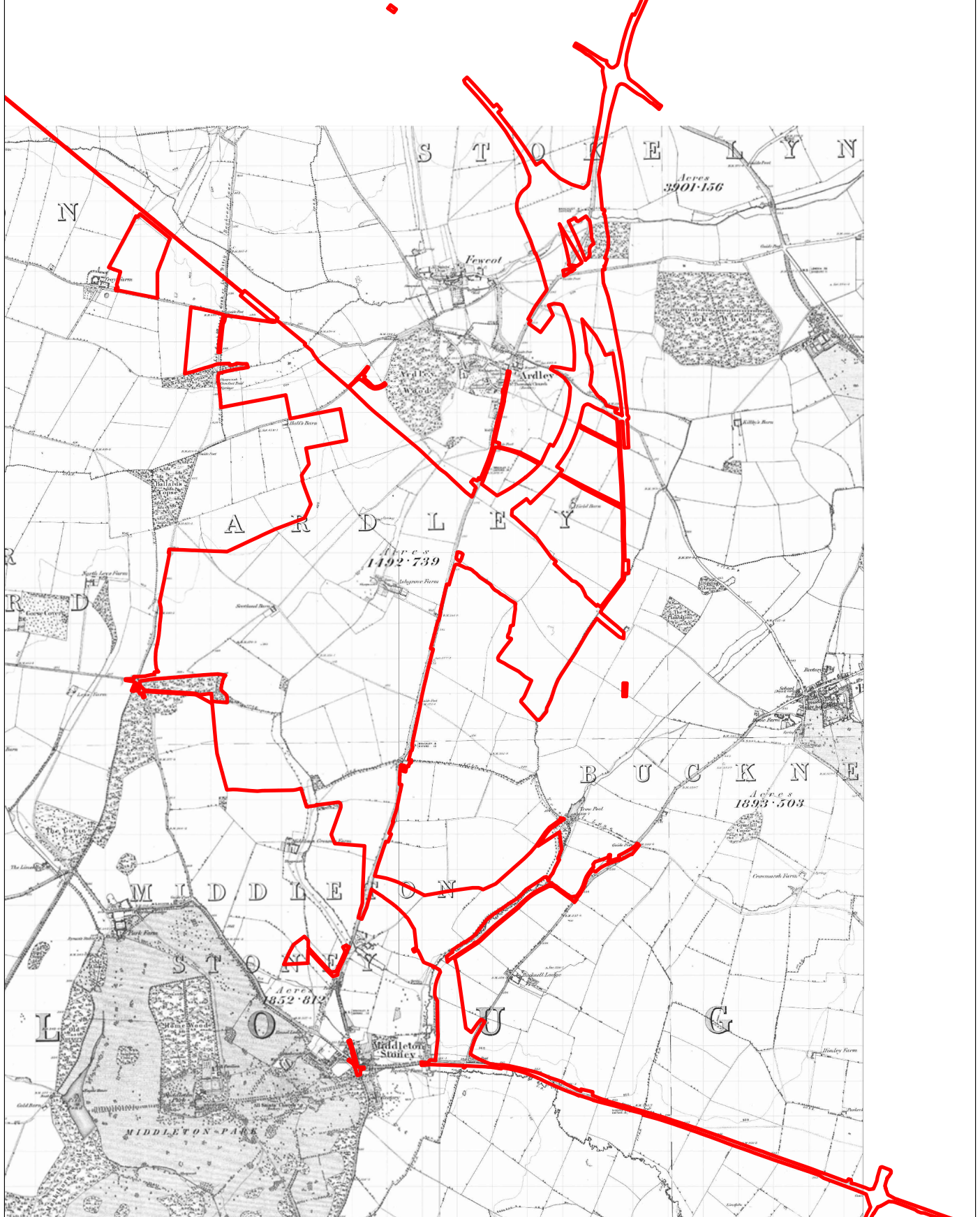
 Site Boundary



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Scale at A4: 1:30,000



Figure 3
1839 Ardley Tithe Map, and 1841
Middleton (Middleton Stoney)
Tithe Map



 Site Boundary

