

MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD

Appendices to the Neighbourhood Plan 2031

26th June 2023



Prepared by:

Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group

On behalf of Milton-under-Wychwood Parish Council

Appendices to the Neighbourhood Plan 2031

Appendix 1 – Character Assessment (60 pages)

Appendix 2 – Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets (42 pages)

Appendix 3 – Baseline Evidencing (22 pages)

Appendix 4 - List of Businesses and Services, as at November 2021 (10 pages)

Appendix 5 – Blue-Green Corridors in Milton-under-Wychwood* (10 pages)

Appendix 6 – Local Green Spaces Assessment* (39 pages)

Appendix 7 – Community Projects (10 pages)

Appendix 8 – Key Views (17 pages)

Appendix 9 – TVERC Biodiversity Report Parts 1 and 2, June 2022 (86 pages)

Appendix 10 – Environment Agency - Littlestock Brook Review, March 2021 (28 pages)

Appendix 11 – Public Rights of Way and Other Paths (27 pages)

Appendix 12 – Landscape and Ecological Management Plan for Calais Field (33 pages)

***Appendices 5 and 6 were revised May 2023 to conform with the Referendum Version of the Neighbourhood Plan**

NOTE - All of the appendices that follow are available as standalone documents on the Milton-under-Wychwood Parish Council website

<https://miltonunderwychwood-pc.gov.uk/neighbourhood-plan/neighbourhood-plan-documents/neighbourhood-plan-220831/neighbourhood-plan-appendices/>

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Appendix 3 – Baseline Evidencing

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Appendix 4 - List of Businesses and Services, as at November 2021

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Appendix 5 – Blue-Green Corridors in Milton-under-Wychwood

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Appendix 6 – Local Green Spaces Assessment

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Appendix 7 – Community Projects

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Appendix 8 – Key Views

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Appendix 9 – TVERC Biodiversity Report Parts 1 and 2, June 2022

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Appendix 10 – Environment Agency - Littlestock Brook Review, March 2021

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Appendix 11 – Public Rights of Way and Other Paths (27 pages)

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Appendix 12 – Landscape and Ecological Management Plan for Calais Field

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Appendix 1

Character Assessment

Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan

Appendix 1 Character Assessment

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1. Introduction

This report presents a summary of the history and character of Milton-under-Wychwood (MUW). It has been prepared by the Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group. As well as providing a historical overview of the evolution of Milton-under-Wychwood, it describes the distinct appearance and feel of the Neighbourhood Plan area, communicating key physical features and characteristics that combine to give the area its local distinctiveness and unique identity.

The information in this report should be used as evidence to support Neighbourhood Plan policies which guide new development in the village and to support good design which responds to local character and history and reflects the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation.

Character summaries and key sensitivities that should be considered in the planning process are presented for each area.

2. Methodology

This Parish Character Assessment is the summary of the findings of a group of volunteers who undertook to survey the village in 2018-19, under the guidance of the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group and Community First Oxfordshire; three of the volunteers being members of the Steering Group. The group of volunteers, all residents in the village, were Steve Whiting, Andrew Ross, Katy Boyle, Jess Harris, Frances Bennett and John Bennett. The built-up area of the village was divided into six Character Areas for the purposes of this analysis.

The group followed the guidance provided by the *Oxford Character Assessment Toolkit*. This looks at all the elements making a contribution to the village character. This includes spaces, buildings, views, greenery and landscape features, and intangible qualities such as light and dark, noise and smell. The volunteers were briefed on this approach by John Bennett, supported by CFO, who was the lead volunteer on this survey. Equipped with maps of the designated areas, groups of two or three volunteers toured these streets making notes and taking photographs as they went, and using this toolkit as their basic guide. The notes were written up by the volunteers after the tour and relevant photographs were inserted.

Additional historical context to the make-up of the village has been provided largely through consultation of the Victoria County History on *Wychwood Forest and Environs*, published in 2019, and of the invaluable journals and archives of the Wychwoods Local History Society, who we thank for providing ready access to these materials.

Following the guidance of the Oxfordshire Character Assessment Toolkit the following report is primarily an account of the built environment and its immediate setting. However, where appropriate the social and economic factors that are a cause of the appearance of buildings and their layout are also highlighted. Given the lengthy and somewhat organic development of the village over a number of centuries it is not always easy to give a coherent summary of the overarching characteristics of the village or even of an area of the village, given that 1960s bungalows can sit next to 19th Century chapels, which sit next to 20th Century shops. However, we have tried to highlight some of the more prominent and successful features of our village, alongside features that are less successful, with the hope of promoting more of the former and less of the latter in our future development.

This survey is supplemented by a list of important designated (listed) and non-designated buildings within the parish, which provides further historic and architectural detail on some of our significant and characteristic buildings within the village, see **Designated and Non-Designated Assets - Appendix 2**.

Note on place names: throughout this assessment the term Milton refers specifically to the main village, Milton-under-Wychwood, Upper Milton is always denoted by its full name. The term “Parish of Milton-under-Wychwood” is used to designate the legal parish entity, which includes both Milton-under-Wychwood and Upper Milton and outlying farmsteads.

3. Executive Summary

Following the assessment of the character of the village using the Methodology outlined above, the features set out below have been identified as those that contribute positively to the character of Milton-under-Wychwood and Upper Milton. We have also tried to highlight those aspects which contribute to good design and which are in keeping with the nature of the village and should therefore inform planning policies to guide new development in the village.

The Village of Milton-under-Wychwood and the neighbouring hamlet of Upper Milton form a diverse pair of Cotswold settlements within the Parish of Milton-under-Wychwood, the fringes of the parish contain a further scattering of farmsteads and occasional individual houses, but otherwise the village nestles within an agricultural hinterland which provides a distinctly rural setting of farmland and small woodlands and copses. The Parish sits within the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Whilst both settlements have at their core predominantly 18th – 19th Century buildings, the village of Milton-under-Wychwood has been much enlarged throughout the 20th and early 21st Centuries, with properties of varying types, including short terraces, small blocks of flats, detached and semi-detached houses, and bungalows of varying scale. These additions have been predominantly to the periphery of Milton-under-Wychwood. The hamlet of Upper Milton did not undergo the same transformation and retains something of its 18th Century makeup, with relatively few 20th Century additions apart from a few insertions and the conversion of agricultural barns and buildings to residences; it thus retains a separate and distinct identity from Milton-under-Wychwood.

Milton-under-Wychwood is a relatively “new” village, unlike its near neighbours Shipton-under-Wychwood and Ascott-under-Wychwood, which have longer standing historic pedigrees, being furnished with medieval parish churches. Milton-under-Wychwood was for a long time a township within the larger ecclesiastical parish of Shipton-under-Wychwood.

In distinction from its elder sisters, Shipton and Ascott, Milton-under-Wychwood is strung out along the three key arterial roads – Shipton Road, High Street and Church Road (dividing into Bruern and Lyneham Roads as it leaves the village). It does not have the traditional nucleated form of many Cotswold villages. It still retains a large Village Green, once the village common, which forms a generous and airy open space within the heart of the village, fringed with mature lime trees. The Green still provides an invaluable and identifying village resource and contributes greatly to the village’s green and open aspect. The Village Green is only framed by properties to three sides and thus links seamlessly into the rural surroundings, and visually draws this rural hinterland right to the heart of the village. This openness and rural aspect are a consistent theme throughout the village, and the surrounding countryside is glimpsed from numerous vantage points within the village and is readily accessed by a network of footpaths. The words “open” and “green” recur throughout this character assessment.

The spine of the main village is formed by the Shipton Road and High Street, and a casual stroll along these roads reveals a streetscape formed from a wide range of domestic housing, the earliest being 18th Century (with some earlier fragments) and from every period thereafter. The predominant building material is local limestone, which was quarried nearby in Upper Milton and Taynton and other quarries off the A361 running out of Shipton-under-Wychwood towards Chipping Norton.

The domestic properties are interspersed with a number of old agricultural and other light industrial buildings now mostly converted to dwellings, and a handful of shops and business premises, though these are fewer than they were just 50 years ago. The village also retains three non-conformist chapels, though two of these are now converted to homes, and a former Wesleyan Mission Room and two former School Rooms – one adjoining the still operational Baptist Chapel, and one next door to the Parish Church. There is a significant business estate known as Groves Industrial Estate of mixed building types, old and new, which opens off the Shipton Road, and a Village Hall, also on the Shipton Road, built in the late 20th Century.

Modest cottages have been combined to provide more commodious houses and larger houses have generally been successfully preserved so that a short history of Cotswold architecture is readily available in our streets.

A parish church was given to Milton-under-Wychwood in 1853, finally bringing the Church of England to the village, and a hoped-for taming of the sometimes-rebellious non-conformists. It remains the most architecturally significant of all Milton-under-Wychwood's buildings. It is grade II listed and includes the lych gate (illustrated) and the stone wall to its street frontage.



Lychgate to SS Simon and Jude.

Milton-under-Wychwood has not been a Cotswold village to be left behind by the 20th Century. Largely due to the success of the building firm of Alfred Groves and Sons it has retained its working nature, with the result that the village has been added to consistently throughout the last hundred years with a mix of public housing, estate developments, and ad hoc individual private housing. Together with the still substantial core of historic (pre-1900) properties, this has produced a diverse range of accommodation which in turn supports a diverse but robust demographic mix.

Whilst the building styles are varied we can still identify some unifying themes in the built character of the village. Most properties are relatively modest in scale, mostly two-storey, but with a substantial proportion of bungalows, whereas the number of three-storey properties can almost be counted on one hand.

This consistency in scale is given interest by the variety of architectural styles. The village includes a wide range from modest vernacular artisans' dwellings, converted agricultural buildings, a selection of non-conformist chapels, Georgian, neo-classical, arts and crafts, Victorian town houses and whimsical villas, all prior to 1900, and then many varieties of 20th Century house styles, including public and private housing developments.

A predominant material is the local Cotswold limestone, almost every building prior to the 1920s being built or at least faced with local stone. Cotswold stone slate roofs are also still common amongst the pre-1900 properties, and modern imitation stone roof tiles are utilised in many properties to maintain this traditional appearance. Welsh slate is also common, a much easier roofing material to work with and more easily transported with the arrival of the railways from the 1850s. In the later 20th Century, imitation stone is used frequently on newer builds, at least maintaining a coherence of colour and texture.

The street scene, even in the most urban parts of the village maintains a healthy green aspect. A high proportion of houses are set back from the building line and furnished with front gardens with green or semi-green boundaries. This is even true in the High Street and Shipton Road, and what is also remarkable is that many of these front gardens are actively gardened, though there have been some unfortunate losses to the exigencies of the motor car dependent modern lifestyle. However, many properties are in sufficient plots to support parking spaces and gardens; this is particularly true of Frog Lane, Jubilee Lane, and the Bruern and Lyneham Roads, and these streets maintain a very verdant aspect.



Frog Lane



Lyneham Road



Shipton Road



Green Lane

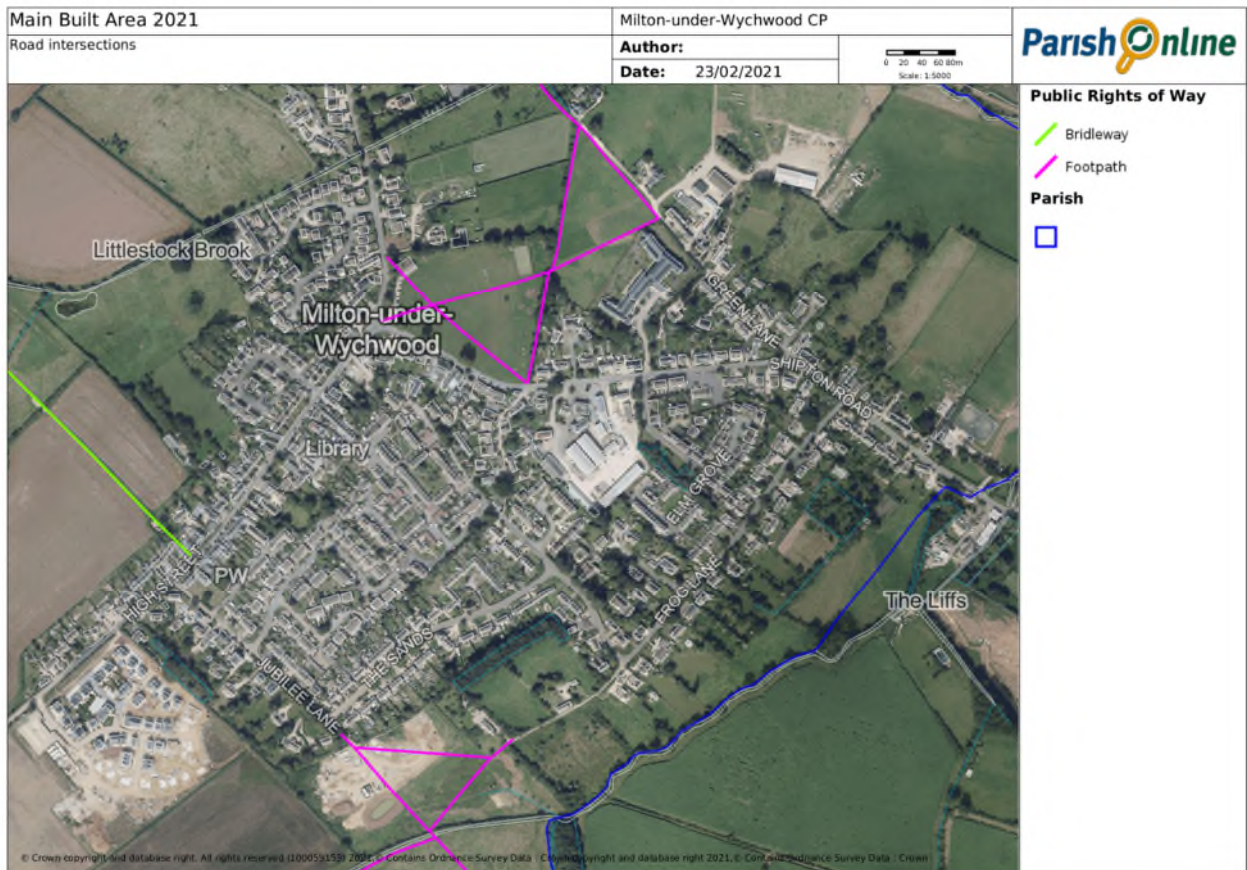
4. Geographical Context

The village of Milton-under-Wychwood sits within the Evenlode Valley, in the centre of a triangle formed by the nearby townships of Stow-on-the-Wold (7 miles), Charlbury (7 miles), and Burford (5 miles).



Photograph looking North East across to Milton from the Fifield Road, some of Milton's buildings are just visible in the centre of the picture.

The de-facto centre of the village is at a meeting of the High Street, Church Road and Shipton Road. This has long been the epicentre of the village. Bordering this junction is the Village Green, a longstanding village pub now known as The Hare (since 2016), formerly The Quart Pot, and cluster of higher status houses including Number One High Street, Inns Keep, Blenheim and Little Hill Farmhouse on Church Road, and Hillborough House on Shipton Road.



Main Settlement of Milton-under-Wychwood.



The Village Centre looking towards Inns Keep, Blenheim and Little Hill Farmhouse on Church Road.

In front of Number One High Street there is a small triangle of lawn furnished with a bench. It is here that the village Christmas tree is stationed, and an annual communal carol service is held on Christmas Eve, a tradition dating back to the 1970s. The Village Green is the location of the annual Village Fete.

If you stand at the junction of these three roads you can get a sense of the village located in a shallow basin that opens off the Evenlode Valley. Look southwards along High Street and you will see a ridge of land a couple of miles beyond the village (this was once more obvious before the recent build of a new estate obscured much of this view). Look North East across the Village Green you will see high ground to the North of Shipton. This is the north-eastern side of the Evenlode valley and, if buildings did not obscure the view, you would see higher ground to the North West and South East of the village. Views from these higher vantage points outside the village show it nestled within its shallow basin.

The main village actually sits on a shallow hill between two brooks. Littlestock Brook, rising near Fifield, skirts the western edge of the village, and Simmonds Brook fed from springs around Upper Milton, which then skirts the eastern edge of the village. The two brooks unite just beyond the boundary of the parish in neighbouring Shipton before feeding into the River Evenlode near to Matthews' Flour Mill in Shipton-under-Wychwood.

These two brooks almost certainly account for the presence of a settlement in this location, at one time providing an essential water supply for domestic and agricultural use, and for power for small industry.

The village is also sited within the Cotswold AONB. It is surrounded by primarily agricultural land. Geologically, it sits within the belt of oolitic limestone that stretches from South Yorkshire to Dorset. This stone has long been a source of livelihood, through quarrying and stonemasonry, and is the source of the Cotswolds' famous honey-coloured limestone which provided a principal building material and an export income for Milton and other Cotswold towns and villages for many centuries. Milton's most local quarry was sited just beyond Upper Milton, on Quarry Hill, adjacent to where the recently built Quarry Hill Cottage now stands.

5. Historical Development

5.1. Early History

Milton-under-Wychwood does get a mention in the Domesday Book, but scant material evidence of that period is now visible. In the early medieval period Milton probably existed as a series of small farmsteads on the periphery of the once extensive Wychwood forest. It was partly administered and financed by the nearby Bruern Abbey (founded 1147AD), once sited just a thirty-minute walk to the North of Milton, adjacent to the River Evenlode. The monastery was dismantled without trace with the dissolution of the monasteries in the 16th Century, and its site is now thought to be occupied by the house now named Bruern Abbey, just outside the Parish.

Milton and Upper Milton and other local settlements must have existed in a mutually supportive relationship with the Abbey, providing produce and ancillary services to the monks there. The village's earliest visible history dates from the late medieval period when Milton slowly began to grow in size and importance. Milton has two elder sisters: Shipton-under-Wychwood and Ascott-under-Wychwood, both with much evidence of earlier history and both boasting parish churches of medieval origins dating back around 800 years, whereas "young" Milton has a "new" parish church built in 1853.

Up until the mid-19th Century Milton was a part of the much larger ecclesiastical parish administered from Shipton. However, Milton has a history and character distinctive from its sisters, due to several unique factors.

The oldest surviving clusters of housing are mostly in locations adjacent to the two brooks that skirt the village. Close to the route of Simmonds Brook rising beyond Upper Milton are the group of houses in Upper Milton around Lovegrove and Coldstream Cottage; further downstream is Calais Cottage and a small group of properties at this far end of Frog Lane. Further downstream still, at one of the lowest points in the village, is Mill Cottage adjacent to Milton Service Station, the site of a mill and ancillary buildings now gone; its presence is recorded in maps from the 18th Century. This mill must have been powered by Simmonds Brook, which appears to have been part-engineered for the purpose.

Adjacent to the route of Littlestock Brook are Spring Cottage, at the end of Green Lane, now an isolated house but perhaps a survivor of an older cluster of properties in this location; and The Heath, a significant group of terraced cottages at least 18th Century in origin and once comprising at least ten separate dwellings but now amalgamated into only five. This is characteristic of the older parts of the village as a whole; many smaller dwellings having been merged into larger homes more suited to the habits and expectations of 21st century life.



An early 20th Century photograph of houses on The Heath, showing how these early artisans' dwellings must have looked before modernisation.

These scattered settlements have slowly coalesced to form the main body of Milton-under-Wychwood as it is today. Upper Milton maintained its identity as a satellite of the main village. Whilst there are fragmentary buildings dating back to the 17th century we can only surmise about the built appearance of the village before the 18th Century. In conformity with many Cotswold villages of the 15th to 17th centuries, dwellings would have mostly been of timber frame construction with thatched roofs, generally single storey. The larger buildings would have been for agricultural use and it is doubtful that there would have been any public buildings such as places of worship or administration, as Milton was then merely a satellite hamlet of the Shipton parish.

The growth of Milton into an identifiable village would have been a slow process, but by the 18th Century the village had something of its present outline as shown in Richard Davis's map of Oxfordshire of 1797.

The spine of the village is defined by Shipton Road and High Street, which run through the village from Shipton in the North East towards Upper Milton in the South. In the 18th Century, these roads would have served as a route threading through a series of farmsteads and other small businesses. These included, in particular, Groves' masonry workshops interspersed with small terraces of very modest housing for agricultural workers as well as masons, slaters, carpenters and other tradespeople employed by Groves, along with ancillary trades people such as blacksmiths and cartwrights. With the increasing wealth of the area and in particular the growth of Groves as a major employer in the village a number of more significant houses began to be built along these highways.



Detail from Richard Davis's Map of Oxfordshire 1797, showing the clearly separate hamlets of Milton-under-Wychwood (Lower End) and Upper Milton (Upper End), and showing the historic core of each hamlet.

5.2. The 18th Century

There are a number of surviving farmhouses and farm buildings from the 18th Century scattered throughout the village, plus a few significant independent dwellings, already indicative of the growing prosperity of the village. The most imposing of these are The Malt House on the Shipton Road, Milton House on Green Lane, Inns Keep on Church Road, and parts of the Old Bakery on the High Street.



The Malt House, Shipton Road: mid-18th Century.

The Malt House is a notable 18th Georgian villa with its symmetrical frontage, fine ashlar masonry, raised quoins and window surrounds, and generous sash windows.

A slightly more modest version of this design is evident in several former farmhouses scattered throughout the village. The basic configuration is a two-storey building built of Cotswold stone. The end gables are topped by chimney stacks. The façade is symmetrical, with central door often topped by open pedimented hood on scroll brackets, two windows to the ground floor and two to the upper floor, sometimes with one or two gabled dormers, the stone sometimes fine ashlar, but at the very least squared and coursed. Window and door openings sometimes with moulded surrounds. These properties all repeat this pattern and all date to the 18th Century.



Sunnyside, Sipton Road (note: dormers were added in 2012).



23 High Street.



Heath Farmhouse, Green Lane.



Lovegrove, Upper Milton.

The more modest properties from the 18th Century can be seen in short terraces such as those adjoining Heath Farm House on Green Lane and similarly The Terrace (formerly known as Hawkes Yard) off the High Street, and terraces at The Heath and some of the older properties on The Square, as seen in the old photograph below.



Terrace of cottages on The Square. This row is still in place, though now upgraded and whereas they once consisted of one up one down dwellings, they are now merged into fewer individual dwellings, and once thatched roofs have been replaced with slate or concrete tiles.



The same cottages in 2019.

5.3. The 19th Century

The first half of the 19th Century saw gradual growth in the village in line with the increasing rise in population throughout England driven by the agrarian and industrial revolutions. At first this resulted in a much higher population density, and more modest artisanal dwellings must have proliferated, some pockets remain on The Square and Fettiplace off Shipton Road and The Terrace off the High Street.

Soon the need arose for places of worship for this growing population, and the vacuum left by the absence of a parish church was soon filled by non-conformist Christian groups. The Baptists were the most notable and the general Baptists built a new chapel in 1839 with adjoining school room, the earliest educational institution in the village. The Strict Baptists built their first chapel in The Terrace in 1841, and the Primitive Methodists built their first chapel in 1860. However, most of these groups would have been operating in Milton-under-Wychwood a number of decades before their chapels were built.

These chapels are not dissimilar in form and scale to many local barns (see page 24). In contrast to the imposing parish Church of SS Simon and Jude, they would have been funded and built by the members of their congregations, hence their relative modesty and vernacular style. The Baptists were by far the most successful of these sects locally, being patronised by the Groves family, and their relative wealth and influence is shown by their rather finer detailed building. They celebrated their 50-year jubilee in 1889, and as part of these celebrations they succeeded in getting the adjacent lane re-named as Jubilee Lane and funded a new manse for their pastor on this same street. Alfred Groves (1826-1914) and many of his relatives are buried in the Baptist Chapel graveyard.



**Baptist Chapel, High Street,
1839.**



**Former Zoar Strict Baptist
Chapel, The Terrace
1841/1883.**



**Former Primitive Methodist
Chapel, Shipton Road, 1860.**

The pace of change increased significantly building wise from the middle of the century. Milton got its enclosure Act in 1849; the railway arrived in nearby Shipton in 1853; Milton was bestowed with a brand new parish church also in 1853; farms were modernised and were furnished with the latest technological aids (steam powered); roads were improved and new roads connecting Milton to Lyneham and Upper Milton to Shipton (still known as New Road) were constructed.

The new Parish Church of SS Simon and Jude was built in 1852-3, along with a new school. It was built on land donated by James Haughton Langston MP (1796-1863) of Sarsden House, and largely financed by him. The architect chosen was George Edmund Street (1824-1881) one of the leading ecclesiastical architects of the period. It is in the newly fashionable Gothic Revival style and remains the most architecturally significant building in the village.

All this activity had an impact on the built character of the village. In short, Milton-under-Wychwood was slowly transformed from a loose conglomeration of farmsteads with a handful of larger residences to a more self-contained and more urban parish. This was followed by a certain amount of Victorian gentrification – particularly along Shipton Road, The High Street and Jubilee Lane. Milton finally became an independent ecclesiastical parish in 1895.

Groves, the masons and builders, already well established in the village in the 18th Century, increased in scale and prosperity throughout the 19th century. It was reaching its heyday towards the end of the Century with its most famous son, Alfred Groves (1826-1914), taking charge from the 1870s and upgrading an older farmhouse, The Elms, within the Groves estate to a larger family residence right next to his workshops. The estate still survives today, though in reduced form and whilst Alfred Groves and Sons still operate from the site, it now includes a range of businesses (see **Business Services and Social and Community Infrastructure in Milton-under-Wychwood – Appendix 4**)

Buildings began to diversify in style, and though locally quarried stone was still the fundamental building material for all building, new materials began to make their presence felt. Brick was used at least internally and for renewing chimney stacks, and thatch was replaced with either Welsh slate for domestic buildings or corrugated iron for agricultural buildings and workshops. Also, new styles of building were introduced, sometimes imitating a notional Cotswold style, sometimes re-creating Georgian elegance, and sometimes introducing more “modern” styles in the latest fashions. This stylistic diversity is in part due to the presence of Groves in the village, able to turn their hands to many building types to satisfy a diverse customer demand that included Oxford Colleges, village schools, ecclesiastical renovations and restorations, and new builds for upper middle classes and aristocracy.



25 High Street, circa 1880.



79 and 81 High Street circa 1890.



Grove House, 55 High Street - circa 1890.



Fairhaven, Jubilee Lane circa 1890.

The diverse styles of domestic architecture in the last two decades of the 19th Century.

The gentrification of Milton culminated in the building of a series of significant large houses in the last two decades of the century. These include Hillborough House (circa 1890) Shipton Road; Sunrise (1889) and Bleak House (circa 1880) on Jubilee Lane; Heathfield (circa 1890) on Church Road; Heath House (formerly Kohima, circa 1890) on Lyneham Road; Woodhills (formerly Holmfield, circa 1890) on what is now The Sands; and - the most whimsical house in the village - Forest Gate (formerly Frogmore House) of 1890 on Frog Lane, marking the end of this flurry of mansion building in the village. Nothing quite like it has been seen since (see **Designated and Non-Designated Assets - Appendix 2** for further detail on all of these buildings).

A further curiosity in the village from the later 19th Century is the presence of reclaimed architectural embellishments probably salvaged by Groves from various restoration or demolition projects with which they were involved. The tradition of carved heads adorning buildings was continued when Groves built their new hardware store to replace the old store destroyed in a fire in 2012.



**Carved Head on St Michael's,
High Street.**



**Carved Head on Dashwood House
Shipton Road.**



**Carved figure above doorway to
Brasenose Cottage, Shipton Road.**



**Architectural fragments on
Holmleigh, Jubilee Lane.**



**Bulls Head above former (rebuilt 2005)
butchers' shop on High Street.**



**Head on Groves Store 2014,
Shipton Road.**

Upper Milton got somewhat left behind during the 19th Century. Milton village became the centre of gravity, and attracted the chapels, shops, pubs, and other businesses, and received pavements and other amenities, becoming much more built-up and more densely populated. Upper Milton retains much of its older 17th and 18th Century character, predominantly farmland peppered with a series of farmsteads and some workers' cottages, a washpool, and a working quarry, all linked by a winding lane, without pavements. Whilst a few 20th Century properties have been added to the mix - you can count them on one hand - and properties and farms have been modernised, it still maintains this distinction from its more urban neighbour of Milton-under-Wychwood.

5.4. The Council House Years: 1900 – 1960

In the early decades of the 20th century, small scale development and replacement continued and some of the older hovels were slowly removed or replaced. The slow drift of agricultural workers from villages like Milton to the bigger towns and cities continued, but the population in MuW was held stable by the continued success and therefore employment opportunities provided by Alfred Groves and Sons.

The most significant building development was the introduction of the first groups of council housing. Six semi-detached pairs were firstly built along Shipton Road and the South Side of Green Lane in the 1920s. These were relatively generous houses clad in Cotswold stone, those on Shipton Road with some slate tile hanging, those on Green Lane part rendered. They all had generous front and back gardens. They were once in much larger plots with very generous margins between each pair. This space has been appropriated at the end of the 20th Century for the insertion of detached houses.

Another group, Pear Tree Close consisting of 14 houses, was built opposite the Groves Estate on Shipton Road, being opened with great ceremony in 1932. The Pear Tree Close houses break a little with tradition in being finished in render. However, both of these sets of houses reflect something of the character of English vernacular architecture with relatively steep pitched roofs and forward-facing gables, and originally furnished with smallish multi-paned "cottage style" metal window frames, though many of these now replaced with more modern glazing styles, with some consequential loss of character.



Former council houses on Shipton Road, 1920s.



Council houses on Pear Tree Close, 1932.

The most significant public housing development in this period came with the building of The Sands. The name comes from the fact that the area had once formed an important sand and gravel pit utilised by Groves for a source of useful building material and ballast.

This post-war housing estate is built on land taken over by Chipping Norton Rural District Council just after the war under a compulsory purchase order and the houses were built in 1950-51 during the post-war house building boom. Most of the properties are now privately owned.

5.5. The arrival of the motor car: 1960-2000.

Once the Sands was completed it linked Jubilee Lane to Frog Lane, and thus the area now framed by the High Street, Jubilee Lane, The Sands, Frog Lane, and Shipton Road became ripe for further development. This area has been developed in a rather piece-meal fashion and consists of a number of developments from the 1960s to the early 21st Century. During this period a total of over 170 new homes were built within this area.

The 1960s saw a rash of detached bungalows springing up in various parts of the village. They formed a sort of infill development spreading along Frog Lane, along Church Road and Bruern Road and filling in gaps along Shipton Road, and even a few inserted into the High Street behind the main street façade (i.e. behind the library and on a newly formed plot between 58 and 60 High Street). They were accompanied by a few two storey properties in the same locations, but bungalows were the preferred option in this period.



A characteristic bungalow from the 1960s, this one on the Bruern Road from 1966.

5.6. Late 20th Century Housing Estates

A number of other estates were inserted into the village in the later 20th Century, which was a period of significant increase in the size of the village. They are:

- Poplar Farm Close 1970s - 32 properties
- Church Meadow and Brookfield Close 1970s - 60 properties,
- Woodlands Close 1980s - 14 properties
- Forest Close 1980s - 5 properties
- Elm Grove 1990s – 50 properties
- Harman’s Court 2005-06 – 20 properties

(These are discussed in more detail in section 6.5 below)

5.7. The 21st Century

Besides the estate building from the later 20th Century, the last 30 years have been largely characterised by the continual enhancement of properties with extensions and modifications to adapt homes to new modes of modern living. Though this development is not very evident from the street façade, the extent of this building programme is not to be underestimated, and along with a concurrent programme of infill developments and erosion of front gardens to create car parking spaces it has contributed to an increasing urbanisation of the village.

There has been additional encroachment into the village’s green belt with three significant developments, the first a large supported living development called the Paddocks, containing 44 flats for the over 55s under a social landlord and shared ownership arrangements, opened in 2015.

The other two new estates are the Wildbourne Close development of nine detached houses at the end of Jubilee Lane, and an estate of 62 homes at the southern edge of Milton, now named St Jude’s Meadow, a name being borrowed from one of the titular saints of the Parish Church originally built in 1853. It is too early to make a clear judgement on the longer-term effect of these schemes upon the village’s character, other than that they are part of a worrying erosion of the green belt that is critical to our identity and risk bringing into effect the coalescence of Milton and Upper Milton into a much larger urban block. In appearance these two developments, whilst making a nod here and there to a vernacular Cotswold style, are part of a more general indication of the pervasive influence of the popular “Poundbury” style. The success of this movement remains a divisive issue.



Wildbourne Close viewed from South East.

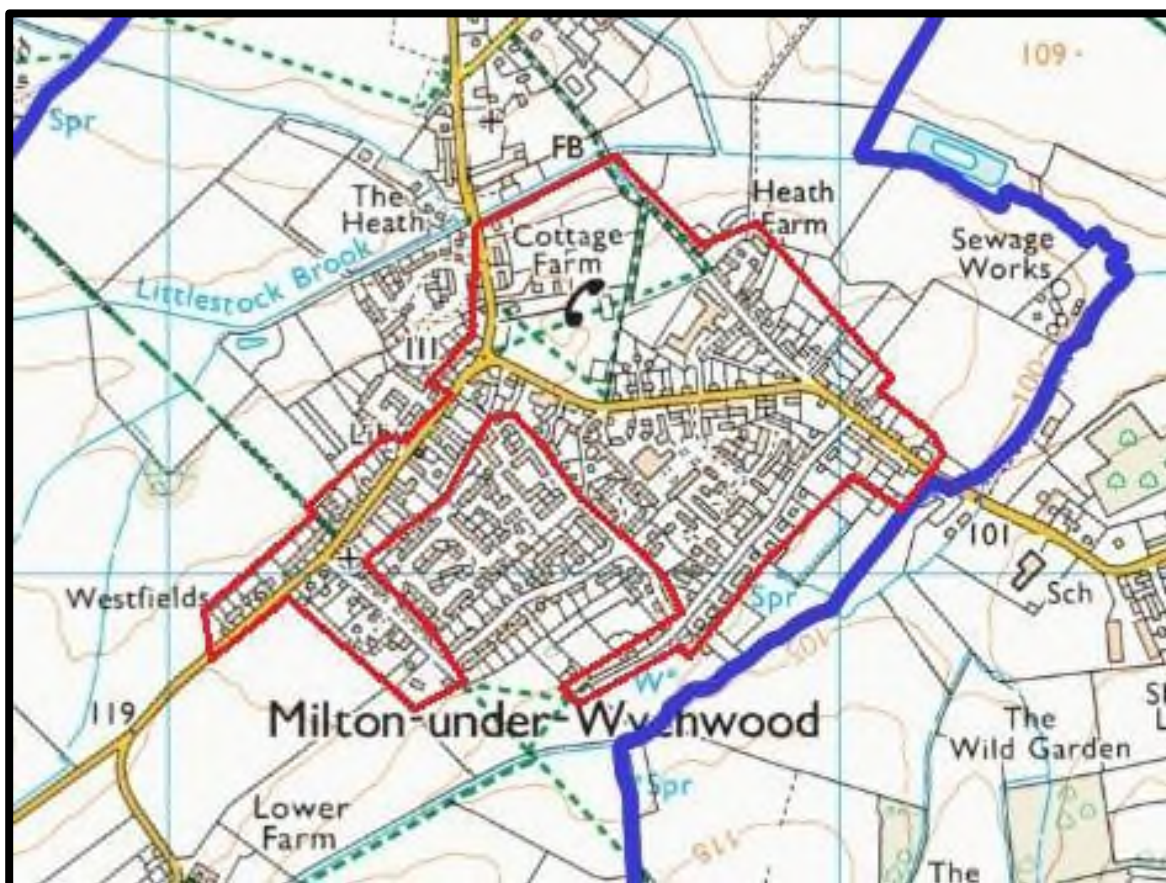
5.8. Connecting Spaces and Permeability

The recent increase in the built footprint of the settled area of the main village has in one case caused a reduction in the availability of informal paths that the public used to be able to enjoy. However, in recent years only one Public Footpath has had to be formally realigned to accommodate development and this was in 2021 for the path 301/13 around the southern fringe of the Wildbourne Close development.

Appendices 5 and 6 to the NP demonstrate the existence of several valued green spaces in and around the main settlement which offer public access and the importance of designating some spaces on the edge of the village for biodiversity conservation and public enjoyment. The NP Appendix 11 discusses the alleys and formal and informal footpath network of the parish and the great importance to the community of their conservation.

6. Area Summaries

6.1. Area A: The Village Green; The High Street; The Terrace; Jubilee Lane; Shipton Road; The Square; Frog Lane.



These roads and streets are already visible on the earliest maps of Milton from the 18th Century (see map on page 11). They comprise what might be described as the “historic core” of Milton (as opposed to Upper Milton), and they are still defined by the historic properties that line their route, though 20th and 21st century insertions, extensions and upgrades are well in evidence, as are 20th Century additions

of telegraph poles, UPVC double glazing, television aerials, double yellow lines and a constant scattering of parked cars; the latter more dense in some locations than others.

As outlined in the history of the building of Milton, the building types along these roads are very varied in style and purpose, and comprise agricultural buildings, former workshops, a pub and former pubs, church and chapels, houses of gentry, and artisanal dwellings all dating from the 18th Century to the present, though most are from the 19th Century.

6.1.1. The Village Green

The Village Green is the literal and metaphorical heart of the Village. It is the jewel in Milton's crown, and is key to its open aspect, connecting it with the agricultural surroundings and providing a valuable arena and communal breathing space in the centre of the village. It is a regular venue for sports events and the prime location for the annual Village Fete as well as allowing the inhabitants to lift their eyes to the horizon now and again.



The Village Green, view northwards from Shipton Road, adjacent to Hillborough House.

The scale and 'reach' of the Village Green is impressive – views are panoramic from the junction of the High Street/Church Road/Shipton Road. It is bordered on all sides by old and monumentally big trees, and beyond The Green looking towards Shipton Station (not visible in this view), a full view of the gently rolling landscape beyond.

There are several commemorative benches on the outer edges of The Green itself, as well as a tennis court, an impressive, large playground with play equipment made from timber, and another smaller scale playground with brightly coloured plastic play equipment for very young children – this is fenced off from the rest of The Green.

This sense of openness and space is continued through these principal roads. Because so many buildings are set back from the street front, they are generally graced with front gardens which have front boundaries of all types: stone, timber fencing, railings and hedges. And whilst a number of these have been lost to the desire for parking space next to homes, there are still enough surviving to contribute to the greening and softening of the streetscape.

6.1.2. The High Street

The High Street contains the highest density of pre-1900 properties. The history of these properties also contributes greatly to their variety and picturesque character. Many buildings once had an agricultural or workshop function and have been mostly successfully re-modelled as dwelling houses. At the top end of High Street there is a repetition of at least three former barns (now residential) that are orientated gable-on to the street, whilst rows of workers cottages are inset between them with generous front gardens.



Three former barns/workshops on High Street, probably 18th or early 19th Century, converted to dwellings in the 20th Century.



A row of modest, workers' houses located on the High Street, inserted between two of the barns illustrated above. Much re-modelled and with the addition of garages and front extensions in the later 20th Century. Note the long front gardens.

Otherwise, the High Street has a surprising mix of house styles from the 18th Century to the 21st Century, along with former pubs, shops, chapels, forges, school rooms and a still functioning library.



Stone Porch, has date stone of 1725, with unusual Chippendale style sash windows.



Former public house at 56 High Street.



Baptist Chapel School Room 1867.



The Old Bakery with former Wesleyan Mission Room (single story wing) 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries.

The range of building types on the High Street.

6.1.3. The Terrace

The Terrace (once known as Hawkes Yard) is a narrow alley of terraced houses, that runs off the High Street, next to number 23. They are a rare terrace of former workers' cottages though their frontages have been remodelled much in recent times. They are accompanied on the opposite side by a row of single-story outhouses which may once have served as wash-houses and latrines, but are now more likely to house gardening equipment and bicycles, though one has already been incorporated into a small bungalow which opens up behind the outhouses. The whole setting is a unique and quaint survivor of earlier habits of living.



The Terrace, a row of former agricultural workers cottages originating from the 18th Century.

6.1.4. Jubilee Lane

Jubilee Lane is so named after the Jubilee celebrations of the nearby Baptist Church held in 1889, the chapel having been built in 1839. The properties to the south side of the street are mostly part of a building campaign that began in the 1860s and continued to the end of the 19th Century. They consist of a range of distinctive late Victorian houses of varying styles, the common denominator being the use of local dressed limestone, and all set back from the street line, and now endowed by mature trees to their backs and sometimes frontages giving a verdant feel to this side of the street.

The opposite side of Jubilee Lane represents a different era of building, with a mix of two storey houses and bungalows from the late 20th Century built from artificial stone with shallow pitched roofs and integrated garages. They are also set well back from the road, with open-plan gardens to the front, incorporating drives and off-street parking. This side of the street also includes generous pavements with embedded lawned verges.

6.1.5. Shipton Road, Green Lane, Groves Industrial Estate.

Shipton Road, as its name suggests, is the route that links Milton to Shipton, a distance of exactly one mile centre to centre. It is a mix of old and new and now contains the majority of Milton's commercial buildings including Groves Industrial Estate, a range of shops, a Bed and Breakfast and the Village Hall.

On the right-hand side of Shipton Road travelling towards Shipton, low boundaries are a mix of dry-stone walls (some historic) and several runs of old iron railings. Behind these most of the houses have preserved front gardens, some with parking spaces as well. The mix is old with new, and newer still, squeezed into gaps between dwellings, or taking up spaces which must originally have been gardens.

On Shipton Road, facing The Green, is Dashwood House, currently with vacant retail premises to the ground floor. This is symmetrical stone Victorian villa, complete with a carved head of a girl over the central door. Then comes Hillsborough House, set back slightly from the road, now a B & B, with separate converted outbuildings behind. It is the largest stone house facing The Green. Rusticated cut stone and a central gate set into a higher wall than others in this location, mark it out as the 'grandest' house in this part of the village. It has a double gable front and a carved stone balustrade linking the projecting gables above the first-floor windows. It is imposing and unusual, with the best and most central views of The Green and landscape beyond.

The recently refurbished Co-op brings many parked cars to this part of the Shipton Road, creating a very narrow passing route for all other traffic moving in both directions. A very attractive row of terraced houses (probably gaps infilled here too over time) also face The Green. A notable feature is a monkey puzzle tree in one of their tiny front gardens and some very unusual and decorative fretwork on one of the largest cottages, Juniper House. There is also another hair salon and a veterinary practice in a small utilitarian building facing the furthest gate at the corner of The Green.



View along the Shipton Road showing houses and shops facing The Green.

Beside this, there is a converted Primitive Methodist Chapel at the entrance to The Square, fronted by a triangular concreted space which serves as parking for a few local properties, but appears to be an unadopted space, providing access into The Square.

Next comes a row of late 20th Century bungalows – these all have parking in front and most have original old stone walls and small areas of planting to screen them from the road. Opposite these is Pear Tree Close, a small estate of semi-detached, rendered, former council houses. Well screened from the road they have good tall hedges, front gardens and some have views from their long back gardens of distant landscape as well as The Green and The Paddocks. Here the styles of houses are the same, but each has been individualised and there are some impressive mature trees and plenty of hedges and greenery. Also, some original 1930s doors with canopies over.



A pair of rendered houses on Pear Tree Close, former Council Houses from the 1930s.

Beyond Pear Tree Close, and still on the left-hand side of the road, there is a run of varied properties down to the junction with Green Lane, many stone, some rendered, all different in character, but most, at least, retaining good high hedges to screen them from the road. However, some have demolished these to allow for parking for at least one, and sometimes two or three cars on hardstanding. Most have single garages as well, set back and offset to one side of the houses. Opposite them is the Alfred Groves Industrial Estate. This is a most unusual mix of lovely old Cotswold stone houses and cottages, big industrial tin-roofed sheds, wooden or brick sheds and some modern metal buildings. All – apart from the homes – house local businesses. Running between them all are either tarmacked or rubble roads, piles of building materials and skips, a little greenery and the large recently re-built (2016) Alfred Groves hardware and building supplies shop which faces the road and is adorned to its first floor with a venetian style window: the first appearance of this architectural feature in the village.



The mix of old and new, residential and commercial on Groves Industrial Estate.

On the left-hand side of the road is the new access to the recently completed The Paddocks retirement homes. Large and mis-matching signs advertise the café, post office and hairdressers on this site. Views down the access road show the tall, partly timber/rendered buildings with young trees planted between and leading to them.

Beside the entrance to Elm Grove estate is a block of two and three storey, flat-fronted flats/houses made from reconstituted stone. White plastic windows, no hedges or greenery make them look stark and they sit almost up to the pavement, very close to the road, which is untypical of Milton. Just one of these, at the Shipton end, has had a thoughtful makeover, adding planting, grey painted windows and door, and a neatly organised storage space for wheelie bins, bikes etc.

Looking into the distance at this point and towards Shipton, is a lovely view of older stone houses, angled on the corner of Green Lane on the left, as the road bends round to the right.

Take this left turn and you find yourself in a charming narrow road called Green Lane – it is for access only to houses which sit to both left and right and at the very far end, where the lane finishes, the sensitively renovated, and much extended, Spring Cottage. All the Green Lane homes are set well back, most with front gardens, or at least areas for planted up pots, as well as car parking and some with garages. The mix of styles is noticeable, characterful and individual – there is no pattern of building here apart from a short run of rendered semi-detached houses to the left, but even these have been individually extended or modified to make them all look very different from each other. To the right is Milton House, a grand flat-fronted Georgian house with gravelled front drive and significant planting and an additional smaller stone house joined on to it with a garden through a wrought iron gate to its right.

Beyond this are gaps to farm land and old farm buildings, views of the landscape beyond, and houses to the left and right – from the later 20th Century, in stone, with drives in front and gardens to left, right and behind. One has an unusual stone sculpture of a seated woman. Mature trees and hedging screen these homes from the newly built retirement buildings which form The Paddocks opposite. Where the buildings end and the land on the left-hand side of Green Lane turns into grazing paddocks for horses, there is a terrace of historic small stone cottages and a slightly grander, but small, stone farmhouse, joined to a huge stone barn. This has a lawn to the front. The terraced cottages have only parking spaces to the fronts but are prettily planted with climbers and shrubs.



View looking North West along Green Lane.

Beyond these and fully opposite the grazing paddocks is a large, partly extended farmhouse – originally built in the 1980's perhaps, with abandoned machinery and vehicles to both sides of it, building rubble and unkempt land to all sides. A field separates this from the low-lying Spring Cottage with a newly converted second dwelling set at the end of its garden, both built carefully from Cotswold stone and with planting and gardens to all sides. At this point there is walking access only across a wooden bridge over a small stream, to a narrow, wooded path which connects through to the Lyneham Road. There is also a charming footpath at the far end of the grazing paddocks connecting back to the large Village Green.

In stark contrast to the attractiveness of the buildings along Green Lane, is the Milton Village Hall, a rather utilitarian 'bungalow' style building, built from brick, with white plastic windows and large tarmacked parking space in front and around one side of it. This sits behind an original low dry-stone wall. These old front walls continue to buffer a row of detached bungalows and houses, all with front gardens, driveways, garages and gardens to the sides and behind – all different in character and age. As the road bends round to the right, a grander old stone home called Cotswold House sits side-on to the road with a long garden in front of it. With apple tree and conservatory, this garden ends at the opening to Frog Lane.

More modern, detached houses sit in their own plots with drives, garages, front and rear gardens after the access to Frog Lane. These homes are built from reconstituted stone. Just one, 'White Spring House', has a beautiful original wrought iron gate set between low stone gate posts with carved tops. The rest have low walls or hedges and many of these have a narrow grass verge in front, a welcome and attractive separation between front garden boundaries and the pavement and road.

This grass verge is mirrored on the opposite left-hand side of the road, but is much deeper, giving even more separation. Here the houses are an unusual and very characterful mix of styles, all old, including the impressive and imposing Malt House. Cobblers Cottage has an immaculate frontage with original "plank" stone front boundary wall, and a glimpse beside it, up a grassy track, of the distant hills, fields and trees. The view to the left-hand side of The Malt House is the same. A grand house called Sunnyside has staddle stones in front. Beyond this, the Malt House's dry stone walls become very tall, creating a totally private space behind. The newly converted Owls View has a pair of stately wrought iron gates and here views from the road are expansive with fields and trees stretching to the distance.

On the right-hand side of the road, views also open out as 'Hoplands' – a remodelled stone cottage with an elevated garden beyond its boundary wall, and with a paddock beyond this – these are the only 'real' views of where this part of the village sits in its landscape from this side of the Shipton Road.

6.1.6. The Square

The oddly named "The Square" is an unadopted road that leads from one end of The Sands to the Shipton Road and The Green. It has the feeling of a back alley in places, and that may well be its origin. It is now framed by high walls and fences for much of its length.

The buildings around The Square do not define it, some set back, some bordering it and some at odd angles to it. But it also hints at aspects of old Milton in its ad-hoc configuration of buildings. There are several 18th century stone-built buildings which must have been modest artisan dwellings, and some which may have had industrial or agricultural purposes. An example of the latter is The Nook. At its gable end onto The Square there is evidence of an arched entrance including iron hinge brackets still embedded in the stone, indicating access for carts. This has now been infilled with walling stone, and the building has obviously long been converted to a house, with two utilitarian garages to its back.

The entrance to The Square from Shipton Road is bordered by a former Primitive Methodist Chapel, the inscription and date 1860 just visible under a sheltering arched moulding on the main façade. It is stone built, but with very modest detailing in keeping with the austere codes of the Primitive Methodists. It has the scale of a small barn, similar to many that once existed in the village and perhaps witness to its construction by local builders who were familiar with this type of structure.

At the top end of The Square is another unusual house, The Bungalow, the only red brick house in the Village. It is a detached building of mid to late 19th Century, with main vehicle access from Fettiplace and pedestrian access from The Square. It has a hipped slate roof, a pair of substantial chimneys detailed with blue engineering bricks, and a large dormer (later addition) to the main façade. It is accompanied by a miscellany of out-buildings, also of brick.

There are also three more recent houses on The Square, circa 2000, built of "bradstone" with concrete tile roofs in imitation of Cotswold slates. They reference the Cotswold vernacular, with smaller windows and horizontal door canopies supported on four scroll brackets. These have integrated garages and hard standing for parking at the front, with small gardens to the rear.

6.1.7. Frog Lane

Frog Lane is an old street in the history of the village already visible in 18th Century Maps. But it is a street of two halves. In the 1841 census only 8 households are recorded, though most houses along its length now date from the 20th and 21st Centuries.

The oldest properties are clustered along its southern end, beyond the junction with The Sands: Calais Cottage, The Homestead, Robins Wood and Stone Cottage. These may be 17th Century in origin but with later re-modelling. They all have some typical Cotswold style characteristics, Calais Cottage and the Homestead being particularly noteworthy, though Calais Cottage was substantially extended in 2010. Robins Wood and Stone Cottage are a semi-detached pair of artisan cottages.

The other half of Frog Lane from the junction with Shipton Road to the junction with The Sands houses many of the most substantial properties in the Village all being detached and often standing in substantial grounds. The street still has the aspect of a lane. It is gently winding and quite wide in places and a casual view in any direction reveals a very green aspect. Much of the road has green verges, dense boundary hedges and other planting, and many mature trees within the property grounds add significantly to this aspect. The house names tell the story: The Pines, Forest Gate, Redwood, Walnut, Oak House, Beechwood House, The Willows. There are properties from almost every decade from the 1930s onwards, including arts and crafts style properties, Cotswold style houses, 70s and 80s bungalows, and a range of materials including brick, render, Cotswold stone, artificial stone and timber cladding. The lane is also uncluttered with cars, every property having sufficient grounds to accommodate off-street parking.



Frog Lane: view North East, houses are well screened by green boundaries.

The most notable house in the street is Forest Gate (originally called Frogmore House, a name that betrays an aspirational status), a substantial late Victorian villa built in the late 19th Century. A most noteworthy house with picturesque structure and handsome leaded and stained-glass windows, its setting and character should be judiciously protected.



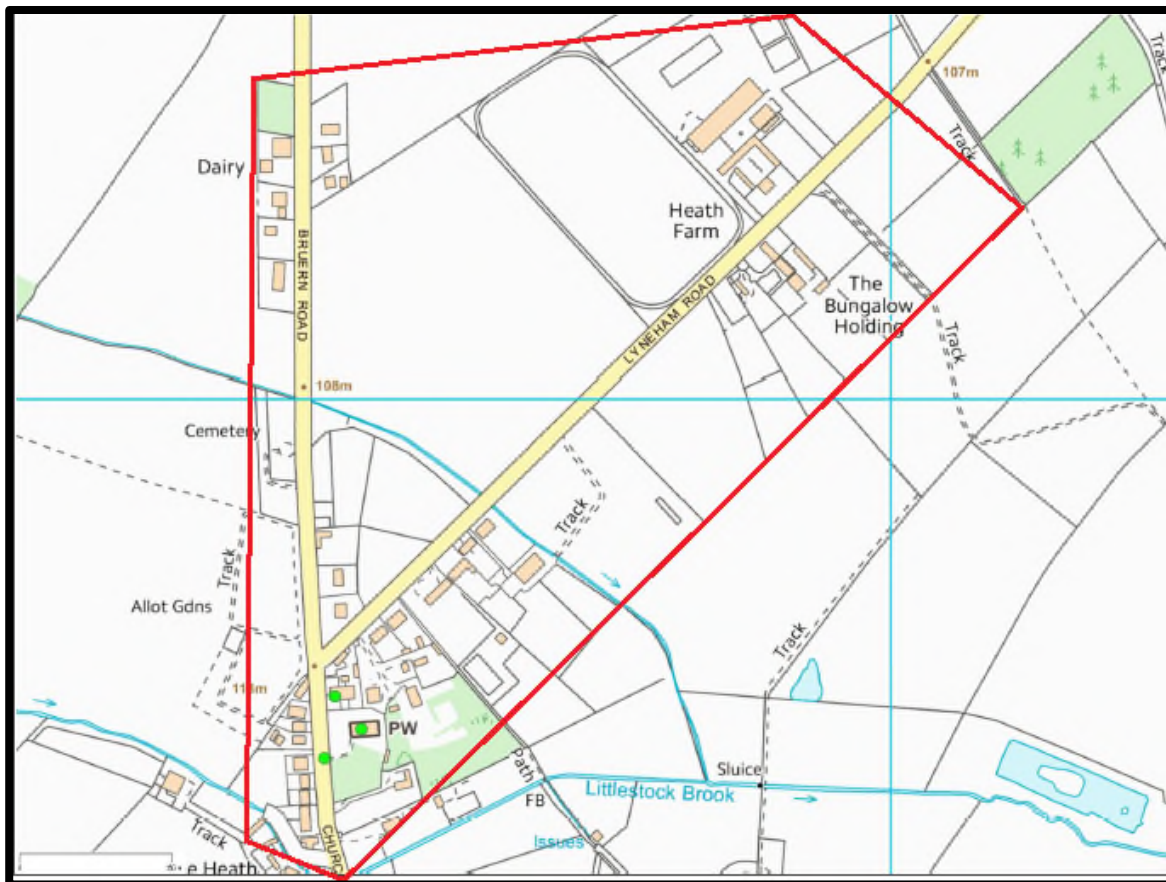
Forest Gate (Formerly Frogmore House) Frog Lane.

Summary Area A: The Village Green, High Street, Shipton Road, and adjoining streets

- The Village Green is the dominant asset and a defining feature at the heart of the village: the jewel in the crown. It is much cherished by the village.
- This area contains the majority of Milton's historic properties (along with Upper Milton) from the 17th Century to the 19th Century; the area includes 13 listed buildings.
- The area contains a charming mix of building types and styles from the 17th Century to the 19th Century; from modest artisans' dwellings to Victorian villas with accompanying coach houses, often next door to each other. This variety creates a picturesque street scene of varying pattern, unified by the ubiquitous use of local Cotswold limestone.
- These streets are still reflective of Milton's earlier history as a primarily agricultural settlement, with a significant number of former farmhouses, barns and workshops, now converted to houses.
- The building line is predominantly set back from the street line, giving a wide aspect to most streets, thus furnishing many frontages with front gardens of varying size which add to the greening of the street scene and the village in general.
- There are frequent views into the surrounding countryside from various points along these streets, giving a sense of location in the Cotswolds AONB.
- There are numerous footpaths and bridleways accessible from many points along these streets, providing perambulatory links from one side of the village to another, and access to longer footpath circuits. This encourages permeability and walkability within the village with spaces and routes connecting up different areas.
- The predominant building material is local Cotswold limestone, in various states from coursed rubble stone to fine cut ashlar masonry. Other materials intrude in a few places but weathering eventually brings them into harmony.
- A number of properties feature quirky sculptural additions, probably reclaimed architectural carvings salvaged by Alfred Groves' builders from other projects/demolitions.

IN CONCLUSION: Any proposal for planning permission in this area would need to have no impact on the open aspect of the Village Green and its connectedness to the countryside beyond. Materials should be chosen to harmonise with the predominance of local limestone as a building material. Enhancements to existing buildings in this area should maintain the garden settings to properties, and preserve the positive features identified above. Any infill development should be limited in number to avoid a significant change in the overall open and green character of the area and be in keeping with current build densities.

6.2. Area B: Church Road and The Bruern and Lyneham Roads.



From the Bridge over Littlestock Brook, the upper end of Church Road and its division into the Bruern and Lyneham Roads is still primarily bordered by agricultural land. The building development along these roads mostly represents the gradual extension of the village along these arterial roads in the second half of the 20th Century, and into the early 21st Century, the latter being primarily “infill”. The urban development at its furthest extends not more than half a mile from the village centre. Whilst feeling more built up at the village end these routes become increasingly rural away from the village, with properties set back from the road and occupying generous plots with front boundaries marked by hedging. There is no need for on-street parking on these roads.

6.2.1. Upper Church Road

Church Road rises gradually from the bridge over Littlestock Brook towards the junction with Bruern and Lyneham Roads. The road level approaching the bridge has been raised on both sides at some time since the photograph below was taken, presumably to make it a less pronounced hump for the motor car to negotiate. Thus, the parapet wall to either side of the bridge appears lower and the sense of crossing a bridge is less noticeable.



The bridge over Littlestock Brook in a photograph of circa 1920.



The same view today (2019).

The oldest existing buildings on this road are a short terrace of cottages (just before the point at which Church Road divides into the Bruern and Lyneham Roads). These are a piece with the other terraces at The Heath nearby, probably at least 18th Century in origin if not earlier. Stone built, now with cement tile roofs, infilled doorways and re-modelled windows indicate that this was probably once a terrace of four artisan cottages, now re-configured as two dwellings. Their orientation at an angle to Church Road suggests that they may follow the line of an earlier road.

This part of Church Road is dominated by the parish church of SS Simon and Jude, built in 1853-4 to designs by George Edward Street (1824-1881). Typical and confident Victorian gothic, it conforms to a classic continuity of the “English” style used for many Victorian churches of the mid-19th Century.

It is accompanied by a former school and schoolhouse in the same idiom, but also invoking something of the Cotswold vernacular in its steeply pitched roofs. It is a picturesque grouping with multiple gables of differing heights. The school is now divided into four domestic residences. The church, school and the church lych gate are all grade II listed.



Church of SS Simon and Jude and adjacent school room, 1853-54.

The frontage of the church is bounded by an attractive stone wall, stepped as it rises along Church Road and topped by a decorative moulded stone capping. This side of the road has a generous pavement, whilst the opposite side of the road has a grass verge. The line of the road was probably straightened, and pavement created in conjunction with the building of the church, whence it acquired its name.

Below the church are two detached properties. Heathfield House, a late 19th century property, is set well back from the road. Supported on a shallow Cotswold stone plinth with rendered ground floor and half-timbered jettied first floor, the gables tile hung, this is the only example of this style in the village. It is accompanied by a converted outbuilding to the rear, Little White Cottage. This was converted into a two-bedroom holiday let in 2013-14.

Between Heathfield House and the church is a more modern chalet-style bungalow, Vicarage Field, probably 1970s or 80s, brick built with part horizontal timber cladding. Also well set back from the road.

Opposite to the Church are a series of detached properties mostly built from the 1960s to 1990s. Two of these are brick-built, “South Bank” and “Four Gables”, perhaps the earliest of this row. The others are built from reconstituted stone with concrete tile roofs; they are a mix of styles with more modern features such as shallow pitch roofs with larger “picture” windows of 1970s/1980s vintage. Many have been further modernised and extended.

6.2.2. Bruern Road

The first part of Bruern Road is bounded to the West by a high hedgerow, behind which are the village allotments, and on the East side are two more bungalows from the 1960s, built from reconstituted stone and located in generous plots with mostly green boundaries. The last of these bungalows, Lansdowne, has a datestone of 1966. The lime trees here are protected by Tree Preservation Orders.



View across the parish allotments.

A little further along is a Heath Barn, as its name suggests a converted barn, possibly 18th Century, now a domestic residence converted and extended in 2004.

Another cluster of 7 properties border the Bruern Road a further 250 metres along the road. These are larger detached properties standing in generous plots. Their front boundaries continue the line of the hedgerow along this part of the Bruern Road, and, though slightly more manicured, this greenery maintains the country lane aspect of the road.

The three properties on the East side of the road date from the late 1930s – 1940s. Faulklands is a rendered bungalow, oriented to take advantage of the views towards the South, extended in more recent years in keeping with the original build. All windows were replaced with double glazed UPVC in the late 20th Century.

Heathwood and Bruern End were built as a pair of detached houses, built of a soft buff brick, in the same style but differing slightly in their configuration, circa 1939. All windows and doors were replaced in the late 20th Century.

On the West side are four properties dating from the last quarter of the 20th Century exhibiting a hybrid mix of more modern style combined with some “Cotswold style” features such as dormer windows.

6.2.3. Lyneham Road

Lyneham Road dips away from the junction with Church Road down to a bridge over another brook, thence rising to Heath Farm. From the junction on the South East side of the road is another cluster of larger detached stone-built homes plus a pair of semi-detached cottages.



The hedge-bounded start of the Lyneham Road.

The first property in the row is a late 20th century, 3 dormer bungalow in Cotswold stone.

Next come Littlestock House and Lancut House, built in similar style in the 1970s. Both stand in mature grounds and imitate some features of the Cotswold style with stone drip mouldings above the windows and mullioned windows. Lancut appears to retain its original windows. They were built by the local builder George Early.

Next is the substantial Heath House, an early 20th Century asymmetric house with multiple gables and gabled dormers and a timber and glazed entrance porch. It features a dual entrance drive, appears to retain its original timber windows and has a touch of arts and crafts style. The original timber strut work detailing to the gables has now been removed.



Heath House in photograph of c1920, and today (2019).

Nearby, Heath House cottages are a pair of stone-faced semis of mirror image, almost certainly built in tandem with Heath House in the early 20th Century. They have many similar features and were probably servants' quarters. Off centre door and ground and first floor windows are of the same size, though ground floor windows have segmented top, topped by a gabled dormer on the first floor. They retain original window frames and an original slate roof with a timber bracketed and gabled canopy over door, slated. They make an attractive pair. Old photographs show the original stable block with a tower to the right of these cottages. The tower is now gone, and the stables have been extensively remodelled to create a separate dwelling of mixed build periods.



Heath House Cottages on left with the stable block tower behind, now demolished, Heath House to the right of the photograph.

The last in this row is Kohima, a 1980s bungalow, stone built, with a steep, tall roof line. Its name is borrowed from the old terrace of utilitarian corrugated iron houses that used to occupy this site, dating from the early 20th Century, and only demolished in the 1970s.

A further quarter of a mile along Lyneham Road is a grouping of buildings that once formed the core of Heath Farm. The farmhouse itself is a substantial stone-built dwelling of the mid to late 19th Century. It is well sheltered from the road by high hedges.

On the opposite side from the farmhouse two dormer bungalows, Cardale and Greensleeves, have been built. They date from the 1960s with more recent extensions, replacing former farm outbuildings. Cardale is adjoined by a set of stables and other equestrian facilities.

Near to Heath Farm House is a stand of pine trees, which create a notable landmark on this high point on the outskirts of the village, they repeat a similar stand of pines at the beginning of the Lyneham Road where it joins Church Road.

Summary Area B: Upper Church Road and the Bruern and Lyneham Roads

- Church Road contains the Anglican church of SS Simon and Jude of 1853-4, the most architecturally distinguished building in the village, forming an important grouping of buildings with its adjacent School House, its oak lych gate and the Cotswold stone wall frontage; all these features are Grade II listed. It is a very significant architectural grouping in the village.
- Houses along these roads are predominantly medium to large, detached properties dating from the late 19th Century to the late 20th Century, standing in their own grounds with mature planting and predominantly green frontages, all contributing to the country lane feel to this area.
- The area provides a gentle transition from the urban centre to the agricultural boundary of the village, buildings becoming less densely grouped as one leaves the village by these routes.
- This area also houses the Parish Allotments, accessed off Bruern Road, a popular local amenity providing an important pastime for many local residents, the allotment holders forming the core of the long established MUWAGA (Milton-under-Wychwood Allotments and Gardens Association).
- The Allotments are accompanied by the recently established Community Orchard, another local amenity that is becoming a cherished resource.
- Footpaths provide linking access through to the High Street following Littlestock Brook before joining the Milton-Bruern bridleway, and back to Green Lane via a footpath from the Lyneham Road that begins beside Lancut House.

IN CONCLUSION: Any proposal for planning permission in this area would need to be sensitive to the setting of the Church of SS Simon and Jude and its adjoining former Schoolroom. Any enhancements to existing properties should not erode off-street parking provision to keep these roads as free of parked cars as they are at present. Any infill or 'demolish and replace' development should maintain current densities. It is highly desirable to maintain the quiet nature of these roads to preserve the peaceful environment enjoyed by churchgoers, allotment holders, and visitors to the churchyard and the burial ground.

6.3. Area C: The Sands



The Sands estate consists of two streets intersecting in a long T. The longer street forms a lazy “S” running North East to South West, and the shorter street meets it at its north-eastern end. The “S” form gives the street a picturesque aspect with views changing continuously as you move along it.



View southwards along The Sands.

The properties are situated in rectangular plots with both front and back gardens, the latter varying in length but many over 50 feet long. The street itself is quite wide so that opposing neighbours do not feel overlooked. At the time of its building in the early 1950s it may not have been anticipated that many residents would own cars, but the generous front gardens and the spacing of properties has allowed the car to be accommodated relatively easily within this estate. Many properties have now added detached and attached garages, so that there is little need for on-street parking.

Half-way along the street, to the eastern side, there is a short terrace of three properties at right angles to the street, providing a change in rhythm. Either side of this interruption the street widens allowing for a wide green verge to create an open space here, perhaps anticipated as a safe playing area for the resident children. Each of these green areas is also furnished with a mature tree, providing another focus and softening the streetscape. At the North West end of the street a three sided “quadrangle” of bungalows has been built in the same style as the houses, again generously provided with front and back gardens and providing very valuable accommodation for elderly residents, this is still managed as social housing.

The houses are mostly laid out as semi-detached, with one terrace of four properties and two of three properties. The spacing between the blocks of houses is generous and allows views beyond the properties, and to the eastern side views into the surrounding countryside (though these have recently been impeded by the development of nine new houses on a site to the East of The Sands).

Whilst these houses may have been built under post-war austerity it does not mean that they have been built without aesthetic consideration. They are built using bricks of a soft ochre colour, which vary slightly in hue giving a slightly mottled texture to the walls. The colour is not out of keeping with the local Cotswold limestone. Roofs are tiled. The detailing of the properties is modest; they are rectilinear, with occasional inserted gables, but no dormers, bays or porches. Door canopies are a modest cantilevered slab of concrete, though these are sometimes supported on simple scroll brackets. Windows to the front are two up and two down, with a central door, though occasionally the pattern of windows varies and is more asymmetric. Roofs are steeply pitched and flare slightly at the eaves, the walls are slightly stepped out at eaves level to provide a sheltering overhang, and this is sometimes additionally detailed with dentilated brickwork, the whole being a distant reflection of the arts and crafts tradition. These houses are built with real chimney stacks, showing that at the time of build coal was still the predominant means of heating the home.



View of The Sands looking northwards.

At the southern end of the street the last pair of properties on each side is given a street-facing gable, thus framing the “gateway” into The Sands, a thoughtful detail.

In recent years, and as a result of the 1980s right-to-buy policy many of these houses have undergone significant “improvement”. No houses now (2019) have their original doors or windows. The consistent pattern of similar doors and windows would have added greatly to the visual homogeneity of the scheme. Extensions have been added to the rear and side of many properties to enhance these houses for modern lifestyles. Many of these have been done with sensitivity, matching the brickwork, roof lines and eaves detailing of the original properties.

There is a generally verdant aspect to the scheme, with front gardens still gardened despite the intrusion of parking spaces, and many boundaries being marked by hedging and other planting. An interesting period detail is the survival here and there of chain-link fencing as boundary fencing. Due to its see-through nature this would have given an “open” aspect to the estate. It now survives in the bungalow “quadrant”, and perhaps 7 or 8 other properties. Where it is replaced, there should be hedging, permeable fencing or dry-stone walls with gaps for wildlife.

Summary Area C: The Sands

- Modest but pleasant houses in pairs or short terraces with steep pitched roofs in imitation of an English vernacular style.
- Brick built but with attractive buff coloured bricks in keeping with the tonal values of the local Cotswold stone.
- Spacious layout, generous street width with frequent gaps between houses and wide green verges despite being built in an era of post-war austerity.
- Successfully adapted for modern living needs.
- Generous garden provision front and back.
- Quiet location supporting only local traffic.
- On the periphery of the village with immediate access to surrounding countryside.
- Footpath route through to Shipton in less than one mile (via Jubilee Lane).

IN CONCLUSION: Any proposal for planning permission in this area would need to maintain the integrity of this estate which is a capsule of the post-war housing boom. Materials should be chosen to harmonise with the buff coloured brick used in this location. Enhancements to existing buildings in this area should maintain the garden settings to properties, and not lead to any increase in on-street parking which is generally minimal at present. Infill development is not desirable in this area for the same reason, and to preserve the current pleasing build density.

6.4. Area D: Wychwood Drive, Ansell Way, Reade Close, Greenlands Court.



This area is encircled by the High Street, Sipton Road, The Square, The Sands and Jubilee Lane. It has been infilled with a series of ad-hoc developments from the 1960s to the early 2000s. The build density is relatively high in comparison to other areas of the village.

These estates represent new changes in property design and the fashions of the later 20th Century. A common factor is the accommodation of the motor car, which from the 1970s has become a standard family accessory. These estates provide provision for cars in a number of ways, either individual garages attached to the property or in a communal grouping, or merely by provision of individual or communal parking bays. However, the level of car ownership has exceeded that originally anticipated when the earliest of these estates were conceived, resulting in a clutter of on-street parking in some areas.

6.4.1. Wychwood Drive, Wychwood Close and Ansell Way

Wychwood Drive and Wychwood Close are a mix of semi-detached bungalows, and two-storey terraces. They are all provided with front and back gardens, and either garages or parking spaces.

This development comprises around 60 properties built circa 1970's. The initial impression is of similarly styled semi-detached bungalows but, moving further into the area, there are two small terraces of houses and some short terraces of bungalows. The houses are a mix of brick and render with shallow pitch roofs of concrete tiles. Small low chimneys are included but not now serving coal fires but probably installed as heating boiler outlets.



A typical semi-detached bungalow on Wychwood Drive, part brick and part render, with open plan front gardens, designed to look like one property, the house to the right having its entrance to the side gable.

The layout is generally open plan with properties set back at least one car length from the road and the predominantly low roof lines allow open views to tall trees and countryside in the distance. Most properties have their own driveway and others have designated parking areas. There are also two blocks of flat roofed garages tucked away in corners of each road that serve the area. Each corner section of the road includes a green space often with a mature tree(s) present.

Although most properties face onto the road, there are some properties that front onto communal green space with parking accessed from behind. This arrangement means that back gardens face the road and the resultant 6' high garden fencing does create a slightly enclosed feel and views to countryside can be obscured. Wychwood Drive and Close are no-through roads so there are no traffic problems, though on-street parking is quite common throughout the estate. Also, there are adequate pavements and footpaths that link through to other parts of the village.



View of Wychwood Drive showing the tendency to on-street parking even where properties have sometimes turned over their front gardens to hard-standing.

Vehicle access to Ansell Way is via The Sands; however, the many footpaths crisscrossing the area lead to and from key areas of the village. Starting at the recent small development of Greenlands Court off Ansell Way (around ten 2 storey homes mainly 2 and 3 bedrooms) built around 2011 on the site of the former St John Care Trust property. Build density is slightly higher than surrounding areas and properties are close to the roadside creating a dominance of hard surfaces at the front and restricted views. A communal bin area is evident and due to minimal screening, this is a noticeable feature.

Ansell Way has a mix of building styles comprising houses, some detached but mainly terraced, and terraced bungalows. Most properties in this part of Ansell Way date from the 60's or 70's and are constructed of a light brown brick. Many property groups face inward onto a communal frontage with grassed areas and paths leading to front doors with high fenced back gardens to the road. Garages are set in blocks at the roadside. The presence of bungalows with low roof lines helps to create a sense of openness with some views towards trees and countryside.

Viewed from the junction with Fettiplace, the aspect is wide, and brick terraced houses on the right are set back with driveways to the front, resulting in a loss of front gardens in favour of increased hard standing for parking. This is a tendency throughout this area. On the left side, there is a wide grass verge to mature hedges and fencing alongside the adjacent Sands development. Views are generally open, and a sense of the rural location is apparent. Rounding the bend to a later phase of Ansell Way, houses are constructed using Cotswold type blocks and comprise terraced and semi-detached designs with driveways and integral garages.

6.4.2. Fettiplace and Reade Close

Entering Fettiplace from The Sands, buildings on the left-hand side share similar age and design format to those found in Ansell Way; mainly terraced houses with inward facing frontages onto a communal green and high fenced back gardens facing onto the road. This design results in many cars being parked along the roadside because designated parking space is small, although a block of 12 garages is positioned between Fettiplace and Reade Close. On the opposite side of the road there is a row of old terraced cottages (Sunny View) that pre-date the development around them. Moving along, the road merges into Reade Close and the layout on the left continues in a similar style to Fettiplace. On the right-hand side there is a pair of recently constructed Cotswold stone semi-detached houses with

attached garages set behind a high gate and a Cotswold stone wall. The high wall and gates also enclose one more, much older terraced property on the right with a gable end facing the road and the other end backing onto Hillborough House in Shipton Road. There are no pavements along the road to Fettiplace and Reade Close and pedestrians share the road with parked cars but, because Reade Close is a no-through road, there is minimal traffic.



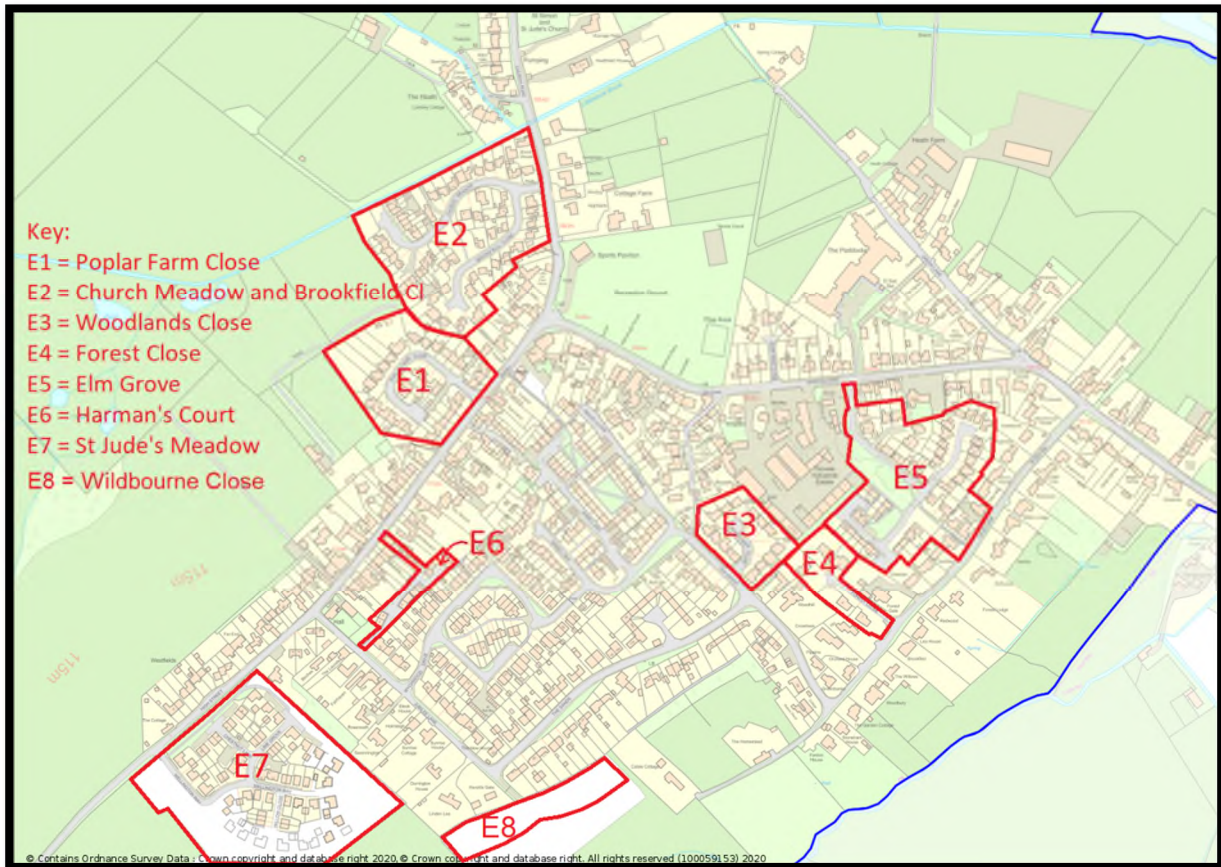
A housing mix of two storey and single storey terraces around an inner garden court between Ansell Way and Fettiplace.

Summary Area D: Wychwood Drive, Ansell Way, Reade Close, Greenlands Court and environs.

- Piece-meal development of relatively high density, but with inclusion of pockets of green space and useful paths and alleys providing connections to adjacent developments.
- Predominantly built with little reference to local building traditions or styles.
- Built with provision for the motor car, though on street parking is quite marked in some areas (see photographs above).
- Introduction of new styles of build with shallow pitched roofs; larger “picture” windows; a mix of materials, including a combination of brick and smooth render and imitation stone; and the creation of inner-facing garden-courtyards.
- No drive-through routes make the area relatively pedestrian friendly.

IN CONCLUSION: This area is one of the most constrained in the village being bounded on all sides by other streets, and having been subject to further small “infill” developments in recent years. It is thus not anticipated that any further development or infill should take place in this area. Enhancements and extensions should have minimal impact on current densities and not increase needs for on-street parking. The pedestrian connections through to other areas of the village should be maintained, as should the internal green spaces. Any proposal which might re-integrate the separate garage blocks into the residential areas would be welcomed.

6.5. Area E: Poplar Farm Close; Brookfield Close and Church Meadow; Woodlands Close; Forest Close; Elm Grove; Harman's Court, St Jude's Meadow and Wildbourne Close



These small to medium estates do not form a discrete area within the village but are inserted at various points (see map); they all date from the 1970s to the early 2000s, and all have common characteristics.

They are all relatively self-contained entities, and are built for late 20th Century family life, the so-called “nuclear family”, and their car.

6.5.1. Poplar Farm Close

Poplar Farm Close is a development of 32 properties partially fronting the High Street and formed around a cul-de-sac. It was built in the 1970s and is named after the farmstead that it replaced. Houses are built from artificial stone and maintain some continuity with Cotswold traditions in adding a series of facing gables to the High Street frontages, and the developer has kept as much of the dry stone walls that fronted the old farmstead as possible. You can even see the position of the old gate to the farmhouse marked by some large dressed stones still embedded in the wall. The building line is also kept back from the High Street frontage, in keeping with an already established tradition, giving these properties good sized front gardens which have not been lost to car parking as some thoughtful architect/planner gave vehicle access at the rear of these properties.



Link-detached houses on Poplar Farm Close present repeating gabled frontages to the High Street.

6.5.2. Church Meadow and Brookfield Close:

Brookfield Close follows a sinuous curve bounded by rectangular houses of artificial stone built in the late 70's, mainly detached with linked garages. There is a green open space with some field maple trees in the centre of the estate that sweeps down a curving path joining Brookfield Close to Church Meadow. There are some terraced properties with separately located garages. Whilst accommodation has been made for cars, the level of car ownership was underestimated at the time of building and many cars are parked on the street.

Off Church Meadow there are occasional gaps between properties giving views into the countryside beyond. There are mature trees edging the estate and smaller ornamental trees to many front gardens. On the fringes of the estate the properties are bounded by small areas of woodland with fields beyond.



A detached house on Brookfield Close.

6.5.3. Woodlands Close

This is a cul-de-sac on a plot of land carved out from the once dominant Groves Industrial Estate. There are 14 detached properties, built circa 1985. They form a square around a short road that curves into the estate. All of the properties repeat the same plan and are built with integrated garages, which form a single-story adjunct to the house but furnished with a pitched roof which wraps around the front of the house creating an entrance porch. This gives the houses an attractive asymmetric form. The houses are built from an imitation Cotswold stone and have concrete tile roofs. Token chimney stacks betray the fact that we are now in the era of gas fires and gas central heating. They have front and back gardens. Windows and doors have already been replaced in some cases and several of the properties have now converted their garages into living space, sometimes adding a room above the garage.



A detached house on Woodlands Close with integrated garage and wrap around porch.

6.5.4. Forest Close

This close opens off Frog Lane and is a small development of five detached properties built from artificial stone, from the mid-1980s. They are what would once have been called “executive” homes of four or five bedrooms. They have a similar overall design with slight variations, and all incorporate an integrated double garage. They all face into the close that they occupy, but have no boundary fencing to separate the plots, giving a generous open aspect to the close. The whole is encircled by mature trees, making the street name not entirely fanciful.

6.5.5. Elm Grove

Elm Grove is a small development (built 1998 – 2000) off the Shipton Road on land formerly owned and occupied by the Alfred Groves business.

Entering Elm Grove from Shipton Road, it is clear that green space is an important feature of this development of around 50 properties. The inclusion of grass verges, particularly as you first enter on the right-hand side, provides a generous buffer between the housing and Groves Industrial Estate.



View of Elm Grove estate showing green space and separate pedestrian access to properties, and cobbled traffic calming measures.

Although there is minimal traffic due to the estate being a no-through road, the speed of traffic is calmed by the incorporation of a chicane shortly after you enter the estate and cobble rumble strips at junctions. The provision of extra footpath routes through parts of the development also helps to separate pedestrians from traffic. A footpath also leads through to Frog Lane, increasing permeability.



Overall, the development provides a mix of housing of larger and smaller detached properties and some terraced properties. The building materials used are consistent throughout with reconstituted Cotswold stone blocks under tiled roofs. The building scape is varied with some repetition of general elements, i.e. dormers and ground floor bay windows and multiple gables, and timber door canopies, (both pitched and mono-pitch). Many properties have open plan front gardens that help to give a feeling of space. The detached houses have driveways and garages (some integral) and terraced houses and flats have allocated parking space.

Although views seem to be limited at street level, mature trees can be seen above rooflines and the generous green spaces give an impression of openness.

A detached house on Elm Grove.

6.5.6. Harman's Court

Harman's Court is a development of twelve apartments and eight bungalows originally intended for the over 55s and built in 2005-06. It is located in a peaceful courtyard setting accessed from Jubilee Lane through an entrance marked by stone pillars topped with ball finials. The immediate impression is of a pleasing, low-level, dog-legged street with views to tall trees at the end. The design and detailing of properties and surrounds are attractive with a hipped shoulder feature incorporated in some cases and the extensive use of block paving for road and walkways. The development is enhanced by attractive planting schemes inserted throughout and includes designated parking bays. Some views towards the rear of the old buildings and roofscapes in the High Street and tall trees around indicate the historic and rural setting of the court.

6.5.7. St Jude's Meadow

St Jude's Meadow is a very recent (2018-20) addition to the village, a self-contained estate of 62 dwellings built on former open farmland to the South of Milton-under-Wychwood, encroaching on the valuable greenbelt separating Milton from Upper Milton.



St Jude's Meadow South Eastern Zone.

It can be seen as a continuation in type of the other estates described in this section. It includes a mix of housing types and was built with a 50:50 split between private commercial housing and "affordable" housing that is managed by a Housing Association. However there has been an attempt to integrate the two property types and there is no clear separation of one from the other. They are of a (concealed) timber frame construction and faced with a mixture of brick, render and artificial Cotswold-type stone. Roofs are imitation slate excepting one "statement" property to the entrance of the estate that has been given a thatched roof.

The style is a kind of generic English-vernacular with smallish windows, a smattering of dormers, chimney stacks to gable ends and canopied porches. The estate is generally spaciouly planned with some separation of pedestrians from vehicles throughout. There is a generous buffer between the estate and the High Street where the original dry-stone wall and hedgerow has been maintained. There is extensive "greening" of the estate and addition of wild-life areas which will hopefully soften the environment as they mature. This is discussed in Neighbourhood Plan (NP) Appendix 6.

6.5.8. Wildbourne Close

Wildbourne Close is an estate of 9 detached properties built on a strip of land at the end of Jubilee Lane on the south-eastern fringe of Milton-under-Wychwood. They were constructed in 2019-2021. They are disposed in a varied layout, each house in a different orientation to its neighbours, with varying roof lines; though they all enjoy views towards the open landscape beyond the village

envelope. Houses are further varied in their details whilst drawing on a common vocabulary of elements that might be described as English vernacular. They are all faced with an artificial “Cotswold” style stone of rustic finish. They have a mix of flush and bay windows of timber construction with affixed glazing bars; a few roof dormer windows also added into the mix. Roof coverings are a mix of three different tiles, a grey slate-effect tile, a reddish tile and a buff tile. Woodwork is in a choice of light grey-green, cream and white. A number of the properties feature oak framed porches. Whilst each house has its individual configuration they share a family identity and present a varied architectural aspect to this edge of village development.



View of Wildbourne Close.

6.5.9. Late 20th Century Housing Estates: Summary

These late 20th Century estates have some family characteristics:

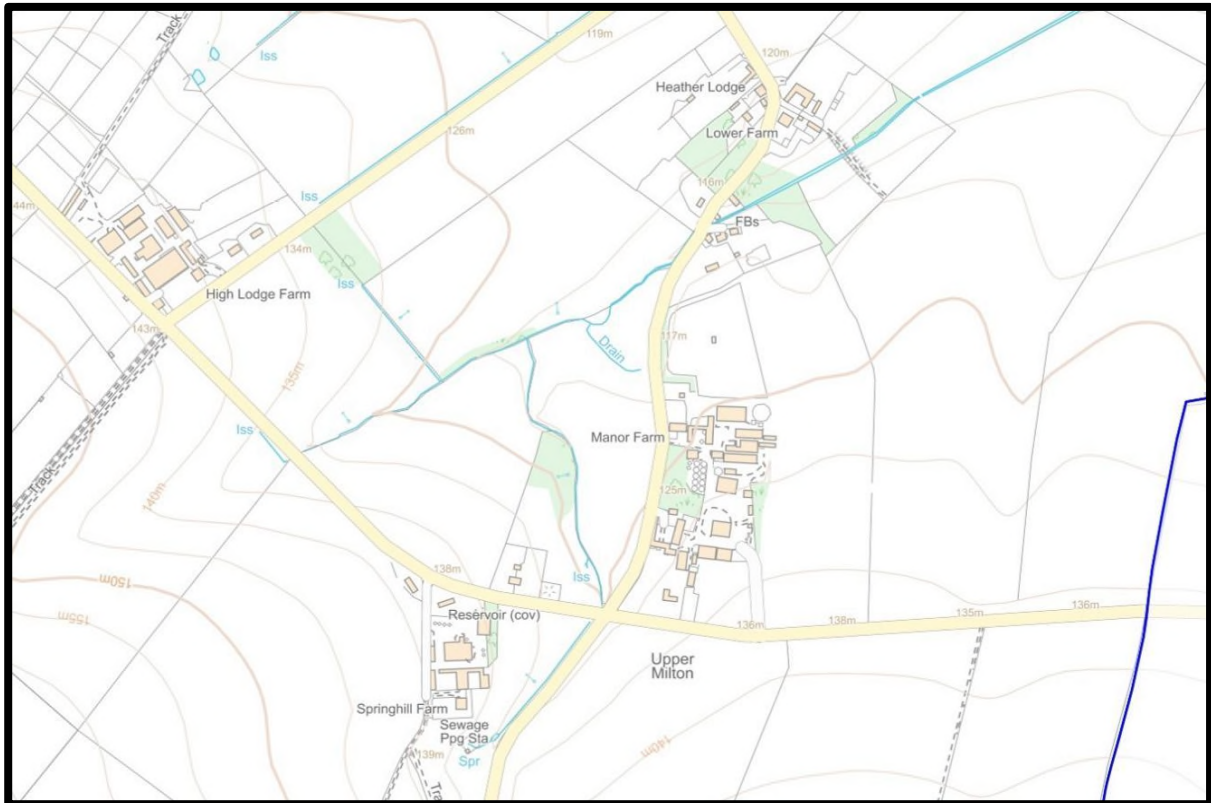
- Built from artificial stone in imitation of the traditional local building material, pitched roofs and chimney stacks, some architectural diversion in the addition of bay windows, dormer windows, or door canopies.
- Generally adequate provision for the motor car with integral or adjacent garages or parking bays.
- Planned around cul-de-sacs or no-through roads keeping traffic local and quiet.
- Integrated green spaces, and in the better developments some separation of pedestrians and cars.
- Though they might make a nod to some local building traditions, they are of a homogenised architectural style that is largely indistinguishable from similar housing estates throughout the country built in this period.

