

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
(CULTURAL HERITAGE)
OF
DIDCOT POWER STATION, DIDCOT
OXFORDSHIRE**

PART 1 – BASELINE STUDY

SP 507 918 centred

On behalf of

RWE npower

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REPORT FOR RWE npower
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Summary

RWE has requested an Environmental Impact Assessment of the Cultural Heritage prior to applying for planning permission for the construction of a new power station at Didcot – Didcot C – to replace Didcot A when it is decommissioned in 2015.

228 known cultural heritage sites in the vicinity of the site were assessed for any possible potential impact from this development. Although most of these will not be directly affected by the proposed new power station, previous work at the power stations complex shows the presence of cultural heritage sites within the complex. These sites are potentially at risk.

The proposed power station is located in an area where prehistoric, Roman and Saxon remains have been unearthed since the first quarter of the 20th century, within a cultural landscape which stretches back to the Neolithic. This cultural landscape comprises monuments, field systems, cemeteries and settlements across the gravel and alluvium south of the Thames. South of the proposal site the geology changes to Gault Clay, and consequently our knowledge is much reduced. Cemetery evidence has been recovered from south of the site. The site itself has yielded remains from the Neolithic, the Roman and Saxon periods.

The early prehistoric monumental landscape does not appear to extend into the power stations complex, but it is clear that there may be significant archaeological remains from the Neolithic, Roman and Saxon periods, at least, which will be directly affected by any groundworks carried out at the site. The potential for remains from other periods varies from negligible for the Mesolithic to medium for the Iron Age.

There is a high potential for Neolithic remains; these have comprised ditches and pits located during the excavation within the power stations complex adjacent to the proposal site. There is also high potential for Roman funerary remains, as well as settlement activity. The excavation carried out in the 1990s within the power stations complex adjacent to the proposal site revealed traces of field boundaries and pits. Settlement activity is likely to be present in the vicinity. Works carried out during the 1920s also yielded evidence of a possible Roman cemetery, dating from the 2nd century AD.

Saxon archaeological remains have a high potential; a 5th through to 8th century AD cemetery was excavated during the 1990s within the power stations complex adjacent to the proposal site. Funerary remains consisting of imported bronze bowls from the 5th to 6th centuries AD have also been found in the vicinity of the proposal site. Saxon settlement evidence was also recovered which was dated to the 6th century AD. The potential for Roman remains, such as pits and ditches, as well as earlier remains, such as Neolithic ditches, which were revealed during excavations in the 1990s, cannot be precluded from the potential archaeological resource on the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Description of the Project

A new installation is proposed for the complex at Didcot Power Station (Fig. 1). RWE npower has commissioned John Moore Heritage Services to carry out a Baseline Study on the Cultural Heritage as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment prior to applying for planning permission.

1.2 The Study Area

1.2.1 Area of Direct Effect (Fig. 1)

The site of the proposed development is an area to the south of the current power stations Didcot A and B, in the area, of relatively open ground, between the two existing stations and extending south into the area of the present coal store. (NGR SP 507 918 centred). It lies at approximately 55m OD.

The proposal area lies over several deposits of more recent drift geology. The north of the site is largely on Second Terrace gravels, with Head and Younger Coombe Deposits defining the northeast side of the proposal area. A band of exposed Gault Clay runs the length of the site, parallel with and approximately 500m north of the railway tracks; south of the exposed Gault Clay are deposits of alluvium, which are defined by Head and Younger Coombe Depsoits overlying the Gault Clay (figure 1).

The site lies across the boundaries of several civil parishes: Sutton Courtenay, Harwell and Milton, with Appleford and Didcot abutting the eastern and southern edges of the power stations complex. To the west lies Milton Park Estate; and to the east is an industrial estate and sewage farm for the new town of Didcot. The line of the Great Western Railway is to the south. The Gravel pits of Sutton Courtenay extend to the north of the proposal site.

1.2.2 Areas of Indirect Effect

The study area has been set at a radius of 2km from the centre of the development site. Sites of local importance and those that enhance the understanding of the historic landscape outside this radius have also been included.

1.3 The Scope of Cultural Heritage

The scope of cultural heritage is defined by established international conventions

to which the UK is a signatory. These include the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage that was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972. The UK established its own definitions in 1990 with the publications of policy guidelines (see 1.4).

Public appreciation and understanding of cultural heritage and cultural resources have been safeguarded by the 1998 Aarhus convention allowing public participation in matters concerning the environment to which the UK is a signatory.

1.4 Legislative and Planning Policy Framework

1.4.1 Relevant International Agreements and National Legislation

European Community Directive 85/33/EEC (Amended by Directive 97/11/EC) provides the legislative framework for Environmental Impact Assessments.

Article 1 states:

“This Directive shall apply to the assessment of the environmental effects of those public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.”

Projects are here defined as the execution of construction works, other installations of schemes and other interventions in the natural surroundings and landscape including extraction of mineral resources.

Article 3 states:

“The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in light of each individual case and in accordance with Articles 4 to 11, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors:

- Human beings, fauna and flora;
- Soil, water, air, climate and the landscape;
- material assets and the cultural heritage;
- the interaction between the factors mentioned in the first, second and third indents.”

The baseline study for such impact would be assessed by the provision of a desk based assessment of the known constituents of the cultural heritage in the region (see 1.6.1).

1.4.2 National Planning Policy

Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16 1990) provides guidance related to

archaeology within the planning process. It points out that where a desk-based assessment has shown that there is a strong possibility of significant archaeological deposits in a development area it is reasonable to provide more detailed information from a field evaluation so that an appropriate strategy to mitigate the effects of development on archaeology can be devised:

Paragraph 21 states:

‘Where early discussions with local planning authorities or the developers own research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out...’

Should the presence of archaeological deposits be confirmed, further guidance is provided. Archaeology and planning stresses preservation in situ of archaeological deposits as a first consideration as in paragraphs 8 and 18.

Paragraph 8 states:

‘Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation...’

Paragraph 18 states:

‘The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled...’

However, for archaeological deposits that are not of such significance it is appropriate for them to be ‘preserved by record’ (i.e., fully excavated and recorded by a competent archaeological contractor) prior to their destruction or damage.

Paragraph 25 states:

‘Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the development and that development resulting in the destruction of the archaeological remains should proceed, it would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself... that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of remains.’

Government Planning Policy Guidance, PPG 16, emphasises that early consultation regarding the results of an archaeological assessment, and a consideration of the implications of a development proposal, are the key to

informed and reasonable planning decisions. An aim of this report is therefore to facilitate that process, and enable informed discussion to take place in order, if appropriate, to develop a strategy by which the impact of the development on the archaeological resource of the site can be mitigated.

1.4.3 Local Policy

The South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011 – Section 10: Didcot (2006) provides local guidance in planning matters and development. The Local Plan survey of Didcot highlights the need for comprehensive planning and development briefs.

It states:

“...a Strategy for the Protection of the Historic Environment indicating the Planning and Development Brief's proposals for the protection of buildings and places of architectural or historic interest and proposals for the preservation of archaeological remains that may exist on or under the land.”

1.4.4 Other Guidance

The Institute for Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard* definition of a desk based assessment (IFA, 1994) states that desk based assessments may arise as part of an Environmental Assessment.

Paragraph 3.1.7 states:

“Environmental Assessment (EA) applies to projects potentially having significant environmental effects (as defined in EC Directive 85/337) and requires a systematic analysis of such effects before a decision to permit the project is taken. Appraisal and desk based assessment of the archaeological element must form part of EA.”

In accordance with the Institute for Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard* definition of a Desk-based Assessment (IFA, 1994), the baseline report seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological source within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a regional and national context as appropriate.

A further objective is to define and comment on the likely impact of works (e.g. site clearance/reduction, construction, infrastructure etc.) resulting from the proposed redevelopment scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The IFA *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is so that appropriate responses can be made, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

In accordance with PPG 16, the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration and, if the archaeological potential warrants, may lead to evaluation by fieldwork within the defined development area.

1.5 Cultural Heritage Assets

1.5.1 Policy Standards

PPG15 (Planning and the Historic Environment) and PPG16 (Archaeology and Planning) set out the Secretary of State's policy for the UK. They set the standards for the criteria used for assessing the importance of cultural heritage assets.

PPG15 paragraph 1 states:

“The physical survivals of our past are to be valued and protected for their own sake, as a central part of our cultural heritage and our sense of national identity. They are an irreplaceable record, which contributes, through formal education and in many other ways, to our understanding of both the present and the past. Their presence adds to the quality of our lives, by enhancing the familiar and cherished local scene and sustaining the sense of local distinctiveness which is so important an aspect of the character and appearance of our towns, villages and countryside.”

Cultural heritage goes beyond simple objects and buildings.

PPG15 paragraph 6 states:

“In its broadest sense, the historic environment embraces all those aspects of the country that reflect the shaping hand of human history.”

1.5.2 Assessing Cultural Heritage

The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were the online Historic Environment Record for Oxfordshire and the county record offices. The Centre

for Oxfordshire Studies in Oxford was visited on the 4th July 2008. Berkshire Record Office in Reading was consulted on 11th July 2008.

The online Historic Environment Record holds details of known archaeological sites and was visited on a number of occasions between 4th June and 21st July 2008.

The Centre for Oxfordshire Studies and the Berkshire Record office hold copies of relevant early editions of Ordnance Survey maps, other cartographic sources and documentary sources.

The National Monuments Record in Swindon was also consulted, which holds numerous aerial photographs of the region.

Archaeological sites within 2 km radius of the power stations complex have been plotted on the various maps. The corridor for the abstraction pipe has not extended to the north bank of the Thames; the archaeology is broadly similar to that on the south bank (Benson & Miles, 1974; Barclay et al, 2003).

1.6 Methodology of the Cultural Heritage Baseline

1.6.1 Desk Based Appraisal

The format of the baseline report is adapted from an Institute of Field Archaeologist *Standard Guidance* paper for archaeological desk based assessment (IFA, 1994).

In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives
- Identifying the cartographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources

The extent to which archaeological remains are likely to survive on the site will depend on the previous land use. The destructive effect of the previous and existing buildings/infrastructure/activity on the site has therefore been assessed from a study of available map information.

1.6.2 Walkover Examination

To supplement the desk based assessment a site visit and walkover examination of the area was carried out. The site was visited on the 17th – 19th June 2008.

1.6.3 Non-Intrusive Survey

The walkover examination was supplemented with a preliminary photographic survey of the area. This was carried out on 18th June 2008. Further photographic survey is scheduled to take place at a later date.

1.6.4 Intrusive Evaluation

Any intrusive surveys conducted as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment will be detailed in separate volumes.

2 CULTURAL HERITAGE BASE LINE

2.1 Historical and Documentary Evidence (Figs. 4-8)

The site lies across the boundaries of the civil parish of Sutton Courtenay, Harwell, Didcot and Milton. The complex is largely in Sutton Courtenay civil parish. The civil parish of Appleford lies immediately to the east of the power stations complex. The parishes of Appleford, Sutton Courtenay and Milton lie in the historical hundred of Ock – formerly hundred of Sutton (Page & Ditchfield, 1924:369), while the parishes of Harwell and Didcot lie in the historical hundred of Moreton.

The power stations complex was formerly in Berkshire, but since 1974 has been part of South Oxfordshire District, Oxfordshire. The land is marginal in the various parishes, as it lies over the Moor Ditch.

Historic data is very mixed for the power stations complex area, Sutton Courtenay, Appleford and Harwell are not well documented, whereas from the 12th century onwards Didcot, as a royal holding, is well documented.

The site lies approximately 1.5km south of the historic village centre of Sutton Courtenay. Sutton refers to the South Farm, which is generally held to be part of Abingdon Abbey's property (Gelling, 1976: 424), when Ine, King of Wessex, gave the vill to the abbey in the 7th century. By the early 9th century it had been yielded to Cenwulf, King of Mercia. Courtenay refers to Roger de Courtenay, who was given the vill by Henry II in the latter part of the 12th century, for service as bodyguard to the King. The manor stayed in the Courtenay family until the middle of the 15th century. It then passed to Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers, but only briefly. He fought at Bosworth, for Richard III and his descendants lost the manor. It passed back to the Courtenay family until the middle of the 16th century, when it passed to the Crown until the early 17th century. In 1630 it was sold to the first Lord Craven, briefly lost over the period of the Civil War, to be restored at the Restoration. It stayed in Earl Craven's family until the early 19th century when it was sold. It was bought by Lord Wantage in 1886 and passed to his

family on his death.

To the east of the power stations complex is the civil parish of Appleford, created in 1866. This was historically a chapelry of Sutton Courtenay. The two parishes were inclosed in 1804, Sutton Courtenay, and 1838, Appleford. Both were historically manors within the parish, which passed to Abingdon Abbey before the Conquest, although in Domesday William himself held the manor of Sutton (Courtenay). Appleford was surrendered at the suppression to the Crown. It was granted to the Mason family until the late 16th century when it passed to the Reade family. It is not documented again until 1820 when it was sold to Charles Eyston.

To the south of these two civil parishes lies Didcot. Didcot does not feature by name in Domesday, although circumstantial evidence indicates that it may have been partially in the parish of Long Wittenham (Ditchfield & Page, 1923:472). Didcot appears as a manor in the 12th century when it passes from Robert Daubeney to the King and then to Hugh de Mare to hold of the honour of Wallingford. The honour of Wallingford was a supra-county administrative unit overseeing manors in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Middlesex, Surrey, Hampshire and even Worcestershire (Ditchfield & Page, 1923:531). It passed between Crown and loyal retainers until the 14th century when it was bought by Sir John Stonor. The manor stayed in his family's possession until the mid 16th century, when it was sold to Edward Griffin. The Stonors held it again briefly in the 17th century. By the 18th century it was in the hands of the Blake family, who sold it to John Baker whose great-nephew sold it to the father of the first Lord Overstone. His daughter held the manor in the 1920s.

For the most part the power stations complex is situated north of Moor Ditch; this forms the parish boundary with Harwell, to the south. Harwell parish only extends slightly into the south of the power stations complex. It was inclosed in 1802 (Fig. 4). Moor Ditch Common, south of the railway line was within Harwell, and the road between Sutton Courtenay and Harwell ran across the common. Moor Ditch is mentioned in a charter of Abingdon Abbey where Alfred gives land at Appleford to King Deormod in exchange for land at Horn Down (Gelling, 1976: 750); the Moor Ditch was the parish bounds for Sutton Courtenay, Didcot, Appleford and Long Wittenham. It cuts across the parishes of Milton and Harwell.

The parish of Milton also only just extends into the power stations complex, in its southeast corner. Until the 11th century it, too, like Appleford was a chapelry of Sutton Courtenay (Page & Ditchfield, 1924:361).

The proposal site can be said to have always been marginal within the parishes – even Sutton Courtenay, from which it has the most land-take. Purgatory Farm (Figs. 5-8), which is on maps from the latter part of the 19th century until the early 20th century, existed on the northern boundary of the power stations complex until its demolition; its name attests to the land's poor fertility.

2.2 Cartographic Evidence (Figs. 2-8)

John Speed's map of 1611 (Fig. 2) shows Sutton Courtenay, Didcot and Milton parishes. Too little detail on the map precludes any significant observations being made regarding the site.

By 1761, when John Rocque (Fig. 3) surveyed the county, the basic layout, which was to remain the same until the first half of the 20th century, is recognisable (Fig. 3), albeit the projection is slightly distorted. The proposal site overlies the Moor Ditch which forms the parish boundary between Sutton Courtenay and Harwell, to the south; the western boundary of the site is defined by the road between Sutton Courtenay and Harwell – currently Cow Lane (Track) on the OS (2005).

The northern boundary of the power stations complex is the lane running east/west between Sutton Courtenay and the Appleford to Didcot road, while the eastern boundary is less easy to identify, but can be presumed to be the field boundary running south from the letter 'R' of parish. Clearly, the perspective of the projection is not entirely accurate, as the proposal site is less elongated than it would appear to be on the Rocque map. Similarly the field shapes should be not overly interpreted, as they do not seem to correspond easily with the later map evidence. No farms are illustrated within the footprint of the power stations complex.

In 1802 Sutton Courtenay was surveyed for the parliamentary enclosure award (Fig. 4). This has been combined with the other parliamentary enclosure maps to form a single map with an overlying of the power stations complex. It is clear from this that the power stations complex has in part respected parish boundaries – on the Appleford side; historic roads and tracks continue to define the limits of the power stations complex. The northern and some of the western boundaries are already in place. The south side of the power stations complex is in large part defined by the line of Great Western Railway.

The enclosure map reveals an allotment for a proposed gravel pit on the northern side of the proposal site, which is later to be the site of Purgatory Farm. No record earlier than the 1876 Ordnance Survey, 1:2,500 map, (not illustrated as the 1881 map shows the site), could be found for the farm, although clearly the plot's form dates from 1802, at least. To the east, the site of Durnell's Farm is also already in place on the enclosure map. The map data shows it expanding from the early 19th century through to 1932. A drain bisects the power stations complex, and three large fields within the proposal area. This makes clear the eastern boundary of the proposal site to be Appleford parish.

The subsequent mapping evidence dates from 1881 (Fig. 5); this is the 1st Edition 1:10,560, Ordnance Survey, which shows Purgatory Farm on the northern edge of site, where the proposed gravel pit on the 1804 map was located. The farm is on

the south side of an east/west lane, which forms the current proposal site boundary. To the south of the farm is New Barn, at the end of a north/south lane, which is not shown on the 1804 map. East of the barn and hard by the eastern boundary of the proposal site is Durnell's Farm. This is shown on the 1899 and 1912 1:2,500, as well as the 1883, 1900 and 1913 1:10,560 maps. On the 1932 1:10,560 and 1933 1:2,500 maps Purgatory Farm has been replaced by a gravel pit, while New Barn is no longer shown, and wetland or wet area is visible to the north of Durnell's Farm.

During the Second World War, Darnell's Farm functioned as a Prisoner of War Camp. It operated as a German Working Camp until after the war (Thomas, 2003:46, 50). The post-war maps (not illustrated) show the site of the Central Ordnance Depot, Didcot. This had been part of the War Office prior to the Second World War; but during the war, responsibility for clothing had been taken over by the Ministry of Supply, which continued until 1959, when the military provision of clothing reverted to the Ministry of Defence (The National Archives website). The Central Ordnance Depot site was then scaled back. Following the decision to locate a power station at Didcot, which was well served by the railway to bring coal from South Wales, construction of Didcot A commenced. There followed ongoing development in the immediate area of the proposal site as the Didcot A power station was built after 1964, supplemented in the early 1990s by Didcot B.

2.3 Known Cultural Heritage Sites in the Area

A gazetteer of all known archaeological sites within a 1 km and 2km radius was compiled. Also at this stage a basic assessment was conducted to evaluate any potential impact from the development. Those sites considered to have an impact potential were then further assessed (see section 3).

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
2.3.1 Prehistoric Sites				
Paleolithic Sites				
There are no Paleolithic sites known from the vicinity of the site.				
Mesolithic Sites (12,000 – 4,000 BC) (Fig.9)				
1	13006	N/A	SU 4895 9415	Mesolithic Flint Tools From Trench 5 placed on cursus alignment on hill slope. Micro burin, microlith, trimmers, and cores were found within peat layer 0.75m thick.

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
Neolithic Sites (4,000 – 2,200 BC) (Fig. 10)				
2	15005	SU 49 SE 135 1059196	SU 492 947	Neolithic Long Mound Monument originally recognized from APs; it is approximately 150m long, and consists of 2 parallel ditches 20m apart. The site lies east of and is parallel with the Drayton Cursus. The terminals are square. Abingdon Area Archaeological & Historical Society (AAAHS) sectioned the east ditch, which had vertical sides and a flattish base, but no evidence of internal features or internal bank. Site covered by alluviation. Northern 50m lies within a proposed gravel extraction area; the OAU trenched and located the northern terminal (the ditch was 4m wide); this feature was not excavated.

