



Land to the North and South of Abingdon Road, Clifton Hampden, Oxfordshire Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Land to the North and South of Abingdon Road, Clifton Hampden, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Thomas Homes Ltd to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment for the development of two parcels of land north and south of Abingdon Road, Clifton Hampden, Oxfordshire, henceforth known as 'the allotment site' and 'the paddock site', or cumulatively as 'the sites'. The allotment site currently comprises one arable field and one area of mostly disused allotment gardens, with the village hall located in the south-eastern corner. The paddock site comprises a single paddock/pasture field. The development is for residential housing, a doctor's surgery, an allotment landscape, and a burial garden.

The sites are situated within the Clifton Hampden conservation area on the edge of the historic settlement. There are no designated heritage assets within the sites which would significantly constrain the proposed development. However, the sites have a moderate potential to contain previously unidentified archaeological remains.

Archaeological remains dating from the Mesolithic to the modern period have been identified within a 1km study area surrounding the sites. These include early prehistoric worked-stone implements, Bronze Age barrow cemeteries, Iron Age to Romano-British settlement and agricultural activity, early medieval burials, and the medieval village of 'Cliftona'. The sites are located between two known areas of later prehistoric to Romano-British settlements. Accordingly, the sites have a moderate potential to contain remains of this date. Evidence of settlement within the sites would be of a higher significance than evidence of agricultural remains, which would be of low (local) significance.

The settlement of Clifton Hampden developed during the early medieval period and continued in use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. The sites are located on the edge of the known settlement area and have the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement and agricultural remains. Early medieval burials have been recorded in the vicinity of the allotment site, highlighting the potential for associated early medieval remains to extend into this area.

The proposed development will result in the loss of the planned enclosure Historic Landscape Characteristic (HLC) type within the sites. This post-medieval HLC type is common within the county and considered to be of low heritage significance.

It is anticipated that the archaeological resource is largely undisturbed across both sites due to the lack of prior development. The proposed development will involve invasive groundworks which would truncate or remove any archaeological remains present. It is anticipated that further archaeological work comprising a geophysical survey and archaeological trial trenching may be required to establish the presence (or absence) and significance of any archaeological deposits present. The results of this work would be used to inform a suitable mitigation strategy if required.

The requirement and scope of all archaeological works should be agreed with the Oxfordshire County Archaeologist.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) has been commissioned by Thomas Homes Ltd to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment for the proposed development of two areas of land off Abingdon Road (A415), Clifton Hampden. These comprise an area of land to the north of Abingdon Road known as 'the allotment site' centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 54561 95700, and an area of land to the south of Abingdon Road known as 'the paddock site' centred on NGR SU 54483 95503. These areas will be referred to together as 'the sites', and their locations are shown on Figure 1.
- 1.1.2 This report has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments (2014, updated 2020), Oxfordshire County Councils Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Advisory Document (2019), and Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)–Historic Environment (2019), published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
- 1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining the scope of the assessment (OA 2020) was submitted to and agreed with the Oxfordshire Planning Archaeologist prior to the commencement of work.

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1.1 The sites are situated on the north-western edge of Clifton Hampden, a village and civil parish on the north bank of the River Thames, approximately 5km east of Abingdon and 10km south of central Oxford. The parish of Clifton Hampden dates from 1819, prior to which the village formed part of the parish of Dorchester.
- 2.1.2 The allotment site comprises c 3ha of land which includes Clifton Hampden village hall, located within the south-eastern corner of the site, an area of allotment gardens and an agricultural field. It is bounded by Abingdon Road to the south, housing and/or gardens to the east and further agricultural land to the north and west. The allotment site lies at 57m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the west and slopes gently to 55m aOD in the east.
- 2.1.3 The underlying bedrock geology of the allotment site is Lower Greensand Group sandstone, the south-western part of which has overlying superficial deposits of Summertown-Radley Sand and Gravel Member (BGS).
- 2.1.4 The paddock site comprises approximately 1.5ha of land, currently in use as a paddock and includes two small outbuildings located within the western part of the site. It is bounded by Abingdon Road to the north, housing and gardens to the east and south, and Upper Town Farm to the west. The north-western corner of the paddock site lies at 57m aOD and descends slightly to the east to an elevation of 55m aOD, and to the south, to 53m aOD. The southern limit of the site is located upon a sharp drop descending from the site perimeter to a footpath and residential housing.
- 2.1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the south and north-east parts of paddock site is also Lower Greensand Group sandstone. The north-western part comprises Gault

Formation mudstone. Superficial deposits of Summertown-Radley Sand and Gravel Member overlie both the mudstone and sandstone in the central-north to north-east part of the paddock site (ibid.).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1.1 The purpose of this desk-based assessment is to determine as far as reasonably possible, from existing records and observations, an understanding of the historic environment within the sites and surrounding study area in order to:

- provide an assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to survive within the sites;
- assess the significance of known and predicted archaeological remains;
- assess the likely impacts of previous development upon the survival of any archaeological remains;
- assess the potential for impacts from the proposed development upon the surviving archaeological resource; and
- provide proposals for further evaluation, whether intrusive or not, where the nature, extent or significance of the archaeological resource is not sufficiently well defined.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 National Planning Policy

4.1.1 Section 16 of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as issued in February 2019 sets out the Government's planning policies in relation to the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

4.1.2 Paragraphs 189 and 190 state:

189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

190. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

4.1.3 Paragraphs 193 and 194 state:

193. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

194. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;

b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional (non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets).*

4.1.4 Paragraphs 195 and 196 state:

195. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and

b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and

c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

196. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

4.1.5 Paragraph 197 states:

The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset

4.1.6 Paragraph 199 states:

Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

4.2 Local Planning Policy

4.2.1 South Oxfordshire District Council are in the process of producing a new Local Plan, the Local Plan 2034. Until this is adopted the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011 (adopted January 2006), sets out the Council's current planning policy including the management of the historic environment. Those policies considered relevant are outlined below.

South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011

Policy CON7

"Planning permission will not be granted for development which would harm the character or appearance of a conservation area. The following will be required when considering proposals for development in conservation areas:

- (i) the design and scale of new work to be in sympathy with the established character of the area; and
- (ii) (ii) the use of traditional materials, whenever this is appropriate to the character of the area.

The contribution made to a conservation area by existing walls, buildings, trees, hedges, open spaces and important views will be taken into account. Proposals for development outside a conservation area which would have a harmful effect on the conservation area will not be permitted"

Policy CON11

"There will be a presumption in favour of physically preserving nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings".

Policy CON12

"Before the determination of an application for development which may affect a site of archaeological interest or potentially of archaeological importance, prospective developers will be required, where necessary, to make provision for an archaeological field evaluation, in order to enable an informed and reasoned planning decision to be made".

Policy CON13

"Wherever practicable and desirable, developments affecting sites of archaeological interest should be designed to achieve physical preservation in situ of archaeological deposits. Where this is not practicable or desirable, conditions will be imposed on planning permissions, or planning obligations sought, which will require the developer to provide an appropriate programme of archaeological investigation, recording and publication by a professionally-qualified body".

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Scope and Sources Consulted

5.1.1 A 1km search area (hereafter “the study area”) has been used to identify designated and non-designated heritage assets which could be affected by the proposed development. The study area, and list of sources have been agreed with the local authority’s historic environment advisor. The assessment was informed through both a desk-based review and a site visit.

5.1.2 The following sources were consulted to inform this assessment:

- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for designated heritage assets;
- Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (OHER) for non-designated heritage assets and archaeological events;
- The Oxfordshire Record Office (Oxford History Centre) for historic maps and manuscripts;
- Groundsure Mapping for Historic Ordnance Survey maps;
- National Mapping Programme (NMP) data as held by Historic England and supplied by the OHER;
- LiDAR data as held by the Environment Agency (EA);
- Online repositories including Google Earth, Britain from Above, and Oxfordshire County Council’s Picture Oxon websites for aerial photographs and satellite imagery;
- Geotechnical data as held by the client and the British Geological Survey; and
- Other relevant primary and secondary sources including published and unpublished works as held by OA and relevant libraries.

5.1.3 Due to the ongoing public health crisis (COVID 19), Historic England (HE) archives in Swindon has been closed to the public. As a result, it was not be possible for OA to view HE aerial photographs. Copies of relevant aerial photographs previously viewed at the Swindon archives and held by OA have been referred to and other repositories detailed above have been assessed.

5.1.4 For ease of reference each heritage asset identified has been allocated a unique OA number. This is included in the heritage gazetteer provided in Appendix A, referred to in the text where relevant, and marked on Figures 2–4 and 5b. A full list of sources consulted can be found in Appendix B. Historic mapping for the sites is depicted on Figures 7–15.

5.2 Assumptions and Limitations

5.2.1 Data used to compile this report consist of secondary information derived from a variety of sources. The assumption is made that these data are reasonably accurate.

5.2.2 The records held by the OHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further heritage assets that are, at present, unknown.

6 WALKOVER SURVEY

6.1.1 A walkover survey of the sites was carried out on the 7th October 2020 in dewy conditions with intermittent sun. All areas of the allotment site were accessed and viewed. The southern part of the paddock site was not accessed due to the presence of livestock in the southern part of the field. The rest of the paddock site was accessed.

The allotment site

6.1.2 The allotment site comprises two rectangular fields. The southern field of the allotment site is approximately 1.6ha in area and comprises three areas: i) the village hall, electricity substation, and car park in the south-eastern corner (Plate 1), ii) an area of allotment plots, a few of which are tended, north of and adjacent to the village hall (Plate 2), and iii) the remainder of the area comprising indistinct and heavily overgrown allotment plots and scrub (Plates 3–5).

6.1.3 There are various fruiting trees associated with former plots dotted across the allotment garden area, and a row of larger trees west of the village hall car park that marks the edge of plots currently occupied (Plates 4 and 5). In the tended area there is a variety of ephemeral horticulture-related paraphernalia such as pallet-made composting structures, a brick-surrounded bonfire pit, and wire mesh and wooden structures, frames, and fencing (Plates 2 and 3). Some structures and debris remain within the disused part of the site but they are more prevalent in the central to eastern areas (Plate 4).

6.1.4 The allotment garden area is bounded by dense vegetation and hedging to the south and west, beyond which is Abingdon Road and a north–south-aligned trackway. The eastern boundary is defined by a low hedge and staked wire fence which is lined with small trees. A public footpath is located beyond these trees. The occupied allotment gardens can be accessed through a wooden gate and a gap in the eastern hedge and fencing both leading onto grassed paths, or via wooden gates at the north of the village hall car park also leading onto grassed paths. The disused part of the allotment gardens can be accessed directly into the overgrown vegetation west of the car park or through the active allotment garden area.

6.1.5 The northern field is approximately 1.4ha in area and is currently in use as arable farmland. There are no trees or other features within the field (Plate 6).

6.1.6 There is an extant bank dividing the allotment gardens from the north arable field. The bank is heavily overgrown by brambles and dense shrubbery. The trees along the eastern perimeter of the allotment continue along this bank (Plate 7).

6.1.7 The north and east of the arable field are bounded by public footpaths with no division from the field. Beyond the eastern footpath is hedging for residential gardens. Beyond the northern footpath are trees and vegetation around a drainage ditch. The west of the field is bounded by a large hedge beyond which is the aforementioned trackway. The field can be accessed from this trackway through an opening in the hedge to the south-western corner. The public footpaths allow pedestrian access from the north-west, north-east, and south-east.

- 6.1.8 In the arable field, ridge-and-furrow earthworks, running east-west across the field were evident and correlate with those identified on LiDAR (Plate 8; fig. 5; **OA 62**). An area of slight undulations was noted extending into the field from the internal bank divide at the south of the field, just east of centre. These are only faintly identifiable on LiDAR visualisations and are likely to be natural (or naturally formed) (Plate 7).
- 6.1.9 The allotment garden area was too overgrown for any features to be identified. It is likely that any earthworks would have been destroyed through allotment garden cultivation. Remains of the structure located at the centre-north of the allotment site, located on historic mapping and aerial photography (section 7.8), were not identified due to thick brambles and overgrowth which rendered the location inaccessible.