Summary Area E: Poplar Farm Close; Brookfield Close and Church Meadow; Woodlands Close; Forest Close; Elm Grove, Harman's Court, St Jude's Meadow and Wildbourne Close

- Artificial stone-built housing estates with pitched roofs and architectural features reflecting some local traditions.
- Generally spacious layouts with integral green spaces.
- Cul-de-sacs and single entrance and exit restrict the areas to local traffic only.
- Generally good provision for off-road and private parking facilities.
- Built to more recent building standards resulting in good energy efficiency standards (improving decade on decade from the 1970s on).
- Homogenised design not necessarily reflective of local traditions.

IN CONCLUSION: These estates, being relatively recently built and complete entities in themselves in terms of continuity of design, and laid out to recent planning standards, are not in want of much enhancement or adaptation. Any proposal for planning permission in these areas would need to respect the overall style and use of materials in each estate and maintain the levels of communal amenity provided – such as integrated green space, separation of pedestrians and traffic, and off-street parking and garaging for motor cars. Enhancements to properties should also minimise impact on these amenities, and not impinge upon the green buffers that often surround these estates.

6.6. Area F: Upper Milton



Leaving Milton Under Wychwood along the High Street in a south-westerly direction we enter open countryside with exceptional panoramic views across the rising landscape. Taking the first left leads us to the small hamlet of Upper Milton. The distance between Milton-Under-Wychwood and Upper Milton is only about 0.25 miles but the quiet country lane and the countryside between ensures that the two areas preserve separate identities.



The approach to Upper Milton.

Entering Upper Milton, the lane is narrow, winding, without pavements and sensibly restricted to vehicles under 7.5 tons. The first building is found on the right-hand side around 50 yards after passing the Upper Milton sign. It is a large detached stone dwelling with outbuildings all set behind hedges and an unusual “plank” stone wall. Just a few yards further on the same side is a cottage and opposite there is a substantial former stone barn, now converted to a dwelling, which enjoys open views towards Milton-under-Wychwood across a belt of open farmland. From the same viewpoint, it was noted that the new housing development, St Jude’s Meadow, of 62 houses on the edge of Milton-Under-Wychwood looks stark alongside older more mellow buildings that blend into the background.



A former barn in Upper Milton converted to a dwelling in the 20th Century.

Continuing along the lane, it is apparent that Upper Milton nestles in a very rural setting and comprises a low density mix of cottages, farmhouses, active farms and agricultural buildings separated by stretches of farmland, with open views, mature trees, hedgerows and dry-stone walls. There are three Grade II Listed buildings, dating back to the 17th and 18th centuries and many of the buildings are of historic interest. Perhaps the most notable is “The Old House”, a grade II listed 17th Century farmhouse with its dual gable frontage and its hierarchy of windows in each gable, perhaps the most “Cotswold” style house in the parish. It sits within a courtyard of houses and agricultural buildings of various ages, forming what once would have been a working farmstead. One of these is now a converted dwelling given the name “Washpool Cottage”; a name that references the nearby old washpool on the opposite side of the road. It is no longer used, but survives as evidence of old sheep farming traditions.



The Old House, 17th Century grade II listed.

Building materials used throughout Upper Milton are mainly local stone, and more recent properties employ blocks that tone well with surrounds. After a further quarter of a mile, we reach a minor cross road junction at the south-western end of the hamlet. Ahead, the lane rises gently and on the left in the distance can be seen Quarry Hill Cottage which was built in 2011 on the site of what was once a small quarry which was so important to the area and which must account for the abundance of dry-stone walls seen in Upper Milton.



Example of Upper Milton's extensive use of dry-stone walling, and its green verges instead of pavements.



Lower Farm House, predominantly 18th Century.



Coldstream, a grade II listed house with datestone of 1725.

Taking a right turn, Spring Hill Farm and outbuildings can be glimpsed on the brow of the hill and ahead on the right is a pair of semi-detached, farmworkers' cottages (currently undergoing renovation). Opposite the cottages is the entrance to the farm lane straddled by two mid 20th Century bungalow style cottages. Due to the slight elevation at this point, the views over Upper Milton and beyond are stunning. After a short distance the Upper Milton signs mark the end of the hamlet. However, just over 100 yards ahead can be seen another substantial farmhouse, High Lodge Farm, which also falls within the Milton-Under-Wychwood Parish.

Summary Area F: Upper Milton.

- A small hamlet of distinct identity from the village of "Lower" Milton, it virtually inhabits one "street".
- A winding lane with a low-density mix of farms, former farms, barns and a handful of workers' cottages.
- Ensclosed in its agricultural setting which is in evidence at every point of this hamlet.
- Extensive dry-stone walls border the lane.
- The road is bordered with green verges, no pavements.
- Almost wholly composed of "historic" properties (mostly pre-1900), local Cotswold stone being the predominant building material.
- Some large working farm silos of industrial feel are in evidence.
- The road is frequently semi-flooded indicating water springs in the area.
- Other than farms there are no shops, commercial premises or community premises in Upper Milton.

IN CONCLUSION: Any proposal for planning permission in this area would need to respect the independent identity that Upper Milton maintains from "Lower" Milton. This will include maintaining the separation of the two centres by a strict preservation of the current margin of countryside including preservation of key views across the gap (see NP Appendix 8). Any development should also maintain the distinctive agricultural setting that Upper Milton enjoys. Materials should be chosen to harmonise with the predominance of local limestone as a building material. Enhancements to existing buildings in this area should maintain the historic integrity of the existing buildings and not overwhelm or obscure their original make-up. Any infill development should be strictly limited in number to maintain the relative low housing density that is a part of Upper Milton's identity.

Appendix 2

Designated and Non- Designated Heritage Assets

Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan

Appendix 2

Designated and Non-designated Heritage Assets

Introduction.

This is a list of designated heritage assets (i.e. heritage assets included on the statutory list maintained by Historic England) and non-designated heritage assets (i.e. locally valued heritage assets identified as part of the Neighbourhood Plan process) in the parish of Milton-under-Wychwood. The **designated** heritage assets are those afforded statutory protection, such as listed buildings, and included in the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is maintained by Historic England.

The **non-designated** heritage assets (NDHAs) have been identified by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group as having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. The NDHAs were assessed and identified in accordance with guidance provided in the Oxford Character Assessment Toolkit taking into account their archaeological, architectural, artistic and historical interest and significance to our parish. The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group was assisted by the Wychwoods Local History Society who provided useful background historical information relating to these assets.

Summary notes on their assessment and importance within Milton-under-Wychwood and its wider context are provided. Some of the assets are grouped together, as their significance derives from their collective or 'group value' and/or their historic association with a particular person, event or use. N.B. This list is not intended to be definitive, but to highlight some key features of the built environment and should be read in conjunction with the **Character Assessment (Appendix 1)**. Maps showing the location of these assets are included at the end of this Appendix.

Important Note

Designated Heritage Assets are shown in boxes with a **blue** background colour


Non - designated Heritage Assets are shown in boxes with a **plain white** background.



High Street

Until about 1850 the High Street would have had the appearance of a working street dominated by farmsteads, barns, blacksmiths and other workshops; dwellings would have been interspersed with these working buildings often to the rear. It is also the case that the agricultural hinterland came right up to the street frontage at various places along the High Street.


Around 1850 new development began to take place (following on from Enclosure in 1849 and Milton's acquisition of a brand-new parish church in 1853). The road began to become more urbanised and, at about the same time, its name changed from Dick's Lane to High Street, and more shops and pubs appeared, no doubt reflecting the increasing importance of Groves as a local employer of considerable importance and increasing wealth.

In the second half of the 19th Century several significant houses were inserted into the street, some no doubt replacing more modest artisans' cottages and workshops. The trend has continued into the 20th Century, particularly from the 1960s onwards when old barns and workshops have been converted to houses and the large farmstead of Poplar Farm was swept away and replaced with a new estate of 32 houses. Though now mostly residential, indications of its former history are still much in evidence.



Address	Summary Description	Architectural and historic interest	Photographs
No 1 High Street	A two-storey property with ashlar stone façade.	<p>Whilst it may have 17th Century origins, the main façade is probably mid to late 18th Century with later modifications. The low ratio of windows to wall probably indicates a wish to avoid the window tax. There was once a separate doorway to the left of the pair of bay windows, now walled up.</p> <p>It is accompanied by period outbuildings to the rear.</p> <p>Included as a significant pre-19th Century house in the centre of the village. This is a prominent site location and, whilst a private house today, it has probably functioned as a shop in various forms from its earliest days.</p> <p>Old photographs and trade directories show it as a grocery shop and post office until the late 20th Century. An old posting box is still in situ in the front wall.</p>	


<p>Nos 9 and 11 High Street</p>	<p>A semi-detached pair of houses of dressed local stone, with tablet to first floor giving the date 1879. Welsh slate roof incorporating two dormers.</p>	<p>This late 19th century pair are indicative of the increasing urbanisation of the High Street in later decades of the 19th Century. These clearly have the air of houses rather than cottages and display a more modern style being introduced into the village. They would not look amiss in the more urban setting of Witney, Chipping Norton or even Oxford. They present a pair of two-storey, canted bay windows to the street façade, a demonstration of a certain up-market type of house of its day. These types of bays were being added to many older properties in the village at this time. They were probably built by Groves and would have housed some of its more senior staff.</p> <p>Included as a significant pair of “new” town houses illustrative of the late 19th Century gentrification of the village.</p>	
<p>Nos 21 and 23 High Street,</p>	<p>Nos 21 and 23 grade II listed. Grade II List Entry Numbers: 21: 1368145 23: 1182630</p>	<p>This group represents the early history of the High Street as primarily a farming community.</p> <p>Number 23 is a modest former farmhouse, grade II listed with a date stone of 1724 accompanied by the initials “W” over “RE” thought to be Richard and Elizabeth Whiter. It is in many ways a classic Cotswold stone house of the period. It has two gable ends (though one is now abutted by its neighbour, number 21) with chimneys, and it has a symmetrical façade of paired windows to ground and first floor and a central doorway, framed by a shallow open pedimented canopy with generous scroll brackets.</p> <p>The local stone is dressed and coursed, a cut above the rubble stone of more modest cottages on the High Street. With a steep pitched roof of Welsh slate, it has a gabled projection to the rear with 6 rows of pigeon holes and strings to the gable. It has a shallow front garden fronted by railings and a central gate in line with the front door. Its basic form mirrors the pattern of Heath Farmhouse on Green Lane and is of a pattern repeated by several properties of this period in the village.</p> <p>The adjoining property, Number 21 (The Maltsters) is now a separate dwelling and projects slightly forward of number 23. It is also Grade II listed principally for its internal timber roof structure (scantling) which may be 16th Century.</p>	



		<p>The stonemasonry to the façade is a mix of cut dressed stone and rubble stone with a mix of stone and timber lintels above windows and doors, indicating much re-modelling of the façade. It may have originally formed an older farmhouse on this site, being superseded by its neighbour and then re-purposed as an ancillary building to the farmhouse. It wraps around the neighbouring farmhouse at the rear where it has the appearance of a barn type building.</p>	
<p>Nos 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 The Terrace, off the High Street</p>	<p>The Terrace is a row of small cottages currently numbering 5 properties, to one side of an unmade road off the High Street. On the opposite side is a single-storey terrace of outbuildings which once housed privies and other household utilities.</p>	<p>On entering The Terrace to the right of number 23, the first buildings to right and left are probably former barn structures. No chimneys are evident to their gables, though they are both now converted to residential use. The Terrace then continues on the left-hand side.</p> <p>The Terrace was formerly known as Hawkes Yard, taking its name from the one-time owner of Number 23 on the High Street. The terrace represents a once common form of modest housing for agricultural workers, modest in scale and amenities. The houses were originally thatched, this being replaced with Welsh slate sometime in the early 20th Century. The houses have now been merged into fewer properties, and additional dormer windows added at various times to improve the accommodation.</p> <p>The single-storey terrace of outhouses opposite The Terrace are an unusual surviving addition to this street; these probably providing lavatories and washrooms. The grouping of houses and outbuildings show how much of the village would have been configured in the late 18th and 19th centuries (see also The Square).</p> <p>Indications of similar “courts” are in surviving terraces of cottages just off the High Street and Shipton Road. A short terrace exists behind the Co-op and there is another row of cottages on Fettiplace, and Roseland on Shipton Road. There were probably others now lost.</p>	

		<p>Included as an important surviving example of a cluster of pre-19th Century agricultural workers houses in the village, including the outhouses on the opposite side of this narrow street.</p>	
<p>Zoar chapel, The Terrace, off the High Street</p>		<p>At the far end of this street on the opposite side from the houses is Zoar Chapel, with a datestone high on the front gable bearing the date 1883 in pierced work, though it is thought to originally date from 1841. The Zoar Baptists were part of the Strict Baptists; older photographs show a signage denoting it as “Zoar Strict Baptist Chapel”. It is a remarkable part of Milton’s history that it was able to support so many non-conformist chapels in the 19th Century.</p> <p>The chapel takes the shape of a simple pitched roof hall with central door, with no windows to the entrance façade unlike the former Primitive Methodist Chapel and the Baptist Chapel. It is built from local dressed stone with ashlar quoins and ashlar framing to the doorway and coping to the roof verges. Otherwise, it has little architectural ornament.</p> <p>The rear of the chapel incorporates a chimney stack and a two-storey residence originally providing accommodation for the minister and his family. It was converted to a residence in the 1980s.</p> <p>Included as one of a number of chapel buildings evidencing the importance of 19th Century non-conformity in village history. Such sects had a significant role in the social and spiritual lives of villagers in the 19th and earlier 20th Centuries.</p>	

<p>No 25 High Street</p>	<p>Stone built detached house in Arts and Crafts style</p>	<p>A distinctive Arts and Crafts style house of the late 19th century. The front façade presents two asymmetric gables to the street, with original windows. The left-hand gable contains a five light, fifteen pane Gothic style window to ground floor and four light, 32 pane Gothic style window to first floor. The smaller right-hand gable contains a four light, sixteen pane window to the ground floor and a three light, 24 pane window to the first floor. The ground floor windows have a shallow, stone arch over whilst the first-floor windows have a painted timber lintel. The stonework is coursed rubble stone and dressed quoins. It has deep eaves and all the gables are adorned with timber strut-work with stop chamfers. The roof covering is, unusually for this village, red-clay tiles. The entrance door is to the rear of the house. And there is a further lateral wing to the rear. The property has a front garden bounded by a stone wall, though originally it was fronted by a picket fence.</p> <p>Included as a significant and handsome example of “picturesque” style house in the village, and a further example of the increasing gentrification of the village in the later 19th Century. A valuable visual addition to the street scene on the High Street.</p>	
<p>The Terrace House, 41 High Street</p>	<p>A grade II listed Georgian villa in Cotswold stone. Grade II List Entry Number: 1052579</p>	<p>The Terrace House is an early to mid-19th Century detached house of some status, accompanied by a former stable block (now ancillary residential accommodation). It is four bays with generous sash windows, retaining their original (or successful replacement) sashes. It is built in rubble stone with shallow ashlar piers to the corners and raised ashlar frames to the window openings. The rubble stone walls were originally rendered. The main door is marked by a Tuscan porch. The whole property is set back from the street and provided with a generous front garden area and dual gated entrances, designed for arrivals and departures by coach. These entrances are framed by stone gateposts capped with ball finials. The wall has deep copings that ramp up to the gate posts. The shallow hipped roof is in Welsh slate. The lower wing to the right is a late 20th Century addition.</p> <p>This house represents one of the earliest signs of the gentrification of Milton High Street. It must have been a significant addition when it was built given the generally working nature of most buildings on the street at that time, aside from one or two more significant farmhouses. It may well have replaced many more modest cottages or hovels in this area.</p>	

<p>Cotham Cottage, 40 High Street</p>	<p>A terraced house with 18th Century origins, stone built with Cotswold stone roof. Grade II List Entry Number: 1182657</p>	<p>Cotham Cottage may originally have been a dovecote or pigeon house, as refurbishment in the 1980s revealed what appear to be nesting niches on what are now internal walls. The irregular window pattern with timber lintels suggests a varied history. It has been much modified since and may at one time have been two smaller houses.</p>	
<p>Stone Porch, 38 High Street</p>	<p>A terraced cottage with oval tablet inscribed with date 1725 and initials RW. Grade II List Entry Number: 1368146</p>	<p>A surprising, terraced cottage dating to 1725. It is faced with coursed dressed stone with four generous window openings (compared to its neighbours in the terrace) fitted with Chippendale-style lattice glazing thought to date to the later 18th Century.</p> <p>It has a stone porch with Gothic tracery side panels, lancet windows to the sides and an open trefoil parapet. The moulding under the parapet also features rather weathered, gargoyle-type figures at the corners, and what appears to be a winged putto above the door. This porch is probably a mid-19th Century addition. It has a Cotswold stone slate roof continuous with its neighbours. The elaborate stonework on this relatively modest cottage is surely connected with the presence of Groves masons living and working in the village.</p>	

<p>Midland Bank (now known as 'The Old Bakery'), 47 High Street</p>	<p>A grade II listed house of 17th to 19th century. Grade II List Entry Number: 1182634</p>	<p>The Old Bakery is an accumulation of buildings dating back at least to the 18th Century but added to over the years in a series of additions. It is of local stone with a Welsh slate roof. The two-storey, steep gable facing the street is undoubtedly the earliest part and may have once formed a significant farmhouse in this location. It has a just visible carved roundel that may have carried a crest or initials, and a later insertion of an oval window.</p> <p>The main wing abutting this is late 18th century though the ground floor bay windows are probably late 19th Century. Windows to the gable end here are 20th century insertions. It is also accompanied by a single-story hall approaching the street, which is also late 19th century with large high window to the gable. The corners of this hall building are canted and terminate in scroll brackets which support the corner eaves.</p> <p>Above the gable window is a decorative niche inscribed to its base with "Wesleyan Mission Room". The niche was once occupied by a wooden carved figure of an angel playing some sort of wind instrument, a once common type to be found in medieval ecclesiastical and civil buildings. The statue is now indoors. It is possibly 15th century though much weathered. It therefore had the niche made for it rather than the other way around.</p> <p>The presence of a Wesleyan Mission Room in the village represents just another strand of religious non-conformity in this multi-faceted Christian community.</p>	
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<p>Grove House, 55 High Street</p>	<p>A late 19th Century house</p>	<p>Grove House, the name perhaps making oblique reference to the importance of Groves within the village, is a late 19th century piece of Victoriana. It again shows the attempts to gentrify the High Street in the second half of the 19th Century. Its frontage has the appearance of a classic Victorian terrace, of which there are many similar in Oxford, and yet it stands alone. The toothing of the masonry to the right-hand edge of the main façade suggests that there may have once been a plan to extend this as a pair. It has some pretensions in its architectural detailing with a recessed doorway which is set above street level by a short series of steps and is framed by collared columns. These are topped by square block capitals supporting a deep arched lintel topped by a plain pyramid. There is a single storey, canted bay window similarly detailed with a bracketed cill and deep ribbed cornice topped by a hipped rooflet. The main façade is rusticated stonework with dressed quoins to the left-hand corner but, as noted, not to the right. It has a Welsh slate roof.</p> <p>It is included as an unusual and characterful example of a later Victorian town house being introduced into the village; it contributes greatly to the eccentric variety of the High Street.</p>	
<p>Nos 77 and 79 High Street ('Waverley' and 'Roseneath')</p>	<p>A symmetrical pair of town houses in local stone.</p>	<p>Neighbouring the Baptist Chapel is a pair of late Victorian town houses with some detailing evoking aspects of the Cotswold vernacular. They are symmetrically arranged each consisting of a projecting gabled bay with first and second floor mullioned windows topped by a drip hood. The windows and doors look to be original. The doorways are topped by a shallow "Tudor" style arch also sheltered by a moulded drip stone. Like Grove House (no. 55), they are both slightly raised above street level, no 77 having steps up to the doorway though the garden is now gravelled over to create hardstanding for cars. Roseneath still retains its front garden though this is above street level, and you step up to it as you enter through the garden gate. Roseneath has its name inscribed in a gothic font above the arch over the front door.</p> <p>Included as an important pair of later 19th Century housing in "historicist" style, part of the increasing late 19th Century gentrification of the High Street and making a valuable contribution to the variety of architectural styles to the High Street.</p>	


<p>Baptist Chapel and School Room, 81 and 83 High Street</p>	<p>Stone built chapel rebuilt in 1839 and adjacent former school room 1867. The front porch is an early 20th Century addition. Pedimented three-ashlar front, with round-arched windows flanking the later porch.</p> <p>Former school to its south-west of 1867 with paired round-headed windows.</p>	<p>The Baptist Chapel in Milton celebrated its Jubilee in 1889, having been built in 1839, replacing an earlier chapel of 1808. The importance of these celebrations at the time can be gauged by the fact that the adjoining Lane was re-named Jubilee Lane, and the celebrations also initiated the building of The Manse on Jubilee Lane as a house for the incumbent pastor.</p> <p>The Baptist Chapel was patronised by this time by many members of the Groves Family including the renowned Alfred Groves (1826-1914) and his second wife, Mary Reynolds (1831-1900) who are buried in the churchyard.</p> <p>Included as a significant non-conformist chapel in the village which has had a very important role in the history of the village, in particular through its connections with the Groves family.</p> <p>The Baptist Chapel school rooms, of 1867, were an important village school from the 1860s to 1920s. The prominence of the Chapel and Schoolroom is also indicated by the fact that it became the venue for local men to sign up at the beginning of the Great War and, at the outset of the Second World War, it was the centre from which evacuated schoolchildren from London were billeted to local families in Milton and Shipton.</p> <p>Included for the same reasons as the Baptist Chapel described above. It also makes an attractive addition to the streetscape with its local stone façade with the repeating pattern of paired, round-arched windows.</p>
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Jubilee Lane

Jubilee Lane was once known as New Road and later Groves Lane until it was renamed Jubilee Lane as part of the Jubilee (50 year) celebrations of the Milton Baptists in 1889.

There may have been a lane here dating back centuries (there is an onward route into Shipton via Dog Kennel Lane), with some small dwellings and agricultural buildings (there was once a Wheelwright's workshop roughly where The Laurels now stands). However, the more significant development of housing on Jubilee Lane largely took place from the second half of the 19th Century. The five properties described here define the initial gentrification of this street. Despite these houses all being built between 1869 – 1895, they show a remarkable diversity of styles. After this initial development no new houses were built until the 1960s onwards when the remaining properties were built.


Address	Summary Description	Architectural and historic interest	Photographs
Fairhaven, Jubilee Lane	A two-storey, detached house of local dressed stone with a prominent "Gothic" bay window to street façade. Welsh slate roof.	<p>A charming late 19th century house which shows Groves' masons activities in the village trying their hand at a version of the Victorian vogue for pseudo-gothic detailing. It is fronted by a single-storey, triple arched, mullioned window, with castellated crest. The first floor has two symmetrical mullioned and transomed windows with two lights, with drip moulding above. A side arch to the left bridging the gap between the two properties suggests that this property was built after the Manse. Radically extended at the rear in 2017, it still retains its original gateposts, and hoop top railings being a re-make of the style of the original railings to the property.</p> <p>Included as another handsome and nicely detailed example of the variety of late 19th Century styles being introduced to the village.</p>	

<p>The Old Manse, Jubilee Lane</p>	<p>A two-storey detached house built from local stone of “L” shaped plan and Welsh slate roof.</p>	<p>The Manse was built, following a fund-raising campaign at the Jubilee (50 years) celebrations of the Milton Baptist Chapel, to create a house for the use of the Baptist pastor. Two foundation stones are dated 6th September 1889, one laid by a Mrs Kimber and the other by Miss Marguerite Groves, another indication of the Groves close involvement with the Milton Baptists at this time. The original building is on an “L” shaped plan with a gable facing Jubilee Lane containing largish windows under a shallow arch. Built from local dressed coursed stone, with a Welsh slate roof, and timber casements, it is a reasonably sized house without being too presumptuous in its architectural form.</p> <p>The lean-to extension containing the door is a later addition, and the wing to the left of the gable, containing a garage, is a late 20th Century addition. (see also Orchard House, Frog Lane for a house of similar design).</p> <p>Included as an important detached residence of the later 19th Century and for its association with the Milton Baptists, a significant non-conformist sect within the village; the foundation stones are important “documentation” of village families and it makes a handsome contribution to the street scene.</p>	
<p>Bleak House, Jubilee Lane</p>	<p>Three-storey, stone built detached house with classical porch.</p>	<p>Bleak House, a detached property which would have once been described as a gentleman’s residence, presents a façade of some grandeur to the street. It is rare in Milton in being clearly of three storeys (see also Hillborough House and The Malt House on Shipton Road).</p> <p>It is circa 1880-90 with symmetrical three bay, ashlar stone façade, framed by shallow piers. The more important first floor windows are marked by a moulded architrave with keystone. The eaves are marked by a dentilled cornice and it is finished with a shallow hipped roof with Welsh slates. The entrance porch is of Doric style. It was probably once accompanied by a stable block.</p> <p>Included as an example of an aspirant upper middle-class home of the period. A stately contribution to the street scene and creating an imposing termination of the view along Wychwood Drive opposite.</p>	

<p>Holmleigh, Jubilee Lane</p>	<p>Once a pair of semi-detached houses for Groves' workers, local dressed stone with Welsh slate roof, and oval tablet on façade with a date of 1869.</p>	<p>A more modest pair of houses than the other Victorian properties in this row, but still almost certainly built for skilled craftsmen or foremen working for Groves and built by Groves. It is now amalgamated as a single residence.</p> <p>It has window openings framed by dressed stone and designed for sash windows, which it still retains. The gables are topped with ball finials and, in an unusual touch, both gables have re-claimed decorated architectural carving inserted. Some pieces were apparently parts of gravestones, perhaps either apprentice pieces or salvaged material from the many building projects that Groves undertook. The brick-built chimney stack to the centre would have served for both residences. The front porch is a late 20th Century addition.</p> <p>Included as an important pair of houses reflective of Groves presence in the village with its interesting details of ball-finials and fragments of architectural salvage to each gable end. They also add to the variety of the street scene on Jubilee Lane.</p>	
<p>Sunrise House, Jubilee Lane</p>	<p>A mid-late Victorian, two storey, ashlar stone house.</p>	<p>Another significant property from the late 19th Century, it has a datestone on the end gable giving a build date of 1889. Sunrise is oriented gable-on to the street with its main façade facing East, to enjoy the sunrise, a view that would have been uninterrupted by other housing for the next one hundred years.</p> <p>It has four bays with a pair of two storey, rectangular bay windows at the end nearer the street. These are connected by a horizontal balcony with pierced geometric stonework which also creates a porch for the main door. The lintels to all windows are decorated with chamfers incorporating an ogee curve. The original coach house still stands at the rear of the property, now converted to additional accommodation.</p> <p>Included as a significant late 19th Century house of some scale. Another valuable contribution to the variety of architectural styles in this part of Jubilee Lane, with associations with the important family of Groves.</p>	



Shipton Road



Shipton Road, along with the High Street, was once the hub of the village with numerous densely populated clusters of housing, and the whole being dominated by the industrial activities of Alfred Groves and Sons. The Groves estate still exists in diminished form and now comprises a range of smaller industrial and other commercial units. This hive of industry was offset by the substantial Village Green, and still is, though this once extended all the way to Green Lane, though no doubt punctuated by ancillary agricultural buildings. These are now long gone, apart from some survivors on Green Lane itself.


Address	Summary Description	Architectural and historic interest	Photographs
Hillborough, Shipton Road	A stone built, three storey detached house, late 19 th Century	<p>Hillborough is a substantial residence set back from the street line and in a prominent location facing onto the village green. It presents a three storey façade to the street, comprising two projecting gables sandwiching a narrower, central gable which houses the main door. This is topped by a balustraded balcony supported on two elaborately carved timber brackets. The walls are of a rusticated stonework, with ashlar quoins, and ashlar masonry framing the main entrance. The windows are mullioned in each of the fronting gables, and they are topped with moulded drip stones which continue to form a string course above ground and first floor windows. All the gables are finished with stone coping and the house is topped with a shallow pitched Welsh slate roof.</p> <p>The result is a house of some pretension to grandeur in this central location within the village. It is a house that illustrates the increasing prosperity and status of the village of the later 19th Century.</p> <p>Included as a significant house of some presence in a prominent location on the Shipton Road facing the Village Green. Its architecture reflects the increasing prosperity, status and confidence of the village in the later 19th Century.</p>	

<p>Juniper House, Shipton Road</p>	<p>A stone, double fronted, terraced property.</p>	<p>Juniper House was once known as The Ferns, and though it forms part of an almost continuous terrace fronting the village green, it appears to have been built independently of its neighbours. It may have origins back to the 18th century, but the façade represents a mid to late 19th century upgrade to the property in dressed coursed stone and quite large symmetrical windows framing a centrally placed entrance. The ground floor has square bays placed on a low plinth of dressed stone and the timber framed window bays support a flat roof dressed with lead which continues above the doorway to create a sheltered entrance porch. The crest of this rooflet is decorated with an unusual cast iron, pierced frieze of a repeated palmette motif. It has a Cotswold slate roof continuous with its neighbours. The front is set off by a lawned garden and a central path paved with three large slabs of Welsh slate. It is fronted by iron hoop topped railings and matching gate. Altogether it presents a pleasing symmetric and well-proportioned façade to the street.</p> <p>Included as an interesting house façade facing the Village Green. With its attractive window detailing and its unusual cast iron decorative frieze it makes an attractive contribution to the street scene in this central location.</p>	
<p>The Square, (including the Nook, The Cottage and the line of buildings opposite the Nook) and the former Primitive Methodist Chapel.</p>	<p>The Square is an unmade road opening off the Shipton Road.</p>	<p>The Square is the remains of a small “court” type of development with origins at least as far back as the 18th Century. Its character is much changed from its 19th Century form and the date of building of the Chapel – 1860 – is indicative of its populous heydays.</p> <p>Houses were demolished to insert the Primitive Methodist Chapel, a once influential organisation in the area (Primitive Methodist chapels were also active in Chilson and Fifield locally).</p> <p>A look at a map suggests the outline of The Square now framed by The Nook, The Cottage (once known as Jonathan Cottage and previously two dwellings), and the line of former cottages and what may have once been barns opposite to the Nook. Other buildings have now long since gone.</p> <p>The pair of cottages (Glenhaven and Stringers) still indicate the very modest nature of the properties that would have once been found in this little enclave, and this pair was once divided into at least four dwellings.</p> <p>The Square was once known as Jonathan Square (a name still in use in the 1930s), though the area was referred to in earlier censuses as The Green, no</p>	 <p>The Nook on The Square</p>

	<p>The Primitive Methodist Chapel fronts the road with a small forecourt.</p>	<p>doubt due to its proximity to the Village Green which, before the building of Pear Tree Close (1932), extended down as far as Green Lane.</p> <p>The historic properties on The Square are included as an important survivor of pre-19th Century workers housing, despite later adaptations. The Primitive Methodist Chapel had an important role in the life and politics of Milton in the 19th Century, with associations with the early formation of the National Agricultural Labourers Union in the 1870s.</p>	 <p>Primitive Methodist Chapel</p>
<p>The Elms, Shipton Road</p>	<p>A substantial, detached, two storey house extended and upgraded in the late 19th Century, by Alfred Groves to become his family home.</p>	<p>Elm House is a two-storey, stone-built property substantially upgraded in the late 19th Century by Alfred Groves for his family, being sited next to the extensive workshops that comprised the hub of his enterprise.</p> <p>It may have once been an 18th Century farmhouse, surrounded by other farm buildings some of which survive in fragmentary form nearby. It has some similarities in form to Sunrise on Jubilee Lane which suggests a similar date for the remodelling, i.e. circa 1890.</p> <p>It is relatively modest in its architectural detailing. Its main front comprises a central porch topped with a zig zag decorated parapet, and is framed by two, two-storey canted bay windows, something of a popular local feature in this period.</p> <p>The wing to the right may have been added at a later date. It seems to detract from the symmetry of the main house, but also features the same canted bay windows. The gable end of this wing features two unusual projecting windows either side of the chimney stack and at different heights, each supported on a deep stepped corbel and a castellated crest. The house retains a Cotswold slate roof.</p> <p>Old photographs show the house fronted by a garden and mature trees, a setting now unfortunately lost, having been laid down to car park as the house has long since been given over to office functions for Groves. It would also</p>	

		<p>have once enjoyed extensive country views before the building of Pear Tree Close opposite in the 1930s.</p> <p>This house is included as it represents another significant, gentrified residence added to the Shipton Road in the later 19th Century. It was for many years the family home of Alfred Groves and family, the titular head of this important building firm in the later 19th and early 20th Century.</p>	
Elms Cottage, Shipton Road	A stone-built cottage in Cotswold vernacular	<p>Elms Cottage is an asymmetric cottage, probably originally 18th Century built on a cruciform plan, unusual in this village. It has four main gables with steep pitched roofs. It appears to have one main chimney stack to the centre of the building (others may have been removed). It has other unusual details such as the canted corner to the left-hand wing, with a small square window, and features an illegible inscription on a tablet in this left-hand gable. It still retains its stonessfield slate roof. The building may well date to the 18th Century or earlier, with later modifications.</p> <p>It represents a picturesque addition to the street scene, unfortunately not well set off by extensive car parking to its frontage.</p> <p>Included as an important pre-19th Century property with long standing connections with the important Groves building firm.</p>	
Meadow House and Greystokes, Shipton Road	An ashlar stone two storey property with three ground floor bay windows. Grade II List Entry Number: 1052580	<p>This is a property that has at least 18th century origins, at a one-time important location on the junction of Shipton Road and Green Lane. It once had a life as a public house, known as The Waggon and Horses. It was probably given a new façade with the three bay windows to the street façade being added sometime in the 19th century. It was then further extended in the early 20th Century when the wing to the right of the downpipe was added with its two-storey bay window and its hipped roof, having previously terminated in a chimney topped gable. The finely dressed stone façade, the rusticated quoins and projecting bays declare this a house of some importance.</p>	


<p>Sunnyside, Shipton Road</p>	<p>A two-and-a-half storey Grade II listed building. Grade II List Entry Number: 1284437</p>	<p>Sunnyside is another characteristic Cotswold house of the area (see No23 High Street and Heath Farmhouse, Green Lane in this list). It has a symmetrical façade of two windows ground and first floor; central doorway with open pedimented canopy on stone scroll brackets. It retains a stonessfield slate roof with two chimney stacks to the gables. The large sash windows date it to late 18th Century. This would have been the property of a yeoman or equivalent. The dormer windows are a late 20th Century addition. Fronted by a garden and dry-stone wall with gate and path in line with the front door.</p>	
<p>Staddlestones Shipton Road</p>	<p>Grade II List Entry Number: 1052581</p>	<p>Adjoining Sunnyside (see above), Staddlestones is 18th Century in origin. It is a modest, two-storey cottage with coursed rubblestone walls. It has a steep pitched roof, now clad in concrete tiles, but old photographs show it was once thatched. Upstairs dormer type windows just break the eaves line. It features a flat bread oven projecting to the right of the façade, and the entrance door is now in the East gable. The front garden is now paved for car parking.</p>	

<p>Malt House, Shipton Road</p>	<p>Grade II List Entry Number: 1182662</p>	<p>The listing entry for Malt House gives a comprehensive account of its architecture.</p> <p><i>"Probably 1738-52 (deeds), some alteration. Freestone with chamfered quoins, band over first floor, rough cornice, parapet with coved copings; Cotswold stone roof with coped verges and ashlar end chimneys. Three gabled dormers. Two-and-a-half storeys. Three windows, wide-paned C19 sashes, paired on ground floor, all in raised surrounds with keystones. Central doorway in raised, bead-moulded surround with keystone, scroll brackets to open-pedimented hood, half-glazed door. Lower 3-bay former maltings wing to right-hand (now garage, and outhouse with workshop). Gabled stair-turret to rear with a small window containing a tiny opening casement said to be for paying the wages (?). Interior: Chinese Chippendale staircase; ground floor sun room with Gothic Chippendale bookcases, south-east room has small square head ogee-moulded fireplace."</i></p> <p>The Malt House is one of the earliest grand houses in the village, but adjoins the subsidiary working buildings that provided the owners with income as was once common (see Elm House adjacent to Groves Works). Its ashlar frontage and tall windows present an imposing façade to the street. It retains its front garden with small parapet stone wall backed by hornbeam hedge, the gate aligned with the central front door.</p>	
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Green Lane

Green Lane is visible on the earliest maps of Milton-under-Wychwood from the later 18th Century and is undoubtedly an even earlier site of habitation in the village. Until the 1920s, only the north-eastern side of the lane was built up, the properties facing onto the once much larger Village Common. The lane terminates at Spring Cottage adjacent to Littlestock Brook, though there is a connecting footpath which links to the Lyneham Road.

In the 18th and 19th Centuries, it was a mix of a Quaker Meeting House, vernacular farm buildings and workers' cottages, many of which are still in evidence. In the 20th Century, more mixed housing was added to both sides of the lane, all of which is set back from the street line.


Address	Summary Description	Architectural and historic interest	Photographs
Milton House and Milton House Cottage, Green Lane	Grade II List Entry Number: 1052577	<p>Milton House is a late 18th Century two-and-a-half storey house which repeats the pattern of the façade of Malt House on Shipton Road, but is rather more modest in its architectural detailing. It is completely flat fronted with no raised architrave or framing around windows or door. The façade wall is coursed and squared rubble, with coursed rubble stone to gable. The central door has a large transom light with fan light and scroll brackets supporting open pedimented stone hood. The dormers just break the eaves and don't all quite align with the three windows on the first floor. It has a Cotswold slate roof with coped verges and ashlar chimneys.</p> <p>Milton House is adjoined by Milton Cottage, a two-storey house in similar style with symmetrical façade but without the distinguishing door canopy.</p> <p>Both properties are set back from the road, and their front boundary has a stone parapet wall with deep copings, which ramps up towards gateposts, though some portion of wall has now been removed. The fronts are now primarily laid to gravel for car parking.</p>	



<p>Heath Farmhouse and attached barn to south-east, Green Lane</p>	<p>Grade II List Entry Number: 1052578</p>	<p>Heath Farmhouse is late 18th Century, it repeats the configuration of number 23 High Street and Sunnyside, Shipton Road: symmetrical façade, a pair of sash style windows to ground and first floor and a central main door sheltered by an open pedimented stone canopy on scroll brackets. This house is also distinguished by rusticated quoins, and the windows have tall keystones incorporated in their lintels.</p> <p>It is set back from the road with a modest front garden and central path to the door, though the front fence and gate have long gone. It retains its Cotswold slate roof.</p> <p>The heritage listing description also contains these details:</p> <p><i>“Interior: ground floor front room has large fireplace with eared architrave surround, newel stair to one side.”</i></p>	
<p>Row of cottages including Stable Cottage, Hazel Cottage and Honeysuckle Cottage, Green Lane</p>		<p>The row of cottages adjoining Heath farmhouse and barn are probably of similar date to the farmhouse, and in their smaller proportions repeat the pattern of the farmhouse and adjoining farmworkers’ cottages as seen in The Terrace off the High Street.</p> <p>Included as a pre-19th Century example of a surviving short terrace of workers cottages.</p>	



<p>Quaker's Meet and Quaker's Cottage, Green Lane</p>	<p>A pair of two-story stone built cottages.</p>	<p>This pair of rubble-stone built cottages betray something of their earlier history in their names, though for some time they were merely known as Number 1 The Green. Sited gable-on to the lane they have the typical proportions of other workers' cottages in the village</p> <p>However, historic records show that these two properties were once a single building which served as a Quaker Meeting House, dating from at least the second half of the 17th Century. A deed from 1688 records the property being placed in trust for use as a Quaker Meeting house and burial ground. The property seems to have been in use for this purpose until 1813 when the building reverted to cottages. Changes to door and window openings were probably made at this time. The property has undergone further significant extension and modernisation in the 20th Century such that little of its original role is in evidence. However, excavations for the building of a garage in the later 20th Century unearthed a number of skeletons which confirmed the presence of the burial ground.</p> <p>This property has continuing historic interest as one of a handful of Quaker Meeting houses documented in the local area. Others existed in Burford, Charlbury (still active) and Chipping Norton.</p> <p>These properties are included for their historic associations with the Quakers in Milton-under-Wychwood from the 17th Century to the early 19th Century.</p>	
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Church Road, Bruern Road and Lyneham Road

Apart from a cluster of cottages dating back to the 18th Century at The Heath and a short terrace of cottages adjacent to the allotments on Church Road, the Bruern Road was mostly a link from the village to the Bruern estate. Larger development came when the parish church of St Simon and St Jude was built in 1853-54, and pavements were added, and this part of the road was re-named Church Road. At a similar time, a proper road was cut through to Lyneham, and the important residence now known as Heath House was built. Otherwise, ad hoc addition of detached housing began just before the second world war.

Address	Summary Description	Architectural and historic interest	Photographs
Inns Keep, Church Road	Grade II List Entry Number: 1052575	<p>Inns Keep of 1729 must have been at the time of its building the smartest house in the village. It repeats the basic form of its near contemporary No 23 High Street, however, here it is given a more refined detailing. It has a fine ashlar masonry façade, edge-chamfer mullioned two light windows containing leaded casements with cast iron frames, and a projecting cornice above. The doorway has a raised stone frame with projecting keystone. Rusticated but regular quoins, and central first floor framed oval panel with insert of slate, containing the inscription “G/JE/1729”, probably Jeremiah and Elizabeth Groves. Steep Cotswold slate roof with central dormer.</p> <p>Though originally a house, it served at one time as a pub, known as the Bird in Hand. For some time now, it has been a domestic residence.</p>	

<p>Blenheim House, 2 Church Road</p>	<p>A three-storey coursed rubble stone house.</p>	<p>Blenheim house has been abutted to Inns Keep, with which it shares its left side gable. It has borrowed this gable and built on top of it to add an extra storey; this is evident from the pattern of the quoins which clearly belong to Inns Keep. It is therefore of a later date, probably late 18th Century. However, its façade is much changed since first built. Old photographs show it once had a veranda to the ground floor supported on posts, and then sometime in the late 19th Century two, two-storey bay windows were added, similar to those we can still see on numbers 9 and 11 High Street. However, these were also removed in the second half of the 20th Century and the ground floor and first floor windows were re-created flush with the façade but widened with concrete lintels inserted. The paired, sash style window frames on ground and first floors were added very recently, replacing UPVC window frames of a four-pane pattern.</p> <p>This property is included as an important and historic (pre-19th Century) house in this central location facing the Village Green.</p>	
<p>Little Hill Farm House and Little Hill Barn, Church Road</p>	<p>A three-storey farmhouse with two-storey extension and converted barn</p>	<p>Little Hill House and Barn again tell the storey of Milton as a significant farming community, though they are both now separate private residences, the Barn being converted in the 1970s. They date from the 18th Century and are visible on maps of the period.</p> <p>The farmhouse is a significant two-and-a-half storey building with paired dormer windows to the upper storey that break the eaves. It is built from dressed stone with large ashlar quoins, and a chimney stack to each gable. The entrance door is unusually tucked into the corner of the junction with Blenheim, and is protected by a steep roofed canopy of Cotswold slate. It faces the Green though is now partially hidden by a six foot tall, dry stone wall to its frontage, whereas once it was more visible from the street.</p> <p>Included as an historic pre-19th Century farmhouse in a central location facing the Village Green.</p>	

<p>Church of St Simon and St Jude, Church Road</p>	<p>Grade II List Entry Number: 1368182</p>	<p>The heritage listing provides a good summary of St Simon and St Jude: <i>“Church of England church. 1853-4. Architect G E Street, at the time Diocesan Architect for Oxford. Coursed rubble with ashlar dressings, concrete tile roofs. Late C13 style; 5-bay aisled nave with south porch, 2-bay chancel with south chapel. Large west buttress to central octagonal belfry capped by spirelet and having minimum lucarnes and gables. Plate tracery side windows foiled spherical triangles to clerestory, geometrical tracery to lancets flanking west buttress and large 5-light east window. South porch has 1300-style mouldings and pointed entrance on heavy responds, vaulted porch with domical vault on ribs, treble chamfer to south door and pyramidal stops; south aisle has cusped head archway from porch; west window of porch is stunted and has oval tracery.”</i></p>	
<p>Lychgate and churchyard boundary walls to west and north and to west of former school, Church Road</p>	<p>Grade II List Entry Number: 1052576</p>	<p>The listing description gives a full account of the lychgate: <i>“Lychgate and churchyard boundary walls. 1853-4, Architect G E Street (Oxford Diocesan Architect). Rubble with weathered coping and roll ridge - a Street speciality. The wall is low, about 3-5 ft high, stepped down the slope and forming the west boundary of both the former school (qv) and the Church of SS Simon and Jude (qv), a section is returned to form the north boundary wall of the churchyard. Wall is angled in at lychgate with styles. The lychgate has been restored, oak on stone base; C13 French Gothic detail, partly damaged, chamfers with pyramidal stops; cusped bargeboard and concrete tile roof; internally 2 bays with central base truss; C20 Street style gates.”</i></p>	

<p>Nos 5 and 7 (former School and Schoolmaster's house) now known as 'The Old Schoolhouse', Lyneham Road. (Includes Nos 2, 3, 4 and 5)</p>	<p>Grade II List Entry Number: 1368183</p>	<p>The listing description for former School and Schoolmasters house neighbouring the parish church:</p> <p><i>"1853-54 by G E Street, Oxford Diocesan Architect. Rubble with ashlar quoins and dressings, steep Cotswold stone roofs to two of the buildings. Gothic, a muscular variation on the lancet style; irregular plan, school in 2 parallel ranges, schoolmaster's house L-plan to east. Coped gables, mostly pointed and triangular head windows, mullioned with transoms. Main west front has high schoolroom gable with triple paired lancets with triangular heads and roundels; lean-to below with gabled entry (a Street speciality). Projecting gabled wing to right with high-transomed windows and lean-to bracketed hood to door on south return. South front has 3 irregular gables, the left-hand one with recessed arch. North return has 2 sets of 3 cusp-headed lancets with transoms below string level and a square corner buttress."</i></p>	
<p>The Old Vicarage, Lyneham Road</p>	<p>Detached house off Lyneham Road</p>	<p>A substantial detached villa built as a vicarage to the church of SS Simon and Jude, built in 1897 to designs by the eminent Oxford architect Thomas Graham Jackson RA (1835-1935). It is a two-and-a-half storey house part brick and part render, with large roof scape, substantial brick chimney stacks, and demonstrates how the Church of England then valued its vicars. It is now a private residence. It is barely visible from the street but is a significant architectural contribution to the village.</p> <p>Included as a significant house in the village by an important Victorian architect. It is one of a number of substantial residential properties that were built in the village towards the end of the 19th Century.</p>	


<p>The Heath, Church Road (as entity)</p>	<p>Cluster of terraced cottages</p>	<p>The Heath contains a couple of short terraces of cottages that would once have been very modest workers' cottages. They may in part date back to the 17th Century but have been much modified and enhanced over subsequent years. Old photographs show them in the early 20th Century before much modernisation began.</p> <p>They are of interest in that they probably represent one of the earliest settled parts of the village being adjacent to a water supply of domestic and agrarian value. The buildings are modest in build and proportions but would have once housed numerous families. They have subsequently been merged to create fewer, more commodious dwellings.</p> <p>These houses are included for their historic value (pre-19th Century) as representative of a community of workers housing from the 18th Century or earlier.</p>	
<p>Heath House, Lyneham Road</p>	<p>A stone-built farmhouse of the late 19th Century</p>	<p>Heath House is a generous, stone, two-storey mid-late Victorian house. Its main form is a gabled wing met at right angles by a lateral wing; a further wing projects to the rear. A glazed, partial stone porch with gabled doorway is set into the junction between the two main wings. It is stone built with dressed coursed stone and ashlar quoins. It has mullioned windows with stone drip hoods on ground and first floor, slate roof with generous projecting eaves. It is accompanied by numerous outbuildings which have been added to considerably in recent years to support an equestrian business.</p> <p>Included as an attractive and substantial house built on the periphery of the village in the later 19th Century.</p>	

Frog Lane


Frog Lane leads off Shipton Road to the South West. It may once have been a through route to Upper Milton as it follows the route of Simmonds Brook which runs from beyond Upper Milton down towards the Shipton Road where it eventually merges with Littlestock Brook before it joins the River Evenlode.

Today it terminates at Calais Cottage, the last property on the lane. The oldest properties on this lane are all at this far end; the first quarter of a mile had largely been undeveloped until a phase of housebuilding began shortly after the second world war. Old photographs show it as a very rural lane, and it still retains much of that character as the later development has been one-off detached properties within generous plots, allowing for off street parking and extensive greenery.

The name Frog Lane may come from the most imposing property on the lane formerly known as Frogmore House, a name no doubt intended to evoke royal associations, in reference to the royal Frogmore House in Windsor.

Address	Summary Description	Architectural and historic interest	Photographs
Cotswold, Shipton Road	A detached, stone-built house of later 19 th Century.	<p>Cotswold House is the one older property at this end of Frog Lane. It is a detached stone-built house of the late 19th Century on a T shaped plan. It chooses to face Frog Lane rather than Shipton Road and sits in a generous plot that was once even larger. It once had a symmetrical front, with segmental arched windows to first and ground floors and a centrally placed door under an open timber porch with a pitched roof. A curved two-storey bay of ashlar stone has been added to the left of the door; this is a later addition (probably mid-20th Century). It has a Welsh slate roof and chimney stacks to each main gable. It has a long front garden with access off Frog Lane.</p> <p>This house is Included as an attractive and sizeable example of a Victorian house built of local stone.</p>	

<p>Forest Gate (formerly Frogmore House), Frog Lane</p>	<p>A substantial late 19th Century detached villa in Cotswold stone with large, mullioned windows.</p>	<p>Forest Gate is an impressive, slightly whimsical Edwardian residence indicative of the increasing prosperity and attractiveness of Milton as a place to live towards the end of the 19th Century. It was built circa 1890. It is a complex structure of interlocking gables and bays of differing scale and detail. The main front to Frog Lane presents two projecting bays of similar size with mullioned and transom windows to ground and first floor all glazed with a mixture of latticework leading and stained glass. They are joined by a balustraded balcony at first floor level which is sheltered by the roof from the main body of the house interlocking with these two bays. The bay to the left is topped by a steep pyramidal roof topped with a very unusual terracotta hunched and hooded figure, the face of which could even be a portrait. The bay to the right is topped by a shallower hipped roof which intersects with the roof behind, its apex topped by a terracotta foliate finial. The whole house is a continuation of these fanciful details, giving it the appearance of a summer retreat for the Victorian gentry rather than a permanent residence. It ought to be listed. At the time of its building it stood in substantial grounds with a separate stable block.</p> <p>Included as a finely detailed and substantial late Victorian Villa with many interesting and whimsical features.</p>	
<p>Orchard House, Frog Lane</p>		<p>This is a mid to late 19th Century detached house on an “L” shaped plan, a gable end facing the street, abutted by a lateral wing. The gable containing a projecting two storey bay, probably a mid-20th Century addition. The entrance wing has two asymmetric front dormers and a glazed lean-to entrance porch running the length of the wing, also probably a later addition. The gables are filled with vertical tongue and groove boarding with a scalloped and pierced lower edge. Projecting eaves and Welsh slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles all look original. The overall appearance of this house is very close to that of The Manse on Jubilee Lane.</p> <p>This property is included as an attractive example of a late Victorian house of asymmetric form with interesting detailing, described above, including two substantial attached chimney stacks to the west elevation.</p>	

<p>The Homestead, Frog Lane</p>		<p>The Homestead is possibly originally an 18th Century farmhouse and has the appearance of a single residence with chimneys at each gable end. But old photographs show it once comprised a terrace of ramshackle cottages, the entrances all to the rear. It is built from coursed rubble stone and retains a Cotswold slate roof. Windows to the street have timber lintels and leaded casements; these are late 20th Century replacements. It has more recently been re-instated as a single property and the dormers to the street façade are a later 20th century addition.</p> <p>Included as a pre-19th Century vernacular property of historic interest, and as one of only a handful of earlier farmhouses in the village.</p> <p>Note - the current owner has objected to the inclusion of The Homestead as an NDHA in this plan.</p>	
<p>Calais Cottage, Frog Lane</p>		<p>Calais Cottage is early to mid- 18th Century. Its main façade is at right angles to Frog Lane and difficult to view from the street, but it is of a type with No 23 High Street (1724) and Heath Farm on Green Lane. The tall windows to first and ground floor have raised surrounds and the door has an unusual flat stone canopy with deeply scrolled stone brackets. The rear of the property has a picturesque random arrangement of windows and also, originally, a mono-pitch extension also 18th Century, now converted to a full pitched two storey extension, with a circular bread oven attached. The roof to the original house is of Cotswold slate. The house has been subject to extensive extensions to both wings in 2010.</p> <p>Included as an important example of a pre-19th Century house, built in a local “Georgian” style, commensurate with similar houses in the village that are listed by Historic England, i.e. 23 High Street and Heath Farm on Green Lane, both referenced in this appendix.</p>	


Upper Milton

Upper Milton has a character distinct from the main settlement of Milton-under-Wychwood.

It really consists of a series of larger farmsteads, some still functioning as such, accompanied by ancillary buildings, old and new, and a few surviving workers' dwellings.


The properties are widely spaced and embedded within an agricultural hinterland, through which the main road winds.

There is also an historic washpool, making use of one of the many springs that rise in this area tucked just below the high ridge of land to the South of the village.

Address	Summary Description	Architectural and historic interest	Photographs
The Old House, Upper Milton	Grade II List Entry Number: 1368147	Listing description for The Old House: <i>"Farmhouse. Late C17. Coursed rubble with Cotswold stone roof. End chimney the right-hand one built of ashlar. Gabled front, like an enlarged cottage. Two-and- a-half storeys. Timber lintels to C20 casement windows, 2-light in attics, 3 on first floor, 4 on ground floor; 2 outer gables and central entry bay; half-glazed door. Interior: lobby entry against stairs, heavy purlin roof; lean-to section to rear incorporates 2 small monolithic mediaeval-type windows, perhaps a quarryman's work, one of those of 3 lights with cusped heads."</i>	

Coldstream, Upper Milton	Grade II List Entry Number: 1284447	<p>Coldstream and Lovegrove represent an early grouping of properties adjacent to a small watercourse, no doubt significant in the location of this small settlement which dates from the early 18th Century, though there were undoubtedly earlier habitations on this site.</p> <p>Coldstream is a grade II listed farmhouse. It has a plaque to the façade with the inscription "IW/1729". The listing description gives a good account of the building</p> <p><i>"Part freestone front, slate roof, end chimneys, the right-hand one with brick top, the left-hand one ashlar. Lower projecting kitchen wing at right angles with bread-oven projection and end chimneys, the inner one gabled. The main part is 2 storeys, 3 bays. Two windows to right-hand part, segment-headed with keys, C20 casements, smaller on ground floor, central segment-headed doorway with key. Interior: centre room has spine beam and joists with stop chamfers."</i></p> <p>The name Coldstream may be taken from the neighbouring brook.</p>	
Lovegrove, Upper Milton	Grade II List Entry Number: 1052582	<p>The listing description states...</p> <p><i>"Lovegrove - GV II Small cottage. C17 altered mid C19 and modernised. Rubble with Cotswold stone roof. Two storeys, 2 windows, to right a range of 2- and 3-light mullion windows with drips, to left a range of C20 windows, casements. Central gabled C19 porch, ledged door. No chimneys. Included for group value."</i></p>	


<p>High Lodge Farm and Spring Hill (Reynolds) Farm, Upper Milton</p>	<p>Two model farmsteads of late 19th century.</p>	<p>These two farmsteads are still operational and were built at the same time around the 1870s/1880s. They were built as model farms and may have been funded by the wealthy local landowner James Langston. They are both properties of some grandeur, and High Lodge Farm consists of two large farmhouses.</p> <p>The two principal properties have three-storey main gables with mullioned windows with drip hood throughout and generous entrance porches. They have substantial chimney stacks topped with chimneys that turn at 45 degrees to their base of ashlar stone with cornices to pedestal and top, and walls of rusticated stone with ashlar quoins.</p> <p>They are both accompanied by extensive purpose-built barns.</p> <p>Included as important and substantial examples of later 19th Century post-enclosure farmhouses, undoubtedly architect designed, with fine masonry detailing.</p>	 <p>High Lodge Farm</p>  <p>Spring Hill Farm</p>
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<p>Lower Farmhouse, Upper Milton</p>	<p>Lower Farm House is a combination of buildings that have at some point been re-drawn into a singular farmhouse, probably largely 18th Century. The main street façade presents a gable end to the left with just two sash windows to the ground floor and no chimney; it may once have been a barn.</p> <p>The wing adjoining this gable has a chimney stack to the right-hand gable and a stack to the centre. It has two widely spaced sash windows to the first floor and one smaller window adjacent to the door on the ground floor, which looks like a later insertion. The wide door sits at the junction of the gable end and the adjoining wing, and has an open pedimented stone canopy on scroll brackets. The walls are roughly dressed coursed stone, whilst all windows have ashlar stone flush surrounds, the door has a raised stone surround.</p> <p>The whole is fronted by a stone wall topped by large, once weathered stone copings that curve up to the left- and right-hand side to meet higher stone walls. To the centre there is a gateway framed by two short piers topped by ball finials.</p> <p>There are significant barns and outbuildings around Lower Farm House, all now re-purposed as private residences.</p> <p>Included as an important and attractive pre-19th Century surviving farmhouse.</p>	
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Architectural sculpture



An unusual feature in Milton is the scattering of small pieces of architectural carving, some of which have been mentioned in the descriptions above. These survivors are a legacy of the presence of Alfred Groves and Sons in the village; many are probably salvaged features from the demolition or restoration of other buildings in the region by Groves.


These sculptures are included in this NDHA list as a very Milton-specific addition to the street scene, and reflect the important role of Groves builders in the building and re-furbishing of many Milton properties. It is an interesting and unique legacy worthy of note and preservation.

Location	Summary Description	Architectural and historic interest	Photographs
Terracotta Figure on Forest Gate	Forest Gate, Frog Lane	Forest Gate has been identified as a NDHA (see above). A terracotta hybrid figure with claw feet and the face of a man wearing a cowl adds to/forms part of Forest Gate's heritage significance. Contemporary to the house c.1890, it is possibly a portrait of a former owner.	

<p>Carved head on façade of Groves shop</p>	<p>Groves Hardware shop, Shipton Road</p>	<p>A carved head that was originally intended for the church of Holy Trinity at Bledlow, along with other similar portrait heads as part of a restoration project being undertaken by Alfred Groves and Sons. For some reason, this head was not used, and was re-homed here. It is intended as a representation of Patrick Troughton playing Dr Who, 2014.</p>	
<p>Stone praying figure atop pierced pedestal</p>	<p>Brasenose, Shipton Road</p>	<p>A stone carving of a kneeling child praying. A copy of a famous 19th Century Italian sculpture of this subject originally by Luigi Pampaloni from 1826. It was a popular choice for funerary memorials to deceased children, but why this copy, probably of the late 19th Century, is sited above this doorway is not known.</p>	

<p>Carved head above doorway</p>	<p>Dashwood House, Shipton Road</p>	<p>Carved head of a young woman. Early 19th Century, though the house is late 19th Century. Probably once intended as a decorative carving for a local church.</p>	
<p>Two carved heads on Façade</p>	<p>St Michaels, 89 High Street</p>	<p>The uppermost of these heads forms a corbel supporting the timber strut work that decorates the gable end of this house. It is a much weathered crudely carved head. The lower head is more detailed and may be a portrait of some dignitary. He has an 18th Century appearance and a toga-like gown draped around his shoulders.</p>	

<p>Carved wooden figure playing a wind instrument</p>	<p>Midland Bank (now known as 'The Old Bakery'), 47 High Street</p>	<p>A much-weathered wooden figure of an angel playing a woodwind instrument that may date to the 15th Century. It probably once formed part of a decorative scheme of similar figures within a local Parish church, arriving in Milton as a piece of architectural salvage as a result of the work of Groves builders.</p> <p>It is now stored inside the Grade II listed 'The Old Bakery'. Its origin is unknown, but it once occupied the niche on the façade of the late 19th Century Wesleyan Mission Room.</p>	
<p>Bulls Head atop the gable of 59 High Street</p>	<p>Number 59 High Street</p>	<p>A mid-19th Century carving that once topped the gable of a butcher's shop in this location. Its size, however, suggests that it is recovered from a grander market building elsewhere.</p>	

<p>Miscellaneous carvings on Holmleigh</p>	<p>Holmleigh, Jubilee Lane</p>	<p>An unusual collage of architectural fragments, including fragments of gravestones. Inserted into both gables of NDHA 'Holmleigh', built in 1869.</p>	
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Water taps

Once critical to the infrastructure of many towns and villages before the arrival of mains water supplies. A number of these locations survive dotted around the village, mostly dating from the second half of the 19th Century.

These features are included in this NDHA as interesting reminders of former domestic habits of Cotswold villages such as Milton-under-Wychwood and thus worth preserving for their archaeological value.



On the Shipton Road, near to junction with Frog Lane and adjacent to the NDHA 'Cotswold House'.

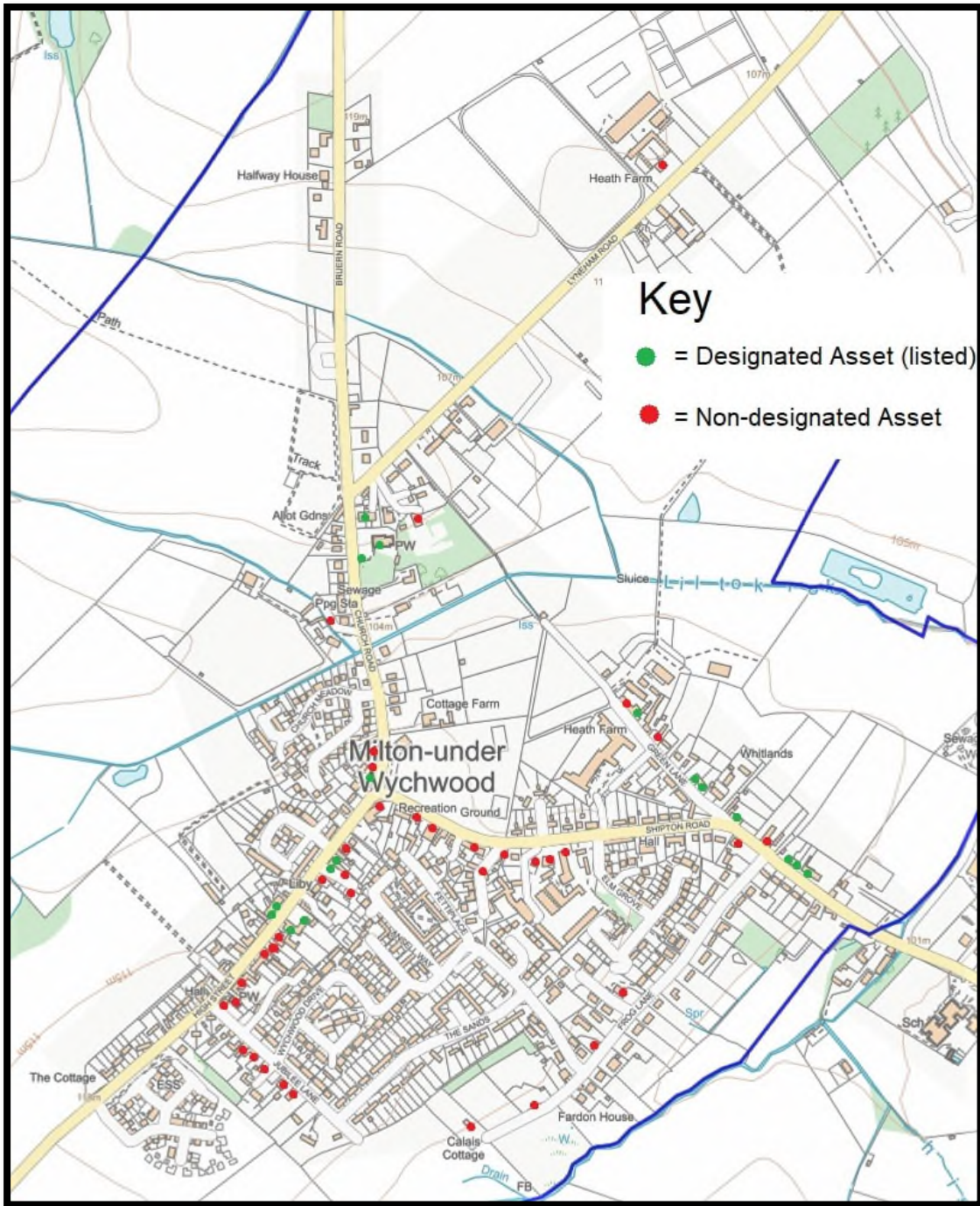
To the front of NDHA Waverley, 77 High Street

Bordering the Village Green and opposite the entrance to NDHA The Square.

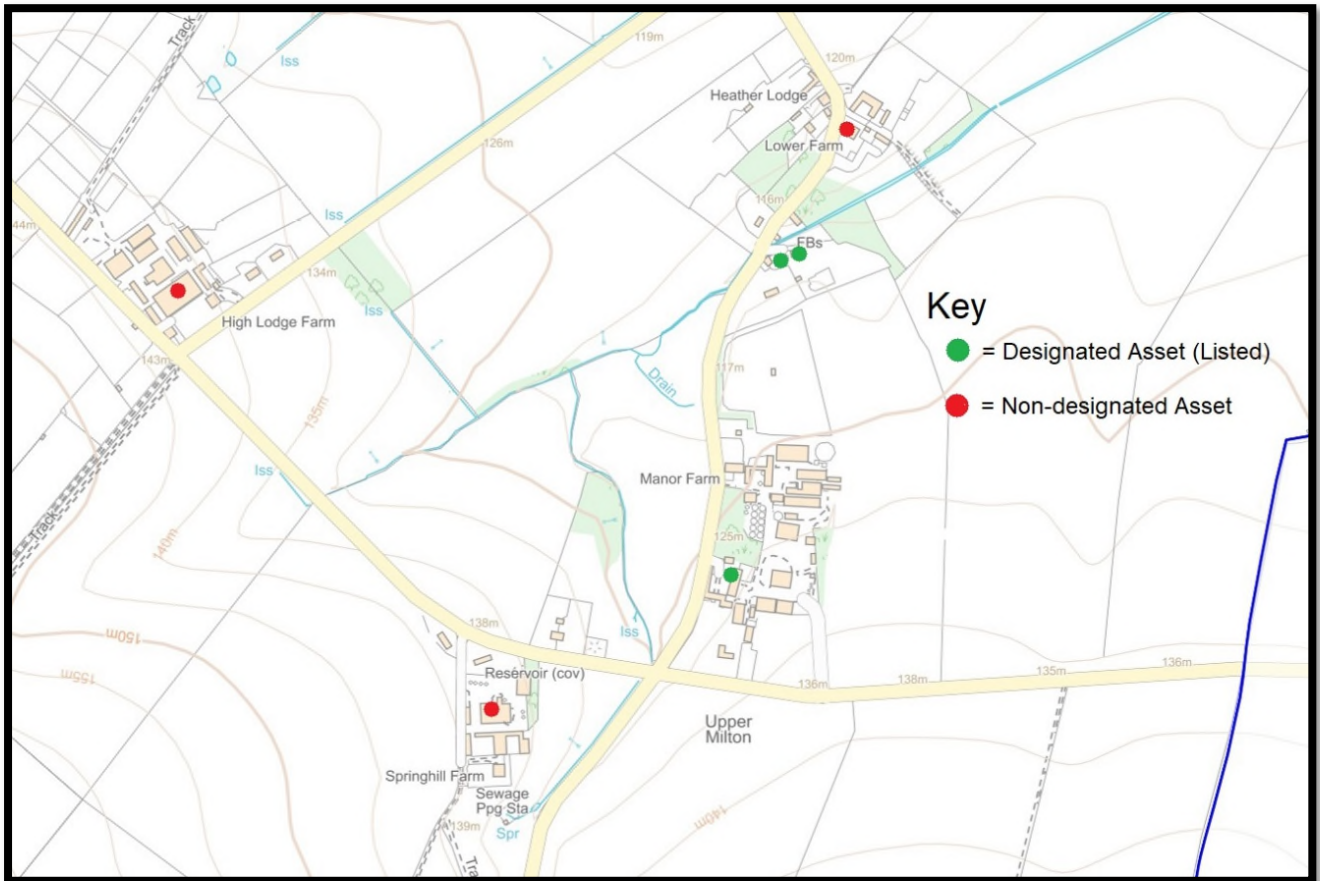


On the High Street outside the Grade II listed 'The Old Bakery'

In the boundary wall of Grade II listed St Simon and St Jude, Church Road



Map of Milton-under-Wychwood showing locations of Designated and Non-Designated Assets



Map of Upper Milton showing locations of Designated and Non-Designated Assets

Appendix 3

Baseline Evidencing

Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan

Appendix 3

The Parish of Milton-under-Wychwood: Baseline Evidencing

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Glossary of Abbreviations

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AuW	Ascott-under-Wychwood
CCB	Cotswolds Conservation Board
HACT	Housing Association Charitable Trust
LCT	Landscape Character Type
MuW	Milton-under-Wychwood
MuWAGA	Milton-under-Wychwood Allotments and Gardens Association
MuWNP	Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan
NP	Neighbourhood Plan
NPSG	Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group
NPCQR	Neighbourhood Plan Community Questionnaire Report
NPCQ	Neighbourhood Plan Community Questionnaire
OCSI	Oxfordshire Consultants for Social Inclusion
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PROW	Public Rights of Way
SuW	Shipton-under-Wychwood
TVERC	Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre
WOD	West Oxfordshire District
WODC	West Oxfordshire District Council



Our highly valued rural setting

1. Introduction and Overview

The information presented here provides a robust baseline of supporting evidence for the Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan (MuWNP). This Appendix 3 contains background information considered too voluminous to be included within the main NP document but vital to supporting the justification for proposed policies set forth in the NP. Where relevant some of the material set out here is presented in support of Plan policies.

The history and evolution of the built settlement of MuW is presented, including identification of the location of historically important architecture, and the landscape and natural environment are summarised, drawing on assessments and classifications carried out recently by the Cotswolds AONB Conservation Board and, in significant detail, by consultants to West Oxfordshire District Council in 1998. Special habitats as defined by public bodies and land managed under Countryside Stewardship are mapped. Green spaces accessible to the public according to the Local Insight classification are presented. The evolution of the human population and current categorisations according to age, employment, mobility and other factors are presented in significant detail followed by a section describing housing development, and numbers and types of housing currently occupied and reported housing demand. An overview of the local economy and services is presented, followed by a section describing available public transport. This document concludes with summaries describing the social and community infrastructure and health and wellbeing of the community and the respective support services.

2. History and Built Environment

Milton-under-Wychwood (MuW) can be broadly described as a small to medium Cotswold settlement with agricultural origins, a description that is in common with many other villages in the area. However, the village history differs from its neighbours in a number of distinctive ways, and this history is reflected in the built environment. A summary of village history and character is presented here, however The **Character Assessment (Appendix 1)** provides a fuller account of some of the key characteristics of the village, including those features that give MuW its specific identity.

MuW is mentioned in the Domesday Book, but scant evidence of that period is now visible. In the early medieval period MuW probably existed as a series of small farmsteads sited on the periphery of the once-extensive Wychwood Forest. It probably came under the administrative sphere of the nearby Bruern Abbey. This former Cistercian Abbey was once sited just a thirty-minute walk to the north of the main village of MuW, adjacent to the River Evenlode but just outside the current parish boundary.

From the late middle-ages up to the mid-19th century, MuW was a part of the much larger ecclesiastical parish administered from Shipton-under-Wychwood (SuW). However, MuW has a history and character somewhat distinctive from its sisters Shipton and Ascott. The growth of MuW into an identifiable village would have been a slow process, but by the 18th century the village had something of its present outline, as evidenced in maps of the village dating from the later 18th Century.



Figure 1: Detail from Richard Davis’s map of Oxfordshire 1797, showing the distinct settlements of Upper Milton and the main village of MuW, identified as Upper End and Lower End respectively

In distinction from many neighbouring villages, MuW is not centred on a parish church or manorial residence. MuW’s parish church, SS Simon and Jude was only built in 1853. Whilst originally formed of a loose cluster of farmsteads (Upper Milton still has this character) MuW also became the home to a significant stone masonry, quarrying and building concern which later became known as Alfred Groves and Son. This business was critical to the village’s economy from the 18th Century onwards, reaching its heyday in the second half of the 19th Century and first half of the 20th Century. The continued presence of this enterprise has been influential on the growth of MuW and on some aspects of the built environment.



Figure 2: Aerial view of Alfred Groves and Sons Estate circa 1970

There are several surviving farmhouses and farm buildings from the 18th century scattered throughout the Village, plus a few significant independent dwellings from the same period; indicative of the growing prosperity of the village.

Examples of a familiar type of 18th Century Farmhouse with symmetrical frontage, central doorway topped by open pedimented canopy on scroll brackets, two ground floor windows matched by first floor windows and usually enhanced by dressed stone facades can be seen below:



Sunnyside, Shipton Road (note: dormers were added in 2012)



23 High Street, 1723



Heath Farm House, Green Lane



Lovegrove, Upper Milton

Figure 3: Examples of a familiar type of 18th Century Farmhouse

The first half of the 19th century saw gradual growth in the village in line with the increasing rise in population throughout England, driven by the agrarian and industrial revolutions. At first this resulted in a much higher population density and more modest artisanal dwellings must have proliferated; some pockets remain on The Square and Fettiplace off Shipton Road and The Terrace off the High Street.



Figure 4: A view of The Terrace in a photograph circa 1930

In short, MuW was slowly transformed from a loose conglomeration of farmsteads with a handful of larger residences, to a more self-contained parish in its own right. Enclosure occurred relatively late in 1849 and finally, Independent Parish status was achieved in 1854 with the provision of a brand new parish church provided for by James Haughton Langston (a wealthy local landowner who lived at Sarsden Manor). Following on from this a certain amount of Victorian gentrification took place; particularly along Shipton Road, the High Street and Jubilee Lane.

The 19th century also saw the growth of non-conformist religion in the village. Being geographically separated from the mother parish of SuW, such groups found an easy foothold amongst the agricultural labourers, masons, slaters and quarry men of MuW. The Baptist and its offshoot the Strict Baptists took root along with the Primitive Methodists and the Wesleyan Methodists.

These sects all eventually built their own chapels in the heart of the village, and their buildings still survive. The Baptists were particularly important being patronised by the Groves family, with many members of this important village family buried in the Baptist church yard.

The chapels are generally modest four-square buildings with pitched roofs, not too far removed from the vernacular style of local barns and other utilitarian farm buildings. These chapels are now converted to residential use, with the exception of the Baptist Chapel on the High Street which is still in use as a place of worship and community resource.



Baptist Chapel on the High Street of 1839



**Primitive Methodist Chapel off Shipton Road
(Residential)**

Figure 5: Architecture of Chapels

The presence of Groves' builders and stonemasons in the village almost certainly had an influence on the diversity of housing that sprang up around the village in the second half of the 19th Century. The stylistic variety of these properties is a significant feature of the village's urban variety. A selection of these diverse buildings is illustrated below.



**Figure 6: Stone Porch, 18th Century cottage
with 19th Century porch**



**Figure 7: Grove House, High Street, late 19th
Century house**



Figure 8: 25 High Street, late 19th Century House



Figure 9: Bleak House, Jubilee Lane, late 19th Century house



Figure 10: Fairhaven, Jubilee Lane, late 19th Century House



Figure 11: Forest Gate (formerly Frogmore House), Frog Lane, Detached villa, circa 1890

In the early decades of the 20th century small scale development and replacement continued and some of the older hovels were slowly removed or replaced. The slow drift of agricultural workers from villages like MuW to the bigger towns and cities continued, but the population in MuW was held stable by the continued success and therefore employment opportunities provided by Alfred Groves and Sons

The most significant new development was the introduction of a small group of Council Houses in the 1920s. These were built along Shipton Road and the South Side of Green Lane. They were generously sized semi-detached houses clad in Cotswold stone (some with slate tile hanging) with generous front and back gardens.



Figure 12: Old survey sketch map showing the Sands Field circa 1920

The most significant public housing development came during the interwar period with the building of The Sands (now 70 dwellings and the largest single development in the village). The name comes from the fact that the area had once been an important sand and gravel pit (as shown in the above survey sketch map). The Sands was utilised by local builders and entrepreneurs - Groves - as a source for useful building material and ballast.

Once The Sands was completed it linked Jubilee Lane to Frog Lane, and thus the area now framed by the High Street, Jubilee Lane, The Sands, Frog Lane and Sipton Road became ripe for further development. The area framed by these streets has been developed in a rather piece-meal fashion and consists of a number of developments from the 1960s to the early 21st Century. During this period a total of over 170 new homes were built within this area.

Smaller housing estates were built from the 1960s onwards, the more significant of these being Church Meadow (**Figure 13**) and Brookfield Close off Church Road, Poplar Farm Close off the High Street and Elm Grove estate (**Figure 14**), off the Sipton Road, the latter built on a major part of the land that was once integral to Alfred Groves' extensive works. The Paddocks Extra Care facility containing 44 apartments was completed in 2015 (**Figure 15**).

The past three years up to 2022 have seen completion of the St Jude's Meadow development of 62 homes (**Figure 16**) including 31 affordable homes and the smaller development of nine executive homes in Wildbourne Close off Jubilee Lane. **Figure 17** shows these two developments under construction on the southern fringe of the main village.



Figure 13: Church Meadow



Figure 14: Elm Grove



Figure 15: The Paddocks Extra Care housing comprising 44-homes



Figure 16: St Jude's Meadow

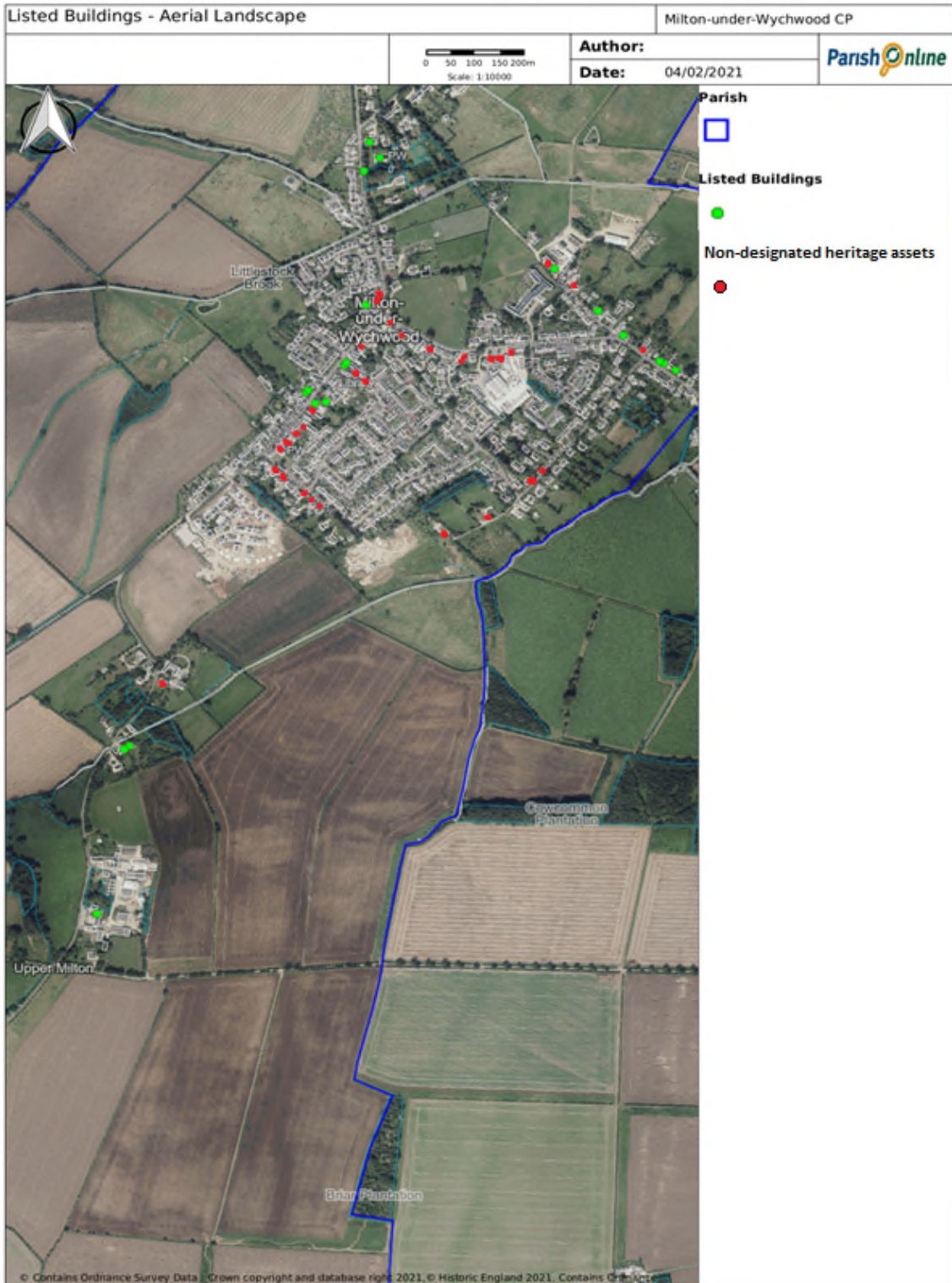


Figure 17: Map showing location of Listed Buildings

Historic England has currently listed under its **Grade 2** 18 buildings and other structures in MuW as identified on the map in **Figure 17** above. The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group (NPSG) has also identified over thirty non-designated heritage assets (buildings and structures) that it believes to have significant architectural or historical significance for the village and wider area. The respective locations of these assets are plotted on **Figure 17**. It should be noted that non-designated heritage

assets beyond the perimeter of this particular map include some of the buildings of High Lodge and Spring Hill Farms to the South West of Upper Milton and Heath Farmhouse on Lyneham Road.

The full list of designated (i.e. listed) and non-designated assets is presented in **Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Appendix 2)**. This document adds further detail at the local level to specific features of our built environment of architectural and historic significance. This document also provides evidence relevant to the WODC Local Plan; Policy EH9 that states that in determining planning applications:

“Significant weight will also be given to the local and regional value of non-designated heritage assets, including non-listed vernacular buildings (such as traditional agricultural buildings, chapels and mills), together with archaeological monuments that make a significant contribution to the District’s historic environment.”

A characteristic feature of the village worthy of comment is the fact that most street frontages are generously provided with front gardens. The building line is set back from the street line, giving an open aspect to these streets and allowing a certain greening of the street scene through shrub and hedge boundary plantings and the cultivation of front gardens. There has, however, been some depletion of these gardens for the purpose of car-parking. The centrally placed Village Green/Recreation Ground also contributes greatly to the verdant and open aspect of the village and this is an important and cherished aspect of the village’s make-up.



Figure 18: Street view looking along High Street

3. Landscape and Natural Environment

The main village of MuW and the adjacent hamlet of Upper Milton form a diverse pair of Cotswold settlements within the Parish. The fringes of the parish contain a further scattering of small clusters, farmsteads and occasional individual houses, but otherwise the village and hamlet nestle within an agricultural hinterland which provides a distinctly rural setting of meadows, arable farmland, hedgerows, small woodlands and copses.

A short section of the parish's Northern boundary is defined by the meanders of the River Evenlode. Its main tributary in the parish is the Littlestock Brook which in turn is fed by Simmonds Brook in the South from Upper Milton and by minor streams in the North from Bruern. As presented in the **TVERC Biodiversity report (Appendix 9)**, the parish abuts the Local Wildlife Sites (Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC) 2022) of the Upper Windrush's Taynton Bushes valley (also Biodiversity Conservation Target Area) to the West and Bruern Woods to the North, as shown in **Figure 19**.

Relevant to the setting of the parish within the landscape, the Cotswold AONB Management Plan's Executive Summary identifies the special qualities of the Cotswold AONB as follows:

"The special qualities of the Cotswolds AONB are the key attributes for which the AONB is considered to be important. Perhaps the special quality that is most unique to the Cotswolds AONB is the unifying character of the limestone geology, including its visible presence in the landscape and its use as a building material. Other special qualities of the AONB include its internationally important, flower-rich grasslands and ancient, broadleaved woodlands; escarpment; dry stone walls; river valleys; high wolds; tranquillity and dark skies; vernacular architecture and distinctive settlements; accessible landscape offering quiet recreation; and significant archaeological, prehistoric, historic and cultural associations."

The Plan also includes a vision for the Cotswold AONB by 2043 as follows:

"By 2043, the Cotswolds AONB will be a distinctive, unique, accessible living landscape treasured for its diversity which is recognised by all for its wide open views, dry stone walls, intimate valleys, flower rich grasslands, ancient woodlands, dark skies, tranquillity, archaeology, historic and cultural heritage and distinctive Cotswold stone architecture."

The current Cotswolds AONB Conservation Board's (CCB) Landscape Character Assessment and accompanying Strategy and Guidelines has assisted the NPSG in the provision of a description of our baseline landscape. It has also helped with the identification of the key features that contribute to local distinctiveness and how to consider strengthening distinctive character through the design and management of new and existing landscapes. This includes engaging with landowners and managers to inform decisions on land management issues and long-term planning.

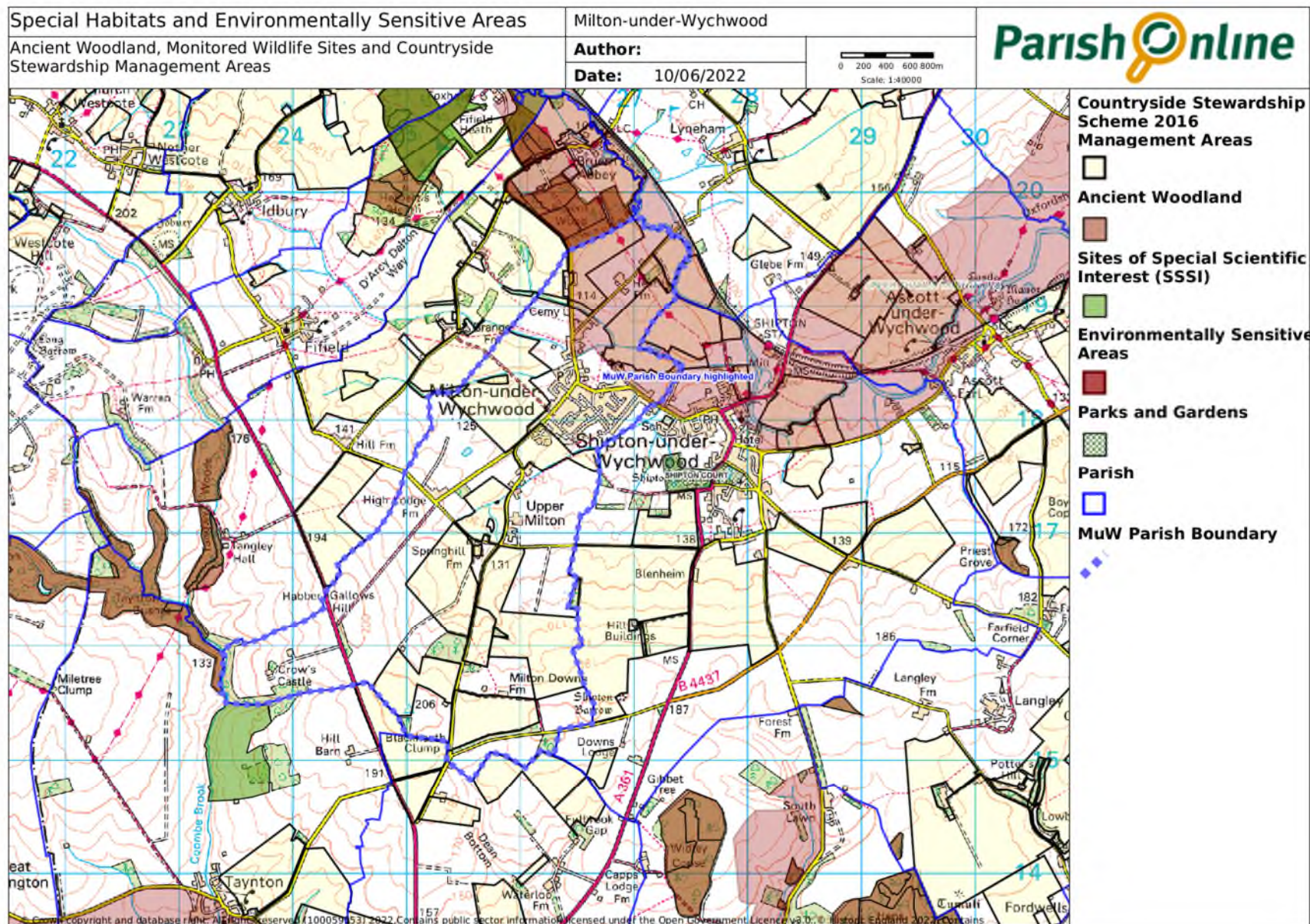


Figure 19: Map showing Special Habitats

The aim during the preparation of this Neighbourhood Plan has been to help ensure that change and development respect landscape character, and that key features are conserved and enhanced. With the parish lying a short way upstream of the Lower Evenlode Valley the upstream continuation of the valley in MuW was identified from the Board's Landscape Character Assessment as Landscape Character Type (LCT) 16 for 'Broad Floodplain Valley' mostly cultivated for arable crops but with very few areas exhibiting the character of LCT 17 for 'Pastoral Lowland Vale'. The respective pastoral areas are the meadows fringing the MuW Sewage Treatment Works on the boundary with SuW parish and the relatively small hedgerow-bounded rough permanent pastures extending up the sub-catchment of the Littlestock Brook and its tributaries. Much of the parish is categorised principally as LCT 18 for 'Settled Unwooded Vale' but on both flanks of the valley this gives way to LCT 15 for 'Farmed Slopes' and LCT 3 'Rolling Hills and Valleys'. The plateau of highest land above 190 metres elevation and at the top of the MuW Downs and adjacent to the A424 highway exhibits some of the character of LCT7 'High Wold', comprising mostly arable land, small areas of planted coniferous woods and mixed deciduous woodland including roadside strips/windbreaks dominated by beech.

