

Cuddesdon and Denton Neighbourhood Development Plan

Landscape Character Assessment

March 2018



LEPUS CONSULTING
LANDSCAPE, ECOLOGY, PLANNING & URBAN SUSTAINABILITY

Cuddesdon and Denton Neighbourhood Development Plan

Landscape Character Assessment

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Front cover: Aerial photo of Cuddesdon by Nicko King

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Abbreviations

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CP	Civil Parish
DC	District Council
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
km	Kilometres
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LT	Landscape Type
m	Metres
NCA	National Character Area
NDP	Neighbourhood Development Plan
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OWLS	Oxfordshire Wildlife and Landscape Study
SODC	South Oxfordshire District Council
TVERC	Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre

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Executive summary

E1 This report comprises the Landscape Character Assessment for the Cuddesdon and Denton Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).

What is Landscape Character?

E2 Landscape character may be defined as a distinct and recognisable pattern of elements, or characteristics, in the landscape that make one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse¹.

What is Landscape Character Assessment?

E3 Landscape Character Assessment is the process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features (characteristics) that make landscapes distinctive (see Figure 2.2). This process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment².

How is this Landscape Character Assessment written?

E4 This Landscape Character Assessment has been prepared considering the latest and best guidance for conducting a landscape character assessment. The methodology for this study has been derived from aspects of:

- Guidelines for Visual and Landscape Impact Assessment 3 (2013)³;
- The Countryside Agency Topic Paper 6 (2002): Topic Paper 6: Techniques and Criteria for Judging Capacity and Sensitivity⁴; and
- Natural England (2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment⁵.

¹ Natural England (2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment.

² Natural England (2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment.

³ Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third Edition) Abingdon: Routledge

⁴ The Countryside Agency (2002) Topic Paper 6: Techniques and Criteria for Judging Capacity and Sensitivity. Accessed on 07/09/17. Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5601625141936128>

⁵ Natural England (2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment. Accessed on 07/09/17. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/landscape-character-assessments-identify-and-describe-landscape-types>

What does this Landscape Character Assessment contain?

- E5 This Landscape Character Assessment divides the NDP area into Landscape Character Areas (LCAs). In this Landscape Character Assessment, there are 17 LCAs. This Landscape Character Assessment is structured around the 17 LCAs in which recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness are based.

For whom is this Landscape Character Assessment written?

- E6 This Landscape Character Assessment is written to be included as part of the evidence base for the Cuddesdon and Denton NDP.

The information included in this Landscape Character Assessment is for the use of a variety of stakeholders including planning applicants, developers, development management officers and neighbourhood development plan groups.

How should this Landscape Character Assessment be used?

- E7 This Landscape Character Assessment should be used to understand the distinctive landscape qualities of an area to give context to scheme proposals. The prevailing character of the landscape will help to shape the design and layout of development.

1 Introduction

1.1 Appointment and scope of work

1.1.1 Lepus Consulting Ltd (Lepus) has been appointed by Cuddesdon and Denton NDP Steering Group to undertake a Landscape Character Assessment in the NDP area.

1.1.2 Lepus Consulting is an environmental assessment practice specialising in landscape and ecological impact assessment. This report has been prepared by William Ewart (BSc) and Neil Davidson (BSc, MSc, CEnv, CIEEM, CMLI).

1.2 Aims of the NDP

1.2.1 The outputs of this study are proportional to the aims of the NDP as well as providing a useful reference guide for the NDP area. This work is important for the following reasons:

- To identify, conserve and manage the landscape qualities of Cuddesdon and Denton;
- The LCA will inform the neighbourhood plan and provide evidence for landscape and character policies;
- The LCA will identify the special qualities of the area to help ensure that new development proposals are of an appropriate design and complement the existing local character;
- The LCA can be used by developers and their architects to help them understand the local character.
- The LCA is also useful for development control officers to use when making decisions affecting planning applications; and
- Specific to Cuddesdon and Denton CP, the LCA will help provide information about landscape sensitivity in relation to potential strategic transport corridor proposals in the area.

1.3 Geographic context of Cuddesdon and Denton

1.3.1 The NDP area comprises the administrative boundary of Cuddesdon and Denton Civil Parish (CP). The CP is predominantly a rural landscape comprising approximately 500 residents located within the village of Cuddesdon and the hamlets of Denton and Chippinghurst.

- 1.3.2 The NDP area is located to the south east of the city of Oxford within the district of South Oxfordshire. South Oxfordshire is located within the county of Oxfordshire in the south east region of England and comprises a high quality rural environment, with historic towns and villages. It has a high proportion of unspoilt and attractive countryside, a large area of which is nationally designated for its outstanding beauty, namely the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and North Wessex Downs AONB. The district covers an area of approximately 680 km². The location of the NDP area in the context of South Oxfordshire is presented in **Figure 1.1**.

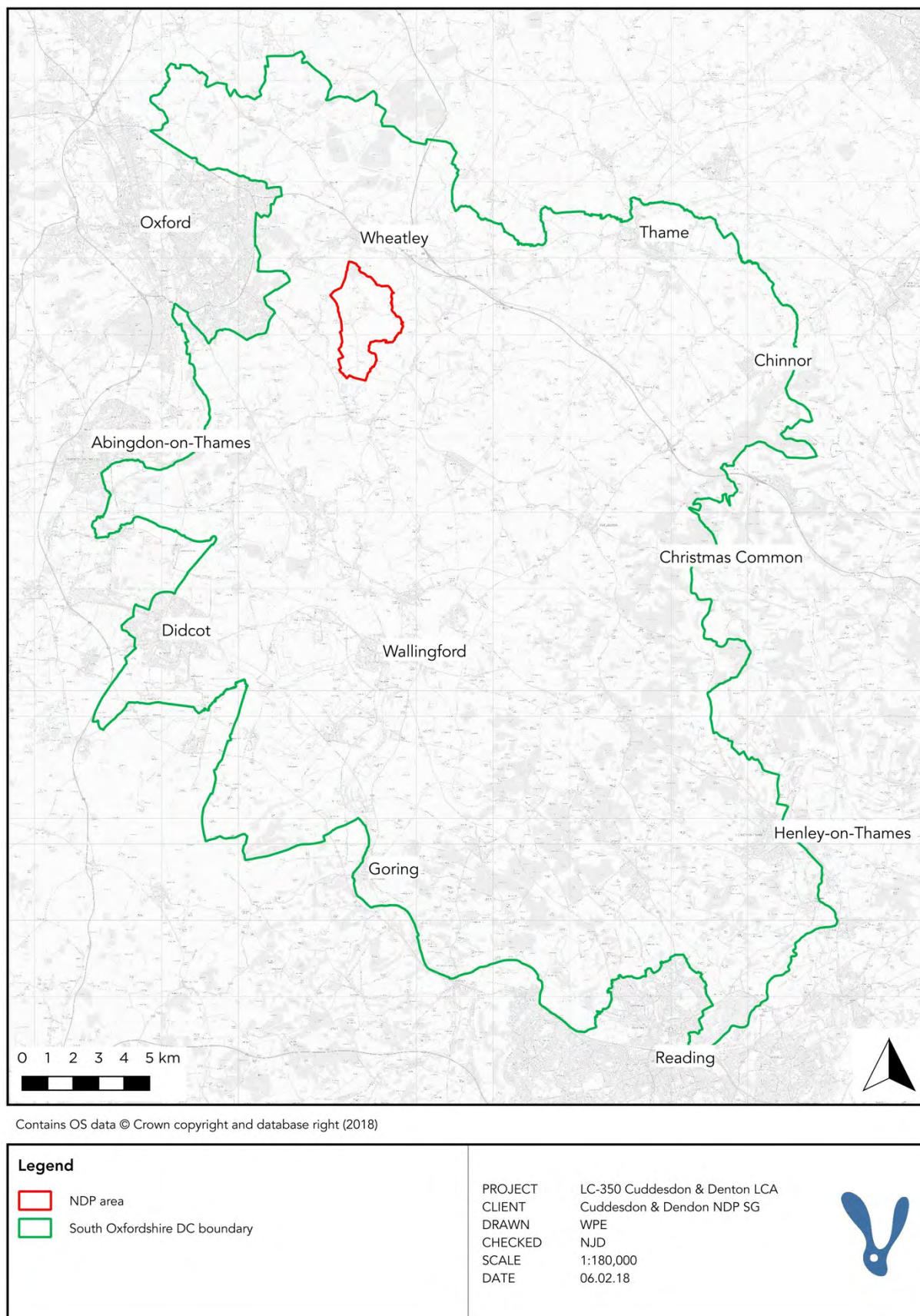


Figure 1.1: Location of the NDP area in the context of South Oxfordshire

1.4 National landscape context

1.4.1 At a national level, Landscape Character Assessment has been defined by the assessment work of Natural England, which has divided England into areas of similar landscape called National Character Areas (NCAs)⁶.

1.4.2 The NDP area is located within the Upper Thames Clay Vales NCA (No. 108) as designated by Natural England⁷. A summary of this NCA is as follows:

"The Upper Thames Clay Vales National Character Area (NCA) is a broad belt of open, gently undulating lowland farmland on predominantly Jurassic and Cretaceous clays. Blenheim Palace World Heritage Site falls within the NCA, along with around 5,000 ha of the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and smaller areas of the Chilterns AONB and the Cotswolds AONB. Two of its Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) are designated for their lowland meadow vegetation communities, while Little Wittenham SAC has one of the most studied great crested newt populations in the UK. There are contrasting landscapes, including enclosed pastures of the claylands with wet valleys, mixed farming, hedges, hedge trees and field trees and more settled, open, arable lands. Mature field oaks give a parkland feel in many places".

1.4.3 Key characteristics of the Upper Thames Clay Vales NCA are as follows:

- Low-lying clay-based flood plains encircle the Midvale Ridge. Superficial deposits, including alluvium and gravel terraces, spread over 40 per cent of the area, creating gently undulating topography. The Upper Jurassic and Cretaceous clays and the wet valley bottoms give rise to enclosed pasture, contrasting with the more settled, open, arable lands of the gravel.
- The large river system of the River Thames drains the Vales, their headwaters flowing off the Cotswolds to the north or emitting from the springline along the Chilterns and Downs escarpments. Where mineral extraction takes place, pits naturally fill with water, and limestone gravels from the Cotswolds give rise to marl formation. There are a high number of nationally important geological sites.
- Woodland cover is low at only about 3 per cent, but hedges, hedgerow trees and field trees are frequent. Watercourses are often marked by lines of willows and, particularly in the Aylesbury Vale and Cotswold Water Park, native black poplar.
- Wet ground conditions and heavy clay soils discourage cultivation in many

⁶ Natural England (2014) National Character Area profiles: data for local decision making. Accessed on 02/01/18. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making>

⁷ Natural England (2014) NCA Profile:108 Upper Thames Clay Vales (NE570). Accessed on 02/01/18. Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5865554770395136?category=587130>

places, giving rise to livestock farming. Fields are regular and hedged, except near the Cotswolds, where there can be stone walls. The Vale of White Horse is made distinct by large arable fields, and there are relict orchards on the Greensand.

- In the river corridors, grazed pasture dominates, with limited areas of historic wetland habitats including wet woodland, fen, reedbed and flood meadow. There are two areas of flood meadow designated for their importance at a European level as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC). There are also rich and extensive ditch systems.
- Gravel extraction has left a legacy of geological exposures, numerous waterbodies and, at the Cotswold Water Park, a nationally important complex of marl lakes.
- Wetland habitat attracts regionally important numbers of birds including snipe, redshank, curlew and lapwing and wintering wildfowl such as pochard. Snake's head fritillary thrives in the internationally important meadows. The area also supports typical farmland wildlife such as brown hare, bats, barn owl, tree sparrow and skylark.
- Blenheim Palace World Heritage Site, including its Capability Brown landscape, is the finest of many examples of historic parkland in this NCA. There are many heritage features, including nationally important survivals of ridge and furrow, Roman roads, deserted medieval villages and historic bridges.
- Brick and tile from local clays, timber and thatch are traditional building materials across the area, combined with limestone near the Cotswolds and occasional clunch and wickert near the Chilterns.
- Settlement is sparse on flood plains, apart from at river crossings, where there can be large towns, such as Abingdon. Aylesbury and Bicester are major urban centres, and the outer suburbs of Oxford and Swindon spread into this NCA. Market towns and villages are strung along the springlines of the Chilterns and Downs. Major routes include mainline rail, canals, a network of roads including the M40 and M4 and The Ridgeway and Thames Path National Trails.

1.5 25 Year Environment Plan

- 1.5.1 The document: 'A Green Future: Out 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment' was published in January 2018 by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)⁸. A description of this plan is as follows:

"This 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. It calls for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first."⁹

- 1.5.2 The plan identifies six key areas around which action will be focused, this includes the policy; 'recovering nature, and enhancing the beauty of landscapes'. An action identified within this policy relevant to this LCA is as follows:

"Identifying opportunities for environmental enhancement in all of England's 159 National Character Areas and monitoring indicators of our landscape's character and quality to improve landscapes for people, places and nature."¹⁰

- 1.5.3 The 25 Year Plan recognizes that:

"Our landscapes – our hills, valleys and plains – were created by age-old geological processes but the way our rural and urban environment looks now owes as much to the work of people as nature. Down the centuries, we have shaped and adapted our rural and urban landscape to suit our purpose, not always aware of the lasting effects of our actions – for good or ill – on the appearance and health of the environment".

⁸ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2018) 25 Year Environment Plan. Accessed on 26/02/18. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan>

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

1.6 County landscape context

- 1.6.1 The current Landscape Character Assessment for the county of Oxfordshire is the Oxfordshire Wildlife and Landscape Study (OWLS)¹¹. The OWLS is an investigation of landscape character and biodiversity across the county. The OWLS was published in 2004. Six landscape types (LT) from the OWLS are located within the NDP area¹². Each LT is subdivided into local character areas. A map showing the location of these six LTs in the NDP area is shown in **Figure 1.2**. Information on these six LTs are as follows:

Alluvial Lowlands LT – Local Character Area: Oxford South (VA/16)

- 1.6.2 Key characteristics of the Alluvial Lowlands LT are as follows:

- Broad alluvial plains;
- Mixed farming pattern with regular fields with both arable cropping and pasture;
- Densely scattered hedgerow trees of ash and willow;
- Dense willow corridors bordering a large number of ditches; and
- Sparsely settled.

- 1.6.3 A description of the Oxford South Local Character Area (VA/16) is as follows:

“The area is characterised by medium to large-sized arable fields. There is a distinctive hedgerow pattern with species such as hawthorn, blackthorn and elm as well as scattered ash, sycamore and oak trees. Hedges are generally gappy and roadside hedges along Watlington Road are fragmented and, in places, replaced by fences. Tree clumps, with similar tree and shrub species to the hedges, surround farmhouses. Alongside Baldon Brook there are scattered sycamore and young willow trees.”

- 1.6.4 The landscape strategy for the Alluvial Lowlands LT is as follows:

“Maintain the tranquil nature of the landscape and promote the restoration and enhancement of hedgerows, hedgerow trees and tree-lined watercourses.”

Farmland Hills LT – Local Character Area: Chiselhampton Hill (VA/15)

- 1.6.5 Key characteristics of the Farmland Hills LT are as follows:

¹¹ OWLS (2004) Oxfordshire Wildlife & Landscape Study. Accessed on 03/01/18. Available at: <http://owls.oxfordshire.gov.uk/wps/wcm/connect/occ/OWLS/Home/>

¹² OWLS (2004) Oxfordshire Wildlife & Landscape Study. Accessed on 03/01/18. Available at: <http://owls.oxfordshire.gov.uk/wps/wcm/connect/occ/OWLS/Home/Oxfordshire+Landscape+Types/>

- Large, regularly shaped arable fields enclosed by fragmented hawthorn hedges.
- Tree clumps and blocks of semi-natural and plantation woodland.
- Sparsely settled landscape.

1.6.6 A description of the Chiselhampton Hill Local Character Area (VA/15) is as follows:

"A predominantly arable landscape with very a fragmented pattern of hawthorn hedges. Tree clumps around farmhouses are characteristic of this area. Prominent, semi-natural woodlands are found on some of the steep hillsides and there is a small deciduous plantation at the top of Richmond Hill."

1.6.7 The landscape strategy for the Farmland Hills LT is as follows:

"Safeguard, maintain and enhance the pattern of small woods and hedgerows."

Lowland Village Farmlands

1.6.8 The NDP area contains a very small area of the Lowland Village Farmlands LT along the far north-eastern boundary.

River Meadowlands – Local Character Area: Upper River Thame (VA/3)

1.6.9 Key characteristics of the River Meadowlands LT are as follows:

- Flat, low-lying topography with seasonally flooded alluvial floodplains.
- Meandering river channels.
- Grazing meadows and small fields of permanent pasture.
- Riparian character with a strong pattern of riverside willows and tree-lined ditches.
- Sparsely settled with a few roads.

1.6.10 A description of the Upper River Thame Local Character Area (VA/3) is as follows:

"The river corridor is characterised by small fields of improved and semi-improved grassland. There is some arable land to the south between Stadhampton and Chalgrove. Fields are enclosed by hawthorn hedges with a few trees. They are mainly overgrown and gappy, and replaced by fences in some places. The tree corridor along the length of the river is a prominent landscape feature. It consists mainly of poplars and pollarded willows. The latter are particularly noticeable between Cuddesdon Mill and Thame. There are also deciduous plantations, including species such as poplar, willow and some oak and ash, bordering the river."

1.6.11 The landscape strategy for the Upper River Thame LT is as follows:

"Conserve and enhance the tranquil, small-scale, intimate pastoral character and visual unity of the river corridors."

Rolling Farmland – Local Character Area: Denton to Holton (CR/16)

1.6.12 Key characteristics of the Rolling Farmland LT are as follows:

- Prominent rolling landform.
- Large, geometric arable fields enclosed by a weak hedgerow pattern.
- Thinly distributed hedgerow trees.
- Locally prominent blocks of ancient woodland.
- Small to medium-sized villages.

1.6.13 A description of the Denton to Holton Local Character Area (CR/16) is as follows:

"The landscape is dominated by medium to large-sized arable fields, particularly on the slopes around Denton and to the south of Cuddesdon. Around Holton there are some smaller fields of semi-improved grassland. Throughout the area the pattern of hedgerows and hedgerow trees adds coherence to the landscape. Hedgerow trees include oak, sycamore, willow and poplar. Around Holton there are more mature trees and the density is higher. This area is also more wooded in appearance. Holton Wood is a large block of ancient semi-natural woodland and there are a number of smaller deciduous plantations, mainly poplar or willow, and trees bordering watercourses. The hedges are generally low, gappy, and sometimes, in places such as Cuddesdon and Denton, removed altogether."

1.6.14 The landscape strategy for the Rolling Farmland LT is as follows:

"Conserve and enhance the surviving pattern of woodlands, hedgerows, hedgerow trees and tree-lined watercourses. Minimise the impact of built development through appropriate location, choice of building materials, and the use of locally characteristic tree and shrub species."

Wooded Estatelands – Local Character Area: Shotover (CR/17)

1.6.15 Key characteristics of the Wooded Estatelands LT are as follows:

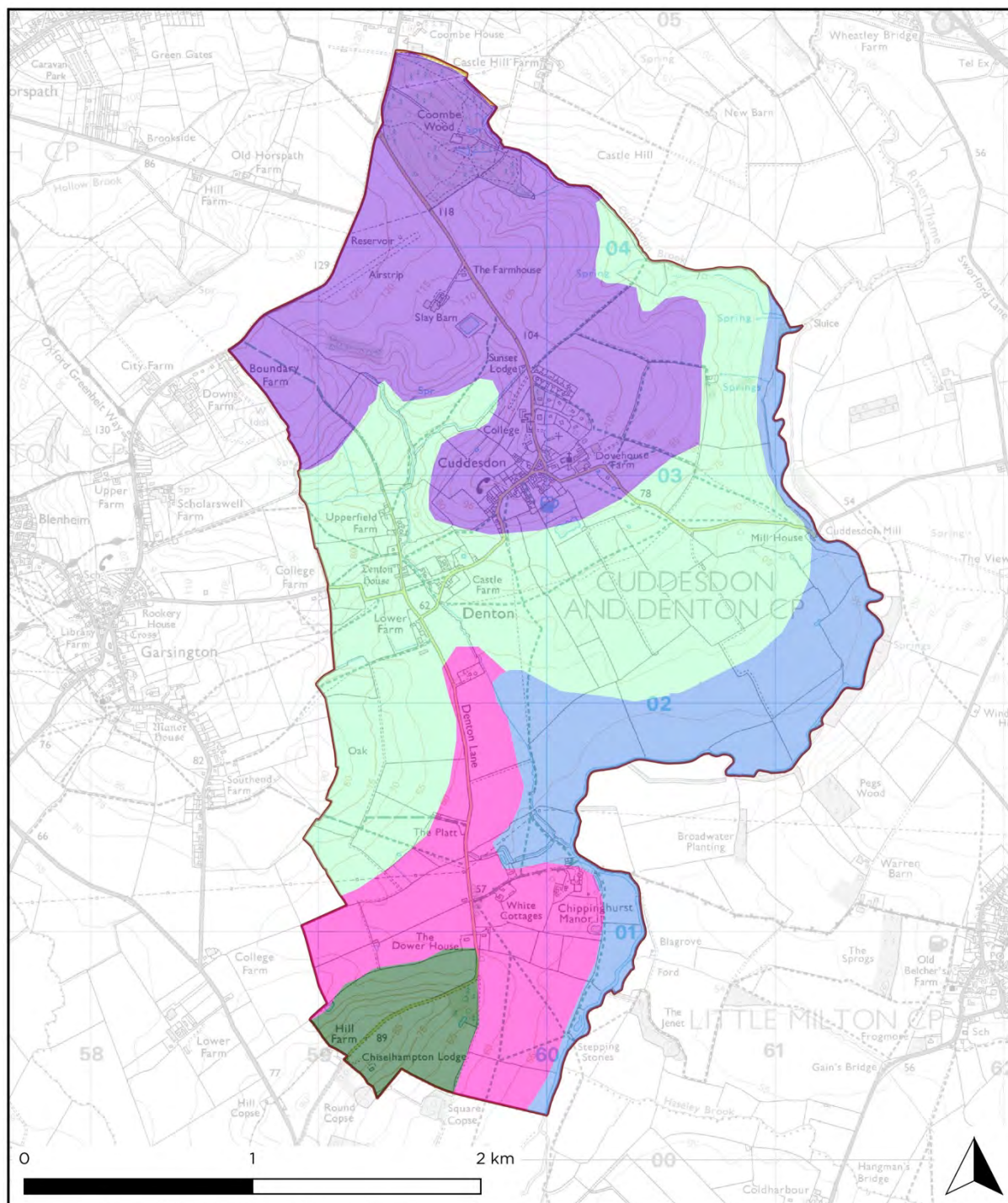
- Rolling topography with localised steep slopes.
- Large blocks of ancient woodland and mixed plantations of variable sizes.
- Large parklands and mansion houses.
- A regularly shaped field pattern dominated by arable fields.
- Small villages with strong vernacular character.

- 1.6.16 A description of the Wooded Estatelands Local Character Area (CR/17) is as follows:

"This area lies predominantly outside the Country Park and is dominated by large arable fields with some smaller, semi-improved grassland fields on Shotover Hill. Patches of acid grassland and heathland occur within the Country Park. The landscape is characterised by interlocking blocks of ancient and semi-natural woodland, which are particularly prominent on Shotover Hill. Parts of the area are remnants of the old Royal Forest of Shotover. Many field boundaries of thorn and elm have been removed, resulting in an open landscape. Some survive on Shotover Hill, where they are mixed with gorse and spindle. Hedgerow trees, mainly mature oak and ash, are mainly associated with the wooded area on Shotover Hill. Poplar shelterbelts sometimes border arable fields."

- 1.6.17 The landscape strategy for the Wooded Estatelands LT is as follows:

"Safeguard and enhance the characteristic landscape of parklands, estates, woodlands, hedgerows and unspoilt villages."



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Legend		PROJECT	
 Alluvial Lowland	 River Meadowlands	CLIENT	LC-350 Cuddesdon & Denton LCA
 Farmland Hills	 Rolling Farmland	DRAWN	Cuddesdon & Denton NDP SG
 Lowland Village Farmlands	 Wooded Estatelands	CHECKED	WPE
 NDP area		DATE	NJD
		SCALE	1:22,000
		DATE	02.02.18

Figure 1.2: OWLS Landscape Types clipped to the extent of the NDP area¹³

1.7 District landscape context

- 1.7.1 The Landscape Character Assessment for South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) was published in 2017 as a revision of the previous landscape assessment for South Oxfordshire (1998).
- 1.7.2 The previous landscape assessment for South Oxfordshire (1998) has helped guide development across the district. The 2017 update of the 1998 study is written considering the latest and best guidance for conducting a landscape character assessment. The methodology for the 2017 study has been derived from aspects of:
- Guidelines for Visual and Landscape Impact Assessment 3 (2013);
 - The Countryside Agency Topic Paper 6 (2002): Topic Paper 6: Techniques and Criteria for Judging Capacity and Sensitivity; and
 - Natural England (2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment.
- 1.7.3 The Landscape Character Assessment for SODC divides the district into eleven LCAs and 24 LTs. LCAs are the unique individual geographical areas in which landscape types occur. LTs are distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character. This report is structured around the eleven LCAs in which guidelines for planning, managing and protecting distinctiveness are based.
- 1.7.4 Particular elements that have been updated in this 2017 report include:
- Guidance for planning, managing and protecting distinctiveness including forces for change for each landscape character area (LCA).
 - Boundaries of the landscape types (LTs).
 - Photography for each of the 11 LCAs.
 - Using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to create maps using the latest information from Ordnance Survey and Natural England.
- 1.7.5 The Landscape Character Assessment for SODC is written to be included as part of the evidence base for the SODC Local Plan 2033. The information included in this Landscape Character Assessment is for the use of a variety of stakeholders including planning applicants, developers, development management officers and neighbourhood development plan groups.

¹³ OWLS (2004) Oxfordshire Wildlife & Landscape Study. Accessed on 03/01/18. Available at: <http://owls.oxfordshire.gov.uk/wps/wcm/connect/occ/OWLS/Home/>

Landscape Character Area

1.7.6 The NDP area is located within the Oxford Heights LCA. A summary of this LCA is as follows:

“Oxford Heights is focused upon the northerly, higher hills of the Mid-Vale Ridge which surround Oxford to the east. It includes the fringing lowlands of Otmoor and the Rivers Ray and Thame”.

1.7.7 Key characteristics of the Oxford Heights LCA are as follows:

- An undulating landscape ranging between c. 60m AOD and c. 140m AOD.
- Interspersed by a network of watercourses including the River Thame.
- Broad alluvial floodplains form large areas of the landscape.
- The land use is predominantly agricultural, comprising a mixture of arable and pasture.
- Significant biodiversity interest including 12 SSSIs and large, isolated areas of Ancient Woodland, particularly in the northern reaches.
- Blocks of woodland, mostly deciduous, are scattered across the landscape.
- Busy transport corridors interrupt the landscape including the A40 road and M40 motorway.
- The area is sparsely settled in the northern and southern reaches. The town of Wheatley defines the central area.

1.7.8 **Table 1.1** presents recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of the Oxford Heights LCA.

Table 1.1: Planning, managing and protecting distinctiveness

Forces for change	Guidelines/Mitigation
Agricultural intensification, diversification and farm amalgamation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote, where possible, the conservation of the surviving areas of permanent pasture and promote arable reversion to grassland, particularly on land adjacent to watercourses. Recognise that grazing sheep and cattle can make a contribution to the landscape's identity and distinctiveness. Promote environmentally-sensitive maintenance of hedgerows, including coppicing and layering when necessary, to maintain a height and width appropriate to the landscape type. Promote the conservation of all remaining areas of semi-improved grassland, and encourage conversion of arable land to pasture in the proximity of existing grasslands to maximise their wildlife and landscape value. Strengthen the field pattern by conserving species rich hedgerows and sympathetically maintaining all hedgerows. Where appropriate, replant gappy hedges using species such as hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), wayfaring tree (<i>Viburnum lantana</i>), dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>) and spindle (<i>Euonymus europaea</i>). Hedgerow trees are a key feature of this landscape area and felling of mature specimens, especially veteran trees, should be resisted. Planting of new hedgerow trees such as oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) and ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), and tree belts, should be encouraged. Prevent scrub encroachment in areas of species-rich grassland.
Introduction of tall buildings and structures such as communication masts and electricity pylons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise impact of tall buildings and structures by locating new communication masts on existing structures or by using existing masts. Bury cables underground and seek opportunities to bury existing overhead cables.
Inappropriate built form, development, expansion and infilling of settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the visual impact of intrusive land uses, such as industrial estates, barns, new houses at the fringes of towns and villages with the judicious planting of tree and shrub species characteristic of the area. This will help to screen the development and integrate it more successfully with its surrounding countryside. Maintain the nucleated pattern of settlements, and promote the use of building materials to maintain vernacular style and a scale of development and that are appropriate to <i>Oxford Heights</i> (see also the South Oxfordshire Design Guide, November 2016). Avoid inappropriate development within the open and exposed hills where it would be intrusive.
Decline in management of existing woodlands and trees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote small-scale planting of deciduous woodland blocks using locally characteristic species such as oak and ash. Ancient semi-natural woodlands should be managed to ensure they are in favorable condition. Safeguard, maintain and enhance and the characteristic landscape features of existing parklands including mature trees, avenues of trees, lakes, woods and walls. Promote small-scale planting of deciduous woodland blocks using locally characteristic species such as hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), ash and oak. Enhance and strengthen the character of tree-lined watercourses by planting willows and alder and, where appropriate, pollarding willows.

Landscape Types

1.7.9 The NDP area contains three LTs as taken from the Oxford Heights LCA within the SODC Landscape Character Assessment (2017). These are the flat floodplain pasture LT, the open farmed hills and valleys LT and the semi-enclosed farmed hills and valleys LT. A map showing the location of these LTs in the NDP area is presented in **Figure 1.3**.

1.7.10 Key characteristics of the flat floodplain pasture LT are as follows:

- Flat, low-lying farmland (usually below 50m AOD), typically dominated by permanent pasture with a 'wet', riparian character.
- Prone to flooding with distinctive network of drainage ditches.
- Comparatively strong landscape structure with willow and alder conspicuous along watercourses and roadsides.
- Intimate, semi-enclosed and pastoral character.
- Generally low intervisibility, although views along the river valley may be possible in some more sparsely vegetated areas.
- M40, A40 and other main roads cause localised intrusion in Thame valley but otherwise, comparative inaccessibility creates a tranquil, remote character.