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
				Neolithic Sites (4,000 – 2,200 BC) (Fig. 10)
3	5382	SU 24 SE 83 892010	SU 4913 9467	<p>Neolithic Ritual and Settlement Site at Drayton North Cursus</p> <p>Cropmarked complex consisting of cursus, long mortuary enclosure, ring ditches, rectangular enclosures, and A/S settlement. See also PRN 15287 for Drayton South (Sutton Courtenay) cursus; linked with this one. Good environmental data. Cursus at Drayton and Sutton Courtenay, length 804.6m (2640'), breadth 68.5m (225'), ditches 2.4m (8') wide and 0.9m (3') deep. Part excavated by Leeds between 1921-37. Rectangular enclosure some 685m (750 yards) long and 68.5m (75 yards) wide. Cursus can be traced on APs from SU 485 934 to SU 492 949 and it may reach SU 497 956. Northern part of cursus seen in excavation 1980-1 on east side. Further excavation prior to gravel extraction revealed western ditch of this northern part of cursus. Excavation of northern sector (SU 490 945) carried out by Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) while area stripped for gravel digging operations. The site, which was sealed by alluvium, lies to west of cursus adjacent to excavated area on east. Tree-throws contained finds. Flint work from the excavation included a leaf-shaped arrowhead and greenstone axe fragment. The western ditch of cursus stops short of area sealed by alluvium.</p>
4	D13005	N/A	SU 4915 9455	<p>Neolithic Pit Alignment and Finds</p> <p>To the east of the cursus a cluster of 70 ovoid pits stretching for 180m. Some of them contained quartered chalk flint nodules ready for knapping. 572 flints including tanged and kite arrowheads and a ground flint axe fragment.</p>

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
Neolithic Sites (4,000 – 2,200 BC) (Fig. 10)				
5	15004	SU 49 SE 135 1059196	SU 4925 9449	Neolithic Long Mortuary Enclosure in vicinity of Drayton North Cursus Monument originally recognized from APs. Site consists of large ovoid enclosure with rounded north and south terminals and possible entrance. Scored as long mortuary enclosure for MPP. Eastern ditch of mortuary sectioned by AAAHS; appears to have been positioned at top of gently sloping edge of the 1st gravel terrace. No internal features located. Further excavation planned.
6	D2427	SU49 SE5 234114	SU 4888 9399	Neolithic axe head and pottery found on Anglo Saxon and underlying Bronze Age settlement at Drayton Undated pits, which were considered Neolithic were investigated at the site of a Saxon village and earlier Bronze Age settlement excavated by ET Leeds between 1921 and 1927. Site has not been classified for MPP; north part destroyed by gravel workings; south part survives as cropmarks. Neolithic axe, thick-butted found at SU 488 940. Green schist axe, thin-butted found in gravel pit on site of Bronze Age settlement and Saxon village. Section revealed that axe of tuff found in Stake Pass area of the lakes (PRN 2430). Rinyo Clacton pottery from pits found in excavations of Bronze Age and Saxon villages. Also pits considered by Leeds to be either late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.
7	15933	SU 49 SE 83 892010	SU 4892 9397	Neolithic pottery recovered from a pit at the south end of Drayton (Sutton Courtenay) Cursus Evaluation was undertaken prior to construction of a storm balancing meadow and consisted of a single 40m trench; also found were a ditch, gully and a pit, the latter containing Neolithic-Bronze Age material. It is clear that Neolithic/Bronze Age activity extended eastwards from the cursus. Peterborough Ware and Early Bronze Age pottery have also been recovered from elsewhere outside the cursus.

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
				Neolithic Sites (4,000 – 2,200 BC) (Fig. 10)
8	15933	SU 49 SE 83 892010	SU 4892 9397	Neolithic ecofactual remains from south end of Drayton (Sutton Courtenay) Cursus There has been recovery of ecofactual material from pits excavated by Leeds in early C20. Largest deposit of identifiable charred cereal remains in region. Most important finding was the large collection of ecofactual material, located in pits outside the cursus, with some evidence for structured deposition. One of the very earliest and one of the very latest of these pit deposits were found, the latter containing a significant quantity of identifiable charred cereal remains, which is the largest such collection in the region.
9	16255	SU59 SW5 238259	SU 5037 9197	Neolithic pits and ditches at Anglo Saxon Inhumation Cemetery, Didcot Power Station An evaluation in 1991 preceded a 3-week excavation with volunteers as well as professionals, which uncovered Neolithic ditches and pits, in addition to Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon features as well as a small Anglo-Saxon cemetery.
				Bronze Age (2,200 – 700 BC) (Fig. 11)
10	D242327	SU 49 SE 5 234114	SU 4888 9399	Bronze Age settlement overlain by a Saxon village at Drayton Bronze Age settlement was excavated by ET Leeds between 1921 and 1927. Site has not been classified for MPP; north part destroyed by gravel workings; south part survives as cropmarks. Also pits considered by Leeds to be either late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.
11	15933	SU 49 SE 83 892010	SU 4892 9397	Evaluation was undertaken prior to construction of a storm balancing meadow and consisted of a single 40m trench south end of Drayton (Sutton Courtenay) Cursus Neolithic-Bronze Age material was found in a pit.

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
				Bronze Age (2,200 – 700 BC) (Fig. 11)
12	15933	SU 49 SE 83 892010	SU 4892 9397	South end of Drayton (Sutton Courtenay) Cursus It is clear that Neolithic/Bronze Age activity extended eastwards: Peterborough Ware and Early Bronze Age pottery have also been recovered from outside cursus.
13	2539	SU 59 SW 7 238265	SU 50 94	Bronze Age Burial Skeleton with associated beaker sherd found at Sutton Courtenay. A tanged knife of Beaker-Culture type may be associated with the burial.
14	7659	SU 59 SW 30 238322	SU 5200 9415	Bronze Age Double Concentric Circle (Penn Copse) Double ring ditch amidst other cropmarks relating to Roman Villa.
15	16061	N/A	SU 520 925	Bronze Age Cremations (ARC Quarries) Twenty-six trenches revealed a broad scatter of features comprised mostly of ditches and gullies relating to Roman, medieval and post-medieval land division; features however were identified indicative of low level prehistoric activity. Bronze Age pottery was recovered, as was a redeposited Mesolithic flint microlith. A significant cluster of six pits containing human cremations in SE corner of the site was excavated (SU 521 922). Date of burial uncertain but inclusion of worked flint suggests a prehistoric date. Watching brief consisted of topsoil stripping recording and monitoring of features, which revealed further evidence of Middle Bronze Age landscape, of regional importance with significant assemblages of pottery and environmental data. Bronze Age cremation cemetery due to be excavated at some point in the future.
16	1885	SU 59 SW 19 238297	SU 5213 9324	Bronze Age Beaker Burial Part of a food vessel was found on Appleford field with an inhumation (c.1862).

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
Bronze Age (2,200 – 700 BC) (Fig. 11)				
17	15310	SU 59 SW 11 238275	SU 533 933	<p>Bronze Age barrow cemetery and Late Bronze Age pits in vicinity of Iron Age/Saxon settlement</p> <p>Area of dense crop marked ring ditches, rectangular enclosures and parallel ditches of Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon settlement. A circular feature is visible in NW side of field. Salvage work on 20ha cropmark site produced finds and features indicative of Iron Age and Romano-British periods including a hoard of currency bars and another of Roman pewter.</p> <p>Full-scale excavation in 1973 revealed Late Bronze Age pits, as well as a Middle Iron Age sequence of enclosures and a Romano-British ditched enclosure - this area is now destroyed. A group of five Bronze Age round barrows, a square and rectangular enclosure, and a settlement area of hut circles, enclosures and field boundaries of unknown prehistoric date noted. There is a 19th century reference to sightings of these cropmarks.</p>
18	15317	N/A	SU 5380 9365	<p>Bronze Age Ring Ditch</p> <p>One ring ditch is 9m in diameter and has a double ditch; the other has a single ditch. External dimension of double ditched barrow is 22m. Also, near the site is an undated enclosure, sub-circular, defined by a ditch with diameter 25m.</p>
Iron Age (700BC – 43 AD) (Fig.12)				
19	15004	SU 49 SE 135 1059196	SU 4925 9449	<p>Neolithic Long Mortuary Enclosure in vicinity of Drayton North Cursus</p> <p>Monument originally recognized from APs. Partial excavation by AAAHS of SW edge of enclosure yielded Iron Age sand-tempered pottery</p>
20	15933	SU 49 SE 83 892010	SU 4892 9397	<p>Iron Age to Saxon ditch at South end of Drayton (Sutton Courtenay) Cursus</p> <p>Evaluation was undertaken prior to construction of a storm balancing meadow and consisted of a single 40m trench. Also found were a ditch, gully and a pit, the latter containing early prehistoric material.</p>

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
				Iron Age (700BC – 43 AD) (Fig.12)
21	26003	SU 59 SW 49 238371	SU 93390	52100 Iron Age features at Appleford On the west side of the site a group of re-cut ditches was excavated. Various features, including a large pit with 1 st century AD pottery, cut the ditches. The absence of pre-Belgic Iron Age pottery elsewhere on the excavation area suggests that Iron Age occupation was confined to the west part of the site, as further work to the south and southwest produced exclusively late prehistoric to 4 th century AD pottery.
22	15310	SU 59 SW 99 1088796	SU 533 933	Iron Age/Saxon Settlement in area Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery Area of dense crop marked ring ditches, rectangular enclosures and parallel ditches of Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon settlement. Salvage work on 20ha cropmark site produced finds and features indicative of Iron Age and Romano-British periods including a hoard of currency bars and another of Roman pewter. Full-scale excavation in 1973 revealed Late Bronze Age pits, a Middle Iron Age sequence of enclosures and a Romano-British ditched enclosure – this area is now destroyed. A square and rectangular enclosure, and a settlement area of hut circles, enclosures and field boundaries of unknown prehistoric date were noted. There are 19 th century references to sightings of these cropmarks.
23	7743	SU 49 SE 124 1059169	SU 497 923	Iron Age Settlement Site Crop marked complex of ring ditches over considerable area; presumably an Iron Age settlement with enclosures and adjacent field boundaries. Ploughed for many years.
24	16307	SU 49 SE 123 1059168	SU 4960 9213	Multi-Period Occupation Site Site south of SAM 250 (cropmark complex). Site includes features from Iron Age to Saxon periods. Trackway and possible enclosure identified, along with many pits and ditches.

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
Iron Age (700BC – 43 AD) (Fig.12)				
25	16768	SU 59 SW 83 916844	SU 5194 9050	<p>Iron Age and later settlement to west of parish church at Didcot</p> <p>An Early Iron Age settlement is present to the west of medieval parish church, with adjacent Romano-British debris and evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation. Excavation by the Didcot and District Historical and Archaeological Society (DDAHS) between 1978 and 1982 to the west of the church revealed an early Iron Age settlement. Continuing adjacent occupation was suggested by the presence of late Iron Age and Romano-British debris. Iron Age pottery found by DDAHS in rectory garden before housing development.</p>
26	12848	N/A	SU 50 90	<p>Iron Age inhumation burial</p> <p>Inhumation with a sword and shield were found in 1826.</p>
2.3.2 Roman Sites (43-410 AD) (Fig.13)				
27	D2427	SU 49 SE 5 234114	SU 4888 9399	<p>ET Leeds excavated a Saxon village overlying a Bronze Age settlement between 1921 and 1927</p> <p>A quantity of Roman pottery, tile fragments, 2 brooches and 2 coins found during Leeds' excavation who believed that they were brought to the site by the Saxons and do not indicate a Roman settlement.</p>
28	15933	SU 49 SE 83 892010	SU 4892 9397	<p>South end of Drayton (Sutton Courtenay) Cursus</p> <p>An evaluation was undertaken prior to construction of a storm balancing meadow and consisted of a single 40m trench. There is slight evidence for Roman activity.</p>

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
2.3.2	Roman Sites (43-410 AD) (Fig.13)			
29	D17390	N/A	SU 489 946	Excavation of the low lying northern part of the Cursus so revealed part of Roman field system. Also noteworthy is arable use of floodplain area. A ditch containing 2 nd century and 3 rd century pottery bounding a track, and 1 of the adjoining enclosures was excavated. Gravel extraction in the area of the Cursus exposed some Roman ditches, 1 cutting the Cursus ditch. Further work revealed Roman ditch parallel to Cursus (linked to PRN 15005) Gravel extraction in area of cursus exposed some Roman ditches, 1 cutting the cursus ditch. Further work revealed Roman ditch parallel to cursus (linked to PRN 15005)
30	1857	N/A	SU 4942 9389	Roman Villa (Dropshot Villa) In 1962 Mr Fidler ploughed up stone foundations and large quantities of Roman bricks, tiles, and pottery. He investigated further and uncovered two tessellated floors, one of approximately 25mm (1") square brick and adjoining it a mosaic floor of smaller coloured tesserae. He covered these floors without disturbing them, and pointed this site out on the ground as being. A considerable scatter of stones, bricks, and tiles to the south of this spot indicates the existence of the room or buildings. Mr Fidler has most of the finds from this site, including three coins and much pottery, but a small selection was retained by the Ashmolean Museum where they were identified as 2 nd century AD. The site was excavated in 1966, and classified as a villa for MPP.
31	2834	SU 59 SW 6 238262	SU 5115 9443	Roman Cremations and Pottery Ditches containing Romano-British pottery were noticed during a visit by D N Riley, and earlier in the year workmen reported the discovery of 15 Romano-British urns in a straight line. All were destroyed (1943/4). Gravel pit now filled in.
32	7659	SU 59 SW 30 238322	SU 5200 9415	Roman Villa located within area of cropmarks also comprising Bronze Age Double Concentric Circle (Penn Copse)

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
2.3.2	Roman Sites (43-410 AD) (Fig.13)			
33	2852	SU 59 SW 30 238322	SU 5200 9421	<p>Possible Roman Farmstead or Villa at Penn Copse</p> <p>Cropmarked site of square rectangular enclosure and parallel lines recorded in 1961 by A Baker s, internal features present in enclosures. Entrance way visible in the east of square enclosure. Romano-British sherds and building debris revealed by excavation in 1960s</p> <p>Clearance of Penn Copse revealed R/B sherds. Limited excavation in 1962/3 revealed buildings, stone-lined well or storage pits, pottery of 1st-4th century and 1st century brooch</p> <p>Insufficient information to be classified as a villa for MPP</p> <p>2 enclosures (one square, one rectangular) 75x75m and ?x72m, internal features present in both; entrance way visible in the east of square enclosure</p> <p>Assessment identified a high potential for the presence of hitherto unrecorded archaeology dated to the prehistoric and Roman periods both on the gravel terrace in the southern half of the site, and on the alluvium floodplain (within and beneath alluvial deposits) within the northern half of the site</p>
34	26003	SU 59 SW 49 238371	SU 52100 93390	<p>Roman trackway, inhumation and other features at Appleford</p> <p>On the west side of the site were a group of re-cut ditches, cut by later features including a large pit containing 1st century AD pottery. The eastern side of site yielded ditches, producing pottery from 3rd-4th century AD. The skeleton of a young male in flexed position lay in a grave between two of the ditches. The grave contained Roman pottery.</p> <p>The excavation was carried out in an area of mainly Roman activity; further work to the S and SW produced exclusively late pre-Roman to 4th century pottery. One of the features investigated was a wicker-lined pit, probably a waterhole. The trackway was confirmed by later excavations in 1973.</p>

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
2.3.2	Roman Sites (43-410 AD) (Fig.13)			
35	D10523	N/A	SU 522 936	<p>Inhumation Cemetery in Area 1 of Appleford excavations</p> <p>Originally classified as Late Prehistoric Inhumation Cemetery for MPP, it should however have been classified as late Roman, based on original work done by Hinchliffe and Thomas (Oxo. 1980:9-112). Eight inhumations, without any coffin, only two had knives. Further burials probable between ditches F3 and F26 to the north. Paul Booth of Oxford Archaeology has pointed out that John Blair has assumed this is a cemetery of Middle Saxon date, based solely on presence of knives.</p>
36	15310	SU 59 SW 48 238370	SU 533 933	<p>Roman activity evidenced at Iron Age/Saxon settlement overlying Bronze Age Barrow cemetery.</p> <p>Area of dense crop marked ring ditches, rectangular enclosures and parallel ditches of Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon settlement. Roman material (1 grey ware sherd, 1 amphora sherd and 1 tile fragment) was found during a watching brief on Didcot-Oxford pipeline in 1991; no other features noted.</p> <p>Salvage work on 20ha cropmark site produced finds and features indicative of Iron Age and Romano-British periods including a hoard of currency bars and another of Roman pewter. Full-scale excavation in 1973 revealed prehistoric pits and enclosures and a Romano-British ditched enclosure – this area is now destroyed.</p> <p>Extensive multi-phase complex of features including a Roman villa and associated features (11 enclosures, 2 trackways, 6 field boundaries, 2 ditches, and 3 small round pits). There are 19th century references to these cropmarks.</p>
37	2847	SU 59 SW 26 238312	SU 52 93	<p>Roman Pottery and Burial</p> <p>Small Roman pot from the Newnham end of the railway cutting in Long Wittenham in 1844. Pottery found in 1859 and burials in 1861.</p>

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
2.3.2	Roman Sites (43-410 AD) (Fig.13)			
38	15297	N/A	SU 4890 9270	Prehistoric/Roman Field System Identified from RCHM gravels overlay. No other details.
39	2538	N/A	SU 5034 9264	Roman Linear Village/Field System Air photographs show a complex of small rectangular enclosures and field ways, and a small circular cropmark which appears to be integrated with the field system but may be a hut. Classified as Romano-British linear village and regular aggregate field system for MPP.
40	16061	N/A	SU 520 925	Unidentified Roman features (ARC Quarries) Twenty-six trenches revealed a broad scatter of features comprised mostly of ditches and gullies relating to Roman, medieval and post-medieval land division; features however were identified indicative of low level prehistoric activity. Bronze Age pottery was recovered, as was a redeposited Mesolithic flint microlith
41	2677	SU 49 SE 17 234148	SU 4912 9218	Romano-British Cemetery Skeletons, together with a light grey Roman vessel and imperfect iron spearhead, were found in Ballast Pit close to the Moor Ditch indicating a possible Romano-British burial ground, probably of 3 rd century AD or later date.
42	16307	SU 49 SE 124 1059169	SU 4960 9213	Multi-Period Occupation Site Site south of SAM 250 (cropmark complex). Site includes features from Iron Age to Saxon periods. Trackway and possible enclosure identified, along with many pits and ditches.
43	16255	SU 59 SW 5 238259	SU 5037 9197	Romano-British remains at Anglo-Saxon Inhumation Cemetery at Didcot Power Station An evaluation in 1991 preceded excavation which uncovered prehistoric features, and a number of Romano-British ditches and pits. Anglo Saxon settlement activity and a cemetery succeeded the Romano-British occupation from the 5 th century – grave goods indicated 7 th century date for cemetery.

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
2.3.2	Roman Sites (43-410 AD) (Fig.13)			
44	2833	SU 59 SW 5 238259	SU 5050 9190	<p>Roman Cemetery</p> <p>Five inhumations accompanied by much 2nd and 3rd century AD pottery, found c.1928 when making a railway siding at the Central Ordnance Depot at Didcot. An inhumation cemetery with some late 2nd century pottery was found alongside Moor Ditch, the boundary between Sutton Courtenay and Harwell.</p>
45	2833	SU 59 SW 5 238259	SU 5050 9190	<p>Two bronze bowls or dishes (Roman) found buried at a depth of 5-6' [1.52-1.82m] in the Central Ordnance Depot in 1928.</p> <p>Exact provenance of bowls and burials not established during field investigation but may have been marked by a notice board from about 1930 until 1955 which recorded in Latin the finding of Roman burials. Classified as Romano-British cemetery for MPP.</p>
46	2857	SU 59 SW 37 238337	SU 5196 9050	<p>Church of All Saints , Lydalls Road</p> <p>12th century church, with pottery and a lead coffin of Roman date found at the church.</p>
47	8035	SU 59 SW 82 916838	SU 5215 9051	<p>Romano British Settlement (Caravan Park, Blagrove Farm, Lydalls Road)</p> <p>Trial trenching by OAU and local society provided several fragments of coarse ware, one small colour-coated sherd, one limestone roofing slate and a nail, all from the SE corner of the caravan site. All of the material came from the heady subsoil that contained vaguely defined features filled with a similar soil.</p> <p>Pottery ranging from Roman to present day was found during building operations. Watching brief maintained during building work on the old caravan site at Blagrove Farm. Several pieces of pottery ranging from Roman period to the present day were recovered but no deep stratification or other remains observed.</p>

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
2.3.2	Roman Sites (43-410 AD) (Fig.13)			
48	15939	SU 58 NW 58 1303386	SU 5082 9009	<p>Roman Coin Hoard and Villa at Didcot A hoard of 126 <i>durei</i> was discovered by a metal detectorist in April 1995; all coins were of very good quality. Coins were found in and around grey ware pot, this combined with overall worth of coins in Roman times, resulted in Treasure Trove designation (includes 7 gold coins). Additional find of 100+ bronze Roman coins, 1 silver coin (2nd-4th centuries) was also reported to County Archaeological Officer. A scatter of Roman pottery was also found. Potential villa site interpretation ranges across 2nd-4th centuries; hoards as well as Roman pottery and floor tile are present in the vicinity. An evaluation was carried out, which comprised 3 fields (21-23) to the west of Slade Road and to north of Wantage Road. It was designed to establish the context for Roman coin hoard. Site divided into Area A and Area B (smaller area within Area A). In addition, during extensions to Harwell School, Roman pottery and system of ditches and a well were found.</p>
2.3.3	Medieval Sites (410-1485)			
	Anglo-Saxon Sites (Fig.14)			
49	D17390	N/A	SU 489 946	<p>Saxon Settlement Site at Drayton North Cursus Anglo-Saxon settlement. Saxon sherd of pottery was recovered from Med ploughsoil Excavated remains of 3 post-built structures and 3 sunken feature buildings found W of Drayton North Cursus. Excavation on west side of northern sector of Neolithic Cursus was carried out by OAU while area was stripped for gravel digging.</p>
50	7995	N/A	SU 510 945	<p>Anglo-Saxon Inhumation Cemetery Found during gravel extraction, 3 skeletons (1 with amber beads and saucer brooch; 2 unaccompanied). Also found were 15 R/B greyware jars in linear arrangement. Classified as A/S inhumation cemetery for MPP</p>

