

MOD015



Archaeological and Heritage Desk- Based Assessment

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Acronyms/Abbreviations

Acronyms/Abbreviations	Definition
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
COD	Central Ordnance Depot
DBA	Desk-Based Assessment
HER	Historic Environment Record
LiDAR	Laser Imaging, Detection and Ranging
Mya	Million years ago
NCAP	National Collection of Aerial Photography
NMP	National Mapping Programme
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OSGB NGR	Ordnance Survey National Grid reference system
aOD	Ordnance Datum

1.0 Non-technical summary

This archaeological and heritage desk-based assessment has been prepared to support the consideration of this site for future development. This study examines the cultural heritage potential of the proposed development Site and the surrounding areas. The site was found to contain potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains relating to the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval period activity of the area, due to the known evidence found of the application site and surrounding areas. A programme of archaeological mitigation has been advised in the form of a Watching Brief in the event of the hardstanding being removed, with any further archaeological work being undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed in advance with the Oxfordshire County Council Archaeologist.

2.0 Introduction

This archaeological and heritage desk-based assessment has been prepared by an appropriately experienced and qualified heritage consultant. A full description of the proposed development can be found in the Planning Statement.

2.1 Aims and objectives

This report has been prepared in line with the guidelines established by ClfA (2020) Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment:

This DBA will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA (2022, 2020). The DBA will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made, whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

This study examines the cultural heritage potential of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. The aim of the study is to:

- Identify recorded cultural heritage sites within the site boundary and located nearby with settings and significance affected by the proposal;
- Identify the potential for previously unrecorded sites to be present within the site;
- Identify potential impacts and mitigation strategies where appropriate; and,
- Make recommendations for further work where required.

The Historic Environment, as defined by NPPF (2024), comprises all surviving remains of interaction between people and places through time; this includes all buried and upstanding archaeological remains, built heritage sites, historic and managed landscapes, and any other features that contribute to the archaeological and historic interest of the area, including their settings. Designated and non-designated heritage assets have been considered.

This baseline assessment considers the heritage potential within the site itself, the surrounding area and wider local and regional context. In terms of its archaeological content, this assessment does not attempt to plot and review every archaeological find and monument; rather, it aims to examine the distribution of evidence and to use this to predict the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely impacts of the development proposals on those remains.

3.0 Site location and conditions

The application site is located in Piddington, Oxfordshire, at the intersection between Widnell Lane and the A4011 Thame Road. The site is approximately 50 hectares and centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid reference system (OSGB NGR) SP 63283 17749 and is characterised by former warehouses, hardstanding, service roads and standard-gauge railway track set in a wooded and grassed area. The site ranges in altitude from approximately 70m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the easternmost point of the enclosure to 64m aOD in the north-western corner of the site. A site location plan can be seen in Appendix A.

The site is an irregular polygon in shape with an area of some 50 hectares. The site is bounded on all sides by a high wire mesh fence with two entrances onto the A4011 Thame Road, only one of which is currently used. The site is set on the eastern periphery of a complex of military buildings set within wired compounds, and most, if not all, served by a

standard-gauge railway branch. The compounds are currently occupied by a mixture of commercial and military users. The surrounding area is a mixture of residential areas, former military infrastructure, a prison, nature reserves and agricultural land.

The geology of the application site comprises Stewartby Member Mudstone bedrock across the southern and eastern parts of the site and Peterborough Member Mudstone under the northern and western portion. These sedimentary rocks are shallow marine in origin and were laid down in the Jurassic Period between 166.1million years ago (Mya)and 163.5Mya.They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained (locally with some carbonate content) forming interbedded sequences. They are overlain by superficial deposits of Alluvium-Clay, silt, sand and gravel. These sedimentary deposits are fluvial in origin and date from 2.588Mya to the present day (<https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk>). They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained and form beds and lenses of deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of a river. They form lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 9) (<https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/>).

4.0 Methodology

An impact assessment has been carried out through the consideration of baseline conditions in relation to the elements of the scheme that could cause cultural heritage impacts. Baseline conditions are defined as the existing environmental conditions and in applicable cases, the conditions that would develop in the future without the scheme. In accordance with best practice, this report assumes that the scheme will be constructed, although the use of the word ‘will’ in the text should not be taken to mean that implementation of the scheme is certain.

The DBA has been undertaken in line with the guidelines established by ClfA (2020). We have developed its own heritage evaluation and assessment method using a combination of the Secretary of State’s criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective), details of which can be found in Appendix B. Professional judgment and good practice guidance including the values laid out in Conservation Principles (Historic England 2008 Historic England’s Conservation Principles (Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal values) is used in conjunction with these criteria to



undertake the significance and impact assessment. The full assessment methodology is included as Appendix B.

4.1 Sources consulted

A study area of 1km around the application site has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding cultural heritage sites and place the recorded assets within their local context. This study area was defined in consultation with the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record. This study has taken into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the area. The sources consulted were:

- Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record;
- National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) (formerly the NMR);
- Historic England/ for designated sites;
- Local Planning Authority for designated and non-designated heritage assets;
- Aerial photographs – Historic England Aerial Photograph Database alongside and Google Earth;
- Historic mapping including Tithe maps and early Ordnance Survey; and,
- Secondary research including, previously completed archaeological reports for the surrounding area, regional research frameworks and grey literature and journal articles, as appropriate.

In addition to the above resources, a site walkover survey was undertaken on February 23rd 2026, by a suitably experienced archaeologist, to assess the site for potential features of archaeological or historic interest, and suitability for mitigation measures.

5.0 Planning policy context

5.1 National legislation and guidance

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of Historic England as selective examples of nationally important archaeological remains. Under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and

Archaeological Areas Act 1979 it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that the planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any Listed Building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission. Section 72 states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

Protection of Military Remains Act, 1986

The Protection of Military Remains Act is designed to secure the protection from unauthorised interference of the remains of military aircraft and vessels that have crashed, sunk or been stranded and of associated human remains. The Act allows for two levels of protection: Protected Places, where aircraft and wrecks can be observed, but it is an offence to interfere, disturb or remove anything from the site; and Controlled Sites, where it is illegal to undertake any operations (including excavation or diving) which may disturb remains without a licence. The wreckage of all military aircraft are automatically given Protected Place status, whereas vessels have to be specifically identified and designated.

National Planning Policy Framework, 2025

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's national planning policies including those on the conservation of the historic environment. The NPPF covers all aspects of the historic environment and heritage assets, including designated assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) and non-designated assets of local historic value (Paras 202-214). The NPPF draws attention to the benefits that conserving the historic environment can bring to the wider objectives of the NPPF in relation to sustainability, social, cultural, environmental and economic benefits and place-making (para 203).

The NPPF states that the significance of heritage assets (including their settings) should be identified, described and the impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset should be assessed. The NPPF identifies that the requirements for assessment and mitigation of impacts on heritage assets should be proportional to their heritage importance, and the level of assessment should be sufficient to understand potential impacts of proposals upon the significance of the affected assets. Where assets or potential assets of archaeological interest are present, the planning application should include sufficient information to enable the impact of proposals on significance to be assessed: *this may include desk-based research and where necessary, field evaluation* (para 207).

The NPPF sets out the approach local authorities should adopt in assessing development proposals within the context of applications for development of both designated and non-designated assets. *Great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets and harm or loss to significance, irrespective of whether potential harms amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to significance* (para 199). *Any harm to or loss of significance should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II Listed Building, Park or Garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional* (para 213). Additional guidance is given on the consideration of opportunities for new development within World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (para 219; 220).

Where there is substantial harm to or loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, consent must be refused unless a number of criteria are met, including achieving substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss (para 201). Where there is less than substantial harm, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the development (para 215). Balanced judgements should be made when weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets (para 216). The NPPF also makes provision to allow development which enhances World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (para 205). *Non-designated assets of archaeological interest that are of demonstrable equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets* (footnote 75).



Where loss of significance as a result of development is considered justified, the NPPF includes provision to allow for the recording and advancing understanding of the asset before it is lost in a manner proportionate to the importance and impact. The results of these investigations and the archive should be made publicly accessible. The ability to record evidence should not however be a factor in deciding whether loss should be

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG): Historic Environment (MHCLG, July 2019).

Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets second edition (Historic England 2017)

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets second edition (Historic England, 2017) provides more detailed advice on how to approach setting assessments and expands upon the NPPF and related guidance in PPG. This 2017 guidance supersedes Good Practice Advice 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets (1st edition, 2015) and Seeing the History in the View: A Method for assessing Heritage Significance within Views (English Heritage, 2011). A five-step process is recommended for proportionate setting assessments, of which steps 1-4 have been taken into account in preparing this assessment:

- Step 1: identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
- Step 2: assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
- Step 3: assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or the ability to appreciate it; and,
- Step 4: explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm.

Also of relevance to the proposed development is the following advice:

- The settings of heritage assets change over time. Understanding the history of change will help to determine how further development within the asset's setting is likely to affect the contribution made by setting to the significance of the heritage asset.

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG): Historic Environment (MHCLG, July 2019)



This guidance has been updated in support of the NPPF (2024) and reiterates the importance of assessing heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and the contribution to its setting, to better understand the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals.

Conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. The neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed by ensuring that they have a viable use that is consistent with their conservation.

An important consideration should be whether development proposals adversely affect (harm) a heritage asset's significance. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm as 'substantial' or 'less than substantial' in accordance with NPPF paragraphs 202-204. Critically, it is the degree of harm to the heritage asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed and should be explicitly identified.

The level of substantial harm is stated to be a 'high test'. Whether development proposals cause substantial harm will be a judgment in the decision-taking process, having regard to the circumstances of the case and by applying the relevant NPPF paragraphs. The harm may arise directly from works to the heritage asset, or indirectly from development within its setting. A thorough assessment of the harm that development proposals will have on this setting needs to consider, and be proportionate to, the heritage asset's significance and the degree to which any changes enhance or detract from that significance, and the ability to appreciate and experience it.

5.2 Local policy and guidance

Cherwell District Council planning policy states:

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.



6.0 Baseline data

Table 1: Archaeological time periods

Period	Description	Date range
Palaeolithic and Mesolithic	The Palaeolithic is divided into the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic, and is characterised by hunting practices and flint tools. The Mesolithic is often characterised by the microlithic flint industry and a gradual move towards cultivation and domestics.	Up to 5,000 BCE
Neolithic	A period typically associated with the appearance of large ritual and ceremonial monuments in the landscape, and a reliance on cultivation practices and domestics, as well as the first appearance of pottery in the archaeological record.	5,000 BCE to 2,200 BCE
Bronze Age	The period is subdivided into the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age, and is typically characterised by the appearance of bronze metalworking in the archaeological record, a change in domestic and ceremonial architecture, and increased agricultural activity and land management.	2,200 BCE to 750 BCE
Iron Age	The Iron Age is characterised by increasing evidence for land management and the use of iron, as well as defensive monuments such as hillforts and oppida. There is also increased evidence for continental influences in the pre-conquest period.	750 BCE to 43 CE
Romano-British	Traditionally, the Romano-British period begins with the Roman invasion in 43 CE and ends with the emperor Honorius directing Britain to see to its own defence in 410 CE. The period is characterised by military operations, the establishment of central civitates for instance, while on a regional scale, vernacular architecture and traditions persisted.	43 CE to c. 450 CE
Anglo-Saxon/ early medieval	Following the breakdown of Roman rule, incoming Angles and Saxons established a series of kingdoms in England, including Mercia and Wessex. The earlier part of the period was associated with paganism, with the emergence of Christianity and the establishment of the church from the 5 th century. By the 9 th century, the manorial system was widespread.	450 CE to 1066 CE
Later medieval	The later medieval period commences with the Norman Invasion and culminates with the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Following the conquest, castles were established as a sign of power and often provided the focus of	1066 CE to 1540 CE

	royal and ecclesiastical centres. More and more marginal land was also exploited to support agriculture and expanded industry.	
Post-medieval	The post-medieval period is an age of transition between the medieval world and the Industrial and Agricultural revolutions of the 18 th and early 19 th century. The Dissolution of the Monasteries saw wholesale transfers of land into Royal and private hands, buildings were demolished, religious artefacts destroyed and social life irrevocably altered, marking an abrupt end to the Middle Ages. The period is characterised by the expansion of economy and industry that contributed to the onset of industrialisation, although activity was typically centred on small workshops and 'cottage' industries. For many, ordinary life was disrupted by conflict culminating in the Civil Wars.	c. 1540 CE to 1750 CE
Industrial	The catalyst for the Industrial Revolution was steam and coal driven technology, and led to the establishment of large factories, foundries and works. The growing demand for resources such as coal also led to the establishment of canals to more effectively link mines to industrial centres, while the 'Turnpike Acts' allowed new roads to be established. By the 19 th century, the establishment of the railway further transformed the landscape, and as well as mineral resources, also carried passengers.	1750 CE to 1900 CE
Modern	Warfare is perhaps the most enduring image of 20 th century Britain, bringing about major economic and social changes, as well as defensive and commemorative structures. Extant military structures and defence landscapes survive in many parts of the country. Mass transport, the creation of a National Health Service, mass leisure and cultural life beyond an elite may also all be seen as factors shaping landscape and material culture in this period, as may mass migration, as part of the post-Imperial settlement.	1900 CE onwards

6.1 Designated heritage assets

A study area of 1km around the application site has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding cultural heritage sites and place the recorded sites within their context. There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments or Conservation Areas in the study area. There are 12 Listed Buildings within the study area, all located in the village of Piddington. Details of the designated heritage assets can be seen in Appendix E and their locations are shown on

Figure 2. Bracketed numbers within the text refer to the identifiers within the table and on Figure 2 in Appendix E.

The 12 Listed buildings in Piddington include the Grade II* Parish Church of St. Nicholas (Oxf HER 1233014) with elements dating from the late 13th, 15th and 16th centuries but heavily restored in the 19th century. All other listed buildings are Grade II and include Fir Tree House (Oxf HER 1233003), built in the last years of the 17th century, of coursed, squared limestone under a plain-tile roof. Brown's Piece (Oxf HER 1233009), a former farmhouse built in 1777 and again built of coursed squared limestone under a plain-tile roof. Other Listed buildings include The Inn Cottage (Oxf HER 1233012), a former inn now house with elements from the late 16th or early 17th, 18th and 20th centuries, it is a timber-framed two-unit plan with plaster infill with later additions in limestone rubble, all under a that and plain-tile roof; the Old Vicarage (Oxf HER 1233017), now a house, built in the early 18th century of limestone rubble under a plain-tile roof with brick gable stacks, and the Manor House (Oxf HER 1276812), now a farmhouse, probably incorporating parts of the medieval manor house but mainly late 17th or early 18th century fabric.

6.2 Archaeological and historic background

Archaeological background and non-designated heritage assets

The Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record holds details for a total of 8 recorded archaeological monuments and findspots (excluding designated assets), non-designated buildings and farms, and 11 archaeological events, within the 1km study area. The details of sites can be seen in Appendix E and on Figures 3, 4 and 5.

Prehistoric

Across Britain, the main evidence for the Palaeolithic period is stone tools, with evidence being most concentrated within the southern part of England, particularly in the regions of the Thames, Severn and Medway valleys. Sites are typically recognised from lithic scatters, often found within river gravels and terraces, as well as caves and rock shelters in some areas. The geography of known remains is often highly regionalised, as sediments from the period have often been destroyed or reworked by natural processes. No Palaeolithic finds or sites are recorded in the Study area and there is a very low probability of any evidence being present on the Site.



Like the Palaeolithic period, the Mesolithic is characterised by ephemeral traces of activity; sites are principally recognised from concentrations of lithics, as the temporary settlements used by these communities left little other trace in the landscape. It is very rare to find in situ evidence for Mesolithic settlement sites. In many areas, evidence for Mesolithic activity has been highly dependent upon concentrations of archaeological fieldwork within parts of the landscape, and the visibility of material may have been impacted by coastal and sea-level changes. In 2022, a ditch terminus containing 15 worked flints dating to the Mesolithic period was excavated during an archaeological evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology at land north of Merton Road, Ambrosden, 3.85km north-west of the Site (Oxf. HER 29960). It seems likely that the flint assemblage was redeposited. A small collection of 15 struck flints comprising flakes, four narrow flakes, four spalls (piece less than 20x20mm) and a blade core were recovered from an excavation at Langford Park Farm, London Road Bicester, 6km north-west of the Site. The narrow flakes and blade core suggest that the collection at least partly includes a Mesolithic component, with possibly all the material belonging to this period (Oxf HER 28899). Excavation by Oxford Archaeology at the site of the future Bicester Village coach park, 6.4km north-west of the Site, identified tree-throw holes containing a significant assemblage of late Mesolithic flintwork. The large size of the assemblage and the fresh condition of the flint suggest that it has not moved far from where it was created and used. A range of activities, including manufacture and processing, is represented. The prevalence of debitage suggests that the final products were removed and that this site is part of a network of sites across the landscape (Oxf. HER 28310). No Mesolithic finds or sites are recorded in the Study area and there is a low probability of any evidence being present on the Site.

The Neolithic was a period of increasingly permanent human occupation, although seasonal mobility and the exploitation of wild resources continued throughout the period. Mortuary monuments, along with the introduction of pottery, domesticates and arable farming practices mark the beginning of the Neolithic period, and the construction of large ceremonial monuments arguably marks a clear change in ideology from the preceding Mesolithic period. Common Neolithic ceremonial monuments in the region include long barrows in the Wychwood district of Oxfordshire, for example, Lyneham Barrow (NHLE 1015413) and Ascott-under-Wychwood (Whittle 2007), 35km west of the Site, and cursuses and henges in the Thames Valley such as the Benson cursus, 28km south of the Site (Benson & Miles 1974, 72), and the Dorchester-on-Thames henge, 23km south-south-west



of the Site. During excavations at Graven Hill, 5.5km north-west of the Site, a Neolithic polished flint axe fragment was recovered from a subsoil deposit within the western part of the evaluation area (Trench 3). The axe had been snapped in half and cutting edge had seen little use, suggesting it was intentionally broken (Oxf HER 29731). Another polished stone axe-head fragment was recovered in 1989 from Thames Water excavations near Bicester sewage treatment works, 6km north-west of the Site (Oxf. HER 7505). Residual Neolithic lithic tools were recovered from later features at an evaluation excavation at Ploughley Road, Ambrosden, 3.4km north-west of the site (Oxf. HER 29962). No Neolithic finds or sites are recorded in the Study area and there is a low probability of any evidence being present on the Site.

The Bronze Age is characterised by significant changes in material culture, and in domestic and ceremonial architecture. The introduction of bronze metalworking is traditionally associated with the appearance of the Beaker phenomenon. Mortuary ceremonies also change emphasis in this period, with a shift from the large communal complexes and inhumations of the Neolithic to individual cremations and round barrow cemeteries. Across Britain, the Bronze Age is also associated with increased agricultural activity and enclosures, associated with improved cultivation techniques, particularly in the Middle and Late periods. This also includes evidence for clearance cairns, particularly in upland locations, which are traditionally associated with Bronze Age improvement of land for grazing or cultivation. Bronze Age activity in the Thames Valley and surrounding areas is often typified by the presence of ring-ditches indicating a small enclosure or possible round barrow, for example, a pair of concentric ring ditches excavated at Merton Road, Ambrosden, 3.7km west-north-west of the Site. The external ditch had a diameter of 22m and the internal one of 20m. It appears that an entrance was to the north of the feature. The internal ditch was dated to the Early Bronze Age by pottery sherds found within it. An antler fragment was carbon dated to 1922-1745cal BC. The external ditch was carbon dated between 1750-1610 cal. BC and also contained Early Bronze Age pottery. A cremation burial of a child (c. 3 to 12 years old) was excavated from the external ditch and carbon dated 1635-1507cal BC. An inhumation burial was cut into the external ditch and contained an adult individual, but no skull was present. It is unclear of when the skeleton dates to, but a post-Early Bronze Age date is certain (Oxf HER 29400). Excavations at the current Bicester Village coach park in 2014 tentatively identified a Bronze Age enclosure formed of three very shallow linear features, with each having a single homogenous fill of reddish-



brown sandy silt. The ditches were dated based on the recovery of two small Bronze Age sherds (Oxf HER 28310).

Two finds dating from the Bronze Age have been recovered in the Study Area and included within the Portable Antiquities Scheme online database. The first was a fragment from a hollow bladed possible spearhead of Middle to Late Bronze Age date (PAS64905C16001BD5). The second find, less firmly dated to the Bronze Age, was a knife or spearhead fragment from a leaf-shaped implement (PAS65B8EE4F0015F9). There are no non-designated assets within the study area and there is a low probability of any evidence being present on the Site.

By the Iron Age, the landscape saw increasing evidence for field systems and defended sites, and much stronger evidence for continental influences than earlier periods. The period is also marked by evidence for the appearance of iron technology in the archaeological record. Perhaps the most characteristic monument which appeared in the landscape of Britain during the Iron Age is the hillfort. These defended sites, often located on the edges of the natural plateaus and escarpments, may have originated in the late Bronze Age and some may have continued in use into the Roman period; however, relatively little excavation has been undertaken at these sites and therefore their individual histories are not always understood. Perhaps significantly, the ceremonial county of Oxfordshire has very few hillforts *sensu stricto*, five in total and all located close to the North Wessex Downs. Lock and Ralston (2024) make claims for a number of other potential hillforts in the county, for example Harborough Bank, Lower Heyford, 15.5km west-north-west of the Site, and while some of these are clearly enclosures, there is no convincing argument advanced for why they should be considered either Iron Age in date or a hillfort. Closer to the site, The Wilderness, Muswell Hill (Oxf. HER 5308), 2.4km south of the Site, has been claimed to be an Iron Age enclosure but it is thought to be a post-medieval garden enclosure associated with the nearby manor house. Graven Hill, approximately 2km west of the site, is often suggested as a hillfort but there is no evidence to support such a supposition.

It seems that the area around Bicester in the Late Iron Age was typical of the Upper Thames Valley and environs with a combination of open and enclosed farmsteads and settlements associated with extensive field systems (Cunliffe 2005: 253-258). Excavations ahead of Bicester Park Phase 4, 5.8km north-west of the Site, identified a later Iron Age



ditch underlying a Romano-British settlement (see below) (Westgarth & Carlyle 2008, 6-7). Agricultural gullies and ditches were interpreted as a limited continuation of the Iron Age and Roman settlements (Oxf. HER 28666 and/or 28992) at Wretchwick Farm, North Bicester (Oxf. HER 29398). Late Iron Age pottery was found near Akeman Street (see below), Bicester in the 1890s (Oxf HER 2787). At Langford Park Farm, 6km north-west of the Site, a series of ditches and gullies and pits were identified during excavation, containing assemblages of Late Iron Age (Oxf HER 28901). Iron Age pits were excavated at Bicester Park, north of Gavray Drive by Cotswold Archaeology (Oxf HER 16071). Extensive remains of a Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement were excavated by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit within the floodplain of Langford Brook at Bicester Village, 6.5km north-west of the Site. The features were all preserved under post-Roman alluvium and interpreted as two phases based on stratigraphy and pottery. Phase 1 is dated to AD 20/30 to 60/70, and Phase 2 to AD 60/70 to 100/120. The site was interpreted as a low-status rural site typical of the Upper Thames region in the LIA and early RB period, when increasing agricultural intensification required the use of previously unused land (Oxf HER 15867).

An incomplete Iron Age La Tène III Nauheim derivative brooch dating to the period c.25BCE to 100CE was found in the Study area and is listed on the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) online database. Bayley and Butcher (2004: 53-54) suggest that while its origins lie in the Iron Age this brooch type is more prevalent in the Roman period (ibid,147). Sophie Adams has classified these as Nauheim Derivative dating to 10-100AD. She suggests those with stamped decoration are particularly associated with the Atrebatian area (PAS65E0A7F4001889). There are no non-designated assets within the study area and as such, there is a low to moderate probability of Iron Age evidence being present on the site.

Romano-British

Located on low-lying gravels at an important junction of five Roman roads (including Akeman Street from Cirencester and a southward branch of Watling Street to Dorchester on Thames), the Roman town of Alchester was founded in the mid-1st century partially on the site of an earlier Claudian vexillation fortress (Sauer et al. 1999). Like so many Roman towns, it owes its origins to the presence of both the fort and the road junctions.