1.7.11 Key characteristics of the open farmed hills and valleys LT are as follows:

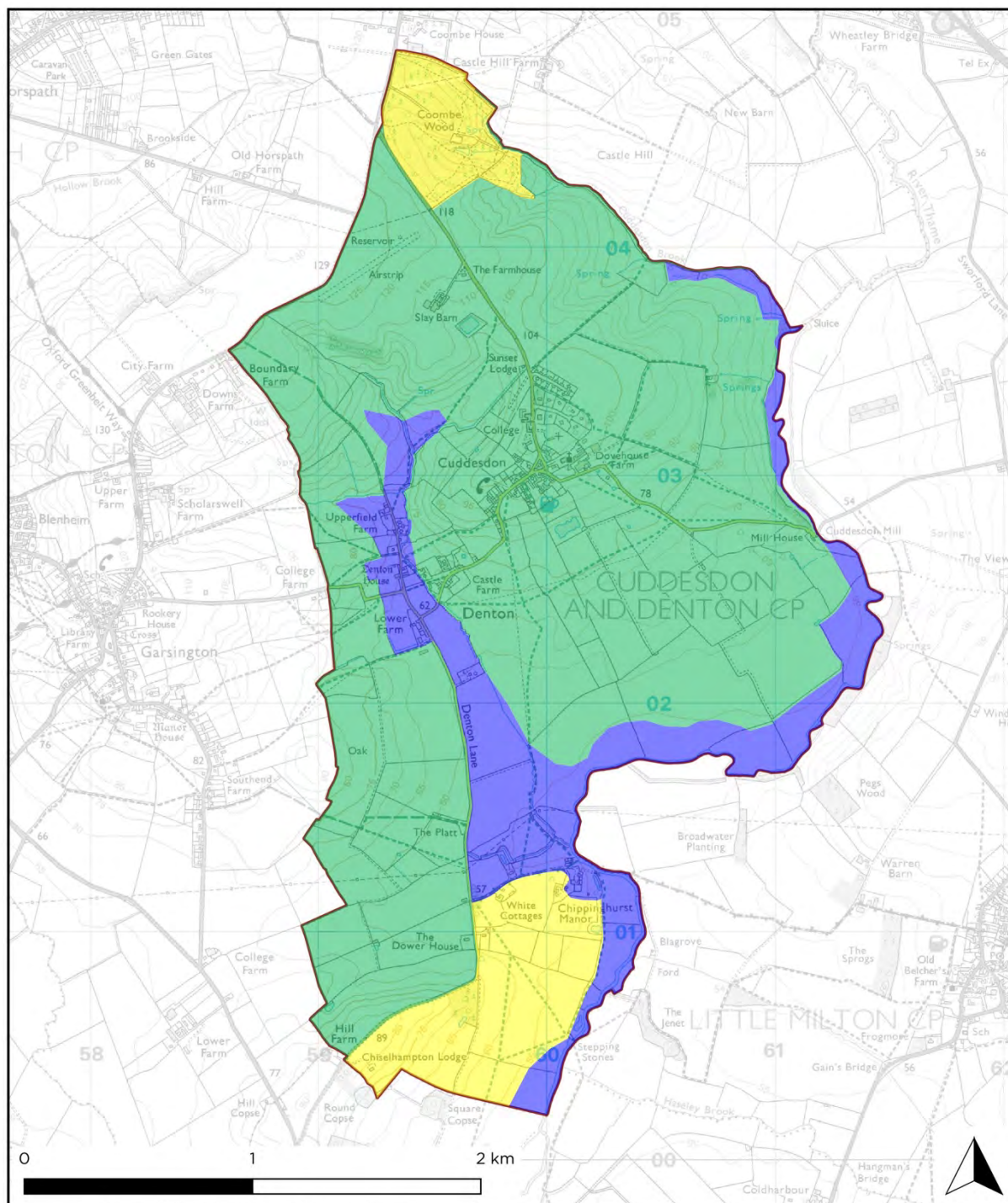
- Rolling landform of hills and valleys.
- Large-scale farmland, mostly in arable cultivation.
- Typically large fields, with rectilinear pattern of field boundaries (predominantly hedgerows).
- Weak structure of tightly clipped or gappy hedgerows, with few hedgerow trees.
- Open, denuded and exposed character, with prominent skylines and hillsides and high intervisibility.
- Distinctive elevated and expansive character on ridges and higher ground, with dominant sky and long views.
- Predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads (including M40/A40), overhead power lines and built development.

1.7.12 Key characteristics of the semi-enclosed farmed hills and valleys LT are as follows:

- Similar to the *open farmed hills and valleys* landscape type but with a stronger structure of hedgerows and trees which provide clearer definition

of field pattern.

- Occurs mostly in association with settlements and steeper hillsides, where a smaller-scale field pattern and the hedgerow structure remains more intact.
- Predominantly intensive arable land use but some pockets of permanent pasture occur, particularly around settlements and on steep hillsides.
- Landscape typically fragmented and intruded upon by roads and built development particularly around Wheatley and Oxford fringes, although it retains a predominantly rural character.
- Landform and landscape structure create enclosure and reduce intervisibility but long views possible from hillsides and higher ground across lower-lying vales (e.g. from Beckley towards Otmoor).



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Legend

- Open farmed hills and valleys
- Semi-enclosed farmed hills and valleys
- Flat floodplain pasture
- NDP area

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DATE 02.01.18



Figure 1.3: South Oxfordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2017) Landscape Types clipped to the extent of the NDP area

1.8 Planning policy context

National Planning Policy

- 1.8.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) acts as guidance for local planning authorities and decision-makers, both in drawing up plans and formulating decisions about planning applications. The environmental role of the NPPF is:
- "...contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy."*
- 1.8.2 The NPPF identifies Landscape Character Assessment as a tool for protecting valued landscapes outside nationally designated areas without the need for designations. Paragraph 170 states that *'where appropriate, landscape character assessments should also be prepared, integrated with assessment of historic landscape character, and for areas where there are major expansion options assessments of landscape sensitivity'*.
- 1.8.3 Paragraph 109 states that *'The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes'*.
- 1.8.4 Paragraphs 156-157 of the NPPF emphasise the importance of landscape and its heritage. Significant adverse impacts should be avoided, though mitigated where avoidance is impossible and compensated for if mitigation is not possible.
- 1.8.5 In 2015, the Department for Communities and Local Government drew the importance of landscape character to the attention of the Planning Inspectorate. The minister drew attention to several recent appeal cases in which harm to landscape character has been an important consideration in the appeal being dismissed. Writing about landscape character and prematurity in planning decisions Brandon Lewis (the minister) stated that, *"I have become aware of several recent appeal cases in which harm to landscape character has been an important consideration in the appeal being dismissed."*

- 1.8.6 These cases are a reminder of one of the twelve core principles at paragraph 17 of the National Planning Policy Framework, that plans and decisions should take into account the different roles and character of different areas, and recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, to ensure that development is suitable for the local context”.

District Planning Policy

- 1.8.7 SODC is developing a new Local Plan. The emerging Local Plan sets out a vision for South Oxfordshire up to the year 2033.

- 1.8.8 Regarding the Local Plan, SODC states that:

“The local plan identifies a housing target that will be delivered through a strategy consisting of four ‘strategic allocations’ (including a large scheme to support specific regeneration proposals) and policies to support the delivery of the ‘Garden Town’ at Didcot. The local plan also includes some smaller housing site allocations in Nettlebed.

The local plan devolves the identification of non-strategic site allocations – in towns and larger villages (and smaller/other settlements) – to neighbourhood development plans. the plan also allocates locations and sites for employment and Gypsy and Traveller accommodation.

The local plan also contains a range of policies to guide development, protecting and enhancing important assets (such as heritage and the natural environment) and more detailed development management policies to direct the type, scale and design of individual proposals”.

- 1.8.9 Of particular relevance to this study are policies:

- ENV1: Landscape and Countryside;
- ENV2 and ENV3: Biodiversity;
- EN4: Water courses;
- ENV5: Green Infrastructure;
- ENV6: Historic Environment;
- DES1: Delivering high quality development; DES2: Enhancing local character, and;
- The Council’s Design Guide that is an adopted supplementary planning document (SPD).

2 Method for Undertaking the Landscape Character Assessment

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 The methodology for this study has been derived from aspects of:

- Guidelines for Visual and Landscape Impact Assessment 3 (2013)¹⁴;
- The Countryside Agency Topic Paper 6 (2002): Topic Paper 6: Techniques and Criteria for Judging Capacity and Sensitivity¹⁵; and
- Natural England (2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment¹⁶.

2.1.2 It can be summarised as having four steps:

- Step 1: Define purpose and scope of the project;
- Step 2: Desk study;
- Step 3: Field study; and
- Step 4: Classification and description of landscape character areas.

2.2 Step 1: Define purpose and scope of the project

2.2.1 Cuddesdon and Denton NDP Steering Group provided a project brief requesting a comprehensive character assessment which includes an assessment of the factors which make the village special, including but not limited to:

- the landscape, including the impact of farming;
- important views;
- how the village layout has evolved;
- the built environment including the heritage assets;
- community assets, such as the pub, village hall and green spaces; and
- biodiversity and the natural environment.

¹⁴ Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third Edition) Abingdon: Routledge

¹⁵ The Countryside Agency (2002) Topic Paper 6: Techniques and Criteria for Judging Capacity and Sensitivity. Accessed on 07/09/17. Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5601625141936128>

¹⁶ Natural England (2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment. Accessed on 07/09/17. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/landscape-character-assessments-identify-and-describe-landscape-types>

2.3 Step 2: Desk study

2.3.1 The desktop study stage consists of an information gathering exercise to prepare a baseline review of natural, cultural and social aspects of the NDP area. This will largely rely on information from the following sources:

- Cuddesdon and Denton Parish Plan.
- The South Oxfordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2017).
- Planning applications i.e. for Ripon College, Cuddesdon and Dovehouse Farm in particular.
- Listed Buildings in Cuddesdon and Denton.
- The Wetland Birds Survey.
- Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre
- OWLS.

2.3.2 The landscape assessment for each character area is evaluated based on the proforma presented in **Appendix A**.

2.4 Step 3: Field study

2.4.1 As stated in Natural England guidance: *"the field study is an essential part of the Landscape Character Assessment process. It presents the opportunity to observe and understand how all the factors identified as part of the desk study interact and are perceived and experienced, to give us landscapes of distinct character. It also enables the identification of other factors that are not evident from the desk study and the chance to record aesthetic and perceptual aspects"*¹⁷.

2.4.2 Natural England's guidance, 'An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment'¹⁸, explains why landscape character assessment can be used to inform land use planning and specifically local plans. **Figure 2.2** illustrates the various components that together make a landscape. These are under umbrella headings of (i) Natural, (ii) Cultural and Social, and (iii) Perceptual and Aesthetic factors.

2.4.3 **Figure 2.1** provides a summary of the stages and detail for each stage.

¹⁷ Natural England (2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment. Accessed on 11/09/17. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/landscape-character-assessments-identify-and-describe-landscape-types>

¹⁸ Natural England (2014) An approach to Landscape Character Assessment. Christine Tudor, Natural England.

2.5 Step 4: Classification and description of landscape character areas.

2.5.1 The fourth stage of the landscape character assessment guidance from Natural England states that this part of the process deals with the final classification and description of landscape character areas.

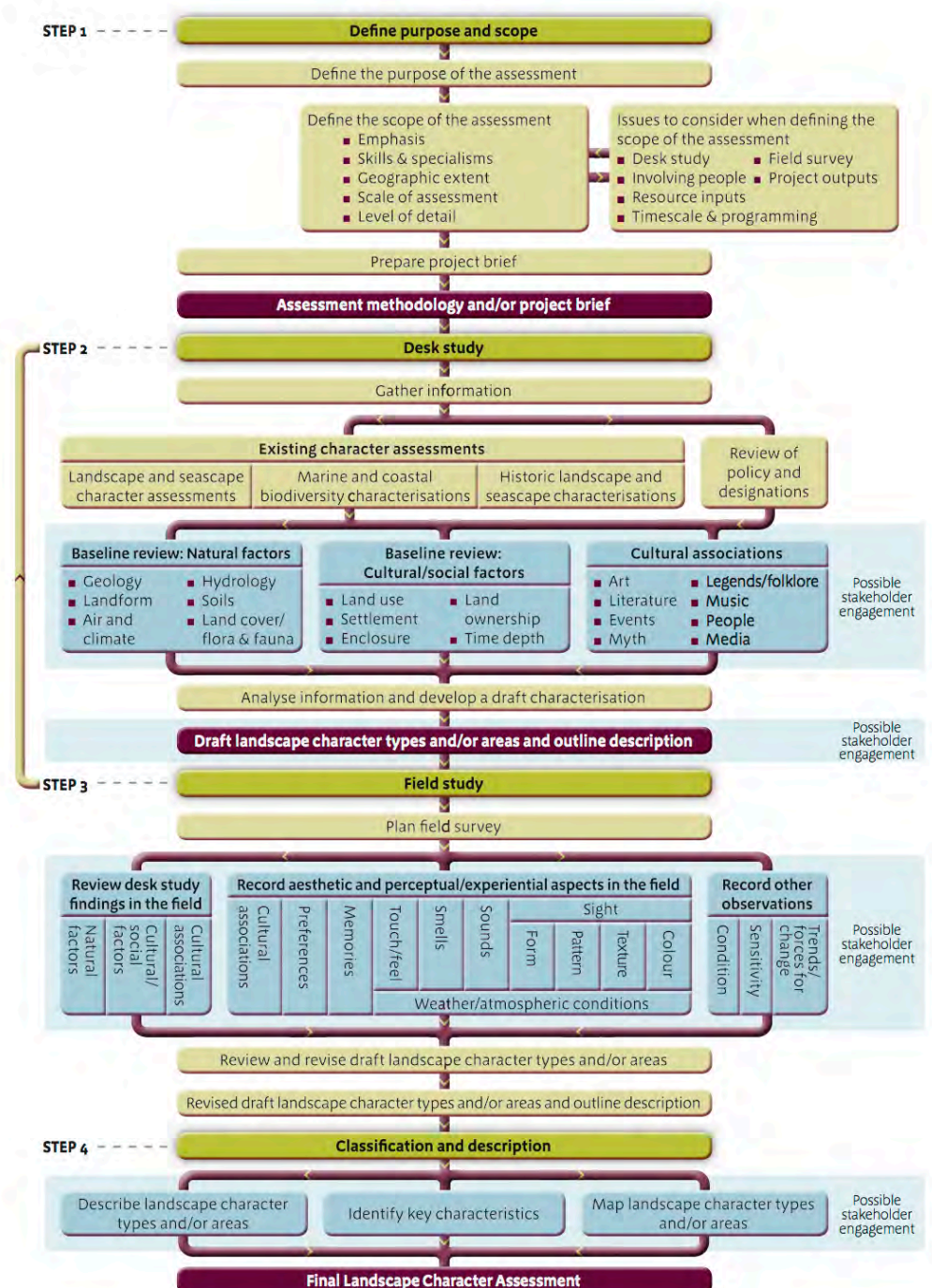


Figure 2.1: Landscape Character Assessment - the process¹⁹

¹⁹ Natural England (2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment

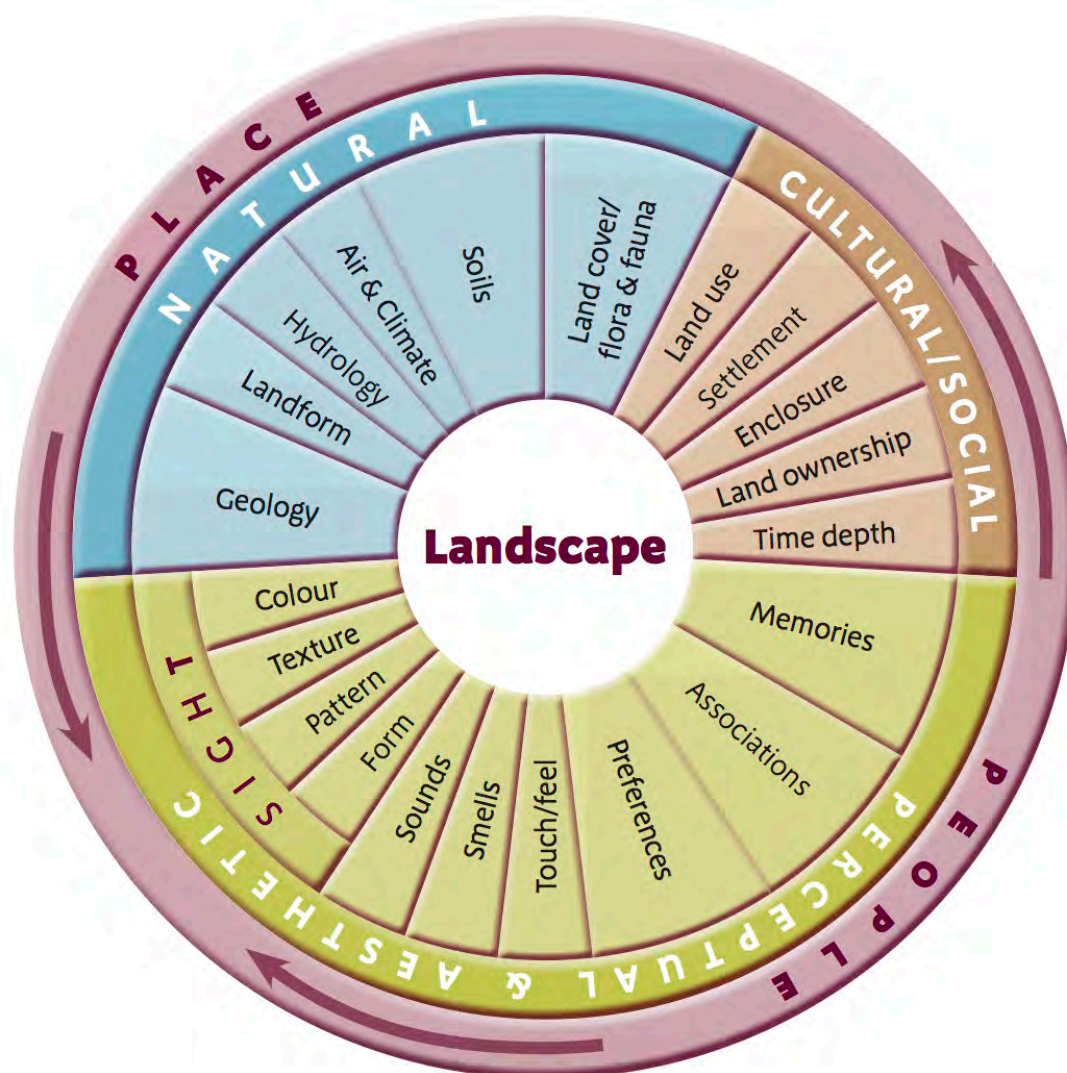


Figure 2.2: What is Landscape?²⁰

²⁰ Natural England (2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment

3 The evolution of the Cuddesdon and Denton NDP area

3.1 Natural factors

Geology and landform

3.1.1 The geological strata of the NDP area contains the following types of bedrock:

- Gault Formation - Mudstone.
- Kimmeridge Clay Formation - Siltstone and Sandstone.
- Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Mudstone.
- Portland Group - Limestone and Calcareous Sandstone.
- Whitchurch Sand Formation - Sandstone²¹.

3.1.2 The topography of the NDP area is gently undulating. The highest area of land in the NDP area is at 129m above ordnance datum (AOD), located at Wheatley Road at the northern boundary. The village of Cuddesdon is located on a hill which is visible from across much of the area.

3.1.3 A map showing topography data from the Ordnance Survey (OS Terrain 50) is shown in **Figure 3.1**.

Hydrology

3.1.4 The source of Cuddesdon Brook is within Coombe Wood and flows southwards along the north eastern boundary of the NDP area before meeting the River Thame near a small block of broadleaved woodland approximately 1km to the north of Cuddesdon Mill. The River Thame then follows the eastern boundary of the NDP area south past Chippinghurst Manor and meets the River Thames at Dorchester. Other notable watercourses in the NDP area include Denton Brook, the source of which is located to the south west of Slay Barn and flows southwards meeting the River Thame at Chippinghurst. The underlying geology leads to springs which are apparent by Wellbourne House and on Denton Hill.

²¹ British Geological Survey (2017) Geology of Britain. Accessed on 22/02/18. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

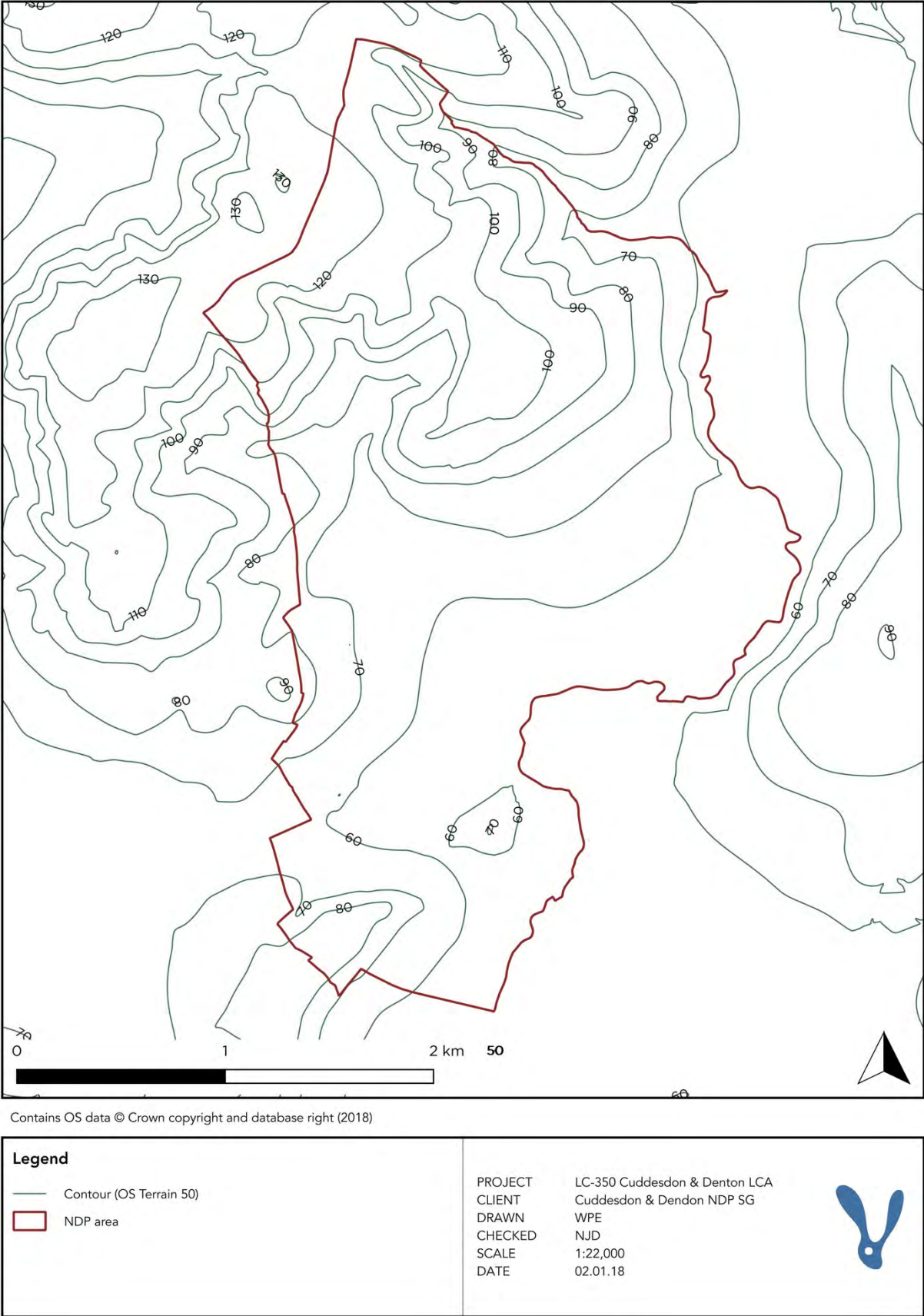


Figure 3.1: Topography of NDP area

Biodiversity/flora and fauna

- 3.1.5 The NDP area contains a large area of broadleaved and coniferous woodland designated as Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland and Ancient Replanted Woodland in the far north of the area at Coombe Wood (see **Figure 3.3**).
- 3.1.6 Pockets of deciduous woodland are scattered across the area and distinctive field boundaries, with hedgerow trees that help mark out the network of fields, small and large, that surround the settlements.
- 3.1.7 The information presented in **Table 3.1** shows data from the Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) for the River Thames.

Table 3.1: Wetland Bird Survey count for the River Thames

Species	Count (2015/2016)
Bewick's Swan	0
Black Swan	1
Black-headed Gull	408
Black-tailed Godwit	0
Canada Goose	670
Common Gull	16
Common Sandpiper	
Coot	27
Cormorant	37
Curlew	3
Egyptian Goose	10
Gadwall	19
Golden Plover	150
Goldeneye	0
Goosander	5
Great Black-backed Gull	4
Great Crested Grebe	2
Green Sandpiper	2
Grey Heron	24
Greylag Goose	90
Herring Gull	138
Jack Snipe	1
Kingfisher	9
Lapwing	1400
Lesser Black-backed Gull	128
Little Egret	5
Little Grebe	8
Mallard	159
Mandarin Duck	4
Moorhen	44
Mute Swan	51
Pintail	0
Pochard	1
Redshank	0

Shelduck	1
Shoveler	14
Snipe	31
Teal	67
Tufted Duck	21
Water Rail	0
Whimbrel	2
Wigeon	343

Dark skies

- 3.1.8 Through the stakeholder engagement, it became evident that dark skies across the area are highly valued by local people. Currently the night sky is dark in arc east to the Chilterns, round to the southwest over Chiselhampton Hill from the centre of the village.

Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre

- 3.1.9 A data request was sent to the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC) in February 2018 to collect the following information for the NDP area:

- Non-statutory designated sites, map and citations.
- Protected species.
- Notable species.
- Invasive species.
- NERC Act S41 habitat of principal importance.

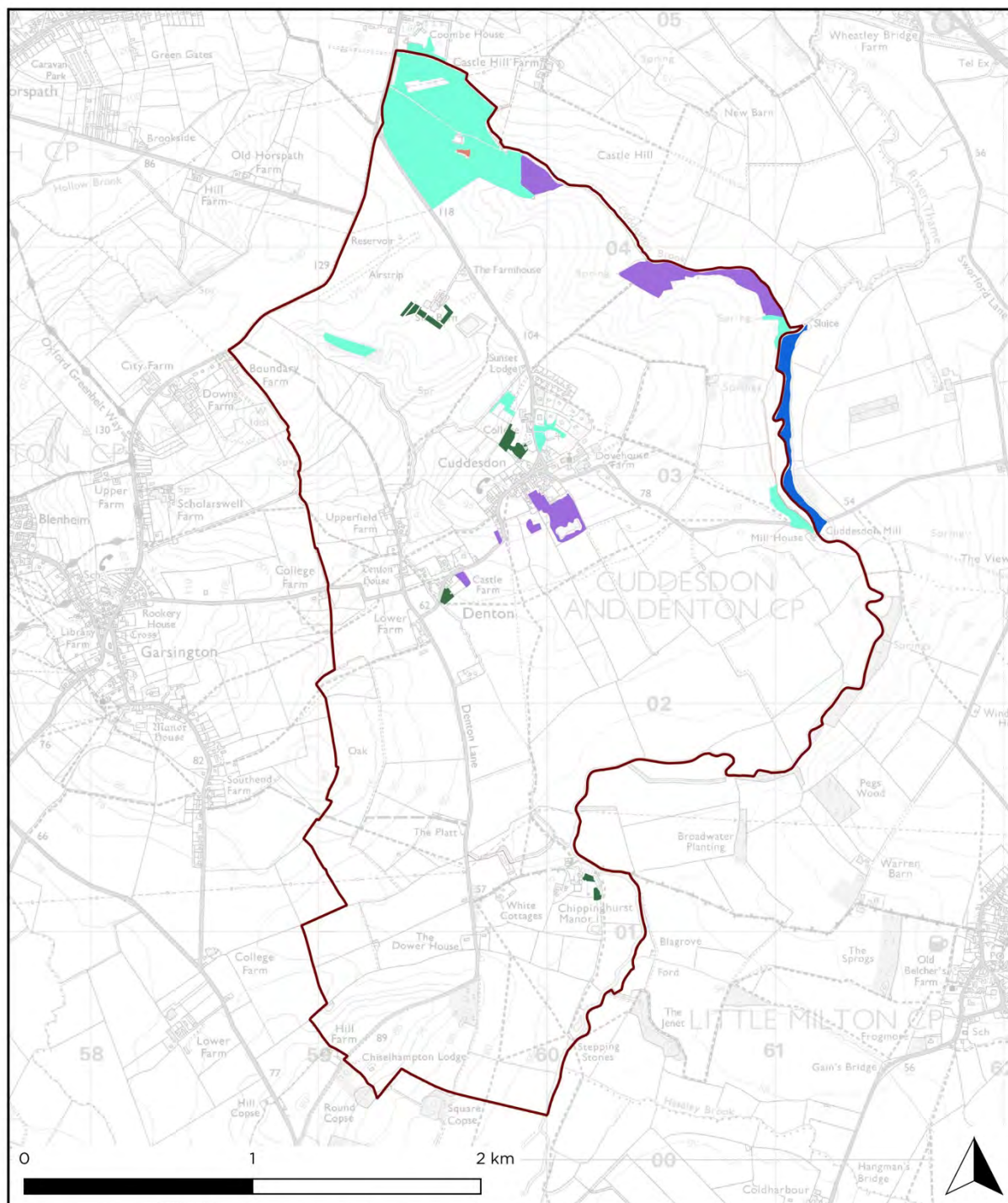
- 3.1.10 This data request found that there are no non-statutory designated sites located within the NDP area. The full TVERC biodiversity report including a table of legally protected and notable species and a table of invasive species records is presented in **Appendix B**.

- 3.1.11 A list of habitats in the NDP area is presented below in **Table 3.2**. A map showing Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats is presented in **Figure 3.2**.

Table 3.2: List of habitats in the NDP area²²

Habitat	Total area (ha)
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	3.32
Lowland wood pasture and parkland	2.69
Possible priority grassland habitat	28.32
Rivers	N/A
Traditional orchards	4.12

²² This table incorporates biodiversity data supplied by TVERC, and is copyright to TVERC and/or its partners.



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This map incorporates biodiversity data supplied by TVERC, and is copyright to TVERC and/or its partners.

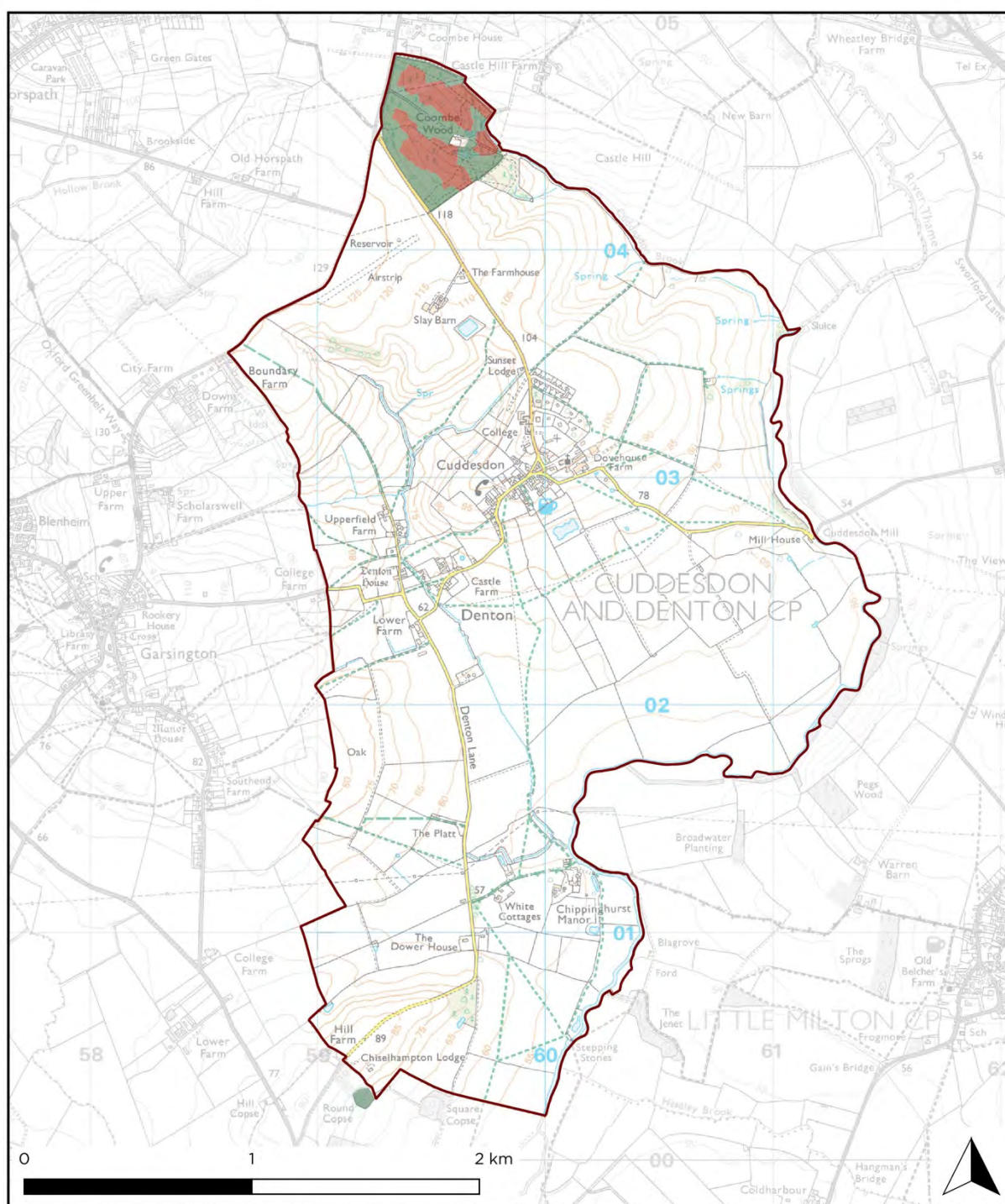
Legend

Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Neutral grassland - semi-improved
Lowland wood pasture and parkland	Parkland and scattered trees - broadleaved
Not assessed yet	NDP area
Possible priority grassland habitat	

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Figure 3.2: BAP habitats in NDP area



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Legend

- Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
- Ancient Replanted Woodland
- NDP area

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Figure 3.3: Ancient Woodland in the NDP area

3.2 Cultural and social factors

Land use and land management/settlement

3.2.1 The NDP area is predominantly a rural landscape comprising arable farmland that surrounds the village of Cuddesdon and the hamlets of Denton and Chippinghurst where approximately 500 residents live.

