

BECKLEY AND STOWOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN 2011-2035 APPENDICES A 1-11 SUBMISSION VERSION DECEMBER 2022



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APPENDIX 1. SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT – OXFORD HEIGHTS

South Oxfordshire Landscape Assessment, adopted as SPG in July 2003, by Atlantic Consultants



Landform and landcover

The character area occupies the northerly part of a belt of low limestone hills that surround Oxford and separates the low-lying clay vales which lie to the north and south. This is an area of prominent relief and complex geology and soils, which contrasts markedly with the adjoining clay vales.

The hills are composed of Upper Jurassic Corallian limestones and sands which outcrop in a broad belt from Wheatley north-westwards to Beckley and have historically been the source of superior building stone. Elsewhere these rocks are overlain by Kimmeridge Clay and a capping of Lower Greensand which forms the higher ground at Shotover Hill (170m AOD), Forest Hill (134m AOD) and above Garsington (130m AOD). In the north, the hills descend sharply into the low-lying Cherwell Valley and Otmoor lowlands which are overlain by extensive deposits of Oxford Clay, while to the east and south the hills descend into the alluvial floodplain of the River Thame and its tributary, Baldon Brook.

The area was once part of the medieval Royal Forest of Shotover, with dense woodland cover extending from Islip to Cuddesdon until 'disafforestation' in 1660. A number of important remnants of ancient semi-natural woodland remain, particularly on the steeper hillsides near Stanton St John and at Shotover Hill, where important remnants of calcareous grass-heath also occur. Over much of the area, the freedraining and easily cultivated soils have historically been suited to growing arable crops while permanent pasture and wet woodland are more common on the heavy clay soils of the floodplains.

Settlement and buildings

The Oxford Heights have been a favoured area for settlement since prehistoric times and villages such as Wheatley, Horspath, Garsington, Cuddesdon, Holton and, particularly, Headington (a 'royal village') were some of the primary settlements in Oxfordshire during the Saxon period. The original settlements took advantage of the higher ground and the water supply provided by springs which emerge at the junction of the limestone and clay or, in the case of Beckley, from the freshwater marshes of Otmoor to the north [5]. Some settlements, such as Wheatley and Horspath, later 'migrated' into nearby valleys but the distinctive pattern of villages perched on hilltops and ridges is still evident with only isolated farms occupying the surrounding lowlands.

Buildings in the villages reflect the underlying geology, with many older houses constructed from the distinctive local Corallian limestone. Red tiles or thatch are common as roofing materials. Buildings were typically clustered around a church and village green but modern expansion of many villages has resulted in a more linear or sprawling form, particularly at Wheatley. The villages are typically connected by a network of small, sunken lanes with low trimmed hedges and hedgerow trees that wind up the slopes towards the hills and ridges.

Other distinctive buildings in the landscape include Beckley Lower Park, a moated Tudor brick house on the site of a medieval hunting lodge, and Shotover House with its eighteenth century formal parkland designed by William Kent.

OXFORD HEIGHTS



1 Air photograph showing the 'parkland and estate landscape' of Shotover Hill and surrounding 'farmed hills and valleys'.

2 'Floodplain pasture' of the Otmoor lowlands backed by the 'semi-enclosed hills and valleys' landscape near Beckley.





3 'Open farmed hills and valleys' landscape near Garsington.

Character Area 1: Oxford Heights

Landscape and visual character

The overall landscape character of the area is defined by its distinctive landform of hills and ridges, which rise prominently above the surrounding vales and river valleys. While this complex relief is a unifying feature of the area, it also creates a landscape of contrasts - from open elevated hilltops and hillsides to enclosed intimate lowlands, with extensive areas of rolling countryside in-between. The landscape is also physically and visually fragmented by landform and roads and is consequently difficult to perceive as a coherent unified area.

Three broad variations in landscape character have been identified (see Fig. 8.1):

- the low-lying floodplain landscapes of the river valleys and the Otmoor lowlands;
- distinctive parkland and estate landscapes at Shotover and near Beckley;
- and the distinctive farmed hills and valleys of the Mid-vale Ridge which typify the majority of the area.

Floodplain landscapes

The hills of the Oxford Heights are fringed on three sides by the low-lying floodplain landscapes of the River Thame and its tributaries to the east, the River Cherwell to the north-west and the distinctive Otmoor lowlands to the north. Within these areas, differences in land use and enclosure by vegetation create distinctive variations in landscape character.

Flat floodplain pasture

Key characteristics:

- flat, low-lying farmland (usually below 50 metres 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.

Flat, open farmland

Key characteristics:

- distinctively flat, low-lying farmland (usually below 50 metres AOD;
- typically located beyond immediate riverside pasture on land less prone to flooding and more easily drained and cultivated;
- large-scale rectilinear field pattern with distinctive network of drainage ditches;
- weak landscape structure with few trees, low or gappy hedges, open ditches and fences;
- rural and remote character;
- open, denuded character with high intervisibility.

Flat, semi-enclosed farmland Key characteristics:

- as above but with stronger landscape structure and a semi-enclosed character;
- large-scale woodland blocks (including remnant ancient woodland of Shotover Forest) are a feature of the low-lying area to the east of Stanton St John and create a strong sense of remoteness and containment;
- the lower Cherwell valley is characterised by smaller-scale, irregular field pattern and an enclosed, intimate character;
- the area adjoining the Otmoor lowlands has a larger-scale, more open character but with a strong hedgerow structure;
- predominantly rural, tranquil, remote or intimate character with only localised intrusion from the A40 near Marston;
- regular pattern of ditches and rural roads;
- semi-enclosed character with moderate to low intervisibility.

Parkland and estate farmland

These landscapes comprise the formal C18 designed parkland and associated estate landscape of Shotover and the smaller scale park associated with Woodperry House near Beckley.

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Key characteristics:

- well-managed parkland character with formal features such as avenues and free-standing mature trees in pasture, clumps and blocks of woodland, exotic tree species, formal structures and boundary features;
- associated 'estate' landscape at Shotover Hill and Country Park characterised by large blocks of woodland, open grassland and mature trees and including ecologically important ancient woodland (remnants of the Forest of Shotover), scrub and calcareous grass-heath habitats;
- predominantly rural and unspoilt character but with some localised urban influences on the fringes of Headington, Horspath, Littleworth and Wheatley;
- generally enclosed character with strong landform, woodland and tree cover, low intervisibility but with some visually prominent hilltop and hillside locations.

Mid-vale ridge landscapes

The majority of this area is characterised by a comparatively homogenous landscape of farmed hills and valleys. Variations in character occur mostly as a result of differences in the degree of enclosure and the landscape structure afforded by woodlands, hedges and trees.

Open farmed hills and valleys

Key characteristics:

- 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.

Semi-enclosed farmed hills and valleys Key characteristics:

- as above 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 remain 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 (eg. from Beckley towards Otmoor).

Wooded hills and valleys

Key characteristics:

- as above but with a particularly strong structure of hedgerows, trees and woodlands (including remnant Ancient Semi-natural Woodland);
- varied relief, mixed land use and strong woodland and tree cover create an attractive, diverse, patchwork landscape;
- medium to large-sized fields sometimes with irregular field boundaries, especially on steep valley sides;
- intervisibility reduced by landform and landscape structure to create a more enclosed and intimate landscape, but long views possible from hillsides and higher ground across lower-lying vales;
- predominantly rural character with few detracting influences.

Character Area 1: Oxford Heights

Landscape management issues

Overall, the Oxford Heights have an attractive and unspoilt rural character. In particular, there are areas of landscape which have retained a strong structure of woods, hedgerows and trees, have a particularly rich, diverse and wellmanaged character, are of high scenic quality and include notable features of conservation value. These landscapes principally comprise the historic parkland and important woodlands and grasslands of the Shotover Hills, the attractive wooded hills and valleys around Stanton St John and to the west of Beckley and parts of the lowlying floodplain landscapes. Management to conserve and enhance these assets is the most appropriate strategy in these areas (see Figure 8.2).

Most of the remaining farmed landscape of the Oxford Heights, while still rural and attractive, is showing some signs of decline in condition and quality. Principally this is the result of a general weakening of landscape structure through intensive arable farming, and **repair** of this structure is the most appropriate management strategy. However, in areas of farmland which have a very open and denuded character (particularly in the area between Stanton St John and the fringes of Headington) more significant intervention is required to **restore** landscape structure and character.

Other general land management issues include the impact of 'horsiculture' and somewhat 'scruffy' or intrusive land uses on the fringes of villages, for example the telecommunications masts and smallholdings in the area around Beckley.

Key landscape enhancement priorities are to:

- manage important areas of semi-natural woodland and grassland habitats to maximise their landscape and nature conservation value;
- encourage further woodland, hedge and tree planting on farmland to reinforce the distinctive patchwork of open fields, woods and strong hedgerows of the farmed hills and valleys landscape;
- encourage the management and restoration of historic parkland landscapes and features at Shotover, Beckley and Woodperry;

- encourage retention and management of permanent pasture in low-lying areas to reinforce its tranquil, pastoral character and wildlife value;
- encourage better maintenance of field boundaries and discourage further hedgerow removal and replacement by fencing;
- reduce the impact of unsightly land uses through improved screening.

Planning and development issues

Large-scale development of any kind will be inappropriate within this essentially rural and unspoilt landscape. The ability of the landscape to accommodate small-scale development will depend upon:

- the potential impacts on distinctive landscape and settlement character;
- the potential impacts on intrinsic landscape quality and valued features and overall sensitivity to change;
- the visual sensitivity of the landscape.

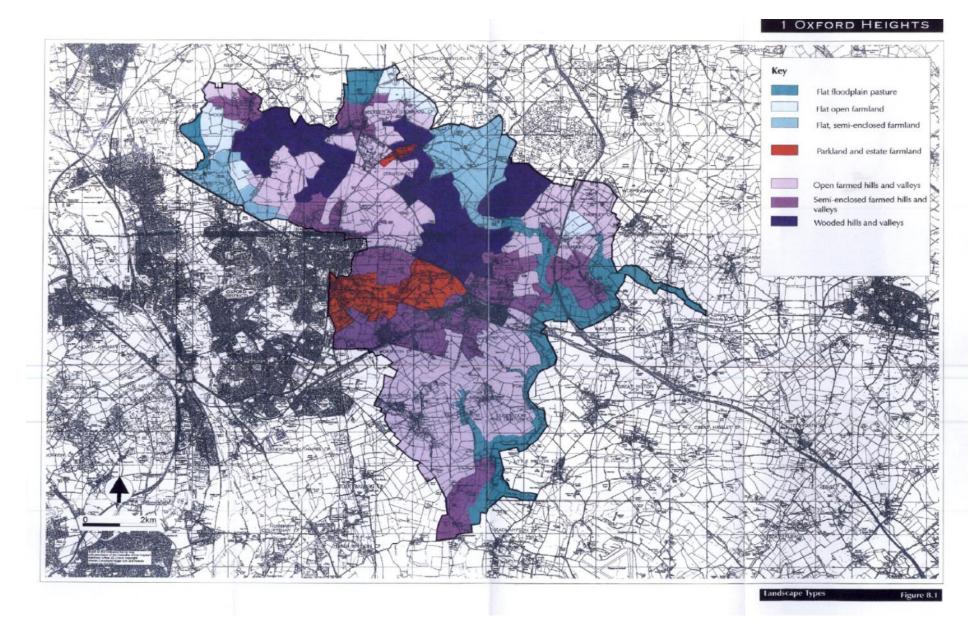
Tables 1.1 and 1.2 can be used as a guide to the potential suitability of development proposals within this area, as explained on page 6. However, some general conclusions are that:

- the parkland/estate landscapes and low-lying floodplain farmland are particularly vulnerable to change and are unlikely to be suitable for built development;
- open landscapes and the tops of hills and ridges are very visually exposed and unsuitable for development (unless closely integrated with existing built form);
- landscapes with strong landform and a mature structure of woods and hedgerows are less visually exposed and may be more able to absorb change but they are generally of higher landscape quality and therefore sensitive to development;
- landscapes on the fringes of settlements are particularly vulnerable to change and special attention should be paid to creating strong landscape 'edges' to reduce the urbanising influences of development on adjacent countryside and to prevent the coalescence of settlements.

Character Area 1: Oxford Heights

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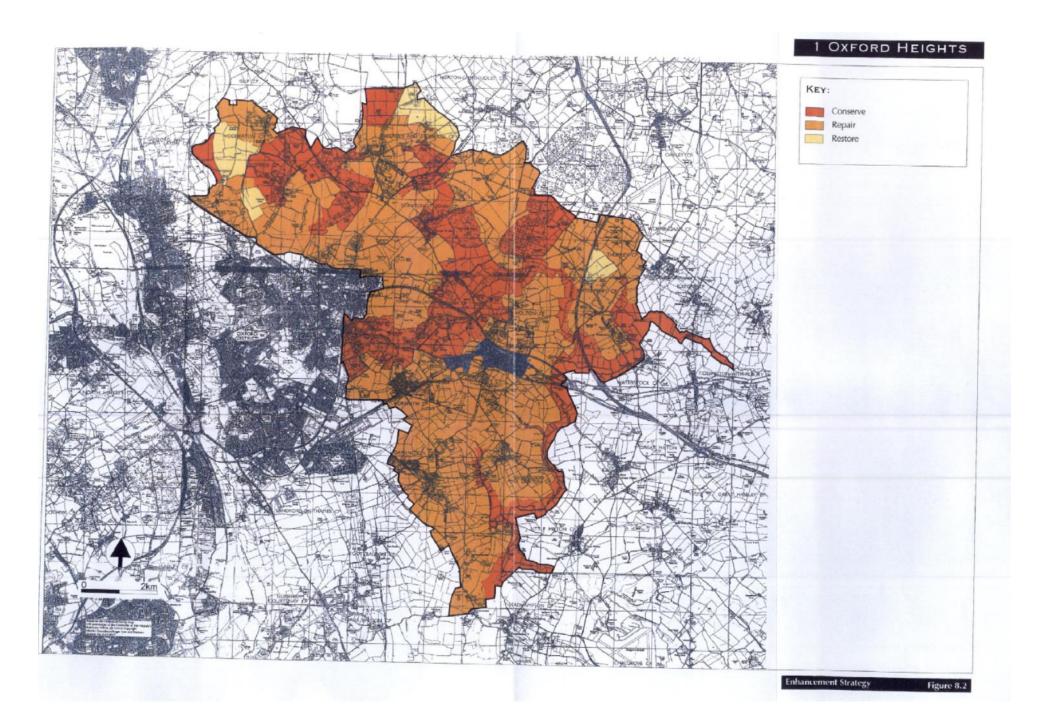


Table 1.1: Oxford Heights - Landscape and settlement character

Key							8	Γ
 Typical characteristic 				pue	and	leys	alle	
Occasional characteristic		Flat floodplain pasture	Flat, open farmland	Flat, semi-enclosed farmland	Parkland and estate farmland	Open farmed hills and valleys	Semi-enclosed hills and valleys	1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000
		Flat flood	Flat, open	Flat, semi-	Parkland (Open farm	Semi-end	1-1
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Scale	large		٠			•	•	•
	medium	•		•	•			
	small							
Diversity	complex		1.1		•			
	moderate	•		•			•	
2 	simple		•			٠		
Structure	strong	•		•	•			-
	medium	•		+			•	
	weak		•			٠	-	
Enclosure	open		•			•		
	semi-enclosed	•		٠			•	
	enclosed/intimate				٠			
Boundaries	straight	•	•	٠		•	•	-
	sinuous				•	•	•	1
	stone walls	•	•	٠	•	•	•	
	hedges	•	•	٠	•	•	•	
	hedgerow trees	•		٠	•		•	
	estate boundaries				•			
SETTLEMENT/BUILDING CHA								
Location	hilltop					•	•	
	ridgetop hillside				•	•	•	
	valley side	•	•	•	•	•	-	_
	valley floor	•	-					
Size	individual dwellings	•	•	•	•	•	•	
size	hamlets	-	-	-	-	•	•	
	small village			-		•	•	-
	large village				-	-	•	_
	town						-	
Pattern	dispersed	•	•	•	•	•	•	
55555-111	concentrated		-	-	-	-	_	_
form	nucleated					•	•	
	linear					-	•	
Materials	stone	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
11565-0116812	brick				-			-
	flint	-	-	-		-	-	
	cob							
	timber frame							
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Table 1.2: Oxford Heights - Landscape quality and sensitivity

APPENDIX 2. UPDATED MANAGEMENT PLAN SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT 2017 LEPUS REPORT

South Oxfordshire Landscape Character Assessment LC-01_South_Oxfordshire_LCA_11_01117WE.dox November 2017

6.8 Planning, managing and protecting distinctiveness

6.8.1 The following table presents recommendations to protect, conserve, enhance and restore the landscape qualities of South Oxfordshire.

Forces for change	Guidelines/Mitigation
Agricultural intensification, diversification and farm amalgamation.	 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 mono gyna</i>) blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinose</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.
Introduction of tall buildings and structures such as communication masts and electricity pylons.	 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.	 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	Promote small-scale planting of deciduous woodland blocks using

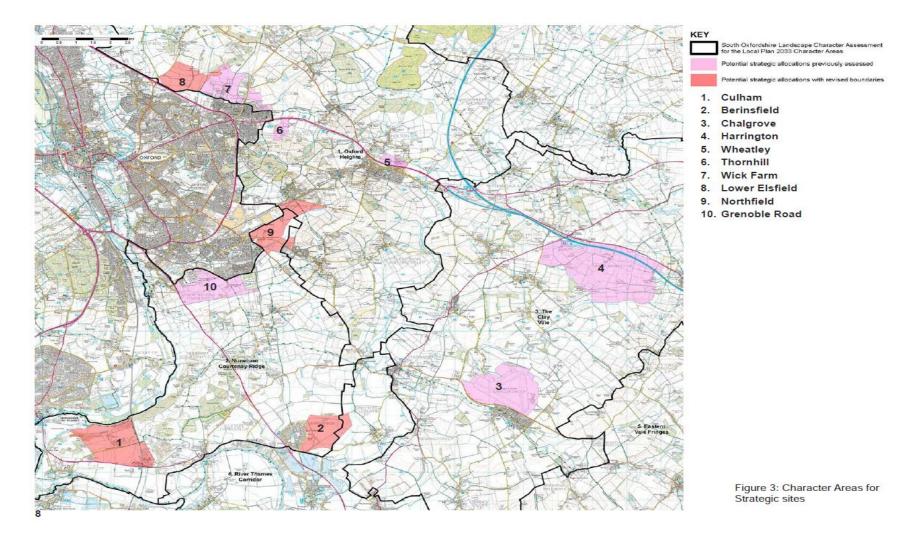
© Lepus Consulting for South Oxfordshire District Council

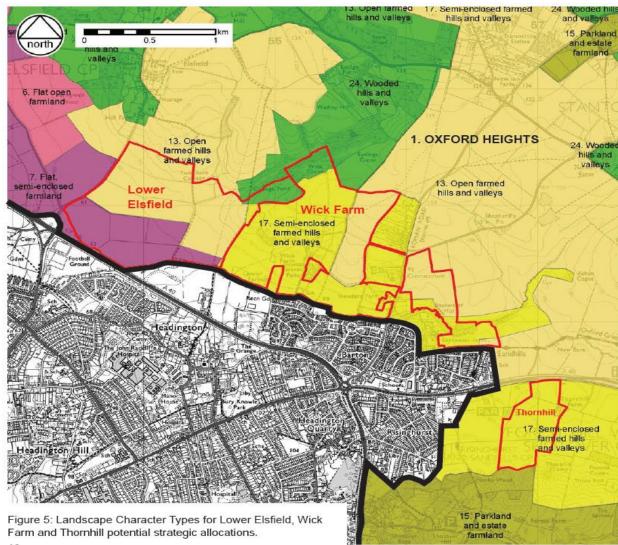
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South Oxfordshire Landscape Character Assessment IC-30_South_Oxfordshire_ICA_10_01107WE.dox

management of	locally characteristic species such as oak and ash.
existing woodlands	 Ancient semi-natural woodlands should be managed to ensure they
and trees.	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.
	• WIIOW2

APPENDIX 3. SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL - LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT UPDATE 2018 – EXTRACT COVERING BECKLEY AND STOWOOD PARISH





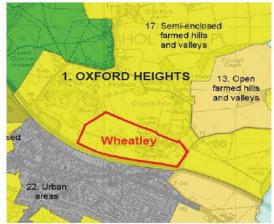


Figure 6: Landscape Character Type for Wheatley potential strategic allocation.