The fortress covered an area of 10.5ha with a 4ha annexe beneath and to the west of the Roman town. The fortress, revealed initially in aerial photographs, was confirmed by



subsequent excavations between 1998 and 2003. It was large, perhaps large enough to house at least half a legion, together with perhaps a couple of cavalry regiments. The fortress was defended by a triple-ditch system, the inner ditch having a 'V'-shaped profile, the central with a flat-bottom to accommodate an upright line of stakes and the outer ditch with a near vertical outer face. The western gateposts of the fortress were recorded during the 2003 excavation of a section of the town's west wall and gate. The gateposts gave a dendrochronology date of between October AD 44 and March AD 45, very shortly after the Claudian invasion of Britain in summer AD 43, suggesting that the soldiers based here were heavily involved in the Roman invasion of Britain (ibid).

The inscribed tombstone of Lucius Valerius Geminus, a veteran of the Second Augustan Legion (Sauer, 2006), was retrieved in the excavation; it had been broken up and reused in the town's later defences. Inscribed tombstones are very rare finds in Britain and reveal important information about the Roman army and those who served in it. The Second Augustan Legion was part of the Claudian invasion forces commanded by Vespasian at the time; a seasoned military commander who became Emperor in AD 69. Professor Eberhard Sauer (2005: 101-133), the archaeologist leading the excavations, contends that Alchester may have been Vespasian's headquarters whilst he was legate of the Second Augustan until AD 47. This interpretation is problematic given that at least three other major bases of the II Augusta have been identified, all apparently dating to the mid to late 40s AD, at Chichester, West Sussex (Down 1981: 119–28; 1988, 14), Lake, Wimborne, Dorset (Field, 1992) and Cirencester in Gloucestershire (McWhirr 1988: 74–80).

Other military artefacts retrieved during the excavation include pieces of armour and a bronze cavalry harness clip. Of equal significance are the waterlogged remains of organic materials, such as the wooden posts and stakes noted above, as well as plant remains including the earliest British examples of millet, coriander, celery and Mediterranean stone pinecones (Sauer et al. 1999).

The town probably developed quickly after its foundation, presumably, initially as a vicus, servicing the fortress and, thereafter, perhaps housing retired soldiers, their families and the tradesmen serving this community. The town was bounded by a ditch and rampart, in places reusing the defences of the fortress, which survive as buried features. The town within the walls was traversed by two internal roads, the north-south route being the road to Dorchester on Thames. Timber houses and buildings fronted the gridded streets.



Fortification and rebuilding during the Hadrianic period (2nd century) enclosed about 45 hectares and included rebuilding timber buildings in stone; constructing a stone rampart and building internal corner towers to the rampart, partially revealed by excavation at the north-east and south-east corners. Numerous finds, including pottery, glass, coins and small objects, have been found over the years; military artefacts include metalwork from horse harnesses. Evidence from excavations and artefacts suggests occupation to the end of the 4th century; the town was abandoned following the end of Roman occupation in Britain (ibid).

The town's structures were robbed from the post-Roman period onwards and most of the earthworks were eroded by ploughing. Before the recent targeted excavations and analysis of aerial photography, evidence and understanding of the town were derived from limited excavation and recording by antiquarians from the C18. To the west are the buried remains of a bathhouse excavated in 1766. Excavations in the mid to late C19 found an internal walled porticus, and a cemetery at the south-east corner of the town; human remains were excavated when the railway from Oxford to Bletchley was excavated in 1848 further to the south-east. There is evidence for further extramural development to the east of the town (1443650).

The site of the town lies under a mixture of pasture with some arable. The west wall of the Roman town survives as a field boundary, and there may be other fragmentary survival of Roman structures in other landscape features, but most of the settlement's archaeology survives as buried features observed as parchmarks or cropmarks (1443650).

Akeman Street, running from Cirencester to Verulamium (St. Alban's) runs west to east to the north of Blackthorn and Ambrosden, some 2km north of the Site (Oxf HER 8920). It has been suggested that Akeman Street follows and connects several earlier trackways (Salzman 1939, 271). Whilst this may be the case for parts of the road west of Alcester, for example between Cirencester and the Oxfordshire border, this interpretation is more difficult to sustain between Alcester and Verulamium, suggesting that the road represented a novel feature in the latest Iron Age geo-political landscape in Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire.

Evidence from the area around the Site suggests that Alcester's hinterland was almost exclusively small farming settlements. At Wretchwick Green, Ambrosden, 4.65km north-west of the Site, Oxford Archaeology recovered evidence of an enclosed farming settlement dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (Oxf. HER 28992). To the west of Ambrosden, at



OSNGR SP 612 199, 3km north-west of the site, evidence of early Roman settlement activity and associated field system, dating to the 1st century CE was discovered by CFA Archaeology. The remains had been severely truncated by medieval and modern ploughing (Oxf HER 28720). Scatters of Romano-British pottery have been found to the south and south-east of the village of Blackthorn, 2km north-west of the Site (Oxf HER 13183, 12478).

Nearly 80 Roman finds have been made in the Study area, including 18 brooches dating from the 1st to 4th centuries CE. Approximately 50 coins have been recovered from the Study area, mostly dating from the later Roman period. In addition, various types of jewellery have also been found. These are all non-designated assets reported on the Portable Antiquities Scheme. There is a high probability of Roman evidence being present on the Site.

Early Medieval/Anglo-Saxon

It is not at all clear which kingdom or group controlled the area during the period of the Heptarchy between the 6th and 8th centuries CE; the Bicester area appears to be the meeting place between the Hwicce to the west, the Middle Angles to the north and east, and the Gewisse (later Wessex) to the south. By the early 8th century, the area was firmly controlled by Mercia.

Archaeological evidence for the Anglo-Saxon period in Oxfordshire is dominated by evidence either from the Thames Valley or parts of the county that was Berkshire before the local government reorganisation of 1974. These areas represented the de facto boundary between the Gewisse and the Mercians up to the absorption of Mercia into the Wessex hegemony in the second decade of the 9th century CE. Consequently, the period in the central eastern part of Oxfordshire is relatively poorly understood and is reliant on developer-led archaeology for insight.

The case for continuity between the Romano-British and early Anglo-Saxon periods is problematic. Roman Alchester was probably abandoned in the 5th century CE, in common with most urban settlements of the period, but Bicester, 3km north, was probably not established until sometime in the late 6th to mid-7th century, despite the second element of the placename, *ceaster* (Old English), suggesting some element of continuity (Blair 2002, 136). Evidence for early Anglo-Saxon activity within the historic centre of Bicester has been excavated at Market End (Harding & Andrews 2002), 3km to the north of the Site, in the



form of three sunken-featured buildings, but there is nothing to suggest that these structures were in an urban or decayed urban setting.

Evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement in the town commences in the 9th to 10th century CE, and Blair (2002) suggests that a minster was established sometime in the late Anglo-Saxon period, housing the relics of St. Eadburh, a Mercian nun from the 7th century CE (Farmer 2011, 134). Excavations in Chapel Street revealed a succession of five timber halls dating from the late 10th century to the early 12th century CE (Harding & Andrews 2002, 157-174); the earliest (Structure 1185) was bow-sided and 23m long and between 5.75m and 6.25m long. Blair (2002) has interpreted these buildings as being part of a secular settlement linked to the earlier ecclesiastical establishment across the River Bure.

In his assessment of the origins of Anglo-Saxon Bicester, Blair (2002, 136) noted that there was very little evidence for early Saxon rural settlement in north-eastern Oxfordshire. This situation remains the same today. However, the presence of the three sunken-featured buildings in Chapel Street, Bicester, indicates that evidence is absent rather than evidence of absence. The difficulty in identifying rural Anglo-Saxon activity is that it tends to be obscured by overlying features such as medieval and post-medieval ridge-and-furrow and later buildings. Typically, early Anglo-Saxon rural settlement is identified through the discovery of pagan Saxon cemeteries, and one such possible site was uncovered at Blackthorn, 2.35km north-west of the Site, in 1775 (Oxf HER 2795). Landscape features dating from the Anglo-Saxon period are relatively unusual, but a hedge and ditch called “Grim’s Ditch” running between Upper Wood and New Arngrove, 4.6km to the south-west of the Site, is mentioned in a perambulation of Bernwood Forest of 1298 (Oxf HER 13651).

Later Anglo-Saxon rural settlement elements include the development of the manorial system with large open fields, nucleated settlements and the construction of parish churches. Piddington and Arncott are both Anglo-Saxon placenames, both “habitative”; *ton* – *tun* “village”, *cott* – *cotl* “cottage”, indicating their establishment in the Anglo-Saxon period. Consequently, the Site was likely in a well-ordered and organised Anglo-Saxon landscape.

Two artefacts of Anglo-Saxon date have been recorded in the Study Area on the PAS online database. This includes a damaged but near-complete copper alloy cast saucer brooch dating to c.AD 430-550 (PAS66421AC100185D). Saucer brooches were typically worn in pairs, although the motifs on each did not always match. They tend to be found in female graves, and this find may be indicative of the presence of a pagan Saxon cemetery



in the Study area. The second Anglo-Saxon find was a very worn fragment from a cast copper-alloy dress or hairpin dating to the Middle Saxon period, c. 700-900CE. The pin is of the bi-conical median band type and is more common in northern and eastern counties, declining in use into the Anglo-Scandinavian period (PAS6540C784001CA8). There are no non-designated assets within the study area; however, there is a moderate probability of Anglo-Saxon evidence being present on the Site.

Medieval

The Norman Conquest provides a firm date for the commencement of the later medieval period across England, and documentary evidence becomes increasingly important through the period. The South Coast is a particularly rich area for studying the medieval period, as the region's location between London and the Continent led to a number of especially impressive buildings, and the area has always been important for overseas trade, coastal trading, and cross-channel shipping routes. By the Norman Conquest, and in keeping with other regions of southern England, the geography of the South-East had undergone significant change throughout the Anglo-Saxon and early medieval period to arrive at the "highly manorialised landscape captured in the Domesday Book" with distinctive sub-regional patterns.

The Domesday Survey is of national importance for understanding the organisation of the landscape during this period. In 1086, Domesday listed 19 households in Piddington: 12 villagers, six smallholders and one slave. The manor had nine ploughlands, three lord's plough teams and five men's plough teams; this probably equates to some 700 acres under cultivation in 1086 (British History Online). Other resources listed were 30 acres of meadows, two leagues of woodland and five furlongs of mixed measures. The value to the lord was £4 in 1086, having fallen from £6 in 1066. In 1066, the lord of the manor was Hakon; in 1086, the manor was held by Countess Judith, who was a substantial landowner in the East Midlands (opendomesday.org).

The current landscape around the Site is dominated by the remains of ridge-and-furrow, indicating a highly organised and intensively cultivated medieval and post-medieval landscape. Many of the modern field boundaries reflect the shape and orientation of the earlier blocks of ridge-and-furrow, suggesting an early date for at least some of the individual enclosures. The land was apparently farmed on a two-field system, the Westfield and the Eastfield. As the latter meadow was near the ditch dividing Piddington from



Ludgershall, the two medieval fields may have lain on either side of the village. There were still two fields in 1550 but some time before 1758, a three-field system had been introduced. Presumably, the Site lies in what was the Westfield given the profusion of ridge-and-furrow both surrounding and, on the Site (British History Online).

During the medieval period, there was a manor house at Piddington. In 1309, a charter of Alan Plukenet refers to 'all his moveables and chattels and his chapel in the manor.' In the next century, when John de Hadlow was lord, there was a fishpond in the manor courtyard and one outside and a piece of ground, also within the courtyard, where cabbages and leeks were grown for the lord's house (British History Online). Manor House on Vicarage Lane, a Grade II Listed building, is said to contain elements of the earlier manor house (NHLE 1276812).

There are three non-designated heritage assets of medieval date recorded in the Study Area and 11 finds, all metalwork, are recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme. The most interesting of the finds are a complete copper-alloy jetton, probably of the Low Countries under Burgundy, issued by Philip le Bon, dating to the period c. 1419 – 1467, and an incomplete Medieval copper alloy two-piece book clasp of the pierced and hinged type. Howsam (2016: 54-55) cites evidence that suggests that this type of book clasp was in use for a long period of time, from the 12th century all the way through to the beginning of the 15th century. There is a high probability of medieval evidence being present on the Site.

Post-medieval and Industrial periods

The post-medieval period is an age of transition between the medieval world and the Agricultural and Industrial revolutions of the 18th and early 19th century, being one of deep-rooted change. The population of England nearly doubled between 1541 and 1651, followed by a period of slow growth before accelerating again in the late 18th century. It saw the transition from an agricultural economy to industrial; shifting from a rural population to urban, from horsepower to water then steam, and finally, internal combustion and the rise of consumerism, with today's urban and rural landscape being laid out.

Piddington was formally enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1757 but inclosure in Piddington had begun at least by the late 16th century; the 1598 leases to customary tenants refer to three coppices, then used for pasture, as 'now divided and set forth by hedge and dytch' for the lord's use. This land was mainly part of the Muswell estate. Other inclosures, before the



final inclosure of the open fields in 1758, were at Chilling Place, referred to in the award as old inclosure, and parcels of land in Piddington proper, including Cow Pasture, an old inclosure belonging to Sir Edward Turner, and another old inclosure belonging to the Trustees of the Poor of Marsh Gibbon. The inclosure award of 1758 gave the largest allotment, 499 acres for freehold and 36 acres for leasehold, to Sir Edward Turner, owner of Manor Farm. John Walker came next with 198 acres; 4 others had between 70 and 100 acres each, 5 (including the vicar) had between 30 and 60 acres, and 15 had smaller parcels of land, the majority under 5 acres. Seven others had 2 roods apiece, as common for a horse each. (British History Online).

There was evidently trouble in the years following the inclosure, for in 1791, 25 owners and occupiers of land in the village agreed to prosecute at their own expense, by a pound rate raised by the overseer, all persons guilty of damaging their property. They claimed that they had sustained great injury 'by persons who . . . have broken down, destroyed, and carried away our hedges, gates, and other fences, and have robbed our gardens, orchards, hen roosts, faggot piles, and other outbuildings' (British History Online).

Modern period

The greatest changes to Piddington came in the 20th century with the construction of the Central Ordnance Depot (COD), of which the Site is part, in the early 1940s to act as a logistics hub during World War II. On completion in 1943, the depot covered an area of over 12 square miles, with nearly 50 miles of railway track. It was planned as the main supply base for the British Army's operations during the Second World War and became an important supply base for the United States forces in Europe, under Operation Bolero. At its peak in 1944, more than 20,000 people were employed here. The site has continued to function as a supply depot ever since; although its functions have changed over time and some areas have fallen out of operational use. However, numerous storage hangars and much of the original infrastructure remain. It is the outstanding example in the UK of a bulk storage depot built during the Second World War, designed to be fully integrated into rail and road transport networks and is the precursor of the modern commercial distribution depots dotted around the motorway network. Central Ordnance Depot Bicester is split into two main sites - Graven Hill Depot and Arncott Depot. These two depots are further subdivided into six distinct functional sites, A, B, C, and F at Arncott, and D and E at Graven Hill; this record is concerned with the latter two sites. Completed in 1943, the depot at



Graven Hill was operated by a mixture of soldiers, Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS), and civilian staff; military personnel were originally housed in temporary Nissen huts, later to be replaced by permanent barrack blocks - St.David's Barracks (completed 1958). The complex was served by the Bicester Military Railway, fed from the Oxford to Bletchley railway line. After 1945, COD Bicester remained the premier ordnance depot for the British Army, although since the 1960s, the functions associated with the different parts changed (Heritage Gateway)

There are 29 assets of post-medieval, industrial and modern date recorded in the Study Area. The Portable Antiquities Scheme records 11 entries for the post-medieval period, although at least one of those may be a duplication. The most interesting find is a medieval or post-medieval (15th to 18th century) possible sword pommel: The possible pommel is made of iron, is a horizontal sub-oval in plan and rectangular in section. The pommel is difficult to date, but it probably dates to the late medieval to post-medieval date (PAS6461DBC7001F30). There is a high probability of post-medieval, industrial and modern evidence being present on the Site.

Unknown

There is one asset of unknown date in the Study Area, Two undated gullies and a gully terminus identified during a watching brief at Piddington Training Area (MOX28586) and the Portable Antiquities Scheme records seven finds that are unattributable to a chronological period.

6.3 Previous archaeological investigations and evaluation results

There are six archaeological events recorded within the study area.

There is one single event that was undertaken within the site boundary, which was a watching brief that monitored test pits (EOX1105). No archaeological features were encountered; however, 13th-16th century pottery was recovered from buried plough soil.

One event is situated on the southern part of the site boundary, this consisted of a Desk-Based Assessment by CgMS in 2002 (EOX1802). This report concluded that there was a moderate to low potential for prehistoric finds, a high potential for Roman finds and a low potential for Saxon and medieval finds on the MoD site.

A metal detector survey was undertaken at Piddington Training Area, approximately 0.81km south of the site (EOX7370). 45 metal objects were encountered that were all modern and associated to MOD training activities. A subsequent watching brief was undertaken in the area which revealed ridge and furrow systems (EOX7370). A second watching brief was undertaken in the Training Area, which revealed alluvial deposits, two gullies and a gully terminus, as well as residual finds of Iron Age pottery and Post-medieval CBM (EOX7693).

Geophysical Survey across 19.4 hectares of a railway line was undertaken approximately 0.77km north-west of the site (EXO6539). No archaeological anomalies were confidently identified, however several pit-like features were noted that could reflect refuse pits or natural pitting in the bedrock. Evidence of ridge and furrow was also identified, alongside modern features that related to the railway line and its infrastructure.

6.4 Portable Antiquities Scheme

The Portable Antiquities Scheme Website was consulted for finds within the area of the Site. The closest postcode to the centre of the proposed application site (OX25 1AE) was used to utilise the postcode search function. This search yielded 111 results, which consisted of two Bronze Age, one Iron Age, 76 Roman, two Early medieval, ten medieval, ten post-medieval, and two Modern finds, as well as seven finds of an unknown date.

The results can be viewed in Appendix E.

7.0 Landscape characterisation

7.1 Aerial photographs

Available aerial photographs were consulted on the Historic England Aerial Photograph Database alongside Google Earth. There were no images of the site on the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) online database or on Britain from Above. There is a Cambridge Air Photos image identified, but this is not available online. The details of the aerial photographs viewed are listed in the references. With the exception of features previously recorded by the NMP, no further features of archaeological potential were noted.

The earliest available image is from April 1944 (us_7ph_gp_loc267_v_5040). The site is in a similar form to today, with the majority of large hangar buildings being in place. Two larger buildings can be noted to the north-west, with evidence of further construction in this area.



There are three empty fields to the west, which have ridge and furrow across, lying from north to south. There are railway tracks across the site that lie between the buildings. There are five hangar buildings of varying sizes across the site, with several other smaller buildings.

The August 1945 image (raf_106g_uk_620_rs_4115) shows the completed structures in the north-west, which now total five in this area and ten large hangars overall.

The southern portion of the site is visible on the image from February 1952 (raf_540_669_rp_3046). There appears to be a new area to the south of the site, which is occupied by several square structures, probably a munitions dump. Additional structures (or vehicles) are evident in the fields between the hangar buildings in the north-east, as well as on a plot of land to the north of the north-western hangar buildings.

The remaining images are from Google Earth. The quality of the first image from 1985 is poor, and not much can be understood about the site.

The subsequent image, from 2003, demonstrates the entire site. One of the smaller hangar buildings in the north-west has now been removed, though the concrete foundations are still visible. An additional concrete area can be noted to the north of these buildings. The structures previously identified to the south of the site are no longer present, and the surrounding fields are now occupied by trees and vegetation. This is also the case for the fields situated to the east and south-east of the two easternmost hangars. A number of the smaller buildings have been removed, notably those to the west of the hangar in the centre of the site.

No further change can be identified on the subsequent images from 2003, 2004 and 2006.

Little can be noted on the image from 2009. The only change is the occupation of the northernmost concrete pad, which appears to be used for storage.

No further change can be noted from the imagery up until the modern day.

No other previously unrecorded or potential archaeological features were identified.

7.2 LiDAR data

LiDAR coverage of the site was accessed via the Environmental Agency, and the composite dataset coverage of the proposed development was available at 1m spatial resolution. The Digital Terrain Model (DTM) LiDAR tiles were viewed using ArcMap in order



to use hill-shade analysis to bring out the detail of potential archaeological features. The data viewed is presented in Figure 6, Appendix E.

Ridge and furrow can be noted on various fields on the site, notably in the easternmost fields and westernmost fields, as well as the field to the north-north-east. Earth banks can be noted close to paths and roads in the north north-east and centre of the site.

7.3 Historic Landscape Characterisation

Historic Landscape Characterisation data was provided by the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record, and is presented in Figure 5 in Appendix E.

The full proposed site is designated as Industry- Industrial Estate (HOX3595) from the early 20th century through to the late 20th century. Prior to this, it was considered to be Unenclosed-Rough Ground in the medieval period, Piecemeal Enclosure in the post-medieval period and later Reorganised Enclosure between the post-medieval and early 20th Century.

8.0 Historic mapping survey

A selection of historic maps, including the early Ordnance Survey maps and the 1847 tithe map were viewed during the preparation of this report. A selection of maps are presented in Appendix E. Due to copyright issues it has not been possible to reproduce all images here.

The 1847 Tithe map shows the Site divided into seventeen fields (Table 2). The longest boundaries of the southernmost fields have reverse-s shapes typical of former open fields of ridge-and-furrow and are indicative of pre-Parliamentary enclosure. Other fields, particularly those to the north and east have boundaries more in keeping with later Parliamentary enclosure. Most of the fields are owned or occupied by William Bottrill, born in 1790 in Wendlebury and dying in Piddington in 1855.



Table 2: Summary of 1847 Tithe Award

Plot number	Field name or description	State of Cultivation	Area			Occupier	Landowner
			A	R	P		
132	Long Widnell	Arable	6	0	35	William Bottrill	John Kirby
133	Long Widnell	Pasture	8	0	38	William Bottrill	John Kirby
134	Cowhouse & Yard		0	0	29	William Bottrill	John Kirby
135	Barn Ground	Arable	6	1	5	William Bottrill	John Kirby
136	First Widnell	Arable	6	3	5	William Bottrill	John Kirby
137	Housing Butts	Pasture	11	3	7	Revd John Cleobury	Revd John Cleobury
140	Lower ploughed Ground	Arable	7	0	27	Revd John Cleobury	James Gibbons
142	Cowhouse ground	Arable	5	3	35	William Tredwell Jnr	John Tredwell
144	Further Ground	Pasture	6	1	22	William Bottrill	William Bottrill
145	Cowhouse & yard		0	0	7	William Bottrill	William Bottrill
246	Little Ground	Arable	4	0	34	William Bottrill	William Bottrill
247	Lovells upper ground	Pasture	6	3	25	William Bottrill	William Bottrill
248	Abrahams	Pasture	9	0	13	William Bottrill	William Bottrill
249	Abrahams	Pasture	12	0	31	John Holt	John Holt
250	Lower Widnell	Pasture	9	1	34	John Kirby	William Bottrill
251	West Long Lands	Arable	15	0	15	Henry Jones	Martha Bassett
263	Lower Cowhouse Ground	Pasture & arable	10	1	13	Henry Jones	Martha Bassett

The 1880 6-inch Ordnance Survey Oxfordshire XXVIII map shows the same network of field boundaries and buildings. Many of the field boundaries have mature trees, suggesting they predate the Enclosure of the parish in 1847. Widnell Barn, noted as “cowhouse and yard on the tithe award, is labelled on the southern boundary of the site, next to Widnell Lane.

The 1898 6-inch Ordnance Survey Buckinghamshire XXVI.NE sheet shows an unchanged landscape, although the trees are not depicted on this edition or any other going forward in common with OS practice at that time. The 1900, 1919, and 1926 editions of the OS 6-inch Buckinghamshire Sheet XXVI show an essentially unchanged landscape, apart from the addition of several small fencelines around Widnell Barn. Significantly, the 1950 edition, despite the construction of the distribution depot and associated services in 1941 to 1943, shows no change, probably for security reasons.

The provisional map issued in 1958 shows the construction of a munitions dump to the south of Widnell Lane and a complex of facilities to the west of the A4011, again, does not indicate any change on the Site. The National Grid map for 1982, scaled at 1:10,000 shows the layout of buildings in the Site as they currently are, even indicating the area of hardstanding, Area 1, this report is focused on.

9.0 Site walkover survey

A site walkover survey was undertaken on March 11th 2026, by a Heritage Consultant, with relevant experience and expertise. The weather was bright and sunny, with excellent visibility across the site.