The paddock site

- 6.1.10 The paddock site comprises a single field, approximately 1.5ha in area, currently in use as paddocking and pasture. There are six ash trees in a rough north–south line in the eastern part of the field. In the western part stand two wooden stable structures against the north and eastern perimeter, and a water trough (Plates 9–11).
- 6.1.11 The field is bounded on all sides by a mixture of trees and vegetation. To the east a wooden fence separates the site from a public footpath. Wire fencing divides the site from farm buildings and a telephone-exchange building in the west and south-west (Plate 11). Beyond the vegetation, to the north, extends Abingdon Road. The site is accessible via two five-bar wooden gates, one located along the east of the northern boundary off Abingdon Road and the second located to the west via Upper Town Farm.
- 6.1.12 An electric fence divides the pasture east to west. The land to the north of the fence was accessed but long grass obscured the earthworks (Plates 9 and 10). Multiple earthworks across the southern area were observed, but this area was not fully accessed due to the live electric fence and the presence of horses. The earthworks are likely to comprise those identified on LiDAR visualisations (Fig. 5; plates 12–14). An area of parallel ridges or linear features identified on LiDAR (**OA 64–67**) were observed and may be indicative of rows of orchard planting, or further ridge and furrow (Plate 12). Undulations seen to the west of the parallel ridges correlate with the location of an area of possible levelling and landscaping, perhaps the platform of a former building (**OA 63**; plates 12 and 13).
- 6.1.13 There was general disturbance to the ground evident across the site, probably originating from orchard cultivation. This may mask other archaeological earthworks. A manhole cover was noted in the south-eastern corner of the site, indicating the presence of modern services that may be related to some of the linear features identified on LiDAR further into the site.
- 6.1.14 A rough stone-built wall, heavily masked by overgrown vegetation, was observed at the south-easternmost corner of the site, adjacent to the public footpath that extends to the east and south of the site from Abingdon Road, and forms a part of the site perimeter (Plate 15). The wall continues for at least 30m along the south-west boundary, increasing in courses, before disappearing entirely under the overgrown vegetation. At the departure of the footpath from the perimeter of the paddock site, there is a drop of more than 2m from the level of the site. The wall stabilizes the slope

to the footpath, which is clearly indicated on OS mapping by 1880 linking Abingdon Road with High Street (Fig. 10) and divides the paddock site from the Grade II listed 17th to 18th century houses to the south of the site perimeter (**OA 7, 25 and 26**). Although the date of the wall is unknown, it is associated with a post-medieval footpath which together preserve the boundary of an earlier piecemeal inclosure (section 8.2.2). As such, the wall may be of some significance to the part of conservation area in which the paddock site lies.

7 HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The nature of the archaeological resource within the sites and the surrounding study area is discussed by period below. The locations of designated sites are marked upon Figure 2, the locations of previous archaeological events are shown on Figure 3 and non-designated heritage assets are shown on Figures 4 and 5. Further details of all sites are provided in Appendix A.

7.2 Designated Heritage Assets

7.2.1 The sites are located within Clifton Hampden Conservation Area. The conservation area covers the historic centre of Clifton Hampden village, which is centred along High Street. The sites are located within the north-western part of the conservation area. There is no Conservation Area Appraisal for the Clifton Hampden Conservation Area.

7.2.2 There are no listed buildings within the sites.

7.2.3 Within Clifton Hampden Conservation Area and in the wider study area, there are two Grade II* listed buildings: the 19th century Clifton Hampden Bridge (**OA 3**) located c 180m south-east of the paddock site, which replaced an earlier ford and ferry, and the 12th century Church of St Michael and All Angels (**OA 4**) situated c 120m south-east of the allotment site. Within the bounds of the church is a Grade II listed 19th century lychgate approximately 25m to its east (**OA 11**), and three early 20th century structures grouped into a single Grade II listing (**OA 10**). The group comprises a stone archway through which is a stairway ascending to the church, and a memorial cross dedicated to Henry Hucks Gibbs, the first Lord Aldenham, who paid for the construction of Clifton Hampden Bridge (**OA 3**), the parsonage (now Clifton Manor House **OA 23**), and the church's restoration.

7.2.4 There are a further 22 Grade II listed buildings within the Clifton Hampden Conservation Area, 15 of which are within 100m of the site's boundaries. The closest to the allotment site are situated to the east on Watery Lane and the nearest is Courtiers (**OA 14**), an 18th century house situated approximately 28m to the north-east, and the associated garden wall (**OA 20**). Three 17th century timber-framed and thatched buildings, Jamaica Cottage and Mesopotamia Cottage (**OA 13 and 21**), and the Plough Inn (**OA 15**), are also situated along Watery Lane to the east of the allotment site.

7.2.5 To the south of the paddock site, along High street, are eight Grade II listed buildings (**OA 6–8, 17, 24–27**), the closest of which is Vine Cottage (**OA 7**) approximately 24m

south of the paddock site. These buildings comprise a small barn and cottages of 17th to early 18th century date of mainly timber framed and/or brick construction, many of which have thatched roofs. They are situated along the original main throughway and core of the earlier village.

- 7.2.6 To the east of the paddock site and c 50m south of the allotment site is the Clifton Hampden Church of England Primary School (**OA 16**), a Grade II listed mid-19th century building that includes an attached teachers house to the rear of the school. A listed 20th century telephone kiosk also lies c 92m to the south of the allotment site (**OA 28**).
- 7.2.7 Further Grade II listed buildings situated over 100m away from the sites within the Clifton Hampden Conservation Area include the Barley Mow Tavern (**OA 5**), a mid- 14th century cruck-framed building located up to 380m south-east of the sites across the Thames near the historic ferry/fording point. A 16th century house known as The Orchard lies c 180m south of the paddock site (**OA 18**), representing the earliest dated post-medieval dwelling place in Clifton Hampden. The remainder of the listed buildings within the conservation area comprise further 17th to 19th century houses and a granary (**OA 9, 12, 19, and 23**), and a converted toll house, now known as Bridge House (**OA 22**).
- 7.2.8 The environs of the site contain no scheduled monuments, although a scheduled area around Northfield Farm (**OA 1**) extends into the eastern perimeter of the study area, the closest point lying c 720m to the east of the allotment site. The HE listing holds no further information about the designation. However, this scheduled area is concurrent with an area of Bronze Age to Romano-British settlement identified on the OHER and via NMP data (**OA 41**; figs 2 and 4). Further activity continues beyond the scheduled area towards Clifton Hampden, up to c 380m south-east of the paddock site.
- 7.2.9 A registered 18th century park and pleasure garden surrounding Nuneham House extends into the north-west part of the study area, more than 700m from the allotment site (**OA 2**).

7.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 7.3.1 There have been no previous archaeological investigations within either site.
- 7.3.2 Within the study area there have been two geophysical surveys and one excavation (**OA 29–31**). A geophysical survey undertaken over the fields to the north of the allotment site (**OA 29**; fig. 3) identified a possible Bronze Age barrow (**OA 40**; fig. 4) c 720m north-west of the site and sinuous linear features that are likely to be ridge-and-furrow ploughing. These were also identified on LiDAR (**OA 83**; fig. 5). There were several linear anomalies identified as former field boundaries shown on historic mapping in the field immediately adjacent to the allotment site to the north (Figs. 10–15). These linear features do not extend into the site. The survey also identified a north-west to south-east linear feature c 300m north-east of the allotment site of unknown origin, and a possible enclosure c 450m to the north-west, indicated by a group of anomalies within an area of high magnetic disturbance. The enclosure-like anomaly is within an area known to have been within Royal Naval Air Station (RNAS) Culham, which has undergone remedial land works following the airbase closure (Figs.

12–15). These works have caused a high level of magnetic disturbance and potentially mask features of archaeological origin in the adjacent field to the west of the allotment site (Headland Archaeology 2016).

- 7.3.3 The second geophysical survey (**OA 30**) and the excavation (**OA 31**) were both undertaken as part of a project focusing on the archaeology of Castle Hill (an Iron Age hillfort) and Round Hill (known together as ‘Wittenham Clumps’) and their wider environs (Allen *et al.* 2010). The Castle Hill project assessed the cropmarks and the scheduled monument mentioned above (**OA 1 and 41**; section 7.2.8).¹ Although the Wittenham Clumps are located over 3km from the sites, the investigations extended to the River Thames c 300m south-east of the paddock site. Results from these investigations are discussed where relevant by period below.

7.4 Prehistoric Period (500,000 BP–AD 43)

Early Prehistory

- 7.4.1 There is no evidence of palaeolithic activity within the sites or the study area. The closest known palaeolithic activity was found at Queenford Farm quarries, more than 3.5km east of the sites (Roe 1994, 3).
- 7.4.2 There is some evidence of Mesolithic activity within the south-eastern part of wider study area around Northfield Farm (**OA 41**). Fieldwalking undertaken as part of the Castle Hill project (**OA 30–31**) recovered a significant amount of worked flint dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age centred in ‘Field 3’ of their investigations (correlating with **OA 36, 37 and 56**). A Mesolithic flint pick found at Northfield farm is recorded on the OHER although the exact provenience is unknown (**OA 41**). A Mesolithic flint pick known as Peake’s Pick was found in 1931 at Northfield Farm (**OA 32**). However, the findspot is recorded at an OS grid-square corner and the exact proximity to the site is unclear. Peake’s pick may be the same implement as that found and photographed at Northfield Farm (**OA 41**).
- 7.4.3 The findspot of a Neolithic whetstone and a celt is located within the study area at an OS grid-square corner (**OA 33**). The OHER records the findspot at Burcot but the exact location within the grid-square and in relation to the sites is unknown. Closer to the sites, a Neolithic flint axe-head held by the Pitt-Rivers Museum was dredged from the River Thames opposite Clifton Hampden in 1906 (Oxfordshire’s Historic Archives 2020).

Late Prehistory

- 7.4.4 There is some evidence of Bronze Age activity within the study area. Within the conservation area are two records of Bronze Age activity. The closest to the allotment site is a findspot of ten Bronze Age palstaves, which were found during the excavation of a drain in 1852 (**OA 42**). The OHER locates the findspot c 67m to the east of the allotment site. However, the record states that they were ‘found in the parish’ and so their exact provenience is uncertain. A burial containing sherds of Beaker pottery was

¹ Cropmarks are areas of differential crop growth which result from sub-surface features (both archaeological and natural). They are usually visible from the air or a vantage point on higher ground and can indicate the presence of below-ground archaeological remains.

also found approximately 135m south-east of the allotment site (**OA 39**) within the churchyard of St Michael and All Angels (**OA 4**).

- 7.4.5 Within the south-eastern study area, a late 20th century excavation identified a Bronze Age Barrow cemetery (**OA 35**) located at the north-western edge of the later scheduled area (**OA 1**). The barrow cemetery can be seen in cropmarks extending eastwards (**OA 36–38**) up to c 450m south-east of the paddock site. Other features found within the area of Northfield Farm (**OA 41**) include pits containing Bronze Age pottery. Fieldwalking cross this area recovered Bronze Age flints and a fragment of human skull which was not found near known Bronze Age barrows (**OA 30, 31, 36 and 37**). It is worth noting that other known and possible barrows and barrow cemeteries have been recorded outside of the study area along and adjacent to the River Thames (e.g. at Fullamoor Plantation, Radley, Appleford, Burcot and Dorchester, and **OA 40**).
- 7.4.6 Evidence of Iron Age activity has also been recorded at Northfield Farm in the south-eastern part of the study area (**OA 1/41**). The cropmarks and 19th to early 20th century excavations confirm the presence of an Iron Age to 3rd century Romano-British settlement and includes the discovery of five Iron Age urns and an Iron Age bone weaving comb (Manning 1896–1917). The precise locations of these finds in relation to the study area is not known.
- 7.4.7 Approximately 450m to the south-west of the paddock site is an area of cropmarks dated to the later prehistoric period (**OA 34**). Other areas of cropmarks within the study area (**OA 56, 59–61**) are currently undated but are potentially of a similar date (Bronze Age and Iron Age to Romano-British) to those near Northfield Farm (**OA 41**) and those to the west of Clifton Hampden (**OA 34**). The sites appear to be situated between two areas of later prehistoric to Romano-British settlement and contemporary field systems, the extents of the which are unknown. There is potential for such remains to continue into the sites from these known areas.

7.5 Romano-British Period (AD 43–410)

- 7.5.1 The scheduled Iron Age to 3rd century AD settlement (**OA 1/41, 43 and 44**), discussed above, is the nearest evidence of substantial activity of this period to the sites. The settlement includes burials, field systems, and trackways. Away from this area there is little other evidence of Romano-British activity within the study area apart from two findspots, both of which recovered a few pottery sherds (**OA 45 and 46**) c 240m east and c 870m south of the allotment plot.

7.6 Medieval Period (AD 410–1550)

- 7.6.1 Approximately 280m north of the allotment site several Anglo-Saxon skeletons, possibly part of a larger cemetery, were found with grave goods including swords, battle axes, and other iron objects (**OA 48**). A second record locates these skeletons c 590m north-east of the allotment site, however, the former record is regarded as a more accurate location (**OA 57**).
- 7.6.2 The only other evidence of activity of an early medieval date is a spearhead of Viking or Anglo-Saxon origin, found upstream of Clifton Weir at least 740m south of the paddock site (**OA 47**).