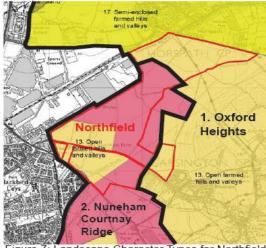


Figure 7: Landscape Character Types for Northfield potential strategic allocation, within the Oxford Heights Character Area.

LANDSCAPE C	HARACTER AREA: LCA 1: OXFORD HEIGHTS	
Interspersed Broad alluvia The land use pasture. Significant b	 by a network of watercourses including the River Thame. al floodplains form large areas of the landscape. by predominantly agricultural, comprising a mixture of arable and iodiversity interest including 12 SSSIs and large, isolated areas of bolland, particularly in the northern reaches. Blocks of woodland, mostly deciduous, are scattered across the landscape. Blocks of woodland, mostly deciduous, are scattered across the landscape. 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. 	Potential allocations of area: Lower Elsfield Wick Farm Thornhill Wheatley Northfield
Landscape Character type	Key characteristics of type	Potential allocations of type
Flat,semi-enclosed farmland (Type 7)	 Similar to the flat, open farmland landscape type but with stronger landscape structure and a semi-enclosed character. Large-scale woodland blocks (including remnant ancient woodland of Shotover Forest) are a feature of the low-lying area to the east of Stanton St John and create a strong sense of remoteness and strategic containment. The lower Cherwell valley is characterised by smaller-scale, irregular field pattern and an enclosed, intimate character. The area adjoining the Otmoor lowlands has a larger-scale, more open character but with a strong hedgerow structure. Predominantly rural, tranquil, remote or intimate character with only localised intrusion from the A40 near Marston. Regular pattern of ditches and rural roads. Semi-enclosed character with moderate to low intervisibility. 	Lower Elsfield (southern part of)
Open farmed hills and valleys (Type 13)	 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. 	Lower Elsfield (northern part of) Wick Farm (central part of) Northfield (northern part)
Semi-enclosed farmed hills and valleys (Type 17)	 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). 	Wick Farm (western side and south eastern corner) Thornhill Wheatley
Wooded hills and valleys (Type 24)	 Similar to the semi-enclosed farmed hills and valleys landscape type but with a particularly strong structure of hedgerows, trees and woodlands (including remnant ancient semi-natural woodland). Varied relief, mixed land use and strong woodland and tree cover create an attractive, diverse, patchwork landscape. Medium to large-sized fields sometimes with irregular field boundaries, especially on steep valley sides. Intervisibility reduced by landform and landscape structure to create a more enclosed and intimate landscape, but long views possible from hillsides and higher ground across lower-lying vales. Predominantly rural character with few detracting influences. 	Lower Elsfield (north-eastern corner) Wick Farm (northern corner)

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

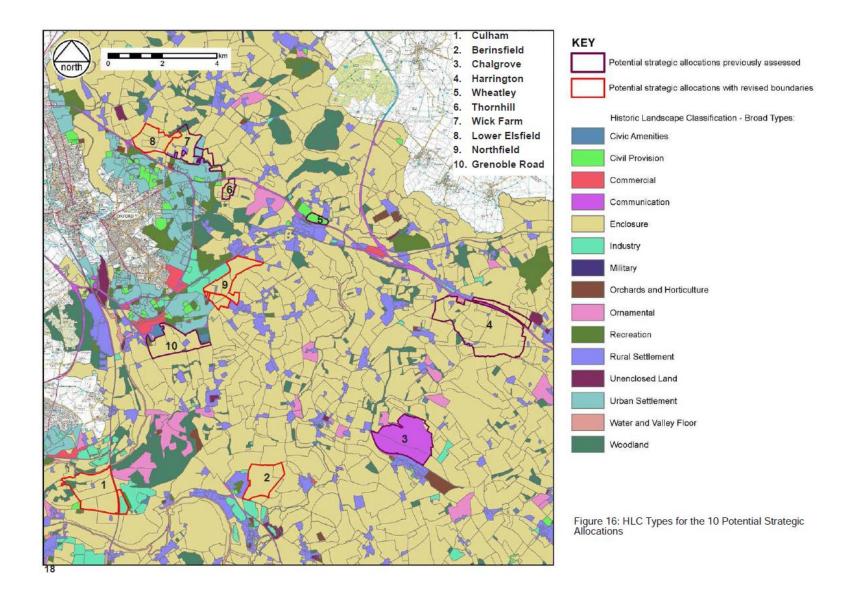


Table 1 - HLC summary table for the 10 Potential Strategic Site Allocations and Site NET 1

Potential Site Allocation	Broad type(s) within site	HLC type(s) within site	Time period
1. Culham	Enclosure with some Woodland and a small	Reorganised enclosures, Prairie / Amalgamated enclosure,	Post - medieval
	area of Rural Settlement at Warren Farm	Woodland - Plantation and Rural - Farmstead	
2. Berinsfield	Enclosure	Reorganised enclosures and Prairie / Amalgamated enclosure	Modern
3. Chalgrove	Communication and Enclosure	Communication - Airfield (Commercial)and Reorganised enclosures	Modern
4. Harrington	Enclosure with some Rural Settlement and Woodland	Enclosure - Piecemeal enclosure, Prairie / Amalgamated enclosure, Woodland - Plantation, Rural - Farmstead and Rural - Hamlet	Dominated by Post - medieval, with some Modern and the Medieval hamlet at Latchford.
5. Wheatley	Civil Provision	Civil Provision - Educational Facility	Modern
6. Thornhill	Enclosure with a small area of Rural Settlement at Thornhill Farm	Reorganised enclosures, Enclosure - Piecemeal enclosure and Rural Farmstead	Post - medieval
7. Wick Farm	Enclosure and Rural Settlement with some Woodland and Urban Settlement.	Reorganised enclosures, Prairie / Amalgamated enclosure, Rural - Farmstead, Rural - Caravan / Chalet / Camping site, Woodland - Secondary Woodland and Urban - City	Post - medieval and Modern
8. Lower Elsfield	Enclosure	Prairie / Amalgamated enclosure	Post - medieval and Modern
9. Northfield	Enclosure with a small area of Rural Settlement at North Field Farm	Enclosure - Piecemeal enclosure, Prairie / Amalgamated enclosure and Rural - Farmstead	Post - medieval and Modern
10. Grenoble Road	Enclosure with some Rural Settlement, Recreation, Civic Amenities and Woodland	Reorganised enclosures, Prairie / Amalgamated enclosure, Rural - Village, Recreation - Sports Facilities, Civic Amenities - Utilities and Woodland - Plantation	Post - medieval and Modern
11. NET 1	Enclosure	Reorganised enclosures	Modern

	Assessme	andscape Se nt - Potential S ocations (2018	Strategic		s (see Appen er details)	dix 2 for	
Potential Strategic Allocation Site	Landscape susceptibility to change	Landscape Value	Overall sensitivity	Landscape sensitivity	Landscape Value	Overall capacity	Are the findings consistent?
7A. Wick Farm (west of Bayswater Road)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Substantial – High Ground Slight – Lower ground	Moderate – Whole site	Low – High ground Medium / High – Lower ground	Generally consistent – The capacity of the site is higher to the south than to the north. The whole site is not suitable for development in landscape terms and the line of development should not extend further north than the northern boundary of the crematorium. The land to the south has some capacity for development.
7B. Wick Farm (east of Bayswater Road)	Medium / High	Medium / Low	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	Medium	Generally consistent – The land to the north of the brook forms part of the wider rural landscape. The small additional area to the south of the brook has a higher capacity for development.
8A. Lower Elsfield (additional area B assessed in part 3)	Medium / High	Medium / Low	Medium / High	Substantial	Moderate	Low	Generally consistent – The land to the west falls within one of the Oxford view cones. There may be some capacity to develop on the low ground to the east of the site.

APPENDIX 4. LISTED BUILDINGS IN THE PARISH

- 1. II 1, Church Street, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 2. II 1, Otmoor Lane, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 3. II 2-3, Church Street, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OX5
- 4. II 4, Church Street, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OX3
- 5. II Alflyn, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OX3
- 6. II Barn and Farm, buildings Approximately 60 Metres East of Middle Park Farmhouse Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 7. II Barn Approximately 30 Metres North of Lodge Farmhouse Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OXfordshire, OX3
- 8. II Barn Approximately 40 Metres North of New Inn Farmhouse Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OXfordshire, OX3
- 9. II Barn Approximately 70 Metres South East of Beckely Park Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OX3
- 10. I Beckley Park Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OX3
- 11. II Bee and Church Cottage, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OX3
- 12. II* Bridge and Retaining Walls to Middle Moat at Beckley Park Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 13. II Chest Tomb Approximately 20 Metres South East of Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OXfordshire, OX3
- 14. II Chest Tomb Approximately 5 Metres South of Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 15. II Church Corner Cottage Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OX3
- 16. I Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OX3
- 17. II Cowhouse Approximately 60 Metres South East of Beckley Park Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 18. II Cripps Cottage, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 19. II Graveboard Approximately 10 Metres East of Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 20. II Grove Farmhouse, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OXfordshire, OX3
- 21. II Grove House, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OXfordshire, OX3
- 22. II Lindum Cottage, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OX3
- 23. II Lodge Farmhouse, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3

- 24. II Manor Farmhouse and Attached Railings, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 25. II Middle Park Farmhouse, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 26. II Midsummer Cottage, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OX5
- 27. II New Inn Farmhouse, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OXfordshire, OX3
- 28. II Nokewood House, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 29. II Pound Cottage, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 30. II Rose Cottage, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 31. II Royal Oak Farmhouse and Attached Stables, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 32. II Shipley Cottage, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OXfordshire, OX3
- 33. II Squirrel Cottage, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 34. II St Mary's Cottage, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 35. II Stables and Cottage to Rear of Grove House Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 36. II Stables Approximately 30 Metres East of Lodge Farmhouse Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OX3
- 37. II The Abingdon Arms Public House, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 38. II The Old Manor House, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 39. II The Rosary Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 40. II Upper Park Farmhouse, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 41. II Wick Farmhouse, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 42. II Wick Farmhouse Barn Approximately 40 Metres to North Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, OX3
- 43. II Wick Farmhouse, Eastern of Pair of Gatepiers and Attached Wall Approximately 60 Metres to South Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 44. II* Wick Farmhouse, Well House Approximately 30 Metres to North Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3
- 45. II Woodpie Cottage, Beckley and Stowood, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, OX3

APPENDIX 5. LIST OF LOCAL ORGANISATIONS

SCHOOLS *Beckley Church of England Primary School Church Street Beckley Mark Szortowski - Head Teacher

Forest Farm School Elsfield, Oxford OX3 9UW Montessori Nursery / Children Aged 2 to 5+ Forest Farm Primary School Forest Farm Senior School Judith Walker - OMS Principal - admin@oxfordmontessori.co.uk

BUSINESSES

Oxford Crematorium Bayswater Road Headington Oxford OX3 9RZ Telephone: 01865 351010 Owned by Dignity Funerals Ltd. 4 King Edwards Court King Edward Square Sutton Coldfield West Midlands B73 6AP Telephone: 0800 456 1047

Wick Farm

Mobile Homes

Sold to in early summer 2017 by Buswell Parks to Parthings Farm Management and Promotions Ltd, owned by the Aubrey-Fletcher family whose other company (Wick Farming Ltd) own the rest of Wick Farm. It is now managed by Bruton Solutions Ltd which manages many mobile home parks all over the country.

*Wick Farm Headington Oxford OX3 9SE Contact Details 01865 873 505 Farm Land owned and farmed by Wick Farming Ltd - https://beta.companieshouse.gov.uk/company/08222688/officers The Estate Office Dorton Road, Chilton, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, HP18 9NA 01844 265201 Harry Aubrey-Fletcher

DC Car Repairs Wick Farm Barton Village Road, Oxford OX3 9SE Phone: 01865 760990 Dominic Cox

Carsmart Workshop 3 Wick Farm Barton Village Road Oxford OX3 9SE www.carsmartoxford.co.uk Car.smart@live.com 07799 038355

Loveridge Motors -Auto Weld Workshop 1 Wick Farm Barton Village Road Oxford OX3 9SE 01865 769862 07765 882960

Beckley Village

Beckley Eco-network - Georgina Matthews

*The Bennett Gibbons Partnership – building 4 Beckley Court Beckley Oxford OX3 9UB Tel:01865 351388

Telephone: 01865 351388 Facsimile: 01865 351809 www.bennettgibbons.co.uk

*The Abingdon Arms High Street Beckley Now owned by community shareholders - Beckley & Area Community Benefit Society <u>https://www.facebook.com/Beckley-Area-Community-Benefit-Society-1801705896709176/</u> <u>http://bacbs.org/</u> Landlords – 3 Catering Limited - Vicky Macpherson, Danny Macpherson and Alex Dumitrache 01865 655 667

Gimell Records, Bark Beetles, Beckley, Oxford OX3 9UT Steve Smith and Peter Phillips http://www.gimell.com/

JTW Cox Farms – Agriculture, Contract Farming and camping Folly Farm Common Road Beckley OX3 9UR 01865 351247

Redways Farm – beef and meat processing New Inn Road Beckley OX3 9US 01865 351331 Contact – Eadles – Car Sales http://www.eadles.co.uk/

Oxford Events Hire Warehouse at Redways Farm New Inn Road Tel: 01865 760 158 Email: sales@oxfordeventhire.co.uk Web: www.oxfordeventhire.co.uk

Alexander Griffin Furniture AJ Griffin Ltd Beckwood Nurseries New Inn Road, Beckley, Oxfordshire OX3 9SS T: 01865 351 555 M: 0774 896 7083

Damprot Renovations Limited Ten Acre Farm, New Inn Road, Beckley OX3 9SS Dick Lawrence -1865 742 144

Paul Southouse Architects Ltd The Studio 2 St. Tinnivers, High Street, Beckley, Ox-ford, OX3 9UU http://paulsouthouse.co.uk/

Stowood

The Oxfordshire Stove Company Ltd & Chimney Sweep Royal Oak Farm, Islip Road Beckley Oxford OX3 9TY Phone: 01865 747 454 Ian Bush

Sylvatrees Ltd Royal Oak Farm, Beckley Oxford OX3 9TY 01865 872945 Tree surgeons

Royal Oak Farm – lets business & container space Oxford OX3 9TY Michael Soanes

*Stowood Scientific Instruments Ltd – medical equipment for sleep studies Stowood, Beckley, Oxford, OX3 9UP http://www.stowood.co.uk/ Tel: +44 (0) 1 865 358 860 Fax: +44 (0) 1 865 358 860

SOHA – owns social housing in Beckley Soha Housing Royal Scot House 99 Station Road Didcot OX11 7NN Jude McCaffrey - Head of Housing Jude McCaffrey T: 01235 515900 / 0800 014 15 45 (freephone) www.soha.co.uk

ORGANISATIONS

RSPB – Folly Farm, Beckley Roy Grant Tel: 01865 774659

Thame and Wheatley Ramblers

e-mail via web site - http://www.ramblers-oxon.org.uk/contacts/3-dave-cavanagh.html

Local Cycling

Cyclox - <u>contact@cyclox.org</u> Isis Cycles - <u>isiscyclistsctc@gmail.com</u>

Horse Riding

Otmoor Riding Group Bridge House, Horton Hill, Horton-cum-Studley 01865 358363 http://otmoor-riding-group.org/

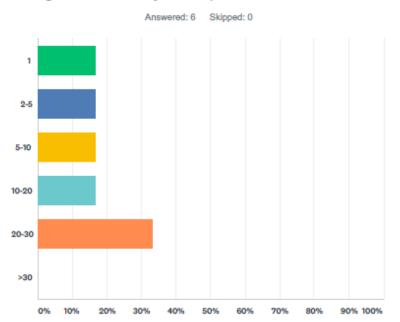
BBOWT

Oxford office and general enquiries The Lodge, 1 Armstrong Road, Littlemore, Oxford, OX4 4XT Tel: 01865 775476 Fax: 01865 711301 Email: info@bbowt.org.uk

APPENDIX 6. LOCAL BUSINESS AND ORGANISATIONS SURVEY

Although there are a number of businesses listed in the next appendix many of these are very small. Only 6 businesses or local organisations responded to the survey, but these represented the largest employers in the parish – Beckley School, The Abingdon Arms, Stowood Instruments, MJ Bennett Property Development, John Moore Heritage Services and Buswell Parks Mobile homes [Wick Farm].

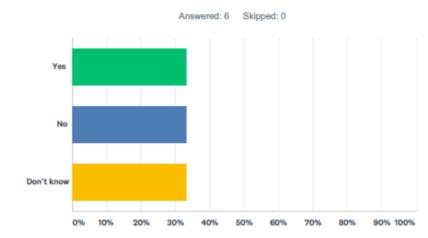
Q2 What is the total number of people employed in your business or organisation within this Parish? (Please do not include other sites your organisation may have.) Please tick below



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
1	16.67%	1
2-5	16.67%	1
5-10	16.67%	1
10-20	16.67%	1
20-30	33.33%	2
>30	0.00%	0
TOTAL		6

As there were few respondents the answers varied considerably from 1 to 20-30 people.

Q3 Do you plan to increase or decrease the number of people who work in your organisation in the Parish in the next 5-10 years?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	33.33%	2
No	33.33%	2
Don't know	33.33%	2
TOTAL		6

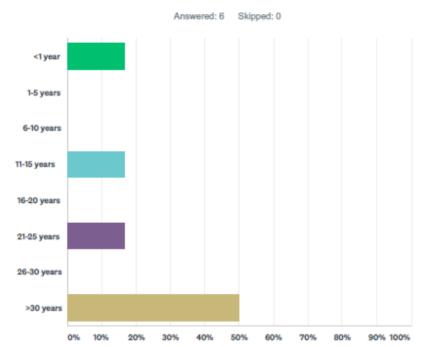
The responses to this question were evenly divided.

Q4 If yes by approximately how many people?

Answered: 2 Skipped: 4

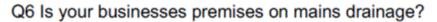
Two organisations stated they may employ an addition 2 people.