[REDACTED]

[illegible]

10.1 Archaeological potential

There is considered to be a low potential for archaeological remains of Neolithic or Bronze Age date to be present within the application site. Most evidence is derived from developer-led archaeological investigation and the activities of metal-detectorists.

There is considered to be a low to moderate potential for archaeological remains of Iron Age date to be present within the application site. Developer-led archaeology has shown the presence of an extensive Iron Age landscape in the hinterland of Bicester and Alcester, often directly related to overlying Roman evidence.

There is considered to be a high potential for archaeological remains of Roman date to be present within the application site. The application site is located close to several known Roman sites: the Roman town of Alchester, approximately 7km west-north-west, the route of the Romano-British Akeman Street (approximately 2.4km north), and the large quantity of Samian Ware recovered during the construction of one of the warehouses on site in the early 1940s

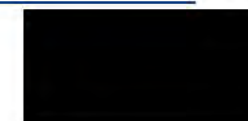
There is considered to be moderate potential for archaeological remains of early medieval date to be present within the application site. The period is still poorly understood and lacking archaeological evidence in the area. Some evidence may be gleaned from place names, and the presence of the Arncott/Piddington parish boundary on the Site's western boundary raises the possibility of the presence of a pagan Saxon cemetery in the locality.

There is considered to be high potential for archaeological remains of medieval to post-medieval date onwards to be present within the application site, with the evidence within the study area is generally limited to agricultural use up until the Second World War. Extensive areas of ridge-and-furrow surround the Site, and it is clear from the archaeological and built heritage record that Piddington was a thriving agricultural settlement from the medieval period onwards. The archaeological potential and impacts at different sections within the application site is considered in more detail in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Summary of the potential, heritage value and anticipated magnitude of impact for known and unknown heritage assets

Potential Archaeology	Description and value	Magnitude of Impact
Previously unrecorded archaeological remains	There is a moderate to high potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains and deposits; the application site is located in an archaeological landscape, and numerous remains have been found within the study area, including an Early Bronze Age axehead, Roman coins and brooches, early medieval brooches, and medieval to industrial activity in the form of agricultural evidence and modern assets. It is anticipated that previously unrecorded remains and deposits could include: Prehistoric activity associated with the past use of the landscape, in particular from the later Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. If present, the value of such remains would depend on the preservation and presence, as they could provide information about the past local environment and may range from modest value and local to regional importance. Romano-British activity associated with the surrounding Roman sites, the Roman town of Alchester, approximately 7km west-north-west, the route of the Romano-British Akeman Street (approximately 2.4km north), the large quantity of Samian Ware recovered during the construction of one of the warehouses on site in the early 1940s, and the large amount of Roman metalwork recovered from the Study area. If present, the value of such remains will depend on their character, extent and preservation, as well as their relationship with the Roman sites, and may range from modest to high evidential value and local to regional importance. Early medieval, medieval and post-medieval activity, generally in the form of either mortuary or settlement evidence, with further agricultural evidence in the form of ridge and furrow.	The development proposals have potential to have up to a substantial negative magnitude of impact upon any remains present, depending on the location, preservation, character and extent of remains, depending on the development method.

	It is highly likely that further evidence for Industrial period use of the Site as warehousing and distribution activity dating from WW2 and the Cold War will be present within the application site, considering the past use of the surrounding landscape, and the consideration of the current known (confirmed) assets within the site, cartographic evidence of the Industrial period onwards use of the site. Where present, such features are likely to be for limited evidential value and local interest depending on character and preservation.	
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10.2 Designated heritage assets

Church Of St Nicholas (1233014)

The Grade II* Listed Church of St Nicholas, Piddington (1233014) is a heavily restored parish church located at the southern end of the village. It has a 13th-century chancel, with plinth and stepped angle buttresses, has an east window of three grouped trefoiled lancets below an outer arch, and, to the south, has two similar 2-light windows with trefoils in their heads; to north is a similar lancet plus a 2-light C15 window, and there is a C14 priest's door to the south. The two-stage tower is 16th century with diagonal buttresses and a crenellated parapet, has a single-light bell-chamber openings and a 2-light west window, all with 3-centred arches, and has a 4-centre arched west doorway with shields in the spandrels.

There is no intervisibility between the asset and the application Site, 1km north-west, due to the intervening buildings, topography and vegetation. The proposed development is therefore deemed to cause no change to the setting of the assets or cause no material harm to the assets.

Barn approximately 100 metres North West of Brown's Place (1233002).

The closest Listed Building to the application site, being 850m to the south-east of the Site, is the Grade II Listed Barn approximately 100 metres north-west of Brown's Place (1233002). The barn's structure is Weatherboarded timber framing on a limestone-rubble plinth with a three-bay plan and a later-added bay, all under a half-hipped roof. The larger section to the right has central double doors but no rear doors; the left bay and the added bay have smaller doors.

There is no intervisibility between the asset and the application Site, 850m north-west, due to the intervening buildings, topography and vegetation. The proposed development is therefore deemed to cause no change to the setting of the assets or cause no material harm to the assets.

Brown's Piece, Lower End (1233009).

A former Farmhouse, now a house, listed Grade II. Built in the 18th century with 1777 on the datestone, the building was extended in the 20th century. The building is composed of coursed squared limestone with wooden lintels under an old plain-tile roof with brick gable stacks.



There is no intervisibility between the asset and the application Site, 850m north-west, due to the intervening buildings, topography and vegetation. The proposed development is therefore deemed to cause no change to the setting of the assets or cause no material harm to the assets.

None of the remaining Grade II Listed buildings have any intervisibility with the application site due to intervening vegetation, buildings and topography. The proposed development is therefore deemed to cause no change to the setting of the assets or cause no material harm to the assets.

10.3 Locally listed buildings

None of the remaining Grade II Listed buildings have any intervisibility with the application site due to intervening vegetation, buildings and topography. The proposed development is therefore deemed to cause no change to the setting of the assets or cause no material harm to the assets.

11.0 Mitigation recommendations and conclusion

11.1 Designated heritage assets

Church Of St Nicholas (1233014), Barn approximately 100 metres North West of Brown's Place (1233002), Brown's Piece, Lower End (1233009)

As discussed above, it is anticipated that the proposed development will cause no damage to the setting of the Listed Buildings.

It may be proposed that the design of the proposed development take into consideration a sympathetic design towards the surrounding buildings and landscape. This could be in the form of the height and density of the buildings, and the possible incorporation of design features of the local vernacular of the surrounding historic buildings in cladding or design.

As stated previously, the locations of these assets can be found on Figure 2 in Appendix E, with the details in the table in Appendix E.

11.2 Archaeological remains

The archaeological potential of the Site is moderate to high, given the nature of the Site, the extensive areas of undisturbed ground and the nature of the hardstanding, particularly in



Area 1, The concentration of Roman finds, combined with the density of Roman sites south of Bicester suggests that the likelihood of Roman remains being present on site is high.

Anglo-Saxon placename evidence, combined with finds made in the vicinity of the Site suggest there is a moderate possibility of Anglo-Saxon remains being present on Site.

The concentration of Medieval finds and sites in the vicinity of the Site indicates a high probability of encountering remains of this period on the Site.

Assuming that Area 1 is the focus for the proposed works and that the current hardstanding remains in-situ, there will be little or no impact on any underlying archaeological remains. However, should the hardstanding be removed, it will be necessary to undertake archaeological mitigation in the form of archaeological monitoring during demolition and construction groundworks and, in the event of archaeological remains being found, targeted open area excavation, strip-map and record.

It is recommended that consultation is undertaken with the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Officer  in the first instance, as this will guide the requirement for further archaeological work. Any further archaeological work should be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed in advance with the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Officer.

Any further archaeological work should be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, any requirements stipulated by the local authority, and a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed in advance with the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Officer. It is considered that a secured programme of archaeological investigation, recording and publication would satisfy the NPPF (2024) requirement for the significance of heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) to be recorded in a manner proportionate their importance and the impact, and to make this publicly accessible, and would further enable the significance of non-designated heritage assets within the site to be understood and hence balanced against the scale of loss. Assuming appropriate archaeological mitigation is secured, the proposal is also considered to comply with local policy.

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Appendices

Appendix A – Site location plan



Site Location Plan

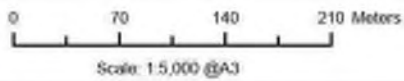
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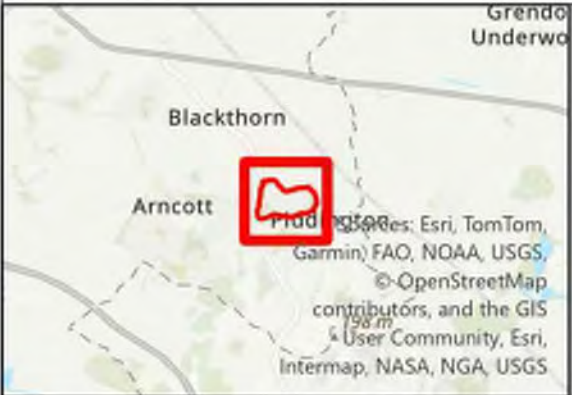
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Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community,
Sources: Esri, Vantor, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen,
Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap, and the GIS user community

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Appendix B – Assessment methodology

Historic Environment Impact Assessment Methodology

Our evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgement is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment, as well as complimentary good practice guidance including Historic England's Conservation Principles (Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal).

Value

The table below provides guidance on the assessment of significance for all types of heritage assets, including archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, historic landscapes and other types of historical site, such as battlefields, parks and gardens. The table considers both designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Value	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or assets that can contribute to international research objectives. Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality. Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
National/ High	Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or assets that can contribute to national research objectives. Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s).

Value	Examples
Regional/ Medium	Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives. Grade II Listed Buildings of modest preservation or integrity. Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields of poorer preservation or integrity. Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s). Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.
Local/ Low	Undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note. Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.

Impact

The magnitude of the potential impact is assessed for each site or feature independently of its significance. Magnitude is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. The magnitude of impact categories are adapted from the Transport Assessment Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9) and Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07.

Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
Substantial	Impacts will act to damage or destroy cultural heritage assets; result in the loss of the asset and/or quality and integrity; cause severe damage to key characteristic features or elements; almost complete loss of setting and/or context of the asset. The assets integrity or setting is almost wholly destroyed or is severely compromised, such that the resource can no longer be appreciated or understood. (Negative). The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing damaging and discordant impacts on assets; allow for the restoration or enhancement of characteristic features; allow the substantial re-establishment of the integrity, understanding and setting for an area or group of features; halt rapid degradation and/or erosion of the heritage resource, safeguarding substantial elements of the heritage resource. (Positive).
Moderate	Substantial impact on the asset, but only partially affecting the integrity; partial loss of, or damage to, key characteristics, features or elements; substantially intrusive into the setting and/or would adversely impact upon the context of the asset; loss of the asset for community appreciation. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but not destroyed so understanding and appreciation is compromised. (Negative). Benefit to, or restoration of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of asset quality; degradation of the asset would be halted; the setting and/or context of the asset would be enhanced and understanding and appreciation is substantially improved; the asset would be brought into community use. (Positive).
Slight	Some measurable change in assets quality or vulnerability; minor loss of or alteration to, one (or maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; change to the setting would not be overly intrusive or overly diminish the context; community use or understanding would be reduced. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but understanding and appreciation would only be diminished not compromised. (Negative). Minor benefit to, or partial restoration of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on asset or a stabilisation of negative impacts; slight improvements to the context or setting of the site; community use or understanding and appreciation would be enhanced. (Positive).
Negligible / No Change	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site. No discernible change in baseline conditions (Negative). Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site No discernible change in baseline conditions. (Positive).

Magnitude (scale of change) is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. Quantifiable assessment of magnitude has been undertaken where possible. In cases where only qualitative assessment is possible, magnitude has been defined as fully as possible.

Any embedded mitigation is considered in the impact assessment and this is clearly described in this section (cross referring the development description). Therefore, the magnitude of the impacts described in the impact assessment will be considered stated before and after additional mitigation has been taken into account.

Impacts may be of the following nature and will be identified as such where relevant:

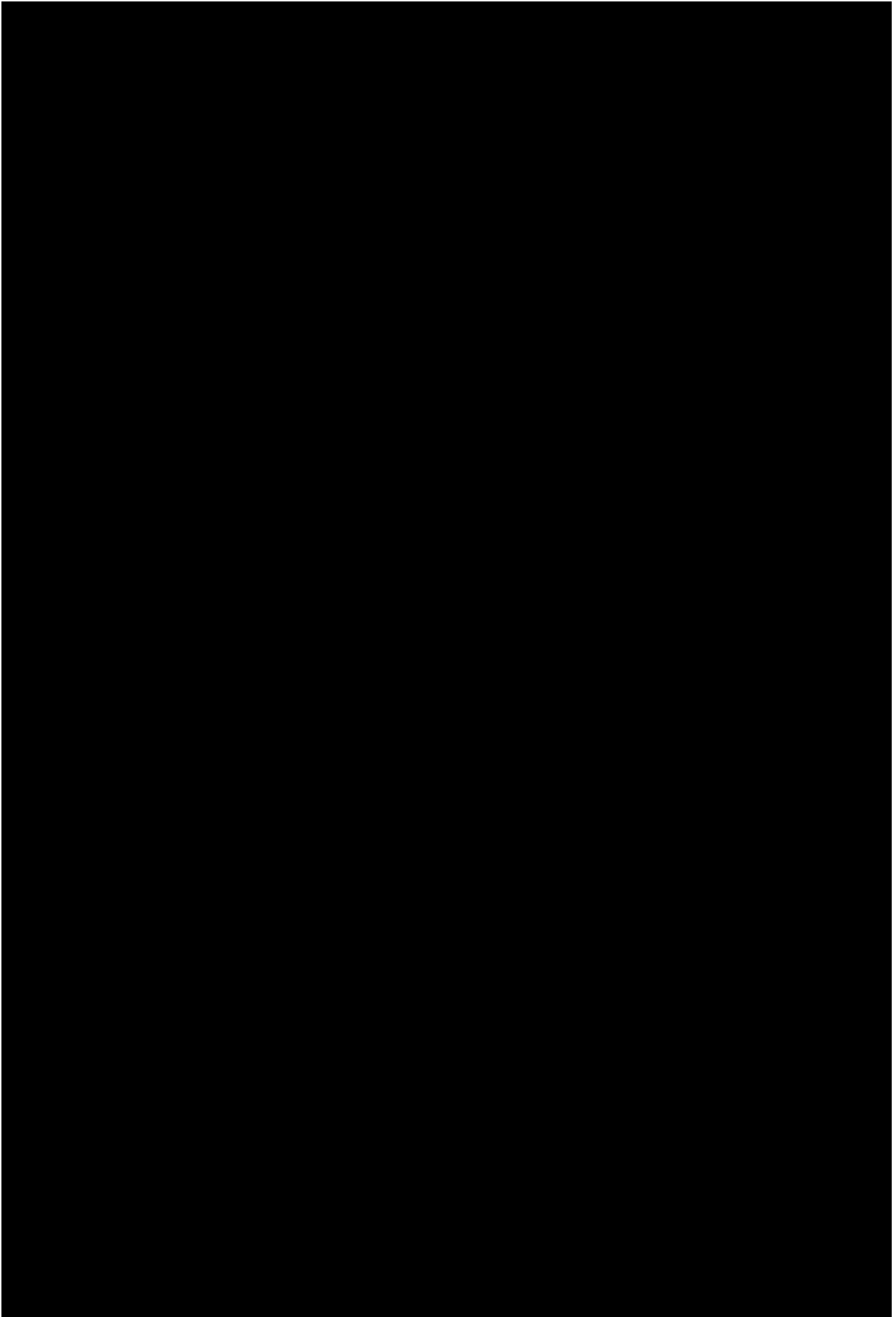
- Negative or Positive.
- Direct or indirect.
- Temporary or permanent.
- Short, medium or long term.
- Reversible or irreversible.
- Cumulative.

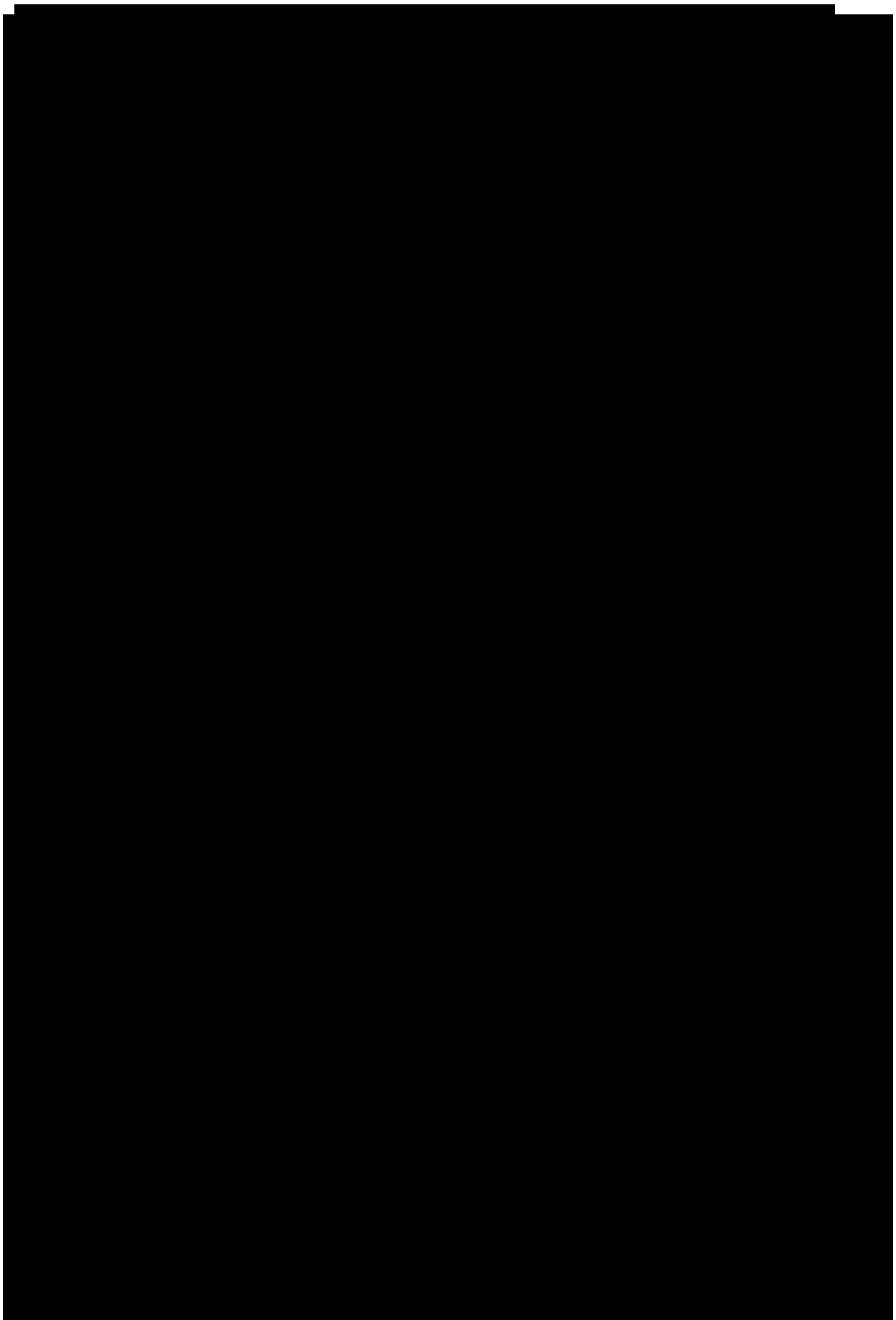
For the purposes of this Heritage Impact Assessment, substantial negative impacts are considered to amount to 'substantial harm' to designated heritage assets in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) terms. Moderate-slight negative impacts to designated heritage assets are considered to be 'less than substantial harm' in NPPF terms. Negligible negative impacts/no change are not considered to amount to any material harm to designated heritage assets.

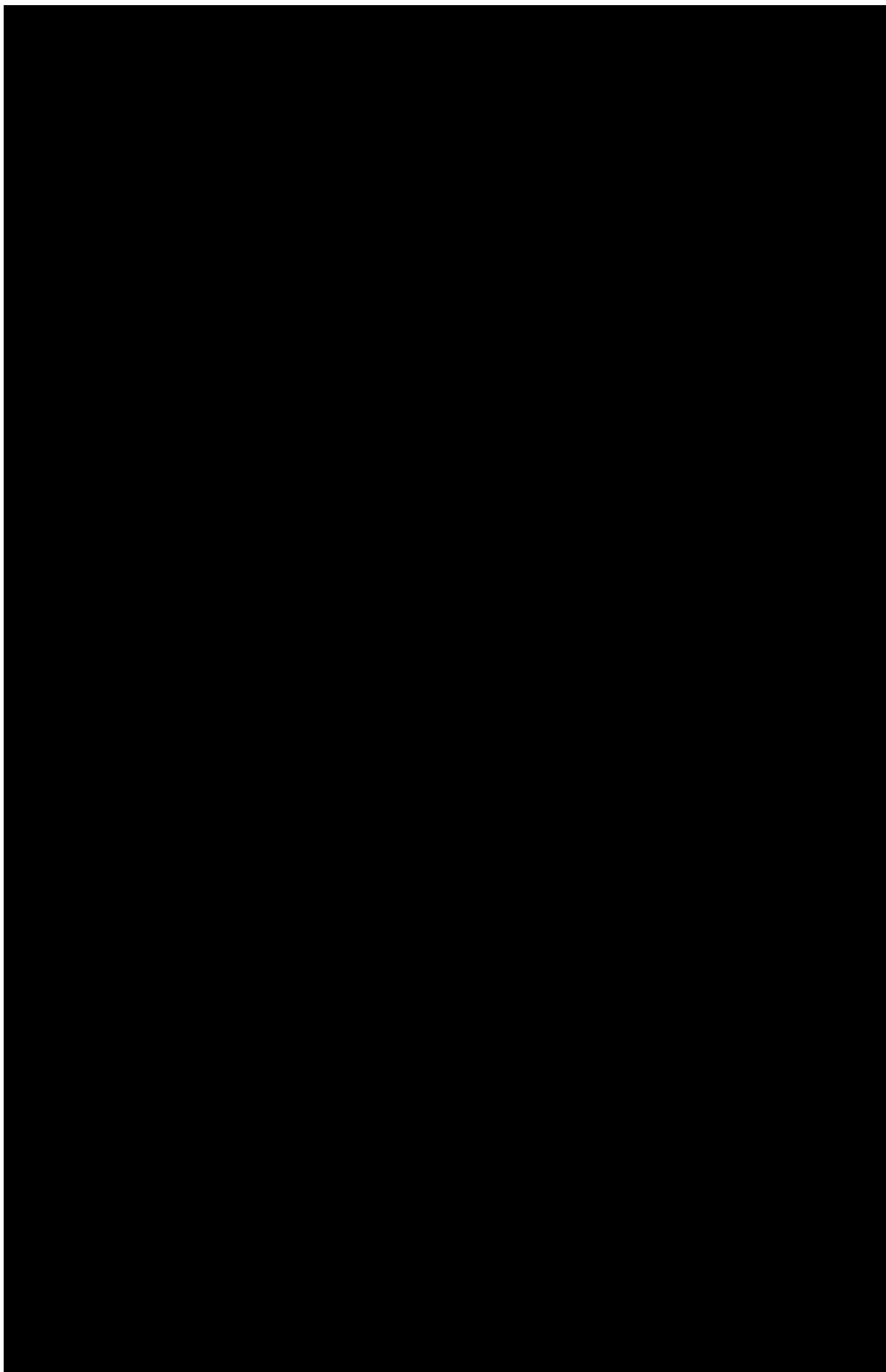
Determining Significance of Effect on Cultural Heritage Sites (Highways Agency (2007) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07, Table 11.3)

Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude				
	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	No change
Very High	Very Large	Large / Very Large	Moderate / Large	Slight	Neutral
High	Large / Very Large	Moderate / Large	Moderate / Slight	Slight	Neutral
Medium	Moderate / Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral
Low	Slight / Moderate	Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral
Negligible	Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral	Neutral

Appendix C – Site photographs







Appendix D – Planning policies

Adopted Cherwell Local Plan (2011-2031)

Policy

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 underused 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