The 1998 West Oxfordshire Landscape Assessment identified MuW as a Key Settlement within the AONB with the Evenlode Valley forming part of the Upper Thames Tributaries Environmentally Sensitive Area that was designated in 1993 in the Ministry of Agriculture fourth wave of regions given special farming incentives to protect landscape and wildlife. These designations confirmed the outstanding quality and national significance of the Upper Evenlode Valley landscape.

This 1998 Assessment remains in a greater level of detail than offered in the current AONB documents. It showed the northern and central parts of the parish constituting a predominant and distinctive area of rolling Lower Lias clayland of semi-enclosed clay wolds (large-scale) forming a broad, shallow basin around the upper reaches of the River Evenlode. The northern and central parish area is characterised by heavy clay soils and a strong landscape structure of thick hedgerows and frequent hedgerow trees with farmland in the valley floors. In marked contrast the rising southern portion of the parish in the 'Wychwood Uplands' was described as a sparsely settled high limestone plateau area of (mostly) large-scale arable agriculture with some 'minor valleys'.

The Assessment drew attention to development sensitivities including: unspoilt valley floor farmland and that the minor valleys are of particularly high quality and sensitive to development; open valley-sides are visually sensitive and development would be highly prominent and exposed. Enclosed valley-sides are also highly visible but may offer limited opportunities to absorb small-scale development within a strong structure of trees and woodland or with other buildings; all valley landscape types would be particularly sensitive to the introduction of tall or large-scale structures. It additionally asserted for the parish some important landscape features.

The parish comprises a total area of 841 hectares of which 6.2 hectares (0.74%) were recorded as 'Green Space' in 2021 by Local Insight. Green spaces are *categorised* by Local Insight as allotments or community growing spaces, bowling greens, cemeteries, religious grounds, golf courses, other sports facilities, play spaces, playing fields, public parks or gardens and tennis courts.

As a percentage of the total area of the parish, the 6.2 hectares of green space categorised by Local Insight was incorrectly calculated by Local Insight to be 0.2%. It compared this figure with the West Oxfordshire average of 0.7% and England average of 2.22%. (**source:** Local Insight profile for 'Milton-under-Wychwood' area, Oxfordshire Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and Housing Association Charitable Trust (HACT): 2021).



Figure 20: Minor Valley of Upper Milton with Clay Wold Uplands to South

Work undertaken by the NPSG during development of this plan has provided a factual assessment of green spaces available for public enjoyment. Following the creation of a Woodland Walk in 2019 and other adjustments taken into account since 2018, the main green spaces (*according to Local Insight categorisation*) - excluding minor verges and private farmland traversed by Public Rights of Way (PROW) - now occupy some 10.19 hectares (1.2%) of the parish as detailed in **Table 1** below:

Green Space Name	Area (hectares)
Calais Field	2.16
St Jude's Meadow Green Space and Footpath	1.19
Village Recreation Ground	2.45
Allotments: Milton Allotments and Recreation Charity (30) and Milton Welfare Trust (30) = (60 total)	1.60
Parish Council Woodland and Walk	1.03
Parish Council Cemetery	0.50
Community Orchard	0.24
St Jude's Churchyard	0.46
Elm Grove Green	0.28
Fettiplace-Ansell Way Green	0.07
Ansell Way Verge	0.06
Elm Grove Play Green	0.05
Church Meadow - Brookfield Close Green	0.10
Total	10.19

Table 1: Green spaces available for public enjoyment (*as in Local Insight categorisation*)

Two village charities share ownership of the Parish Field which is let partially for allotments, but taken up mainly as a letting for agriculture with the remainder being community orchard, woodland walk and cemetery. The aerial view of the Parish Field and its parts is presented below.

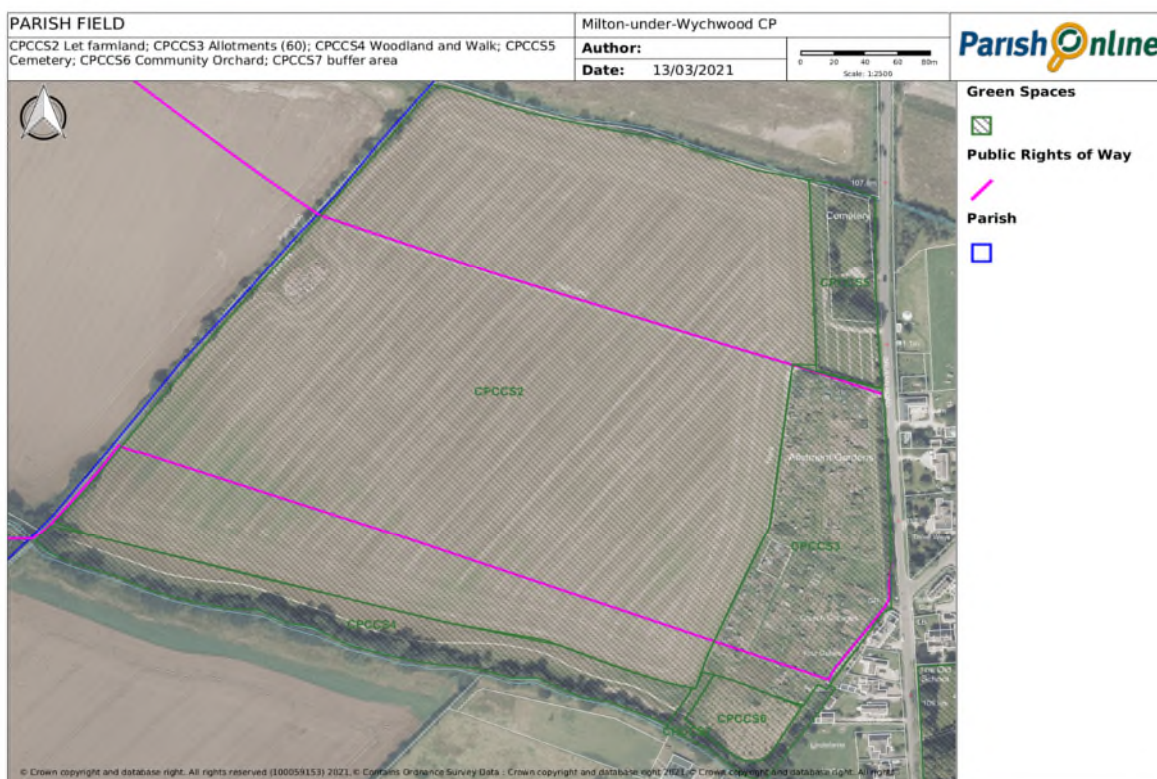


Figure 21: Map showing Parish Field

Residents and visitors also enjoy access to an extensive network of Public Rights of Way (PROW), mostly footpaths, connecting with neighbouring parishes, including the Oxfordshire Way. Many of the footpaths and bridleways offer circular connections into neighbouring parishes as shown in **Figure 8** of the **Neighbourhood Plan** and described in more detail in the Plan’s **Appendix 11**.

4. Population and Demographics

Compared with many other Cotswold villages, the population of the parish of MuW includes a wide range of different age groups from a healthy cross section of different socio-economic groups.

In 2021, Local Insight reported that the total population of MuW was 2,068 representing growth of 25.5% on the 2011 Census population of 1,648.

Based on the 2011 Census, when characterising neighbourhoods in the parish, Local Insight reported that in 2021 84.4% of the parish population was classified as Rural Residents, i.e. *“Rural areas, sparsely populated, above average employment in agriculture, higher number owning multiple cars, an older married population, a high provision of unpaid care and an above average number of people living in communal establishments”* and 15.6% as Urbanites, i.e. *“Predominantly in urban areas with high concentrations in southern England. More likely to live in either flats or terraces that are privately*

rented.” The parish was not given any of the other six classifications that are available such as *suburbanite, constrained, hard-pressed, multicultural or cosmopolitan living.*

In 2021, of the total MuW population, Local Insight reported that 27.0% of the parish population were aged 65+, which exceeded both the 21.8% ratio for 65+ reported for West Oxfordshire District (WOD) as a whole and the all-England average of 18.4%. However, this proportion was significantly lower than in the nearby parishes of Ascott-under-Wychwood (AuW) and SuW (combined 29.2%) and Burford (33.3%) and comparable with Charlbury and Finstock at 27.16%.

Also, the proportion of 0-15 year olds, although lower than the all-England average of 19.2%, was much higher than in adjacent parishes i.e. 18.5% in MuW compared with 16.3% in AuW and SuW and 15.2% in Burford and still slightly more than in Charlbury and Finstock at 18.0%.

54.4% of the MuW population was of working age (16 to 65 years) (WOD: 59.7%; England: 62.4%). For comparison with the selected nearby villages, only Burford had a lower ratio of working age population at 51.44% while the others essentially matched MuW.

Within the selected cluster of parishes, MuW provides a slightly younger mix in terms of age of our population.

6.3% of MuW residents were born outside the UK which is low compared with an all-England proportion of 13.8%.

Mobility of the population is also low i.e. at 7.9% who have moved house in the last 12 months compared with 12.3% in England as a whole.

Reporting 2011 Census data, 19.9% of working age people (age 16 -74) had no qualifications (England: 22.5%) while 35.2% were qualified to degree level or higher (England: 27.4%). These patterns may have changed over the last ten years. The 2011 Census revealed that 73.4% of working age adults were economically active (England: 69.9%).

For 2019, the number of jobs within the parish was 38.4% of the working age population against 72.8% for WOD and 76.3% for England. This suggests that about half of the work undertaken by residents of the parish is based outside the parish.

At December 2020, unemployment was reported at a low 3.6% compared with England’s average of 6.4%.

29.2% of households are pensioners against 20.7% for England as a whole. In May 2020 12.9% of the population drew Attendance Allowance (for infirmity, etc), i.e. little more than the 12.5% for England. (source: *Local Insight profile for ‘MuW-under-Wychwood’ area, OCSI and HACT: 2021, based on ONS mid-year estimates 2019*).

6.9% of the parish population is age 85+, i.e. 143 residents, which resembles analysis for West Oxfordshire as a whole which forecast that by 2039, the number of people aged 85+ would reach 8,300 or some 7% of the population (source: West Oxfordshire Data Pack, District Data Service: 2017) against the England figure of 5%.

5. Housing

The 2011 Census identified 712 resident households and 777 dwellings (Community Insight, 2018) in MuW, of which the largest proportion of dwellings were detached houses (39.8%, compared to an England average of 22.3%). The February 2021 Local Insight profile for ‘Milton-under-Wychwood’ area, *utilising 2019 mid-year estimates from the ONS*, reported a total of 823 resident households for the population of 2,068.

As discussed later in this section, empirical investigation by the NPSG suggests that the population has not yet reached the indicated figure of 2,068, although the number of dwellings now exceeds 823. At the time of the 2011 Census, 73.7% of housing in MuW was owner occupied (compared to a West Oxfordshire average of 71.0%). 7.7% was rented from a Housing Association or social landlord (compared to a West Oxfordshire average of 10.8%).

Since the 2011 Census, there have been a number of new housing developments and it is clear that now, compared with many other Cotswold villages, this has increased the healthy mix of different types of housing in MuW. This variety of housing types, as discussed in the **Character Assessment (Appendix 1)**, reflects the eclectic mix of the parish’s population and the fact that it comprises a broad cross section of different ages and people from different socio-economic groups. This is also reflected in the average house price in MuW.

The average house price (all types of housing, as recorded in the Land Registry) from December 2019 – November 2020 was £477,069 (**source:** Local Insight profile for ‘Milton-under-Wychwood’ area, OCSI and HACT: 2021) which, although high compared with £311,439 for all-England, was approximately in line with the WOD average of £434,188. Moreover, it was appreciably lower than house prices reported by Local Insight for Burford, AuW and SuW which were £788,000 or more and approximately in line with the £451,065 reported for Charlbury and Finstock. Widening comparison, the MuW average price was much lower than in Chadlington and Churchill (£589,364) and Kingham, Rollright and Enstone (£714,037).

In order to identify the true characteristics of recent housing growth, the NPSG carried out a housing survey in late 2019. This empirical investigation identified 876 dwellings visible from the roads, including known construction of sheltered apartments/flats, and from study of mapping it included 100% of committed developments under construction. The survey identified a total of 706 (81%) dwellings as medium or small and 170 (19%) as large. The survey results are tabulated below:

2019 - NPSG HOUSING SURVEY									
Census	SIZE			CATEGORY			STYLE		
	Large *	Medium **	Small ***	Detached	Semi	Terrace (incl. flats)	House	Bungalow	Flat
2011				306	287	171	751	See house	26
2019	170	481	225	388	273	215	640	157	79
Total	876			876			876		

KEY
*Four or more bedrooms
**Three bedrooms
***One or two bedrooms

Table 2: 2019 Housing Survey Results

The survey revealed a strong area of growth. The number of flats had tripled since 2011 to some 79 (9% of dwellings) – an increase of some 53 (+204%). This was mainly due to construction of an Extra Care accommodation complex of 44 dwellings called The Paddocks (**Figure 16**), principally for the elderly, together with some of the 62 new homes at St Jude’s Meadow (50% built for social housing). At a count of 388, the number of detached houses (44% of dwellings) had increased by 27% since 2011. Since 2011 at least 53 dwellings have been constructed for social housing.

Extrapolation using the Census 2011 average of 2.31 persons/household for the parish, and assuming occupancy of at least 876 dwellings, the projected population could be expected to be 2,024 residents at present, although the figure might be slightly less due to single occupancy of some of the new sheltered accommodation.

In the 2018 Neighbourhood Plan Community Questionnaire Report (NPCQR), 116 respondents stated that they required a new home (i.e. replacement, alternative or new) in MuW within the next 5 years (52 whole households and 64 individuals within a household). The top two reasons for wishing to move but not being able to, for both whole households and individuals, were:

- (1) unable to afford to buy new home, and
- (2) lack of suitable housing to meet my needs.

6. Local Economy and Services

The largest employment sector is retail (19% of 805 people in employment), followed by health and social work (11%) and manufacturing (11%). For jobs based in MuW construction is the largest sector (16.8% of all people in employment), followed by hotels and catering (11%) and Business administration/ support services/ health professional, scientific and technical services (9%) (**source:** Census 2011 and Business Register and Employment Survey: 2016).

The 2018 NPCQR showed that 25% of respondents work or study from home. Working locally is also facilitated by the availability of premises suitable for small businesses and shared workspaces. In particular, Groves Timber Yard industrial site hosts some 25 employment units (as of January 2021). Analysis undertaken by the PC (see **Appendix 4**) shows that there are 105 retail and local services and other businesses based in the parish.

The village supports a number of retail and local services. These include a Cooperative supermarket, a part-time Post Office, Groves DIY shop, a beauty therapist, two hairdressers, a garage at the interface with the adjacent parish of SuW, a branch of a veterinary practice, a café and a public house (The Hare). There is a private dental practice in the village, with the nearest medical practice in nearby SuW.



Figure 24: Dental Practice



Figure 22: Antiques Store at Groves Business Park

7. Public Transport

The Cotswold railway main line to London runs through the Evenlode Valley. Although there are limited daily services from nearby Shipton train station, there are regular services in the nearby villages of Kingham and Charlbury, both of which are a 20-minute commute from the village.

The long running Number 233 public transport bus service operated by Stagecoach ended in 2014 following the reduction of government subsidies to the County. This meant that the Wychwoods (MuW, SuW and AuW) were left without bus services.

To replace this bus service, there are now two options for local transport:

1. The Villager service commenced in 2015, and
2. The West Oxfordshire Community Transport Limited (WOCT) service, which is a not-for-profit organization commenced in 2017.

The Villager bus relies on drivers that are unpaid volunteers, and it provides a much-needed service to Chipping Norton (once a day) and to Witney (3 days a week).

WOCT received a capital donation from the Parish Council, and neighbouring parish councils, shortly after start-up in 2017 and was further supported by the parish councils in 2022. It commenced with round trips to Chipping Norton and Witney. Unfortunately the Chipping Norton route was discontinued due to insufficient passengers. Meanwhile, the Witney passenger numbers had risen 20% by 2019 so the schedule increased to five times per day (Monday to Friday). This service allowed people to use the bus to and from work or college. The frequency also allowed people to shop and attend medical appointments in Witney. The earlier bus also allowed onward connection with the Oxford buses from Witney.

WOCT also began a Saturday service which had started to attract a good number of passengers. Unfortunately, the impact of the pandemic and low passenger numbers resulted in a temporary reduction in services. However, it is intended to gradually increase services to pre pandemic levels as the effects of COVID-19 ease. The 2018 NPCQR indicated that around 70 people use the bus regularly i.e. at least once a week.

8. Social and Community Infrastructure

There are several indoor and outdoor venues and facilities available for community use, including the Village Green, the greens in Elm Grove, the library, the children's play area, the village hall, the allotments, the Woodland Walk, the churches and the all-weather tennis court.

The village offers a range of well-supported clubs and societies for 'Recreation and Play' as indicated in the responses to the 2018 Neighbourhood Plan Community Questionnaire (NPCQ). For example, the following percentages of people said they used the listed facilities daily, weekly or monthly as follows:

Village green- 58%; library- 37%; pub- 32%; post office- 29%; children's play area- 26%; village hall- 22%.

The Wychwood Library is based in MuW High St and it is an important village facility, hosting various clubs and activities. The MuW Sports Association situated on the village green hosts many recreational activities. In addition, there are more than 35 active clubs and societies in the village, with MuW Allotments and Gardens Association (MuWAGA) and the Women's Institute enjoying great support according to the NPCQ results. The results also showed that many members of the village community also play sport regularly, either in the village where facilities are available or in nearby places.

Other volunteer supported activities include: The Milton Volunteers, a group who help with the annual fete and other general tasks to maintain the general village environment; The Craft Café (established 2019), a popular weekly club for residents of all ages, which operates craft sessions in the Village Hall with refreshments; and the Scout Troop, Guides, Cubs and Beavers.

In addition to clubs and societies, there are several regular community events, including the annual Village Fete, Christmas Eve Carols around the village Christmas tree and the MuWAGA Annual Flower & Produce Show.

The **Business Services and Social and Community Infrastructure** is fully detailed in **Appendix 4**.

9. Health and Wellbeing

The nearest General Practice surgery is in Shipton-under-Wychwood, with the nearest Accident and Emergency units at the Horton hospital, Banbury (20 miles) and the John Radcliffe hospital, Oxford (24 miles). There is also a Minor Injuries Unit in Witney (12 miles). Of these three destinations, only Witney is served by public transport (WOCT). MuW hosts a private physiotherapy practice and a private dental practice. The Parish Council operates a comprehensive Emergency Plan which identifies community health resources including a certified resuscitation practitioner; there are six defibrillators in the village.

296 local residents (14.3%) have a limiting long-term illness. This compares to 17.6% in England as a whole (Local Insight 2021; source: Census 2011). There are no local residents living in a health deprivation 'hotspot'.

Appendix 4

List of Businesses and Services

Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan

Appendix 4

Business Services and Social and Community Infrastructure in Milton-under-Wychwood (MuW)



St Simon and St Jude Church

Business Services and Social/Community Infrastructure in Milton-under-Wychwood.

**Note – Businesses listed are only those based in the parish of MuW in November 2021.
Other businesses operating in the parish but based outside the parish are not included.**

Name	Location	Tel. No.	Description
LOCAL SERVICES			
St Simon and St Jude Church	Church Road, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LJ	01993 832467	Church of England Church
Wychwood Baptist Church	81 High St, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LD	01993 832865	Baptist Church
Wychwood Benefice	The Benefice Centre, Church Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LJ	01993 832467	Church of England HQ for St Mary the Virgin (Shipton), St Simon & St Jude (Milton), St John the Baptist (Fifield) and St Nicholas (Idbury)
Wychwood Library	29 High St, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LD	01993 830281	Library
RETAIL			
Alfred Groves & Sons Ltd	Alfred Groves Industrial Estate, Shipton Road, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JP	01993 830302	DIY Shop
C'est Tout Interiors	Groves Industrial Estate, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JF	07970 221523	Antiques store
Stow Veterinary Surgeons	The Green, Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JL	01451 830620	Veterinary surgeon
The Co-operative Food	Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JH	01993 830217	Supermarket
Wychwood Funeral Services	Unit 29b, Groves Business Centre, Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JF	01993 227310	Funeral directors
FOOD AND BEVERAGE			
The Hare	3 High St, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LA	01993 835763	Public house and restaurant
The Wychwood Pantry Café & Deli	The Paddocks, Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6GF	01993 831544	Restaurant, catering company and cooking school
Rise and Flour Artisan Bakery	29C, Groves Industrial Estate, Shipton Rd, Milton-Under-Wychwood OX7 6JP	01993 831856	Bakery and café.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY			
Cotswold Beauty/The Beauty Room	Unit 24, Groves Business Centre, Shipton Road, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JP	01993 832446	Beauty salon
Glow Pilates	2 The Heath, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LG	07768 383178	Pilates classes
Hair by Harley Beth	The Green, Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JL	01993 831540	Hair salon
Milton Dental Practice	Breakspeare House, Shipton Road, Milton-Under-Wychwood, OX7 6JW	01993 831396	Dentists
Peak Performance Massage	The Green, Shipton Road, Milton under Wychwood, OX7 6JL	01993 830399	Sports injury therapist
The Breakspeare Clinic	Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JW	01993 830913	Physical therapy clinic
The Wychwood Osteopath	12 Church Meadow, Milton under Wychwood OX7 6JG	01993 831957	Osteopathy
AUTOMOTIVE			
CS Lanchbury	Unit 2a, Groves Ind Estate, Shipton Rd, Milton under Wychwood, OX7 6JP	01993 831654	Auto repair shop
Cotswold Vehicle Recovery	Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JS	01451 824000	Vehicle recovery services
Milton Service Station Ltd	Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JS	01993 830335	Petrol station, car servicing and sales
NDC Independent	33 Ansell Way, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LU	07875 105525	Pressure washing services
WP Refinishing	High Lodge Farm, Upper Milton, OX7 6EZ	07766 524988	Auto body shop
Wychwood Taxi Services	74 High St, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LE	07756 669744	Taxi service
EDUCATION			
Stagecoach Performing Arts	28 Elm Grove, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6EF	01993 830313	Dance school
Stars & Catz Music Teacher Network	Rose Dene, Shipton Rd, Milton under Wychwood, OX7 6JT	0800 211 8533	Music instruction

CREATIVE SERVICES			
Betsy Bradford Animal Portraiture	11 High St, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LA	01993 830319	Animal portraits
Cotswold Web Gurus	Unit 14 Groves Business Park, Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JP	07516 231310	Professional web designers
Lara Jacques Photography	Woodlands Close, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LS	07789 740279	Wedding & lifestyle photographer
Meaden Creative	Upper Office 1, The Green, Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JL	01993 831383	Graphic designer
Mrs E Creative Services	37 High Street, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LD	07841 427208	Graphic designer
Nick Vickery		07870 140659	Animal artist
Stoneletters Studio/Fergus Wessel's Stone Workshop	Spring Cottage, Green Lane, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JY	01993 220405	Hand-carved gravestones, headstones, memorials, opening plaques and heraldry
BUILDING AND HOME SERVICES			
A B Rose Painting & Decorating	Flat B, Orchard Barn, Church Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LF	01993 830478	Painting and decorating
A J Hemming	23 Poplar Farm Close, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LX	01993 830076	Carpenter
Alfred Groves & Sons Ltd	Alfred Groves Industrial Estate Shipton Road, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JP	01993 830302	Builders
Allclean	4 The Terrace, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LB	0800 6899181	Carpet cleaning service
Bradford R&D Ltd	The Ferns, 11 High Street, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LA	01993 830319	Construction company
Clack & Pettifer Ltd	47 The Sands, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6ER	01993 832263	Builders
Cotswold Construction Ltd	6 Greenlands Court, Ansell Way, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6GZ	07770 619841	Construction company

Cotswold Decorating Co	4 The Terrace, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LB	01993 832365	Painting and decorating
Elm Tree & Partners Ltd	Unit 3, Groves Ind Est, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JF	01993 832300	Joinery
Falcon Tiling	53 Elm Grove, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6EF	07818 087924	Tiler
Firthwell Developments Ltd	6 Greenlands Court, Ansell Way, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6GZ	07770 619841	Commercial building projects
Harris & Thompson Ltd	Unit 14 Groves Industrial Estate, Shipton Road, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JP	01993 868540	Painting and decorating
Heathcote Electrical Services Ltd	14 Brookfield Close, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JQ	01993 832549	Electrician
Homeforce	5 Wychwood Drive, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JA	01993 830584	Builders
Hopkins Construction (Oxford) Ltd	Unit 31, Groves Ind Est, Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JF	01993 831556	Groundworks, drainage, masonry and engineering contractor
Houses, Horses, Hounds	30 The Sands, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6EP	01993 832862	Garden services
I Esson	87 High St, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6EN	01993 830959	Painters and decorators
JJ SIMS FLOORING	Groves Industrial Estate, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JF	01993 831422	Flooring contractor
JRF Construction Ltd,	Pendale, Church Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LH	01993 358252	Construction company
JRH Building Services Ltd.	11 Poplar Farm Close, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LX	07812 056072	Builders
M A Smith All Screeds Ltd	Farnworth House, Shipton Road, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JL	01993 830772	Screeds contractor
Marshall Plumbing & Heating	45 The Sands, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6ER	07583 106877	Plumber
Neil Arnold	11 Reade Cl, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LY	01993 832133	Landscaper
P Jarvis	50 The Sands, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6ER	07817 660539	Property maintenance

PH Upholstery	Unit 11 Groves Ind Est, Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JF	01993 831702	Upholsterers
R.G Rawlins	Redwood, 42, High St, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LE	01993 830678	Building surveyors
Robin J Perry Ltd	21 Wychwood Dr, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JA	01993 831098	Builder
Waterside Landscaping	3 The Square, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JJ	01993 832475	Landscapers
Willbee Services	Malt House, Shipton Road, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JT	07967 151602	Landscaping, gardening, groundworks and tree surgery
Wychwood Roofing	8 Wychwood Dr, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JA	01993 831944	Roofing contractors
Wychwood Building and Landscaping	Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7	07850 053913	Building contractor
ACCOMMODATION			
High Lodge Farm	Upper Milton, OX7 6EZ	01993 830321	Bed & breakfast
Hillborough House	Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JH	01993 832352	Guest house
FARMS			
D Coombes	Heath Farm, Green Lane, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JY	01993 830295	Farmers
Reynolds Bros	1 Springhill Farm Cottages, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6EY	01993 830351	Farm
Richard Hartley Ltd	Simonsfield House, Upper Milton, OX7 6EX	01993 830776	Farming
W.H Edginton & Sons Ltd	High Lodge Farm, Upper Milton, OX7 6EZ	01993 830321	Farmers
MANUFACTURING			
Oak Windows and Doors.	Groves Industrial Estate, Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JF	01993 832442	Suppliers of bespoke traditional timber windows and doors.
Wychwood Machining Ltd	Groves Industrial Estate, Bay 4, Unit 18, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JF	01993 357370	Machining carbon fibre and ferrous & non-ferrous metals

BUSINESS SERVICES			
1845 Connect	Wysteria Cottage, 4 The Terrace, Milton-Under-Wychwood, OX7 6LB	0845 643 1028	Business club
Arubic Communications	Unit 23, Groves Ind Est, Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JP	01372 888123	Telecommunication services
Brilliant Web	42 Ansell Way, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LU		Marketing consultant
Coellaborations	Shipton Road, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JU	07935 855717	Business Consultancy
Davenports Group	14 Alfred Groves Business Park, Shipton Road, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JF	01993 358252	Accountancy
DML Logistics	Shipton Road, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JT	07963 325646	Courier
JDS Electronics Ltd	10 Pear Tree Close, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JX	01993 830406	Computer services
M.R Thomas	5 Church Meadow, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JG	01993 830619	Accounting
Marketing Communication Ltd.	White Spring House, Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JS	01993 830545	Marketing and advertising consultants
Progressive Communications Ltd	25 Groves Business Centre, Shipton Road, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JP	01993 831222	Telecommunications provider
Smith Kennedy Limited	4 Wychwood Dr, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JA	01993 831358	Chartered accountants and business advisors
The Art of Persuasion/Mailing Consultants International	High Ridge, High St, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LE	01993 832058	Marketing consultant
Wychwood Business Services	Groves Industrial Estate, Shipton Rd, Milton-Under-Wychwood, OX7 6JP	01993 832076	Accounting

TRAINING			
Aspiring Change	35 High Street, Milton under Wychwood, OX7 6LD	01993 832106	Life coaching
Louder Than Words Coaching Ltd	Greystoke, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JY	01993 820002	Coaching and mentoring
PCS Ltd	Groves Ind Est, Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JP	0330 124 2548	Staff training services
OTHER BUSINESSES			
Agrivert	The Stables, High St, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 4EB	01608 677700	Organic waste specialists
Askew Nelson	Lower Farm House, Upper Milton, OX7 6EX	01993 831442	Landscape architects
Cotswold Excavator Services	High Lodge Farm Upper Milton, OX7 6EZ	07766 524988	Mini digger and operator hire
Dogtailz	12 Pear Tree Close, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JX	07776 211299	Dog day care centre
Emile Faurie	Heath Farm, Lyneham Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LR	01993 830212	Horse breeder and training centre for equestrian sports
Foot Print Vinyl's Records	Linden House, Church Road, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LH	07799 855689	Music store
Geesan Ltd	92 High Street, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6ES	07970 258033	Agricultural services
Hartleys Cotswold Farm Ltd	Manor Farm, Upper Milton, OX7 6EX	01993 830160	Retailing of meat products
Natural Healing Solutions	Rose Dene Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JT	07866 687296	Veterinary services
PA Meecham	Malt House Cottages, Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JT	01993 830215	Clock repair service
Quirky Gertie Vintage Caravan Hire	51 The Sands, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6ER	07870 140659	Caravan hire
Sedgwick Publishing Services	12 Peartree Close, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JX	01993 832882	Publishers

The Grooms Chariot	4 Woodlands Close, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LS	01993 832103	Wedding cars
The Incredible Ice Cream Company	Unit 14, Groves Industrial Estate, Shipton Road, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JF	01608 676121	Ice cream wholesaler
The Oxford Rug Company	Unit 16, Groves Industrial Estate, Shipton Road, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JF	01993 830754	Carpet store
Tiger Foods	35 High St, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6LD	01993 832104	Food brokering company
VCRS Allclean	Unit 16 Groves Industrial Estate, Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JF	0800 163887	Carpet and upholstery cleaners
Wychwood Farriers Ltd	The Blacksmith Shop, Alfred Groves, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JP	01993 832275	Blacksmith
Wychwood Fine Foods	Groves Ind Est, Shipton Rd, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6JF	01993 830710	Food wholesalers
CHARITY			
Sunshine Cat Rescue	104 High St, Milton-under-Wychwood, OX7 6ET	01993 831279	Animal shelter



Diversity of Businesses off Shipton Road

Appendix 5

Blue-Green Corridors in Milton-under- Wychwood

Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan

Appendix 5 Blue-Green Corridors in Milton-under-Wychwood

Glossary of abbreviations

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CCB	Cotswolds Conservation Board
CPCCS	Charity and/or Parish Council Controlled Spaces
Defra	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
EA	Environment Agency
ELMS	Environmental Land Management Scheme (Defra)
LGS	Local Green Space
LNRS	Local Nature Recovery scheme (Defra)
LRS	Landscape Recovery scheme (Defra)
MuW	Milton-under-Wychwood
MuWNP	Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan
NatEng	Natural England
NFMW	Natural Flood Management or Field Margin Planted Woodland
NP	Neighbourhood Plan
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPSG	Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group
NRN	Nature Recovery Network (Defra)
OCC	Oxfordshire County Council
PC	Parish Council
PROW	Public Right of Way
SFI	Sustainable Farming Incentive (Defra)
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document (WODC)
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuW	Shipton-under-Wychwood
TVERC	Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre
UM	Upper Milton
WOLP	West Oxfordshire Local Plan
WOD	West Oxfordshire District
WODC	West Oxfordshire District Council

Introduction

Based on study of existing national, regional and District plans and policies related to support of nature recovery and conservation, this document identifies and commends corridors across farmland and woodlands that in their present form assist biodiversity, its conservation and the free movement of wildlife.

The Milton-under-Wychwood (MuW) Neighbourhood Plan (NP) heeds the West Oxfordshire District Council (WODC) Local Plan 2031 Core Objective CO14 to conserve and enhance the character and significance of West Oxfordshire's high quality natural, historic and cultural environment, including its geodiversity, landscape and biodiversity and aims to contribute locally to implementation of the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) emerging Nature Recovery Network (NRN). The Plan will be reviewed in future to align with Local Nature Recovery Strategies that may be devised for a wider area encompassing all or part of the parish.

Particular note has also been taken of

- Cotswold Conservation Board (CCB) plans and Policies for the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) which includes the entire parish
- Natural England's (NatEng) contribution to development of national policy for creation of Nature Networks across England
- Defra Environmental Land Management Schemes (ELMS).

Natural England (NatEng)

In 2010 NatEng coordinated the multi-expert report 'Making Space for Nature', widely known as the Lawton report, shaping both the Natural Environment White Paper and the Biodiversity 2020 strategy. The report proposed a "resilient and coherent ecological network" across England and, having stood the test of time, continues to heavily influence policies of the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) including the development of Defra's 25 Year Environment Plan (2018; updated 2021). In follow-up to the 2010 report, NatEng's 2020 handbook of 'Nature Networks: A Summary for Practitioners' provides guidance for evidence gathering and partner identification towards achieving appropriate vision of goals for each nature network encompassing biodiversity, natural capital, ecosystem services, landscape character, cultural heritage and other societal goals such as countryside access.

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) Environmental Land Management Schemes (ELMS)

Relevant to the Cotswolds AONB Management Plan and other guidance documentation published by CCB, Defra has recently introduced 3 new schemes that will reward environmental land management. These comprise the Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI; introduced in 2021), the Local Nature Recovery scheme (LNRS; piloting during 2022) and the Landscape Recovery scheme (LRS; piloting during 2022) They are intended to support the rural economy while achieving the goals of the 25 year Environment Plan and a commitment to net zero emissions by 2050. Through these schemes, farmers and other land managers may enter into agreements to be paid for delivering clean and plentiful water, clean air, thriving plants and wildlife, protection from environmental hazards, reduction of and adaptation to climate change, and beauty, heritage and engagement with the environment. The ELMS plan to establish a Nature Recovery Network will protect and restore wildlife, as well as providing greater public enjoyment of the countryside, increased carbon capture, and improvements in water quality and flood management.



Long-tailed Tit and Partridge: residents in our countryside

Under coordination by the charity Wild Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire's Biodiversity Advisory Group has proposed policies for the Oxfordshire Plan 2050. These include protecting and enhancing habitats of particular importance for nature and strengthening ecological networks. Wild Oxfordshire has stated that a NRN should be used to develop a Nature Recovery Strategy, make strategic land use decisions that help nature's recovery, target activity to generate best outcomes for wildlife, build nature recovery actions into local decision making and target investment into restoring the natural environment.

Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC) at Oxfordshire County Council (OCC) has mapped (May 2022) the NRN defined for the parish of MuW as follows in **Figure 1**:

milton-under-wychwood parish Nature Recovery Network

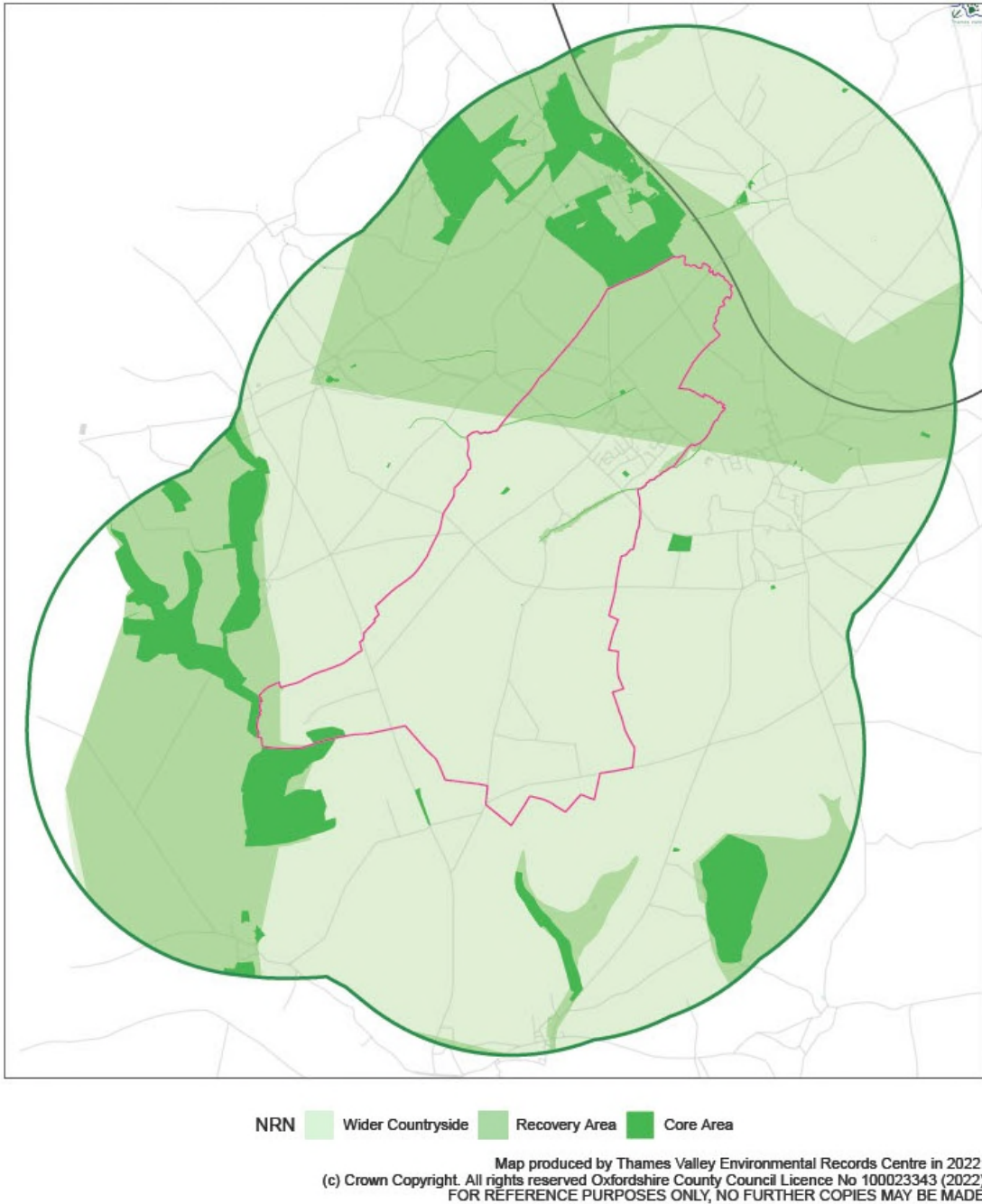


Figure 1: MuW Nature Recovery Network Map

Farmland within the parish that is subject to ongoing Countryside Stewardship Scheme incentives from Defra is shown in **Figure 2** and includes fields abutting Bruern Ancient Woodland to the North of the parish, fields in the Evenlode floodplain to the North East of the main settlement and to the West of the main settlement and several fields around the hamlet of Upper Milton.

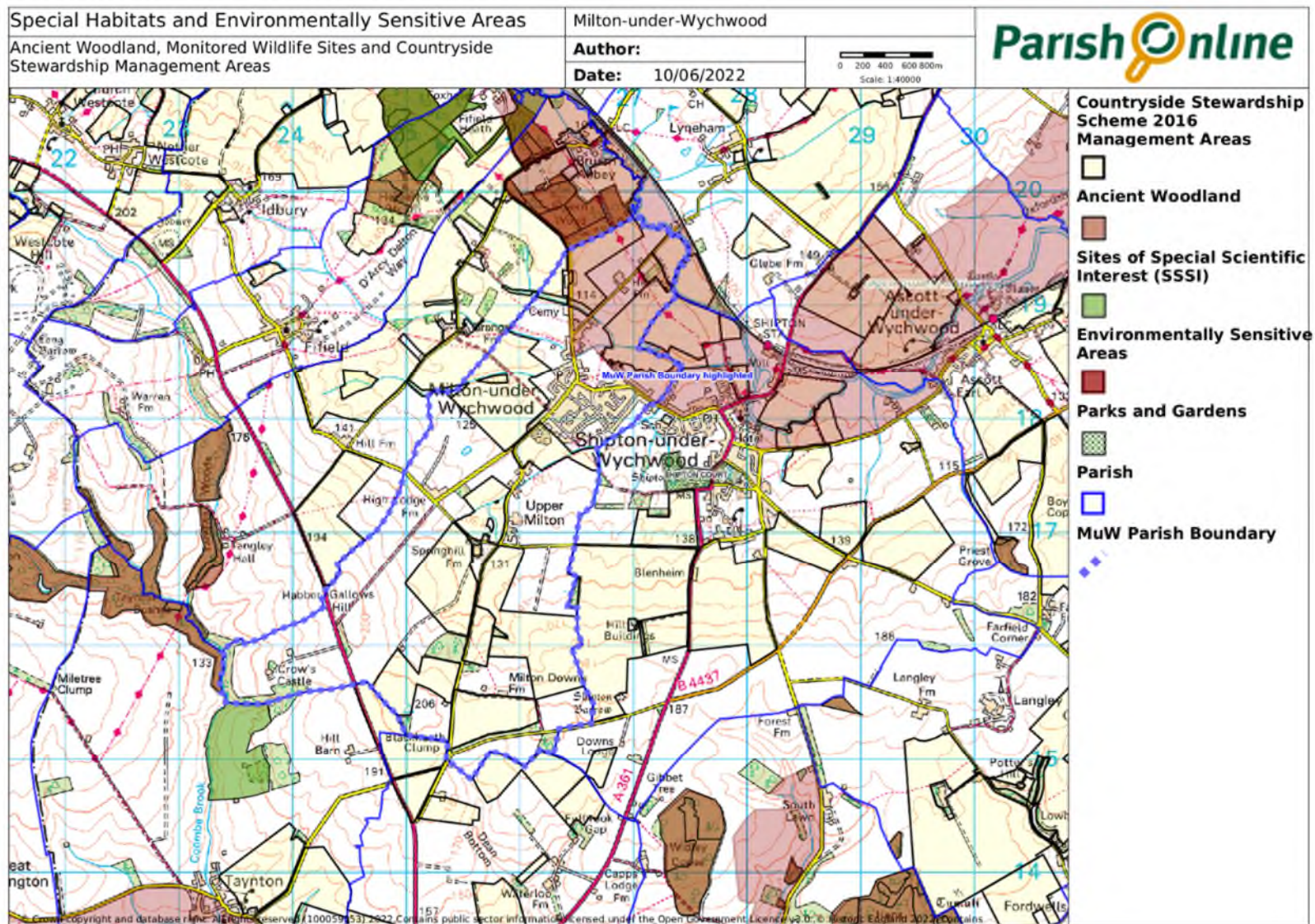


Figure 2: Map showing special habitats and farmland in the Countryside Stewardship Scheme

As presented in **Figures 3 and 4**, four corridors across arable and pasture land and mostly enclosing watercourses, their floodplains and some woodlands have been identified as needing conservation for the purpose of maintaining wildlife protection and movement. The water courses, along with their flood plains, are important corridors for free movement of aquatic fauna. Three of these corridors are close to the main settlement of MuW. The corridors are designated 'Blue-Green' Corridors (BGC) as follows:

BGC1: This embraces part of the Nature Recovery Area presented by TVERC in Figure 1 in the North of the parish. This is a broad continuous corridor of farmland of mixed uses along the Evenlode Valley that adjoins the Bruern Ancient Woodland and includes farmland in Countryside Stewardship that in several cases includes extra wide margins of planted wild flowers. It includes a planted woodland on the eastern side of the Oxfordshire Way. Field hedgerows and riverine tree cover across the area tend to be thick. The overall space proposed for BGC1 is less ambitious in scope than the Recovery Area proposed for the North of the parish by TVERC since the proposed corridor excludes farm buildings and a small ribbon of 20th Century residential development and rising land used for horse training and arable farming. For much of its length the western boundary of this corridor is taken as the Oxfordshire Way, i.e. the Oxfordshire Way will look eastwards over land designated as a blue-green corridor. The largest field of farmland in BGC1 that abuts the River Evenlode has been in a cover crop and no-till trial since 2018 (sponsored by Thames Water) for which the landowner has written: *The farm is now in Countryside Stewardship so we have reintroduced margins back along the water courses... ...I am open to ideas on how we can reduce our impact on the environment and increase biodiversity in the area.* Its natural aquatic connection with BGC2 and BGC3 (see below) occurs at the confluence in the neighbouring parish of SuW.

BGC2: This corridor constitutes a narrow band of mostly rough pasture land predominantly along the boundary between the parish and Shipton-under-Wychwood enclosing the Simmonds Brook aquatic corridor from the brook's source in Upper Milton downstream to the confluence with Littlestock Brook at Milton Sewage Treatment Works. It includes the wetland copse of The Homestead and adjoining properties (postal address of all is Frog Lane) along the partly paved unmarked track of Stone Lane off Frog Lane. BGC2 is naturally connected with BGC3 (see below) through Littlestock Brook and its other tributaries which flow from West to East. Through two hedgerow-lined arable fields between the main settlement and Upper Milton, BGC2 abuts BGC3 again at a band of new woodland (mapped as NFMW3). These hedgerow-lined arable fields and the adjacent proposed Local Green Space No 4 (LGS4), including its footpath strip with old hedgerow to the Simmonds Brook footbridge, connect eastwards with a transition into an area of rough pastures and wetlands including old pastures along the southern bank of Simmonds Brook which are to be designated as LGS1 and LGS2 respectively (mapped in Figure 3). In its Western, mid-parish arms this corridor embraces several fields in Countryside Stewardship and the corridor includes all the Nature Recovery Areas presented by TVERC in Figure 1 for the respective strand of the Simmonds Brook from Upper Milton and for the extreme East of the parish.

BGC3: The aquatic sources of this corridor include two streams rising in High Lodge Farm and another stream rising in the adjacent Bruern parish which, alongside the landowner's wildlife conservation wetland, merge near the main settlement into a stream that flows to its confluence with the Littlestock Brook at Church Road. The corridor includes four woodlands comprising more than 3,000 trees planted by the landowner. Two of them (NFMW1 and 2) are alongside the small brook from Bruern that hosts a Natural Flood Management scheme upstream. Another planted woodland (NFMW3) abuts BGC2 in the gap between Upper Milton and the main settlement. The fourth planted woodland (NFMW4) is part of a Natural Flood Management project alongside the stream from Bruern Home Farm which is the natural northern boundary of the Parish Field. BGC3 also includes the 1 ha strip of woodland (mapped as CPCC4) planted along the Littlestock Brook on the southern fringe of the Parish

Field. From Church Road BGC3 continues to enclose the Littlestock Brook and the Home Farm stream from Bruern and the small meadows of rough pasture behind Pebblebrook House before widening across the floodplains and adjacent pasture land continuing to the River Evenlode Floodplain. In its Western, upper arms this corridor embraces several fields in Countryside Stewardship and the Northern arms of the corridor includes part of the Nature Recovery Areas presented by TVERC in **Figure 1** for the North West of the parish.

BGC4: Essentially matching the Core Area proposed by TVERC for the Taynton Bushes on the western fringe of the parish below the disused quarries at Crow’s Castle and embracing fields in Countryside Stewardship, this corridor includes the aquatic habitat of the Coombe Brook that rises in Upper Rissington and the adjacent natural woodlands which continue extensively in Taynton parish. There is no public right of way in the area designated BGC4.



Wild flowers in summer

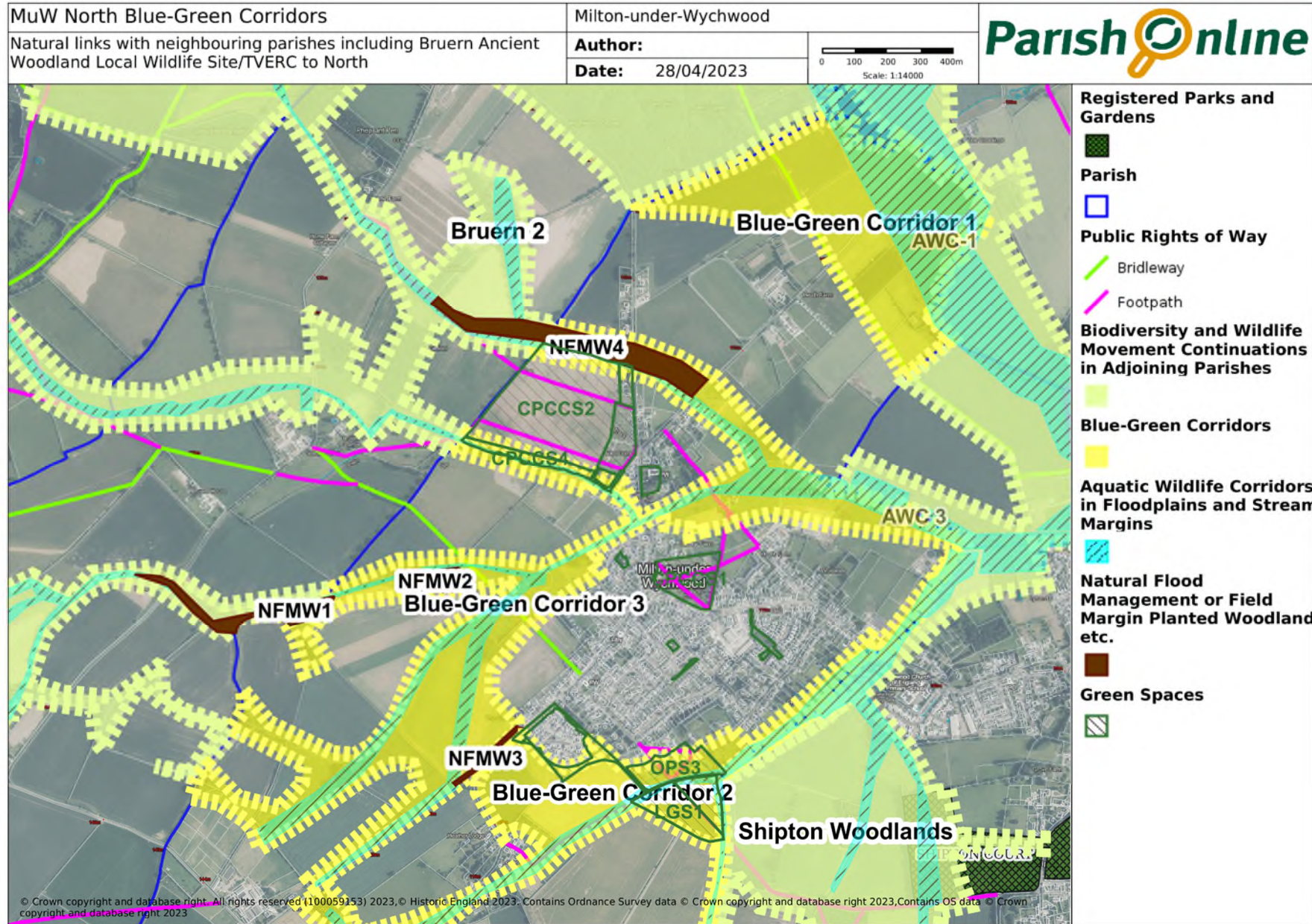


Figure 3: MuW North map showing Aquatic Wildlife Corridors and Blue-Green Corridors

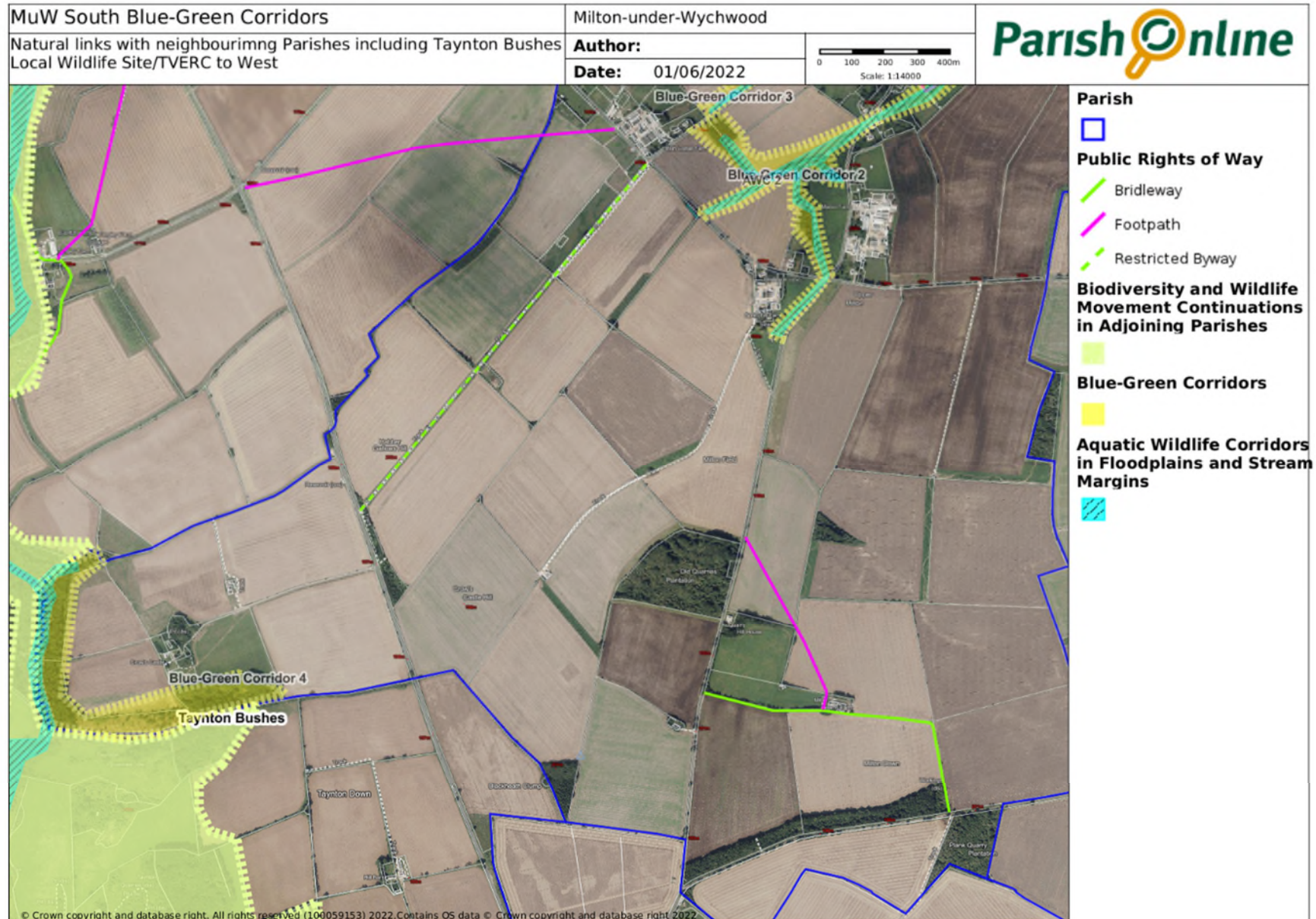


Figure 4: MuW South map showing Aquatic Wildlife Corridors and Blue-Green Corridors



Appendix 6

Local Green Spaces Assessment

Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan

Appendix 6 Local Green Spaces Assessment

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1. Introduction

This document contains assessments for three sites proposed for designation as Local Green Spaces (LGS) in association with the Milton-under-Wychwood (MuW) Neighbourhood Plan (NP) 2031.

At the recommendation of West Oxfordshire District Council (WODC), the assessments have been carried out using the *Cotswold Methodology* toolkit issued by Cotswold District Council. The assessments were carried out by local volunteers.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Opinion Report received from WODC on 13/10/2021, *which confirmed that neither SEA or HRA of Milton Under Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan was required*, also stated:

“The MuWNP proposes to designate 5 Local Green Spaces for their protection and enhancement. The proposed LGSs have all been considered against criteria in the NPPF and supporting guidance; they have been identified through wide consultation. MuWNP Policy E2, together with West Oxfordshire Local Plan (WOLP) Policies, will protect the locally important green spaces for recreational and wildlife uses with likely positive effects for human health and biodiversity. There will be no significant negative effects on the nationally designated and locally important environmental and cultural heritage assets and settings of the village.”

This Appendix 6 also contains sections describing Charity and/or Parish Council-Controlled Spaces (CPCS) and Other Private Spaces (OPS) which are made available for public use and considered adequately protected from change of use without need for specific designation.

Section 2 provides assessments of the three sites that are proposed for LGS Designation as summarised in **Table 1** at page 3 below.

Reference	Name	Reason	Area as plotted: ha
LGS1	Manor Farm Wetland Open Space and Nature Reserve owned by Richard Hartley Ltd and under improvement in a scheme supported by Thames Water Utilities Ltd and Natural England	Biodiversity enhancement project on permanent pasture within Blue-Green Corridor 2. LGS designation supported by landowner.	2.14
LGS2	Mactaggart and Mickel Ecological Space: a developer-owned area to be <i>either</i> reincorporated into ownership of Manor Farm <i>or</i> transferred to the Parish Council and managed as an integral component of the above Wetland Open Space, LGS1	Ecological area acquired to complement 62 homes within Blue-Green Corridor 2. Landowner has no objection to LGS designation.	1.31
LGS4*	St Jude's Meadow Green Space and Footpath: developer-owned woodlands, green spaces and paths.	Woodland, grassland, balancing pond and permissive footpath associated with development of 62 homes, partly within Blue-Green Corridor 2. Landowner has no comment on LGS designation.	1.19

Table 1: Land parcels proposed for designation as Local Green Spaces (LGS)

The interconnection of the proposed sites, LGS1, LGS2 and LGS4, and their location is demonstrated in the following **Figure 1**. The respective landowners of these three sites are committed to continuing to make them available for use as public open space, provided that users follow good practices that respect natural wildlife, flora and biodiversity.

***Note from Decision of 17/08/2022:** There is no LGS 3 for designation.

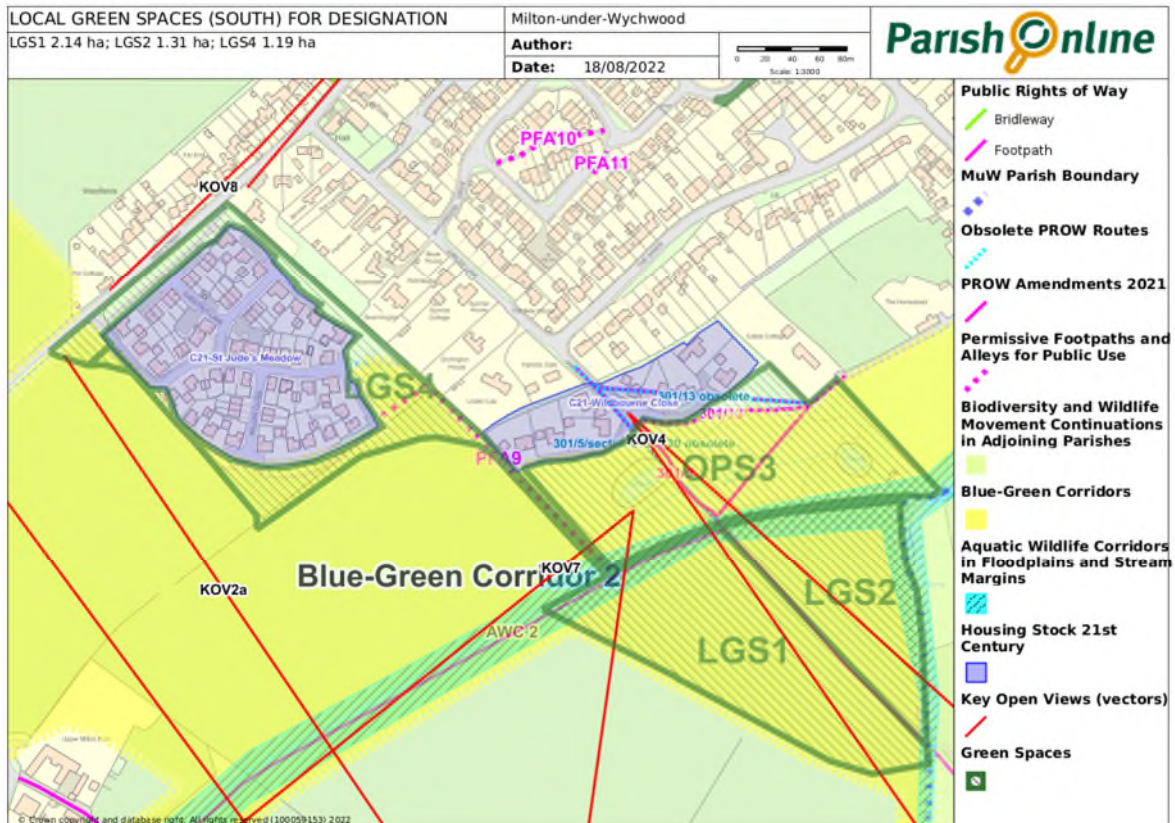


Figure 1: Proposed designated Local Green Spaces (LGS) Nos 1, 2 and 4 with their footpath connections and vectors of Key Open Views Nos. 4 and 7

The above proposed designated three Local Green Spaces lie within and contribute to the justification of the proposed Blue-Green Corridor No. 2 (BGC2; see main **Neighbourhood Plan** and **Appendix 5**) and offer an excellent complement to, and footpath connections with, publicly accessible biodiverse woodland spaces in the neighbouring Parish of Shipton-under-Wychwood as illustrated and described at Section 5 of this Appendix.

In line with MuW’s commitment to being an inclusive community, it is important to note that all the proposed Local Green Space sites are in close proximity to the built areas of the parish. Each serves in various ways to promote the health and well-being of all sections of the community but especially through tranquillity, walking and jogging. Particular benefit is derived by those with disabilities, parents and carers with children, the elderly, and those with limited financial means to access leisure activities further afield.

Section 3 provides descriptions of Charity and/or Parish Council-Controlled Spaces (CPCCS) made available for public use and considered adequately protected from change of use. They are listed in **Table 2** below.

The Charity-owned spaces are not permitted by Charity law to be proposed for LGS Designation. The Parish Council-controlled spaces are not proposed for LGS designation.

Reference	Name	Reason	Area square metres	Area in hectares
CPCCS1	Village Recreation Ground/Village Green	Public sports and recreation field	24539.53	2.45
CPCCS2	Milton Allotments and Recreation Charity (MARC) and Milton Welfare Trust (MWT) shared Parish Field Farmland	Let arable farmland	116317.98	11.63
CPCCS3	MARC (30) and MWT (30) Allotments (60 total)	Allotments portion of Parish Field	15992.15	1.60
CPCCS4	Parish Council Woodland and Walk	Natural Flood Management, Biodiversity and Recreation	10317.35	1.03
CPCCS5	Parish Council Cemetery	Extended cemetery area	5021.16	0.50
CPCCS6	Community Orchard	Community Orchard portion of Parish Field	2399.81	0.24
CPCCS7	Buffer area in Parish Field	Fallow and trees	1456.18	0.15
CPCCS8	St Simon and St Jude's Churchyard	Churchyard maintained by Parish Council	4632.64	0.46
CPCCS9	Elm Grove Green	Small green maintained by Parish Council	2779.72	0.28
CPCCS10	Fettiplace-Ansell Way Green	Public Lawn and Footway	652.71	0.07
CPCCS11	Ansell Way Verge	Verge maintained by Parish Council	613.46	0.06

Table 2: Charity and/or Parish Council-Controlled Spaces (CPCCS)

Section 4 provides a description of three Other Private Spaces (OPS) which are available for public use and which are considered adequately protected from change of use and not proposed for LGS Designation. They are summarised in **Table 3** below.

Reference	Name	Reason	Area square metres	Area in hectares
OPS1	Elm Grove Play Green	Play green owned and maintained by Sovereign Housing Association	490.46	0.05
OPS2	Church Meadow - Brookfield Close Green	Connecting footpath and green space owned by Laserarch Properties Ltd	1,005.53	0.10
OPS3	Calais Field	Green Space owned by the owners of adjacent Calais Cottage under development as a 'Public Open Space' in accordance with a Landscape Management and Ecological Development Plan (LEMP) agreed in connection with the planning permission granted on 4 th August 2017 for the construction of 9 houses on part of this field.	21,550	2.16

Table 3: Other Private Spaces (OPS)



Calais Field (OPS3) – looking towards LGS 1 & 2 and the South East

2. Assessments for proposed Local Green Space (LGS) sites

2.1 Manor Farm Wetland

Proposed Local Green Space Reference No: LGS1

Grid Reference: SP 26549 17658

Approx area: 2.14 ha

Map revised: 21/03/2021

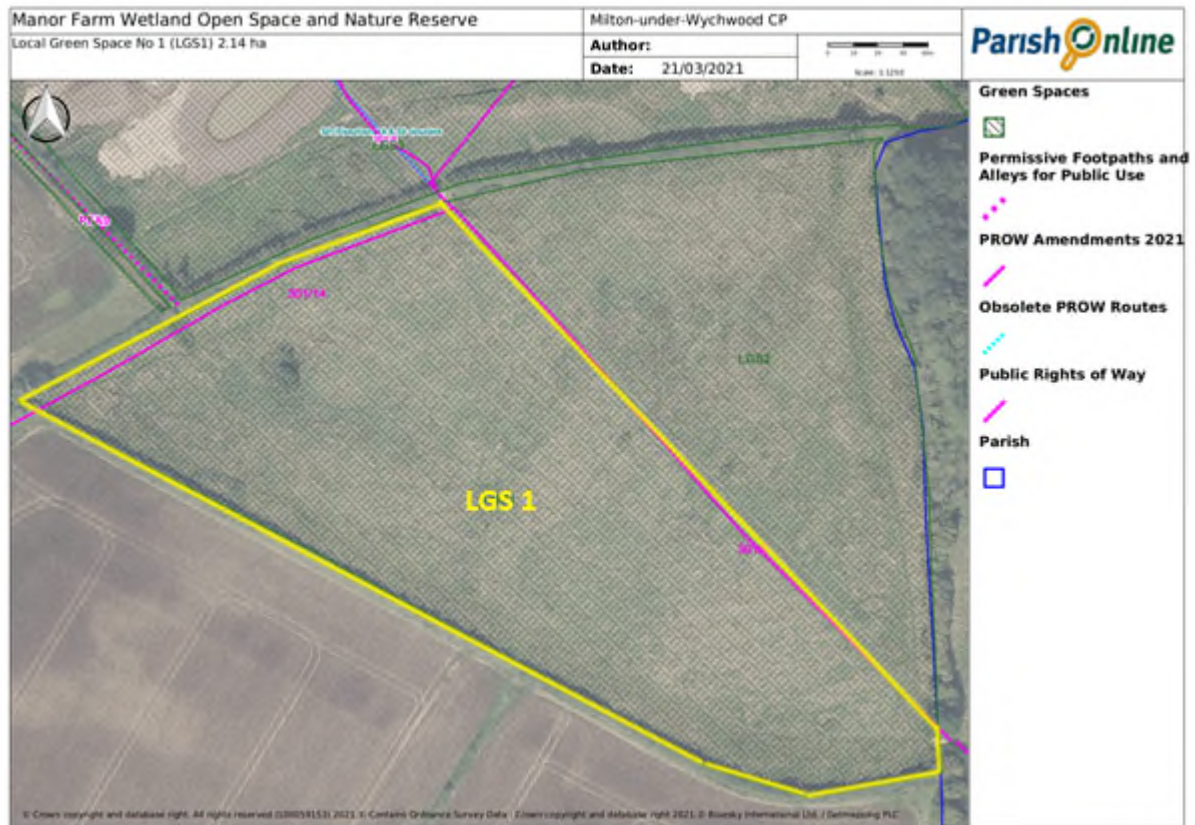


Figure 2: Manor Farm Wetland proposed as Designated Local Green Space No 1 (LGS1) alongside Mactaggart and Mickel Ecological Space proposed as Designated Local Green Space No 2 (LGS2) to North-East



Figure 3: Wetland design map (Source: Richard Hartley Ltd and WS Atkins)



Figure 4: Proposed ponds creation measures on Manor Farm Wetland and Mactaggart and Mickel Ecological Space

CHECKLIST AND CRITERIA FOR LOCAL GREEN SPACE DESIGNATION (COTSWOLD METHODOLOGY)		
1	General Information	Tick if relevant evidence provided
1.1	Name and address of site	
	Manor Farm Wetland Open Space and Nature Reserve, off Jubilee Lane	
1.2	Site location plan	
	See above maps. Grid Reference: SP 26549 17658	
1.3	Organisation or individual proposing site for designation	
	Milton-under-Wychwood Parish Council	

1.4	Ownership of site if known	
	Richard Hartley Ltd	
1.5	Is the owner of the site aware of the potential designation? Do they support the designation? (Sites may be designated as Local Green Spaces, even if there are objections from the site owners)	
	Yes, the owner is aware. The owner supports the designation: approval communicated on 17/08/2021.	
1.6	Photographs of site	
	See foregoing photographs of areas of proposed ponds creation measures on Manor Farm landholding.	
1.7	Community served by the potential Local Green Space	
	The site serves the whole of Milton-under-Wychwood (MuW; pop. 2,068) and its neighbour Shipton-under-Wychwood (SuW; pop. 1,400) and is bisected by two public footpaths: one connects Frog lane with the hamlet of Upper Milton, following the course of the Simmonds Brook; the other is a centerpiece of a circular walk between MuW and SuW villages, that passes a Memorial Spinney and two important recreational amenities, i.e. Woodland Trust Diggers Wood and Wychwood Wild Garden (both in Shipton-under-Wychwood Parish). See Section 5 of this Appendix.	
2	Planning History	
2.1	Is there currently a planning application for this site? If permitted/allocated, could part of the overall site still be used as a Green Open Space?	
	No. Ponds excavation has been approved by WODC.	
2.2	Is the site allocated for development in the Local or Neighbourhood Plan? If allocated, could part of the overall site still be used as a Green Open Space?	
	No	
3	Size, scale and “local nature” of proposed Local Green Space	
3.1	Area of proposed site.	
	2.14 ha (adjoined by another portion of some 1.31 ha in the same field in separate ownership that will also be made into a wetland under a common management arrangement)	
3.2	Is the site an “extensive tract of land”?	
	No	
3.3	Is the proposed site “local in character”?	
	The site feels as though it is a distinctive part of the local area. In particular it is an uncultivated meadow of permanent pasture with few technical impacts on the landscape and forms an important component of the Simmonds Brook sub-catchment’s Blue-Green Corridor (see Appendix 5) from Upper Milton.	
4	Need for Local Green Space	
4.1	Is there a need for a local green space in this location?	
	There is a strong need for conservation of a local green space in this location because there is a long history of regular public use and informal roaming over this area which is traversed by two public footpaths as shown in the map. See also Note 12.2 below.	
5	Evidence to show that “the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves”	

5.1	How far is the site from the community it serves? Is the site within 2km of the local community?	
	The site is 0.5 km from the edge of the village built-area – see map	
5.2	Are there any barriers to the local community accessing the site from their homes?	
	None – see map	
6	Evidence to show that the green area is “demonstrably special to a local community”	
6.1	Evidence of support from Parish or Town Council	
	Supported by MuW Parish Council	
6.2	Evidence of support from other local community groups or individuals.	
	Supported by Coordinator, Evenlode Catchment Partnership/Wild Oxfordshire by communication 10/09/2021 as follows: <i>“I would like to offer support from the Evenlode Catchment Partnership for the Milton under Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan proposals for the local green spaces 1- 5. These have been identified as important areas on the edge of Milton providing valuable recreation for the local community and for linking areas of good biodiversity. I would concur with WODC Landscape Assessment that they form part of the strong landscape edge to the village that is important to preserve. I can see that you have put a lot of thought and hard work into these proposals and the areas form strong public access links for both Milton under Wychwood and Shipton under Wychwood. I wish you success with your proposals.”</i>	
6.3	Evidence of support from community leaders	
	Supported by our County Councillor by communication 23/09/2021 as follows: <i>“I support the inclusion of this site. The footpaths across this meadow are well used by the local community and the site supports significant varieties of flora and fauna and contributes to the biodiversity of the area.”</i> Supported by our District Councillor by communication 21/10/2021 as follows: <i>“I have looked at all your proposals and I am more than happy to support that LGS 1 to 5 should permanently remain as important local green spaces.”</i>	
6.4	Evidence of support from other groups	
	With agreement of Richard Hartley Ltd, on 02/04/2022 (as illustrated in Neighbourhood Plan Section 7.2.2) volunteers from the community (adults and families of all ages; and members of the local Scout Group) planted nearly 300 native trees on the slopes of this space under coordination by Wild Oxfordshire which had previously organized adult volunteers from Milton-under-Wychwood to mark tree spacing and dig planting holes. Procurement of trees was funded by Mactaggart and Mickel Homes England Ltd.	
7	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty,” (if applicable)	
	<i>Please indicate what evidence you have provided against each point.</i>	
7.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	

	Yes	
7.2	Describe why the community feels that the site has a particular local significance for its beauty.	
	This site has the distinction of enclosing a heavily used public footpath with circular connection between villages and is an undisturbed permanent pasture hosting wild flower species and a number of wetland grasses/sedges around its springs and marsh zones, with heavy hedgerow growth along its margins that hosts a variety of wild fauna, notably bird species, badgers and muntjac deer. The landscape of the site is in marked contrast to the relatively featureless cultivated land on higher ground above it.	
7.3	Site visibility	
	Since the site lies in a basin it is overlooked by the footpaths that descend into it. The Plan's Appendix 8 for Key Views identifies the great importance of the site in forming a significant focal component of the Key View No.9 as shown in accompanying photograph taken from New Road towards the Wychwood School green gap which also tracks the small stream corridor from Upper Milton that becomes a natural boundary of the parish with Shipton-under-Wychwood.	
7.4	Is the site covered by any landscape or similar designations?	
	It is within the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	
7.5	Is the site (or the type of site) specifically mentioned in any relevant landscape character assessments or similar documents?	
	The 1998 West Oxfordshire Landscape Assessment (Atlantic Consultants) for WODC identified a longer key view along the axis of our Key View No. 9 and annotated a comment asserting this line forming part of a "Strong landscape edge" in need of preservation.	
7.6	Does the site contribute to the setting of a historic building or other special feature?	
	The site is part of a Blue-Green Corridor that we have identified and is important in preserving the landscape edge of our parish to the built area of Shipton-under-Wychwood.	
7.7	Is the site highlighted in literature or art?	
	Not known.	
8	Evidence to show that the green area "holds a particular local significance for example because of its historic significance" (if applicable)	
8.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site ?	
	Yes. The traditional importance of the site within the local circular footpath network and as a place for informal roaming is explained earlier in this section.	
8.2	Are there any historic buildings or remains on the site?	
	No.	
8.3	Are there any important historic landscape features on the site?	
	The site hosts several natural springs and is enclosed by old hedgerows of which several protect watercourses. The ancient, undisturbed character of its meadow plant population and its gently rolling topography are also significant.	
8.4	Did the site play an important role in the historic development of the village or town?	

	Not known.	
8.5	Did any important historic events take place on the site?	
	No.	
8.6	Do any historic rituals take place on the site?	
	No.	
9	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its recreational value (including as a playing field)”, (if applicable)	
9.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site ?	
	Yes. Please see 12.2 below and earlier statements in this section that quantify public use of the site and describe the character that attracts walkers to it.	
9.2	Is the site used for playing sport?	
	No.	
9.3	Are the public able to physically access the site?	
	Yes. The site is traversed by the two Public Footpaths 301/5 and 301/14 as shown on the map	
9.4	Is the site used by the local community for informal recreation? And since when?	
	Yes, the site is heavily used by the community as part of two circular walks as well as by dog walkers. This use has been taking place for over a century.	
10	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its tranquility” (if applicable)	
	<i>Please indicate what evidence you have provided against each point.</i>	
10.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	
	Yes.	
10.2	Do you consider the site to be tranquil?	
	The site is at least 0.5 km from any road. The site is only used by agricultural machinery/vehicles for access to a field under <i>Miscanthus</i> fuel biomass cultivation that is a perennial crop needing minimal maintenance. Because it is not a natural access point to other nearby cultivated fields (which are better accessed from roads that surround them) the site is otherwise not spoiled by the sound of machinery.	
10.3	Is the site within a recognised tranquil area?	
	No, but it is especially tranquil: 0.5 km or more from any highway.	
11	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of the richness of its wildlife”; (if applicable)	
11.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	
	Yes.	
11.2	Is the site formally designated for its wildlife value?	
	No.	
11.3	Are any important habitats or species found on the site?	
	Although the site is not a priority habitat, it hosts a very wide variety of local fauna that utilizes the meadow, hedgerows and watercourses respectively according to natural adaptation. The	

	<p>following species frequent this meadowland: butterflies and moths, Barn Owls, Snipe, Curlew, Mallard, as well as the smaller birds like Thrushes, Sparrows, Blackbirds, Chaffinches, Skylarks, Goldfinches and Long-tailed Tits. Aquatic birds will be attracted when all the ponds are established, e.g. Reed Buntings, Coots, Moorhen. The following existing wetland species will be able to proliferate in the new ponds: frogs and toads, newts, damsel flies and dragon flies. See TVERC Report for the parish at Appendix 9. Under suitable management the site will further contribute to biodiversity.</p>	
11.4	What other wildlife of interest has been found on the site?	
	See 11.3	
11.5	Is the site part of a long term study of wildlife by members of the local community?	
	Yes. Local residents periodically update Thames Valley Environmental Research Centre (TVERC) with their sightings of species not already logged by TVERC and they capture data on hare activity for the Hare Preservation Trust, bats for the Oxfordshire Bat Group and on butterflies and moths for the Upper Thames branch of the Butterfly Conservation Society.	
12	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for any other reason”; (if applicable)	
12.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	
	Yes.	
12.2	Are there any other reasons why the site has a particular local significance for the local community?	
	72.9% (373) of respondents to the Footpaths Questions in the 2018 NP Community Survey reported their regular use of this space through access from Jubilee Lane along Public Footpath 301/5; 49.4% (253) also asserted regular use of the Footpath 301/14 from this field to Upper Milton and/or Frog Lane.	



Figure 5: Summer view of meadow vegetation from LGS2 into LGS1 towards South West

2.2 Mactaggart and Mickel Ecological Space

Proposed Local Green Space Reference No: LGS2

Grid Reference: SP 26614 17706

Approx area: 1.31 ha

Map revised: 21/03/2021

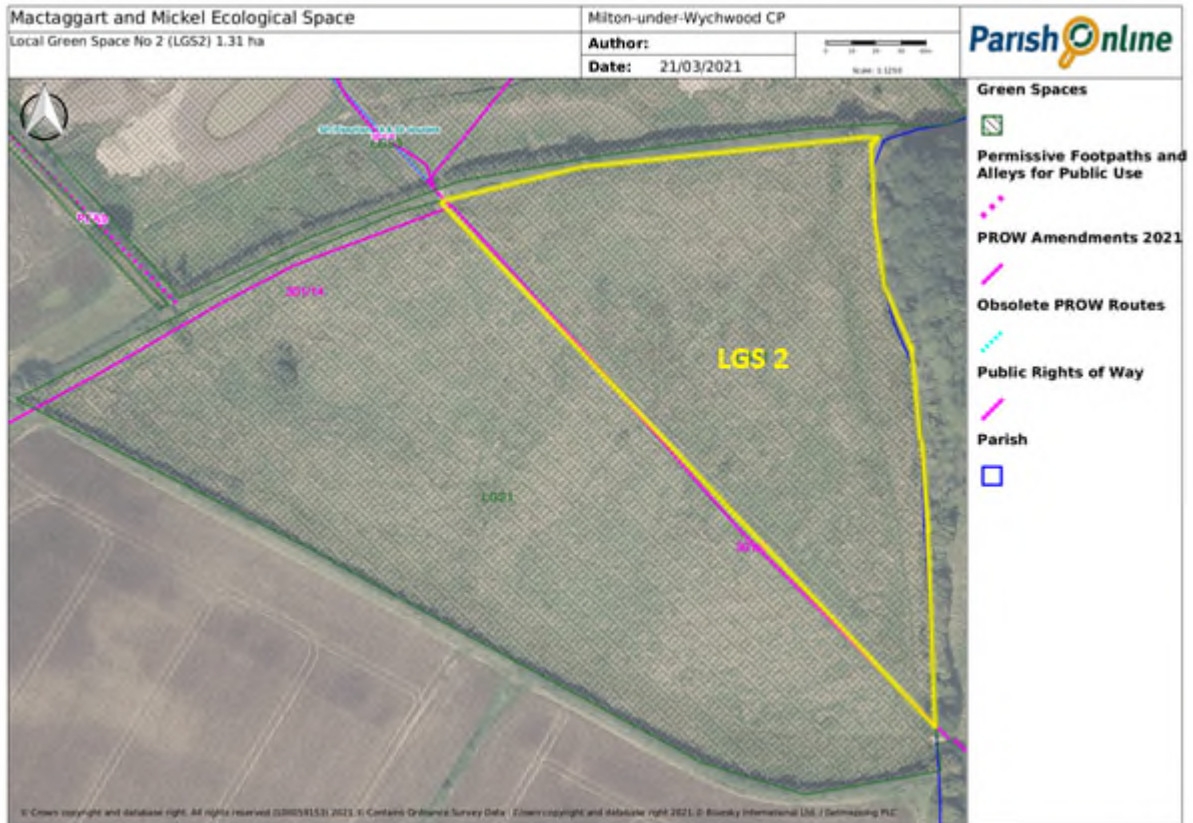


Figure 6: Mactaggart and Mickel Ecological Space proposed as designated Local Green Space No 2 (LGS2) alongside Manor Farm Wetland proposed as designated Local Green Space No 1 (LGS1) to South-West



Figure 7: Wetland design map (Source: Richard Hartley Ltd and WS Atkins)

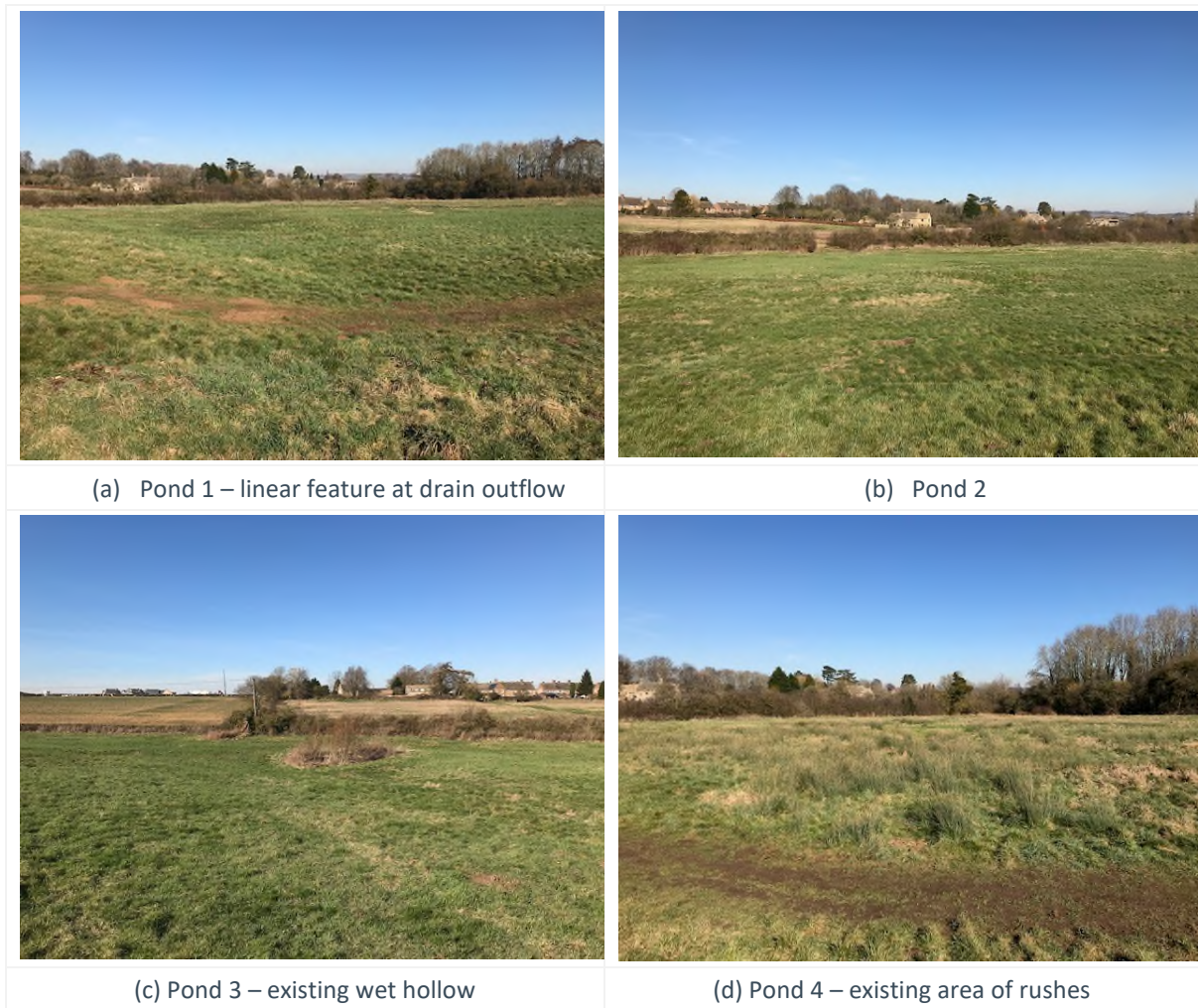


Figure 8: Proposed ponds creation measures on Manor Farm Wetland and Mactaggart and Mickel Ecological Space

CHECKLIST AND CRITERIA FOR LOCAL GREEN SPACE DESIGNATION (COTSWOLD METHODOLOGY)		
1	General Information	Tick if relevant evidence provided
1.1	Name and address of site	
	Mactaggart and Mickel Ecological Space, off Jubilee Lane and Frog Lane	
1.2	Site location plan	
	See above map (Figure 6). Grid Reference: SP 26614 17706	
1.3	Organisation or individual proposing site for designation	
	Milton-under-Wychwood Parish Council	
1.4	Ownership of site if known	
	Mactaggart and Mickel Homes England Ltd	

1.5	Is the owner of the site aware of the potential designation? Do they support the designation?	
	Yes, the owner is aware and by correspondence of 26/07/2021 expressed No Objection to the designation <i>and</i> the objective of transferring ownership of the site to the Parish Council or Richard Hartley Ltd.	
1.6	Photographs of site	
	See foregoing photographs of areas of proposed pond creation measure on respective portion of LGS2 land adjacent to Manor Farm landholding LGS1 which will receive four ponds	
1.7	Community served by the potential Local Green Space	
	The site serves the whole of Milton-under-Wychwood (MuW; pop. 2,068) and its neighbour Shipton-under-Wychwood (SuW; pop. 1,400) and is a centerpiece of a circular walk of the two villages, that passes two important recreational amenities, i.e. Woodland Trust Diggers Wood and Wychwood Wild Garden (both in SuW Parish).	
2	Planning History	
2.1	Is there currently a planning application for this site? If permitted/allocated, could part of the overall site still be used as a Green Open Space?	
	No. Pond excavation has been approved by WODC.	
2.2	Is the site allocated for development in the Local or Neighbourhood Plan? If allocated, could part of the overall site still be used as a Green Open Space?	
	No	
3	Size, scale and “local nature” of proposed Local Green Space	
3.1	Area of proposed site	
	1.31 ha (adjoined by Richard Hartley Ltd Manor Farm portion of some 2.14 ha in the same field in separate ownership that will also be made into a wetland under a common management arrangement)	
3.2	Is the site an “extensive tract of land”?	
	No	
3.3	Is the proposed site “local in character”?	
	The site feels as though it is a distinctive part of the local area. In particular, it is an uncultivated meadow of permanent pasture with few technical impacts on the landscape and forms an important component of the Simmonds Brook sub-catchment’s Blue-Green Corridor (see Appendix 5) from Upper Milton.	
4	Need for Local Green Space	
4.1	Is there a need for a local green space in this location?	
	There is a strong need for conservation of a local green space in this location because there is a strong history of regular public use and informal roaming over this area which is traversed by a public footpath as shown in the map. See also Note 12.2 below.	
5	Evidence to show that “the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves”	
5.1	How far is the site from the community it serves? Is the site within 2km of the local community?	
	The site is 0.5 km from the edge of the village built-up area – see Figure 1	

5.2	Are there any barriers to the local community accessing the site from their homes?	
	None – see map	
6	Evidence to show that the green area is “demonstrably special to a local community”	
6.1	Evidence of support from Parish or Town Council	
	Supported by MuW Parish Council	
6.2	Evidence of support from other local community groups or individuals. <i>e.g. letters of support; petitions; surveys etc.</i>	
	Supported by Coordinator, Evenlode Catchment Partnership/Wild Oxfordshire by communication 10/09/2021 as follows: <i>“I would like to offer support from the Evenlode Catchment Partnership for the Milton under Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan proposals for the local green spaces 1- 5. These have been identified as important areas on the edge of Milton providing valuable recreation for the local community and for linking areas of good biodiversity. I would concur with WODC Landscape Assessment that they form part of the strong landscape edge to the village that is important to preserve. I can see that you have put a lot of thought and hard work into these proposals and the areas form strong public access links for both Milton under Wychwood and Shipton under Wychwood. I wish you success with your proposals.”</i>	
6.3	Evidence of support from community leaders	
	Supported by our County Councillor by communication 23/09/2021 as follows: <i>“I support the inclusion of this site. This site is also well used by walkers, and the inclusion of a new pond will add to the biodiversity of the area.”</i> Supported by our District Councillor by communication 21/10/2021 as follows: <i>“I have looked at all your proposals and I am more than happy to support that LGS 1 to 5 should permanently remain as important local green spaces.”</i>	
6.4	Evidence of support from other groups	
	Note participation of Wild Oxfordshire in organizing tree planting on 02/04/2022 in adjacent LGS1 by volunteers (see equivalent section above for LGS1). Under an arrangement brokered by the Parish Council 1 st Wychwood Scout Group has committed to carrying out future native tree planting on this site under suitable technical guidance.	
7	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty,” (if applicable)	
7.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site	
	Yes	
7.2	Describe why the community feels that the site has a particular local significance for its beauty.	
	This site has the distinction of enclosing a heavily used public footpath with circular connection between SuW and MuW villages and is an undisturbed permanent pasture hosting wildflower species	

	and a number of wetland grasses/sedges around its springs and marsh zones, with heavy hedgerow growth along its margins that hosts a variety of wild fauna, notably bird species. The landscape of the site is in marked contrast to the relatively featureless cultivated land on higher ground above it.	
7.3	Site visibility	
	Since the site lies in a basin, it is overlooked by the footpaths that descend into it. The Plan's Appendix 8 for Key Views identifies the great importance of the site in forming a significant focal component of the Key View No.9 as shown in accompanying photograph taken from New Road towards the Wychwood School green gap which also tracks the small stream corridor from Upper Milton that becomes a natural boundary of the parish with Shipton-under-Wychwood.	
7.4	Is the site covered by any landscape or similar designations?	
	It is within the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	
7.5	Is the site (or the type of site) specifically mentioned in any relevant landscape character assessments or similar documents?	
	The 1998 West Oxfordshire Landscape Assessment (Atlantic Consultants) for WODC identified a longer key view along the axis of our Key View No. 9 and annotated a comment asserting this line forming part of a "Strong landscape edge" in need of preservation.	
7.6	Does the site contribute to the setting of a historic building or other special feature?	
	The site is part of a Blue-Green Corridor that we have identified and is important in preserving the landscape edge of our parish to the built area of Shipton-under-Wychwood.	
7.7	Is the site highlighted in literature or art?	
	Not known.	
8	Evidence to show that the green area "holds a particular local significance for example because of its historic significance" (if applicable)	
8.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	
	Yes. The traditional importance of the site within the local circular footpath network and as a place for informal roaming is explained earlier in this section.	
8.2	Are there any historic buildings or remains on the site?	
	No.	
8.3	Are there any important historic landscape features on the site?	
	The site hosts several natural springs and is enclosed by old hedgerows of which several protect watercourses. The ancient, undisturbed character of its meadow plant population and its gently rolling topography are also significant. On the eastern fringe lies a small natural woodland in SuW Parish which contains a petrifying spring; see map at Section 5.	
8.4	Did the site play an important role in the historic development of the village or town?	
	Not known.	
8.5	Did any important historic events take place on the site?	
	No.	
8.6	Do any historic rituals take place on the site?	
	No.	