- 7.6.3 Clifton Hampden was not recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 and was at this time included within the Bishopric of Dorchester. The Bishopric, including the village, was transferred to Lincoln in 1070. The necessity of providing knights to the king's service caused the bishop to give land and property away to raise the number of knights required. As a result, the lands of Clifton were divided between three knights, under the overlordship of the Bishop. The three estates, which continued until the 16th-century, were known as the Le Moine fee, the Burcot fee, and an estate which developed from that of an Adelinus de Clifton, later known as Bradleys fee. The Dunch estate of Wittenham acquired most of the land in Clifton Hampden during the 16th century (VCH 1962).
- 7.6.4 Clifton Hampden was first recorded in 1146 as 'Cliftona', deriving from the Old English elements '*clif*', meaning hill or bank, and '*tūn*', a village or farmstead (Mills 2011). There is no documentary evidence for the affix Hampden before 1726, although Hampden is likely a family name which was added later, perhaps after Miles Hampden who was a resident lord in 1535 (VCH 1962). The Anglo-Saxon name indicates that an early medieval settlement of some kind existed at Clifton Hampden, whose population and meadowlands were counted amongst those of Dorchester in the Domesday survey. However, it is unclear what form this settlement took and where it was located.
- 7.6.5 The current route of the main Abingdon–Dorchester road (now Abingdon Road), which extends east–west through Clifton Hampden, was established in the later 18th century. Prior to this the main road looped through the village along High Street. The medieval settlement was likely to have been established along this route, to the south of the sites (ibid.). The late medieval house, The Orchard (**OA 18**), is located to the west of High Street, which extends east to the Church of St Michael and All Angels (**OA 4**), and has existed here from at least the 12th century, demonstrating the probable core layout of the earlier village. Historic mapping (Figs 7 and 8; also Jeffrey, 1767) suggests that during and before the 18th century the village may have been larger, extending immediately west of the village core into Upper Town and Lower Town farms (Lower Town Farm bounding the south-west of the paddock site) (**OA 49**). Settlement is also indicated on Jeffrey's map to the north of Abingdon Road potentially within the allotment site. The extent of the settled area from the medieval period to the 18th-century is therefore unclear. Earthworks of an unknown date and origin have been identified within the paddock site indicating a possible building platform amongst other linear features and mounds, which could be archaeological remains of earlier structures situated on high ground above the main village settlement located along High Street to the south of the paddock site (sections 6.1.14 and 7.9)

7.7 Post-Medieval Period (1550–1900)

- 7.7.1 In 1767 Jeffrey depicts Clifton Hampden as an open-field agricultural linear settlement. Shortly after this, c 1770, the village was inclosed by Robert Hucks (VCH 1962). The Davis map (Fig. 8) indicates that the land surrounding the village comprised arable, meadow and heathland. The surrounding farm placenames, such as Fullamoor, perhaps indicate the type of land in which they were situated. There is no known map of the inclosure of Clifton Hampden parish, although Davis' map indicates both sites were under plough cultivation in 1797. LiDAR data demonstrates widespread ridge-

and-furrow agriculture across the wider study area, as well as the remains of previous field boundaries and plough headlands (**OA 98**) which could date from the medieval to post-medieval periods (Figs 5a and 5b). Remnant ridge-and-furrow earthworks have been identified in the northern half of the allotment site (**OA 62**, plate 8).

- 7.7.2 An 1811 OS sketch map (Fig. 9) indicates that the location of the paddock site had been converted to orchards by this date and remained so until 1900–1910 (Figs 11 and 12). The allotment site seems to have remained in cultivation but was further enclosed by tracks and footpaths to the west, north, and east by 1880 (Fig. 10). A reading room had been constructed in the south-eastern corner of the allotment site between 1880 and 1900 (Figs 10 and 11).

7.8 Modern

- 7.8.1 Historic mapping demonstrates little change to the sites during the modern era, although the paddock site appears to have ceased to be used as an orchard from 1910. Aerial photography from 1961 demonstrates the continuance of trees within the paddock site (Picture Oxon 2020). These trees are no longer present by 1981 (*ibid.*) and so it is unclear how long the field was in use as a working orchard before conversion to pasture and paddocks. The paddock site has remained in some form of agricultural usage since its enclosure with the exception of the north-western corner of the field in which a telephone exchange was constructed during the mid-20th century (Figs 12 and 13) Google Earth imagery of the site indicates that a number of trees were planted in the eastern part of the paddock site between the 1981 and 2003, which still stood at the time of the walkover survey on 7th October 2020 (Plates 9 and 10).
- 7.8.2 The reading room in the south-eastern corner of the allotment site came to be used as the village hall by 1910, and a small structure appears on OS mapping in the centre of the allotment site in 1960 (Fig. 13). Picture Oxon's 1961 aerial photograph shows this building in association with the allotment gardens across the southern half of the site, and which extend into of the north-eastern area of the field. The OS maps do not accurately show the existence nor the extent of the allotment gardens until 1992 when they covered the southern half of the allotment site (Figs 1–15). The building remained in the centre of the site until at least 2003 (Plate 16) but does not appear on other OS maps. It was not possible to identify any remains of this building during the site walkover due to overgrown brambles across the northern part of the allotment garden area. Aerial photography indicates a decline in allotment garden usage from 1981 and the return of the northern part of the site to arable farming (Picture Oxon 2020; plates 16 and 17).

7.9 LiDAR

- 7.9.1 The LiDAR data utilized in this report was captured by the EA and made available via the EA online archive². In this instance Digital Terrain Model (DTM) tiles for Ordnance Survey Sheet SU59 were downloaded.

² Downloaded from <http://environment.data.gov.uk/ds/survey/#/survey/>

- 7.9.2 The DTM data were surveyed at 1m intervals and were processed using the Relief Visualisation Toolkit (RVT) and visualisations were created using Hill Shade, Sky View factor, open-positive, open-negative and simple local relief model (SLRM) visualisation techniques. Figures 5a and 5b illustrates visualisations of the LiDAR data and a sketch plot of the features identified.
- 7.9.3 Ridge-and-furrow earthworks were identified within the allotment site and during the site walkover (**OA 62**; plate 8) and across the wider study area (**OA 73 and 74, 84 and 85**), although many of these earthworks appear eroded due to modern agriculture.
- 7.9.4 An area of landscaping was identified on the LiDAR visualisations within the south-western part of paddock site (**OA 63**). The feature appears to be a rectangular platform or area of levelling. No such landscaping is evident or suggested on historic maps or in available aerial photographs and the origin of the platform is uncertain. Earthworks in this part of the paddock site were visible during the site walkover which confirmed the presence of what appeared to be a levelled area with a mound to the west (Plates 12 and 13).
- 7.9.5 Several linear features on various alignments were also identified within the paddock site (**OA 64–69**). These do not correlate with any former field boundaries and there is no indication of them on the aerial photography. The linear features may be associated with agricultural activity pertaining to the use of the land as an orchard, or demonstrative of ridge-and-furrow cultivation. They may be associated with the landscaped feature (**OA 63**) discussed above as they are aligned similarly. During the site walkover, the area of linear features to the south appeared to be a series of parallel ridges more reminiscent of ridge-and-furrow ploughing than the LiDAR visualisations suggest (**OA 66 and 67**; plate 12).
- 7.9.6 Three points of possibly recent archaeological activity were identified c 95–280m east of the allotment site (**OA 70–72**). These are likely to be associated with RNAS Culham and/or land remediation.
- 7.9.7 A series of linear features (**OA 98**) were identified across the study area, many of which relate to, or are likely to indicate, former medieval to post-medieval field boundaries or headlands, some of which are illustrated on historic mapping.

8 POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

8.1 Archaeological Potential

- 8.1.1 Based upon the existing information there are no known archaeological remains within the sites which would significantly constrain the development. The sites do, however, have a general potential to contain previously unidentified archaeological remains.
- 8.1.2 Evidence of early prehistoric activity found within the study area suggests that there is a moderate potential for remains of this period to be present within the sites.
- 8.1.3 Later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement remains have been recorded in the south-eastern and western parts of the study area. To the north-east of the sites, cropmarks representing contemporary field systems have been found. This suggests

that similar settlement and/or agricultural activity could potentially extend into the sites. Accordingly, both sites have a moderate potential to contain later prehistoric to Romano-British settlement and/or agricultural remains. If present, agricultural remains are likely to be of no more than local significance. However, should any settlement remains be identified, these would be of higher significance.

- 8.1.4 There is limited evidence of early medieval activity within the study area although historical documents suggest that the settlement dates from this period. The location of the sites in relation to the early medieval settlement of 'Cliftona' is unknown. The sites are situated between an Anglo-Saxon burial site (**OA 48**) and the Church of St Michael and All Angels (**OA 4**) which is known to have origins in the 12th century and probably earlier. There is a moderate potential for agricultural and settlement remains of this period to survive within both sites. The allotment site has low to moderate potential for further burials dating to the early medieval period. Any agricultural remains, such as drainage ditches and boundaries, are unlikely to be of more than low (local) significance, but evidence of settlement activity, such as structural remains, or further evidence of human interment extending into this area, would be of greater (regional) significance.
- 8.1.5 The later medieval settlement is thought to have been concentrated along the roads to the south and east of the sites, focused mainly around the church. However, historic mapping suggests that settlement may have extended further west and north potentially across the two sites locations. Therefore, there is a high potential for medieval remains relating to the agricultural use of the land, and a moderate potential for possible settlement-related activity at the edge of the village core. Whilst agricultural remains are unlikely to be of more than local significance, evidence of settlement activity, such as structural remains, would be of greater (regional) significance.
- 8.1.6 Overall, the sites have undergone little alteration during the post-medieval and modern periods, retaining a predominantly agricultural character and function. There has been no known significant development within the site boundaries during these periods with the exception of the construction of the reading room/village hall in the south-eastern corner of the allotment site. Archaeological remains associated with agricultural usage are unlikely to be of more than low (local) significance.

8.2 Historic Landscape

- 8.2.1 The Oxfordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project records the character of the southern part of the allotment site as modern allotments and the northern part as planned enclosure. The northern part of the allotment site also contains surviving ridge-and-furrow, which is a relic of earlier land use within the site. The ridge-and-furrow earthworks are considered to be of low (local) significance. Planned enclosures were largely created in the later 18th and 19th centuries and are one of the most common HLC type in the county. Accordingly, they are considered to be of low (local) significance. The allotments in the southern part of the allotment site are modern and accordingly are of negligible significance.

8.2.2 The paddock site is recorded as piecemeal enclosure which represents older, informal enclosures created from medieval open field systems (Fig. 6). During the 19th century this area of piecemeal enclosure was used as orchards, which were cleared from the site by 1975. Piecemeal enclosure is a common HLC type across the county and is considered to have low significance. However, this enclosure type does have a high potential to contain minimally disturbed archaeological deposits.

9 PREVIOUS IMPACTS AND SURVIVAL

9.1.1 Historic mapping indicates that the sites have been agricultural since at least the post-medieval period and have been subject to little later disturbance. As such, any archaeological remains within the sites are likely to be well preserved. Any disturbance resulting from modern and post-medieval ploughing, and possible bioturbation, is anticipated to be superficial, affecting only shallow sub-surface deposits. The exception to this may be the landscaping in the south-western part of the paddock site (**OA 63**) which has potentially truncated or removed earlier archaeological deposits. However, this landscaped area may represent a building platform of earlier medieval to post-medieval date indicating earthwork remains of earlier settlement within the site.

9.1.2 There are no permanent buildings present within either site, other than the village hall in the allotment site. Two stable structures were observed within the north and western parts of the paddock site during the walkover survey. The construction of these structures is likely to have resulted in a small amount of ground disturbance which would be confined to the footprint of these structures and would result in minimal disturbance of any surviving archaeological remains in the area. Similarly, any groundworks associated with the construction of temporary allotment structures, or the cultivation of the allotment gardens themselves, is anticipated to have been minimally intrusive.

9.1.3 It is anticipated that the archaeological horizon is likely to remain largely intact across both sites.

10 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

10.1.1 The proposed development within the allotment site is for the construction of a surgery and 18 residential dwellings with associated access and infrastructure. The construction of a new entrance to the village hall and the creation of a burial garden and allotment landscape are also proposed.

10.1.2 The proposed development within the paddock site is for the construction of five residential dwellings with associated access and infrastructure.

10.1.3 The proposed development will result in ground disturbance resulting from the following construction activities:

- Demolition of the existing walls and buildings on the site
- Landscaping and grading the site to create level ground
- The piling/excavation of trenches for the foundations of new buildings

- Excavation of trenches for new services, soakaways, and other attenuation features
- Ground modification for infrastructure
- Any other intrusive groundwork.

10.1.4 The allotment site contains surviving ridge-and-furrow earthworks, and these would be levelled by the proposed allotment landscaping to the west and destroyed in the eastern part of the site by the proposed housing development. The paddock site contains an area of landscaping which could be associated with medieval or post-medieval settlement. Possible ridge-and-furrow earthworks also survive within the paddock site. These features could be levelled or removed through the proposed garden landscaping and groundworks associated with construction.

10.1.5 In addition, both sites are considered to have the potential to contain surviving below-ground archaeological remains, which if present would be truncated or removed by ground works associated with the proposed development.

10.1.6 The proposed development of the allotment site would result in the removal of an enclosure boundary and allotment gardens, resulting in the loss of the planned enclosure and allotment HLC type within the sites. The proposed development of the paddock site would result in the loss of the piecemeal enclosure HLC type.

11 POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK

11.1.1 The effect of the proposed development on potential archaeological remains will be a material consideration in the determination of a submitted planning application. Whilst no over-riding constraints that would prohibit or significantly constrain development have been identified, the sites are considered to have a high potential to contain archaeological remains of variable significance.