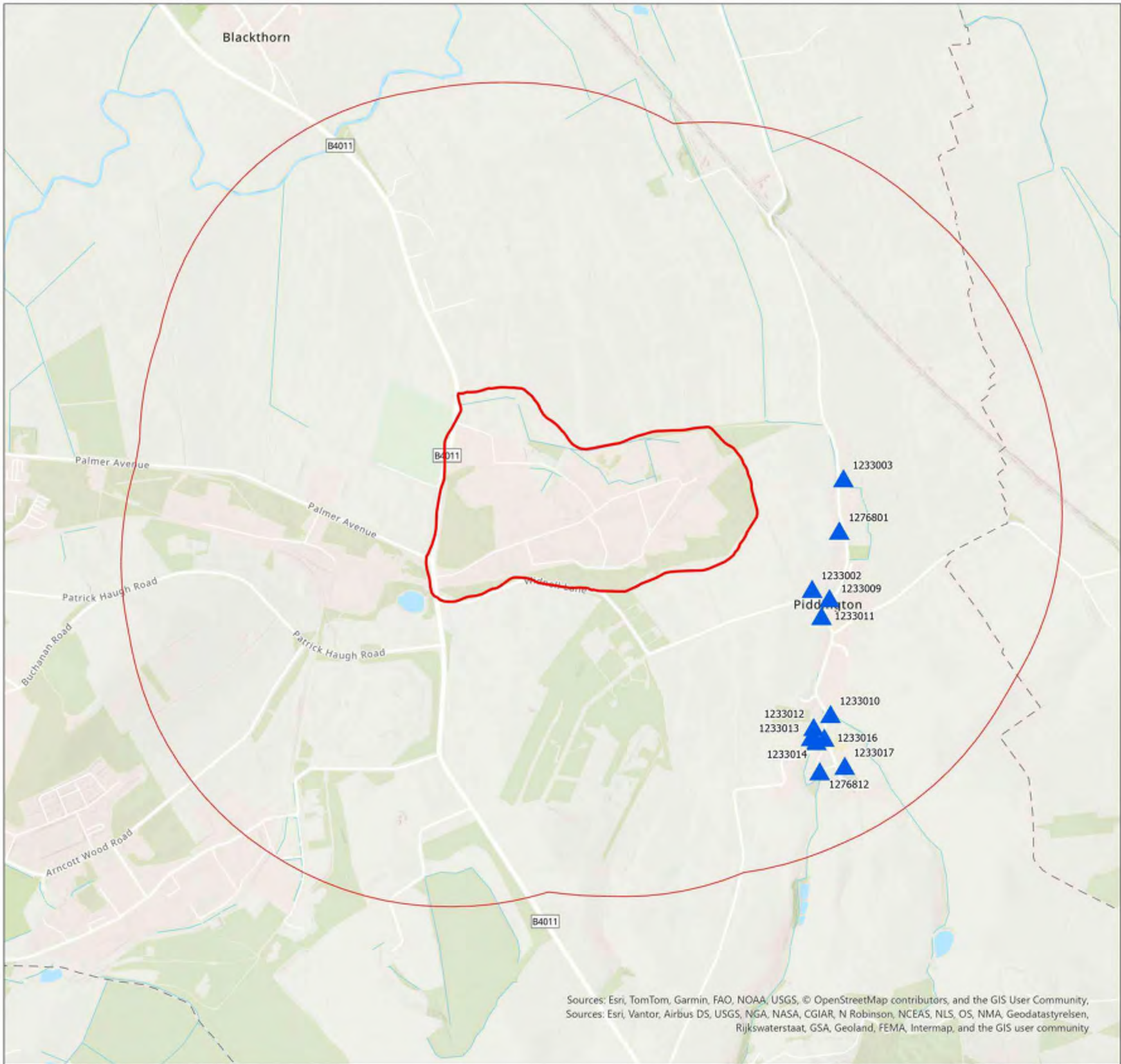
different modes of transport, parking and servicing. The principles set out in The Manual for Streets should be followed

- 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 ESD10: Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity and the Natural Environment and Policy ESD17 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.

Appendix E – Recorded heritage assets



Designated Assets

MOD 015
HM Government



- Site
- Study Area
- Listed_Building points

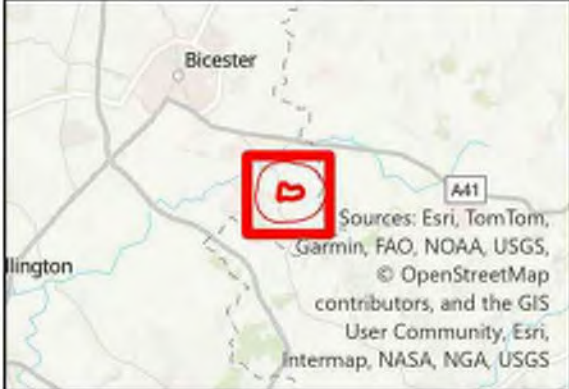
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Designated Heritage Sites (Historic England/Oxfordshire County Council Historic Environment Record)

Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
Designated Heritage Assets				
1233014	Grade II* Listed Building	SP 63999 16980	Church of St Nicholas. Church. Late C13, C15 and C16; restored 1855 and by J.O. Scott in 1898. Random and coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings; old plain-tile and Welsh-slate roofs.	Medieval, Post-medieval
1233002	Grade II Listed Building	SP 63985 17479	Barn approximately 100 metres North West of Brown's Place. C17, possibly earlier. Weatherboarded timber framing on a limestone-rubble plinth; corrugated-asbestos roof.	Post-medieval
1233003	Grade II Listed Building	SP 64088 17842	Fir Tree House. House, 1693 on datestone; altered C18 and C20. Coursed squared limestone with wooden lintels; old plain-tile roof with brick gable stacks. 3-unit plan, extended to rear. 2 storeys plus attic. 3-window front, probably originally a symmetrical 5-window arrangement, has renewed 12-pane sashes with stop-chamfered lintels, except to right of the doorway where the 16-pane late C20 sash replaces a wider 3-light leaded transomed casement; central doorway with 4-panel door has a heavy frame incorporating a leaded 2-light overlight and has a segmental canopy on carved scroll brackets sheltering stucco decoration including a	Post-medieval

Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
			circular medallion with a female bust.	
1233009	Grade II Listed Building	SP 64042 17449	Brown's Piece, Lower End. Farmhouse, now house. 1777 on datestone, extended C20. Coursed squared limestone with wooden lintels; old plain-tile roof with brick gable stacks	Industrial
1233010	Grade II Listed Building	SP64045 17069	Brook Cottage. Small house. Probably C17 or earlier, re-modelled C18 and extended early C19. Limestone rubble and brick; old plain-tile roof with brick gable stacks. 3-unit plan with added rear wing.	Post-medieval, Industrial
1233011	Grade II Listed Building	SP 64016 17390	Gwith Cottage. Small house. C17 and C20. Limestone rubble with wooden lintels; thatch roof with brick gable stacks. 3-unit plan, extended to rear	Post-medieval and Modern
1233012	Grade II Listed Building	SP 63990 17026	The Inn Cottage. Inn, now house. Late C16/early C17, C18 and C20. Timber framing with plastered infill; coursed squared limestone rubble; thatch and old plain-tile roofs. 2-unit lobby-entry plan linked to single unit.	Post-medieval, Industrial, Modern
1233013	Grade II Listed Building	SP 63982 16993	Church Cottage. Small house. Late C16/early C17 and C17, extended C20. Timber framing with brick and plastered infill; coursed squared limestone; old plain-tile roof with brick stacks.	Post-medieval, Modern

Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
1233016	Grade II Listed Building	SP 64025 16991	Graveboard Approximately 15 Metres North East of Church of St Nicholas. Graveboard. Probably late C18/early C19. Wood. Plain board with uprights carved with fleur-de-lys finials. Fragments of a painted inscription survive.	Industrial
1233017	Grade II Listed Building	SP 64092 16899	The Old Vicarage. Vicarage, now house. Early C18. Limestone rubble; old plain-tile roof with brick gable stacks. H-plan. 2 storeys plus attic	Post-medieval
1276801	Grade II Listed Building	SP64074 17670	33, Lower End. Small house. Late C16/early C17. Timber framing with brick: infill; limestone rubble: thatch roof with brick stacks. 2-unit lobby-entry plan	Post-medieval
1276812	Grade II Listed Building	SP 64010 16881	Manor House. Farmhouse, probably incorporating parts of manor house. Late C17/early C18, with earlier fragments, extended C19	Post-medieval, Industrial

Non-designated recorded heritage assets (Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record)

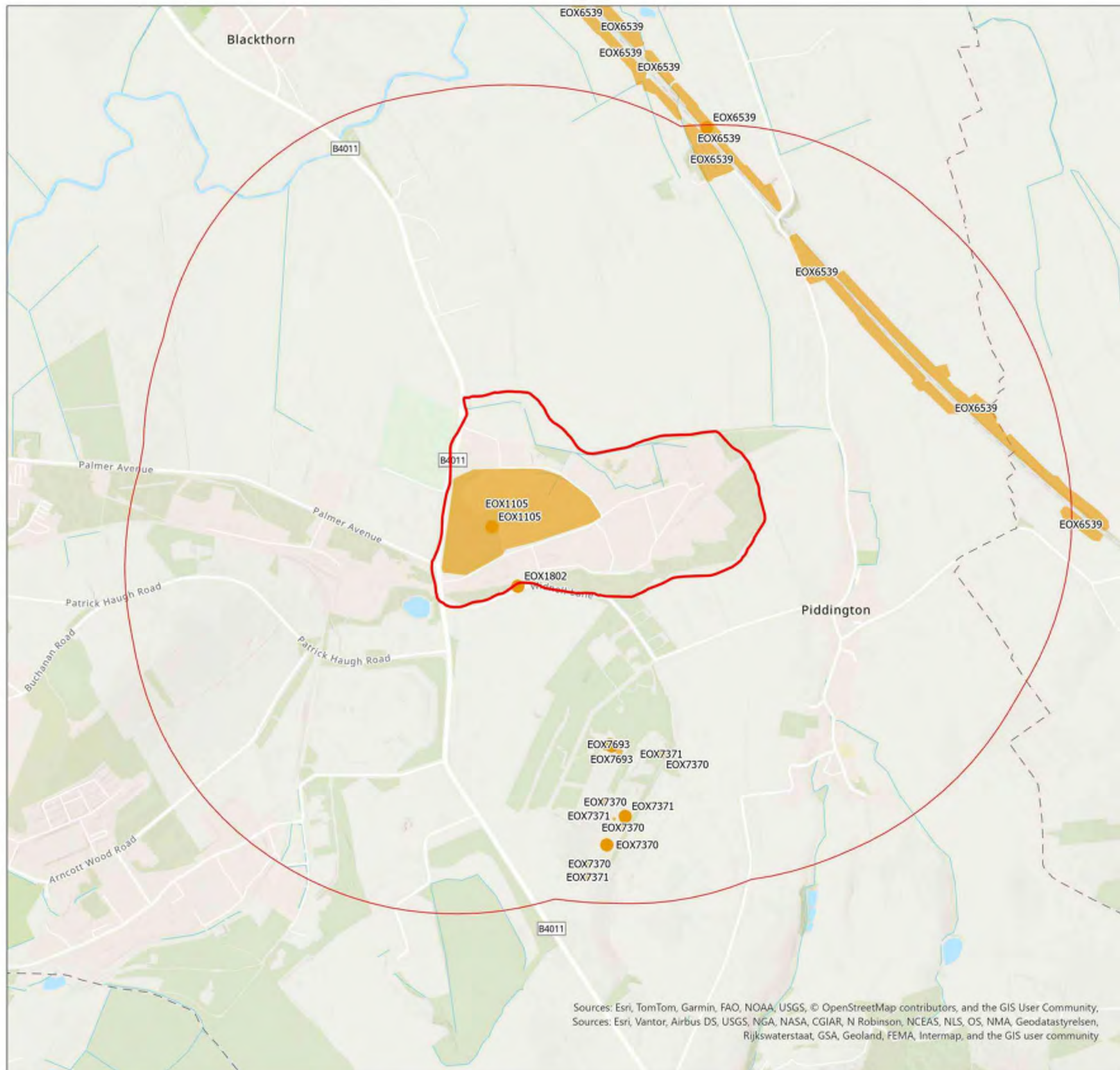
Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
Recorded Heritage Assets (by period)			
MOX5191	Find Spot	Large quantity of Samian ware found during construction of War Dept warehouse built in 1940's at Arncott Camp.	Roman
MOX5172	Building	Chancel 1300, nave C13-C15 and C16 tower. Wallpaintings. Repairs in 1826 and restored in 1855.	Medieval to Post Medieval
MOX12478	Landscape	Medieval to early Post Medieval buried ploughsoil covering most of the development site. Environmental evidence suggests that waterlogging limited activity to sporadic periods of ploughing.	Medieval to Post Medieval
MOX5163	Building	Chapel established in 1825.	Post Medieval
MOX13640	Building	Barn. C17, possibly earlier.	Post Medieval
MOX13642	Building	Small house. Probably C17 or earlier, re-modelled C18 and extended early C19.	Post Medieval
MOX13645	Building	Graveboard. Probably late C18/early C19. Wood.	Post Medieval
MOX13771	Building	Small house. Late C16/early C17.	Post Medieval
MOX13772	Building	Farmhouse, probably incorporating parts of manor house. Late C17/early C18, with earlier fragments, extended C19.	Post Medieval

MOX5191	Find Spot	Large quantity of Samian ware found during construction of War Dept warehouse built in 1940's at Arcott Camp.	Roman
MOX13641	Building	House, 1693 on datestone; altered C18 and C20.	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MOX13643	Building	Inn, now house. Late C16/early C17, C18 and C20.	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MOX13644	Building	Small house. Late C16/early C17 and C17, extended C20.	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MOX13646	Building	Vicarage, now house. Early C18.	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MOX14243	Building	Farmhouse, now house. 1777 on datestone, extended C20.	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MOX14722	Building	Small house. C17 and C20.	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
MOX28264	Linear	The Aynho and Ashendon Railway was built in 1910 to bypass Oxford and radically shorten the London - Birmingham connection, which it did by 19 miles. Although built for express trains, it has been downgraded since the 1960's.	Edwardian to Late 20th Century
MOX27884	Linear	Britain's largest military railway system, it was the primary mode of transport at the Central Ordnance Depot Bicester. Surveyed 1941, ready for construction 1942. Still extant.	Second World War to Late 20th Century

MOD015

Archaeological and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

MOX27779	Building	New Gallery prison, opened on 16th March 1992.	Late 20th Century
MOX28586	Monument	Two undated gullies and a gully terminus identified during a watching brief at Piddington Training Area.	Undated



Events

MOD 015
HM Government



- Site
- Study Area
- events points
- events poly

Notes:

Drawing No. 4
Revision No. 2

0 180 360 540 Meters
Scale: 1:12,200 @A3

29 April 2026
NGR: 463166E E / 217653N N

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Recorded Archaeological Events (Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record)

Ref	Location	Type
EOX1105	Site A: MOD Bicester	DSDC Site A: MOD Bicester Evaluation
EOX1105	MOD Bicester Evaluation	DSDC Site A: MOD Bicester Evaluation
EOX1802	Bicester Oxfordshire	DSBC Bicester Oxfordshire DBA
EOX6539	Blackthorn to Piddington Embankment Work	Blackthorn to Piddington Embankment Work: Geophysical Survey
EOX6539	Blackthorn to Piddington Embankment Work	Blackthorn to Piddington Embankment Work: Geophysical Survey
EOX7370	Piddington Training Area	Metal Detection Survey at Piddington Training Area
EOX7370	Piddington Training Area	Metal Detection Survey at Piddington Training Area
EOX7371	Piddington Training Area	Watching Brief at Piddington Training Area
EOX7371	Piddington Training Area	Watching Brief at Piddington Training Area
EOX7693	Piddington Training Area	Watching Brief at Piddington Training Area
EOX7693	Piddington Training Area	Watching Brief at Piddington Training Area

Portable Antiquities Scheme

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
OXON-05C16B	Spearhead	A fragment from a hollow bladed possible spearhead of Middle Bronze Age date. The fragment comes from the body of a bladed implement which has been truncated by two transverse breaks. it narrows from one break (c22.0mm wide, 6.9mm thick) to 16.4mm wide and 5.9mm thick. The fragment is hollow bodied and would have been a lozenge shape in cross section but has been slightly flattened on one wide surface. The blade edges extend slightly beyond the hollow body and are ragged and worn. The blade has a subtle midrib on each wide face below which are steps marked by grooves whose lines converge as the item narrows. The object has a semi glossy medium green patina. The fragment is 39.3mm long, 22mm wide, 6.9mm thick and weighs 11.54 grams.	Postcode	Bronze Age
OXON-8EE4F6	Knife	A cast copper-alloy knife blade or spear head fragment of unknown date, possibly Bronze Age, c.BC 1600-1100 through to the Medieval period (c. AD 1600). This metal fragment would have been part of a leaf shaped blade, however it has been broken off on three sides. It is sub-rectangular in body while having a rhomboidal cross-section mid-ridge. The only surviving original edge is of the bladed edge.	Postcode	Bronze Age