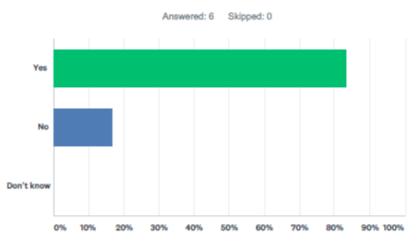
Q5 How long has your organisation operated in Beckley and Stowood Parish?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
<1 year	16.67%	1
1-5 years	0.00%	0
6-10 years	0.00%	0
11-15 years	16.67%	1
16-20 years	0.00%	0
21-25 years	16.67%	1
26-30 years	0.00%	0
>30 years	50.00%	3
TOTAL		6

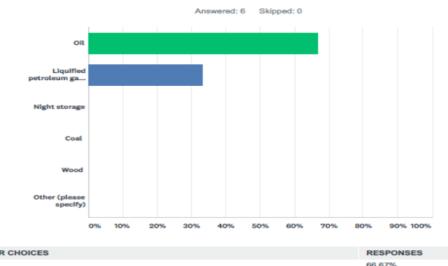
The time varied considerably from less than a year for the new managers of the pub, the Abingdon Arms to over 30 years.





ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	83.33%	5
No	16.67%	1
Don't know	0.00%	0
TOTAL		6

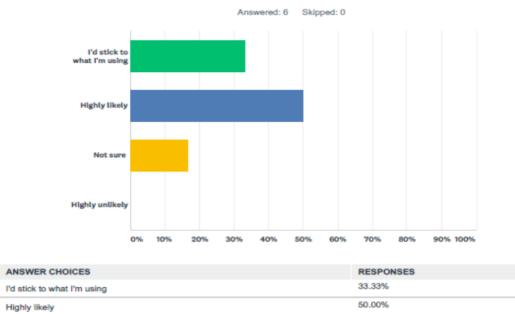
This was the same question asked of house-holders in order to assess the demand for mains drainage. However, most were on mains drainage.





ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
OI	66.67%	4
Liquified petroleum gas (LPG)/propane	33.33%	2
Night storage	0.00%	0
Coal	0.00%	0
Wood	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0

Again, similar to the residents' survey this question was asked to assess the demand for main gas, but 67% used oil and the rest LPG.



Q8 If mains gas were available at a reasonable cost how likely would you be to use it?

50% would be highly likely to use main gas if it were to become available.

Not sure

Highly unlikely TOTAL

Q9 What is the approximate floor space used by your organisation in square metres? Please enter approx figure below

16.67%

0.00%

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

Answers varied significantly from 15 square feet to 2,500 showing the wide size difference and diversity of the businesses and organisations.

Q10 Does your organisation have any plans to move premises in the next 5-10 years?

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

Two of the organisations were planning to move, the others were not.

Q11 Please give the reasons why you may want to move. Please tick as many boxes as apply.

Answered: 3 Skipped: 3

One wanted larger premises, one had to move as the premises were rented and the other did not comment.

2

3

1

0

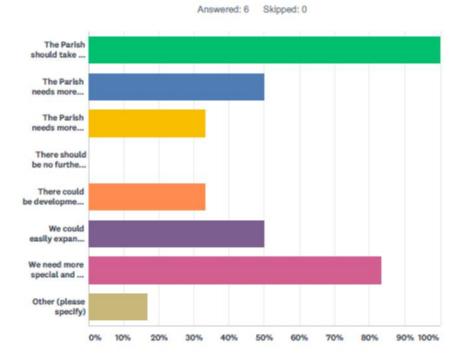
6

Q12 If you plan to move what would be the ideal size premises you would like to move to? approx square metres

Answered: 2 Skipped: 4

One organisation wanted to premises of 200 square metres. The other did not comment.

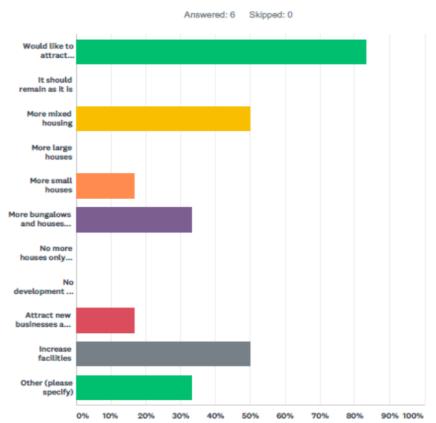
Q13 Beckley and Stowood Parish, including Wick Farm, is within the Green Belt and has no imposed development by South Oxfordshire District Council [SODC] for additional housing. However, in the new SODC Local Plan all smaller villages such as Beckley will have an expected additional development of 5% as their contribution to the local housing need. What are your feelings about additional development in the Parish. Please tick all that apply.



ANSWER CHOICES RESPONSES 100.00% 6 The Parish should take its fair share and build at least 5% more houses 50.00% 3 The Parish needs more housing to meet current needs 33.33% 2 The Parish needs more specialist housing to meet an ageing population 0.00% 0 There should be no further development 33.33% 2 There could be development as long as the site was carefully chosen outside the conservation area 50.00% 3 We could easily expand housing 83.33% 5 We need more special and low cost housing 16.67% 1 Other (please specify) Total Respondents: 6 OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) DATE # 1 There should be no targeting the needs of an ageing population nor should there be any low 6/20/2017 11:38 AM cost housing. Beckley village is unsuitable for either.

Looking at this question from an employer's perspective all agreed in taking the Parish's fair share of 5% housing. 83% felt the parish needed more specialist and low-cost housing and 50% thought that it needed more housing and could easily expand housing.

Q14 How would you like the parish to develop over the next 15 years? Please tick all that apply. (There will be a future consultation on the design.)



RESPONSES	
83.33%	
0.00%	
50.00%	
0.00%	
16.67%	
33.33%	
0.00%	
0.00%	
16.67%	
50.00%	
00.000	
33.33%	2
	83.33% 0.00% 50.00% 0.00% 16.67% 33.33% 0.00% 0.00% 16.67%

2 The existing mix is fine.....let market forces determine how the village evolves without any social engineering. 6/20/2017 11:38 AM

#

1

OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)

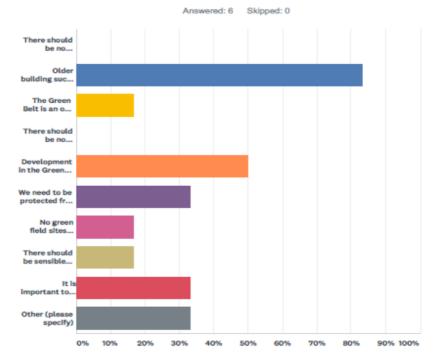
More transport

83% would like to attract more, younger and mixed aged groups and 50% would like more mixed housing and to increase facilities.

DATE

8/3/2017 5:26 PM

Q15 Beckley and Stowood is entirely in Green Belt.Green Belt serves five purposes: 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. What are your views on the Green Belt. Please tick all that apply.



ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES		
There should be no development in the Green Belt whatsoever		0.00%	0	
Older building such as barns in the Green Belt should be allowed to be developed as housing or business premises to preserve them		83.33%	5	
The Green Belt is an old fashioned concept and development should be allowed anywhere to meet housing needs		16.67%	1	
There should be no modification or extension to any buildings in the Green Belt		0.00%	(
Development in the Green Belt should be allowed outside the conservation area only		50.00%	~	
We need to be protected from being part of Oxford City		33.33%	2	
No green field sites should be developed within the Green Belt		16.67%	1	
There should be sensible infilling in the Green Belt, only if there are houses or buildings on each side		16.67%	1	
t is important to develop new business premises and local jobs		33.33%	2	
Other (please specify)		33.33%	2	
otal Re	espondents: 6			
	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE		
	It would be fine if there was better public transport to population centres outside the belt	6/20/201	7 12:25 PM	
	The green belt was never intended to extend within the established boundaries of a conurbation and consequently no proposed development within the established boundaries of Beckley and Stowood should be rejected on the grounds of "green belt"complete nonsense.	6/20/201	7 11:38 AM	

83% felt that older buildings such as barns should be allowed to be developed and 50% responded that development should be outside the conservation area only. 33% thought it important to develop new jobs and business premises, but that the parish needed protected from being part of Oxford City.

Q16 How do those who work in your organisation/business commute to work?



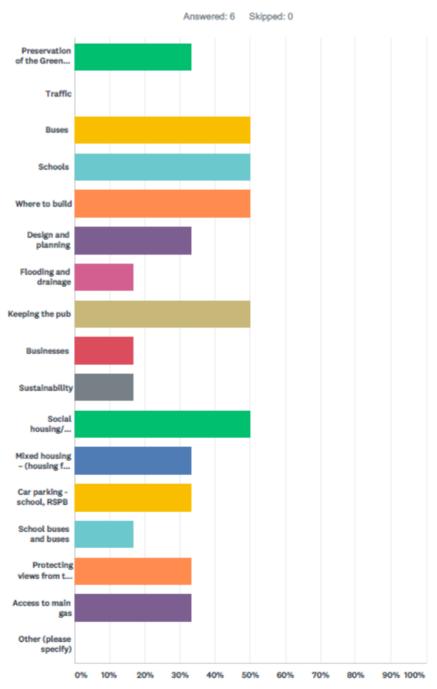
Most employees commute by car, although some commute and walk. As there is no bus service some take taxis

17. How Far on Average do those who commute travel to work each day?

	ADULT 1	ADULT 2	ADULT 3	ADULT 4	ADULT 5	ADULT 6	OTHERS	TOTAL
5-10 miles	50.00%	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%	
	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
11-20 miles	25.00%	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%	25.00%	25.00%	0.00%	
	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	4
21-30 miles	33.33%	0.00%	33.33%	0.00%	33.33%	0.00%	0.00%	
	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	01
31-40 miles	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41-50 miles	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>50 miles	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Don't commute	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(

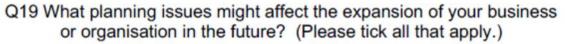
All commute less than 30 miles. 27% commute between 21 and 30 miles and 36% 11-20 miles and 5-10 miles.

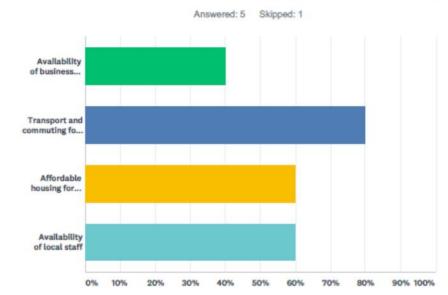
Q18 A number of issues have been identified to be included in the Neighbourhood Plan. Please could you indicate the most important to you and add others not already included below.



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	5
Preservation of the Green Belt	33.33%	2
Traffic	0.00%	0
Buses	50.00%	3
Schools	50.00%	3
Where to build	50.00%	3
Design and planning	33.33%	2
Flooding and drainage	16.67%	1
Keeping the pub	50.00%	3
Businesses	16.67%	1
Sustainability	16.67%	1
Social housing/ affordable housing	50.00%	3
Mixed housing - (housing for those who wish to downsize and remain in the village)	33.33%	2
Car parking - school, RSPB	33.33%	2
School buses and buses	16.67%	1
Protecting views from the village	33.33%	2
Access to main gas	33.33%	2
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 6		

There were no concerns about traffic, although many staff commute by car, but there was about parking. The main concerns which received a 50% response were the lack of buses, schools, where to build and social and affordable housing. 33% of responses on other issues were preservation of the Green Belt, design and planning, mixed housing, preserving views and access to mains gas.





ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Availability of business premises	40.00%	2
Transport and commuting for staff	80.00%	4
Affordable housing for staff	60.00%	3
Availability of local staff	60.00%	3
Total Respondents: 5		

Transport and staff commuting were mentioned by 80% as being the most important issue and link with the previous answers about the lack of car parking and buses. The other main concerns were availability of staff and affordable housing with the availability of business premises being of least concern.

Q20 Please add any other comments or improvements you would like to see about development and the use of land that may affect your business or organisation.

Answered: 1 Skipped: 5

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	We fully support protecting and conserving the Parish of Beckley & Stowood and would only support sensitive development in the Green Belt that delivers exceptional benefits. Would support considered conversion of existing buildings within the Green Belt - particularly redundant agricultural buildings.	8/3/2017 9:24 AN

APPENDIX 7. BUSINESS SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Neighbourhood Plan - Survey Local Businesses and Organisations
Residents of Beckley and Stowood Parish agreed at a public meeting in January to develop a Neighbourhood Plan. This will have legal standing and will give us more say about how we want our village to look and develop. It must be taken into account in future planning decisions, such as building on the Green Belt. The Neighbourhood Plan should represent the views of the Parishioners, including local businesses and organisations, so we urge you to participate and give us your views. This consultation seeks the views of businesses and local organisations on how you would like it to develop and your aspirations for the future.
We would be really grateful if you are able to complete this on line - <u>https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/BSNDPorganisations</u> and it is on the village web site, but if not please complete this
form. Any personal information will remain anonymous and only the data will be used. If you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact Ginette Camps-Walsh - camps.walsh@btinternet.com 351762
* 1. Please could you give us
Your Name
The name of your business or organisation
The nature of your business
* 2. What is the total number of people employed in your business or
organisation within this Parish? (Please do not include other sites your organisation may have.) Please tick below
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
3. Do you plan to increase or decrease the number of people who work in your organisation in the Parish in the next 5-10 years?
Yes
O Don't know
4. If yes by approximately how many people?Image: Image: Image
<u> </u>

* 5. How long has your organisation operated in Beckley and Stowood
Parish?
<1
* 6. Is your businesses premises on mains drainage?
Ves No Don't know
* 7. What fuel do you use for heating?
Oil Liquified petroleum Night storage Coal gas (LPG)/propane
Wood
Other (please specify)
8. If mains gas were available at a reasonable cost how likely
would you be to use it?
I'd stick to what I'm using Not sure
Highly likely Highly unlikely
* 9. What is the approximate floor space used by your organisation in square metres? Please enter approx figure below
* 10. Does your organisation have any plans to move premises in the
next 5-10 years?
Ves No Don't know
Other (please specify)
2

as many boxes as apply. Our current premises is too large It is unsuitable for the needs of the organisation Offer (please specify) Image: the index of the organisation 12. If you plan to move what would be the ideal size premises you would like to move to? approx square metres * 13. Beckley and Stowood Parish, including Wick Farm, is within the Green Belt and has no imposed development by South Oxfordshire District Council [SODC] for additional housing. However, in the new SODC Local Plan all smaller villages such as Beckley will have an expected additional development of 5% as their contribution to the local housing need. What are your feelings about additional development in the Parish. Please tick all that apply. The Print media more broking to meet current needs There outdo be on turter housing to meet an ageing population in the development as togas and bound at least 5% more housing to meet an ageing population we conservation area	11. Please give the reasons why you may want to move. Please tick
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* 14. How would you lik	e the parish to develop over the next 15 years?
	OIV. (There will be a future consultation on the design.)
Would like to attract younger/more mixed age groups	More small houses Attract new businesses and jobs
It should remain as it is	for the elderly
More mixed housing	No more houses only modifications to existing houses
	No development at all including extensions and modifications
Other (please specify)	
* 15. Beckley and Stow	ood is entirely in Green Belt.
Green Belt serves five	e purposes:
• to check the unres	stricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
• to prevent neighbo	ouring towns merging into one another;
 to assist in safegu 	arding the countryside from encroachment;
 to preserve the se 	tting and special character of historic towns; and
	regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of
derelict and other	urban land.
What are your views of	on the Green Belt. Please tick all that apply.
There should be no development in th Green Belt whatsoever	e There should be no modification or extension to any buildings in the Green developed within the Green Belt
Older building such as barns in the	Belt There should be sensible infilling in the
Green Belt should be allowed to be developed as housing or business	Development in the Green Belt should Green Belt, only if there are houses or be allowed outside the conservation buildings on each side
The Green Belt is an old fashioned	We need to be protected from being premises and local jobs
concept and development should be allowed anywhere to meet housing	part of Oxford City
needs	
Other (please specify)	
	4

16. How do those who work in your	organisation/business commute to
work?	

	Number of people
Car	\$
Cycle	\$
Walk	\$
Bus	•
Other (please specify)	

17. How far on average do those working in your organisation commute to work each way?

	Adult 1	Adult 2	Adult 3	Adult 4	Adult 5	Adult 6	Others
5-10 miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-20 miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21-30 miles	0	0	0	0	\bigcirc	0	0
31-40 miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41-50 miles	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0	0	0	0
>50 miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't commute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* 18. A number of issues have been identified to be included in the Neighbourhood Plan. Please could you indicate the most important to you and add others not already included below.

Preservation of the Green Belt	Flooding and drainage		Car parking - school, RSPB
Traffic	Keeping the pub		School buses and buses
Buses	Businesses		Protecting views from the village
Schools	Sustainability		Access to main gas
Where to build	Social housing/ affordable housing		
Design and planning	Mixed housing – (housing for those who wish to downsize and remain in the village)	D	
Other (please specify)			
			5

<pre></pre>		planning issues might affect the expansion of your business sation in the future? (Please tick all that apply.)
Affordable housing for staff Availability of local staff Other (please specify) 20. Please add any other comments or improvements you would like to see about development and the use of land that may affect your business or organisation.	Availability of	business premises
Availability of local staff Other (please specify) 20. Please add any other comments or improvements you would like to see about development and the use of land that may affect your business or organisation.	Transport and	I commuting for staff
20ther (please specify) 20. Please add any other comments or improvements you would like to see about development and the use of land that may affect your business or organisation.	Affordable ho	using for staff
20. Please add any other comments or improvements you would like to see about development and the use of land that may affect your business or organisation.	Availability of	local staff
to see about development and the use of land that may affect your business or organisation.	Other (please spec	ify)
to see about development and the use of land that may affect your business or organisation.		
to see about development and the use of land that may affect your business or organisation.		
to see about development and the use of land that may affect your business or organisation.		
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business or organisation.		
Thank you very much for your help in completing this survey.	business	or organisation.
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	Thank you	very much for your help in completing this survey.