11.1.2 Due to the previously undeveloped nature of the allotment and the paddock sites, there is considered to be high potential for the survival of archaeological remains across both. It is anticipated that an archaeological evaluation would be required to inform the planning application. This may comprise a geophysical survey and targeted trial-trench evaluation of each site, designed to confirm the presence (or absence) and significance of any archaeological remains present. The results of the evaluation would inform a suitable mitigation strategy, if required, intended to reduce, or remove, any archaeological impacts identified.

11.1.3 The requirement and scope of all archaeological work should be agreed with Richard Oram, the Oxfordshire County Archaeologist, prior to the commencement of any works.

12 CONCLUSION

12.1.1 The sites are situated within the Clifton Hampden conservation area on the edge of the historic settlement. There are no designated heritage assets within the sites which

would significantly constrain the proposed development, although the sites have a moderate potential to contain previously unidentified archaeological remains.

- 12.1.2 While no archaeological remains have previously been identified within the sites, this assessment has established that they have a moderate potential to contain Mesolithic and Neolithic finds, a low potential to contain late prehistoric and Romano-British settlement remains and moderate potential to contain late prehistoric and Romano-British settlement remains.
- 12.1.3 The settlement of Clifton Hampden developed during the early medieval period and continued in use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. The sites are located on the edge of the known settlement and have the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement and agricultural remains. Early medieval burials have been recorded in the vicinity of the allotment site, highlighting the potential for associated early medieval remains to extend into this area.
- 12.1.4 The sites have undergone minimal disturbance and have remained relatively undeveloped throughout the post-medieval and modern periods. As such, any below-ground remains are considered to have high potential for survival. Any disturbance resulting from modern and post-medieval ploughing, and possible bioturbation, is anticipated to be superficial and the archaeological resource is likely to survive largely intact across the site.
- 12.1.5 It is anticipated that an archaeological investigation would be required across both sites to inform the planning application. These may comprise a geophysical survey and targeted trial-trench evaluation of each site designed to confirm the presence (or absence) and significance of any archaeological remains present. The results of the evaluation would inform a suitable mitigation strategy, if required, intended to reduce or remove any archaeological impacts identified. All archaeological work should be agreed with the Oxfordshire County Archaeologist prior to the commencement of any works.

APPENDIX A GAZETTEER OF KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Abbreviations

SM	Scheduled Monument	RPG	Registered Park and Garden	LB	Listed Building	GS	Geophysical Survey
EX	Excavation	FS	Findspot	MON	Monument	BLD	Building
LP	LiDAR plot						

OA Number	HER/ Pref Ref	List Entry	Name	Grade/ Type	Period	Easting	Northing
1	n/a	1002925	Settlement site at Northfield Farm	SM	Bronze Age to Romano-British	455749	194784
2	13337	1000122	Nuneham Courtenay	I RPG	Post-medieval	454350	197645
3	3218	1059815	Clifton Hampden Bridge	II* LB	Post-medieval	454723	195382
4	5992	1368837	Church of St Michael and All Angels	II* LB	Medieval	454722	195528
5	9354	1047903	The Barley Mow Tavern Public House	II LB	Medieval	454827	195283
6	21253	1059779	Bridge End Cottages at SU 5460 9545	II LB	Post-medieval	454600	195450
7	21255	1059780	Vine cottage	II LB	Post-medieval	454543	195412
8	21256	1059781	Little Place Cottage	II LB	Post-medieval	454512	195409
9	21258	1059782	Lower Town Farmhouse and attached barn	II LB	Post-medieval	454335	195293
10	21259	1059783	Archway, steps, and memorial cross to the first Lord Aldenham, 3 meters south of Church of St Michael and All Angels	II LB	Modern	454710	195514
11	21260	1059784	Lychgate approximately 25m north-east of Church of St Michael and All Angels	II LB	Post-medieval	454747	195550
12	21262	1059785	Granary approximately 30m south of Lower Town Farmhouse	II LB	Post-medieval	454345	195262
13	21264	1059786	Jamaica Cottage and adjoining cottage	II LB	Post-medieval	454710	195829
14	21266	1059787	Courtiers	II LB	Post-medieval	454648	195821
15	21248	1059816	The Plough public house	II LB	Post-medieval	454702	195654

16	413	1059817	Clifton Hampden Church of England Primary School and attached teacher's cottage	II LB	Post-medieval	454653	195562
17	21251	1059818	Bridge end cottages at SU 5463 9547	II LB	Post-medieval	454630	195470
18	21261	1194412	The Orchard	II LB	Medieval to post-medieval	454468	195277
19	21263	1194421	The Red House	II LB	Post-medieval	454751	195734
20	21267	1194428	Garden wall approximately 10m south-east of Courtiers	II LB	Post-medieval	454681	195811
21	21265	1285700	Mesopotamia Cottages	II LB	Post-medieval	454712	195775
22	411	1368812	Bridge House	II LB	Post-medieval	454758	195366
23	14021	1368813	Clifton Hampden Manor	II LB	Post-medieval	454822	195589
24	21250	1368815	Bridge End Cottage	II LB	Post-medieval	454643	195500
25	21252	1368834	Small Barn at SU 5462 9546	II LB	Post-medieval	454620	195460
26	21254	1368835	Clematus Cottage and Thames View Cottage	II LB	Post-medieval	454582	195434
27	21257	1368836	Roubartelle Abbas	II LB	Post-medieval	454415	195347
28	21268	1368843	K6 Telephone kiosk, High Street	II LB	Modern	454710	195547
29	EOX6399	n/a	Land at Culham	GS	n/a	452998	196081
30	EOX1921	n/a	The Wittenhams: Report on Archaeogeophysical Surveys for the Northmoor Trust Heritage Landscape Project 2002-6: Northfield Farm	GS	n/a	455570	195510
31	EOX1917	n/a	The 2004 Excavations: Castle Hill Environs and Clifton Meadow, Little Wittenham: Clifton Meadow	EX	n/a	455596	195662
32	1986	n/a	Mesolithic flint pick and flakes	FS	Mesolithic	455000	195000
33	5241	n/a	Neolithic whetstone and celt	FS	Neolithic	455000	195000
34	8523	n/a	Later Prehistoric enclosures, linear features and pits	MON	Later Prehistoric	453956	195252
35	9781	n/a	Bronze Age round barrow cemetery at Northfield Farm	MON	Bronze Age	455500	195184
36	2897	n/a	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch west of Northfield Farm	MON	Bronze Age	455170	195290
37	8525	n/a	Bronze Age ring ditch west of Northfield Farm	MON	Bronze Age	455300	195170
38	2917	n/a	Bronze Age ring ditches (south-east of Barley Mow)	MON	Bronze Age	454960	195195
39	5528	n/a	Three Bronze Age beaker sherds & burial	MON	Bronze Age	454761	195538

40	28949	n/a	Possible barrow	MON	Bronze Age	454086	196377
41	15318	n/a	Extensive cropmark complex on Northfield Farm	MON	Bronze Age to Romano-British	455804	194508
42	7657	n/a	Bronze Age socketed axes	FS	Late Bronze Age	454690	195790
43	7672	n/a	Roman north-south trackway and aggregate field system at Northfield Farm	MON	Romano-British	455500	195200
44	27673	n/a	Roman trackway and earlier field system	MON	Romano-British	455590	195650
45	7667	n/a	Undated fragment of pedestal urn and roman pottery	FS	Romano-British	454733	194744
46	1871	n/a	Roman pottery	FS	Romano-British	454890	195670
47	7668	n/a	Saxon or Viking spearhead	FS	Early medieval	454721	194454
48	1892	n/a	Anglo-Saxon inhumation burials	MON	Early medieval	454450	196050
49	9713	n/a	Possible shrunken village (Upper and Lower Town Farms, immediately west of center of Clifton village)	MON	Medieval	454400	195400
50	12657	n/a	Clifton Lock	MON	Post-medieval	454692	194706
51	11251	n/a	Milepost on A415	MON	Post-medieval	454270	195430
52	15762	n/a	Pillbox (Clifton Lock)	BLD	20th Century	454700	194700
53	15799	n/a	Anti-tank obstacles (Clifton Lock)	MON	20th Century	454800	194700
54	29296	n/a	Site of WWII anti-tank ditch	MON	20th Century	455815	194215
55	1766	n/a	Undated burials	MON	Undated	455000	196000
56	8526	n/a	Undated linear features and pits (west of Northfield Farm)	MON	Undated	455196	195102
57	9277	n/a	Undated burials	MON	Undated	454767	196380
58	29257	n/a	Possible archaeological features	MON	Undated	453671	196217
59	5641	n/a	Undated enclosures and pits	MON	Undated	453476	195264
60	29118	n/a	Undated parallel ditches and enclosure	MON	Undated	454184	195403
61	15275	n/a	Undated trackway, linear features, and ring ditch	MON	Undated	455017	196010
62	n/a	n/a	Eroded ridge-and-furrow identified on LiDAR	LP	Medieval to post-medieval	454545	195751
63	n/a	n/a	Landscaping for former structure identified on LiDAR	LP	Modern	454493	195467
64	n/a	n/a	Linear feature identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454529	195503

65	n/a	n/a	Linear feature identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454477	195477
66	n/a	n/a	Linear feature identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454525	195466
67	n/a	n/a	Linear feature identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454519	195464
68	n/a	n/a	Linear feature identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454480	195502
69	n/a	n/a	Linear feature identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454403	195493
70	n/a	n/a	Mound identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454224	195654
71	n/a	n/a	Area of undulating earthworks identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454199	195700
72	n/a	n/a	Possible building remains/irregular mounded material identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454360	195731
73	n/a	n/a	Possible building platform identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	453831	196408
74	n/a	n/a	Ridge-and-furrow under woodland cover identified on LiDAR	LP	Medieval to post-medieval	453760	196409
75	n/a	n/a	Ridge-and-furrow under woodland cover identified on LiDAR	LP	Medieval to post-medieval	454785	196764
76	n/a	n/a	Woodland drainage channel system identified on LiDAR	LP	Post-medieval to modern	454327	196569
77	n/a	n/a	Possible terrace/platform identified on LiDAR	LP	Post-medieval to modern	454207	195227
78	n/a	n/a	Possible mound identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454935	194732
79	n/a	n/a	Possible large pit identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454823	194671
80	n/a	n/a	Possible large pit identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454824	194771
81	n/a	n/a	Possible large pit identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454833	194880
82	n/a	n/a	Cluster of small circular mounded features identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	455398	195691
83	n/a	n/a	Ridge-and-furrow identified on LiDAR	LP	Medieval to post-medieval	n/a	n/a
84	n/a	n/a	Eroded ridge-and-furrow identified on LiDAR	LP	Medieval to post-medieval	n/a	n/a
85	n/a	n/a	Linear feature identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454259	195377
86	n/a	n/a	Linear feature identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454224	195365

87	n/a	n/a	Linear feature identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454217	195256
88	n/a	n/a	Linear feature identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454115	195730
89	n/a	n/a	Linear feature identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454597	196506
90	n/a	n/a	Linear feature identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	455487	195649
91	n/a	n/a	Linear feature identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	455518	195706
92	n/a	n/a	Linear feature identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	455557	195648
93	n/a	n/a	Linear feature identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	455597	195699
94	n/a	n/a	Linear feature identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454889	194790
95	n/a	n/a	Linear feature identified on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454961	194848
96	n/a	n/a	Possible former road identified on LiDAR	LP	Post-medieval to modern	453578	195000
97	n/a	n/a	Possible former road identified on LiDAR	LP	Post-medieval to modern	453560	195257
98	n/a	n/a	Headland or former field boundary identified on LiDAR	LP	Medieval to post-medieval	n/a	n/a
99	n/a	n/a	Undulations identified during site walkover and on LiDAR	LP	Undated	454581	195715