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
Anglo-Saxon Sites (Fig.14)				
51	5779	N/A	SU 489 940	<p>Isolated Anglo-Saxon Inhumation</p> <p>Apparently isolated Anglo-Saxon inhumation found in <i>grubenhause</i> at Anglo-Saxon settlement, with knife and comb, excavated by Leeds. Saucer brooch in Reading Museum found before 1923 may have come from the same pits. Not classified for MPP; regarded as an isolated inhumation.</p>
52	D2427	SU 49 SE 5 234114	SU 4888 9399	<p>Anglo Saxon settlement at Drayton</p> <p>Saxon village overlying a Bronze Age settlement was excavated by ET Leeds between 1921 and 1927. Thirty-three houses of the Saxon village were excavated; the finds indicate an initial occupation at the close of the 5th century continuing for an undefined period.</p> <p>A quantity of Roman pottery, tile fragments, 2 brooches and 2 coins found during Leeds excavation who thought that they were brought to the site by the Saxons and do not indicate a Roman settlement. Site has not been classified for MPP; north part destroyed by gravel workings; south part survives as cropmarks.</p>
53	15933	SU 49 SE 83 892010	SU 4892 9397	<p>Iron Age to Saxon ditch at South end of Drayton (Sutton Courtenay) Cursus</p> <p>Evaluation was undertaken prior to construction of a storm balancing meadow and consisted of a single 40m trench. The question regarding the extent of Saxon settlement has not been fully answered. There is slight evidence for Saxon activity.</p>
54	2844	SU 59 SW 21 238301	SU 5039 9355	<p>Anglo-Saxon Burial Site</p> <p>No details are known at the Ashmolean Museum and no information concerning the burial has been obtained locally. A shield boss from the Jessie King collection in the British Museum is labelled as being found in Sutton Field, near the passage of the Isis.</p>

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
Anglo-Saxon Sites (Fig.14)				
55	D10523	N/A	SU 522 936	<p>Middle Saxon Inhumation Cemetery in Area 1 of Appleford excavations</p> <p>Originally classified as Late Prehistoric Inhumation Cemetery for MPP, it should have been classified as late Roman, based on original work done by Hinchliffe and Thomas (1980).</p> <p>Eight inhumations, without any coffin, only two had knives. Further burials are to be expected between ditches F3 and F26 to the north. Paul Booth of Oxford Archaeology has pointed out that John Blair assumes this is a Middle Saxon cemetery, on account of the presence of knives.</p>
56	9114	SU 59 SW 33 238331	SU 528 938	<p>Anglo-Saxon Cemetery and Beads</p> <p>Human skeletons and beads are recorded as found in 1890 on early editions of 6" maps. Insufficient information to classify for MPP.</p>
57	15310	SU 59 SW 48 238370	SU 533 933	<p>Saxon/Iron Age Settlement, Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery</p> <p>Area of dense crop marked ring ditches, rectangular enclosures and parallel ditches of Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon settlement. There is a 19th century reference to sightings of these cropmarks.</p>
58	2676	SU 49 SE 16 234145	SU 4884 9255	<p>Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at North Field</p> <p>The site of what appears to be a Saxon cemetery. A jewelled bronze and silver brooch, a spearhead, together with skeletons and other remains were found when a number of graves were opened in 1832. Part of the rim of a bronze hanging bowl and pottery were also found.</p> <p>Rectangular parched cropmarks were seen in the field to the east by farm workers during the dry summer of 1962, which may be indicative of building sites but nothing is now visible. Mr D Steptoe, builder, reported that while building two houses on a site 200m west of the Saxon cemetery there was nothing in the trenches nor was there anything upon the surface of the site. Classified as Anglo Saxon inhumation cemetery for MPP; also included are PRNs 2667 and 2672.</p>

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
Anglo-Saxon Sites (Fig.14)				
59	2676.01	SU 49 SE 4 234111	SU 4887 9254	<p>Site of Outlier to Anglo Saxon Cemetery at North Field</p> <p>Mr Poulton, builder, reported that a skeleton was found at a depth of 4' [1.2m] when digging a trench for the new housing estate in 1947, about 50m west of the main cemetery excavated in 1832. Not classified for MPP. Considered included in PRN 2676, which, has been classified as an Anglo Saxon inhumation cemetery.</p>
60	15826	N/A	SU 489 924	<p>Anglo Saxon Linear Ditch and Pits</p> <p>A number of linear ditches that may represent the original line of the boundary were observed and recorded during trenching. Three further ditches may form parts of Saxon enclosures. Two pits were located next to the ditches. Saxon pottery was recovered from both ditches and pits. The only archaeology found was preserved under a headland; ditches were found, one of which had A/S pottery.</p>
61	2665	SU 49 SE 3 234108	SU 49 92	<p>Anglo Saxon Burial</p> <p>Saxon burial and Romano-British finds (unspecified). No other information available.</p>
62	16307	N/A	SU 4960 9213	<p>Multi-Period Occupation Site</p> <p>Site south of SAM 250 (cropmarked complex). Site includes features from Iron Age to Saxon periods. Trackway and possible enclosure identified, along with many pits and ditches.</p>

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
Anglo-Saxon Sites (Fig.14)				
63	16255	SU 59 SW 5 238259	SU 5037 9197	<p>Anglo Saxon Inhumation Cemetery & Settlement at Didcot Power Station</p> <p>An evaluation in 1991 yielded a single inhumation. Excavation uncovered prehistoric ditches and pits, Romano-British ditches and pits, two sunken featured buildings/<i>grubenhauser</i> (SFB) and a small Anglo Saxon cemetery. The SFBs contained pottery dating to the 6th century as well as weaving equipment, and environmental evidence including animal bones and charred plant remains. Cemetery comprised 17 inhumations, of men, women and children. Grave goods indicated 7th century date for cemetery. It is likely that cemetery extends beyond the area of the excavation, and that the inhumations represent an unknown proportion of the total population. Extent of settlement also unknown.</p>
64	2833	SU 59 SW 37 238337	SU 5050 9190	<p>Two bronze bowls or dishes found buried at a depth of 5-6' [1.52-1.82m] in the Central Ordnance Depot in July 1933 – or 1928. Exact provenance of bowls and burials has recently been reassessed; the bowls are now held to be Frankish <i>perlrundbecken</i>, dating to the 5th and 6th centuries AD (Cook & Rutter, in press).</p>
High Medieval (Fig. 15)				
65	2837	SU 59 SW 9	SU 5090 9477	<p>St Mary Magdalene's Chapel (site of)</p> <p>Mentioned 1461 and 1511 but dissolved by mid 16th century. Precise location not established</p>
66	15004	SU 49 SE 134 1059195	SU 4925 9449	<p>Feature in vicinity of Drayton North Cursus</p> <p>Feature identified with 2 similar features to the immediate north, classified as 'unknown medieval' amorphous features, possibly gravel pits.</p>

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
				High Medieval (Fig. 15)
67	2862	SU 59 SW 42	SU 5042 9426	The Norman Hall, Church Street Rectangular stone building of late 12 th century date. It was transformed into a farmhouse in 1638 and is now, with large additions, used as a private house. Several primary features survive with original building During floor renewal in Great Hall, watching brief was done. No features of archaeological significance were found.
68	2832	SU 59 SW 4 238256	SU 5048 9419	Church of All Saints Grade I. Romanesque west tower and nave, 13 th century chancel, 14 th century north and south aisles and 15 th century south porch
69	16079	N/A	SU 5019 9403	No 3 (Manor Cottage), Church Street Grade II. Mid 14 th century house.
70	15666	SU 49 SE 53	SU 5004 9364	66 (Southfield Farmhouse), High Street Grade II. 15 th century farmhouse, now a house with 16 th century range to west end and 17 th century central range.
71	2830	SU 59 SW 154 536514	SU 5026 9400	The Abbey, Church Street Grade I. Rectory house, now religious education centre. Hall and solar range of c.1320, rear range probably 16 th century and probable 17 th century south range with later alterations.
72	16224	N/A	SU 5025 9408	Medieval Cobbled Road along Church Street 19 th century cobbled road constructed at least partially on banked ditch. Consists of three phases of cobbling. C250m in length. Similar to causeway at Steventon. Medieval pottery found beneath cobbling in plough soil.
73	2836	N/A	SU 59 SW 8	Church of St Peter and St Paul. Grade II. Church Street Romanesque origins, 13 th century chancel, nave was rebuilt 1880s and the tower in 1885. SU 5304 9370

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
				High Medieval (Fig. 15)
74	15661	SU 49 SE 27	SU 4856 9236	Nos 42a & 42b High Street Grade II*. Forms part of a larger building, T-shaped in plan, consisting of a medieval hall and crosswing. A date of 14 th century has been suggested for the hall although the cross-wing may have been a later addition. Three-bayed hall range and 2-storeyed, 3-bayed east cross wing. North bay of wing is a 15 th century extension. 2 eastern bays of main range formed hall, east bay was chamber, middle one upper end of hall.
75	11868	N/A	SU 5122 8975	Medieval Linear Earthwork Excavation of several sections across the boundary bank and ditch enclosing a documented estate. The boundary can still be seen on the OS map and APs. Local Didcot Society undertook the excavation of a part of this boundary in 'Hospital Field' for the OAU. Site now developed. Post medieval pottery found in lower fill.
76	9330	SU 48 NE 42	SU 4919 8933	Cherry Barn & Outbuilding 5m East of King's Manor, High Street Grade II*. Barn C1350 with attached mid 15 th century outbuildings.
77	9337	SU 48 NE 101	SU 4921 8907	Church Farmhouse, Church Lane Grade II listed building. Farmhouse, now a house. Mid 15 th century with later alterations.
78	12687	SU 48 NE 43	SU 4911 8912	Lime Tree House, High Street Grade II* listed building. House c.1250, remodelled c.1300 with later alterations.
79	12691	N/A	SU 49 89	Medieval Fishpond Attached to curia of Bishop of Winchester. References to a fishpond in 1252 and 1299 in Winchester Bishopric Pipe Rolls.
80	15657	N/A	SU 490 887	Abbey Timbers, Broadway Grade II listed building. Early 15 th century house with later alterations.
2.3.4	Post-Medieval Sites (<i>1486 AD - Present</i>) (Fig.16 & 17) IDs 102 & 103 have been deleted.			
	Secular Buildings			
81	1249	N/A	SU 507 948	Culham Lock Shown on old maps. No other details
82	2742	N/A	SU 5093 9476	Toll House, Southern Side of Sutton Bridge (site of) Marked on OS Map. No more details

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
2.3.4	Post-Medieval Sites (1486 AD - Present) (Fig.16 & 17) IDs 102 & 103 have been deleted.			
83	23009	N/A	SU 50511 94354	Wharf Cottage Grade II. House. 16 th century
84	23008	N/A	SU 50484 94393	Wharf Barn Grade II. Barn, now house. Probably early 17 th century, converted c.1913 by Walter Cave for Mrs. Asquith Church Street (West side); Wharf Barn (Formerly listed as Cottage in garden of "The Wharf") Large timber-framing, 20 th century brick infill, with some weatherboarding; old plain-tile half-hipped roof; brick lateral stack. 2 storeys and attic: 3-bay range. Irregular 20 th century fenestration.
85	23006	N/A	SU 50527 94392	Walton House Grade II. Shown on O.S. Map as "The Wharf". House. Early 19 th century, possibly incorporating alterations by Walter Cave c.1913 Church Street (West side) No.45 (Walton House) (Formerly listed as No 45 (Walton House) and No.43 (Wharf Barn)).
86	13929	N/A	SU 5059 9439	Paper Mill (North of PH at West End of Appleton Way) Paper-mill in Sutton Courtenay employed about 25 people in 1840. Closed about 1880
87	22994	N/A	SU 50595 94399	Mill House Grade II Mill house, now house, 18 th century, possibly incorporating earlier structure; with 19 th century alterations
88	23007	N/A	SU 50520 94379	The Wharf Grade II. House. Circa 1913 by Walter Cave, for Mrs. Asquith; possibly incorporating some earlier structure. Church Street (West side) No.43 (The Wharf) (Formerly listed as No.45 (Walton House) and No.43 (Wharf Barn))
89	22998	N/A	SU 50557 94379	Tudor Cottage Grade II. House, now converted into 2 dwellings. Probably late 16 th century with later alterations.
90	22999	N/A	SU 50547 94356	Nos 20 & 22 Church Street Grade II. House, now 2 dwellings. Probably early 17 th century

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
2.3.4	Post-Medieval Sites (1486 AD - Present) (Fig.16 & 17) IDs 102 & 103 have been deleted.			
91	23010	N/A	SU 50490 94314	River Cottage Grade II. House. 17 th century with some late 19 th century alterations
92	23000	N/A	SU 50538 94298	Courtenay Lodge Grade II. House. Early 18 th century front range, probably early 19 th century rear range with later alterations.
93	23001	N/A	SU 50504 94264	Little Chemscode Grade II. House. Dated 1749 from date stone at gable end to right
94	2862	SU 59 SW 42	SU 5042 9426	The Norman Hall, Church Street Grade I. Rectangular stone building of late 12 th century date. It was transformed into a farmhouse in 1638 and is now, with large additions, used as a private house Late post-medieval and confirmed early 20 th century for rest of house.
95	23002	N/A	SU 50462 94221	The George and Dragon Public House Grade II. Public house. Early 17 th century with 19 th century and 20 th century alterations.
96	23013	N/A	SU 50327 94209	Dovecote approx. 100m NE of The Manor House Grade II. Dovecote. Probably 18 th century
97	23012	N/A	SU 50315 94206	Barn approx. 70m NE of The Manor House Grade II. Barn. Probably 17 th century
98	23004	SU 59 SW 74 812366	SU 50513 94180	Chest tomb to Thomas Dalby approx, 15m E of Chancel of Church of All Saints Grade II. Chest tomb. Dated 1734. Stone Church Street (East side) Moulded plinth. Fielded panel to each side. Oval panel with spandrels to each end. Baluster mouldings to each corner. Moulded slate top with armorial bearings incised to top.
99	23042	N/A	SU 50452 94170	No 2 The Green Grade II. House. Early 17 th century to right, late 18 th century to left
100	23011	N/A	SU 50303 94169	Barn approx. 50m ENE of The Manor House Grade II. Barn. Probably early 18 th century

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
2.3.4	Post-Medieval Sites (1486 AD - Present) (Fig.16 & 17) IDs 102 & 103 have been deleted.			
101	23016	N/A	SU 50255 94160	Outbuilding approx.15m NE of The Manor House Grade II*. Outbuilding, possibly former banqueting house. Probably 16 th century, lead guttering dated 1674 to down-pipe heads.
104	2831	N/A	SU 5023 9414	The Manor House, Church Street 16 th century manor house with 12 th century origins and 17 th century alterations. Grade II*. Registered Park or Garden, grade II
105	23014	N/A	SU 50246 94134	East Gatepier Approximately 20 Metres South East of The Manor House. Gatepier. Circa 1670 Description. Listed Building, grade II*
106	23015	N/A	SU 50241 94129	Site name West Gatepier Approximately 20 Metres South East of the Manor House. Gatepier. Circa 1670. One of a pair of gatepiers marking former path of entrance drive. Similar to the gatepiers at Coleshill by Sir Roger Pratt. Listed Building, grade II*
107	17046	N/A	SU 50425 94087	8,9 and 10 The Green. 17 th Century former farmhouse. Now converted to three dwellings. Listed Building, grade II
108	23005	N/A	SU 50312 94002	House Approximately 30 Metres East of the Manor House Summary House. 17 th century; late 19 th century addition to rear; with 20 th century alterations. House is approximately 30m E of The Abbey (Formerly listed as Cottage in grounds of Abbey). Listed Building, grade II
109	22945	N/A	SU 52828 93738	Barn approximately 40 metres north by northeast of number 3 and 4 Manor Cottages It was built using red brick and has a corrugated iron roof. Central midstrey is still present although the doors are missing.
110	22941	N/A	SU 52902 93706	Cob wall approximately 5 metres south of the Manor House

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
2.3.4	Post-Medieval Sites (1486 AD - Present) (Fig.16 & 17) IDs 102 & 103 have been deleted.			
111	22940	N/A	SU 52906 93717	Manor Farmhouse and attached Brewhouse Range. Built using red brick with flared headers in Flemish bond, having fragments of large timber-framing with brick infill. It features an early 18 th century dog-leg staircase with flood baluster balustrade and moulded wood handrail to rear of cross-wing.
112	22944	N/A	SU 52820 93682	Manor Farm Cottages Stone uncoursed rubble plinth, red brick with flared headers in Flemish bond to ground floor, and to first floor left.
113	22947	N/A	SU 52630 93494	Elm Hayes Stone uncoursed rubble plinth, with thatch roof and 20 th century porch.
114	22946	N/A	SU 52812 93651	Holywell Cottage Probably late 16 th century with later alterations.
115	22943	N/A	SU 52892 93682	The thatched cottage and attached Cob Wall Some 17 th century plank doors with original door furniture are still present. Attached, is a 18 th century cob wall to the rear along Church Street, approximately 40 metres long, and 2 metres high.
116	21128	N/A	SU 53612 91523	Lady Grove Farmhouse 20 th century addition to the right side of the house re-using old timber.
117	21131	N/A	SU 52046 90324	No 23 Manor Road 17 th century house
118	21130	N/A	SU 52061 90443	No 125 Lydalls Road 17 th century house
119	10786	N/A	SU 5197 9041	1 & 2, Rectory Cottages and Church Rooms, Lydalls Road. Mid 17 th century house, now 2 dwellings and school.
120	14084	N/A	SU 5212 9044	Blgrave Farmhouse, Lydalls Road Early C17th farmhouse and now house with 18 th century alterations.
121	13460	N/A	SU 5196 9035	36 (The Nook), Manor Road Probably early 17 th century house.
122	13591	N/A	SU 5202 9033	Nos 28 & 30 (Thorney Downe House and Thorney Downe Cottage, Manor Road) Mid 17 th century house with 19 th century cottage.

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
2.3.4	Post-Medieval Sites (1486 AD - Present) (Fig.16 & 17) IDs 102 & 103 have been deleted.			
123	21132	N/A	SU 52001 90310	Nos 29 and 31 Manor Road Red brick plinth to left, with large timber framing to left and brick infill with red brick to right.
124	13639	N/A	SU 5181 9031	Smiths Farmhouse and attached walls, Foxhall Road. Farmhouse, early 17 th century with later alterations.
125	14005	N/A	SU 5196 9028	Manor Cottage, Manor Road Early 17 th century house with addition of 1670 re-fronted and extended c.1770.
126	9371	SU 59 SW 142	SU 520 903	White Cottage, 26, Manor Road 16 th century house with 20 th century extensions to left. Dendro date: 1530 (-15, +20) for cruck wing.
127	16050	N/A	SU 4941 8957	Close Cottage, Townsend 16 th century with later alterations.
128	23146	N/A	SU 49414 89553	Cob Summer house approximately 30 metres north by northeast of Bishop's Manor farmhouse Cob walls with a thatch hipped roof. The interior features wood benches around the walls.
129	9342	N/A	SU 4937 8956	Pomander House, Townsend 16 th century house with alterations c.1925.
130	12690	N/A	SU 4939 8952	Bishop's Manor Farmhouse, Townsend Probable mid 17 th century farmhouse.
131	12793	SU 48 NE 33 766353	SU 4917 8919	Almshouse Farmhouse, High Street Farmhouse, now a house. Early 18 th century.
132	12831	N/A	SU 4927 8944	The Old Brewery & Showrooms, High Street 17 th century brewer's house, and former 18 th century malt house. It is now a house.
133	13346	N/A	SU 4916 8904	Barn, Lockton's Farmhouse, Church Lane Probable early 17 th century barn.
134	23130	N/A	SU 49202 89233	Pillar house, Pillar house east, and attached stone piers Rendered plinth with painted brick and painted stone quoins. Porch has a triglyph cornice and a moulded stone band between ground and first floors. History: Formerly trio home of artists John Henry Frederick Bacon (1865-1914) and L. Leslie Brooke (1862-1940) (Anon 1985)

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
2.3.4	Post-Medieval Sites (1486 AD - Present) (Fig.16 & 17) IDs 102 & 103 have been deleted.			
135	16049	N/A	SU 4913 8919	White Cottage and Adjoining House, High Street Originally it was 1 house but is now 2 dwellings. Probably early 17 th century
136	9336	N/A	SU 4919 8905	The Dell, Church Lane House C1450 with 17 th century alterations.
137	23123	N/A	SU 49375 88988	Small Barn approximately 50 metres east of Manor Farmhouse Weatherboarding on timber-framing present with corrugated iron sheet hipped roof. Plank double doors to centre are still part of the barn. History: Farmstead owned by the Loder family from 1557-1713. (Fletcher 1965-6:45-69).
138	23125	N/A	SU 49216 89122	Fairlawn Made from red brick with flared headers in Flemish bond and an old plain-tile roof with brick end stacks.
139	23019	N/A	SU 49888 93968	Number 3 Goslings 17 th -18 th century house. Painted uncoursed stone rubble plinth with large timber-framing and angle braces on first floor.
140	23043	N/A	SU 50441 94153	Nos 4 & 5 The Green 16 th -18 th century house.
141	23029	N/A	SU 50145 93844	No 16 High Street. 18 th century Rendered plinth to left with painted stone and uncoursed rubble to ground floor right.
142	23020	N/A	SU 50188 93888	No 5 High Street House, now shop and dwelling. Dated 1714 to date stone at first floor right, possibly incorporating earlier structure.
143	22996	N/A	SU 50150 93936	Cross Trees Cottage 17 th century house.
144	23021	N/A	SU 50186 93880	The Old School House Early 18 th century, with 19 th century alterations to fenestration.
145	23023	N/A	SU 50160 93816	Barn approximately 25 metres south south west of number 13 (Buckeridges) Barn. Probably early 18 th century..
146	23024	N/A	SU 50105 93716	Nos 33 & 35 High Street 16 th -18 th century house.
147	23038	N/A	SU 49986 93520	Old House Circa 17 th century. Remodelled and extended circa early 19 th century.