9	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its recreational value (including as a playing field)”, (if applicable)	
9.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site ?	
	Yes. Please see statement 12.2 below that quantifies public use of the site and the character that attracts walkers to it.	
9.2	Is the site used for playing sport?	
	No.	
9.3	Are the public able to physically access the site?	
	Yes. The site is traversed by Public Footpath 301/5 as shown on the map. The natural character of the path makes it unsuitable for disabled access.	
9.4	Is the site used by the local community for informal recreation? And since when?	
	Yes, the site is heavily used by the community as part of a circular walk as well as by dog walkers. This use has been taking place for over a century.	
10	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its tranquillity” (if applicable)	
10.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	
	Yes.	
10.2	Do you consider the site to be tranquil?	
	The site is at least 0.5 km from any road. The site is only used by agricultural machinery/vehicles for access to a field under <i>Miscanthus</i> fuel biomass cultivation which is a perennial crop needing minimal maintenance. Because it is not a natural access point to other nearby cultivated fields (which are better accessed from roads that surround them) the site is otherwise not spoiled by the sound of machinery.	
10.3	Is the site within a recognised tranquil area?	
	No but especially tranquil: 0.5 km or more from any highway.	
11	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of the richness of its wildlife”; (if applicable)	
11.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	
	Yes.	
11.2	Is the site formally designated for its wildlife value?	
	No.	
11.3	Are any important habitats or species found on the site?	
	Although the site is not a priority habitat, it hosts a very wide variety of local fauna that utilizes the meadow, hedgerows and watercourses respectively according to natural adaptation. It is also adjacent to an undisturbed woodland copse covering some 0.25 ha on the Eastern flank (in the parish of Shipton-under-Wychwood) that offers shelter for a range of wildlife including badgers. See TVERC Report for the parish at NP Appendix 9 . Like LGS1, under suitable management the site will further contribute to biodiversity.	
11.4	What other wildlife of interest has been found on the site?	

	The following species frequent this meadowland: butterflies and moths, Barn Owls, Snipe, Curlew, Mallard, as well as smaller birds like Thrushes, Sparrows, Blackbirds, Chaffinches, Skylarks, Goldfinches and Long-tailed Tits.	
11.5	Is the site part of a long term study of wildlife by members of the local community?	
	Yes. Local residents periodically update TVERC with their sightings of species not already logged by TVERC and they capture data on hare activity for the Hare Preservation Trust, bats for the Oxfordshire Bat Group, and on butterflies and moths for the Upper Thames branch of the Butterfly Conservation Society.	
12	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for any other reason”; (if applicable)	
12.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	
	Yes.	
12.2	Are there any other reasons why the site has a particular local significance for the local community?	
	72.9% (373) of respondents to the Footpaths Questionnaire in the 2018 Community Survey asserted their regular use of this space through access from Jubilee Lane along Public Footpath 301/5; 49.4% (253) also asserted regular use of the Footpath 301/14 from the Manor Farm portion of the field to Upper Milton and/or Frog Lane.	



View towards LGS 2 from LGS 1

2.3 St Jude's Meadow Green Space and Footpath

Proposed Local Green Space Reference No: LGS4

Grid Reference: SP 26296 17834

Approx area: 1.19 ha

Map revised: 24/08/2022

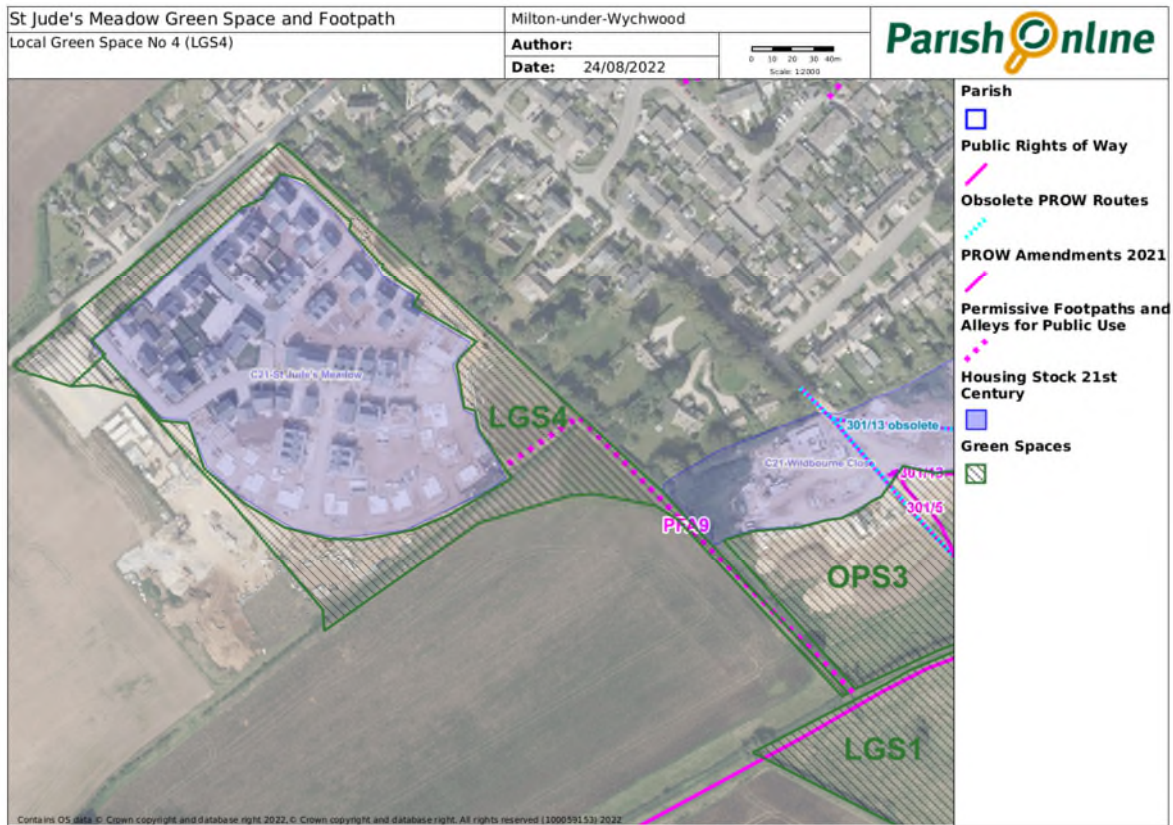


Figure 9: St Jude's Meadow Green Space and Footpath proposed as designated Local Green Space No 4 (LGS4)



Figure 10: St Jude's Meadow Green Space View South East along left hedge line towards Permissive Footpath to stream, with balancing pond depression on right



Figure 11: St Jude's Meadow Green Space View extending South East along Permissive Footpath to Simmonds Brook from Upper Milton



Figure 12: Simmonds Brook Footbridge from Public Footpath 301/14 to Permissive Path in LGS4

CHECKLIST AND CRITERIA FOR LOCAL GREEN SPACE DESIGNATION (COTSWOLD METHODOLOGY)		
1	General Information	Tick if relevant evidence provided
1.1	Name and address of site	
	St Jude's Meadow Green Space and Footpath	
1.2	Site location plan	
	See map above (Figure 9). Grid Reference: SP 26296 17834	
1.3	Organisation or individual proposing site for designation	
	Milton-under-Wychwood Parish Council	
1.4	Ownership of site if known	
	Mactaggart & Mickel Homes England Limited (Co. Regn. No. 10401881) 1 Atlantic Quay, 45 Robertson Street, Glasgow G2 8JB.	
1.5	Is the owner of the site aware of the potential designation? Do they support the designation? (Sites may be designated as Local Green Spaces, even if there are objections from the site owners)	
	Yes. The owner is aware and in correspondence of 26/07/2021 expressed it would not take a position on the matter and would defer to decisions of WODC.	
1.6	Photographs of site	
	See above (Figures 10 to 12).	
1.7	Community served by the potential Local Green Space	
	The site serves the whole of Milton-under-Wychwood (MuW; pop. 2,068) and the incorporated permissive footpath connects with Public Footpath 301/14 from Upper Milton to Frog Lane which also intercepts Public Footpath 301/5 offering a circular walk that passes two important recreational amenities, i.e. Woodland Trust Diggers Wood and Wychwood Wild Garden (both in Shipton-under-Wychwood Parish). Moreover the permissive footpath is a major amenity to countryside connection for the residents of St Jude's Meadow (62 homes).	
2	Planning History	
2.1	Is there currently a planning application for this site? If permitted/allocated, could part of the overall site still be used as a Green Open Space?	
	No	
2.2	Is the site allocated for development in the Local or Neighbourhood Plan? If allocated, could part of the overall site still be used as a Green Open Space?	
	No	
3	Size, scale and "local nature" of proposed Local Green Space	
3.1	Area of proposed site	
	1.31 ha	
3.2	Is the site an "extensive tract of land"?	
	No.	

3.3	Is the proposed site “local in character”?	
	<p>The new housing development that this site surrounds is not part of the historic character of MuW. However, the proposed LGS is designed to help blend the look of the new development into the character of the rest of the main MuW village. As such, the green space edge established around the area occupied by the 62 houses is to be heavily planted with suitable species to help it match the character of the rest of the village.</p> <p>In addition, the strip of land to the South East of the development that will provide a permissive footpath connection from the development over the Simmonds Brook occupies a strip of traditional farmland field margin that is entirely local in character.</p>	
4	Need for Local Green Space	
4.1	Is there a need for a local green space in this location?	
	<p>Yes. There is no green space inside the development. The green space edge around the development will provide a much needed area of green space for the residents of the development. In addition, the strip of land to the South East will provide footpath access to the network of footpaths and green spaces on the South East side of the village including LGS 1 & 2 and Public Footpath 301/14 alongside Simmonds Brook which connects with Public Footpath 301/5.</p>	
5	Evidence to show that “the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves”	
5.1	How far is the site from the community it serves? Is the site within 2km of the local community?	
	The site occupies an area on the southern edge of the built area of the main village. See Figure 9	
5.2	Are there any barriers to the local community accessing the site from their homes?	
	No	
6	Evidence to show that the green area is “demonstrably special to a local community”	
6.1	Evidence of support from Parish or Town Council	
	Supported by MuW Parish Council	
6.2	Evidence of support from other local community groups or individuals.	
	<p>Before the approval of this new housing development, there was strong objection from the local community through a 500 strong lobby group called the Milton-under-Wychwood Action Group (MUWAG). The primary objection of this group was to the way in which it was perceived that this new development would encroach on the Cotswold AONB and interrupt long cherished views of the village from the surrounding countryside and the footpaths that traverse it. The developers of this new housing were therefore specifically directed by the Planning Inspectorate to develop this green space as a way to mitigate the concerns raised by MUWAG.</p> <p>Supported by Coordinator, Evenlode Catchment Partnership/Wild Oxfordshire by communication 10/09/2021 as follows: <i>“I would like to offer support from the Evenlode Catchment Partnership for the Milton under Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan proposals for the local green spaces 1- 5. These have been</i></p>	

	<p><i>identified as important areas on the edge of Milton providing valuable recreation for the local community and for linking areas of good biodiversity. I would concur with WODC Landscape Assessment that they form part of the strong landscape edge to the village that is important to preserve.</i></p> <p><i>I can see that you have put a lot of thought and hard work into these proposals and the areas form strong public access links for both Milton under Wychwood and Shipton under Wychwood.</i></p> <p><i>I wish you success with your proposals.”</i></p>	
6.3	Evidence of support from community leaders	
	<p>Supported by our County Councillor by communication 23/09/2021 as follows:</p> <p><i>“I support the inclusion of this site. The WODC Landscape Character Assessment 1998 cited this (former) meadow as one of the key views of the surrounding area. Planning conditions have recognised the importance of retaining the surviving boundary of the meadow around the new development of 62 homes as green open space including woodland edges and footpath corridor to Simmonds Brook (now with footbridge to connecting Public Footpath from Frog Lane to Upper Milton) which will help preserve the rural character of the community.”</i></p> <p>Supported by our District Councillor by communication 21/10/2021 as follows:</p> <p><i>“I have looked at all your proposals and I am more than happy to support that LGS 1 to 5 should permanently remain as important local green spaces.”</i></p>	
6.4	Evidence of support from other groups	
	See comment on 6.2.	
7	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty,” (if applicable)	
7.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	
	Yes	
7.2	Describe why the community feels that the site has a particular local significance for its beauty.	
	The site surrounds and softens the edge of a large (62 houses) new housing development. The developer of these new houses was obliged to develop this area as a green space as a key condition imposed when planning approval was given on appeal. As such, designating this area as a LGS will enhance the quality of the development and soften both the edge of the development itself and the southern border of the main village of which this new development is now an integral part.	
7.3	Site visibility	
	The site is on the highest point of the main village and is thus extremely prominent. It is in the middle of Key Views 2a, 2b and 10 (Appendix 8). Key View 10 is the ‘distant elevated view of the southern edge of MuW from Shipton Down and Swinbrook Road’ which is described in WODC’s Landscape Character Assessment as making ‘an important contribution to MuW’s unique visual characteristics’. WODC’s Landscape Character Assessment emphasises that this ‘open land on rising ground to the South (of MuW)’ is ‘particularly sensitive to change’.	

7.4	Is the site covered by any landscape or similar designations?	
	Cotswold AONB	
7.5	Is the site (or the type of site) specifically mentioned in any relevant landscape character assessments or similar documents?	
	Yes – as indicated under 7.3 above, the need to protect the site was underlined in WODC’s Landscape Character Assessment. This point was ignored when the 62 house development was approved on appeal but that approval was accompanied by a directive from the Planning Inspectorate that the area surrounding the development should be developed as a green area.	
7.6	Does the site contribute to the setting of a historic building or other special feature?	
	Yes, by softening the edge of the new development, this proposed LGS will help preserve the rural setting of the main village of MuW and the separate identity of the historic hamlet of Upper Milton	
7.7	Is the site highlighted in literature or art?	
	Not as far as known but it occupies an area that, until very recently, was an important part of the rural setting and farmland that surrounds MuW about which much has certainly been written	
8	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance for example because of its historic significance” (if applicable)	
8.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	
	Yes because it has replaced what was the southern border of the village along which there is an historic hedgerow. In addition, the North Western border of this site comprises an historic drystone wall and integral hedgerow above it. The drystone wall is believed to date back to the 19 th C and runs all the way from the southern edge of the main village of MuW through the hamlet of Upper Milton towards the southern edge of the parish.	
8.2	Are there any historic buildings or remains on the site?	
	No. This area has never been built on before.	
8.3	Are there any important historic landscape features on the site?	
	Yes. Historic hedgerows on all sides of the proposed LGS, except the south western side which is scheduled to be extensively planted. There is also a C19th dry stone wall on the north western side as described in 8.1	
8.4	Did the site play an important role in the historic development of the village or town?	
	Yes – it had always been farmland that was historically important to the village’s economy.	
8.5	Did any important historic events take place on the site?	
	No - Not to our knowledge.	
8.6	Do any historic rituals take place on the site?	
	No	
9	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its recreational value (including as a playing field)”, (if applicable)	

9.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	
	Yes – it is designed to be suitable for walking and informal recreational activities.	
9.2	Is the site used for playing sport?	
	No - it is only designed for informal recreational use by the residents of the 62 homes.	
9.3	Are the public able to physically access the site?	
	Yes. There is easy access from the service roads within the development and from the larger road that runs along the North West side of the site. In addition, the footpath from the development down to the Simmonds Brook from Upper Milton will provide convenient pedestrian access to this LGS. It will also provide easy access to and from the network of footpaths south of the main village and the other proposed LGSs 1 and 2.	
9.4	Is the site used by the local community for informal recreation? And since when?	
	Yes, since 2019.	
10	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of its tranquillity” (if applicable)	
10.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	
	Yes. This area provides tranquillity relative to the more dense interior of this housing development	
10.2	Do you consider the site to be tranquil?	
	Yes - except for very limited noise from the service roads within it.	
10.3	Is the site within a recognised tranquil area?	
	Yes, it comprises part of the Cotswold AONB.	
11	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for example because of the richness of its wildlife”; (if applicable)	
11.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site?	
	Yes, a large amount of wildlife is seen in this area. Especially important for new residents is the direct access to the farmland with a wide range of fauna including hares, (protected) badgers, muntjac deer, (protected) bats, and a wide range of bird species such as Barn and Little Owls, Pheasants, Red-legged Partridge, Kestrels, Lapwings, Red Kites, Magpies, Crows, Jackdaws, Rooks, Ravens, Green Woodpecker and Greater Spotted Woodpecker. The site’s balancing/attenuation pond is potentially important for amphibians (frogs, toads and newts) as well as dragonflies, damsel flies and water boatmen.	
11.2	Is the site formally designated for its wildlife value?	
	No.	
11.3	Are any important habitats or species found on the site?	
	Badger setts close to the hedgerows that border the site.	
11.4	What other wildlife of interest has been found on the site?	
	See 11.1 above	
11.5	Is the site part of a long term study of wildlife by members of the local community?	

	Yes – long term monitoring by volunteers and reporting to TVERC and other wildlife monitoring groups for bats, hares, butterflies and moths. Following the MuW Springwatch initiative, it will also be an important site for observation by the Biodiversity Monitoring and Action Group (see Community Project 3 in Appendix 7)	
12	Evidence to show that the green area “holds a particular local significance, for any other reason”; (if applicable)	
12.1	Is this criteria relevant to this site ?	
	Yes, see 12.2	
12.2	Are there any other reasons why the site has a particular local significance for the local community?	
	There is very strong support from the local community for protection of the rural setting within which the parish of MuW resides. An important contributor to that setting is the Blue-Green Corridor between the main village of MuW and the hamlet of Upper Milton. This proposed LGS comprises an integral part of that corridor which is a vital route for wildlife moving along the narrow gap that now exists between the main village of MuW and Upper Milton.	



Wildlife: Barn Owl over a copse in Milton-under-Wychwood

3. Charity and/or Parish Council-Controlled Spaces (CPCCS) made available for public use

Table 4 presents the summary of Charity and/or Parish Council-Controlled Spaces (CPCCS) made available for public use.

Reference	Name	Reason	Area square metres	Area in hectares
CPCCS1	Village Recreation Ground/Village Green	Public sports and recreation field	24539.53	2.45
CPCCS2	Milton Allotments and Recreation Charity (MARC) (30) and Milton Welfare Trust (MWT) shared Parish Field Farmland	Let arable farmland	116317.98	11.63
CPCCS3	MARC (30) and MWT (30) Allotments (60 total)	Allotments portion of Parish Field	15992.15	1.60
CPCCS4	Parish Council Woodland and Walk	Natural Flood Management, Biodiversity and Recreation	10317.35	1.03
CPCCS5	Parish Council Cemetery	Extended cemetery area	5021.16	0.50
CPCCS6	Community Orchard	Community Orchard portion of Parish Field	2399.81	0.24
CPCCS7	Buffer area in Parish Field	Fallow and trees	1456.18	0.15
CPCCS8	St Simon and St Jude's Churchyard	Churchyard maintained by Parish Council	4632.64	0.46
CPCCS9	Elm Grove Green	Small green maintained by Parish Council	2779.72	0.28
CPCCS10	Fettiplace-Ansell Way Green	Public Lawn and Footway	652.71	0.07
CPCCS11	Ansell Way Verge	Verge maintained by Parish Council	613.46	0.06

Table 4: Charity and/or Parish Council-Controlled Spaces (CPCCS) made available for public use.

3.1 Village Green

This Green is the most important Green Space in the entire parish and the designated Village Recreation Ground. Its many recreational uses have been described in the 2018 NP Community Survey Report as well as within the main Neighbourhood Plan document. The aerial view of the Village Green, its annotated component uses and its boundaries are shown in **Figure 13** below:

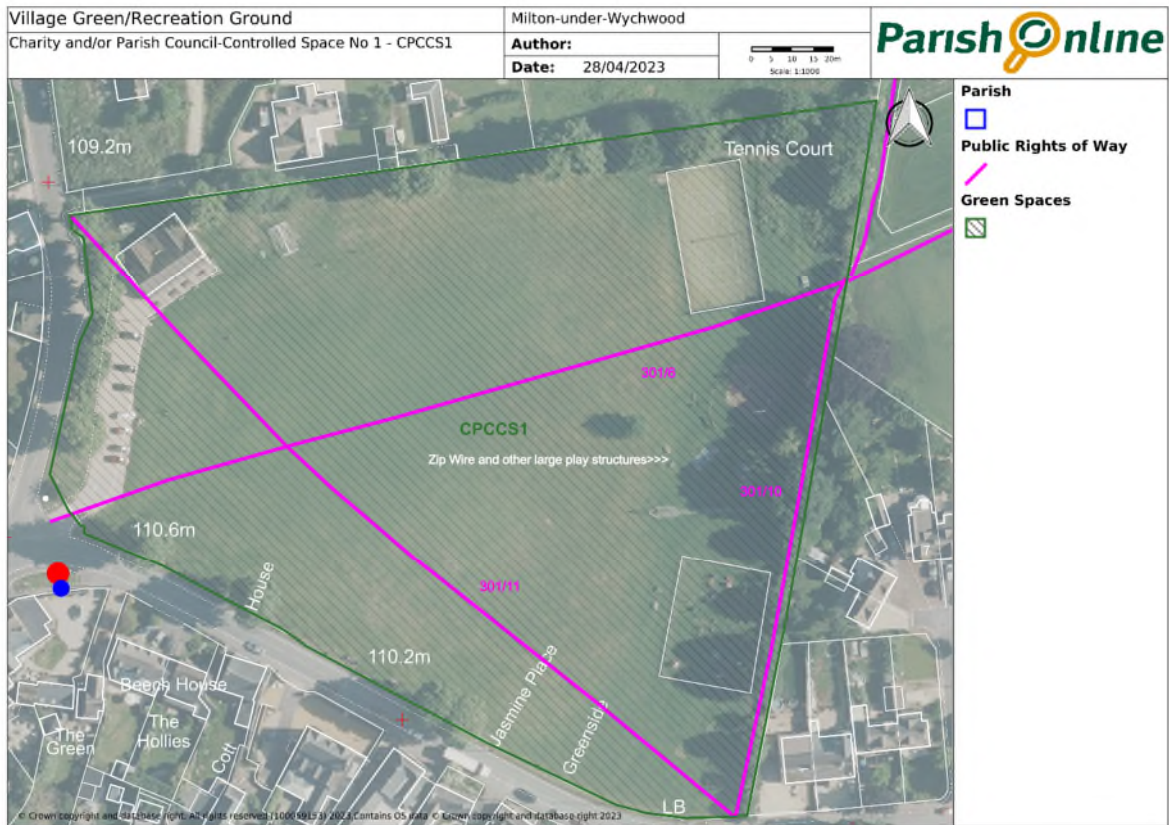


Figure 13: The Village Green/Recreation Ground



Figure 14: Summer Market Fair at Village Green, August 2021

3.2 Parish Field

Excepting the cemetery and woodland walk controlled by the Parish Council, the land comprising the Parish Field is in shared ownership between the Milton Welfare Trust (MWT) and the Milton Allotments and Recreation Charity (MARC). The Parish Field land in shared ownership is taken up by allotments and community orchard with the remainder let for agriculture. The aerial view of the Parish Field and its parts is presented in **Figure 15**.

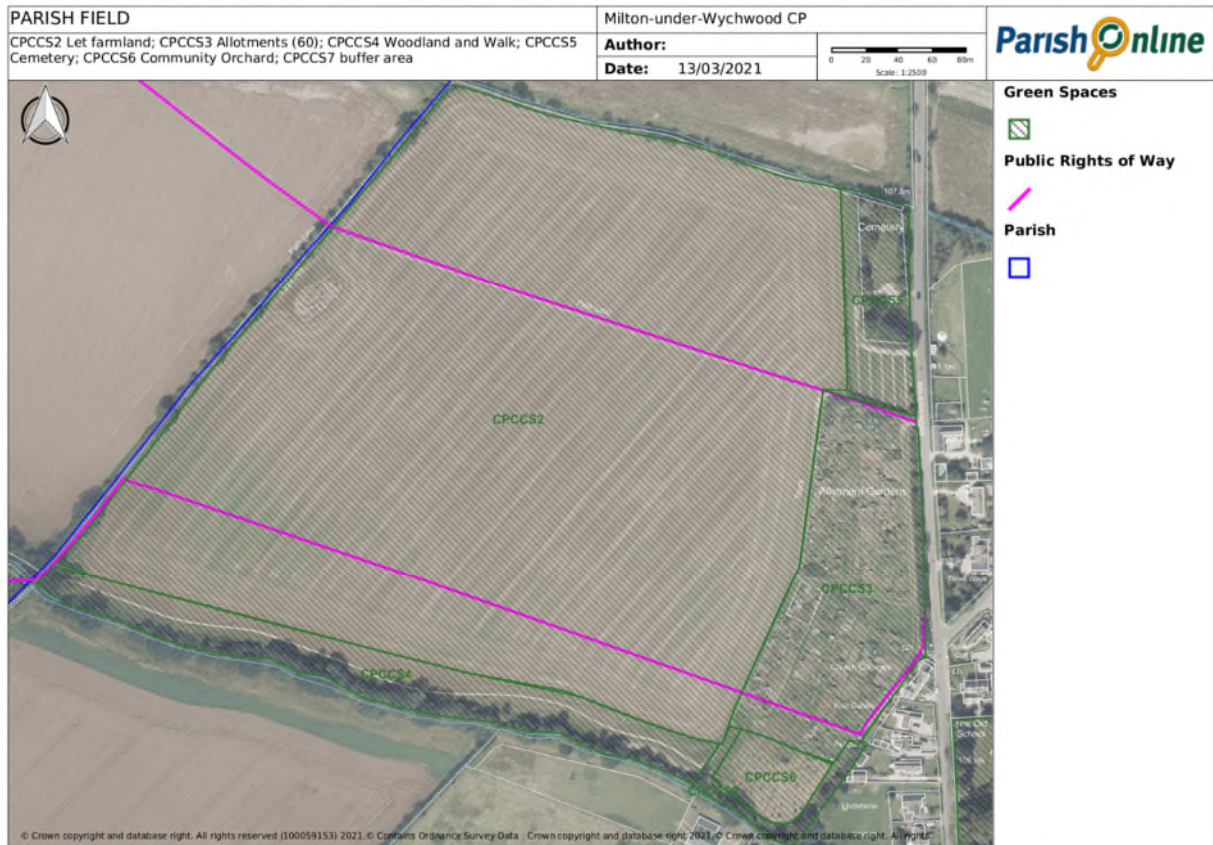


Figure 15: Map and aerial view showing Parish Field



Figure 16: Allotments in Parish Field, August 2021

3.3 St Simon and St Jude's Churchyard

The Churchyard is a 'full' burial ground for which structural maintenance and repair is the responsibility of the Parish Council. The Churchyard boundary wall along Church Road was completely renovated in 2019.



Figure 17: St Simon and St Jude's Church and Churchyard

The Churchyard and Church Meadow - Brookfield Close Green (See Section 4) are shown in **Figure 18**.

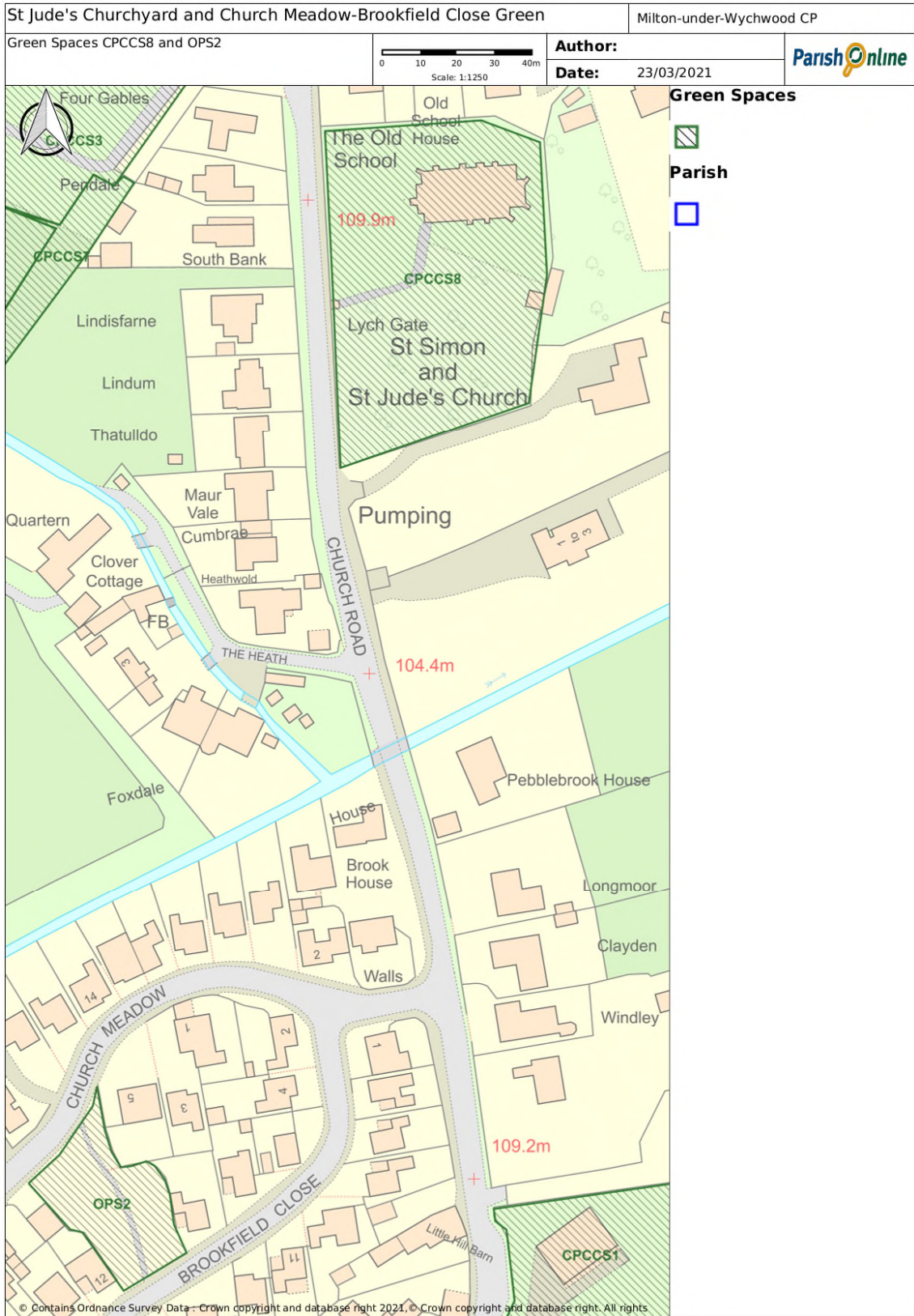


Figure 18: St Jude's Churchyard and Church Meadow - Brookfield Close Green (OPS2)

3.4 Greens and Verges

Other Greens and Verges providing public recreation include Elm Grove Green which is a small green owned and maintained by Parish Council, alongside Elm Grove Play Green in the ownership of Sovereign Housing Association.

Off Fettiplace there is a courtyard green traversed by a permissive footpath. The Ansell Way Verge is potentially a small area for supervised play. These open spaces for public use are presented in **Figure 19**.

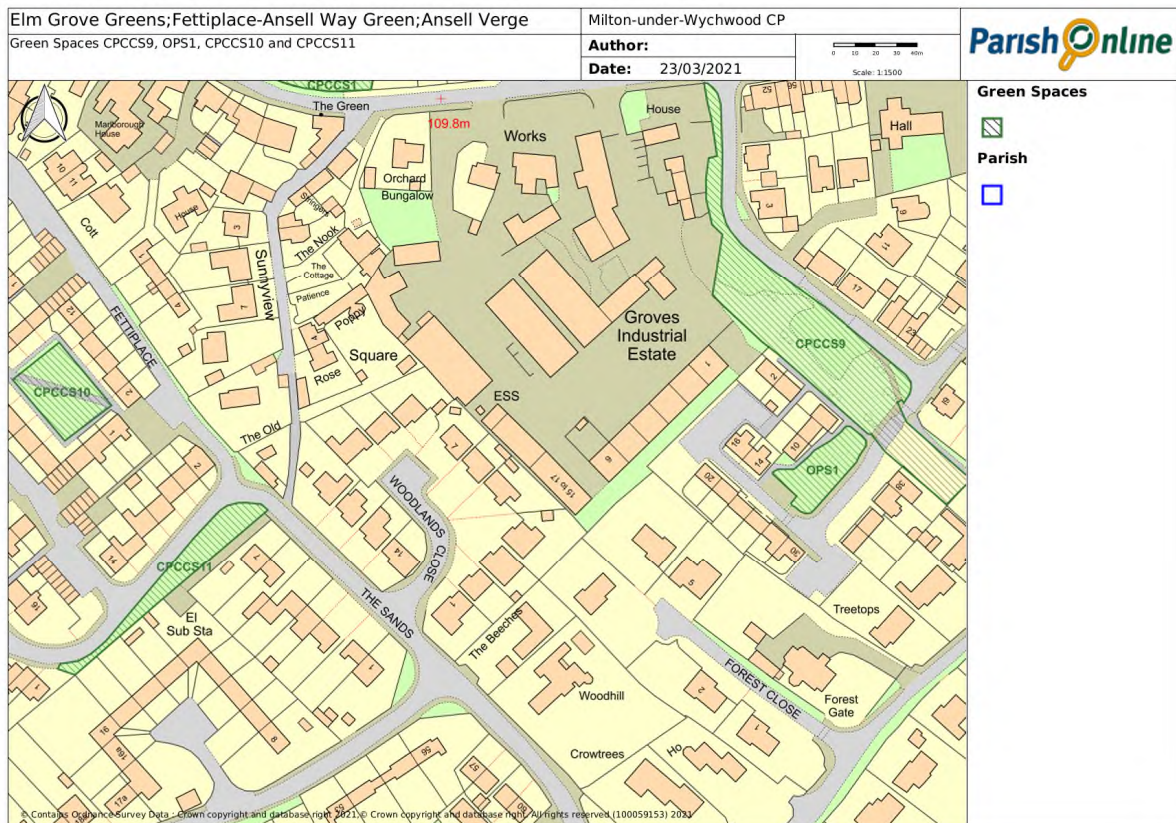


Figure 19: Elm Grove Greens (2), Fettiplace-Ansell Way Green and Ansell Way Verge

4. Other Private Spaces (OPS) for Public Use

Other privately owned spaces available for public use are as follows:

Reference	Name	Reason	Area square metres	Area in hectares
OPS1	Elm Grove Play Green	Play green owned and maintained by Sovereign Housing Association	490.46	0.05
OPS2	Church Meadow - Brookfield Close Green	Connecting footpath and green space owned by Laserarch Properties Ltd	1,005.53	0.10
OPS3	Calais Field	Green Space owned by the owners of adjacent Calais Cottage under development as a 'Public Open Space' in accordance with a Land Management and Ecological Development Plan (LEMP) agreed in connection with the planning permission granted on 4 th August 2017 for the construction of 9 houses on part of this field.	21,550	2.16

Table 5: Other Private Spaces available for public use

4.1 Elm Grove Play Green (OPS1)

Elm Grove Play Green, in the ownership of Sovereign Housing Association, has open access and is covenanted for use of the development's residents. It is often used by youngsters as a practise football space. This space is shown in **Figure 19** under the label OPS1.



Figure 20: Elm Grove Play Green

4.2 The Church Meadow - Brookfield Close Green (OPS2)

The Church Meadow - Brookfield Close Green, owned by Laserarch Properties Ltd (the developer), provides a valuable grassy and tree-lined play space between the two residential roads as well as providing a footpath connection. This space is shown in **Figure 18** under the label OPS2.

4.3 Calais Field (OPS3)

Calais Field is a privately owned wetland meadow under development by its owners as a 'Public Open Space' in accordance with a Land Management and Ecological Development Plan (LEMP) agreed with WODC in connection with the planning permission granted on 4th August 2017 for the construction of 9 houses on part of this field. Full details of this LEMP are contained in **Appendix 12**.

Calais Field is traversed by three footpaths i.e. footpath 301/13 that provides a key pedestrian off-road connection between Jubilee Lane and Frog Lane and footpaths 301/5 and 301/14 from Jubilee Lane and Frog Lane respectively that create important connections from the main village; firstly, with a continuation of 301/5 across proposed LGSs 1 & 2 to two important recreational amenities (Woodland Trust Diggers Wood and Wychwood Wild Garden, both in the adjacent parish of SuW); and secondly, through a continuation of 301/14 along Simmonds Brook to the hamlet of Upper Milton. (See **Appendix 11** for more details)

As shown in **Figure 1** under the label OPS3, Calais Field is an integral component of Blue-Green Corridor 2 (See **Appendix 5**) that runs along Simmonds Brook and is an important habitat for wildlife with its riverine hedgerow and ponds, as demonstrated by the many wildlife sightings, including some unusual birds, in this area reported through the MuW Springwatch initiative.

Calais Field also provides the foreground for two Key Views 4 & 7 (See **Appendix 8**).



Figure 21: Calais Field - under development and improvement by the owner following a Landscape and Ecological Development Plan (see Appendix 12)

5. Potential contribution of proposed designated Local Green Spaces Nos 1, 2 and 4 to enhancement of the green corridor extending to publicly accessible woodland spaces in Shipton-under-Wychwood

It can be noted from **Figure 22** on the following landscape page that the proposed designated Local Green Spaces (LGS) Nos. 1, 2 and 4 within MuW's proposed Blue-Green Corridor No. 2 (BGC2; see main **Neighbourhood Plan** and **Appendix 5**) offer an excellent complement to and footpath connections with three publicly accessible woodland spaces, known as the Memorial Spinney, Diggers Wood and The Wild Garden, that support biodiversity in the neighbouring Parish of Shipton-under-Wychwood (SuW). Moreover, LGS2 abuts a fourth natural woodland in SuW.

The map at **Figure 22** was prepared by the firm WS Atkins Ltd in support of planning for the wetland development of LGS1 and LGS2 and identifies the parties who have been collaborating in its formulation.

Following full page:

Figure 22: Green Corridor Connection of Proposed Milton Local Green Spaces Nos. 1, 2 and 4 with Woodland/Recreational Spaces in Shipton-under-Wychwood

Milton Green Corridor



Key

- ★ Features
- Proposed pools
- New connected hedgerows
- Proposed Woodland
- Public Right Of Way
- Garden Boundaries
- Development Boundaries
- Green Space Designation
- Surface Water
- Hedgerows
- Flood zone
- Tree Map
- Existing Woodland



Feature	Description
1. NFM scheme	NFM scheme located nearby to the Green corridor
2. Corner woodland	New areas of woodland to be created within field corners
3. Connected hedgerows	New connecting hedgerows
4. Public Access	Allow public access to highlighted areas
5. Footbridge	New footbridge to be built
6. New ponds	New proposed ponds
7. Maintain Footpath	Existing footpath will be maintained
8. Petrifying Spring	Petrifying spring surrounded by existing woodland
9. Memorial Spinney	Existing woodland to be 'recharged'
10. The Grove	Bluebell woodland and badger set
11. Diggers Wood	Existing woodland owned by Woodland's Trust
12. The Wild Garden	Community woodland and garden

Appendix 7

Community Projects

Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan

Appendix 7 Community Projects

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Glossary of abbreviations

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
CCB	Cotswolds Conservation Board
CNL	Cotswolds National Landscape
CSO	Combined Sewage Overflow
Defra	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
EA	Environment Agency
ECP	Evenlode Catchment Partnership
EDM	Event Duration Monitoring
ELMS	Environmental Land Management Scheme (Defra)
FFT	Full Flow to Treatment
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LGS	Local Green Space
LNRS	Local Nature Recovery scheme (Defra)
LRS	Landscape Recovery scheme (Defra)
MuW	Milton-under-Wychwood
MuWNP	Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan
NatEng	Natural England
NFMW	Natural Flood Management Woodland

NPSG	Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group
NPCQR	Neighbourhood Plan Community Questionnaire Report
NPCQ	Neighbourhood Plan Community Questionnaire
NRN	Nature Recovery Network (Defra)
OPS	Other Private Space
OWLS	Oxfordshire Wildlife and Landscape Study (2004)
PC	Parish Council
PROW	Public Rights of Way
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SFI	Sustainable Farming Incentive (Defra)
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
STW	Sewage Treatment Works
SuW	Shipton-under-Wychwood
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TVERC	Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre
UM	Upper Milton
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WFT	Wychwood Forest Trust (formerly The Wychwood Project)
WINEP	Water Industry National Environment Programme
WO	Wild Oxfordshire (charity)
WOLP	West Oxfordshire Local Plan
WOD	West Oxfordshire District
WODC	West Oxfordshire District Council
WOPFR	West Oxfordshire Parish Flood Report



Water quality is important to aquatic birdlife like this Wigeon

1. Introduction

Consultation with the community highlighted a number of issues of interest and concerns that cannot be the subject of formal policies in a Neighbourhood Plan because they do not directly relate to spatial planning.

The three projects summarised below are intended to inform future project priorities to be managed by the Parish Council, public agencies or local third parties with a public purpose with or on behalf of the community and will be delivered as funding allows. Funding for these projects could be sought from Section 106 agreements of planning conditions, the Community Infrastructure Levy, subscriptions, donations, and grant providers including public sector bodies.

2. Improvements to water quality in local water bodies

PROJECT COMM1 - IMPROVEMENTS TO WATER QUALITY IN LOCAL WATER BODIES

Support initiatives of public agencies and third parties to make wild swimming safe and protect aquatic ecology by meeting water quality targets established in the Water Framework Directive (WFD) for natural water bodies within the parish by:

- A. Prevention of raw sewage release into the natural water bodies
- B. Interception and safe removal of excess nutrients that would enter the river system from treated wastewater of sewage treatment works (STWs)
- C. Raising the chemical quality of the parish's water bodies, focussing on a target of dissolved phosphate not exceeding 0.05 mg/l.

In the Environment Agency (EA) WFD assessment of ecological and chemical status carried out in 2019, all 18 major water bodies in the Evenlode catchment failed on chemical status. On ecological status, six were recorded as poor and 12 as moderate. None achieved good status. As registered at 'Water Day' consultations among stakeholders hosted by West Oxfordshire District Council (WODC) in 2018 and 2019, a major reason for not achieving good status is phosphate pollution.

The major sources of phosphate in the catchment are STWs. Phosphate enters the water bodies during continuous operation via the treated sewage effluent. EA regulation as yet imposes no limit on phosphates discharged by the STWs throughout the main Evenlode catchment. However, enviable phosphate limits (1 mg/l) are in place in three STWs of the nearby River Glyme sub-catchment which is a target for water quality improvement to WFD Good status principally due to the Blenheim Palace water system being designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Three of the STWs serving the Glyme tributary are equipped with chemical precipitation apparatus that removes phosphate; they are called phosphate strippers. There are no phosphate strippers at STWs serving the main Evenlode and its minor tributaries.

Phosphate also enters the river as a result of periodic discharges of untreated sewage, known as Combined Sewage Overflows (CSOs), from STWs. Many of these CSOs are illegal, falling outside the 'storming' conditions permitted by the EA during periods of very high rainfall and are often the result of groundwater infiltration. Several STWs upstream of MuW operate with treatment and storage capacities well below the levels set out in EA guidance documents. The year 2020 was particularly bad for such discharges with Event Duration Monitoring (EDM) demonstrating that MuW STW had the

highest level of CSO spillage in the sample of STWs presented in **Table 1** below, where its CSOs into the lower Littlestock Brook in SuW parish covered 23% of the entire year:

Sewage Treatment Works CSOs	2020: Hours
Bledington	1535.72
Broadwell	480.63
Chadlington	445.90
Chipping Norton	596.38
Milton	2060.72
Moreton	51.95

Table 1: Event Duration Monitoring (EDM) of Combined Sewage Overflows (CSOs) 2020 in the Evenlode Catchment (Source: Thames Water Utilities Ltd; analysis: M. Purvis)

MuW STW serves a population of 3,822, i.e. nearly double the size of the actual parish's population, because this includes treatment of sewage pumped from Ascott-under-Wychwood and Shipton-under-Wychwood (SuW) and from smaller villages and hamlets to the West where gravity flow reaching the main village is necessarily pumped (with generator back-up at Church Road) over gradients to the STW.

According to the EA guidance document [“Water companies: environmental permits for storm overflows and emergency overflows”](#), sewage treatment works must be designed to a certain capacity, calculated from the infiltration rate (I_{max}), industrial effluent flow, per capita effluent flow and the population. In the following table (source: M. Purvis) the required full flow to treatment (FFT) is calculated for MuW. Working back from the current FFT, it is possible to calculate the original designed capacity in terms of population. The same guidance document advises on the size of storm tanks with which STWs should be equipped. Two different ways are permitted for this to be calculated, either using the FFT of the works or the size of population served. **Table 2** compares the calculated required rates with the actual tank volumes:

Parameter	Milton
I_{max} (l/s)	18
Population	3822
Industrial effluent E (l/s)	0.000
Per capita flow (l/d)	135.2
Current FFT	28
Calculated required FFT	35.0
Designed population capacity	2130
Current tank volume (m ³)	183
Required tank capacity (nominal flow)	202
Required tank capacity (full flow)	252
Required tank capacity (population)	260

Table 2: Milton-under-Wychwood Sewage Treatment Works (STW) Capacity: Actual vs Environment Agency (EA) Guidance

The analysis identifies the extent to which the MuW STW is under-designed for current needs. Under its current five-year plan from 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2025 within the Water Industry National Environment Programme (WINEP), Thames Water Utilities Ltd has specifically flagged the MuW STW for investments to:

- a. upgrade the treatment works to increase full treatment capacity
- b. generally enhance wastewater treatment, increase storage capacity or enhance the network to improve or protect the quality of the receiving waterbody
- c. understand better how operational activities may impact on the environment and how these could be improved to reduce this impact.

A small amount of phosphate enters the rivers, along with silt, as the result of diffuse agricultural pollution due to rainfall-induced leaching and/or run-off from arable fields. The EA agreed apportionment of phosphorus is around 80% from STW and 20% from agriculture.

The high phosphate concentration in the river leads to eutrophication with algal blooms in the late spring and summer, manifesting themselves in periods of very high turbidity during low summer flows. For example, on 24/07/2022 during the low flow of a heat wave the Evenlode turbidity was so dense that it was impossible to see objects 20 cm below the water surface in MuW. The algal blooms have direct and indirect impacts on the numbers and diversity of macrophytes, invertebrates and fish in the river. These impacts have been observed much more frequently in recent years, with longstanding residents reporting a visible deterioration in water quality and abundance of large water plants (macroflora) and fauna over time. Phosphorus accumulates in river sediments and can be remobilised in periods of high flow or physical disturbance. Consequently, a very substantial reversal of phosphorus input is required to reach the tipping point that would see an improvement in water quality and ecological status.

Work of local volunteers since 2016 with Wild Oxfordshire (WO; charity) and the Evenlode Catchment Partnership (ECP) under a monitoring scheme managed by the Freshwater Watch arm of Earthwatch Institute monitors key chemical characteristics and seasonal turbidity of water bodies in the parish and in SuW and is ongoing. Other historical data are available from the EA. The EA analysis of the Littlestock Brook sub-catchment upstream and downstream of MuW STW is provided in a detailed report of March 2021 at **Appendix 10**. The volunteers' data contribute to the development of a record of patterns of nutrient concentrations and their changes along the respective catchments and are compared with information generated by EA; invertebrate populations are also under study at sampling points. In 2022 telemetric *sonde* automatic sampling apparatus has been installed by ECP and Earthwatch Institute in the Littlestock Brook in its middle and lower reaches respectively to detect, measure and compare a number of chemical parameters in the flow in real time.

Internationally Earthwatch Institute regards a mean phosphate concentration in excess of 0.1 mg/l in any waterbody as of risk to the environment. Lower Littlestock Brook phosphate concentration at the parish boundary downstream of MuW STW is typically 0.1 mg/l rising to some 0.5 mg/l during periods of low flow.

The upper Littlestock Brook and its tributaries within the parish, all of which drain farmland, maintain a high level of purity, especially as to phosphate concentration and invertebrate counts. Typically, dissolved phosphate does not exceed a concentration of 0.05 mg/l. The consistent record of continuous low phosphate status of these water bodies demonstrates the need for interception of phosphate entering the lower Littlestock Brook and main river Evenlode from anthropogenic sources.

The continuation of failure of the River Evenlode, and lower Littlestock Brook in particular, to meet basic WFD standards is unacceptable.

3. Catchment protection from sewage pump failure during power cuts

PROJECT COMM2 - CATCHMENT PROTECTION FROM SEWAGE PUMP FAILURE DURING POWER CUTS

Promote installation of independent back-up combustion or battery power apparatus to sewage electrical pumping infrastructure at Shipton Road and Calais Field, in order to protect identified vulnerable sub-catchments and their biodiversity.

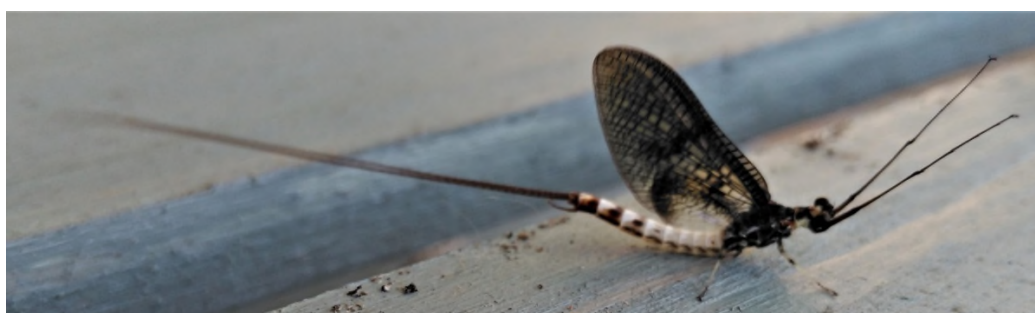
The parish has a sad history of raw sewage leakage into watercourses from gravity-fed and pumped sewage systems of the water utility Thames Water Utilities Ltd.

The Company was fined £2 million in December 2018 (upheld in August 2019 upon appeal) for a leak from a gravity-fed pipe (from Fifield and Idbury) into Littlestock Brook at The Heath in August 2015 that was responsible for a significant fish kill in the Littlestock Brook. A portion of the fine amount was negotiated to be distributed to three local environmental charities including The Wychwood Project (now Wychwood Forest Trust) and Wild Oxfordshire (WO).

On 10/12/2017, during an eight-hour mains power cut, pump failure at Shipton Road caused raw sewage to overflow from a float-triggered holding chamber down the roadway into the Simmonds Brook, a tributary from Upper Milton feeding Littlestock Brook (Environment Agency Incident Ref. No. 1572597). The pumping station is not served by a back-up power system. A similar spill threatened on 16/01/2022 due to breakage of the underground three-phase power supply (outside control of Thames Water Utilities Ltd) and a further spill took place over three days up to 21/02/2022 (EA Incident Ref. No. 2033736) due to mechanical failure. On each occasion, upon notification, the Company brought road tankers to remove the excess sewage to another treatment works while rectification of the cause of failure was taking place.

An electrically pumped sewage system is installed in the Calais Field at the 2020 development of nine homes at Wildbourne Close; this pumps sewage from a collection chamber in the Field uphill into the mains system of Jubilee Lane. It is considered to run the same risk as already demonstrated at Shipton Road.

The pump failures cited obligate the Parish Council to urge for installation of independent back-up combustion or battery power apparatus to sewage electrical pumping infrastructure wherever it is deployed in the parish.



Mayfly – an aquatic invertebrate

4. Biodiversity Monitoring and Action Group

PROJECT COMM3 – BIODIVERSITY MONITORING AND ACTION GROUP

To respect the very high value that the residents of MuW gave in the Community Survey of 2018 to the rural setting of the village and its biodiversity by continuing the work of the Springwatch project through a group of volunteers who will

- A. Monitor the development and diversity of wildlife in the parish
- B. Encourage and support action that enhances biodiversity
- C. Educate and involve as wide a group as possible in this work.

Context

In Milton-under-Wychwood's (MuW) Community Survey of 2018 the attribute most highly valued by residents was the rural landscape setting of the parish (83% in support, i.e. 419 of 526 respondents). Also important to residents were the minimisation of residential housing development impact on landscape (83% in support i.e. 368 of 445 responses) and protection of greenfield land (82% in support i.e. 355 of 442 responses).

Many people commented on the need to protect this precious environment and its biodiversity in conversations at each of our consultations in December 2017, October 2018, July 2019 and September 2021. Important, also, were casual conversations between people at village events, on the street, and particularly on footpaths. The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group (NPSG) was encouraged to spread the word about using Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC) hosted by Oxfordshire County Council to record sightings of wildlife, and a few hundred recordings were made during the period of preparation of the NP.

A core of interested and committed people has developed since 2018 including three members of the Steering Group, a former member, an expert local wildlife photographer, a landscape architect, local members of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), The Hare Preservation Trust, Butterfly Conservation, The British Hedgehog Preservation Society and The Badger Trust, and other members of the public. Communication by email between these people also grew and the idea of a local version of the BBC's Springwatch programme emerged. Springwatch is a popular TV programme that is broadcast each Spring which, through remote cameras and other means, tracks the Springtime activity of U.K. wildlife and shows it to a large audience.

Early in 2022, the core group arranged with MuW Parish Council (PC) in association with the NPSG to launch MuW's Springwatch. Publicity was via announcements on the village website, posters (see below), the Wychwood Post Facebook page, and through requests to the secretaries of local organisations to forward the notice to their members.

The overall aim was to put some "flesh on the bones" of the desire of the community to protect and enhance our wildlife, to give credit to those people who were taking action, and to exemplify the PC's commitment in this regard. The Springwatch core group invited residents to make contact with either a named Parish Councillor or a local volunteer about what wildlife they had seen and what initiatives they as individuals were taking to enhance biodiversity.

A wide range of residents made contact including individuals with gardens, allotment holders, farmers and large landowners. The initiative also caught the imagination of people of all age groups from those who had lived in MuW for many decades to children in the Wychwood Primary School.

Responses brought in sightings of many insects, mammals, reptiles and wildflowers and, especially, birds. Taking birds as an example, residents sighted not only a very wide range of common birds (a total of over 50) and a few birds rarely seen in this area such as a Glossy Ibis, Little Egret, Oyster Catcher and Reed Bunting, but also eight birds on the RSPB Red List of Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) and considerably more than that number on the RSPB's Amber List. Regarding insects, as examples, four species of dragonflies and nineteen of butterflies were observed; sightings of mammals ranged, *inter alia*, from three species of deer, to weasels, shrews, bats, hares and others.

Respondents also wrote about a very wide variety of ideas for enhancing biodiversity and helping combat climate change. These included relatively small initiatives such as making bird boxes and bug houses, sowing wildflowers in school planters, leaving a rotting wood pile as a habitat, increasing composting and rainwater collection, using natural forms of pest control, planting insect friendly garden plants, and creating insect friendly, wildflower patches in gardens. Examples of larger initiatives were experiments with green manure on allotments, planting large wildflower meadows, leaving wider field margins planted with wildflower species, strengthening hedgerows, tree planting, and pond digging for increasing aquatic biodiversity. Tree planting varied from just one specimen in a small garden to 500 trees of varied species planted in proposed Local Green Space No 1 (LGS1), and as many as 3,000 on one farm. More than six new ponds are being dug on private land in addition to those in LGS 1 and Calais Field.



The Biodiversity Monitoring and Action Group will extend the work of MuW's 'Springwatch' to help protect wildlife like this Little Owl.

Milton under Wychwood 'Springwatch'

We value our green environment and biodiversity!

Spring is here...and very welcome after the privations of recent times!
Let us observe more, appreciate more and enhance the natural world around us ...

What have you seen - or heard - recently in our parish?

birds
flowers
reptiles
water life
mammals
butterflies, moths, other insects
other interesting wildlife?

What are you doing...?

...to protect or enhance biodiversity eg tree planting, pond creation, rewilding,
hedge restoration, bug friendly pest control, green manure, insect-friendly flowers,
nest boxes, bird feeders....many other initiatives?

...in your garden, on your patio, in your window box, on your allotment,
on your farm?

Please tell us - *nothing complicated to fill in!!*

Make a phone call, drop a note or send an email to...

Cllr Pat Ward on tel... [07764 921464](tel:07764921464) or e mail... patrickwardpc@gmail.com

Or, Nicola Boulton on tel ... [07779 570236](tel:07779570236) or e mail... nicolaboulton1973@gmail.com



Information you share will be welcomed by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group to
illustrate our commitment to preserving and enhancing our rural and biodiverse environment

'Springwatch' project poster

Implementation

It is envisaged that the project will be set up as an independent monitoring and action group supported by the PC with the aim of continuing the good work of Springwatch.

This project will also take account of various initiatives from Wild Oxfordshire in, for example, Oxfordshire's Nature Recovery Network (NRN). Projects concerning the conservation of Swifts and Great Crested Newts are of immediate interest and importance, as is also the "Hedgerow Heroes" initiative. This latter project aims to increase the hedgerows in the county by 40 % by the year 2050 with individual parishes contributing 0.5 kms per year. Initial soundings with three local farmers who already champion conservation of wildlife indicate positive support for this project and show that the parish would have no difficulty in identifying plenty of hedgerows suitable for improvement, consolidation or infilling of gaps.

A framework for the group will be provided by answers to the following questions;

1. How can we best turn Springwatch into an ongoing activity?
2. What initiatives can be undertaken to enhance biodiversity in the parish?
3. How can we best monitor wildlife species in the Parish and consolidate our findings with those of TVERC?
4. How can we involve schools and other local organisations?
5. How best can we involve local farmers and landowners?
6. How can we best involve neighbouring parishes?
7. How can we participate in initiatives from Wild Oxfordshire and other organisations like the RSPB?
8. How do we involve all strands of our community including those often excluded?
9. How could we relate to the BBC's Springwatch?
10. Where can we get relevant professional advice?

In concluding, we concur with the following statement from Wild Oxfordshire's Introduction to their Nature Recovery Networks:

"The natural world is the foundation of our wellbeing and prosperity, and provides an irreplaceable stock of natural capital but nature has declined significantly in recent times and continues to decline. For nature to recover, we have to look beyond currently protected sites and take action to extend and link our existing sites – both to support wildlife and to recover the range of economic and social benefits that nature provides. The aim should be to make existing patches of habitat bigger and better, increase the number of valuable habitat patches, improve connectivity, and restore natural processes."

Appendix 8

Key Views

Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan

Appendix 8 Key Views

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1. Introduction

The parish of Milton-under-Wychwood (MuW) is in the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) within the Upper Evenlode Valley and Wychwood Uplands character areas, while the Evenlode Valley forms part of the Upper Thames Tributaries Environmentally Sensitive Area. These designations confirm that the parish lies within an area of outstanding quality and of national significance.

A distinct characteristic of the parish is that it benefits from moderate to high intervisibility across open land and good distant views in most directions of the AONB. The parish is also traversed by a National Trail (The Oxfordshire Way).

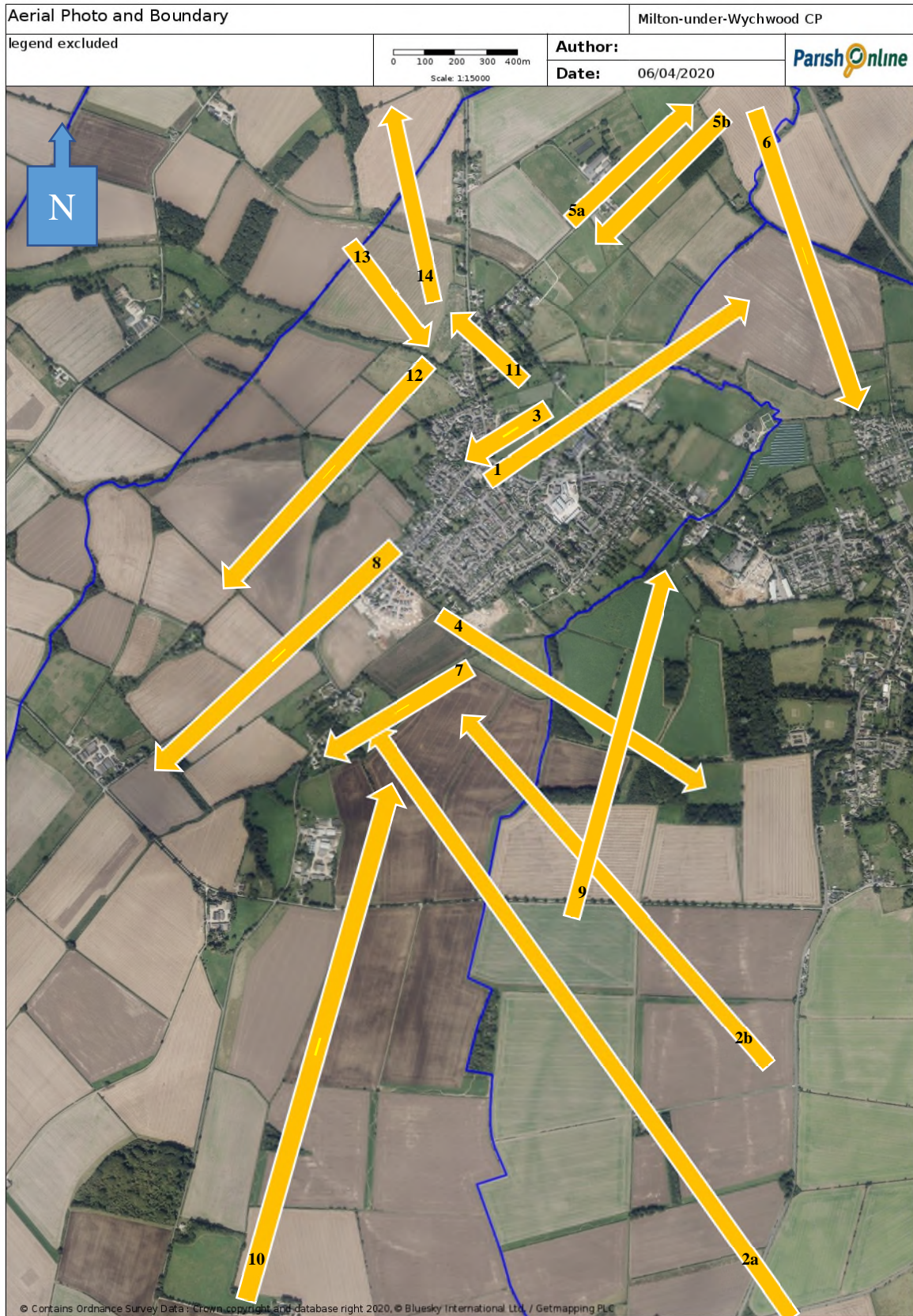
During the development of the Neighbourhood Plan (NP) 14 Key Open Views (KOV) were identified in and around the parish and this report identifies these views (KOV 1 to KOV 14 inclusive) and explains their importance to the parish community.

It is these views that form the basis of the Neighbourhood Plan Key Views policy CH2 which is designed to ensure that the most highly valued views in the parish are conserved and enhanced so that they may continue to be enjoyed by both residents and visitors.

Those identified as 'Key' and deserving special protection through policy CH2 are a carefully selected shortlist of the following:

1. Views that contribute most to the setting of the parish in a rural landscape that respondents to the 2018 Community Survey nominated as the most important characteristic of the parish that they wish to see preserved (419 of 502 responses: 83%).
2. Views identified by Atlantic Consultants in the 1998 West Oxfordshire Landscape Assessment as requiring protection because of the crucial contribution they make to the unique landscape setting of the parish and its location within the Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
3. Views that make an important contribution to the unique character of one or more of the sub-areas of the parish as defined and described in detail in the NP Village Character Assessment.
4. Views that support the health and wellbeing of the community through the vital contribution they make to creating a pleasing open aspect and a soft edge between the built areas of the parish and the surrounding rural landscape.
5. Views identified as most important to residents of the parish in their responses to an informal survey of residents conducted in July 2019.
6. Views that contribute most to enjoyment of the rural nature of the extensive network of Public Rights of Way and Other Paths that traverse the parish.

Location and direction of Key Open Views (Figure 1)



View ID from Figure 1	View Ref	View Description
1	KOV 1	Village Green/Recreation Ground/Merriscourt Ridge
2a	KOV 2a	Fulbrook Ridge/A361 to Upper Milton/MuW Village Gap
2b	KOV 2b	Fulbrook Ridge/MuW and Upper Milton Settlements
3	KOV 3	Green Lane/MuW Village Green/Recreation Ground
4	KOV 4	Jubilee Lane/Dog Kennel Lane rise
5a	KOV 5a	Heath Farm/Lyneham Bridge fields
5b	KOV 5b	Lyneham Bridge Heath Farm ridge
6	KOV 6	Lyneham Bridge/Valley Floor/ Sipton under Wychwood Church Spire
7	KOV 7	Calais Field/Upper Milton and Downs
8	KOV 8	High Street from Library Southwards
9	KOV 9	New Road/Wychwood School green gap
10	KOV 10	Milton Downs Farm Northern panorama
11	KOV 11	Green Lane/Lancut Footpath
12	KOV 12	Allotment Field/Western Uplands
13	KOV 13	Allotment Field South Easterly/MuW Church
14	KOV 14	Allotment Field/Bruern

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Addendum 1 of this document also identifies each of the Key Open Views using a series of “Parish Online” maps. These maps use vectors to help to show the direction and breadth of the views and each map includes a legend to highlight other relevant features.



Community consultation during the 2019 MuW Village Fete

2. Photographs and descriptions of Key Open Views

KOV 1. - Village Green/Recreation Ground/Merriscourt Ridge (NE Open View)



The Village Green/Recreation Ground is the jewel in MuW's crown, and it is key to MuW's open aspect, connecting it visually with its agricultural surroundings. It provides a popular arena and communal breathing space in the centre of the village, with views to Merriscourt Ridge and the distant horizon. Views to and from the Village Green/Recreation Ground were shown to be very popular in a survey carried out during the Village Fete (July 2019), especially those towards surrounding countryside.

KOV 2a. - Fulbrook Ridge/A361to Upper Milton/MuW Village Gap (Unobstructed countryside gap between two architecturally distinct built areas)



This view can be seen looking NW from the A361 main road (Fulbrook Ridge) towards the remaining gap between MuW and Upper Milton (UM). The gap also forms part of an important Blue-Green Corridor* between these two unique and distinctly different settlements, thereby helping preserve the landscape character of the parish, as well as the wildlife and heritage of this part of the Cotswold AONB. The recent development of St Jude's Meadow (62 houses) on farmland has narrowed the gap and currently creates a harsh outline to the main village of MuW when viewed from UM, or when approached from the Southerly direction.

* Blue-Green Corridors are described in detail in: MuW Neighbourhood Plan, Appendix 5 – Blue-Green Corridors.

KOV 2b. - Fulbrook Ridge/Milton Settlements
(Landscape panorama)



This slightly wider panoramic view is also looking NW from the A361 main road towards the gap between MuW on the right and UM on the left. The attractive rolling landscape is visible in the distance.

KOV 3. - Green Lane/MuW Village Green/Recreation Ground
(Open landscape within village)



Green Lane is a quiet no through road and is part of the historic core of the village. The Lane is also a very popular route with walkers with links to public rights of way over open paddocks to the Village Green/Recreation Ground. There are open countryside views towards Merriscourt Ridge (KOV 1) and views towards the Village Green/Recreation Ground (KOV 3). Green Lane also links to Lyneham Road via an ancient public right of way which is described at KOV 11 (later in this appendix).

KOV 4. - Jubilee Lane/Dog Kennel Lane
(Ancient riverine meadow landscape)



This area is very popular in the community because, in addition to the unspoilt views, there is a network of walks through an ancient riverine meadow with pockets of woodland punctuating the landscape towards Dog Kennel Lane, Diggers Wood and Wychwood Wild Garden.

KOV 5a. - Heath Farm/Lyneham Bridge fields
(View along Lyneham Road leading to wide open views in most directions))



Lyneham Road (photo above taken with Heath Farm entrance on the left) is another popular walking route, particularly during the winter months when countryside paths can become very muddy. Walking NE along Lyneham Road, past Heath Farm to a ridge, the view opens out to a wide cultivated landscape with Lyneham Bridge and the River Evenlode in the near distance and rolling wolds beyond.

KOV 5b. - Lyneham Bridge/Heath Farm ridge
(Rolling hills landscape with mostly hidden settlement)



Looking SW along Lyneham Road the ground rises up to the ridge towards Heath Farm and beyond to the village. The historic Oxfordshire Way crosses the road as it rises from the valley and is another popular trail through open countryside linking to Shipton-under-Wychwood (SuW) in the East and Bruern in the West.

KOV 6. - Lyneham Bridge/Valley Floor/ SuW Church Spire
(Long distance valley floor landscape)



Another view from the Lyneham Road looking SE towards SuW with the church spire just visible in the distance. From this position, views across the winding riverine landscape towards the built settlements are filtered by mature vegetation and extend to the escarpment at Leafield.

KOV 7. - Calais Field/UM and Downs
(Strong rising hills landscape)



This view towards the SW from a heavily walked meadow, takes in the outline of traditional Cotswold farm architecture nestling in UM, mixed fields, wild hedgerows and rising farmland to the Wychwood Uplands.

KOV 8. - High Street from Library Southwards
(Historic street and gardens view)



The High Street forms part of the historic core of MuW. It is identifiable on 18th Century Maps and contains many of MuW's pre-1900 properties. The High Street is the "spine" of the village, linking the main village of MuW to its principal neighbour SuW. The High Street is dotted with buildings that were once farmhouses and ancillary farm buildings, typically barns, but also including workshops and other storage spaces. At the junction of High Street, Church Road and Shipton Road is the Village Green/Recreation Ground which was once much larger and formed the village common.

KOV 9. - New Road/Wychwood School green gap
(Distinctive gap between MuW and SuW)



This countryside view can be seen by looking NE from New Road towards the distinctive green gap between the parishes of MuW and SuW. The gap is formed by a small stream (Simmonds Brook) and flood plain which together naturally preserve the separation between these two distinctly different settlements and provide a corridor for wildlife movement.

KOV 10. - Milton Downs Farm Northern panorama
(Valley basin broad Cotswold landscape)



This view provides a wide panorama over the Evenlode Valley to the rising wolds beyond, demonstrating the placement of MuW in the AONB and the traditional dominance of rural landscape over the built settlements. It also demonstrates the ‘filtering’ importance of tree screening. Tree screening is also planned for the new residential development of St Jude’s.

KOV 11. Green Lane/Lancut Footpath
(Unspoilt views of paddocks and wooded footpath)



Lancut footpath starts at the end of Green Lane, and provides access via an ancient wooded corridor route over Littlestock Brook to Lyneham Road and links to other footpaths and walks beyond.

KOV 12. - Allotment Field/Western Uplands
(Mixed riverine woodland, meadows and agriculture landscape)



The Allotment Field is a very popular asset in the parish and its position on the northern edge of the village and its links with a network of footpaths means it is enjoyed by many members of the community. The cultivated field also comprises a small area of around 60 allotments, a community orchard and a recently planted woodland walk. At most times of the day, walkers and allotment holders can be seen enjoying the field and its impressive views in all directions. This photograph is taken in a Southerly direction over some allotment plots, towards Littlestock Brook and the rising agricultural land beyond.

KOV 13. - Allotment Field South Easterly/MuW Church
(Mixed agricultural landscape with Victorian landmark church spire)



This view from the Allotment Field is taken in the SE direction towards the village and although mature trees filter the edge of the built area, the old school building and church spire is just visible.

KOV 14. – Allotment Field/Bruern Wood
(Agricultural plateau with copses and backed by woodland)



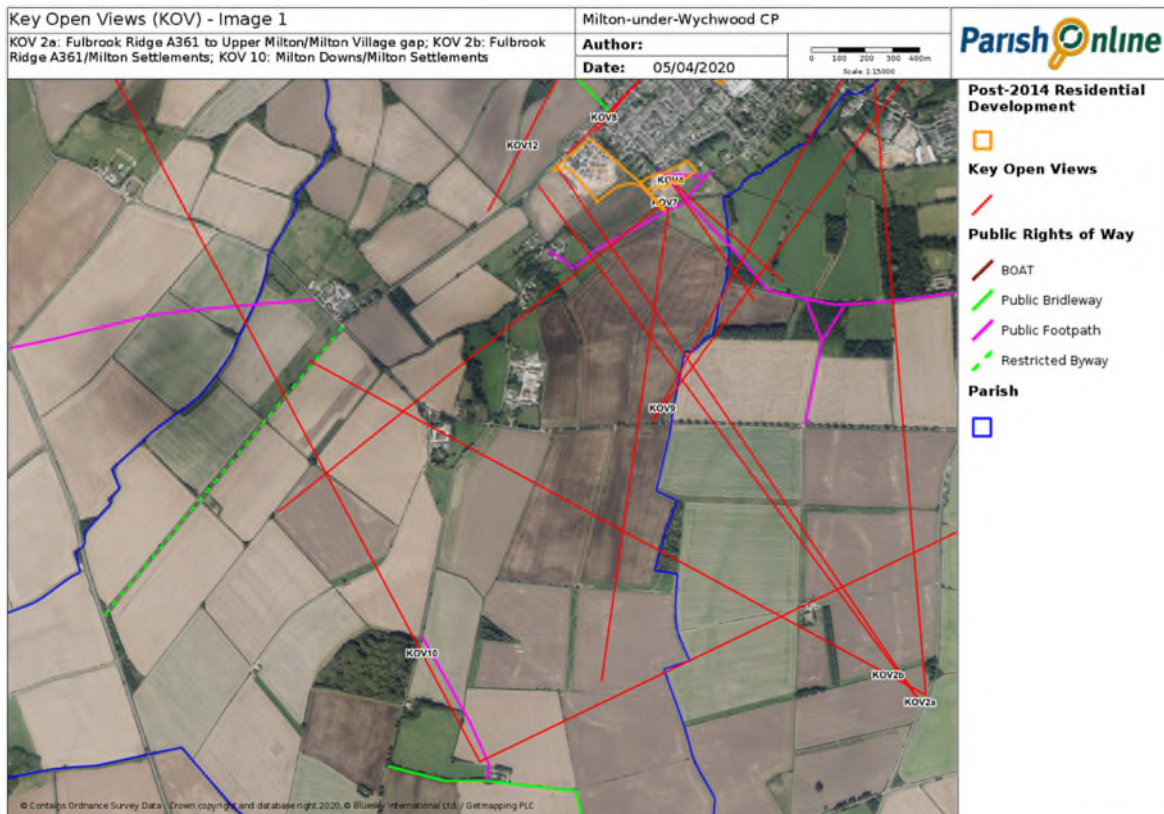
This is a northerly view across the Allotment Field towards Bruern. Some allotment sheds can be seen on the right, but otherwise this is an unobscured view across farmland interspersed with copses and the Ancient Woodland area of Bruern Wood.

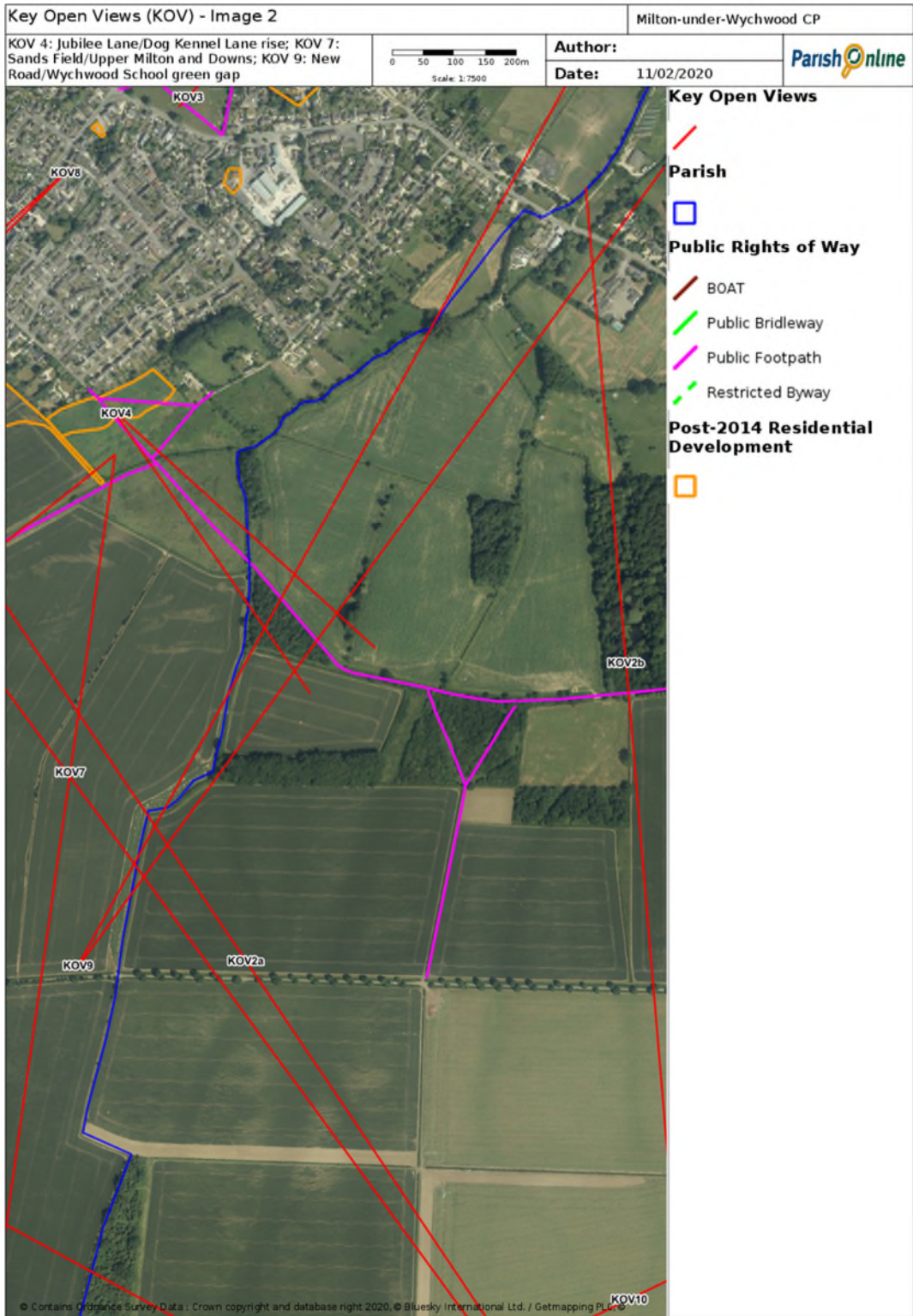
ADDENDUM 1

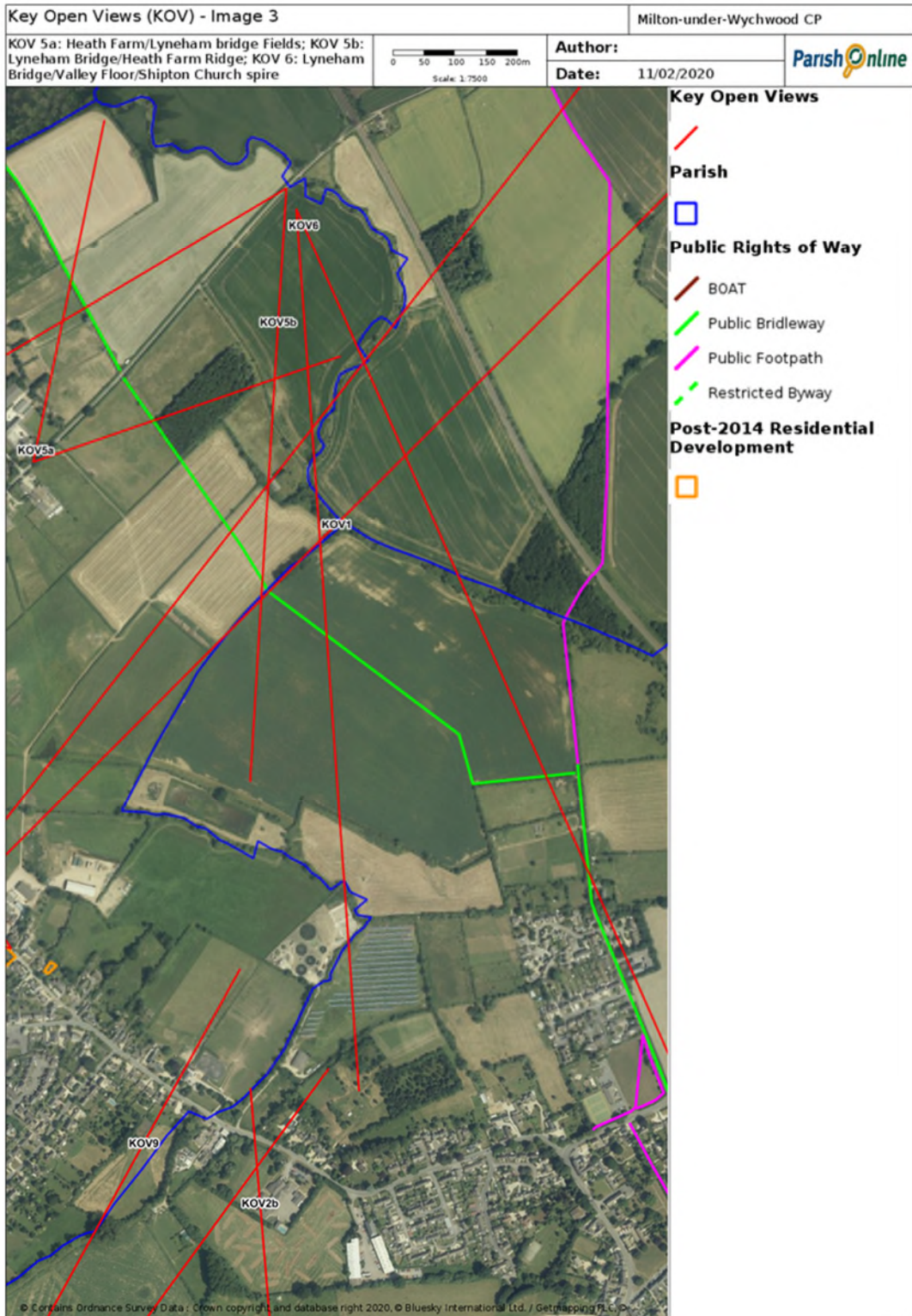
This Addendum identifies Key Open Views over a collection of 6 map images. The “Parish Online” mapping utility has been used to show the direction and width of the views using red vectors. Each map image also includes a legend to highlight other relevant features. Table 2, below, shows the relationship between the KOVs and the IMAGE No. they can be viewed on.