APPENDIX B BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED

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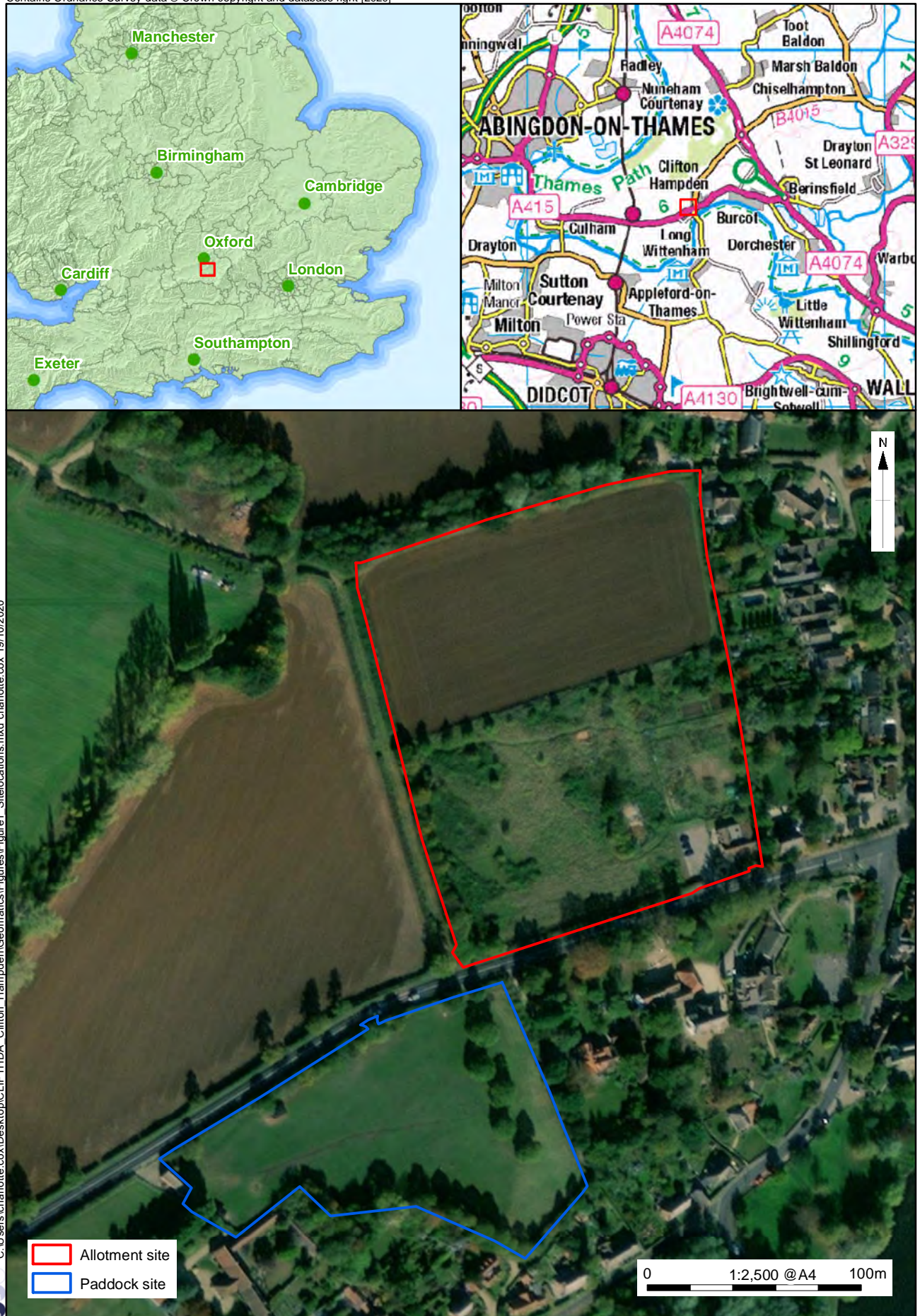
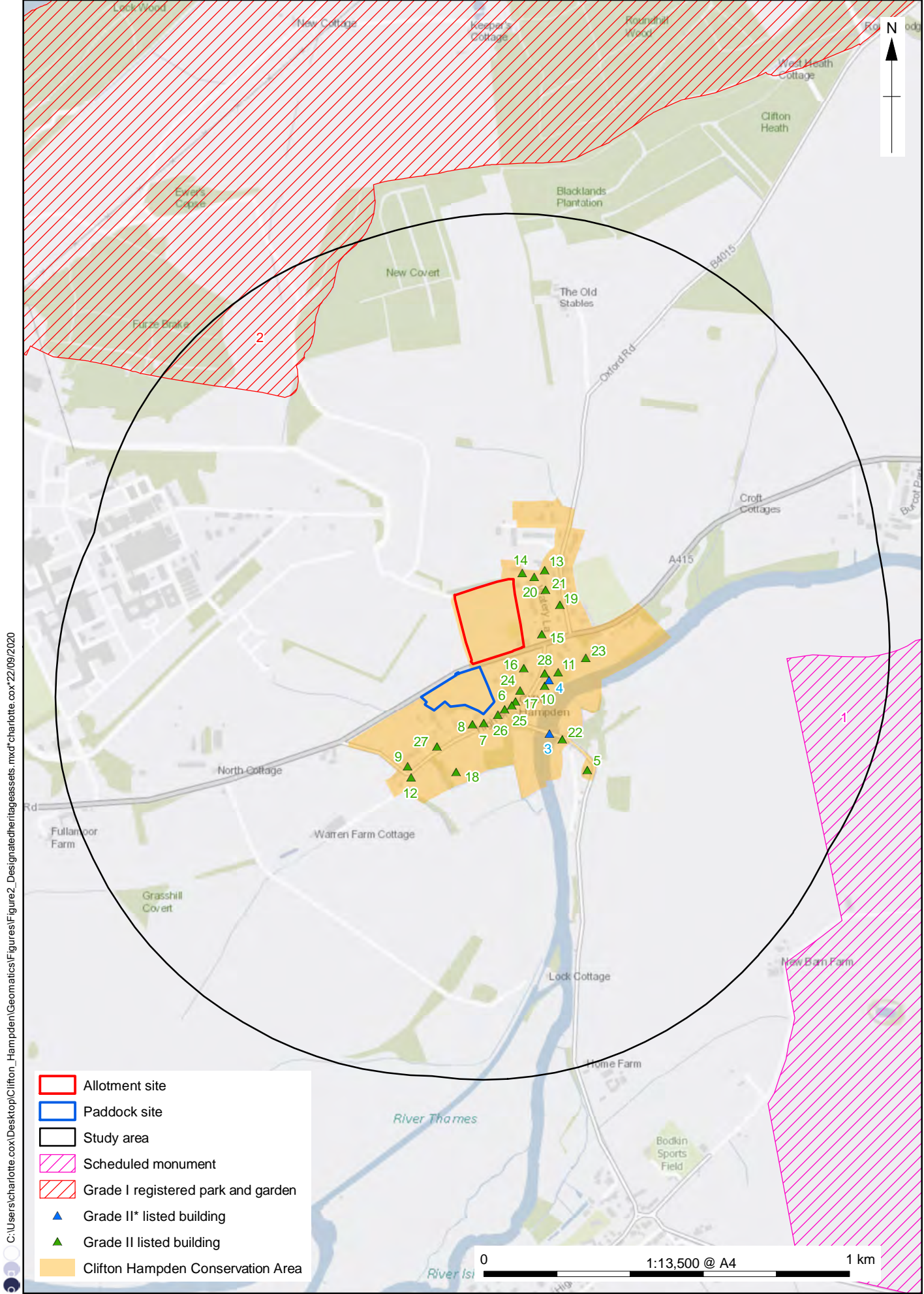


Figure 1: Site locations

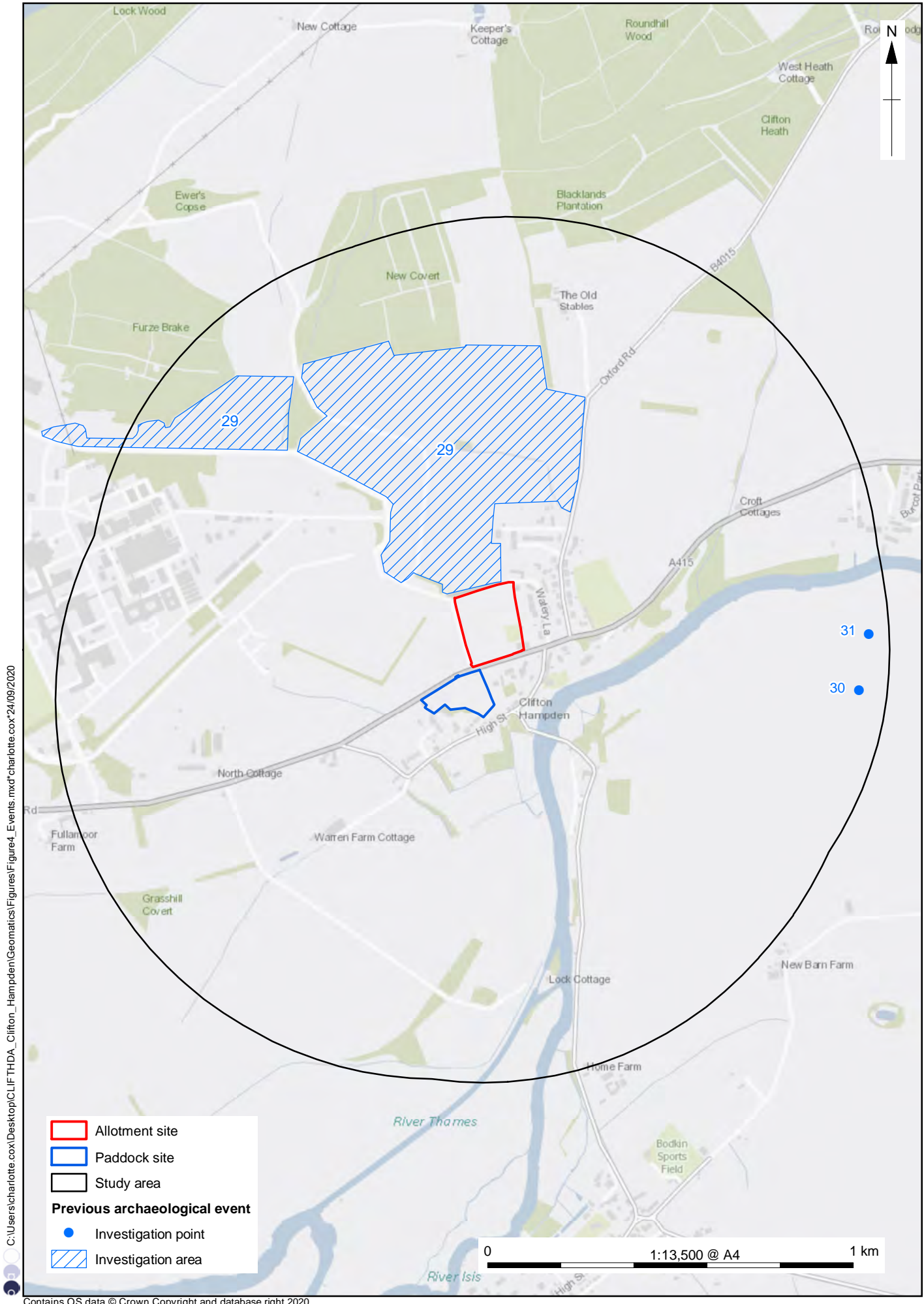


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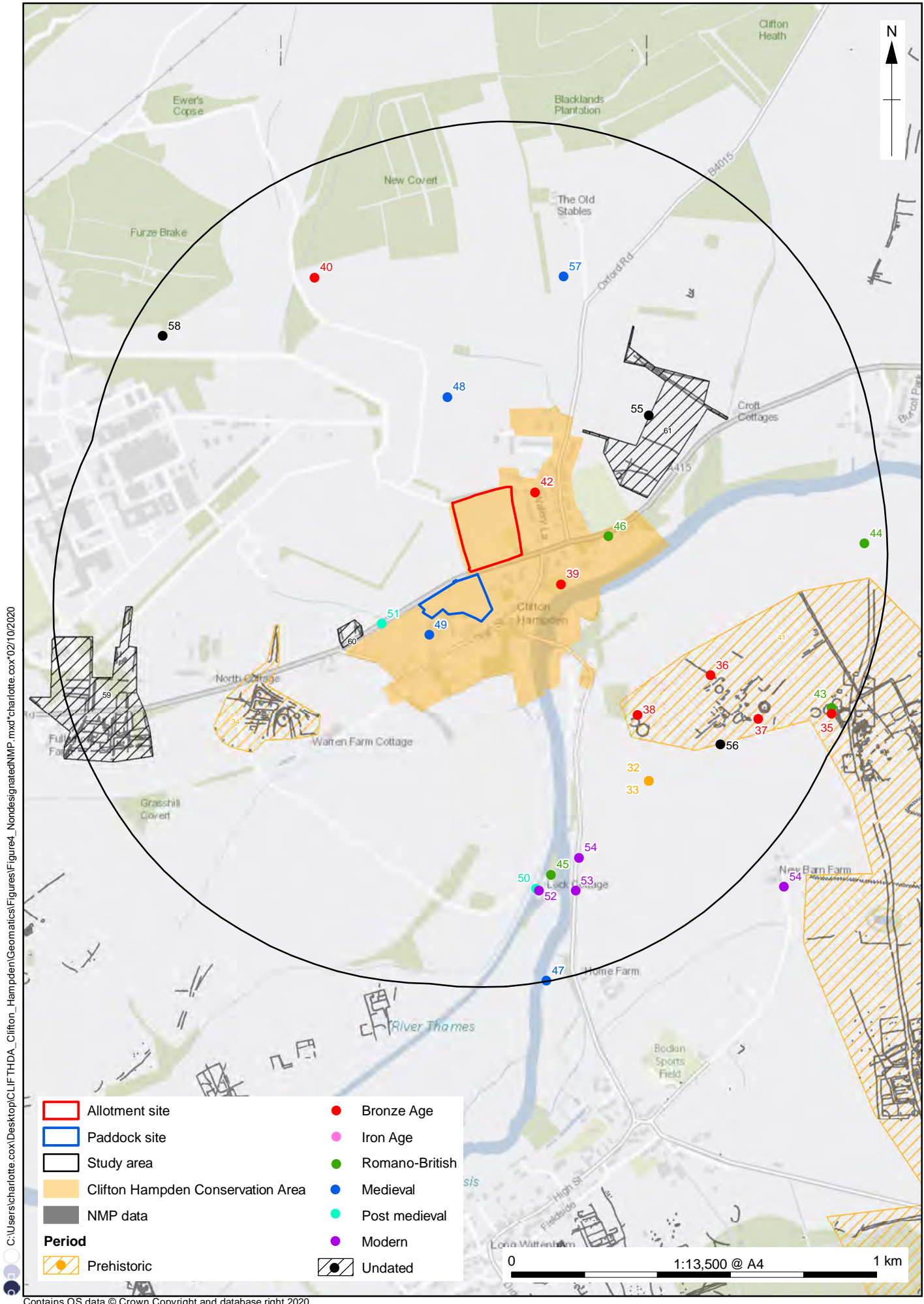
Figure 2: Designated heritage assets