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
2.3.4	Post-Medieval Sites (1486 AD - Present) (Fig.16 & 17) IDs 102 & 103 have been deleted.			
148	23033	N/A	SU 50142 93838	No 18 High Street Early 16 th century. It has an old tiled roof with end right chimneystack. Internally the roof appears to have smoke blackened rafters. The ground floor has an open fireplace and massive spine beam with 3-inch chamfer.
149	23022	N/A	SU 50187 93850	Buckridges Dated 1631 to oriel window at first floor right.
150	22942	N/A	SU 52954 93701	Shelter Shed approximately 40 metres east south east of Manor House The rear wall is built using stone coursed rubble. It is timber-framed with a thatch roof.
151	23041	N/A	SU 49989 93542	Stable at No 72 Early 18 th century, refitted internally early 19 th century. Timber framed and weatherboarded with hipped plaintiled roof. A fireplace is situated at the western end and contains a cast-iron stove.
152	9374	N/A	SU 500 935	47 (Ramseys), High Street. House, early 17 th century
153	23039	N/A	SU 50014 93517	East Boundary walls to No 27 Coursed limestone rubble with ashlar, tile and brick. Main entry with square-section brick piers topped with ball finials with 2 ashlar hinge courses. 4-centred arch with tiles as voussoirs and central triple keyblock with flat top. Main walls extend north and south along street frontage, with a brick string course below stepped coping.
154	23025	N/A	SU 50100 93703	Nos 37 & 39 High Street 17 th -18 th century house.
155	23032	N/A	SU 50107 93772	No 44 High Street 17 th -18 th century house.
156	2730	N/A	SU 4986 9347	Sutton Mill, Mill Lane Dated 1773 to brick at ground. On Mill Brook, one of several mills documented in Sutton.
157	23034	N/A	SU 49990 93548	Long Barn 17 th century barn.

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
2.3.4	Post-Medieval Sites (1486 AD - Present) (Fig.16 & 17) IDs 102 & 103 have been deleted.			
158	23040	N/A	SU 49946 93535	Garden Cottage No 72 (PRN;). Mid 17 th century. The cottage is timber-framed and weatherboarded with a plain tiled mansard roof. On the ground floor there are 2 bridging beams, one in each of the 2 rooms, each with chamfers and tongue stops.
159	23035	N/A	SU 49996 93457	No 76 High Street. Early 17 th century, with early 19 th century fenestration and alterations
160	23037	N/A	SU 49944 93337	Shelter shed approximately 40m west north west of number 96 (Uptown Farmhouse). Timber-framed to rear and ends with weatherboarding and thatch roof.
161	23036	N/A	SU 49979 93313	Uptown Farmhouse 17 th century structure.
162	23026	N/A	SU 50030 93454	No 49 High Street Probably early 16 th century.
163	23028	N/A	SU 50017 93327	Thatched cottage 17 th century structure.
164	23153	N/A	SU 48644 92369	Two Barns Approximately 15 metres north east of number 41 Attached late 17 th century barn, with later alterations. 3-bay barn with doorway to centre although the doors are missing.
165	23164	N/A	SU 48741 92278	Home Farmhouse Built using red brick with flared headers in Flemish bond. It is cross-gabled to right of centre with 18 th century 'Ipswich' window.
166	23165	N/A	SU 48751 92197	Old Moor Grange and Stepstone Cottage Built using red brick with flared headers in Flemish bond.
167	26067	N/A	SU 48741 92277	Home Farm Cottage 17 th -18 th century building.
168	23141	N/A	SU 49413 89698	Walnut Tree Cottage 17 th century house.
169	23142	N/A	SU 49320 89604	South View 17 th -18 th century house.
170	23149	N/A	SU 49380 89595	The Cottage 17 th century house.
171	23145	N/A	SU 49500 89620	Barn at SU 4950 8962 19 th century brick plinth with large timber framing and weatherboarding; corrugated asbestos roof. Double plank doors to right of centre are present.

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
2.3.4	Post-Medieval Sites (1486 AD - Present) (Fig.16 & 17) IDs 102 & 103 have been deleted.			
172	23147	N/A	SU 49354 89491	Barn approximately 40 metres south west of Prince's Manor farmhouse 17 th -18 th century building.
173	23120	N/A	SU 49404 89418	Tudor Cottage 17 th century house.
174	23121	N/A	SU 49364 89431	The Potters Large timber framing with painted brick infill to ground floor. 1 bay window on the ground floor contains ovolo-moulded mullions,
175	23129	N/A	SU 49208 89263	Homeleigh Flat stone band between ground and first floors is present.
176	23139	N/A	SU 49371 89323	Nos 5 & 7 King's Lane 17 th -18 th century houses.
177	23136	SU 48 NE 73	SU 49043 89011	Outbuilding Approximately 40m north west of homestead There are various inscribed bricks to the front, including one inscribed "T, Harris, July 12, 1797".
178	9331	N/A	SU 4917 8939	Cob Wall and Outbuilding, Kings Manor, High Street 18 th century wall north of the boundary of Middle Farm alongside Talbots Lane.
179	7415	SU 48 NE 58	SU 4916 8916	Geering Almshouses, Walls & Gate, High Street Almshouses, 1723. Attached walls and gate also listed.
180	23140	N/A	SU 49257 89183	Old School House 19 th century rustic open porch.
181	23137	N/A	SU 49320 89271	Ranger Cottage Made from red brick with flared headers in Flemish bond.
182	23132	N/A	SU 49092 89002	Tigin Ban 17 th century house
183	23136	SU 48 NE 73	SU 49043 89011	Outbuilding Approximately 40m north west of homestead There are various inscribed bricks to the front, including one inscribed 'T, Harris, July 12, 1797'.

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
2.3.4	Post-Medieval Sites (1486 AD - Present) (Fig.16 & 17) IDs 102 & 103 have been deleted.			
184	23122	N/A	SU 49365 89020	Great Barn, Approximately 40 metres North east of Prince's Manor farmhouse The barn is 10-bay aisled with plank double doors. Weatherboarding on timber framing is present. Interior was not inspected but reputed to be of queen-post roof construction with clasped and butted purlins and wind braces. History: Farmstead owned by the Loder family from 1557-1713 (Fletcher, 1965/6)
	Ecclesiastical Buildings (Fig. 18)			
185	2837	SU 49 SW 9	SU 5090 9477	Site name St Mary Magdalene's Chapel (site of). Mentioned 1461 and 1511 but dissolved by mid 16 th century. Precise location not established.
186	?	N/A	SU 50513 94180	Chest Tomb to Thomas Dalby approximately 15 Metres east of Chancel of Church of All Saints. Dated 1734. (SU5094 ;SUTTON). Chest tomb to Thomas Dalby approx, 15m E of Chancel of Church of All Saints. Fielded panel to each side. Oval panel with spandrels to each end. Baluster mouldings to each corner. Moulded slate top with armorial bearings incised to top.
187	23003	N/A	SU 50488 94175	Chest tomb approximately 10 metres south of Chancel of Church of All Saints 5 quatrefoil panels to each side. Single quatrefoil flanked by lancet tracery to each end. Worn stone top slab.
188	2832	SU 59 SW 4 238256	SU 5048 9419	Church of All Saints. Church Street Romanesque west tower and nave, 13 th century chancel, 14 th century north and south aisles and 15th century south porch.
189	2830	SU 59 SW 154 536514	SU 5026 9400	The Abbey, Church Street Rectory house, now religious education centre. Hall and solar range of c.1320, rear range probably 16 th century and probable 17 th century south range with later alterations.

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
Ecclesiastical Buildings (Fig. 18)				
190	10358	N/A	SU 5015 9393	Former Congregational Chapel (C110m SW of Abbey) It is built in the domestic style of the Arts and Crafts movement, with red brick. Red tiles create a steep roof with an elaborate bellcote centrally on the ridge formed like a tapering pyramid with hung tiles and a fine weather vane.
191	2836	SU 59 SW 8	SU 5304 9370	Church of St Peter and St Paul, Church Street Romanesque origins, 13 th century chancel, nave was rebuilt 1880s and the tower in 1885.
192	7164	N/A	SU 4860 9222	Methodist Chapel Foundations of this building may have been the foundations of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel of 1844. It is approximately 6x4.5m with an external porch. Now used as a builders store.
193	2857	N/A	SU 5196 9050	Church of All Saints, Lydalls Road 12 th century church, chancel rebuilt and south aisle added 1340 with 15 th century alterations. Pottery and a lead coffin of Roman date were found at the church.
194	21129	N/A	SU 51971 90496	Group of 4 headstones and 1 coffin slab, 1 metre south and east of south aisle of Church of All Saints All headstones have shaped tops, 3 with skulls to centre. Worn inscriptions. 19 th century coffin slab is not of special architectural interest.
195	4975	SU 59 SW 37 238337	SU 5196 9049	Churchyard Cross, Church of All Saints, Lydalls Road Base and shaft of a cross probably of the late C14th stand on two modern steps immediately south of the church (Church of All Saints PRN 2857).
196	7412	N/A	SU 4915 8920	Methodist Church (Old Chapel) Built from red brick in English bond and stone dressings, about 4 x 6m in dimensions. Built in 1850, now converted to a private house. Included in Eustace chapel survey (1984).
197	9616	SU 48 NE 11 233641	SU 4927 8899	Churchyard Cross, Church of St Matthew, Church Lane Probably 15 th century with 19 th century top to cross.

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
Industrial Buildings (Fig. 19)				
198	21133	N/A	SU 52417 90808	Transfer shed 1840, with 20 th century alterations. Formed part of Brunel's buildings at Didcot Railway Station, moved to present site c.1983.
199	21134	SU 59 SW 145	SU 52417 90808	Engine shed Great Western Railway Heritage Centre It is built from brown brick, asbestos sheet and steel and is 64.0m by 20.4m in dimensions so it can accommodate some sixteen locomotives. The westernmost road through the engine shed connects with the adjoining 1931 repair/lifting shop. The roof is part glazed, with walkways and tall exhaust vents. The oil store has an original range of oil tanks.
200	21135	SU 59 SW 146	SU 52458 90692	Coaling Stage Great Western Railway; Railway Heritage Centre Coal stage, Great Western Railway Heritage Centre. Behind the centre is a through running arch for the coal wagons in both side elevations. These have a semi-circular head and plain panelled wall to rear elevation. The interior has a store below and the coal stage above with the water tank supported on a central cast iron column. The original 1/2 ton capacity coal loading tubs and dumping mechanism are still in use. It has been little altered and is now the only example in England still in use for its original purpose. The shed was closed by British Rail in June 1965 but continues in use by the Great Western Society (Bolger, P 1983:14; Vaughan, A 1977: pl 457; Hawkins, C & Reeve, G 1987:278-90; Lyons, ET 1947:20).
201	10745	SU 59 SW 141	SU 5271 9056	Didcot Junction Original station built 1844. Appears to have had 6 platforms with awnings connected across the rails by curve-topped louvered clerestories. Burned down 1885.
202	11890	N/A	SU 533 902	Brickworks, Brick Kiln, Claypits (site of) Appears on OS map as 'Brick Yard'. It was comprised of 2 water-filled pits, 2 small square buildings (one labelled as kiln). No reference on tithe maps of 1841 and 1927.

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
Roads and Trackways (Fig. 20)				
203	16224	N/A	SU 5025 9408	Post Medieval Cobbled Road along Church Street 19 th century cobbled road constructed at least partially on banked ditch. Consists of three phases of cobbling. C.250m in length. Similar to causeway at Steventon. Medieval pottery found beneath cobbling in plough soil.
204	22939	N/A	SU 52527 93724	Road Bridge over Railway Track Road Bridge. C.1840. Probably from a design by I.K. Brunel.
Miscellaneous Sites (Fig. 21)				
205	23017	SU 59 SW 140 1092268	SU 50236 94164	Sundial Approximately 10m north east of the Manor House It has a shaped stone base with an octagonal shaft. Probably 17 th century.
206	10085	N/A	SU 5233 8999	Milestone Type T2
207	10087	N/A	SU 4913 8912	Milestone. Probably mid 19 th century. Type T1
Undated Sites (Fig. 22)				
208	D11521	SU 49 SE 102 1059147	SU 4914 9488	Later Prehistoric Rectangular Enclosure Identified from St Joseph AP. No more details. Site destroyed
209	D8468	N/A	SU 490 948	Undated Circular Enclosure Small circle adjacent to north end of Drayton Cursus.
210	2840	SU 59 SW 14 238284	SU 5100 9448	Later Prehistoric Rectilinear Enclosures Complex of prehistoric features including 3 enclosures (rectangular and curvilinear); 5 hut circles of diameter 5 metres to 11 metres; 2 field boundaries of 129 and 100 metres; 6 ditches of 25-165m in length; and, 55 medium round features (pits) in a polyfocal pattern. The area is now used as a dump for gravel. Not scored for MPP.

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
Undated Sites (Fig. 22)				
211	15005	SU 49 SE 135 1059196	SU 492 947	Neolithic Long Mound Monument originally recognized from APs; it is approximately 150m long, and consists of 2 parallel ditches 20m apart. The site lies east of and is parallel to the Drayton Cursus. AAAS sectioned the east ditch, which had vertical sides and a flattish base, but no evidence of internal features or internal bank. The site was covered by alluviation. The northern 50m lies within a proposed gravel extraction area; OAU trenched and located the northern terminal (the ditch was 4m wide). The feature was not excavated. It has been scored as a long mound for MPP.
212	15300	SU 49 SE 35 766591	SU 4845 9415	Undated Enclosures. Identified from plotting. Field has been ploughed. Most of circuit shown on cropmark overlay appears visible. Complex of features include a ditch, a settlement of 4 enclosures (average size 30m x 30m), 2 trackways, one 45m long, the other 20m and 13 random patterned small and medium sized round pits.
213	8466	SU 49 SE 184 1432509	SU 492 938	Undated Linear Features and Pits Complex of features including a trackway that is defined by 2 ditches.
214	12301	SU 59 SW 102 1088902	SU 5053 9376	Undated Double Ditched Rectangular Enclosure Ditches mark out three sides of what may be a rectangular double ditched enclosure. Probable bronze dagger recovered.
215	7663	N/A	SU 5267 9375	Undated Human Burials
216	12304	N/A	SU 5039 9350	Undated Ring Ditches Possible ring ditches. Do not look very archaeological. Some rather deformed ovals. Oblique AP's show only 3 circles which seem to be archaeological features. Field was a tennis court and may be under grass in NMR photo.
217	12302	SU 59 SW 109 1088951	SU 5096 9350	Undated Rectangular Enclosure. Rectangular enclosure with eastern entrance. Further enclosures and linear features shown on RCHME Thames Gravels Survey.

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
Undated Sites (Fig. 22)				
218	15310.07	SU 59 SW 11 238275	SU 5293 9347	Ring ditch in Barrow Cemetery at Appleford It is one of three ring ditches south of a church; block marks adjacent.
219	15310.06	SU 59 SW 11 238275	SU 5296 9351	Ring ditch in Barrow Cemetery at Appleford One of three ring ditches SSW of church, a rectangular enclosure adjoins the ring ditch.
220	15310.05	SU 59 SW 149 1374701	SU 5305 9361	Ring ditch in Barrow Cemetery at Appleford One of 3 ring ditches from a Barrow cemetery.
221	15310.02	SU 59 SW 11 238275	SU 533 937	Ring ditch at Appleford Located 200m ENE of Church. Part of Barrow cemetery.
222	15310.03	SU 59 SW 99 1088796	SU 534 936	Northern Settlement Cluster at Appleford Discrete cluster of enclosures, pits, and trackways located in NE corner of SAM. Appears to overlie some ring ditches thought to be part of linear barrow cemetery.
223	12303	SU 59 SW 103 1088906	SU 5061 9327	Undated Possible Rectangular Enclosures and Pits Linear marks perhaps representing rectangular enclosures.
224	15310.04	SU 59 SW 11 238275	SU 535 933	Rectangular Enclosure S of Northern Settlement Three sides of rectangular enclosure, the fourth presumably destroyed by cutting of Moor Ditch.
225	15312	SU 59 SW 101 1088900	SU 5025 9300	Undated Enclosure Identified only from RCHME gravels overlay.
226	15313	SU 59 SW 100 1088893	SU 5120 9300	Undated Field System Identified from RCHM gravels overlay.
227	15297	SU 49 SE 111 1059156	SU 4890 9270	Prehistoric/Roman Field System Identified from RCHM gravels overlay. No other details.
228	15310.01	SU 59 SW 99 1088796	SU 530 928	Rectangular Enclosure and Trackway Sinuous bifurcated trackway with associated large rectangular enclosure. Pits.
229	15304	SU 49 SE 120 1059165	SU 4940 9235	Undated Trackways; Linear System Identified from RCHM gravels overlay. No other details.

Site	HER No.	NMR No. Monument No.	NGR	Description
Undated Sites (Fig. 22)				
230	2838	SU 59 SW 13 238281	SU 5215 9200	Undated Farmstead Complex (probable Later Prehistoric to Roman date) Consisting of a trackway 290m in length, 3 rectangular enclosures defined by 1 ditch, each of varying sizes with internal features present, 7 ditches of lengths from 38m to 135m, and a group of 37 small round features (pits) in polyfocal pattern. Pipeline route passed through this area; no features could be identified during topsoil stripping but the inspection of the pre-construction drainage trench highlighted geology of recurrent sand and gravel pockets. This information suggests that the cropmarks are geological in nature.

3 BASE LINE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Assessment of the Documentary Record

The map data for the environs of the site show that the post-medieval landscape has not changed to any significant degree in the past two hundred years; some field boundaries have moved, but tracks, roads and the overall landscape morphology has been largely resistant to change. The power stations complex itself is largely bounded by 19th century field and parochial limits; the southwest side of the complex where it abuts Milton Park Estate is recent.

Until the construction of the Central Ordnance Depot, its location chosen because of the presence of the east/west line of the Great Western railway and the north/south line of the Southampton railway that met at Didcot, the area of the proposal site comprised fields. On the far bank of the Moor Ditch, north of Harwell village, were open fields in the early 19th century; perhaps the poor quality of land is reflected in the name of Purgatory Farm. Durnell's Farm to the west seems to have increased in size over the course of the 19th and early 20th centuries, prior to it ending up as a Prisoner of War camp during the Second World War.

Aerial photographs of the area have been extensively plotted by Don Benson and David Miles (1974). The Historic Environment Record at the Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services holds more recent plots by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments of England (RCHME). These show a densely occupied

archaeological landscape, which various interventions have demonstrated to extend from early prehistory to the post-Roman period. Moreover, archaeological interventions have also revealed the remains to extend beyond the extent of the cropmark evidence.

3.2 Assessment of Known Sites

The preliminary assessment of the known sites carried out during the initial baseline study highlighted a number of sites in the area that had the potential to inform the archaeology within the proposal site.

Palaeolithic

There are no known Palaeolithic sites in the immediate vicinity of the site, and can therefore be assigned a negligible potential.

Mesolithic (Fig. 9)

There is a single Mesolithic site (1) to the northwest of the proposal site; no Mesolithic has been found in the immediate vicinity of the proposal site.

The Mesolithic represents quite limited activity in the vicinity of the proposal site, and can be assigned a negligible potential.

Neolithic (Fig. 10)

There are eight Neolithic sites in the gazetteer; seven (2-8) are located northwest of the proposal site clustered at the northern end of Drayton South Cursus and along Drayton North Cursus, two important Neolithic monuments in this stretch of the Upper Thames Valley (Barclay et al. 2003). Cursus monuments are believed to be associated primarily with middle Neolithic appropriation of earlier mortuary enclosures (2 & 3) (Barclay et al. 2003:236-7). Although, the ritual deposition of pottery (6 & 7), flint (4) and axe heads (6) evidenced at the Drayton cursus monuments is also evidenced on cursus sites elsewhere in Britain (Barclay et al. 2003:238). The ecofactual data from Drayton South Cursus (8) has provided important absolute dating for this monument class, which until recently had been under-investigated.

The final site (9) is within the proposal area; the excavations carried out in 1991 at Didcot (Boyle et al, 1991) located a number of pits and ditches just to the northwest of the proposed new build. The features investigated extended beyond the edges of excavation.

The Neolithic sites comprise significantly more remains than the Mesolithic. Although these sites are concentrated on the area of the cursus monuments at Drayton, the power stations complex has evidenced an important quantity of evidence, and so represents limited activity in the vicinity of the proposal site; it can be assigned a high potential.

Bronze Age (Fig. 11)

The north end of Drayton Cursus South provided a focus for Bronze Age activity (10-18), with at least one burial (13) in the vicinity, at Sutton Courtenay. Further to the east, overlooking the Thames are ring ditches and double ring ditches (14, 17 & 18), as well as pitting (17). A beaker burial (16) was also found here in the 19th century. Farther to the south and adjacent to the proposal site a small Bronze Age cremation cemetery (15) was partially excavated, which was located within a reasonably well-preserved Middle Bronze Age landscape.