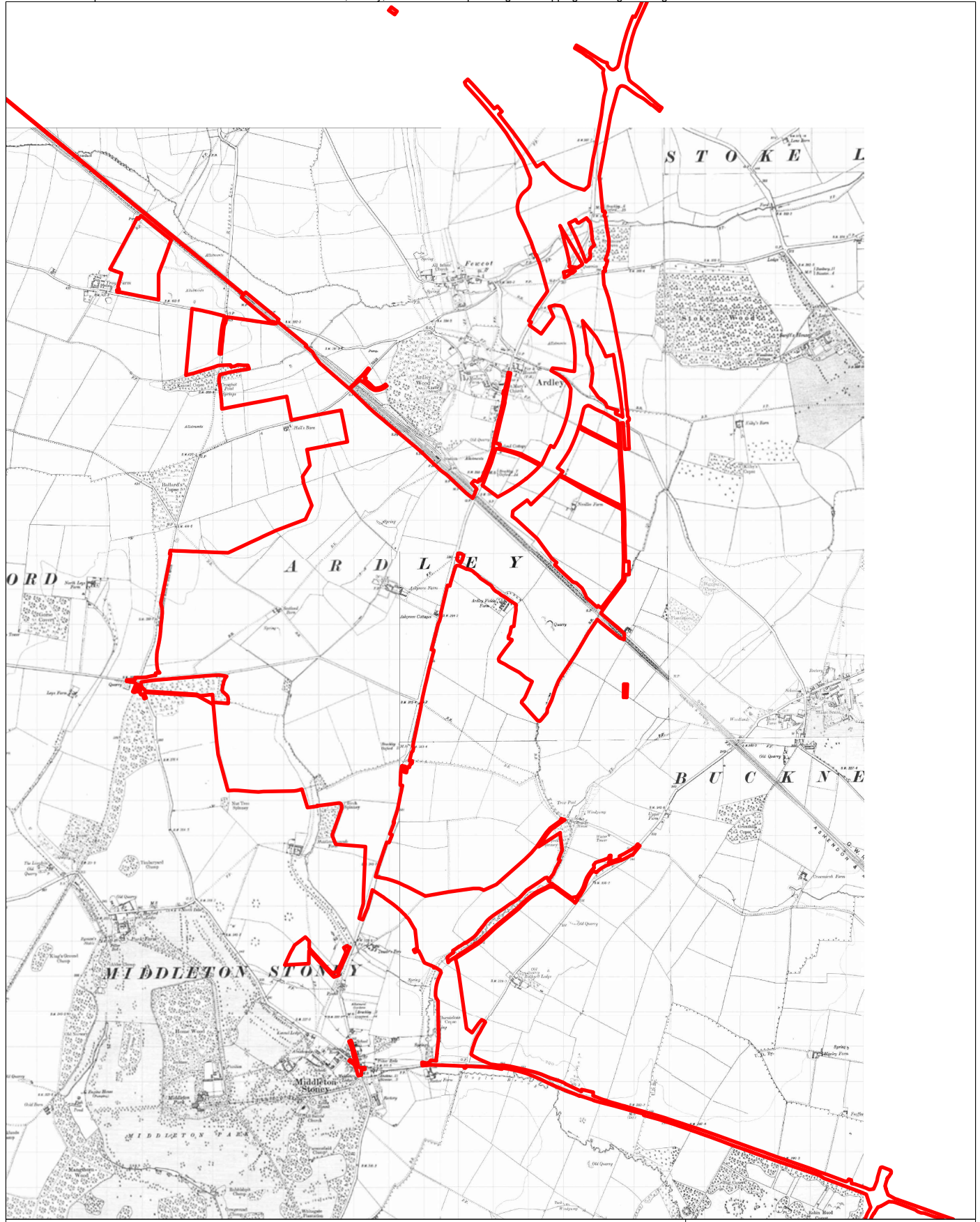


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Figure 4

1875-1880 Ordnance Survey Map



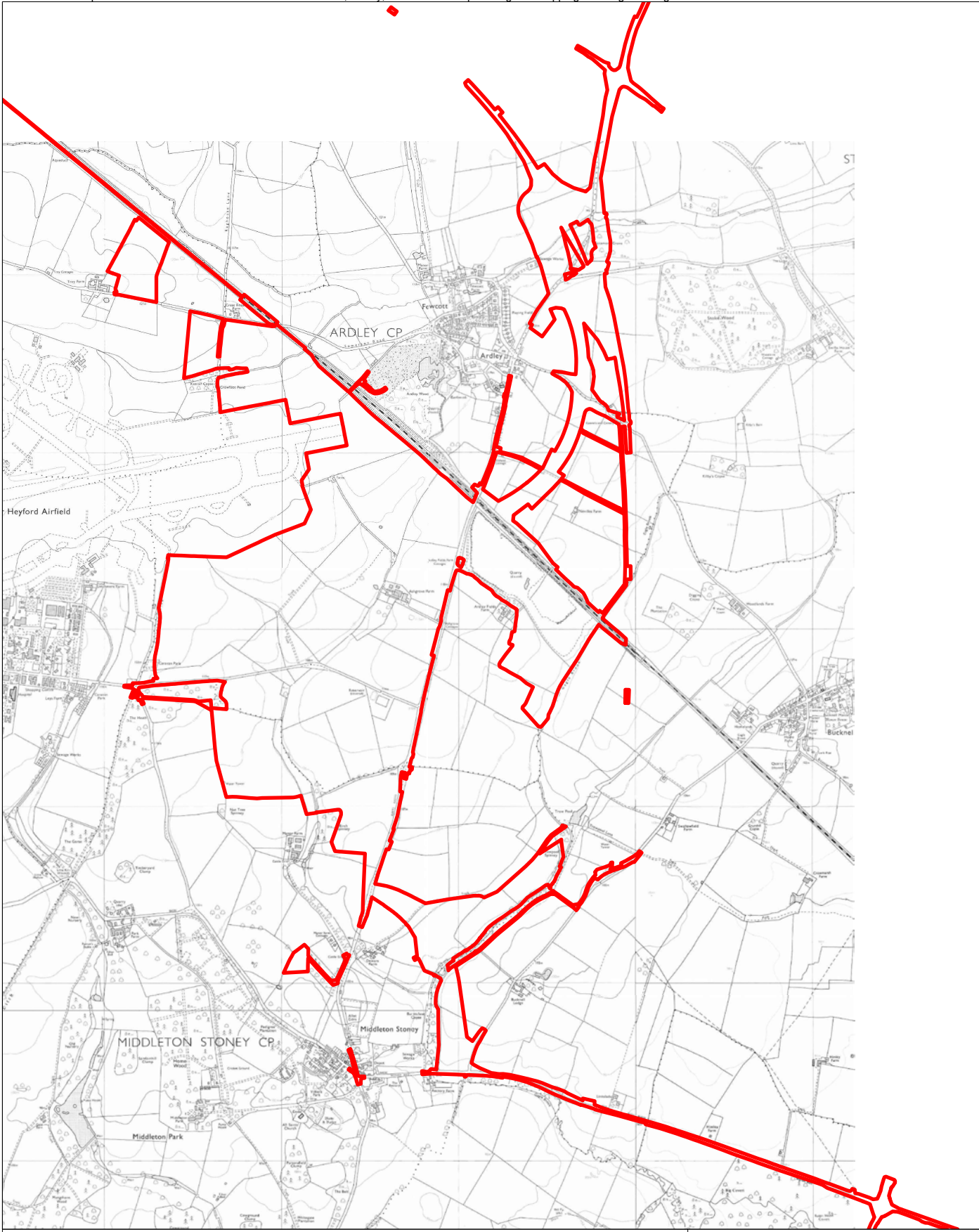
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Scale at A4: 1:30,000