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Figure 3: Previous archaeological investigations

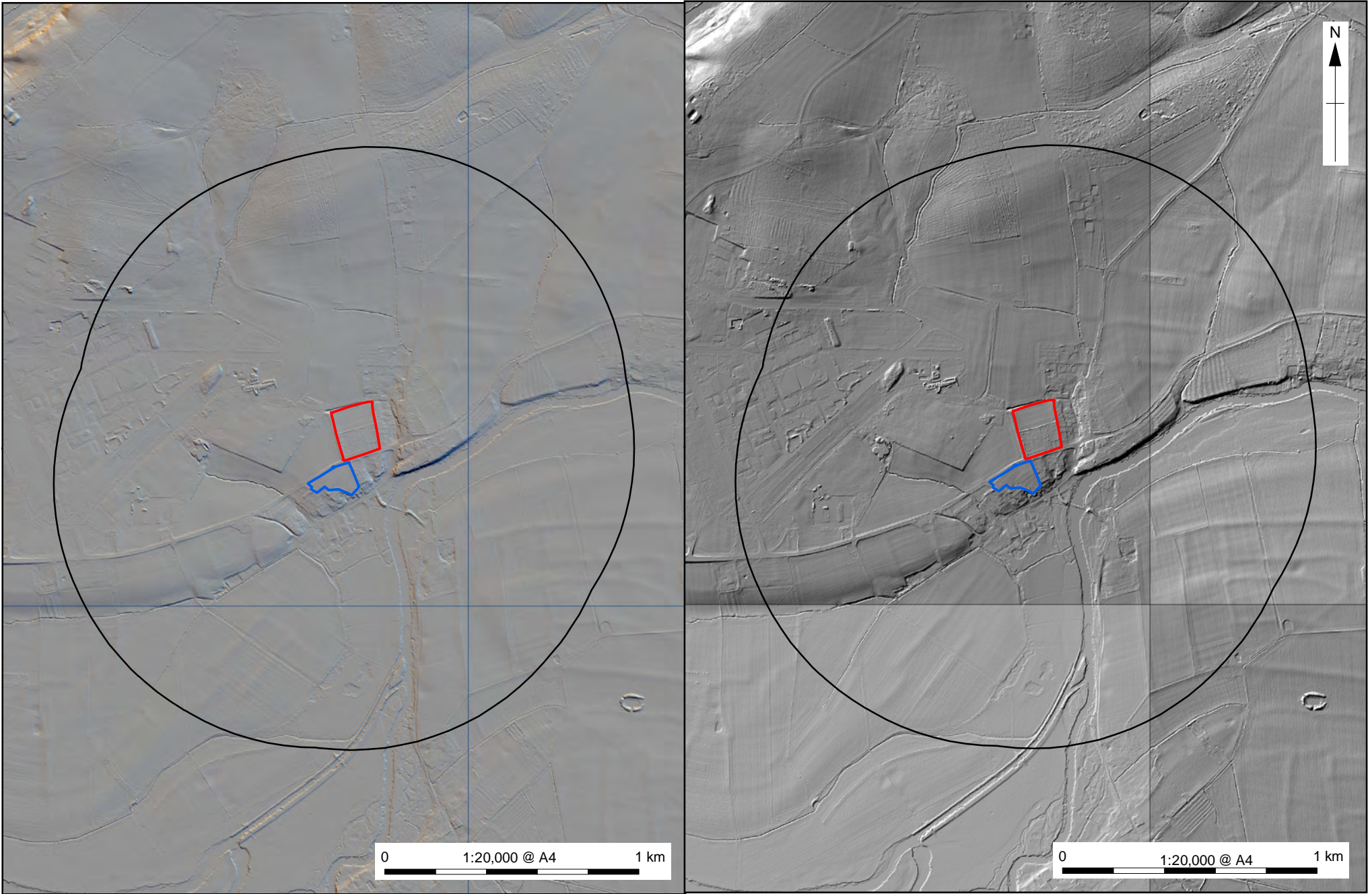


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Figure 4: Non-designated heritage assets and National Mapping Project (NMP) data

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Figure 5a: LiDAR data - multi-hillshade visualisation (left); hillshade visualisation (right)

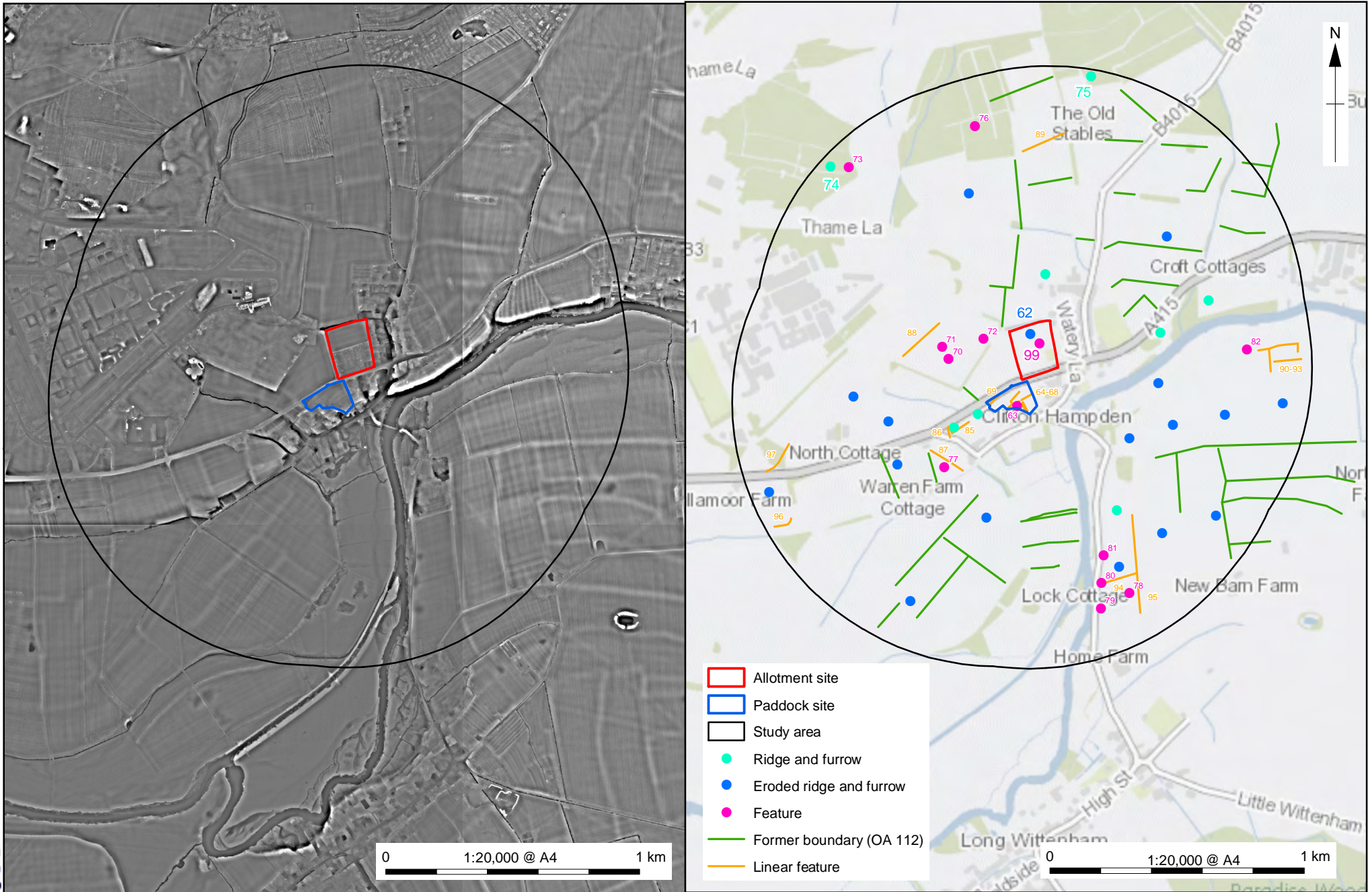


Figure 5b: LiDAR data - simple local relief model visualisation (left); LiDAR feature plot (right)

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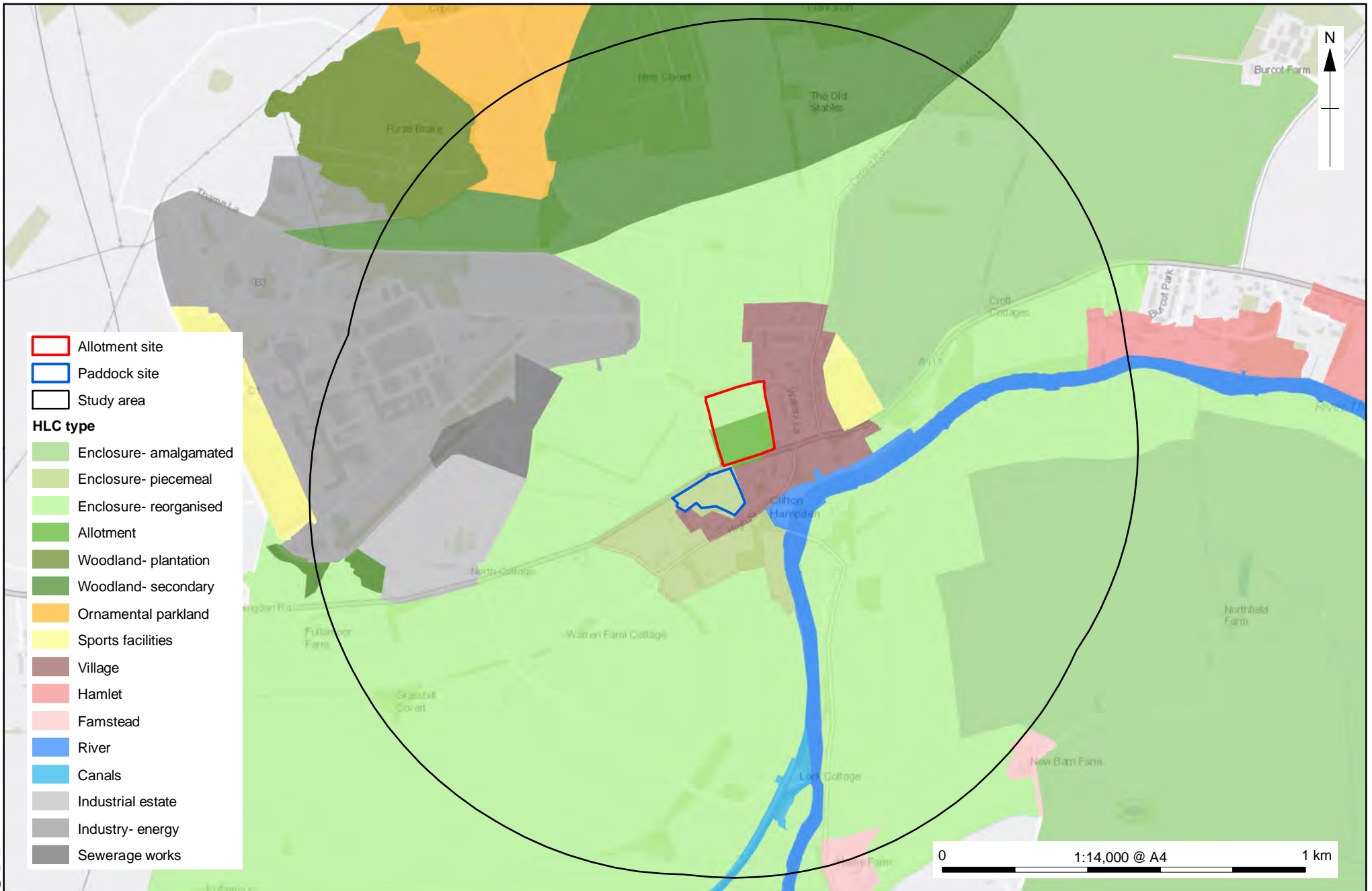
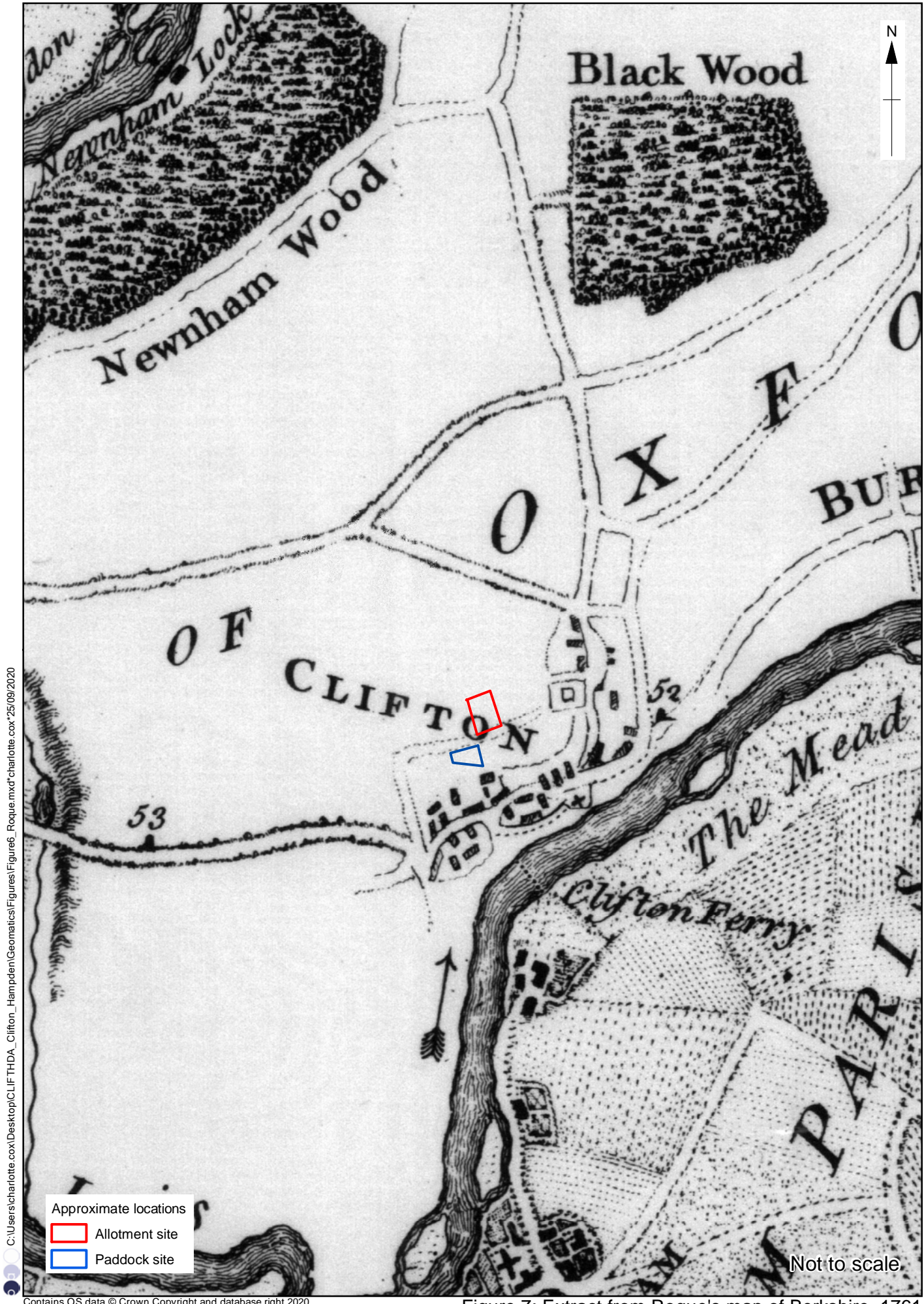