The Bronze Age activity recovered to date seems to focus on the river and near the Neolithic cursus monument between Drayton and Sutton Courtenay. There is a possibility of further Bronze Age remains to the south near the proposal area, hidden by alluvium associated with the Moor Ditch, but this can be identified as a medium potential.

Iron Age (Fig. 12)

Iron Age activity is reasonably well-represented in the immediate vicinity of the proposal site. Iron Age pottery (19) was recovered from the area of the Neolithic Long Mortuary enclosure, predating Drayton North Cursus, while the north end of Drayton South Cursus (20) also yielded potentially Iron Age remains. The excavations (21-22) to east and west of Appleford – northeast of the proposal area – yielded ditches; moreover, the eastern site also revealed a sequence of Middle Iron Age enclosures (22). Immediately to the west of the proposal site extensive cropmark evidence (23-24) has revealed a large area of settlement, attesting occupation from the Iron Age to Saxon periods.

Iron age settlement activity (25) is also attested from excavation east by southeast of the proposal area where Didcot and District Historical and Archaeological Society excavated part of an Iron Age settlement. An Iron Age inhumation (26) was also excavated due south, c. 1.5km from the centre of the power stations complex.

There are no remains dating from the Iron Age within the power stations complex. However, the presence of cropmarks in the immediate vicinity of the proposal means that the possibility of further remains cannot be precluded. Similarly, the alluvium associated with the Moor Ditch may also mask remains from the Iron Age. Consequently, the potential to be accorded the Iron Age is medium.

Roman (Fig. 13)

Leeds' excavations, northwest of the proposal area, at the north end of Drayton South Cursus (27) yielded a significant quantity of Roman pot, tile and some metalwork: Leeds believed this to have been brought to the site by the later Saxon occupants. Nonetheless, limited evidence for Roman activity was found to the east of the north end of Drayton South Cursus (28). During excavation at Drayton North Cursus part of a 2nd and 3rd century enclosure and a boundary ditch and at Dropshot Roman villa (30). The Dropshot villa site yielded anecdotal evidence of

tessellated floors, as well as pot and coins. Excavation was carried out forty years ago and the archive is listed as still with the landowner.

To the east in the parish of Appleford are a number of sites comprising a villa complex (40), an inhumation cemetery (43) – which may yet prove to be Saxon – as well as at least one more inhumation to the south (42) with occupation comprising a Roman trackway and ditches on the same site (30). Further burials (37) were found in the vicinity in 1861 and pottery was recovered from the environs in 1844 and in 1859 (37). To the east of Appleford (36), pottery was found during a watching brief, but previous excavations in 1973 yielded a villa, trackways, enclosures, ditches and pits; these had been noted since the 19th century as cropmarks. Although the relationship between Roman villa sites and later medieval parishes is not clear, it is not uncommon for later cemeteries and churches to be situated in proximity to former villa sites (Knight, 2005).

The village of Milton to the west of the proposal site may also have provided a similar focus of Roman occupation (42) within a larger agricultural landscape (38), evidencing a cemetery (41). The potential occupation site (42) and field system (38) have only been observed as cropmarks, so only a broad date-range can be assigned them, but the cemetery (41) was excavated yielding a 3rd century or later date.

Immediately north of the east side of the proposal site air photographs have revealed a linear Roman-British village within a regular field system (39). The power stations complex was itself investigated in 1991, on a site to the west of the proposal site. The work comprised an evaluation and subsequent excavation, which yielded Roman ditches and pits (43). To the east, Roman burials and pottery (44) were found in the late 1920s. Two bronze bowls were found in close proximity (45), and although these were identified as Roman (Miles, 1976), subsequent work has re-dated them to the 5th century or later (Cook & Rutter, *in press*).

In Didcot a Roman lead coffin and pottery was found at All Saints, Lydalls Road (38), and to the east also on Lydalls Road (47) pottery was found in poorly defined features. West of these and north of Wantage Road (48) a coin hoard was found by a detectorist and a possible villa site were also evaluated.

To conclude; the Roman potential in the vicinity of the proposal site is high, with several cemeteries, villa sites and areas of field systems. These may well be reflected in current parish boundaries, but it is not possible to use this as a predictive tool for the location of the potential archaeology. Clearly, the presence of Roman activity on the power stations complex itself indicates that the potential for further remains is high.

Anglo-Saxon (Fig. 14)

The village of Sutton Courtenay has yielded evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity

since Leeds began excavating there in the 1920s (52) (Leeds, 1923, 1927, 1947). A large village, comprising thirty-three structures, was investigated; Leeds also found an isolated inhumation here (51). To the north, at Drayton North Cursus (49), three post-built structures and three *grubenhauser* were investigated. Nearby, at the north end of Drayton South Cursus (53) a possible Anglo-Saxon ditch was evaluated, which indicated the possibility of the Anglo-Saxon settlement extending this far east. East of Sutton Courtenay, a shield boss was found (54), although it is very poorly provenanced, which it is believed is associated with a burial. No further data is held concerning the putative burial. North of this isolated possible burial evidence, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (50) was found during gravel extraction.

The Appleford cemetery (55), which was originally dated to the Late Prehistoric, was identified by John Blair (1994:73) as being Middle Saxon, although Paul Booth of Oxford Archaeology has raised questions about this interpretation. Further evidence of Anglo-Saxon inhumation was recovered just to the east, in Appleford, itself (56). East of Appleford there are cropmarks (57) that may well be Anglo-Saxon enclosures.

Milton, which is located 1.5km west of the proposal site, has also revealed traces of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (58 & 59), with a further burial to the south (61). Occupation is attested by the ditches and pits on the edge of Milton itself (60); cropmarks (62) are located between the village of Milton and the power stations complex.

The proposal site has yielded evidence of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery dating from the 5th to 8th centuries AD (63). Two sunken-featured buildings (SFBs), also referred to as *grubenhauser* and usually associated with craft or industrial activities, were also excavated on the site (63), and are dated to the 6th century AD, which corresponds with the date range of the *Perlrandsbecker* (64), found in June 1933. Boyle (1995) notes that there “...is no existing evidence which suggests that the two SFBs are part of a larger complex, while the extent of the cemetery is unknown”, and suggest that the activity continues to the west (Boyle *et al*, 1995:242). It is clear that there are no recorded remains to the east.

The Anglo-Saxon potential for the proposal area is high, as there is good evidence for a cemetery and craft activities. Although no evidence for settlement has yet been found in the area it is possible that a village may be in close proximity. Sutton Courtenay, Appleford, and Milton have all yielded evidence of occupation and funerary remains in reasonably close association. The presence of inhumations would seem to indicate the high potential for settlement activity close by. Boyle (1995) suggests that any settlement activity extends west; the plan of the site (Boyle, 1995: Fig 89) is less unequivocal, showing a spread of inhumations from west to east, focussing on the east side of the excavation area where the SFBs are located. Therefore, it seems prudent to assign a high potential for further remains.

High Medieval (Fig. 15)

Sutton Courtenay has several buildings dating from the medieval period (67, 69, 70 & 71), which are vernacular structures, as well as the Church of All Saints (68) and the cobbled (72) road along Church Street, which sealed medieval pottery. The site of the chapel of St Mary Magdalene is recorded, but not known (65).

The church of St Peter and St Paul (73) at Appleford dates from the 13th century.

Several medieval buildings are also located in Harwell, comprising a 13th century house (78), a 15th century barn (76), and two 15th century domestic structures (77 & 80). There are also 13th century references to the fishpond (79) at Harwell.

There is a 14th century hall (74) at Milton.

Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out an excavation of medieval earthwork at Didcot (75), south of Wantage Road; possible medieval gravel working was recorded in the vicinity of Drayton North Cursus (66). There are a number of medieval structures in Harwell.

The potential for the site for the medieval is negligible; all the medieval activity occurs away from the site.

Post Medieval (Figs. 16 & 17)

Several industrial post-medieval sites are located in the study area, although none are in the immediate vicinity of the power stations complex or the proposal site. North of Sutton Courtenay is Culham Lock (81), a toll house on Sutton Bridge (82) and paper mill on the Thames (86). There is a dovecote (96), a 16th century outbuilding (101), a 17th century barn (97), and an 18th century barn (100).

Post-medieval houses at Sutton Courtenay survive from the 16th century (83, 89 & 104 – this latter site had 17th century gateposts: 105 & 106 – 140, 146, 148 & 162). Buildings from the 17th century comprise (84, 90, 91, 94, 99, 107, 108 & the gateposts 105 & 106, 139, 143, 147, 149, 152, 154, 155, 157, 158, 159, 161 & 163), including the George and Dragon pub (95). From the 18th century there is less represented (87, 92, 93, 142, 144, 145, 151 & 156); the 19th century (85); and the 20th century (88), as well as undated buildings (112, 113, 153 & 160).

The Norman House had work carried out on it during the 17th century (94).

There is an 18th century tomb to Thomas Dalby (98).

At Appleford there is a late 16th century building (114) a 17th to 18th century group of structures (115) and an 18th century farmhouse (111). The rest of the buildings at Appleford are not dated any more closely than the post-medieval (109, 110, 112, 113 & 150).

Ladygrove Farm (**116**) on the north side of Didcot has a 20th century addition re-using old timber, although the farm itself dates from at least the 18th century, when it features on Roque's plan of 1761. Within the historic village of Didcot, there is a single 16th century building (**126**), a number of 17th century buildings (**117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122 & 124 & 125**), and an undated structure with timber-framing (**123**).

Harwell also has a comparatively good level of historic building preservation, with a house dating from the 15th century (**136**) two houses dating from the 16th century (**127 & 129**) and a number of buildings from the 17th century (**130, 132, 133, 135, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 176, & 182**). Almshouse Farmhouse dates from the 18th century houses (**131**), as do (**177, 178, 179 & 183**) and Old School House that dates from the 19th century (**180**) and there are several undated buildings (**128, 134, 137, 138, 174, 175, 181 & 184**).

Home Farm Cottage (**167**) in Milton dates from the 17th century, as do the barns (**164**). Home Farmhouse (**165**) dates from the 18th century; Old Moor Grange (**166**) is not dated.

All the above historic buildings are outside the proposal area and the potential is consequently negligible.

Ecclesiastical Buildings (Fig. 18)

There are five ecclesiastical sites at Sutton Courtenay (**185, 186, 187, 188 & 189**); these comprise the 13th century Church of All Saints (**188**), the 15th or 16th century chapel to St Mary Magdalene (**185**), an undated chest tomb (**187**) and an 18th century chest tomb (**186**), the rectory house (**189**) and the former Congregational Church (**190**).

The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul (**191**) at Appleford is a 13th century structure, with its origins in the 11th or 12th centuries. The current nave dates from the 19th century, as does the tower.

Didcot has a possible early Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (**192**), currently in use as a builder's store. The 12th century church of All Saints (**193**) on Lydall Road has a number of headstones and a slab of historical interest (**194**) as well as a churchyard cross (**195**).

There is a Methodist chapel (**196**) and churchyard cross (**197**) in Harwell.

All the above historic buildings are outside the proposal area and the potential is consequently negligible.

Industrial Buildings (Fig. 19)

To the east of the proposal site are a cluster of industrial buildings (**198, 199, 200**)

& **201**) from the 1840s (**198**) onwards. The transfer shed (**198**), the engine shed (**199**), the coaling stage (**200**) and the late 19th century station (**201**) is all that remains of the complex of buildings and sidings, which extended as far west as the proposal site.

To the east of the railway heritage are brickworks (**202**).

The potential for recovering traces of earlier industrial structures, as well as those from the Central Ordnance Depot use of the site are **low**. Clearly there are places where Anglo-Saxon and Roman archaeology is *in situ*; the extent and degree of demolition associated with the downscaling of the Central Ordnance Depot and the ground preparation for the construction of Didcot A is not a known factor.

Roads and Trackways (Fig. 20)

There is a cobbled road (**203**) in Sutton Courtenay, which seals a plough soil with medieval pottery in it.

At Appleford the bridge (**204**) over the railway track was probably designed by Brunel in the 1840s.

All the above historic buildings are outside the proposal area and the potential is consequently negligible.

Miscellaneous Sites (Fig. 21)

There is a 17th century sundial (**205**) in 10m northeast of the Manor House in Sutton Courtenay. It has a shaped stone base with an octagonal shaft.

There are two milestones, one Type T2 (**206**) in Didcot, and one Type T1 (**207**) along the A34, in the search area.

All the above historic buildings are outside the proposal area and the potential is consequently negligible.

Undated sites (Fig. 22)

To the west of Sutton Courtenay there is a cropmark complex (**208**), showing amongst other things a trackway defined by two ditches. There are a number of other sites west and north of Sutton Courtenay (**209**, **211**, **212** & **213**). East of Sutton Courtenay there are a number of further cropmark sites (**210**, **214**, **216**, **217**, **223**, **225**, **226** & **227**); some of these are not well recorded – (**230**) in particular may comprise geological evidence, rather than archaeological.

An unrecorded number of undated burials (**215**) was recovered in Appleford; in addition to Bronze Age ring ditches (**218**, **219**, **220** & **221**) forming parts of a barrow cemetery overlooking the Thames. Just to the east of the ring ditches is a settlement cluster of pits, enclosures and trackways (**222**, **224** & **228**).

North and east of Milton are the cropmarks of a field system (227) and trackways (229), for which there is no dating.

East of the proposal site is an undated farmstead complex (230) comprising a 290m long trackway, three rectangular enclosures, a number of ditches and pits; a pipeline route passed through the site but the inspection of the pre-construction drainage trench highlighted geology of recurrent sand and gravel pockets. This information suggests that the cropmarks may be geological in nature.

There are a number of undated cropmark sites to the north, and round the periphery of the site. The density of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activity in this area indicates that at least some of these cropmark sites are of archaeological importance. None of the sites is within the proposal area, but historic building coverage, and the poor geology of the Gault Clay easily hinders cropmark evidence and may well mask archaeological activity. As a consequence of the distance from the site, the potential is low; however, if the cropmark evidence is indicative of the activity on the side of the Ditch Moor, where the alluvium overlies Gault Clay, which would create poor conditions for air photography, a low to moderate potential must be considered, at the very least.

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The major potential impact to the unknown archaeological sites comes from the construction of a new power station within the proposal area.

The proposed power station is located in an area where prehistoric, Roman and Saxon remains have been excavated and investigated for over 150 years. The immediate proposal area itself has yielded remains since the first quarter of the 20th century, within a cultural landscape that stretches back to the Neolithic.

To the northwest of the power stations complex between Drayton and Sutton Courtenay are two Neolithic cursus monuments; Drayton North Cursus and Drayton South Cursus. The cursus was a focus for activities since the Neolithic; the north end is associated with a long barrow and a long enclosure, the south end with Bronze Age activity. Beaker pits are also located at the north end, while Beaker burials are at the south end (Barclay, et al. 2003:95). This post-Neolithic activity can be seen to extend east along the gravel terrace of the Thames where there many ring ditches for barrows, recorded from air photographs.

A Bronze Age agricultural landscape can be seen initially to have developed within this funerary landscape, evidenced by field enclosures, trackways and settlements. This cultural landscape comprises field systems, cemeteries and settlements across the gravel and alluvium south of the Thames. South of the proposal site the geology changes to Gault Clay, and consequently our knowledge is much reduced. Nonetheless, cemetery evidence has been recovered from south

of the site, west of Didcot. This use of the landscape – both economic and funerary – can be seen to have continued through the Iron Age, into the Roman and Anglo-Saxon.

Although the earlier prehistoric monumental landscape of cursuses and ring ditches does not appear to extend into the area of the proposed development it is clear that there may be archaeological remains which will be directly affected by any groundworks carried out at the site.

Those archaeological remains that would appear to have the greatest potential are Saxon, although the potential for earlier Neolithic and Roman is also high. The excavation at Didcot power station complex (Boyle, 1995), which revealed these remains was carried out under programmed conditions; that is, an evaluation preceded the excavation phase of works. This permitted archaeologists time to fully excavate all the remains within the proposal area to an appropriate degree.

As a result, Neolithic ditches and pits were investigated, which provided good dating evidence, and are contemporary with those sites to the northwest at Drayton South and Drayton North Cursus monuments.

The Roman remains comprise agricultural ditches, although at least one pit was also excavated. This indicates that the area was under cultivation, and there is the possibility for further settlement activity in the area. The site noted as cropmarks to the north of the station may extend into the area.

The Saxon remains comprise cemetery evidence and settlement activity. The funerary remains consist of imported Frankish bronze bowls and a 5th through to 8th century cemetery have been recovered from the proposal site. The settlement activity paralleled this funerary use of the site. This can be used to suggest that the potential remains are spread widely over the area, with perhaps only light occupation. This contrasts with urban or more densely occupied sites where the spread is reduced, with greater depth of material remains.

During the evaluation it had become clear that not only were there unexpected Anglo-Saxon funerary remains, but that there were also unanticipated Roman and prehistoric remains. It was believed that the site had been reduced, thereby truncating the archaeological horizons. Boyle (1995:201) expresses surprise at the quantity and quality of remains beneath the ground as it had been expected that the Central Ordnance Depot and the construction of Didcot A would have had a greater negative impact upon the site. It is clear that the relatively light structures, with only shallow footings, which appear to have characterised the Central Ordnance Depot, did not impact upon the buried remains. Moreover, it is clear that the demolition of these buildings and the construction of Didcot A did not involve a complete ground-clearance of the power stations complex.

Therefore the potential for more Roman remains, such as pits and ditches, as well

as earlier remains, such as Neolithic ditches, as was revealed during the 1991 excavations, cannot be precluded from the potential archaeological resource on the site. It is clear that to fully evaluate the archaeological potential of the site, the extent of potential impact associated with both the construction and demolition of the Central Ordnance Depot must first be fully assessed. A consequence of this is that the desk-based assessment can only indicate the high potential for archaeology within parts of the power stations complex, which have not been subject to invasive works.

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JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
(CULTURAL HERITAGE)
OF
DIDCOT POWER STATION, DIDCOT
OXFORDSHIRE**

PART 2 – ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

SP 507 918 centred

On behalf of

RWE npower

AUGUST 2008

REPORT FOR

RWE npower
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Windmill Hill Business Park
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Non Technical Summary

RWE has requested an Environmental Impact Assessment of the Cultural Heritage prior to applying for planning permission for the construction of a new power station at Didcot – Didcot C – to replace Didcot A when it is decommissioned in 2015.

The presence of well-preserved archaeological remains within 300m of the proposed site indicate a high potential for such remains to be located in the area of the proposed new station.

Borehole and other geo-technical surveys of the area have indicated the presence of “made-ground” across the site of the new station this could potentially be or contain archaeological deposits.

Access to the site is via roads and rail networks that already have a high volume of traffic. No significant impact is likely to occur from construction traffic.

Archaeological monitoring should take place on all pre-construction activities such as test pits and demolition and removal of foundations.

Construction work during the building of Didcot A station’s coal yard reduced the ground level considerably. It is considered that no archaeological remains would survive within this area of the site.

Care should be taken during construction work to ensure that any negative impacts are extenuated. Controlled working environments and procedures will prevent potential impacts from occurring, such as spillage and rutting of soft ground. Excavated and demolished material should be dumped away from site in designated and appropriate facilities.

Visual impacts are likely to be minimal at worst and perhaps even beneficial to the enhancement of the historic landscape and settings of historic buildings.

There would appear to be minimal if any direct impact from the operation of the new station. Although a reduction of emissions would have a small positive impact to the historic monuments of the region and wider area in the form of reduced erosion.

It is recommended that further heritage consultation be taken before any further stages of work at Didcot.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Description of the Project

A new installation is proposed for the complex at Didcot Power Station (Fig. 1). RWE npower has commissioned John Moore Heritage Services to carry out an Environmental Statement of the Cultural Heritage as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment prior to applying for planning permission.

1.1.1 Physical Footprint and Attributes

The construction of a new power station is planned. Didcot A station itself is to be decommissioned.

Access to the site is via the entrance on Milton Road off the second roundabout on the A4130 from the A34(T) Milton Interchange. This is the access that any plant and deliveries would be expected to take. Any locally sourced material may come through Didcot via the B4493 although this is considered unlikely. Demolition material leaving the site would leave via Purchas road also off the second roundabout on the A4130 from the A34(T).

Access from a wider area would be expected to come from the M40 to the north and M4 to the south via the A34, with a single access route to the site, the A4130 from the Milton Interchange.

Alternative access is provided by the existing rail link, it is envisaged that some supply transportation will take place by this network if feasible.

Access to the abstraction point is via a lane off the B4016 through Appleford and past Ladygrove, which then joins the A4130.

All heavy plant and transporters for construction supplies would be expected to arrive and depart via these routes. Transporters for any demolition waste would also be expected to use the same routes.

The construction of the station would not require the temporary construction of a workers' compound as such facilities already exist within the grounds of the present Power Station.

1.1.2 Operational Attributes

The operational impact of the development is considered to be low. It is envisaged that overall the site traffic would be the same as the present traffic.

1.2 The Study Area

1.2.1 Area of Direct Effect

The site of the proposed development is an area to the south of the current power stations Didcot A and B, in the area, of relatively open ground, between the two existing stations and extending south into the area of the present coal store (NGR SP 507 918 centred). It lies at approximately 55m OD.