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		The object measures 15.99mm in width and 13.33mm in length and is 5.72mm wide. It weighs 2.56 grams. It is dark green in colour and pitted.		
OXON-0A7F48	Brooch	An incomplete Iron Age La Tegrave;ne III Nauheim derivative brooch dating to the period c.25 BC- AD;100. The brooch is almost complete only missing its pin. At the top of the bow is the head of the brooch. The head is made of the beginning of a coil before ending in a transverse break. From the head of the brooch the bow expands in sharp diagonal lines into a flat, rectangular cross sectioned plate that is 1.2mm thick and 6.8mm wide. It narrows over its final third to a plain rounded foot (0.5mm wide). A flat catchplate projects from the back of the foot. This is triangular to form a rest for the pin. The brooch is a medium green colour. The brooch is 39.1mm long, 6.8mm wide, 9.7mm thick in profile and weighs 1.58 grams.	Postcode	Iron Age
OXON-605248	Brooch	An incomplete copper alloy Roman skeuomorphic plate sandal sole; brooch of Roman date, dating to c. AD 100-200. The fragment represents the slightly pointed toe end and terminates in an old transverse break. The remains of the catchplate, slightly bent out of shape, are on the back near the tip. The upper surface of the brooch has a recessed field, bordered by a raised edge c. 2mm wide. Within the cell thus formed are several spots of bright red enamel	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		remaining. On the raised band itself are traces of a silver or other white metal plating. The brooch has a mid grey-green patina all over. The brooch fragment is 25.70mm long, 8.33mm wide, 4.58mm thick (including the catchplate) and weighs 1.30 grams.		
OXON-5F4E5F	Brooch	An incomplete copper alloy Roman brooch of the knee type, of Hull T171, dating from AD ;150-250.The spring, with a short projecting length of the pin remaining, is encased between two pierced lugs. The spring case sits behind a semi-circular headplate, 11.18mm wide, which has a crescent shaped cell along the top edge, bearing the remains of red enamel. The bow, which is D-sectioned (flat on the back, convex on the front), is humped and bulbous at the top, but undecorated. The bow, from its maximum width of 7.96mm, tapers to the midpoint at 3.40mm wide, then flares again to form the foot at 6.15mm wide. On the back of the foot are the broken remnants of the catchplate. The brooch has a mottled green and red patina all over. The brooch is 30.95mm long,;11.18mm wide, 12.40mm thick and weighs 3.61 grams.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-5EA49B	Brooch	A fragment from a Roman copper alloy Hod Hill brooch, dating to c. AD;43-75. Not enough survives to assign a sub-type. Only part of the bow and a small trace of catchplate survive. There are worn	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		breaks on the top, bottom and both side edges, but the upper and lower diagonally tapering edges appear original. This suggests the foot, top section of the bow and two lateral projections have broken off. The bow is moderately curved and thin relative to surviving width. The front face is covered with two vertical transversally-concave flutes of apparently equal width, separated by three low vertical ridges. The foot is rectangular in cross-section. On the reverse is a small raised vertical ridge that may reflect the beginning of a catchplate. The fragment is covered in a mixture of grey-brown and pale green patina. The fragment is 15.44mm long, 11.24mm wide and 4.20mm thick. It weighs 1.08 grams.		
OXON-5E5545	Brooch	An incomplete Roman copper alloy hinged Hod Hill type E brooch, dating to the period c. AD;40-60. The brooch survives as its wings and part of the bow. The head of the brooch projects in a sub-rectangular plate, which has an elongated U-shaped slot cut at its centre which would have accommodated the pin, which is missing. The head is truncated by a transverse break, but would have originally continued upwards and then rolled forwards around an axis bar. The head survives to a width of 14.45mm and a thickness of 1.55mm at the break. The bow is D-shaped in cross section with a convex front and flat back and slightly curved in profile. It first	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		projects from the wings with a width of 8.89mm, before widening to a maximum width of 11.95mm, from which it then tapers gently towards a minimum width of 5.74mm at the very bottom, abraded break edge. The section of the bow between the maximum and minimum with is marked by 6 transverse ribs, the uppermost of which is the thickest at 3.81mm and the remaining are shallower and have a more consistent thickness of 2.86-2.59mm. The brooch has a thick dark brown-green patina. The brooch is 33.07mm long, 14.45mm wide, and 6.12mm thick. It weighs 3.08;grams.		
OXON-236768	Brooch	An incomplete cast copper alloy Nauheim Derivative, La The grave;ne III brooch of late Iron Age to Roman (c. AD;25-100) date. The brooch is cast as one piece. The spring is coiled with four loops made of a thick copper alloy wire (2-3mm thickness). One of these coils is broken as it emerges from the reverse, and before it curves upwards and then back towards the reverse of the brooch, where it would have developed into the pin (which is therefore entirely missing). The opposite end of the coiled wire develops into the bow which is a slender elongated rectangle. Between the two sets of coils on either side of the top of the bow, the wire travels under the spring on the reverse of the bow in a small rounded curve. The bow ends in a transverse break, and so the foot and catchplate are also	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		missing. The bow has a design consisting of a roughly central double vertical line of small punched dots. The surface of the brooch has developed a compact, shiny mid green patina, but this is marked by significant pitting. The brooch fragment has a length of 36.56mm, width 16.25mm and thickness 6.21mm (measured across the spring). It weighs 2.81 grams. The brooch is a La Tène III type brooch which dates to the late 1st century to 2nd century AD.		
OXON-22E874	Hair pin	A complete probable copper alloy hair pin of Roman date. This has a globular or spherical head, and no collar. The shaft narrows just below the head to c. 3.33mm, before widening again to a maximum of 4.23mm, and then tapering to a tip. The shank is rectangular in cross-section, and this is particularly evident at its expansion. At the narrow point below the head, the pin shaft is bent back on itself in a U-shape, forming a hook. The pin has a mottled pale green to brown patina all over. It measures 67.78mm in length, 6.61mm in width and 5.41mm in thickness (both of the latter measured across the pin head). It weighs 7.07 grams.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-225547	Finger ring	A complete cast copper alloy annular ring, most likely a very small size finger ring of Roman date, probably c. AD 100-300. This has an	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		all-metal bezel and best confirms to Guiraud Type 2g. The hoop is oval rather than round, and has internal dimension of c. 11.23mm by 7.97mm, suggesting this may have been intended to be worn by a child and/or on the very tip of the finger. The bezel is oval and both thicker and wider than the hoop, and appears to be undecorated, other than that it has a shallow depression in each quadrant, leaving a raised cross between. The finger ring has a matte brown patina all over, which becomes paler in the recessed areas. Its maximum external diameter is 14.56mm, the maximum width of the hoop is 2.68mm, and the bezel measures 12.99mm by 9.18mm. The ring weighs 2.26 grams.		
OXON-1F8A8C	Coin	A plated silver Roman Republican denarius copying a coin of P. Crepusius, dating to the period c. 82 BC (Reece Period 1). Obverse: Laureate head (possibly of Apollo) right, sceptre behind. Control mark ?(? or P) behind sceptre. Reverse: [P.C](REP)[VSI] (in exergue), Horseman right brandishing spear. Prototype of the mint of Rome.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-1F4985	Coin	A worn Roman copper alloy radiate of Divus Claudius II, posthumous issue dating to the period AD;270-271 (Reece Period 13). CONSECRATIO reverse type, depicting an eagle standing left, head right. Mint of Rome. As Cunetio, p.141, no. 2314.	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
OXON-1F11A6	Coin	A very worn base silver, or silver washed copper alloy radiate of a female Empress, probably Salonina (AD 253-268), from the sole reign of Gallienus, dating to the period; AD;260-268 (Reece period 13). The reverse is possibly a; IVNO REGINA or IVNO VICTRIX type, depicting; Juno (or another female deity) standing left, holding a sceptre or staff in her left hand, and a patera (or other object) in her outstretched right hand. Cuneatio no. 651 or 652.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-1E1C32	Coin	A very worn Roman copper alloy as or dupondius of unclear emperor, dating to the period c.;AD;100-250. Unclear reverse type. Unclear mint.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-DFAB4E	Coin	A very worn Roman copper alloy nummus of an unclear ruler;(Reece period unknown), dating to the period;AD;330-402. Unclear reverse type and unclear mint. There is a large chip missing from the edge between 1 and 5 o clock when looking at the obverse.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-DF56EB	Coin	A worn Roman copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine (AD;307-361), dating to AD;330-335 (Reece Period 17). CONSTANTINOPOLIS reverse type depicting a Victory on the prow of a boat with sceptre and shield. Unclear mint.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-DF0E6D	Coin	A Roman copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine, dating to;AD;343-348 (Reece period 17). VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		reverse type, depicting two victories facing holding wreaths, an upright palm frond between them. Possibly mint of Trier.		
OXON-DEC279	Coin	A worn and clipped Roman copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine (AD;307-361), dating to AD;330-335;(Reece period 17). Possibly a GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse type depicting two soldiers flanking two standards holding spears in outer hands. Possibly mint of Trier.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-DE25C0	Coin	A worn Roman copper alloy nummus of Valens (AD 364-378), dating to AD 364-378;(Reece Period 19). SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE reverse type, depicting a victory advancing left with a wreath and palm. Unclear mint. In the field, two unclear symbols to the left (the first possibly an O;or ·, the second an N or F?) and a T to the right of the victory.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-50C37E	Coin	A worn Roman copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine (AD;307-361), dating to AD;330-335 (Reece Period 17). CONSTANTINOPOLIS reverse type depicting a Victory on the prow of a boat with sceptre and shield. Mint of Trier. There is a chip missing from the edge between 6 and 7 o clock when looking at the obverse, and another smaller nick around 10 o clock.	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
OXON-50A593	Coin	An incomplete Roman copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine (AD;307-361) dating to the period AD;335-341 (Reece period 17). GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse type depicting two soldiers flanking a single standard. Mint of Trier. There is a chip missing from the edge between 8 and 10 o'clock when looking at the obverse.		Roman
OXON-507CEE	Coin	A complete Roman copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine (AD;307-361) dating to the period AD;335-341 (Reece period 17). GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse type depicting two soldiers flanking a single standard. Uncertain mint.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-503D34	Coin	A worn and clipped Roman copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine (AD;307-361), dating to AD;330-335;(Reece period 17). GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse type depicting two soldiers flanking two standards holding spears in outer hands. Mint of Lyon.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-4FFCE5	Coin	A worn and clipped Roman copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine (AD;307-361), dating to AD;330-335;(Reece period 17). GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse type depicting two soldiers flanking two standards holding spears in outer hands. Mint of Trier.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-4C40F4	Coin	A complete Roman copper alloy nummus of Constantine II (AD;317-340), dating to AD;330-335;(Reece period 17). GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse type depicting two soldiers flanking two	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		standards holding spears in outer hands. Mint of Trier. RIC;VII (p.216) Nos. 538-539.		
OXON-4BF699	Coin	A complete Roman copper alloy nummus of Constantine I (AD;306-337), dating to AD;330-335;(Reece period 17). GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse type depicting two soldiers flanking two standards holding spears in outer hands; a wreath between the standards. Probably mint of Arles.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-0AD5BE	Coin	A very worn Roman copper alloy radiate or nummus of unclear emperor dating to AD 260 to 402. Unclear reverse type, unclear mint.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-0ABD5B	Coin	An extremely worn Roman copper alloy Sestertius possibly of Antoninus Pius or Marcus Aurelius and dating to circa AD;138-180 (Reece period 7 or 8). Uncertain reverse type depicting a draped female figure standing left. Mint of Rome.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-0AA939	Coin	A Roman, copper alloy nummus from the house of Constantine, dating to AD;330 to 335 (Reece period 17). CONSTANTINOPOLIS reverse type depicting a Victory on the prow of a boat with sceptre and shield, symbol of the new Constantinople. Unclear mint.	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
OXON-A3EEEF	Weight	A complete cast lead -alloy spindle whorl or weight, of unknown date. This is plano-convex in shape, with a moulded circular aperture slightly off-centre measuring c. 7.20mm in diameter. The surface of the spindle whorl is covered entirely in a matte dark grey patina, with white specks especially on the flat bottom. The whorl has a maximum diameter of 28.37mm and of height 11.78mm and weighs 44.91 grams. The shape conforms to Walton Rogers form A1. Dating is not straightforward since spinning using spindle whorls spanned the Iron Age, Roman, Early Medieval, Medieval and early Post-Medieval periods. However, lead spindle whorls from the Iron Age are rare.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-A3600D	Brooch	A very corroded, incomplete, iron;Roman brooch dating to c.;AD;1st-2nd centuries. Probably Polden Hill type, although any detail of the bow or head is now obscured by the corrosion layer. The brooch is missing its pin, spring and catchplace, and only a small section of the bow survives.;The brooch is 18.21mm long, 16..27mm wide, 5.02mm thick and weighs 3.95;grams.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-A312C1	Vessel	A cast lead-alloy vessel repair (pot mend);of uncertain Roman to Post-Medieval date;c.;AD;43-1900.;The object is a cast, lead-alloy plug to mend a hole in a vessel wall. The object is composed of an outer sub-ovate plate with a tapered inward circumferential portion	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		and a smaller, sub-ovate plate which would have attached the plate to the body of the vessel.; Held in place between the two lead faces and against the stem are the remains of a ceramic vessel.; The sherd is coarse and dark grey in colour.; The lead faces are off-white and light grey in colour.The object is 28.80mm long, 27.95mm wide, 8.11mm thick and weighs 28.92 grams.Pot mends of this form are found in both Roman and Medieval periods, as a common way to repair broken pottery vessels. There are examples from the Roman period (e.g. SOM-90FA04 and SOM-D6BD5C), Medieval period (LVPL-324D02) and Post-Medieval to modern period (KENT-D53C70). ;Similar local examples can be found: OXON-0F3805, OXON-313FEB, ;OXON-C1D2EB and OXON-5E17CA.		
OXON-8E84CC	Bracelet	An incomplete cast copper-alloy Roman bracelet dating c.;AD;250-410.The bracelet consists of one terminal and part of the body bent in two places.;The strip is broadly rectangular and D-shape in cross-section. From the squared terminal the side of the strip bends to a 90 degree angle before gradually tapering to an old worn transverse break. The strip is possibly decorated with incised transverse grooves of varying width and depth although the surface corrosion does not allow for definite identification. The underside is relatively flat and undecorated.	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		The surface has a corroded light to mid green patination and is heavily worn and abraded. The fragment measures 33.15mm long and a maximum of 3.62mm wide tapering to 2.17mm and is 2.03mm thick. It weighs 1.57;grams.		
OXON-7789F4	Brooch	An incomplete cast copper-alloy Roman Headstud brooch dating from AD;75-200.The head of the brooch survives to a width of 18.59mm. The wings have a stepped front surface and D-shaped rear surface creating a irregular cylinder pierced by a cylindrical hole down their width. A further lateral slot has been cut into the back of the wings to allow a pin to articulate around a copper alloy axis bar running through the cylindrical hole. None of the pin has survived. Each wing has three parallel incised lines creating a stepped appearance to each wing. Projecting from above, at their centre, are the remains of what would have been the circular attachment loop and this measures 6.95mm across its diameter and only 0.98mm high. The bow projects from the head of the brooch with a width of 8.36mm. It is sub-oval in cross section being wider than it is thick. It narrows down its length to 5.05mm where in contracts before expanding out into a foot which is 8.13mm wide. The bow has moulded, incised and applied decoration. Near the top of the bow is a raised circular border within which is a recessed circular border surrounding a raised pellet. Below this headstud is a central cell	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		which encloses a triangle lattice design of ten oval lozenges at the bottom of which are two parallel grooves before the foot.; The recessed cells and the headstud are empty with no traces of enamel remaining. The catchplate is rectangular and terminates in a break. The pin is missing. The brooch is a medium green colour. The brooch is 46.20mm long, 18.60mm wide at the wings, 17.83mm thick in profile and it weighs 13.40 grams.		
OXON-0F5F7A	Vessel	A cast lead-alloy vessel repair (pot mend);of uncertain Roman to Post-Medieval date;c.;AD;43-1900.;The object is a cast lead-alloy plug to mend a hole in a vessel wall. The object is composed of two sub-oval shaped faces, one flat, the other slightly concave and connected by an internal stem, all cast in a single piece. The flat face is somewhat larger and more regularly shaped than the other. The two faces sit very close, and in places right up against each other, so the stem is represented by a slight groove around the edges of the flat sides only. No trace of pottery surrounds the stem. It has a typical off white/cream colour. The object is 30.96mm long, 21.00mm wide, 10.08mm thick and weighs 26.10 grams. Pot mends of this form are found in both Roman and Medieval periods, as a common way to repair broken pottery vessels	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
OXON-0F3805	Vessel	A cast lead-alloy vessel repair (pot mend) of uncertain Roman to Post-Medieval date c. AD;43-1900. The object is a cast, lead-alloy plug to mend a hole in a vessel wall. The object is composed of an outer sub-ovate plate with a tapered inward circumferential portion and a smaller, sub-ovate plate which would have attached the plate to the body of the vessel. Held in place between the two lead faces and against the stem are the remains of a ceramic vessel.; The sherd is coarse and dark grey in colour with fine quartz inclusions. The lead faces are off-white and light grey in colour. The object is 24.42mm long, 23.73mm wide, 11.81mm thick and weighs 21.23 grams. Pot mends of this form are found in both Roman and Medieval periods, as a common way to repair broken pottery vessels.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-FBB560	Coin	A complete copper-alloy Roman radiate coin of Divus Claudius II (AD;268-270), probably a contemporary copy dating to the period c.AD 275-285 (Reece period 14). CONSECRATIO reverse type depicting an altar with flame above. Unclear mint.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-FB9D75	Coin	A;Roman copper alloy nummus of Constantine II;dating to c.;AD;330 - 331 (Reece period 17). GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse type depicting two soldiers standing flanking two standards holding spears in outer hands. Mint of Lyons.	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
OXON-FB4E92	Coin	An copper-alloy Roman radiate of uncertain emperor dating to;AD;260-275, possibly Claudius II (AD 268-270) (Reece Period 13), VIRTUS AVG reverse type depicting; Virtus helmeted, draped, standing left, holding olive-branch in right hand and spear in left hand. Mint of Rome.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-FAD736	Coin	An incomplete Roman copper-alloy nummus of the House of Constantine (AD 307-361), dating to the period AD;354-361;(Reece period 18).; Probably FEL TEMP REPARATIO reverse type depicting a soldier spearing a barbarian who has fallen from a horse (fallen horseman).; Unclear mint.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-FA7471	Coin	A copper-alloy Roman sestertius of Trajan (AD;98-117), dating to;AD;103-111 (Reece Period 5). Reverse type: S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI S C, Spes walking left, holding flower. Mint of Rome. RIC;II, p. 281, no. 519.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-FA1869	Coin	A very worn Roman copper-alloy Sestertius of an unclear emperor dating to the period AD;100-250. Unclear reverse type and unclear mint.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-E5B981	Coin	A copper-alloy Roman radiate of Tetricus I (AD;271-274) dating to the period;AD;271-274 (Reece period 13). SALVS AVGG reverse	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		type depicting Salus standing left holding rudder and feeding snake entwined around altar. Gallic mint I.		
OXON-E5A2D4	Coin	A very worn Roman copper-alloy radiate or nummus of unclear emperor dating to AD 260-402. Unclear reverse type, unclear mint.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-E59CAE	Coin	A worn copper-alloy Roman nummus of unclear emperor dating to AD;330 to 402. Unclear reverse type, unclear mint.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-E595F7	Coin	A copper-alloy Roman nummus of the House of Constantine dating to AD;335-341 (Reece Period 17). GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse type depicting two soldiers flanking one standard holding spears in outer hands. Unclear Mint.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-E58EC3	Coin	A very worn Roman copper-alloy radiate or nummus of unclear emperor dating to AD;260-402. Unclear reverse type, unclear mint.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-E5846F	Coin	A very worn Roman copper-alloy radiate or nummus of unclear emperor dating to AD;260-402. Unclear reverse type, unclear mint.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-E57129	Coin	A very worn copper-alloy Roman as or dupondius of unclear emperor, dating to the period c. AD;100-250. Unclear reverse type featuring a figure (probably female) standing left. Unclear mint.	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
OXON-A5375B	Unidentified Object	An unidentified object, most likely of Roman date. The object consists of an elongated cone, circular in cross-section, which tapers to a rounded tip, and which has a decorative collar along the base consisting of a narrower upper band which has fine vertical hatching, and a wider lower band which has no decoration other than an incised line following its lower edge. Protruding from the base of the cone is the remains of an iron shank, which is sub-square in cross-section. The cone itself is mostly covered in a dark green compact patina, although this is marked by paler green pitting on one side, and globular bulky accretions of hard, possibly ferrous, corrosion on the other. The shaft is dark brown in colour. It is 37.03mm long and 13.91mm in diameter. It weighs 12.29 grams. There are a number of similar objects recorded on the PAS database.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-9254BA	Coin	A complete copper-alloy Roman nummus of the House of Constantine (AD 307-361), dating to the period AD;332-333 (Reece Period 17). VRBS ROMA reverse type depicting a wolf and twins with two stars above. Mint of Trier.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-923049	Coin	A complete copper-alloy Roman nummus from the House of Constantine (AD;307-361), dating to the period AD;330-1;(Reece	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		Period 17). CONSTANTINOPOLIS reverse type depicting a Victory on the prow of a boat with sceptre and shield. Mint of Trier.		
OXON-EC7E91	Coin	A very worn Roman copper alloy radiate or nummus of unclear emperor dating to AD;260-402. Unclear reverse type (possibly featuring a female figure standing), unclear mint. It appears as if more than half of the coin is missing, unless it has a very irregularly shaped flan.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-EC5EDE	Coin	A worn Roman copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine (AD;307-361), dating to AD;343-348 (Reece Period 17). VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN reverse type, depicting two Victories facing, each holding up a wreath. Unclear mint. There is a large edge chip between 7 and 10 o'clock when looking at the obverse, and most of the legends have been clipped.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-D4F3A1	Coin	A copper-alloy Roman nummus from the House of Constantine (c. AD 307-361), dating to AD;330 to 335 (Reece period 17). CONSTANTINOPOLIS reverse type depicting a Victory on the prow of a boat with sceptre and shield, symbol of the new Constantinople. Unclear mint.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-D4D0ED	Coin	A copper-alloy Roman radiate of Carausius (AD;286-93) dating to the period AD 286- 293 (Reece Period 14). SALVS AVG reverse	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		type depicting Salus standing left holding sceptre and feeding serpent rising from altar. Mint unclear.		
OXON-D45BB7	Brooch	An incomplete copper-alloy Colchester one piece brooch dating from the Iron Age to Roman period (c. AD;25-70). The brooch survives as the head, bow, foot, catchplate and some of the spring mechanism.; The pin is missing. The head of the brooch possesses only one of two short wings.; The surviving side is flat at the back and has an angled front so they are triangular in plan. The upper section curls up and over itself narrowing and flattening as it does so before being folded flat against the front of the bow leaving a small loop above the head of the brooch. The integral spring mechanism sits within the broken wings and curves around a now broken axis bar which is visible only within the integral coil.; As seen from the front, four coils wrap around the axis bar before being folded over the top and through the hoop above the bow.; The other side of the spring coil is now missing along with the pin. The bow projects from the front of the wings with a width of 4.15mm. It is sub-oval shaped, almost sub-rectangular, in cross section and gradually tapers down its length to a minimum width of 0.81mm at the foot which is pointed and plain. The entire bow is also plain and undecorated baring the strip folded over its top. A triangular catchplate extends from the reverse of the bow and the upper surface curves to meet the back of the bow,	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		while its outer surface is flat and plain. Its lower edge is short and runs perpendicular to the foot of the brooch. The catchplate has two circular holes one slightly larger than the other. The outer tip is bent over 90 degrees to form a rest for the pin. The brooch has a dark green patina and is worn smooth. The brooch is 36.75mm long, 16.00mm wide at the axis bar, 10.62mm thick in profile and weighs 4.11 grams.		
OXON-D2DCFC	Coin	A copper-alloy Roman nummus of Julian II (AD 360-363), dating to AD;360-363 (Reece Period 18), VOT X MVLX XX reverse type depicting the legend surrounded by a wreath. Unclear mint.; Possibly clipped between 4-6 o'clock as seen on the obverse.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-BF4656	Coin	A copper-alloy Roman radiate of Claudius II (AD;268-270), dating to the period c.AD268-270 (Reece period 13); GENIVS EXERCIT; reverse type depicting Genius standing left holding patera and cornucopiae. Mint of Rome.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-BE89BD	Brooch	An incomplete cast copper-alloy Roman Rosette or Fantail/Rosette ;derivative;brooch dating to the 1st and 2nd;centuries;AD (c. 43-200 AD).;;The spring and pin are missing. The brooch is a flat plate shaped like a Rosette and has cells for enamel consisting of three concentric circles, each with a raised band, thus enclosing recesses in which there are the remains of enamel. The central recess is now	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		empty and hollow (possibly a variant of Hattatt;s ;Keyhole; type Rosette brooch) with a wider band surrounding it. The two outer recesses appear to have contained blocks of red enamel, some of which remains together with white globules (this may be the remains of a paste which secured the enamelling; in place). Below, the foot widens to a fantail; or triangular form with a rounded outer edge. The foot is decorated in the form of a recessed cruciform in red enamel and the outer four sections in blue.; There is some damage to the side of the fantail with some of the decoration being lost. A small catchplate projects from the reverse of this lower region of the brooch, it is rectangular in shape but has lost its outer tip that would have bent over to form a rest for the pin.;;On the reverse of the back plate, it is possible to see a circular hole in the centre and the missing spring mechanism at the top. The surface of the brooch has a dark green patina together with the blue and red enamelling. The overall dimensions of the brooch are 26.84mm;in length, 14.18mm wide at the upper disc, 10.62mm at the waist and 10.24 mm at the fantail, it is 11.30mm thick in profile, including the catchplate and it weighs 3.28;grams.		
OXON-BD826E	Brooch	An incomplete cast copper-alloy Roman 2-piece Aesica type brooch dating to the 1st and 2 nd centuries;AD (c. 43-200 AD). The spring and pin are missing. The brooch is made of two parts, the upper part	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		with the wings being riveted onto a lower flat plate. The short wings at the head of the brooch are 22.11mm wide and made of a cylindrical tube with an open reverse and oval endcaps. The endcaps are pierced by a circular hole through which a copper alloy or iron axis bar and spring would have been threaded. Iron staining on the inside of the tube is visible. The upper section of the bow then projects out to a knob on either side (24.63mm wide) and then back to a narrow knop (5.82mm wide) which passes through the lower portion of the brooch via a copper-alloy rivet. As seen from the reverse, the separate lower section is comprised of a triangular bow 34.37mm in length and 8.30mm at the apex which then widens to small projections either side just below the level of the upper bow (20.63mm wide).; The sides then widen to form a fantail foot approximately the same width as the upper portion of the bow (25.56mm wide). A small catchplate project from the reverse of this lower region of the brooch, It is rectangular in shape and its outer tip is bent over 90 degrees to form a rest for the pin. The brooch is otherwise undecorated. The lower left portion of the plate might have been decorated but is too worn to be certain. On the reverse of the back plate, it is possible to see a circular rivet which attaches the two elements together.		