3.2.2 There are other hilltop villages in the local area, but Cuddesdon, because it is compact, remains an archetypal small hilltop settlement rising from the surrounding countryside.

Green Belt

3.2.3 The NDP area is wholly located within the Oxford Green Belt. Paragraph 79 of the NPPF states that:

“The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence”.

3.2.4 Paragraph 80 of the NPPF states the five purposes of the Green Belt:

- to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
- to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;
- to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
- to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
- to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

3.2.5 The local Green Belt study for SODC was published in September 2015. The purpose of this study was to: *“assess the extent to which the land within the Green Belt still meets the five purposes of the Green Belt as stated in paragraph 80 of the National Planning Policy Framework in the context of the current need to identify additional land for housing in the District to meet local and Oxford based demand”*²³.

²³ South Oxfordshire District Council (2015) Local Green Belt Study. Accessed on 04/01/18. Available at: <http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/evidence-studies>

- 3.2.6 This study identifies land parcels within the Green Belt. The NDP area is located within land parcel number eight. Parcel number eight is sub divided into smaller areas labeled from 'A' to 'F', no hard boundaries have been identified for these smaller areas. The NDP area relates best to area C: Settlement edge of Garsington: Land to the east of Garsington. **Table 3.3** has been reproduced from this study.

Table 3.3: Area C: Settlement edge of Garsington: Land to the east of Garsington²⁴

Description	An area of the land gently sloping up to the hill top village of Garsington, situated between Garsington to the west and Denton to the east. The area comprises large to medium scale open farmland.
To check the unrestricted sprawl of Oxford	N/A
To prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another	Area C does not contribute to the separation of towns. However the area contributes to the separation of Garsington and Denton to the east by providing an open area of landscape between the settlements where some intervisibility is possible in places increased by the hill top/hill side locations of the settlements. Although the gap between the settlements is fairly wide any substantial development is likely to have an impact on the perception of the separation of the two settlements.
To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment	Garsington is a prominent visually exposed hill top village of historic landscape origins and is a key feature in the landscape. The immediate settlement edge forms part of the village's setting. The sloping medium and large scale open farmland of the hillside with the historic village forming a backdrop is a particular feature of the countryside of the area and is vulnerable to encroachment.
To preserve the setting and special character of historic Oxford	The area forms part of the rural approach to Oxford from Watlington Road and Cuddesdon Road. Garsington forms part of the historic settlement pattern that contributes to the character of the landscape setting of Oxford City.
Parcel Notes (see numbers on Land Parcel plans)	Note 6: This area contributes very little to the functions of the Green Belt, as it is surrounded on three sides by the settlement and is not strongly linked to the countryside to the east.

²⁴ South Oxfordshire District Council (2015) Local Green Belt Study. Accessed on 04/01/18. Available at: <http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/evidence-studies>

Comments	Paddocks to the south west of Boundary Business Park: although this group of paddocks is located away from the settlement core it is set between rural business units and is not strongly linked to the wider countryside. It is not important in safeguarding against encroachment, though a large development here would harm the largely linear nature of the settlement.
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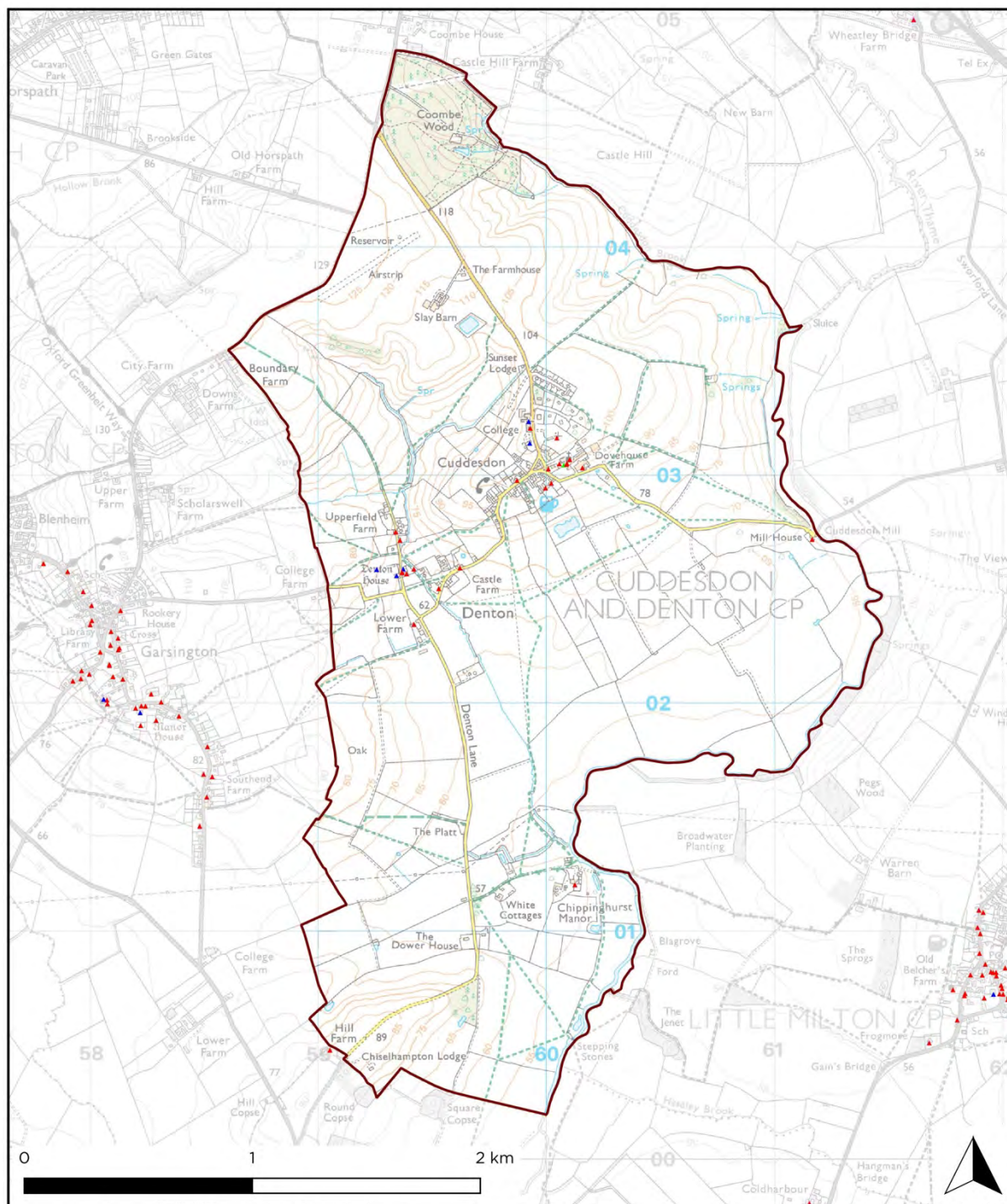
Listed Buildings

- 3.2.7 The NDP area contains 28 Listed Buildings²⁵ including the Church of All Saints (Grade I) and Cuddesdon College, the largest ministry training institution in the Church of England. A map showing the location of Listed Buildings is presented in **Figure 3.4**.

Public rights of way

- 3.2.8 A network of public rights of way (PRoW) including footpaths and bridleways cross through the NDP area.

²⁵ Historic England (2018) Search the list. Accessed on 23/02/18. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>



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Legend

- ▲ Grade I
- ▲ Grade II
- ▲ Grade II*
- ▭ NDP area

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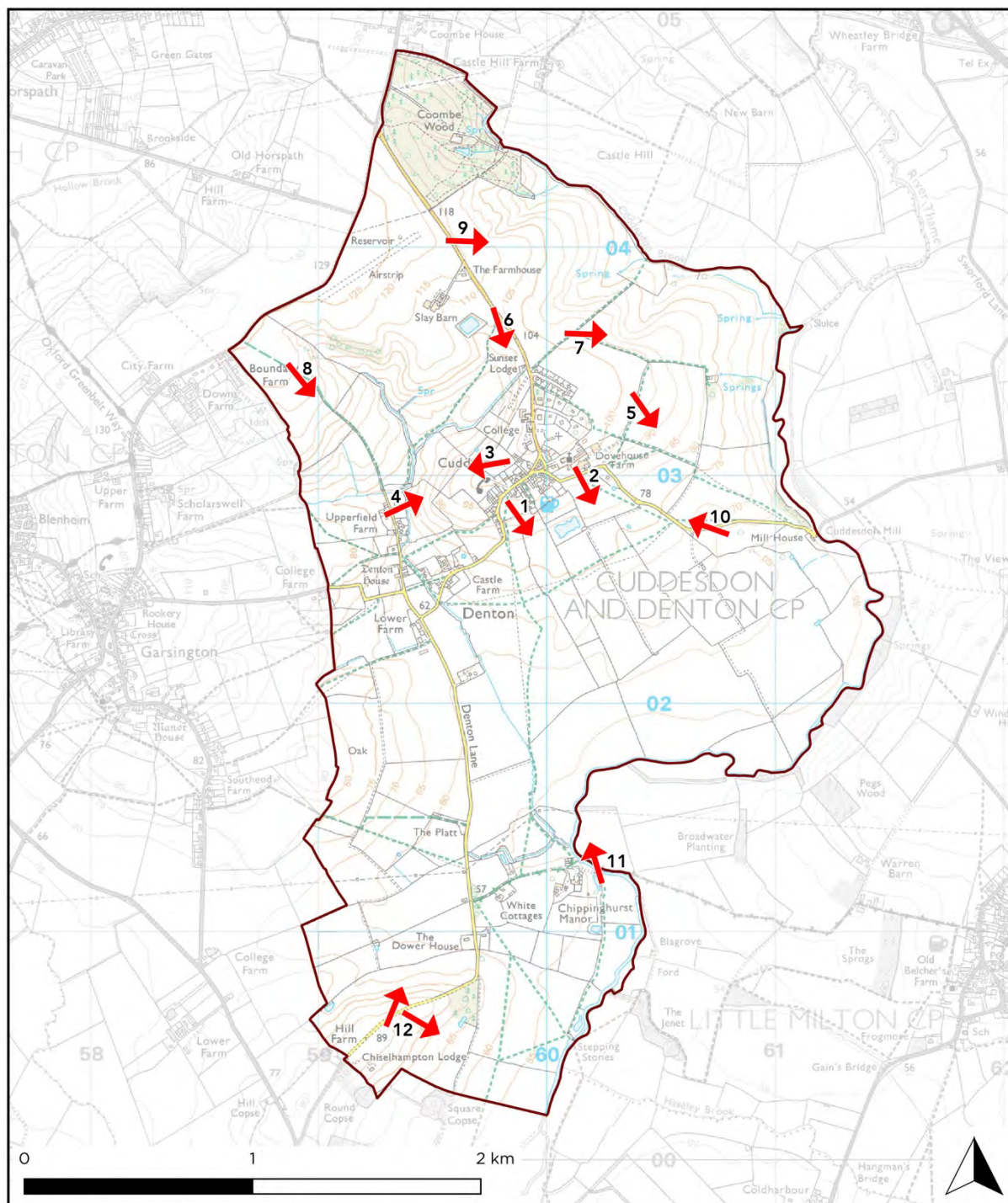
Figure 3.4: Listed Buildings in the NDP area

3.3 Views

- 3.3.1 Visual factors are important in assessing the character of a landscape. A number of key views from locations across the parish became evident whilst undertaking this Landscape Character Assessment. These key views are determined from those locations that offer the most scenic appeal. The location of each viewpoint is described in **Table 3.4** and a map showing the location of these viewpoints is presented in **Figure 3.5**.

Table 3.4: Description of key views

Viewpoint number	Description
1	Recreation ground
2	Church Road
3	College Field
4	Upperfield Farm
5	Footpath east of Dovehouse Farm
6	View south from Wheatley Road
7	Footpath north of Parkside
8	Footpath south of Wheatley Road
9	View east from Wheatley Road
10	View towards Cuddesdon from Mill Lane
11	River Thame at Chippinghurst
12	Chiselhampton Hill



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Legend

- NDP area
- ➔ Key view

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Figure 3.5: Key views in the NDP area

4 Stakeholder engagement

4.1 Telephone interviews

4.1.1 Part of the brief included engaging with stakeholders to collect evidence for this report. This involved conducting phone interviews with a select group of individuals who were recommended by the NDP Steering Group.

4.1.2 This purpose of this exercise was to engage stakeholders by gathering local information that is not immediately apparent from other sources.

4.1.3 The interviews comprised the following questions:

- What aspects of the parish do you value and why? For instance, are there specific geographic areas that you particularly cherish, and what makes them so special to you?
- What concerns, if any, do you have about how the character of the parish has changed in the past?
- What environmental, social and/or economic factors do you think may significantly affect (positively or negatively) the future character of the parish and how?
- Can you suggest any positive changes for conserving and improving the landscape? Are there any specific locations where these apply?
- Any additional comments.

4.1.4 The responses to the questions provided both contextual information and more specific insights regarding past, present and future changes in the parish that are not obvious from other sources. This was useful in appraising the landscape character and in determining recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of the NDP area.

4.2 Consultation evening

4.2.1 A consultation evening was organised by the NDP Steering Group on the 20th of February 2018 at 7:30pm in the Cuddesdon Village Hall. An open invitation was extended to local people and there was a good turnout with over 30 people in attendance. At the event, draft LCAs were printed out and presented on tables. Attendees were requested to review the LCAs and fill in a simple form which asked the following questions:

- What street do you live on?
- What do you like about this area?
- What concerns do you have?
- What comments would you like to make about this area?

4.2.2 The responses to the questions provided useful insights and perspectives from local people which were helpful in understanding the value of the landscape and those features which make the parish special.

5 Landscape character areas

5.1 Identification of landscape character areas

5.1.1 The method for identifying LCAs is presented in **Chapter 2** and has been derived from aspects of:

- Guidelines for Visual and Landscape Impact Assessment 3 (2013)²⁶;
- The Countryside Agency Topic Paper 6 (2002): Topic Paper 6: Techniques and Criteria for Judging Capacity and Sensitivity²⁷; and
- Natural England (2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment²⁸.

5.1.2 It can be summarised as having four steps:

- Define purpose and scope of the project;
- Desk study;
- Field study; and
- Classification and description of landscape character areas.

5.1.3 Natural England's guidance, 'An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment'²⁹, explains why landscape character assessment can be used to inform land use planning and specifically local plans. **Figure 2.2** illustrates the various components that together make a landscape. These are under umbrella headings of (i) Natural, (ii) Cultural and Social, and (iii) Perceptual and Aesthetic factors.

5.1.4 Natural England's guidance, 'An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment'³⁰ includes a definition of landscape character areas. These have been reproduced in **Box 5.1**.

²⁶ Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third Edition) Abingdon: Routledge

²⁷ The Countryside Agency (2002) Topic Paper 6: Techniques and Criteria for Judging Capacity and Sensitivity. Accessed on 07/09/17. Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5601625141936128>

²⁸ Natural England (2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment. Accessed on 07/09/17. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/landscape-character-assessments-identify-and-describe-landscape-types>

²⁹ Natural England (2014) An approach to Landscape Character Assessment. Christine Tudor, Natural England.

³⁰ Natural England (2014) An approach to Landscape Character Assessment. Christine Tudor, Natural England.

Box 5.1: Landscape character areas

Landscape character areas...

- are the unique individual geographical areas in which landscape types occur;
- share generic characteristics with other areas of the same type, but have their own particular identity;
- can often be more readily recognised and identified by non-specialists – sense of place is often important to local people and visitors for example;
- may often be more prevalent than landscape character types, because some types will occur in more than one area;
- can be identified at each level in the hierarchy of assessment;
- can provide a good spatially referenced framework from where patterns of local distinctiveness, and factors influencing sense of place, can be drawn; and
- can be used to develop tailored policies and strategies, that reflect the characteristics that make a given landscape different or special.

5.2 Landscape character areas

5.2.1 Following careful analysis of landscape character in the NDP area, the following 17 LCAs have been identified. These are presented in **Figure 5.1** and are listed below:

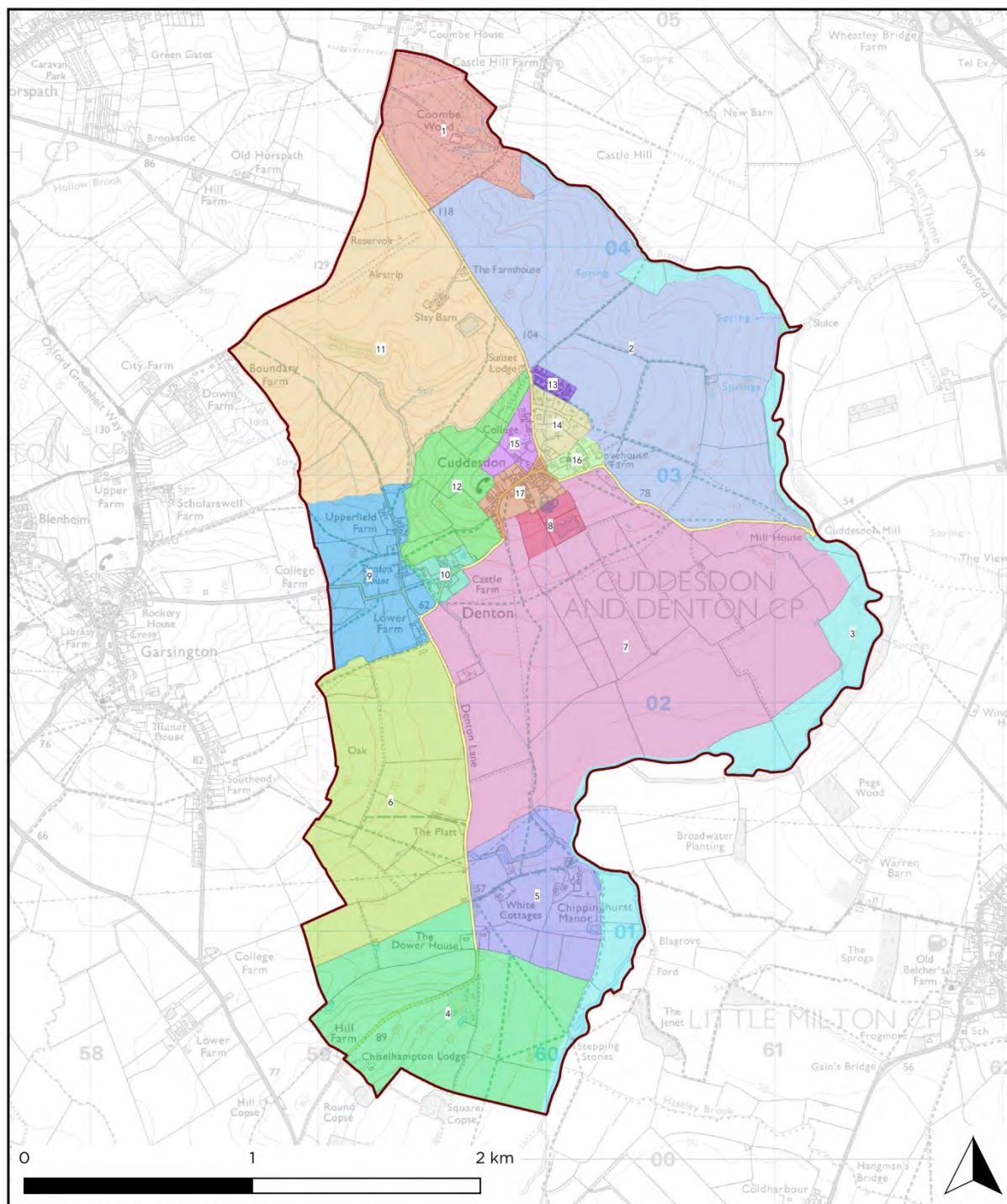
- Coombe Wood (LCA 1).
- East Farmland Slopes (LCA 2).
- Cuddesdon Brook and River Thame Fringes (LCA 3).
- Chiselhampton Hill (LCA 4).
- Chippinghurst Pasture and Parkland (LCA 5).
- Farmland West of Denton Lane (LCA 6).
- Central Farmland (LCA 7).
- Manor House Fields (LCA 8).
- West Denton Farmland (LCA 9).
- Denton (LCA 10).
- Northern Farmland (LCA 11).
- Hillside Farmland (LCA 12).
- Parkside (LCA 13).
- Cuddesdon House and Surrounds (LCA 14).
- Ripon College (LCA 15).
- All Saints Church and Dovehouse Farm (LCA 16).
- Central Cuddesdon (LCA 17).

5.3

Scale

5.3.1

Landscape classification can be prepared at a variety of scales depending on the purpose and scope of the project. The scale of the area to be assessed determines the likely level at which the differences between homogeneous and distinctive factors are separated to identify character areas. The process of characterisation divides landscapes into areas of distinct, recognisable, and consistent character, and groups areas of similar character together. The characterisation provides the spatially referenced framework on which landscape character descriptions, and follow on judgements about future policy development, design strategies, or land management may be based.



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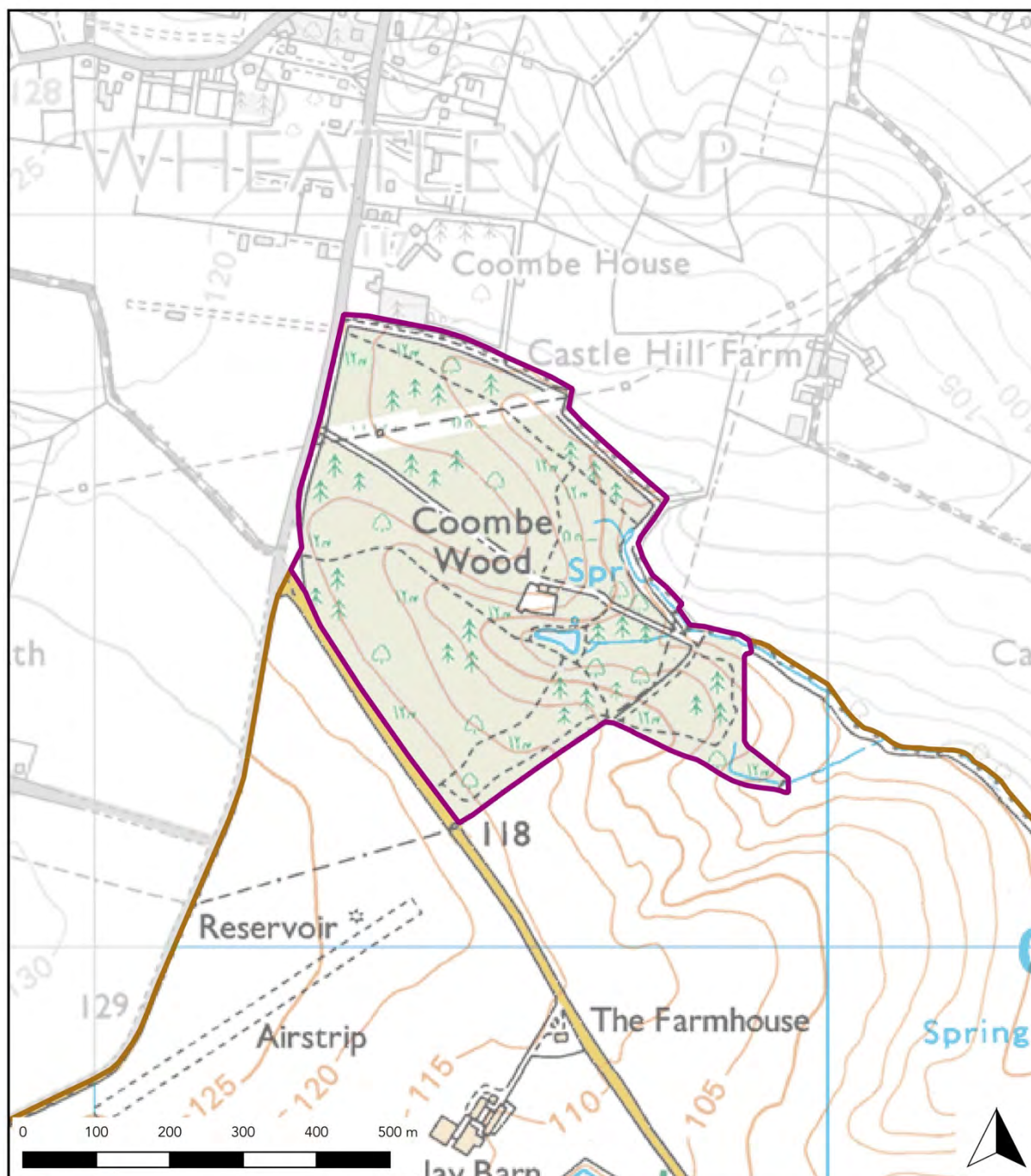
Legend

Coombe Wood (LCA 1)	Central Farmland (LCA 7)	Parkside (LCA 13)
East Farmland Slopes (LCA 2)	Manor House Scrubland (LCA 8)	Cuddesdon House and Surrounds (LCA 14)
Cuddesdon Brook and River Thame Fringes (LCA 3)	West Denton Farmland (LCA 9)	Ripon College and College Field (LCA 15)
Chiselhampton Hill (LCA 4)	Denton (LCA 10)	All Saints Church and Dovehouse Farm (LCA 16)
Chippinghurst Pasture and Parkland (LCA 5)	Northern Farmland (LCA 11)	Central Cuddesdon (LCA 17)
Farmland West of Denton Lane (LCA 6)	Hillside Farmland (LCA 12)	NDP area

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Figure 5.1: Landscape character areas in the NDP area

6 Coombe Wood (LCA 1)



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Legend

- Coombe Wood (LCA 1)
- NDP area

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South western boundary of Coombe Wood viewed from Wheatley Road



Electricity pylon and overhead power cables at Coombe Wood

6.1 Location and boundaries

- 6.1.1 Coombe Wood LCA is located in the far north of the parish. It is defined by Ladder Hill and Wheatley Road to the west, by the parish boundary to the north and east and by arable farmland to the south.

6.2 Designations and policy

- Coombe Wood is mostly designated as Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland and Ancient Replanted Woodland.
- Located within the Oxford Green Belt.

6.3 Landscape appraisal

- The geological bedrock of this area is comprised of:
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation - Siltstone and Sandstone.
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Mudstone.
 - Portland Group - Limestone and Calcareous Sandstone.
 - Whitchurch Sand Formation - Sandstone³¹.
- This area is comprised almost entirely of broadleaved and coniferous woodland.
- Located across a shallow valley and the topography ranges between c. 85m AOD and 115m AOD.
- A spring is located within the wood which is the source of Cuddesdon Brook that flows south eastwards along the parish boundary.
- A network of defacto paths cross through the wood.
- A fish pond is located within the wood at the source of Cuddesdon Brook.
- A single residential property is located within the wood which can be accessed from Ladder Hill.
- Electricity pylons and overhead power cables pass through the northern area of the wood in a deforested channel of land.

6.4 Perceptual and aesthetic factors

- The location and large scale of Coombe Wood creates a sense of enclosure in the northern extent of the NDP area which blocks long distance views to the south and east when viewed from Ladder Hill and Wheatley Road.

³¹ British Geological Survey (2017) Geology of Britain. Accessed on 22/02/18. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

6.5 Recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of Coombe Wood LCA.

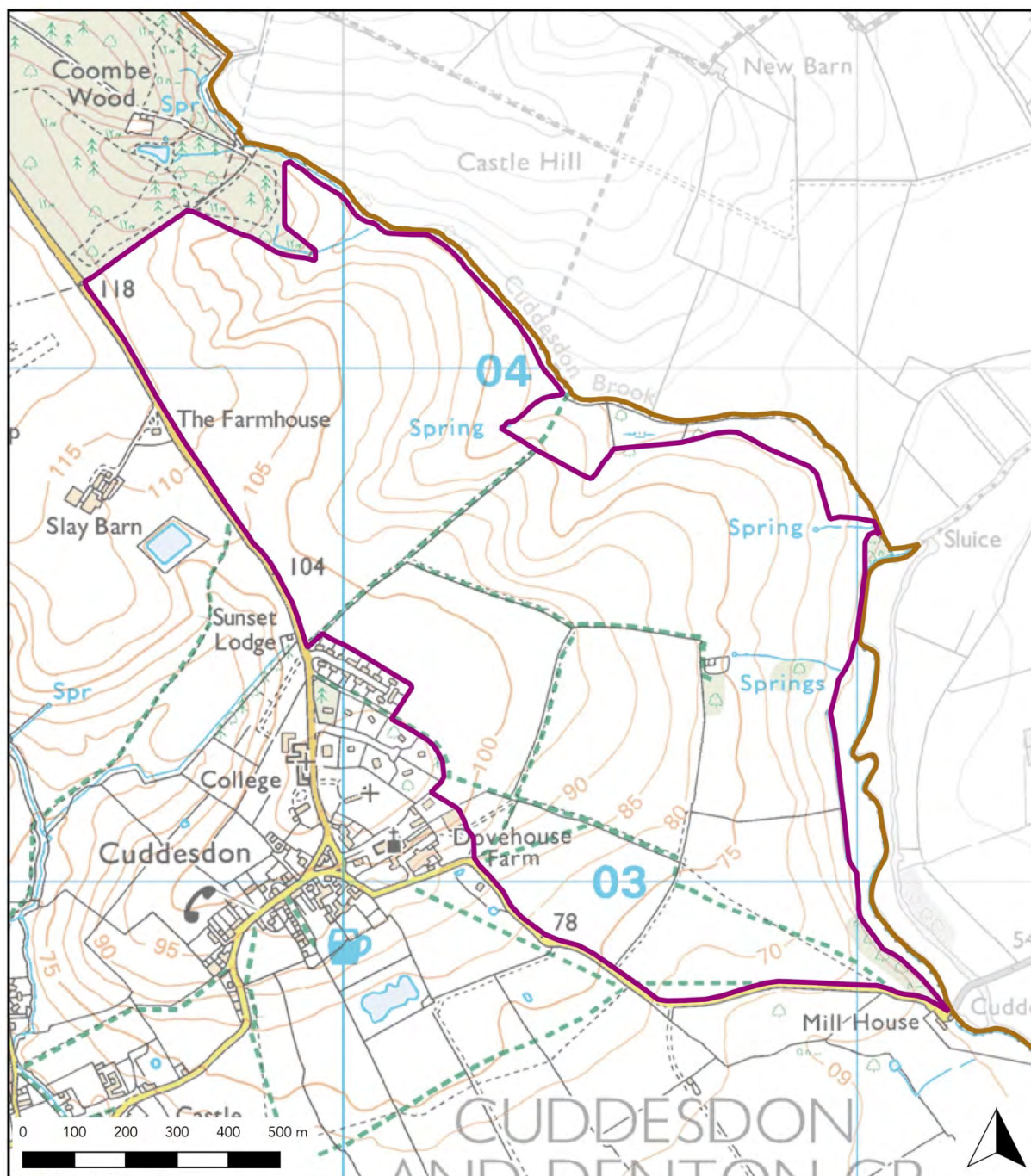
- Ancient Woodland should be managed to maintain favourable condition.
- Roadside grass verges should be conserved and enhanced.