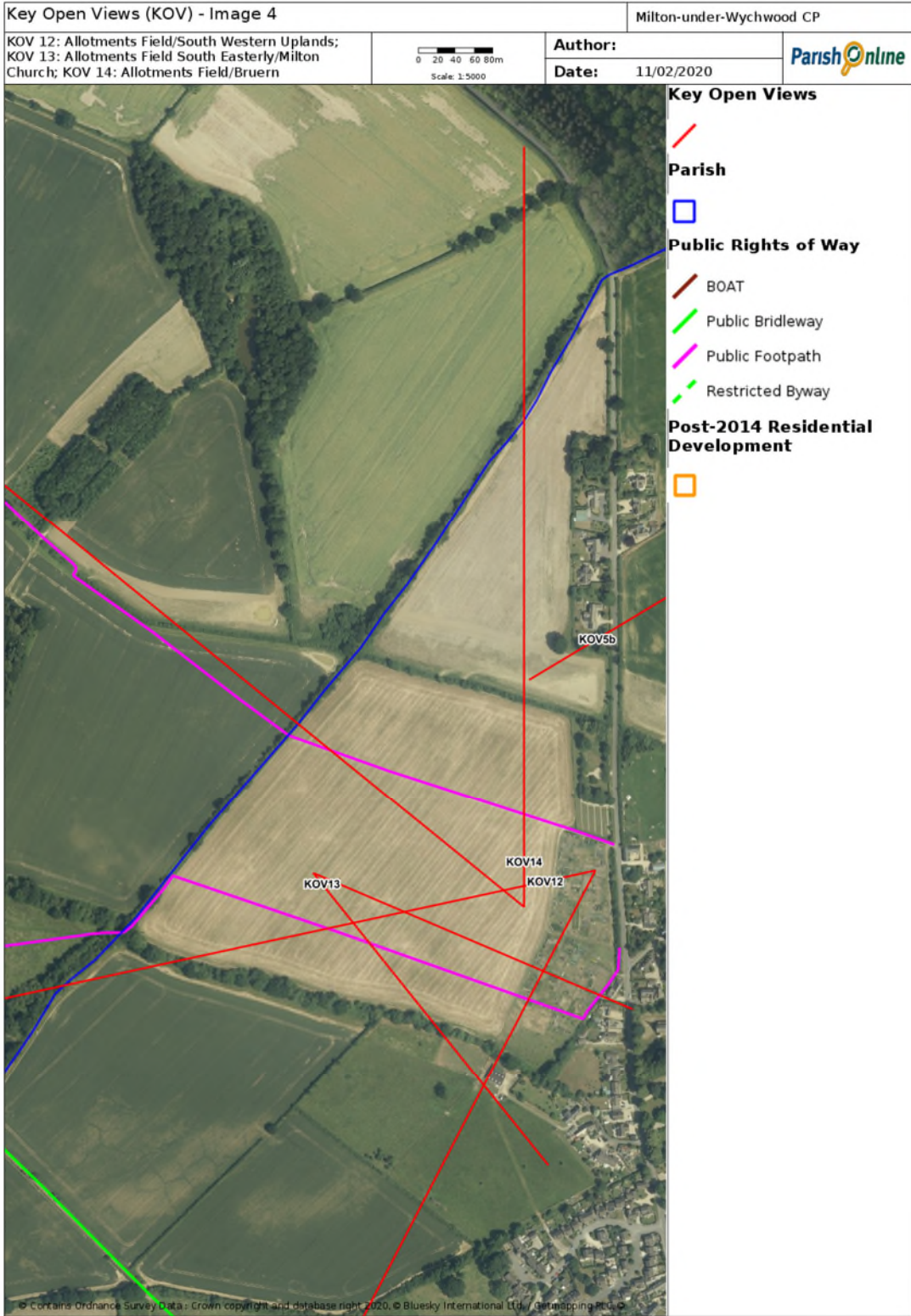
IMAGE 1	KOV 2a KOV 2b KOV 10
IMAGE 2	KOV 4 KOV 7 KOV 9
IMAGE 3	KOV 5a KOV 5b KOV 6
IMAGE 4	KOV 12 KOV 13 KOV 14
IMAGE 5	KOV 1 KOV 3 KOV 11
IMAGE 6	KOV 8

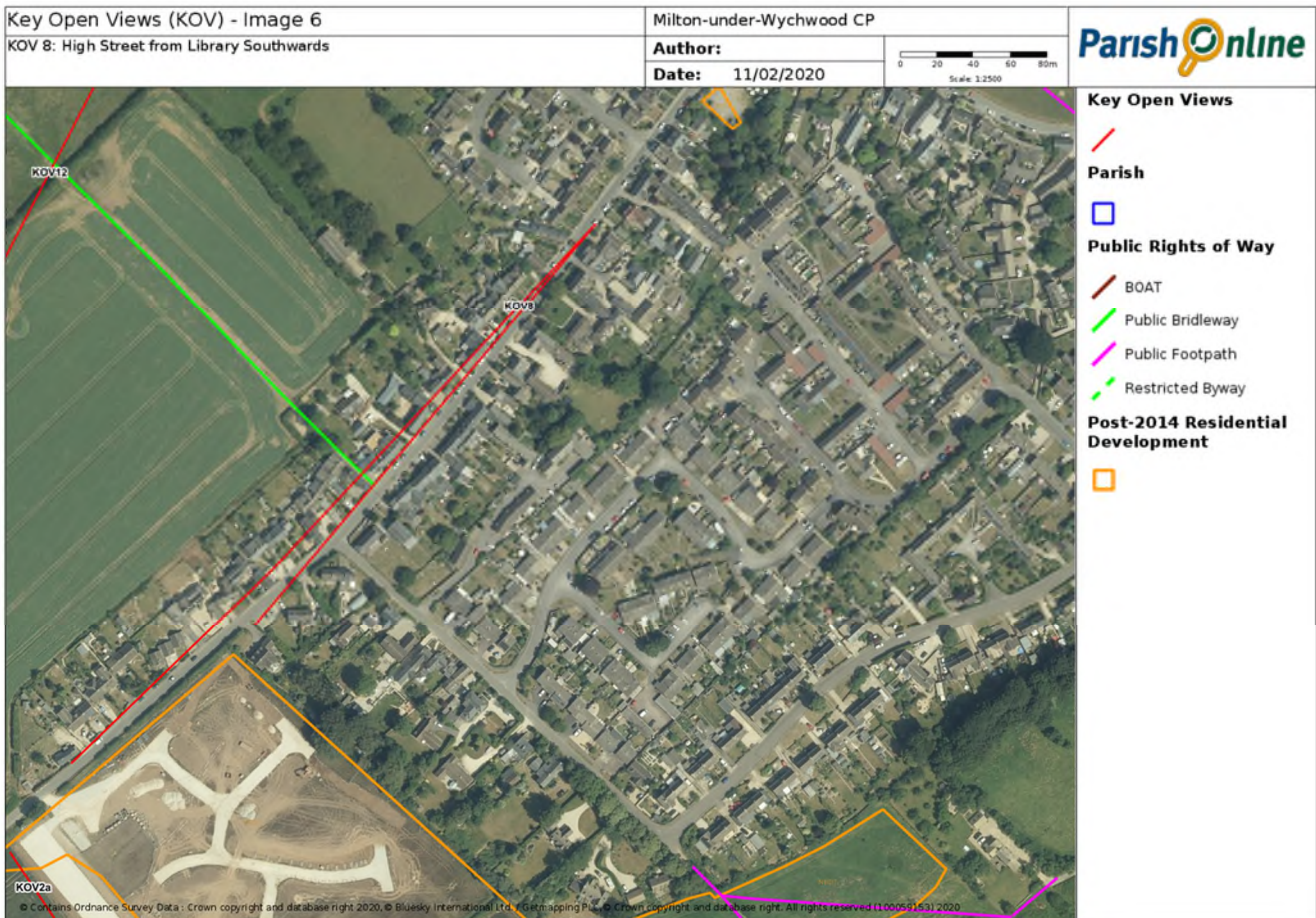
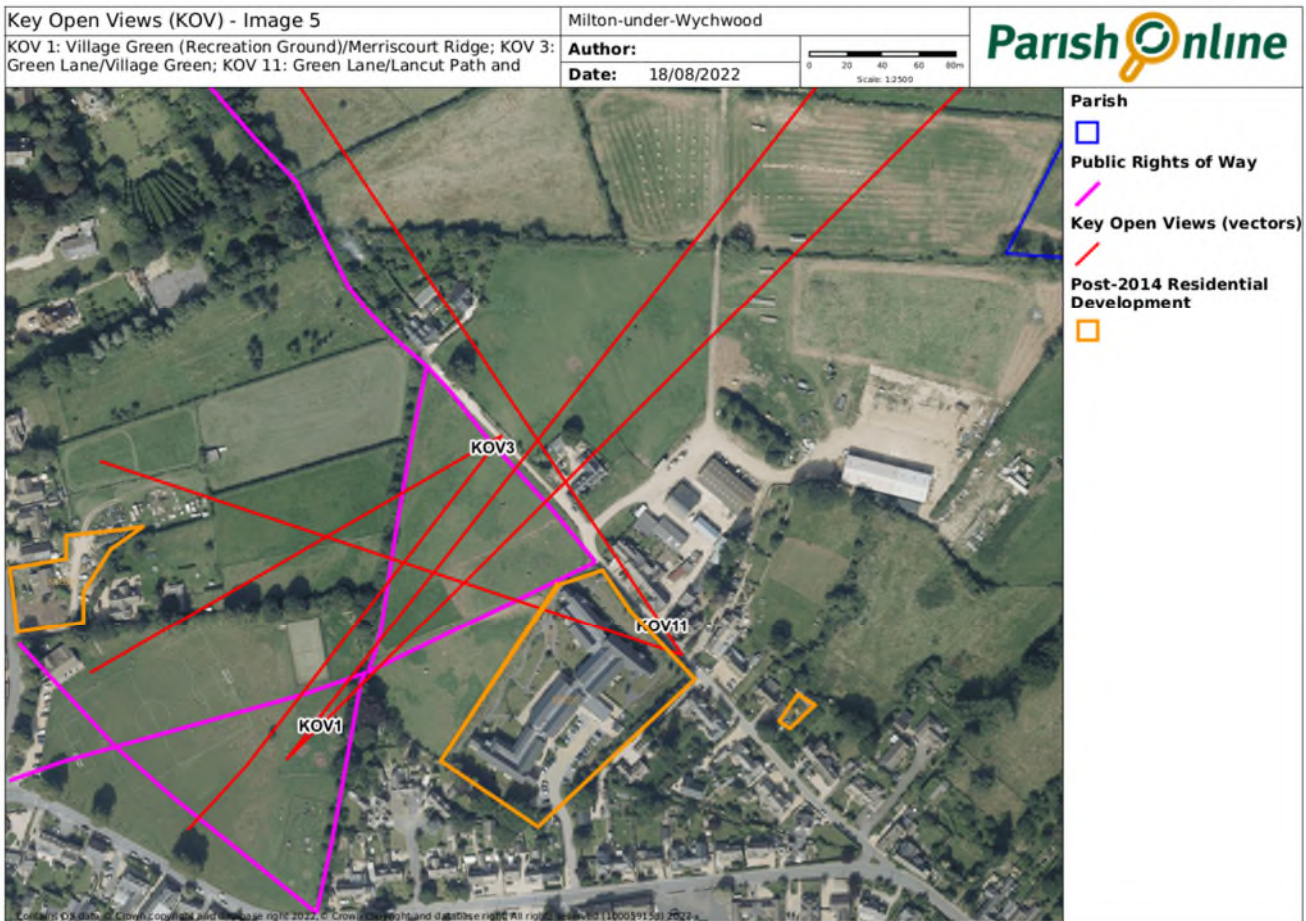
Table 2











Appendix 9

TVERC Biodiversity Report Parts 1 and 2

Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan

Appendix 9

TVERC Biodiversity Reports

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1. Introduction	1
2. TVERC Biodiversity Report 'All Species' 10 th June 2022	2 - 59
3. TVERC Biodiversity Report 'Protected and Notable Species' 15 th June 2022	60-86

1. Introduction

Two Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC) reports on the parish of Milton-under-Wychwood (MuW) dated June 2022 are presented in this Appendix. The first dated 10th June covers 'All Species' and the second dated 15th June covers only 'Protected and Notable Species'.

These reports update the 2019 report used in the Reg 14 Statutory Consultation in December 2021. There are, however, some gaps in these updated reports because, as explained by TVERC to the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group (NPSG):

1. Since the report provided in March 2019, TVERC has changed its system of recording and this has resulted in some delays. For example, as at June 2022, sightings for 2021 had only just been downloaded and thus some 2021 sightings do not appear in the tables, and no data had been downloaded for 2022 (the period of MuW's 'Springwatch' which is described in **Appendix 7**).
2. Species appear in TVERC's reports only after sightings have been verified by species experts. There are more of these experts in some categories than in others which means that sightings in some categories make it onto the TVERC database sooner than others. Currently, there is a shortage of locally available bird species experts and this explains why a number of the birds that have been sighted recently in MuW (and verified in different ways – see **Appendix 7** for details) do not appear in the TVERC reports.

2. TVERC Report 10th

June 2022

‘All Species’

Thames Valley

Environmental Records Centre



Enabling data-driven decisions to better enhance and protect our natural environment

BIODIVERSITY REPORT

Site: milton-under-wychwood parish
TVERC Ref: TVERC/22/0163
Prepared for: Milton under Wychwood Parish Council
On: 2022-06-10
By: Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre
datasearch@tverc.org
www.tverc.org

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

The following are included in this report:

General Information:

- Terms & Conditions
- Further information

PROTECTED & NOTABLE SPECIES INFORMATION:

- Summary table of all species records within the parish
- Species status key
- Data origin key
- Data coverage statement

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Data-related terms:

- The information supplied will not be put to any other use beyond the project for which it is requested, nor communicated to any person other than those directly involved. No data supplied will be uploaded to the NBN Gateway/Atlas.
- TVERC will be clearly acknowledged when data is used in reports or other documents. This should state “Data provided by Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre” and should be included with any lists of species or maps of sites or habitats.
- The data in the report can only be used for the project for which it was requested. It cannot be passed on to third parties without permission of TVERC (this excludes reports presented to clients and Local Authorities).
- While every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the data, TVERC bears no legal responsibility for the accuracy or comprehensiveness of the data provided and accepts no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data.
- The absence of species or habitat information for any area or location does not necessarily imply such species or habitats are absent; they may simply be unrecorded.
- Information supplied in a GIS data format will be subject to a data licence with additional terms and conditions.
- The copyright of the report and the information provided is retained by TVERC.
- The copyright for some of the species data will be held by a recording group or individual recorder. Where this is the case, and the group or individual providing the data is known, the data origin will be given in the species table.
- The data should be considered valid for a maximum 12 months from the date on the cover of this report. If the data is to be used after that time an update should be requested.
- The data must not be added to any permanent database system.

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Billing

- For billing related terms please visit <http://www.tverc.org/cms/content/data-search-terms-and-conditions>

ALL SPECIES RECORDS

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
Amphibians									
	Great Crested Newt	Triturus cristatus	HabDir-A2np, HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a	NERC-S41	NA	1	04/03/2019	04/03/2019
Birds									
	Barn Owl	Tyto alba	NA	WACA-Sch1-p1	NA	NA	6	05/03/2000	03/11/2003
	Blackbird	Turdus merula	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Blackcap	Sylvia atricapilla	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	22/12/2006	22/12/2006
	Buzzard	Buteo buteo	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	16/07/1985	10/05/2000
	Carrion/Hooded Crow	Corvus corone agg.	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Chaffinch	Fringilla coelebs	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Corn Bunting	Emberiza calandra	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Cuckoo	Cuculus canorus	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Dunnock	Prunella modularis	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Bird-Amber	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Green Woodpecker	Picus viridis	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Grey Partridge	Perdix perdix	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Bird-Red	3	10/05/2003	06/07/2003
	Hobby	Falco subbuteo	NA	WACA-Sch1-p1	NA	NA	1	10/05/2000	10/05/2000
	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1	12/01/2021	12/01/2021
	Jay	Garrulus glandarius	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	09/05/1985	16/07/1985

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus	NA	NA	NA	Bird-Amber	3	09/05/1985	26/05/2003
	Linnet	Linaria cannabina	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Bird-Red	3	10/05/2003	06/07/2003
	Little Owl	Athene noctua	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	26/08/1977	17/07/2015
	Long-tailed Tit	Aegithalos caudatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Moorhen	Gallinula chloropus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Pheasant	Phasianus colchicus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Red-legged Partridge	Alectoris rufa	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Red Kite	Milvus milvus	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1	NA	RL-Global-post2001-NT	1	10/05/1999	10/05/1999
	Sedge Warbler	Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Skylark	Alauda arvensis	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Bird-Red	3	10/05/2003	06/07/2003
	Snipe	Gallinago gallinago	NA	NA	NA	Bird-Amber	1	10/12/2006	10/12/2006
	Sparrowhawk	Accipiter nisus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	07/12/2006	07/12/2006
	Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Bird-Red	4	10/05/2003	06/07/2003
	Stock Dove	Columba oenas	NA	NA	NA	Bird-Amber	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Swallow	Hirundo rustica	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	27/06/2019	30/01/2020
	Swift	Apus apus	NA	NA	NA	Bird-Amber	7	01/01/2010	29/05/2019
	Willow Warbler	Phylloscopus trochilus	NA	NA	NA	Bird-Amber	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Woodpigeon	Columba palumbus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Bird-Red	6	09/05/1985	06/07/2003

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
Fish - Bony									
	Brown Trout	Salmo trutta subsp. fario	NA	NA	NERC-S41	NA	2	22/05/2003	26/05/2004
	Brown/Sea Trout	Salmo trutta	NA	NA	NERC-S41	NA	3	26/05/2004	03/05/2006
	Bullhead	Cottus gobio	HabDir-A2np	NA	NA	NA	5	22/05/2003	03/05/2006
	Chub	Squalius cephalus	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	22/05/2003	26/05/2004
	Dace	Leuciscus leuciscus	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	22/05/2003	26/05/2004
	Gudgeon	Gobio gobio	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	22/05/2003	26/05/2004
	Minnow	Phoxinus phoxinus	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	22/05/2003	26/05/2004
	Perch	Perca fluviatilis	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	22/05/2003	26/05/2004
	Pike	Esox lucius	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	22/05/2003	22/05/2003
	Roach	Rutilus rutilus	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	22/05/2003	26/05/2004
	Rudd	Scardinius erythrophthalmus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	22/05/2003	22/05/2003
	Stone Loach	Barbatula barbatula	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	22/05/2003	26/05/2004
	Three-spined Stickleback	Gasterosteus aculeatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	26/05/2004	26/05/2004
Fungi									
	Jelly Ear	Auricularia auricula-judae	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	25/04/2001	25/04/2001
Higher Plants - Conifers									
	European Larch	Larix decidua	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	01/01/1977	20/05/2003
	Leyland Cypress	Cupressus macrocarpa x Xanthocyparis nootkatensis = X Cuprocyparis leylandi	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	05/10/2020	05/10/2020
	Scots Pine	Pinus sylvestris	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	01/01/1977	20/05/2003
	Yew	Taxus baccata	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	15/06/1988	25/04/2001

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
Higher Plants - Ferns									
	A Fern	Dryopteris filix-mas agg.	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	13/06/1957	01/01/1978
	Bracken	Pteridium aquilinum	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	01/01/1978	25/03/2019
	Hart's-tongue	Phyllitis scolopendrium	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	09/05/1985	25/04/2001
	Polypody	Polypodium vulgare	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	25/04/2001	25/04/2001
	Soft Shield-fern	Polystichum setiferum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1978	01/01/1978
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants									
	A Flowering Plant	Asperula cynanchica subsp. cynanchica	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	A Flowering Plant	Bromus	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	A Flowering Plant	Chenopodium album agg.	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	A Flowering Plant	Cotoneaster	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	A Flowering Plant	Dipsacus fullonum	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	A Flowering Plant	Euphrasia officinalis agg.	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	A Flowering Plant	Festuca rubra agg.	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	A Flowering Plant	Lactuca serriola f. integrifolia	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	A Flowering Plant	Poa pratensis	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	A Flowering Plant	Polygonum aviculare agg.	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	A Flowering Plant	Rosa canina agg.	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	A Flowering Plant	Rosa rubiginosa agg.	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	A Flowering Plant	Stellaria media agg.	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	Agrimony	Agrimonia eupatoria	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	01/01/1977	27/06/2013
	American Willowherb	Epilobium ciliatum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	17/08/1991	17/08/1991

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	Annual Meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	01/03/1990	04/08/2018
	Apple	<i>Malus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	26/07/1999	05/10/2020
	Apple	<i>Malus pumila</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	26/07/1999	05/10/2020
	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	29	13/06/1957	25/03/2019
	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	26/07/1999	26/07/1999
	Autumn Gentian	<i>Gentianella amarella</i>	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Autumn Hawkbit	<i>Scorzoneroides autumnalis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	17/08/1991	17/08/1991
	Barren Brome	<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	04/06/1987	04/06/1987
	Barren Strawberry	<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Beaked Hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis vesicaria</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1968	01/01/1968
	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	13	13/06/1957	20/05/2003
	Black-bindweed	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1977	01/01/1981
	Black Bent	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	22/09/2016	22/09/2016
	Black Bryony	<i>Dioscorea communis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	01/01/1968	22/09/2016
	Black Currant	<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	25/04/2001	25/04/2001
	Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	01/01/1968	27/06/2013
	Black Nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	10/09/2016	10/09/2016
	Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	28	13/06/1957	05/10/2020
	Bladder Campion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	16/07/1985	27/06/2013
	Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	NA	WACA-Sch8	NA	NA	13	01/01/1978	20/05/2003

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	Bog Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria alsine</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	13/06/1957	13/06/1957
	Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	04/06/1987	04/06/1987
	Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	NA	NA	NA	NA	28	01/01/1968	22/09/2016
	Bread Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	17/08/1991	17/08/1991
	Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	01/01/1968	22/09/2016
	Broad-leaved Willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	13/06/1957	17/08/1991
	Brooklime	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	01/01/1977	12/06/2002
	Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	13/06/1957	25/04/2001
	Bulbous Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	10/05/2000	20/05/2003
	Bush Vetch	<i>Vicia sepium</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	17/08/1991	17/08/1991
	Carline Thistle	<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	3	09/05/1985	21/06/1991
	Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/01/1977	30/09/1990
	Chalk Milkwort	<i>Polygala calcarea</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	01/01/1968	21/06/1991
	Charlock	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/01/1968	01/01/1981
	Cherry	<i>Prunus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	05/10/2020	05/10/2020
	Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	13/06/1957	22/09/2016
	Clustered Bellflower	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	01/01/1968	10/09/2016
	Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/01/1968	04/06/1987

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	Columbine	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	16/07/1985	27/06/2013
	Common Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	16/07/1985	22/09/2016
	Common Couch	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	01/01/1977	22/09/2016
	Common Dog-violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/03/1990	25/04/2001
	Common Field-speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	22/09/2016	22/09/2016
	Common Figwort	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1977	01/01/1981
	Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra sens. lat. (=nigra/debauxii)</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	01/01/1977	27/06/2013
	Common Mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	01/01/1977	22/09/2016
	Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	01/01/1968	10/09/2016
	Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	29	13/06/1957	10/09/2016
	Common Poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1977	01/01/1981
	Common Ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	16/07/1985	10/09/2016
	Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	13/06/1957	01/01/1978
	Common Restharrow	<i>Ononis repens</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	11/07/1979	21/06/1991
	Common Rock-rose	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	2	09/05/1985	21/06/1991
	Common Sallow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	09/05/1985	27/06/2013
	Common Soft-brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus subsp. hordeaceus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1968	01/01/1968
	Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	22/09/2016	22/09/2016

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	Common Spotted-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	09/05/1985	16/07/1985
	Common Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1968	01/01/1968
	Common Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	01/01/1968	04/08/2018
	Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	01/01/1977	15/05/2001
	Crab Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	01/01/1977	26/07/1999
	Creeping-Jenny	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	09/05/1985	30/09/1990
	Creeping Bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	17/08/1991	17/08/1991
	Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	13/06/1957	22/09/2016
	Creeping Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	01/01/1968	27/06/2013
	Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	01/01/1968	10/09/2016
	Crested Dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1968	01/01/1968
	Crosswort	<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Cuckooflower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Cultivated Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>	NA	NA	NA	Oxon-Rare	1	11/07/1979	11/07/1979
	Curled Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	01/03/1990	27/06/2013
	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/03/1990	16/06/1998
	Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	25/04/2001	25/03/2019
	Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	NA	NA	NA	NA	23	01/01/1968	05/10/2020

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	Dewberry	<i>Rubus caesius</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	13/06/1957	27/06/2013
	Dog's Mercury	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	22	13/06/1957	22/09/2016
	Dog-rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	29	01/01/1968	22/09/2016
	Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	17/04/1985	20/05/2003
	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	10/09/2016	10/09/2016
	Downy Oat-grass	<i>Helictotrichon pubescens</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/01/1968	01/01/1981
	Dwarf Spurge	<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-VU, RL-GB-post2001-VU	1	01/01/1977	01/01/1981
	Dwarf Thistle	<i>Cirsium acaule</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	01/01/1977	21/06/1991
	Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	33	13/06/1957	22/09/2016
	Elm	<i>Ulmus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	17/04/1985	17/04/1985
	Enchanter's- nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	13/06/1957	20/05/2003
	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	26/07/1999	22/09/2016
	Fairy Flax	<i>Linum catharticum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	16/07/1985	21/06/1991
	False-brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	13/06/1957	04/06/1987
	False Oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	01/03/1990	22/09/2016
	False Oxlip	<i>Primula veris</i> x <i>vulgaris</i> = <i>P. x polyantha</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	25/04/2001	25/04/2001
	Field-rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	15/06/1988	15/06/1988
	Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	01/01/1977	22/09/2016
	Field Forget-me- not	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	01/01/1968	10/09/2016
	Field Gentian	<i>Gentianella campestris</i>	NA	NA	NERC- S41	RL-Eng-post2001-EN, RL-GB-post2001-VU	1	21/06/1991	21/06/1991

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	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	15/06/1988	22/09/2016
	Field Pansy	<i>Viola arvensis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/01/1977	10/09/2016
	Field Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	4	01/01/1977	27/06/2013
	Field Wood-rush	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Fool's-water-cress	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	16/07/1985	10/09/2016
	Fool's Parsley	<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1977	01/01/1981
	Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	13/06/1957	20/05/2003
	Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	01/01/1968	10/05/2000
	Goat's-beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	16/06/1998	27/06/2013
	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	01/01/1968	20/05/2003
	Goldilocks Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Gooseberry	<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	01/01/1977	20/05/2003
	Grape-hyacinth	<i>Muscari neglectum</i>	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Oxon-Scarce, Status-NR	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Great Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	13/06/1957	22/09/2016
	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Greater Burdock	<i>Arctium lappa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	11/07/1979	20/05/2003
	Greater Knapweed	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	01/01/1968	27/06/2013
	Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	01/01/1968	22/09/2016
	Greater Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	04/06/1987	04/06/1987
	Green Alkanet	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1968	01/01/1968

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	Ground-elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	01/03/1990	22/09/2016
	Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	22	13/06/1957	27/06/2013
	Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	09/05/1985	10/09/2016
	Guelder-rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	01/01/1977	05/10/2020
	Gypsywort	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Hairy-brome	<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Hairy Bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/03/1990	04/08/2018
	Hairy St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Hairy Violet	<i>Viola hirta</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1977	01/01/1981
	Hard Rush	<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	22/09/2016	22/09/2016
	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	36	13/06/1957	05/10/2020
	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	01/01/1978	22/09/2016
	Heath False-brome	<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Hedge Bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	01/01/1978	22/09/2016
	Hedge Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/03/1990	04/08/2018
	Hedge Woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	22	01/01/1968	22/09/2016
	Hedgerow Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	01/01/1968	20/05/2003
	Hemp-agrimony	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	04/06/1987	04/06/1987
	Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	22	13/06/1957	10/09/2016
	Hoary Plantain	<i>Plantago media</i>	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	3	16/07/1985	21/06/1991

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	Hoary Willowherb	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	22/09/2016	22/09/2016
	Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	01/01/1968	22/09/2016
	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/01/1978	26/07/1999
	Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	13/06/1957	16/07/1985
	Hop Trefoil	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	27/06/2013	27/06/2013
	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	26/07/1999	05/10/2020
	Horse-chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	01/01/1968	04/08/2018
	Horseshoe Vetch	<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1968	01/01/1968
	Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	01/01/1968	10/09/2016
	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Kidney Vetch	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1968	01/01/1968
	Knotgrass	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	01/01/1977	10/09/2016
	Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	01/01/1968	27/06/2013
	Lesser Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	04/06/1987	25/04/2001
	Lesser Celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	09/05/1985	07/05/2002
	Lesser Pond-sedge	<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	13/06/1957	13/06/1957
	Lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> x <i>cordata</i> = <i>T. x europaea</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/03/1990	04/08/2018
	Lords-and-Ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	13/06/1957	22/09/2016
	Marsh-bedstraw	<i>Galium palustre</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Marsh-marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	13/06/1957	16/07/1985

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	Marsh Cudweed	Gnaphalium uliginosum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	22/09/2016	22/09/2016
	Marsh Thistle	Cirsium palustre	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	09/05/1985	16/07/1985
	Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculus acris	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	04/06/1987	04/06/1987
	Meadow Crane's-bill	Geranium pratense	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	16/06/1998	22/09/2016
	Meadow Saxifrage	Saxifraga granulata	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Meadow Vetchling	Lathyrus pratensis	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	01/01/1968	27/06/2013
	Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmaria	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	13/06/1957	22/09/2016
	Midland Hawthorn	Crataegus laevigata	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	13/06/1957	13/06/1957
	Mouse-ear-hawkweed	Pilosella officinarum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Mugwort	Artemisia vulgaris	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	01/01/1977	22/09/2016
	Nipplewort	Lapsana communis	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	01/01/1977	22/09/2016
	Oak	Quercus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	30/10/1981	30/10/1981
	Oxeye Daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	01/03/1990	04/08/2018
	Pedunculate Oak	Quercus robur	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	01/01/1978	26/07/1999
	Pendulous Sedge	Carex pendula	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	13/06/1957	22/09/2016
	Perennial Rye-grass	Lolium perenne	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	Perennial Sow-thistle	Sonchus arvensis	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	17/08/1991	22/09/2016
	Perforate St John's-wort	Hypericum perforatum	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	01/01/1977	27/06/2013
	Pignut	Conopodium majus	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/01/1977	30/09/1990
	Pineappleweed	Matricaria discoidea	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	01/01/1977	22/09/2016

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	Prickly Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/03/1990	22/09/2016
	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	01/01/1977	20/05/2003
	Procumbent Pearlwort	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	17/08/1991	17/08/1991
	Purple-loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Pyramidal Orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Red Bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	13/06/1957	27/06/2013
	Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	11/07/1979	10/09/2016
	Red Currant	<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	10/05/2000	02/10/2001
	Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	17/08/1991	22/09/2016
	Redshank	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1977	01/01/1981
	Reflexed Stonecrop	<i>Sedum rupestre</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	04/08/2018	04/08/2018
	Ribbed Melilot	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/01/1977	01/01/1981
	Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	01/01/1968	05/10/2020
	Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	01/01/1977	20/05/2003
	Rough Hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis biennis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	22/09/2016	22/09/2016
	Rough Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	22/09/2016	22/09/2016
	Rough Meadow-grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	13/06/1957	30/09/1990
	Round-leaved Fluellen	<i>Kickxia spuria</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1977	01/01/1981

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	Round-leaved Mint	<i>Mentha suaveolens</i>	NA	NA	NA	Status-NS, RL-Eng-post2001-NT, RL-GB-post2001-DD	1	22/09/2016	22/09/2016
	Rusty Willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i> subsp. <i>oleifolia</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	13/06/1957	13/06/1957
	Salad Burnet	<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i> subsp. <i>sanguisorba</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	09/05/1985	27/06/2013
	Sanicle	<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	5	01/01/1968	20/05/2003
	Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/01/1977	10/09/2016
	Scentless Mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	10/09/2016	10/09/2016
	Sea Mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	11/07/1979	11/07/1979
	Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	01/01/1977	21/06/1991
	Sheep's-fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	11/07/1979	22/09/2016
	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	05/10/2020	05/10/2020
	Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	01/01/1968	22/09/2016
	Skullcap	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Slender Speedwell	<i>Veronica filiformis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/03/1990	22/09/2016
	Smooth Hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	17/08/1991	17/08/1991
	Smooth Meadow-grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Smooth Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	01/01/1977	22/09/2016
	Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	22/09/2016	22/09/2016
	Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/03/1990	25/04/2001

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	Soft-rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1978	01/01/1978
	Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	13/06/1957	27/06/2013
	Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	17/04/1985	10/05/2000
	Spotted Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	07/05/2002	07/05/2002
	Spurge-laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1977	01/01/1981
	Square-stalked St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	St. John's-Wort	<i>Hypericum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Stinking Iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Sun Spurge	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	22/09/2016	22/09/2016
	Sweet-briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	25/04/2001	25/04/2001
	Sweet Vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Sweet Violet	<i>Viola odorata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	01/01/1977	20/05/2003
	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	22	01/01/1968	10/09/2016
	Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/03/1990	10/09/2016
	Three-nerved Sandwort	<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	13/06/1957	12/06/2002
	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/01/1968	17/08/1991
	Traveller's-joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	01/01/1968	10/09/2016
	Tufted Hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	13/06/1957	10/09/2016
	Tufted Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	11/07/1979	11/07/1979
	Upright Brome	<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1968	01/01/1968

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	Upright Hedge-parsley	<i>Torilis japonica</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	10/05/2000	27/06/2013
	Water Figwort	<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	13/06/1957	16/07/1985
	Water Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	16/07/1985	20/05/2003
	Water Mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Wayfaring-tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	01/01/1977	02/10/2001
	Weld	<i>Reseda luteola</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Welsh Poppy	<i>Meconopsis cambrica</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	07/05/2002	20/05/2003
	Wetted Thistle	<i>Carduus crispus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	01/01/1977	22/09/2016
	White Bryony	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	01/01/1968	21/06/1991
	White Champion	<i>Silene latifolia</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	01/01/1977	27/06/2013
	White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	01/01/1968	22/09/2016
	White Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	01/01/1968	10/09/2016
	White Helleborine	<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	NA	NA	NERC-S41	RL-Eng-post2001-VU, RL-GB-post2001-VU	2	01/01/1968	20/05/2003
	White Willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Wild Angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	13/06/1957	22/09/2016
	Wild Basil	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1977	01/01/1981
	Wild Liquorice	<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	01/01/1968	16/06/1998
	Wild Mignonette	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/01/1977	01/01/1981
	Wild Parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Wild Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	26/07/1999	26/07/1999
	Wild Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	13	01/01/1968	10/09/2016

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	Wild Strawberry	Fragaria vesca	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	8	01/01/1968	20/05/2003
	Wild Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	27/06/2013	22/09/2016
	Wild Thyme	Thymus polytrichus	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	09/05/1985	21/06/1991
	Willow	Salix	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	05/10/2020	05/10/2020
	Wood-sedge	Carex sylvatica	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	13/06/1957	30/09/1990
	Wood-sorrel	Oxalis acetosella	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	3	25/04/2001	12/06/2002
	Wood Anemone	Anemone nemorosa	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Wood Avens	Geum urbanum	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	13/06/1957	10/09/2016
	Wood Dock	Rumex sanguineus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	17/08/1991	17/08/1991
	Wood Meadow-grass	Poa nemoralis	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/01/1968	17/08/1991
	Wood Speedwell	Veronica montana	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	13/06/1957	17/08/1991
	Woodruff	Galium odoratum	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	07/05/2002	20/05/2003
	Woolly Thistle	Cirsium eriophorum	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	01/01/1968	10/05/2000
	Wych Elm	Ulmus glabra	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/01/1968	01/01/1978
	Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	01/01/1968	22/09/2016
	Yellow-rattle	Rhinanthus minor	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1977	01/01/1981
	Yellow Iris	Iris pseudacorus	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	13/06/1957	16/07/1985
	Yorkshire-fog	Holcus lanatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	01/01/1968	22/09/2016
Higher Plants - Horsetails									
	Field Horsetail	Equisetum arvense	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/03/1990	10/09/2016
	Great Horsetail	Equisetum telmateia	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/01/1978	01/01/1978
	Marsh Horsetail	Equisetum palustre	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	13/06/1957	13/06/1957
Invertebrates - Ants, Bees, Sawflies & Wasps									

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	An Ant, Bee, Sawfly or Wasp	Myrmica scabrinodis	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
	Bedeguar Gall	Diplolepis rosae	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	10/05/2000	10/05/2000
	Red-tailed Bumblebee	Bombus lapidarius	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Yellow Meadow Ant	Lasius flavus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
Invertebrates - Beetles									
	14-spot Ladybird	Propylea quattuordecimpunctata	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	16-spot Ladybird	Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	22/08/1996	26/07/2010
	2-spot Ladybird	Adalia bipunctata	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	19/06/1996	19/06/1996
	7-spot Ladybird	Coccinella septempunctata	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	09/05/1985	16/08/2010
	A Beetle	Abax parallelepipedus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Agriotes pallidulus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Agrypnus murinus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Altica palustris	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Amara familiaris	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Amara plebeja	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Anaspis maculata	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Anaspis rufilabris	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Asaphidion curtum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Athous bicolor	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Athous haemorrhoidalis	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Bembidion lunulatum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016

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	A Beetle	Bembidion obtusum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Calodromius spilotus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Cantharis decipiens	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Cantharis pallida	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Cantharis rustica	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Cassida vibex	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Cordylepherus viridis	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Crepidodera aurea	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Ctenicera cuprea	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Demetrias atricapillus	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Denticollis linearis	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Dryophilus pusillus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Grammoptera ruficornis	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Ischnopterapion loti	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Lagria hirta	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Longitarsus kutscherae	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Longitarsus luridus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Longitarsus pratensis	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Loricera pilicornis	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Malthinus flaveolus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Malthodes marginatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016

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	A Beetle	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	<i>Neocrepidodera transversa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Nitidulidae	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	<i>Oedemera lurida</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	<i>Polydrusus planifrons</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	<i>Protapion nigrirtarse</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	<i>Pterostichus strenuus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	<i>Rhagonycha lignosa</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	<i>Rhagonycha nigriventris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	<i>Rhagonycha testacea</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	<i>Sermylassa halensis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	<i>Stenopteropion tenue</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	<i>Stenus impressus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	<i>Tachyporus dispar</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	<i>Telmatophilus brevicollis</i>	NA	NA	NA	RL-GB-pre94-R	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	Tenebrionidae	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	A Beetle	<i>Trechus obtusus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	Apple Fruit Rhynchites	<i>Tatianaerhynchites aequatus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	20/05/2003	16/05/2016
	Black Clock	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	15/05/2001	15/05/2001
	Brown Leaf Weevil	<i>Phyllobius oblongus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	20/05/2003	20/05/2003

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	Cabbage-stem Flea Beetle	<i>Psylliodes chrysocephala</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/08/2010	16/08/2010
	Clay-coloured Weevil	<i>Otiorhynchus singularis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	12/06/2002	12/06/2002
	Common Cockchafer	<i>Melolontha melolontha</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	25/05/2016	25/05/2016
	Common Leaf Weevil	<i>Phyllobius pyri</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	01/07/1987	20/05/2003
	Common Pollen Beetle	<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	25/04/2001	27/05/2004
	Common Red Soldier Beetle	<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	26/07/1999	26/07/2010
	Cream-spot Ladybird	<i>Calvia quattuordecimguttata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	16/07/1985	20/05/2003
	Dogs-Mercury Flea Beetle	<i>Hermaeophaga mercurialis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	25/04/2001	25/04/2001
	Flax Flea Beetle	<i>Longitarsus parvulus</i>	NA	NA	NA	Notable-A	2	26/07/1999	25/04/2001
	Glow-worm	<i>Lampyris noctiluca</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	21/06/1991	21/06/1991
	Green Tortoise Beetle	<i>Cassida viridis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	23/08/1985
	Hawthorn Leaf Beetle	<i>Lochmaea crataegi</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Knotgrass Leaf Beetle	<i>Chrysolina polita</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/10/1985	22/08/1996
	Large Flax Flea Beetle	<i>Aphthona euphorbiae</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	26/07/1999	15/05/2001
	Malachite Beetle	<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	15/06/1986	19/06/1996
	Mangold Flea Beetle	<i>Chaetocnema concinna</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	12/06/2002	12/06/2002
	Oat Leaf Beetle	<i>Oulema duftschmidi/melanopus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/10/1985	01/10/1985
	Pea-leaf Weevil	<i>Sitona lineatus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	01/05/2004	31/05/2004

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	Pine Ladybird	Exochomus quadripustulatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Plum Beetle	Tetrops praeustus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	19/06/1996	19/06/1996
	Potato Flea Beetle	Psylliodes affinis	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	12/06/2002	12/06/2002
	Raspberry Beetle	Byturus tomentosus	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	14/05/1997	20/05/2003
	Rough Strawberry-root Weevil	Otiorhynchus rugosostriatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	15/05/2001	15/05/2001
	Rugged Oil-beetle	Meloe rugosus	NA	NA	NERC-S41	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
	Small Green Nettle Weevil	Phyllobius roboretanus	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	12/06/2002	20/05/2003
	Small Nettle Weevil	Nedyus quadrimaculatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	15/05/2001	20/05/2003
	Turnip Flea Beetle	Phyllotreta atra	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	19/06/1996	15/05/2001
	Turnip Flea Beetle	Phyllotreta nigripes	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	19/06/1996	15/05/2001
Invertebrates - Butterflies									
	Brimstone	Gonepteryx rhamni	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	09/05/1985	20/04/2021
	Brimstone	Gonepteryx rhamni rhamni	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	03/08/2020
	Brown Argus	Aricia agestis	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	21/06/1991	21/06/1991
	Comma	Polygonia c-album	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	26/07/2010	09/08/2020
	Common Blue	Polyommatus icarus	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	16/07/1985	01/08/2020
	Gatekeeper	Pyronia tithonus	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	20/07/2018	09/08/2020
	Green-veined White	Pieris napi	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	15/05/1991	01/08/2020
	Hedge Brown	Pyronia tithonus britanniae	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	16/07/1985	26/07/2010
	Holly Blue	Celastrina argiolus	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	15/05/1991	03/08/2020

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	Holly Blue	Celastrina argiolus britanna	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	15/05/1991	03/08/2020
	Large Skipper	Ochlodes sylvanus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Large White	Pieris brassicae	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	01/01/1990	09/08/2020
	Marbled White	Melanargia galathea	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	16/07/1985	01/08/2020
	Marbled White	Melanargia galathea serena	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	16/07/1985	01/08/2020
	Meadow Brown	Maniola jurtina	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	11/07/1979	03/08/2020
	Meadow Brown	Maniola jurtina jurtina	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	11/07/1979	03/08/2020
	Orange-tip	Anthocharis cardamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	09/05/1985	21/05/2019
	Painted Lady	Vanessa cardui	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	01/01/1990	24/08/2019
	Peacock	Aglais io	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	09/05/1985	01/08/2020
	Purple Hairstreak	Favonius quercus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	13/08/1994	13/08/1994
	Red Admiral	Vanessa atalanta	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	01/01/1990	09/08/2020
	Ringlet	Aphantopus hyperantus	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	11/07/1979	24/07/2020
	Small Copper	Lycaena phlaeas	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	13/08/1994	26/07/2010
	Small Heath	Coenonympha pamphilus	NA	NA	NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-NT	5	16/07/1985	22/08/1996
	Small Skipper	Thymelicus sylvestris	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	11/07/1979	26/07/2010
	Small Tortoiseshell	Aglais urticae	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	01/10/1985	09/08/2020
	Small White	Pieris rapae	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	09/05/1985	29/07/2020
	Speckled Wood	Pararge aegeria	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	01/01/1990	01/08/2020
<i>Invertebrates - Centipedes</i>									
	A Centipede	Cryptops hortensis	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	21/06/1991	15/05/2001
	A Centipede	Geophilus flavus	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	21/06/1991	15/05/2001

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	A Centipede	Lithobius (Lithobius) calcaratus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	21/06/1991	15/05/2001
	A Centipede	Lithobius (Lithobius) forficatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	21/06/1991	15/05/2001
	A Centipede	Lithobius (Lithobius) melanops	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	21/06/1991	15/05/2001
	A Centipede	Lithobius (Sigibius) microps	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	21/06/1991	15/05/2001
	A Centipede	Schendyla nemorensis	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	21/06/1991	15/05/2001
	A Centipede	Strigamia crassipes	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	21/06/1991	15/05/2001
<i>Invertebrates - Crustaceans</i>									
	A Crustacean	Haplophthalmus mengii	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	06/07/1985	18/03/1993
	A Crustacean	Porcellio spinicornis	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	06/07/1985	18/03/1993
	A Crustacean	Trichoniscus pygmaeus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	06/07/1985	18/03/1993
	Ant Woodlouse	Platyarthrus hoffmannseggii	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	21/06/1991	18/03/1993
	Common Pill Woodlouse	Armadillidium vulgare	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
	Common Pygmy Woodlouse	Trichoniscus pusillus	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	21/06/1991	18/03/1993
	Common Rough Woodlouse	Porcellio scaber	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	21/06/1991	18/03/1993
	Common Shiny Woodlouse	Oniscus asellus	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	21/06/1991	18/03/1993
	Common Striped Woodlouse	Philoscia muscorum	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	21/06/1991	18/03/1993
	White-clawed Crayfish	Austropotamobius pallipes	HabDir-A2np, HabDir-A5	WACA-Sch5-s9.1t/s9.5a	NERC-S41	RL-Global-post2001-EN	5	12/10/2009	12/10/2009
<i>Invertebrates - Dragonflies & Damselflies</i>									
	Broad-bodied Chaser	Libellula depressa	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/07/2020	01/07/2020
	Brown Hawker	Aeshna grandis	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	26/07/1999	26/07/1999

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<i>Invertebrates - Earwigs</i>									
	Common Earwig	Forficula auricularia	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	01/10/1985	16/05/2016
<i>Invertebrates - Grasshoppers & Crickets</i>									
	Common Ground-hopper	Tetrix undulata	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	09/05/1985	15/05/2001
	Dark Bush-cricket	Pholidoptera griseoptera	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	29/09/1985	29/09/1985
	Oak Bush-cricket	Meconema thalassinum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	29/09/1985	29/09/1985
<i>Invertebrates - Harvestmen</i>									
	A Harvestman	Anelasmaocephalus cambridgei	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
	A Harvestman	Megabunus diadema	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
<i>Invertebrates - Millipedes</i>									
	A Millipede	Boreoiulus tenuis	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
	A Millipede	Brachydesmus superus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
	A Millipede	Ophiodesmus albonanus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
	Pill Millipede	Glomeris marginata	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	21/06/1991	18/03/1993
	Spotted Snake Millipede	Blaniulus guttulatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
	White-legged Snake Millipede	Tachypodoiulus niger	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	21/06/1991	21/06/1991
<i>Invertebrates - Molluscs</i>									
	A Mollusc	Columella edentula seg.	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	03/02/1999
	A Mollusc	Euconulus fulvus seg.	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	18/03/1993	03/02/1999
	A Mollusc	Vitrea crystallina seg.	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	03/02/1999
	Blind Snail	Cecilioides (Cecilioides) acicula	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
	Blue-black Soil Slug	Arion (Kobeltia) hortensis	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	13/10/1994	03/02/1999

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	Brown-lipped Snail	<i>Cepaea (Cepaea) nemoralis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	09/05/1985	25/04/2001
	Cellar Snail	<i>Oxychilus (Oxychilus) cellarius</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	18/03/1993	03/02/1999
	Clear Glass Snail	<i>Aegopinella pura</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	23/07/1997	03/02/1999
	Common Chrysalis Snail	<i>Lauria (Lauria) cylindracea</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	13/10/1994	13/10/1994
	Common Garden Snail	<i>Cornu aspersum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	14/05/1997	25/04/2001
	Copse Snail	<i>Arianta arbustorum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	03/02/1999	03/02/1999
	Dusky Slug	<i>Arion (Mesarion) subfuscus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	03/02/1999	15/05/2001
	Dwarf Snail	<i>Punctum (Punctum) pygmaeum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/07/1997	23/07/1997
	Eccentric Grass Snail	<i>Vallonia cf. excentrica</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
	Freshwater Nerite	<i>Theodoxus fluviatilis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	01/11/1979	05/10/1982
	Glossy Glass Snail	<i>Oxychilus (Oxychilus) navarricus</i> subsp. <i>helveticus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	13/10/1994	03/02/1999
	Hairy Snail	<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	13/10/1994	13/10/1994
	Heath Snail	<i>Helicella itala</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
	Kentish Snail	<i>Monacha (Monacha) cantiana</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	14/05/1997	14/05/1997
	Large Black Slug	<i>Arion (Arion) ater</i>	NA	NA	NA	RL-GB-post2001-DD	1	03/02/1999	03/02/1999
	Least Slippery Snail	<i>Cochlicopa cf. lubricella</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	23/07/1997	03/02/1999
	Leopard Slug	<i>Limax maximus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	03/02/1999	03/02/1999
	Lesser Bulin	<i>Merdigera obscura</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	18/03/1993	13/10/1994
	Long-toothed Herald Snail	<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	13/10/1994	23/07/1997

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	Milky Crystal Snail	Vitrea contracta	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	18/03/1993	03/02/1999
	Moss Chrysalis Snail	Pupilla (Pupilla) muscorum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
	Netted Field Slug	Deroceras (Deroceras) reticulatum	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	18/03/1993	03/02/1999
	Rayed Glass Snail	Nesovitrea (Perpolita) hammonis	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/07/1997	23/07/1997
	Rock Snail	Pyramidula umbilicata	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	13/10/1994	13/10/1994
	Rounded Snail	Discus (Gonyodiscus) rotundatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	18/03/1993	03/02/1999
	Slippery Moss Snail	Cochlicopa cf. lubrica	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	18/03/1993	23/07/1997
	Smooth Glass Snail	Aegopinella nitidula	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	23/07/1997	23/07/1997
	Strawberry Snail	Trochulus (Trochulus) striolatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	18/03/1993	23/07/1997
	Striped Snail	Cerņuella (Cerņuella) virgata	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	23/07/1997	23/07/1997
	Three-toothed Moss Snail	Azeca goodalli	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/07/1997	23/07/1997
	Two-toothed Door Snail	Clausilia (Clausilia) bidentata	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	18/03/1993	15/05/2001
	Winter Semi-slug	Vitrina pellucida	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	13/10/1994	03/02/1999
	Wrinkled Snail	Xeroplexa intersecta	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
Invertebrates - Moths									
	A Moth	Camptogramma bilineata subsp. bilineata	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Cinnabar	Tyria jacobaeae	NA	NA	NERC-S41	NA	2	22/08/1996	22/08/1996
	Latticed Heath	Chiasmia clathrata	NA	NA	NERC-S41	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet	Zygaena lonicerae	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	19/06/1996	19/06/1996

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	Silver-ground Carpet	Xanthorhoe montanata	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	16/06/1998	12/06/2002
	Silver Y	Autographa gamma	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	01/10/1985	22/08/1996
<i>Invertebrates - Scorpionflies</i>									
	A Scorpionfly	Panorpa communis	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	27/06/2013	27/06/2013
<i>Invertebrates - Spiders</i>									
	A Spider	Coelotes atropos	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
	A Spider	Dysdera erythrina	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
	A Spider	Zelotes latreillei	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
	spiders	Araneae	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	27/05/2004	27/05/2004
<i>Invertebrates - True Bugs</i>									
	A True Bug	Anaceratagallia venosa	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Anthocoris nemoralis	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Aphrodes makarovi	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Aphrophora alni	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Aphrophora pectoralis	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Calocoris (Calocoris) alpestris	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Calocoris (Calocoris) roseomaculatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Campyloneura virgula	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Capsus ater	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Cercopis vulnerata	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Cixius nervosus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Coriomeris denticulatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Cyllecoris histrionius	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	A True Bug	<i>Deraeocoris (Deraeocoris) ruber</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>Deraeocoris (Knightocapsus) lutescens</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>Dicyphus (Dicyphus) epilobii</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>Dicyphus (Dicyphus) stachydis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>Empoasca decipiens</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>Eupelix cuspidata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>Eupteryx urticae</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>Eupteryx vittata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>Grypocoris (Lophyromiris) stysi</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>Heterotoma planicornis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>Himacerus (Anaptus) major</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>lassus lanio</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>Liocoris tripustulatus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>Megaloceroea recticornis</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>Notostira elongata</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>Orthops (Orthops) campestris</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>Physatocheila dumetorum</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>Phytocoris (Ktenocoris) varipes</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>Phytocoris (Phytocoris) tiliae</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	<i>Pinalitus cervinus</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016

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	A True Bug	Plagiognathus (Plagiognathus) arbustorum	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Plagiognathus (Plagiognathus) chrysanthemii	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Populicerus nitidissimus	NA	NA	NA	Notable-A	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Psallus (Hyllopsallus) perrisi	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Psallus (Phylidea) quercus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Psallus (Psallus) falleni	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Psammotettix confinis	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Scolopostethus thomsoni	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Stenodema (Stenodema) laevigata	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Tinicephalus (Tinicephalus) hortulanus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Tremulicerus tremulae	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	A True Bug	Turrutus socialis	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
	Black-Kneed Apple Capsid	Blepharidopterus angulatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	23/08/1985
	Broad Damselfly	Nabis (Nabicula) flavomarginatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/08/2010	16/08/2010
	Common Flower Bug	Anthocoris nemorum	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	15/06/1986	16/05/2016
	Creeping Thistle Lacebug	Tingis (Tingis) ampliata	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	19/06/1996	19/06/1996
	Cuckoo-Spit Insect	Philaenus spumarius	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	16/07/1985	26/07/1999
	European Tarnished Plant Bug	Lygus rugulipennis	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	26/07/2010	26/07/2010

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	Fine Streaked Bugkin	Miris striatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	28/05/1997	28/05/1997
	Green Shieldbug	Palomena prasina	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/08/2010	16/08/2010
	Hairy Shieldbug	Dolycoris baccarum	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	14/05/1997	16/05/2016
	Hawthorn Shieldbug	Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	01/10/1985	01/10/1985
	Marsh Damselbug	Nabis (Dolichonabis) limbatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	15/07/1986	15/07/1986
	Meadow Plant Bug	Leptopterna dolabrata	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	19/06/1996	27/06/2013
	Nettle Groundbug	Heterogaster urticae	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	15/06/1986	15/06/1986
	Pied Shieldbug	Tritomegas bicolor	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/05/2016	16/05/2016
	Potato Capsid	Closterotomus norwegicus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	26/07/2010	26/07/2010
	Red-legged Shieldbug	Pentatoma rufipes	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Spear Thistle Lacebug	Tingis (Tingis) cardui	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	09/05/1985	27/06/2013
	Timothy Grassbug	Stenotus binotatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	23/08/1985	15/07/1986
	Tree Damsel Bug	Himacerus (Himacerus) apterus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	26/07/1999	26/07/1999
	Woundwort Shieldbug	Eysarcoris venustissimus	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	01/10/1985	16/05/2016
Invertebrates - True Flies									
	A True Fly	Eristalis arbustorum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	23/08/1985
	A True Fly	Eristalis pertinax	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	23/08/1985
	A True Fly	Syrphus ribesii	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	23/08/1985
	A True Fly	Volucella pellucens	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/07/1985	23/08/1985
	Broad Centurion	Chloromyia formosa	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	15/07/1986	19/06/1996

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	Dark-edged Bee-fly	Bombylius major	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	19/06/1996	19/06/1996
	Dotted Bee-fly	Bombylius discolor	NA	NA	NA	Notable	1	31/03/2019	31/03/2019
	Marmalade Hoverfly	Episyrphus balteatus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	23/08/1985	23/08/1985
Lower Plants - Mosses									
	A Moss	Barbula convoluta var. sardoa	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
	A Moss	Bryum dichotomum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
	A Moss	Fissidens taxifolius var. taxifolius	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
	Big Shaggy-moss	Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
	Bird's-claw Beard-moss	Barbula unguiculata	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
	Capillary Thread-moss	Bryum capillare	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
	Common Cord-moss	Funaria hygrometrica	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
	Common Feather-moss	Kindbergia praelonga	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
	Common Tamarisk-moss	Thuidium tamariscinum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	04/06/1987	04/06/1987
	Cypress-leaved Plait-moss	Hypnum cupressiforme	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
	Fallacious Beard-moss	Didymodon fallax	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
	Grey-cushioned Grimmia	Grimmia pulvinata	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
	Hart's-tongue Thyme-moss	Plagiomnium undulatum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
	Intermediate Screw-moss	Syntrichia montana	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	Neat Feather-moss	Pseudoscleropodium purum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
	Pointed Spear-moss	Calliergonella cuspidata	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
	Rough-stalked Feather-moss	Brachythecium rutabulum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
	Sessile Grimmia	Schistidium apocarpum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
	Silky Wall Feather-moss	Homalothecium sericeum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
	Springy Turf-moss	Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
	Velvet Feather-moss	Brachytheciastrum velutinum	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	02/06/2007	02/06/2007
Mammals - Terrestrial (bats)									
	Bat	Chiroptera	HabDir-A2np, HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-CR, RL-GB-post2001-EN, RL-GB-post2001-VU, RL-GB-post2001-NT, RL-GB-post2001-DD	8	04/11/2016	18/05/2021
	Bat	Vespertilionidae		HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	BF-LBAP, RL-Global-post2001-NT	1	03/04/2021	03/04/2021
	Brown Long-eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	NA	9	27/08/2019	07/07/2021
	Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NA	NA	10	21/06/2016	07/07/2021
	Myotis Bat species	Myotis	HabDir-A2np, HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-CR, RL-GB-post2001-DD	1	08/06/2021	08/06/2021
	Natterer's Bat	Myotis nattereri	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NA	NA	6	27/06/2019	08/06/2021

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	Noctule Bat	Nyctalus noctula	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	NA	4	24/05/2016	27/06/2021
	Pipistrelle Bat species	Pipistrellus	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-NT	1	05/10/2020	05/10/2020
	Serotine	Eptesicus serotinus	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NA	RL-GB-post2001-VU	2	22/05/2021	07/07/2021
	Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	NA	5	24/05/2016	27/06/2021
Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)									
	Brown Hare	Lepus europaeus	NA	NA	NERC-S41	NA	63	10/02/2010	26/08/2021
	Chinese Muntjac	Muntiacus reevesi	NA	NA	NA	NA	31	17/01/2021	24/08/2021
	Deer	Cervidae	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	16/02/2021	16/02/2021
	Eastern Grey Squirrel	Sciurus carolinensis	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	19/06/1996	12/03/2002
	Eurasian Badger	Meles meles	NA	Badgers-1992	NA	NA	21	01/01/1977	15/03/2021
	Eurasian Otter	Lutra lutra	HabDir-A2np, HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a	NERC-S41	NA	5	01/09/2003	11/04/2018
	European Mole	Talpa europaea	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	01/01/1977	22/08/1996
	Fallow Deer	Dama dama	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	19/06/1996	24/01/2021
	Rabbit	Oryctolagus cuniculus	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	14/06/1977	20/06/2020
	Red Fox	Vulpes vulpes	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	01/01/1977	12/06/2020
	Stoat	Mustela erminea	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	23/02/1986	10/06/2020
	West European Hedgehog	Erinaceus europaeus	NA	NA	NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-VU	3	01/01/2018	19/10/2020

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
Reptiles									
	Common Lizard	Zootoca vivipara	NA	WACA-Sch5-s9.1k/s9.5a	NERC-S41	NA	1	27/05/2004	27/05/2004

INVASIVE SPECIES RECORDS

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	Status	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
<i>Higher Plants - Flowering Plants</i>						
	Rhododendron	Rhododendron ponticum	INNS-Other-2015	1	01/01/1977	01/01/1981

SPECIES STATUS KEY

EUROPEAN DIRECTIVES

- **BirdsDir-A1** - Species listed on Annex 1 of EC Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds. This covers birds which are the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution.
- **HabDir-A2, HabDir-A2np, HabDir-A4 & HabDir-A5** - Annex 2 and Annexes 4/5 respectively of the EC Habitats Directive. This is the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. The abbreviations have the following meanings:

HabDir-A2	Species which are endangered, the conservation of which the Community has a particular responsibility in view of the proportion of their natural range which falls within the territory of the Community. They require the designation of special areas of conservation.
HabDir-A2np	Animal and plant species of Community interest (i.e. endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic in the European Community) whose conservation requires the designation of special areas of conservation. Note that the contents of this annex have been updated in April 2003 following the Treaty of Accession.
HabDir-A4	Animal and plant species of Community interest (i.e. endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic in the European Community) in need of strict protection. They are protected from killing, disturbance or the destruction of them or their habitat. Note that the contents of this annex have been updated in April 2003 following the Treaty of Accession.
HabDir-A5	Animal and plant species of Community interest whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures.

UK LEGISLATION: CONSERVATION OF HABITATS AND SPECIES REGULATIONS 2010

- **HabReg-Sch2, HabReg-Sch4 and HabReg-Sch5.** This legislation translates the European Habitats Directive (see above) into UK law where species are listed in Schedule 2 (priority & non-priority), Schedule 4 and Schedule 5.

UK LEGISLATION: WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981

Schedule 1 Wild Birds

This prohibits the intentional killing, injuring or taking of any wild bird and the taking, damaging or destroying of the nest (whilst being built or in use) or eggs. It prohibits possession of wild birds (dead or alive) or their eggs. In addition:

- **WACA-Sch1-p1** – There are additional penalties for offences relating to birds on this schedule and it is also an offence to disturb such birds at the nest or with dependent young.
- **WACA-Sch1-p2** – Covers the protection of birds which may be killed during the open season.

(Please note that some schedule 1 bird records will refer to species that do not breed in the county, e.g. over-wintering birds such as Redwing or Fieldfare. Although we include them in the annotated records, only they and their nests, eggs and dependent young enjoy extra protection under the W&C 1981 act. If you are in any doubt about the breeding status of a bird please contact us at TVERC)

Schedule 5 Wild Animals

WACA-Sch5-s9.1	Covers intentionally killing, injuring or taking any wild animal included in Schedule 5
WACA-Sch5-s9.1k	Covers animals which are protected from intentional killing or injuring.
WACA-Sch5-s9.1t	Covers animals which are protected from taking.
WACA-Sch5-s9.2	Covers animals which are protected from being possessed or controlled (live or dead).
WACA-Sch5-s9.4a	Covers intentionally or recklessly disturbing of any wild animal included in Schedule 5. Also includes animals which are protected from intentional damage or destruction to any structure or place used for shelter or protection.
WACA-Sch5-s9.4b	Covers animals which are protected from intentional disturbance while occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection.
WACA-Sch5-s9.4c	Covers animals which are protected from their access to any structure or place which they use for shelter or protection being obstructed.
WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	Covers animals which are protected from being sold, offered for sale or being held or transported for sale either live or dead, whole or part.
WACA-Sch5-s9.5b	Covers animals which are protected from being published or advertised as being for sale.

Schedule 8 Wild Plants

- **WACA-Sch8** – Covers plants which are protected from intentional picking, uprooting or destruction (Section 13 1a); selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale (live or dead, part or derivative) (Section 13 2a); advertising (any of these) for buying or selling (Section 13 2b).

PRIORITY NERC S.41 2006

- **NERC-S41** Species “of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity” covered under section 41 (England) of the NERC Act (2006) and therefore need to be taken into consideration by a public body when performing any of its functions with a view to conserving biodiversity.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: RED LISTS

Global Red List Species (tagged **RL-Global**) - Species listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Species included are from pre and post 1994 and post 2001 lists.

GB Red List Species (tagged **RL-GB**) - Species included in GB red lists. Species included are from pre and post 1994 and post 2001 lists. Please note not all taxon groups are currently covered, for example fungi.

England Red List Species (tagged **RL-Eng**) – Species included in England red lists. Out of the categories below, only CR, EN, VU, NT, DD and RE are used in the context of this Red List.

With all red lists, the date of the list used does not indicate when the species was designated, but which set of rules for designation were used. Due to the time required to produce a new red list for a species group, the rules used will often be much older than the date of the list.

Abbreviations:

EX – Extinct A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died.

EW – Extinct in the Wild. Species known to survive only in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population(s) well outside the past range.

CR – Critically Endangered (CR) Species facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.

EN – Endangered: Species that are not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.

VU – Vulnerable: A species is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future

NT – Near Threatened – A taxon considered likely to become endangered in the near future.

NR - Taxa with small populations that are not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but are at risk

LR(cd) – Lower risk (conservation dependent)

DD – Data deficient – A taxon with insufficient data to make an assessment of its risk of extinction.

RE – Regionally Extinct – Taxa that are considered extinct within the region but populations exist elsewhere in the world.

R - Taxa with small populations that are not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but are at risk.

Inde – indeterminate – based on a pre 1994 category: Taxa which are known to be Endangered, Vulnerable or Rare but with insufficient data to place them in one of the categories.

Insu – Insufficiently known - based on a pre 1994 category which equates to data deficient.

Thre - Taxa which are not known to occur naturally outside Britain. Taxa within this category may also be in any of the other RDB categories or not threatened at all.

Species included here are from information compiled by JNCC (The Joint Nature Conservation Committee).

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: NATIONALLY NOTABLE SPECIES

This covers invertebrate species not falling within IUCN categories but never the less uncommon in Britain.

Nationally Notable A (Tagged **Notable-A**): Taxa which occur in <30 10 km (hectad) squares or for less well recorded groups within <7 vice counties.

Nationally Notable B (Tagged **Notable-B**): Taxa which don't fall within IUCN categories but are uncommon in Britain and occur in 31-100 10 km sq/ or for less or for less well recorded groups between 8 and 20 vice counties

Notable (Tagged **Notable**): Taxa known to be scarce (occurring in between 16 and 100 10km squares) but for which there is insufficient information to assign them to the above categories.

This designation comes from the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) species dictionary but is supported by JNCC.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: NATIONALLY RARE OR SCARCE SPECIES

This designation covers species that are recognised to occur in only a few locations in Britain. Note species reported in this section may also appear on red lists.

Rare (tagged as **Status-NR**) = occurring in 15 or fewer hectads (10 km squares) in the UK

Scarce (tagged as **Status-NS**) = occurring in 16 – 100 hectads in the UK.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: BIRDS OF CONSERVATION CONCERN LISTS & RED LIST FUNGI

These lists were drawn up by leading governmental and non-governmental conservation organizations including the RSPB and British Trust for Ornithology. The most recent version was published in May 2009.

Red List (tagged Bird-Red) - species are those that are globally threatened, whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years (i.e. by more than 50% in 25 years), or which have declined historically and not recovered.

Amber List (tagged Bird-Amber) - Amber list species are those whose population or range has declined moderately in recent years (by more than 25% but less than 50% in 25 years), those whose population has declined historically but recovered recently, rare breeders (fewer than 300 pairs), those with internationally important populations in the UK, those with localised populations, and those with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe.

Red List Fungi – This designation uses the Red Data List of Threatened British Fungi (preliminary assessment) by Shelley Evans (BMS Conservation Officer). Species are designated as:

Fungi Red-CR – Critically Endangered

Fungi Red-EN – Endangered

Fungi Red-NT – Near Threatened

Fungi Red-VU – Vulnerable

These follow current IUCN guidelines (2001) as closely as possible but with adaptations to take into account the fungal lifestyle and associated practicalities of fungal recording.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: OXFORDSHIRE SCARCE & RARE PLANTS

A rare plant register for Oxfordshire was published under the title *Oxfordshire's Threatened Plants* (Pices Publications, June 2018). This 15 year study produced a list of rare and scarce plants for the county. TVERC is now including Oxfordshire records of these species in its Protected & Notable Species GIS layers. The definitions of rare and scarce are as follows:

Oxon-Rare – Any species found in 1-3 Oxfordshire tetrads (2km x 2km square) over the duration of the data collection phase of the study (2000 – 2010 inclusive)

Oxon-Scarce – Any species found in 4 – 10 Oxfordshire tetrads over the data collection phase of the study.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: LOCAL BAP SPECIES

For any Local Authority that has drawn up a list of BAP species. Designations will only apply to species recorded from the Local Authority area.

Currently, only Bracknell Forest Council have such a BAP list and relevant records are tagged **BF-LBAP**.

INVASIVE NON-NATIVE SPECIES

Species appearing on the Environment Agency list of non-native invasive species 2014. Species may have the following designations:

Priority Species: Species affecting EA interests the most

Rapid Response Species: Very invasive species that are not yet established.

Appendix 4

Survey Origin Key (March 2022)

Survey Origin Abbreviation	Survey Origin Details
ABFG	Association of British Fungus Groups
AC	Academic Researcher
AEG	Astons Environment Group
AN	Abingdon Natural History Society
ANHSO	Ashmolean Natural History Society
ARC	Amphibian and Reptile Conservation
ARGUK	UK Amphibian & Reptile Groups
ARK	Action for the River Kennet
ASG	Anthomyiidae Study Group
BAT	Bat Licence Returns
BBG	Binfield Badger Group
BBOWT	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Wildlife Trust
BBS	British Bryological Society
BC	Butterfly Conservation
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BCYS	Berkshire Churchyards Surveys
BDS	British Dragonfly Society
BENHS	British Entomological Natural History Society
BFC	Bracknell Forest Council
BFVT	Bracknell Forest Veteran Tree Survey
BGG	Bicester Green Gym
BIG	Berkshire Invertebrate Group
BLS	British Lichen Society
BLWS	Berkshire Local Wildlife Sites Project
BMERC	Bucks & Milton Keynes Environmental Record Centre
BMG	Berkshire Mammal Group
BNG	Benson Nature Group
BOC	Berkshire Bird Clubs
BOS	Banbury Ornithological Society
BRAG	Berkshire Reptile & Amphibian Group
BRC	Biological Record Centre
BSBBG	Berkshire & South Bucks Bat Group
BSBI	Botanical Society of the British Isles
BTC	Banbury Town Council

Survey Origin Abbreviation	Survey Origin Details
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
BUWG	Bracknell Urban Wildlife Group
BWARS	Bees, Wasps & Ants Recording Society
BWG	Besselsleigh Wood Group
CalRS	National Calliphoridae Recording Scheme
CBT	Childe Beale Trust
CDC	Cherwell District Council
CFGA	Caring for God's Acre
CLPS	City of London Piscatorial Society
COS	County Ornithological Services
CPRE	Campaign to Protect Rural England
CRPG	Cotswold Rare Plant Group
CSP	Cherwell Swift Project
CWAS	Chinnor Works Angling Society
EA	Environment Agency (formally the National Rivers Authority)
EC	Professional Ecological Consultant
ESB	Earthworm Society of Britain
ESG	Eynsham Swift Group
ET	The Earth Trust (formally the Northmoor Trust)
FFF	Friends of Faringdon Folly
FHT	Freshwater Habitat Trust
FLC	Friends of Longcot Churchyard
FoLV	Friends of the Lye Valley
FORW	Friends of Ruscombe Wood
FOSMF	Friends of St Mary's Fields, Kidlington
FOTEM	Friends of the Emm Brook
FOTTG	Friends of the Trap Grounds
FOWCP	Friends of Wargrave Chalk Pit
FROG	Froglife
FSC	Field Studies Council
FSO	Fungus Survey of Oxfordshire
FWAG	Farm and Wildlife Advisory Group
GCER	Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records
GCN	Great Crested Newt Licence Returns
HA	Highways Agency
HMWG	Hamstead Marsahll Wildlife Group
HPB	High Park Blenheim Surveys

Survey Origin Abbreviation	Survey Origin Details
HWMT	Hurst Water Meadow Trust
ICL	Imperial College London
IOSF	International Otter Survival Fund
IREC	I Record
JDA	Jo Dunn Archive
KKG	Keep Kentwood Green
LBRS	Longhorn Beetle Recording Scheme
LMG	Long Mead LWS Group
LN	Local/national expert (known to TVERC)
LNEC	Local Naturalist OR Ecological Consultant
LR	Living Records
LWT	Lavell's Wetland Trust
LWVP	Lower Windrush Valley Project
MGLG	Moor Green Lakes Group
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MOP	Member of the Public
MS	Mammal Society
NCRS	National (Trichoptera) Caddisfly Recording Scheme
NDCC	Nettlebed & District Commons Conservators
NDD	National Dormouse Database
NDOC	Newbury District Ornithological Club
NE	Natural England (English nature, NCC)
NFC	Newbury Field Club
NHM	Natural History Museum (London)
NNSS	Non-native Species Secretariat
NORS	National Orthoptera Recording Scheme
NPD	National Ponds Database
NPMS	National Plant Monitoring Scheme (Contains data supplied by Natural Environment Research Council)
NRG	Newbury Ringing Group
NSP	NatureSpace Partnership
NT	National Trust
OBadG	Oxfordshire Badger Group
OBG	Oxfordshire Bat Group
OBRC	Oxfordshire Biological Record Centre
OBU	Oxford Brookes University
OCC	Oxfordshire County Council
OCYS	Oxfordshire Churchyard Survey

Survey Origin Abbreviation	Survey Origin Details
OFG	Oxfordshire Flora Group
OLWS	Oxfordshire Local Wildlife Sites Project
OMG	Oxfordshire Mossing Group
OOS	Oxfordshire Ornithological Society
ORAG	Oxfordshire Reptile and Amphibian Group
ORS	Opilliones Recording Scheme
OS	Otter Spotter Project
OSC	Oxford Swift City Project
OUNHM	Oxford University Natural History Museum
OUWG	Oxford Urban Wildlife Group
OWAC	Old Windsor Angling Club
OX	Oxford City Council
OxMG	Oxfordshire Mammal Group
PL	Plantlife
PT	Plant Tracker
PTES	People's Trust for Endangered Species
RBC	Reading Borough Council
RBWM	Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead
RDNHS	Reading & District Natural History Society
RF	Richard Frankum
RI	Rothamsted Institute
RM	Reading Museum
RP	Record Pool
RRS	Riverfly Recording Scheme
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RTCT	River Thames Conservation Trust
RUWG	Reading Urban Wildlife Group
RWP	Reading Woodland Plan
SARS	Soldierflies and Allies Recording Scheme
ScRS	Scarabaeoidea Recording Scheme
SepRS	Sepsidae Recording Scheme
SibFO	Sibthorp Flora Oxoniensis
SO	Science Oxford
SODC	South Oxfordshire District Council
STC	Salmon & Trout Conservation
SW	Shotover Wildlife
TCV	The Conservation Volunteers

Survey Origin Abbreviation	Survey Origin Details
TVERC	Thames Valley Environmental Record Centre
TVFG	Thames Valley Fungus Group
TW	Thames Water
U	Unknown
UKCADRS	UK Caddis Recording Scheme
UKWOT	UK Wild Otter Trust
VC22Moths	VC 22 Moth Recording Scheme
VC23Moths	VC 23 Moth Recording Scheme
VCH	Victoria County History (historical records)
VWH	Vale of White Horse District Council
VWT	Vincent Wildlife Trust
WB	West Berkshire Council
WBBRS	Weevil & Bark beetle Recording Scheme
WBC	Wokingham Borough Council
WBG	Worton Bird Group
WCOOK	Wild Cookham
WEG	Watlington Environment Group
WFG	Wychwood Flora Group
WIA	Wildlife in Ascot Group
WILDCRU	Wildlife Conservation Research Unit (Oxford Uni)
WLPG	Wheatley Local Plan Group
WM	Wild Maidenhead
WMUWG	Windsor & Maidenhead Urban Wildlife Group
WODC	West Oxfordshire District Council
WOFBS	West Oxfordshire Farmland Bird Survey
WOx	Wild Oxford Project (BBOWT)
WS	Wytham Survey
WT	Woodland Trust
WWT	Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust
WyP	Wychwood Project
YE	Dick Greenaway for the Yattendon Estate

Enabling data-driven decisions to better enhance and protect our natural environment

STATEMENT REGARDING DATA COVERAGE

For a variety of reasons, TVERC does not hold all existing biodiversity records for Berkshire & Oxfordshire. Such absence of records should not be taken as confirmation of the absence of a species in the area. TVERC is constantly striving to improve data coverage; we hold data on all species groups, and annually we add over 200,000 records to our database of nearly 3.4 million records. TVERC holds data on all species groups. However, we suggest that you contact the following local recording groups who may hold extra records that we do not have in our database, or that we do not have permission to share with full location information.

BIRDS RECORDS FOR BERKSHIRE

TVERC does have a data exchange agreement with the Berkshire Ornithological Club but cannot supply data in commercial data searches. To obtain this data please use the following contact:

Berkshire Ornithological Club

Richard Burness, Recorder: records@berksoc.org.uk

Website: <http://berksoc.org.uk/>

BAT AND BADGER RECORDS FOR BERKSHIRE

TVERC has data sharing agreements with both the Berks and South Bucks Bat Group and the Binfield Badger Group. TVERC holds data from both groups and they each hold relevant TVERC data. However, although TVERC can provide their records for data searches, we have not been permitted to provide full location information. Similarly, these groups can provide TVERC records, but without full location information. In addition, because data exchange only happens annually, each organization will hold records not held by the other, so we strongly recommend that you request data from both organizations. For full information on their records, please contact these groups direct.

The Berkshire and South Buckinghamshire Bat Group

Email: records@berksbats.org.uk

Data searches may be submitted via their website: www.berksbats.org.uk

Binfield Badger Group
PO Box 3805
Binfield
Berks
RG42 1HH

Email: badgers@binfieldbadgers.org.uk

BIRD RECORDS FOR OXFORDSHIRE

For bird information in North Oxfordshire (SP32-52, SP33-53, SP34-54, SP45) contact:

Banbury Ornithological Society
Mike Curnow, Bird Recorder and Data Manager
Email: bosdata@outlook.com
Website: <http://www.banburyornithologicalsociety.org.uk>

BAT RECORDS FOR OXFORDSHIRE

TVERC has a data sharing agreement with the Oxfordshire Bat Group, so both parties hold data belonging to the other. However, neither can provide full location information for records belonging to the other. Also, because data exchange only happens annually, each organization will hold records not held by the other so we strongly recommend that you request data from both organizations.

For records held by the Oxfordshire Bat Group please
contact: David Endacott
27 Hedge Hill Road
East Challow
Wantage
OX12 9SD
davidendacott@hotmail.com

For North Oxfordshire it is best to contact:
Reg Tipping
1 Freemans Rd
Bodicote
Banbury
OX15 4DT

BADGER RECORDS FOR OXFORDSHIRE

Oxfordshire Badger Group:

For sett records: settrecords.oxonbadgergroup@gmail.com

For road traffic accident records: rtas.oxonbadgergroup@gmail.com

USE OF NBN ATLAS DATA

Commercial organisations and members of the public may refer to the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Atlas for wildlife records and habitat and designated site information for their own private use.

Paragraph 165 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that 'planning policies and decisions should be based on up-to-date information about the natural environment and other characteristics of the area'. The NBN Atlas does not hold information on Local Wildlife Sites or priority habitats in this area and there are

restrictions on public access to the majority of species records available via the NBN, so ecology reports without a data search from TVERC are at risk of non-compliance with the NPPF.

TVERC have advised planning authorities in Berkshire and Oxfordshire that ecology reports using only NBN data should not usually be validated and the NBN has requested that suspected breaches of NBN terms and conditions are reported to the NBN Data Access Officer, who will take appropriate action. Further detail is available on our website:

<http://www.tverc.org/cms/content/ecological-survey-reports-planning-applications>.

STATEMENT ON GRID REFERENCES

The following types of grid references are provided:

- Six figure grid references. Many of these will be an assigned relatively central grid reference for a site though with small sites the assigned grid reference for a site could be close to the edge. The record may have come from anywhere within the site. Where additional location information is provided the reference may be more accurate or central to a subsite within the larger site. Where the location is not site based, the grid reference should be within 100 metres of the location.
- Four figure grid references. Generally these are 1km square records often with some location information to give an idea of which part of the 1km square the record was found. Sometime this information can be quite accurate. Where a large site is referred to the location should be in that part of the 1km square that is within the site. In some case these may be tetrad records with grid reference referring to a 2km x 2km square. This includes some confidential records from Oxford Ornithological Society. Other tetrad data is rarely included.
- Eight and ten figure grid references: These are generally accurately worked out to the location where the species was found. However for small and narrow sites eight figure grid references may be used as a central grid reference for a site.
- TVERC intends to start tagging data to qualify these grid references but at present only a limited amount of qualification is provided. 1km square records are tagged as 1km record and 2km square records are tagged as 2km record.

Thames Valley

Environmental Records Centre



Enabling data-driven decisions to better enhance and protect our natural environment

01865 815 451

tverc@oxfordshire.gov.uk

www.tverc.org



@TVERC1

DRAFT OXFORDSHIRE NATURE RECOVERY NETWORK

To achieve nature's recovery, Oxfordshire needs large areas where wildlife is able to flourish and where nature provides the range of ecosystem services we will need in the future. Our ambition should be to double the amount of land of high value for nature by 2050.

As well as having a primary role of supporting abundant wildlife, a Nature Recovery Network should enhance natural beauty, conserve geodiversity and provide opportunities to deliver benefits for people, such as flood alleviation, recreation and climate change adaptation. Future local development plans will need to consider in detail how to plan for more nature.

Core Zone

Contains all of Oxfordshire's current nature conservation assets



Highest level of biodiversity protection, management and enhancement

- Improve habitats and restore natural ecosystems
- Agri-environment schemes
- Biodiversity net gain
- Development is avoided



Oxfordshire already has the foundations for a local

Nature Recovery Network. Since 2006, the Conservation Target Areas have been established as the spatial component of Oxfordshire's strategic approach to biodiversity. They are concentrations of priority habitats and species and include surrounding land that can buffer and link these habitats and provide opportunities to create new sites.

NATURE RECOVERY NETWORK ZONES

The draft Nature Recovery Network has three zones:

CORE ZONE – PROTECTION OF EXISTING SITES AND PRIORITY HABITATS

The core of the NRN contains all of Oxfordshire's nature conservation assets. The Core Zone covers approximately 30,000 hectares, or about 11% of Oxfordshire. This Core Zone includes:

- Special Protection Areas
- Special Areas for Conservation,
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Ramsar sites
- Local Nature Reserves
- Local Wildlife Sites (including proposed)
- Cherwell District Wildlife Sites
- Oxford City Wildlife Sites
- BBOWT reserves
- Woodland Trust woodlands
- Other sites of local importance for nature conservation, e.g. small nature reserves and other sites managed for biodiversity not covered by other designations above.
- All priority habitat data held by TVERC

It should be noted that there is considerable overlap between many of these categories. Nearly all of the listed designated sites contain some priority habitat and some sites have more than one designation. There is also a great deal of priority habitat outside of designated sites. Ancient woodland has not been included in the core zone separately. The vast majority of ancient woodland is either designated or is priority habitat. There may be some small areas of ancient woodland that are neither designated nor priority habitat. Ancient woodland should be considered a defacto part of the Core Zone of the draft NRN.

These are the most important sites for biodiversity in the county. The core of the NRN is the main priority for nature conservation in the county. Action here should focus on the protection and management of these sites and habitats to support the greatest amount of biodiversity.

Some of the Core Zone sites are not within the Nature Recovery Zone (see below), but instead sit within the Wider Landscape Zone. These sites are still important for nature conservation and should be protected and enhanced.



RECOVERY ZONE – HABITAT CREATION AND RESTORATION, CONNECTING EXISTING ASSETS

This part of the NRN consists of the Conservation Target Areas, the Important Freshwater Areas and a freshwater network, with additional areas added to provide better connectivity for grassland and woodland using connectivity data and landscape units. The Recovery Zone covers about 100,000 hectares or approximately 40% of Oxfordshire.

This part of the NRN is where new habitat creation and habitat restoration should be focussed. Habitat creation and restoration in this area will better link parts of the core network, either by buffering and extending core sites, or by providing corridors or stepping stones between core sites.

The Recovery Zone does not include all the Core Zone sites; many sites sit within the Wider Landscape Zone. However, the Recovery Zone offers the best opportunities for meeting the Lawton principles of more, bigger, better and more joined.

WIDER LANDSCAPE ZONE – STRENGTHEN LANDSCAPE CHARACTER, MAKING ROOM FOR NATURE

The wider countryside is still important for nature's recovery. Here the focus should be on strengthening the character of the landscape and making room for nature. This could include, for example, the restoration or creation of hedgerows and other landscape features, managing farmland with nature in mind, or improving access to the countryside.



CREATION OF THE DRAFT NRN

The development of a draft network map has been carried out collaboratively by a partnership of local nature conservation organisations, led by Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC), Wild Oxfordshire and The Berks, Bucks and Oxon Wildlife Trust (BBOWT) and overseen by Oxfordshire's Biodiversity Advisory Group (BAG) and adopted by the Oxfordshire Environment Board (OxEB). Extensive consultation with a wide group of stakeholders has ensured that the map has been scrutinised by the wider environmental community in Oxfordshire. A wide range of data and a variety of analytical approaches were used by TVERC to identify the draft NRN for Oxfordshire.

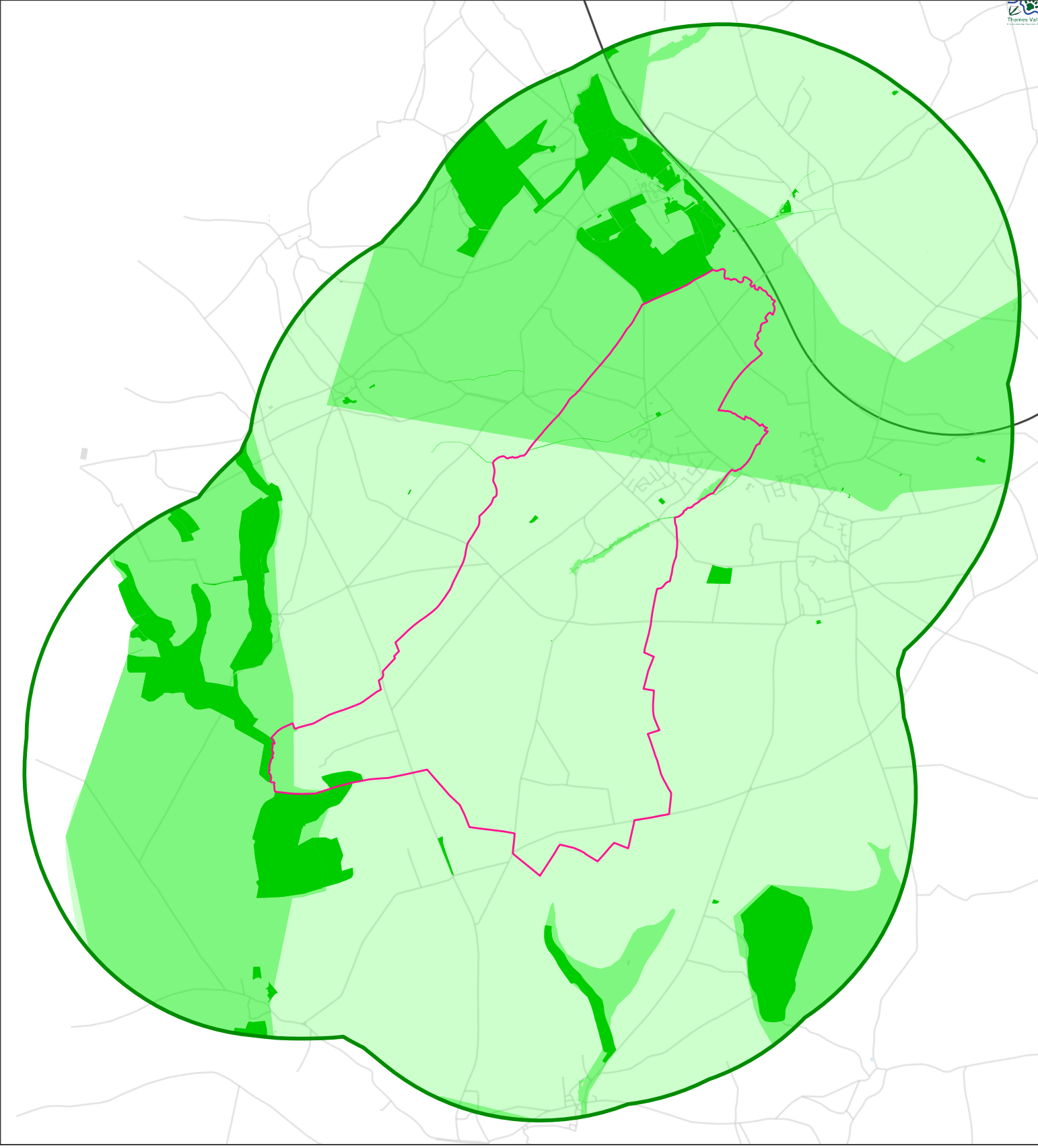
FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information please visit the Wild Oxfordshire website:

<https://www.wildoxfordshire.org.uk/biodiversity/oxfordshires-nature-recovery-network/>

milton-under-wychwood parish

Nature Recovery Network



NRN  Wider Countryside  Recovery Area  Core Area

Map produced by Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre in 2022
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3. TVERC Report 15th June 2022

‘Protected and Notable Species’

Enabling data-driven decisions to better enhance and protect our natural environment

BIODIVERSITY REPORT

Site: milton-under-wychwood parish
TVERC Ref: TVERC/22/0163
Prepared for: Milton under Wychwood Parish Council
On: 2022-06-15
By: Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre
datasearch@tverc.org
www.tverc.org

This report should not to be passed on to third parties or published without prior permission of TVERC.