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		The surface of the brooch has a dark brown patina. The overall dimensions of the brooch are 10.96mm in length, 22.7mm wide at the upper wings, 9.51mm thick in profile, including the catchplate and it weighs 13.36;grams.		
OXON-BC95C9	Brooch	An incomplete cast copper alloy Roman brooch, possibly a hybrid of bow and plate types of Hod Hill and Aesica variant missing the head, pin, lower portion of the bow and catchplate. The head is ovate and measures 25.32mm x 14.15m. It has been pierced by three holes (two identical measuring 2.21mm in diameter sited above a smaller puncture measuring 1.35mm in diameter below and between the two).; The head sits on a sub-rectangular plate of the bow with four moulded parallel ridges which run down the tapering body ending in a transverse ridged collar.; The lower section of the bow is missing to a worn break at the junction with the catchplate.; A small section of this remains but is also broken with an old break.; The brooch is undecorate save for the moulded ridges.; Evidence of iron corrosion is visible in the oval head and on the reverse. The three small holes on the head suggest that the brooch may have been re-shaped and reused as a typological parallel cannot be confidently found. Overall the brooch measures 48.92mm in length, 25.09mm in width across the head, is 4.08mm thick and weighs 14.67 grams.	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
OXON-689B56	Stud	A complete copper-alloy stud or mount of likely Roman date (c. AD100- 410) of unknown function, possibly a furniture fitting. The stud is a discoidal circular head and is 20.95mm in diameter and 4.09mm thick.; The upper surface of the head has a circumferential rib and a central circular rib, creating a wide, ring-shaped cell and a central circular cell.; On the reverse of the disc is a slightly bent integral circular-sectioned shank (11.16mm) which is chamfered and tapers to become square sectioned at its terminal;(2.94 x 1.045mm).Overall the stud measures 20.95mm in diameter, 17.50mm in length, the head is 4.09mm thick and it weighs 7.97g. The object combines the head of Bell Shaped Studs, a multi-purpose form of artefact, commonly found on sites in Britain dating to the Roman period, with the shank of regular shape.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-C86C0E	Brooch	An incomplete copper alloy Roman developed T-shaped brooch, dating to the 1st or 2nd century AD. The brooch has tubular wings, 16.9mm wide, which hold the pin axis bar, with a slot in the centre rear of the wings for the pin. A mobile section of the hinged pin remains, c. 14mm in length, after which it ends in a break. On the top of the head are the remains of a broken headloop, which is flanked on either side by upward-pointing petals;. Below the head sits a vertical rectangular panel, c. 9mm wide and 16mm high, which is split vertically into two rectangular recessed cells, which may have	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		once contained enamel. Below this, on the apex of the bow, is a triangle picked out in relief with a raised, hatched edge. From this point, foot of the brooch begins to narrow towards its thinnest point at 3.5mm, and terminates in the sub-triangular catchplate, which is present and complete. The foot has incised decorative lines on either side of the front, parallel to the edges. The brooch has a mostly uniform and compact blue-green patina over its entire surface.		
OXON-C711B2	Coin	A very worn Roman copper alloy as or dupondius of unclear bearded emperor, dating to the period c. AD;100-250. Unclear reverse type featuring a figure (probably female) standing left.; Unclear mint.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-69C91D	Brooch	Roman (mid 1st to 2nd century) brooch, of hinged head enamelled type.; An incomplete cast copper-alloy Roman enamelled brooch. The body of the brooch remains with a portion of the foot. The upper portion of the brooch is missing. The body is a lozenge shape with a high-relief border. In the centre there is a high-relief annulet with a small low-relief pellet. There are traces of orange enamel in the pellet and within the annulet border. On the outer edge there are traces of a white metal alloy. Integral to the lower corner there is a elongated trapezoidal which, on the reverse, there is a parallel double lugs which are perforated. The outer face has been	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		decorated with a low-relief circle in each corner on the lower edge and the body is decorated with rows of fine ridges. If turned the other way up, this element looks similar to an owl. The opposite corner has a broken edge. The surface of the brooch has a dark grey-green patina. The brooch measures 32.83mm long, 24.23mm wide, 6.09mm thick and weighs 5.08g.		
OXON-678CD1	Brooch	Late Iron Age to early Roman (c.AD;25 to c. 60) Colchester One-Piece brooch: The copper alloy has wings which are formed by a horizontal rectangular bar which are lozenge shaped when viewed from above. On the reverse of the wings, integral to the upper edge is a rectangular protrusion which curls backwards over the bowhead and tapers to a sharp point. The lower edge of the wings, on the reverse, there is an integral spring which has 5 coils, but the pin is missing. The bow is a sub-rectangular block in section and is bent, which is due to damage rather than intention. The bow is undecorated. The reverse of the lower portion of the bow has traces of a catchplate with openwork. The surface of the brooch is abraded and has traces of a brown/green patina. It weighs 6.31g, and measures 13.6mm wide across the coil and 50.03mm long.	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
OXON-66A9D8	Brooch	Roman (c. AD 160 to 4th century) gilded disc brooch. The copper alloy brooch is circular with a central circular cell which has an engraved green glass setting. The intaglio has an eagle looking backwards holding a wreath and has a slightly raised wing. The bird has a truncated tail, not a long one like a parrot. The edge of the intaglio is slightly bevelled. The border to the cell has raised ridge in the centre of the plain border. The reverse of the brooch has a catchplate at one edge and opposite there is a perforated lug. On the surface of the reverse there are traces of a white metal alloy. Otherwise, the surface of the brooch has a shiny mid green patina. There are no traces of gilding. The brooch measures 28.81mm diameter, 12.54mm thick and weighs 9.13g. This type of brooch is consistent with the British type, datable to the 3rd and 4th century.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-661CF3	Brooch	Roman (c. AD 160 to 4th century) gilded disc brooch: The copper alloy brooch is oval with a central oval cell which originally would have held a conical black glass/stone setting which is now missing. The border to the cell has two concentric rings, the inner ring which is on a higher platform has obliquely angled notches which Mackreth terms cabling. The reverse of the brooch has a catchplate at one edge and opposite there is a perforated lug with traces of iron on it. The surface of the brooch has a light blue-green patina. There are traces of gilding. The brooch measures 34.21mm long, 24.85mm	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		wide, 11.25mm thick and weighs 10.05g. This type of brooch is consistent with the British type, datable to the 3rd and 4th century.		
OXON-05A520	Brooch	A fragment from a cast copper-alloy Roman brooch possibly. Only the wings and a small portion of the bow survive. The wings of the brooch are 18.9mm wide and are very worn making it hard to be certain if these are cylindrical and so indicating a Developed T shape form or crescent shape with convex front and flat reverse. A line of concreted copper alloy runs along their top which might be the cord from a spring which would support the latter interpretation however. Part of a pin mechanism projects from the back of the centre of the wings surviving as a short rectangular cross sectioned tab. The front of the wings have small traces of deep blue enamel on their front faces. The bow projects from the wings with a width of 8.1mm. It is rectangular in cross section straight sided and ends after c.6.3mm with a very worn break. At this point their appearance to be a concave recessed in the front of the bow possibly for a setting. The brooch is a light green colour. The brooch is 18.9mm long, 14.2mm wide, 7.8mm thick and weighs 3.85 grams.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-B55938	Brooch	A Roman (2nd to early 3rd century) copper alloy disc brooch: The brooch is an irregular oval but was probably originally circular. The edges are all broken edges but not recently broken. The upper	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		surface of the brooch is decorated; it has a central circular high-relief annulet. This annulet is at the centre of another larger annulet. In the fields around the annulets there was probably enamel, of which there is now no trace. On the reverse there are no traces of a catchplate or integral lugs. The brooch has a light to mid green coloured patina which is abraded. It measures 26.48mm long and 18.74mm wide, 2.51mm thick. It weighs 4.5g.		
OXON-7DFE4C	Coin	A worn Roman copper alloy radiate of Victorinus (AD 269-271) dating to AD 269-271 (Reece period 13). INVICTVS reverse type depicting Sol advancing left. Unclear Gallic Mint.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-8C9EC4	Coin	An incomplete copper alloy Roman nummus of the House of Valentinian dating to AD 364-378 (Reece period 19). [GLORIA ROMANORVM] reverse type depicting the Emperor advancing right, dragging a captive. Uncertain mint. Diameter 19.41mm, thickness 0.86mm, weight 1.1g.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-77E349	Coin	A complete copper alloy barbarous radiate copy or imitation of Tetricus II (c.270-273AD) dating to AD 275-285 (Reece period 14). crude imitation of SALVS AVG depicting figure of Salus in flowing gown holding sceptre and feeding a snake rising from an altar.	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		Unclear but likely minted in Britain by provenance. The coin is irregular with an oval shaped flan, it has been struck off centre.		
OXON-76414F	Coin	An incomplete copper alloy Roman radiate or nummus of an uncertain ruler, dating to the period AD 260 - 402. Uncertain reverse type, unclear mint. Diameter 12.7 mm, thickness 0.9 mm, weight 0.8 g.	Postcode	Roman
OXON-0CB87B	Coin	An incomplete copper-alloy Roman radiate or nummus 'minim' of an uncertain emperor dating to the period c. AD 260-402. Obverse: bust right, unclear reverse type possibly depicting a standing figure left. Mint unclear.	Postcode	Roman
SUR-78B495	Coin	A very worn nummus of the House of Constantine dating to the period AD 330-335 (Reece Period 17). The reverse type depicts a wolf and twins.	Postcode	Roman
SUR-78AB25	Coin	An illegible fourth century nummus copy.	Postcode	Roman
SUR-789FA1	Coin	An illegible fourth century nummus copy.	Postcode	Roman
SUR-DC3E11	Coin	A Nummus of Constans, AD 343-348, Reverse type VICTORIAE DD AVGG QNN Two Victories with weaths. Mint possibly Trier.	Postcode	Roman

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
OXON-21AC18	Brooch	A damaged but near complete Early Medieval (early Anglo-Saxon) copper alloy cast saucer brooch dating to c.AD 430-550. The pin is missing, and the decorated central boss has become detached from the back plate, and features some losses through the thinnest parts of the sheet metal. The brooch is circular, with a diameter of 34.52mm. This is slightly recessed to accommodate the now detached central boss, but does not have a pronounced rim or lip. The maximum thickness of the plate (excluding any fittings on the back) is 2.90mm. On the back are the complete catchplate and the remains of the pin hinge, which is covered in ferrous corrosion. The now detached central boss, which has a maximum diameter of 29.13mm and thickness of <1mm, has a moulded design of three swirls, each containing an S-shaped scroll at its centre. There are some irregular holes through the boss in the areas where the sheet metal would have been thinnest. The brooch plate is a pale-blue green on the back and a swirled mixture of grey-green and brown corrosion on the front. The central boss is mostly covered with a compact dark-green patina. The brooch is 34.52mm in diameter overall, and 12.31mm thick including the catchplate. The plate and boss together weigh;14.03;grams.Saucer brooches were typically worn in pairs,	Postcode	Early medieval

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		although the motifs on each did not always match. The tend to be found in female graves.		
OXON-0C784C	Pin	A very worn fragment from a cast copper-alloy dress or hair pin of Early-Medieval date, c.AD 700 - 900. The head is bi-conical or pear shaped having a point of maximum width that is offset closer to the head than the shaft. It narrows from this point in a crinoline shape to become a circular cross section shaft. This is truncated by a transverse worn break. The pin has a medium green patina that is very worn creating a divoted surface. The pin is 16.1mm long, 8.8mm in diameter at the head, and weighs 2.62 grams. The pin is of the bi-conical median band type which dates to the 8th or 9th century AD.	Postcode	Early medieval
OXON-2127D7	Buckle	An incomplete Medieval cast copper alloy single oval looped composite strap-end buckle, with an integral forked spacer onto which would have been soldered separate front and back plates (now missing) dating to the period c.AD 1330-1450. The loop is round with a sharply pointed lip, with a diameter of c.14.64mm (excluding the pointed lip). The pin is missing. Projecting from the opposite side of the loop to the lip is a spacer bar, which almost immediately separates into two pongs. The width of the spacer bar is 9.69mm at the loop attachment point, from where it narrows to	Postcode	Medieval

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		6.29mm at the forked tips. Both prongs are bent at an angle of around 120 degrees. The buckle is a dark green colour with occasional paler and powdery patches. The buckle is 47.35mm long, 14.64mm wide (across the loop) and has a maximum thickness of 2.93mm. It weighs 4.49 grams.		
OXON-208036	Book fitting	An incomplete Medieval copper alloy two-piece book clasp of the pierced and hinged type (Howsam 2016, type A.1.1). This consists of part of the hinged terminal only. This takes the form of a D-shaped plate, which is flat on the back and moulded/domed on the front, and has a central perforation to fit over a peg on the opposing clasp element. The front of the plate is decorated with a design of small punched or stamped circles, arranged in parallel rows reminiscent of scales. The cross bar or pin which would have formed the hinge and attachment point for the plate is missing, having broken off at the lugs. On the opposite side of the terminal is a small zoomorphic looped terminal with a transverse drilled hole through the open jaws of the centre, and moulded details around the loop suggesting ear, a brow and a snout. This would have held a cord to assist with pulling the book closed (Howsam 2016:30). The book clasp terminal has an even dark grey-green, almost black, compact patina all over, with paler corrosion present within the	Postcode	Medieval

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		recesses of the punched decoration. The item measures 26.68mm long, 17.37mm wide and 7.40mm thick (across the loop). It weighs 7.52 grams.		
OXON-01EF34	Buckle	An incomplete cast copper alloy Medieval pin form a disc on pin buckle dating from AD;1300 - 1500. The element is made from a flat circular disc with a tapering pint projecting at one end, and an incomplete loop projecting at the other. the disc is decorated with a central circular recess (cell) that is now empty of any contents. The object is a greenish brown colour. The buckle fragment is 23.7mm long, 16.2mm wide, 1.1mm thick and weighs 1.45 grams.	Postcode	Medieval
OXON-A3C5F5	Weight	A complete lead-alloy weight dating from the Medieval to Post Medieval period (c.AD 1200-1700). The object is conical in shape with an irregular rounded base. A rounded perforation runs vertically through the centre of the object. It is undecorated and has a mid-grey patina. The weight is 21.41mm in length and 24.05mm x 21.57mm in diameter at the base and weighs 51.00 grams. The exact function and date of the object is uncertain. Weights such as these that were found outside of archaeological contexts are difficult to date because their use and style remains continuous from the Roman period onwards.	Postcode	Medieval

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
OXON-0B4AF1	Buckle	An incomplete unidentified object, probably of copper alloy, probably a buckle pin. The object consists of an incomplete, flat plate with a broken horizontal head that narrows slightly before extending to a tapering body that ends in a rounded terminal. The edges of the artefact are cut and irregular and there is a raised, central longitudinal rib along one surface. The object is undecorated and has a white-green corrosion patina. The object measures 56.15mm in length, 9.51mm across the head, narrowing to 7.70mm before widening to the maximum across the shoulders of 10.43mm and 3.52 across the foot. It is 4.07mm in thickness and weighs 10.54 grams.	Postcode	Medieval
OXON-100D5D	Metal working debris	A probable lead-alloy, casting sprue, manufacturing waste or powder flask dating from the Medieval to Modern period (AD1500-1900). The object is funnel shaped, round and flat on one side with an irregular shaped stem projecting from underneath which has been broken with an irregular cut. It is hollow like Post-Medieval powder flasks. It has a typical off white/cream colour of lead-alloy. The object base has a diameter of 30.17mm x 28.50mm, the narrow funnel is 11.64mm x 8.00mm and 17.30mm; wide at the shoulders, is 2.53mm thick and weighs 58.42;grams.	Postcode	Medieval

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
OXON-6A0EFC	Jetton	A complete copper-alloy Medieval jetton, probably of the Low Countries under Burgundy, issued by Philip le Bon dating to the period c. AD;1419 - 1467. Burgundian steel and flints issue. Corroded and worn, the obverse is probably steel above three flints; sparks on left and burning kindle stick on right.; The reverse: Short cross pattee with leafy ends, trefoil between each arm.	Postcode	Medieval
OXON-69AAC0	Key (locking)	A complete cast copper-alloy rotary casket key dating to the Medieval period (c. AD;1150 - 1400). The key has a circular hollow stem of oval cross-section with a hollow oval end now filled with soil.; The bow is sub-circular in shape with a circular suspension hole with some wear on the outer edge.; At the other end of the short shank, the bit is rectangular in shape with a pair of shallow semi-circular clefts central on either short side. The key measures 36.38;mm;long, 15.03mm x 14.24;mm;wide (at the bow), 8.20mm;x 7.75mm x 2.03mm (at the bit), is 3.02 mm thick and weighs 5.45 grams. It has an even light green patina.	Postcode	Medieval
OXON-653A55	Seal matrix	Medieval seal matrix, of Medieval date (c. 1300 - c.1400;AD). The copper alloy seal matrix has a circular die, with a tapering handle. The handle has a hexagonal cross section, and terminates with a sub-hexagonal suspension loop, which is narrowed. Between the loop and stem there is a broad, plain collar. Along the lower edge, as	Postcode	Medieval

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		the moulding of the stem continues to the die edge, there are two low-relief pellets at each moulding with three low-relief pellets at the 12 o'clock mark. The die edge also has a linear groove joining each of the moulding from the stem forming a hexagonal. The device depicts two people standing (the legs are not visible), facing each other holding a lantern for book between them. Above is a vertical post and two 45° angled brace supports for a roofing structure. This depiction is within a beaded border, although the figures break the border. Traces of a white waxy or sticky substance are in the crevices of the device, which is probably a modern substance rather than Medieval. The inscription reads;* LOV ME AND I. The surface of the matrix has a matte dark green coloured surface. The matrix measures 23.71mm tall, 18.44mm diameter at the base, and weighs 9.12g. The seal matrix dates to the Medieval period, 14th century.		
OXON-04FB6A	Strap end	An incomplete cast copper alloy Medieval; three piece strap end dating to c.AD;1250-1450. Only a part of the middle spacer plate survives. The spacer plate is broadly rectangular in pla having two forks extending from a rounded terminal.; Both forks are truncated by transverse breaks. At the apex of where these join there is a projecting acorn shaped knop.	Postcode	Medieval

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		The strap end is a medium green colour. The strap end is 40.4mm long, 7.2mm wide, 3.5mm thick and weighs 2.10 grams.		
SUR-7A4E47	Ampulla	A distorted and worn medieval bag-shaped cast lead pilgrim's ampulla. On one side is a W within a gridded field. The other side shows a crown within a gridded field. The W signifies the shrine of Our Lady at Walsingham, Norfolk.	Postcode	Medieval
SUR-78C3C5	Coin	A copper alloy Rose farthing of Charles I, 1625-1649.	Postcode	Post medieval
SUR-78BCE3	Coin	A copper alloy Rose farthing of Charles I, 1625-1649.	Postcode	Post medieval
OXON-1DBC7E	Sword	Medieval or Post Medieval (15th to 18th century) possible sword pommel: The possible pommel is made of iron, is a horizontal sub-oval in plan and rectangular in section. The base has an integral protrusion which has a sub-square void. This is possibly where the end of the sword tang was fitted. In the body of the pommel there are two circular perforations in the lower portion of the pommel body. The surface of the pommel is corroded and not stable. The pommel measures 35.84mm long, 42.95mm wide, 19.75mm thick and weighs 78.91g. The pommel is difficult to date, but it probably dates to the late Medieval to Post Medieval date.;	Postcode	Post medieval

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
OXON-1D5585	Strap fitting	Post Medieval (mid 16th to 18th centuries) strap mount: The copper alloy strap mount is an inverted sub-triangle with a moulded upper edge. The lower tip has a moulded knop. The outer face has a moulded design. The reverse is undecorated and has two incomplete, integral spikes which are circular in section, taper to a broken surface, but the break is not recent. The surface of the mount has traces of gilding, corrosion and traces of a mid-green patina. It measures 32.82mm long, 16.37mm wide and 7.29mm thick, weighing 4.44g. Strap fittings have been in use from the late Medieval to Post Medieval period. Egan (2005:39) comments that when they were used as dress accessories and continued on horse harness straps into the 18th century. The style of decoration is similar to that on dress hooks or fittings of the 17th century (Read, 2008). The mount probably dates to the late 16th to 17th centuries.	Postcode	Post medieval
OXON-021859	Toy	A fragment from a lead toy horse of Post-Medieval date. The toy is of a jockey and rider galloping mis stride towards the left. The toy has moulded details giving its a convex front and concave reverse. The toy is missing its head, tail and front hoofs of the horse. It is a off white cream colour. The fragment is 38.9mm long, 18.9mm wide, 4.5mm thick and weighs 5.55 grams.	Postcode	Post medieval

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
OXON-0A5B94	Tap	An incomplete cast copper alloy tap key and barrel dating to c.;AD;1700-1850. Only the handle survives. The object has a has a T shaped handle that is rectangular in cross section, flat across the top, but curved on the underside to form the start of the body. This flares out and then is waisted with a concave profile. It is a medium green colour. The tap is 72.4mm long, 34.6mm wide, 8.6mm thick and weighs 120.17;grams.	Postcode	Post medieval
OXON-0A51EB	Tap	An incomplete cast copper alloy tap key and barrel dating to c.;AD;1700-1850. Only the handle survives. The object has a has a T shaped handle that is rectangular in cross section, flat across the top, but curved on the underside to form the start of the body. This flares out and then is waisted with a concave profile. It is a medium green colour. The tap is 72.7mm long, 33.7mm wide, 8.9mm thick and weighs 121.23 grams.	Postcode	Post medieval
OXON-A4CFB3	Staple	An incomplete copper-alloy staple of Post-Medieval date, c.AD 1550-1750.The object comprises a sub-rectangular plate with elongated tapering triangular terminals. The terminals are bent at near right angles to the main plate. Shortly after the right angles, the arms narrow slightly before widening out again creating a sub-circular dome before tapering to the sharp terminals, one of which ends with a worn break.The metal has a dark green to medium	Postcode	Post Medieval

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		brown patina and is worn. The object is 34.54mm long, 22.98mm wide at the top, 7.39mm thick and weighs 9.58g. A similar object is recorded as CORN-EAC585 which states that such staples are thought to have been used to hold wooden objects together, but are not robust enough for boat timbers. The record also cites similar copper-alloy staples in Ottaway and Rogers (2002) p.2829, fig.1408 dated to the 14th century; and in Griffiths, Philpott & Egan (2007) p.288, pl. 73 which are later in date; and in Margeson (1993) p.139, fig.104 which are dated to the 16th;to 17th;century.; This staple is more likely to have been used in textile or leather working.; Similar staples on the database can be found YORYM-63A7DD, NLM-453B46, PUBLIC-44AD98 and BM-937138.		
OXON-10EE02	Shot	A complete cast lead-alloy plug shot or cylinder, likely a weight, dating to the post medieval period (c.AD 1600-1700). The object is cylindrical in shape with a slightly barrelled form, and concave ends. It is undecorated and has a pale white / brown patina. Although this may have been a weight due to comparisons on the database, it is more likely to have been lead shot. For example as a supplementary load for a smoothbore, muzzle loading firearm, from the 17th century.; A supplementary or multiple load would enhance either the chance of achieving a hit, or at close range would magnify the stopping power of a round. This massy piece may have been	Postcode	Post medieval

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		intended for use with a heavy pistol.; The upper surface does have a flat marking of some kind as if it has hit another surface and become flattened.		
OXON-94E2FC	Unidentified object	A fragment from an unidentified object of uncertain date, but most likely Post-Medieval to Modern. The object consists of a horizontal section of c. 20mm long, which is flat along the bottom edge and convex along the top edge. This is lozenge-shaped in cross-section. From its centre spring two stems; of similar thickness, both circular in cross-section, which separate towards the top to form a V shape. One of these is c. 10mm long measured from the point at which they separate and ends in a break; the other is broken off at the separation point. The object is mostly covered in a compact dark brown to black, shiny patina. It is 18.77mm long, 20.06mm wide and 3.98mm thick. It weighs 2.88 grams. Although initially reminiscent of casting waste, the object seems too regular in shape to be this and appears to this and a frame or some kind of openwork object. Its shape and colour suggest that it is no earlier than post-medieval in date.	Postcode	Post medieval
OXON-948996	Hook	A section of coiled copper alloy wire of unknown date, but most likely Post-Medieval to Modern. There is a section, of roughly 30mm long where the wire is wound in a tight coil around 3 straight sections of	Postcode	Modern

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		wire. At one end, only 2 short sections protrude; at the other end, 2 of the lengths come together to form a loop and the third as a single length of wire of approximately the same length. Both the loop and single length of wire are bent back over the coiled section to form a rough hook shape. The wire is all of the same thickness. The object is mostly covered in a compact patina which varies in colour from reddish-brown to dark green. It is 33.79mm long, 9.81mm wide and 4.51mm thick. It weighs 3.82 grams. Although it may be a very plain form of Post-Medieval dress-hook, it seems on the basis of its non-decorative appearance more likely to be a functional object of somewhat later date.		
OXON-40C76C	Valve	A lead pump clack part of a crude non-return valve from an old water pump, dating to the post medieval to modern period (c.AD 1600-1900). The object is comprised of two principle parts, the head and the stopper. The head is a large circular disc that has a diameter of 80.5mm and thickness of 7.6mm. The head sits on top of the stopper which is much smaller in diameter (29.4mm). The object is otherwise undecorated and has a couple of deep striations caused by plough damage and has a powdery white patina. A second plainer disc was found in the same field as this which is flat an plain but larger in diameter (100.3mm) this may be the same form of object but may also be a plain weight. A similar object is recorded	Postcode	Modern

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		under CORN-FD2794 which notes. The mushroom piece fitted through a slot in a leather strap inside the box of the valve. When water was drawn up the pipe into the box with the spout, the clack lifted to let the water in and then fell back over the hole so that it ran out through the spout into the bucket and not back into the well. These were in use over many centuries from the 1500's to early 1900's, although there may still be a few relics in use on outlying farms. Every village and farmhouse had a pump or well until water was laid on to the villages in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.		
OXON-01D647	Ring	A complete copper alloy ring of unknown date. The ring is circular in plan and a pointed oval in cross section. It is plain and has a dark green patina. The ring has a maximum diameter of 25.2mm, is 3.7mm wide, and 2.0 thick. It weighs 1.85 grams. Plain rings such as these cannot usually be closely dated and served various functions such as harness fittings and dress accessory components.	Postcode	Unknown
OXON-0A906E	Casting Waste	A single piece of copper alloy casting waste of uncertain period. The object is irregular in shape being broadly rectangular in plan and domed in cross section but with one flatter region and one more bulbous area. The surface are smooth suggesting an as cast state. The irregularity of the form of this object would suggest this is not an	Postcode	Unknown

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		intentional shape such that it is more likely to be the remains of the casting process. The fragment is a brown green colour. It is 369.2mm long, 32mm wide, 9.1mm thick and weighs 23.51 grams.		
OXON-8DF96D	Unidentified Object	A complete lead-alloy cast object, possibly a token of an unknown date. The object is composed of a circular flat disc decorated with three shallow concentric rings on the upper surface, around a small, central circular boss. The reverse is undecorated. The disc measures 23.30mm x 22.60mm in diameter with the bands being 17.05mm, 8.84mm and 1.82mm in diameter respectively.; The object is thin at 0.82mm thick and weighs 2.69 grams. It is an off-white colour typical of lead-alloy.	Postcode	Unknown
OXON-8D87B8	Ring	A complete copper-alloy ring of unknown date. The ring is oval in plan and circular in cross section. It is plain with the exception of a small raised oval section on the exterior;(4.20mm x 3.56mm x 1.01hmm) and has a dark green patina. The ring has an external diameter of 15.59mm x 15.56mm and internal diameter of 11.53mm x 10.32mm, it is 2.12mm thick and weighs 2.16 grams. Plain rings such as these cannot usually be closely dated and served various functions such as harness fittings and dress accessory components. The small diameter of	Postcode	Unknown

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		approximately 15.60mm would be too small as a finger ring but perhaps could function as a hawking ring or vervel.		
OXON-9219CE	Unidentified object	An unidentified silver artefact of uncertain function and dating. The artefact is sub oval in plan, and oval in section. One surface has a row of indented parallel line. The edges are incomplete and exhibit breaks, suggesting it was part of a larger object.; Both surfaces are covered with scratchings.; It is probably a clipped silver coin. It measures 22.80mm in length, 15.26mm in width and is 0.41mm thick. It weighs 1.10grams. The artefact is light grey to silver in colour. As the artefact can not be easily identified to a particular object type or period, it is undiagnostic and therefore, if it is made from silver, not classified under the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 as it can not be proved to be older than 300 years.	Postcode	Unknown
OXON-7981EA	Ingot	Description The object is a mostly plain bar shape being rectangular in plan and in cross section while in profile it is very slightly concave. One terminal is flat and square however the opposite narrow edge appears to have been cut its edge being bevelled into a point that looks triangular in side profile. The bar is gold in colour. Dimensions: The bar is 21.6mm long, 6.2mm wide, 3.2mm thick and weighs 5.85 grams. Discussion:;	Postcode	Unknown