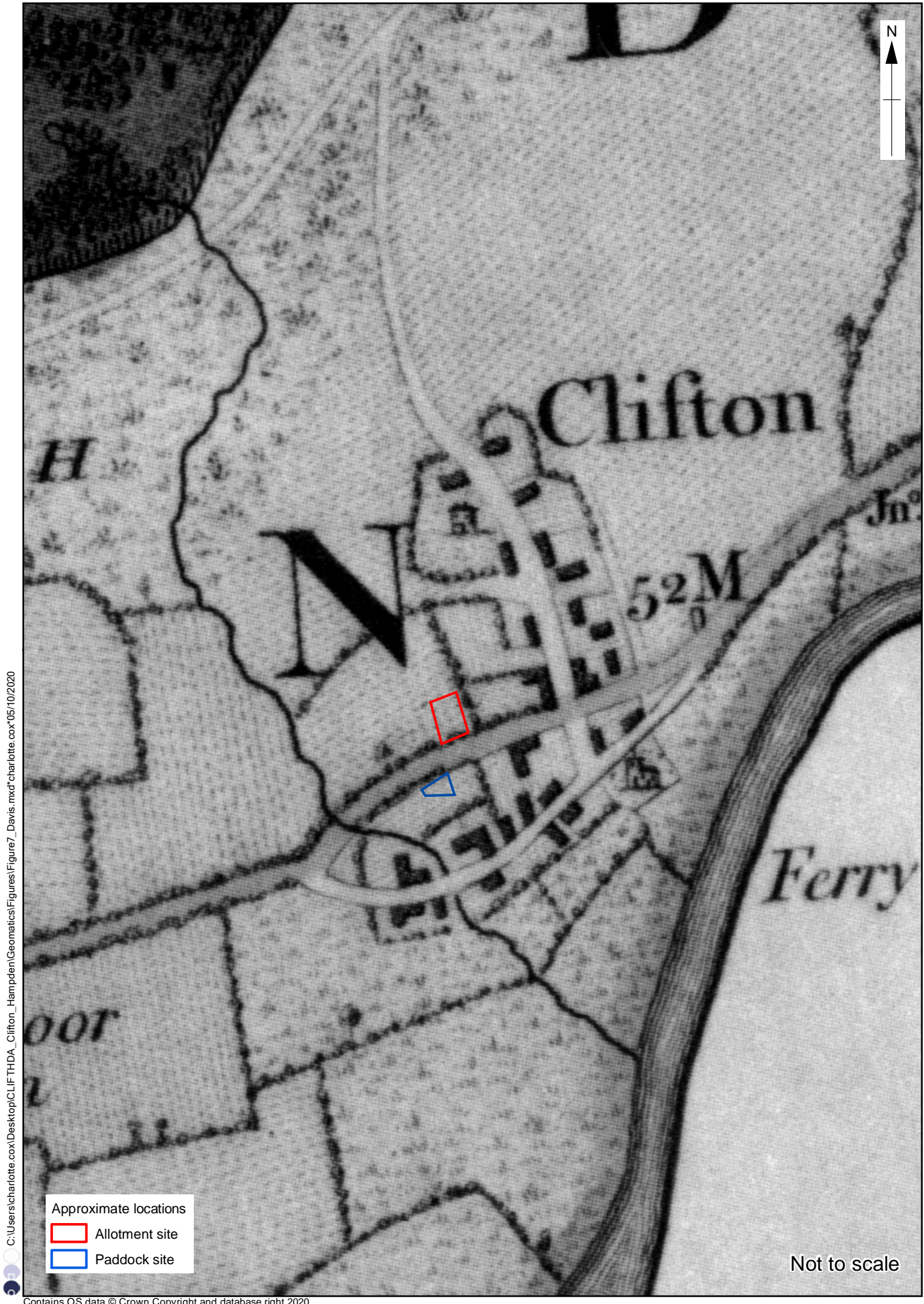
Figure 6: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)



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Figure 7: Extract from Roque's map of Berkshire, 1761

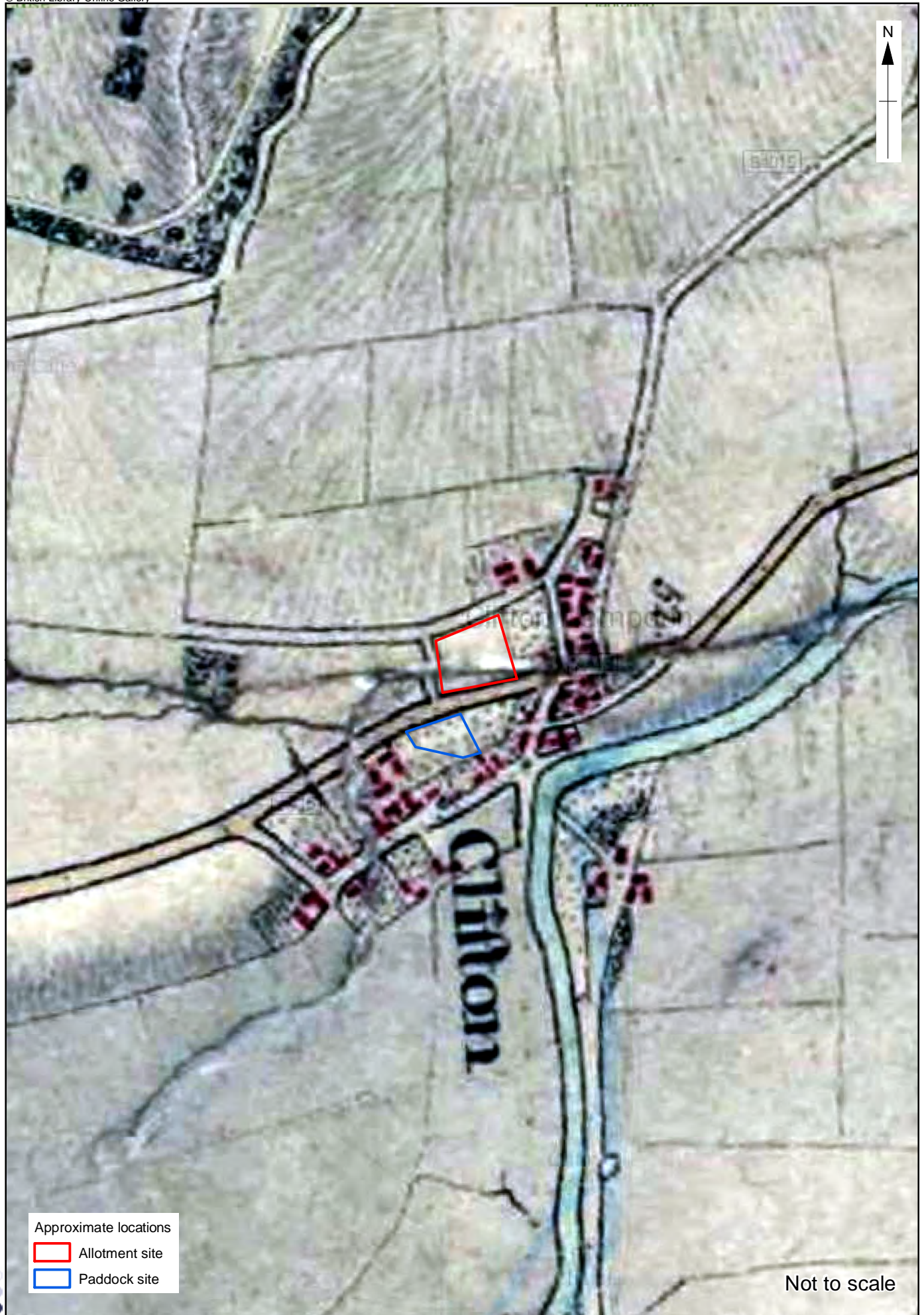


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Figure 8: Extract from Davis' map of Oxfordshire, 1797

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Figure 9: Extract from Ordnance Survey Drawing (OSD) 157, Wallingford, 1811

Site Details:

454484.53929691284,
195496.4816776178

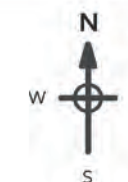
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Report Ref: GS-7092279
Grid Ref: 454513, 195621

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1875-1880

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



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Figure 10: Extract from 1880 OS map

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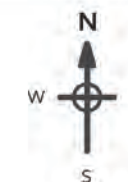
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Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1900