6.5.1 Operational guidelines for the management of semi-natural woodlands as taken from the Forestry Commission's Practice Guide 3: Lowland Mixed Broadleaved Woods³² are as follows:

- Maintain semi-natural woodland types;
- Maintain or restore diversity of structure;
- Maintain diversity of species and increase where appropriate;
- Maintain diversity of habitat;
- Maintain a mature habitat; and
- Use low-key restocking techniques.

³² Forestry Commission (2003) The Management of Semi-natural Woodlands. 3. Lowland Mixed Broadleaved Woods. Practice Guide.

7 East Farmland Slopes (LCA 2)



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Legend

- East Farmland Slopes (LCA 2)
- NDP area

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View west towards Parkside and Wheatley Road



View west towards Cuddesdon from Church Road

7.1 Location and boundaries

- 7.1.1 *East Farmland Slopes LCA* is located in the north eastern area of the parish. It is defined by pasture adjacent to Cuddesdon Brook to the north east, by pasture adjacent to the River Thames to the east, by Church Road to the south, by the urban edge of the village of Cuddesdon and by Wheatley Road to the west and by Coombe Wood to the north west.

7.2 Designations and policy

- A network of footpaths cross through this area connecting Cuddesdon Mill, Church Road, Wheatley Road and Cuddesdon Brook.
- Located within the Oxford Green Belt.

7.3 Landscape appraisal

- The geological bedrock of this area is comprised of:
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation - Siltstone and Sandstone.
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Mudstone.
 - Portland Group - Limestone and Calcareous Sandstone.
 - Whitchurch Sand Formation - Sandstone³³.
- This is an area of arable farmland comprising large scale field sizes which are divided by hedgerows.
- Crops are alternated between wheat and rapeseed throughout the year.
- This area is located on north easterly, easterly and south easterly facing slopes. The topography ranges from c. 55m AOD to c. 118m AOD.
- Springs are present on the lower slopes which feed into Cuddesdon Brook and the River Thames. A small watercourse runs through this area from Coombe Wood into Cuddesdon Brook.
- A network of footpaths cross through this area connecting Cuddesdon Mill, Church Road, Wheatley Road and Cuddesdon Brook.
- The maintenance of footpaths has been impacted by agricultural practices.
- Trees are present in field boundaries across the area. Small areas of broadleaved woodland are present in the eastern part of this area adjacent to a field boundary. A block of broadleaved woodland is present in the south east corner of the area adjacent to the River Thames.
- Hedgerows are present in field boundaries across the area, however, hedgerows have been removed in places and fragmented due to agricultural intensification. This had led to amalgamation of fields.

³³ British Geological Survey (2017) Geology of Britain. Accessed on 22/02/18. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

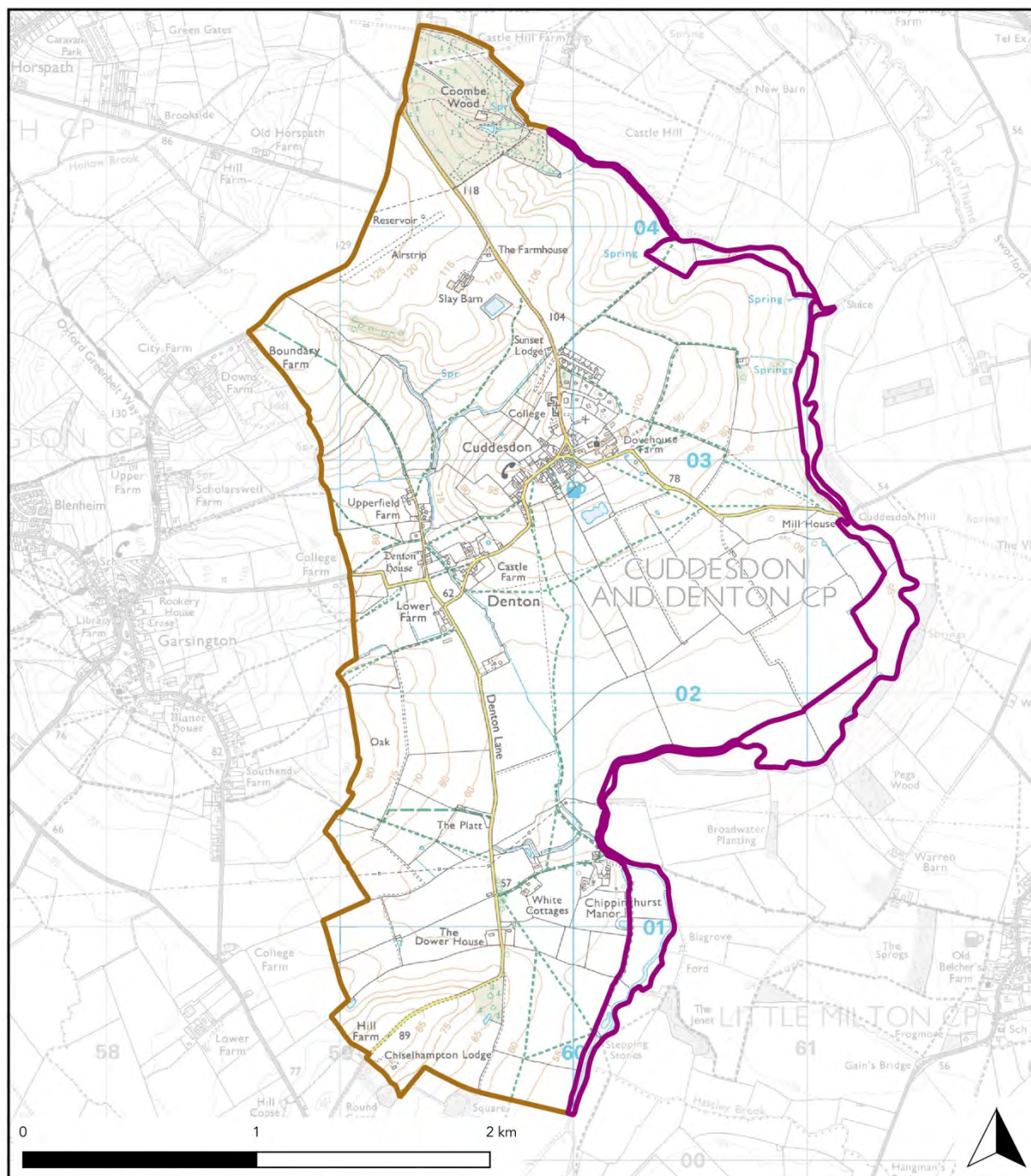
7.4 Perceptual and aesthetic factors

- Views from footpaths that cross this area offer expansive panoramic views across countryside to the north, east and south and towards the Chilterns AONB.
- The area feels open and exposed which is accentuated by the presence of very large field sizes, particularly to the south of Coombe Wood.
- The Church of All Saints is a visual landmark and is visible across much of the area, particularly from the east.
- A windmill located between the villages of Great Milton and Great Haseley is a visual landmark when looking south east across much of the area, particularly from higher ground.
- The network of footpaths that cross the area are well used and valued by local people.

7.5 Recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of East Farmland Slopes LCA.

- Strengthen the field pattern by conserving species rich hedgerows and sympathetically maintaining all hedgerows.
- Where appropriate, replant gappy hedges using species such as field maple (*Acer campestre*) hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and spindle (*Euonymus europaea*).
- Maintain the presence of trees in this landscape and enlarge woodlands where possible.
- Introducing tall structures into this landscape would be visually intrusive and detract from the wide ranging and expansive views.
- Conserve the existing panoramic views.
- The tranquil character of the area should be maintained.
- Finding a balance between economic agricultural practices and the retention of wildlife habitats and traditional field layouts is vital.
- Improve management of footpaths and improve footpath signage across the area.

8 Cuddesdon Brook and River Thame Fringes (LCA 3)



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Legend

- Cuddesdon Brook and River Thame Fringes (LCA3)
- NDP area

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DATE 02.02.18





River Thames at Chippinghurst



Floodplain at Chippinghurst

8.1 Location and boundaries

- 8.1.1 *Cuddesdon Brook and River Thame Fringes LCA* comprises the watercourses of Cuddesdon Brook and the River Thame and associated floodplain pasture. This area follows the eastern boundary of the NDP area.

8.2 Designations and policy

- A footpath crosses through this area from Chippinghurst Manor to an old weir forming 'Stepping Stones' at the River Thame.
- There is a permissive path from Chippinghurst Manor to the 'Stepping Stones' across the River Thame which are the remains of a weir.
- Located within the Oxford Green Belt.

8.3 Landscape appraisal

- The geological bedrock of this area is comprised of:
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation - Siltstone and Sandstone.
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Mudstone³⁴.
- This area is comprised of pasture, scrubland and watercourses.
- Relatively low lying at c. 55m AOD.
- Cuddesdon Brook defines the northern part of this area before meeting the River Thame which travels southwards along the eastern boundary of the NDP area.
- Cuddesdon Brook and The River Thame are lined with broadleaved trees including willow which vary in density along their courses.
- A small pond is located next to the River Thame near 'Stepping Stones' to the south of Chippinghurst. This pond is a scrape constructed by the River Thame Conservation Trust.
- The Mill House at Cuddesdon Mill (Grade II Listed Building) is located within this area on Church Road³⁵.
- Church Road crosses over the River Thame at a bridge near Cuddesdon Mill.
- A private cricket ground is located within this area to the east of Chippinghurst Manor.
- Overhead power cables cross over the area to the north of Chippinghurst.

³⁴ British Geological Survey (2017) Geology of Britain. Accessed on 22/02/18. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

³⁵ Historic England (2018) Search the list. Accessed on 23/02/18. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

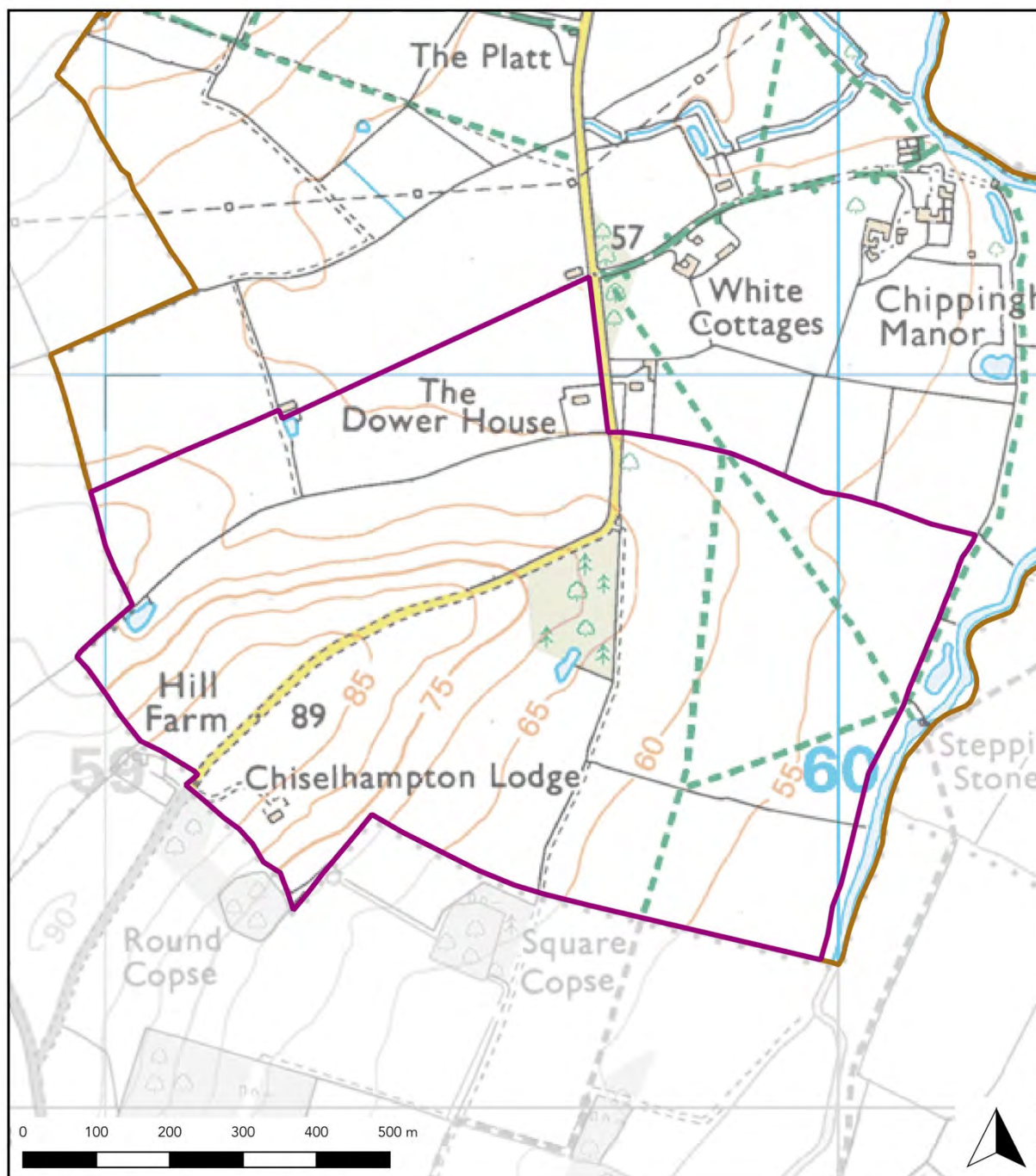
8.4 Perceptual and aesthetic factors

- Long distance views are limited in the northern reaches but in the more open southern section, All Saints Church is a prominent visual landmark.
- The presence of screening green infrastructure along the course of Cuddesdon Brook and the River Thame further restricts long distance views.
- All Saints Church is a visual landmark which breaks the skyline when viewed from the River Thame at Chippinghurst.




8.5 Recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of Cuddesdon Brook and River Thame Fringes LCA.

- Enhance and strengthen the character of tree-lined watercourses by planting willows and ash and, where appropriate, pollarding willows.
- Species-rich rivers and ditches are also very important and the aim should be to establish and maintain diverse banksides and aquatic vegetation through sympathetic management and the use of agri-environment schemes.
- The tranquil and secluded character of the area should be maintained.
- Reduce the concentration of nitrates within the watercourses.

9 Chiselhampton Hill (LCA 4)



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Legend		
	Chiselhampton Hill (LCA 4)	
	NDP area	
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View towards Cuddesdon from Chiselhampton Hill



View east towards the Chilterns AONB from Chiselhampton Hill

9.1 Location and boundaries

- 9.1.1 *Chiselhampton Hill LCA* comprises an area of undulating arable farmland located in the far south of the NDP area which is divided in the centre by Cuddesdon Road. This area is bounded by pasture and parkland at Chippinghurst to the north east, by the River Thame to the east, by the parish boundary to the south and west and by arable farmland to the north west.

9.2 Designations and policy

- A network of public footpaths cross through the eastern part of this area connecting Chippinghurst with 'Stepping Stones' at the River Thame and Chiselhampton to the south.
- Located within the Oxford Green Belt.

9.3 Landscape appraisal

- The geological bedrock of this area is comprised of:
 - Gault Formation - Mudstone.
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation - Siltstone and Sandstone.
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Mudstone.
 - Portland Group - Limestone and Calcareous Sandstone³⁶.
- This area is comprised of arable farmland, broadleaved and coniferous woodland.
- The topography of this area rises from the east over Chiselhampton Hill and falls to the north.
- The topography ranges between c. 55m AOD at the River Thame and c. 89m AOD at Hill Farm.
- The presence of the River Thame to the east and its associated floodplain have influenced the topography in the eastern part of this area.
- A block of broadleaved and coniferous woodland exists in the centre of the area adjacent to Cuddesdon Road.
- Hedgerows are present in field boundaries across the area.
- Three small ponds are located within this area.
- Chiselhampton Lodge and Hill Farm are located near the summit of Chiselhampton Hill.
- The Dower House is located adjacent to Cuddesdon Road in the northern part of this area.
- Cuddesdon Road crosses through the centre of the area.

³⁶ British Geological Survey (2017) Geology of Britain. Accessed on 22/02/18. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

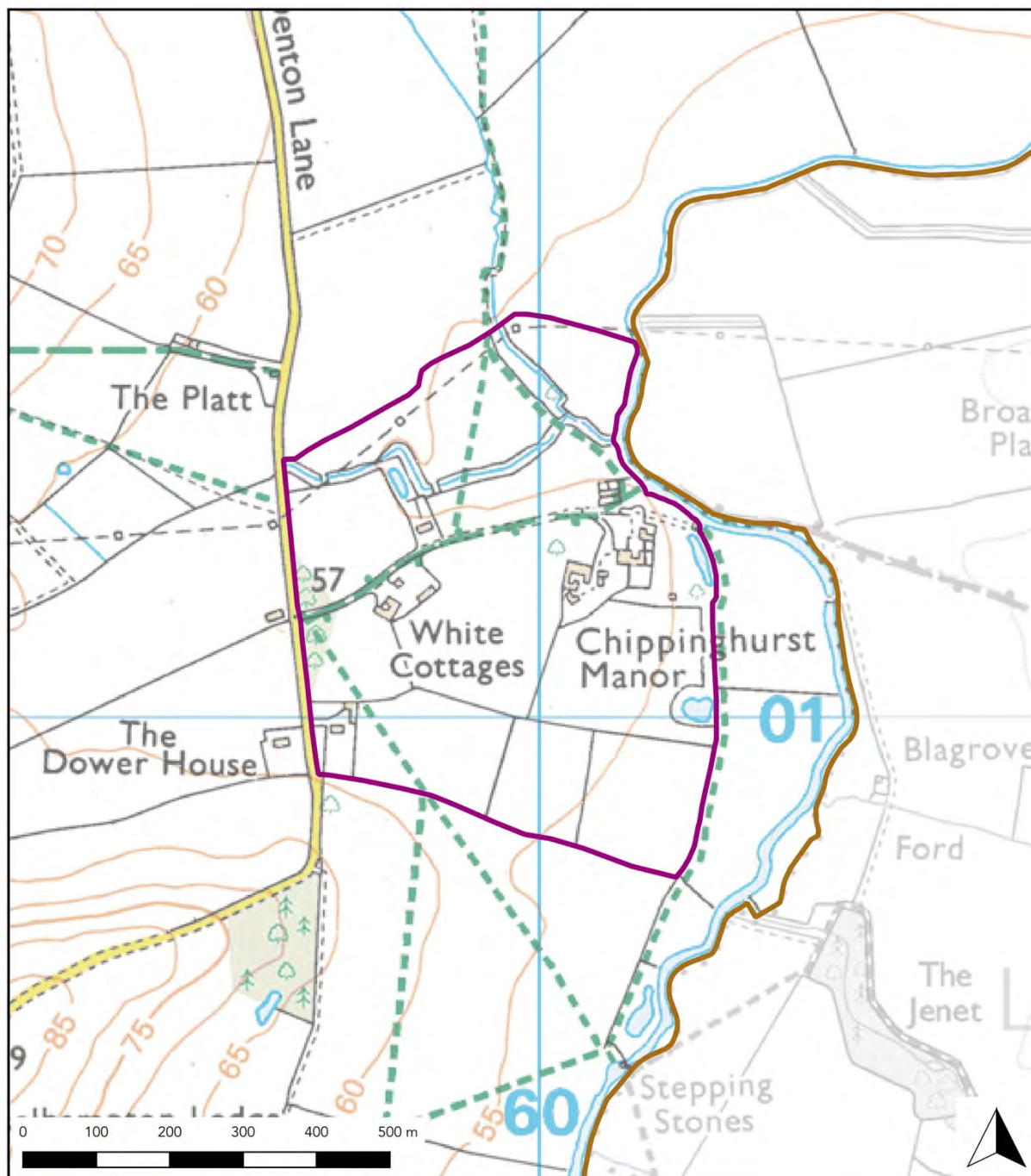
9.4 Perceptual and aesthetic factors

- The elevated topography at Chiselhampton Hill commands extensive and panoramic views across South Oxfordshire towards the northern escarpment of the Chilterns AONB.
- The village of Cuddesdon is visible from the area of raised topography at Chiselhampton Hill. Notable landmarks include Ripon College which stands above the village and All Saints Church which breaks the skyline when viewed from this location.

9.5 Recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of Chiselhampton Hill LCA.

- Strengthen the field pattern by conserving species rich hedgerows and sympathetically maintaining all hedgerows.
- Where appropriate, replant gappy hedges using species such as field maple (*Acer campestre*) hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and spindle (*Euonymus europaea*).
- Maintain the presence of trees in this landscape and enlarge woodlands where possible.
- Introducing tall structures into this landscape would be visually intrusive and detract from the wide ranging and expansive views.
- Conserve the existing panoramic views.
- The tranquil character of the area should be maintained.
- Finding a balance between economic agricultural practices and the retention of wildlife habitats and traditional field layouts is vital.

10 Chippinghurst Pasture and Parkland (LCA 5)



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Legend

- Chippinghurst Pasture and Parkland (LCA 5)
- NDP area

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Pasture at Chippinghurst



Pasture at Chippinghurst

10.1 Location and boundaries

- 10.1.1 *Chippinghurst Pasture and Parkland LCA* comprises an area of pasture, parkland and woodland surrounding Chippinghurst Manor. This area meets arable farmland to the north, the River Thames and associated floodplain to the east, a strip of broadleaved and coniferous woodland to the south and Cuddesdon Road to the west.

10.2 Designations and policy

- A network of footpaths and a restricted byway cross through this area which connect the residential properties with Cuddesdon Road and the surrounding countryside.
- Located within the Oxford Green Belt.

10.3 Landscape appraisal

- The geological bedrock of this area is comprised of:
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation - Siltstone and Sandstone.
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Mudstone³⁷.
- This area comprises areas of pasture, parkland, pockets of woodland, residential properties and their associated gardens. The area is divided into smaller fields which are lined with wooden fencing and trees.
- The topography of this area is gently undulating, ranging between c. 55m AOD and c. 60m AOD.
- A small tree lined watercourse crosses through the northern part of this area before travelling into the River Thames.
- Fragmented blocks of broadleaved woodland are present across the area.
- Mature and isolated trees are also scattered across the area, particularly within the southern fields. This contributes to the parkland landscape setting.
- Hedgerows are present within this area, particularly along the western boundary adjacent to Cuddesdon Road and along the northern area boundary.
- Two ponds are located within this area.
- Chippinghurst Manor House and attached garden walls (Grade II) is located within this area.
- This area contains a scattering of residential properties which are located off the access road leading to Chippinghurst Manor from Cuddesdon Road. These are: Chippinghurst Manor, Manor Cottages, White Cottage East,

³⁷ British Geological Survey (2017) Geology of Britain. Accessed on 22/02/18. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

White Cottages, The Stables, The Barn and The Baliffs House.

- The residential properties located within this area are dispersed and surrounded by countryside.
- The western boundary of this area meets Cuddesdon Road.
- An access road crosses through this area linking Chippinghurst Manor with Cuddesdon Road.
- The residential properties located within this area are dispersed and surrounded by countryside.
- All Saints Church is a visual landmark which breaks the skyline when viewed from Chippinghurst.
- Chippinghurst Manor House and attached garden walls (Grade II) is a landmark building in the area.
- The access road linking Cuddesdon Road with Chippinghurst Manor is lined with a wooden fence and grass verges. Two cattle grids are also located along this road.
- Electricity pylons and overhead power cables cross through the northern part of this area.

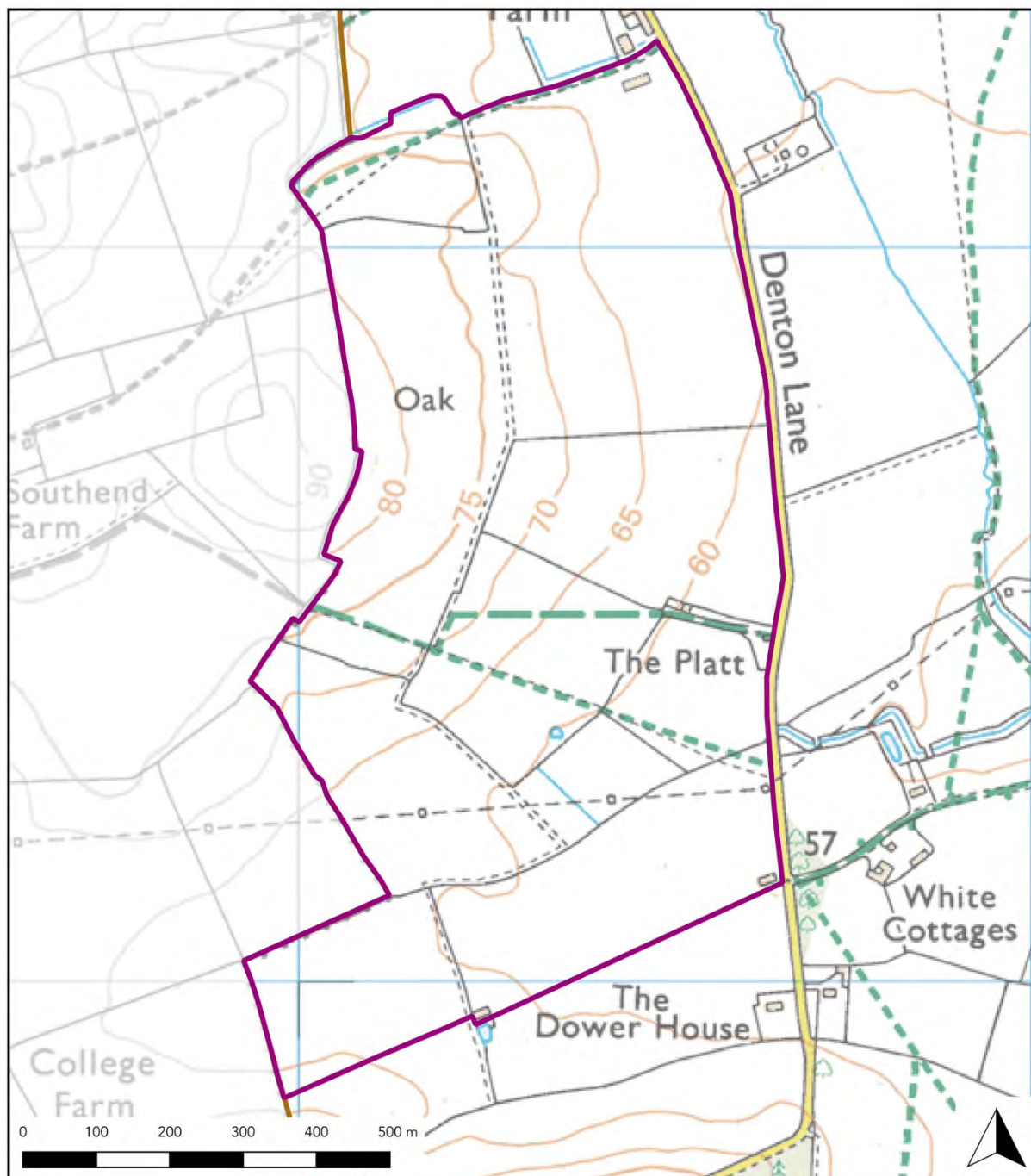
10.4 Perceptual and aesthetic factors

- The presence of screening green infrastructure surrounding this area restricts long distance views.
- Views to the north towards Cuddesdon are possible from parts of this area where there are gaps in trees and woodland blocks. Views during the winter months are likely to be more exposed due to reduced foliage cover when compared to the summer.

10.5 Recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of Chippinghurst Pasture and Parkland LCA.

- Promote, where possible, the conservation of the surviving areas of permanent pasture, particularly on land adjacent to watercourses. Recognise that grazing sheep and cattle can make a contribution to the landscape's identity and distinctiveness.
- Safeguard, maintain and enhance and the characteristic landscape features of existing parklands including mature trees, avenues of trees, lakes, woods and walls.
- Maintain the presence of trees in this landscape and enlarge woodlands where possible.
- The tranquil character of the area should be maintained.

11 Farmland West of Denton Lane (LCA 6)



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Legend

- Farmland West of Denton Lane (LCA 6)
- NDP area

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View west from Denton Lane



View west from Denton Lane

11.1 Location and boundaries

- 11.1.1 *Farmland West of Denton Lane LCA* comprises an area of pasture and arable land located in the western area of the parish. The area is bounded by smaller scale arable land to the north, Denton Lane to the east, the northern fringes of Chiselhampton Hill to the south and the parish boundary to the west.

11.2 Designations and policy

- Two footpaths and a bridleway cross through this area.
- Located within the Oxford Green Belt.

11.3 Landscape appraisal

- The geological bedrock of this area is comprised of:
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation - Siltstone and Sandstone.
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Mudstone³⁸.
- Agricultural farmland comprising large scale fields of arable land and pasture defined by hedgerows and trees.
- The topography in this area rises from south east to north west from c. 55m AOD to c. 85m AOD.
- A drainage ditch runs adjacent to Denton Lane.
- Broadleaved trees are present in field boundaries across the area.
- Hedgerows are present in field boundaries across the area which are fragmented in places.
- A small pond is present near a field boundary in the south central part of the area.
- Residential properties (The Platts) are located adjacent to Denton Lane in the eastern area.
- Agricultural buildings are located in the north east corner of the area.
- Denton Lane defines the eastern boundary of the area.
- A farming track crosses through the entire length of the area from north to south.
- Residential buildings at The Platts are surrounded by countryside in all directions.
- Electricity pylons and overhead power cables cross through the southern part of this area.