APPENDIX 8. LIST OF LOCAL GROUPS

BECKLEY GROUPS

Beckley and Stowood Parish Council

Clerk – Sue Cox Chairman – David Scott Michael Soanes Vivienne Rust Ginette Camps-Walsh Susy Jepson

Village Hall Committee

Chairman - Geoffrey Mills

The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church

Gina Robson - Churchwarden Rev Hugh Lee Pam Edmonds-Seal

Beckley Open Day Gina Robson

Susy Jepson

Beckley Art Box

Mike Hobbs John Stradling

Beckley and Area Community Benefit Society Ltd (Pub)

Web: www.bacbs.org, Email: info@bacbs.org

Art Group

John Stradling

Beckley and Stowood Parish Newsletter Ann Henman

Beckley Network, Our Good Neighbour Scheme Gina Robson

Beckley Village Interest Group Beckley E-mail list Judy Bushrod

Beckley Bells Celia Crowley - Chairperson Beckley Book Group Helen Stradling

Twinning with St Louans Sue Roberts

Men of Beckley - MOB Steve Smith

Women of Beckley - WOBBLE Sarah Smith

Community Orchard Group Matt Pether

Otmoor Collective Becky Paton

Beckley Sports and Social Group David Drew and David White

Table Tennis Alison Kealy

APPENDIX 9. CYCLEWAY SURVEY RESPONSES

RESPONSES

#

36

37

Q2 Please insert your road or approximate area of parish where you live? e.g. Woodperry Road, Wick Farm etc

1 Mark Road Beckley 2 3 Church Lane, Horton 4 Otmoor Lane 5 Otmoor lane 6 Beckley 7 Beckley 8 Headington 9 Horton Hill, Horton-cum-Studley 10 Woodperry road 11 Otmoor Lane 12 Beckley 13 Woodperry Road Church Street 14 15 Church Street 16 High Street Stanton st john 17 New Inn Rd/B4027 18 19 Stanton St John - Sllver Birches 20 Mill St, Stanton St John 21 Church Street Beckley 22 Corner of B4027 Wheatley Road and New Inn Road 23 Bayswater road 24 Woodperry Road 25 Headington Ramsay Road 26 27 Horton cum studley **Bungalow Close Beckley** 28 29 Church street New Road, ox39st 30 31 Woodperry Road 32 woodperry rd Brill Road 33 34 Horton Hill Stanton Road 35

Mill Street Stanton St. John

Sherwood Place Barton

38 Horton hill 39 Horton cum Studley 40 otmoor Lane 41 Otmoor Lane Otmoor Lane 42 43 Horton cum Studley. HORTON CUM STUDLEY 44 45 Ragnalls Lane, Horton cum Studley 46 FranklinRoad, Headington 47 Bickerton road headington 48 Otmoor Lane 49 Horton-cum-Studley 50 Woodperry Road Stanton St John 51 52 barton 53 High Street. Beckley New Road Beckley OX3 9ST 54 55 Holyoake Road Headington 56 Woodperry Rd 57 Beckley Headington 58 59 Church st Church Street, Beckley 60 61 Church Street 62 Woodperry Road Beckley Court off Woodperry Road 63 64 Beckley court 65 Beckley Church Street 66 67 Headington Quarry 68 Central Headington, so please read everything backwards 69 new inn road 70 Church Street 71 High St Woodperry Road 72 73 High Street, Beckley 74 Horton Road 75 Noke

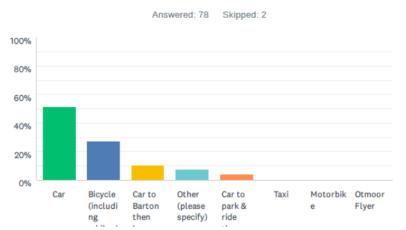
Answered: 78 Skipped: 2

76	Otmoor Lane
77	Beckley
78	Church Street, Beckley

Q3 How often to you travel into Oxford, including Headington, hospitals etc? Please tick the box below.

ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
4 days pe	r week	28.21%	22
Every we	ekday	20.51%	16
3 days pe	rweek	16.67%	13
1 day per	week	10.26%	8
2 days p	er week	7.69%	6
Every we	ekend	3.85%	3
Once a fo	rtnight	3.85%	3
Other (ple	ease specify)	3.85%	3
Once a m	onth	2.56%	2
Once eve	ry 2 months	2.56%	2
Once every quarter		0.00%	0
Less often		0.00%	0
TOTAL			78
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)		
1	twice a day		
2	Every day		
3	I usually walk to Beckley through fields from Headington as the cycle route is grim, but I would come that way more often if there were a cycle track		ute is grim, but I

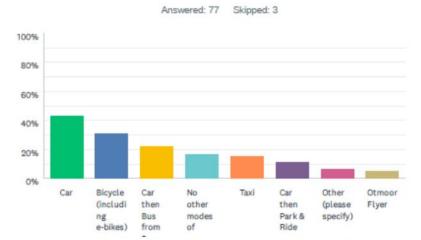
Q4 What mode of transport do you normally use to get into Oxford, Headington, the hospitasl etc? Please tick the box below.



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Car	51.28%	40
Bicycle (including e-bikes)	26.92%	21
Car to Barton then bus	10.26%	8
Other (please specify)	7.69%	6
Car to park & ride then bus	3.85%	3
Taxi	0.00%	0
Motorbike	0.00%	0
Otmoor Flyer	0.00%	0
TOTAL		78

6	car and walk
5	I would always walk from Headington to Beckley and Stowood, but would like to be able to cycle
4	Car to Barton then walk
3	Car then bike
2	Car to barton and then bicycle
1	Car to Headington then bike to town
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)

Q5 What other modes of transport do you sometimes use to get into Oxford, Headington, hospitals etc? Please tick all that apply.



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Car	42.86%	33
Bicycle (including e-bikes)	31.17%	24
Car then Bus from Barton	22.08%	17
No other modes of transport are used	16.88%	13
Taxi	15.58%	12
Car then Park & Ride	11.69%	9
Other (please specify)	6.49%	5
Otmoor Flyer	5.19%	4
Total Respondents: 77		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)
1	walk
2	I really think any lame kind of transport like the Otmoor Flyer disadvantages to bring a proper transport to our villages. Residents in our villages are not only aldery people or doctors with theirs cars and bycicle's. We need a proper bus service to our villages every day of the week.
3	bus from barton
4	walk from Beckley to Barton
5	Motorcycle

53

Q6 How often do you use the other modes of transport into Oxford, Headington, hospitals etc?



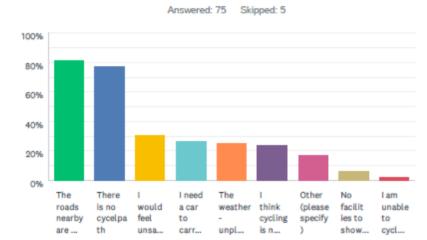


-		
EV	/erv	week ?

	YES	NO	TOTAL
Car	93.33% 42	6.67% 3	45
Car then bus from Barton	75.00% 12	25.00% 4	16
Cycle (including e-bikes)	75.00% 9	25.00% 3	12
Car then bus from park & ride	50.00% 5	50.00% 5	10
Taxi	25.00% 2	75.00% 6	8
Otmoor Flyer	14.29% 1	85.71% 6	7
Motorbike	0.00% 0	100.00% 6	6

Every 2 weeks			
	YES	NO	TOTAL
Car	83.33% 5	16.67% 1	6
Car then bus from park & ride	50.00% 2	50.00% 2	4
Car then bus from Barton	60.00% 3	40.00% 2	5
Taxi	50.00% 2	50.00% 2	4
Motorbike	25.00% 1	75.00% 3	4
Cycle (including e-bikes)	85.71% 6	14.29% 1	7
Otmoor Flyer	0.00%	100.00% 3	3
Every month?			
	YES	NO	TOTAL
Car	80.00%	20.00% 1	5
Car then bus from park & ride	50.00% 4	50.00% 4	8
Car then bus from Barton	85.71% 6	14.29% 1	7
Taxi	75.00% 6	25.00% 2	8
Motorbike	0.00% 0	100.00% 5	5
Cycle (including e-bikes)	85.71% 6	14.29% 1	7
Otmoor Flyer	0.00%	100.00% 4	4
Less frequently?			
	YES	NO	TOTAL
Car	80.00% £	3 2	10
Car then bus from park & ride	64.29%		14
Car then bus from Barton	55.56%		9
Taxi	69.23%		13
Motorbike	20.00%		10
Cycle (including e-bikes)	75.00%		12
Otmoor Flyer	33.33%		12
		_	

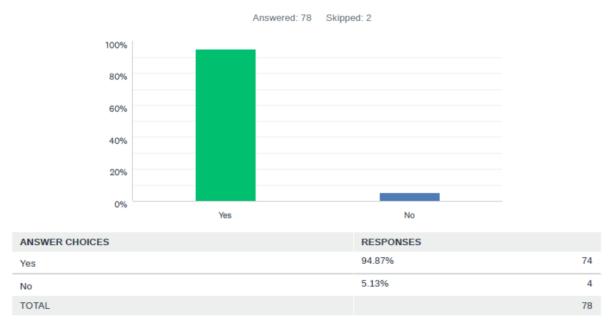
Q7 What are your reasons for not cycling or not cycling more frequently if you have access to a bicycle (including e-cycle)? Please tick all that apply



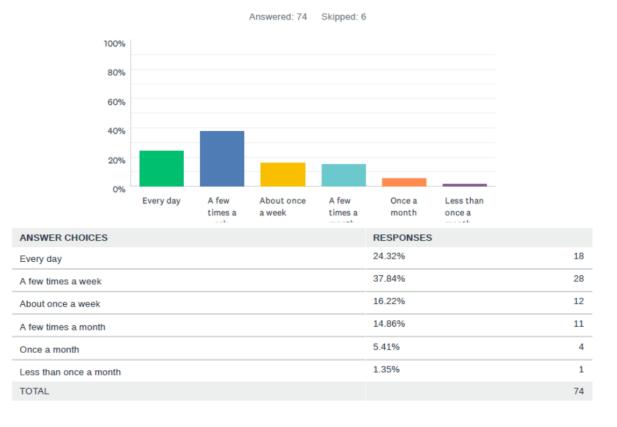
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
The roads nearby are too busy and dangerous	81.33%	61
There is no cycelpath	77.33%	58
I would feel unsafe in the dark	30.67%	23
I need a car to carry shopping etc	26.67%	20
The weather - unpleasant in cold and rain	25.33%	19
I think cycling is not safe enough	24.00%	18
Other (please specify)	17.33%	13
No facilities to shower and change at work/destination	6.67%	5
I am unable to cycle due to health problems	2.67%	2
Total Respondents: 75		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)
1	Very steep hill coming from Horton
2	too unsafe when with yound children
3	Carrying large files/heavy books/wearing a suit - all for work
4	I have kids to pick up from Beckley school on my way home
5	Wheelchair user to transport
6	Not a good enough cyclist given the hills on route
7	I do not currently own a bike
8	For many years I cyceled from home all the way to the my work place in the Ashmolean Museum.
9	hills
10	Only time I do not cycle is is in icy conditions
11	Every time I have biked out that way (where our butchers is) cars pas to close and too fast on straight mile road.
12	Just too dangerous
13	I cycle to work 3x per week but drive to supermarket once a week for food.

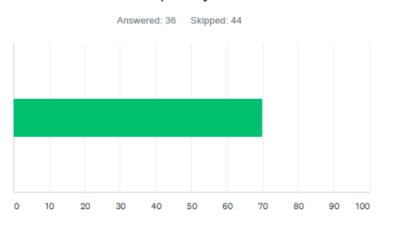
Q8 Do you have use of or access to a bicycle?



Q9 If you do have access to a bicycle how often would you use it to get into Oxford, Headington etc/to Beckley if there was a cycleway from Beckley to the edge of Oxford?

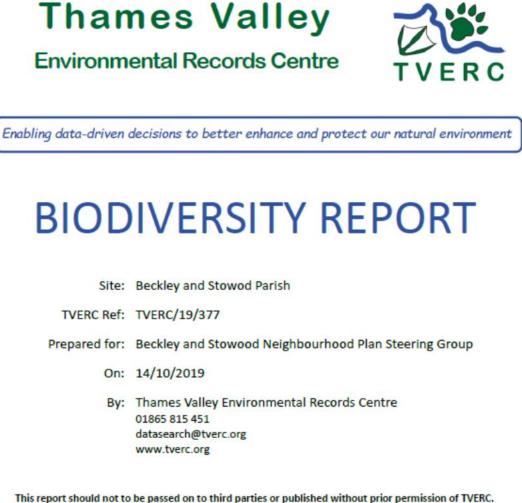


Q10 If a cycleway were built from Beckley to the edge of Oxford and you don't currently have access to a bicycle how likely are you to start cycling and use it? Please score your likelihood on the sliding rating scale below - 0 being you never use it and 100 that you would use it frequently.



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	70	2,515	36
Total Respondents: 36			

APPENDIX 10. TVERC DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD



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



TVERC is hosted by Oxfordshire County Council

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The following are included in this report:

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- Terms & Conditions
- Species data statements

PROTECTED & NOTABLE SPECIES INFORMATION:

- Summary table of legally protected and notable species records within Site only search area
- Summary table of Invasive species records within Site only search area
- Species status key
- Data origin key

DESIGNATED WILDLIFE SITE INFORMATION:

- A map of designated wildlife sites within Site only search area
- Descriptions/citations for designated wildlife sites
- Designated wildlife sites guidance

HABITAT INFORMATION:

- A map of section 41 habitats of principal importance within Site only search area
- A list of habitats and total area within the search area
- Habitat metadata



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Beckley and Stowod Parish

Site only

Taxon Name	Common Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	Earliest Record	Latest Record	No. of Records	Max. Abundance
Amphibians									
Lissotriton vulgaris	Smooth Newt		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a			20/04/2006	25/04/2015	4	9
Triturus cristatus	Great Crested Newt	HabDir-A2np HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a	NERC-541		16/05/2016	26/06/2017	3	Present
Bufo bufo	Common Toad		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	NERC-541		24/07/2004	05/11/2018	10	6
Rana temporaria	Common Frog	HabDir-A5	WACA-Sch5-s9.5a			08/04/1989	08/06/2014	6	3
Birds								•	
Branta leucopsis	Barnacle Goose	BirdsDir-A1			Bird-Amber	25/03/2008	25/03/2008	1	1
Branta bernicla	Brent Goose			NERC-S41	Bird-Amber	18/10/1999	18/10/1999	1	1
Cygnus olor	Mute Swan				Bird-Amber	05/01/2006	27/07/2018	14	40
Cygnus columbianus	Bewick's Swan	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1	NERC-S41	Bird-Amber	01/01/2000	01/01/2000	1	1
Anser anser	Greylag Goose				Bird-Amber	04/01/2005	06/09/2018	15	162
Tadorna tadorna	Shelduck				Bird-Amber	25/03/2003	04/11/2009	11	3
Anas penelope	Wigeon				Bird-Amber	06/08/2002	01/07/2018	9	1000
Anas strepera	Gadwall				Bird-Amber	03/06/1999	06/09/2018	10	31
Anas crecca	Teal				Bird-Amber	30/05/1999	15/02/2018	13	323
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard				Bird-Amber	1970 - 1991	27/07/2018	23	89
Anas acuta	Pintail		WACA-Sch1-p2		Bird-Amber	03/06/1999	26/11/2017	2	1
Anas querquedula	Garganey		WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber	04/06/1998	13/05/2010	4	1
Anas clypeata	Shoveler				Bird-Amber	03/06/1999	06/09/2018	10	42
Aythya ferina	Pochard				Bird-Red	27/04/1998	06/09/2018	13	12
Egretta garzetta	Little Egret	BirdsDir-A1				06/09/1999	01/02/2019- 31/03/2019	23	3
Botaurus stellaris	Bittern	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1	NERC-S41	Bird-Amber	01/05/2003	06/09/2018	3	1
Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy Ibis	BirdsDir-A1				29/05/2004	29/05/2004	1	1
Perdix perdix	Grey Partridge			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	12/05/2009	21	16
Coturnix coturnix	Quail		WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber	19/06/1998	07/03/2008	9	3
Podiceps nigricollis	Black-necked Grebe		WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber	28/10/1999	28/10/1999	1	1
Pernis apivorus	Honey-buzzard	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber	10/01/2000	10/01/2000	1	1
Milvus milvus	Red Kite	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		RL-Global-post2001-NT	11/04/1998	30/07/2018	85	5
Circus aeruginosus	Marsh Harrier	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Red Bird-Amber	08/12/1998	06/09/2018	13	2
Circus cyaneus	Hen Harrier	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1	NERC-S41		01/05/2000	26/11/2008	20	2
Accipiter gentilis	Goshawk		WACA-Sch1-p1			04/07/2004	04/07/2004	1	1
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber	24/09/2000	24/09/2000	1	1
Falco tinnunculus	Kestrel				Bird-Amber	1970 - 1991	05/07/2018	74	21

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Falco columbarius	Merlin	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Red	28/10/1999	26/11/2017	17	1
Falco subbuteo	Hobby		WACA-Sch1-p1			1970 - 1991	13/10/2010	32	2
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1			18/03/1999	22/04/2018	17	1
Porzana porzana	Spotted Crake	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber	30/06/1998	07/01/1998	2	1
Crex crex	Corncrake	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1	NERC-S41	Bird-Red	06/07/1999	06/12/1999	3	3
Grus grus	Crane	BirdsDir-A1			Bird-Amber	14/05/2010	14/05/2010	1	1
Haematopus ostralegus	Oystercatcher				Bird-Amber	06/12/1999	05/04/2010	6	2
Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover		WACA-Sch1-p1			07/07/2002	07/06/2010	14	9
Charadrius hiaticula	Ringed Plover				Bird-Red Bird-Amber	23/05/1999	04/05/2009	15	23
Pluvialis apricaria	Golden Plover	BirdsDir-A1				24/02/1998	01/07/2018	98	1500
Pluvialis squatarola	Grey Plover				Bird-Amber	07/03/2002	07/03/2002	1	1
Vanellus vanellus	Lapwing			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	13/07/2018	109	800
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper				Bird-Amber	07/03/2002	11/08/2010	11	3
Gallinago gallinago	Snipe				Bird-Amber	05/06/1998	06/09/2018	33	55
Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel		WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Red	26/04/2001	05/01/2009	4	2
Numenius arquata	Curlew			NERC-S41	Bird-Red RL-Global-post2001-NT	17/05/1998	06/09/2018	19	16
Scolopax rusticola	Woodcock				Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	01/10/2010	11	2
Calidris canutus	Knot				Bird-Amber	03/06/1999	03/06/1999	1	1
Calidris alpina	Dunlin				Bird-Amber	03/06/1999	20/03/2010	15	35
Calidris pugnax	Ruff	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Red	02/10/1999	03/12/2010	6	11
Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit		WACA-Sch1-p1	NERC-S41	Bird-Red RL-Global-post2001-NT	17/08/1998	21/07/2006	6	6
Tringa erythropus	Spotted Redshank				Bird-Amber	25/08/1999	05/04/2010	2	1
Tringa totanus	Redshank				Bird-Amber	03/06/1999	06/09/2018	40	10
Tringa nebularia	Greenshank		WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber	29/04/1999	16/09/2010	13	5
Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper		WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber	08/12/1998	18/03/2009	14	9
Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber	28/07/2002	29/09/2008	4	1
Hydrocoloeus minutus	Little Gull	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1			05/10/2002	05/10/2002	1	1
Larus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gull				Bird-Amber	07/02/2010	27/07/2018	11	30
Larus argentatus	Herring Gull			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	29/07/2007	22/04/2018	4	42
Larus marinus	Great Black-backed Gull				Bird-Amber	01/07/2006	01/07/2006	2	3
Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull				Bird-Amber	05/11/2005	27/07/2018	16	45
Chlidonias niger	Black Tern	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1			21/04/2003	21/04/2003	1	1
Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	BirdsDir-A1			Bird-Amber	19/07/2002	06/09/2018	3	21