Figure 5
1919-1923 Ordnance Survey Map



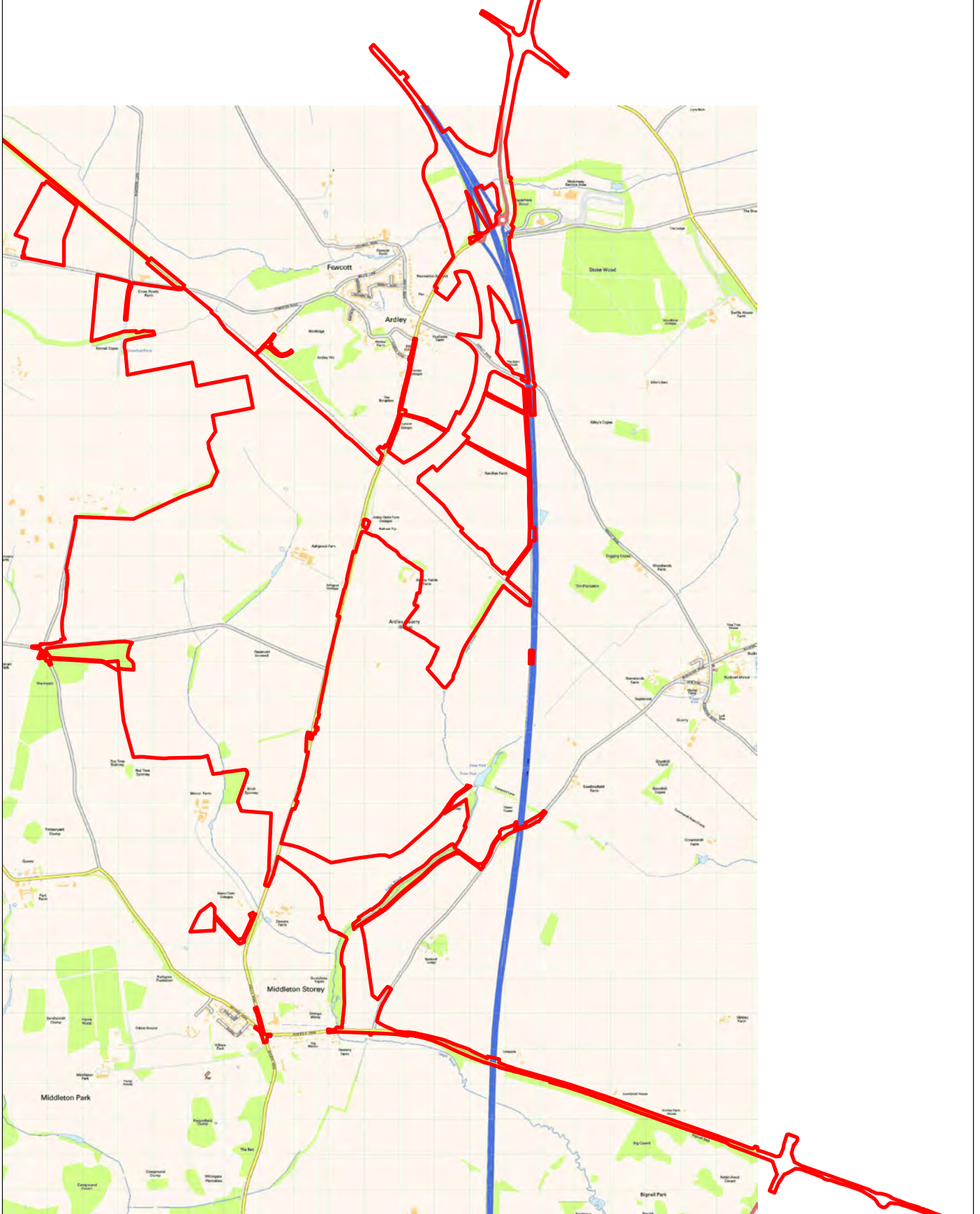
 Site Boundary



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Scale at A4: 1:30,000



Figure 6
1980-1985 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

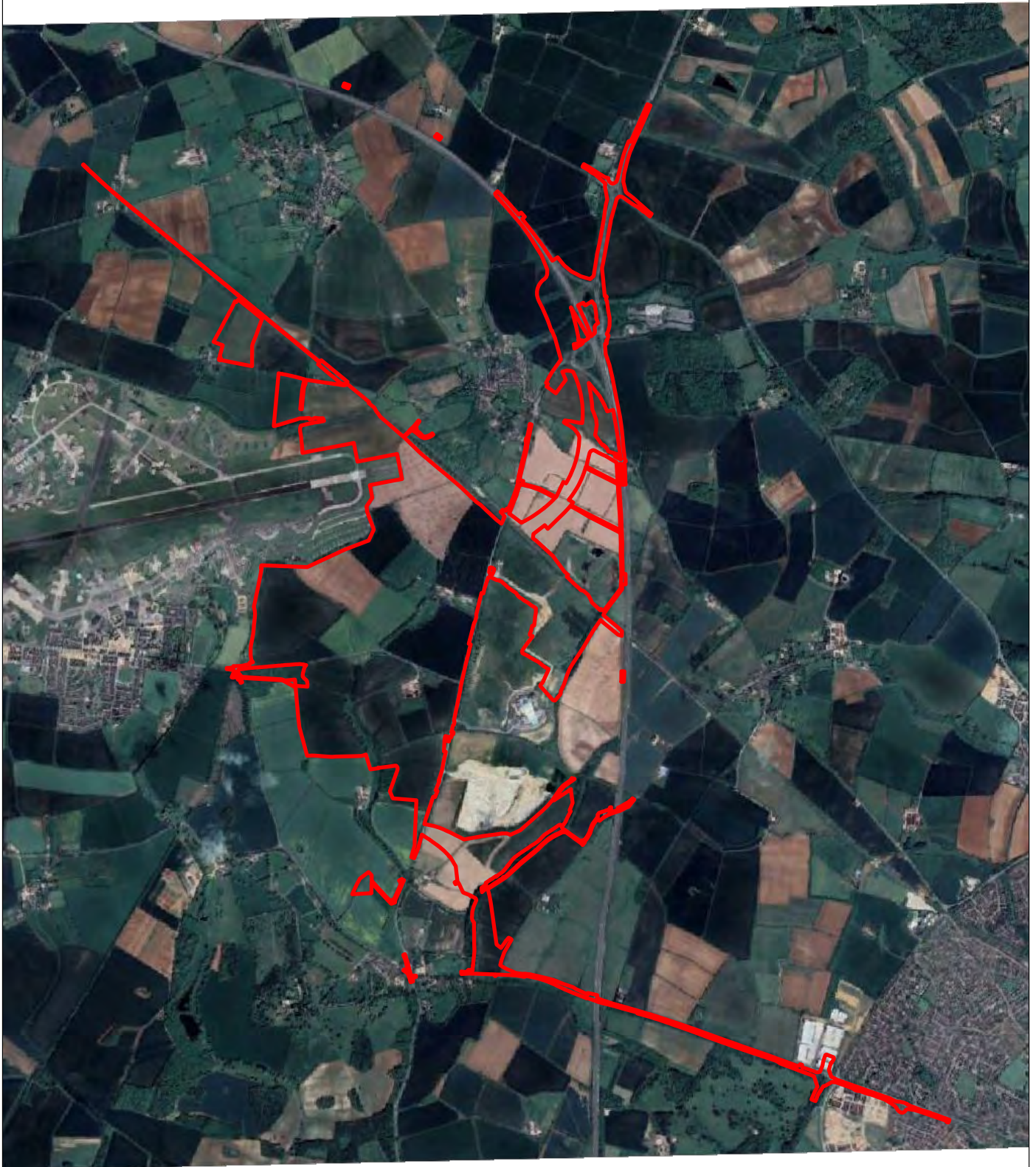


0 250 500m
Scale at A4: 1:30,000



Figure 7

2001 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary



0 250 500m
Scale at A4: 1:30,000



Figure 8

2022 Aerial Photograph
(Google Earth)



PLATES



Plate 1: View north from close to Ashgrove Farm



Plate 2: View south-west over the study site from the north-east corner



Plate 3: View north-west along the study site northern boundary from the north-east corner



Plate 4: View south-west over the Upper Heyford airbase from its north-eastern limit



Plate 5: View south towards Ashgrove Farm from the northern edge of the study site



Plate 6: View north-west across the Upper Heyford airbase from the western boundary of the study site



Plate 7: View south across study site



Plate 8: View south-west across the study site



Plate 9: View south over the study site from the western boundary adjacent to Aves Ditch



Plate 10: View south-south-west along the section of Aves Ditch which forms the western boundary of the study site



Plate 11: View north-east across the study site from the south-western corner



Plate 12: View south-east



Plate 13: View north across the study site from the junction of the B430 and the unnamed east-west lane leading to the composting facility



Plate 14: View west towards the Upper Heyford airbase from the north-eastern corner of the study site



Plate 15: View north-west over study site



Plate 16: View south-east over study site



Plate 17: The moat at the Ardley Wood Moated Ringwork



Plate 18: View south-west towards the study site from the Ardley Wood Moated Ringwork



Plate 19: View west along the northern boundary of Upper Heyford airbase, towards the Scheduled Northern Bomb Stores



Plate 20: View west towards the Scheduled Northern Bomb Stores of the Upper Heyford airbase from Aves Ditch to the west of the study site



Plate 21: Buildings within the Scheduled Northern Bomb Stores, Upper Heyford airbase



Plate 22: View north-west across the Scheduled Northern Bomb Stores



Plate 23: View south-east towards the study site from close to the southern boundary of the Scheduled Northern Bomb Stores