MOD015

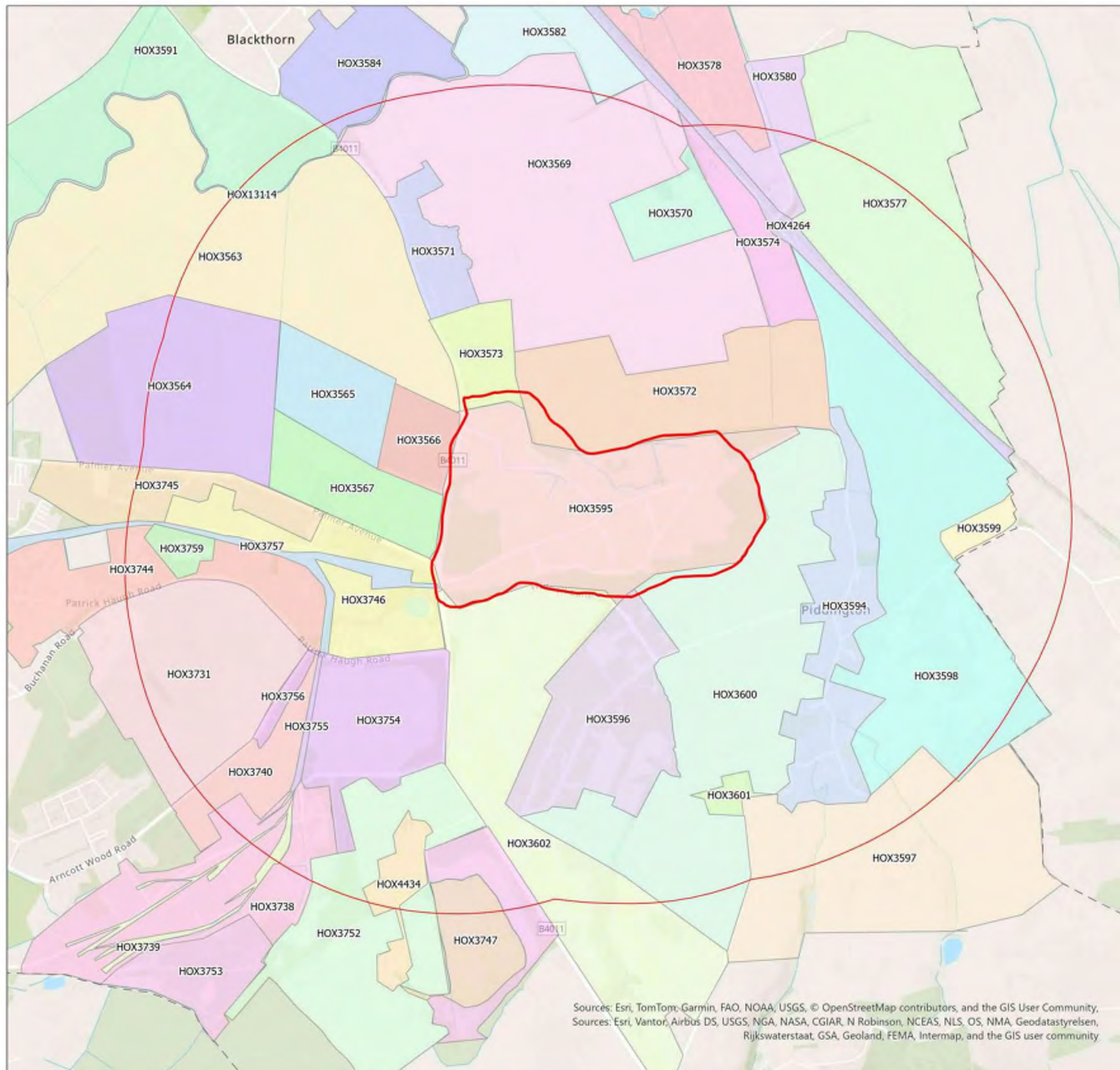
Archaeological and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Record ID	Object Type	Description	Search Type	Period
		Barring the cut mark on the ingot there are no diagnostic indicators for the date of manufacture.		
OXON-43B6BD	Casting waste	An amorphous copper alloy object, probably a casting spur or jet of uncertain date. The spur has a flattened 'foot' which may indicate the mouth of the mould, and also a stem which may be from the top of the mould.	Postcode	Unknown

Appendix F – Historic mapping



Plate 1: Part of the 1847 Map of the Parish of Piddington in the County of Oxford



Historic Landscape Characterisation

MOD 015
HM Government

- Site
- Study Area

Notes:

Drawing No. 5
Revision No. 2

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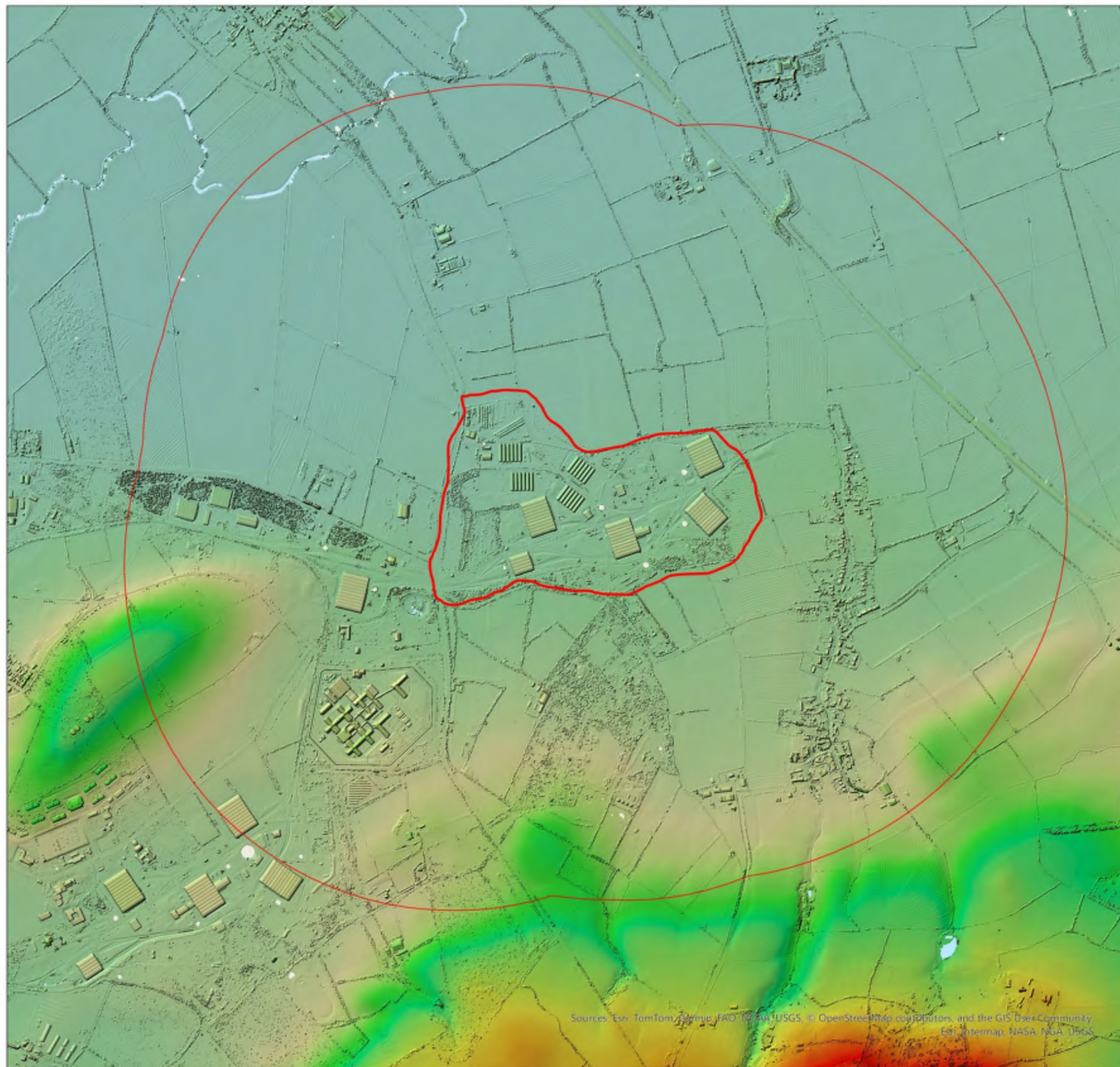
29 April 2026
NGR: 463166E E / 217653N N

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Sources: Esri, Vantor, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap, and the GIS user community

Sources: Esri, TomTom,
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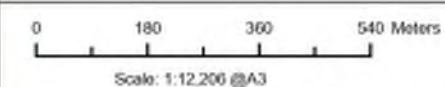


LiDAR
MOD 015
HM Government



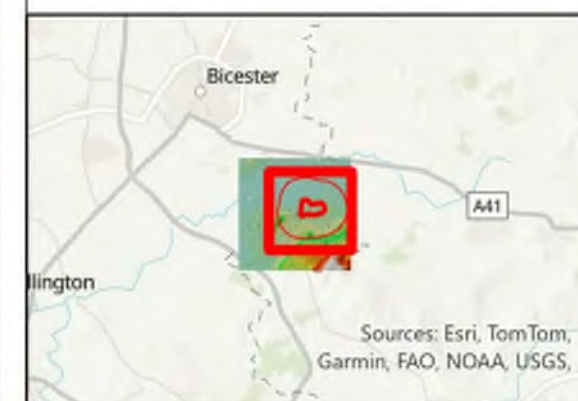
Notes:

Drawing No. 6
Revision No. 2



29 April 2026
NGR: 463166E / 217653N N

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Bicester, Thame Road,
Arncott

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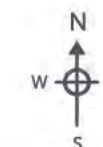
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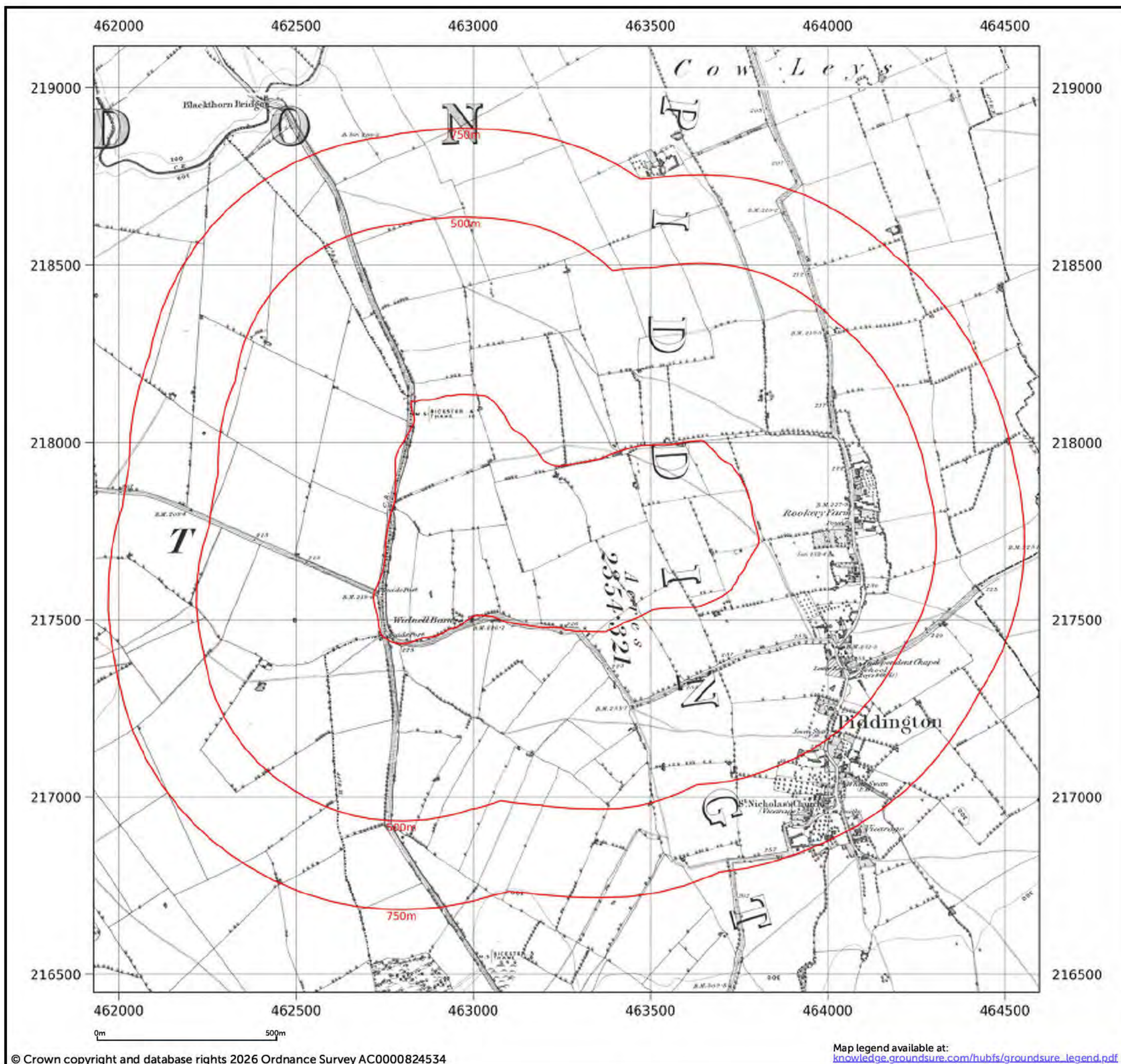
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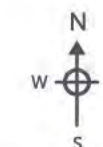
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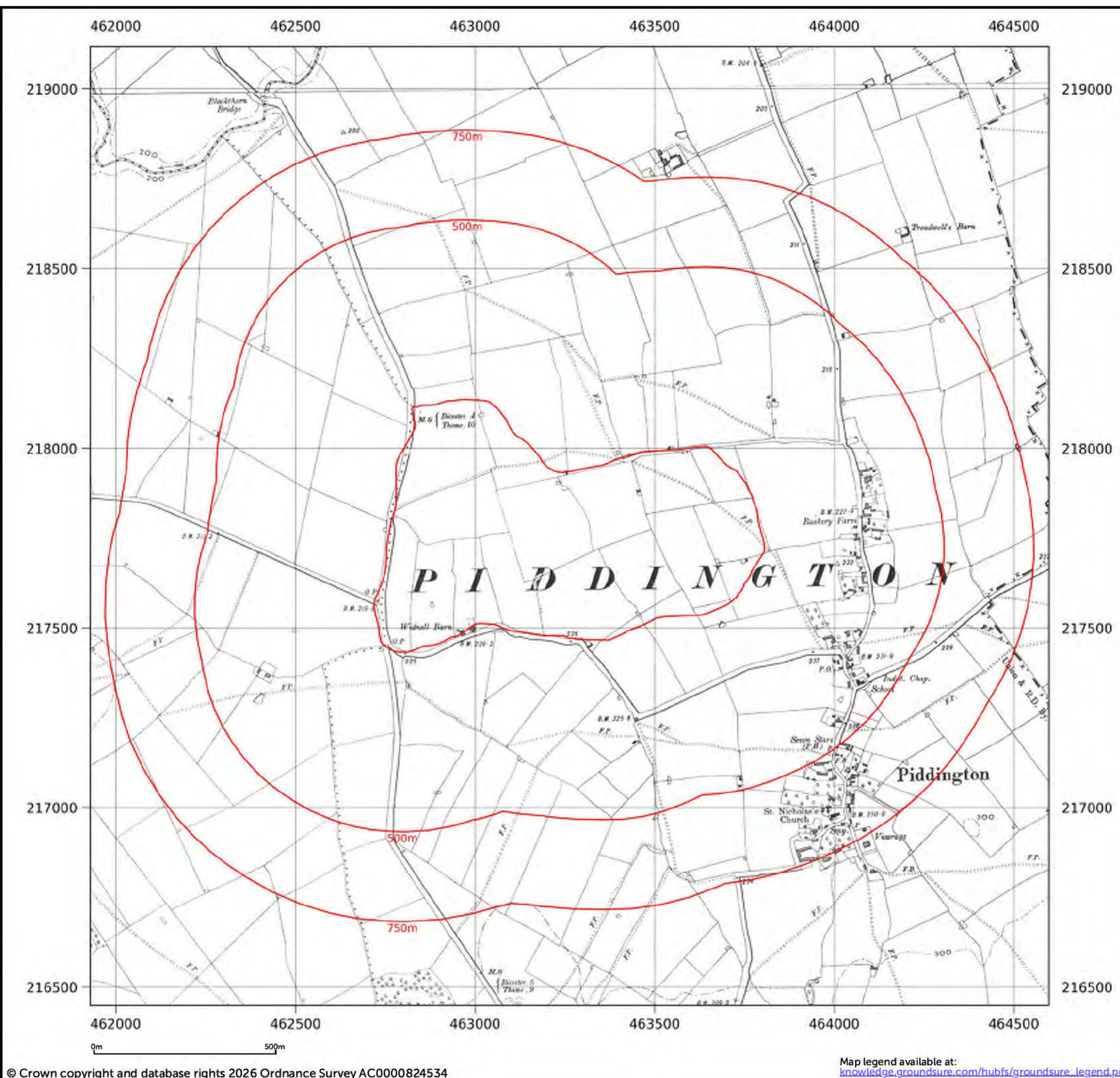
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Revised: 1898

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Surveyed: 1879
Revised: 1898

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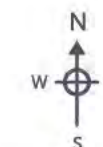
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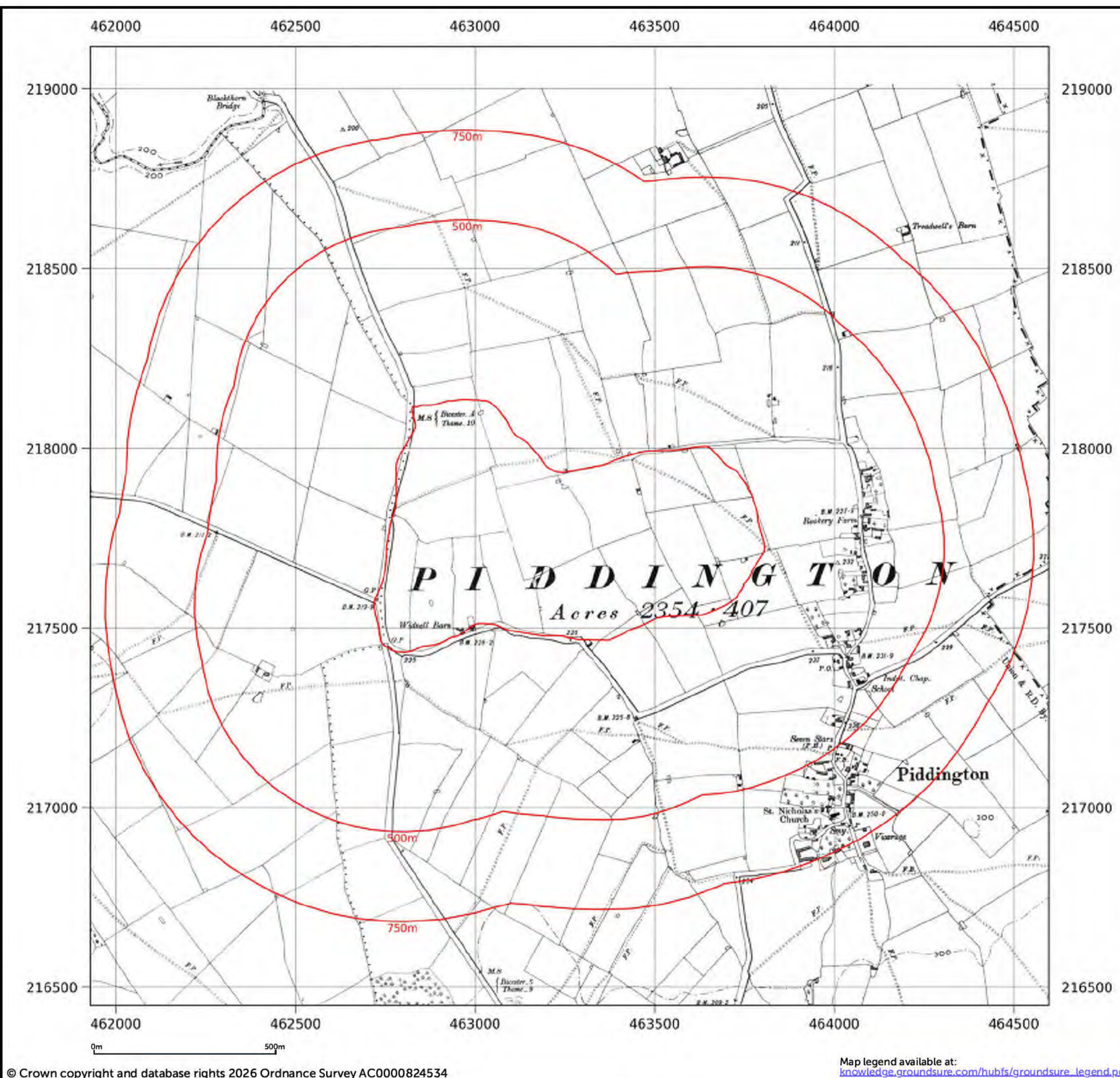


Date: 1900

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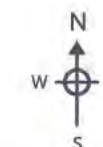
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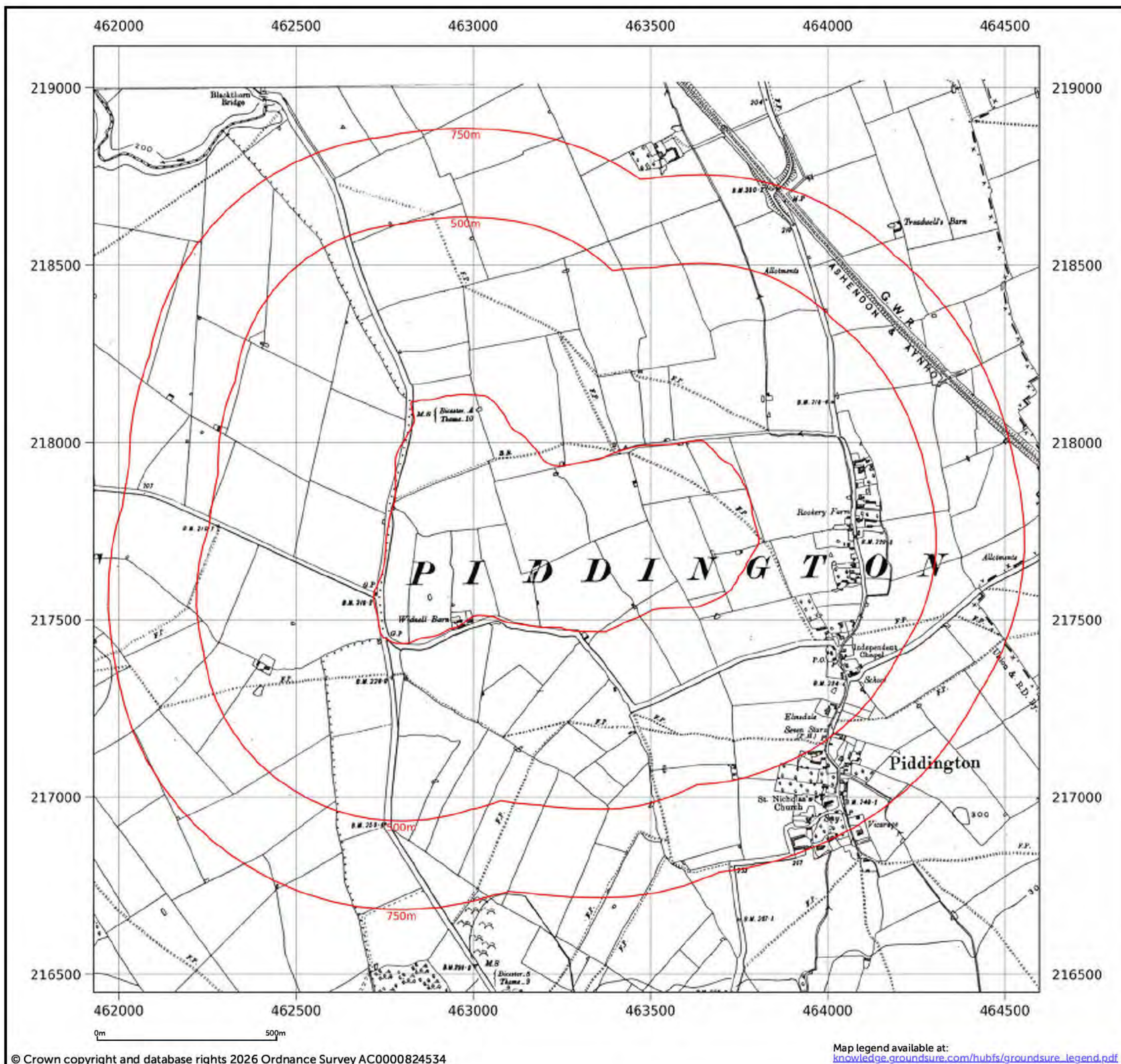