Scale: 1:10,560

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Edition N/A	Edition N/A
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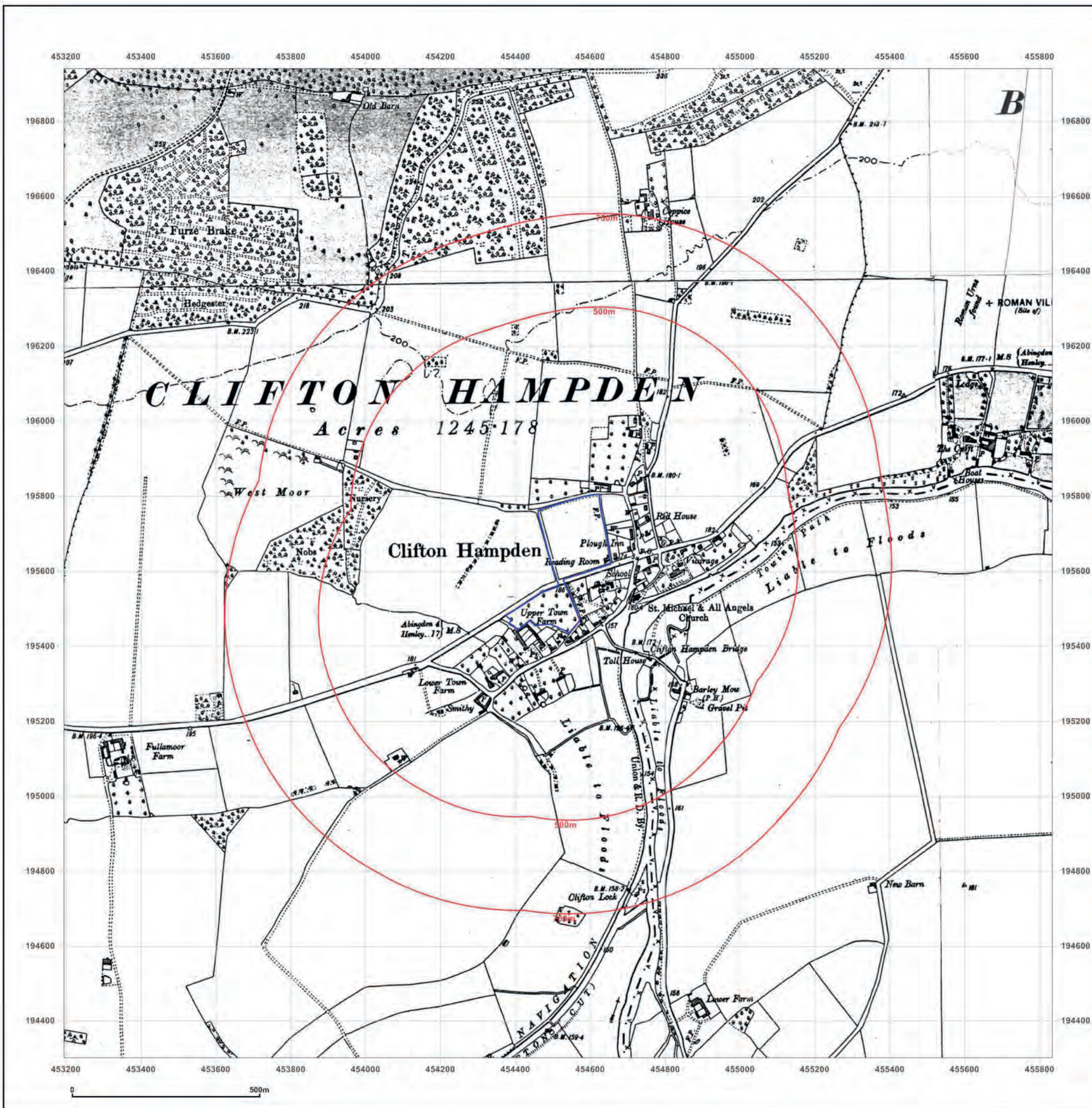


Figure 11: Extract from 1900 OS map

Site Details:

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Client Ref: CLIFTHDA
Report Ref: GS-7092279
Grid Ref: 454513, 195621

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1910

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Figure 12: Extract from 1910 OS map



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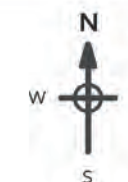
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Map Name: Provisional

Map date: 1955-1960

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Figure 13: Extract from 1960 OS map

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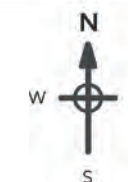
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Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1975

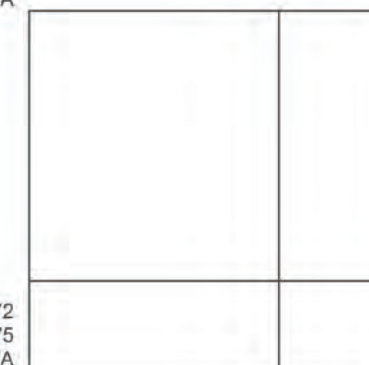
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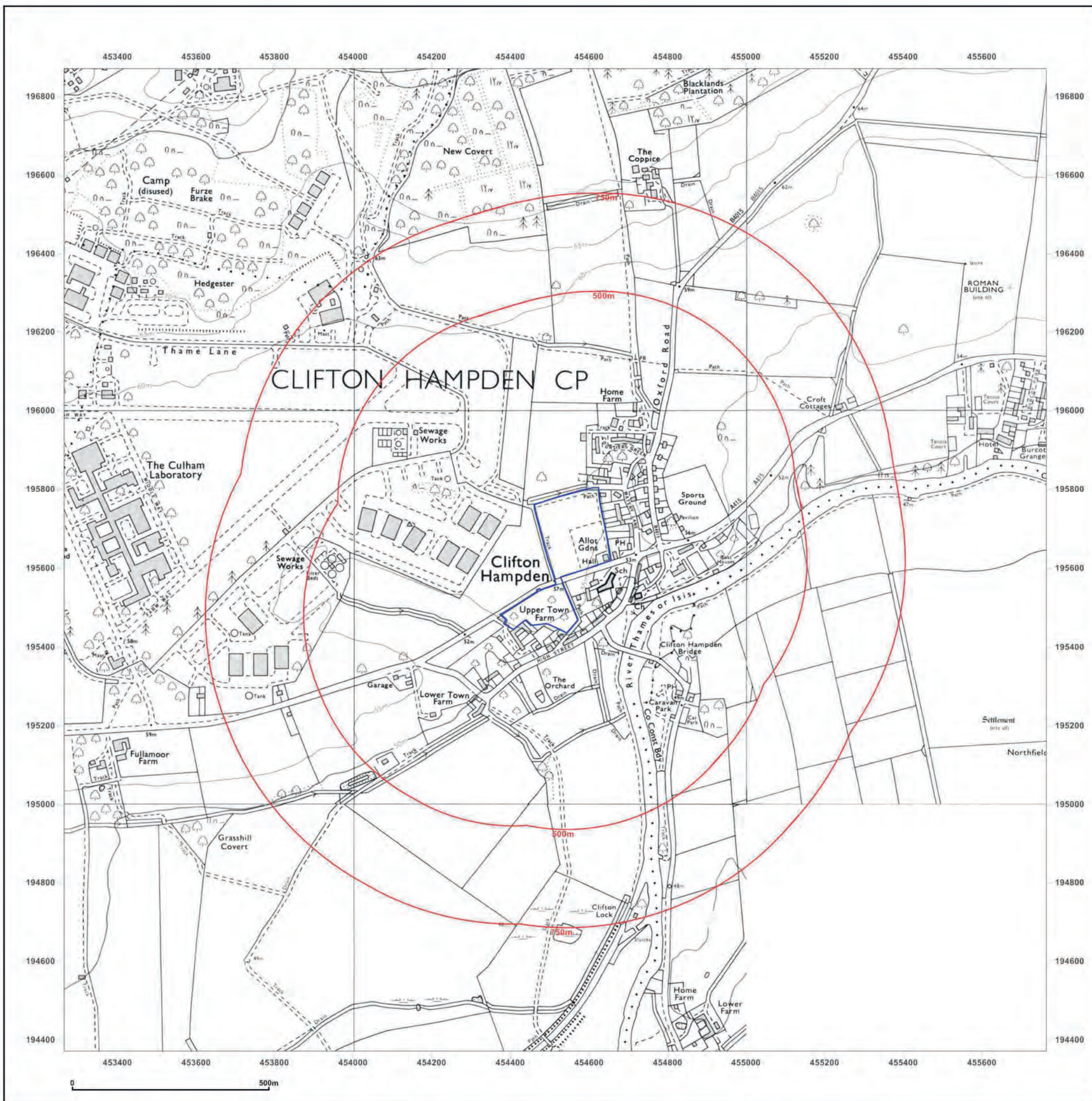



Figure 14: Extract from 1975 OS map

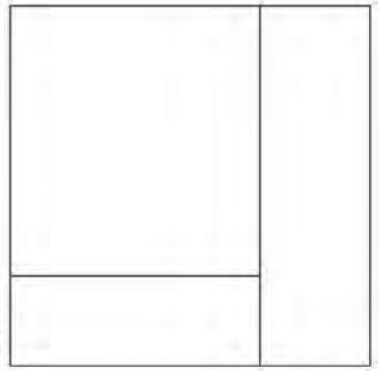
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Report Ref: GS-7092279
Grid Ref: 454513, 195621

Map Name: National Grid
Map date: 1992
Scale: 1:10,000
Printed at: 1:10,000



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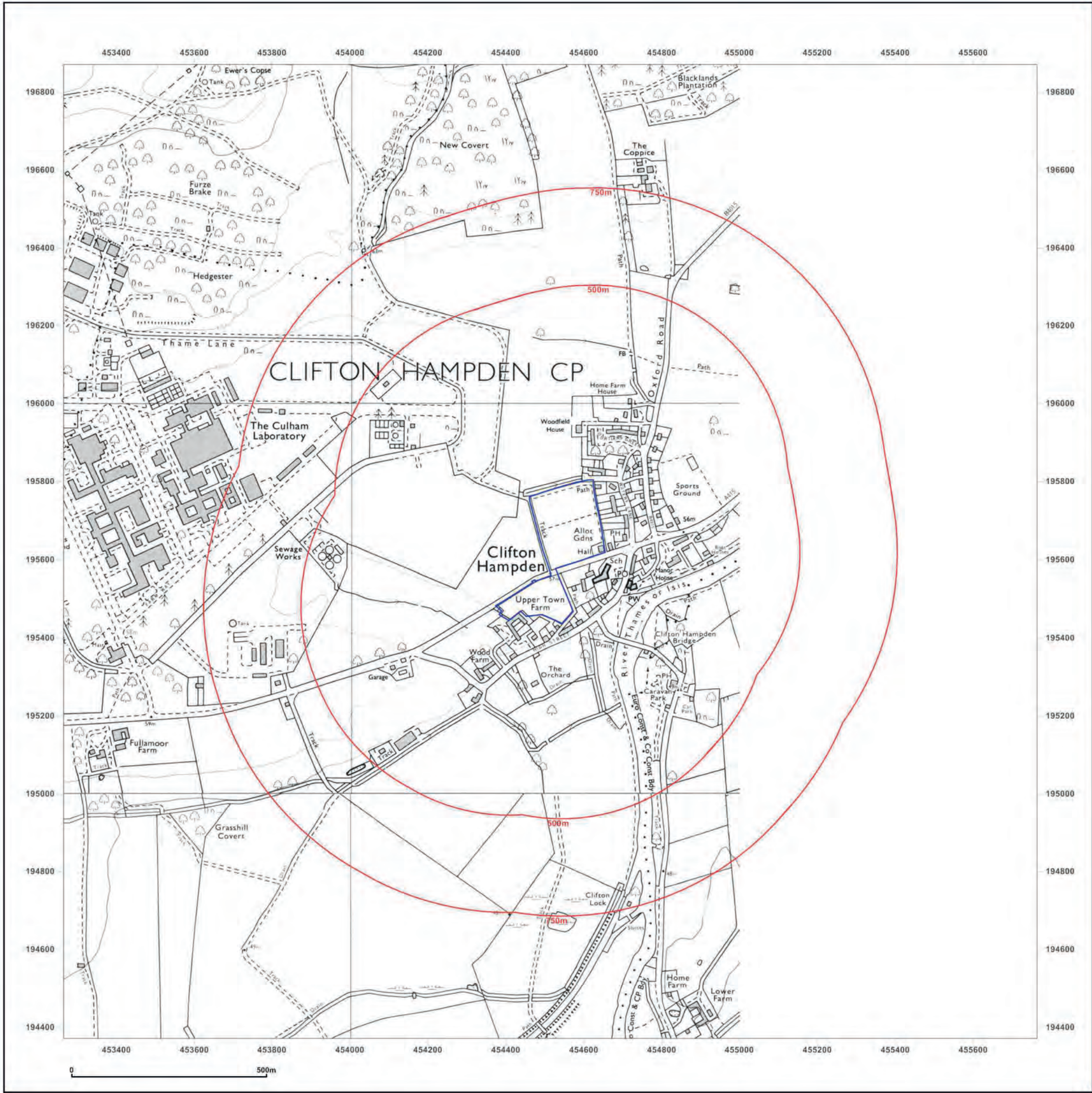


Figure 15: Extract from 1992 OS map



Plate 1: View north-west of Clifton Hampden Village Hall and car park



Plate 2: View north-west across partly tilled allotment plots



Plate 3: View south-west across eastern part of allotment garden area



Plate 4: View south-east across disused allotment garden plots



Plate 5: View east across allotment garden area scrubland



Plate 6: View north-west across arable field in the allotment site



Plate 7: View east of undulations in arable field and along internal dividing bank



Plate 8: View south-west across ridge-and-furrow earthworks



Plate 9: View east across the paddock site



Plate 10: View east across northern part of the paddock site



Plate 11: View west across western part of the paddock site



Plate 12: View south-west across parallel ridges and possible landscaping earthworks



Plate 13: View west-south-west across earthworks



Plate 14: View south-east across earthworks



Plate 15: Part of the stone wall at south-eastern corner of the paddock site perimeter



Plate 16: Aerial view of the sites (2003) ©Google Earth



Plate 17: Aerial view of the sites (22/08/2020) ©Google Earth



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