Please be aware that printing maps from this report requires an appropriate OS licence.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

The following are included in this report:

General Information:

- Terms & Conditions
- Further information

PROTECTED & NOTABLE SPECIES INFORMATION:

- Summary table of protected and notable species records within the parish
- Species status key
- Data origin key
- Data coverage statement

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Data-related terms:

- The information supplied will not be put to any other use beyond the project for which it is requested, nor communicated to any person other than those directly involved. No data supplied will be uploaded to the NBN Gateway/Atlas.
- TVERC will be clearly acknowledged when data is used in reports or other documents. This should state “Data provided by Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre” and should be included with any lists of species or maps of sites or habitats.
- The data in the report can only be used for the project for which it was requested. It cannot be passed on to third parties without permission of TVERC (this excludes reports presented to clients and Local Authorities).
- While every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the data, TVERC bears no legal responsibility for the accuracy or comprehensiveness of the data provided and accepts no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data.
- The absence of species or habitat information for any area or location does not necessarily imply such species or habitats are absent; they may simply be unrecorded.
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PROTECTED AND NOTABLE SPECIES RECORDS

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
Amphibians									
	Great Crested Newt	Triturus cristatus	HabDir-A2np, HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a	NERC-S41	NA	1	04/03/2019	04/03/2019
Birds									
	Barn Owl	Tyto alba	NA	WACA-Sch1-p1	NA	NA	6	05/03/2000	03/11/2003
	Corn Bunting	Emberiza calandra	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Cuckoo	Cuculus canorus	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Dunnock	Prunella modularis	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Bird-Amber	1	09/05/1985	09/05/1985
	Grey Partridge	Perdix perdix	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Bird-Red	3	10/05/2003	06/07/2003
	Hobby	Falco subbuteo	NA	WACA-Sch1-p1	NA	NA	1	10/05/2000	10/05/2000
	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1	12/01/2021	12/01/2021
	Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus	NA	NA	NA	Bird-Amber	3	09/05/1985	26/05/2003
	Linnet	Linaria cannabina	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Bird-Red	3	10/05/2003	06/07/2003
	Red Kite	Milvus milvus	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1	NA	RL-Global-post2001-NT	1	10/05/1999	10/05/1999
	Skylark	Alauda arvensis	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Bird-Red	3	10/05/2003	06/07/2003
	Snipe	Gallinago gallinago	NA	NA	NA	Bird-Amber	1	10/12/2006	10/12/2006
	Starling	Sturnus vulgaris	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Bird-Red	4	10/05/2003	06/07/2003
	Swift	Apus apus	NA	NA	NA	Bird-Amber	7	01/01/2010	29/05/2019

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Bird-Red	6	09/05/1985	06/07/2003
Fish - Bony									
	Brown Trout	Salmo trutta subsp. fario	NA	NA	NERC-S41	NA	2	22/05/2003	26/05/2004
	Brown/Sea Trout	Salmo trutta	NA	NA	NERC-S41	NA	3	26/05/2004	03/05/2006
	Bullhead	Cottus gobio	HabDir-A2np	NA	NA	NA	5	22/05/2003	03/05/2006
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants									
	Autumn Gentian	Gentianella amarella	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	NA	WACA-Sch8	NA	NA	13	01/01/1978	20/05/2003
	Carlina Thistle	Carlina vulgaris	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	3	09/05/1985	21/06/1991
	Common Rock-rose	Helianthemum nummularium	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	2	09/05/1985	21/06/1991
	Crosswort	Cruciata laevipes	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
	Dwarf Spurge	Euphorbia exigua	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-VU, RL-GB-post2001-VU	1	01/01/1977	01/01/1981
	Field Gentian	Gentianella campestris	NA	NA	NERC-S41	RL-Eng-post2001-EN, RL-GB-post2001-VU	1	21/06/1991	21/06/1991
	Field Scabious	Knautia arvensis	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	4	01/01/1977	27/06/2013
	Grape-hyacinth	Muscari neglectum	NA	NA	NERC-S41	Oxon-Scarce, Status-NR	1	01/03/1990	30/09/1990
	Hoary Plantain	Plantago media	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	3	16/07/1985	21/06/1991
	Round-leaved Mint	Mentha suaveolens	NA	NA	NA	Status-NS, RL-Eng-post2001-NT, RL-GB-post2001-DD	1	22/09/2016	22/09/2016
	Sanicle	Sanicula europaea	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	5	01/01/1968	20/05/2003

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	White Helleborine	Cephalanthera damasonium	NA	NA	NERC-S41	RL-Eng-post2001-VU, RL-GB-post2001-VU	2	01/01/1968	20/05/2003
	Wild Strawberry	Fragaria vesca	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	8	01/01/1968	20/05/2003
	Wood-sorrel	Oxalis acetosella	NA	NA	NA	RL-Eng-post2001-NT	3	25/04/2001	12/06/2002
<i>Invertebrates - Beetles</i>									
	A Beetle	Telmatophilus brevicollis	NA	NA	NA	RL-GB-pre94-R	1	23/08/1985	16/05/2016
	Flax Flea Beetle	Longitarsus parvulus	NA	NA	NA	Notable-A	2	26/07/1999	25/04/2001
	Rugged Oil-beetle	Meloe rugosus	NA	NA	NERC-S41	NA	1	18/03/1993	18/03/1993
<i>Invertebrates - Butterflies</i>									
	Small Heath	Coenonympha pamphilus	NA	NA	NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-NT	5	16/07/1985	22/08/1996
<i>Invertebrates - Crustaceans</i>									
	White-clawed Crayfish	Austropotamobius pallipes	HabDir-A2np, HabDir-A5	WACA-Sch5-s9.1t/s9.5a	NERC-S41	RL-Global-post2001-EN	5	12/10/2009	12/10/2009
<i>Invertebrates - Millipedes</i>									
	Large Black Slug	Arion (Arion) ater	NA	NA	NA	RL-GB-post2001-DD	1	03/02/1999	03/02/1999
<i>Invertebrates - Moths</i>									
	Cinnabar	Tyria jacobaeae	NA	NA	NERC-S41	NA	2	22/08/1996	22/08/1996
	Latticed Heath	Chiasmia clathrata	NA	NA	NERC-S41	NA	1	16/07/1985	16/07/1985
<i>Invertebrates - True Bugs</i>									
	A True Bug	Populicerus nitidissimus	NA	NA	NA	Notable-A	1	09/05/1985	16/05/2016
<i>Invertebrates - True Flies</i>									
	Dotted Bee-fly	Bombylius discolor	NA	NA	NA	Notable	1	31/03/2019	31/03/2019
<i>Mammals - Terrestrial (bats)</i>									

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
	Bat	Chiroptera	HabDir-A2np, HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-CR, RL-GB-post2001-EN, RL-GB-post2001-VU, RL-GB-post2001-NT, RL-GB-post2001-DD	8	04/11/2016	18/05/2021
	Bat	Vespertilionidae		HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	BF-LBAP, RL-Global-post2001-NT	1	03/04/2021	03/04/2021
	Brown Long-eared Bat	Plecotus auritus	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	NA	9	27/08/2019	07/07/2021
	Common Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NA	NA	10	21/06/2016	07/07/2021
	Myotis Bat species	Myotis	HabDir-A2np, HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-CR, RL-GB-post2001-DD	1	08/06/2021	08/06/2021
	Natterer's Bat	Myotis nattereri	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NA	NA	6	27/06/2019	08/06/2021
	Noctule Bat	Nyctalus noctula	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	NA	4	24/05/2016	27/06/2021
	Pipistrelle Bat species	Pipistrellus	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-NT	1	05/10/2020	05/10/2020
	Serotine	Eptesicus serotinus	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NA	RL-GB-post2001-VU	2	22/05/2021	07/07/2021
	Soprano Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus pygmaeus	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	NA	5	24/05/2016	27/06/2021
Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)									
	Brown Hare	Lepus europaeus	NA	NA	NERC-S41	NA	63	10/02/2010	26/08/2021
	Eurasian Badger	Meles meles	NA	Badgers-1992	NA	NA	21	01/01/1977	15/03/2021
	Eurasian Otter	Lutra lutra	HabDir-A2np, HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2, WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a	NERC-S41	NA	5	01/09/2003	11/04/2018
	West European Hedgehog	Erinaceus europaeus	NA	NA	NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-VU	3	01/01/2018	19/10/2020

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
Reptiles									
	Common Lizard	Zootoca vivipara	NA	WACA-Sch5-s9.1k/s9.5a	NERC-S41	NA	1	27/05/2004	27/05/2004

INVASIVE SPECIES RECORDS

Taxon Group	Common Name	Latin Name	Status	No of records	Earliest Record	Latest Record
<i>Higher Plants - Flowering Plants</i>						
	Rhododendron	Rhododendron ponticum	INNS-Other-2015	1	01/01/1977	01/01/1981

SPECIES STATUS KEY

EUROPEAN DIRECTIVES

- **BirdsDir-A1** - Species listed on Annex 1 of EC Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds. This covers birds which are the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution.
- **HabDir-A2, HabDir-A2np, HabDir-A4 & HabDir-A5** - Annex 2 and Annexes 4/5 respectively of the EC Habitats Directive. This is the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. The abbreviations have the following meanings:

HabDir-A2	Species which are endangered, the conservation of which the Community has a particular responsibility in view of the proportion of their natural range which falls within the territory of the Community. They require the designation of special areas of conservation.
HabDir-A2np	Animal and plant species of Community interest (i.e. endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic in the European Community) whose conservation requires the designation of special areas of conservation. Note that the contents of this annex have been updated in April 2003 following the Treaty of Accession.
HabDir-A4	Animal and plant species of Community interest (i.e. endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic in the European Community) in need of strict protection. They are protected from killing, disturbance or the destruction of them or their habitat. Note that the contents of this annex have been updated in April 2003 following the Treaty of Accession.
HabDir-A5	Animal and plant species of Community interest whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures.

UK LEGISLATION: CONSERVATION OF HABITATS AND SPECIES REGULATIONS 2010

- **HabReg-Sch2, HabReg-Sch4 and HabReg-Sch5.** This legislation translates the European Habitats Directive (see above) into UK law where species are listed in Schedule 2 (priority & non-priority), Schedule 4 and Schedule 5.

UK LEGISLATION: WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981

Schedule 1 Wild Birds

This prohibits the intentional killing, injuring or taking of any wild bird and the taking, damaging or destroying of the nest (whilst being built or in use) or eggs. It prohibits possession of wild birds (dead or alive) or their eggs. In addition:

- **WACA-Sch1-p1** – There are additional penalties for offences relating to birds on this schedule and it is also an offence to disturb such birds at the nest or with dependent young.
- **WACA-Sch1-p2** – Covers the protection of birds which may be killed during the open season.

(Please note that some schedule 1 bird records will refer to species that do not breed in the county, e.g. over-wintering birds such as Redwing or Fieldfare. Although we include them in the annotated records, only they and their nests, eggs and dependent young enjoy extra protection under the W&C 1981 act. If you are in any doubt about the breeding status of a bird please contact us at TVERC)

Schedule 5 Wild Animals

WACA-Sch5-s9.1	Covers intentionally killing, injuring or taking any wild animal included in Schedule 5
WACA-Sch5-s9.1k	Covers animals which are protected from intentional killing or injuring.
WACA-Sch5-s9.1t	Covers animals which are protected from taking.
WACA-Sch5-s9.2	Covers animals which are protected from being possessed or controlled (live or dead).
WACA-Sch5-s9.4a	Covers intentionally or recklessly disturbing of any wild animal included in Schedule 5. Also includes animals which are protected from intentional damage or destruction to any structure or place used for shelter or protection.
WACA-Sch5-s9.4b	Covers animals which are protected from intentional disturbance while occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection.
WACA-Sch5-s9.4c	Covers animals which are protected from their access to any structure or place which they use for shelter or protection being obstructed.
WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	Covers animals which are protected from being sold, offered for sale or being held or transported for sale either live or dead, whole or part.
WACA-Sch5-s9.5b	Covers animals which are protected from being published or advertised as being for sale.

Schedule 8 Wild Plants

- **WACA-Sch8** – Covers plants which are protected from intentional picking, uprooting or destruction (Section 13 1a); selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale (live or dead, part or derivative) (Section 13 2a); advertising (any of these) for buying or selling (Section 13 2b).

PRIORITY NERC S.41 2006

- **NERC-S41** Species “of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity” covered under section 41 (England) of the NERC Act (2006) and therefore need to be taken into consideration by a public body when performing any of its functions with a view to conserving biodiversity.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: RED LISTS

Global Red List Species (tagged **RL-Global**) - Species listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Species included are from pre and post 1994 and post 2001 lists.

GB Red List Species (tagged **RL-GB**) - Species included in GB red lists. Species included are from pre and post 1994 and post 2001 lists. Please note not all taxon groups are currently covered, for example fungi.

England Red List Species (tagged **RL-Eng**) – Species included in England red lists. Out of the categories below, only CR, EN, VU, NT, DD and RE are used in the context of this Red List.

With all red lists, the date of the list used does not indicate when the species was designated, but which set of rules for designation were used. Due to the time required to produce a new red list for a species group, the rules used will often be much older than the date of the list.

Abbreviations:

EX – Extinct A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died.

EW – Extinct in the Wild. Species known to survive only in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population(s) well outside the past range.

CR – Critically Endangered (CR) Species facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.

EN – Endangered: Species that are not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.

VU – Vulnerable: A species is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future

NT – Near Threatened – A taxon considered likely to become endangered in the near future.

NR - Taxa with small populations that are not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but are at risk

LR(cd) – Lower risk (conservation dependent)

DD – Data deficient – A taxon with insufficient data to make an assessment of its risk of extinction.

RE – Regionally Extinct – Taxa that are considered extinct within the region but populations exist elsewhere in the world.

R - Taxa with small populations that are not at present Endangered or Vulnerable, but are at risk.

Inde – indeterminate – based on a pre 1994 category: Taxa which are known to be Endangered, Vulnerable or Rare but with insufficient data to place them in one of the categories.

Insu – Insufficiently known - based on a pre 1994 category which equates to data deficient.

Thre - Taxa which are not known to occur naturally outside Britain. Taxa within this category may also be in any of the other RDB categories or not threatened at all.

Species included here are from information compiled by JNCC (The Joint Nature Conservation Committee).

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: NATIONALLY NOTABLE SPECIES

This covers invertebrate species not falling within IUCN categories but never the less uncommon in Britain.

Nationally Notable A (Tagged **Notable-A**): Taxa which occur in <30 10 km (hectad) squares or for less well recorded groups within <7 vice counties.

Nationally Notable B (Tagged **Notable-B**): Taxa which don't fall within IUCN categories but are uncommon in Britain and occur in 31-100 10 km sq/ or for less or for less well recorded groups between 8 and 20 vice counties

Notable (Tagged **Notable**): Taxa known to be scarce (occurring in between 16 and 100 10km squares) but for which there is insufficient information to assign them to the above categories.

This designation comes from the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) species dictionary but is supported by JNCC.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: NATIONALLY RARE OR SCARCE SPECIES

This designation covers species that are recognised to occur in only a few locations in Britain. Note species reported in this section may also appear on red lists.

Rare (tagged as **Status-NR**) = occurring in 15 or fewer hectads (10 km squares) in the UK

Scarce (tagged as **Status-NS**) = occurring in 16 – 100 hectads in the UK.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: BIRDS OF CONSERVATION CONCERN LISTS & RED LIST FUNGI

These lists were drawn up by leading governmental and non-governmental conservation organizations including the RSPB and British Trust for Ornithology. The most recent version was published in May 2009.

Red List (tagged Bird-Red) - species are those that are globally threatened, whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years (i.e. by more than 50% in 25 years), or which have declined historically and not recovered.

Amber List (tagged Bird-Amber) - Amber list species are those whose population or range has declined moderately in recent years (by more than 25% but less than 50% in 25 years), those whose population has declined historically but recovered recently, rare breeders (fewer than 300 pairs), those with internationally important populations in the UK, those with localised populations, and those with an unfavourable conservation status in Europe.

Red List Fungi – This designation uses the Red Data List of Threatened British Fungi (preliminary assessment) by Shelley Evans (BMS Conservation Officer). Species are designated as:

Fungi Red-CR – Critically Endangered

Fungi Red-EN – Endangered

Fungi Red-NT – Near Threatened

Fungi Red-VU – Vulnerable

These follow current IUCN guidelines (2001) as closely as possible but with adaptations to take into account the fungal lifestyle and associated practicalities of fungal recording.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: OXFORDSHIRE SCARCE & RARE PLANTS

A rare plant register for Oxfordshire was published under the title *Oxfordshire's Threatened Plants* (Pices Publications, June 2018). This 15 year study produced a list of rare and scarce plants for the county. TVERC is now including Oxfordshire records of these species in its Protected & Notable Species GIS layers. The definitions of rare and scarce are as follows:

Oxon-Rare – Any species found in 1-3 Oxfordshire tetrads (2km x 2km square) over the duration of the data collection phase of the study (2000 – 2010 inclusive)

Oxon-Scarce – Any species found in 4 – 10 Oxfordshire tetrads over the data collection phase of the study.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: LOCAL BAP SPECIES

For any Local Authority that has drawn up a list of BAP species. Designations will only apply to species recorded from the Local Authority area.

Currently, only Bracknell Forest Council have such a BAP list and relevant records are tagged **BF-LBAP**.

INVASIVE NON-NATIVE SPECIES

Species appearing on the Environment Agency list of non-native invasive species 2014. Species may have the following designations:

Priority Species: Species affecting EA interests the most

Rapid Response Species: Very invasive species that are not yet established.

Appendix 4

Survey Origin Key (March 2022)

Survey Origin Abbreviation	Survey Origin Details
ABFG	Association of British Fungus Groups
AC	Academic Researcher
AEG	Astons Environment Group
AN	Abingdon Natural History Society
ANHSO	Ashmolean Natural History Society
ARC	Amphibian and Reptile Conservation
ARGUK	UK Amphibian & Reptile Groups
ARK	Action for the River Kennet
ASG	Anthomyiidae Study Group
BAT	Bat Licence Returns
BBG	Binfield Badger Group
BBOWT	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Wildlife Trust
BBS	British Bryological Society
BC	Butterfly Conservation
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BCYS	Berkshire Churchyards Surveys
BDS	British Dragonfly Society
BENHS	British Entomological Natural History Society
BFC	Bracknell Forest Council
BFVT	Bracknell Forest Veteran Tree Survey
BGG	Bicester Green Gym
BIG	Berkshire Invertebrate Group
BLS	British Lichen Society
BLWS	Berkshire Local Wildlife Sites Project
BMERC	Bucks & Milton Keynes Environmental Record Centre
BMG	Berkshire Mammal Group
BNG	Benson Nature Group
BOC	Berkshire Bird Clubs
BOS	Banbury Ornithological Society
BRAG	Berkshire Reptile & Amphibian Group
BRC	Biological Record Centre
BSBBG	Berkshire & South Bucks Bat Group
BSBI	Botanical Society of the British Isles
BTC	Banbury Town Council

Survey Origin Abbreviation	Survey Origin Details
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
BUWG	Bracknell Urban Wildlife Group
BWARS	Bees, Wasps & Ants Recording Society
BWG	Besselsleigh Wood Group
CalRS	National Calliphoridae Recording Scheme
CBT	Childe Beale Trust
CDC	Cherwell District Council
CFGA	Caring for God's Acre
CLPS	City of London Piscatorial Society
COS	County Ornithological Services
CPRE	Campaign to Protect Rural England
CRPG	Cotswold Rare Plant Group
CSP	Cherwell Swift Project
CWAS	Chinnor Works Angling Society
EA	Environment Agency (formally the National Rivers Authority)
EC	Professional Ecological Consultant
ESB	Earthworm Society of Britain
ESG	Eynsham Swift Group
ET	The Earth Trust (formally the Northmoor Trust)
FFF	Friends of Faringdon Folly
FHT	Freshwater Habitat Trust
FLC	Friends of Longcot Churchyard
FoLV	Friends of the Lye Valley
FORW	Friends of Ruscombe Wood
FOSMF	Friends of St Mary's Fields, Kidlington
FOTEM	Friends of the Emm Brook
FOTTG	Friends of the Trap Grounds
FOWCP	Friends of Wargrave Chalk Pit
FROG	Froglife
FSC	Field Studies Council
FSO	Fungus Survey of Oxfordshire
FWAG	Farm and Wildlife Advisory Group
GCER	Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records
GCN	Great Crested Newt Licence Returns
HA	Highways Agency
HMWG	Hamstead Marsahll Wildlife Group
HPB	High Park Blenheim Surveys

Survey Origin Abbreviation	Survey Origin Details
HWMT	Hurst Water Meadow Trust
ICL	Imperial College London
IOSF	International Otter Survival Fund
IREC	I Record
JDA	Jo Dunn Archive
KKG	Keep Kentwood Green
LBRS	Longhorn Beetle Recording Scheme
LMG	Long Mead LWS Group
LN	Local/national expert (known to TVERC)
LNEC	Local Naturalist OR Ecological Consultant
LR	Living Records
LWT	Lavell's Wetland Trust
LWVP	Lower Windrush Valley Project
MGLG	Moor Green Lakes Group
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MOP	Member of the Public
MS	Mammal Society
NCRS	National (Trichoptera) Caddisfly Recording Scheme
NDCC	Nettlebed & District Commons Conservators
NDD	National Dormouse Database
NDOC	Newbury District Ornithological Club
NE	Natural England (English nature, NCC)
NFC	Newbury Field Club
NHM	Natural History Museum (London)
NNSS	Non-native Species Secretariat
NORS	National Orthoptera Recording Scheme
NPD	National Ponds Database
NPMS	National Plant Monitoring Scheme (Contains data supplied by Natural Environment Research Council)
NRG	Newbury Ringing Group
NSP	NatureSpace Partnership
NT	National Trust
OBadG	Oxfordshire Badger Group
OBG	Oxfordshire Bat Group
OBRC	Oxfordshire Biological Record Centre
OBU	Oxford Brookes University
OCC	Oxfordshire County Council
OCYS	Oxfordshire Churchyard Survey

Survey Origin Abbreviation	Survey Origin Details
OFG	Oxfordshire Flora Group
OLWS	Oxfordshire Local Wildlife Sites Project
OMG	Oxfordshire Mossing Group
OOS	Oxfordshire Ornithological Society
ORAG	Oxfordshire Reptile and Amphibian Group
ORS	Opilliones Recording Scheme
OS	Otter Spotter Project
OSC	Oxford Swift City Project
OUNHM	Oxford University Natural History Museum
OUWG	Oxford Urban Wildlife Group
OWAC	Old Windsor Angling Club
OX	Oxford City Council
OxMG	Oxfordshire Mammal Group
PL	Plantlife
PT	Plant Tracker
PTES	People's Trust for Endangered Species
RBC	Reading Borough Council
RBWM	Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead
RDNHS	Reading & District Natural History Society
RF	Richard Frankum
RI	Rothamsted Institute
RM	Reading Museum
RP	Record Pool
RRS	Riverfly Recording Scheme
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RTCT	River Thames Conservation Trust
RUWG	Reading Urban Wildlife Group
RWP	Reading Woodland Plan
SARS	Soldierflies and Allies Recording Scheme
ScRS	Scarabaeoidea Recording Scheme
SepRS	Sepsidae Recording Scheme
SibFO	Sibthorp Flora Oxoniensis
SO	Science Oxford
SODC	South Oxfordshire District Council
STC	Salmon & Trout Conservation
SW	Shotover Wildlife
TCV	The Conservation Volunteers

Survey Origin Abbreviation	Survey Origin Details
TVERC	Thames Valley Environmental Record Centre
TVFG	Thames Valley Fungus Group
TW	Thames Water
U	Unknown
UKCADRS	UK Caddis Recording Scheme
UKWOT	UK Wild Otter Trust
VC22Moths	VC 22 Moth Recording Scheme
VC23Moths	VC 23 Moth Recording Scheme
VCH	Victoria County History (historical records)
VWH	Vale of White Horse District Council
VWT	Vincent Wildlife Trust
WB	West Berkshire Council
WBBRS	Weevil & Bark beetle Recording Scheme
WBC	Wokingham Borough Council
WBG	Worton Bird Group
WCOOK	Wild Cookham
WEG	Watlington Environment Group
WFG	Wychwood Flora Group
WIA	Wildlife in Ascot Group
WILDCRU	Wildlife Conservation Research Unit (Oxford Uni)
WLPG	Wheatley Local Plan Group
WM	Wild Maidenhead
WMUWG	Windsor & Maidenhead Urban Wildlife Group
WODC	West Oxfordshire District Council
WOFBS	West Oxfordshire Farmland Bird Survey
WOx	Wild Oxford Project (BBOWT)
WS	Wytham Survey
WT	Woodland Trust
WWT	Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust
WyP	Wychwood Project
YE	Dick Greenaway for the Yattendon Estate

Enabling data-driven decisions to better enhance and protect our natural environment

STATEMENT REGARDING DATA COVERAGE

For a variety of reasons, TVERC does not hold all existing biodiversity records for Berkshire & Oxfordshire. Such absence of records should not be taken as confirmation of the absence of a species in the area. TVERC is constantly striving to improve data coverage; we hold data on all species groups, and annually we add over 200,000 records to our database of nearly 3.4 million records. TVERC holds data on all species groups. However, we suggest that you contact the following local recording groups who may hold extra records that we do not have in our database, or that we do not have permission to share with full location information.

BIRDS RECORDS FOR BERKSHIRE

TVERC does have a data exchange agreement with the Berkshire Ornithological Club but cannot supply data in commercial data searches. To obtain this data please use the following contact:

Berkshire Ornithological Club

Richard Burness, Recorder: records@berksoc.org.uk

Website: <http://berksoc.org.uk/>

BAT AND BADGER RECORDS FOR BERKSHIRE

TVERC has data sharing agreements with both the Berks and South Bucks Bat Group and the Binfield Badger Group. TVERC holds data from both groups and they each hold relevant TVERC data. However, although TVERC can provide their records for data searches, we have not been permitted to provide full location information. Similarly, these groups can provide TVERC records, but without full location information. In addition, because data exchange only happens annually, each organization will hold records not held by the other, so we strongly recommend that you request data from both organizations. For full information on their records, please contact these groups direct.

The Berkshire and South Buckinghamshire Bat Group

Email: records@berksbats.org.uk

Data searches may be submitted via their website: www.berksbats.org.uk

Binfield Badger Group
PO Box 3805
Binfield
Berks
RG42 1HH

Email: badgers@binfieldbadgers.org.uk

BIRD RECORDS FOR OXFORDSHIRE

For bird information in North Oxfordshire (SP32-52, SP33-53, SP34-54, SP45) contact:

Banbury Ornithological Society
Mike Curnow, Bird Recorder and Data Manager
Email: bosdata@outlook.com
Website: <http://www.banburyornithologicalsociety.org.uk>

BAT RECORDS FOR OXFORDSHIRE

TVERC has a data sharing agreement with the Oxfordshire Bat Group, so both parties hold data belonging to the other. However, neither can provide full location information for records belonging to the other. Also, because data exchange only happens annually, each organization will hold records not held by the other so we strongly recommend that you request data from both organizations.

For records held by the Oxfordshire Bat Group please
contact: David Endacott
27 Hedge Hill Road
East Challow
Wantage
OX12 9SD
davidendacott@hotmail.com

For North Oxfordshire it is best to contact:
Reg Tipping
1 Freemans Rd
Bodicote
Banbury
OX15 4DT

BADGER RECORDS FOR OXFORDSHIRE

Oxfordshire Badger Group:

For sett records: settrecords.oxonbadgergroup@gmail.com

For road traffic accident records: rtas.oxonbadgergroup@gmail.com

USE OF NBN ATLAS DATA

Commercial organisations and members of the public may refer to the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Atlas for wildlife records and habitat and designated site information for their own private use.

Paragraph 165 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that 'planning policies and decisions should be based on up-to-date information about the natural environment and other characteristics of the area'. The NBN Atlas does not hold information on Local Wildlife Sites or priority habitats in this area and there are

restrictions on public access to the majority of species records available via the NBN, so ecology reports without a data search from TVERC are at risk of non-compliance with the NPPF.

TVERC have advised planning authorities in Berkshire and Oxfordshire that ecology reports using only NBN data should not usually be validated and the NBN has requested that suspected breaches of NBN terms and conditions are reported to the NBN Data Access Officer, who will take appropriate action. Further detail is available on our website:

<http://www.tverc.org/cms/content/ecological-survey-reports-planning-applications>.

STATEMENT ON GRID REFERENCES

The following types of grid references are provided:

- Six figure grid references. Many of these will be an assigned relatively central grid reference for a site though with small sites the assigned grid reference for a site could be close to the edge. The record may have come from anywhere within the site. Where additional location information is provided the reference may be more accurate or central to a subsite within the larger site. Where the location is not site based, the grid reference should be within 100 metres of the location.
- Four figure grid references. Generally these are 1km square records often with some location information to give an idea of which part of the 1km square the record was found. Sometime this information can be quite accurate. Where a large site is referred to the location should be in that part of the 1km square that is within the site. In some case these may be tetrad records with grid reference referring to a 2km x 2km square. This includes some confidential records from Oxford Ornithological Society. Other tetrad data is rarely included.
- Eight and ten figure grid references: These are generally accurately worked out to the location where the species was found. However for small and narrow sites eight figure grid references may be used as a central grid reference for a site.
- TVERC intends to start tagging data to qualify these grid references but at present only a limited amount of qualification is provided. 1km square records are tagged as 1km record and 2km square records are tagged as 2km record.

Thames Valley

Environmental Records Centre



Enabling data-driven decisions to better enhance and protect our natural environment

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www.tverc.org



@TVERC1

DRAFT OXFORDSHIRE NATURE RECOVERY NETWORK

To achieve nature's recovery, Oxfordshire needs large areas where wildlife is able to flourish and where nature provides the range of ecosystem services we will need in the future. Our ambition should be to double the amount of land of high value for nature by 2050.

As well as having a primary role of supporting abundant wildlife, a Nature Recovery Network should enhance natural beauty, conserve geodiversity and provide opportunities to deliver benefits for people, such as flood alleviation, recreation and climate change adaptation. Future local development plans will need to consider in detail how to plan for more nature.

Core Zone

Contains all of Oxfordshire's current nature conservation assets



Highest level of biodiversity protection, management and enhancement

- Improve habitats and restore natural ecosystems
- Agri-environment schemes
- Biodiversity net gain
- Development is avoided



Oxfordshire already has the foundations for a local

Nature Recovery Network. Since 2006, the Conservation Target Areas have been established as the spatial component of Oxfordshire's strategic approach to biodiversity. They are concentrations of priority habitats and species and include surrounding land that can buffer and link these habitats and provide opportunities to create new sites.

NATURE RECOVERY NETWORK ZONES

The draft Nature Recovery Network has three zones:

CORE ZONE – PROTECTION OF EXISTING SITES AND PRIORITY HABITATS

The core of the NRN contains all of Oxfordshire's nature conservation assets. The Core Zone covers approximately 30,000 hectares, or about 11% of Oxfordshire. This Core Zone includes:

- Special Protection Areas
- Special Areas for Conservation,
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Ramsar sites
- Local Nature Reserves
- Local Wildlife Sites (including proposed)
- Cherwell District Wildlife Sites
- Oxford City Wildlife Sites
- BBOWT reserves
- Woodland Trust woodlands
- Other sites of local importance for nature conservation, e.g. small nature reserves and other sites managed for biodiversity not covered by other designations above.
- All priority habitat data held by TVERC

It should be noted that there is considerable overlap between many of these categories. Nearly all of the listed designated sites contain some priority habitat and some sites have more than one designation. There is also a great deal of priority habitat outside of designated sites. Ancient woodland has not been included in the core zone separately. The vast majority of ancient woodland is either designated or is priority habitat. There may be some small areas of ancient woodland that are neither designated nor priority habitat. Ancient woodland should be considered a defacto part of the Core Zone of the draft NRN.

These are the most important sites for biodiversity in the county. The core of the NRN is the main priority for nature conservation in the county. Action here should focus on the protection and management of these sites and habitats to support the greatest amount of biodiversity.

Some of the Core Zone sites are not within the Nature Recovery Zone (see below), but instead sit within the Wider Landscape Zone. These sites are still important for nature conservation and should be protected and enhanced.



RECOVERY ZONE – HABITAT CREATION AND RESTORATION, CONNECTING EXISTING ASSETS

This part of the NRN consists of the Conservation Target Areas, the Important Freshwater Areas and a freshwater network, with additional areas added to provide better connectivity for grassland and woodland using connectivity data and landscape units. The Recovery Zone covers about 100,000 hectares or approximately 40% of Oxfordshire.

This part of the NRN is where new habitat creation and habitat restoration should be focussed. Habitat creation and restoration in this area will better link parts of the core network, either by buffering and extending core sites, or by providing corridors or stepping stones between core sites.

The Recovery Zone does not include all the Core Zone sites; many sites sit within the Wider Landscape Zone. However, the Recovery Zone offers the best opportunities for meeting the Lawton principles of more, bigger, better and more joined.

WIDER LANDSCAPE ZONE – STRENGTHEN LANDSCAPE CHARACTER, MAKING ROOM FOR NATURE

The wider countryside is still important for nature's recovery. Here the focus should be on strengthening the character of the landscape and making room for nature. This could include, for example, the restoration or creation of hedgerows and other landscape features, managing farmland with nature in mind, or improving access to the countryside.



CREATION OF THE DRAFT NRN

The development of a draft network map has been carried out collaboratively by a partnership of local nature conservation organisations, led by Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC), Wild Oxfordshire and The Berks, Bucks and Oxon Wildlife Trust (BBOWT) and overseen by Oxfordshire's Biodiversity Advisory Group (BAG) and adopted by the Oxfordshire Environment Board (OxEB). Extensive consultation with a wide group of stakeholders has ensured that the map has been scrutinised by the wider environmental community in Oxfordshire. A wide range of data and a variety of analytical approaches were used by TVERC to identify the draft NRN for Oxfordshire.

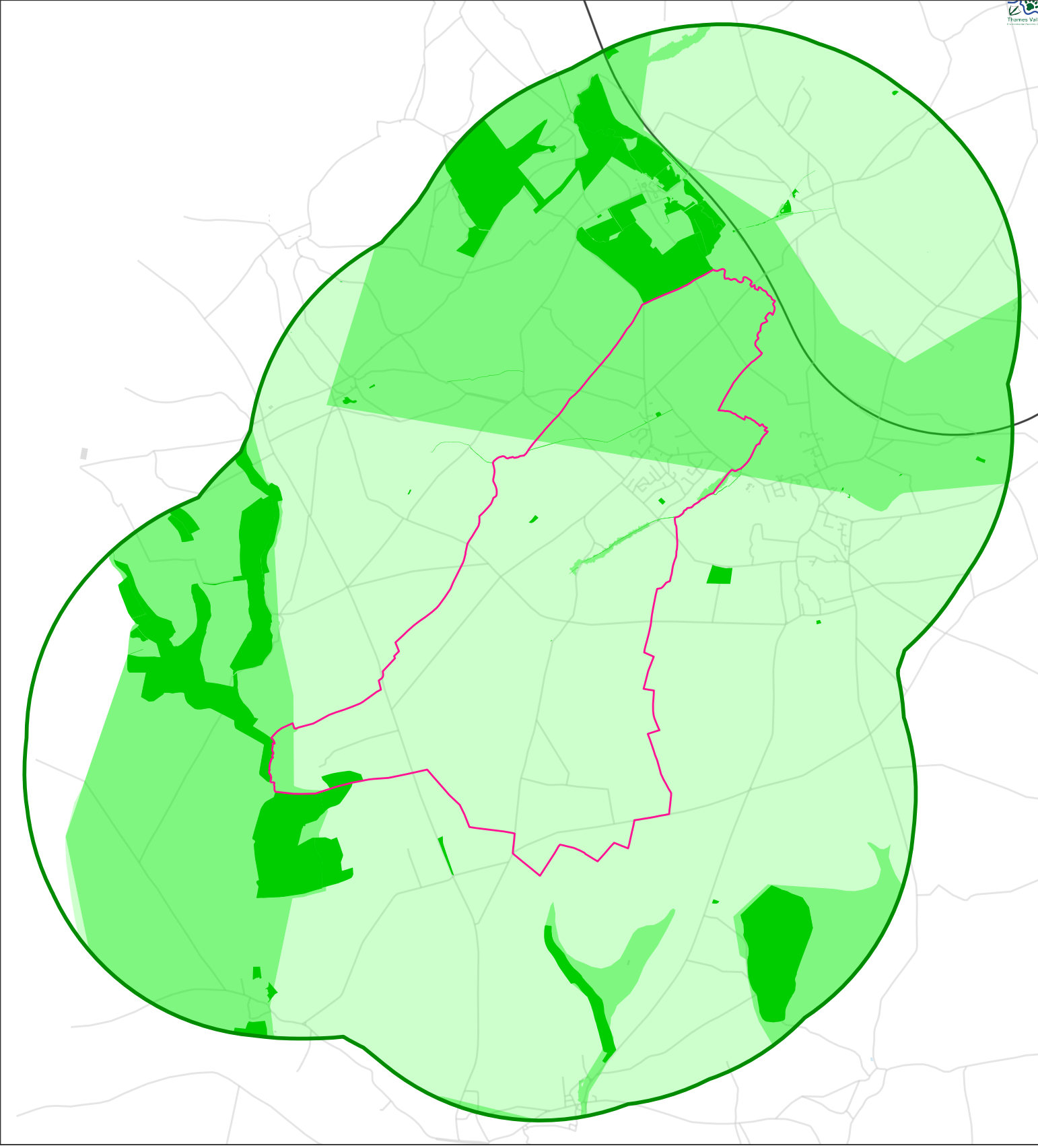
FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information please visit the Wild Oxfordshire website:

<https://www.wildoxfordshire.org.uk/biodiversity/oxfordshires-nature-recovery-network/>

milton-under-wychwood parish

Nature Recovery Network



NRN  Wider Countryside  Recovery Area  Core Area

Map produced by Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre in 2022
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Appendix 10

Environment Agency - Littlestock Brook Review

Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan

Appendix 10

Environment Agency review of
monitoring data from the Littlestock
Brook

March 2021



Environment
Agency



A review of macroinvertebrate and water quality monitoring data from the Littlestock Brook.

Date: March 2021

Authors: Tim Johns & John Benning

Executive summary

In late June 2020 a Riverfly survey reported a target level breach, alerting us to a potential issue with water quality in the Littlestock Brook, downstream of the Milton-under-Wychwood sewage treatment works (STW). The breach was investigated by the Environment Agency, examining the macroinvertebrate community present at multiple sites along the Brook, collected in 3-minute kick samples. Assessment was by *in-situ* field identification and later laboratory analysis of the same samples. This report presents the findings of this work and examines other relevant long-term monitoring data collected by the Environment Agency and Riverfly volunteers.

Although a breach in the Riverfly score was not confirmed in our field study, it returned a low score relative to an upstream reference point. The subsequent laboratory analysis showed a reasonably diverse community to be present and a comparable Riverfly score to that recorded upstream. However, there were notable increases in the abundance of some taxa (e.g. Gammarus, mud snails and true flies) downstream of the STW. These increases, relative to upstream are indicative of organic enrichment, associated with sewage effluent. The persistence of pollution-sensitive taxa downstream (e.g. Blue-winged olive) suggest the impact is a chronic one, rather than an acute pollution.

The habitat at the Riverfly breach site contrasts with conditions upstream of this point. The former is a little wider and shallower, with more sediment and algal cover. These conditions, whilst partially a function of the contribution of enriched effluent, are also likely to be influencing the observed macroinvertebrate community. It may also help explain why field and laboratory observations differ so widely, with taxa harder to spot with the naked eye amongst the weed and sediment.

Continued monitoring is recommended to help disentangle the relative influences of organic enrichment and habitat, downstream of the STW. The use of an extended Riverfly taxa list which also considers the presence and relative proportions of pollution tolerant taxa, may also help in providing a clearer signal of any future pollution events.

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1. Background

The Littlestock Brook is a small tributary of the River Evenlode in West Oxfordshire, situated in a predominately rural catchment. The Brook is approximately 5km in length flowing east from its source and joining the River Evenlode just north of the villages of Milton and Shipton-under-Wychwood. For the majority of its length the brook is underlain by Lias clay (Charmouth Mudstone Formation). A sewage treatment works (STW) serving the villages of Milton and Shipton-Under-Wychwood has a permit to discharge sewage effluent in to the brook approximately 700m above the confluence with the River Evenlode.

In recent years local concerns have been raised regarding the functioning of the STW and the impact on the effluent discharge and storming on the brook. In response the Environment Agency increased the frequency of water quality sampling at its monitoring point on the brook (downstream of the STW) in 2019. A local Riverfly group has also carried out routine monitoring for river flies since 2017 at the same site, reporting this against a trigger level established in consultation with the Environment Agency.

On 25 June 2020, a breach of the Riverfly trigger level was detected and, following a second confirmatory sample, on 14 July 2020 the Environment Agency were informed. The Environment Agency attended the site on 24 July, where they repeated the sampling and returned additional samples for laboratory analysis. The field results found a low Riverfly score at the same site but above the breach level. The results were provided to the Riverfly group as a brief report. This report builds on these initial findings, examining the laboratory analysis in combination with the routine water quality monitoring data.

2. Monitoring

Site and sampling details

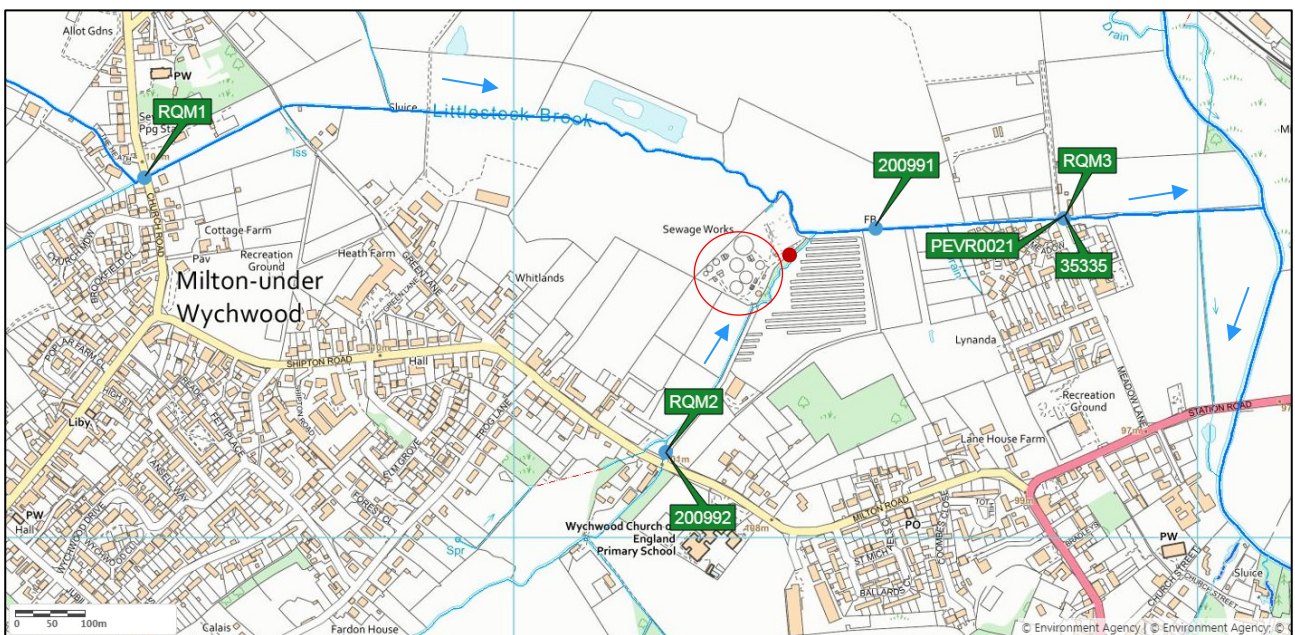
The Environment Agency has a routine monitoring point on the Littlestock Brook (site ID: 35335 / PEVR0021) located 370m downstream of the STW outfall and approximately 300m upstream from the confluence with the River Evenlode. The site is used for the collection of ecology (macroinvertebrate, diatoms and plants) and water chemistry samples. Data from this site are used in the determination of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) classification for the Littlestock Brook water body (GB106039029910). In response to the recent Riverfly trigger level breach, two additional monitoring sites, one upstream (site ID: 200992) and one 90m downstream (site ID: 200991) of the STW, were established and surveyed for macroinvertebrates (Table 1, Figure 1).

Ecology: All Environment Agency macroinvertebrate samples are collected using a standardised 3-minute kick sample with a 1-minute hand search technique (Murray-Bligh., 1999). On the Littlestock Brook, in line with standard practice, samples have been collected from sample point 35335 in spring (Mar-May) and autumn (Sept–Nov). This sample record dates back to 1989, and monitored since on a roughly 3 year biannual cycle. A few samples have also been collected in the summer (Jun-Aug). All samples are preserved and returned to the laboratory for analysis.

Water Chemistry: The Environment Agency routinely collects water chemistry samples from site PERV0021. Samples have been collected since the early 1980s, although the frequency of sampling has varied. Since 2013 sampling has mostly been undertaken on a quarterly basis (exceptions being 2017 & 2018) but in 2019 more frequent sampling was established with a total of 9 monthly samples analysed over the year. Field measurements including dissolved oxygen, temperature and pH are undertaken in-situ using a hand held meter (YSI Pro DSS or Pro Plus handheld). Water samples are returned for laboratory analysis for other determinants including ammonia and orthophosphate.

Riverfly monitoring is carried out by the local Riverfly group at three locations on the Littlestock Brook: two sites upstream of the STW at sites (RMQ1 & RMQ2) and one downstream (RMQ3), since 2017 (Table 1, Figure 1). Trained volunteers collect macroinvertebrate samples using the same kick sample technique as the Environment Agency, referenced above. All samples are analysed in the field. The focus of this field assessment is on the presence and abundance of specific river fly larvae and freshwater shrimps. Water quality samples are also collected by volunteers who use colorimetric field test kits to detect phosphate and nitrate, within concentration ranges.

Figure. 1. Environment Agency and Riverfly monitoring locations on the Littlestock Brook.



Note: RQM codes refer to Riverfly sample points, all other codes refer to EA points. Some sample points are collocated (see Table 1). Blue arrows - direction of river flow. Red circle – location of STW. Red dot – approximate location of STW outfall. Ordnance Survey map produced under licence 100024198. Crown copyright and database rights 2021.

Table 1. Details of monitoring site on the Littlestock Brook.

Site ID	OS Grid Ref	Location relative to STW	Source	Purpose	Dataset	No. of samples
RQM1	SP2646018526	Upstream	Riverfly group	Macro-invertebrates	2017 - 2020	17
RQM2*	SP2722218124	Upstream trib.	Riverfly group	Macro-invertebrates	2017 – 2020	17
200992*	SP2722218124	Upstream trib.	EA	Macro-invertebrates	2000	1
200991	SP2752918451	Down-stream	EA	Macro-invertebrates	2000	1
RQM3**	SP2780418466	Down-stream	Riverfly group	Macro-invertebrates	2017 - 2020	19
35335**	SP2780418466	Down-stream	EA	Macro-invertebrates #	1980 – 2020	20
PEVR0021	SP2780418466	Down-stream	EA	Water quality	1980 - present	302

Note1: The length of the dataset does not imply samples collected in all years.

Note2: * Denotes co-located sites RQM2 & 200992, ** denotes co-located sites RQM3 & 35335.

Note3: # sample record for site 35335 - includes one macrophyte survey (2014) & one diatom sample (2008).

Note4: RQM2 / 20092 located on small tributary of Littlestock Brook, approx.400m upstream of confluence with Brook.

Sample processing & assessment

Environment Agency

All routine 3-minute kick samples collected by the Environment Agency are sorted in a laboratory and macroinvertebrates identified using a light microscope. Since 2002 all fauna have been identified to 'mixed taxon' level, meaning that most taxa are taken to species level with the exception of certain groups, harder to identify, such as midges and worms. Prior to 2002, taxa were usually identified to Family level. The total abundance of each taxa identified in a sample is recorded as the exact number found (where there are less than 10 individuals) or estimated from count data where greater than 10 individuals are detected. Additionally, formal quality assurance was introduced to the laboratory sorting and identification process in 2000. Prior to this, checks on identification and abundance, were less rigorous.

The Environment Agency uses standard indices to help assess and classify the ecological condition of a water body. The Walley Hawkes Paisley Trigg (WHPT) index is used for river

macroinvertebrate assessment. The index works by assigning scores to different taxa based on their tolerance to environmental pressures, with the most sensitive taxa scoring highest. The index is usually expressed in terms of the average score per taxon (WHPT ASPT) or the number of scoring taxa (WHPT N-taxa). These metrics are abundance weighted and tuned to detecting organic enrichment as well as other pressures and influences such as habitat degradation and the impact of toxic substances. In addition to these, other indices have been developed, designed to respond to different pressures. The Proportion of Sediment-sensitive Invertebrates (PSI) index (Extence *et al.*, 2013) is used to gauge the impact of excess fine sediment and suspended solids on macroinvertebrate communities. It is an inverse index where low values equate to more fine sediment being present.

Water chemistry samples are routinely collected from rivers for a variety of purposes that include WFD status monitoring. The range of chemical determinands that are measured depends on the purpose and scope of the monitoring programme. For the WFD status monitoring this usually comprises; field measurements for dissolved oxygen, temperature, pH and conductivity and laboratory analysed water samples for phosphate, ammonia, nitrogen and alkalinity. All analysis is carried out at one of the Environment Agency's national laboratories using UKAS certified methods.

Riverfly partnership

Riverfly samples are analysed in the field, and the abundances of eight key pollution sensitive taxa recorded. The sum of these taxa gives a combined Riverfly score which can be used to assess water quality. Site specific 'trigger levels', set in consultation with the Environment Agency, act as an alert to when a score falls below the total score expected for that site, under normal conditions. The trigger score is set by reviewing Riverfly and Environment Agency monitoring data to identify trends and natural variation over time. For the Littlestock Brook Riverfly sites the trigger value is currently set at 4. This is a fairly low score which, in part, reflects the nature of the Brook, a small low energy stream where, under natural conditions, not all Riverfly taxa would be expected to be present.

3. Riverfly trigger level breach

Event

On the 25 June 2020 a trigger level breach was recorded downstream of the STW at Riverfly monitoring site RMQ3 (EA Site ID: 35335) by a Riverfly volunteer. A score of 2 was logged (trigger level = 4). In line with the Riverfly survey protocol the volunteer alerted their Riverfly coordinator and the Environment Agency on 14 July. The Riverfly volunteer repeated the sampling on 15 July, confirming the breach (a score of 2) and alerting the Environment Agency. The event was logged via the Environment Agency incident hotline by the volunteer on 22 July 2020.

Response

The Environment Agency visited the site on 24 July 2020, 10 days after the confirmation of the trigger level breach and less timely than we would have liked. However, we were working in line with our national policy and safety guidelines for incident response during the COVID pandemic. The aim of the visit was to examine the macroinvertebrate community up and downstream of the STW to ascertain if the trigger level breach was continuing and to assess any impact from the STW on the macroinvertebrate community. Standard 3-min. kick samples were taken at the Riverfly site, where the breach had been recorded (RQM3, EA Site 35335), and at two locations upstream (Figure 1, Table 1). Each sample was sorted on the bankside and Riverfly scores derived (Table 2). Samples were placed in separate containers and preserved in industrial methylated spirits, for later laboratory analysis. A summary report, which documented a low Riverfly score at RQM3 but not at an additional site downstream of the STW, was produced and provided to the Riverfly group. The full taxa lists from the 3-minute kick samples, analysed in the laboratory, are provided in the Appendix A1. The main groups of taxa recorded and their abundance are summarised in Table 3, with the key biological indices and Riverfly scores.

Table 2. Riverfly monitoring results from bankside assessment of 3 min. kick samples collected by the Environment Agency on 24 July 2020

	Site ID: 200992 (RQM2)		Site ID: 200991		Site ID: 35335 (RQM3)	
Distance from STW	350m upstream of STW outfall		90m downstream		370m downstream	
Riverfly taxa	Abundance	Riverfly score	Abundance	Riverfly score	Abundance	Riverfly score
Cased caddis	5	1	1	1	1	1
Caseless caddis	1	1	1	1	-	-
Mayfly (Ephemeraeidae)	-	-	2	1	-	-
Blue winged olive (Ephemerellidae)	8	1	3	1	3	1
Flat bodied (Heptageniidae)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olives (Baetidae)	10	2	15	2	1	1
Stoneflies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freshwater Shrimp	500	3	100	3	22	2
Total Riverfly score		8		9		5

Table 3. Biological indices derived from laboratory analysis of 3-min. kick samples collected by the Environment Agency on 24 July 2020

	Site ID: 200992 (RQM2)	Site ID: 200991	Site ID: 35335 (RQM3)
Distance from STW	350m upstream of STW outfall*	90m downstream	370m downstream
Taxa groups	Abundance	Abundance	Abundance
Cased caddis flies	15	14	52
Caseless caddis flies	5	3	1
Mayflies (all)	67	73	75
Stoneflies	2	3	4
Shrimps	1,170	550	93
Beetles	28	29	53
Snails	0	275	383
Pea mussels	9	10	39
Water hoglouse	0	13	1
Leeches	0	2	0
True flies (Blackfly)	8	45	5
True flies (Chironomid)	47	100	400
True flies (others)	20	27	17
Worms	10	11	31
Other	8	15	8
Total abundance	1389	1169	1162
Biological Indices			
WHPT	121.8	134.8	143.1
WHPT-NTaxa	19	26	25
WHPT-ASPT	6.41	5.18	5.72
PSI	88.57	52.08	60
Riverfly score**	12	10	11

Note* - Site located on small tributary of Littlestock Brook, approx.400m upstream of confluence with Brook.

Note** - The Riverfly scores presented in the above table, are calculated from laboratory analysis. Due to the greater level of scrutiny possible under laboratory conditions these scores are notably higher than those recorded in the field (Table 2). Laboratory derived scores are therefore not directly comparable to bankside data but are helpful in providing a more accurate account of the Riverfly community present at the sampled sites.

4. Data review

In assessing the severity of the Riverfly breach, 3 datasets were examined:

- Data collected by the Riverfly group at 3 sites on the Littlestock Brook, since 2017.
- Data collected by the Environment Agency on macroinvertebrates in the Littlestock Brook at 3 sites in July 2020.

c) Data collected by the Environment Agency on water quality and macroinvertebrates since 2003¹ at the Littlestock Brook long-term monitoring site, downstream of the STW.

a) Riverfly data from 2017 – 2020

Data collection started in the autumn of 2017, at the 3 sites identified in Table 1, Figure 1 (RQM1, 2 &3). A total of 53 Riverfly records are documented up to December 2020, with the majority of data concentrated between 2018-2019. Examining the Riverfly scores and abundance data the following trends are apparent:

- i. Over the duration of the monitoring period the highest Riverfly scores are from the upstream (control) site on the Littlestock Brook (RQM1). The difference between scores recorded at RQM1 and at RQM3 (downstream of the STW) is significant (Appendix B). The difference in these data appears to be driven by higher seasonal scores in the spring (Figure 2). However, there is no significant difference between scores in the spring (Figure 2). However, there is no significant difference between scores at RQM1 and RQM2, or between RQM2 and RQM3. Variation in scores between years is not significant (Appendix B).

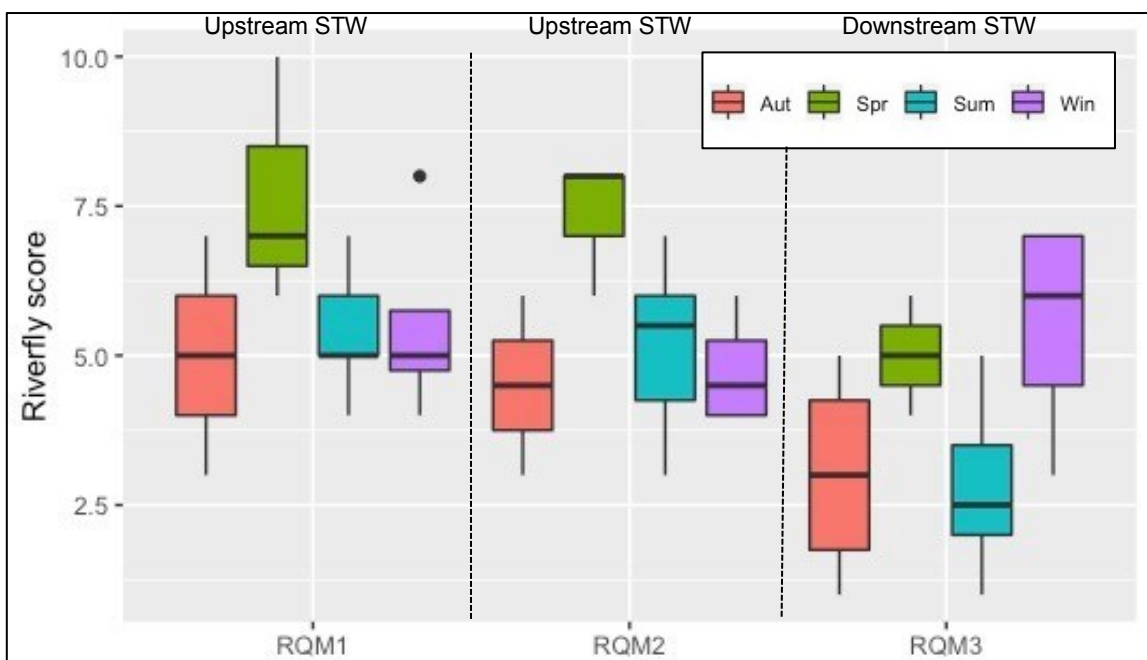


Figure 2: Boxplot of Riverfly scores by season at the 3 monitoring sites on the Littlestock Brook (RQM1 & RQM3) and tributary (RQM2), 2017-2020. These plots display the median value (thick black line) with the 1st (25%) and 3rd (75%) quartiles (coloured boxes), and the extent of the largest and smallest values within a range from the quartile (whisker). Beyond this range values are considered statistical outliers and plotted as points.

¹ Whilst more historic data is available, method changes and quality assurance processes prior to this date make this data less suitable for assessment. These data are provided as appendices.

- ii. Freshwater shrimps (*Gammarus*) are the most abundant taxa, with highest abundance recorded at the upstream sites RQM1 & RQM2. This contrasts starkly with significantly lower abundance downstream at RQM3. There is a slight seasonal pattern across all sites, with higher abundance in autumn and winter (Figure 3).

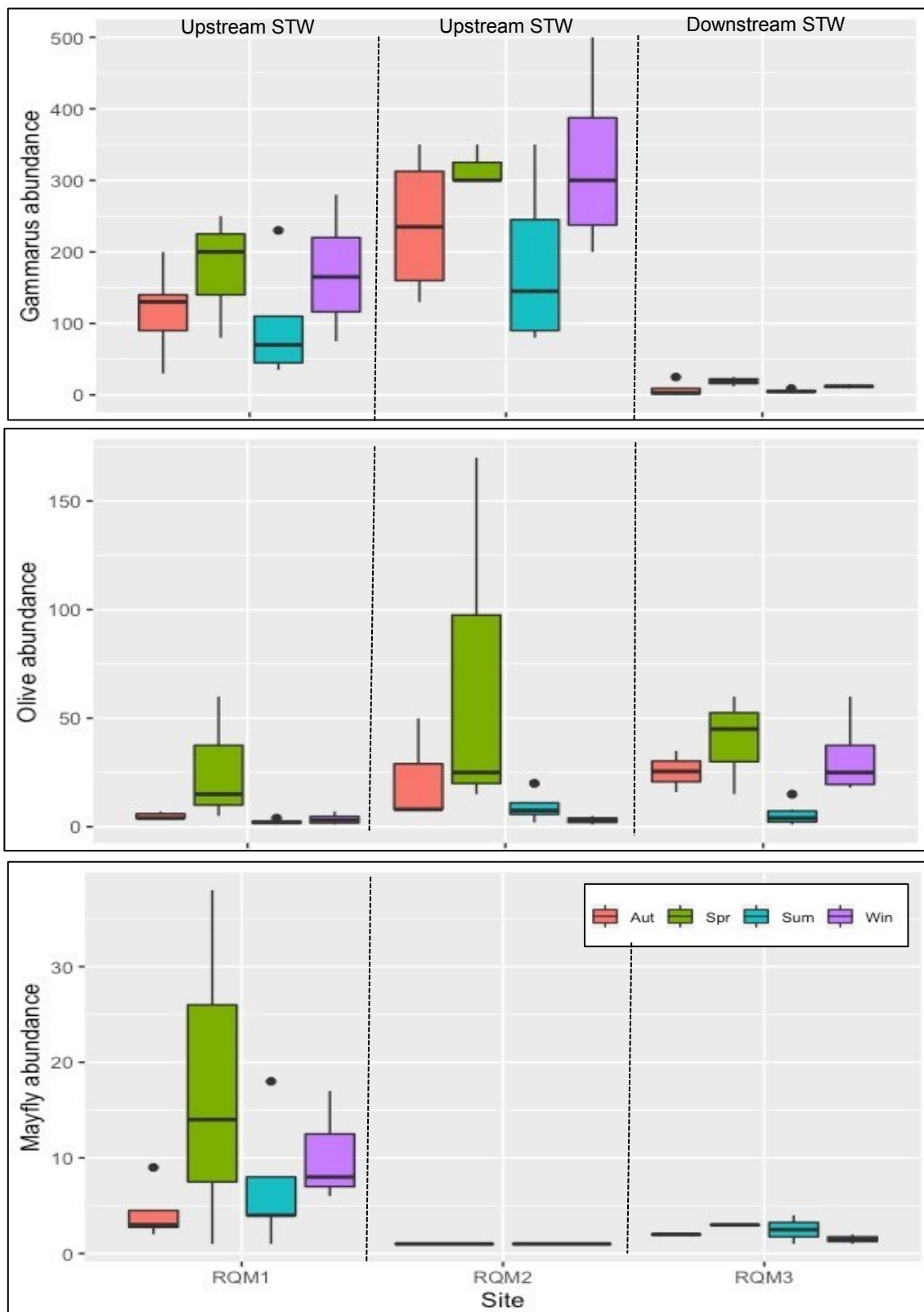


Figure 3: Boxplots of recorded abundance of freshwater shrimp (*Gammarus*), Olives (Baetidae) and Mayfly (Ephemerae) by season at the 3 monitoring sites on the Littlestock Brook (RQM1 & RQM3) and tributary (RQM2), 2017-2020. (See Figure 2 for explanation of boxplot)

- iii. Of the other Riverfly taxa recorded Olives (Baetidae) are the next most common taxa. Whilst highest abundance is reported from RQM1, there no significant difference in reported abundance between the sites (Figure 3).
- iv. The more sporadic occurrence of other taxa recorded makes comparison less clear, although Mayfly (Ephemeraidae) are clearly most common at RQM1 (Figure 3). All other taxa are less common and usually recorded in low numbers (<10). There are occasional records of Flat-bodied (Heptageniidae) reported from all sites but most frequently downstream at RQM3. The Blue-winged olive (*Serratella ignita*) is rarely reported and only from RQM2 & RQM3. Whereas, of the few records for Stoneflies (Plecoptera) none are from RQM3. Cased and caseless caddis flies (Trichoptera) are reported from all sites.

b) Environment Agency macroinvertebrate data from July 2020

These data comprise abundance of macroinvertebrate taxa recorded from the bankside assessments carried out on 24 July 2020 and from subsequent laboratory analysis of the same samples. Whilst a Riverfly trigger level breach was not detected by the Environment Agency, any short term acute impact may potentially been missed due to the enforced delay in attending the site following the reported breach.

Data from the bankside assessments (Figure 4), shows the highest Riverfly score and taxa richness were recorded at the site 90m downstream of the STW outfall (200991). The difference in scores between this site and the upstream site (200992) is marginal with the latter recording a greater overall abundance, most notably for freshwater shrimp. The site furthest downstream (Site ID 35335/RQM3 - the location of the Riverfly breach) contrasts sharply with these two sites, with a much lower overall abundance and lower taxa richness. Whilst the Riverfly score here was above the trigger level on this occasion it was much lower (about half) relative to the two other sites.

Reasons for the differences observed between the sites may in part be due to habitat, although water quality, discussed later, may also be responsible. Both the upstream site and the site 90m downstream of the STW have similar gravel/pebble substrates and a heterogeneous habitat providing multiple niches. In contrast, the site of the Riverfly breach is more uniform, slightly wider and shallower with a reduced stream velocity, relative to the preceding downstream site. Whilst both downstream sites might expect² to experience a similar nutrient load from the sewage effluent, the impact further downstream appears greater, illustrated by the observed widespread growth of filamentous algae. Whereas at the site 90m downstream of the STW, the faster flow conditions may help ameliorate some of the impact from the effluent on the macroinvertebrate community.

² Whilst the length of a mixing zone may extend some distance downstream of a discharge, the small size and relative flow within the Littlestock Brook would suggest that a similar level mixing should be achieved at the two downstream sites.

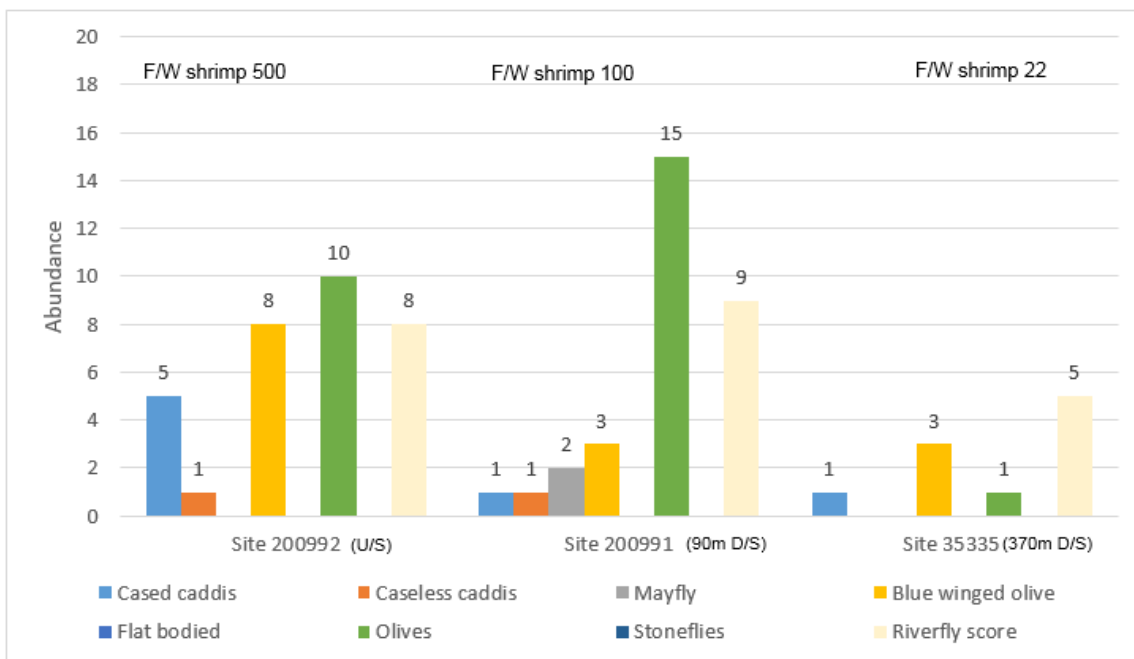


Figure 4: Abundance of Riverfly taxa recorded in bankside analysis of 3-min. kick samples taken at 3 sites on the Littlestock Brook by the Environment Agency on 24 July 2020. (Freshwater shrimp numbers included as values to avoid scaling issues).

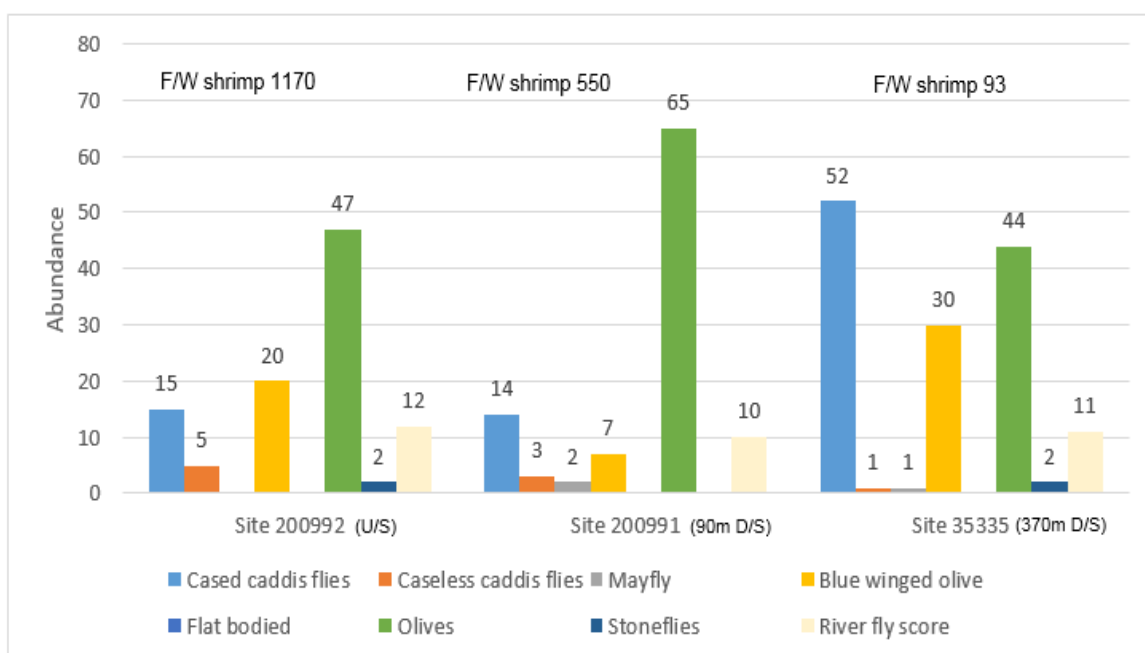


Figure 5: Abundance of Riverfly taxa recorded in laboratory analysis of 3-min. kick samples taken at 3 sites on the Littlestock Brook by the Environment Agency on 24 July 2020. (Freshwater shrimp numbers included as values to avoid scaling issues).

The laboratory analysis provides a more detailed picture of the macroinvertebrate communities sampled across the 3 sites as the samples are sorted with a higher level of scrutiny over a longer time of time, than possible in the field. Unsurprisingly, at all sites Riverfly taxa were recorded in higher abundance and greater taxa richness than on the bankside (Figure 5).

When examined as proportions, the abundance of Riverfly taxa recorded from field and laboratory analysis at each site show similar patterns (Figure 6). Ignoring the contribution of freshwater shrimps (discussed later), Olives, including the Blue-winged olive (BWO) largely dominate the Riverfly community at all sites. Whilst Olives as a group are moderately pollution sensitive, the BWO is highly sensitive and was found in highest abundance downstream of the STW at the trigger breach site, by laboratory analysis. Additionally, this site has the highest taxa richness with a comparable Riverfly score to the upstream control site. Representatives from the stonefly family, another highly pollution sensitive taxa, were also recorded from both these sites, albeit in low numbers. But no flat-bodied (Heptageniidae), which are also highly sensitive and detected in previous Riverfly monitoring, were recorded in any of the samples.

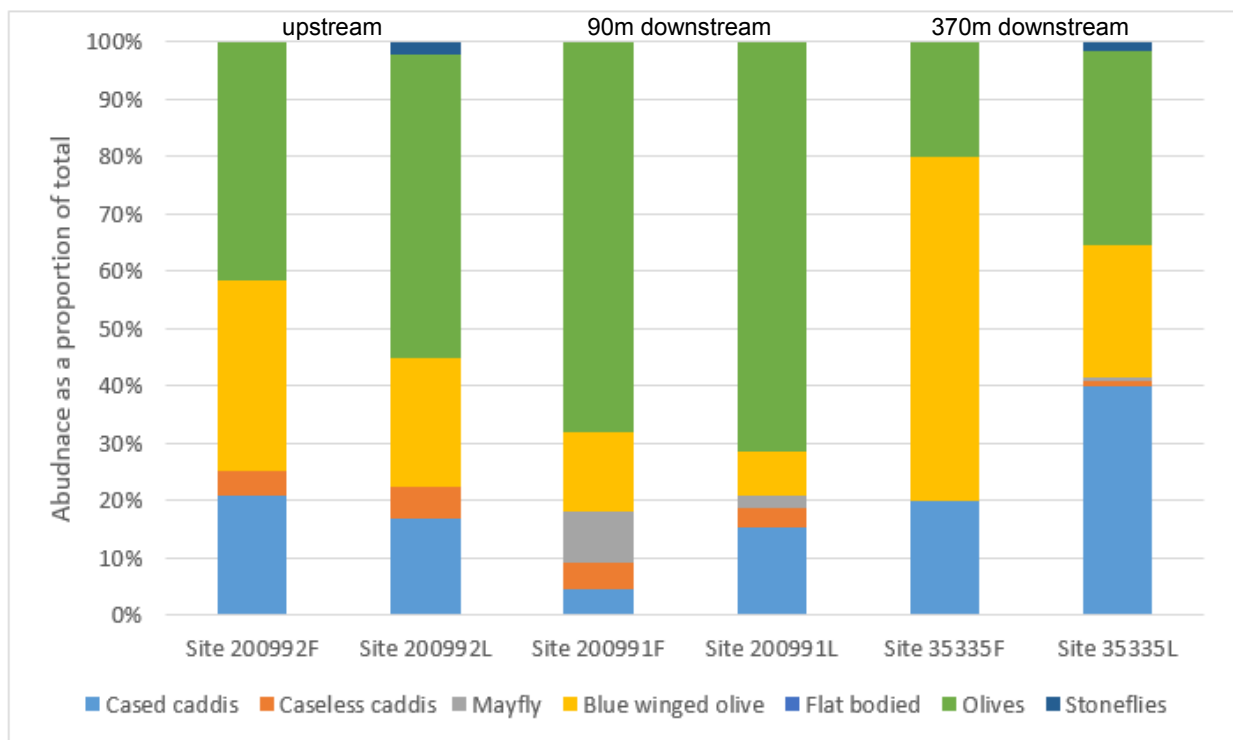


Figure 6: Abundance of Riverfly taxa expressed as a proportion of the total Riverfly taxa recorded in each 3-min kick sample (excluding freshwater shrimps) from the field (F) and the laboratory (L). Data from kick samples taken at 3 sites on Littlestock Brook by the Environment Agency on 24 July 2020.

Examining the wider macroinvertebrate community across the three sites, taxa groups found and total abundance were similar across all sites (Table 3). However, the sites differ markedly in the abundance of individual groups of taxa (Figure 7): *Gammarus* abundance (sensitive to ammonia) declines sharply downstream of the STW, relative to the upstream sample, whereas snails and true flies (principally chironomids) increase downstream (67% of the community d/s at site 35335, compared with 3.4% u/s at site 20099). Caddis numbers are also more common furthest downstream, mainly driven by the cased micro-caddis *Hydroptila*. Conversely, Olive numbers remain similar across all sites. These findings indicate differences in both water quality and habitat between the upstream and downstream sites. The higher numbers and proportions of chironomids, together with the occurrence of other taxa such as blackfly and water hoglouse (e.g. site 20991 – 90m d/s of the STW) indicate organic enrichment. Whereas the appearance of

more snails and the micro-caddis *Hydroptila*, might suggest differences in habitat. However, these differences may in part be driven by the nutrient enrichment (e.g. promoting more algal growth, providing suitable habitat for grazers such as snails and *Hydroptila*). The differences in *Gammarus* numbers up and downstream of the STW may also suggest effluent related issues. However, differences in substrate and flow between the two downstream sites (i.e. more silty, slower flowing conditions furthest d/s) are also relevant.

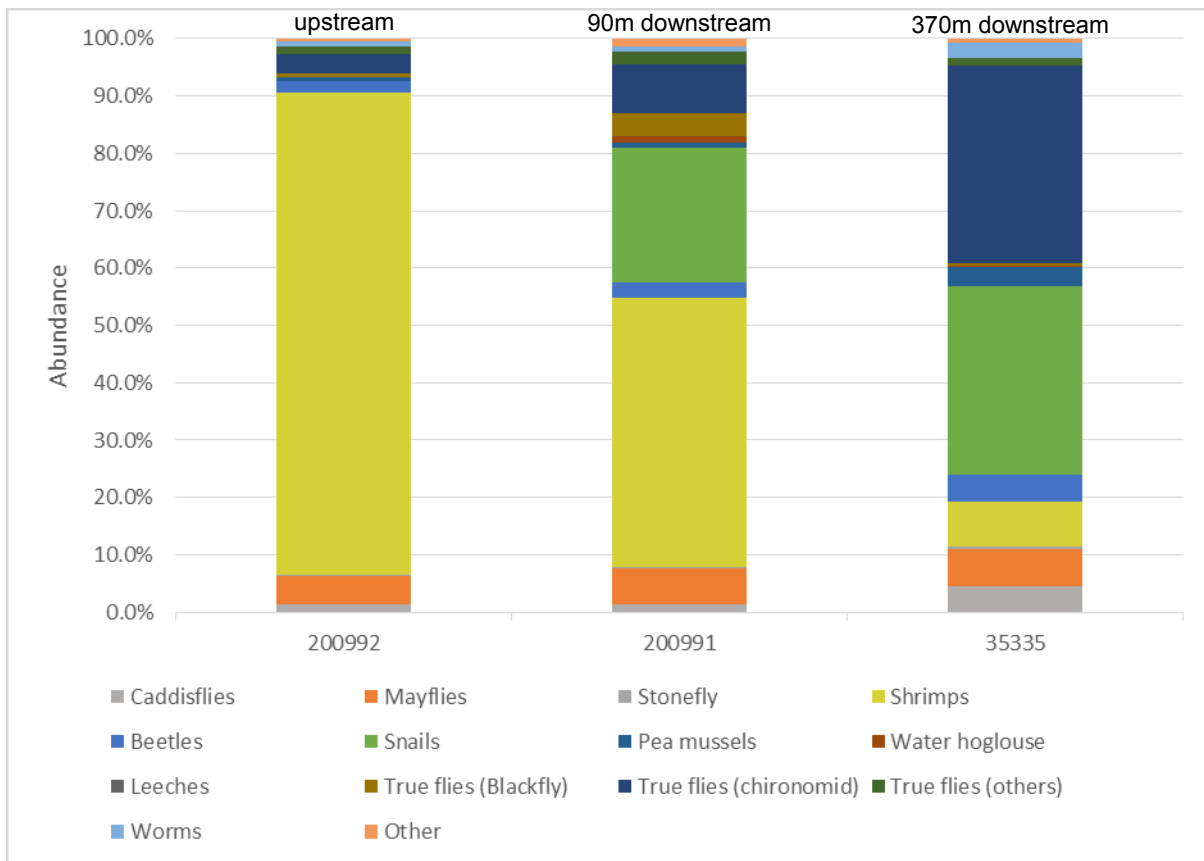


Figure 7: Abundance of all taxa groups expressed as a proportion of the total abundance of taxa recorded in laboratory analysed samples. Data from kick samples taken at 3 sites on Littlestock Brook by the Environment Agency on 24 July 2020.

The WHPT indices, derived from the laboratory analysed samples (Table 2), do not indicate the macroinvertebrate community of the Littlestock Brook is acutely compromised. But WHPT-ASPT, a signal for water quality, indicates water quality is better upstream. This contraction highlights a fundamental issue - that effluent discharges cause a level of ecological disturbance. Interestingly, the downstream samples recorded higher numbers of scoring taxa (WHPT-NTAXA), likely indicating differences in habitat between sites. The slightly lower overall WHPT score upstream is probably due to the high number of *Gammarus*. This is because the WHPT score is abundance weighted so that excessive numbers of certain taxa (such as *Gammarus*) will reduce the overall score. PSI scores indicate both downstream sites are effected by moderate sedimentation, the upstream site being relatively unaffected.

c) Environment Agency long term macroinvertebrate and water quality data (2003-2019)

This dataset comprises macroinvertebrate and water chemistry data recorded 370m downstream of the STW on the Littlestock Brook (site 35335/PVER0021) by the Environment Agency from 2003-2019. Data prior to this was not included due to changes in methods and quality assurance procedures. The data is provided in Appendices A2&3.

Over the period reviewed, the macroinvertebrate community has remained similar in composition but varied in abundance and in the relative proportions of taxa recorded (Figure 8). There is some seasonality within the data, illustrated by higher numbers of mayfly and caddis fly usually recorded in the spring.

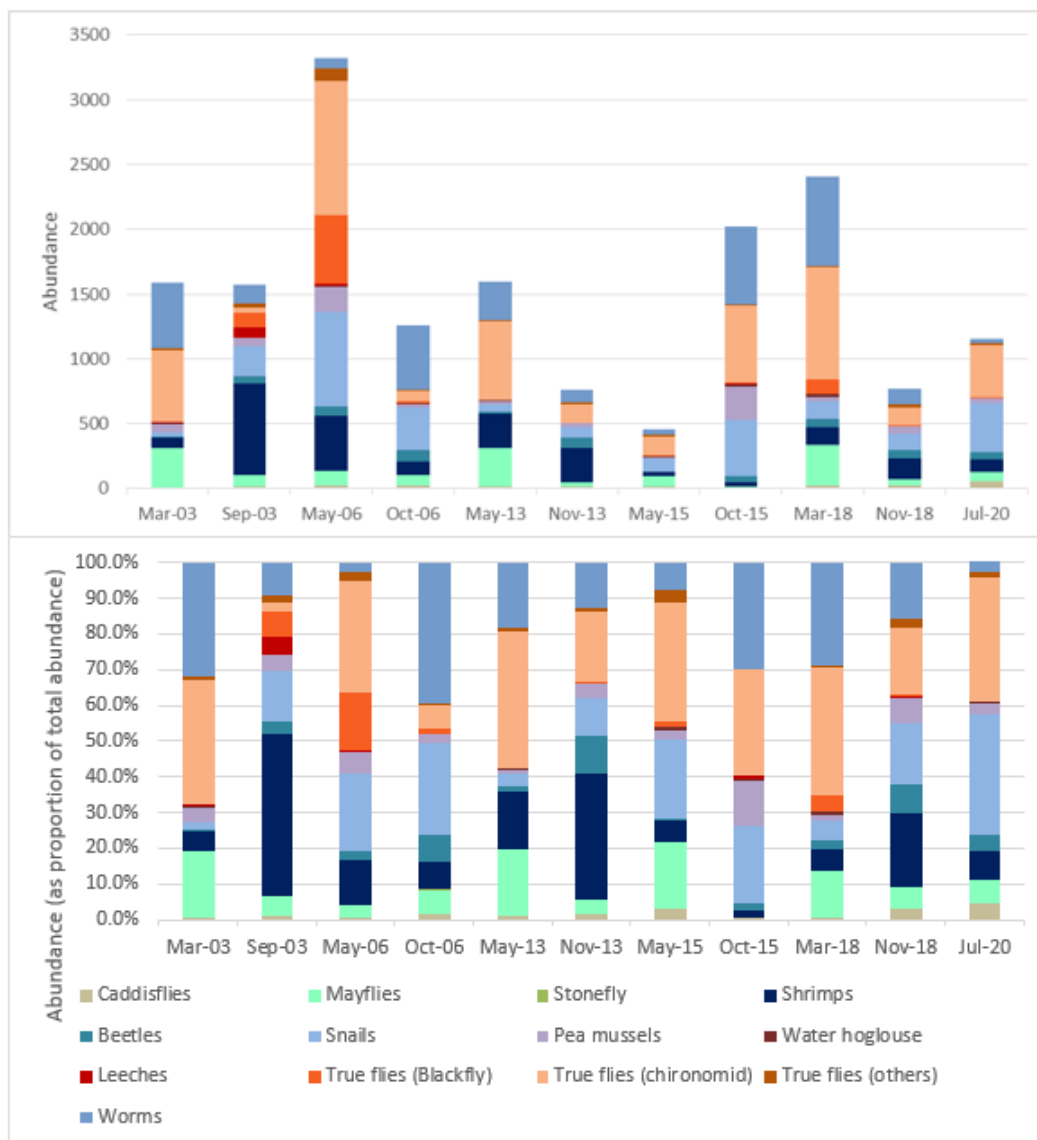


Figure 8: Recorded abundance of all taxa and their relative proportions, recorded in laboratory analysed samples from kick samples at site 35335/PEVR0021, taken by the Environment Agency from 2003-2020.

In general, the proportion of true flies (principally chironomids) and worms equates to roughly half the overall abundance of macroinvertebrates in most samples from this site.

Whilst equitable numbers of taxa are not expected, the dominance of true flies and worms highlights potential water quality issues. The abundance of the freshwater shrimp (*Gammarus*) varies seasonally being more common in autumn, potentially due to greater amounts of leaf litter. However, total numbers are considerably lower at this site than at either of the upstream sites (discussed earlier) and appear to have declined in recent years. Collectively, these observations are symptomatic organically enriched watercourse.

Water quality determinands (dissolved oxygen, ammonia and phosphate) measured at this site indicate stable/improving conditions since 2003 (e.g. ammonia shows step change improvements from 2007 and orthophosphate from 2006, whilst DO has remained largely stable, Figure 9). The biological indices (WHPT-ASPT and WHPT-Ntaxa) are also stable with a slight upward trend since 2003 (Figure 10). This trend is more pronounced when data from 1989 onwards is included (Appendix C). However, it is important to note that monitoring frequencies for water quality and macroinvertebrates have reduced since 2003. From these data the following observations are drawn:

- Concentrations of ammonia were highest between 2003-2007, with peaks in autumn 2003 and spring 2006. There is a corresponding drop in dissolved oxygen in 2003 but not in 2006. The spring 2006 event is associated with an increase in the abundance of true flies and suggests an impact on the macroinvertebrate community. In autumn 2006 the proportion of true-flies drops but worms increase, suggesting continued impact, potentially from an increase in sediment and silt.
- Between 2013-2016 phosphate concentrations fluctuated widely compared to the preceding period 2007-2009 (no data 2010-2012). This suggests effluent quality from the STW was inconsistent. An ammonia spike and drop in dissolved oxygen in October 2015 corresponds with reduced abundance of Riverflies and *Gammarus*.
- Taxa abundance dropped markedly in 2013 and was at its lowest in spring 2015. However, proportions of taxa were largely similar and Riverfly taxa relatively abundant. Fluctuations in water quality in combination with changes in flow (e.g. 2013-14 floods) may offer a partial explanation. Additionally, a drop in the biological index for sediment (PSI) in autumn 2015 (Figure 10) points to possible low flows and/or greater sediment inputs, and is accompanied by large numbers of molluscs.
- In spring 2018 the proportions of true flies and worms was the highest recorded. Unfortunately, there is no supporting water quality data. However, it is similar to the pattern observed in 2006 and so plausibly likely linked to a drop in effluent quality.
- In mid-2019 phosphate levels rose slightly, relative to 2017 (no data 2018). Riverfly monitoring recorded particularly low numbers of *Gammarus* around this time, possibly exacerbated by low flows (although there are no concurrent flow data at this location to substantiate this suggestion). Limited subsequent data shows improved conditions.

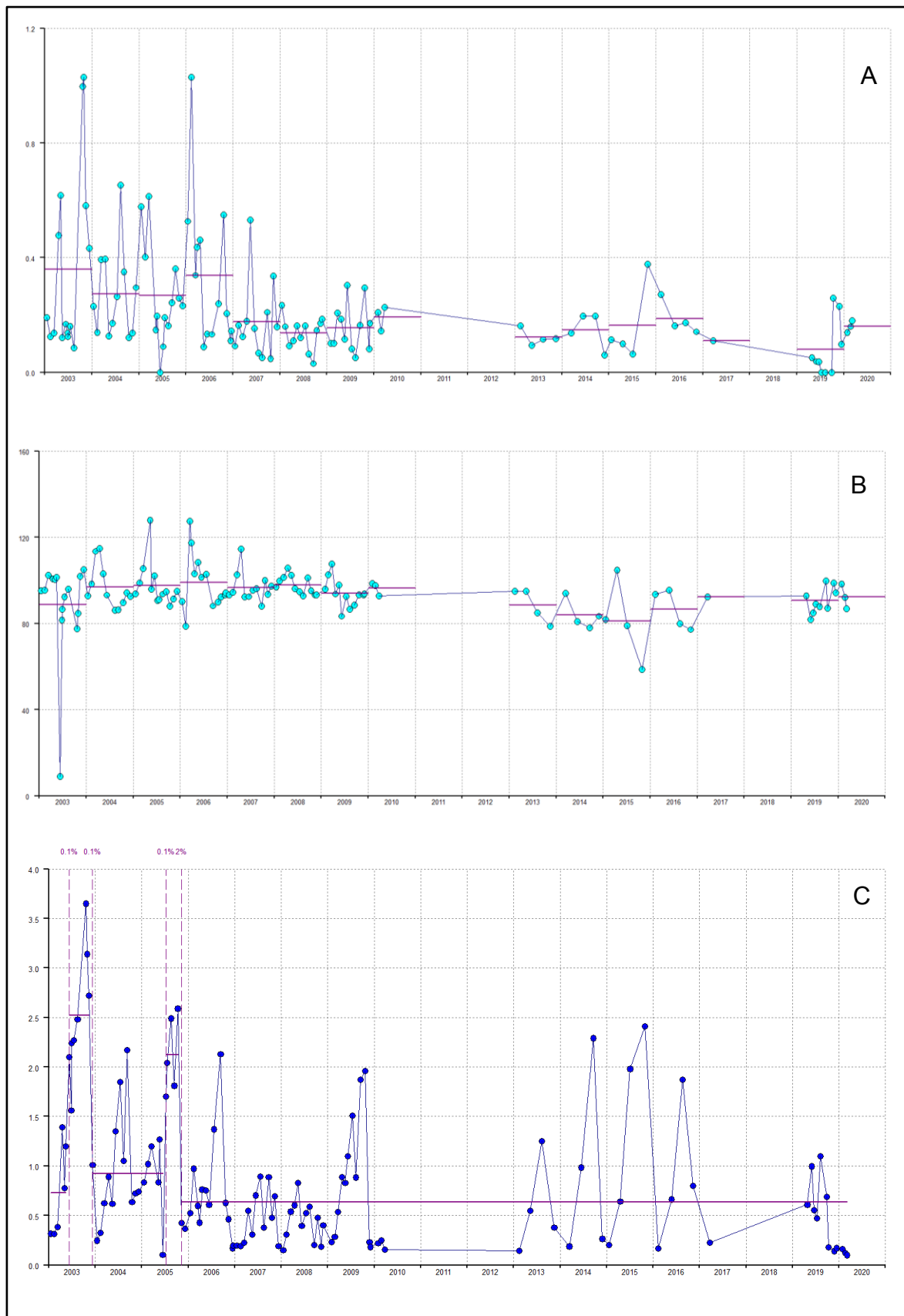


Figure 9: Water chemistry monitoring data from the Littlestock Brook at site 35335/PEVR0021, taken by the Environment Agency from 2003-2020. [A] Ammonia (mg/l); [B] Dissolved oxygen (% saturation); [C] orthophosphate (cusum plot). The solid horizontal purple line indicated a step change using a sequential analysis of the mean. The dashed purple vertical lines indicate a statistical difference in the concentration.