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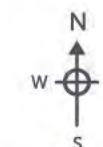
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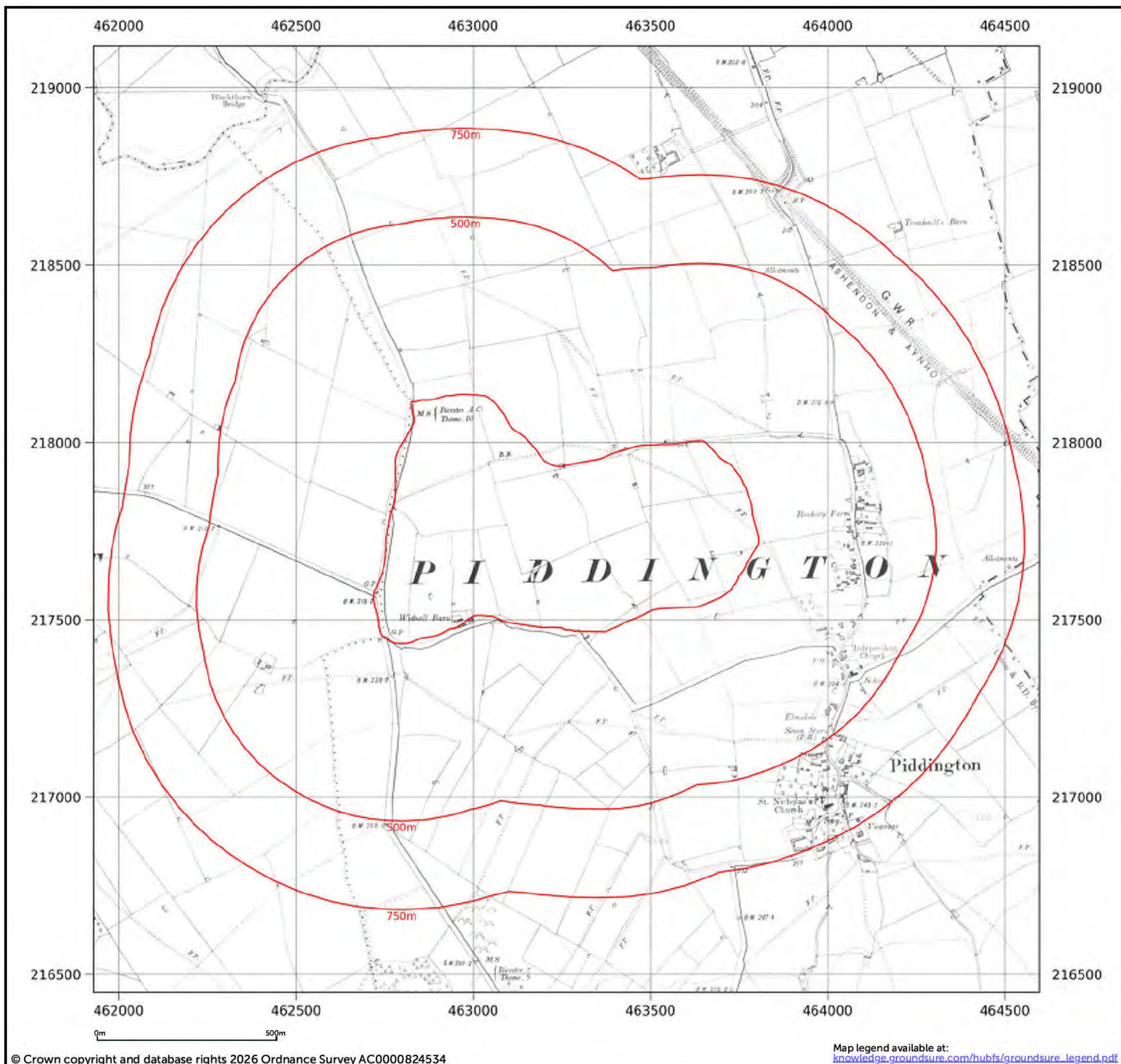
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Surveyed: 1879
Revised: 1919

Date: 1919
Surveyed: 1879
Revised: 1919

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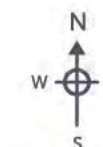
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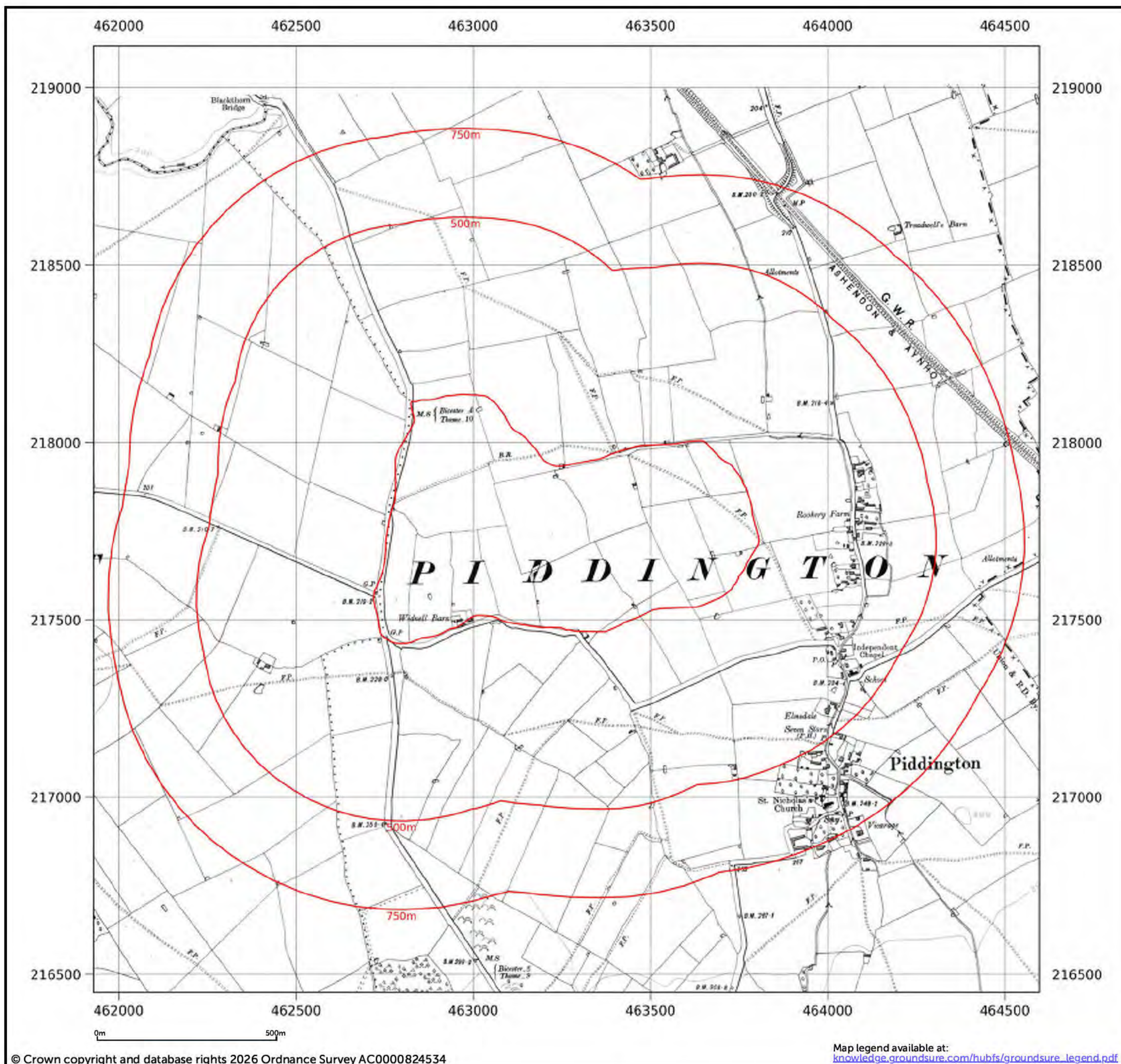


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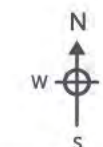
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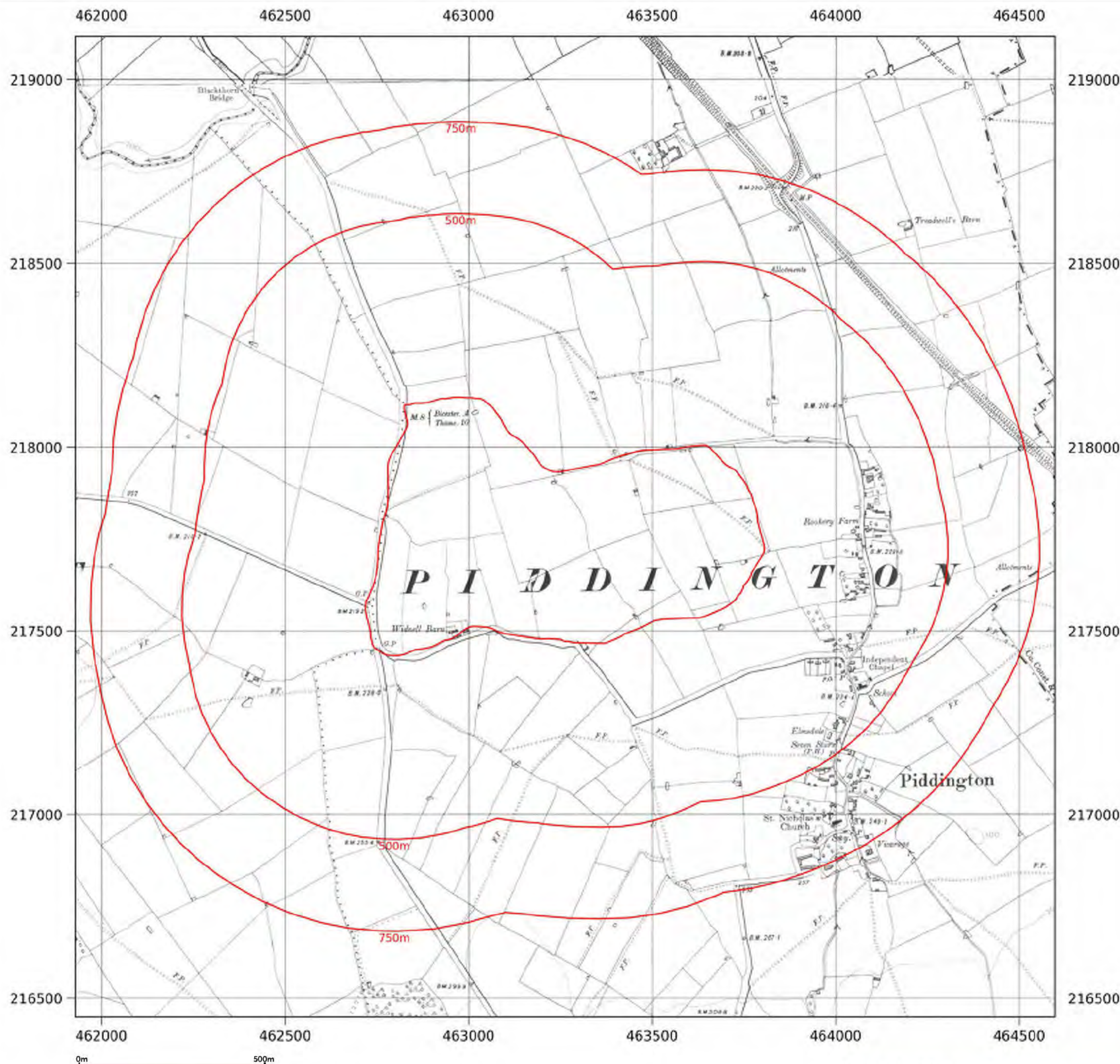
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Revised: 1950

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Surveyed: 1879
Revised: 1950

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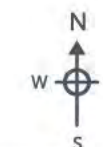
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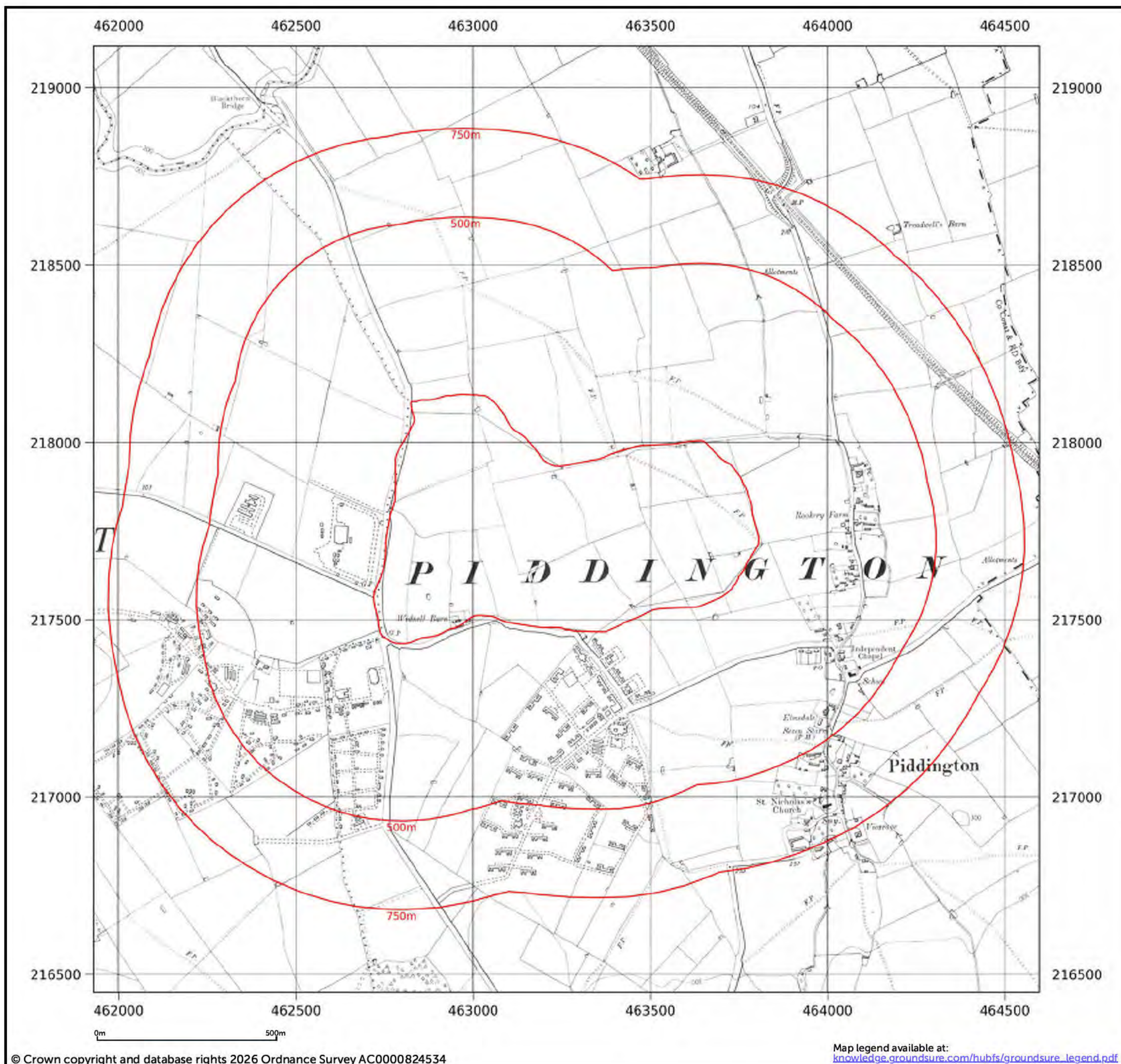


Date: 1958
Revised: 1957
Edition: 1958
Copyright: 1958

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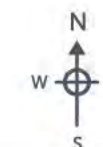
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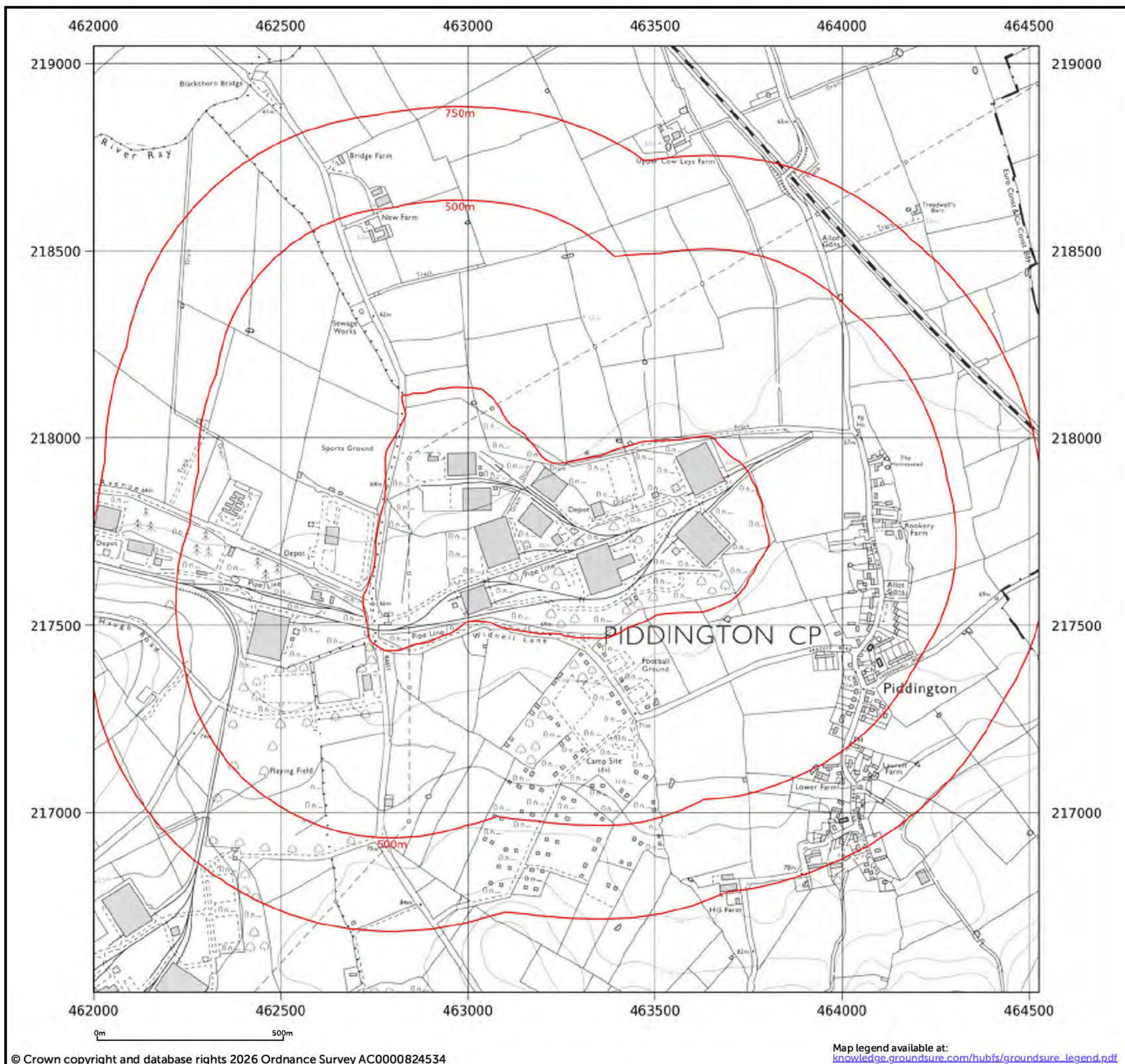


Date: 1982
Surveyed: 1979
Revised: 1982

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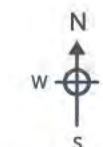
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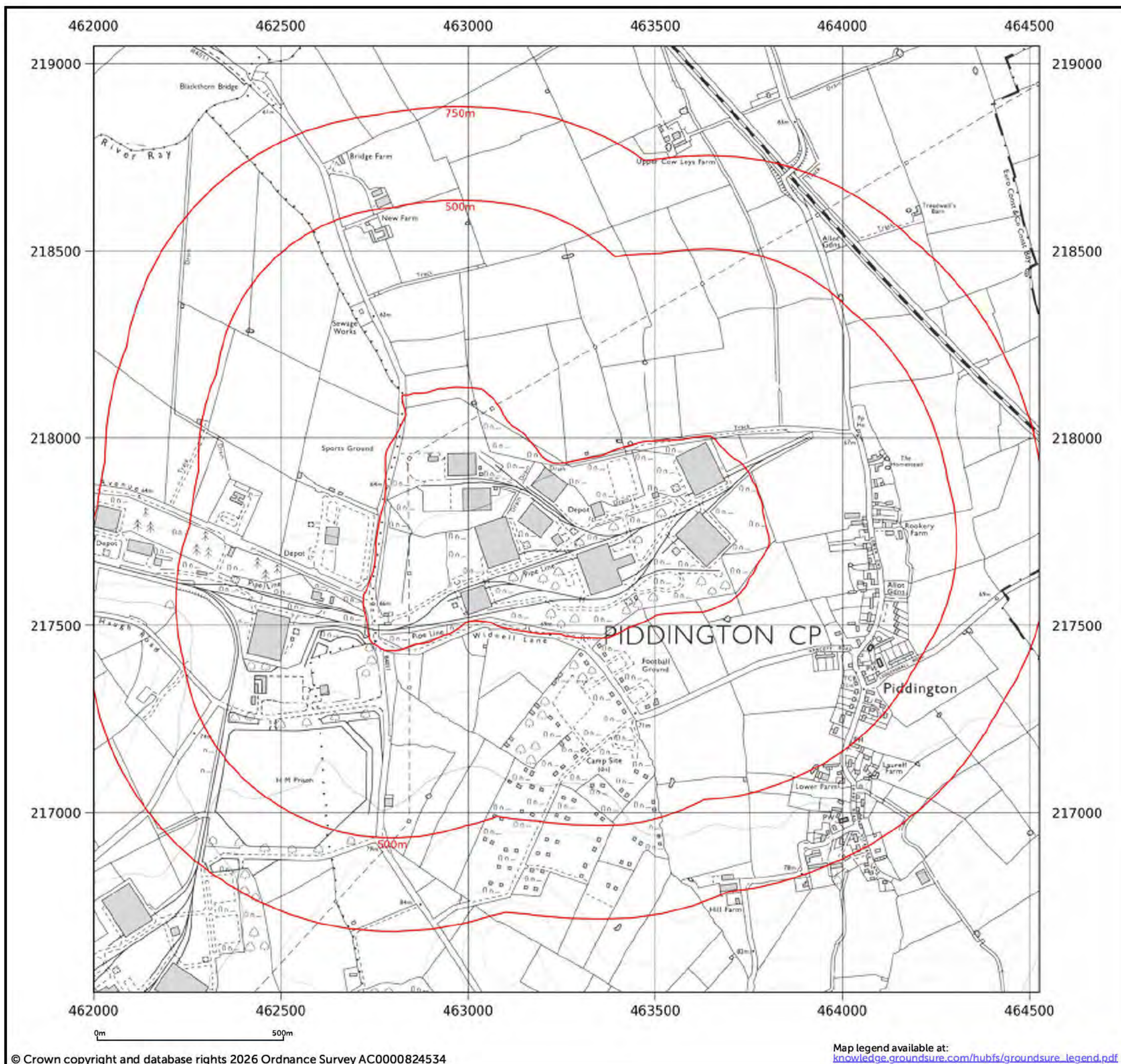


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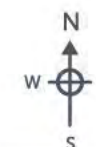
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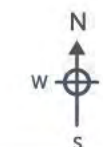
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Map date: 2010

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000



Date: 2010

Contact us with any questions at:

info@groundsure.com

01273 257 755





Site details: Piddington Depot, MOD Bicester, Thame Road, Bicester, Oxfordshire

Grid ref: 463220.72, 217755.48

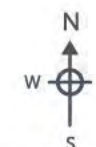
Production date: 14 April 2026

Map name: National Grid

Map date: 2015

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000



Date: 2015

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