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Columba oenas	Stock Dove				Bird-Amber	1970 - 1991	30/07/2018	18	6
Streptopelia turtur	Turtle Dove			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	06/09/2018	203	21
Cuculus canorus	Cuckoo			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	06/09/2018	101	6
Tyto alba	Barn Owl		WACA-Sch1-p1			1970 - 1991	27/12/2010	43	2
Strix aluco	Tawny Owl				Bird-Amber	1970 - 1991	06/03/2007	15	1
Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl	BirdsDir-A1			Bird-Amber	02/05/1998	12/10/2011	7	1
Apus apus	Swift				Bird-Amber	16/06/2009	27/07/2018	10	12
Alcedo atthis	Kingfisher	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber	05/05/1996	11/10/2013	7	1
Dendrocopos minor	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker			NERC-541	Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	10/10/2005	6	1
Cettia cetti	Cetti's Warbler		WACA-Sch1-p1			24/10/2002	06/09/2018	78	5
Locustella naevia	Grasshopper Warbler			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	06/09/2018	206	4
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	Wood Warbler			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	10/01/1990	24/04/2005	2	1
Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler				Bird-Amber	1970 - 1991	06/09/2018	54	4
Alauda arvensis	Skylark			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	13/07/2018	17	100
Delichon urbicum	House Martin				Bird-Amber	13/06/1985	30/07/2018	11	21
Anthus trivialis	Tree Pipit			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	05/02/2004	15	2
Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit				Bird-Amber	13/02/1999	22/04/2018	18	150
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	30/04/2005	13/09/2009	4	4
Motacilla flava subsp. flavissima	Yellow Wagtail			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	15/06/1998	27/07/2018	8	4
Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail				Bird-Red	22/09/1999	28/12/2017	5	1
Prunella modularis	Dunnock			NERC-S41	Bird-Amber	1970 - 1991	30/07/2018	41	12
Luscinia megarhynchos	Nightingale				Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	16/05/2006	15	1
Phoenicurus phoenicurus	Redstart				Bird-Amber	04/09/1999	26/08/2013	16	4
Phoenicurus phoenicurus subsp. phoenicurus	Redstart				Bird-Amber	09/05/2010	09/05/2010	1	4
Saxicola rubetra	Whinchat				Bird-Red	10/05/1998	27/08/2010	19	6
Turdus torquatus	Ring Ouzel			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	27/04/2008	27/04/2008	1	2
Turdus pilaris	Fieldfare		WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Red	10/01/1990	25/02/2018	57	1000
Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	13/07/2018	27	4
Turdus iliacus	Redwing		WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Red	29/11/2000	25/02/2018	29	200
Turdus viscivorus	Mistle Thrush				Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	27/07/2018	7	8
Muscicapa striata	Spotted Flycatcher			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	30/07/2018	31	5
Ficedula hypoleuca	Pied Flycatcher				Bird-Red	10/01/1990	10/01/1990	1	Present
Sylvia undata	Dartford Warbler	BirdsDir-A1	WACA-Sch1-p1		Bird-Amber RL-Global-post2001-NT	16/12/2000	16/12/2000	1	1

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Regulus ignicapilla	Firecrest		WACA-Sch1-p1			21/11/2003	21/11/2003	1	1
Poecile montana	Willow Tit			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	19/12/2006	33	3
Poecile palustris	Marsh Tit			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	01/07/2018	98	3
Sturnus vulgaris	Starling			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	30/07/2018	22	460
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	28/12/2017	30/07/2018	14	50
Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	28/11/2010	14	14
Acanthis cabaret	Lesser Redpoll			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	14/02/2000	24/02/2013	28	12
Acanthis flammea	Common (Mealy) Redpoll				Bird-Amber	10/01/1990	10/01/1990	1	Present
Linaria cannabina	Linnet			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	30/07/2018	44	200
Fringilla montifringilla	Brambling		WACA-Sch1-p1			26/01/1998	10/08/2005	27	10
Loxia curvirostra	Common Crossbill		WACA-Sch1-p1			24/07/2010	24/07/2010	1	27
Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch			NERC-S41	Bird-Amber	1970 - 1991	30/07/2018	99	12
Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	30/07/2018	169	70
Emberiza schoeniclus	Reed Bunting			NERC-S41	Bird-Amber	1970 - 1991	06/09/2018	53	120
Emberiza calandra	Corn Bunting			NERC-S41	Bird-Red	1970 - 1991	09/06/2004	2	2
Fungi									
Leccinum scabrum	Brown Birch Bolete				RL-GB-post2001-DD	10/01/2009	10/01/2009	2	1
Higher Plants - Ferns				·					·
Polypodium interjectum	Intermediate Polypody				Oxon-Scarce	04/07/2016	04/07/2016	1	Present
Higher Plants - Flowering	Plants								
Epipactis palustris	Marsh Helleborine				Oxon-Scarce	10/01/1990	28/07/2016	3	Present
					RL-Eng-post2001-NT				
Epipactis phyllanthes	Green-flowered Helleborine				Oxon-Scarce Status-NS	10/01/1990	10/01/1990	1	Present
Gymnadenia conopsea	Fragrant Orchid				Oxon-Scarce	10/01/1990	07/02/2017	6	4
Himantoglossum hircinum	Lizard Orchid		WACA-Sch8		Oxon-Rare Status-NS RL-GB-post2001-NT	1985	17/06/2011	7	7
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell		WACA-Sch8			1977 - 1986	30/09/2015	38	1
Alisma lanceolatum	Narrow-leaved Water-plantain				Oxon-Scarce	10/02/2008	16/07/2016	3	Present
Potamogeton trichoides	Hairlike Pondweed				Oxon-Rare	16/07/2016	16/07/2016	1	Present
Zannichellia palustris	Horned Pondweed				Oxon-Scarce	1988	1988	1	Present
Eleocharis uniglumis	Slender Spike-rush				Oxon-Scarce	16/06/2003- 29/05/2009	16/06/2003- 29/05/2009	3	Present
Schoenus nigricans	Black Bog-rush				Oxon-Scarce	10/01/1990	10/01/1990	1	Present
Carex distans	Distant Sedge				Oxon-Scarce	06/01/1981	06/01/1981	1	Present

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Carex filiformis	Downy-fruited Sedge				Oxon-Scarce	1981	05/10/2017	13	200
					Status-NR				
Carex hostiana	Tawny Sedge				Oxon-Scarce	06/01/1981	29/05/2017	10	Present
Carex pallescens	Pale Sedge				Oxon-Scarce	10/01/1990	19/06/2008	2	Present
Carex pulicaris	Flea Sedge				Oxon-Scarce	10/01/1990	27/08/2016	6	Present
	_				RL-Eng-post2001-NT				
Carex riparia x vesicaria = C. x	Sedge				Status-NR	27/08/2016	27/08/2016	1	Present
csomadensis					RL-GB-post2001-VU				<u> </u>
Carex strigosa	Thin-spiked Wood-sedge				Oxon-Scarce	17/06/2003	21/09/2015	3	Present
Carex vesicaria	Bladder-sedge				Oxon-Scarce	06/01/1981	06/02/2014	6	Present
	_				RL-Eng-post2001-VU				
Carex viridula subsp.	Long-stalked Yellow-sedge				Oxon-Scarce	10/01/1990	28/07/2016	2	Present
brachyrrhyncha									
Carex vulpina	True Fox-sedge			NERC-S41	Oxon-Scarce	1981	1991 - 1992	3	Present
					Status-NR			1	
					RL-Eng-post2001-VU			1	
End of the second s	Fine-leaved Sheep's-fescue				RL-GB-post2001-VU	10/05/2000	20/05/2017	3	-
Festuca filiformis	Fine-leaved Sheep's-tescue				Oxon-Scarce	19/06/2008	29/05/2017	3	Present
Briza media	Quaking-grass				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	06/01/1981	06/08/2018	17	1
Catabrosa aquatica	Whorl-grass				Oxon-Rare	13/06/1985	29/06/2001	2	Present
					RL-Eng-post2001-VU				<u> </u>
Aira caryophyllea	Silver Hair-grass				Oxon-Scarce	10/01/1990	05/07/2009	2	1
Agrostis canina	Velvet Bent				Oxon-Scarce	06/11/1985	19/06/2008	5	Present
Agrostis curtisii	Bristle Bent				Oxon-Rare	13/08/2018	13/08/2018	1	Present
Alopecurus aequalis	Orange Foxtail				Oxon-Rare	16/07/2016	16/07/2016	1	Present
Molinia caerulea	Purple Moor-grass				Oxon-Scarce	06/01/1981	09/10/2016	14	1
Papaver argemone	Prickly Poppy				RL-Eng-post2001-EN	10/01/1990	07/10/2017	6	10
					RL-GB-post2001-VU				
Ranunculus flammula	Lesser Spearwort				RL-Eng-post2001-VU	06/12/1980	06/02/2014	11	Present
Ranunculus flammula subsp.	Lesser Spearwort				RL-Eng-post2001-VU	21/09/2015	27/08/2016	2	Present
flammula									
Myosurus minimus	Mousetail				Oxon-Scarce	21/05/1996-	21/05/1996-	1	Present
					RL-Eng-post2001-VU	29/06/1996	29/06/1996	1	
					RL-GB-post2001-VU				<u> </u>
Myriophyllum verticillatum	Whorled Water-milfoil	1			Oxon-Scarce	10/02/2008	10/02/2008	1	Present
	1				RL-Eng-post2001-NT			1	
Potentilla erecta	Tormentil	l			RL-GB-post2001-VU RL-Eng-post2001-NT	15/05/1980	27/08/2016	12	Present
Potentilla palustris	Marsh Cinquefoil				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	15/05/1980	06/12/1980	2	Present
Fragaria vesca	Wild Strawberry				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	27/05/1981	21/09/2015	11	1

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Geum rivale	Water Avens				Oxon-Scarce	10/01/1990	10/01/1990	1	Present
Aphanes australis	Slender Parsley-piert			_	Oxon-Scarce	21/05/2015	09/10/2016	2	Present
Plantago media	Hoary Plantain				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	13/06/1985	07/03/2012	•	1
Veronica officinalis	Heath Speedwell				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	10/01/1990	02/10/2017	5	1
								-	Present
Veronica scutellata	Marsh Speedwell				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	19/05/2008	19/06/2008	3	
Stachys arvensis	Field Woundwort				Oxon-Rare RL-Eng-post2001-NT	24/09/2005	24/09/2005	1	Present
					RL-GB-post2001-NT			1	
Clinopodium acinos	Basil Thyme			NERC-S41	RL-Eng-post2001-VU	10/01/1990	07/03/2012	2	1
-	-				RL-GB-post2001-VU				
Mentha arvensis	Corn Mint				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	27/05/1981	27/08/2016	8	Present
Pedicularis sylvatica	Lousewort				Oxon-Rare	Pre 1985	Pre 1985	1	Present
					RL-Eng-post2001-VU				
Onobrychis viciifolia	Sainfoin				RL-Eng-post2001-VU	23/06/1998	06/03/2011	2	Present
Lotus tenuis	Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot-				RL-GB-post2001-NT Oxon-Scarce	21/09/2015	21/09/2015	1	Present
	trefoil					22,00,2020	22,00,2020	-	
Vicia lathyroides	Spring Vetch				Oxon-Scarce	Pre 1985	Pre 1985	1	Present
Vicia sativa subsp. sativa	Common Vetch				Oxon-Rare	1977 - 1986	10/01/1990	6	Present
Ononis spinosa	Spiny Restharrow				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	29/06/2001	29/06/2001	1	Present
Genista tinctoria	Dyer's Greenweed				RL-Eng-post2001-VU	15/05/1980	08/10/2016	10	Present
Hottonia palustris	Water-violet				RL-Eng-post2001-VU	10/02/2008	10/02/2008	2	Present
Anagallis tenella	Bog Pimpernel				Oxon-Scarce	10/01/1990	19/09/2016	12	1
Calluna vulgaris	Heather				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	10/01/1990	21/05/2015	3	1
Polygonum rurivagum	Cornfield Knotgrass				Oxon-Scarce	10/02/2005	10/02/2005	1	Present
Stellaria pallida	Lesser Chickweed				Oxon-Scarce	10/01/1990	02/10/2017	2	Present
Stellaria palustris	Marsh Stitchwort			NERC-S41	RL-Eng-post2001-VU	06/08/2006	06/02/2014	4	Present
-					RL-GB-post2001-VU				
Cerastium arvense	Field Mouse-ear				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	10/01/1990	10/01/1990	1	Present
Spergula arvensis	Corn Spurrey				RL-Eng-post2001-VU	10/01/1990	21/09/2015	2	Present
Spergula arvensis var. sativa	Corn Spurrey				RL-GB-post2001-VU RL-Eng-post2001-VU	21/09/2015	21/09/2015		Present
spergula arvensis var. sativa	com spurrey				RL-GB-post2001-VU	21/09/2015	21/09/2015	1	Present
Silene flos-cuculi	Ragged-Robin				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	06/12/1980	07/09/2018	25	1
Oxalis acetosella	Wood-sorrel				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	1987	30/09/2015	11	1
Euphorbia exigua	Dwarf Spurge				RL-Eng-post2001-VU	10/01/1990	10/01/1990	1	Present
•					RL-GB-post2001-NT				
Viola canina	Heath Dog-violet				Oxon-Scarce	06/01/1981	16/06/2003-	4	Present
					RL-Eng-post2001-VU		29/05/2009	1	
					RL-GB-post2001-NT				

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Viola canina subsp. canina	Heath Dog-Violet				Oxon-Scarce	29/05/2017	29/05/2017	1	Present
riola canina saosp. canina	near bog violet				RL-Eng-post2001-VU	25/05/201/	25/05/201/	ſ	riesen
Viola persicifolia	Fen Violet		WACA-Sch8	NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-NT Oxon-Rare	2005	29/08/2016	6	108
viola persicijona	renviolet		WACA-Scho	NERC-341	Status-NR	2005	29/00/2010	°	100
					RL-Eng-post2001-CR				
					RL-GB-post2001-EN				
Viola tricolor	Wild Pansy				Oxon-Scarce	19/05/2004	05/03/2005	2	Present
					RL-Eng-post2001-NT				
Epilobium roseum	Pale Willowherb				RL-GB-post2001-NT Oxon-Rare	19/09/2006	19/09/2016	4	1
								~	-
Tilia platyphyllos	Large-leaved Lime				Status-NS	09/06/2015	09/06/2015	1	Present
Helianthemum nummularium	Common Rock-rose				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	Pre 1985	30/09/2015	13	1
Camelina sativa	Gold-of-pleasure				Status-NS	21/09/2015	21/09/2015	2	Present
Campanula rotundifolia	Harebell				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	10/01/1990	10/01/1990	1	Present
Menyanthes trifoliata	Bogbean				Oxon-Scarce	Pre 1985	10/01/1990	2	Present
Carlina vulgaris	Carline Thistle				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	10/01/1990	19/09/2006	5	Present
Centaurea cyanus	Cornflower			NERC-S41		09/06/2015	09/06/2015	1	Present
Cichorium intybus	Chicory				RL-Eng-post2001-VU	21/09/2015	30/09/2015	4	Present
Filago vulgaris	Common Cudweed				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	21/05/2015	21/05/2015	1	Present
					RL-GB-post2001-NT				
Gnaphalium sylvaticum	Heath Cudweed				Oxon-Rare	10/01/1990	10/01/1990	1	Present
					RL-Eng-post2001-EN				
					RL-GB-post2001-EN				-
Anthemis arvensis	Corn Chamomile				Oxon-Scarce	10/01/1990	10/01/1990	1	Present
					RL-Eng-post2001-EN RL-GB-post2001-EN				
Glebionis segetum	Corn Marigold				RL-Eng-post2001-VU	10/01/1990	28/05/1996-	2	Present
					RL-GB-post2001-VU		29/05/1996	_	
Senecio aquaticus	Marsh Ragwort				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	23/06/1998	27/08/2016	9	Present
Senecio sylvaticus	Heath Groundsel				Oxon-Scarce	07/10/2017	07/10/2017	2	Present
Valeriana dioica	Marsh Valerian				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	10/01/1990	19/09/2016	12	1
Valeriana officinalis	Common Valerian				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	15/05/1980	07/09/2018	4	1
Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	10/01/1990	30/09/2015	9	1
Succisa pratensis	Devil's-bit Scabious				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	15/05/1980	27/08/2016	13	Present
Hydrocotyle vulgaris	Marsh Pennywort				Oxon-Scarce	10/01/1990	29/05/2017	13	1
					RL-Eng-post2001-NT				
Sanicula europaea	Sanicle				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	1987	30/09/2015	5	Present
Pimpinella major	Greater Burnet-saxifrage				Oxon-Scarce	06/01/1981	05/01/2018	6	Present
Oenanthe aquatica	Fine-leaved Water-dropwort				Oxon-Scarce	06/08/2008	06/08/2008	1	Present
				4/10/2019					

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Taxon Name	Common Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	Earliest Record	Latest Record	No. of Records	Max. Abundance
Oenanthe fistulosa	Tubular Water-dropwort			NERC-S41	RL-Eng-post2001-VU	06/08/2006	27/08/2016	7	Present
Oenanthe lachenalii	Parsley Water-dropwort				RL-GB-post2001-VU Oxon-Rare	10/01/1990	19/09/2016	6	1
Genanche lachenalli	Parsley water-dropwort				RL-Eng-post2001-NT	10/01/1990	19/09/2016	•	1
Invertebrates - Ants, Bees,	Sawflies & Wasps	•			REPERG-DOST2002-NT				
Andrena (Plastandrena) bimaculata	Large Gorse Mining Bee				Notable-B	21/04/2007	21/04/2007	2	Present
Andrena (Plastandrena) tibialis	Grey-gastered Mining Bee				Notable-A	04/02/2007	04/02/2007	1	Present
Lasioglossum (Evylaeus) malachurum	Sharp-collared Furrow Bee				Notable-B	07/10/2003	21/04/2007	6	2
Lasioglossum (Evylaeus) pauxillum	Lobe-spurred Furrow Bee				Notable-A	17/03/2007	21/04/2007	3	Present
Osmia (Neosmia) bicolor	Red-tailed Mason Bee				Notable-B	21/04/2007	21/04/2007	1	Present
Priocnemis (Priocnemis) hyalinata	An Ant, Bee, Sawfly or Wasp				Notable-B	08/04/2003	08/04/2003	1	Present
Auplopus carbonarius	An Ant, Bee, Sawfly or Wasp				Notable-B	08/01/2006	08/01/2006	1	Present
Passaloecus clypealis	An Ant, Bee, Sawfly or Wasp				RL-GB-pre94-R	21/06/1989- 04/08/1989	21/06/1989- 04/08/1989	1	Present
Didineis lunicornis	An Ant, Bee, Sawfly or Wasp				Notable-A	08/01/2002	08/04/2003	2	Present
Nomada ferruginata	Yellow-shouldered Nomad Bee				RL-GB-pre94-EN	04/02/2007	04/02/2007	1	Present
Nomada fucata	Painted Nomad Bee				Notable-A	08/04/2003	08/04/2003	1	Present
Bombus (Psithyrus) rupestris	Red-tailed (Hill) Cuckoo Bee				Notable-B	07/10/2003	07/10/2003	2	1
Bombus (Thoracobombus) muscorum	Moss Carder-bee			NERC-S41		1974	1974	1	Present
Bombus (Thoracobombus) svlvarum	Shrill Carder Bee			NERC-S41	Notable-B	1973 - 1974	1973 - 1974	2	Present
Invertebrates - Beetles	•	•							•
Tachyporus formosus	A Beetle				Notable-A	01/07/1993	04/02/2003	2	Present
Astenus (Astenus) immaculatus	A Beetle				Notable	04/02/2003	04/02/2003	1	Present
Ocypus (Matidus) nitens	A Beetle				Notable-A	04/03/2008- 23/04/2008	13/08/2008- 26/08/2008	5	2
Bembidion (Semicampa) gilvipes	A Beetle				Notable-B	18/12/1988	01/08/2001	4	3
Bembidion (Diplocampa) clarkii	A Beetle				Notable-B	18/12/1988	01/08/2001	4	1
Pterostichus (Pedius) Iongicollis	A Beetle				Notable-B	01/08/2001	01/08/2001	1	1