Plate 24: View of the Scheduled Avionics Maintenance Building, within the Upper Heyford airbase



Plate 25: View of the Scheduled Telephone Exchange Building, within the Upper Heyford airbase



Plate 26: View of the Scheduled Battle Command Building, within the Upper Heyford airbase



Plate 27: Buildings and control tower within the Scheduled Quick Reaction Alert area, Upper Heyford airbase



Plate 28: View south-east towards the study site from within the Scheduled Quick Reaction Alert area, Upper Heyford airbase



APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Gazetteer of HER data

MonUID	PrefRef	Name
MOX10903	14174	Roman Brooch
MOX12269	16541	Iron Age to Roman Farmstead at SW Bicester
MOX12305	16579	Medieval objects with Roman brooch found near Bicester
MOX12307	16581	Roman Brooch found at Greenfield
MOX12362	16632	Possible Later Prehistoric Earthworks at Stoke Lyne Wood
MOX12449	16701	Possible Roman Ditch
MOX12543	16781	Upper Heyford USAF Airfield
MOX12547	16786	Wall Foundation
MOX12594	16826	Sunken Roadway and Boundary Ditches to W of Ardley SMV
MOX12605	16844	Earthworks at Ballard's Copse
MOX12761	16961	Medieval silver strap end from Bicester
MOX12823	17003	Possible Anglo Saxon Inhumations/Cemetery near Upper Heyford
MOX12905	18960	No 16 (The Old Manor House), Kings End
MOX12909	18961	Wall to Grounds of Bicester House from Junction with Queens Avenue to approximately 150 metres
MOX12913	18966	No 3, Kings End
MOX12952	26009	Trow Pool Water Tower
MOX13145	18942	No. 6 (Reynard Cottage), Church Street
MOX13146	18952	Kirby Memorial approximately 14 metres S of Tower of Church of St Edburg
MOX13147	18955	No. 7 (Six Bells Inn), Church Street
MOX13148	18959	No. 6, Kings End
MOX13149	18964	No. 22 and 24, Kings End
MOX13160	18089	Park Farm Cottage and Park Farmhouse, St Giles Close
MOX13251	18643	2 Barns approximately 700 metres NE of Hinley Farmhouse, Chesterton (Not Included)
MOX13355	18085	The Red Lion Public House, Main Street
MOX13404	18970	Oxford House, Kings End
MOX13444	18654	Lodge Farmhouse, Middleton Road
MOX13633	18180	Middleton Park, Eastern of Pair of Urns approximately 50 metres to North
MOX13634	18181	Middleton Park Garage Wing and Northern Pair of Forecourt Lodges
MOX13635	18183	Middleton Park, Service Wing and Southern Pair of Forecourt Lodges
MOX13636	18185	Middleton Park, Western of Pair of Urns approximately 50 metres to North
MOX13637	18186	The Cottage, Ardley Road
MOX13638	18189	Easter Cottage and Fuschia Cottage and Middle Cottage and Thatched Cottage and Thatchover
MOX13657	18659	No. 86 (St Olave's), East Street
MOX13658	18661	One Hundred, East Street
MOX13659	18664	Manor Farmhouse, North Street
MOX13660	18660	THE LIMES, EAST STREET
MOX13761	18665	Barn approximately 10 metres SE of Court Farmhouse, North Street

REPORT

MOX13762	18662	May's House, North Street
MOX13770	18188	The Corner House, School Lane
MOX13774	18184	Middleton Park, Southern of Pair of Walls Flanking West Front
MOX13775	18187	The Old Rectory and attached Stable and Outhouse Ranges, Oxford Road
MOX13884	18963	No. 20, Kings End
MOX13892	18954	No. 5 (Crick House), Church Street
MOX13893	18956	No. 9 and 11, Church Street
MOX13894	18958	No. 5 and 7, Field Street
MOX13895	18950	Chest Tomb approximately 10 metres North of Chancel of Church of St Edburg, Church Street
MOX13973	18639	Manor Farmhouse, Fritwell Road, Fewcott
MOX13974	18652	No. 13 and attached Outbuilding, Banton Road
MOX14028	18949	King Memorial approximately 12 metres N of Porch of Church of St Edburg, Church Street
MOX14029	18953	No. 1 (Bluecoats) and 3 (Tysul House), Church Street
MOX14030	18957	No. 13 (Swan Inn), Church Street
MOX14031	18962	The Fox Inn, Kings End
MOX14032	18971	No 41, 45 and 47, Kings End
MOX14139	18967	Home Farmhouse, Kings End
MOX14140	18969	No. 11 (Clifton Villa), Kings End
MOX14144	18088	Brookside Cottage, Main Street
MOX14246	18667	Wheatcroft, North Street
MOX14251	18736	Lime Kiln approximately 150 metres east of Lime Hollow, Lower Heyford, B4030
MOX14269	18663	Garage and Stables approximately 40 metres SE of Fritwell Manor, North Street
MOX14308	18082	Elm Tree House, Church Lane
MOX14328	18965	No. 1 (Stow House), Kings End
MOX14385	18947	War Memorial approximately 15 metres NW of Church of St Edburg, Church Street
MOX14386	18951	Sundial approximately 22 metres S of Church of St Edburg, Church Street
MOX14412	17161	Nos 39/41 East Street
MOX14433	18084	Home Farmhouse, Church Lane
MOX14458	18653	The Trigger Pond, Public House, Bicester Road
MOX14533	18666	Court Farmhouse and Court Farmhouse Flat, North Street
MOX14576	18641	Headstone approximately 5 metres SE of Chancel of Church of St Mary, Somerton Road
MOX14577	18642	Hunters Cottage, Somerton Road
MOX14578	18658	No. 80 (The Hollies), East Street
MOX14582	18083	Wendlebury House and Wendlebury Lodge, Church Lane
MOX14585	18943	No. 10 and 12, Church Street
MOX14586	18946	No. 22, Church Street
MOX14626	19252	Barn at SP 5487 2940, Baynard's Green, A43
MOX14634	18944	No. 18 (Northampton House), Church Street
MOX14640	18087	Stable approximately 30 metres to SE of College Farmhouse, Main Street
MOX14642	18115	Barn approximately 40 metres NW of Chesterton Fields Farmhouse, A4095
MOX14656	18655	No. 28 (The Thatches) and 30, New Road
MOX14671	18945	No. 20 (The Limes), Church Street
MOX14674	18948	Chest Tomb approximately 20 metres N of Tower of Church of St Edburg, Church Street
MOX14678	18968	Stable approximately 5 metres to SW of Home Farmhouse, Kings End