The proposal area lies over several deposits of more recent drift geology. The north of the site is largely on Second Terrace gravels, with Head and Younger Coombe Deposits defining the northeast side of the proposal area. A band of exposed Gault Clay runs the length of the site, parallel with and approximately 500m north of the railway tracks; south of the exposed Gault Clay are deposits of alluvium, which are defined by Head and Younger Coombe Deposits overlying the Gault Clay (figure 1).

The site lies across the boundaries of several civil parishes: Sutton Courtenay, Harwell and Milton, with Appleford and Didcot abutting the eastern and southern edges of the power stations complex. To the west lies Milton Park Estate; and to the east is an industrial estate and sewage farm for the new town of Didcot. The line of the Great Western Railway is to the south. The Gravel pits of Sutton Courtenay extend to the north of the proposal site.

1.2.2 Areas of Indirect Effect

The study area has been set at a radius of 2km from the centre of the development site. Sites of archaeological importance outside 2km of the site have also been taken into consideration if on the main access route or with overlooking views of the area.

1.2.3 Cumulative Effects

These effects on the environment through previous developments will be considered through the desk-based assessment of the study area (see 1.6.1)

1.3 The Scope of Cultural Heritage

The scope of cultural heritage is defined by established international conventions to which the UK is a signatory. These include the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage that was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972. The UK established its own definitions in 1990 with the publications of policy guidelines (see 1.4).

Public appreciation and understanding of cultural heritage and cultural resources have been safeguarded by the 1998 Aarhus convention allowing public

participation in matters concerning the environment to which the UK is a signatory.

1.4 Legislative and Planning Policy Framework

1.4.1 Relevant International Agreements and National Legislation

European Community Directive 85/33/EEC (Amended by Directive 97/11/EC) provides the legislative framework for Environmental Impact Assessments.

Article 1 states:

“This Directive shall apply to the assessment of the environmental effects of those public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.”

Projects are here defined as the execution of construction works, other installations of schemes and other interventions in the natural surroundings and landscape including extraction of mineral resources.

Article 3 states:

“The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in light of each individual case and in accordance with Articles 4 to 11, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors:

- Human beings, fauna and flora;
- Soil, water, air, climate and the landscape;
- material assets and the cultural heritage;
- the interaction between the factors mentioned in the first, second and third indents.”

The baseline study for such impact would be assessed by the provision of a desk based assessment of the known constituents of the cultural heritage in the region (see 1.6.1).

1.4.2 National Planning Policy

Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16 1990) provides guidance related to archaeology within the planning process. It points out that where a desk-based assessment has shown that there is a strong possibility of significant archaeological deposits in a development area it is reasonable to provide more detailed information from a field evaluation so that an appropriate strategy to mitigate the effects of development on archaeology can be devised:

Paragraph 21 states:

‘Where early discussions with local planning authorities or the developers own research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out...’

Should the presence of archaeological deposits be confirmed, further guidance is provided. Archaeology and planning stresses preservation in situ of archaeological deposits as a first consideration as in paragraphs 8 and 18.

Paragraph 8 states:

‘Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation...’

Paragraph 18 states:

‘The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled...’

However, for archaeological deposits that are not of such significance it is appropriate for them to be ‘preserved by record’ (i.e., fully excavated and recorded by a competent archaeological contractor) prior to their destruction or damage.

Paragraph 25 states:

‘Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the development and that development resulting in the destruction of the archaeological remains should proceed, it would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself... that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of remains.’

Government Planning Policy Guidance, PPG 16, emphasises that early consultation regarding the results of an archaeological assessment, and a consideration of the implications of a development proposal, are the key to informed and reasonable planning decisions. An aim of this report is therefore to facilitate that process, and enable informed discussion to take place in order, if appropriate, to develop a strategy by which the impact of the development on the archaeological resource of the site can be mitigated.

1.4.3 Local Policy

The South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011 – Section 10: Didcot (2006) provides local guidance in planning matters and development. The Local Plan survey of Didcot highlights the need for comprehensive planning and development briefs.

It states:

“...a Strategy for the Protection of the Historic Environment indicating the Planning and Development Brief's proposals for the protection of buildings and places of architectural or historic interest and proposals for the preservation of archaeological remains that may exist on or under the land.”

1.4.4 Other Guidance

The Institute for Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard* definition of a desk based assessment (IFA, 1994) states that desk based assessments may arise as part of an Environmental Assessment.

Paragraph 3.1.7 states:

“Environmental Assessment (EA) applies to projects potentially having significant environmental effects (as defined in EC Directive 85/337) and requires a systematic analysis of such effects before a decision to permit the project is taken. Appraisal and desk based assessment of the archaeological element must form part of EA.”

In accordance with the Institute for Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard* definition of a Desk-based Assessment (IFA, 1994), the baseline report seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological source within a specified area (‘the site’), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a regional and national context as appropriate.

A further objective is to define and comment on the likely impact of works (e.g. site clearance/reduction, construction, infrastructure etc.) resulting from the proposed redevelopment scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The IFA *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is so that appropriate responses can be made, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or

management of the resource

- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

In accordance with PPG 16, the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration and, if the archaeological potential warrants, may lead to evaluation by fieldwork within the defined development area.

1.5 Cultural Heritage Assets

1.5.1 Policy Standards

PPG15 (Planning and the Historic Environment) and PPG16 (Archaeology and Planning) set out the Secretary of State's policy for the UK. They set the standards for the criteria used for assessing the importance of cultural heritage assets.

PPG15 paragraph 1 states:

“The physical survivals of our past are to be valued and protected for their own sake, as a central part of our cultural heritage and our sense of national identity. They are an irreplaceable record, which contributes, through formal education and in many other ways, to our understanding of both the present and the past. Their presence adds to the quality of our lives, by enhancing the familiar and cherished local scene and sustaining the sense of local distinctiveness which is so important an aspect of the character and appearance of our towns, villages and countryside.”

Cultural heritage goes beyond simple objects and buildings.

PPG15 paragraph 6 states:

“In its broadest sense, the historic environment embraces all those aspects of the country that reflect the shaping hand of human history.”

1.5.2 Assessing Cultural Heritage

The principal source consulted in assessing this site was the online Historic Environment Record for Oxfordshire. The Centre for Oxfordshire Studies in Oxford was visited on the 4th July 2008. Berkshire Record Office in Reading was consulted on 11th July 2008.

The online Historic Environment Record holds details of known archaeological sites and was visited on a number of occasions between 4th June and 21st July 2008.

The Centre for Oxfordshire Studies and the Berkshire Record office hold copies of relevant early editions of Ordnance Survey maps, other cartographic sources and documentary sources.

The National Monuments Record in Swindon was also consulted, which holds numerous aerial photographs of the region.

Archaeological sites within 2 km radius of the power stations complex have been plotted on the various maps. The corridor for the abstraction pipe has not extended to the north bank of the Thames; the archaeology is broadly similar to that on the south bank (Benson & Miles, 1974; Barclay et al, 2003).

1.6 Methodology of the Cultural Heritage Baseline

1.6.1 Desk Based Appraisal

The format of the baseline report is adapted from an Institute of Field Archaeologist *Standard Guidance* paper for archaeological desk based assessment (IFA, 1994).

In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives
- Identifying the cartographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources

The extent to which archaeological remains are likely to survive on the site will depend on the previous land use. The destructive effect of the previous and existing buildings/infrastructure/activity on the site has therefore been assessed from a study of available map information.

1.6.2 Walkover Examination

To supplement the desk based assessment a site visit and walkover examination of the area was carried out. The site was visited on the 17th – 19th June 2008.

1.6.3 Non-Intrusive Survey

The walkover examination was supplemented with a preliminary photographic survey of the area. This was carried out on 18th June and 16th – 19th September

2008.

Geophysical survey was not considered due to the nature of the site and the extremely high potential for electrical and metallic interference of any magnetometry results. Resistivity was also dismissed due to the lack of ground penetration and the potential for thick alluvial layers in the area.

1.6.4 Intrusive Evaluation

All intrusive surveys conducted as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment will be detailed in separate volumes.

A watching brief was conducted between the 17th and 19th June 2008 during the excavation of trial pits for soil contamination analysis. It concluded that while there is a potential for archaeological remains in the area no evidence was recorded in any of the test pits. (see Appendix A).

2 ASSESSMENT, PREDICTION AND MITIGATION

2.1 Baseline Assessment Summary

Two hundred and twenty eight known cultural heritage sites in the vicinity of the site were assessed for any possible potential impact from this development. Although most of these will not be directly affected by the proposed new power station, previous work at the power stations complex shows the presence of cultural heritage sites within the complex. These sites are potentially at risk.

The proposed power station is located in an area where prehistoric, Roman and Saxon remains have been unearthed since the first quarter of the 20th century, within a cultural landscape which stretches back to the Neolithic. This cultural landscape comprises monuments, field systems, cemeteries and settlements across the gravel and alluvium south of the Thames. South of the proposal site the geology changes to Gault Clay, and consequently our knowledge is much reduced due to lack of cropmarks present on this geology. Cemetery evidence has been recovered from south of the site. The site itself has yielded remains from the Neolithic, Roman and Saxon periods.

The early prehistoric monumental landscape does not appear to extend into the power stations complex, but it is clear that there may be significant archaeological remains from the Neolithic, Roman and Saxon periods, at least, which will be directly affected by any ground-works carried out at the site. The potential for remains from other periods varies from negligible for the Mesolithic to medium for the Iron Age.

There is a high potential for Neolithic remains; these have comprised ditches and

pits located during an excavation within the power stations complex adjacent to the proposal site. There is also high potential for Roman funerary remains, as well as settlement activity. The excavation carried out in the 1990s within the power stations complex adjacent to the proposal site revealed traces of field boundaries and pits. Settlement activity is likely to be present in the vicinity. Works carried out during the 1920s also yielded evidence of a possible Roman cemetery, dating from the 2nd century AD.

Saxon archaeological remains have a high potential; a 5th through to 8th century AD cemetery was excavated during the 1990s within the power stations complex adjacent to the proposal site. Funerary remains consisting of imported bronze bowls from the 5th to 6th centuries AD have also been found in the vicinity of the proposal site. Saxon settlement evidence was also recovered which was dated to the 6th century AD.

2.2 Impact on Known Cultural Heritage Sites in the Area

A gazetteer of all known archaeological sites within a 2km radius was compiled as part of the baseline scoping exercise. The potential of these sites was discussed in this document.

These sites were further assessed for any impact of the proposed development.

2.2.1 Prehistoric Sites

Palaeolithic

There are no Palaeolithic sites known from the vicinity of the site.

Mesolithic (12,000 – 4,000 BC) (Fig. 9)

- 1 Mesolithic Flint Tools (PRN 13006; SU 4895 9415).

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None.

Neolithic (4,000 – 2,200 BC) (Fig. 10)

- 2 Neolithic Long Mound (PRN 15005; NMR SU 49 SE; 135 1059196; SU 492 947)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 3 Neolithic Ritual and Settlement Site at Drayton North Cursus (PRN 5382; NMR SU 49 SE 83; Monument No. 892010; SU 4913 9467)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None.

4 Neolithic Pit Alignment and Finds (PRN D13005; SU 4915 9455)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

5 Neolithic Long Mortuary Enclosure in vicinity of Drayton North Cursus (PRN 15004; NMR SU 49 SE 135; Monument No. 1059196; SU 4925 9449)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

6 Neolithic axe head and pottery found on Anglo Saxon and underlying Bronze Age settlement at Drayton (PRN D2427; NMR SU 49 SE 5; Monument No. 234114; SU 4888 9399)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

7 Neolithic pottery recovered from a pit at the south end of Drayton (Sutton Courtenay) Cursus (PRN 15933; NMR SU 49 SE 83; Monument No. 892010; SU 4892 9397).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

8 Neolithic ecofactual remains from south end of Drayton (Sutton Courtenay) Cursus (PRN 15933; NMR SU 49 SE 83; Monument No. 892010; SU 4892 9397).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

9 Neolithic pits and ditches at Didcot Power Station (PRN 16255; NMR SU 59 SW 5; Monument No. 238259; SU 5037 9197).

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: Yes

Potential Impact: High – Indicates the potential of buried archaeology within the development area

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for an archaeological evaluation of the development area prior to work starting on site.

Prediction: The potential for archaeological remains would be established allowing conclusions to be drawn if further work needed to be considered such as a watching brief during ground reduction.

Revised Impact: Low

Bronze Age (2,200 – 700 BC) (Fig.11)

- 10** Bronze Age settlement overlain by a Saxon village at Drayton (PRN D2427; NMR SU 49 SE 5; Monument No. 234114; SU 4888 9399).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 11** Evaluation was undertaken prior to construction of a storm balancing meadow and consisted of a single 40m trench south end of Drayton (Sutton Courtenay) Cursus (PRN 15933; NMR SU 49 SE 83; Monument No. 892010; SU 4892 9397).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 12** South end of Drayton (Sutton Courtenay) Cursus (PRN 15933; NMR SU 49 SE 83; Monument No. 892010; SU 4892 9397).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 13** Bronze Age Burial (PRN 2539; NMR SU 59 SW 7; Monument No.238265; SU 50 94).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 14** Bronze Age Double Concentric Circle (Penn Copse) (PRN 7659; NMR SU 59 SW 30; Monument No. 238322; SU 5200 9415).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 15** Bronze Age Cremations (ARC Quarries) (PRN 16061; SU 520 925).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 16** Bronze Age Beaker Burial (PRN 1885; NMR SU 59 SW 19; Monument No. 238297; SU 5213 9324).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 17** Bronze Age barrow cemetery and Late Bronze Age pits in vicinity of Iron Age/Saxon settlement, (PRN 15310; NMR SU 59 SW 11; Monument No. 238275SU 533 933).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 18** Bronze Age Ring Ditches (PRN 15317; SU 5380 9365).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

Iron Age (700 BC – 43 AD) (Fig. 12)

- 19** Neolithic Long Mortuary Enclosure in vicinity of Drayton North Cursus (PRN 15004; NMR SU 49 SE 135; Monument No. 1059196; SU 4925 9449)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 20** Iron Age to Saxon ditch at South end of Drayton (Sutton Courtenay) Cursus (PRN 15933; NMR SU 49 SE 83; Monument No. 892010; SU 4892 9397).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 21** Iron Age features at Appleford (PRN 26003; NMR SU 59 SW 49; Monument No. 238371; SU 52100 93390).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 22** Iron Age/Saxon Settlement in area Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery (PRN 15310; NMR SU 59 SW 99, Monument No. 8796; SU 533 933).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 23** Iron Age Settlement Site (PRN 7743; NMR SU 49 SE 124; Monument No. 1059169; SU 497 923).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 24** Multi-Period Occupation Site (PRN 16307; NMR SU 49 SE 123; Monument No. 1059168; SU 4960 9213). Site south of SAM 250 (cropmark complex).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 25** Iron Age and later settlement to west of parish church at Didcot (PRN 16768; NMR SU 59 SW 83; Monument No. 916844; SU 5194 9050).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 26** Iron Age inhumation burial (PRN 12848; SU 50 90).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

2.2.2 Roman Sites (43 – 410 AD) (Fig. 13)

- 27** ET Leeds excavated a Saxon village overlying a Bronze Age settlement between 1921 and 1927 (PRN D2427; NMR SU 49 SE 5; Monument No. 234114; SU 4888 9399).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 28** South end of Drayton (Sutton Courtenay) Cursus (PRN 15933; NMR SU 49 SE 83; Monument No. 892010; SU 4892 9397).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 29** Excavation of the low lying northern part of the Cursus (PRN D17390; SU 489 946) so revealed part of Roman field system.

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 30** Roman Villa (Dropshot Villa) (PRN 1857; SU 4942 9389).

I Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 31** Roman Cremations and Pottery (PRN 2834; NMR SU 59 SW 6; Monument No. 238262; SU 5115 9443).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 32** Roman Villa located within area of cropmarks also comprising Bronze Age Double Concentric Circle (Penn Copse) (PRN 7659; NMR SU 59 SW 30, Monument No. 238322; SU 5200 9415).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 33** Possible Roman Farmstead or Villa at Penn Copse (PRN 2852; NMR SU 59 SW 30; Monument No. 238322; SU 5200 9421).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 34** Roman trackway, inhumation and other features at Appleford (PRN 26003; NMR SU 59 SW 49; Monument No. 238371; SU 52100 93390).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 35** Inhumation Cemetery in Area 1 of Appleford excavations (PRN D10523; SU 522 936).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 36** Roman activity evidenced at Iron Age/Saxon settlement (PRN 15310; NMR SU 59 SW 48; Monument No. 238370; SU 533 933), overlying Bronze Age Barrow cemetery.

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 37** Roman Pottery and Burial (PRN 2847; NMR SU 59 SW 26; Monument No. 238312; SU 52 93).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 38** Prehistoric/Roman Field System (PRN 15297; SU 4890 9270).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 39** Roman Linear Village/Field System (PRN 2538; SU 5034 9264).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 40** Unidentified Roman features (ARC Quarries) (PRN 16061; SU 520 925).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 41** Romano-British Cemetery (PRN 2677; NMR SU 49 SE 17; Monument No. 234148; SU 4912 9218).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 42** Multi-Period Occupation Site (PRN 16307; NMR SU 49 SE 124; Monument No. 1059169; SU 4960 9213).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 43** Romano-British remains at Anglo-Saxon Inhumation Cemetery at Didcot Power Station (PRN 16255; NMR SU 59 SW 5; Monument No. 238259; SU 5037 9197).

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: Yes

Potential Impact: High – Indicates the potential of buried archaeology within the development area

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for an archaeological evaluation of the development area prior to work starting on site.

Prediction: The potential for archaeological remains would be established allowing conclusions to be drawn if further work needed to be considered such as a watching brief during ground reduction.

Revised Impact: Low

- 44** Roman Cemetery (PRN 2833; NMR SU 59 SW 5; Monument No. 238259; SU 5050 9190).

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: Yes

Potential Impact: High – Indicates the potential of buried archaeology within the development area

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for an archaeological evaluation of the development area prior to work starting on site.

Prediction: The potential for archaeological remains would be established allowing conclusions to be drawn if further work needed to be considered such as a watching brief during ground reduction.

Revised Impact: Low

- 45** Two bronze bowls or dishes (PRN 2833; NMR SU 59 SW 5; Monument No. 238259; SU 5050 9190)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: Yes

Potential Impact: Medium – Indicates the possibility of buried archaeology within the development area

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for an archaeological evaluation of the development area prior to work starting on site.

Prediction: The potential for archaeological remains would be established allowing conclusions to be drawn if further work needed to be considered such as a watching brief during ground reduction.

Revised Impact: Low

- 46** Church of All Saints, Lydalls Road (PRN 2857; NMR SU 59 SW 37, Monument No. 238337; SU 5196 9050).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 47** Romano British Settlement (Caravan Park, Blagrove Farm, Lydalls Road) (PRN 8035; NMR SU 59 SW 82; Monument No. 916838; SU 5215 9051).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 48** Roman Coin Hoard and Villa at Didcot (PRN 15939; NMR SU 58 NW 58; Monument No. 1303386; SU 5082 9009).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

2.2.3 Medieval Sites (410 – 1485 AD) (Fig. 14)

Anglo-Saxon

- 49** Saxon Settlement Site (PRN D17390; SU 489 946) at Drayton North Cursus Anglo-Saxon settlement.

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 50** Anglo-Saxon Inhumation Cemetery (PRN 7995; SU 510 945)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 51** Isolated Anglo-Saxon Inhumation (PRN 5779; SU 489 940)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 52** Anglo Saxon settlement at Drayton (PRN D2427; NMR SU 49 SE 5, Monument No. 234114; SU 4888 9399).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 53** Iron Age to Saxon ditch at South end of Drayton (Sutton Courtenay) Cursus (PRN 15933; NMR SU 49 SE 83; Monument No. 892010; SU 4892 9397).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 54** Anglo Saxon Burial Site (PRN 2844; NMR SU 59 SW 21; Monument No. 238301; SU 5039 9355).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 55** Middle Saxon Inhumation Cemetery in Area 1 of Appleford excavations (PRN D10523; SU 522 936).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 56** Anglo Saxon Cemetery and Beads (PRN 9114; NMR SU 59 SW 33; Monument No. 238331; SU 528 938).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 57** Saxon/Iron Age Settlement, Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery (PRN 15310; NMR SU 59 SW 48; Monument No. 238370; SU 533 933).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 58** Anglo Saxon Cemetery at North Field (PRN 2676; NMR SU 49 SE 16; Monument No. 234145; SU 4884 9255).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 59** Site of Outlier to Anglo Saxon Cemetery at North Field (PRN 2676.01; NMR SU 49 SE 4; Monument No. 234111; SU 4887 9254).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 60** Anglo Saxon Linear Ditch and Pits (PRN 15826; SU 489 924).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 61** Anglo Saxon Burial (PRN 2665; NMR SU 49 SE 3; Monument No. 234108; SU 49 92).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 62** Multi-Period Occupation Site (PRN 16307; SU 4960 9213).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 63** Anglo Saxon Inhumation Cemetery & Settlement at Didcot Power Station (PRN 16255; NMR SU 59 SW 5; Monument No. 238259; SU 5037 9197).