³⁸ British Geological Survey (2017) Geology of Britain. Accessed on 22/02/18. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

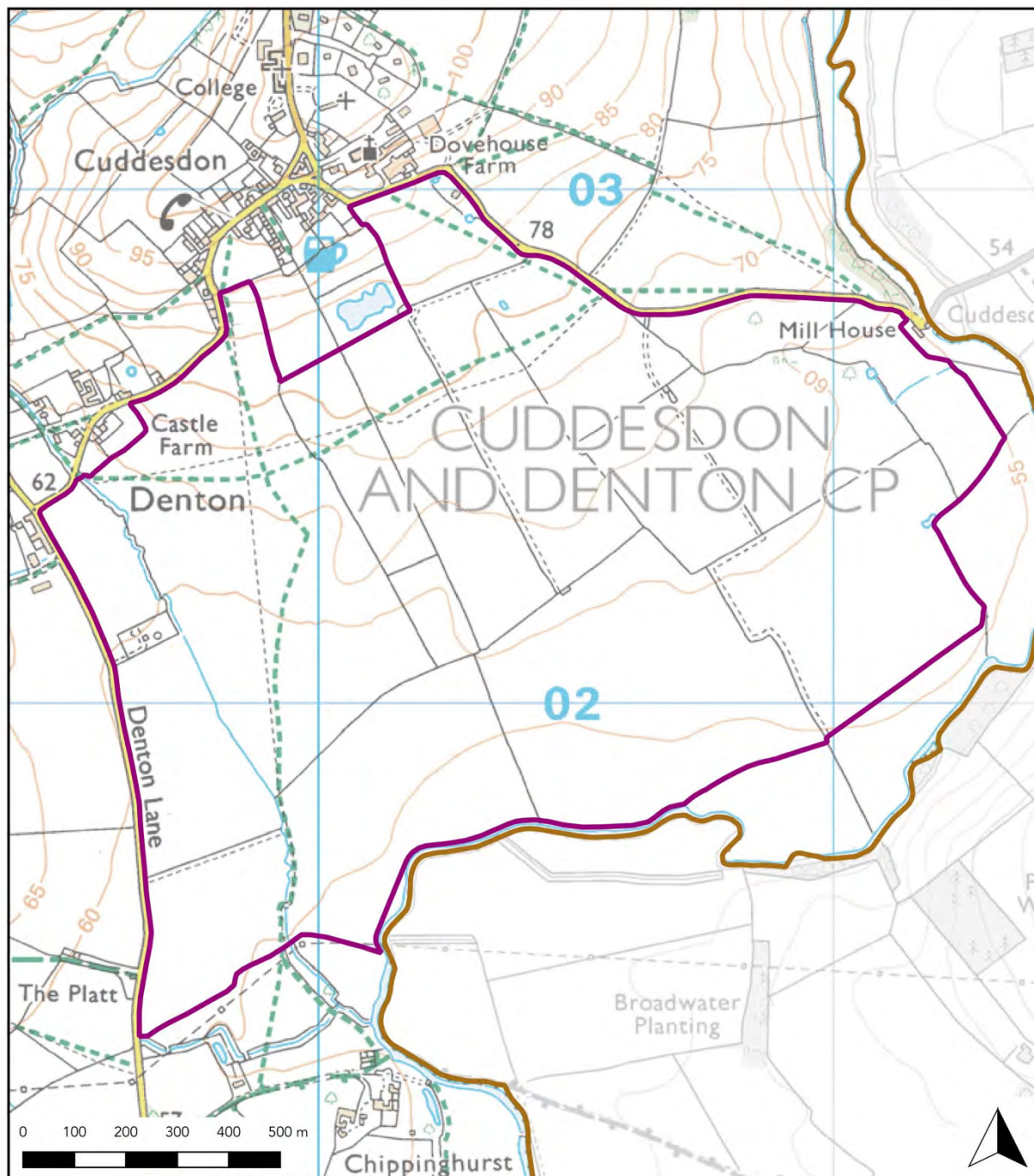
11.4 Perceptual and aesthetic factors

- Buildings at Garsington are visible to the west when viewed from Denton Lane.
- A mature and isolated oak tree is a visual landmark located at a field boundary at the western boundary of the area.

11.5 Recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of Farmland West of Denton Lane LCA.

- Strengthen the field pattern by conserving species rich hedgerows and sympathetically maintaining all hedgerows.
- Where appropriate, replant gappy hedges using species such as field maple (*Acer campestre*) hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and spindle (*Euonymus europaea*).
- Maintain the presence of trees in this landscape.
- Plant new native species of trees where possible.
- The tranquil character of the area should be maintained.
- Finding a balance between economic agricultural practices and the retention of wildlife habitats and traditional field layouts is vital.

12 Central Farmland (LCA 7)



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Legend

- Central Farmland (LCA 7)
- NDP area

PROJECT LC-350 Cuddesdon & Denton LCA
 CLIENT Cuddesdon & Denton NDP SG
 DRAWN WPE
 CHECKED NJD
 SCALE 1:10,000
 DATE 02.02.18





View east from Denton Lane



View south from Church Road

12.1 Location and boundaries

- 12.1.1 *Central Farmland LCA* comprises an area of arable farmland with medium and large scale fields. The area is bounded to the north by the villages of Cuddesdon and Denton, by Church Road to the east, by pasture adjacent to the River Thames to the east and south and by Denton Lane to the west.

12.2 Designations and policy

- A network of footpaths cross through the area including a path linking Cuddesdon with Chippinghurst and a path linking Denton with Church Road to the east.
- Located within the Oxford Green Belt.

12.3 Landscape appraisal

- The geological bedrock of this area is comprised of:
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation - Siltstone and Sandstone.
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Mudstone³⁹.
- This area comprises arable farmland divided into medium and large scale fields.
- Crops are alternated between wheat and rapeseed throughout the year.
- The landscape rises gradually from south to north ranging between c. 55m AOD and c. 90m AOD.
- A small watercourse travels southwards through this area from Denton to Chippinghurst before meeting the River Thames.
- Broadleaved trees are present in field boundaries across the area.
- Hedgerows are present in field boundaries across the area which are fragmented in places.
- A small number of ponds are located across the area.
- A sewage works is located in the western part of the area.

12.4 Perceptual and aesthetic factors

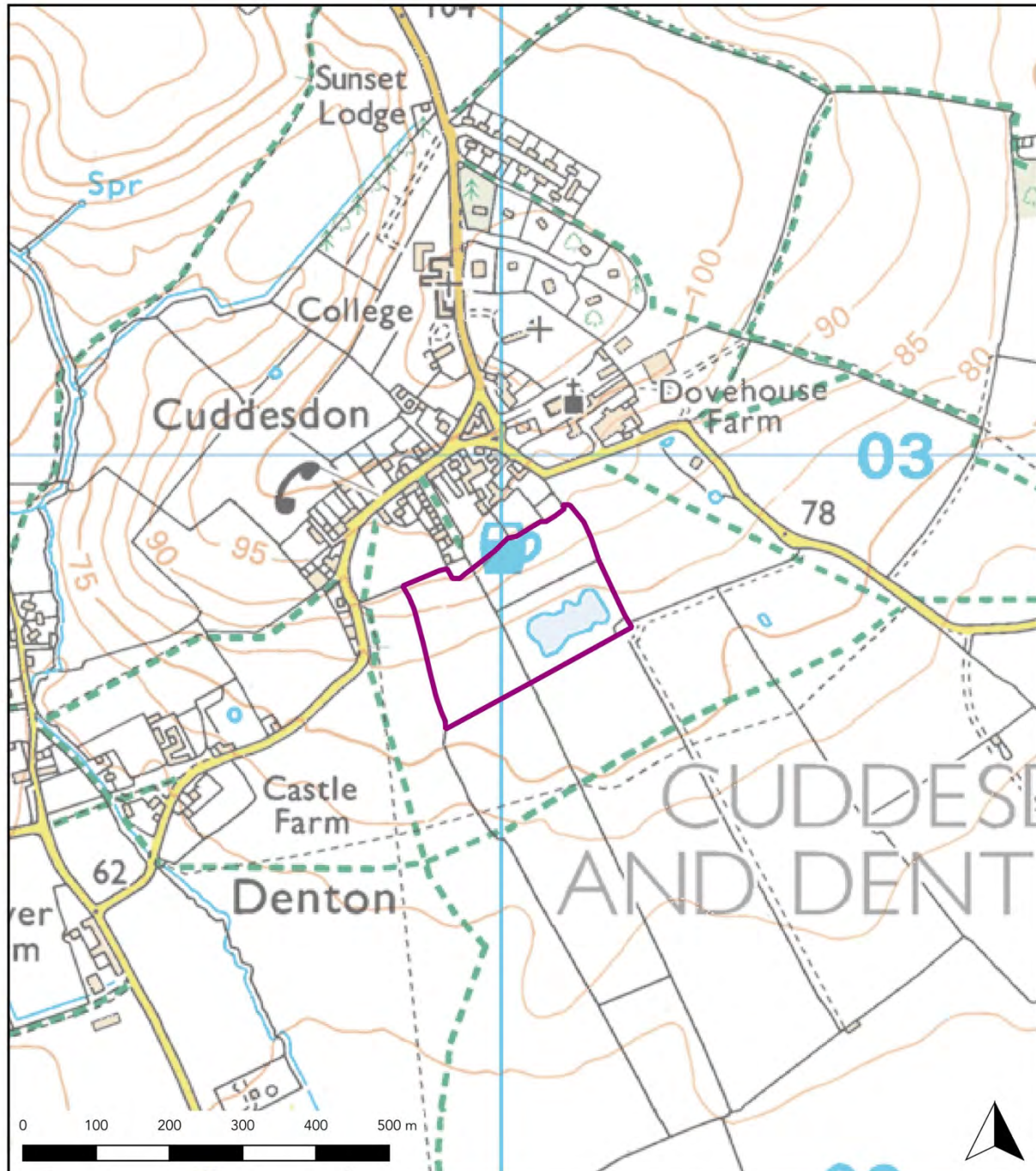
- Footpaths across this area, particularly in the northern reaches, offer panoramic views to the south of the parish towards the Chilterns AONB.
- All Saints Church is a visual landmark which stands above the village of Cuddesdon to the north.

³⁹ British Geological Survey (2017) Geology of Britain. Accessed on 22/02/18. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

12.5 Recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of Central Farmland LCA.

- Strengthen the field pattern by conserving species rich hedgerows and sympathetically maintaining all hedgerows.
- Where appropriate, replant gappy hedges using species such as field maple (*Acer campestre*) hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and spindle (*Euonymus europaea*).
- Maintain the presence of trees in this landscape.
- Plant new native species of trees where possible.
- Introducing tall structures into this landscape would be visually intrusive and detract from the wide ranging and expansive views.
- Conserve the existing panoramic views.
- The tranquil character of the area should be maintained.
- Finding a balance between economic agricultural practices and the retention of wildlife habitats and traditional field layouts is vital.

13 Manor House Fields (LCA 8)



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Legend

- Manor House Fields (LCA 8)
- NDP area

PROJECT LC-350 Cuddesdon & Denton LCA
CLIENT Cuddesdon & Denton NDP SG
DRAWN WPE
CHECKED NJD
SCALE 1:7,000
DATE 02.02.18



13.1 Location and boundaries

- 13.1.1 *Manor House Fields LCA* comprises an area of scrubland, pasture, broadleaved woodland and a small lake to the south of the village of Cuddesdon. The area is defined by amenity grassland and residential gardens to the north and by arable farmland to the east, south and west.

13.2 Designations and policy

- Located within the Oxford Green Belt.

13.3 Landscape appraisal

- The geological bedrock of this area is comprised of:
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation - Siltstone and Sandstone.
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Mudstone⁴⁰.
- This area is comprised of scrubland, pasture and broadleaved woodland in four small separate fields divided by trees and wooden fencing.
- The topography in this area rises gently from south to north ranging between c. 75m AOD and 85m AOD.
- The boundaries of this area are lined with trees.
- Within the area, there exists small areas of woodland, particularly in the north western corner and through the centre of the area.
- A small lake is present in the south east field.
- Small outbuildings are present adjacent to the northern area boundary.

13.4 Perceptual and aesthetic factors

- This area is not publically accessible, therefore this area was not visited during the field work.

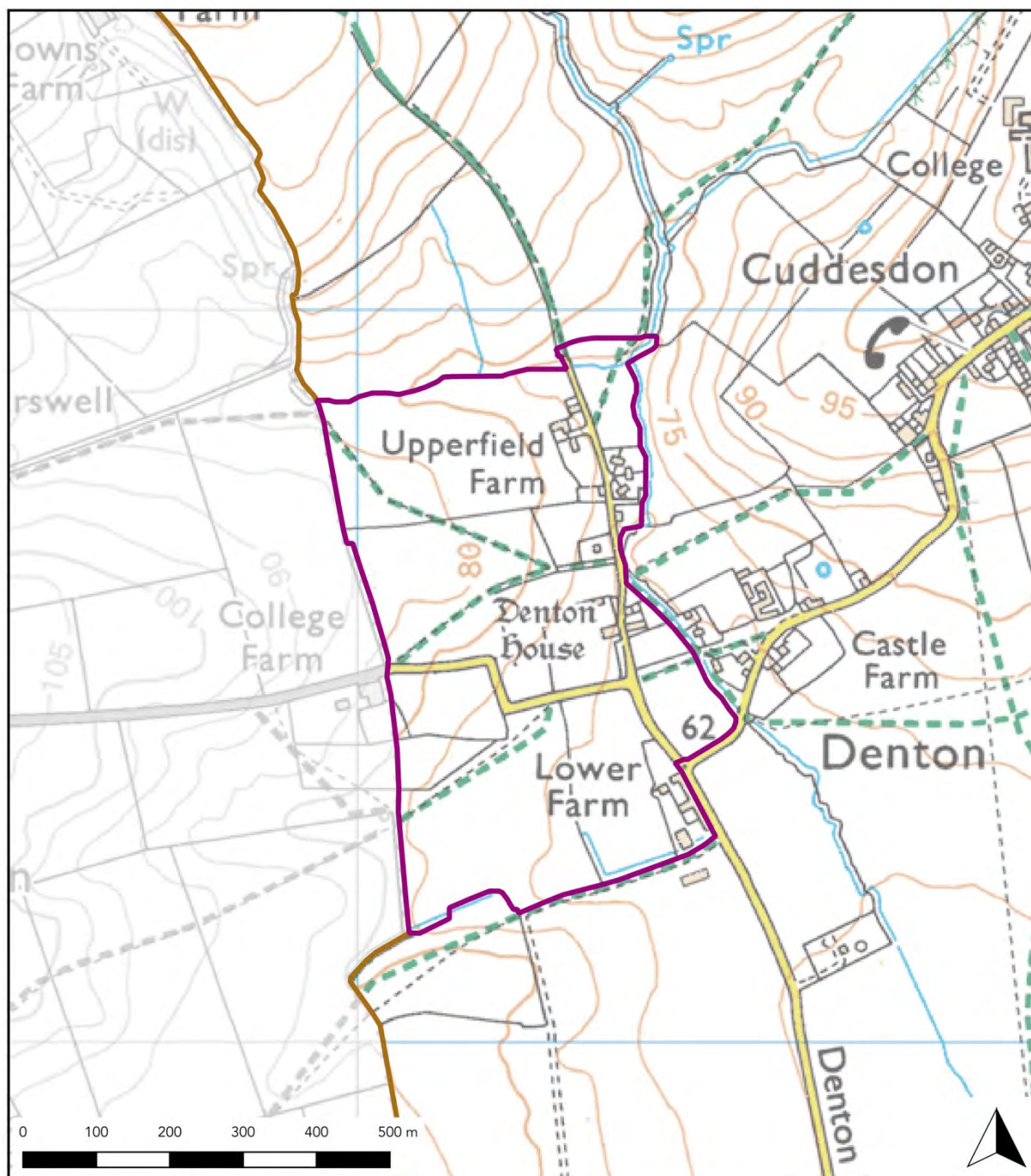
13.5 Recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of *Manor House Fields LCA*.

- Strengthen the field pattern by conserving species rich hedgerows and sympathetically maintaining all hedgerows.
- Where appropriate, replant gappy hedges using species such as field maple (*Acer campestre*) hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and spindle (*Euonymus europaea*).

⁴⁰ British Geological Survey (2017) Geology of Britain. Accessed on 22/02/18. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

- Maintain the presence of trees in this landscape.
- Plant new native species of trees where possible.
- Consider planting willows to surround the lake.

14 West Denton Farmland (LCA 9)



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Legend

- West Denton Farmland (LCA 9)
- NDP area

PROJECT	LC-350 Cuddesdon & Denton LCA
CLIENT	Cuddesdon & Denton NDP SG
DRAWN	WPE
CHECKED	NJD
SCALE	1:7,000
DATE	02.02.18





View east towards Ripon College



View east from Denton Lane

14.1 Location and boundaries

- 14.1.1 *West Denton Farmland LCA* comprises an area of small scale agricultural fields of arable land and pasture, residential dwellings and their associated gardens. This area is defined by larger scale arable land to the north, Denton Brook to the east, larger scale arable land to the south and the parish boundary to the west.

14.2 Designations and policy

- A network of footpaths cross through the area.
- Located within the Oxford Green Belt.

14.3 Landscape appraisal

- The geological bedrock of this area is comprised of:
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation - Siltstone and Sandstone.
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Mudstone⁴¹.
- This area is mostly agricultural farmland comprising arable land and pasture and also residential gardens.
- This is an enclosed and intimate landscape with valuable historic features including thatched cottages and eighteenth-century stonework surrounding Denton House.
- The topography rises from east to west ranging between c. 60m AOD and c. 85m AOD.
- Denton Brook defines the western area boundary. The northern area boundary is also defined by a small watercourse.
- Broadleaved trees are present within field boundaries across the area.
- Denton Brook is lined with woodland, particularly in the southern extent of the area adjacent to Denton Hill.
- Hedgerows are present in field boundaries across the area.
- Nine Listed Buildings are located within this area⁴². These are:
 - Appletree Cottage (Grade II).
 - Creepy Cottage (Grade II).
 - Garden Wall of Denton House (Grade II*).
 - Stable Block at Denton House (Grade II*).
 - Denton House (Grade II*).
 - South gatepier and attached wall on west side of stableyard at Denton House (Grade II).

⁴¹ British Geological Survey (2017) Geology of Britain. Accessed on 22/02/18. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

⁴² Historic England (2018) Search the list. Accessed on 23/02/18. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

- North gatepier and attached wall on west side of stableyard at Denton House (Grade II).
- Denton House Cottage and attached outbuilding (Grade II).
- Lower Farmhouse (Grade II).
- There is also a small council housing development called 'Brookside' which sits comfortably amongst the older dwellings.
- Denton Lane and a road leading to Upperfield Farm cross through the area.
- Grass verges line Denton Lane and Brookside.
- Telegraph poles and wires cross through the area.

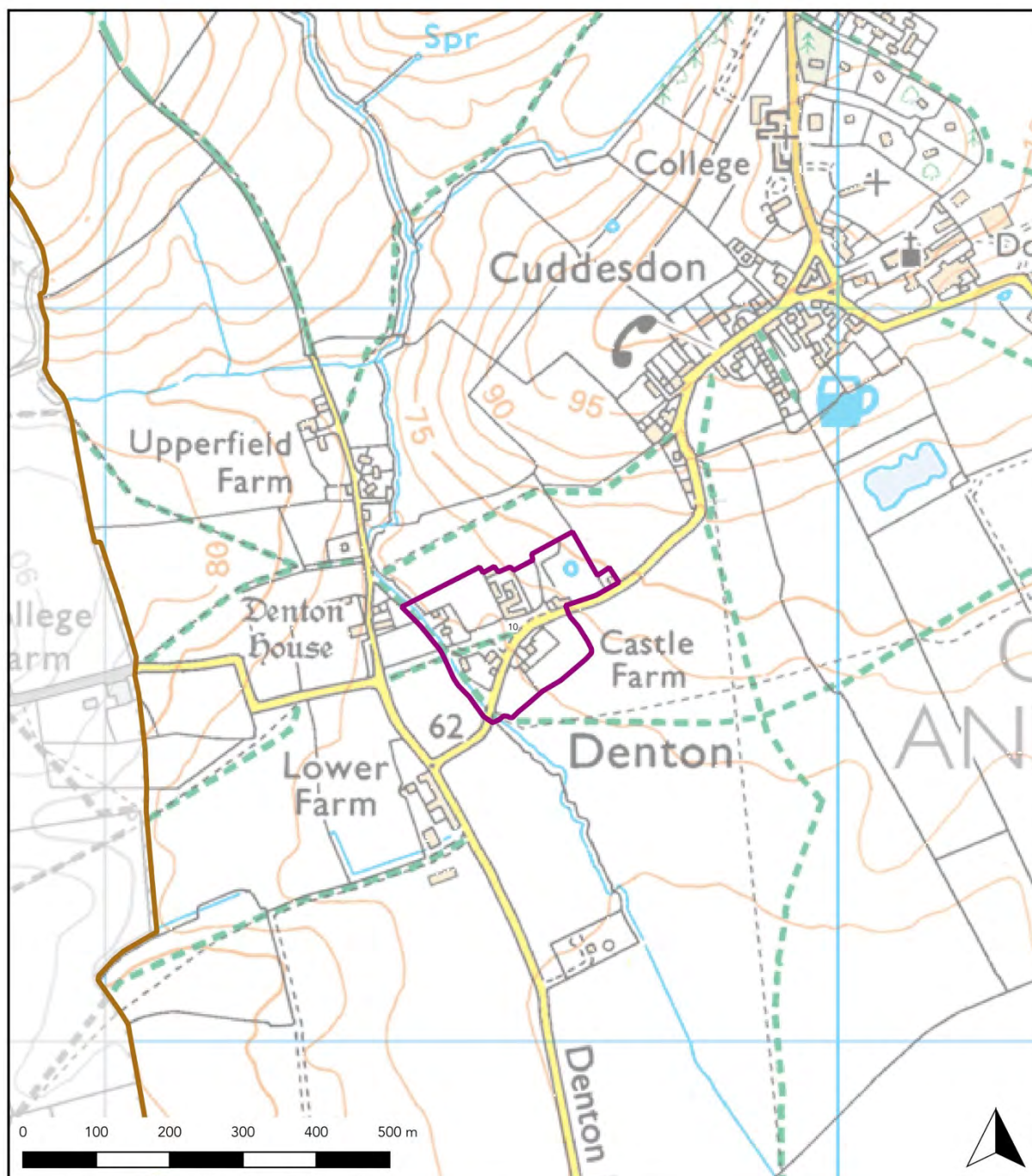
14.4 Perceptual and aesthetic factors

- Long distance views from footpaths are generally restricted due to the presence of screening green infrastructure in field boundaries and surrounding residential properties.
- The topography rises to the north, east and west of the area which further restricts long distance views.
- Ripon College partially visible to the east from the road which runs through the area.

14.5 Recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of West Denton Farmland LCA.

- Strengthen the field pattern by conserving species rich hedgerows and sympathetically maintaining all hedgerows.
- Where appropriate, replant gappy hedges using species such as field maple (*Acer campestre*) hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and spindle (*Euonymus europaea*).
- Maintain the presence of trees in this landscape.
- Plant new native species of trees where possible.

15 Denton (LCA 10)



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Legend

- Denton (LCA 10)
- NDP area

PROJECT LC-350 Cuddesdon & Denton LCA
 CLIENT Cuddesdon & Denton NDP SG
 DRAWN WPE
 CHECKED NJD
 SCALE 1:7,000
 DATE 07.02.18





View east up Denton Hill



The Green at Denton

15.1 Location and boundaries

- 15.1.1 *Denton LCA* comprises an area of residential properties and their associated gardens and agricultural buildings surrounding The Green in the hamlet of Denton. This area is defined by pasture to the north and east, arable land to the south and by Denton Brook to the west.

15.2 Designations and policy

- Two footpaths cross through this area, one located alongside Denton Brook and the second connecting Denton Lane with Denton Hill.
- Located within the Oxford Green Belt.

15.3 Landscape appraisal

- The geological bedrock of this area is comprised of:
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation - Siltstone and Sandstone.
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Mudstone⁴³.
- This area contains previously developed land comprising residential properties and agricultural buildings, private gardens and small areas of pasture.
- A village green is located in the centre of the area.
- A traditional orchard is located adjacent to Castle Farm.
- The topography rises from south west to north east between c. 60m AOD and 70m AOD.
- Denton Brook runs adjacent to the western area boundary which is lined with broadleaved trees.
- A pond is located in the curtilage of Manor House Farm.
- A cluster of detached residential properties and agricultural buildings are located within this area which are surrounded by countryside on almost all sides.
- Residential properties are well spaced and surrounded by associated private gardens.
- Three Listed Buildings are located within this area⁴⁴. These are:
 - Manor Farm House (Grade II).
 - Wall of Kitchen Garden, Denton House (Grade II).
 - White Cottage (Grade II).
- Denton Hill crosses through the centre of the area which is partially lined with a hedgerow.

⁴³ British Geological Survey (2017) Geology of Britain. Accessed on 22/02/18. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

⁴⁴ Historic England (2018) Search the list. Accessed on 23/02/18. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

- Grass verges are present along Denton Lane, including larger areas of open green space in the centre of the area.
- Telegraph poles and overhead cables are present in the centre of the area connecting the surrounding residential properties.

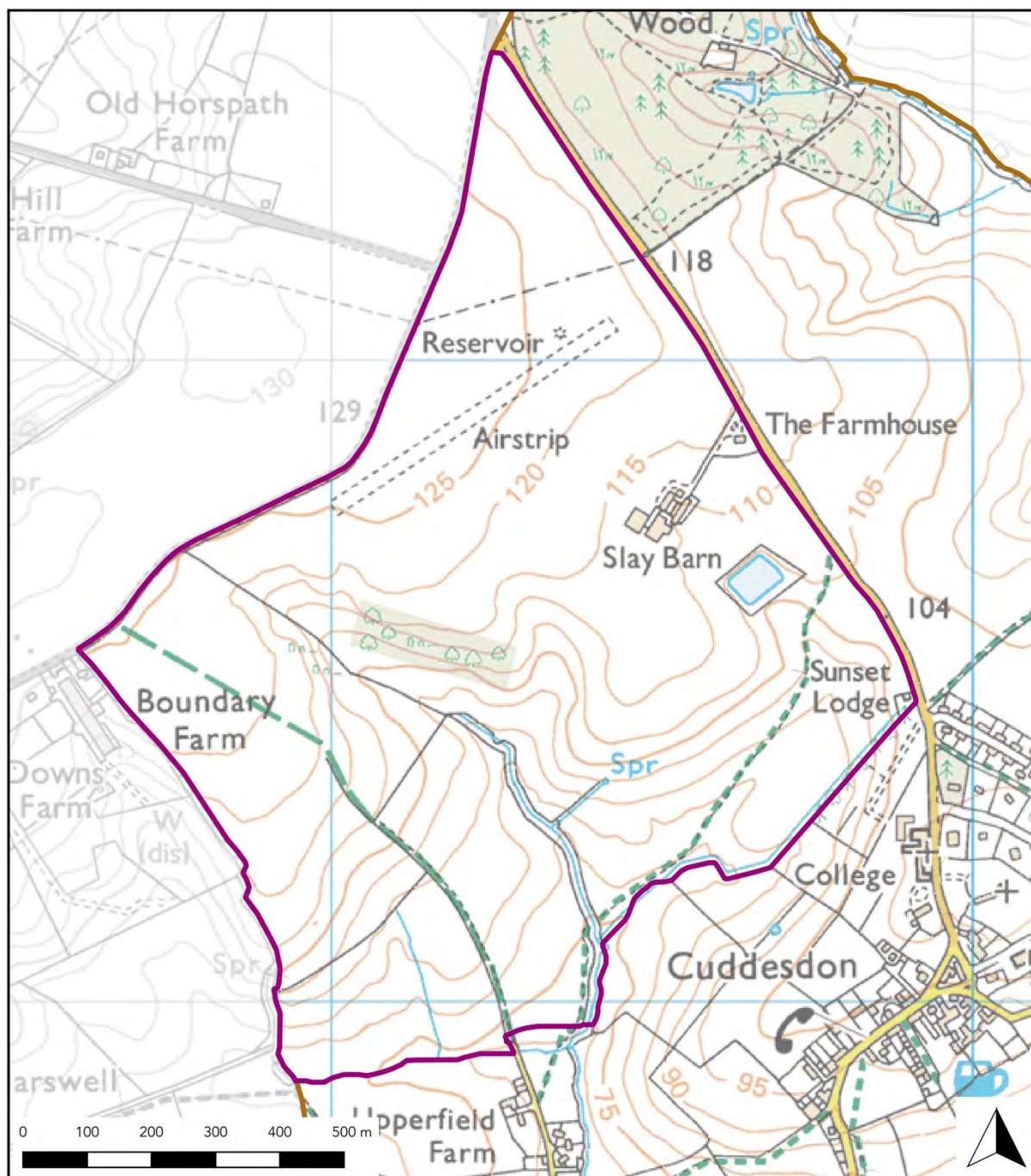
15.4 Perceptual and aesthetic factors

- Long distance views from the green are generally restricted due to the presence of surrounding residential properties, hedgerows and trees.
- Residential properties are likely to experience long distance views to the south, particularly from first floor windows.

15.5 Recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of Denton LCA.

- Any new development in Denton should be carefully considered to complement and support the local vernacular of the village.

16 Northern Farmland (LCA 11)



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Legend

- Northern Farmland (LCA 11)
- NDP area

PROJECT LC-350 Cuddesdon & Denton LCA
CLIENT Cuddesdon & Denton NDP SG
DRAWN WPE
CHECKED NJD
SCALE 1:8,000
DATE 02.02.18





View south towards Ripon College



View west from Wheatley Road

16.1 Location and boundaries

- 16.1.1 *Northern Farmland LCA* comprises arable farmland with large scale field sizes. The area is defined by Wheatley Road to the north and east, a small watercourse to the south and the parish boundary to the west.

16.2 Designations and policy

- A bridleway and a footpath cross through this area connecting Denton with Wheatley Road.
- Located within the Oxford Green Belt.

16.3 Landscape appraisal

- The geological bedrock of this area is comprised of:
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation - Siltstone and Sandstone.
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Mudstone.
 - Portland Group - Limestone and Calcareous Sandstone.
 - Whitchurch Sand Formation - Sandstone⁴⁵.
- This area is comprised of arable Farmland defined by large scale field sizes.
- Crops are alternated between wheat and rapeseed throughout the year.
- The topography of this area rises from south to north ranging between c. 70m AOD to c. 125m AOD.
- The upper course of Denton Brook has created a river valley in the centre of the area.
- The source and upper course of Denton Brook is located in this area and travels southwards into Denton.
- A drainage ditch is located along part of the eastern area boundary and along the southern area boundary.
- Broadleaved trees are present in field boundaries across the area.
- The eastern boundary of the area is lined with broadleaved trees along most of its length.
- The upper course of Denton Brook is lined with broadleaved trees.
- A block of deciduous woodland is present in the centre of the area.
- Broadleaved trees have been planted to surround the agricultural buildings at Slay Barn.
- Hedgerows are present in field boundaries across the area which are fragmented in places.
- A man-made pond is present to the south east of Slay Barn.
- A residential property named 'The Farmhouse' is located in the eastern

⁴⁵ British Geological Survey (2017) Geology of Britain. Accessed on 22/02/18. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

extent of the area adjacent to Wheatley Road.

- The two residential properties located within this area are surrounded by arable farmland in all directions.
- An access track leads south west from Wheatley Road at 'The Farmhouse' to a farmstead named 'Slay Barn'.
- A temporary airstrip is located across the northern extent of this area. This airstrip is comprised of grassland which is cut into the surrounding arable farmland.
- A covered reservoir is located in the northern part of this area.
- Large agricultural barns are located at Slay Barn.