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Taxon Name	Common Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	Earliest Record	Latest Record	No. of Records	Max. Abundance
Pterostichus (Pseudomaseus)	A Beetle		9		Notable-B	07/08/1987	01/08/2001	5	1
anthracinus					includie o	0,,00,150,	01,00,2001	-	-
Pterostichus (Pseudomaseus) gracilis	A Beetle				Notable-B	16/11/1998	01/08/2001	4	1
Platyderus depressus	A Beetle				Notable-B	27/10/1993	06/05/2004- 24/06/2004	4	Present
Agonum (Agonum) versutum	A Beetle				Notable-B	16/05/1989	16/05/1989	1	Present
Amara (Bradytus) consularis	A Beetle				Notable-B	13/08/2008-26/08/2008	13/08/2008- 26/08/2008	1	Present
Harpalus (Harpalus)	A Beetle		<i>0</i>		Notable-B	19/05/2004-	19/05/2004-	1	Present
smaraqdinus						29/06/2004	29/06/2004		
Ophonus (Ophonus) ardosiacus	A Beetle				Notable-B	16/11/1998	16/11/1998	1	Present
Acupalpus exiguus	A Beetle				Notable-B	07/08/1987	01/08/2001	9	6
Chlaenius nigricornis	A Beetle				Notable-B	13/05/1992	13/05/1992	1	Present
Badister (Badister) meridionalis	A Beetle				RL-GB-pre94-inde	21/12/2000	01/08/2001	3	1
Lebia (Lamprias) chlorocephala	A Beetle				Notable-B	02/06/1988	02/06/1988	1	Present
Hypocaccus (Baeckmanniolus) dimidiatus	A Beetle				Notable-B	04/03/2008- 23/04/2008	04/03/2008- 23/04/2008	1	Present
Lucanus cervus	Stag Beetle	HabDir-A2np	WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	NERC-S41	Notable-B	17/06/2000	17/06/2000	1	1
Hippodamia (Adonia) variegata	Adonis' Ladybird				Notable-B	19/05/2004	29/06/2004	2	Present
Aderus populneus	A Beetle				Notable-B	August 1989 - September 1989	August 1989 - September 1989	1	Present
Euglenes oculatus	A Beetle				Notable-B	15/07/2008	15/07/2008	1	Present
Chrysolina sturmi	A Beetle				Notable-B	23/04/2008	23/04/2008	1	Present
Longitarsus agilis	A Beetle			-	Notable-A	09/06/1998	09/06/1998	1	Present
Longitarsus dorsalis	A Beetle				Notable-B	29/05/2008	29/05/2008	1	Present
Longitarsus parvulus	Flax Flea Beetle				Notable-A	09/06/1998	09/06/1998	1	Present
Oxystoma cerdo	A Beetle				Notable-B	01/08/1989- 30/09/1989	31/08/2004	4	Present
Invertebrates - Butterflies						120/00/2000		•	3.0
Erynnis tages	Dingy Skipper			NERC-541	RL-GB-post2001-VU	1980 - 1986	23/05/2017	5	4
Pyrgus malvae	Grizzled Skipper			NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-VU	1980 - 1986	06/08/1995	6	1
Leptidea sinapis	Wood White		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-EN	1980 - 1986	1980 - 1986	2	Present
Lasiommata megera	Wall	-		NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-NT	1980	06/04/1991	7	1

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Taxon Name	Common Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	Earliest Record	Latest Record	No. of Records	Max. Abundance
Coenonympha pamphilus	Small Heath			NERC-541	RL-GB-post2001-NT	1980 - 1986	23/06/2018	24	10
Argynnis adippe	High Brown Fritillary		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	NERC-541	RL-GB-post2001-CR	15/06/1980	24/06/1980	2	Present
Limenitis camilla	White Admiral			NERC-541	RL-GB-post2001-VU	1980	07/08/2006	6	3
Apatura iris	Purple Emperor		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a		RL-GB-post2001-NT	19/07/2005	07/08/2006	2	2
Euphydryas aurinia	Marsh Fritillary	HabDir-A2np	WACA-Sch5- s9.1k/s9.1t/s9.2/s9.4a/s 9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a	NERC-541	RL-GB-post2001-VU	1980 - 1985	16/06/1994	7	Present
Hamearis lucina	Duke of Burgundy		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-EN	1982	1982	1	Present
Thecla betulae	Brown Hairstreak		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-VU	1980	02/09/2019	44	75
Satyrium w-album	White-letter Hairstreak		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	NERC-S41	RL-GB-post2001-EN	1981	07/08/2006	4	3
Satyrium pruni	Black Hairstreak		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a		RL-GB-post2001-EN	1980	19/06/2014	60	23
Cupido minimus	Small Blue		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a	NERC-541	RL-GB-post2001-NT	10/01/1990	15/08/2003	2	1
Polyommatus coridon	Chalk Hill Blue		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a		RL-GB-post2001-NT	1984	1984	1	Present
Invertebrates - Centipedes								19	
Lithobius (Lithobius) borealis	A Centipede				RL-GB-post2001-NT	29/11/1992	29/11/1992	1	2
Invertebrates - Dragonflie	s & Damselflies		•						1000
Coenagrion pulchellum	Variable Damselfly				RL-GB-post2001-NT	06/12/1980	06/12/1980	1	Present
Gomphus vulgatissimus	Common Club-tail				RL-GB-post2001-NT	06/08/2002	06/08/2002	1	Present
Invertebrates - Molluscs									
Arion (Arion) ater	Large Black Slug				RL-GB-post2001-DD	1974	21/07/1998	7	Present
Ena montana	Mountain Bulin				RL-GB-post2001-NT	1975	1975	1	Present
Invertebrates - Moths		•	÷						
Hepialus humuli	Ghost Moth			NERC-541		06/12/1998	17/06/1999	3	1
Hepialus humuli thulensis	Ghost Moth			NERC-S41		10/01/1990	10/01/1990	1	Present
Grapholita pallifrontana	Liquorice Piercer			NERC-S41		1990 - 1991	06/01/2002	2	1
Zygaena lonicerae jocelynae	Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet		WACA-Sch5-s9.5a			10/01/1990	10/01/1990	1	Present
Nephopterix angustella	Spindle Knot-horn				Notable-B	1990 - 1991	1990 - 1991	1	Present
Watsonalla binaria	Oak Hook-tip			NERC-S41		1990 - 1991	16/08/1996	3	7
Trichiura crataegi	Pale Eggar			NERC-541		1990 - 1991	1990 - 1991	2	Present
Malacosoma neustria	Lackey			NERC-541		1990 - 1991	30/06/1998	3	1
Timandra comae	Blood-vein			NERC-S41		20/05/1989-	14/06/2009	17	10
Scotopteryx chenopodiata	Shaded Broad-bar			NERC-S41		1990 - 1991	25/08/1998	9	40
Xanthorhoe ferrugata	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet			NERC-S41		10/01/1990	23/07/1998	2	2
Ecliptopera silaceata	Small Phoenix			NERC-541		1990 - 1991	27/07/2012- 28/07/2012	4	3

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Taxon Name	Common Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	Earliest Record	Latest Record	No. of	Max.
Melanthia procellata	Pretty Chalk Carpet			NERC-S41		25/07/1999	25/07/1999	Records	Abundance
Chiasmia clathrata	Latticed Heath			NERC-S41		1990 - 1991	19/05/2004	6	1
Chiasmia clathrata clathrata	Latticed Heath			NERC-541		23/06/1998	30/06/1998	3	2
chiashia clathrata clathrata	Latticed Heath			NERC-341		25/06/1998	30/00/1998	2	2
Ennomos quercinaria	August Thorn			NERC-S41		10/01/1990	10/01/1990	1	Present
Ennomos fuscantaria	Dusky Thorn			NERC-S41		1990 - 1991	16/08/1996	3	1
Ennomos erosaria	September Thorn			NERC-S41		1990 - 1991	27/07/2012-	3	3
							28/07/2012	<u> </u>	
Aplasta ononaria	Rest Harrow			NERC-S41	RL-GB-pre94-R	07/03/2012	07/03/2012	1	1
Hemistola chrysoprasaria	Small Emerald			NERC-S41		1990 - 1991	27/07/2012-	5	5
Spilosoma lutea	Buff Ermine			NERC-541		1990 - 1991	28/07/2012 27/07/2012-	5	1
sphosoma latea	bull critice			INERU-341		1990 - 1991	28/07/2012	2	1
Spilosoma lubricipeda	White Ermine			NERC-S41		1990 - 1991	15/06/2002	3	Present
Arctia caja	Garden Tiger			NERC-S41		10/01/1990	10/01/1990	1	Present
Tyria jacobaeae	Cinnabar			NERC-S41		10/01/1990	06/02/2018	9	2
Diloba caeruleocephala	Figure of Eight			NERC-S41		22/09/1980	28/05/1999	2	1
Acronicta psi	Grey Dagger			NERC-S41		1990 - 1991	1990 - 1991	2	Present
Amphipyra tragopoginis	Mouse Moth			NERC-S41		27/06/1989-	25/08/1998	3	1
						04/08/1989		_	L
Asteroscopus sphinx	sprawler			NERC-S41		05/01/2002	05/01/2002	1	1
Allophyes oxyacanthae	Green-brindled Crescent			NERC-S41		14/10/1996	20/10/1996	3	5
Caradrina morpheus	Mottled Rustic			NERC-S41		1990 - 1991	27/07/2012-	14	5
Hoplodrina blanda	Rustic			NERC-S41		1990 - 1991	28/07/2012 27/07/2012-	7	18
nopioanna bianaa	Rustic			NERC-341		1990 - 1991	28/07/2012	ŕ	10
Hydraecia micacea	Rosy Rustic			NERC-S41		1990 - 1991	18/09/1998	4	2
Rhizedra lutosa	Large Wainscot			NERC-S41		19/10/1996	19/10/1996	1	1
Apamea remissa	Dusky Brocade			NERC-S41		20/05/1989-	15/06/2002	3	6
						27/06/1989		_	
Apamea anceps	Large Nutmeg			NERC-S41		1990 - 1991	23/06/1998	5	1
Litoligia literosa	Rosy Minor			NERC-S41		25/07/1999	25/07/1999	1	2
Cirrhia icteritia	Sallow			NERC-S41		10/09/1989- 03/11/1989	18/09/1998	3	6
Agrochola litura	Brown-spot Pinion			NERC-S41		22/09/1980	23/09/1996	3	6
Atethmia centrago	Centre-barred Sallow			NERC-S41		1990 - 1991	1990 - 1991	1	Present
Brachylomia viminalis	Minor Shoulder-knot			NERC-S41		27/06/1989-	27/07/2012-	4	8
						04/08/1989	28/07/2012		
Orthosia gracilis	Powdered Quaker			NERC-S41		28/03/1998	30/03/1999	3	1
Tholera cespitis	Hedge Rustic			NERC-S41		1990 - 1991	1990 - 1991	1	Present

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Taxon Name	Common Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	Earliest Record	Latest Record	No. of Records	Max. Abundance
Tholera decimalis	Feathered Gothic			NERC-S41		09/02/1999	09/02/1999	1	1
Melanchra persicariae	Dot Moth			NERC-S41		1990 - 1991	1990 - 1991	2	Present
					_			2	Presenc
Ceramica pisi	Broom Moth			NERC-S41		15/06/1998	15/06/1998	1	1
Polia bombycina	Pale Shining Brown			NERC-S41		10/01/1990	10/01/1990	1	Present
Leucania comma	Shoulder-striped Wainscot			NERC-S41		1990 - 1991	1990 - 1991	1	Present
Diarsia rubi	Small Square-spot			NERC-S41		20/05/1989- 27/06/1989	15/06/2002	10	1
Graphiphora augur	Double Dart			NERC-541		20/05/1989- 27/06/1989	16/07/1998	10	5
Eugnorisma glareosa subsp. alareosa	Autumnal Rustic			NERC-S41		23/09/1996	23/09/1996	1	1
Invertebrates - True Bugs		•							•
Anoscopus albifrons	A True Bug				Notable-B	21/06/2004-	21/06/2004-	1	Present
	ů,					06/07/2004	06/07/2004	1	
Cicadula fiori	A True Bug				Notable-B	21/06/2004-	07/08/2004-	2	Present
	_					06/07/2004	21/08/2004		
Lygus pratensis	A True Bug				RL-GB-pre94-R	19/07/2006	13/08/2008	4	Present
Stictopleurus abutilon	A True Bug				RL-GB-pre94-EX	19/07/2006	16/08/2006	3	Present
Stictopleurus	A True Bug				RL-GB-pre94-EX	20/07/2006	20/07/2006	1	Present
punctatonervosus	2				· ·				
Invertebrates - True Flies									
Phalacrocera replicata	A True Fly				Notable	24/07/2009-	24/07/2009-	1	Present
	,					25/07/2009	25/07/2009		
Dicranomyia chorea	A True Fly				RL-GB-pre94-R	14/10/1999	15/10/1999	2	1
Synplasta ingeniosa	A True Fly				Status-NS	05/09/1976-	05/09/1976-	1	1
						11/09/1977	11/09/1977		
Sciophila antiqua	A True Fly				RL-GB-post94-NT	18/07/1991-	18/07/1991-	1	1
	_					16/08/1991	16/08/1991		
Tabanus bovinus	Pale Giant Horsefly				RL-GB-pre94-Insu	1978 - 1985	1978 - 1985	1	Present
Odontomyia ornata	Ornate Brigadier				RL-GB-pre94-VU	24/07/2009-	24/07/2009-	1	Present
						25/07/2009	25/07/2009		
Odontomyia tigrina	Black Colonel				Notable	24/07/2009-	24/07/2009-	1	Present
						25/07/2009	25/07/2009		
Stratiomys potamida	Banded General				Notable	1978 - 1985	22/06/2000	4	Present
Stratiomys singularior	Flecked General				Notable	24/07/2009- 25/07/2009	24/07/2009- 25/07/2009	1	Present
Choerades marginatus	Golden-haired Robberfly				Notable	1980 - 1986	1980 - 1986	1	Present
Cheilosia chrysocoma	A True Fly				Status-NS	14/04/1977	1991	2	1
					RL-GB-pre94-R				-
Calamoncosis aspistylina	A True Fly				RL-GB-pre94-Insu	20/05/1989-	20/05/1989-	1	Present
						27/06/1989	27/06/1989	1	

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Taxon Name	Common Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	Earliest Record	Latest Record	No. of Records	Max. Abundance
Lipara rufitarsis	A True Fly				Notable	04/12/1977	04/12/1977	1	Present
Oscinisoma gilvipes	A True Fly				Notable	16/10/1999	16/10/1999	1	Present
Norellia spinipes	A True Fly				Notable	14/10/1999	15/10/1999	3	1
Lower Plants - Mosses		•							
Acaulon muticum	Rounded Pygmy-moss				Status-NR	Pre 1980	10/01/1990	2	Present
Mammals - Terrestrial (I	bats)				•				
Myotis	Unidentified Bat	HabDir-A2np HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-541	RL-Global-post2001-NT	21/09/2011	01/06/2014- 31/07/2014	3	Present
Myotis nattereri	Natterer's Bat	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b			28/09/2008	28/09/2008	1	1
Nyctalus noctula	Noctule Bat	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-541		01/06/2014- 31/07/2014	01/06/2014- 31/07/2014	1	Present
Pipistrellus	Pipistrelle Bat species	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-541		07/09/2003	09/10/2003	7	Present
Pipistrellus pipistrellus	Common Pipistrelle	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b			09/10/2003	29/07/2014	7	5
Pipistrellus pygmaeus	Soprano Pipistrelle	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-541		09/10/2003	01/06/2014- 31/07/2014	2	1
Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat	HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a/s9.5b	NERC-541		16/01/1991	07/05/2014- 22/07/2014	9	3
Mammals - Terrestrial (e	excl. bats)	•	•			•	•	•	
Erinaceus europaeus	West European Hedgehog			NERC-541		2012	2013	2	1
Lutra lutra	European Otter	HabDir-A2np HabDir-A4	HabReg-Sch2 WACA-Sch5- s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a	NERC-541	RL-Global-post2001-NT	14/02/2005	27/05/2016	10	2
Meles meles	Eurasian Badger		Badgers-1992			13/06/1985	23/06/2018	21	1
Mustela putorius	Polecat	HabDir-A5	HabReg-Sch4	NERC-S41		06/12/2006	06/12/2006	1	1

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Invasive Non-Native Species Summary

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Taxon Name Common Name **Invasive Status** Earliest Record Latest Record No. of Max. Abundance Records Birds Oxyura jamaicensis Ruddy Duck INNS-Other-2015 05/03/2003 04/05/2006 2 1 Higher Plants - Flowering Plants Elodea canadensis Canadian Waterweed INNS-Priority-2015 27/04/2011 27/04/2011 Present Elodea nuttallii Nuttall's Waterweed INNS-Priority-2015 16/07/2016 16/07/2016 Present Crassula helmsii New Zealand Pigmyweed INNS-Priority-2015 21/09/2015 16/07/2016 Present Buddleja davidii **Butterfly-bush** INNS-Other-2015 17/08/1990 06/08/2018 Present Indian Balsam Impatiens glandulifera INNS-Priority-2015 27/04/2011 27/04/2011 Present Rhododendron ponticum INNS-Other-2015 13/04/1988 23/04/2014 A Flowering Plant Present Fallopia baldschuanica **Russian-vine** INNS-Other-2015 21/09/2015 21/09/2015 Present Invertebrates - Crustaceans Crangonyx pseudogracilis A Crustacean INNS-Other-2015 09/06/1998 24/07/2009-Present 2 25/07/2009 Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats) American Mink Veovison vison INNS-Priority-2015 18/05/2005 28/06/2007 2 1

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Taxon Name	Common Name	European Directives	UK Legislation	NERC s41	Other Designations	Earliest Record			Max. Abundance
Arvicola amphibius	European Water Vole		WACA-Sch5- s9.4a/s9.4b/s9.4c	NERC-S41		05/05/1996	30/04/2006	12	2
Lepus europaeus	Brown Hare			NERC-S41		10/01/1990	05/12/2016	23	18
Reptiles									
Zootoca vivipara	Common Lizard		WACA-Sch5-s9.1k/s9.5a	NERC-S41		10/01/1990	23/05/2017	11	62
Anguis fragilis	Slow-worm		WACA-Sch5-s9.1k/s9.5a	NERC-S41		10/01/1990	04/08/2017	3	2
Natrix helvetica	Grass Snake		WACA-Sch5-s9.1k/s9.5a	NERC-S41		10/01/1990	15/06/2015	21	5

APPENDIX 11. THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE EXPRESSWAY ON OTMOOR OXFORD CAMBRIDGE EXPRESSWAY – SUBMISSION TO HIGHWAYS ENGLAND

THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE S2 CORRIDOR

"I hold the very strong opinion that in no circumstances should a motorway be routed through any part of Ot Moor nor through the Bernwood Forest complex" – M40 Enquiry Inspector's report.