REPORT

MOX14682	18657	Heath Farmhouse
MOX14721	18182	Middleton Park, Northern of Pair of Walls flanking West Front
MOX14779	18656	Church of St Olave Group of 2 Headstones approximately 4 metres to NE of Churchyard Cross
MOX14789	18086	College Farmhouse and attached Retaining Walls and Railings, Main Street
MOX23023	17484	Medieval foundation plinth and ridge and furrow found at Heath Farm
MOX23081	17111	Well at site of the Long House
MOX23119	17139	Medieval walls and ditch located towards western end of Wesley Lane
MOX23214	18640	Fewcott Farmhouse, Fritwell Road, Fewcott
MOX23278	17403	Cold War Structures at the Former RAF Upper Heyford Airbase
MOX23299	17420	Medieval pottery recovered at Wendlebury Lodge
MOX23325	17442	Possible Banjo enclosure SE of The Gorse
MOX23326	17443	Banjo enclosure N of Timberyard Clump
MOX23327	17444	Partial Rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures S of Upper Heyford Airfield
MOX23328	17445	Conjoined rectilinear enclosures N of Upper Heyford Airfield
MOX23329	17446	Banjo enclosure at Upper Heyford Airfield
MOX23330	17447	Rectilinear enclosures and other features at Upper Heyford Airfield
MOX23331	17448	Oval enclosure and other Iron Age Features at Upper Heyford Airfield
MOX23332	17449	Rectilinear enclosure at Upper Heyford Airfield
MOX23333	17450	Ring ditch W of Cross Roads Farm
MOX23334	17451	Linear pit boundary S of Ashgrove Farm
MOX23338	17455	Rectilinear enclosure S of Kilby's Copse
MOX23339	17456	Possible Banjo Enclosure northwest of Stoke Lyne
MOX23340	17457	Rectilinear enclosure complex near Park Farm Belt
MOX23341	17458	Enclosure complex and trackway near Park Farm Belt
MOX23374	17491	Banjo Enclosure in Cropmarked complex N of Upper Heyford Airbase
MOX23379	17494	Possible IA Enclosure Ditch and undated postholes from Ashgrove Farm
MOX23453	26102	Medieval pits at Villiers Park, Middleton Stoney
MOX23468	26106	Section across Aves Ditch during Pipeline Watching Brief, NE of Caulcott
MOX23469	26107	Middle to Late Iron Age Features and burials on Angelinos to Ardley Reservoir Pipeline
MOX23506	26124	Late Saxon and early Post Medieval pits at Manor Farm, Bicester
MOX23525	26128	Mesolithic to Medieval Activity
MOX23726	26300	Iron Age/Saxon ditch at Ashgrove Farm
MOX23774	26347	Multi-period settlement site in SW Bicester
MOX23963	27454	Medieval ditch at 19, East Street
MOX24475	27952	Prehistoric settlement site at Whitelands Farm
MOX24491	27966	Possible Medieval trackways
MOX24718	28188	Late Iron Age settlement found during evaluation at south west Bicester
MOX24719	28189	Late Iron Age settlement
MOX24720	28190	Romano-British features and finds from Area C, Stage 1 evaluation, South-West Bicester
MOX24730	28200	Romano-British Quarries in Area B, Stage 1 evaluation, South-West Bicester
MOX24732	28202	Possible Anglo-Saxon Earthworks and features in the North and East of Area A.
MOX24733	28203	Medieval or later quarries and track in Area A South West Bicester
MOX26600	28327	Iron Age Features
MOX26613	28338	Middle Iron Age to Roman occupation