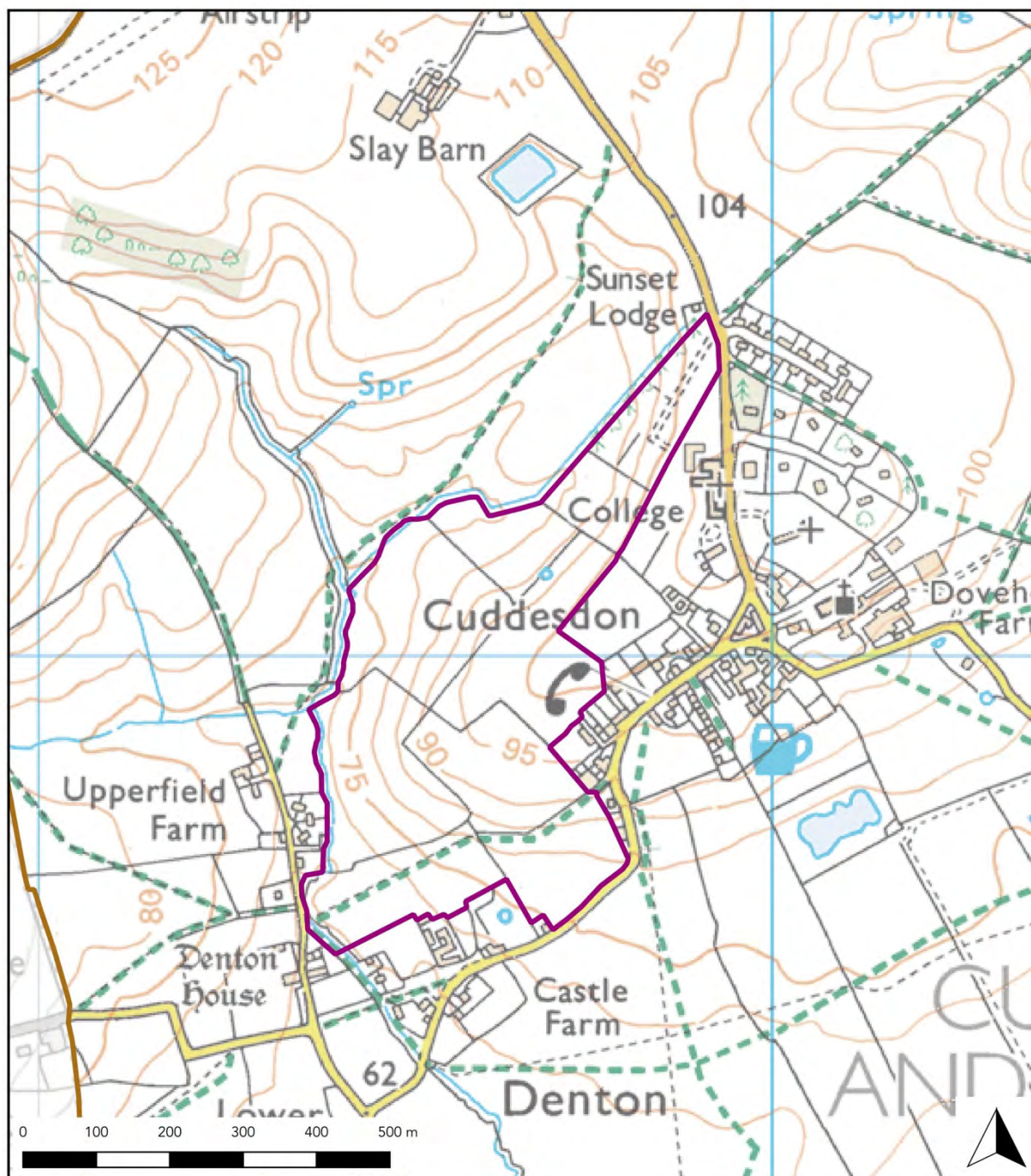
16.4 Perceptual and aesthetic factors

- Footpaths that cross through the area, particularly in the northern reaches, offer panoramic views towards the Chilterns AONB.
- Ripon College is a visual landmark which is located to the south of the area.

16.5 Recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of Northern Farmland LCA.

- Strengthen the field pattern by conserving species rich hedgerows and sympathetically maintaining all hedgerows.
- Where appropriate, replant gappy hedges using species such as field maple (*Acer campestre*) hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and spindle (*Euonymus europaea*).
- Maintain the presence of trees in this landscape.
- Plant new native species of trees where possible.
- Introducing tall structures into this landscape would be visually intrusive and detract from the wide ranging and expansive views.
- Conserve the existing panoramic views.
- Finding a balance between economic agricultural practices and the retention of wildlife habitats and traditional field layouts is vital.

17 Hillside Farmland (LCA 12)



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Legend

- Hillside Farmland (LCA 12)
- NDP area

PROJECT LC-350 Cuddesdon & Denton LCA
 CLIENT Cuddesdon & Denton NDP SG
 DRAWN WPE
 CHECKED NJD
 SCALE 1:7,000
 DATE 02.02.18





View west towards Denton



View north from College Field

17.1 Location and boundaries

- 17.1.1 *Hillside Farmland LCA* comprises a mosaic of fields of pasture, woodland and allotments. The area is defined by arable farmland to the north, the urban area of Cuddesdon to the east, Denton Hill to the south and by Denton Brook to the west.

17.2 Designations and policy

- A single footpath crosses through the area between Denton Hill and Denton.
- Located within the Oxford Green Belt.

17.3 Landscape appraisal

- The geological bedrock of this area is comprised of:
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation - Siltstone and Sandstone.
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Mudstone.
 - Portland Group - Limestone and Calcareous Sandstone⁴⁶.
- Most of the area comprises small scale fields of pasture. There also exists an area of broadleaved woodland, a traditional orchard and allotments.
- This area is located on the northern and western sides of a hill that encompasses the village of Cuddesdon.
- The topography slopes downwards to the north and west ranging between c. 100m AOD and c. 65m AOD.
- Denton Brook runs adjacent to the western area boundary.
- An area of broadleaved woodland is located in the north eastern corner of the area.
- Mature broadleaved trees are present in field margins and in fields across the area.
- A small pond is located near a field boundary in the central northern part of the area.
- Two allotment gardens are located in this area, one in the centre of the area adjacent to the north of residential properties at Denton Hill and the second is in the north east corner of the area adjacent to Wheatley Road.

17.4 Perceptual and aesthetic factors

- Long distance views to the north, south and west.
- Residential properties along Wheatley Road at Garsington are visible to the

⁴⁶ British Geological Survey (2017) Geology of Britain. Accessed on 22/02/18. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

west of the area.

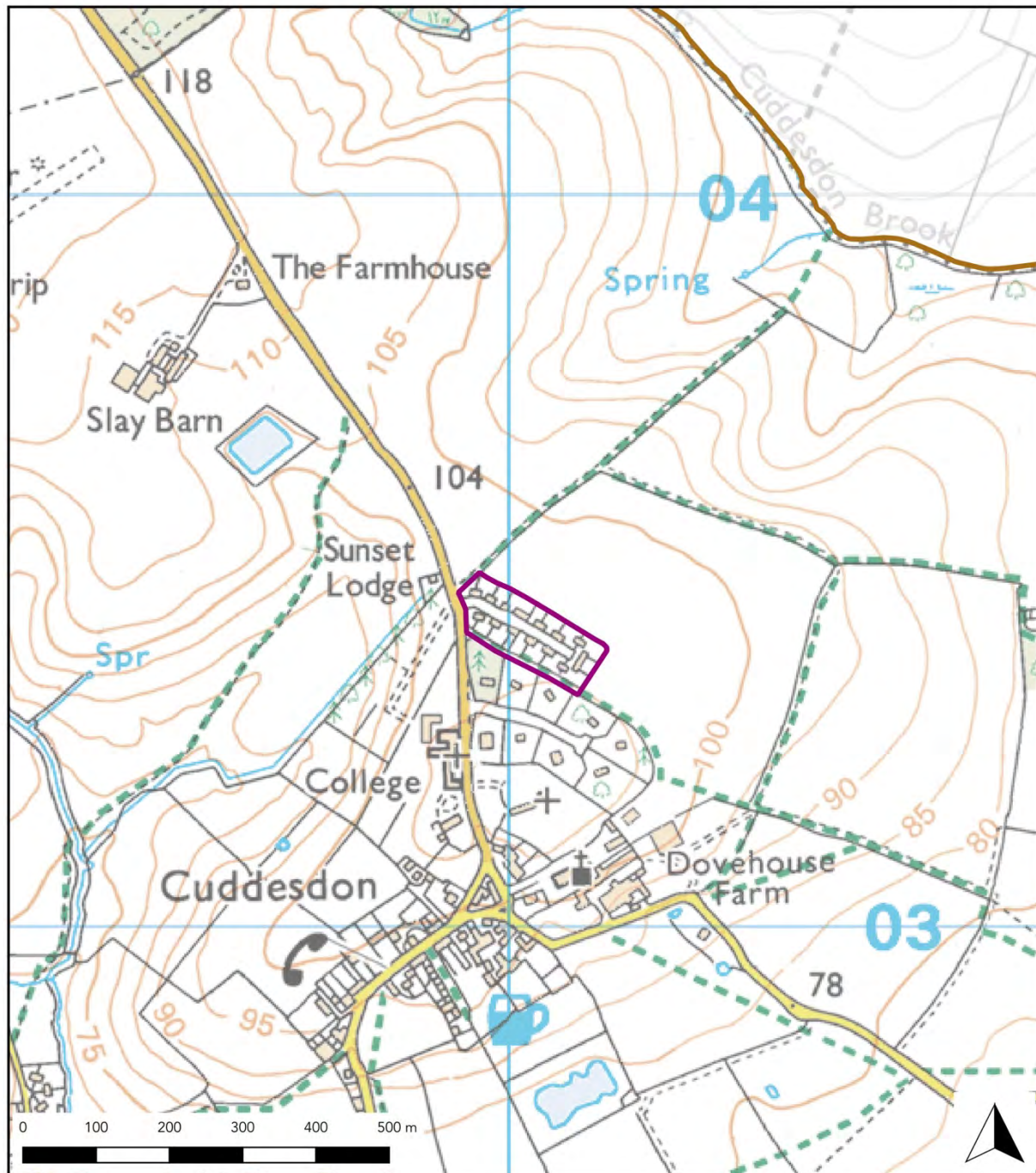
- Cooling towers at Didcot Power Station are visible to the south west of the area.
- Ripon College is a visual landmark which stands above the area.

17.5

Recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of Hillside Farmland LCA.



- Strengthen the field pattern by conserving species rich hedgerows and sympathetically maintaining all hedgerows.
- Where appropriate, replant gappy hedges using species such as field maple (*Acer campestre*) hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and spindle (*Euonymus europaea*).
- Maintain the presence of trees in this landscape.
- Plant new native species of trees where possible.
- Conserve the existing panoramic views.
- The tranquil character of the area should be maintained.
- Finding a balance between economic agricultural practices and the retention of wildlife habitats and traditional field layouts is vital.
- The allotments are a valued asset and should be maintained.

18 Parkside (LCA 13)



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Legend

-  Parkside (LCA 13)
-  NDP area

PROJECT LC-350 Cuddesdon & Denton LCA
CLIENT Cuddesdon & Denton NDP SG
DRAWN WPE
CHECKED NJD
SCALE 1:7,000
DATE 02.02.18





Parkside



View south towards Parkside from footpath

18.1 Location and boundaries

- 18.1.1 *Parkside LCA* comprises an area containing a single road and adjacent residential properties at the northern edge of the village of Cuddesdon. The area is defined by arable farmland to the north and west, private gardens associated with residential properties at Bishop's Wood to the south and by Wheatley Road to the west.

18.2 Designations and policy

- A single footpath is located adjacent to the southern area boundary.
- Located within the Oxford Green Belt.

18.3 Landscape appraisal

- The geological bedrock of this area is comprised of:
 - Portland Group - Limestone and Calcareous Sandstone⁴⁷.
- This area is comprised of residential properties and associated front and rear gardens.
- This area is relatively flat and located at c. 105m AOD.
- Broadleaved trees are located adjacent to the southern area boundary.
- Some residential properties along Parkside have hedgerows marking the boundary of their front gardens.
- Residential properties at Parkside are mostly semi-detached including one bungalow.
- The post-war housing at the eastern extent of Parkside are older in comparison to the western extent, which are constructed using red bricks.
- Some houses have their own off-street parking.
- Grass verges are present along Parkside in varying lengths along the road.
- Linear settlement pattern.
- Telegraph poles and overhead wires cross through the area.
- A small bus shelter is located at a grass verge adjacent to the road junction between Parkside and Wheatley Road.

18.4 Perceptual and aesthetic factors

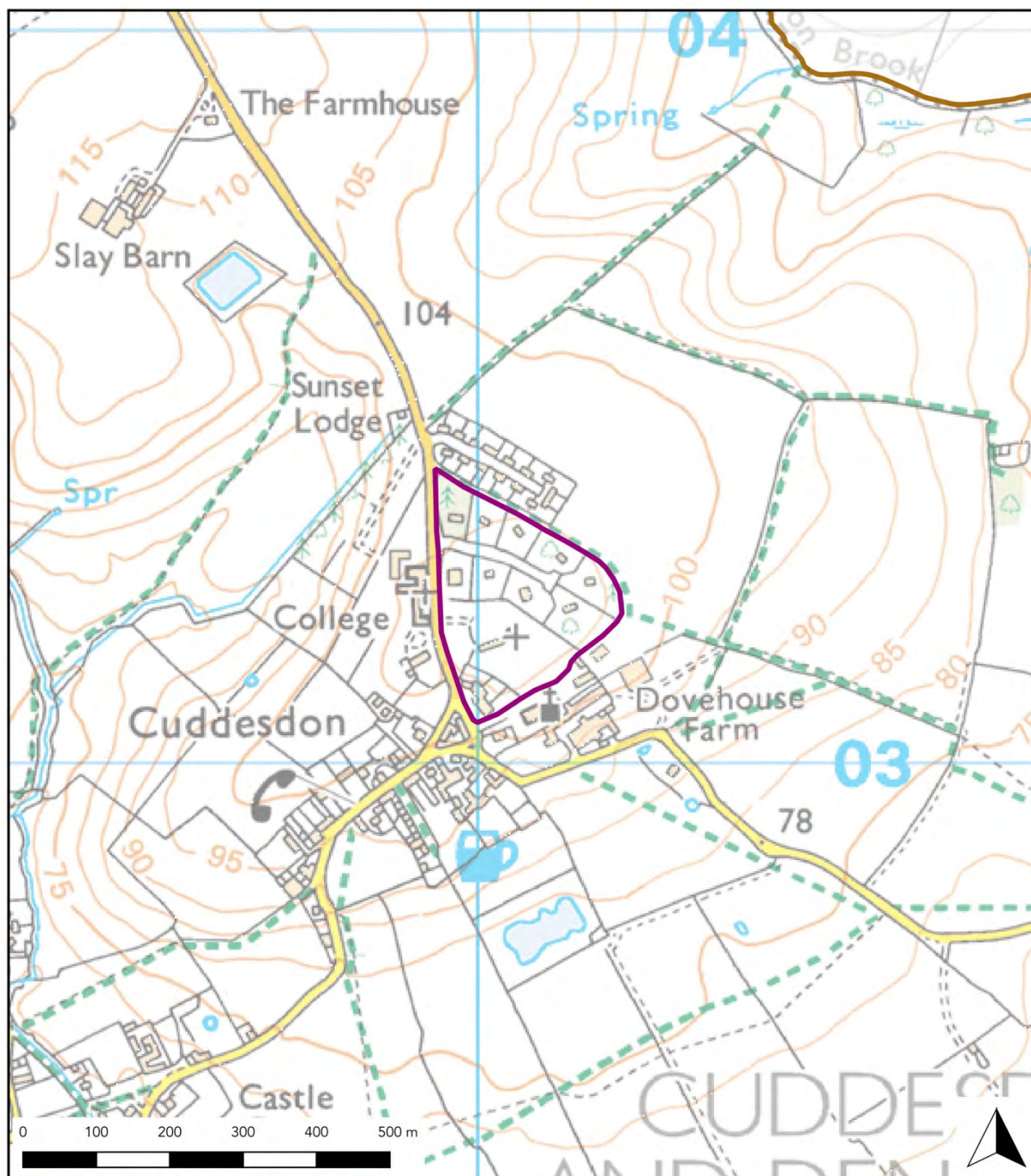
- Views from the rear of residential properties along the northern and eastern side of Parkside look across expansive countryside towards the Chilterns AONB.

⁴⁷ British Geological Survey (2017) Geology of Britain. Accessed on 22/02/18. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

18.5 Recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of *Parkside LCA*.



- Retention of small, more affordable houses for sale and rent is vital.

19 Cuddesdon House and Surrounds (LCA 14)



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Legend

-  Cuddesdon House and Surrounds (LCA 14)
-  NDP area

PROJECT LC-350 Cuddesdon & Denton LCA
CLIENT Cuddesdon & Denton NDP SG
DRAWN WPE
CHECKED NJD
SCALE 1:7,000
DATE 22.02.18





View east along Bishops Wood



View west along Bishops Wood

19.1 Location and boundaries

- 19.1.1 *Cuddesdon House and Surrounds LCA* comprises an area containing residential properties at Bishop Wood, Cuddesdon House and curtilage and residential properties at Church Close. This area is defined by a footpath adjacent to the rear of residential gardens at Parkside to the north, by arable farmland to the north east and east, by the boundary between the Parish Church of All Saints and Dovehouse Farm to the south and by Wheatley Road to the west.

19.2 Designations and policy

- A footpath runs adjacent to the northern area boundary.
- Located within the Oxford Green Belt.

19.3 Landscape appraisal

- The geological bedrock of this area is comprised of:
 - Portland Group - Limestone and Calcareous Sandstone⁴⁸.
- This area is mostly comprised of residential properties and associated front and rear gardens.
- This area is located on a plateau and the topography is relatively flat at c. 105m AOD.
- This area was originally woodland attached to what is now Cuddesdon House. Many well established native trees including ash, oak, beech, sweet and horse chestnut, maple, lime, as well as more ornamental varieties are scattered across this area.
- A few dutch elm trees were lost, and others have been removed because of storm or decay.
- Hedgerows mark the boundary between front gardens and Bishops Wood.
- Tree Preservation Orders are present across this area.
- Chapel of St Peter and St Paul at Cuddesdon House (Grade II) is located in this area.
- An Anglo-Saxon Burial Ground is located in this area. The following text is taken from the book; *God's Holy Hill* by Mark D. Chapman regarding this burial ground:

"A chance find was made during the enlargement of the Bishop's Palace by Samuel Wilberforce in 1847. Despite poor documentation this has proved to be an important source of information about Anglo-Saxon England. In constructing a new driveway to the Palace for the new bishop, workmen unearthed a number of human bones. It was reported the Archaeological

⁴⁸ British Geological Survey (2017) *Geology of Britain*. Accessed on 22/02/18. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

Journal later in the same year that 'several human skeletons' were found 'at a depth of between two and three feet from the surface. On further examination it became clear that the skeletons were arranged in a circle, the heads outwards, lying on their faces with their legs crossed. They were in a state of high preservation.' Near them were found 'several highly curious and interesting objects': two 'very decayed' swords, two squat blue glass bowls, one of 3 inches high and 5 7/8 inches diameter and the other smaller, a bronze bucket, '9 inches high and much worn', a fragment of gilt bronze set with garnets (which has been interpreted as a bird's head and may have been an ornamental plaque for a shield or even a musical instrument), and a late medieval sealing ring with the word Pax. This fascinating collection of ancient artefacts was exhibited by the Bishop to the Society of Antiquaries in November 1852, and coloured plates of the bucket and the glass vessels were published by J.Y. Akerman in 1855"⁴⁹.

- Nine separate detached residential properties are located at Bishops Wood. Cuddesdon House and chapel is located in the centre of the area.
- One double storey building and four bungalows are located at Church Close.
- Buildings at Bishops Wood are well spaced with residential gardens inbetween each property. Cuddesdon House is surrounded by large gardens.
- Bishops Wood is a no through road leading from Wheatley Road. Church Close is a no through road leading from Wheatley Road. Cuddesdon House is accessed via a private drive leading from Wheatley Road.
- Bishops Wood is lined with grass verges.

19.4 Perceptual and aesthetic factors

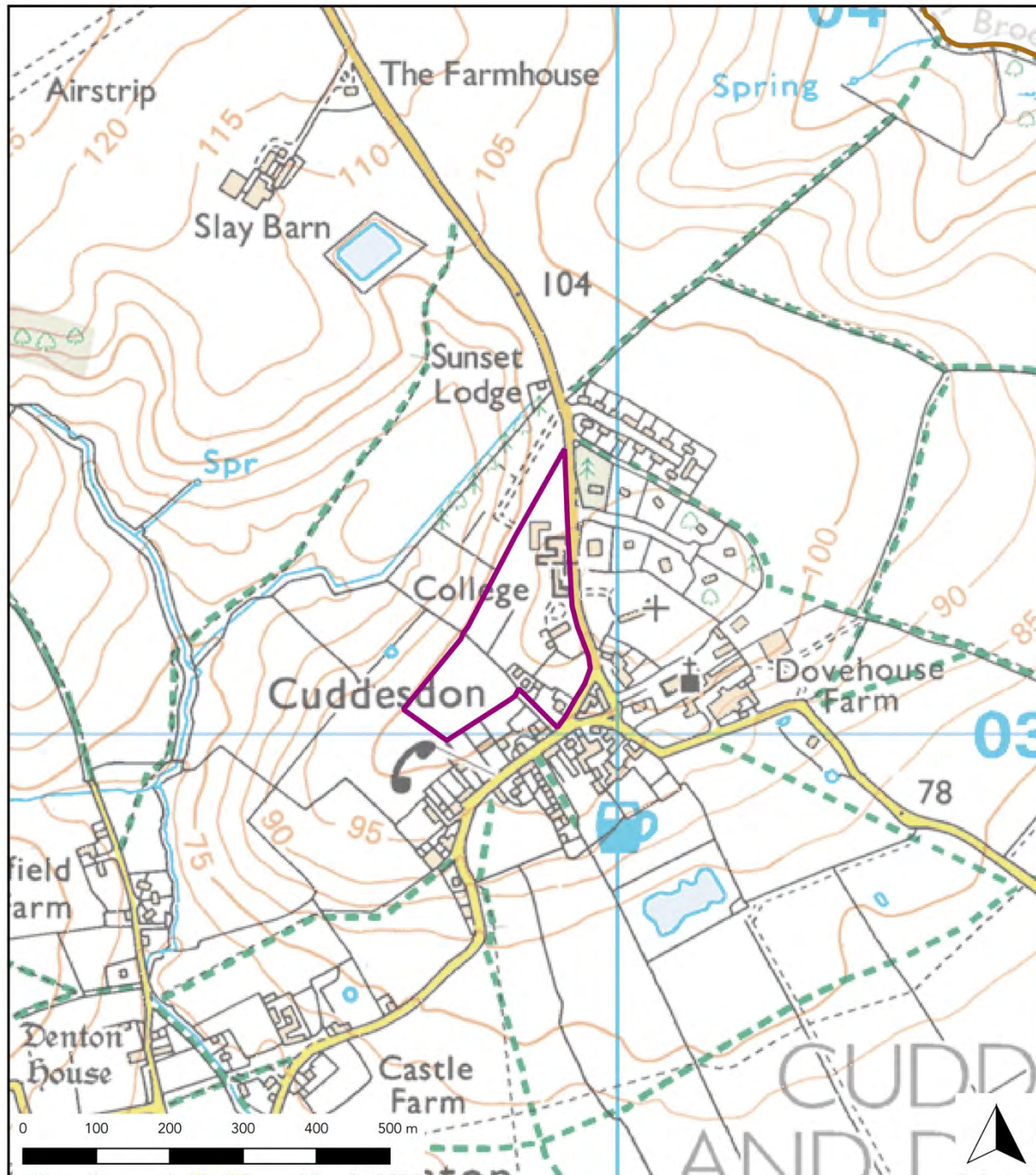
- Residential properties at the far eastern extent of Bishops Wood are likely to experience long distance views across countryside to the Chilterns AONB.
- Ripon College and the Church of All Saints are landmark buildings in the immediate vicinity of the area.

19.5 Recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of Cuddesdon House and Surrounds LCA.

- Any new development in this area should be carefully considered to complement and support the local vernacular of the village.
- Retention of small, more affordable houses for sale and rent is vital.
- Plant new native species of trees where possible.

⁴⁹ Mark D. Chapman (2004) God's Holy Hill. Published by: The Wychwood Press.

20 Ripon College and College Field (LCA 15)



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Legend

- Ripon College and College Field (LCA 15)
- NDP area

PROJECT LC-350 Cuddesdon & Denton LCA
 CLIENT Cuddesdon & Denton NDP SG
 DRAWN WPE
 CHECKED NJD
 SCALE 1:7,000
 DATE 02.02.18





Bishop Edward King Chapel at Ripon College



College Field

20.1 Location and boundaries

- 20.1.1 *Ripon College and College Field LCA* comprises Ripon College and grounds and residential properties adjacent to Field Lane. This area also includes College Field. Ripon College is one of the largest Anglican theological colleges in the UK. This area is defined by Wheatley Road and The Green to the east, by the village of Cuddesdon to the south and by pasture, broadleaved woodland and allotments to the west.

20.2 Designations and policy

- Located within the Oxford Green Belt.

20.3 Landscape appraisal

- The geological bedrock of this area is comprised of:
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation - Siltstone and Sandstone.
 - Portland Group - Limestone and Calcareous Sandstone⁵⁰.
- This area comprises buildings associated with Ripon College, residential properties, private gardens and amenity grassland.
- This area is located on a plateau at c. 105m AOD.
- Broadleaved trees are scattered across this area.
- The northern extent of the north western area boundary meets an area of broadleaved woodland.
- The northern extent of the eastern area boundary is lined with a hedgerow.
- Tree Preservation Orders are present across this area.
- Three Listed Buildings are located in this area⁵¹. These are:
 - Ripon College (Grade II*).
 - Vicarage at Ripon College (Grade II*).
 - War Memorial Cross in forecourt of Ripon College (Grade II).
- Residential buildings are also located in this area adjacent to Field Lane and College Field.
- The southern extent of the eastern area boundary is lined with a brick wall which defines the boundary between the college and Wheatley Road.

20.4 Perceptual and aesthetic factors

- Views from College Field look across pasture and arable farmland to the north west, west and south west. Cooling towers at Didcot Power Station

⁵⁰ British Geological Survey (2017) Geology of Britain. Accessed on 22/02/18. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

⁵¹ Historic England (2018) Search the list. Accessed on 23/02/18. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

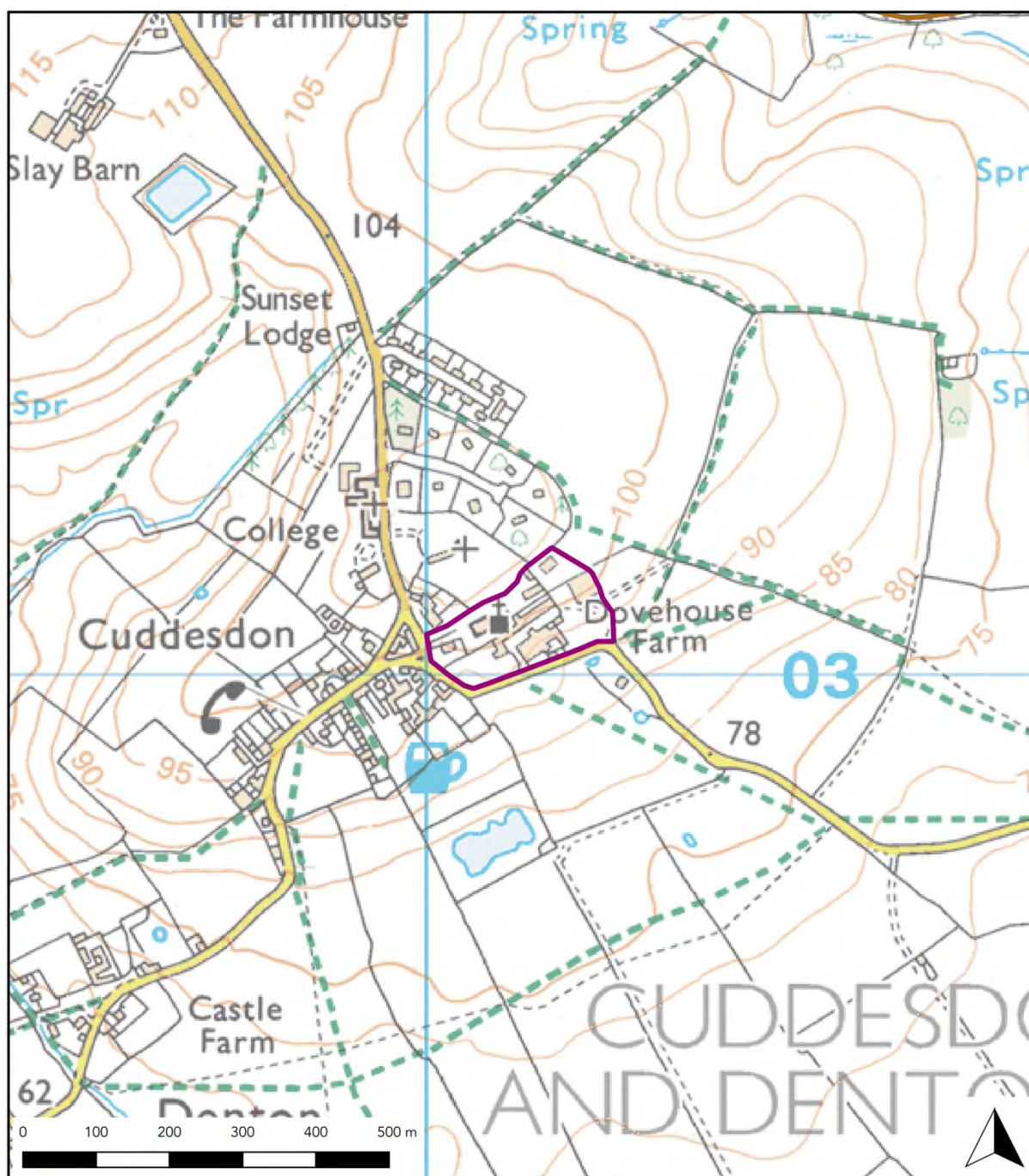
are visible from this location.

- Views from the windows of the highest floors within Ripon College offer panoramic views towards the Chilterns AONB and Didcot Power Station. However, views of the City of Oxford are not possible.
- When viewed from College Field, the modern Bishop Edward King Chapel is visible in front of the older college building.

20.5 Recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of Ripon College and College Field LCA.

- Any new development in this location should be carefully considered to complement and support the setting of the college.

21 All Saints Church and Dovehouse Farm (LCA 16)



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Legend

- All Saints Church and Dovehouse Farm (LCA 16)
- NDP area

PROJECT LC-350 Cuddesdon & Denton LCA
CLIENT Cuddesdon & Denton NDP SG
DRAWN WPE
CHECKED NJD
SCALE 1:7,000
DATE 02.02.18





All Saints Church



Rear of Wall House viewed from graveyard of All Saints Church



View of lychgate at entrance to All Saints Church



Dovehouse Farm

21.1 Location and boundaries

- 21.1.1 *All Saints Church and Dovehouse Farm LCA* comprises All Saints Church and curtilage, Manor House, Wall House and Dovehouse Farm. This area is defined by residential gardens to the north, arable land to the east and south and by Church Road and The Green to the west.

21.2 Designations and policy

- Located within the Oxford Green Belt.

21.3 Landscape appraisal

- The geological bedrock of this area is comprised of:
 - Portland Group - Limestone and Calcareous Sandstone⁵².
- This area comprises All Saints Church and churchyard, Manor Close, Wall House and agricultural buildings at Dovehouse Farm.
- Abingdon Abbey built the All Saints Church around 1180 and received revenue from the manor of Cuddesdon until the dissolution of the monasteries.
- The topography of this area slopes downwards from north to south between c. 105m AOD and 90m AOD.
- Yew trees are present in the graveyard of All Saints Church.
- A small area of broadleaved woodland is located at Dovehouse Farm in the south east corner of the area.
- A hedgerow is present in the boundary of Wall House and Dovehouse Farm.
- Part of a Tree Preservation Order is located within the curtilage of All Saints Church.
- Seven Listed Buildings are located in this area.⁵³ These are:
 - Church of All Saints (Grade I).
 - Cross approximately 5 metres west of Church of All Saints (Grade II).
 - Lychgate approximately 60 metres west of Church of All Saints (Grade II).
 - Sheene memorial approximately 6 metres east of chancel of Church of All Saints (Grade II).
 - Gardilner Memorial approximately 1 metre south east of south transept of Church of All Saints (Grade II).

⁵² British Geological Survey (2017) Geology of Britain. Accessed on 22/02/18. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

⁵³ Historic England (2018) Search the list. Accessed on 23/02/18. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

- Chest Tomb approximately 1 metre south of transept of Church of All Saints (Grade II).
- Barn approximately 50 metres east of Dove House (Grade II).