1.1 Nature Conservation

A recent Highways England document lists five broad Strategic Objectives for the Expressway. Number four is 'Protect the historic and environmental assets of the region.' ¹

This section of evidence will show that the east-of-Oxford subroute ('S2'), far from protecting historic and environmental assets, is the subroute corridor most likely to harm them; most significantly, by impacting on the irreplaceable habitats and species of Otmoor, the historic landscape of semi-wild wetland and grazing marsh that stretches from Beckley in the south to Fencott in the north, and from Islip in the west to Horton-cum-Studley in the east.

1.1.1 Shotover to Otmoor

Before it reaches Otmoor, S2 appears – from the information released – to cross Shotover Hill and the A40 between Thornhill and Forest Hill before heading north through Green Belt to the vicinity of Beckley. In addition to being a Conservation Target Area, Shotover is itself an important SSSI and nature reserve with over 4100 species recorded in recent years, including species new to science, species new to Britain, and species recorded less than a dozen times in the UK in the past century. (Source: Shotover Wildlife.) Ivan Wright, Chair of Shotover Wildlife, particularly highlights its national importance as a habitat for bees and beetles.

Large parts of Shotover are heath and acidic grassland which are unusually sensitive to nitrogen pollution. To the north-east, Shotover House is a Grade 1 listed house surrounded by ancient parkland, with the protection that implies.

S2 then appears to cross the Oxford Heights East Conservation Target Area roughly between Stanton St John and Beckley. Although overshadowed by the importance of the areas to the north and south, this patch of Green Belt would in any other context be considered a remarkable environmental asset in its own right.

To take one example, Brown Hairstreak butterflies, which are protected under Section 41 of the National Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC), are also a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority species, and are on the UK red list as 'Vulnerable', have been recorded by Butterfly Conservation (Upper Thames Branch) numerous times in this area. Their colonies have been noted directly along the putative S2 route, outside the nature reserves or SSSIs – for example at the Beckley-Woodperry juncture of the Beckley/Horton-cum-Studley road; at Upper Park Farm, Beckley; on the Oxfordshire Way east of Beckley; at Beckley Park NW field; at Ventfield Farm, Horton-cum-Studley, and so on northwards all the way to Merton, Upper Arncott and Ambrosden. (Source: BCUTB records.)

¹ 'Oxford to Cambridge Expressway Briefing Note – All Party Parliamentary Group' (January 2018)

Lepus Europeus, the European Brown Hare, has declined further than any other native wild mammal apart from water vole and is another BAP priority species. It is found on the farmland in Oxfordshire Heights East and around Otmoor generally. These fields are also rich in invertebrates and uncommon flora. (Source: TVERC, Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre).

This area also contains the Sydlings Copse and College Pond SSSI. Like many other woodlands around Otmoor, including nearby Stowood, this is a remnant of the former Royal Hunting Forest that covered much of this area in the tenth and eleventh centuries. Today it is managed as a nature reserve by BBOWT, who say of it:

Enjoy this secluded wildlife gem - once described as one of the richest habitats in middle England - throughout the seasons.

Sheer variety

The diversity of this small nature reserve is quite staggering. Boasting ancient broadleaved woodland, limestone grasslands, reedbed, fen, a stream and rare Oxfordshire heathland, the reserve supports over 400 plant species. The site is also teeming with birds and insect life; butterflies include the purple hairstreak, brown hairstreak, common blue and marbled white.

1.1.2. Stanton St John/Beckley to Murcott/Fencott (Otmoor)

From Oxfordshire Heights East, S2 would appear to pass over the eastern side of Otmoor along a trajectory originally proposed for the M40 motorway in 1980. (Source: CPRE / M40 enquiry evidence.) Otmoor is a wetland basin of over 1900 hectares, first drained and enclosed for agriculture in the 1800s. That draining was largely unsuccessful, and as a result Otmoor is unique, not just in Oxfordshire, but in the entire Midlands and Greater London region.² As the 1983 M40 enquiry demonstrated, maintaining the integrity of this ancient habitat and its wildlife is a matter of national concern.

While approximately 450 ha of Otmoor is now nature reserve or SSSI, the key point we wish to make is that the whole moor is a fragile ecological unit, a haven for rare and protected species which would be catastrophically impacted by any new road-building.

1.1.2.1 Defining 'Otmoor'

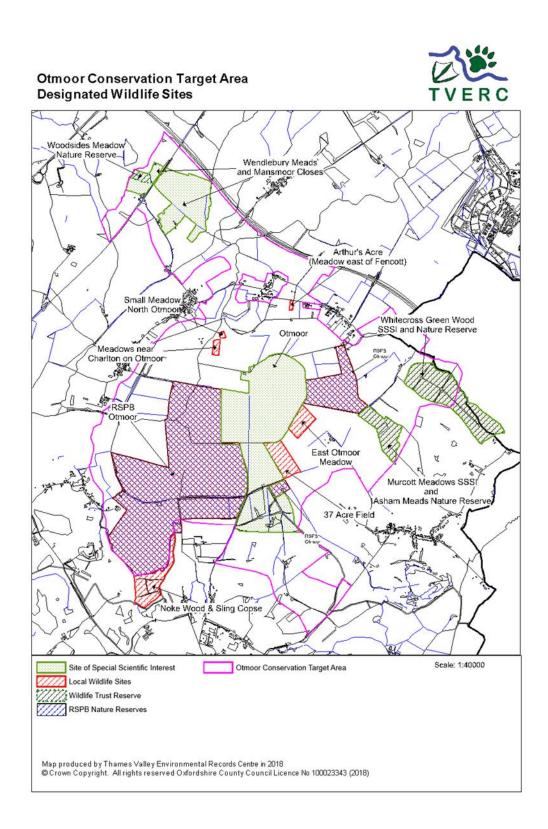
Confusingly, the name 'Otmoor' can be used to mean different things. It is both the name of the principal SSSI, occupying land owned by the MOD, and of the wider RSPB nature reserve. 'Otmoor' is also used to describe the area within the outer ditch drain covered by the Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) designation in 1995. Historically, however, Ot moor or Otmoor was defined as the flat wet plain encircled by the 'Seven Towns of Otmoor' (Beckley, Horton-cum-Studley, Fencott, Murcott, Charlton-on-Otmoor, Oddington and Noke). It is this entire area, uncrossed by any road since Roman times, that comprises the environmental and historical asset.

A 2008 report to Defra concerning Otmoor ESA, one of the first UK studies to employ an ecosystem services approach, noted:

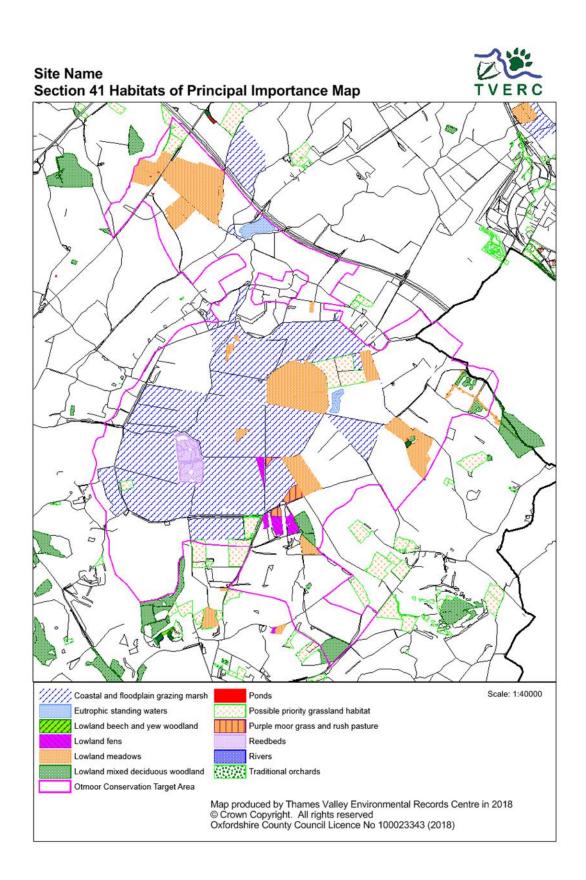
The Otmoor protected area covers approximately 1100 hectares of Oxfordshire farmland. The site represents one of the most important wetland areas in central-southern England ... [and] carries a range of designations and consequently differing management practices.³

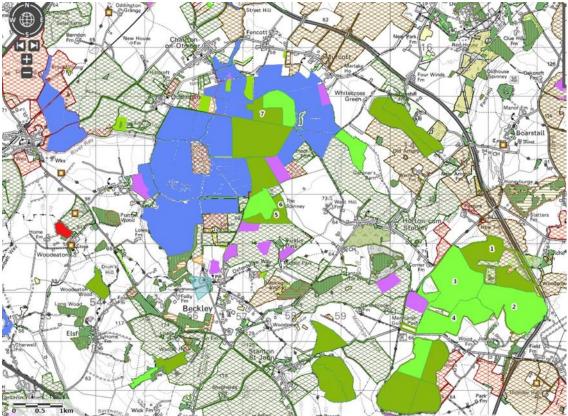
² Emery, Frank, *The Oxfordshire Landscape* (1974)

³ McInnes, R.J., Crane, M., Rodda, H.J.E., Danks, P.W., Hogan, D.V., and Field, A.I. 2008. Management of the Otmoor protected area (Oxfordshire) (Multifunctional wetlands in agricultural landscapes: An evaluation of

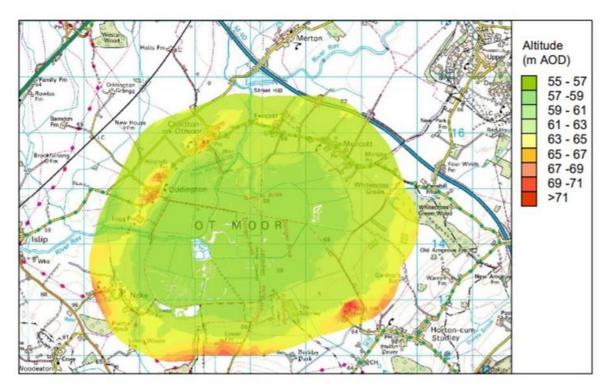


values, impacts and the application of the ecosystem-based approach) (NR0112 – Full Report). WWT Report to Defra. WWT, Slimbridge, UK. p95. Attached as appendix.





Otmoor and surrounding wider area: SSSIs (green), priority habitat floodplain grazing marsh (blue), priority habitat ancient woodlands (green hue) and ESA stewardship areas (hatched). Source: Natural England Magic Map



Altitude map of the moor

1.1.2.2 "An historical and unique setting."

Otmoor was described by the Inspector at the M40 Enquiry in his findings as 'an historical and unique setting.' Historians single out in particular the Otmoor Riots of 1829, a series of protests and acts of civil disobedience against enclosure and ditch-building, the first of a number of widespread social rebellions throughout southern England that came to be known as the 'Captain Swing' movement.

The Otmoor riots demonstrated above all that the 'Seven Towns' thought of themselves as one circular community – the 'moormen' – sharing the benefits of a single landscape. In those days the communal asset primarily provided hunting and grazing. Today, it provides tranquillity, social cohesion and a sense of special identity. To split one or more of the Seven Towns from the others would be to damage all of them.

1.1.2.2 Habitats and their dependent species

Otmoor is best thought of as a series of concentric circles. At the very centre is 22 ha of reedbed – the only large reedbed in the county. Around that is grazing marsh; around that, ancient damp meadow, and around that, patches of ancient woodland. All form one interdependent system in which every part is as valuable as the others.

Floodplain fen meadow

The principal habitat is floodplain fen meadow, also called grazing marsh, supporting numerous endangered wetland plants. (Tremayne and Lackie, 2001.) The ecological consultant Dr Judith Webb highlights in particular the fen violet *Viola stagnina,* which is on the national red list of endangered species, the rare plants register, and protected under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981; it is the only significant population in the whole of the UK. Other red list or RPR species include true fox sedge *Carex vulpine*, downy sedge *Carex filiformis*, meadow thistle *Cirsium dissectum*, long stalked yellow sedge *Carex lepidocarpa*, flea sedge *Carex pulicaris*, tubular water dropwort *Oenanthe fistulosa*, tawny sedge *Carex hostiana*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, quaking grass *Briza media*, and lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula*. Three species of orchids are found locally, including the green winged orchid.

Otmoor has also been designated an Important Stonewort Area (ISA) by Plantlife. Tassel stonewort, which grows in the Otmoor basin, is found in only eighteen other sites in the UK. It is a BAP priority species and part of English Nature's Species Recovery programme.

Stonewort only grows in areas with exceptionally high water quality, including low nitrogen associated with lack of diesel vehicle pollution.⁴ A large number of recent studies have highlighted this link between diesel emissions and aquatic ecosystems, both by establishing that real-world emissions are up to seven times higher than manufacturers' test figures suggest, and by establishing the link between nitrogen oxides and eutrophication.⁵

The Freshwater Trust has also designated the Otmoor basin an Important Freshwater Area.

⁴ Lambert, S.J., and Davy, A.J., 2010. Water quality as a threat to aquatic plants: discriminating between the effects of nitrate, phosphate, boron and heavy metals on charophytes.

⁵ See for example T. Karl, M. Graus, M. Striednig, C. Lamprecht, A. Hammerle, G. Wohlfahrt, A. Held, L. von der Heyden, M. J. Deventer, A. Krismer, C. Haun, R. Feichter, J. Lee. Urban eddy covariance measurements reveal significant missing NOx emissions in Central Europe. *Scientific Reports*, 2017; 7 (1) DOI: <u>10.1038/s41598-017-</u> <u>02699-9</u>; and Natural England Commissioned Report NECR 200, Potential risks of impacts of nitrogen oxides from road traffic on designated nature reserves.

The Variable Damselfly is another uncommon species highly sensitive to water pollution. It is only found in Oxfordshire on Otmoor and near to Abingdon. At least 17 other species of dragonfly have been found around Otmoor, including the only Oxfordshire colony of hairy dragonfly, listed by Defra as 'nationally scarce'.



Floodplain fen meadows at Otmoor (RSPB)

However, it is worth noting that these fragile and protected species are not only found on the designated nature reserves. Tassel stonewort, for example, has been recorded on the bridleway next to Holt's Farm, Charlton-on-Otmoor, lesser spearwort at Charlton-on-Otmoor and Fencott, and quaking-grass at Arthur's Acre, east of Fencott (source: TVERC).

Ancient hedgerow

On the east and north of Otmoor is an area of drier clay which supports more Brown Hairstreaks. These only feed in continuous blackthorn hedgerows, and so are particularly vulnerable to disruption of habitat. Other uncommon, rare and protected butterflies found along this part of the S2 corridor, but outside the designated nature reserves or SSSIs - include: White-letter Hairstreak (UK red list 'Endangered'; UK BAP; NERC S41); Purple Hairstreak; Brown Argus (rare in farmed environments); Small Heath (UK BAP; NERC S41), Purple Emperor and White Admiral (both local BAP species) and Black Hairstreak. (Source: extracted from BCUTB records).

Although the Black Hairstreak is no longer listed as endangered, numbers are small and this part of Oxfordshire and Bucks has 80% of all those found in the UK – in other words, there is a real possibility that it could become endangered again, as a result of poor planning of the expressway.

Otmoor was also the site of the last remaining Oxfordshire colony of Marsh Fritillary butterflies, a species vulnerable to extinction across Europe (UK BAP, NERC S41, 1981 W&CA). Their food, Devilsbit Scabious, is now being actively managed on Otmoor nature reserves as part of a planned reintroduction programme.

Eutrophic standing waters

Otmoor and its environs are rich in eutrophic standing waters, many unmapped: numerous widespread, often small, ponds whose lack of fertiliser phosphate and high organic nutrient status makes them especially important for wildlife.⁶ Like fens, these are BAP priority habitats. They are now known to be particularly susceptible to vehicle pollution.⁷

Ancient unimproved meadow

There is an SSSI and nature reserve at Ashram Meads and Murcott Meadows, on the north-east of Otmoor, contiguous with the RSPB reserve but managed by BBOWT. The names of the fields – Lower Marsh, Upper Marsh, Rowbottom – speak to their hydrological status. Uncommon plants include tubular water-dropwort (UK 'Vulnerable', BAP priority species), great burnet ("an indication of a rare group of plants and flowers flourishing together in a floodplain meadow" – Wildlifetrusts.org), lady's smock, meadow fox-tail and green winged orchid.

Again, these reserves should not be viewed in isolation. Similar unimproved damp meadows are to be found around outer Otmoor. Of this habitat, Wildlife Trusts say:

Once awash with wildflowers and alive with insects, our floodplain meadows have been drained, damaged and destroyed; now, only 1,600 hectares of these precious habitats are left in the whole of the UK.

Ancient woodlands

The area around Otmoor is particularly rich in ancient woodlands, the remains of the Royal Forest of Bernwood that covered this area in the tenth and eleventh centuries. Ancient Woodlands are classed 'irreplaceable habitats' under current National Planning Practice Guidance.

There are SSSIs at Whitecross Green Wood and Shabbington Woods. To put these into context, the Shabbington Woods complex, at 305ha, is almost three-quarters of the size of the RSBP reserve. If you add nearby Waterperry Wood, Holton Wood, Stanton Great Wood and Holly Wood, this interconnected woodland system is actually larger than the wetland to its west.

Again, these woodlands should not be seen in isolation. Sydlings Copse, Stowood, Noke Wood and others are further remnants of the ancient forest dotted around Otmoor, all of them rich in rare and protected species.

Beckley parish, and particularly Grade 1-listed Beckley Park with its Grade II* listed gardens, is abundant in unmapped veteran and ancient trees, including oak and ash, which are especially important to bats. Veteran trees and historic parkland are also protected under the National Planning Policy Framework.

There is a mapped area of Semi-natural Ancient Woodland and Replanted Ancient Woodland at Blackwater Wood, alongside the Beckley/Horton-cum-Studley road at the entrance to Beckley Park, and Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland on the other side of the road at Stanton Little Wood. These two woods in particular are directly in the middle of one projected S2 route. (Source: CPRE.) As well as supporting bats, they are home to a good number of Fallow and Roe deer.

⁶ UK Biodiversity Action Plan; Priority Habitat Descriptions. BRIG (ed. Ant Maddock) 2008

⁷ See for example European Environment Agency Briefing 'Eutrophication of terrestrial Ecosystems due to air pollution', www.eea.europa.eu/airs/2017/natural-capital/eutrophication-of-terrestrial-ecosystems

Nearby, the Spinney, an area of woodland and hedgerow within Beckley Park, has been particularly managed for butterfly conservation. Scarce species recorded there include September Thorn, Brindled Beauty, Cinnabar, Figure of Eight, Mouse moth, Sprawler, Green-brindled Crescent, Mottled Rustic, Large Wainscot, Dusky Brocade, Large Nutmeg, Sallow, Beaded Chestnut, Deep-Brown Dart, Feathered Gothic, Broom moth, Hedge Rustic, Small Square-Spot and Brown Hairstreak. (Source: TVERC.)

Nine species of bats have been seen on the RSPB reserve and many have also been recorded in the surrounding fields and woods, particularly those around Beckley Park. The Shabbington Woods complex is regarded by BBOWT as a nationally important bat habitat, particularly for the BAP priority species Barbastelle. Bat roosting places are protected by Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations 1994, which defines European protected species.

1.1.2.3 Semi-aquatic riparian mammals

Water voles have started breeding on Otmoor despite an 80% national decline. Otters have also been sighted at Oddington. (Source: TVERC). Both animals are protected; in the case of otters, by European legislation.