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: Yes

Potential Impact: High – Indicates the potential of buried archaeology within the development area

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for an archaeological evaluation of the development area prior to work starting on site.

Prediction: The potential for archaeological remains would be established allowing conclusions to be drawn if further work needed to be considered such as a watching brief during ground reduction.

Revised Impact: Low

- 64** Two bronze bowls or dishes (PRN 2833; NMR SU 59 SW 37; Monument No.

238337; SU 5050 9190)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: Yes

Potential Impact: Medium – Indicates the possibility of buried archaeology within the development area

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for an archaeological evaluation of the development area prior to work starting on site.

Prediction: The potential for archaeological remains would be established allowing conclusions to be drawn if further work needed to be considered such as a watching brief during ground reduction.

Revised Impact: Low

High Medieval (Fig. 15)

- 65** St Mary Magdalene’s Chapel (site of) (PRN 2837; NMR SU 59 SW 9; SU 5090 9477)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 66** Feature in vicinity of Drayton North Cursus (PRN 15004; NMR SU 49 SE 134; Monument No. 1059195; SU 4925 9449)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 67** The Norman Hall, Church Street (PRN 2862; NMR SU 59 SW 42; SU 5042 9426)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 68** Church of All Saints (PRN 2832; NMR SU 59 SW 4; Monument No. 238256; SU 5048 9419) Grade I.

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 69** No 3 (Manor Cottage), Church Street (PRN 16079; SU 5019 9403). Grade II.

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 70** 66 (Southfield Farmhouse), High Street (PRN 15666; NMR SU 49 SE 53; SU 5004 9364). Grade II.

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

71 The Abbey, Church Street (PRN 2830; NMR SU 59 SW 154; Monument No. 536514; SU 5026 9400). Grade I.

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

72 Medieval Cobbled Road along Church Street (PRN 16224; SU 5025 9408).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

73 Church of St Peter and St Paul, (PRN 2836; NMR SU 59 SW 8; SU 5304 9370)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

74 Nos 42a & 42b High Street (PRN 15661; NMR SU 49 SE 27; SU 4856 9236). Grade II*.

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

75 Medieval Linear Earthwork (PRN 11868; SU 5122 8975).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

76 Cherry Barn & Outbuilding 5m East of King's Manor, High Street (PRN 9330; NMR SU 48 NE 42; SU 4919 8933). Grade II*.

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

77 Church Farmhouse, Church Lane (PRN 9337; NMR SU 48 NE 101; SU 4921 8907). Grade II listed building.

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

78 Lime Tree House, High Street (PRN 12687; NMR SU 48 NE 43; SU 4911 8912). Grade II* listed building.

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

79 Medieval Fishpond (PRN 12691; SU 49 89).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

80 Abbey Timbers, Broadway (PRN 15657 SU 490 887). Grade II listed building.

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

2.2.4 Post-Medieval Sites (1486 AD – Present)

IDs 102 & 103 have been deleted

Secular Buildings (Figs. 16 & 17)**81** Culham Lock (PRN 1249; SU 507 948)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

82 Toll House, Southern Side of Sutton Bridge (site of) (PRN 2742; SU 5093 9476)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

83 Wharf Cottage (PRN 23009 SU 50511 94354) Grade II

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

84 Wharf Barn (PRN 23008; SU 50484 94393) Grade II

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

85 Walton House (PRN 23006; SU 50527 94392) Grade II

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

86 Paper Mill (North of PH at West End of Appleton Way) (PRN 13929; SU 5059 9439)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

87 Mill House (PRN 22994 SU 50595 94399) Grade II

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

88 The Wharf (PRN 23007; SU 50520 94379) Grade II

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

89 Tudor Cottage (PRN 22998; SU 50557 94379) Grade II

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

90 Nos 20 & 22 Church Street (PRN 22999; SU 50547 94356) Grade II

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

91 River Cottage (PRN 23010; SU 50490 94314) Grade II

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

92 Courtenay Lodge (PRN 23000; SU 50538 94298) Grade II

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

93 Little Chemscode (PRN 23001; SU 50504 94264) Grade II

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

94 The Norman Hall, Church Street (PRN 2862; NMR SU 59 SW 42; SU 5042 9426) Grade I

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

95 The George and Dragon Public House (PRN 23002; SU 50462 94221) Grade II

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

96 Dovecote approx. 100m NE of The Manor House (PRN 23013; SU 50327 94209) Grade II

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

97 Barn approx. 70m NE of The Manor House (PRN 23012; SU 50315 94206) Grade II

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

98 Chest tomb to Thomas Dalby approx, 15m E of Chancel of Church of All Saints (PRN 23004; NMR SU 59 SW 74; Monument No. 812366; SU 50513 94180) Grade II

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

99 No 2 The Green (PRN 23042; SU 50452 94170) Grade II

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

100 Barn approx. 50m ENE of The Manor House (PRN 23011; SU 50303 94169) Grade II

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

101 Outbuilding approx. 15m NE of The Manor House (PRN 23016; SU 50255

94160) Grade II*

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 104** The Manor House, Church Street 16th century manor house with 12th century origins and 17th century alterations (PRN 2831; SU 5023 9414) Grade II*

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 105** East Gatepier Approximately 20 Metres South East of The Manor House. Gatepier. Circa 1670 Description (PRN 23014; SU 50246 94134) Listed Building, grade II*

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 106** West Gatepier Approximately 20 Metres South East of the Manor House. Gatepier. (PRN 23015; SU 50241 94129) Listed Building, grade II*

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 107** 8,9 and 10 The Green. 17th Century former farmhouse. Now converted to three dwellings (PRN 17046; SU 50425 94087). Listed Building, grade II

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 108** House Approximately 30 Metres East of the Manor House Summary House. (PRN 23005; SU 50312 94002). Listed Building, grade II

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 109** Barn approximately 40 metres north by northeast of number 3 and 4 Manor Cottages (PRN 22945; SU 52828 93738).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 110** Cob wall approximately 5 metres south of the Manor House (PRN 22941; SU 52902 93706).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 111** Manor Farmhouse and attached Brewhouse Range (PRN 22940; SU 52906 93717).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 112** Manor Farm Cottages (PRN 22944; SU 52820 93682).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

113 Elm Hayes (PRN 22947; SU 52630 93494).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

114 Holywell Cottage (PRN 22946; SU 52812 93651).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

115 The thatched cottage and attached Cob Wall (PRN 22943; SU 52892 93682).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

116 Lady Grove Farmhouse (PRN 21128; SU 53612 91523).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

117 No 23 Manor Road (PRN 21131; SU 52046 90324).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

118 No 125 Lydalls Road (PRN 21130; SU 52061 90443).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

119 1 & 2, Rectory Cottages and Church Rooms, Lydalls Road (PRN 10786; SU 5197 9041).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

120 Blagrove Farmhouse, Lydalls Road (PRN 14084; SU 5212 9044).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

121 36 (The Nook), Manor Road (PRN 13460; SU 5196 9035).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

122 Nos 28 & 30 (Thorney Downe House and Thorney Downe Cottage, Manor Road)
(PRN 13591; SU 5202 9033)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

123 Nos 29 and 31 Manor Road (PRN 21132; SU 52001 90310).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 124** Smiths Farmhouse and attached walls, Foxhall Road (PRN 13639; SU 5181 9031).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 125** Manor Cottage, Manor Road (PRN 14005; SU 5196 9028).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 126** White Cottage, 26, Manor Road (PRN 9371; NMR SU 59 SW 142; SU 520 903).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 127** Close Cottage, Townsend (PRN 16050; SU 4941 8957).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 128** Cob Summer house approximately 30 metres north by northeast of Bishop's Manor farmhouse (PRN 23146; SU 49414 89553).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 129** Pomander House, Townsend (PRN 9342; SU 4937 8956).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 130** Bishop's Manor Farmhouse, Townsend (PRN 12690; SU 4939 8952).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 131** Almshouse Farmhouse, High Street (PRN 12793; NMR SU 48 NE 33; Monument No. 766353; SU 4917 8919).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 132** The Old Brewery & Showrooms, High Street (PRN 12831; SU 4927 8944).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 133** Barn, Lockton's Farmhouse, Church Lane (PRN 13346; SU 4916 8904).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

134 Pillar house, Pillar house east, and attached stone piers (PRN 23130; SU 49202 89233).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

135 White Cottage and Adjoining House, High Street (PRN 16049; SU 4913 8919).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

136 The Dell, Church Lane (PRN 9336; SU 4919 8905).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

137 Small Barn approximately 50 metres east of Manor Farmhouse (PRN 23123; SU 49375 88988).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

138 Fairlawn (PRN 23125; SU 49216 89122).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

139 Number 3 Goslings (PRN 23019; SU 49888 93968).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

140 Nos 4 & 5 The Green (PRN 23043; SU 50441 94153).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

141 No 16 High Street. 18th century (PRN 23029; SU 50145 93844).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

142 No 5 High Street (PRN 23020; SU 50188 93888).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

143 Cross Trees Cottage (PRN 22996). 17th century house. SU 50150 93936

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

144 The Old School House (PRN 23021; SU 50186 93880).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

145 Barn approximately 25 metres south south west of number 13 (Buckeridges) (PRN 23023; SU 50160 93816).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

146 Nos 33 & 35 High Street (PRN 23024; SU 50105 93716).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

147 Old House (PRN 23038; SU 49986 93520).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

148 No 18 High Street (PRN 23033; SU 50142 93838).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

149 Buckridges (PRN 23022; SU 50187 93850).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

150 Shelter Shed approximately 40 metres east south east of Manor House (PRN 22942; SU 52954 93701).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

151 Stable at No 72 (PRN 23041; SU 49989 93542).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

152 47 (Ramseys), High Street. House, early 17th century. (PRN 9374; SU 500 935)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

153 East Boundary walls to No 27 (PRN 23039; SU 50014 93517).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

154 Nos 37 & 39 High Street (PRN 23025; SU 50100 93703).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

155 No 44 High Street (PRN 23032; SU 50107 93772).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 156** Sutton Mill, Mill Lane (PRN 2730; SU 4986 9347).
Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 157** Long Barn (PRN 23034; SU 49990 93548).
Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 158** Garden Cottage No 72 (PRN 23040; SU 49946 93535).
Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 159** No 76 High Street. Early 17th century, with early 19th century fenestration and alterations (PRN 23035; SU 49996 93457).
Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 160** Shelter shed approximately 40m west north west of number 96 (*Uptown Farmhouse*) (PRN 23037; SU 49944 93337).
Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 161** Uptown Farmhouse (PRN 23036; SU 49979 93313).
Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 162** No 49 High Street (PRN 23026; SU 50030 93454).
Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 163** Thatched cottage (PRN 23028; SU 50017 93327).
Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 164** Two Barns Approximately 15 metres north east of number 41 (PRN 23153; SU 48644 92369).
Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 165** Home Farmhouse (PRN 23164; SU 48741 92278).
Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 166** Old Moor Grange and Stepstone Cottage (PRN 23165; SU 48751 92197).
Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

167 Home Farm Cottage (PRN 26067; SU 48741 92277).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

168 Walnut Tree Cottage (PRN 23141; SU 49413 89698).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

169 South View (PRN 23142; SU 49320 89604).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

170 The Cottage (PRN 23149; SU 49380 89595).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

171 Barn at SU 4950 8962 (PRN 23145; SU 49500 89620).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

172 Barn approximately 40 metres south west of Prince's Manor farmhouse (PRN 23147; SU 49354 89491).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

173 Tudor Cottage (PRN 23120; SU 49404 89418).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

174 The Potters (PRN 23121; SU 49364 89431).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

175 Homeleigh (PRN 23129; SU 49208 89263).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

176 Nos 5 & 7 King's Lane (PRN 23139; SU 49371 89323).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

177 Outbuilding Approximately 40m north west of homestead (PRN 23136; NMR SU 48 NE 73; SU 49043 89011).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

178 Cob Wall and Outbuilding, Kings Manor, High Street (PRN 9331; SU 4917 8939)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

179 Geering Almshouses, Walls & Gate, High Street (PRN 7415; NMR SU 48 NE 58; SU 4916 8916).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

180 Old School House (PRN 23140; SU 49257 89183).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

181 Ranger Cottage (PRN 23137; SU 49320 89271).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

182 Tigin Ban (PRN 23132; SU 49092 89002).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

183 Outbuilding Approximately 40m north west of homestead (PRN 23136; NMR SU 48 NE 73; SU 49043 89011).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

184 Great Barn, Approximately 40 metres North east of Prince's Manor farmhouse (PRN 23122; SU 49365 89020).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

Ecclesiastical Buildings (Fig. 18)

185 Site name St Mary Magdalene's Chapel (site of). (PRN 2837; NMR SU 49 SW 9; SU 5090 9477).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

186 Chest Tomb to Thomas Dalby approximately 15 Metres east of Chancel of Church of All Saints. Dated 1734. (SU5094; SUTTON SU 50513 94180).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

187 Chest tomb approximately 10 metres south of Chancel of Church of All Saints

(PRN 23003; SU 50488 94175).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 188** Church of All Saints. (PRN 2832; NMR SU 59 SW 4; Monument No. 238256; SU 5048 9419).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 189** The Abbey, Church Street (PRN 2830; NMR SU 59 SW 154; Monument No. 536514; SU 5026 9400).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 190** Former Congregational Chapel (C110m SW of Abbey) (PRN 10358; SU 5015 9393).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 191** Church of St Peter and St Paul, (PRN 2836; NMR SU 59 SW 8; SU 5304 9370).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 192** Methodist Chapel (PRN 7164; SU 4860 9222).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 193** Church of All Saints, Lydalls Road (PRN 2857; NMR SU 59 SW 37; MONUMENT NO. 238337; SU 5196 9050).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 194** Group of 4 headstones and 1 coffin slab, 1 metre south and east of south aisle of Church of All Saints (PRN 21129; SU 51971 90496).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 195** Churchyard Cross, Church of All Saints, Lydalls Road (PRN 4975; NMR SU 59 SW 37; Monument No. 238337; SU 5196 9049).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 196** Methodist Church (Old Chapel) (PRN 7412; SU 4915 8920).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 197** Churchyard Cross, Church of St Matthew, Church Lane (PRN 9616; NMR SU 48 NE 11; Monument No. 233641; SU 4927 8899).

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None.

Industrial Buildings (Fig. 19)

- 198** Transfer shed (PRN 21133; SU 52417 90808). 1840, with 20th century alterations.

Potential Impact: Low – Vibration from increased potential traffic on the rail network affecting the structure. The structure was probably designed to cope with a heavier rail use than present, although this may have degraded over time or due to its relocation.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative road route

Prediction: The use of the road route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

- 199** Engine shed Great Western Railway Heritage Centre (PRN 21134; NMR SU 59 SW 145; SU 52417 90808).

Potential Impact: Low – Vibration from increased potential traffic on the rail network affecting the structure. The structure was probably designed to cope with a heavier rail use than present, although this may have degraded over time.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative road route

Prediction: The use of the road route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

- 200** Coaling Stage Great Western Railway; Railway Heritage Centre (PRN 21135; NMR SU 59 SW 146; SU 52458 90692).

Potential Impact: Low – Vibration from increased potential traffic on the rail network affecting the structure. The structure was probably designed to cope with a heavier rail use than present, although this may have degraded over time.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative road route

Prediction: The use of the road route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

201 Didcot Junction (PRN 10745; NMR SU 59 SW 141; SU 5271 9056).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

202 Brickworks, Brick Kiln, Claypits (site of) (PRN 11890; SU 533 902).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

Roads and Trackways (Fig. 20)

203 Post Medieval Cobbled Road along Church Street (PRN 16224; SU 5025 9408).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

204 Road Bridge over Railway Track (PRN 22939; SU 52527 93724).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

Miscellaneous Sites (Fig. 21)

205 Sundial Approximately 10m north east of the Manor House (PRN 23017; NMR SU 59 SW 140; Monument No. 1092268; SU 50236 94164).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

206 Milestone Type T2 (PRN 10085; SU 5233 8999).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

207 Milestone. Probably mid 19th century. Type T1 (PRN 10087; SU 4913 8912).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

Undated Sites (Fig. 22)

208 Later Prehistoric Rectangular Enclosure (PRN D11521; NMR SU 49 SE 102; Monument No. 1059147; SU 4914 9488).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

209 Undated Circular Enclosure. (PRN D8468; SU 490 948).

- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 210** Later Prehistoric Rectilinear Enclosures (PRN 2840; NMR SU 59 SW 14; Monument No. 238284; SU 5100 9448).
- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 211** Long Mound. (PRN 15005; NMR SU 49 SE 135; Monument No. 1059196; SU 492 947).
- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 212** Undated Enclosures. (PRN 15300; NMR SU 49 SE 35; Monument No. 766591; SU 4845 9415).
- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 213** Undated Linear Features and Pits (PRN 8466; NMR SU 49 SE 184; Monument No. 1432509; SU 492 938).
- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 214** Undated Double Ditched Rectangular Enclosure (PRN 12301; NMR SU 59 SW 102; Monument No. 1088902; SU 5053 9376).
- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 215** Undated Human Burials (PRN 7663; SU 5267 9375).
- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 216** Undated Ring Ditches (PRN 12304; SU 5039 9350).
- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 217** Undated Rectangular Enclosure. (PRN 12302; NMR SU 59 SW 109; Monument No. 1088951; SU 5096 9350).
- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 218** Ring ditch in Barrow Cemetery at Appleford (PRN 15310.07; NMR SU 59 SW 11; Monument No. 238275; SU 5293 9347).
- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 219** Ring ditch in Barrow Cemetery at Appleford (PRN 15310.06; NMR SU 59 SW

- 11; Monument No. 238275; SU 5296 9351).
- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 220** Ring ditch in Barrow Cemetery at Appleford (PRN 15310.05; NMR SU 59 SW 149, Monument No. 1374701; SU 5305 9361).
- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 221** Ring ditch at Appleford (PRN 15310.02; NMR SU 59 SW 11. Monument No. 238275; SU 533 937).
- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 222** Northern Settlement Cluster at Appleford (PRN 15310.03; NMR SU 59 SW 99; Monument No. 1088796; SU 534 936)
- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 223** Undated Possible Rectangular Enclosures and Pits (PRN 12303; NMR SU 59 SW 103; Monument No. 1088906; SU 5061 9327).
- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 224** Rectangular Enclosure S of Northern Settlement (PRN 15310.04; NMR SU 59 SW 11, Monument No. 238275; SU 535 933).
- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 225** Undated Enclosure (PRN 15312; NMR SU 59 SW 101; Monument No. 1088900; SU 5025 9300).
- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 226** Undated Field System (PRN 15313; NMR SU 59 SW 100; Monument No. 1088893; SU 5120 9300).
- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 227** Prehistoric/Roman Field System (PRN 15297; NMR SU 49 SE 111; Monument No. 1059156; SU 4890 9270).
- Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.
- 228** Rectangular Enclosure and Trackway (PRN 15310.01; NMR SU 59 SW 99; Monument No. 1088796; SU 530 928).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 229** Undated Trackways; Linear System (PRN 15304; NMR SU 49 SE 120; Monument No. 1059165; SU 4940 9235).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

- 230** Undated Farmstead Complex (probable Later Prehistoric to Roman date) (PRN 2838; NMR SU59 SW13; Monument No. 238281; SU 5215 9200).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None.

2.3 Assessment of the Wider Region

2.3.1 Access Routes and Construction Traffic

Access from a wider area would be expected to come from the M40 to the north and M4 to the south via the A34(T), with a single access route to the site, the A4130 from the Milton Interchange. Access to the site is via Milton Road off the second roundabout on the A4130 from the A34(T) Milton Interchange. This is the access that any plant and deliveries would be expected to take. Demolition material leaving the site would leave via Purchas road also off the second roundabout on the A4130 from the A34(T).

All of these roads already see a high volume of traffic and any additional construction traffic would not have a significant impact on any known sites along the route.

Any locally sourced material may come through Didcot via the B4493 although this is considered unlikely. Any additional construction traffic would not have a significant impact on any known sites along the route as speed limits are restricted in the area and vehicles can be expected to be light.

Alternative access is provided by the existing rail link, it is envisaged that some supply transportation will take place by this network if feasible. Part of the rail network in the area is the mainline London to Bristol service, with the Didcot to Oxford branch-line running north past the site. Both see a considerable volume of trains therefore the small number of extra freight trains associated with construction would be of minimal impact to known archaeological sites on the line of the routes.

Access to the abstraction point is via a lane off the B4016 through Sutton Courtney, and probably onto Harwell Road, Sutton Courtney Road and Milton

Road, which joins the A4130.

Only minimal upgrading work is taking place at this point. All associated works traffic is presumed to be light and would have no impact on nearby sites and monuments.

2.3.2 Mineral Extraction and Raw Materials

It is assumed that any mineral extraction to provide raw materials for construction is from a source that has already received archaeological mitigation. The cumulative effect of a higher demand should have little archaeological impact.

2.3.3 Visibility within the Historic Landscape

The present cooling towers and chimneys of Didcot A and B are visible from several kilometres distance. The new proposed chimney for Didcot C is smaller than many already on site therefore there would be no additional visual impact of site of historic importance than already exists.

Although to be considered under separate consent the demolition of the main chimney of Didcot A would be a knock-on effect of the construction of the new station. This demolition would in fact reduce the sites visibility as a whole creating a positive impact on important scheduled monuments e.g. White horse Hill and important local monuments; such as Whittenham Clumps from which the views would be enhanced.