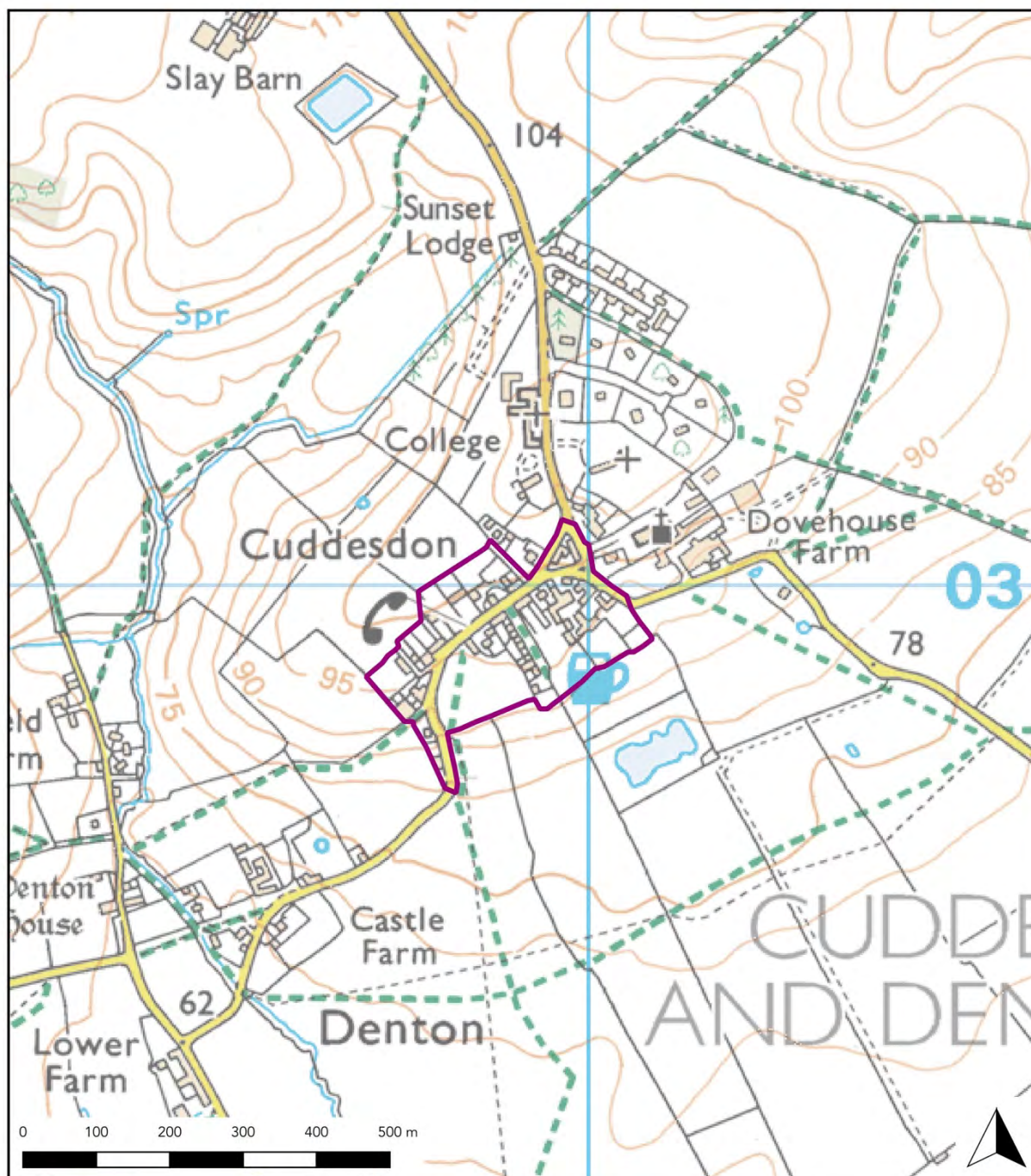
21.4 Perceptual and aesthetic factors

- All Saints Church is a visual landmark that is widely visible from the surrounding area.
- The large agricultural buildings at the eastern extent of Dovehouse Farm are a visual landmark when viewed from the east.
- The roof of the Tithe Barn at Dovehouse Farm is currently lined with blue plastic which detracts from the historic character of the churchyard and views from the south and east.

21.5 Recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of *All Saints Church and Dovehouse Farm LCA*.

- Development of Dovehouse Farm should be carefully considered to complement and support the setting of the church.
- Dovehouse Farm could be considered to contain a through route to connect with Parkside and Bishops Wood.
- Records from the 1940s show that the west porch of the church was once vertical. There is speculation as to the cause of this phenomenon. Possible explanations include changes in the water table as a result of agricultural practices and the result of the weight of the roof pushing the walls outwards. There is no evidence to support these statements.
- The block of woodland located adjacent to Dovehouse Farm in the south east corner of the area should be maintained and enhanced.

22 Central Cuddesdon (LCA 17)



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Legend

- Central Cuddesdon (LCA 17)
- NDP area

PROJECT LC-350 Cuddesdon & Denton LCA
CLIENT Cuddesdon & Denton NDP SG
DRAWN WPE
CHECKED NJD
SCALE 1:7,000
DATE 02.02.18





Cuddesdon High Street



Medieval village cross/war memorial at the village green



View towards All Saints Church from the recreation ground



View of houses along High Street from the recreation ground

22.1 Location and boundaries

- 22.1.1 *Central Cuddesdon LCA* comprises the central part of the village of Cuddesdon incorporating residential properties adjacent to The Green, High Street, Denton Hill and The Lane. This area also contains the recreation ground.

22.2 Designations and policy

- A footpath crosses through the recreation ground. The Lane is also a footpath. A footpath connects Denton Hill and Brookside.
- Located within the Oxford Green Belt.

22.3 Landscape appraisal

- The geological bedrock of this area is comprised of:
 - Kimmeridge Clay Formation - Siltstone and Sandstone.
 - Portland Group - Limestone and Calcareous Sandstone⁵⁴.
- This area comprises amenity grassland, residential properties and associated gardens.
- The topography of this area slopes gradually to the south west from c. 100m AOD to c. 80m AOD.
- Broadleaved trees are present in private gardens and along the southern boundary of the area.
- Three Listed Buildings are located in this area⁵⁵. These are:
 - Manor House (Grade II).
 - Stables and attached farm building approximately 25m west of Manor House (Grade II).
 - The Orchard and Orchard Cottage (Grade II).
- Development within this area surrounds The Green, High Street and Denton Hill.
- A recreation ground comprising a large area of amenity grassland is located adjacent to the south of High Street and to the east of Denton Hill.
- Bat and Ball village pub and the village hall are located in this area which are important local assets for the village.
- The residential properties located in this area comprise a mixture of different construction materials, styles and ages. Terraced, semi-detached and detached properties are present in this area.
- The medieval village cross stood near the west porch of All Saints Church from 1854 until it was returned to the village green, near its original site

⁵⁴ British Geological Survey (2017) Geology of Britain. Accessed on 22/02/18. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>

⁵⁵ Historic England (2018) Search the list. Accessed on 23/02/18. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

and became the village war memorial in 2015.

- Telegraph poles and overhead wires cross through this area.

22.4 Perceptual and aesthetic factors

- Views across countryside towards the Chilterns AONB are possible from the recreation ground looking south, however, this view is partially restricted due to the presence of trees along the southern extent of the recreation ground. Views from this location during winter months are likely to be more exposed due to reduced foliage cover.

22.5 Recommendations to plan, manage and protect distinctiveness of Central Cuddesdon LCA.

- Any new development in the village of Cuddesdon should be carefully considered to complement and support the local vernacular of the village.
- Retention of small, more affordable houses for sale and rent is vital.
- Many of the old cottages in the village have been replaced by better constructed but characterless buildings without any local references of their own.
- Overhead telephone wires are a visual detractor and are vulnerable when windy. Overhead telephone wires could be planted underground.
- Consider more pro-active maintenance of the trees on the southern side of the recreation ground to keep an open view to the Chilterns.
- Conserve and enhance the village green and roadside grass verges.

23 Conclusion

23.1 Key features

- 23.1.1 The findings from this Landscape Character Assessment show that the Cuddesdon and Denton NDP area is home to a variety of natural, cultural and historic features that combine to define the character of the area. The following paragraphs break down the key features.
- 23.1.2 The landscape surrounding the settlements is largely and open and rural in character. The topography of the NDP area is focused around the hill that the village of Cuddesdon is located upon. There are other hilltop villages in the local area, but Cuddesdon, because it is compact, remains an archetypal small hilltop settlement rising from the surrounding countryside. All Saints Church defines the skyline of the village, particularly when viewed from the south. The tall buildings of Ripon College are also a defining feature that are visible from the surrounding area, particularly from the north. The expansive panoramic views towards the Chilterns AONB from the Cuddesdon hilltop and from Chiselhampton Hill are valued highly by local people.
- 23.1.3 The tree-lined watercourses of Cuddesdon Brook and the River Thame and their alluvial plains are valuable wildlife habitats. The action of these watercourses has strongly influenced the topography in the area, creating a river valley that cuts through the landscape.
- 23.1.4 Pockets of deciduous woodland are scattered across the area and distinctive field boundaries, with hedgerow trees that help mark out the network of fields, small and large, that surround the settlements. The broadleaved and coniferous woodland at Coombe Wood is designated as Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland and Ancient Replanted Woodland. Coombe Wood is home to a variety of fauna and flora including bluebells, red kites and muntjac.
- 23.1.5 The two areas of allotments, the sports ground at College Field, the recreation ground, the village pub and the village hall are valued community assets. A network of PRoW cross through the area including footpaths and bridleways that connect the settlements. The local network of footpaths and bridleways are valued recreational assets which allow for the exploration of the countryside.

- 23.1.6 There are 28 Listed Buildings located in the NDP area including the Grade I Listed Building at All Saints Church and Grade II* Listed Buildings at Ripon College, the Vicarage at Ripon College, Denton House, Garden Wall of Denton House and Stable Block at Denton House. Other valued historic features include the lychgate at the entrance to All Saints Church and the medieval cross/war memorial at the Cuddesdon village green.

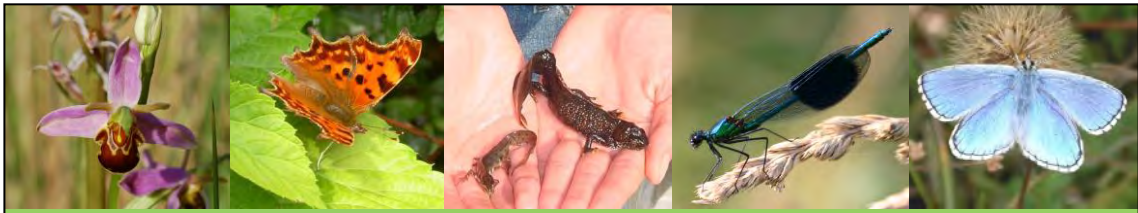
APPENDIX A

Landscape assessment proforma

Landscape assessment		
Category	Features	Comments
	Geology	
	Land use and land management	
	Topography	
	Hydrology	
	PRoW	
Biodiversity/flora and fauna	Woodland	
	Hedgerows	
	Tree Preservation Order	
	Lakes/Ponds	
	Designations	
Archaeology and cultural designations	Listed buildings	
	Other	
Settlement	Buildings	
	Roads, streets and routes	
	Spaces	
	Layout	
	Landmarks	
	Streetscape	
	Other built form	
Perceptual and aesthetic factors		

APPENDIX B

TVERC Biodiversity Report



Biodiversity Report

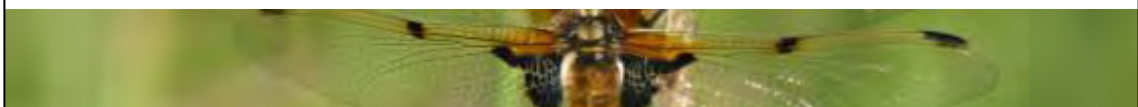
Site: Cuddesdon and Denton Parish

TVERC Ref: TVERC/17/677

Prepared for: Cuddesdon and Denton Neighbourhood Plan Committee of C&D Parish Council

Date: 19/02/2018

By Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

The following are included in this report:

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- ☒ Terms & Conditions
- ☒ Species data statements

PROTECTED & NOTABLE SPECIES INFORMATION:

- ☒ Table of legally protected and notable species (Cuddesdon and Denton Parish search area)
- ☒ Table of Invasive species records (Cuddesdon and Denton Parish search area)
- ☒ Species status key
- ☒ Data origin key

DESIGNATED WILDLIFE SITE INFORMATION:

There are no designated sites within the search area.

HABITAT INFORMATION:

- ☒ Section 41 habitats of principal importance (Cuddesdon and Denton Parish search area) have been supplied separately as GIS layers
- ☒ A list of habitats with area
- ☒ Habitat metadata

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The copyright for this document and the information provided is retained by Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre. 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.

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The data in this 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).

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.

The absence of any species or habitat data for any site, area or location does not mean that any species or habitat is not present.

MAPS

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DATA STATEMENTS

STATEMENT ON OXFORDSHIRE BAT GROUP DATA

TVERC has agreed an exchange of data with Oxfordshire Bat Group (OBG) which enables us to provide records belonging to them with the grid reference given to 1 km precision. Such records are indicated by the term "Confidential, refer to OBG for further details" in the location column and OBG in the data origin column of the species table. Enquirers are recommended to contact OBG for further information.

David Endacott
27 Hedge Hill Road
East Challow
Wantage
Oxon
OX12 9SD

davidendacott@hotmail.com

STATEMENT ON BIRD RECORDS IN OXFORDSHIRE (DATA MARKED AS OOS" IN THE DATA ORIGIN COLUMN

The majority of bird records in Oxfordshire, except those in the north of the county, have been provided by the Oxford Ornithological Society. Such records have a value of OOS in the data origin column . Please note that:

- a. Not all species are subject to the same degree of recording; the absence of records of a species in a given geographical area does not necessarily indicate absence of that species.
- b. Not all parts of the county are subject to the same degree of recording; the absence of records for a given area does not necessarily indicate the absence of bird species.
- c. Records of species regarded as sensitive have been provided with reduced information about location. Any requests for more precise information about the location of such "confidential" sites should be addressed directly to OOS (www.oos.org.uk) You can use the following email contacts chairman@oos.org.uk (the chairman) and ian@recorder.fsnet.co.uk (the county bird recorder).

STATEMENT ON WILDLIFE TRUST WATER VOLE DATA

Since 2008 data has been collected as positive or negative sections of watercourses. Positive sections crossing into search areas are included within the data. These are shown with the central grid reference for the stretch of watercourse. This may fall outside the search area but the stretch will be at least partly within the search area. The location information shows the beginning and end points of the stretch of watercourse.

USE OF NBN GATEWAY DATA

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

The NBN Gateway's Terms and Conditions state "*You may not republish wholesale the material, data and/or information made available to you, or exploit it for commercial or academic research purposes without first obtaining written permission from the relevant data provider*". This means that environmental consultants cannot use NBN data in ecology reports for planning applications unless they have obtained written permission from all the data providers. If NBN Gateway data are also provided for this project please make sure that the NBN Gateway's terms and conditions are followed precisely.

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 Gateway does not hold the most up-to-date, comprehensive or highest resolution information on protected and notable species, local sites or habitats in Berkshire and Oxfordshire.

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.

Taxon Name	Common Name	Abundance / Sex / Stage	Date	Grid Ref.	Grid Ref. Qualifier	Location	Type of Record	Data Origin	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations
Amphibians												
<i>Smooth Newt</i>	Lissotriton vulgaris		05/07/1986	SP581019		The Gissal (Pond)	field record	BBOWT		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a		
<i>Common Toad</i>	Bufo bufo		05/07/1986	SP581019		The Gissal (Pond)	field record	BBOWT		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	NERC-S41	
<i>Common Toad</i>	Bufo bufo		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	NERC-S41	
<i>Common Toad</i>	Bufo bufo		14/03/1999	SP599054		25 Beech road Wheatley	field record	OBRC		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	NERC-S41	
<i>Common Frog</i>	Rana temporaria		05/07/1986	SP581019		The Gissal (Pond)	field record	BBOWT	HabDir-A5	WACA-Sch5-s9.5a		
<i>Common Frog</i>	Rana temporaria		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT	HabDir-A5	WACA-Sch5-s9.5a		
Birds												
<i>Mallard</i>	Anas platyrhynchos		05/07/1986	SP581019		The Gissal (Pond)	field record	BBOWT				Bird-Amber
<i>Mallard</i>	Anas platyrhynchos		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT				Bird-Amber
<i>Mallard</i>	Anas platyrhynchos	4	27/03/2009	SP610010		Little Milton Down (fields West Of Little Milton Down to River Thames)	field record	LN				Bird-Amber
<i>Grey Partridge</i>	Perdix perdix	2	15/06/2003	SP6100	1 km record	Little Milton	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Little Grebe</i>	Tachybaptus ruficollis		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT				Bird-Amber
<i>Honey-buzzard</i>	Pernis apivorus	1 Juvenile	25/09/2000	SP6003	1 km record	Cuddesdon	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber
<i>Red Kite</i>	Milvus milvus	1	10/08/2003	SP5805	1 km record	Shotover	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	Milvus milvus	1	08/07/2003	SP5805	1 km record	Shotover	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	Milvus milvus	1	06/08/2003	SP5805	1 km record	Shotover	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	Milvus milvus	1	13/07/2003	SP5805	1 km record	Shotover	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	Milvus milvus	2	13/02/2003	SP5805	1 km record	Shotover	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	Milvus milvus	1	09/08/2003	SP5805	1 km record	Shotover	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	Milvus milvus	1	11/02/2003	SP5805	1 km record	Shotover	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	Milvus milvus	2	27/03/2003	SP5805	1 km record	Shotover	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	Milvus milvus	1	30/05/2003	SP5805	1 km record	Shotover	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	Milvus milvus	1	29/09/2003	SP5805	1 km record	Shotover	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	Milvus milvus	1	13/05/2003	SP5805	1 km record	Shotover	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	Milvus milvus	1	08/02/2003	SP5805	1 km record	Shotover	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	Milvus milvus	1	12/04/2004	SP5805	1 km record	Shotover	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	Milvus milvus	2	27/03/2009	SP584043		Hill Farm, Horspath	field record	LN	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT

Taxon Name	Common Name	Abundance / Sex / Stage	Date	Grid Ref.	Grid Ref. Qualifier	Location	Type of Record	Data Origin	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations
<i>Red Kite</i>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	2	20/12/2008	SP585043		Hill Farm, Horspath	Flying	LN	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	3	04/02/2002	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	3	09/03/2002	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	1	08/01/2004	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	3	30/01/2002	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	1	31/07/2004	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	1	24/03/2004	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	1 Pair	19/01/2006	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	1	08/07/2000	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	2	08/07/2001	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	2	01/09/2004	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	1 to 2	26/03/2001	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	4	21/02/2004	SP593004		Chiselhampton		LN	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	1	28/03/1999	SP595054		Wheatley	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	1	28/03/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	2	31/07/2004	SP6003	1 km record	Cuddesdon	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Red Kite</i>	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	1	21/08/1999	SP6100	1 km record	Little Milton	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Goshawk</i>	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT		WACA-Sch1-p1		
<i>Kestrel</i>	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT				Bird-Amber
<i>Kestrel</i>	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	21/02/2004	SP613028		Cuddesden Mill		LN				Bird-Amber
<i>Merlin</i>	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	1 Female	31/01/2001	SP6202	1 km record	Great Milton	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber
<i>Hobby</i>	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	1	17/07/2002	SP50W		Confidential, refer to OOS for further details	field record	OOS		WACA-Sch1-p1		
<i>Peregrine</i>	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1	30/01/2003	SP50X	1 km record	Confidential, refer to OOS for further details	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		

Taxon Name	Common Name	Abundance / Sex / Stage	Date	Grid Ref.	Grid Ref. Qualifier	Location	Type of Record	Data Origin	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations
<i>Lapwing</i>	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Snipe</i>	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		05/07/1986	SP581019		The Gissal (Pond)	field record	BBOWT				Bird-Amber
<i>Curlew</i>	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Woodcock</i>	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT				Bird-Amber
<i>Herring Gull</i>	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Great Black-backed Gull</i>	<i>Larus marinus</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT				Bird-Amber
<i>Black-headed Gull</i>	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT				Bird-Amber
<i>Black-headed Gull</i>	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	1	27/03/2009	SP610010		Little Milton Down (fields West Of Little Milton Down to River Thames)	field record	LN				Bird-Amber
<i>Turtle Dove</i>	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Cuckoo</i>	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Nightjar</i>	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT	BirdsDir-A1		NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	1 Nest	26/07/2012	SP58150248		Wheatley Road, Garsington	field record	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	25 Adults	26/07/2012	SP58150248		Wheatley Road, Garsington	Flying	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	1 Nest	01/01/2011-31/12/2011	SP5817902494		6 Wheatley Road, Garsington	field record	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	1 Nest	01/01/2011-31/12/2011	SP58500148		Southend / Wheatley Road, Garsington	field record	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	12 Adults	01/01/2011-31/12/2011	SP58500148		Southend / Wheatley Road, Garsington	Flying	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	1	12/08/2000	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	1	06/05/2000	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	1 Nest	11/06/2013	SP59350585		High Street, Wheatley	field record	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	10 Adults	11/06/2013	SP59350585		High Street, Wheatley	Flying	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	6 Adults	01/01/2011-31/12/2011	SP5942105620		6 Simons Close, Wheatley	Flying	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	4 Adults	29/06/2012	SP59450560		Simon's Close, Wheatley	Flying	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	1 Nest	28/06/2012	SP5990405579		Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church, Crown Road, Wheatley	field record	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	2 Nests	01/01/2011-31/12/2011	SP5992903227		Ripon College, Wheatley Road, Cuddesdon	field record	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	6 Adults	01/01/2011-31/12/2011	SP5992903227		Ripon College, Wheatley Road, Cuddesdon	Flying	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	2 Nests	01/01/2011-31/12/2011	SP5992903227		Ripon College, Wheatley Road, Cuddesdon	field record	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	3 Adults	01/01/2010-31/12/2010	SP59940559		OX33 1UL (Crown Road, Wheatley)	Flying	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	5 Adults	28/06/2012	SP59940559		Crown Road, Wheatley	Flying	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	15 Adults	01/01/2011-31/12/2011	SP5997205507		14 Orchard Close, Wheatley	Flying	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	20 Adults	01/01/2011-31/12/2011	SP5997205507		14 Orchard Close, Wheatley	Flying	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	1 Nest	15/06/2012	SP62060248		Windmill Hill, Great Milton	field record	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	10 Adults	01/01/2010-31/12/2010	SP62060248		OX44 7NW (Windmill Hill, Great Milton)	Flying	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	2 Nests	01/01/2010-31/12/2010	SP62060248		OX44 7NW (Windmill Hill, Great Milton)	field record	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Swift</i>	<i>Apus apus</i>	10 Adults	15/06/2012	SP62060248		Windmill Hill, Great Milton	Flying	RSPB				Bird-Amber
<i>Kingfisher</i>	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1	28/07/2001	SP50X	1 km record	Confidential, refer to OOS for further details	field record	OOS	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber
<i>Kingfisher</i>	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber
<i>Kingfisher</i>	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1 Individual	04/09/2000	SP59640441		Coombe Wood, Cuddesdon	field record	LN	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber
<i>Green Woodpecker</i>	<i>Picus viridis</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT				Bird-Amber

Taxon Name	Common Name	Abundance / Sex / Stage	Date	Grid Ref.	Grid Ref. Qualifier	Location	Type of Record	Data Origin	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations
<i>Green Woodpecker</i>	<i>Picus viridis</i>	1	27/03/2009	SP610010		Little Milton Down (fields West Of Little Milton Down to River Thames)	field record	LN				Bird-Amber
<i>Lesser Spotted Woodpecker</i>	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Willow Warbler</i>	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	1	19/08/2000	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS				Bird-Amber
<i>Willow Warbler</i>	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT				Bird-Amber
<i>Skylark</i>	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Swallow</i>	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	8	14/10/2003	SP5805	1 km record	Shotover	field record	OOS				Bird-Amber
<i>Swallow</i>	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT				Bird-Amber
<i>House Martin</i>	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	1	30/09/2000	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS				Bird-Amber
<i>House Martin</i>	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT				Bird-Amber
<i>Meadow Pipit</i>	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	20 to 25	05/12/1999	SP5704	1 km record	Horspath	field record	OOS				Bird-Amber
<i>Yellow Wagtail</i>	<i>Motacilla flava</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Grey Wagtail</i>	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		05/07/1986	SP581019		The Gissal (Pond)	field record	BBOWT				Bird-Amber
<i>Grey Wagtail</i>	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT				Bird-Amber
<i>Grey Wagtail</i>	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	1	13/02/2000	SP600048		Wheatley: Castle Hill Farm	field record	OOS				Bird-Amber
<i>Grey Wagtail</i>	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	1 Female	01/03/2000	SP600048		Wheatley: Castle Hill Farm	field record	OOS				Bird-Amber
<i>Dunnock</i>	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		05/07/1986	SP581019		The Gissal (Pond)	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Amber
<i>Dunnock</i>	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	2	27/03/2009	SP610010		Little Milton Down (fields West Of Little Milton Down to River Thames)	field record	LN			NERC-S41	Bird-Amber
<i>Black Redstart</i>	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1 Female	26/03/2001	SP50X	1 km record	Confidential, refer to OOS for further details	field record	OOS		WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber
<i>Black Redstart</i>	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1	15/03/2001	SP50X	1 km record	Confidential, refer to OOS for further details	field record	OOS		WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber
<i>Black Redstart</i>	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1 Female	25/03/2001	SP60C		Confidential, refer to OOS for further details	field record	OOS		WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber
<i>Wheatear</i>	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	1	16/04/2000	SP600048		Wheatley: Castle Hill Farm	field record	OOS				Bird-Amber
<i>Fieldfare</i>	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT		WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Red
<i>Fieldfare</i>	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	c.60	26/03/2001	SP602052		Wheatley	field record	OOS		WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Red
<i>Fieldfare</i>	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	77	21/11/2002	SP613028		Cuddesdon Mill		LN		WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Red
<i>Song Thrush</i>	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Song Thrush</i>	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	5	27/03/2009	SP610010		Little Milton Down (fields West Of Little Milton Down to River Thames)	field record	LN			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Redwing</i>	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	12 Individuals	17/03/2006	SP5805	1 km record	Shotover: Shotover East	field record	OOS		WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Red
<i>Redwing</i>	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT		WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Red
<i>Redwing</i>	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	4	27/03/2009	SP610010		Little Milton Down (fields West Of Little Milton Down to River Thames)	field record	LN		WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Red
<i>Mistle Thrush</i>	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT				Bird-Amber
<i>Spotted Flycatcher</i>	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	2	27/07/1999	SP580020		Garsington	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Spotted Flycatcher</i>	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		05/07/1986	SP581019		The Gissal (Pond)	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Spotted Flycatcher</i>	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	2	30/06/1999	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley: Oxford Brookes University	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Spotted Flycatcher</i>	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Spotted Flycatcher</i>	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	1	13/07/1999	SP6003	1 km record	Cuddesdon	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Spotted Flycatcher</i>	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	2	07/08/1998	SP6202	1 km record	Great Milton	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Pied Flycatcher</i>	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT				Bird-Amber
<i>Whitethroat</i>	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	1	25/08/2000	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS				Bird-Amber
<i>Marsh Tit</i>	<i>Poecile palustris</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Starling</i>	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		05/07/1986	SP581019		The Gissal (Pond)	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Starling</i>	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>Starling</i>	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	1000	20/11/2003	SP6003	1 km record	Cuddesdon	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>House Sparrow</i>	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		05/07/1986	SP581019		The Gissal (Pond)	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
<i>House Sparrow</i>	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red

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House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	6	27/03/2009	SP610010		Little Milton Down (fields West Of Little Milton Down to River Thames)	field record	LN			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Tree Sparrow	Passer montanus	1 Pair	01/07/2002	SP595023		Denton	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Tree Sparrow	Passer montanus		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Linnet	Linaria cannabina	41	21/11/2002	SP581020		Garsington Church Yard		LN			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Linnet	Linaria cannabina		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Brambling	Fringilla montifringilla	1	18/03/2003	SP5805	1 km record	Shotover	field record	OOS		WACA-Sch1-p1		
Brambling	Fringilla montifringilla	1 Female	25/03/2000	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS		WACA-Sch1-p1		
Brambling	Fringilla montifringilla		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT		WACA-Sch1-p1		
Brambling	Fringilla montifringilla	1	27/02/1999	SP599054			field record	OOS		WACA-Sch1-p1		
Common Crossbill	Loxia curvirostra		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT		WACA-Sch1-p1		
Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula		05/07/1986	SP581019		The Gissal (Pond)	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Amber
Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	1	15/01/2000	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Amber
Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Amber
Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	1 Female	2010	SP603055		Garden in Wheatley	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Amber
Bullfinch	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	1 Male	2010	SP603055		Garden in Wheatley	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Amber
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	c.15	05/12/1999	SP5704	1 km record	Horspath	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella		05/07/1986	SP581019		The Gissal (Pond)	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1	24/06/1999	SP590032		Denton	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 to 11	08/01/2000	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1	06/01/1998	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	01/01/2000	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2	27/11/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Female	02/01/2000	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	20/11/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2	19/11/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	19/12/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	16/11/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Female	02/12/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	29/12/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2 Males	02/01/2000	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Female	06/11/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	28/11/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	13/11/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2 Males	30/12/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	5 Females	01/01/2000	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2 Females	08/11/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Female	10/12/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2 Males	20/12/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	3 Males	24/12/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	3 Females	24/12/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2 Males	31/12/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Female	05/11/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2 Females	26/12/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	04/11/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Female	18/12/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2	10/04/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	10/12/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2 Females	28/10/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	07/06/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	08/06/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2	30/10/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	27/06/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red

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Taxon Name	Common Name	Abundance / Sex / Stage	Date	Grid Ref.	Grid Ref. Qualifier	Location	Type of Record	Data Origin	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	3 Females	26/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Female	11/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Female	23/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2 Females	25/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	3 Males	02/03/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	3 Females	16/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2	01/03/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	13/04/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2 Males	11/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	08/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2 Males	25/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	3 Females	14/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	3 Females	09/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2 Males	23/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	5 Males	09/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	4 Females	20/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	19/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2 Males	12/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2	17/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	24/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	4 Females	15/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2 Males	15/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1	30/01/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	26/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	20/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2	21/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	14/04/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	2 Males	16/02/1999	SP599054		Wheatley: Beech Road	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1 Male	22/05/1999	SP6002	1 km record	Cuddesdon	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1	01/06/1999	SP606027		Cuddesdon	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	10	27/03/2009	SP610010		Little Milton Down (fields West Of Little Milton Down to River Thame)	field record	LN			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1	01/06/1999	SP613028		Cuddesdon: Cuddesdon Mill	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	13	21/02/2004	SP613028		Cuddesdon Mill		LN			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	1	01/06/1999	SP623025		Great Milton	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Red
Reed Bunting	Emberiza schoeniclus	1	29/01/2000	SP5905	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Amber
Reed Bunting	Emberiza schoeniclus		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	Bird-Amber
Reed Bunting	Emberiza schoeniclus	3 Individuals	08/01/2006	SP602053		Wheatley	field record	OOS			NERC-S41	Bird-Amber
Fish - Bony												
Barbel	Barbus barbus		1985	SP600002		River Thame (Section)	field record	BBOWT	HabDir-A5	HabReg-Sch4		
Barbel	Barbus barbus		25/09/2008	SP611029		River Thame, Cuddesdon	electrofishing	EA	HabDir-A5	HabReg-Sch4		
Barbel	Barbus barbus		19/09/2003	SP611033		River Thame, Cuddesdon	electrofishing	EA	HabDir-A5	HabReg-Sch4		
Bullhead	Cottus gobio		02/09/2013	SP611029		River Thame, Cuddesdon	electrofishing	EA	HabDir-A2np			
Bullhead	Cottus gobio		30/09/2005	SP611033		River Thame, Cuddesdon	electrofishing	EA	HabDir-A2np			
Fish - Jawless												
Brook Lamprey	Lampetra planeri		14/09/2006	SP611029		River Thame, Cuddesdon	electrofishing	EA	HabDir-A2np			
Brook Lamprey	Lampetra planeri		21/09/2004	SP611033		River Thame, Cuddesdon	electrofishing	EA	HabDir-A2np			
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants												
Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta		05/07/1986	SP581019		The Gissal (Pond)	field record	BBOWT		WACA-Sch8		
Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	A (DAFOR)	17/06/2014	SP594002		Square Copse		TVERC		WACA-Sch8		
Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scripta		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT		WACA-Sch8		