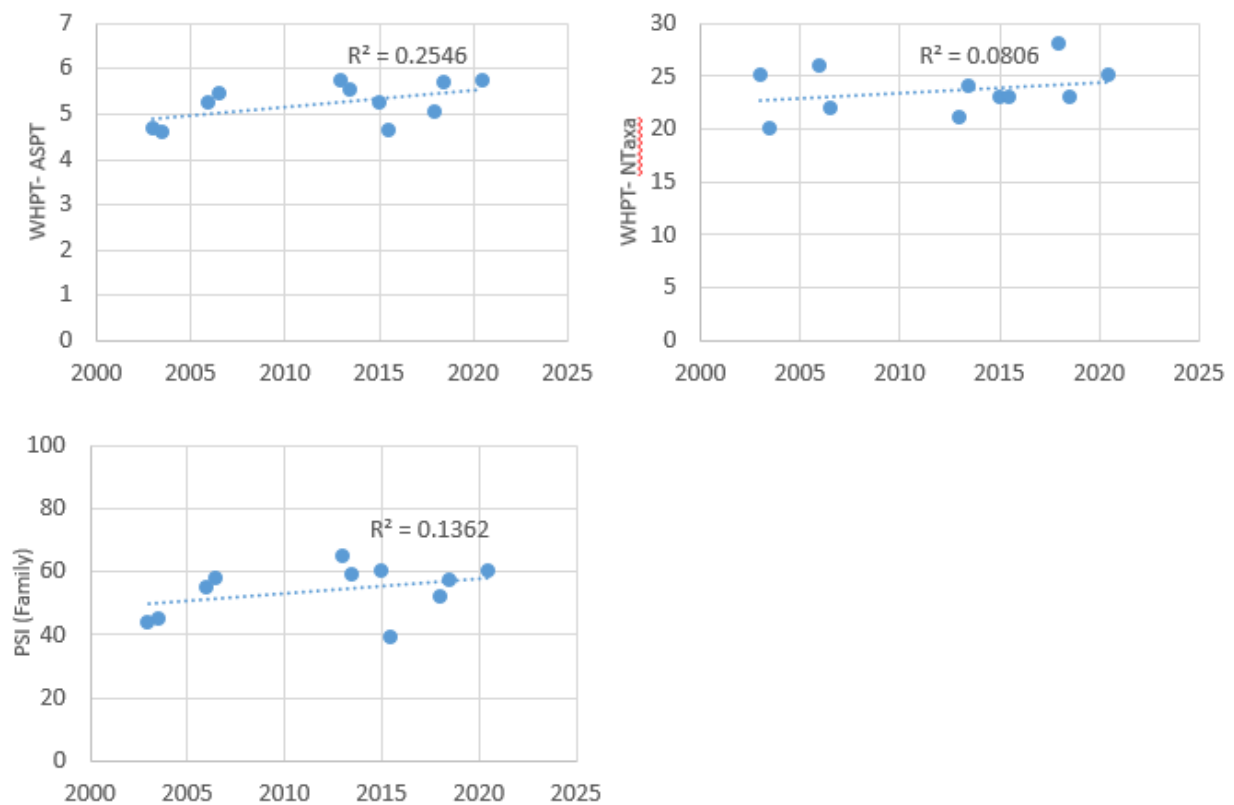


Figure 10: Biological indices calculated from macroinvertebrate monitoring data from the Littlestock Brook at site 35335, taken by the Environment Agency from 2003-2020. [A] WHPT-ASPT; [B] WHPT-NTaxa. Dotted line – linear regression line, R^2 indicated strength of fit ($R^2=1$ best fit). PSI scores: 0-20 heavily sedimented, 21-40 sedimented; 41-60 moderately sedimented; 61-80 slightly sedimented; 80-100 unsedimented.

5. Discussion

The Riverfly trigger level breach event in June 2020 highlighted a potential issue with the effluent quality from the Milton-under-Wychwood sewage treatment works (STW). Our initial field observations did not confirm the breach but we could have missed the ‘peak’ impact due to the enforced delay in our response. Our field observations and laboratory analysis of 3-minute kick samples taken up and downstream of the STW post the breach event do not indicate an acute impact on the macroinvertebrate community: there were no dead macroinvertebrates and a reasonably diverse community present throughout. The biological indices (WHPT-ASPT and WHPT-NTaxa) derived from these data, support this assertion.

However, Riverfly data collected by volunteers, reveals a significant difference in scores between the most upstream site (RQM1) and the furthest downstream site (RQM3/35335). The abundance of certain taxa; *Gammarus* and to a lesser extent mayfly (Ephemeroidea), are also much lower downstream. These trends are however, are not repeated across all Riverfly taxa with Olives (Baetidae) abundant downstream, and rarer taxa such as caddis and the highly pollution sensitive flat-bodied mayfly (Heptageniidae) recorded at all sites.

Our field data from July 2020 shows a similar trend between upstream (RQM1) and downstream (RQM3/35335). But there is no significant difference in scores between RQM1 and our site located 90m downstream of the STW (200991). Additionally, Riverfly scores derived from our laboratory analysed samples were similar across all sites (ranging from 10-12). Taxa richness and abundance was also similar, with the notable exception of *Gammarus* (higher upstream). These scores suggest that differences in the Riverfly communities up and downstream of the STW are not as acute as field observations indicate.

Examining the whole macroinvertebrate community, there are clear differences in the relative abundance of certain taxa up and downstream. Both downstream sites examined in our investigation were characterised by fewer *Gammarus* and much larger numbers of snails (dominated by the New Zealand mud snail) and true-flies (mainly Chironomidae), relative to upstream. Our long-term monitoring (since 2003) downstream at RQM3/35335 shows that whilst caddis, stonefly, mayfly and beetles are all present, overall community abundance is dominated by chironomids, snails and to a lesser degree worms. These findings strongly point to the influence of organic enriched conditions associated with sewage effluent. However, the persistence of pollution sensitive taxa demonstrate that the impact on the community is chronic rather than acute. Recent annual (Apr19 - Mar-20) concentrations of ammonia (<0.3mg/l) and dissolved oxygen (>80% saturation) are not indicative of gross toxic pollution. Whereas, mean annual phosphate concentrations (0.44mg/l) suggest nutrient enrichment, associated with high organic loading.

The sediment index (PSI) indicates that the two downstream sites are moderately impacted by sediment. This links to the contribution of suspended solids from the effluent, sediment associated with storming events as well as from run-off, flowing in to the brook. The addition of sediment has likely helped modify the downstream habitat, facilitating conditions for sediment tolerate taxa (e.g. chironomids, snails and worms) to thrive. However, the two sites subtly differ in their morphology which may explain differences in taxa abundance. RQM3/35335 has a marginally wider channel, with slightly shallower, slower flowing waters. Such conditions have likely resulted in more silt deposition and aided the proliferation of filamentous algae in nutrient rich waters. This is manifest through the macroinvertebrate community shown by an increase in the abundance of the micro-caddis *Hydroptila* and the New Zealand mud snail, which attach and feed on algae. The decrease in *Gammarus*, which tends to prefer gravel substrates, is also likely due to the more silt rich environment.

In summary the macroinvertebrate community downstream of the STW is influenced by an increase in sediment and organic loading, compared to upstream. The input of sewage effluent (including storming events) has likely helped modify the habitat, increasing sedimentation and promoting algal growth, shaping the macroinvertebrate community. These changes, which appear most pronounced furthest downstream (at RQM3/35335), are also likely exacerbated by channel morphology. Relative to upstream, this site is more uniform in cross section reducing the velocity of the stream, resulting in deposition of silt. Elsewhere, channel shape is more varied enabling faster flowing conditions which help maintain clean gravels. The low Riverfly scores recorded in the field by both volunteers

and the Environment Agency, at this site might be explained by the excessive algal cover and silty conditions, making it harder to spot taxa amongst the weed. The higher laboratory derived Riverfly scores tend to support this suggestion.

Whilst no evidence was found to indicate an acute pollution, the prevailing conditions are indicative of a chronic impact. Further monitoring is needed to help improve our understanding of the relative impacts of sewage effluent and channel morphology in shaping the macroinvertebrate community downstream of the STW. Improvements in effluent quality and habitat are likely to improve both species evenness and richness.

6. Forward look

We will recommence macroinvertebrate monitoring on the Littlestock Brook in 2021, collecting samples from our long-term site (35335) in spring, summer and autumn. In this way we hope to capture seasonal variation and particularly the impact of low summer flows upon the macroinvertebrate community, when effluent dilution is low. We will also consider deploying an in-situ multi-parameter sonde to detect water quality changes.

In 2021/22 we plan to carry out a series of bankside macroinvertebrate assessments, similar to a Riverfly survey, along the Evenlode and selected tributaries. The purpose of this exercise will be to get a better 'picture' of the macroinvertebrate community across the catchment and help pin-point other potential water quality issues.

We welcome the opportunity to continue to working with the Riverfly monitoring volunteers, and remain committed to sharing and reviewing our collective data. This investigation and data review has highlighted the value of Riverfly monitoring in triggering this investigation and possible issues with the Riverfly field survey approach when blanket weed is present. We suggest that an additional survey site (e.g. site 200991: 90m d/s of the STW) is added to the Riverfly programme or perhaps visited as a secondary check site when a low score at RQM3 is recorded. We would also recommend consideration is given to using the expanded Riverfly taxa list so that the presence and abundance of pollution tolerant taxa are also captured.

7. References

Extence, C. A. et al., 2013 'The assessment of fine sediment accumulation in rivers using macroinvertebrate community response', *River Research and Applications*, 29(1), pp. 17–55. doi: 10.1002/rra.1569.

Murray-Bligh, J. A. D., 1999. Procedure for collecting and analysing macro-invertebrate samples. *Quality Management Systems for Environmental Biology: Biological Techniques*, BT001 Version 2.0. Bristol: Environment Agency

8. Appendix

A1 – Macroinvertebrate data 2020 (Site IDs: 200992, 200991, 35335)

Site ID	200992	200991	35335	
Catchment	EVENLODE	EVENLODE	EVENLODE	
Waterbody	LITTLESTOCK BROOK	LITTLESTOCK BROOK	LITTLESTOCK BROOK	
Site/Station name	SHIPTON ROAD ABOVE STW	90 M BELOW STW	ABOVE EVENLODE AT SHIPTON UNDER WYCHWOOD	
NGR	SP2721718117	SP2752918451	SP2780418466	
Sample Date	24/07/2020	24/07/2020	24/07/2020	
BMWP ASPT	6.19	5.14	5.76	
BMWP N Taxa	16	22	21	
BMWP Total	99	113	121	
WHPT APST	6.41	5.18	5.72	
WHPT N Taxa	19	26	25	
WHPT Total	121.8	134.8	143.1	
LIFE Family Index	8.4	7.24	7.19	
PSI Family Score	88.57	52.08	60	
Taxa & Sort Code	Estimated + Number found	Estimated + Number found	Estimated + Number found	common name
Simuliidae	8	40		black fly larvae
Simulium ornatum/intermedium/trifasciatum		5	4	black fly larvae
Simulium lundstromi			1	black fly larvae
Cottus gobio	4	1	2	bullhead
Agapetus fuscipes	2			cased caddis
Hydroptila		9	39	cased caddis
Hydropsyche			1	cased caddis
Halesus digitatus			2	cased caddis
Chaetopteryx villosa	2	1		cased caddis
Limnephilus lunatus			1	cased caddis
Goeridae		1		cased caddis
Silo		2		cased caddis
Silo nigricornis	10		7	cased caddis
Sericostoma personatum	1			cased caddis
Mystacides azurea			2	cased caddis
Rhyacophila		1		caseless caddis
Rhyacophila dorsalis	4	1		caseless caddis
Lype	1	1		caseless caddis
Polycentropus			1	caseless caddis
Ancylus fluviatilis	1	10	2	freshwater limpet
Gammarus fossarum	1170	400	87	freshwater shrimp
Gammarus pulex/fossarum agg.		150	5	freshwater shrimp
Gammarus pulex			1	freshwater shrimp
Glossiphonia complanata		2		leech
Ephemera danica		1	1	mayfly
Serratella ignita	20	7	30	mayfly (blue winged olive)
Baetidae		25		mayfly (olive)
Baetis			4	mayfly (olive)
Baetis vernus			8	mayfly (olive)
Baetis rhodani/atlancticus	37	40	12	mayfly (olive)
Baetis scambus/fuscatus	10		20	mayfly (olive)
Oribatei		2		mite
Brillia bifida			4	non-biting midge larvae
Chironomidae		30	96	non-biting midge larvae
Tanyptodinae		20	76	non-biting midge larvae
Prodiamesinae	44	10	32	non-biting midge larvae
Orthoclaadiinae	3		4	non-biting midge larvae
Chironomini			20	non-biting midge larvae
Tanytarsini		40	168	non-biting midge larvae
Sphaerium comeum		2		pea-mussel
Pisidium	9	8	39	pea-mussel
Elmis aenea	25	8	25	riffle beetle
Limnius volckmari	2			riffle beetle
Oulimnius		21	28	riffle beetle
Riolus	1			riffle beetle
Pacifastacus leniusculus			1	signal crayfish
Gyraulus crista		33	1	snail
Potamopyrgus antipodarum		240	382	snail
Radix balthica		1		snail
Physa		1		snail
Leuctra fusca	2		2	stonefly
Velia			1	true bug
Microvelia		2		true bug
Antocha vitripennis			1	true fly larvae
Dicranota	17	20	8	true fly larvae
Pericoma		1	1	true fly larvae
Pericoma blandula			1	true fly larvae
Pericoma trivialis			1	true fly larvae
Dixa maculata	1	1		true fly larvae
Dixa nebulosa	1			true fly larvae
Empididae			5	true fly larvae (dance fly)
Chelifera	1	5		true fly larvae (dance fly)
Asellus aquaticus		13	1	water hoglouse
Hydracarina	2		2	water mite
Curculionoidea	1			weevil
Oligochaeta	8	11	30	worm
Eiseniella tetraedra	1		1	worm

A2 – Macroinvertebrate data 2003-2020 (Site ID: 35335)

Site ID	35335	35335	35335	35335	35335	35335	35335	35335	35335	35335	35335	35335	35335
Sample ID	360804	360804	364616	539031	548042	578801	660442	680090	719124	729198	767741	787603	810871
Sample Date	24/03/2003	24/03/2003	16/09/2003	31/05/2006	12/10/2006	25/09/2008	18/05/2013	15/11/2013	06/05/2015	28/10/2015	07/03/2018	16/11/2018	24/07/2020
Analysis ID	368230	368230	370449	537411	543146	580167	652809	668075	713926	725102	759899	783579	815220
BMWP ASPT	4.48	4.48	4.21	5	4.8		5.84	5.57	5.32	4.83	4.92	6.05	5.76
BMWP N Taxa	21	21	19	23	20		19	21	19	18	24	21	21
BMWP Total	94	94	80	115	96		111	117	101	87	118	127	121
WHPT APST	4.69	4.69	4.57	5.23	5.45		5.73	5.52	5.25	4.62	5.03	5.69	5.72
WHPT N Taxa	25	25	20	26	22		21	24	23	23	28	23	25
WHPT Total	117.3	117.3	91.4	136.1	119.8		120.4	132.4	120.8	106.3	140.8	130.9	143.1
LIFE Family Index	6.95	6.95	6.94	7.09	7.33		7.65	7.45	7.41	6.94	7.12	7.35	7.19
PSI Family Score	43.9	43.9	44.9	54.9	57.5		64.86	58.97	60	39.02	52	57.14	60

Sample Date	24/03/2003	24/03/2003	16/09/2003	31/05/2006	12/10/2006	25/09/2008	18/05/2013	15/11/2013	06/05/2015	28/10/2015	07/03/2018	16/11/2018	24/07/2020
<i>Brillia bifida</i>											110		4
<i>Caenis luctuosa/macrura</i>												1	
<i>Galba truncatula</i>												1	
<i>Gyraulus crista</i>										1	3		1
Pediciidae					2		5	3					
<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>				706	300				95	400	120	120	382
Dendrocoelidae													
Nematoda				2	1								
Hydrobiidae	32	32	105				50	60					
Physidae										1	1		
Lymnaeidae	1	1	20										
<i>Lymnaea peregra</i>				2									
Planorbidae	11	11	80		4		2	2					
<i>Gyraulus albus</i>				3						1	2		
Ancylidae	1	1	23		20		2	20					
<i>Ancylus fluviatilis</i>				21					5	27	5	12	2
Zonitidae											1		
Sphaeriidae (Pea mussels)	64	64	68		30		23	29					
<i>Sphaerium corneum</i>				10									
<i>Pisidium</i>				115					10	260	34	53	39
<i>Pisidium casertanum</i>				3									
<i>Pisidium nitidum</i>				12									
<i>Pisidium subtruncatum</i>				56									
<i>Oligochaeta</i>	506	506	142	81	500		295	96	35	600	680	121	30
Lumbriculidae											8		
Naididae											1		
Tubificidae											8		
<i>Eiseniella tetraedra</i>													1
Piscicolidae	1	1											
Glossiphoniidae	7	7	13		1			1					
<i>Glossiphonia complanata</i>				1					1		2		
Erpobdellidae	7	7	67		1								
<i>Erpobdella octoculata</i>				17						14	3	2	
Hydracarina	100	100		19			11		2	3	1		2
Oribatei				3	2								
Ostracoda			1										
Astacidae			1										
<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>													1
Asellidae	2	2	18		2		8	1		2	10	23	1
<i>Asellus aquaticus</i>									5				
<i>Asellus meridianus</i>				3									
<i>Crangonyx pseudogracilis/floridanus</i>										1	4		
Gammaridae	87	87	706				262	265					
<i>Gammarus fossarum</i>											30		87
<i>Gammarus pulex/fossarum agg.</i>											91	156	5
<i>Gammarus pulex sens. lat.</i>				424	100				28	33			
<i>Gammarus pulex</i>											15		1
Baetidae	298	298	90	77	80		167	28					
Baetis									80				4
<i>Baetis rhodani</i>												35	
<i>Baetis vernus</i>													8
<i>Baetis rhodani/atlanticus</i>				1						5	310		12
<i>Baetis scambus/fuscatus</i>													20
Leptophlebiidae	1	1			4		113	1	3		1		
<i>Paraleptophlebia</i>									1	1	2		
<i>Paraleptophlebia submarginata</i>											1		
Ephemeraidae								2					
Ephemera												3	
<i>Ephemera danica</i>										1	2	10	1
Ephemerellidae							17						
<i>Serratella ignita</i>				35					1			1	30
<i>Caenis luctuosa</i>				2									
Nemouridae					1								
<i>Leuctra fusca</i>													2
<i>Calopteryx</i>												1	
<i>Velia</i>													1
Notonectidae													
Halipidae													
Dytiscidae			1										
Gyrinidae					2								
Hydrophilidae	1	1											
<i>Hydraena</i>				1									
Elmidae	4	4	55		90		20	81		3	34	60	39
<i>Elmis aenea</i>				66									25
<i>Limnius volckmari</i>												1	
<i>Limnius</i>				3						15		21	28
<i>Limnius tuberculatus</i>											2	4	
Riolus				1									
<i>Riolus subviolaceus</i>											1		
Curculionidae							1						
Sialidae													

Sample Date	24/03/2003	24/03/2003	16/09/2003	31/05/2006	12/10/2006	25/09/2008	18/05/2013	15/11/2013	06/05/2015	28/10/2015	07/03/2018	16/11/2018	24/07/2020
Rhyacophilidae			1				1	5					
Rhyacophila									3				
Rhyacophila dorsalis										6	2		
Hydroptilidae							6	1					
Hydroptilia				3					6		5		39
Ithytrichia											1		
Psychomyiidae	1	1											
Lype											1		
Tinodes waeneri										1			
Cynus trimaculatus											2		
Polycentropus													1
Polycentropus flavomaculatus													1
Polycentropus irroratus												3	
Hydropsychidae	1	1	16		10			2					
Hydropsyche													1
Hydropsyche instabilis									1		1		
Hydropsyche pellucidula													4
Hydropsyche siltalai				5									1
Lepidostoma hirtum													2
Limnephilidae	8	8		9	1		5				4	8	
Halesus digitatus									1				2
Halesus radiatus											2		
Glyphotaelius pellucidus											1		
Limnephilus lunatus													1
Goeridae				2	10		1	3					
Goera pilosa				1						2		1	
Silo nigricornis													7
Beraeodes minutus													
Sericostomatidae							1	1					
Leptoceridae							2	1					
Mystacides azurea												1	2
Mystacides longicornis				1								1	
Adicella reducta				1									
Lepidoptera				1									
Diptera							1						
Tipulidae	7	7	32	1				2					
Tipula													
Tipula montium										3		3	
Antocha				3									
Antocha vitripennis											1		1
Dicranota				23					8		1	8	8
Psychodidae	2	2	1	6				1				2	
Pericoma									1	2			1
Pericoma blandula													1
Pericoma trivialis													1
Ceratopogonidae	2	2		20	1		3	1	3	1	2		
Simuliidae	1	1	112	532	20			3	7	1			
Simulium angustipes/velutinum										1	5		
Simulium ornatum/intermedium/trifasciatum											78		4
Simulium lundstromi											22		1
Simulium ornatum												7	
Chironomidae	552	552	40	1,035	80		611	147	150		54		96
Tanyptodinae											54	5	76
Prodiamesinae											54	26	32
Orthoclaadiinae										14	435	62	4
Metricnemus											54		
Chironomini										14	54	26	20
Tanytarsini										570	54	22	168
Stratiomyidae	1	1							1				
Empididae	8	8		22	1		2	3	3	2			5
Chelifera											1		
Hemerodromia				18									
Muscidae													
Limnophora											1	8	
Limnophora riparia										1			
Cottus gobio								1	8				2

Note: data available at <https://environment.data.gov.uk/ecology-fish/>

A3 -Water chemistry data 2003-2020 (Site ID: PEVR0021)

PTCODE	Date	Time	Ammonia (N), mg/l	Ortho-phosphate, mg/l	Dissolved O2, %satuartion	PTCODE	Date	Time	Ammonia (N), mg/l	Ortho-phosphate, mg/l	Dissolved O2, %satuartion
PEVR0021	15/01/2003	1010	0.191	0.317	95.2	PEVR0021	15/08/2007	1140	0.051	0.38	96.2
PEVR0021	12/02/2003	1025	0.125	0.315	95.5	PEVR0021	24/09/2007	1219	0.21	0.886	88
PEVR0021	10/03/2003	950	0.137	0.382	102.4	PEVR0021	20/10/2007	1130	0.048	0.476	100
PEVR0021	14/04/2003	1120	0.478	1.39	100.7	PEVR0021	12/11/2007	1235	0.336	0.696	93.5
PEVR0021	01/05/2003	1015	0.617	0.776	100.4	PEVR0021	10/12/2007	1220	0.159	0.191	97.3
PEVR0021	13/05/2003	1010	0.121	1.2	101.5	PEVR0021	16/01/2008	1135	0.234	0.151	97
PEVR0021	09/06/2003	955	0.169	2.1	9	PEVR0021	11/02/2008	1140	0.16	0.309	99.7
PEVR0021	24/06/2003	1049	0.137	1.56	81.7	PEVR0021	14/03/2008	1010	0.093	0.54	101.5
PEVR0021	26/06/2003	910	0.124	2.24	86.7	PEVR0021	14/04/2008	1155	0.11	0.604	105.8
PEVR0021	14/07/2003	900	0.161	2.27	92.3	PEVR0021	12/05/2008	1420	0.162	0.828	102.4
PEVR0021	13/08/2003	1055	0.085	2.48	96	PEVR0021	09/06/2008	1315	0.122	0.395	96.1
PEVR0021	20/10/2003	1350	0.997	3.65	77.5	PEVR0021	15/07/2008	1250	0.163	0.523	94.7
PEVR0021	29/10/2003	935	1.03	3.14	84.8	PEVR0021	11/08/2008	1345	0.064	0.588	92.9
PEVR0021	12/11/2003	1325	0.581	2.72	101.9	PEVR0021	17/09/2008	1155	0.031	0.201	101.2
PEVR0021	10/12/2003	1230	0.433	1.01	105	PEVR0021	13/10/2008	1153	0.147	0.478	95.2
PEVR0021	13/01/2004	1045	0.23	0.247	92.8	PEVR0021	11/11/2008	1035	0.171	0.185	93.2
PEVR0021	11/02/2004	1040	0.14	0.324	98.3	PEVR0021	25/11/2008	1310	0.186	0.402	93.3
PEVR0021	10/03/2004	1125	0.394	0.625	113.5	PEVR0021	30/01/2009	1003	0.102	0.233	95.9
PEVR0021	14/04/2004	1222	0.395	0.89	114.9	PEVR0021	24/02/2009	1030	0.101	0.284	102.7
PEVR0021	12/05/2004	1130	0.127	0.617	103.2	PEVR0021	21/03/2009	1235	0.208	0.535	107.7
PEVR0021	08/06/2004	835	0.171	1.35	93.2	PEVR0021	20/04/2009	815	0.186	0.887	93.7
PEVR0021	12/07/2004	915	0.265	1.85		PEVR0021	16/05/2009	1111	0.116	0.829	97.9
PEVR0021	10/08/2004	1010	0.653	1.05	86.1	PEVR0021	06/06/2009	950	0.304	1.1	83.4
PEVR0021	06/09/2004	1110	0.35	2.17	86.4	PEVR0021	11/07/2009	955	0.082	1.51	92.7
PEVR0021	15/10/2004	935	0.122	0.635	89.7	PEVR0021	08/08/2009	1400	0.051	0.884	86.7
PEVR0021	12/11/2004	945	0.137	0.723	94.2	PEVR0021	14/09/2009	1321	0.165	1.87	88.6
PEVR0021	07/12/2004	800	0.296	0.743	92.7	PEVR0021	20/10/2009	1047	0.295	1.96	93.4
PEVR0021	17/01/2005	1010	0.578	0.836	93.8	PEVR0021	24/11/2009	1135	0.082	0.23	93.3
PEVR0021	18/02/2005	1040	0.403	1.02	98.9	PEVR0021	01/12/2009	1320	0.171	0.182	93.9
PEVR0021	16/03/2005	1155	0.614	1.2	105.5	PEVR0021	02/02/2010	1145	0.209	0.219	98.5
PEVR0021	10/05/2005	1300	0.148	0.836	128	PEVR0021	24/02/2010	1205	0.145	0.25	97.7
PEVR0021	19/05/2005	948	0.197	1.27	95.9	PEVR0021	25/03/2010	1235	0.227	0.154	92.9
PEVR0021	13/06/2005	1115	0	0.103	102.1	PEVR0021	13/02/2013	901	0.163	0.144	95
PEVR0021	07/07/2005	1120	0.09	1.7	90.7	PEVR0021	09/05/2013	825	0.094	0.547	95
PEVR0021	18/07/2005	1120	0.191	2.04	91.1	PEVR0021	08/08/2013	817	0.115	1.25	85
PEVR0021	17/08/2005	1215	0.162	2.49	93.7	PEVR0021	15/11/2013	1247	0.118	0.378	78.8
PEVR0021	12/09/2005	1300	0.243	1.81	94.7	PEVR0021	13/03/2014	1033	0.138	0.187	94
PEVR0021	10/10/2005	1230	0.362	2.59	88	PEVR0021	13/06/2014	802	0.196	0.984	81
PEVR0021	08/11/2005	1225	0.26	0.425	91.4	PEVR0021	18/09/2014	906	0.197	2.29	78
PEVR0021	05/12/2005	1305	0.233	0.366	95	PEVR0021	28/11/2014	1125	0.061	0.264	83.4
PEVR0021	16/01/2006	1330	0.527	0.524	90.3	PEVR0021	20/01/2015	1456	0.114	0.203	81.9
PEVR0021	13/02/2006	1240	1.03	0.973	78.7	PEVR0021	17/04/2015	1331	0.1	0.642	104.7
PEVR0021	15/03/2006	1300	0.339	0.598	127.4	PEVR0021	03/07/2015	1016	0.064	1.98	78.9
PEVR0021	28/03/2006	1256	0.436	0.427	117.5	PEVR0021	28/10/2015	1154	0.378	2.41	58.6
PEVR0021	18/04/2006	1340	0.462	0.761	103.1	PEVR0021	10/02/2016	1122	0.272	0.166	93.6
PEVR0021	17/05/2006	1300	0.089	0.753	108.4	PEVR0021	26/05/2016	1220	0.163	0.662	95.4
PEVR0021	12/06/2006	1505	0.134	0.61	101.4	PEVR0021	19/08/2016	1043	0.173	1.87	79.9
PEVR0021	20/07/2006	1325	0.133	1.37	102.8	PEVR0021	10/11/2016	1458	0.142	0.801	77.2
PEVR0021	11/09/2006	1310	0.239	2.13	88.2	PEVR0021	20/03/2017	1116	0.111	0.227	92.3
PEVR0021	19/10/2006	1205	0.55	0.627	90	PEVR0021	26/04/2019	1302	0.051	0.61	92.8
PEVR0021	13/11/2006	1327	0.205	0.463	92.4	PEVR0021	31/05/2019	1339	0.038	0.996	81.9
PEVR0021	13/12/2006	1239	0.11	0.171	93.4	PEVR0021	19/06/2019	1019	0.037	0.552	84.9
PEVR0021	18/12/2006	1211	0.145	0.197	94.3	PEVR0021	10/07/2019	1118	0	0.47	89
PEVR0021	17/01/2007	1200	0.092	0.196	93.3	PEVR0021	09/08/2019	1142	0	1.1	87.8
PEVR0021	14/02/2007	1300	0.165	0.192	94.5	PEVR0021	26/09/2019	1118	0	0.69	99.7
PEVR0021	14/03/2007	1200	0.125	0.225	102.7	PEVR0021	11/10/2019	1215	0.26	0.18	87.2
PEVR0021	16/04/2007	1359	0.179	0.547	114.5	PEVR0021	26/11/2019	1251	0.23	0.14	98.8
PEVR0021	16/05/2007	1335	0.531	0.306	92.3	PEVR0021	12/12/2019	858	0.098	0.17	94.3
PEVR0021	14/06/2007	1345	0.154	0.704	92.5	PEVR0021	28/01/2020	1303	0.14	0.16	98.3
PEVR0021	19/07/2007	1050	0.067	0.893	95.5	PEVR0021	20/02/2020	847	0.16	0.12	92.1
						PEVR0021	05/03/2020	1050	0.18	0.1	86.8

B – Statistical outputs

General linear model outputs for Riverfly scores between sites (RQM1, RQM2 & RQM 3)

```
glm(formula = Score ~ Site + Season, family = "gaussian", data = data1)
```

Deviance Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-2.3123	-1.1872	-0.3123	1.0612	2.8578

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	4.9388	0.5017	9.844	5.3e-13 ***
SiteRQM2	-0.4264	0.5196	-0.821	0.416063
SiteRQM3	-1.8749	0.5082	-3.689	0.000583 ***
SeasonSpr	2.4949	0.6561	3.803	0.000412 ***
SeasonSum	0.2484	0.5475	0.454	0.652187
SeasonWin	1.0782	0.6058	1.780	0.081543 .

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

```
glm(formula = Score ~ Year + Season, family = "gaussian", data = data1)
```

Deviance Residuals:

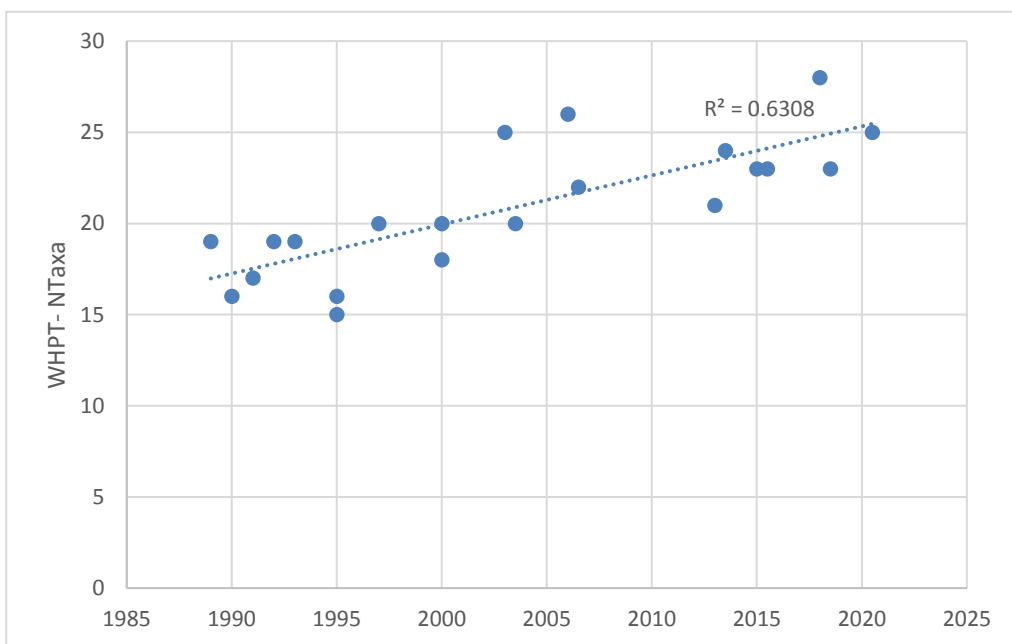
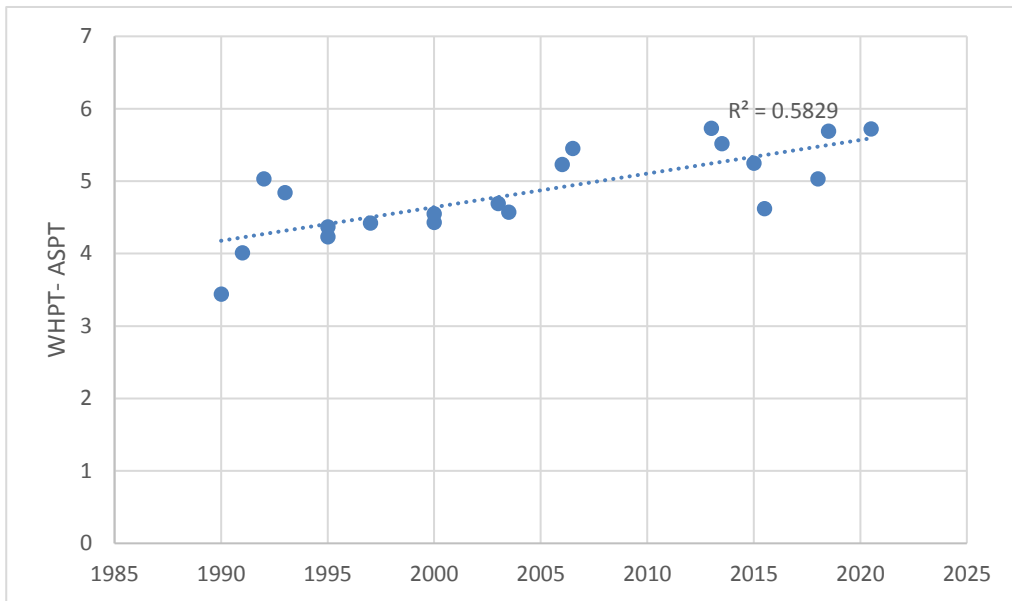
Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.0029	-1.0029	-0.2938	1.3333	3.3333

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	-583.04361	530.31751	-1.099	0.27707
Year	0.29093	0.26271	1.107	0.27364
SeasonSpr	2.32400	0.74401	3.124	0.00303 **
SeasonSum	-0.04888	0.61623	-0.079	0.93710
SeasonWin	1.05280	0.68117	1.546	0.12877

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

C – WHPT –ASPT & NTaxa long term trends



Appendix 11

Public Rights of Way and Other Paths

Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan

Appendix 11 Public Rights of Way and Other Paths

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1. Introduction

This document provides an inventory and mapping of the 8.4 km of Public Rights of Way (PROW) and the 1.3 km of other unadopted/permissive paths used by the public throughout the parish of Milton-under-Wychwood (MuW) and presents respondents' declarations of use of PROW as set out in the 2018 Neighbourhood Plan Community Questionnaire Report (NPCQR). It also identifies frequency of use of paths and those offering off-highway circular connections and discusses accessibility and remediation needs where applicable. The importance of all of these paths is set in the context of Core Objectives and Policies of the Local Plan 2031.

2. Broad objectives

- Maintenance and improvement of valued PROW and other footpaths and alleys for public health and wellbeing focussing on all paths radiating from the main village curtilage and with consideration also for the paths attracting visiting tourists such as the Oxfordshire Way and paths in Upper Milton.
- Support to improvement of paths' accessibility by addressing boggy/muddy patches and overgrowth.
- Enhancement of footpath and bridleway signage and provision of information boards at key locations.
- Extension, where feasible and consented, of the circular interconnection of footpaths within and beyond the parish that will appeal to users.

3. Opportunities

- The major residential developer of St Jude's Meadow (62 homes now completed and fully occupied) has incorporated a permissive footpath into countryside, and an intended ecological area abutting a public footpath, in its adopted plan and has turned to the Parish Council for guidance and cooperation to maximise their effectiveness as sustainable public amenities that satisfy the aims cited in the Local Plan.
- Farming interests in MuW have approached the Parish Council for discussions on how to bring a planned Catchment Management project, with newly dug ponds on former pastureland to intercept surface runoff, into use as a public amenity. The project area abuts the aforementioned ecological area. Both areas are proposed as Local Green Spaces Nos 1 and 2 (LGS1 and LGS2) in **Appendix 6**.
- The Parish Council continues to engage with the adjacent landowners of Calais Field which provides Public Open Space (as described in **Appendix 12**) associated with and adjacent to a new development of nine houses. The respective land abuts the foregoing ecological area and Catchment Management project (across the Simmonds Brook).
- These land areas lie within the Blue-Green Corridor No 2 (BGC2) described in **Appendix 5** and the corridor connects through the circular public footpath network with public green spaces in neighbouring Shipton-under-Wychwood as mapped in **Appendix 6**.

In the event of possible future failure of the Local Plan, MuW wishes to ensure that windfall development that might ensue would not materially interfere with the valued public footpath and bridleway network and other paths in traditional public use as described in this document.

4. The Public Rights of Way (PROW) and other paths

The network of the parish’s PROW and other paths is presented in the following three map images:

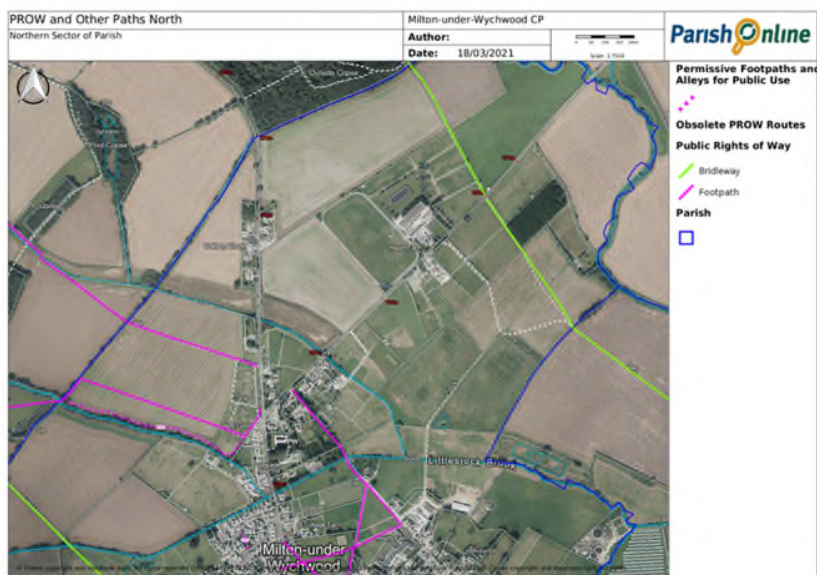


Figure 1: Public Rights of Way and other paths on Northern side of main settlement

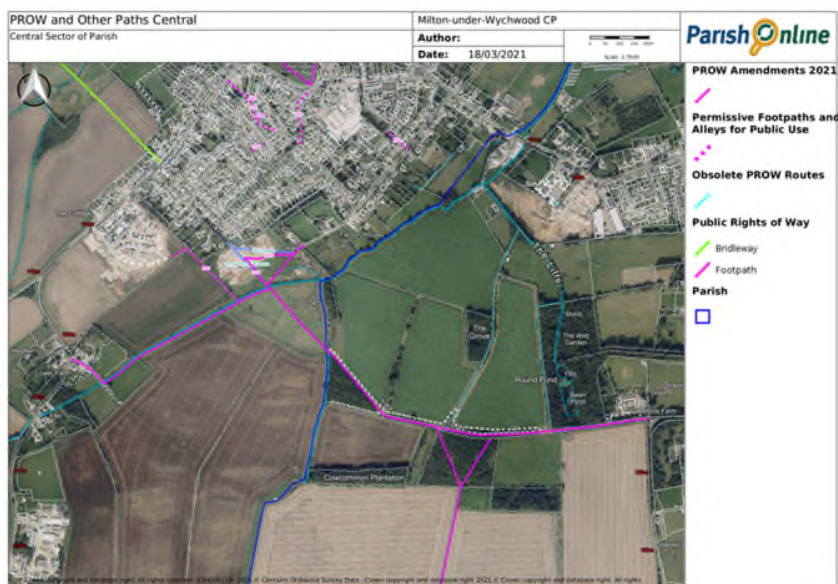


Figure 2: Public Rights of Way and other paths in the centre of the Parish

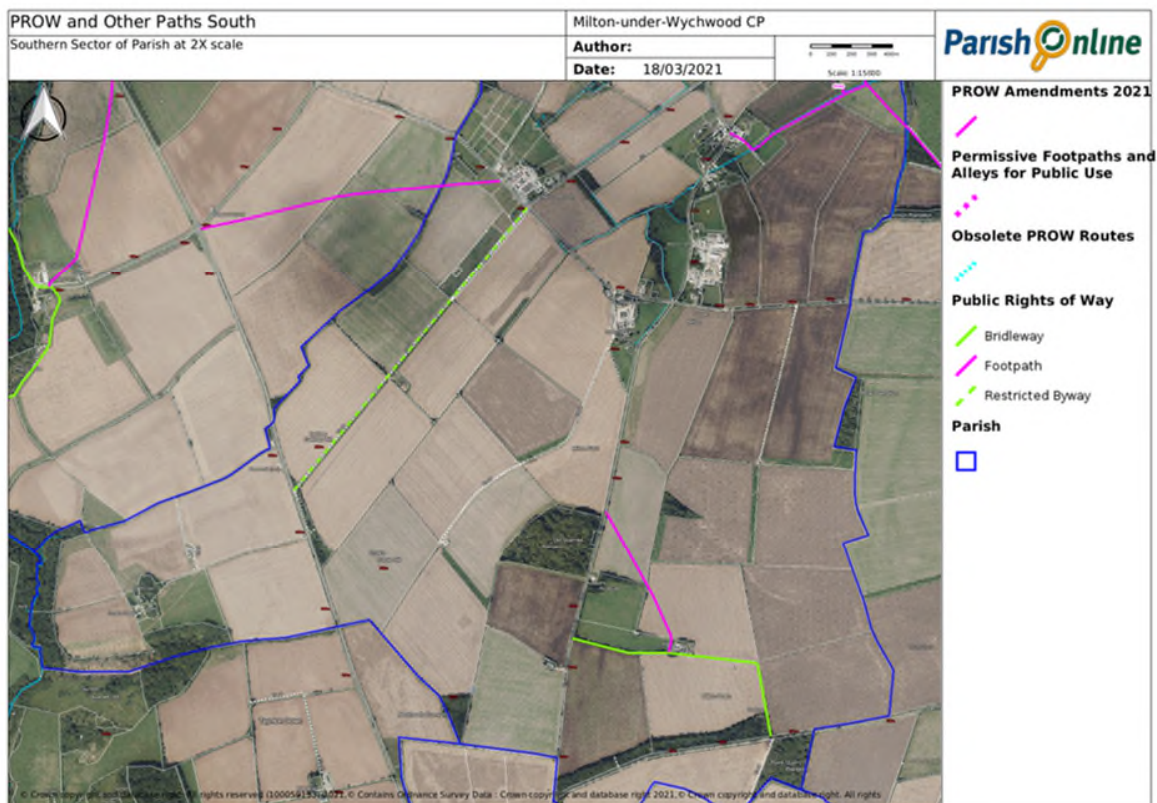


Figure 3: Public Rights of Way and other paths in the Southern part of the Parish

5. Opinions and evidence

- The NPCQR identified that (412/484) 85% of respondents considered maintenance and improvement of valued footpaths and rights of way that they used (449/512: 88%) were important for public health and wellbeing. The responses prioritised paths radiating from the village curtilage (294/449: 65% up to 373/449: 83%). Nonetheless responses also included consideration for the paths attracting visiting tourists such as the Oxfordshire Way (266/449: 59%) and paths in Upper Milton (253/449: 56%).
- Respondents also roundly supported improvement of paths' accessibility (340/471: 72% in favour) by addressing boggy/muddy patches and, to a lesser extent, overgrowth (57/471: 12% not in favour).
- Respondents sought enhancement of footpath and bridleway signage (169/475: 36% in favour) and provision of information boards at key locations (325/498: 65% in favour).

Other related evidence:

- Respondents expressed concern to achieve safer walking for pedestrians on Frog Lane by establishment of a rumble/ramp crossing over Shipton Road (56/197: 28% requesting) and a pavement at the southern end of the Lane (34/130: 26% requesting).

- The maps of the Parish’s public footpaths and bridleways presented above are based on Ordnance Survey mapping and based on the OCC Definitive Statement and Maps of Public Rights of Way dated 21/02/2006 Sheets SP 21 NE and SP 21 NW at scale 1:10,000. Hyperlinks:

<https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/definitive-map/definitivestatementaz/definitive-statement-m.pdf>

<https://publicrightsofway.oxfordshire.gov.uk/standardmap.aspx>

Note: The former hyperlinks for Sheets SP 21 NE and SP 21 NW at scale 1:10,000 are no longer available on the OCC website.

6. Context

Local Plan Core Objectives (CO) and policies

MuW seeks actively to:

- support the achievement of CO8 to enable a prosperous and sustainable tourism economy
- contribute to meeting the aspirations of CO11 to maximise the opportunity for walking
- support CO12 to improve the health and wellbeing of the District’s residents through increased choice and quality of leisure and recreation facilities.

Maintenance and improvement of footpaths and their access in MuW will support CO14 which seeks to conserve and enhance the character and significance of West Oxfordshire’s high quality natural and historic environment – including its geodiversity, landscape and biodiversity, ...recognising and promoting their wider contribution to people’s quality of life and ... well-being...

MuW’s concern for maintaining the integrity of public footpaths and bridleways reflects Policy OS2 for Locating Development in the right places where the General Principles (GP) for development (part), at page 33 stipulate that all development should:

- As far as is reasonably possible protect or enhance the local landscape and the setting of the settlement/s;
- Not involve the loss of an area of open space or any other feature that makes an important contribution to the character or appearance of the area;
- Be provided with ... safe and convenient pedestrian access to supporting services and facilities;
- Conserve and enhance the natural, historic ... environment;
- In the AONB, give great weight to conserving landscape and scenic beauty and comply with national policy concerning major development.

Hosting several businesses active in the hospitality sector, MuW wishes to contribute to implementation of Policy E4 for Sustainable Tourism (part) where proposals in the Cotswolds AONB should conserve and enhance the landscape quality and biodiversity of the area and support the objectives of the Cotswolds AONB Management Plan and Sustainable Tourism Strategy.

Policy E5 for local services and community facilities (part): seeks to support development and retention of local services and community facilities to meet local needs and promote social wellbeing, interests, interaction and healthy inclusive communities. However, it does not provide any detail about footpath provision in MuW so there is no baseline for decisions. This Appendix to the Neighbourhood Plan provides that baseline.

Recent planning decisions made upon appeal beyond WODC control have led to realignment of footpaths. This indicates that the following Policy E5 aim could come under further threat: “Development proposals that would result in the loss of community facilities and services will only be supported where it can be clearly shown that:

- appropriate alternative provision of at least equivalent suitability and accessibility, particularly by foot, will remain, and;
- In considering development proposals for the loss of local services and community facilities, the Council will have regard to whether a site or facility is registered as an Asset of Community Value.”

We believe that the upholding of Policy EH2 on Landscape Character (part) will support us to conserve, maintain and enhance our footpaths and bridleways in a proper manner compatible with the quality, character and distinctiveness of our natural environment, including its landscape, tranquillity, geology, countryside, soil and biodiversity. We are comforted that under EH2 special attention and protection will be given to the landscape and biodiversity of the **Wychwood Project Area** which encompasses the whole of our parish.

Our commitment to footpath protection will reflect the Policy EH4 on public realm and green infrastructure (part) where the existing areas of public space and green infrastructure will be protected and enhanced for their multi-functional role, including their biodiversity, recreational, accessibility, health and landscape ... We trust under EH4 also that public realm and publicly accessible green infrastructure network considerations will be integral to the planning of new development.

MuW aims to be a leading actor in achieving the aim under EH4 in ensuring that new development, where permitted, will provide opportunities for walking and cycling within the built-up areas and connecting settlements to the countryside through a network of footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes. It will also support EH5 for sport, recreation and children’s play: protecting from loss of outdoor recreation facilities, but there is no detail to support the policy.

7. Discussion

- Policy E5 does not provide any detail about footpath provision in MuW so there is no baseline for decisions. This Appendix to the Neighbourhood Plan provides that baseline.
- Policy EH5 for sport, recreation and children’s play aims to protect from loss of outdoor recreation facilities but there is no detail to support the policy. This Appendix to the Neighbourhood Plan identifies the paths that require to be protected and/or improved.
- In the event that the Local Plan were to fail at a future date, MUW requires to have its own policies in place to ensure windfall development that might ensue thereafter would not

materially interfere with the valued public footpath and bridleway network and other paths in traditional public use.

- By their general nature, the Local Plan policies do not reflect the ongoing planning discussions taking place in our parish with landowners and other stakeholders for development of new and/or modified footpaths for improved community and tourist enjoyment and for circular connection with the neighbouring parishes. This Appendix and the Neighbourhood Plan specify the footpath development plan.

8. Schedule of footpaths and bridleways and their condition

8.1 Public Rights of Way (PROW)

OCC (301) reference and Survey reference	301/1 bridleway Oxfordshire Way (A)
Name	Oxfordshire Way
Description	Bridleway and National Path
Declared MUW users 2018 No.	266
% of respondents (512)	52.0
Off-highway circular path connection(s)	Yes
Frequency of use	Moderate with use also by tourists
Attributes	Important National Path following the alignment of the River Evenlode, enclosed by corridor fencing between fields abutting Lyneham Road and otherwise in open farmland, connecting from parish of Shipton-under-Wychwood with Bruern Parish's historic woodland, Bruern Wood, and westwards to Foxholes BBONT Wood; requiring improved drainage between Lyneham Road and Bruern Wood.
Description in Definitive Statement of Public Rights of Way for Oxfordshire. Relevant Date 21st February 2006	From Bruern BR 1 at the Bruern Parish boundary, at the S side of Bruern Wood, leading SE across Lyneham Road to Shipton-under-Wychwood BR 3 at the Shipton-under-Wychwood Parish boundary, SE of Heath Farm and W of the railway.
Width where defined in Definitive Statement	12ft Inclosure Award
Length in the parish - metres	826.42

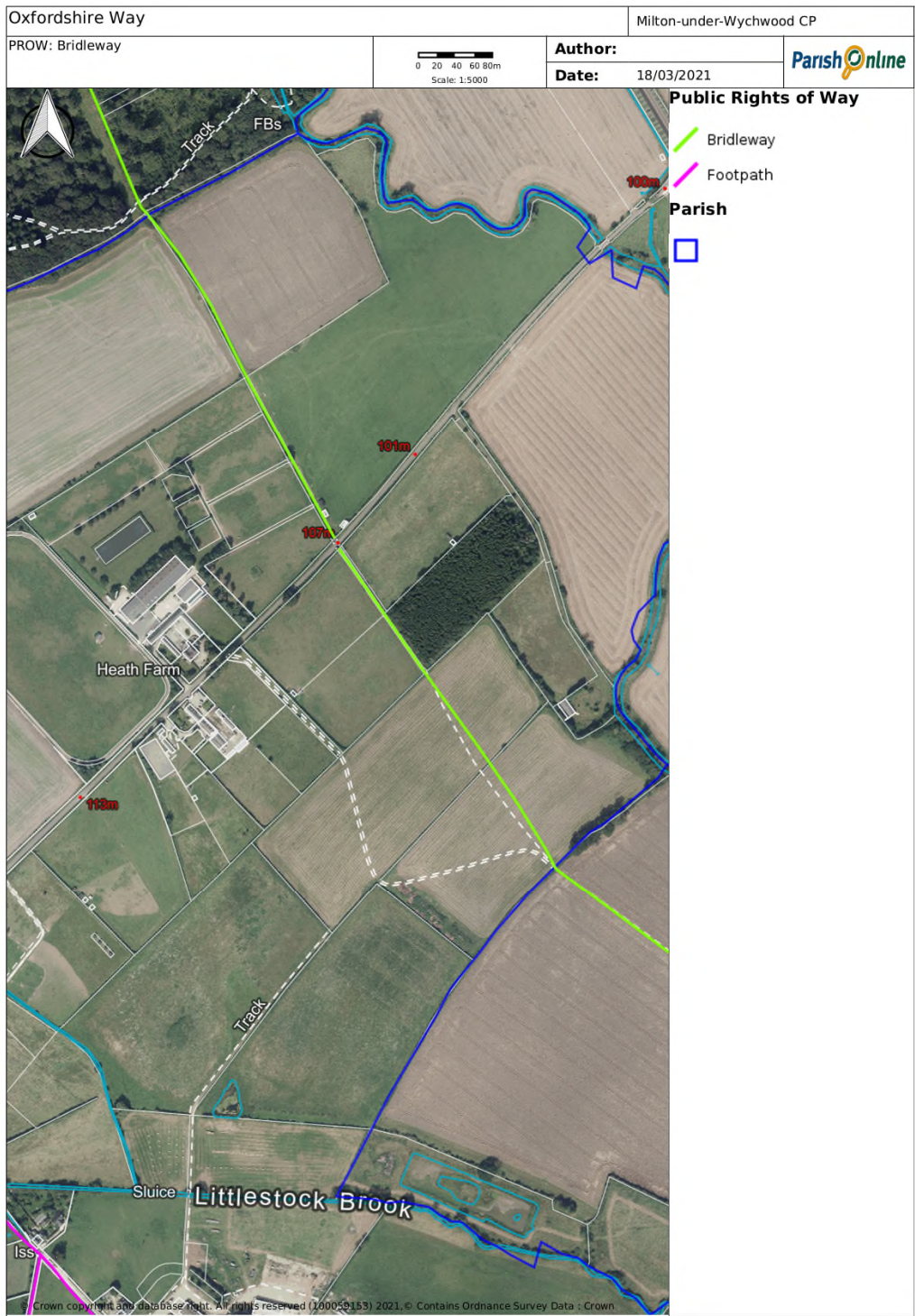


Figure 4: Public bridleway 301/1 Oxfordshire Way

OCC (301) reference and Survey reference	301/2 bridleway High Street (G)
Name	High Street
Description	Public Bridleway
Declared MUW users 2018 No.	371
% of respondents (512)	72.5
Off-highway circular path connection(s)	Yes
Frequency of use	Very high
Attributes	Important path providing circular connection with other public footpaths in Bruern parish. Muddy areas around stream bridge give difficult traverse in winter months. Landowner planning to improve drainage.
Description in Definitive Statement of Public Rights of Way for Oxfordshire. Relevant Date 21st February 2006	From High Street, Milton-under-Wychwood, opposite the Baptist Chapel, leading NW to Bruern BR 8 at the Bruern Parish boundary at Little Hill.
Width where defined in Definitive Statement	12ft Inclosure Award
Length in the parish - metres	746.89

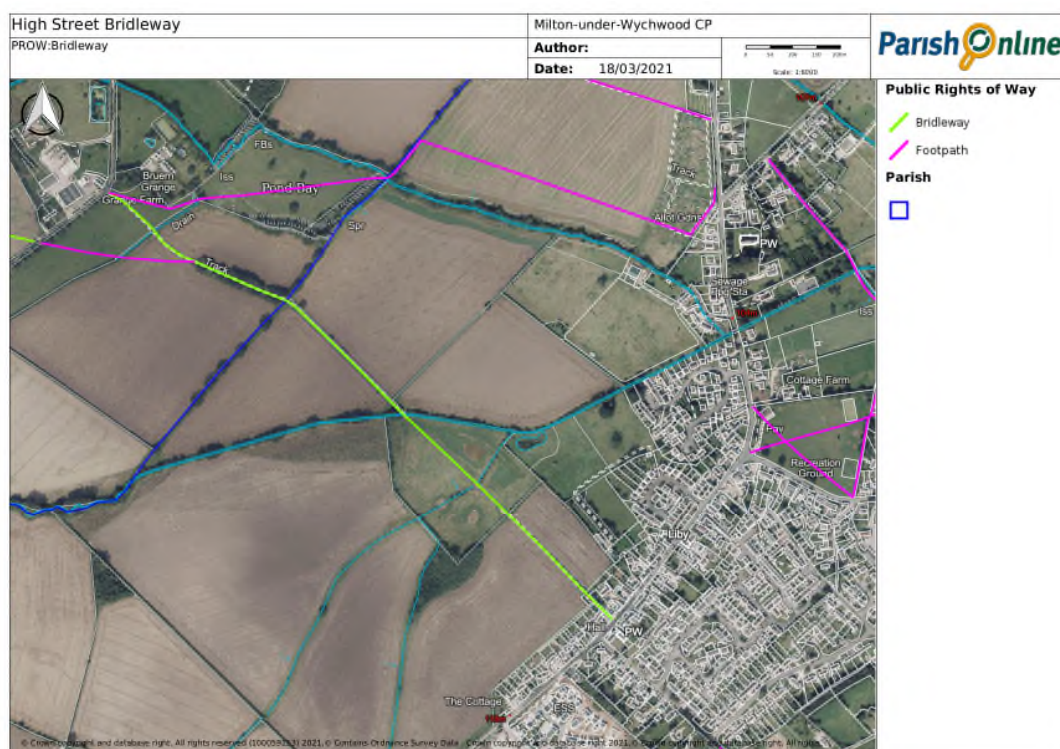


Figure 5: Public bridleway 301/2 High Street to Bruern



Figure 6: Public footpaths contribute to public health and wellbeing in all seasons like this bridleway 301/2 viewed to North West towards Bruern

OCC (301) reference and Survey reference	301/3 Road used as Public Path (RUPP). Restricted Byway since 2006. High Lodge Farm (L)
Name	High Lodge Farm bridleway
Description	Restricted Byway
Declared MUW users 2018 No.	128
% of respondents (512)	25
Off-highway circular path connection(s)	No
Frequency of use	Low
Attributes	All-weather path
Description in Definitive Statement of Public Rights of Way for Oxfordshire. Relevant Date 21st February 2006	From the Fifield to Shipton-under-Wychwood road, opposite High Lodge Farm, leading SW to the Stow-on-the-Wold to Burford road (A424) at Crow's Castle.
Width where defined in Definitive Statement	12ft Inclosure Award. Formerly described as Carriage Road Bridlepath (CRB).
Length in the parish - metres	1397.48



Figure 7: Public bridleway 301/3 High Lodge Farm

OCC (301) reference and Survey reference	301/4
Name	High Lodge Farm to Tangley crossroad Quarry
Description	Public footpath
Declared MUW users 2018 No.	Not included in survey
% of respondents (512)	No data
Off-highway circular path connection(s)	Yes
Frequency of use	No data
Attributes	All-weather path considered to have very low use.
Description in Definitive Statement of Public Rights of Way for Oxfordshire. Relevant Date 21st February 2006	From the Fifield to Shipton-under-Wychwood road, W of High Lodge Farm, leading W to Bruern FP 12 at the Bruern Parish boundary.
Width where defined in Definitive Statement	5ft Inclosure Award
Length in the parish - metres	218.73

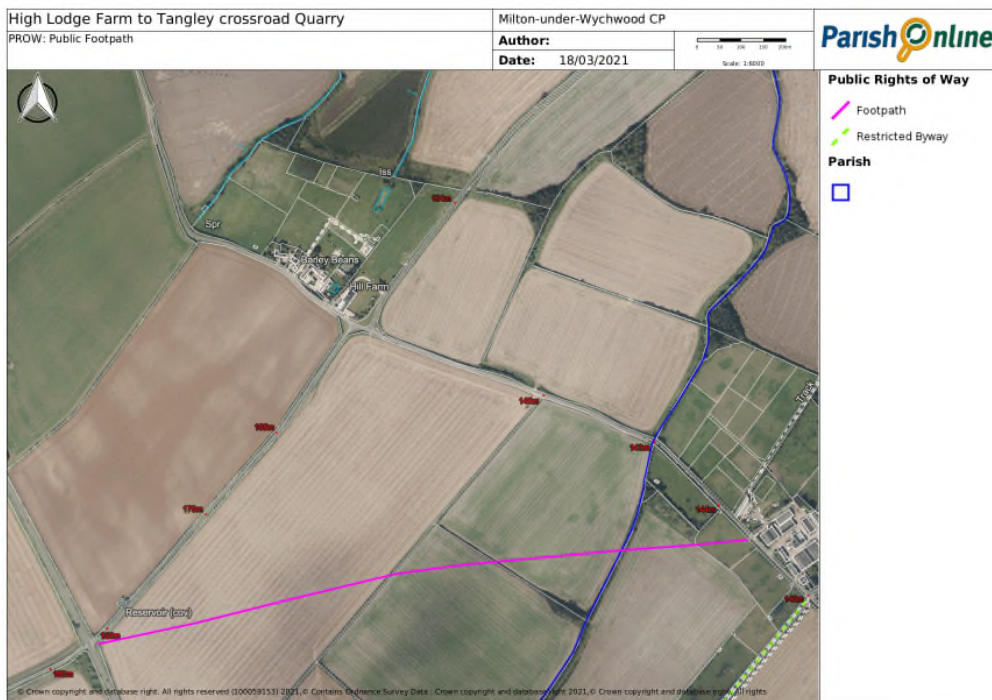


Figure 8: Public footpath 301/4 High Lodge Farm – Tangley

OCC (301) reference and Survey reference	301/5 Jubilee Lane (J)
Name	Jubilee Lane
Description	Public footpath
Declared MUW users 2018 No.	373
% of respondents (512)	72.9
Off-highway circular path connection(s)	Yes
Frequency of use	Very high
Attributes	All-weather path commencing at Wildbourne Close into Calais Field, a wild flower wetland meadow, which is subject to a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan associated with the Close's development and the viewing point for Key Views 4 and 7. The path progresses to St Jude's Meadow developer's Ecological Area and contiguous Manor Farm Wetland ecological area, also providing important circular connection with Dog Kennel Lane to neighbouring Shipton-under-Wychwood's Digger's community Wood (Woodland Trust) and Wychwood community Wild Garden.
Description in Definitive Statement of Public Rights of Way for Oxfordshire. Relevant Date 21st February 2006	From FP 13 at the SE end of Jubilee Lane leading SE across FP 14 to Shipton-under-Wychwood FP 12 at the Shipton-under-Wychwood Parish boundary, NW of Dog Kennel Lane.
Width where defined in Definitive Statement	5ft Inclosure Award. Shown on map deposited under the Rights of Way Act 1932.
Length in the parish - metres	389.71

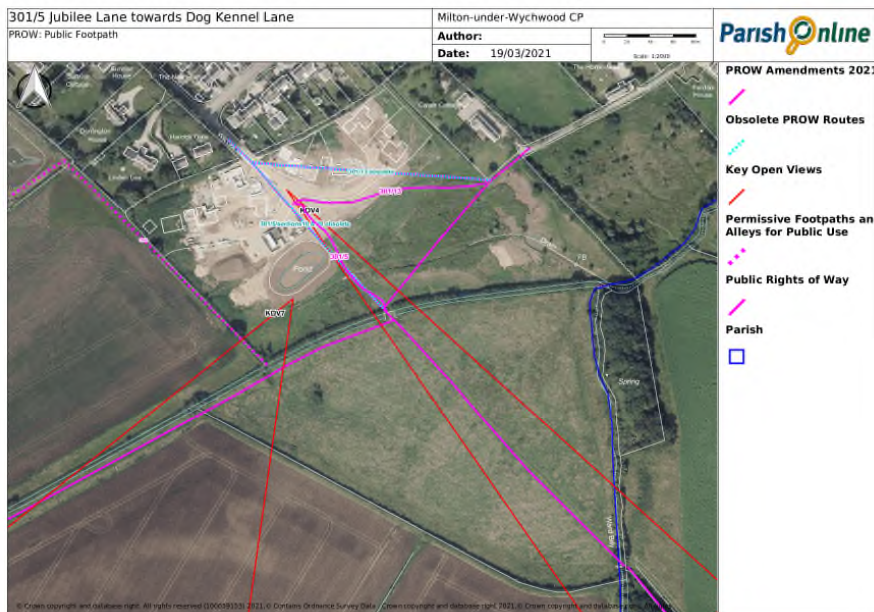


Figure 9: Public footpath 301/5 from Jubilee Lane to Dog Kennel Lane



Figure 10a: Public footpath 301/5 looking towards the South East and LGS 1 (right) and 2 (left)



Figure 10b: Public footpath 301/5 towards North West flanked by LGS 1 (left) and 2 (right)

OCC (301) reference and Survey reference	301/6 Green Lane 2 (F)
Name	Green lane 2
Description	Public footpath
Declared MUW users 2018 No.	294
% of respondents (512)	57.4
Off-highway circular path connection(s)	Yes
Frequency of use	Moderate
Attributes	All weather corridor path in East North East direction from main gate of Village Green/Recreation Ground to Green Lane (301/7), offering a viewing point for Key View 1 at intersection with Public Footpath 301/10 for Green Lane 1 (E) and other viewing points for Key Views 3 and 11.
Description in Definitive Statement of Public Rights of Way for Oxfordshire. Relevant Date 21st February 2006	From opposite the Post Office at the junction of High Street, Church Road and Shipton Road, leading NE across FP 11 and FP 10 at the Recreation Ground to FP 7 at the NW end of Green Lane, W of Heath Farm.
Width where defined in Definitive Statement	5ft Inclosure Award
Length in the parish - metres	345.64

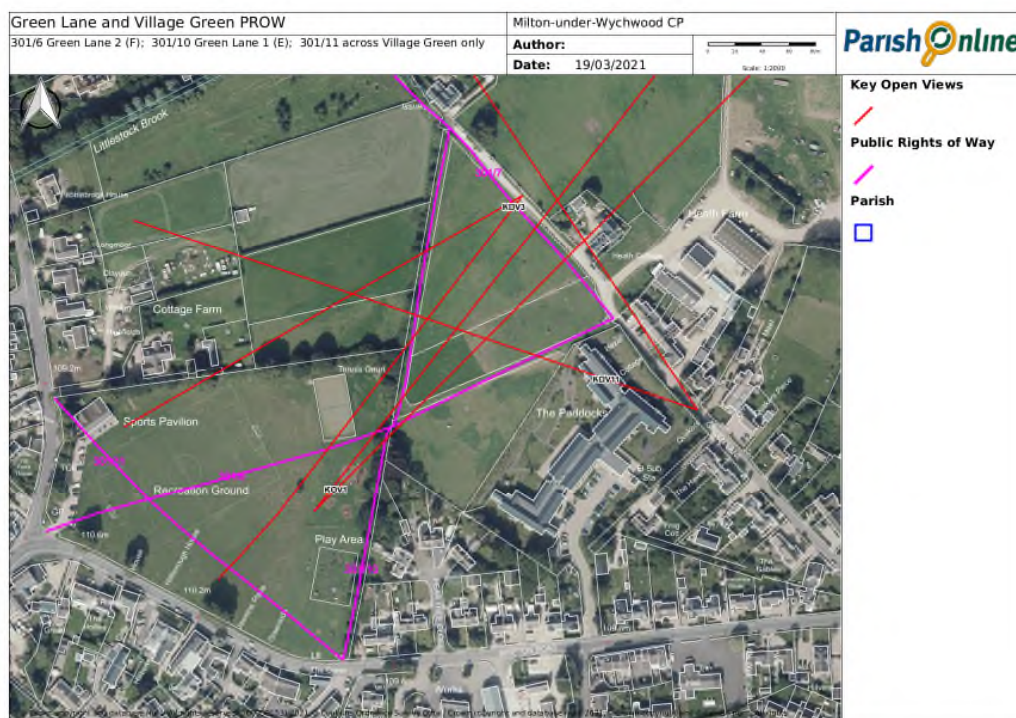


Figure 11: Public footpath 301/6 from Green Lane to Village Green (East to West); public footpath 301/10 from Green Lane to Village Green (North to South); public footpath 301/11 in Village Green from North West to South East.

OCC (301) reference and Survey reference	301/7 Lancut (D)
Name	Lancut
Description	Public footpath
Declared MUW users 2018 No.	303
% of respondents (512)	59.2
Off-highway circular path connection(s)	Yes
Frequency of use	Moderate/High
Attributes	All-weather mostly corridor path crossing Littlestock Brook by footbridge and providing important circular connection from Parish Field and Lyneham Road to Green Lane and Village recreation field by 301/6 and 301/10. Path sections near stream need improved drainage. A viewing point for Key Views 1, 3 and 11.
Description in Definitive Statement of Public Rights of Way for Oxfordshire. Relevant Date 21st February 2006	From FP 6 at the NW end of Green Lane, W of Heath Farm, leading NW across FP 10 to the Lyneham Road, N of the vicarage.
Width where defined in Definitive Statement	5ft Inclosure Award.
Length in the parish - metres	466.71



Figure 12a: Well used Lancut public footpath 301/7 towards Lyneham Road



Figure 12b: Public footpath 301/7 Lancut from Green Lane to Lyneham Road

OCC (301) reference and Survey reference	301/8 Allotments North 1 (B)
Name	Allotments North
Description	Public footpath
Declared MUW users 2018 No.	317
% of respondents (512)	61.9
Off-highway circular path connection(s)	Yes
Frequency of use	High
Attributes	All-weather plateau path with good panorama to North and South, contributing to circular walk through adjacent Bruern Parish. A viewing point for Key Views 12 and 14.
Description in Definitive Statement of Public Rights of Way for Oxfordshire. Relevant Date 21st February 2006	From the Bruern Road, N of the School, leading NW across the allotment gardens to Bruern FP 6 at the Bruern Parish boundary.
Width where defined in Definitive Statement	Not defined
Length in the parish - metres	370.66

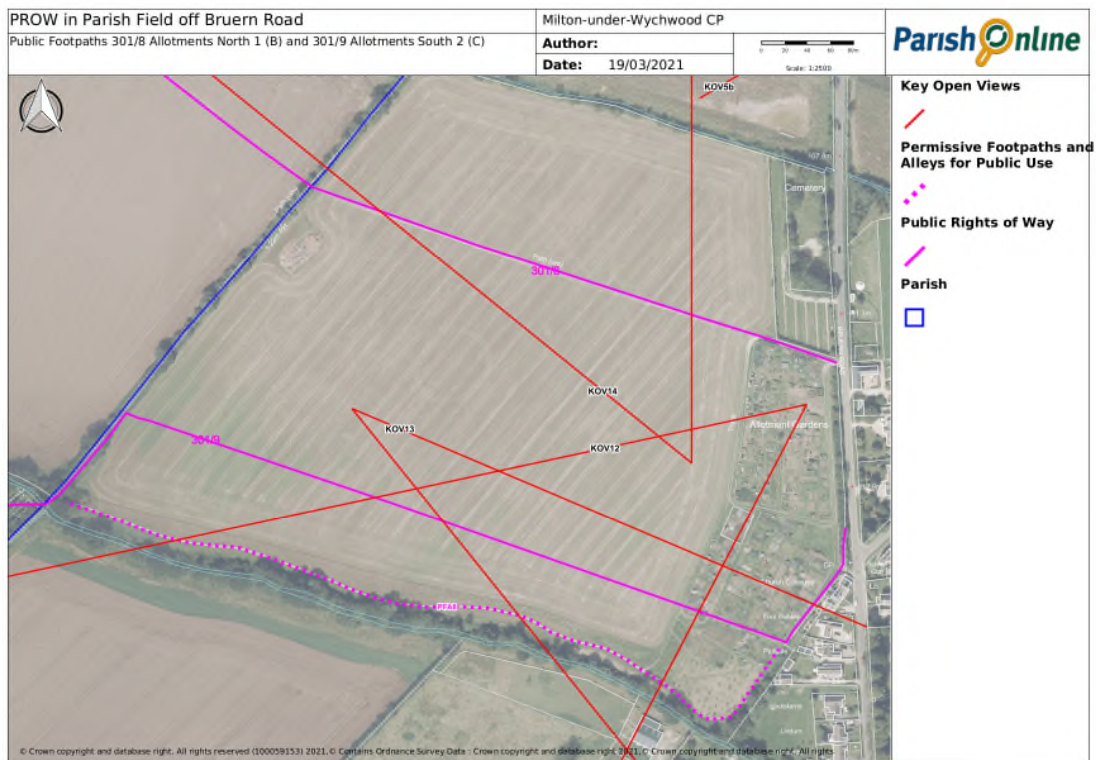


Figure 13: Public footpath 301/8 Allotments North to Bruern; Public Footpath 301/9 Allotments South to Bruern

OCC (301) reference and Survey reference	301/9 Allotments South 2 (C)
Name	Allotments South
Description	Public footpath
Declared MUW users 2018 No.	318
% of respondents (512)	62.1
Off-highway circular path connection(s)	Yes
Frequency of use	High
Attributes	Crossing grass ley/arable cultivations, its use was largely replaced in 2019 by shift to use of the new gravelled Woodland Walk parallel to the Littlestock Brook stream bank. This location enjoys Key Views 12 and 13.
Description in Definitive Statement of Public Rights of Way for Oxfordshire. Relevant Date 21st February 2006	From the Bruern Road, N of the School, leading S, SW and NW at the allotment gardens and NW to the Bruern Parish boundary, then SW along the Bruern Parish boundary to Bruern FP 1 at the Bruern Parish boundary at the stream E of Grange Farm.
Width where defined in Definitive Statement	Not defined
Length in the parish - metres	639.62

See Figure 13.

OCC (301) reference and Survey reference	301/10 Green Lane 1 (E)
Name	Green Lane 1
Description	Public footpath
Declared MUW users 2018 No.	308
% of respondents (512)	60.2
Off-highway circular path connection(s)	Yes
Frequency of use	High
Attributes	All-weather path providing important circular connection from Village recreation field to Lancut alley path 301/7. A viewing point for Key Views 1, 3 and 11.
Description in Definitive Statement of Public Rights of Way for Oxfordshire. Relevant Date 21st February 2006	From FP 7, NW of Heath Farm, leading SSW to FP 6, following the E side of the fence, then SSW from FP 6 following the W side of the E boundary of the Recreation Ground to FP 11 at Shipton Road, opposite the Primitive Methodist Chapel.
Width where defined in Definitive Statement	Not defined
Length in the parish - metres	307.65

See Figure 11

OCC (301) reference and Survey reference	301/11 Not in Survey
Name	Footpath across Village Green between pedestrian gates a) adjacent to Pear Tree Close and b) on Church Road
Description	Public footpath
Declared MUW users 2018 No.	Not in Survey
% of respondents (512)	No data
Off-highway circular path connection(s)	Yes
Frequency of use	No data; it is part of Public Open Space
Attributes	Incorporated into the Village Green where roaming is allowed
Description in Definitive Statement of Public Rights of Way for Oxfordshire. Relevant Date 21st February 2006	From FP 10 at Shipton Road, opposite the Primitive Methodist Chapel, leading NW across FP 6 at the Recreation Ground to Bruern Road at the entrance to Cottage Farm.
Width where defined in Definitive Statement	Not defined
Length in the parish - metres	222.06

See Figure 11

OCC (301) reference and Survey reference	301/13 Frog Lane 1 (H)
Name	Frog Lane 1
Description	Public footpath
Declared MUW users 2018 No.	341
% of respondents (512)	66.6
Off-highway circular path connection(s)	Yes
Frequency of use	Very high
Attributes	This diagonal path lies below Wildbourne Close and traverses Calais Field, a wild flower wetland meadow, which is subject to a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan associated with the Close's development. It is an approved new realignment of the path built over by the development. The laid path has a hoggin pavement suitable for mobility scooters and wheelchairs/pushchairs in dry weather. Unfortunately for part of the year the path has spring water running across it. A viewing point for Key Views 4 and 7.
Description in Definitive Statement of Public Rights of Way for Oxfordshire. Relevant Date 21st February 2006	From FP 5 at the SE end of Jubilee Lane (formerly New Road), leading E to FP 14 near the SW end of Frog Lane.
Width where defined in Definitive Statement	Not defined
Length in the parish - metres	160.51

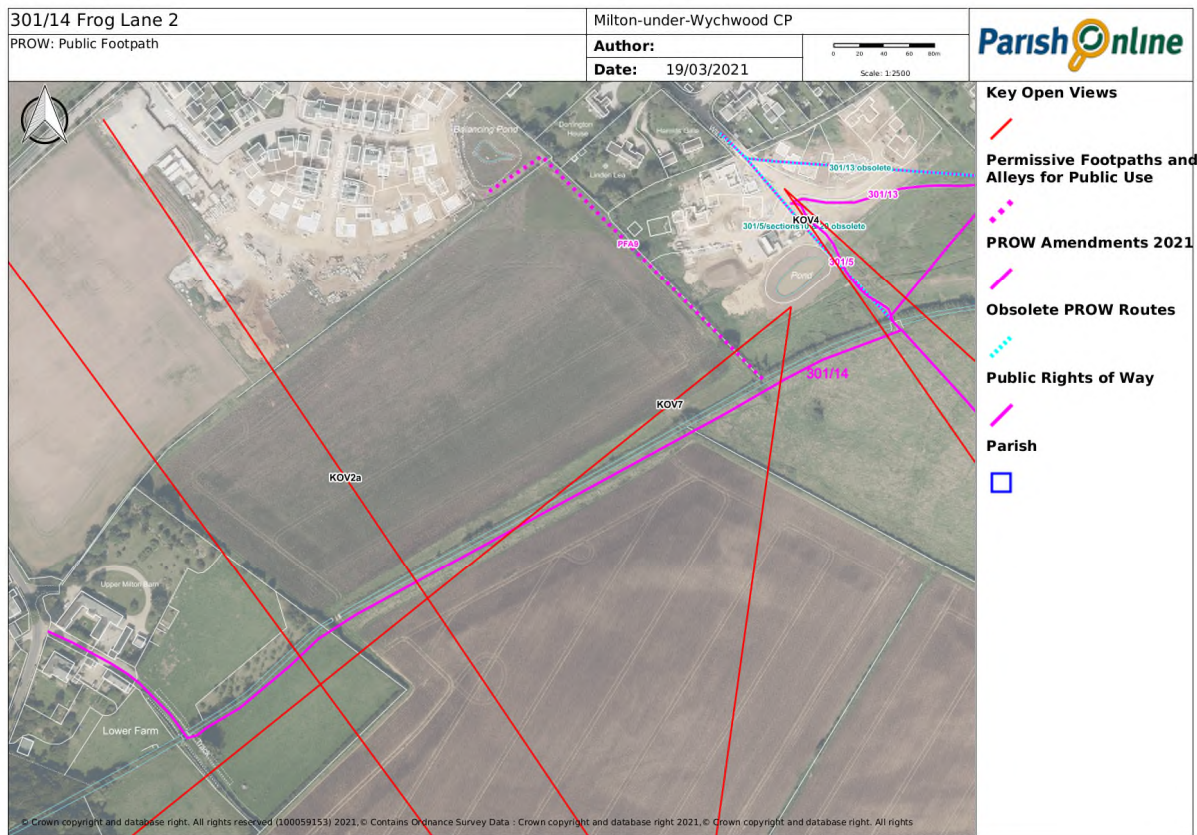


Figure 14a: Public footpath 301/13 (West to East) Jubilee Lane to Frog Lane Across Calais Field (also at Figure 9); Public footpath 301/14 from Frog Lane to Upper Milton along Simmonds Brook



Figure 14b: Public Footpath 301/14 along wide field margin bordering Simmonds Brook (right)

OCC (301) reference and Survey reference	301/14 Frog Lane 2 (I)
Name	Frog Lane 2
Description	Public footpath
Declared MUW users 2018 No.	329
% of respondents (512)	64.3
Off-highway circular path connection(s)	Yes
Frequency of use	Very high
Attributes	The path traverses a marsh in Calais Field (resulting from damage to field drains from historic electric cable laying). Very difficult to traverse in winter months. Landowner planning to restore drainage. The path continues along the side of Simmonds Brook to Upper Milton and embraces Key View 7.
Description in Definitive Statement of Public Rights of Way for Oxfordshire. Relevant Date 21st February 2006	From the Milton-under-Wychwood to Burford Road at Lower Farm, leading SE and NE across FP 5 to FP 13 and NE to the SW end of Frog Lane.
Width where defined in Definitive Statement	Not defined
Length in the parish - metres	759.01

See Figure 14.

OCC (301) reference and Survey reference	301/15 Not in Survey
Name	Short-cut diagonal path from Quarry Hill Road to Milton Downs Farm
Description	Public footpath
Declared MUW users 2018 No.	Not in Survey
% of respondents (512)	No data
Off-highway circular path connection(s)	No
Frequency of use	No data
Attributes	A diagonal all-weather path through arable land that is practically walkable before the crop has matured or after harvest. Path considered to have very low use but offers spectacular panorama of the Evenlode Valley, notably Key View 10.
Description in Definitive Statement of Public Rights of Way for Oxfordshire. Relevant Date 21st February 2006	From the Milton-under-Wychwood to Burford road, NE of Old Quarries Plantation, leading SE and S to BR 16 at Milton Downs Farm.
Width where defined in Definitive Statement	Not defined
Length in the parish - metres	597.2

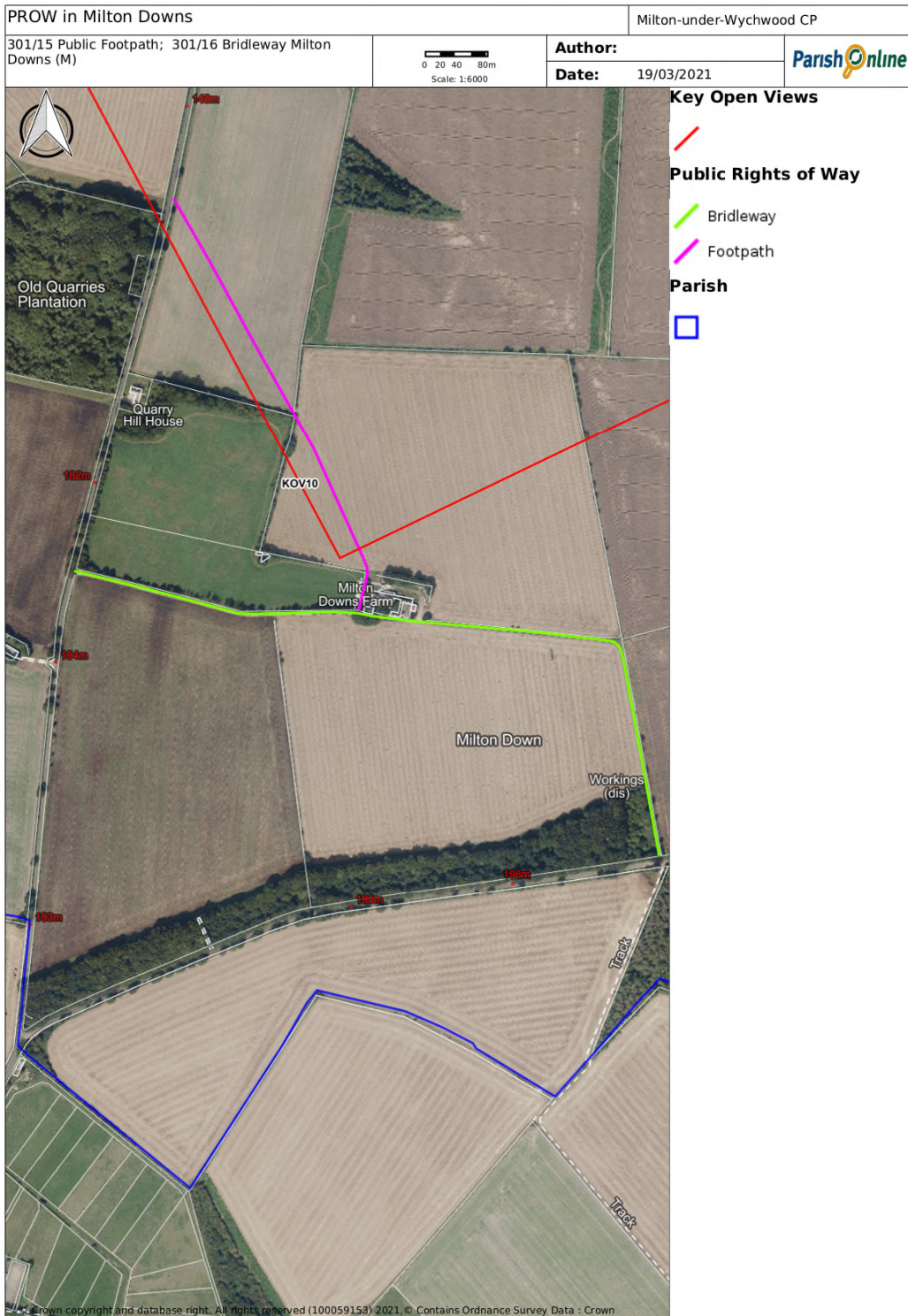


Figure 15: Public footpath 301/15 from Quarry Hill Road to Milton Downs Farm; public bridleway 301/16 West to East across Milton Downs

OCC (301) reference and Survey reference	301/16 Bridleway Milton Downs (M)
Name	Milton Downs
Description	Bridleway
Declared MUW users 2018 No.	113
% of respondents (512)	22.1
Off-highway circular path connection(s)	No
Frequency of use	Modest
Attributes	All-weather path offering spectacular panorama of the Evenlode Valley, notably Key View 10.
Description in Definitive Statement of Public Rights of Way for Oxfordshire. Relevant Date 21st February 2006	From the Milton-under-Wychwood to Burford road, S of Milton Quarry, leading E past the S end of FP 15 at Milton Downs Farm, then E and S to the Charlbury to Burford road (B4437) opposite Plank Quarry Plantation.
Width where defined in Definitive Statement	Not defined
Length in the parish - metres	991.64

See Figure 15

8.2 Other Permissive Footpaths and Alleys (PFA) in traditional public use

Reference	Name	Description	Line Length metres
PFA1	Reade Close Alley	Footpath	17.00
PFA2	Bus Shelter Alley to Fettiplace	Footpath through small greens	189.85
PFA3	Ansell Way Path	Footpath	34.12
PFA4	Fettiplace Alley	Footpath	22.70
PFA5	The Square	Wide Path closed to vehicles at South end	155.31
PFA6	Elm Grove to Frog Lane	Footpath	66.58
PFA7	Brookfield Close to Church Meadow	Footpath	47.99
PFA8	Woodland Walk	Footpath	533.85
PFA9	St Jude's Meadow to stream	Footpath of the new development	233.98
PFA10	Wychwood Drive Path	Footpath	85.43
PFA11	Wychwood Close Path	Footpath	19.31
		TOTAL	1406.12

PFAs Nos 1 to 7 and Nos 10 and 11 are legacy paths within the main built area and installed during progressive expansion of MuW. They are in daily use by the public. Their respective locations are displayed in the following Figure.