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MOX26660	28371	Neolithic Activity at Dewar's Farm Quarry
MOX26787	28744	Probable Post-Medieval ditch
MOX27036	28688	Possible ring ditch
MOX27085	28725	WWII auxiliary convalescent hospital at Middleton Park
MOX27151	28761	Earthwork enclosures
MOX27286	28906	Bronze Age settlement
MOX27288	28908	Roman riverside ditch and five pits
MOX27352	28976	Possible ring ditch
MOX27353	28977	Linear and curvilinear features
MOX27354	28978	Rectangular and sub-rectangular features
MOX27406	29027	Possible Iron-Age/Romano-British Settlement
MOX27539	29157	Anti tank island
MOX27609	29226	Bignell House
MOX27610	29227	Site of Medieval Chapel
MOX27611	29228	Site of Manor House
MOX27641	29256	Iron Age posthole, BSA Sports Hub
MOX27753	29364	Ashgrove Farm
MOX27768	29379	Medieval domestic features
MOX27769	29382	Middleton Park and Gardens
MOX27925	29535	Iron Age/Roman Enclosure / Ring Ditch
MOX27931	29542	Iron Age Settlement
MOX27933	29545	Undated archaeological features including enclosure, ditches and pits
MOX27941	29553	RAF Weston on the Green
MOX27990	29602	Possible Iron Age ditches and pits
MOX27991	29603	Undated ditches
MOX27992	29604	Post-Medieval Field boundary
MOX27993	29605	Roman features
MOX28025	29637	Roman Settlement
MOX28085	29696	Mesolithic Flint Assemblage
MOX28086	29697	Post Medieval Field Boundary
MOX28108	29723	C18 Milestone
MOX28197	29809	Undated Enclosure
MOX28218	29830	Post-Medieval Agricultural Activity
MOX28264	29875	Aynho and Ashendon Railway
MOX28354	29964	Medieval to Post-Medieval activity
MOX28363	29973	Iron Age/Roman Ditch and undated features
MOX28373	29983	18th Century Posthole
MOX28379	29989	Possible Settlement
MOX28464	30074	Undated pits, postholes and ditches
MOX28705	30314	Iron Age Settlement at Dewar's Farm Quarry
MOX28706	30315	Early Medieval Inhumation Cemetery
MOX28722	30333	Later Prehistoric Trackway and Field System
MOX28723	30334	Iron Age Trackway, Roman Enclosures and other features
MOX28724	30335	Iron Age ditches and pits

REPORT

MOX28725	30336	Early Medieval SFB
MOX28803	30414	Iron Age to Medieval Settlement Activity
MOX28804	30415	Ring Ditch and Linear Features
MOX28842	30452	Possible Field Boundaries
MOX318	2526	Ardley Wood Moated Ringwork
MOX360	14106	Roman building at Middleton Stoney Castle
MOX361	3886	Wayside Cross 50m N of Church of All Saints, Middleton Stoney Castle
MOX362	29381	Medieval field system at Middleton Stoney Castle
MOX363	29380	Post Medieval Rabbit Warren at Middleton Stoney Castle
MOX4581	16161	No 8 Including Former Magistrate's Courthouse, Church Street
MOX4735	12249	Undated Cropmarks
MOX4745	969	Cotes Deserted Medieval Village
MOX4747	1383	Roman Coins
MOX4783	8922	Roman Road
MOX4808	174	Site of Post Medieval Mansion
MOX4809	521	Former Methodist Chapel (E side of East Street c.60m S of Fritwell Turn)
MOX4810	1159	Medieval Holloway
MOX4811	1350	Medieval or Post Medieval Fishponds (150m N of Ardley House)
MOX4812	2525	Roman Pottery and Coins (N of Fox and Hounds)
MOX4813	2610	Possible Romano British Settlement (W of Ballards Copse)
MOX4815	2752	Ardley House (former Rectory)
MOX4816	2969	Medieval to Post Medieval Fishpond (S of Dovehouse Farm)
MOX4817	3072	Roman Sherds of Pottery
MOX4818	3335	Roman Cremations, Inhumation and Finds
MOX4819	4313	Post Medieval Maze, Troy Farm
MOX4819	4313	Post Medieval Maze, Troy Farm
MOX4820	5090	St Olave's Church
MOX4821	5091	Independent Methodist Chapel
MOX4822	5092	Churchyard Cross, Church of St Olave
MOX4823	5093	Site of All Saints Church, Fewcott
MOX4824	5095	St Mary's Church, Somerton Road, Ardley
MOX4825	5400	Site of Post Medieval Dovecote, Dovehouse Farm
MOX4827	5455	Fritwell Manor, North Street
MOX4828	5915	Possible Anglo Saxon Inhumations at Upper Heyford
MOX4829	7875	Bronze Age Ring Ditch (300m NNW of Ardley House)
MOX4830	8925	Aves Ditch
MOX4832	9015	Medieval/Post Medieval Shrunken Village
MOX4832	9015	Medieval/Post Medieval Shrunken Village
MOX4833	9188	Undated Linear Features and Ring Ditch
MOX4834	10058	C19 Milestone
MOX4835	10252	C19 Milestone
MOX4836	10283	Site of C19 Milestone
MOX4837	11534	Former Methodist Chapel, East Street (by junction of road to Fewcott)
MOX4838	11618	Undated Circular Cropmark