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<i>Bluebell</i>	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	A (DAFOR)	25/06/2014	SP595045		Coombe Wood		TVERC		WACA-Sch8		
<i>Bluebell</i>	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	A (DAFOR)	25/06/2014	SP596044		Coombe Wood		TVERC		WACA-Sch8		
<i>Tormentil</i>	Potentilla erecta		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT				RL-GB-post2001-NT
<i>Wild Strawberry</i>	Fragaria vesca		10/09/1990	SP597057		Wheatley Church	field record	LN				RL-GB-post2001-NT
<i>Wild Strawberry</i>	Fragaria vesca		15/10/1985	SP613016		Wood East Bank of River Thame	field record	BBOWT				RL-GB-post2001-NT
<i>Hoary Plantain</i>	Plantago media		10/09/1990	SP597057		Wheatley Church	field record	LN				RL-GB-post2001-NT
<i>Common Valerian</i>	Valeriana officinalis		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT				RL-GB-post2001-NT
<i>Field Scabious</i>	Knautia arvensis		10/09/1990	SP597057		Wheatley Church	field record	LN				RL-GB-post2001-NT
<i>Devil's-bit Scabious</i>	Succisa pratensis	LA (DAFOR)	Pre 1990	SP585024		East Garsington Road Verge	field record	BBOWT				RL-GB-post2001-NT
Invertebrates - Ants, Bees, Sawflies & Wasps												
<i>Orange-footed Furrow Bee</i>	Lasioglossum (Lasioglossum) xanthopus	1 Adult Male	23/07/2012	SP604044		Castle Hill Farm		LN				Notable-B
<i>Sharp-collared Furrow Bee</i>	Lasioglossum (Evylaeus) malachurum	2 Females	21/04/2013	SP584053		Littleworth		LN				Notable-B
<i>Sharp-collared Furrow Bee</i>	Lasioglossum (Evylaeus) malachurum	1 Adult Male	23/07/2012	SP604044		Castle Hill Farm		LN				Notable-B
<i>Red-tailed Mason Bee</i>	Osmia (Neosmia) bicolor	1 Adult Male	28/03/2012	SP618010		Little Milton		LN				Notable-B
<i>Yellow-shouldered Nomad Bee</i>	Nomada ferruginata	1 Adult Male	28/03/2012	SP618010		Little Milton		LN				RL-GB-Pre94-EN
Invertebrates - Butterflies												
<i>Wall</i>	Lasiommata megera	1 Adult	1995	SP603053		Wheatley	field record	BC			NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-NT
<i>Small Heath</i>	Coenonympha pamphilus	1 Adult	1992	SP5804	1 km record	Wheatley	field record	BC			NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-NT
<i>Small Heath</i>	Coenonympha pamphilus		25/07/1990	SP599054			field record	BC			NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-NT
Invertebrates - Molluscs												
<i>Fine-lined Pea Mussel</i>	Pisidium tenuilineatum	19	01/10/2010	SP61140288		River Thame, Cuddeston Mill	netted	EA			NERC-S41	
<i>Fine-lined Pea Mussel</i>	Pisidium tenuilineatum		09/07/2001	SP612029		River Thame	field record	EA			NERC-S41	
Invertebrates - Moths												
<i>Shaded Broad-bar</i>	Scotopteryx chenopodiata	Adults	17/08/1996	SP599054		Beech Road, heatley	field record	OBRC			NERC-S41	
<i>Shaded Broad-bar</i>	Scotopteryx chenopodiata	Adults	17/08/1996	SP599054		Wheatley	field record	OBRC			NERC-S41	
<i>Buff Ermine</i>	Spilosoma lutea	1 Adult	10/06/1996	SP599054		25 Beech Road, Wheatley	field record	OBRC			NERC-S41	
<i>White Ermine</i>	Spilosoma lubricipeda	Adults	10/06/1996	SP599054		Beech Road ,Wheatley	field record	OBRC			NERC-S41	
Mammals - Terrestrial (bats)												
<i>Bats</i>	Chiroptera	1 Dropping	25/01/2010	SP598031		Ripon College, Cuddesdon, T25 Sweet Chestnut	field record	EC	HabDir-A2np HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Bats</i>	Chiroptera	200	18/08/1983	SP6003	1 km record	Confidential, refer to OBG for further details	Roost	OBG	HabDir-A2np HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Serotine</i>	Eptesicus serotinus	1	24/08/2011	SP598055		The Croft, Mulberry Drive, Wheatley, Oxon OX33 1UT	aural bat detector	EC	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b		
<i>Unidentified Bat</i>	Myotis	1	23/01/2006	SP601030		Manor & Dove House Farm, Cuddesdon, OX44 9HG		SODC	HabDir-A2np HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	RL-Global-post2001-NT

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<i>Noctule Bat</i>	Nyctalus noctula	1	24/08/2011	SP598055		The Croft, Mulberry Drive, Wheatley, Oxon OX33 1UT	aural bat detector	EC	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	
<i>Noctule Bat</i>	Nyctalus noctula	1	23/01/2006	SP601030		Manor & Dove House Farm, Cuddesdon, OX44 9HG		SODC	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	
<i>Pipistrelle Bat species</i>	Pipistrellus	190	02/08/1985	SP6003	1 km record	Confidential, refer to OBG for further details	Roost	OBG	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	
<i>Common Pipistrelle</i>	Pipistrellus pipistrellus		05/07/1986	SP581019		The Gissal (Pond)	field record	BBOWT	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b		
<i>Common Pipistrelle</i>	Pipistrellus pipistrellus		17/06/1994	SP593052		Wheatley	field record	NE	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b		
<i>Common Pipistrelle</i>	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	30	14/06/2005	SP601030		Manor & Dove House Farm, Cuddesdon, OX44 9HG		SODC	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b		
<i>Common Pipistrelle</i>	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	10	06/07/2005	SP601030		Manor & Dove House Farm, Cuddesdon, OX44 9HG		SODC	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b		
<i>Common Pipistrelle</i>	Pipistrellus pipistrellus	2	24/08/2011	SP598055		The Croft, Mulberry Drive, Wheatley, Oxon OX33 1UT	aural bat detector	EC	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b		
<i>Soprano Pipistrelle</i>	Pipistrellus pygmaeus		12/10/2015	SP60080309		All Saints Church, Cuddesdon	Roost	NE	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	
<i>Brown Long-eared Bat</i>	Plecotus auritus	Droppings	01/08/2014	SP5850001500		Southend, Garsington	Roost	NE	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	
<i>Brown Long-eared Bat</i>	Plecotus auritus	3 roosting	24/08/2011	SP598055		The Croft, Mulberry Drive, Wheatley, Oxon OX33 1UT	aural bat detector	EC	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	
<i>Brown Long-eared Bat</i>	Plecotus auritus	3 roosting	01/09/2011	SP598055		The Croft, Mulberry Drive, Wheatley, Oxon OX33 1UT	aural bat detector	EC	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	
<i>Brown Long-eared Bat</i>	Plecotus auritus	3 roosting	10/08/2011	SP598055		The Croft, Mulberry Drive, Wheatley, Oxon OX33 1UT	aural bat detector	EC	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	
<i>Brown Long-eared Bat</i>	Plecotus auritus	50 Droppings	25/01/2010	SP59890323		Ripon College, Cuddesdon, Rashdall Wing	field record	EC	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	
<i>Brown Long-eared Bat</i>	Plecotus auritus	350 Droppings	25/01/2010	SP59900323		Ripon College, Cuddesdon, Rashdall Wing	field record	EC	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	
<i>Brown Long-eared Bat</i>	Plecotus auritus	1	23/01/2006	SP601030		Manor & Dove House Farm, Cuddesdon, OX44 9HG		SODC	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	
Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)												
<i>West European Hedgehog</i>	Erinaceus europaeus	3 alive	2014	SP581025		Confidential	hibernating	PTES			NERC-S41	
<i>West European Hedgehog</i>	Erinaceus europaeus	1 alive	2014	SP585043		Confidential	hibernating	PTES			NERC-S41	
<i>West European Hedgehog</i>	Erinaceus europaeus		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	
<i>West European Hedgehog</i>	Erinaceus europaeus	1 alive	2014	SP599055		Confidential	hibernating	PTES			NERC-S41	
<i>West European Hedgehog</i>	Erinaceus europaeus	1 Adult	2010	SP603055		Garden in Wheatley	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	
<i>West European Hedgehog</i>	Erinaceus europaeus	2 Juveniles	2010	SP603055		Garden in Wheatley	field record	BBOWT			NERC-S41	
<i>European Otter</i>	Lutra lutra	1 Dropping	28/10/2014	SP61150186			field record	LN	HabDir-A2np HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5-s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a	NERC-S41	RL-Global-post2001-NT
<i>Eurasian Badger</i>	Meles meles		24/06/2015	SP5882303751		Not given	field record	IREC		Badgers-1992		
<i>Eurasian Badger</i>	Meles meles	1 Dead	27/05/2012	SP59340478		Ladder Hill, Wheatley, 80m south of entrance to Nursery	dead on road	TVERC		Badgers-1992		
<i>Eurasian Badger</i>	Meles meles		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT		Badgers-1992		
<i>Eurasian Badger</i>	Meles meles	1	18/03/2005	SP599033		Nr. Theological College, Cuddesdon		LN		Badgers-1992		
<i>Eurasian Badger</i>	Meles meles	1	21/11/2007	SP606028		Between Cuddesdon & the mill	dead on road	LN		Badgers-1992		
<i>Eurasian Badger</i>	Meles meles		30/09/1994	SP610017		Chippinghurst Manor	Dung or other signs	LN		Badgers-1992		

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<i>Eurasian Badger</i>	Meles meles		20/08/1993	SP612037		Cuddesdon	Dung or other signs	LN		Badgers-1992		
<i>Eurasian Badger</i>	Meles meles		09/02/1988	SP615024		River Thame	Sett	OBRC		Badgers-1992		
<i>Eurasian Badger</i>	Meles meles	1	10/03/2007	SP621025		South side Little Milton-Wheatley Rd, opp. The Views	dead on road	LN		Badgers-1992		
<i>Feral Ferret</i>	Mustela putorius subsp. furo		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT	HabDir-A5	HabReg-Sch4	NERC-S41	
<i>European Water Vole</i>	Arvicola amphibius		Pre 1981	SP580040		Coombe Wood	field record	OBRC		WACA-Sch5-s9.4a/s9.4b/s9.4c	NERC-S41	
<i>European Water Vole</i>	Arvicola amphibius		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT		WACA-Sch5-s9.4a/s9.4b/s9.4c	NERC-S41	
<i>European Water Vole</i>	Arvicola amphibius		01/05/1981	SP599054		Wheatley	field record	OBRC		WACA-Sch5-s9.4a/s9.4b/s9.4c	NERC-S41	
<i>European Water Vole</i>	Arvicola amphibius		Jul-98	SP612020		Thame Catchment		BBOWT		WACA-Sch5-s9.4a/s9.4b/s9.4c	NERC-S41	
<i>Brown Hare</i>	Lepus europaeus		05/04/2015	SP5850003500		Garsington	field record	MS			NERC-S41	
<i>Brown Hare</i>	Lepus europaeus	1	27/03/2009	SP610010		Little Milton Down (fields West Of Little Milton Down to River Thames)	field record	LN			NERC-S41	
<i>Brown Hare</i>	Lepus europaeus	7 Adults	07/04/2002	SP613035			field record	OBRC			NERC-S41	
Reptiles												
<i>Slow-worm</i>	Anguis fragilis	1 Dead	24/09/2017	SP5854205056		Corner of Windmill Lane and Gidley Way, nr Wheatley		TVERC		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	NERC-S41	
<i>Slow-worm</i>	Anguis fragilis		05/08/2005	SP588054		By windmill, Wheatley, Oxon		MOP		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	NERC-S41	
<i>Slow-worm</i>	Anguis fragilis	1	12/06/1998	SP594051		Wheatley, Ladder Hill		ORAG		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	NERC-S41	
<i>Slow-worm</i>	Anguis fragilis		2010	SP603055		Compost Heap, Wheatley	field record	BBOWT		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	NERC-S41	
<i>Slow-worm</i>	Anguis fragilis	7 Adults	12/06/1998	SP604052		Wheatley		ORAG		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	NERC-S41	
<i>Grass Snake</i>	Natrix natrix		Pre 1987	SP595045		Coombe Wood	field record	BBOWT		WACA-Sch5-s9.1k/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	
<i>Grass Snake</i>	Natrix natrix	2 Adults	20/06/1998	SP610030		Cuddesdon Mill	field record	OBRC		WACA-Sch5-s9.1k/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	
<i>Grass Snake</i>	Natrix natrix	2	20/06/1998	SP610030		Cuddesdon Mill		ORAG		WACA-Sch5-s9.1k/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-S41	

Taxon Name	Common Name	Abundance / Sex / Stage	Date	Grid Ref.	Grid Ref. Qualifier	Location	Type of Record	Data Origin	Invasive Status
Higher Plants - Ferns									
<i>Water Fern</i>	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>		1988	SP582020		Gizzel pond	field record	PC	INNS-Priority-2015
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants									
<i>Nuttall's Waterweed</i>	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>		1988	SP582020		Gizzel pond	field record	PC	INNS-Priority-2015
Invertebrates - Crustaceans									
<i>A Crustacean</i>	<i>Crangonyx pseudogracilis</i>		07/05/1989	SP582020		Gizzel pond	field record	PC	INNS-Other-2015
<i>A Crustacean</i>	<i>Crangonyx pseudogracilis</i>		18/07/1990	SP582020		Gizzel pond	field record	PC	INNS-Other-2015
<i>Signal Crayfish</i>	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>		14/09/2004	SP595024		Denton, Denton Brook		EA	INNS-Priority-2015
<i>Signal Crayfish</i>	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>	1	14/09/2004	SP59530243		Denton (Denton Brook)		EA	INNS-Priority-2015
<i>Signal Crayfish</i>	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>		15/11/1995	SP59950170		Chippinghurst Manor (Denton Brook)		EA	INNS-Priority-2015
<i>Signal Crayfish</i>	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>		14/05/1999	SP600013		Chippinghurst Manor, Little Milton, Denton Brook		EA	INNS-Priority-2015
<i>Signal Crayfish</i>	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>		10/10/2000	SP600013		Chippinghurst Manor, Little Milton, Denton Brook		EA	INNS-Priority-2015
<i>Signal Crayfish</i>	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>	1	16/05/2000	SP60010138		Chippinghurst Manor (Denton Brook)		EA	INNS-Priority-2015
<i>Signal Crayfish</i>	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>	1	16/05/2000	SP60010138		Chippinghurst Manor (Denton Brook)		EA	INNS-Priority-2015
<i>Signal Crayfish</i>	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>		14/05/1999	SP60010138		Chippinghurst Manor (Denton Brook)		EA	INNS-Priority-2015
<i>Signal Crayfish</i>	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>	5	10/10/2000	SP60010138		Chippinghurst Manor (Denton Brook)		EA	INNS-Priority-2015
<i>Signal Crayfish</i>	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>		19/08/1996	SP60200140		Chippinghurst Manor (Thame)		EA	INNS-Priority-2015
<i>Signal Crayfish</i>	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>		15/11/1995	SP60200140		Chippinghurst Manor (Thame)		EA	INNS-Priority-2015
<i>Signal Crayfish</i>	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>	2	15/11/2002	SP61900426		Gremilton Road, Wheatley (Milton Ditch)		EA	INNS-Priority-2015
<i>Signal Crayfish</i>	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>		19/08/1996	SP61900426		Gremilton Road, Wheatley (Milton Ditch)		EA	INNS-Priority-2015
<i>Signal Crayfish</i>	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>		15/11/2005	SP619042		Great Milton Road, Wheatley, Milton Ditch		EA	INNS-Priority-2015
<i>Signal Crayfish</i>	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>		15/11/1995	SU59609960		Chiselhampton (Thame)		EA	INNS-Priority-2015

Taxon Name	Common Name	Abundance / Sex / Stage	Date	Grid Ref.	Grid Ref. Qualifier	Location	Type of Record	Data Origin	Invasive Status
<i>Signal Crayfish</i>	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>		19/08/1996	SU59609960		Chiselhampton (Thame)		EA	INNS-Priority-2015
<i>Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)</i>									
<i>American Mink</i>	<i>Neovison vison</i>		Dec-86	SP611030		River Thame	field record	OBRC	INNS-Priority-2015
<i>American Mink</i>	<i>Neovison vison</i>		Dec-86	SP611030		River Thame	field record	OBRC	INNS-Priority-2015

Status Key. Produced January 2014 by Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre

EUROPEAN DIRECTIVES

- BirdsDir-A1 - Species listed on Annex 1 of EC Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds.
- HabDir-A2, 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.

UK LEGISLATION: CONSERVATION OF HABITATS AND SPECIES REGULATIONS 2010

This legislation translates the European Habitats Directive (see above) into UK law where species are listed in Schedule 2 and Schedule 4. Species are tagged as HabReg-Sch2 or HabReg-Sch4.

UK LEGISLATION: WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981

Schedule 1 Wild Birds

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(pt 1) – 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(pt 2) – 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_sect9.1 – covers intentional killing injuring or taking (species are covered by all or some of these)
- WACA-Sch5_sect9.2 – Covers possession or control (live or dead animal, part or derivative)
- WACA-Sch5_sect9.4a – Covers damage to or destruction of any structure or place used by a scheduled animal for shelter or protection.
- WACA-Sch5_sect9.4b – Covers disturbance of animal occupying such a structure or place.
- WACA-Sch5_sect9.4c – Covers obstruction of access to any structure or place which any such animal uses for shelter or protection
- WACA-Sch5_sect9.5a – Covers selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale (live or dead animal, part or derivative).
- WACA-Sch5_sect9.5b – Covers advertising for buying or selling such things.

Schedule 8 Wild Plants

- WACA-Sch8 - Covers any picking, uprooting or destruction of plants listed on the Schedule. It also prohibits the sale, etc, or possession for the purpose of sale of any plants on the Schedule.

PRIORITY NERC S.41 2006

Species listed in Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 as a species of principle importance. These are very similar to the list of UKBAP and have superseded them. Species are tagged NERC S.41.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: RED LISTS

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

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

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 to likely to become endangered in the near future.

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.

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.

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.

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: 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 Bracknell 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

DATA ORIGIN KEY (NOVEMBER 2017)

Data Origin Abbreviation	Origin Details
ABFG	Association of British Fungus Groups
AC	Academic Researcher
AN	Abingdon Natural History Society
ARC	Amphibian & Reptile Conservation
ANHSO	Ashmolean Natural History Society (& Rare Plant Group)
BAT	Bat Licence Returns (from licenced Bat Recorders)
BBG	Binfield Badger Group
BBOWT	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Wildlife Trust
BC	Butterfly Conservation (includes Upper Thames and National Data)
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
BMG	Berkshire Mammal Group
BOC	Berkshire Bird Clubs
BOS	Banbury Ornithological Society
BRAG	Berkshire Reptile & Amphibian Group
BRC	Biological Record Centre (Monk's Wood)
BSBBG	Berks & South Berks Bat Group
BSBI	Botanical Society of the British Isles
BTC	Banbury Town Council
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
BUWG	Bracknell Urban Wildlife Group
BWARS	Bees Wasps & Ants Recording Society
CalRS	National Calliphoridae Recording Scheme
CBT	Childe Beale Trust
CDC	Cherwell District Council
COS	County Ornithological Services (also known as BCS)
CRPG	Cotswold Rare Plant Group
CSP	Cherwell Swift Project
EA	Environment Agency (formally the National Rivers Authority)
EC	Professional Ecological Consultant
ESB	Earthworm Society of Great Britain
ET	The Earth Trust (formally the Northmoor Trust)
FFF	Friends of Faringdon Folly
FHT	Freshwater Habitat Trust
FLC	Friends of Longcot Churchyard
FROG	Froglife
FSO	Fungus Survey of Oxfordshire
FWAG	Farmland Wildlife Advisory Group
GCN	GCN Licence Return Records
HA	Highways Agency
HWMT	Hurst Water Meadows Trust
IOSF	International Otter Survival Fund

DATA ORIGIN KEY (NOVEMBER 2017)

Data Origin Abbreviation	Origin Details
IREC	IRECORD Website
LBRS	Longhorn Beetle Recording Scheme
LN	Local/National Expert (known to TVERC)
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
NDD	National Dormouse Database
NE	Natural England/EN/NCC
NFC	Newbury Field Club
NHM	Natural History Museum
NNSS	Non-native Species Secretariat
NPD	National Ponds Database
NRG	Newbury Ringing Group
NT	National Trust
OBG	Oxfordshire Bat Group
OBRC	Oxfordshire Biological Record Centre
OBU	Oxford Brookes University
OCC	Oxfordshire County Council
OFG	Oxfordshire Flora Group
OLWS	Oxfordshire Local Wildlife Sites Project
OMG	Oxfordshire Mossing Group
OOS	Oxfordshire Ornithological Society
ORAG	Oxfordshire Reptile & Amphibian Group
OS	Otter Spotter Project
OUNHM	Oxford University Natural History Museum
OUWG	Oxford Urban Wildlife Group
OX	Oxford City Council
OxMG	Oxford Mammal Group
PC	Pond Conservation
PL	Plantlife
PT	Plant Tracker (non-native plant tracking app.)
PTES	People's Trust for Endangered Species
RBC	Reading Borough Council
RBWM	Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead
RDNHS	Reading and District natural History Society
RM	Reading Museum
RRS	Riverfly Recording Scheme
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RUWG	Reading Urban Wildlife Group
RWP	Reading Woodlands Plan
SARS	Soldierflies and Allies Recording Scheme
ScRS	Scarabaeoidea Recording Scheme
SepRS	Sepsidae Recording Scheme
SO	Science Oxford
SODC	South Oxfordshire District Council

DATA ORIGIN KEY (NOVEMBER 2017)

Data Origin Abbreviation	Origin Details
SW	Shotover Wildlife
TVERC	Thames Valley Environmental Record Centre
TVFG	Thames valley Fungus Group
TW	Thames Water
U	Unknown
UKWOT	UK Wild Otter Trust
VCH	Victoria County History (historical records)
VWH	Vale of White Horse District Council
VWT	Vincent Wildlife Trust
WB	West Berkshire District Council
WBBRS	Weevil & Bark beetle Recording Scheme
WBC	Wokingham Borough Council
WFG	Wychwood Flora Group
WIA	Wildlife in Ascot Group
WILDCRU	Wildlife Conservation Research Unit
WMUWG	Windsor & Maidenhead Urban Wildlife Group
WODC	West Oxfordshire District Council
WS	Wytham Survey
WT	Woodland Trust
WWT	Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust
YE	Dick Greenaway, concerning land owned by Yattendon Estate

GUIDANCE ON THE VARIOUS STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY WILDLIFE SITE DESIGNATIONS

SITE DESIGNATIONS THAT PROTECT THE UK'S NATURAL HERITAGE THROUGH STATUTE

LOCAL NATURE RESERVES (LNRs) (IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES)

Under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 LNRs may be declared by local authorities after consultation with the relevant statutory nature conservation agency. LNRs are declared and managed for nature conservation, and provide opportunities for research and education, or simply enjoying and having contact with nature.

NATIONAL NATURE RESERVES (NNRS)

NNRs contain examples of some of the most important natural and semi-natural terrestrial and coastal ecosystems in Great Britain. They are managed to conserve their habitats or to provide special opportunities for scientific study of the habitats communities and species represented within them.

NNRs are declared by the statutory country conservation agencies under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. In Northern Ireland, Nature Reserves are designated under the Amenity Lands Act (Northern Ireland) 1965.

RAMSAR SITES

Ramsar sites are designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, agreed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971. Originally intended to protect sites of importance especially as waterfowl habitat, the Convention has broadened its scope over the years to cover all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognizing wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation in general and for the well-being of human communities. The Convention adopts a broad definition of wetland, namely "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres". Wetlands "may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands".

There is only one Ramsar site in Berkshire or Oxfordshire, South West London Waterbodies.

SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (SSSI) (ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES)

The SSSI series has developed since 1949 as the national suite of sites providing statutory protection for the best examples of the UK's flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical

Produced by TVERC
September 2012

features. These sites are also used to underpin other national and international nature conservation designations. Most SSSIs are privately-owned or managed; others are owned or managed by public bodies or non-government organisations.

Originally notified under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, SSSIs have been renotified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Improved provisions for the protection and management of SSSIs were introduced by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (in England and Wales) and the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.

SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SAC) AND SITES OF COMMUNITY IMPORTANCE (SCI)

SACs are designated under the EC Habitats Directive. SACs are areas which have been identified as best representing the range and variety within the European Union of habitats and (non-bird) species listed on Annexes I and II to the Directive. SACs in terrestrial areas and territorial marine waters out to 12 nautical miles are designated under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended). New and/or amended Habitats sites which have been submitted to the European Commission by Government, but not yet formally adopted by the Commission, are referred to as candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs). Sites which have been adopted by the EC, but not yet formally designated by governments of Member States are known as Sites of Community Importance (SCIs). In the UK, designation of SACs is devolved to the relevant administration within each country.

SACs, together with SPAs, form the Natura 2000 network.

SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS (SPA)

SPAs are classified by the UK Government under the EC Birds Directive. SPAs are areas of the most important habitat for rare (listed on Annex I to the Directive) and migratory birds within the European Union. SPAs in terrestrial areas and territorial marine waters out to 12 nautical miles are classified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

SPAs, together with SACs, form the Natura 2000 network.

NON-STATUTORY NATURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION DESIGNATIONS

LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES

Local authorities for any given area may designate certain areas as being of local conservation interest. The criteria for inclusion, and the level of protection provided, if any, may vary between areas. Most individual counties have a similar scheme, although they do vary.

Most Local Wildlife Sites systems involve a panel of ecologists and others in the development of local criteria and the selection of the sites. Panels usually include a local government ecologist, an Natural England representative, the Local Wildlife Trust, the Local Environmental Record Centre and sometimes include a representative of local landowners and local naturalists.

These sites, which may be given various titles such as 'County Wildlife Sites' (CWS), 'Local Wildlife Sites' (LWS), 'Local Nature Conservation Sites' (LNCS), 'Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation' (SINCs), or Sites of Nature Conservation Importance' (SNCIs), together with statutory designations, are defined in local plans under the Town and Country Planning system and the National Planning Policy Framework and are a material consideration when planning applications are being determined.

As part of a national standardisation process these sites have recently been renamed as Local Wildlife Sites in Oxfordshire and Berkshire. Previously they were known as County Wildlife Sites in Oxfordshire and Wildlife Heritage Sites in Berkshire. Although the use of these names, especially in citations and descriptions, is being edited and replaced with Local Wildlife Sites or LWS it is likely that some references will remain to these former names until this is complete.

PROPOSED LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES AND EXTENSIONS

These are also included on designated sites maps. They are areas thought to include important areas of UKBAP habitat or priority or protected species populations. Extensions are likely to have similar habitats to the adjacent Local Wildlife Sites. Local Authorities are made aware of these sites. They will not have been fully surveyed and taken to the selection panel as yet.

NGO PROPERTIES / NATURE RESERVES

A variety of non-governmental organisations such as the John Muir Trust, Plantlife, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Wildlife Trusts and Woodland Trust own or manage nature reserves or other areas of land that are important for biodiversity. These sites may be intended primarily for nature conservation, or for other purposes such as protection of landscape features or the provision public access to the countryside. These areas of themselves have no statutory basis, but a large number are also designated SSSIs / NNRs / SPAs / SACs / Ramsar sites, etc.

In Berkshire and Oxfordshire, BBOWT (Berks, Bucks & Oxon Wildlife Trust), Woodland Trust and RSPB sites fall into this category.

LOCAL GEOLOGICAL SITES (LGS)

Local Geological Sites formerly known as Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) are the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). As part of a national

standardisation process these sites have recently been renamed as Local Geological Sites in Oxfordshire and Berkshire. Sites are selected under locally-developed criteria, according to their value for education, scientific study, historical significance or aesthetic qualities. Whilst not benefiting from statutory protection, LGS are equivalent to Local Wildlife Sites, and "*...consideration of their importance becomes integral to the planning process*".

OTHER SITES

Occasionally other sites might be shown on maps. These are likely to be sites with some wildlife interest, usually managed by local groups, local authorities or town councils but which do not have a specific statutory or non-statutory designation.

Some local authorities within Oxfordshire and Berkshire have identified other sites which are protected through policies in their local plans, including Oxford Local Wildlife Sites in Oxford City and district wildlife sites in Cherwell.

CONSERVATION TARGET AREAS/ BIODIVERSITY OPPORTUNITY AREAS

These landscape scale areas have been identified as supporting high concentrations of UKBAP habitats and species populations and the potential to restore habitats at a landscape scale. These areas act as a focus for targeting resources into habitat management and restoration.

ANCIENT WOODLAND

Ancient woodland areas within Bracknell Forest and Wokingham Borough are from an updated layer of ancient woodland produced by TVERC for Bracknell Forest Council and Wokingham Borough Council in 2015-16. This data has been provided to Natural England but has not yet been made available and thus differs from that shown on the Magic Map Interactive Map. For information of the methodology for selecting ancient woodland areas please contact TVERC.

List of Habitats

Habitat	Total Area (Ha)
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	3.32
Lowland wood pasture and parkland	2.69
Possible priority grassland habitat	28.32
Rivers	N/A
Traditional orchards	4.12

DATA OVERVIEW

The habitat data provided is extracted from the latest GIS layers of habitats produced by Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre. These datasets are named: Berkshire Habitat and Land Use, Oxfordshire Habitat and Land Use.

DATASET DESCRIPTION

The data maps NERC Act Section 41 habitats of principal importance (previously UKBAP priority habitats) and Phase 1 habitat classification habitats. Data provided will map either just habitats of principal importance or both depending on the request.

DATA ORIGIN

Data has been mapped using a combination of survey data, when available, and aerial photograph interpretation.

DATA COVERAGE

- Berkshire: nearly the whole County has been mapped besides a few gaps. Most of the mapping took place between 2004-2006. Some updates have taken place especially to map habitats of principal importance and Local Wildlife Sites as well as a complete update to Bracknell Forest in 2010.
- Oxfordshire: most of the county has been mapped. Before 2016 there were major gaps although Cherwell District, designated sites, Conservation target Areas, traditional orchards and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh had been largely mapped. In 2016-2017 mapping of the remaining areas has been undertaken. By early 2017 the gaps had been significantly reduced. The main habitats of principal importance that are missing are the woodland habitats. Mapping is currently proceeding to complete as much of this mapping as possible.

Some recent survey data may not have been incorporated.

DATA ACCURACY

Habitat mapping started by using Ordnance Survey landline digital data to map boundaries along with aerial photographs. Since 2006 data is mapped to Ordnance Survey Mastermap polygon boundaries where applicable. This data will be more accurate although may not absolutely precisely reflect the latest version of Mastermap as it is not possible to remap all data to that version.

Depending on the data available and its age habitat polygons are mapped with the following interpretation quality:

- Definitely is this habitat
- Habitat is in polygon, but not accurately mappable
- Habitat probably in polygon, but not accurately mappable
- Not present but close to definition (this is rarely used)
- Probably is, but some uncertainty

While it is not possible to distinguish these on the maps, if further clarification of any particular polygon is required please contact TVERC.

Ecological Services

Green Infrastructure

Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

Landscape Character Assessment

Habitats Regulations Assessment

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Sustainability Appraisal



© Lepus Consulting Ltd

1 Bath Street

Cheltenham

GL50 1YE

T: 01242 525222

E: enquiries@lepusconsulting.com

W: www.lepusconsulting.com

CHELTENHAM

United Kingdom



Lepus Consulting
1 Bath Street
Cheltenham
Gloucestershire GL50 1YE

t: 01242 525222
w: www.lepusconsulting.com
e: enquiries@lepusconsulting.com