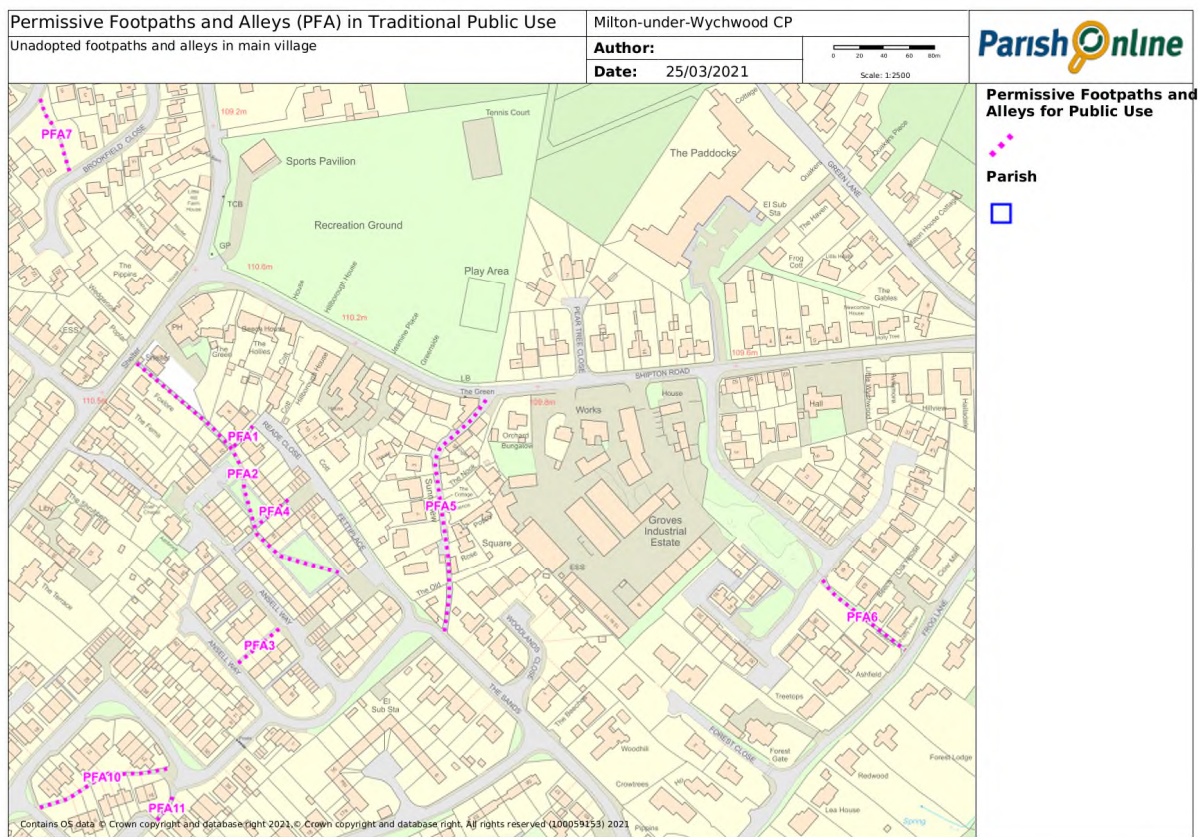


Figure 16: Unadopted footpaths and alleys in main village

8.3 Important Unadopted Paths for Countryside Access

Parish Council Reference	PFA8
Name	Woodland Walk
Description	A naturalised hoggin walk laid in the Parish Field in 2018 in a planted woodland strip of indigenous tree species adjacent to Littlestock Brook and connecting with Public Footpath 301/9 at its Western end. Parish Council project sponsored by Thames Water Utilities Ltd.
Off-highway circular path connection(s)	Yes
Attributes	Possible substitute for the part of Public Footpath 301/9 which is unmarked, crosses cropped land higher up the slope and is now little used other than when the field is stubble or fallow.
Width	1 metre approx.
Length in the parish - metres	533.85

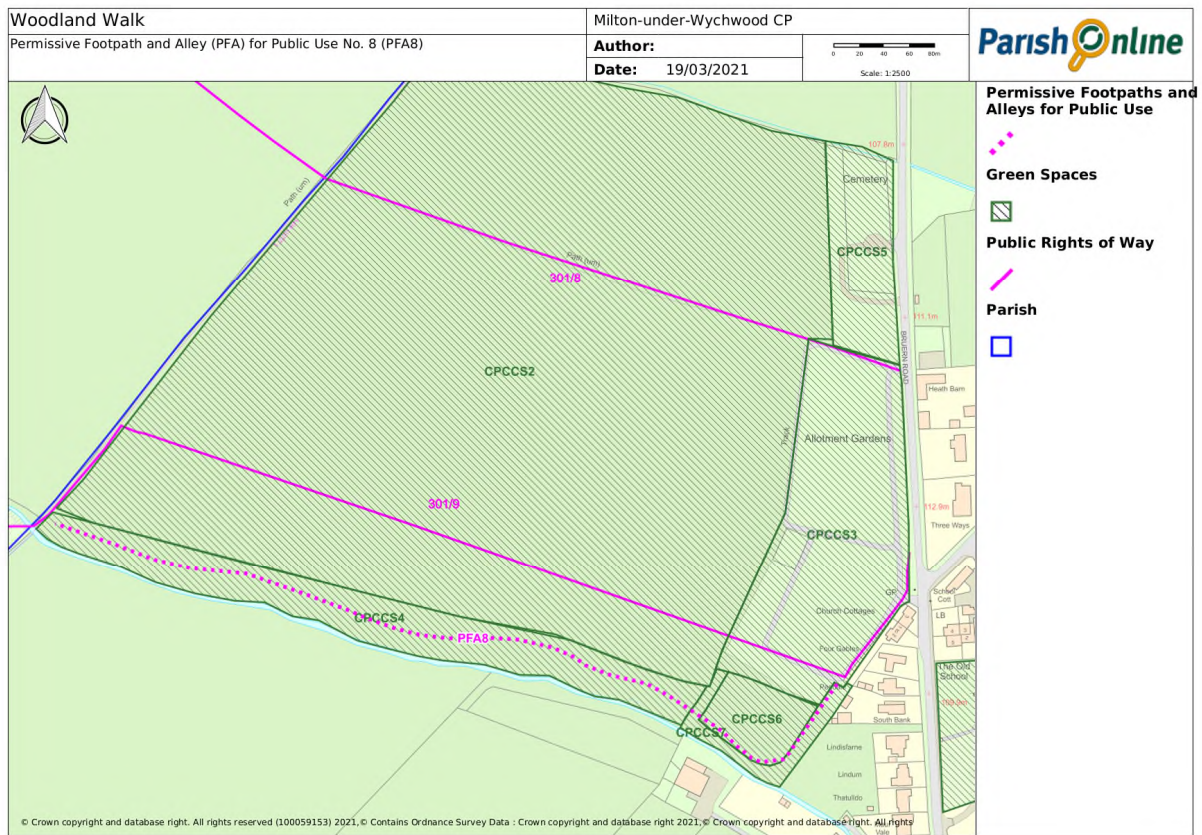


Figure 17: PFA8 - Woodland Walk

Parish Council Reference	PFA9
Name	St Jude's Meadow to Simmonds Brook Path
Description	Footpath along a ribbon of land, as proposed in LGS4 (Appendix 6), to Simmonds Brook Footbridge, connecting with Public Footpath 301/14, and forming part of the whole development area purchased by the developer of St Jude's Meadow. The path lies within the belt of land of the development designated Local Green Space (LGS) No 4 (LGS4) and follows a hedgerow towards the developer's Ecological Area, designated LGS2.
Off-highway circular path connection(s)	Yes
Attributes	An important connecting path to 301/14 to Upper Milton and to eastern part of main village settlement.
Width	Not defined
Length in the parish - metres	233.98

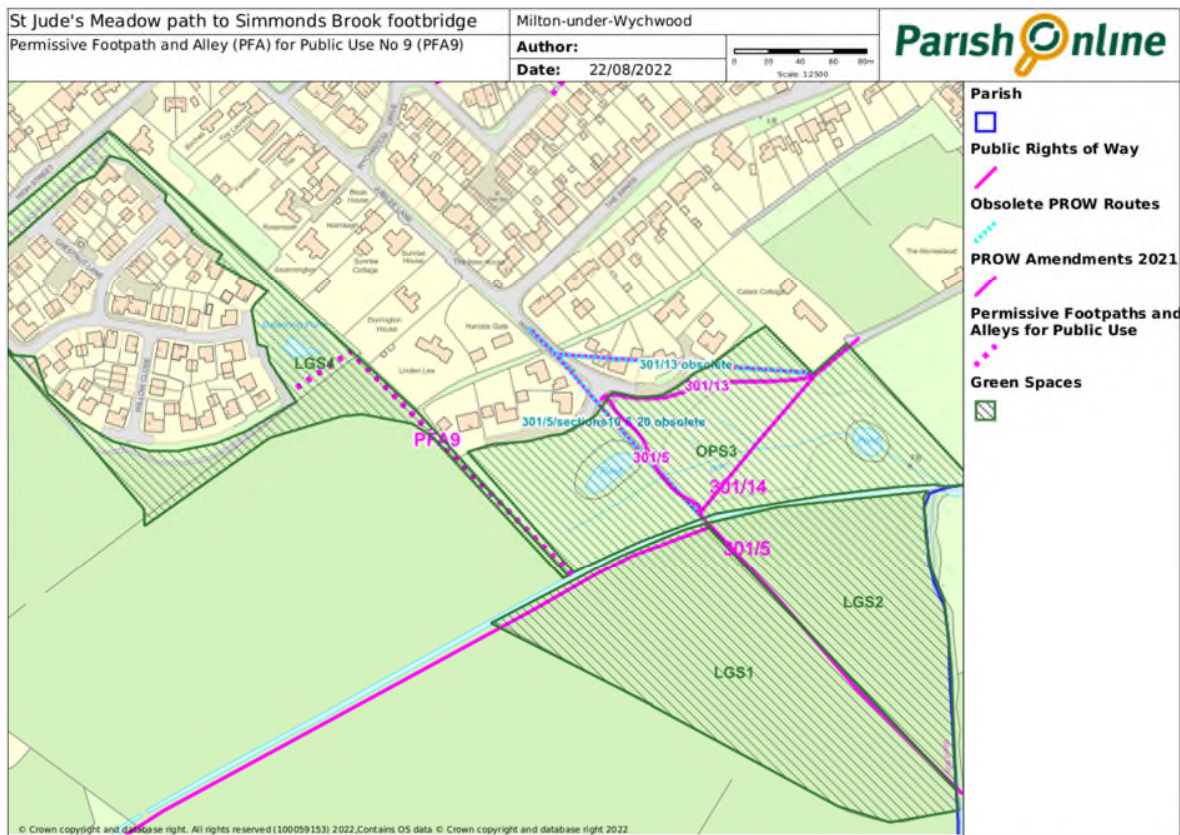


Figure 18: PFA 9 - St Jude's Meadow path to Simmonds Brook within Local Green Space No 4.



Figure 19: Simmonds Brook footbridge (new, 2021) connecting St Jude's Meadow permissive footpath (PFA9) with public footpath 301/14 to Frog Lane and to Upper Milton.

Appendix 12

Landscape and Ecological Management Plan for Calais Field

Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan

Appendix 12

Calais Field: Landscape and Ecological Management Plan

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1. Confirmation of Compliance with Conditions of planning permission.
2. Landscape and Ecological Management Plan.

1. Confirmation of Compliance with Conditions of planning permission

Mrs Emma Foster
IM House
South Drive
Coleshill
B46 1DF

Date: 12th May 2020
Our Ref: 19/00409/CND
Please ask for: Sarah Hegerty
Telephone: 01993 861713
Email: sarah.hegerty@westoxon.gov.uk

Dear Mrs Emma Foster

Compliance with Conditions

APPLICATION NUMBER: 19/00409/CND

PROPOSAL: Discharge of Conditions 7 (Landscaping) and 10 (Surface Water Drainage) of planning permission 17/01174/FUL

AT: Land South Of Jubilee Lane Jubilee Lane Milton Under Wychwood

FOR: Mrs Emma Foster

For the purpose of the Planning Permission reference 17/01174/FUL approved on the 4th August 2017, my Council approves the following:

Condition 7: The Landscape details provided are considered to be acceptable and the condition is discharged. The works must be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

Details: Pegasus Group Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) May 2020 | P16-0805_16E

Condition 10: The surface water drainage details provided are considered to be acceptable and the condition is discharged. The works must be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

Drawing: Micro Drainage Date 27.02.19 Whole Site Infiltration

Infiltration Basin and Headwall Details Drawing Number: ENG_270 Rev A Dated: 28.02.19

I shall arrange for copies of this letter to be attached to and form part of the Planning Permission.

Yours sincerely

Sarah Hegerty
Planner

2. Landscape and Ecological Management Plan

Land south of Jubilee Lane, Milton - under - Wychwood, Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)



Prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of Spitfire Properties LLP
May 2020 | P16-0805_16E



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Prepared by Pegasus Landscape Design. Pegasus Landscape Design is part of Pegasus Planning Group Ltd
Prepared on behalf of Spitfire Properties LLP
Date: April 2020
Project code: P16-0805
Contact: Pegasus Landscape Design – Robyn Friesner

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Appendix 1 - Detailed Landscape Proposals - Pegasus dwg. no. P16-0805_13

Appendix 2 - Detailed On Plot Landscape Proposals - Pegasus dwg. no. P16-0805_14

Appendix 3 - Boundary Treatments Plan - refer to Align Architecture dwg. no. PA/32

Appendix 4 - Boundary Treatments Plan (if DMMO application is approved)- refer to Align Architecture dwg. no. PA/31

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) will be undertaken by the management company instructed by the developers.
- 1.2 This LEMP is designed for the operational phase of the development and will commence from the handover date from the landscape contractor to the management company.
- 1.3 Note the management company responsible for the management of the public open space is the landowner (of Calais Cottage). The developer has rights to ensure the attenuation basin can be maintained for the lifetime of the development.

Purpose of the Management Plan

- 1.4 The purpose of this Landscape and Ecological Management and Plan (LEMP) is:
 - To ensure the original design intent and vision for the public open spaces within the site at Milton - under - Wychwood is realised and maintained;
 - To ensure that clear objectives for the management and maintenance of the public open space areas are established;
 - To set clear standards for the performance of landscape maintenance work following handover from the landscape contractor at the beginning of the operational phase;
 - To identify, manage and resolve possible conflicts between different users of the site;
 - To establish work programmes and schedules for landscape maintenance staff;
 - To help in the allocation of financial resources for landscape maintenance and,
 - To help monitor success and progress against management targets.

Planning Background

- 1.5 This Landscape and Ecological Management Plan has been submitted in accordance with Condition 7 of the planning application for land south of Jubilee Lane, Milton under Wychwood that relates to the planning permission (ref. 17/01174/FUL)
- 1.6 This LEMP have been reviewed in relation with the Drainage Management Strategy submitted in conjunction with condition 10 (surface water drainage). The drainage mechanics and associated drainage elements within the public domain such as the infiltration basin will be maintained in accordance with the Drainage Management Strategy which allows for inspections, routine maintenance such as litter and debris removal and de-silting. The landscape elements such as the grassland cutting and maintenance of trees within this area will be maintained as per the management regime described within this LEMP. .

Landscape Management and Maintenance Aims

1.7 The main aims for this Landscape and Ecological Management Plan are:

- To uphold the original design intent, vision and qualities for the open spaces;
- To present an attractive and safe environment for home owners, residents and visitors;
- To provide and maintain access for the public for recreation purposes;
- To ensure that existing site features are appropriately managed;
- To ensure that hard and soft landscape areas are fit for purpose and do not pose a health and safety hazard to the public;
- To ensure that newly planted areas become established;
- To keep the site clear of litter and rubbish;
- To provide an appropriate level of management intervention ranging from a moderate (recreational areas) to a minimal approach to management;
- To carry out maintenance work according to best practice using sustainable techniques and materials;

Scope

1.8 This LEMP details the management of the open space within the site. It does not include the on-plot/curtilage landscaping which would be maintained by the occupiers.

1.9 This LEMP covers landscape management and maintenance following the handover from the landscape contractor to the landowner. It does not cover works associated with site clearance and construction works.

Review

1.10 This document should be seen as an operational guide, subject to change and improvement as the different landscape features mature and develop.


























1.11 Monitoring (every three years) will be undertaken by a qualified ecological professional and management requirements assessed by the project ecologist. The monitoring report will be used to determine whether or not objectives for the site have been met.

2.0 Site Description

Development and Landscape Proposals

- 2.1 The development south of Jubilee Lane in Milton under Wychwood comprises 9 dwellings with an area of open space to the south, and vehicular, pedestrian access, and related infrastructure.
- 2.2 The landscape proposals for the open space include a number of ecological mitigation and enhancement features. These have been proposed as per the recommendations of the Ecological Assessment by Ethos Environmental Planning (dated 2017). The open space to the south of the residential dwellings will be retained and managed by the owners of Calais Cottage who own this area of land.
- 2.3 This landscape and ecological management plan applies to the areas of public open space south of the cotswold stone wall.
- 2.4 The landscape proposals aim to create areas of naturalistic greenspace for residents and users of the site. Scattered tree planting creates an informal parkland setting with areas of coppice planting along the northern part of the public open space to provide screening element and a transition to the built edge of the development.
- 2.5 In addition, the retention of the existing vegetation along the site's boundaries will provide a strong green edge to the open space with supplementary planting along the western and northern boundary.
- 2.6 The landscape proposals for open space offers formal as well as informal types of the footpaths. Main routes are to be a 2m wide hoggin footpath with timber edging. Their direction coincides with the Public Right of Way no. 301/5 & 301/13 providing the access to the public open space from land adjacent to the site. Mown footpaths whose run mainly around the periphery of the site amongst scattered tree planting. The course of Public Right of Way no. 301/14 is to remain in situ and is demarcated with a mown path.
- 2.7 The existing improved grassland will be stripped and re-sown with a species diverse wildflower grassland eg. EM10 Tussock Mixture. This provides a good habitat for insects, small mammals, birds, amphibians and reptiles. The area of marshy grassland located in the central part of the public open space is to be retained due to its habitat value.
- 2.8 The attenuation basin in the western part of the site will be seeded with a pond edge wild flower and grass mix. This will be secured with a timber post and rail fence with an access gate for maintenance. In addition log and habitat pile are to be created around the edges of the basin to support a mosaic of habitats for wildlife.
- 2.9 The cotswold stone wall forms a barrier to the open space, along the northern boundary.
- 2.10 In order to strengthen the northern and eastern existing hedgerows supplementary infill planting is proposed. The species composition here, and across the public open space has been selected from native and locally found species.
- 2.11 Bird and bat boxes will be installed on the relevant facades of the proposed dwellings to provide further opportunity for birds and bats, locations shown in Appendix 1.
- 2.12 For detailed landscape proposals including species, sizes and densities, refer to P16-0805_13 Detailed POS Proposal, within Appendix 1.



- KEY**
-  Site boundary
 -  Existing contours
 -  Existing marshy grassland to be retained and maintained
 -  Existing Public Rights of Way (301/14/10 & 301/5/40) (Outside the site boundary)
 -  Existing route of Public Rights of Way
 -  Proposed diverted footpath route
 -  Existing vegetation - to be retained to BS 5837
 -  Existing hedgerows to be enhanced with supplementary native planting
 -  Environment Agency Floodzone
 -  Proposed large tree planting
 -  Proposed native tree planting
 -  Proposed native shrub planting - to enhance existing hedgerows
 -  Proposed coppice with understorey planting
 -  Existing areas of improved grassland to be stripped and sown with a species diverse wildflower grassland - eg. Emorsgate Tussock mix EM10
 -  Proposed timber post and rail fence to attenuation basin with maintenance gate
 -  Proposed wetland grassland for attenuation basin - eg. Emorsgate Pond Edge Mixture EP1
 -  Proposed 1.2m high cotswold stone wall with cock and hen coping
 -  Proposed 4m wide gateway within cotswold stone wall
 -  Proposed 2m wide timber post and rail pedestrian gate
 -  Proposed 3m wide timber [stock proof] single leaf field gate
 -  Proposed 2m wide hoggan footpath with timber edging
 -  Proposed 1.5m mown footpath
 -  Proposed Litter Bins - to be a mixed timber/steel litter bin of a simple contemporary style to complement the benches, to be root fixed e.g. Furnitubes Jubilee Litter Bin with galvanised steel frame JUB405T
 -  Proposed Dog Bins - to be a steel dog waste bin of a simple contemporary style to be root fixed e.g. Furnitubes Lucky Dog Bin galvanised and powder coated in green LUK 745F
 -  Proposed Bench - to be mixed timber/steel bench of a simple contemporary style with a backrest, to be root fixed e.g. Furnitubes Fordham Bench with backrest for 3 persons FORB4

Open Space Proposals (extract of drawing ref: P16-0805_13)

Landscape and Ecological Management Plan | Milton - under - Wychwood

3.0 Environmental Considerations

- 3.1 This sections details the environmental considerations that need to be examined to enable a thorough landscaping management and maintenance strategy for the site.

Horticultural Peat

- 3.2 Horticultural peat is not to be used as mulch on any beds or as a soil conditioner. Wherever possible plants grown without peat will be preferred to those grown using peat.

Recycled Materials

- 3.3 Where appropriate use should be made of materials made from recycled components e.g. wood chip mulch.

Pesticides/Herbicides

- 3.4 A minimal intervention and organic approach will be used in terms of weed control. In areas of transplant tree and shrub planting this is to be achieved by using mulch mats and hand weeding. Weed killer and other chemicals will be used as little as possible on site. Spot removal of weeds will be carried out by hand removal as necessary.

Water Management

- 3.5 Where necessary maintenance staff are to water plants at appropriate times of the day to ensure minimum water evaporation. If appropriate and available, recycled water should be used e.g. from rainwater harvesting.

Habitat Management

- 3.6 Retention of trees and hedgerows, along with proposed native planting and creation of grassland habitats within the public open space will provide habitats for wildlife with the aim to improve the sites biodiversity.
- 3.7 Allow deadwood, jagged stumps, splits, fungal growths/fruited bodies and holes in tree trunks to remain unless they are creating a safety hazard.
- 3.8 Trees should not be felled unless they are classified as dangerous. Where a tree poses as a health and safety hazard, advice shall be sought immediately from a Arboriculturist. Ivy should only be severed where it is growing into tree canopies and is likely to create a sail hazard.
- 3.9 The retention, as far as possible, of the existing trees, tree groups and hedgerows is considered an important part of the development. Such areas will be managed appropriately to maintain and develop their value.

4.0 General Maintenance Requirements

General Maintenance Operations

- 4.1 Maintenance operations are to be carried out with regard to BS 4428: Code of Practice for General Landscape Operations. Maintenance of soft landscaping (other than amenity turf) to have regard to BS 7370-4: Grounds Maintenance. Recommendations for Maintenance of Soft Landscape.
- 4.2 Planting of new trees to have regard to Section 10 of BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape. All plants to conform to BS 3936 and be in accordance with the National Plant Specification.
- 4.3 All arisings from landscape works will be removed from site and disposed of at a registered facility, recycling or composting of arisings should be prioritised.
- 4.4 Litter and debris shall be cleared by hand from all open space areas and removed from site on a monthly basis, and prior to mowing.

Pruning and Tree Works

- 4.5 No pruning works to trees, hedgerows or structural planting are to be undertaken during the general bird nesting season of 1st March to 31st August inclusive. Works outside of this time period should be subject to checks by an ecologist to ensure there are no nesting birds present.
- 4.6 All tree surgery work is to be carried out to BS 3998:2010 Tree Work-Recommendations, and should be undertaken by a suitably qualified operative. Any trees with bat potential to be inspected by a qualified bat specialist prior to any tree works commencing.
- 4.7 Hygiene works will be avoided, for example fungal fruiting bodies should not be removed nor trees felled because they have bracket fungi on them unless classified as dangerous by an Arboriculturist. Where possible, trees will be allowed to age naturally and dying trees will be allowed to decay in-situ. Where a tree poses a health and safety hazard, advice will be sought from an Arboriculturist.
- 4.8 All new trees and shrubs shall be checked at each maintenance visit for damage, security, firmness, fixing and support.

- 4.9 It is recommended that all new and existing planting on site is subject to on going management. Such an approach will involve minimised effective use of pesticides and vegetation pruning works to take place outside of the bird nesting season.

Failure to Thrive / Establish

- 4.10 Any shrubs, hedges or trees which fail to thrive in the first five years shall be replaced with the same species and variety at the size specified on the original landscape planting plans. Trees and shrubs should be checked in September and marked with paint, or noted on a plan, as necessary. Replacements will be planted during the following planting season. If a particular species fails to establish successfully then an alternative, comparable species should be considered as replacement, in agreement with the landscape consultant. Replacement planting of container plants to be undertaken as required, root-ball/bare root planting to be undertaken November to March.
- 4.11 Amenity bark mulch shall be topped up annually to a depth of 75mm where there is bare soil in planted areas. To avoid accidentally damaging plants herbicides will not be used to control weeds once foliage covers 75% of the ground surface.
- 4.12 A 800mm diameter circle of bark mulch to a depth of 75mm will be retained around individual trees in grass in order to suppress grass and weed growth and minimise the risk of mower/strimmer damage.

Watering

- 4.13 Care should be taken not to over-water plants. Until well established all shrubs and trees are to be watered during the growing season. Following any dry periods of 7-10 days soil water content should be assessed and watering undertaken as necessary. Planting areas are to be brought up to field capacity at each visit and each tree is to receive 40 litres or as required. If trees are showing signs of drought stress the watering regime should be reviewed and increase as required. Care should be taken to ensure applied water is absorbed into the root-zone and does not run off the surface.

5.0 Maintenance Specification

5.1 Retained Trees and Tree Groups

Management Aim

- To prolong the life and enhance the aesthetic value of the existing trees and tree groups along the site's boundaries;

Management Objectives

- To maintain the health and visual amenity of the retained trees and tree groups; and
- To maintain the varied age and structure of the trees.

To avoid disturbing nesting birds, maintenance should take place between September and February i.e. outside the bird nesting season. Works outside of this time period should be subject to checks by an ecologist to ensure there are no nesting birds present.

All trees are to be subject to an annual basic walk-by visual inspection to identify any obvious hazard/defects (fungal brackets, splits/cracks in branches/stems etc.) that may require remedial works/further Arboricultural assessment. Only trees identified with defects/hazards are to be recorded and further assessment is to be made by a qualified and competent person. A detailed condition survey/risk assessment is to be carried out by a qualified Arboriculturist at least every 3-5 years (or as advised by the Arboriculturist). Any necessary remedial works are to be carried out by a suitably competent and qualified contractor/Arborist in accordance with BS 3998:2010

5.2 Retained Hedgerows and Supplementary Infill Planting / Native Shrub Planting

Management Aim

- To prolong the life and enhance the aesthetic and wildlife value of the existing hedgerows.

Management Objectives

- To maintain a dense continuous hedge line with no gaps;
- To improve the form of existing hedgerows with supplementary infill planting
- To maintain their health and visual amenity;
- To take care in construction and maintenance operations near hedgerows;
- To enhance their ecological value; and
- To keep hedgerows free from litter and other waste.

Hedgerows within the site will be maintained at their current width or a minimum width of 2m, and maximum of 3m high. Hedgerows shall be trimmed on rotation every three years.

NOTE: The two sides of a hedge often grow at different rates. It can therefore be recommended that hedgerows along the boundaries are to be trimmed on one side, leaving the alternate side untrimmed. The cutting regime for the hedgerows is to be done on a rotational basis where only one side of the hedge is cut at any given time. The untrimmed growth on one side of the hedge allows wildlife to migrate to the other side and re-colonise before the next trim, and also to allow development of mature fruiting stems

5.3 New Tree Planting and Scattered Tree Planting

Management Aim

- To successfully establish new areas of native and wildlife attractive tree planting and scattered tree planting;
- To maintain tree planting and scattered tree planting to establish a diverse treed environment;
- To present and maintain high quality visual appearance of new tree planting.

Management Objectives

- To maintain newly planted trees to ensure good survival rate and development;
- To minimise competition from grass and weeds from around newly planted trees;
- To maintain the health and visual amenity of the new trees;
- To maintain appropriate forms of trees for future growth; and
- To ensure trees do not present a hazard to site users.

An establishment survey of all trees will be carried out by a qualified arboriculturist annually for the first five years, making recommendations to assist with establishment. Any necessary remedial works will be carried out as soon as possible.

Tree stakes, ties and guards will be regularly checked during the establishment period and adjusted as necessary to ensure that the developing trees are not damaged. Stakes, ties and guards will be removed by the landscape maintenance contractor at the earliest opportunity (typically between year 3 and year 5) when it is considered that the trees are self supporting.

There will be a minimal pruning policy for trees as pruning wounds can provide a source of infection. Formative pruning of new trees will only be carried out to remove dead and diseased wood and to create a well balanced tree with a single leader. Clear stems of 2 metres will be maintained by rubbing off any shoots and when the trees reach 5 to 6 metres high lower branches will be removed to give a canopy height of approximately 2.4 metres.

If trees die the reason for death shall be investigated and addressed before replanting a replacement. If death is due to the planting conditions these shall be ameliorated. If death is due to pests or disease and likely to be present in the future a resistant species of an alternative similar tree shall be selected.

Where trees have become moribund due to compaction or lack of nutrients soil aeration techniques and the use of inoculants shall be considered. Care should be taken not to overwater trees. Until well established all trees are to be watered during the growing season. Following any dry periods of 7-10 days soil water content should be assessed and watering undertaken as necessary. Planting areas are to be brought up to field capacity at each visit and each tree is to receive 40 litres or as required. If trees are showing signs of drought stress the watering regime should be reviewed and increased as required.

Trees will establish anchor roots better, increase stem girth and form a better stem taper if allowed to move in the wind, whilst remaining secured at ground level. Therefore low staking (75mm dia x 1.5m length) will be used and attached to the tree at approximately 600mm above ground level. Staked trees will be fixed using proprietary rubber ties and must be firmly fixed and a spacing device must be used to prevent chaffing against the tree. The tree belt is to be thinned at appropriate intervals to ensure successful growth and continued development.

5.4 Coppice and Understorey Planting

Management Aim

- To establish a new area of coppiced planting for visual amenity and wildlife value;
- To assist establishment of attractive native coppice planting to reinforce the northern edge of the public open space

Management Objectives

- To maintain newly planted trees to ensure good survival rate and development.
- To establish and maintain understorey planting;
- To encourage the biodiversity value of the coppice floor fauna and flora;
- To maintain the coppice planting for long term habitat benefits
- To maintain the habitat by removing any invasive species;
- To keep coppice planting free from litter and garden waste.

Coppice planting will be created adjacent to the northern part of the public open space, providing a transitional habitat between the green open space and the built edge of development.

The transplants, after the first 4 years of growth, will under go a rotational coppicing regime, with 25% of the species cut back every 7 years. Coppicing will allow light back to the floor and encourage a greater diversity of coppice ground flora and fauna. By having the coppice planting at different stages of regrowth, slightly different ecosystems are established.

5.5 Tussock Grassland, Pond edge wild flower and grass mix and Marshy Grassland

Management Aim

- For grassland areas to present and maintain high quality visual appearance of naturalistic grassland areas of high ecological value;
- Areas of marshy grassland to be maintained as features with high ecological value;
- Maintain and enhance botanical species diversity and open habitat structure of wildflower grassland to deliver favourable conditions for insect foraging, reptiles and flora;
- Areas of tussock grassland and pond edge wild flower and grass mixture to be maintained as features with high ecological value.

Management Objectives

- To ensure grassland areas successfully establish and provide areas of high ecological value;
- To manage grassland to control weeds and opportunistic or invasive species;
- To control weeds / scrub invasion detrimental to appearance or usage;
- To keep grassland areas in good condition, with aesthetic value for site occupants, visitors and users; and
- To maintain mown footpaths through the grassland to provide access through the space.

General Grass Maintenance

Litter shall be hand picked and bagged from all grass areas prior to cutting. Bags shall be removed from site and legally disposed of. Arisings shall be swept from hard surfaces adjacent wildflower areas after each maintenance visit.

Junctions between wildflower areas and plant beds/hard surfaces shall be regularly edged and trimmed to maintain a neat and tidy appearance. In order to avoid damage to trees no mower or strimmer will be allowed within 400mm of a tree trunk.

Note: Grass growth regulator will not be permitted. And no fertiliser will be used on grassland areas.

Tussock Grassland

Tussock grassland areas will be established using an appropriate seed mix to suit the site conditions once areas of existing improved grassland are stripped, for example Emorsgate EG10 Tussock Mixture.

Pond edge wild flower and grass

The attenuation basin is to be sown with a pond edge wild flower and grass seed mix. For example, Emorsgate's 'Pond Edge Mixture' EP1. The grassland mix will be cut as required, with invasive species removed in order to ensure the diversity of species is maintained.

Marshy Grassland

The existing areas of the marsh grassland requires active management if it is to retain its conservation interest. Generally each year's growth of vegetation must be removed. Otherwise the sward becomes dominated by tall, vigorous grasses. Traditionally, this management is achieved by grazing. If grazed (by cattle, or horses) grazing period for the marshy grassland area should be limited to summer and spring with a stock rate not exceeding 0.3 livestock units/ha/year. In addition, the scrub coverage on the retained marshy grassland should not exceed 5%, therefore scrub cutting should be taken annually Oct-Feb. Should grazing not be possible, the grassland sward would be mown in accordance with the maintenance prescriptions set out in Section 6.0 within this document.

5.6 Hard landscape – including footpaths, stone wall and street furniture

Management Aim

- To present the visible indication of high quality, regular site maintenance.

Management Objectives

- To keep hard landscaped areas free of debris, litter, graffiti & dog faeces;
- To keep weed colonisation at a minimum and acceptable level;
- To maintain hard landscaped areas in safe condition;
- To maintain street furniture, including litter bins and seating and replace if necessary; and
- To maintain the cotswold stone wall in good condition.

Hard areas and elements will be regularly checked for subsidence and damage and will be repaired at the earliest opportunity using the original specified material. Areas where damage poses a hazard to pedestrians shall be cordoned off with bollards and high visibility tape until repair can be organised.

Painted and stained surfaces shall be checked at five yearly intervals. Where necessary surfaces shall be prepared and repainted/stained using the same product to maintain the integrity of the original design.

A "no tolerance" policy will apply to graffiti which shall be removed as soon as it appears and where necessary specialist contractors shall be employed to carry out this work.

Small mammal gaps (ie. CD-sized, 13cm x 13cm) to be integrated within cotswold stone wall boundary to enable access and movement for hedgehogs to the public open space. Gaps are to be retained and left clear of obstructions

6.0 Schedule of Management and Maintenance

6.1 Table of Management and Maintenance Operations 0-5 years

The below table sets out how the maintenance tasks for the management aims and objectives will be achieved for the establishment period of years 0-5:

Ref	Management Categories	Timing	Maintenance Task and Method
6.1.1	All planting areas	Every Visit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure continued health of all landscaping - water as required to ensure that the planting continues to establish successfully. Investigate any failed growth and take remedial action as necessary.
		Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of rubbish and debris - clear litter and fly-tipped rubbish by hand and remove from site. Remove rubbish and debris from grass/wildflower areas before mowing. Inspect for vandalism - visual inspection of all landscaping for vandalism, report to client. On instruction from client replace any landscaping damaged by vandalism.
		Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and record any plant losses and report to client - on instruction from client remove dead plant and replace as per original approved specification, unless otherwise agreed to plant alternative species. Maintain to ensure survival. Re-planting to be undertaken in November/December. Remove exotic plant species that do not belong in each type of habitat/the general environment - check all landscaped areas for exotic species, clear by hand and remove from site Control vigorous plant species that are out competing less vigorous species - check all landscaped areas for invasive species e.g. self seeded sycamore, brambles, ground ivy and nettles. Reduce/clear by hand and remove from site.
6.1.2	Trees/tree groups	As required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a proactive approach to tree risk management by carrying out any necessary remedial/ maintenance works e.g. removal of hanging deadwood where this has the potential to cause a health and safety risk, such as overhanging of vehicular and pedestrian routes. Maintain a proactive approach to tree risk management by ensuring tree safety records are kept up to date - a record/log book should be kept of basic and detailed inspections, including the date they were carried out, any issues identified and how they were addressed.
		Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure trees/shrubs are stable - visually inspect tree/shrub guards/shelters to check for signs of bark damage or damage. Check that stakes, ties and guards are not too loose, too tight or broken. Check underground anchors. On instruction from client, replace or upgrade guards/shelters as necessary. Monitor transplants to ensure developing healthily - visual inspection of plants, if not stable/upright rectify by replanting in an upright position and re-firm, if plant remains unstable remove by hand and replace. Undertake for the first two years. Visual inspection for fungal activity (for trees this is to be performed by a qualified Arboriculturist) - remove diseased wood or treat as appropriate. Keep use of pesticides to a minimum. Inspection to be undertaken March to October when trees/shrubs are still in leaf.
		3 times per annum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually inspect bark mulch areas around trees and top up to 75mm depth, if required. Remove any weeds within the mulch by hand, do not use strimmers or herbicides in these areas - April/June/August. Visually inspect structural shrub surrounds for grass/weeds - remove by hand or spray grass/weeds with a glyphosate based herbicide. Do not use strimmers - April/June/August

Ref	Management Categories	Timing	Maintenance Task and Method
6.1.2 (cont.)	Trees/tree groups	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment survey for new trees - to be undertaken by a qualified Arboriculturist, any recommendations to assist with establishment must be undertaken as soon as possible. Keep paths/highway/parking clear from branches/vegetation - pruning/cut back any tree branches/vegetation encroaching. Trees shall be pruned to a height of 5m if overhanging highways and 3m if over paths. Remove dead, damaged or dying branches as appropriate. Formative pruning of new trees - to create a well balanced tree with a single leader and, by rubbing off any shoots, creating a clear stem of 2m. When the trees reach 5-6m in height, lower branches will be removed to give a canopy height of approximately 2.4m
		Biennial (or as recommended)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check tree safety - identify hazards and carry out necessary maintenance works. A visual tree assessment is to be undertaken by a qualified Arboriculturist of all new and existing tree planting, with instrumental back up where necessary. Any resulting tree works are to be carried out to BS 3998:2010. Keep records up to date.
		3 to 5 years after planting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm root growth is well established and remove shelters, stakes, guards and ties from trees/transplants - to avoid damage cut shelters away then remove stakes.
6.1.3	Hedgerows- retained and Supplementary Infill Planting / Native Shrub Planting Note - management of the eastern hedgerow could be maintained by the landowner of Calais Cottage (where/when necessary) and undertaken in accordance with this LEMP.	Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check all hedgerows for gaps, record and infill during late October to March. Plant replacement tall whips, of a species mix to match the hedgerow or to increase native diversity, in a suitably prepared soil bed. Ensure successful establishment and protect from trampling/use as a shortcut using a temporary fence/guards. Keep hedgerow planting free from weeds - visually inspect bark mulch areas around planting and top up to 75mm depth, if required. Remove any weeds within the mulch by hand, hoe or fork. Take care not to disturb shrub roots and excessive treading of bed surface. Do not use strimmers or herbicides in these areas - March to October.
		Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prune retained hedgerows to ensure a good shape and healthy growth - prune to maintain an 'A' shape and control future growth. Management to be undertaken in January/February. Identify suitable growth in retained hedgerows to develop into frequent standard trees, maintain as per tree maintenance and management. Prune/shape new supplementary infill planting to a shape and form appropriate to the species with formative and seasonal pruning to create and maintain a natural 'A' shape hedgerow, pruning dead foliage and extension growth as necessary. Re-plant in an upright position and re-firm plants that suffer from wind-rock - January/February.
		3 to 5 years after planting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm root growth is well established and remove shelters, stakes, guards and ties from hedgerow transplants - to avoid damage cut shelters away then remove stakes.
6.1.4	Coppice and Understorey Planting	Year 4 (Autumn)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coppice approximately 25% of coppice planting on a 7 year rotation commencing 4 years after planting. Work to be undertaken in Autumn.

Ref	Management Categories	Timing	Maintenance Task and Method
6.1.5	Grassland - general maintenance requirements for <u>all areas of grassland areas</u>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not cut grass in drought conditions. Mow with suitable machinery - no mower or strimmer will be allowed within 400mm of a tree trunk. Edge and trim junctions between grassland / wildflower and hard surfaces to maintain a neat and tidy appearance. Remove arisings from site and disposed of responsibly. Clean adjoining path areas after mowing. Keep all grassland areas free from weeds - remove weeds and encroaching scrub by hand, hoe or fork, as appropriate. Undertake monthly from March to October, or as required. Keep grassland areas in good condition - check and report to client on damaged areas. On instruction from client repair damaged/failed areas and re-sow seed. Undertake aeration and thatch removal if required. April or September. <u>Do not apply fertilised existing marshy grassland, proposed tussocky grassland or wetland meadow grassland.</u>
6.1.6	<u>Existing Marshy Grassland (Grazing Option)</u>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grazing by cattle, or horses limited to summer and spring with a stocking rate not exceeding 0.3 livestock units/ha/year; Scrub cutting - whilst some scrub is encouraged, scrub coverage should not exceed 5%. Scrub should be cut back annually between Oct-Feb (when necessary).
	<u>Existing Marshy Grassland (Mowing Option - to be implemented should grazing not be achieved)</u>	Twice Yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should the above grazing regime not be implemented the area of marshy grassland should be mown (via a hay cut) twice yearly, once in Spring (March/April) and once in the summer (eg. July) dependent on site conditions. Arisings should be removed from the site and disposed of / or composted responsibly Remove perennial weeds such as dock through hand pulling if required. Scrub cutting - whilst some scrub is encouraged, scrub coverage should not exceed 5%. Scrub should be cut back annually between Oct-Feb (when necessary).

Ref	Management Categories	Timing	Maintenance Task and Method
6.1.7	<u>Proposed Tussock Meadow and Pond edge wild flower and grass mix</u>	Timing / reason to be determined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision and monitoring by Ecologist through visual assessment of the success of habitat creation, accompanied by structured sampling and survey against site-specific objectives (eg. Habitat requirements of target invertebrate species and sward condition)
		<u>Cutting Regime - Year 1</u> - Tussock Grassland and Pond edge wild flower and grass mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note - the below maintenance of the tussock grass is to be undertaken in year 1 only - to help establish a well structured sward, thereafter it will be maintained as per the cutting regime detailed below for year 2 onwards. <u>Tussock grass</u> - Control height during first year of establishment - cut to between 40-60 (regularly mow throughout the growing season, April - September, or as required to maintain the height) remove the cuttings. Remove perennial weeds such as dock through hand pulling. <u>Pond edge wild flower and grasses</u>, during the first year cut back annual weed growth to encourage development of good perennial ground cover.
		<u>Cutting Regime - Year 2 onwards</u> - Tussock Grassland and Pond edge wild flower and grass mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Tussock grassland</u> once established every 2-3 years cut to control scrub and bramble development. Cut twice during the cutting year during March/ April and July depending on weather conditions so that no more than half of each area is cut in any one year leaving part as an undisturbed refuge. Control unwanted perennial weeds (docks and thistles) by occasional spot treatment with herbicide. <u>Pond edge wild flower and grass</u>, if required thin and remove vegetation in small sections every 2-3 years in rotation to enable a varied structure, maintain by hand to ensure no damage is caused to soil and vegetation by machinery.
		Remedial Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure establishment of grassland sward, watering and weed removal and re-application of seed where there are patch failures. Patch re-sowing, spot treatment of injurious weeds before weeds set seed.
		Timing / reason to be determined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision and monitoring by Ecologist through visual assessment of the success of habitat creation, accompanied by structured sampling against site-specific objectives (eg. ratio of grass to forbs, presence of desirable and undesirable species.)
6.1.8	Hard Landscape inc. footpaths, cotswold stone wall and street furnitures	As necessary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove graffiti - a 'no tolerance' policy will apply to graffiti which shall be removed as soon as it appears, where necessary specialist contractors shall be employed to carry out this work. Damage/vandalism will be reported to the client.
		Fortnightly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep hard landscape areas clean - remove litter, debris and faeces. Use pressure washer to remove chewing gum and staining. Fortnightly March to October and as required during the winter months.
		Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain all hard landscape areas/elements, including footpaths, cotswold stone wall and street furniture ie. benches, in a safe and clean condition - monitor and report to client on damaged areas/items and repair as instructed by the client. Repair using the original material/product to maintain the integrity of the design. Areas where damage poses a hazard to pedestrians shall be cordoned off with bollards and high visibility tape until repair can be organised.
		2 or 3 times per annum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep hard landscaped areas clear of weeds - kill weeds using a herbicide spray containing glyphosate using a knapsack sprayer - April, June and August.

6.2 Post Establishment - Year 5 onwards

The below table sets out the summary of biodiversity management and enhancement actions to be completed post establishments from Year 5 onwards. At Year 5, when the LEMP is to be reviewed for the ongoing management of the site landscaping the following management prescriptions should be considered.

Monitoring and Review			
Ref	Management Categories	Timing	Maintenance Task and Method
6.2.1	All planting areas	Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of rubbish and debris - clear litter and fly-tipped rubbish by hand and remove from site. Remove rubbish and debris from grass/wildflower areas before mowing. Inspect for vandalism - visual inspection of all landscaping for vandalism, report to client. On instruction from client replace any landscaping damaged by vandalism.
		Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove exotic plant species that do not belong in each type of habitat/the general environment - check all landscaped areas for exotic species, clear by hand and remove from site Control vigorous plant species that are out competing less vigorous species - check all landscaped areas for invasive species e.g. self seeded sycamore, brambles, ground ivy and nettles. Reduce/clear by hand and remove from site. Inspect for vandalism - for this purpose carry out the visual inspection to check for shortages in planting and report to client. On instruction from client replace missing trees/shrubs to fill in any gaps. (Nov/Dec)
6.2.2	Trees / tree groups	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual tree assessment with instrumental back up where necessary. Monitoring to be undertaken by qualified arboriculturalists. Tree works to be carried out to BS 3998:2010 Keep paths/seating areas clear from branches/vegetation. Prune tree branches from encroaching onto adjacent paths and seating areas. (Avoid bird nesting season of 1st March to 31st August inclusive) Control exotic tree species that do not belong in a native tree setting
		Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that trees grow straight and are not damaged
6.2.3	Hedgerows- retained and Supplementary Infill Planting / Native Shrub Planting	Approx 7 years after planting (Autumn)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain areas of native shrub planting to develop into healthy shrubs - coppice approximately 25% of shrub species, selecting the weakest plants, to allow strongest plants to develop.
		Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual hedgerow assessment with instrumental back up where necessary. Monitoring to be undertaken by qualified arboriculturalists. Tree works to be carried out to BS 3998:2010 Keep mown grass paths clear from branches/vegetation. Prune hedgerow branches from encroaching onto adjacent mown paths. (Avoid bird nesting season of March to August inclusive) Control exotic tree and shrub species that do not belong in a native hedgerow setting Keep shrub surrounds free from weeds - replace mulch mats if missing, hand weed shelters and do not use trimmers or herbicides in these areas (Mar-Jun)
		Autumn, or ideally January/February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain good shape of hedgerows on a 3 year rotation pruning regime: (side A year 1, side B year 2, - , side A year 4, side B year 5 etc.)

Monitoring and Review			
Ref	Management Categories	Timing	Maintenance Task and Method
6.2.4	Coppice and Understorey Planting	Every 7 years (Autumn)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow development of coppiced planting - coppice approximately 25% of planted trees on 7 year rotational basis.
		Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep tree protected from animal damage - for this purpose carry out the visual inspection to check for signs of bark damage and report to client.
6.2.5	Retained Grasslands - <u>Marshy Grassland</u>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grazing by cattle, or horses limited to summer and spring with a stocking rate not exceeding 0.3 livestock units/ha/year, Scrub cutting - whilst some scrub is encourageable, scrub coverage should not exceed 5%. Scrub should be cut back annually between Oct-Feb
6.2.6	<u>Proposed Tussock Meadow and Pond edge wild flower and grass mix</u>	Every 2 to 3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tussock grassland – Once established, cut every 2-3 years twice from March to July. (on a rotational basis so that no more than half the area is cut in any one year leaving part as an undisturbed refuge). Collect and remove the arisings from site. Pond wild flower and grass mix - If required thin and remove vegetation in small sections every 2-3 years in rotation to enable a varied structure, maintain by hand to ensure no damage is caused to soil and vegetation by machinery.
6.2.7	Hard Landscape inc. footpaths, stone wall and street furnitures	As necessary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove graffiti - a 'no tolerance' policy will apply to graffiti which shall be removed as soon as it appears, where necessary specialist contractors shall be employed to carry out this work. Damage/vandalism will be reported to the client.
		Fortnightly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep hard landscape areas clean - remove litter, debris and faeces. Use pressure washer to remove chewing gum and staining. Fortnightly March to October and as required during the winter months.
		Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain all hard landscape areas/elements, including footpaths, stone wall and street furniture ie. benches, in a safe and clean condition - monitor and report to client on damaged areas/items and repair as instructed by the client. Repair using the original material/product to maintain the integrity of the design. Areas where damage poses a hazard to pedestrians shall be cordoned off with bollards and high visibility tape until repair can be organised.
		2 or 3 times per annum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep hard landscaped areas clear of weeds - kill weeds using a herbicide spray containing glyphosate using a knapsack sprayer - April, June and August.

6.3 Monitoring and Review

The below table sets out how the monitoring and review processes:

Monitoring and Review			
Ref	Management Categories	Timing	Maintenance Task and Method
6.3.1	Landscape and Habitat Management	As necessary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor comments/suggestions from users and other stakeholders - feedback comments to client and respond as instructed and incorporate into LEMP as required. Respond to comments from client and incorporate into LEMP as required.
6.3.2	Habitat Management	Every three years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of habitat conditions and species to be undertaken by a qualified ecological professional, triggers for management assessed and monitoring report produced. Any amendments set out within the report to be incorporated within this LEMP.
6.3.3	LEMP Review	Every 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitably experienced professional to undertake a review of habitat / landscape establishment and quality, respond to review and incorporate into LEMP as required.

Appendix 1



KEY

- Site boundary
- Existing contours
- Existing marshy grassland to be retained and maintained
- Existing Public Rights of Way (301/14/10 & 301/5/40) (Outside the site boundary)
- Existing route of Public Rights of Way
- Proposed diverted footpath route
- Existing vegetation - to be retained to BS 5837
- Existing hedgerows to be enhanced with supplementary native planting
- Environment Agency Floodzone
- Proposed large tree planting
- Proposed native tree planting
- Proposed native shrub planting - to enhance existing hedgerows

- Proposed coppice with understorey planting
- Existing areas of improved grassland to be stripped and sown with a species diverse wildflower grassland - eg. Emorsgate Tussock mix EM10
- Proposed timber post and rail fence to attenuation basin with maintenance gate
- Proposed wetland grassland for attenuation basin - eg. Emorsgate Pond Edge Mixture EP1
- Proposed 1.2m high cotswold stone wall with cock and hen coping
- Proposed 4m wide gateway within cotswold stone wall
- Proposed 2m wide timber post and rail pedestrian gate
- Proposed 3m wide timber (stock proof) single leaf field gate
- Proposed 2m wide hoggan footpath with timber edging
- Proposed 1.5m mown footpath
- Proposed Litter Bins - to be a mixed timber/steel litter bin of a simple contemporary style to complement the benches, to be root fixed e.g. Furnitubes Jubilee Litter Bin with galvanised steel frame JUB40T
- Proposed Dog Bins - to be a steel dog waste bin of a simple contemporary style to be root fixed e.g. Furnitubes Lucky Dog Bin galvanised and powder coated in green LUK 745F
- Proposed Bench - to be mixed timber/steel bench of a simple contemporary style with a backrest, to be root fixed e.g. Furnitubes Fortham Bench with backrest for 3 persons FORB6
- Proposed sparrow box location
- Proposed martin box location
- Proposed bat box location

Note

- For detailed on plot landscape proposals refer to Pegasus drawing no. P16_0805_14
- Refer to Landscape and Ecological Management Plan for long term management prescriptions for the public open space. (Pegasus document no. P16-0805_16)
- Small mammal gaps (13cm x 13cm) to be integrated within boundary fences of plots to enable access and movement for hedgehogs. Gaps are to be retained and left clear of obstructions
- For the 'Boundary Treatments Plan' refer to Align Architecture dwg. no. PA/32 (April 2020)

PLANTING SCHEDULE

Tree Planting

Quantity	Species	Form	Mix %	Girth	Height cm	Clear Stem	Root Condition
5	Acer campestre	EHS	16-18	Min 450cm	Min 200cm	75L	
8	Alnus glutinosa	EHS	16-16	425-480cm	Min 200cm	75L	
14	Betula pendula	EHS	14-16	425-480cm	Min 200cm	75L	
10	Carpinus betulus	EHS	14-16	425-480cm	Min 200cm	75L	
32	Corylus avellana (ms)	Multi-Stem (3 stems)	-	200-280cm	-	44L	
2	Fagus sylvatica	EHS	14-16	425-480cm	Min 200cm	75L	
6	Malus sylvestris	EHS	14-16	425-480cm	175-200cm	75L	
7	Prunus avium	EHS	14-16	425-480cm	175-200cm	75L	
3	Quercus robur	EHS	14-16	425-480cm	175-200cm	75L	
3	Quercus rubra	EHS	18-20	Min 450cm	Min 200cm	100L	
2	Tilia cordata	EHS	14-18	Min 450cm	175-200cm	80L	
9	Ulmus 'New Horizon'	EHS	14-18	480-490cm	Min 200cm	75L	

Native Hedgerow Supplementary Infill Planting (To be planted at 5'linear m, double staggered row at 0.5m offsets)

Species	Mix %	Height (cm)	Habit	Aggs / Times Transplanted	Root Condition
Acer campestre	5	40-80	Branched	1x1	B
Crataegus monogyna	25	40-80	Branched	1x2	B
Corylus avellana	35	40-80	Branched	1x2	B
Ilex aquifolium	10	40-80	Leader with laterals	1x1	B
Prunus spinosa	15	80-100	Branched	1x1	B
Sambucus nigra	10	40-80	Branched	3 breaks 1x1	B

Native Shrub Planting - to be planted in front of hedgerows to enhance habitat opportunities. To be planted at 2m/2m

Quantity	Species	Mix %	Height/ Spread cm	Habit	Aggs / Times transplanted	Root Condition
78	Cornus sanguinea	25	40-80	Branched	1x2	B
78	Corylus avellana	20	40-80	Branched	2x	B
78	Crataegus monogyna	25	40-80	Branched	1x2	B
78	Prunus spinosa	20	40-80	Branched	1x2	B
39	Rosa canina	10	40-80	Branched	1x2	B
114	Prunus spinosa	15	80-100	Branched	1x1	B
30	Viburnum opulus	5	40-80	Branched	1x2	B

Understorey/Herbaceous Planting - To be planted at 2m/2m

Quantity	Species	Mix %	Habit	Root Condition
158	Anemone nemorosa	20	-	3L
78	Primula vulgaris	10	-	3L
78	Pulsatilla vulgaris	10	-	3L
114	Trillium grandiflorum	15	-	3L
304	Vinca minor 'La Grave'	45	Bushy	3L

PLANTING SPECIFICATION

These implementation and maintenance guidelines are for planning purposes only to indicate the level of workmanship to be specified and do not constitute a detailed specification.

1. GENERAL

- All landscape operatives will be appropriately trained, certified and qualified to undertake the tasks required. When required, the relevant Certificates must be made available for inspection. All work is to be carried out in accordance with the relevant British Standards, Codes of Practice and Legislation.
- All plants shall conform to BS 3903 and be in accordance with the National Plant Specification. Supplying nurseries shall be registered under the NLA Nursery Certification Scheme. All plants shall be packed and transported in accordance with the Code of Practice for Plant Handling as produced by CPSE.
- Planting shall not be carried out when the ground is waterlogged, frost bound or during periods of cold drying winds. All bare root planting stock will be kept covered until actually planted in order to minimise water loss and prevent the roots from drying out. Tree handling, storage and planting shall be in accordance with BS 8545 Chapters 9 to 10 and Annexes E to F.
- The landscape contractor shall maintain all areas of new planting for a period of 12 months following practical completion. All stock deemed to be dead, dying or diseased within the defects period shall be replaced by the contractor at his own cost.
- A minimum intervention approach will be used in terms of weed control. In areas of transient turf shrub or ornamental shrub planting this is to be achieved by using mulch mats and hand-weeding. Weed killer and other chemicals will be used as little as possible on site. Spot removal of weeds will be carried out by hand removal as necessary.

2. TREE/COPPIC PLANTING

Ground Preparation and Tree Pit Excavation

- Where necessary remove existing weeds by hand. Chemical removal using a glyphosate based herbicide will be avoided unless a large areas need clearing - following which allows a suitable period to elapse, as recommended by the manufacturer, for the herbicide to take effect.
- Tree pits of at least 75mm diameter greater than the root system and no deeper than the rootball / container depth are to be excavated and the sides well scarified to prevent smearing. All extraneous matter such as plastic, weed, metal and stones greater than 50mm in any dimension shall be removed from site.
- During excavation of the pit, the soil dug should be placed to one side separating topsoil and subsoil as far as is practicable.

Tree Planting

- Trees shall be planted as per the planting arrangement as set out on the planting plan and plant schedule.
- The typical rooting depth for trees is 900mm. The first 300mm shall be made up of topsoil, it shall be ensured that a suitable subsoil provides the remainder of the minimum rooting depth.

- The root system of the tree should be wetted prior to planting. The tree should be planted at the correct depth taking into account the position of the root flare and the finished level. The rootball or root stem transition should be level with the existing top soil or surface. The base of the rootball should typically sit on subsoil, for larger rootballs the subsoil will sit around the lower portion of the rootball.
- Tree pits should be backfilled with the excavated topsoil. If the original topsoil is not available or deemed unsuitable, a multi-purpose topsoil should be used. Any subsoil excavated should be discarded and the subsoil depth beyond 200mm deep backfilled with a high sand content subsoil. Backfill should be added gradually, in layers of 100mm to 200mm depth, ensuring the tree is held upright. At each stage the fill should be firmed in to eliminate air pockets under and around the root system, but with care being taken not to excessively compact the soil. The final layer should not be consolidated.
- General-purpose slow release fertiliser (at the rate of 75g/m²) and Tree Planting and Mulching Compost (at the rate of 200t/m²) are to be incorporated into the top 100mm of topsoil during final cultivations.
- All multi-stem trees are to be staked with a single diagonal stake, driven at 45° to the lead stem.
- ADJ extra heavy standard size trees are to be double staked with 75mm dia stakes. Stakes should be driven at least 300mm into undisturbed ground before planting the tree, and should typically be one third the height of the tree stem above ground. Staked trees shall be secured to stakes with suitable proprietary rubber tree ties and spacers.
- Immediately after planting, but before applying the below bark mulch, all trees should be saturated to field capacity.
- Ornamental composted bark mulch will be spread to a depth of 75mm across a 0.8m dia circle around individual trees, ensuring that the root flare and base of the stem, along with any ground cover plants, are not buried.

Maintenance

- In the autumn following planting the CA/landscape contractor will prepare a list of all trees which are dead, dying or diseased and are to be replaced during the following planting season. All stock deemed to be dead, dying or diseased within the defects period shall be replaced by the contractor at his own cost.
- The site is to be visited monthly throughout the year to undertake the following operations:
 - Weed clearance: All tree pits are to be kept weed free by hand weeding. The bark mulch shall be topped up at least once annually.
 - Litter clearance: All litter is to be removed from tree planting areas.
 - Watering: All trees are to be watered during the growing season following any dry periods of 7 days.
 - Checking trees: All tree ties and stakes are to be checked and adjusted if too loose, too tight or if chaffing is occurring. Any broken stakes are to be replaced. All guards shall be checked at least once annually, where no longer necessary or physically damaging the tree these should be removed.
 - Formative pruning: Any damaged shoots/branches are to be pruned back to healthy wood. Trees are to be pruned in accordance with good horticultural practice (BS 3998) to maintain healthy well-shaped specimens which are appropriately shaped for their circumstances.

3. NATIVE HEDGE SUPPLEMENTARY PLANTING

Ground Preparation

- Where necessary existing weeds will be treated with a glyphosate-based herbicide and a suitable period allowed to elapse, as recommended by the manufacturer, for the herbicide to take effect.
- All extraneous matter such as plastic, wood, metal and stones greater than 50mm diameter will be removed from site to a registered waste disposal facility.

Planting

- The planting arrangement shall be as set out in the plant schedule on the relevant planting plan.
- Bare-root hedge plants shall be notch planted in a double staggered row at the rate of 5 plants per linear metre using L-shaped notches using spades of a design suitable for this purpose. The notches must be vertical and deep enough for the roots to hang freely, with the transient being planted that the root collar is exactly level with the ground surface. The notch must then be closed and the soil will be well firmed round the roots in line with the guidelines as set out in BS 4281:1995.
- Container-grown hedge plants will be planted into a pit dug 1.5x the diameter of the root mass, with the bottom and sides of the planting pit broken up to aid root expansion. The plants will be planted so that the root collar is exactly level with the ground surface.
- All bare-root hedge planting stock will be protected from rabbit damage using approved proprietary 600mm deer plastic spiral guards, supported with 0.9m 121/80 canes as advised by the manufacturer.
- All container-grown shrubs will be protected from rabbit damage using approved proprietary 600mm plastic shrub shelters, supported with 0.9m x 32mm softwood stakes as advised by the manufacturer.

Maintenance during first growing season

- Individual trees, ensuring that the root flare and base of the stem, along with any ground cover plants, are not buried.
- The site is to be visited monthly throughout the year to undertake the following operations:
 - Weed clearance: All tree pits are to be kept weed free by hand weeding. The bark mulch shall be topped up at least once annually.
 - Litter clearance: All litter is to be removed from tree planting areas.
 - Watering: All trees are to be watered during the growing season following any dry periods of 7 days.
 - Checking trees: All tree ties and stakes are to be checked and adjusted if too loose, too tight or if chaffing is occurring. Any broken stakes are to be replaced. All guards shall be checked at least once annually, where no longer necessary or physically damaging the tree these should be removed.
 - Formative pruning: Any damaged shoots/branches are to be pruned back to healthy wood. Trees are to be pruned in accordance with good horticultural practice (BS 3998) to maintain healthy well-shaped specimens which are appropriately shaped for their circumstances.

4. SHRUB PLANTING

Shrub planting is to be as per the planting pattern as set out on the planting plan and planting schedule, with shrubs planted at even spaces into the prepared soil at the specified number per metre squared, with minimal disturbance to the rootball, and well firmed in. Planting should avoid man-made grids and lines, and should group species together in groups of 5/7 plants. Spread ornamental pine bark mulch to a depth of 75mm to a 900mm diameter around each planting station.

4.4. All bare-root planting stock will be protected from rabbit damage using approved proprietary 0.8m for trees x 20mm x 20mm scheduled stakes as advised by the manufacturer.

5. SHRUB/HERBACEOUS/UNDERSTOREY PLANTING

- Shrubs/herbaceous plants are to be set out as shown on the drawing and pit planted into the prepared soil at the specified densities with minimal disturbance to the rootball and well firmed in.
- Recommended rooting depths are 600mm for shrubs/herbaceous plants. Multi-purpose topsoil depths shall be 300mm for shrubs/herbaceous, ensuring that a suitable subsoil shall provide the remainder of the minimum rooting depth. Before receiving topsoil, subsoils should be loosened using ripping equipment. This shall be done when the subsoil is dry to encourage soil slaking. All stones and other objects larger than 50mm shall be removed from the prepared surface.
- Within the day of planting shrub/herbaceous plants should be saturated to field capacity, this shall be done before applying the below bark mulch.
- Spread ornamental pine bark mulch to a depth of 75mm across all new planted areas, taking care not to bury groundcover plants.

6. WETLAND MEADOW GRASSLAND FOR ATTENUATION BASIN

Preparation

- Areas of wildflower meadow to be seeded shall be sprayed out with a glyphosate herbicide and cultivated to a depth of 100mm removing all weeds debris and stones over 75mm diameter. The surface shall be raked to smooth flowing contours with a fine tish.

Seeding

- Seeds shall be sown either in April/May or September/October during calm weather and not when the ground is frost bound or waterlogged.
- To achieve an even sowing, bulk with an inert carrier, such as sand. Seed shall be sown in two equal sowings in transverse directions at e.g. 4g/m² for Emorsgate EM10 Tussock grassland. After sowing the contractor shall roll in the seed to guarantee intimate contact with the soil, ensuring not to rake or cover the seed with soil.

Initial Cut - Maintenance during first year of management

- During first 12 months sward to be regularly cut (between 40-40mm) to minimise competition and weed seed production. Cutting should be frequent enough to disperse the cuttings, or if less frequent remove the cuttings.

Management once established

- Once established cut every 2-3 years on rotational basis so that no more than half of each area is cut in any one year leaving part as an undisturbed refuge.

7. TUSSOCK MEADOWS GRASSLAND

Preparation

- Areas of tussock meadow to be seeded shall be sprayed out with a glyphosate herbicide and cultivated to a depth of 100mm removing all weeds debris and stones over 75mm diameter. The surface shall be raked to smooth flowing contours with a fine tish.

Seeding

- Seeds shall be sown either in April/May or September/October during calm weather and not when the ground is frost bound or waterlogged.
- To achieve an even sowing, bulk with an inert carrier, such as sand. Seed shall be sown in two equal sowings in transverse directions at e.g. 1.5g/m² for Emorsgate EMF - Wild flowers for wetlands mixture. After sowing the contractor shall roll in the seed to guarantee intimate contact with the soil, ensuring not to rake or cover the seed with soil.

Initial Cut - Maintenance during first year of management

- During first 12 months sward to be regularly cut (between 40-40mm) to minimise competition and weed seed production. Cutting should be frequent enough to disperse the cuttings, or if less frequent remove the cuttings.

Management once established

- Once established cut every 2-3 years on rotational basis so that no more than half of each area is cut in any one year leaving part as an undisturbed refuge.

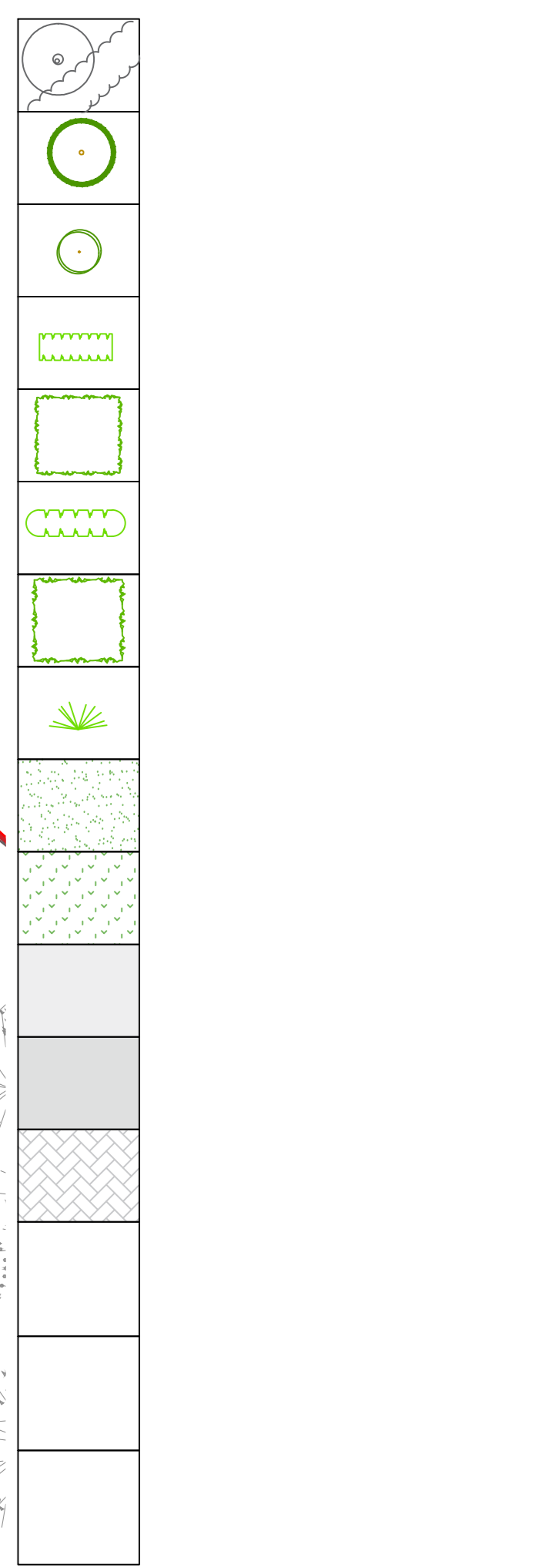
Detailed Public Open Space Landscape Proposals

Milton- under- Wychwood

Client: Spitfire Bespoke Homes Ltd
 DRWG No: P16-0805_13 Sheet No: REV: M
 Drawn by: LVB Approved by: RVF
 Date: 01/05/2020
 Scale: 1:500 @ A1

Pegasus Design

Appendix 2



Note:

- For Detailed POS Landscape Proposals refer to Pegasus Plan P16-0805_13
- Small mammal gaps (13cm x 13cm) to be integrated within boundary fences of plots to enable access and movement for hedgehogs. Gaps are to be retained and left clear of obstructions
- For the 'Boundary Treatments Plan' refer to Align Architecture dwg. no. PA/31 (Rev D 13/10/2019)

Number	Species	Quantity	Height	Specification	Plant Size	Density
1	Acer campestre 5%	1	200	Standard	25	100
2	Cornus sanguinea 45%	2	200	Standard	25	100
3	Ligustrum vulgare 15%	3	200	Standard	25	100
4	Viburnum opulus 15%	4	200	Standard	25	100

Number	Species	Quantity	Height	Specification	Plant Size	Density
5	Prunella vulgaris 10%	5	200	Standard	25	100
6	Salix caprea 10%	6	200	Standard	25	100
7	Salix viminalis 10%	7	200	Standard	25	100
8	Salix viminalis 10%	8	200	Standard	25	100

Number	Species	Quantity	Height	Specification	Plant Size	Density
9	Salix viminalis 10%	9	200	Standard	25	100
10	Salix viminalis 10%	10	200	Standard	25	100
11	Salix viminalis 10%	11	200	Standard	25	100

Number	Species	Quantity	Height	Specification	Plant Size	Density
12	Salix viminalis 10%	12	200	Standard	25	100
13	Salix viminalis 10%	13	200	Standard	25	100
14	Salix viminalis 10%	14	200	Standard	25	100

Number	Species	Quantity	Height	Specification	Plant Size	Density
15	Salix viminalis 10%	15	200	Standard	25	100
16	Salix viminalis 10%	16	200	Standard	25	100
17	Salix viminalis 10%	17	200	Standard	25	100

PLANTING SPECIFICATION

These implementation and maintenance guidelines are for planning purposes only to indicate the level of workmanship to be specified and do not constitute a detailed specification.

- GENERAL**
 - All landscape operatives will be appropriately trained, certified and qualified to undertake the tasks required. When required, the relevant certificates will be made available for inspection. All work is to be carried out in accordance with the relevant British Standards, Codes of Practice and Legislation.
 - All plants shall conform to BS 3936 and be in accordance with the National Plant Specification. Supplying nurseries shall be registered under the HTA Nursery Certification Scheme. All plants shall be packed and transported in accordance with the Code of Practice for Plant Handling as produced by CPSE.
 - Planting shall not be carried out when the ground is waterlogged, frost bound or during periods of cold drying winds. All bare-root planting stock will be kept covered until actually planted in order to minimise water-loss and prevent the roots from drying out. Tree handling, storage and planting shall be in accordance with BS 8545 Chapters 9 to 10 and Annexes E to F.
 - The landscape contractor shall maintain all areas of new planting for a period of 12 months following practical completion. All stock deemed to be dead, dying or diseased within the defects period shall be replaced by the contractor at his own cost.
 - A minimum intervention approach will be used in terms of weed control. In areas of transplant tree/shrub or ornamental shrub planting this is to be achieved by using mulch mats and hand-weeding. Weed killer and other chemicals will be used as little as possible on site. Spot removal of weeds will be carried out by hand removal as necessary.
- TREE PLANTING**

Ground Preparation and Tree Pit Excavation

 - Where necessary remove existing weeds by hand. Chemical removal using a glyphosate based herbicide will be avoided unless large areas need clearing - following which allow a suitable period to elapse, as recommended by the manufacturer, for the herbicide to take effect.
 - Tree pits of at least 75mm diameter greater than the root system and no deeper than the rootball / container depth are to be excavated and the sides well scarified to prevent smothering. All extraneous matter such as plastic, wood, metal and stones greater than 50mm in any dimension shall be removed from site.
 - During excavation of the pit, the soil dug should be placed to one side separating topsoil and subsoil from as far as is practical.

Tree Planting

 - Trees shall be planted as per the planting arrangement as set out on the planting plan and plant schedule.
 - The typical rooting depth for trees is 300mm. The first 300mm shall be made up of topsoil; it shall be ensured that a suitable subsoil provides the remainder of the minimum rooting depth.

- The root system of the tree should be wetted prior to planting. The tree should be planted at the correct depth taking into account the position of the root flare and the finished level - the rootball or root stem transition should be level with the existing host soil or surface. The base of the rootball should typically sit on subsoil, for larger rootballs the subsoil will sit around the lower portion of the rootball.
 - General-purpose slow release fertiliser (at the rate of 75g/m²) and Tree Planting and Mulching Compost at the rate of 20(t/area/m²) are to be incorporated into the top 150mm of topsoil during final cultivations.
 - Staked trees shall be secured to stakes with suitable proprietary rubber tree ties and spacers.
 - Immediately after planting, but before applying the below bark mulch, all trees should be saturated to field capacity.
 - Ornamental composted bark mulch will be spread to a depth of 75mm across a 0.8m dia circle around individual trees, ensuring that the root flare and base of the stem, along with any ground cover plants, are not buried.
- Maintenance**
- In the autumn following planting the CA/Landscape contractor will prepare a list of all trees which are dead, dying or diseased and are to be replaced during the following planting season. All stock deemed to be dead, dying or diseased within the defects period shall be replaced by the contractor at his own cost.
- The site is to be visited monthly throughout the year to undertake the following operations.
 - Weed clearance: All tree pits are to be kept weed free by hand. The bark mulch shall be topped up at least once annually.
 - Litter clearance: All litter is to be removed from tree planting areas.
 - Watering: All trees are to be watered during the growing season following any dry spells of 7 days.
 - Checking trees: All tree ties and stakes are to be checked and adjusted if too loose, too tight or if chaffing is occurring. Any broken stakes are to be replaced. All guards shall be checked at least once annually, where no longer necessary or physically damaging the tree these should be removed.
 - Formative pruning: Any damaged shoots/branches are to be pruned back to healthy wood. Trees are to be pruned in accordance with good horticultural practice (BS 3996) to maintain healthy well-shaped specimens which are appropriately shaped for their circumstances.

- Any extraneous matter such as plastic, wood, metal and stones greater than 50mm diameter will be removed from site to a registered waste disposal facility.
 - The planting arrangement shall be as set out in the plant schedule on the relevant planting plan.
 - Bare-root hedge plants shall be notched in a double staggered row at the rate of 5 plants per linear metre (using L-shaped notches), using spaces of a design suitable for this purpose. The notches must be vertical and deep enough for the roots to hang freely, with the transplant being planted so that the root collar is exactly level with the ground surface. The notch must then be closed and the soil will be well firm around the roots in line with the guidelines as set out in BS 4428 (1989).
 - Container-grown hedge plants will be planted into a pit dug 1.5x the diameter of the root mass, with the bottom and sides of the planting pit broken up to aid root expansion. The plants will be planted so that the root collar is exactly level with the ground surface.
 - All bare-root hedge planting stock will be protected from rabbit damage using approved proprietary 600mm clear plastic shrub guards, supported with 0.9m 12/14lb canes as advised by the manufacturer.
 - All container-grown shrubs will be protected from rabbit damage using approved proprietary 600mm plastic shrub shelters, supported with 0.9m 12/14lb canes as advised by the manufacturer.
- Maintenance during first growing season**
- All dead, dying or diseased hedge plants will be replaced with plants of similar size and species. If the failure of the plant is due to disease and the disease is considered likely to re-occur then an alternative species may be used as replacement if agreed with the LPA.
 - The planting areas will be kept weed free throughout the maintenance period using approved herbicides in April, June and August.

- NATIVE SHRUB PLANTING**

Ground Preparation

 - Cutting rough ground grass and weeds to 20mm and 30mm and remove 300x300mm squares of turf at 1m².

Planting

 - The minimum overall recommended rooting depth for shrubs is 600mm and for trees is 900mm. The first 300mm shall be made up of multi-purpose topsoil; it shall be ensured that a suitable subsoil provides the remainder of the minimum rooting depth. Before receiving topsoil, subsoils should be loosened using ripping equipment; this shall be done when the subsoil is dry to encourage soil shattering. All stones and other objects larger than 50 mm shall be removed from the prepared surface.
 - All climbing shrubs shall be planted 150mm clear of the supporting structure (i.e. fence / wall) with roots spread around. All climbers should be supplied and tied to a cane; this should be guided towards the supporting structure. For climbers that do not self climb a supporting structure should be provided, such as a timber frame or wires and vine eyes.
 - Within the day of planting climber plants should be saturated to field capacity, this shall be done before applying the below bark mulch.
- CLIMBER PLANTING**
 - Climber plants are to be set out as shown on the drawing and pit planted into the prepared soil with minimal disturbance to the rootball and well firm in.
 - Recommended rooting depths are 600mm for climber plants. Multi-purpose topsoil depths shall be 300mm, ensuring that a suitable subsoil shall provide the remainder of the minimum rooting depth. Before receiving topsoil, subsoils should be loosened using ripping equipment; this shall be done when the subsoil is dry to encourage soil shattering. All stones and other objects larger than 50 mm shall be removed from the prepared surface.
 - All climbing shrubs shall be planted 150mm clear of the supporting structure (i.e. fence / wall) with roots spread around. All climbers should be supplied and tied to a cane; this should be guided towards the supporting structure. For climbers that do not self climb a supporting structure should be provided, such as a timber frame or wires and vine eyes.
 - Within the day of planting climber plants should be saturated to field capacity, this shall be done before applying the below bark mulch.

- FLOWERING LAWN**
 - The wild flower and grass species in this mix are perennial; they will be slow to germinate and grow and will not usually flower in their first growing season. There will often be a flush of annual weeds from the soil in the first year of establishment. Cut to a height of 40-60mm, removing cuttings if dense. This will gradually develop a good sward structure, help maintain balance between faster growing grasses and slower developing wild flowers, and control annual weeds.
 - Carefully dig out or spot treat any residual perennial weeds such as docks.
- AMENITY GRASS**

Preparation

 - Areas to be turfed or seeded shall be sprayed out with a glyphosate herbicide and cultivated to a depth of 100mm removing all weeds, debris and stones over 25mm diameter. The surface shall be raked to smooth flowing contours with a fine blith. Amenity grass areas will receive pre-seeding fertiliser at 70g/m². Meadow grass areas will not be fertilised.
 - The minimum overall recommended rooting depth for grass is 450mm, the first 150mm shall be made up of a multi-purpose topsoil. It shall be ensured that a suitable subsoil shall provide the remainder of the minimum rooting depth. Before receiving topsoil, subsoils should be loosened using ripping equipment; this shall be done when the subsoil is dry to encourage soil shattering. All stones and other objects larger than 50 mm shall be removed from the prepared surface.

Turf

 - Turf shall be supplied in accordance with BS3969. It shall be close textured and green in colour and be sufficiently fibrous to withstand handling. Turves shall be regular in shape, 300mm wide and of uniform thickness (minimum 25mm). The grass shall be closely mown and shall not exceed 25mm in height. Turf shall be stacked in piles of up to 1 metre. It shall not be laid in frosty or waterlogged conditions and shall not be stacked in rows for more than three days. Turfing operations shall be in accordance with BS 4428. Whole turves shall be laid around the perimeter of the area to be turfed. The central area shall be laid in rows with staggered joints, well butted together, working from planks positioned on turves already laid. The turf shall be watered on completion. Any unevenness shall be made good by lifting the turf and adjusting the levels. Should shrinkage occur, fine topsoil shall be brushed into the joints.

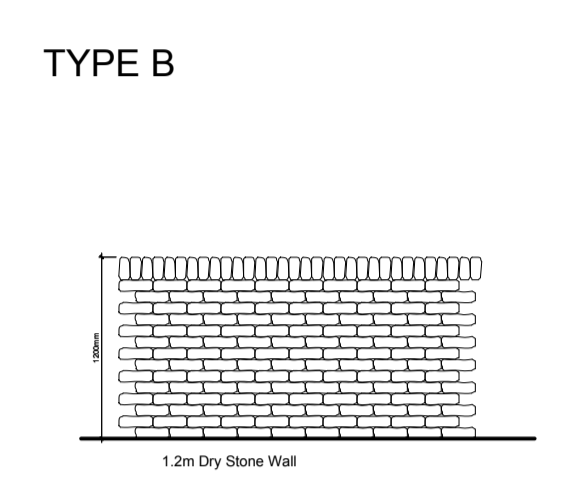
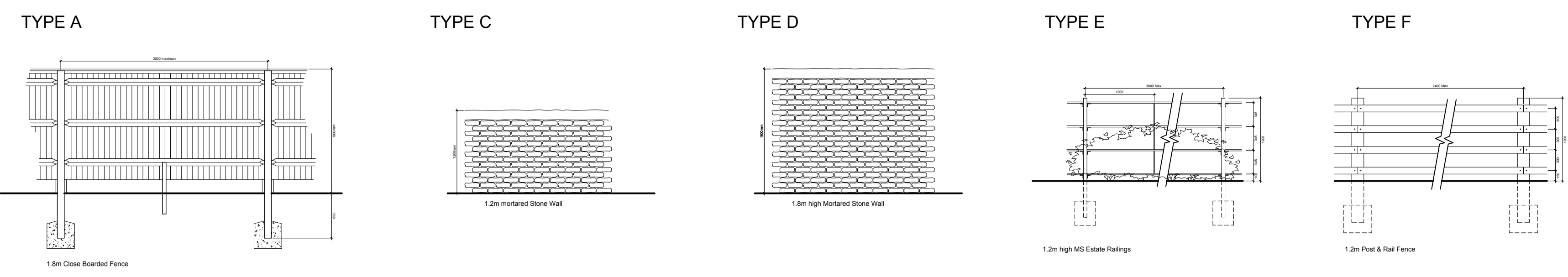
Seeding

 - Grass seed shall be sown either in April/May or September/October during calm weather and not when the ground is frost bound or waterlogged. Seed shall be sown in two equal sowings in transverse directions at 35 g/m² for amenity grass. After sowing the contractor shall lightly rake the seed into intimate contact with the soil.

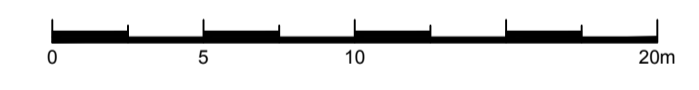
Initial Cut

 - When newly seeded amenity grass areas reach 50mm they should be tightly rolled and cut to a height of 25mm. All cuttings shall be removed. Any bare patches shall be made good at this time. Amenity grass shall be regularly maintained between 25 and 50mm during the first season after sowing. Long or rough mown grass will be maintained between 50 and 75mm during the first season after sowing.

Appendix 3



Drawing Notes
 Drawing based on Ordnance Survey data and is subject to a full topographical line & level survey.
 Work to figured dimensions only. Do not scale. © All Rights Reserved.



Legend

- Type A**
1.8m high close boarded timber fence
- Type B**
1.2m high dry stone wall
- Type C**
1.2m high mortared stone wall
- Type D**
1.8m high mortared stone wall
- Type E**
1.2m high ms estate rail fencing
- Type F**
1.2m high post & rail fencing

BOUNDARY TREATMENTS PLAN 1:250

A Entrance piers removed NC NC 23.04.20
 rev description drawn/author date

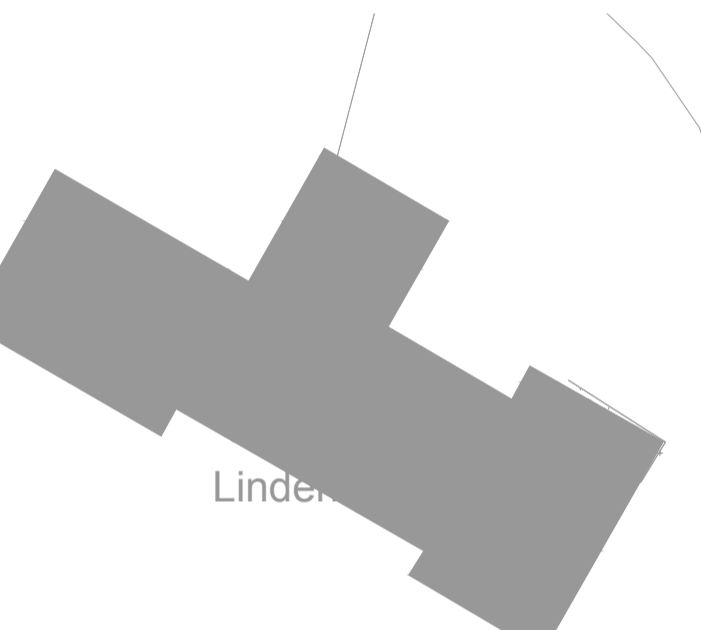
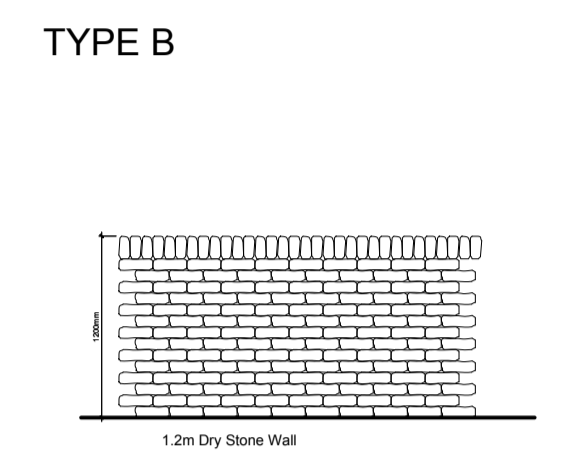
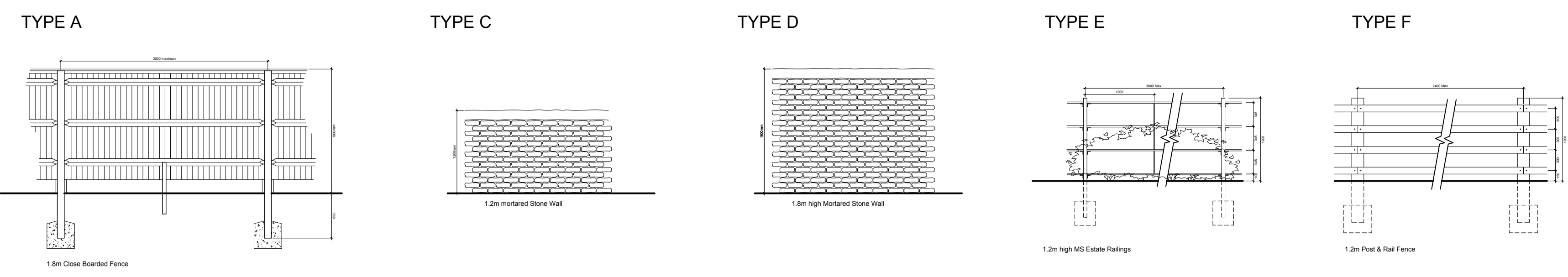
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client Spitfire Bespoke Homes Ltd	
project Jubilee Lane Milton-under-Wychwood	
project no 18201	drawing no PA/32
date drawn April 2020	rev A
description -K18201 - Spitfire - Jubilee Lane, Milton Under Wychwood Drawings 02 Planning	
Boundary Treatments Plan	

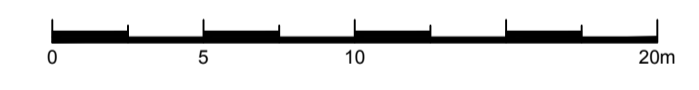
scale 1:250 @ A1	drawn by NC	authorised by NC
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All unarticulated dimensions and floor areas are subject to verification by Contractor(s) on site.
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Appendix 4



Drawing Notes
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G	Entrance piers removed	NC	NC	23.04.20
F	Plan amended to clients comments	NC	NC	08.04.20
E	Timber posts added to plots 1 and 8. Plot 1 gates removed	OS	NC	07.11.19
D	Post and rail fence added to footpath	OS	NC	30.10.19
C	Fencing to plots 5 to 8 amended to client comments	SF	NC	31.05.19
B	Northern boundary to 3m offset adjusted	NC	NC	02.04.19
A	Plot 5 revised to previously approved footprint & 3m offset to plots 5 to 8 northern boundary incorporated	NC	NC	13.02.19

rev	description	drawn	auth	date

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client: Spitfire Bespoke Homes Ltd

project: Jubilee Lane, Milton-under-Wychwood

project no	18201	drawing no	PA/31
date drawn	September 2018	rev	G

description - K18201 - Spitfire - Jubilee Lane, Milton Under Wychwood Drawings 02 Planning
 Boundary Plan if DMMO application is approved

scale	1:250 @ A1	drawn by	NC	authorised by	NC
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BOUNDARY TREATMENTS PLAN 1:250

Legend

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1.2m high ms estate rail fencing
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1.2m high post & rail fencing



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