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MOX4839	11707	Site of Post Medieval Quarry, immediately W of the Fritwell/Ardley road
MOX4840	11708	Site of Post Medieval Quarry, just N of the road that joins Bicester/Aynho road
MOX4841	11712	No 88, East Street
MOX4853	11716	Baynard's Green (NW angle of crossroads)
MOX4855	11722	Troy Farm (NE of Upper Heyford Airfield)
MOX4856	11723	Undated Crowfoot Pond (SE corner of Kennel Copse)
MOX4859	11737	Manor Farm & attached Farm Building, Somerton Road
MOX4860	12166	Possible Iron Age Banjo Enclosure
MOX4861	12247	Undated Rectangular Enclosure (E of Middleton Stoney Heath)
MOX4862	12248	Undated Small Rectangular Enclosures and other features
MOX4863	12327	Possible Banjo Enclosure with curving antennae
MOX4864	12328	Undated Hexagonal Enclosure
MOX4865	12329	Iron Age Banjo Enclosure, Boundary Ditches
MOX4866	12436	Site of Ardley Railway Station
MOX4867	13483	Possible Iron Age Banjo Enclosure (E of Middleton Stone Heath)
MOX4868	13678	Barn, Ashgrove Farm, A43
MOX4869	13682	Ardley Fields Farm
MOX4872	14375	Medieval Brooch
MOX4873	15964	Iron Age Banjo Enclosures
MOX4875	16021	Undated Field Boundaries and Features
MOX4876	16116	Medieval Pottery Scatter, Field F
MOX4877	16117	Medieval Pottery Scatter, Field L
MOX4882	1016	Caversfield Deserted Medieval Village
MOX4902	10284	Site of C19 milestone
MOX4906	12227	Undated Square Enclosure
MOX4908	12230	Ring Ditches, Enclosures and Trackways
MOX4915	13596	Bronze Age Ring Ditch (c.850m N of Bucknell)
MOX4957	535	Post Medieval Limekiln
MOX4959	537	Icehouse, Middleton Park
MOX4960	538	C19 Almshouses
MOX4963	1088	Middleton Stoney Deserted Medieval Village
MOX4966	3885	Church of All Saints
MOX4967	4088	Bucknell Waterworks - "Trowpool"
MOX4971	5491	Sexintone Deserted Medieval Village
MOX4974	5626	Prehistoric Flint Arrowhead
MOX4975	5627	Possible Medieval Fishpond Used as Pool in Waterworks
MOX4978	8014	Medieval Cross (next to barn in field N of Bicester Road)
MOX4979	9189	Undated Ring Ditch
MOX4980	9190	Undated Square Enclosure with internal Circular Feature
MOX4982	10162	Site of Middleton Stoney Toll House
MOX4983	10251	Site of C19 milestone
MOX4984	10528	Middleton Park Country House
MOX4988	11683	Medieval Deer Park, Home Wood
MOX4989	11696	Site of Medieval Bucknell Park

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MOX4990	12363	Gate Lodge & Entrance Screen, Middleton Park
MOX4991	12470	Site of Post Medieval Icehouse
MOX4992	12646	Undated Circular Cropmark (in parkland between School Lane and Farmhouse)
MOX4993	13078	Post Medieval Horse Wheel and Well
MOX4995	30079	Anglo Saxon/Medieval Enclosure Bank and Ditch
MOX4996	15872	Iron Age Banjo Enclosure
MOX5055	8882	Site of Medieval Deer Park, Weston Park
MOX5102	5235	St Giles Church, Church Lane
MOX5159	16195	Medieval Settlement (Field S of St Giles Church)
MOX5446	546	Site of Union Workhouse
MOX5446	546	Site of Union Workhouse
MOX5460	9384	Site of Post Medieval Quarry Kiln
MOX5461	12115	Post Medieval Seal
MOX5511	10164	Site of King's End Gate Toll House
MOX5514	13598	Site of Post Medieval Windmill, Bicester Field
MOX5548	10651	Bicester House, Kings End
MOX5550	11877	Post-Medieval Pottery
MOX5556	16216	Iron Age Pit & Medieval Shrunken Village (Land adj to St Giles Church)
MOX5571	9402	Site of Medieval Grange (Thame Abbey)
MOX5575	10614	The Old Vicarage, Church Street
MOX5576	10652	Site of Monastic Grange & Manor House
MOX5577	10653	King's End Shrunken Settlement
MOX5578	10655	Medieval Cross, Bicester Churchyard (site of)
MOX5580	11876	Medieval Settlement in Field E of Manor Farm
MOX5583	13882	Medieval Stone Quarry (site of)
MOX5585	13746	Site of Medieval Fishpond, Bicester Priory
MOX5586	861	Bignell Deserted Medieval Village
MOX5589	5111	Church of St Edburg, Church Street
MOX5611	9949	Roman Brooch
MOX5614	11214	Roman Trackway and Farmstead
MOX5615	11204	Roman Settlement, King's End Farm
MOX5618	15846	Roman to Post Medieval Pottery and Coins (Junction A421 and Bicester Bypass)
MOX5627	5633	Bronze Age Round Barrows
MOX5629	13588	Bronze Age Ring Ditches (c.600m ENE of Bignell House)
MOX5630	13906	Bronze Age Ring Ditch (500m S of Akeman Street)
MOX5631	13907	Bronze Age Ring Ditch (350m N of Himley Farm)
MOX5632	13908	Bronze Age Ring Ditch (300m S of King's End Farm)
MOX5633	15958	Possible Settlement with Rectilinear and Curvilinear Enclosures
MOX5636	16075	Neolithic to Bronze Age Axehead
MOX5639	13589	Undated Rectangular Enclosure (c.450m ENE of Bignell House)
MOX5642	11878	Anglo Saxon Pottery (Field E of Manor Farm)
MOX60	1148	Middleton Stoney Castle
MOX6816	16254	Possible Anglo Saxon Inhumation Cemetery at Church of the Immaculate Conception
MOX8461	16294	King's End Farm Roman Site