1.1.2.4 Semi-aquatic amphibians

All three species of UK newt live on Otmoor: common, palmate and great crested. The great crested newt is a national priority species protected under both UK and European law. Frogs and common toads are numerous despite the national decline in frogspawn sites.

1.1.2.5 Reptiles

Local reptiles include plentiful common lizards and grass snakes, both protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

1.1.2.6 Invertebrates

The ground beetle, *Badister meridionalis*, is only currently found in the UK at two locations: Otmoor and the surrounding area, and part of the Somerset Levels. (Luff, 1998). In 2009 the water beetle *Enochrus Nigritus* (IUCN red list 'Vulnerable') was found in 2009 in Greenaways field, as part of a survey by Dr Martin Drake that identified twenty-one nationally scarce or rare aquatic species in that location alone.

Otmoor is especially prolific in notable hymenoptera (bees and wasps). This includes eight species new to science and described from Otmoor specimens; two species new to Great Britain; and five species that were recorded in fewer than three sites globally. (Source: Otmoor M40 enquiry.)

There are several uncommon insects on Otmoor whose foodplants are found mainly on unimproved, low-pollution meadowland. These include the sawfly *Hartiga xanthosoma* on meadowsweet, the buprestid beetle *Trachys troglodytes* on Devils-bit Scabious, the longhorn beetle *Agapanthia villosoviridescens* on marsh thistle, and the forester moth *Adscita statices* on common sorrel. (Source: WWT report to Defra)

1.1.2.7 Owls

Local owls include Short-eared owl, Barn owl, Little owl and Tawny owl. (Source: TVERC) All are protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

1.1.2.8 Birds

Otmoor is of course famous for its 400 ha (1,000 acre) wetland RSPB reserve, and in particular for its breeding waders and wintering wildfowl. Notable and protected birds include bittern (almost extinct in the UK), avocet, golden plover, wigeon, teal, merlin, pintail, peregrine, redstarts, whinchats, hen harrier, marsh harrier, starling, and all of Oxfordshire's breeding snipe, to name just some. (Source: RSPB). Winter murmurations of up to 50,000 starlings (a species that has declined by 66% in recent years) attract visitors from long distances.

Just as importantly, the surrounding farmland benefited from traditional field management after the creation of the wider ESA in 1995 and supports – amongst others – the BAP priority species curlew, lapwing, bullfinch, skylark, reed bunting, corn bunting, grasshopper warbler, kingfisher, cuckoo, nightingale, snipe and turtle dove. (Source: Defra, TVERC and Natural England magic map species layer.) Turtle dove has suffered a 91% decline in numbers in the UK since 1995 and is listed as 'vulnerable' on the IUCN red list.

The curlew is a good example of how the reserve cannot be viewed in isolation. This bird's numbers declined by 50% between 2005 and 2015 in the Upper Thames river valleys, but a 2016 project in which the RSPB worked with farmers outside the reserve to dig shallow water-retaining 'scrapes' on their land has started to restore numbers across the basin and beyond. The UK's breeding population of curlew is of international importance, being estimated to represent over 30% of the west European population. (Source: RSPB.) In addition to its UK legal protections, the curlew and its habitat is protected under EU Directive 79/409/EEC.

If a 'no net loss' approach is adopted for the habitats and their dependent species listed above, it is clear that mitigating for environmental impacts, were S2 to cross or skirt Otmoor, could add large sums to the cost of building the expressway – if mitigation on such a scale were even possible.

1.1.2.9 Ecosystem services

'Ecosystem services' describes a way of looking holistically at all the benefits of a conservation area to society, now adopted by Defra.⁸ The following points are drawn from the WWT report to Defra, *Management of the Otmoor protected area: Multifunctional wetlands in agricultural landscapes - An evaluation of values, impacts and the application of the ecosystem-based approach,* McInnes et al, 2008, attached as an appendix.

The authors highlight 'a substantial, and growing, body of published information on the economic value of wetlands (EFTEC, 2006)', and point out:

Based on the quantification process, it is suggested that Otmoor has the potential to remove or store in excess of 143,000kgN and 20,000kgP on an annual basis. This represents a potential sink for nutrients which otherwise would have potentially found their way into local watercourses and ultimately the River Ray, adversely impacting on in-stream water quality.

⁸ Securing a Healthy Natural Environment: An Action Plan for Embedding an Ecosystems Approach. Defra, 2007

If excessive nutrients are introduced to Otmoor then the ecological character may well alter towards a highly eutrophic system ... However, the water quality in the River Ray can be poor and is [already] subject to substantial inputs of N and P (Neal et al., 2006). Therefore, the removal of nutrients may be required to achieve 'good ecological status' under the Water Framework Directive.

As a result of climate change wetland areas are increasingly being considered as carbon sinks. This ecosystem service may prove to be significant both currently and into the future.

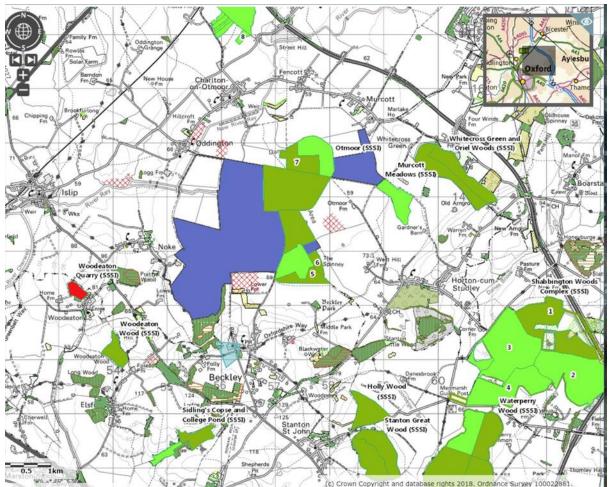
The authors also point out the cultural value of the RSPB reserve:

The RSPB Otmoor reserve also provides a quiet countryside experience close to Oxford with easy access from the M40, A34 and A40 attracting local birdwatchers and members from the local area and further afield. It is one of Oxfordshire's prime bird watching locations. The winter waterfowl create an impressive winter spectacle as does the starling roost in the reedbed ... The site also attracts good numbers of passage waders for an inland site and this is a key attraction especially in May. The dragonfly and butterfly populations offer an additional attraction for local people ... The site is flat and provides easy walking with an extensive network of public rights of way and permissive paths on the reserve. The Oxfordshire Way passes along the edge of the reserve.

The RSPB has considerable ambition for Otmoor. The reserve is one of the largest projects restoring arable land to wetland anywhere in the UK. Over the next 25 years the RSPB's vision is to see the full suite of lowland wetland habitats restored in a mosaic, enabling colonisation by species such as bittern, marsh harrier Circus aeruginosus, bearded tit Panurus biarmicus, black-tailed godwit Limosa limosa, spotted crake Porzana porzana, otter Lutra lutra and marsh fritillary Euphydryas aurinia.

The RSPB intends that the reserve will become a flagship demonstration site, being used regularly for advisory and education by a wide audience, particularly covering wetland restoration and management. The intention is that the local community will cherish Otmoor as a valuable resource for recreation, learning and a means to enhance their quality of life through developing further the strong links with the local community in order to foster understanding, appreciation and support for the work of the RSPB.

Whilst there are conceptual difficulties to using such proxies to value the existing use and non-use values of a unique area such as Otmoor, they nevertheless could prove to be a useful estimate of the value that society has placed on the RSPB reserve both in terms of its nature conservation and recreational functions, particularly given that the reserve has itself been mostly restored from farmland. A similar-sized area of farmland in southern England would be likely to cost in order of £1m [at 2008 prices], and considerable expenditure, including a £670,000 Heritage Lottery Grant, has been incurred in establishing and managing the reserve. These, discounted to net present values, would provide a minimum estimate of the economic cost of recreating an equivalent asset elsewhere, although they would not account for the 'uniqueness' of Otmoor which is unlikely to be replicated.



Map showing the RSPB reserve (blue) and how it relates to adjacent SSSIs/reserves Otmoor, Murcott Meadows and Whitecross Green (green). Source: Natural England Magic Map

2. Landscape – cultural and recreational benefits

Otmoor is known as a haven for wildlife, but it is also a haven for people. In addition to birdwatchers, the special, eerie quality of remoteness that Otmoor enjoys attracts walkers, artists, writers, photographers and many others to enjoy this wilderness just a short distance from Oxford City Centre. It is precisely because it is uncrossed by any road, only by multiple public and permissive rights of way, that it retains this atmosphere.

This ties into the pledge made by the Department for Transport in 2015:

Tranquillity is one of the features defining landscape, and changes in tranquillity will be taken into account in the assessment of landscape impacts.⁹

Beckley, situated on the only high escarpment above Otmoor, enjoys particularly fine views of this landscape. Even if the road were not raised above the floodplain, S2 would easily become the most dominant feature of this wide, flat vista.

2.1 Landscape: Literary associations

⁹ Department for Transport (2015) TAG Unit A3 Environmental Impact Appraisal, section 2.5

Lewis Carroll is said to have been inspired to create the chessboard landscape of *Through the Looking-Glass* while enjoying the view over the moor from the garden of The Abingdon Arms in Beckley:

They walked on in silence until they got to the top of the hill. For some minutes Alice stood without speaking, looking out in all directions over the country – and a most curious country it was. There were a number of tiny little brooks running straight across it from side to side, and the ground between was divided up into squares by a number of little green hedges that reached from brook to brook. "I declare it's marked out just like a large chess-board!" Alice said at last.

This famous – and extraordinary – view attracts many visitors to the pub today.

Later, John Buchan used Otmoor's landscape as the setting for his novels *The Blanket of the Dark* and *Midwinter*. But his most evocative description comes from *Memory Hold-the-Door*:

Otmoor is divided by rough hedges, but it is undrained and perhaps undrainable. In a wet winter it is one vast lagoon: in summer it is a waste of lush grass, and a few mud tracks are pitted and ribbed like the seracs of a glacier. Once it was the preserve of the Seven Towns of Otmoor which pastured their geese on it, and there were riots early in the last century when it was enclosed. Now the Royal Air Force has a bombing-station there, and by day it is apt to be a noisy place, but at night and in wild weather it recovers its loneliness. To ride or walk there in an autumn twilight is to find oneself in a place as removed from man as Barra or Knoydart.

In the 1920's the novelist Evelyn Waugh rented a caravan in the garden of The Abingdon Arms, from which he would have enjoyed exactly the same view as Lewis Carroll fifty years earlier. Waugh initially used the caravan as a bolthole for himself and his lover Alastair Graham, the model for Sebastian Flyte in *Brideshead Revisited*, but later took to coming alone to write. When he married, it was to an upstairs room at The Abingdon Arms, looking out over Otmoor, that he brought his wife on their honeymoon. Subsequently, he came to Beckley during the week to work, returning to London and his wife at weekends. This year the pub commemorates this association with a blue plaque.

Other writers inspired by different aspects of Otmoor include Aldous Huxley, Robert Graves, RD Blackmore, AE Coppard and Susan Hill. But these famous names are simply the tip of the iceberg. An online search reveals many thousands of amateur poets, bloggers, memoirists and other writers who have been touched in some way by a visit to this magical, untouched region; a semi-wilderness of landlocked fenland marsh somehow preserved unchanged through the centuries.

2.2 Lighting

The Seven Towns of Otmoor have almost no street lighting – Beckley, for example, has just two street lights, and some villages have none at all. There is no lighting on any kind on the moor. As a result, the area is completely dark at night.

A road on this flat plain would be visible from every side of Otmoor, and this would be exacerbated at night. If there were lighting – as has been proposed in the past for sections of the M40, to alleviate fog – it would change this vista catastrophically.

2.3 Landscape – M40 Enquiry Inspector's finding

It should be remembered that landscape was the deciding factor in the choice of the current M40 route. Following the Public Enquiry into the Department of Transport's Preferred Route (DTp PR), the Inspector found:

8.1.14

I accept the DTp's contention that there are other matters to take into account besides landscape, but in an area where there are extremely important historical landscapes, ancient forests, SSSIs, and rare species of flora and fauna which need conservation then the landscape situation in my view becomes of paramount importance in the choice of route.

Ot Moor and the Bernwood Forest Complex

8.1.15

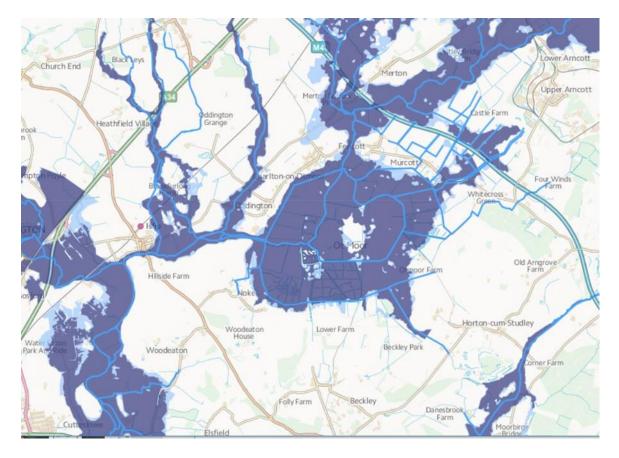
These areas in my opinion constitute the most important landscape setting affected by the whole route of the motorway. I accept the evidence of the conservation and entomological organisations, ie BBCS, BBONT, JCPBI, CPOGB, OG and others, that these areas should be avoided in order that conservation of an historical and unique setting (Ot Moor) and other wildlife habitats are preserved and not disturbed. I am not convinced by the DTp's evidence that a motorway through these areas is not likely to cause irreparable damage to the scenery and wildlife. For example, a motorway located on a 2m embankment across the extremely flat area of Ot Moor, together with the bridging of the existing road and farm tracks over the PR, would constitute in my opinion an unacceptable intrusion into and destruction of a coherent landscape setting with its surrounding villages. In addition there is the matter of the height of HGVs above the carriageway to be taken into account, as well as lights from traffic at night. The motorway's route between Fencott and Murcott is also likely, in my opinion, to have a damaging effect on the close ties between those villages (they are really one village for practical purposes) and the vertical intrusions on the scale contemplated (there is no way of avoiding this) would be disastrous. I draw attention to the DTp's reasons for not routing the PR adjacent to Noke ... I hold the very strong opinion that in no circumstances should a motorway be routed through any part of Ot Moor nor through the Bernwood Forest complex.

(Source: M40 Extension Scheme, Inspector's Report, 1985, section 8.1.15)

3. Flooding

Otmoor is largely floodplain of the River Ray, and the RSPB have encouraged flooding on the land owned or managed by them. Flooding is thus increasingly widespread every winter and spring, and some flooding persists year-round. The village of Islip floods so often that villagers in the lower part keep sandbags by their doors.

Below is the Environment Agency's current Flood Zone - High Risk map for this area:



However, what this does not show is that boggy marsh meadows extend as far as the B2027 to the west and the Beckley-Boarstall road to the east. As the Inspector noted, it seems likely that any route here would have to be raised, thus adding to its cost and exacerbating its environmental and visual impact.



Typical flooding on the MOD SSSI, 2007, looking towards the projected route of S2.



Sandbags at Islip

This flooding is likely to be one of the benefits Otmoor confers on the surrounding area, storing water that might otherwise add to Oxford's flood problem. But because of Otmoor's uniqueness, the hydrological impact of putting an expressway on or near it is almost impossible to quantify. The ecosystems services study mentioned above refers to Otmoor's

...unusual and complicated flood dynamics [which mean] the hydrological benefit of storing water on Otmoor has not been defined. Current knowledge of the flood dynamics of the River Ray suggests that retaining water on the floodplain at Otmoor may have a benefit downstream.

Oxford City is currently embarking on a £120M flood alleviation scheme. The planning for this may have to be remodelled, and possibly recosted, if Otmoor's floodplain is affected by S2.



Lower Street, Islip

<u>4. Fog</u>

As a landlocked, low-lying floodplain, Otmoor is known locally for its fog. It is one of the reasons the AA dubbed the nearby section of the M40 'fog alley.'



Islip church seen from the B4027

5. Other iterations of S2: east and west of Otmoor

This evidence has focused on a possible route for S2 similar to that proposed for the M40, given HE's stated objectives and previous information.

The overall corridor being considered by HE is much wider.¹⁰ It could be argued therefore that it is possible to plot a route for S2 that goes around, rather than over, Otmoor. However, there are no low-impact ways to do this.

Routing further east would mean threading through large areas of Ancient Woodland, nature reserve and SSSI (most notably, Holton Wood SSSI, Stanton Great Wood SSSI, Holly Wood SSSI, Waterperry Wood SSSI, Shabbington Woods complex SSSI, Whitecross Green and Oriel Woods SSSI,) while the nitrogen pollution and noise would still negatively impact on Otmoor in many of the ways described above. As the M40 Enquiry found, these woods should really be regarded as part of the Otmoor landscape.

Routing to the west is even more difficult. Sydlings Copse and College Pond SSSI, Woodeaton Wood SSSI, Woodeaton Quarry SSSI, and the areas of Ancient Woodland at Stow Wood, Prattle Wood and others, as well as Scheduled Monuments at Woodeaton and Islip, and flooding around Islip and

¹⁰ HE maps for Corridors B & C, 'Oxford to Cambridge Expressway Stakeholder Reference Group Strategic Environment – 1', 23 March 2018

Oddington, make any route coming off the A34 north-east of Oxford highly problematic – and would almost certainly also end up passing in close proximity to the RSPB reserve on its western side. It would also run close to several areas being considered by local authorities as possible mass housing sites – potentially reducing their attractiveness, and thus exacerbating, rather than alleviating, housing problems.

The reason the M40 takes the route it does is precisely because, when a previous generation of planners – and protestors – looked at this issue thirty-five years ago, it was found that the closest a large road can be situated east of Oxford without severe environmental damage was the route the M40 was subsequently built on.

6. Otmoor to Milton Keynes

Whilst this submission has concentrated on S2, the principal point of S2 appears to be to link to Corridor B towards Milton Keynes. (Source: Highways England, 'Shortlisted Expressway Corridor Options.') Although all the corridors have the capacity to negatively impact on wildlife, Corridor B is the one which many conservation organisations single out as being of most concern. (Source: BBOWT, RSPB and others).

7. Alternative routes

If Corridor B were chosen despite the conservation objections, the obvious solution from an ecological perspective would be to use the M40 instead of S2 to channel traffic either to the south, or west of Oxford along an improved subroute 1, thus avoiding the moor and its many fragile species altogether.

Although improving the A34 is not without major ecological challenges, most notably in the section running through Oxford Meadows SAC and close to Wytham Woods SSSI, improving this section of road may potentially result in net ecological gain. It is now known that queuing traffic emits up to twenty-nine times more pollutants than free-flowing traffic, so improvements that reduce the current twice-daily congestion may mitigate or even reduce local nitrogen pollution.¹¹

However, the effects of any land take on the SAC and its important colonies of creeping marshwort may mean that an alternative route for S1 is less damaging overall.

Section summary

Many local people are both proud and passionate about the historical and ecological integrity of the moor – but their numbers are dwarfed by those, both in the UK and abroad, who would be horrified to discover it was under threat. For that reason the Seven Towns have begun crowdfunding a national social media campaign, highlighting the impact S2 could have on this important environmental asset, as well as on the more than sixty vulnerable and protected species to which it is home.

¹¹ Kumar, P., Goel, A., Concentration dynamics of coarse and fine particulate matter at and around signalised traffic intersections, 2016