If the main cooling towers are to be demolished then there will be an even greater positive visual effect. However, demolition could also have both negative and positive effect on the recent historic landscape. Many local, and other, inhabitants have lived or worked all, or part of, their lives within sight of the towers. To some their demolition will be seen as a positive effect while others may miss them.

Selected photographs, from the photographic survey, showing visibility with in the landscape are included in part 3 of the report (figures 23 and 24).

2.4 Intrusive Evaluation

A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of trial pits for the testing of contaminated soils in the area of the present coal storage facility. Archaeological results of this monitoring were negative, full details and results are presented as an appendix report to the Cultural Heritage Statement.

Topographic surveys of the present ground levels produced in July 2008 show

that the level within the coal storage area is roughly between 54.14m OD and 55.50m OD. Excavations carried out in 1991 located the archaeological horizon at roughly 57m OD (Boyle et al 1995).

The watching brief of the trial pits for soil contamination speculated that the ground had been reduced in this area to form a retention bowl for the coal stock (see Appendix A). No records of such planning appear to exist but the topographic data indicates that such a reduction most certainly occurred.

The effect of such a procedure is that an archaeological remains present before construction would have been completely removed by this act. It would appear that at a minimum the area was reduced in height by 1.5m in places by almost 3m. No features located in the 1991 excavation were of this depth, most being only 0.5m deep. Therefore, the potential for archaeological remains in this area is negligible.

Although the results of this watching brief were negative it did not cover the entire area of the proposed new buildings. The presence of well preserved archaeological remains 300m to the west is well documented. The topographic survey confirms that this area has not been subject to ground reduction. For this reason alone an archaeological field evaluation will be required prior to any planning agreement to satisfy government policy stipulated in PPG16 paragraph 21. Failure to do could result in refusal of planning permission (PPG 16 paragraph 22).

Static cone penetration tests in the proposed construction area conducted by Fugro Ltd in 1985 and Exploration associates in 1989 revealed a varying depth of made ground. This ranged from 0.4m to 1.6m with the depth increasing from north to south. Survey work conducted by Parsons Brown in 1992 found this made ground to be up to 2.2m thick to the west of the area. There is a high potential that this made ground could actually be archaeological deposits.

2.5 Assessment of On-Site Construction Procedures

Certain activities have been highlighted that may have an impact on any buried archaeology of the site.

1. Excavation and ground reduction

Potential Impact: Medium to High – Excavation of footing, foundation and any below ground works would have a negative effect on any buried archaeology in the area.

Mitigation: An archaeological evaluation is required before any construction is carried out. A watching brief may be required in areas that can not be evaluated or

in areas of potential archaeological remains.

Archaeological monitoring should take place at the abstraction area if any groundwork is to take place.

A contingency for excavation should be considered in the event of significant remains being located.

Prediction: The evaluation would indicate the presence of any archaeological remains in the area and allow full mitigation to be carried out for them. The watching brief would preserve by record any archaeological deposits removed during the course of construction.

Revised Impact: Low

2. Working in wet conditions

Potential Impact: Low – Working in wet conditions with heavy plant and machinery causing deep rutting of the surface and impacting on buried deposits.

Mitigation: Ideally work would not be carried out in wet or soft ground conditions. Work to be carried out in the summer months when the potential for rainfall is diminished. If work must take place in wet conditions the use of “bog-mats” should be considered. Evaluation of the area prior to construction should indicate areas more at risk.

Prediction: Evaluation would indicate areas that would be unaffected by such conditions. Bog-mats would prevent rutting in soft ground in areas potentially at risk.

Revised Impact: None

3. Dumping of excavated material

Potential Impact: Medium – dumping of excavated spoil could have an impact on surface archaeological features and the view of the landscape from historic sites. If the area is to undergo a topsoil strip this could also affect archaeological deposits buried close to the surface.

Mitigation: Area chosen should be away from known archaeological sites. A topsoil strip should be to a minimum depth and dumping should be regimented so that site traffic only drives on already dumped material. A record of the area used should be made and included with any archaeological archive produced. The area chosen should be selected so that it does not impact on any view of the landscape.

If the area is not secluded then consideration should be given for sympathetic landscape modelling of the spoil mound.

Prediction: Carefully handled the dumping of excavated material in designated landfill sites should not cause any impact on the cultural heritage of the area.

Revised Impact: None

4. Soil contamination

Potential Impact: Low – Spillage of fuel and oils from plant during operation could potentially contaminate waterlogged archaeological deposits and those with a potential for the preservation of organic remains and palaeo-environmental data that are known to exist in the area (Boyle *et.al.* 1995).

Mitigation: All refuelling of plant and machinery to be conducted in a safe designated area; situated away from the construction site. Equipment to deal rapidly with any spillage should be available to contractors.

Prediction: If all refuelling is carried out in the site compound on a hard surface and all spills dealt with quickly and efficiently the risk should be removed.

Revised Impact: None

5. Demolition works.

Potential Impact: Low to Medium – A few small structures within the footprint of the new station will have to be demolished. Removal of foundations may affect deposits not damaged during construction works that were not monitored.

Mitigation: Archaeological monitoring should take place. An archaeological watching brief should be in place before the commencement of any on-site works. A contingency for excavation should be considered in the event of significant remains being located. Combing through of foundation with a toothed bucket should not occur.

Prediction: Certain archaeological deposits may survive as “islands” between wall foundations and service runs. Such deposits could provide significant data on the history and land use of the area. The watching brief would preserve by record any archaeological deposits removed during the course of construction.

Revised Impact: Low to None

6. Pre-construction trial pits.

Potential Impact: Low – Any below ground works would have a negative effect on any buried archaeology in the area.

Mitigation: Archaeological monitoring should take place. An archaeological watching brief should be in place before the commencement of any such work.

Prediction: The watching brief would preserve by record any archaeological deposits removed during the course of construction.

Revised Impact: None

2.6 Assessment of Operational Procedures

Certain activities have been highlighted that may have an impact on the cultural heritage of the area.

1. Operational Site traffic

Potential Impact: None – Site traffic for operational use would probably be the same as for Didcot A.

Mitigation: None

Prediction: N/A

Revised Impact: N/A

2. Maintenance

Potential Impact: Low – Routine maintenance should not cause an impact. However, some types of work in wet conditions and soil contamination could prove the same problems as they did during construction (see section 2.5).

Mitigation: N/A

Prediction: Careful management of any maintenance will negate any potential impact.

Revised Impact: None

3. Reduced emissions

Potential Impact: Low positive – Reduced emission would have a beneficial effect on potential contamination and erosion of historic monuments not only regionally, but also perhaps countrywide.

Mitigation: N/A

Prediction: A reduction of pollutants in the atmosphere that can cause erosion to stonework on historic buildings and other monuments would help cut down on the need for costly maintenance and other conservation schemes.

Revised Impact: Positive

3. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The baseline study noted that the proposed power station is located in an area where Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon remains have been excavated and investigated for over 150 years. The immediate proposal area itself has yielded remains since the first quarter of the 20th century, within a cultural landscape, which stretches back to the Neolithic.

The presence of well-preserved archaeological remains within 300m of the proposed site indicate a high potential for such remains to be located in the area of the proposed new station. Construction procedures would have an impact on any remains in the area. Pre-construction test pits could unwittingly destroy archaeological deposits unless monitored. Demolition of the previous station structures may also impact on deposits that may have survived its construction.

Borehole and other geo-technical surveys of the area have indicated the presence of “made-ground” across the site of the new station; this could potentially be or contain archaeological deposits.

It is envisaged that the majority of services on the site will be retained from the decommissioned Didcot A for reuse by the new station. No new pipelines are planned to connect to the abstraction point and only minimal upgrading will take place here.

The cumulative effect of the destruction of archaeological remains during unmonitored demolition on structures that were also unmonitored when constructed in an area of such high archaeological potential would be huge, especially considering the potential loss of archaeological deposits during the construction of the coal storage area. For this reason alone, a watching brief should be in place during such work.

Care should be taken during construction work to ensure that any negative

impacts are extenuated. Controlled working environments and procedures will prevent potential impacts from occurring.

Excavated and demolished material should be dumped away from site in designated and appropriate facilities. There is an obvious cumulative effect of filling such landfill facilities faster than may have been predicted for their lifespan. This would require new sites to be sought have a knock-on effect of endangering the cultural heritage of the area chosen.

If material is required to be stored on site prior to removal then ideally this should be in an area of hard standing. If hard standing is unavailable then an area with no archaeological potential such as the coal storage area should be chosen. If a different area is chosen that requires a topsoil strip then archaeological consultation should be sought before this work commences.

Topographic survey and the watching brief in the area of the coal storage area concluded that the ground level had been reduced during the construction of Didcot A.

There would appear to minimal if any direct impact from the operation of the new station although a reduction of emissions would have a small positive impact to the historic monuments of the region and wider area. A reduction of pollutants in the atmosphere that can cause erosion to stonework on historic buildings and other monuments would help cut down on the need for costly maintenance and other conservation schemes. That is not to say that the present Didcot A plant is solely responsible for such damage in the area, but that any reduction no matter how small would be of benefit. The full potential of this would really be seen as a cumulative effect when combined with other reductions in emissions.

4 FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

Although this study concerns the construction of the new station some consideration must be given for the potential demolition of Didcot A as this is a direct cumulative effect of construction of the new station.

One important factor of the closure of Didcot A would be the potential demolition of its Cooling Towers. Although Didcot A won architectural awards for how well it blended into the landscape, it has been voted “the worst building in Oxfordshire” by Radio Oxford listeners and “ Britain’s third worst eyesore” by readers of Country Life magazine (BBC News 13/11/2003). Despite these criticisms the towers themselves have become an icon part of the landscape, they feature heavily in the open credits of regional televised news programs. Indeed one could say that the towers have themselves passed into a position of Cultural Heritage. The public information boards of the Northmoor Trust’s project Timescape at Wittenham Clumps certainly consider it as such, noting it as a

prominent feature of the landscape. Serious consideration should be given to preservation, listing or re-use prior to any decision of demolition.

As previously mentioned for the minor structures within the footprint of the new station there is a potential for archaeological remains to survive beneath them. This also applies to Didcot A itself. Demolition and relocation of existing facilities servicing Didcot A to be used by Didcot C is under consideration. This would have considerable impact on archaeological remains in the area.

It is therefore recommended that further heritage consultation be taken for this stage of work at Didcot.

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JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
(CULTURAL HERITAGE)
OF
DIDCOT POWER STATION, DIDCOT
OXFORDSHIRE**

PART 3 - ILLUSTRATIONS

SP 507 918 centred

On behalf of

RWE npower

JULY 2008

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PREPARED BY Gwilym Williams and David Gilbert

ILLUSTRATIONS BY Dan Heale, Clare Stott and Eoin Fitzsimons

PHOTOGRAPHY BY David Gilbert

REPORT ISSUED 22nd July 2008

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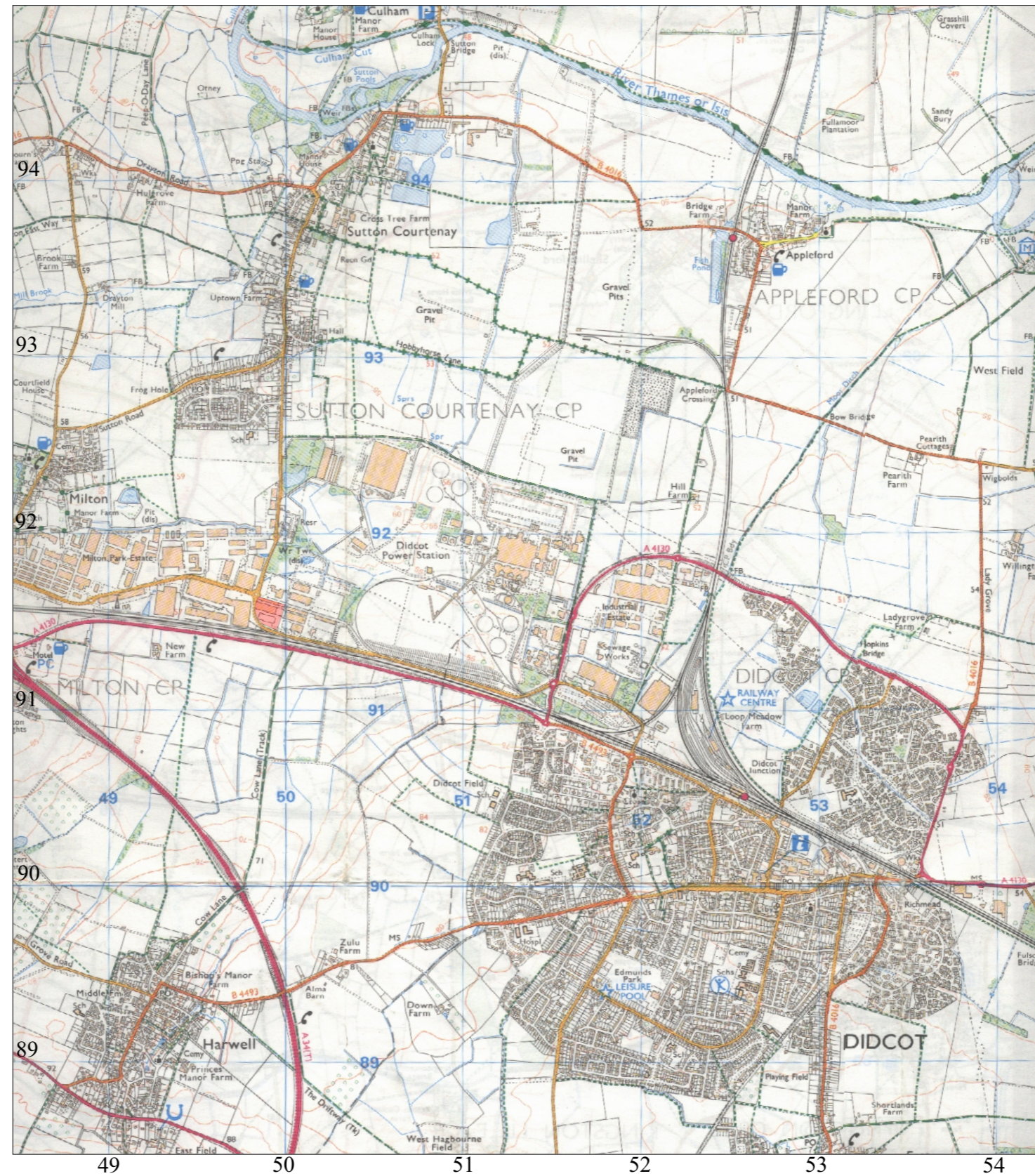
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JMHS Project No: 1646

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Figure 1. Proposal site location



Not to scale

Approximate Site Location

Figure 2. Speed 1611



Not to scale

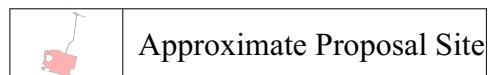


Figure 3. Roque 1761

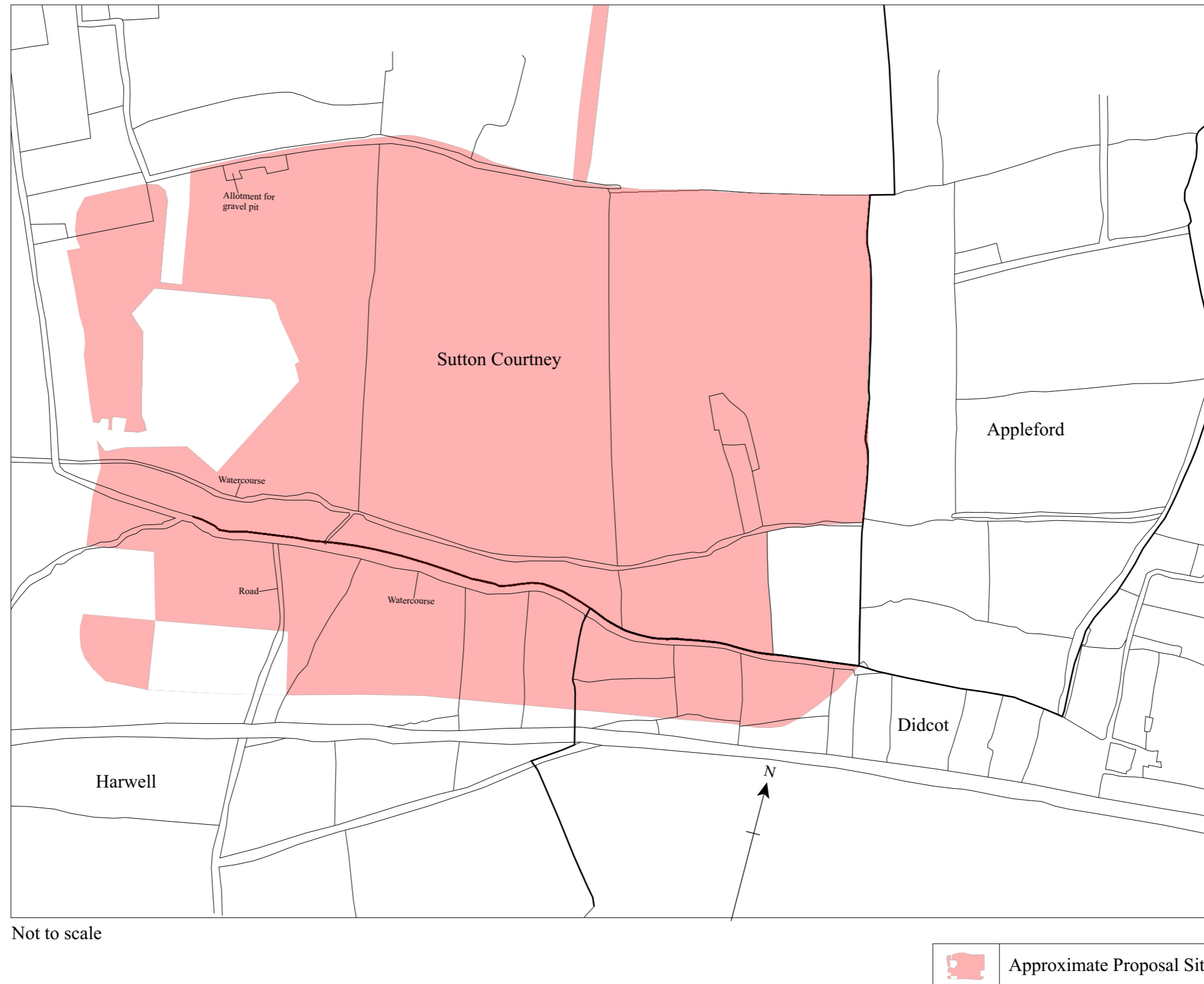
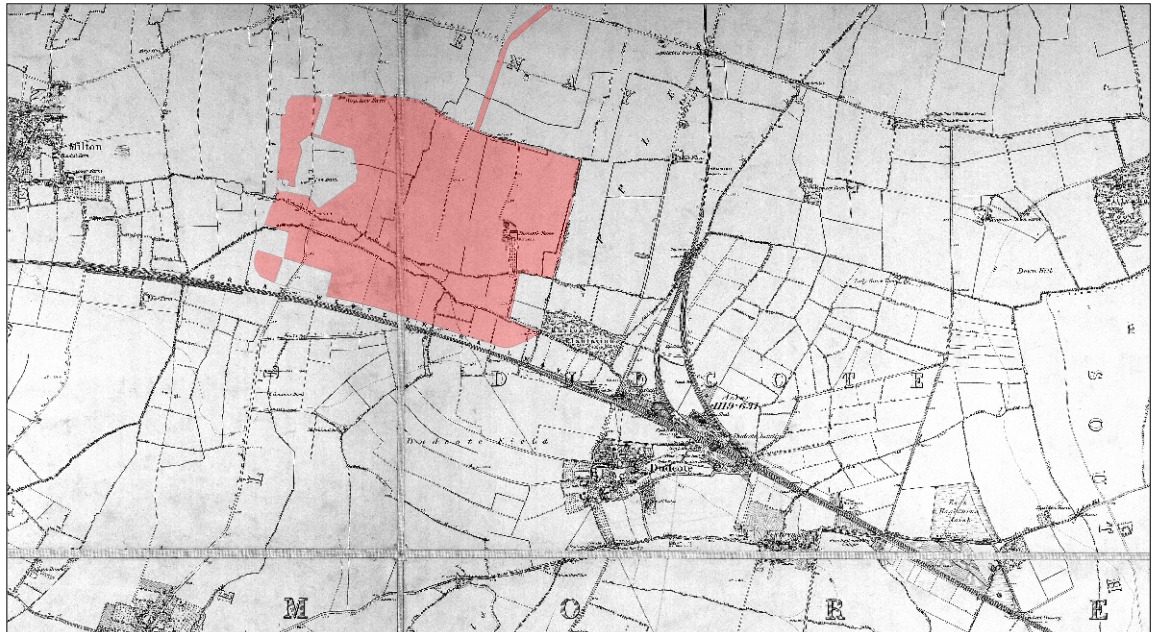


Figure 4. Composite map showing enclosure awards of the parishes (1802-1852)



Not to scale

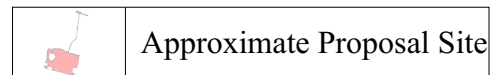
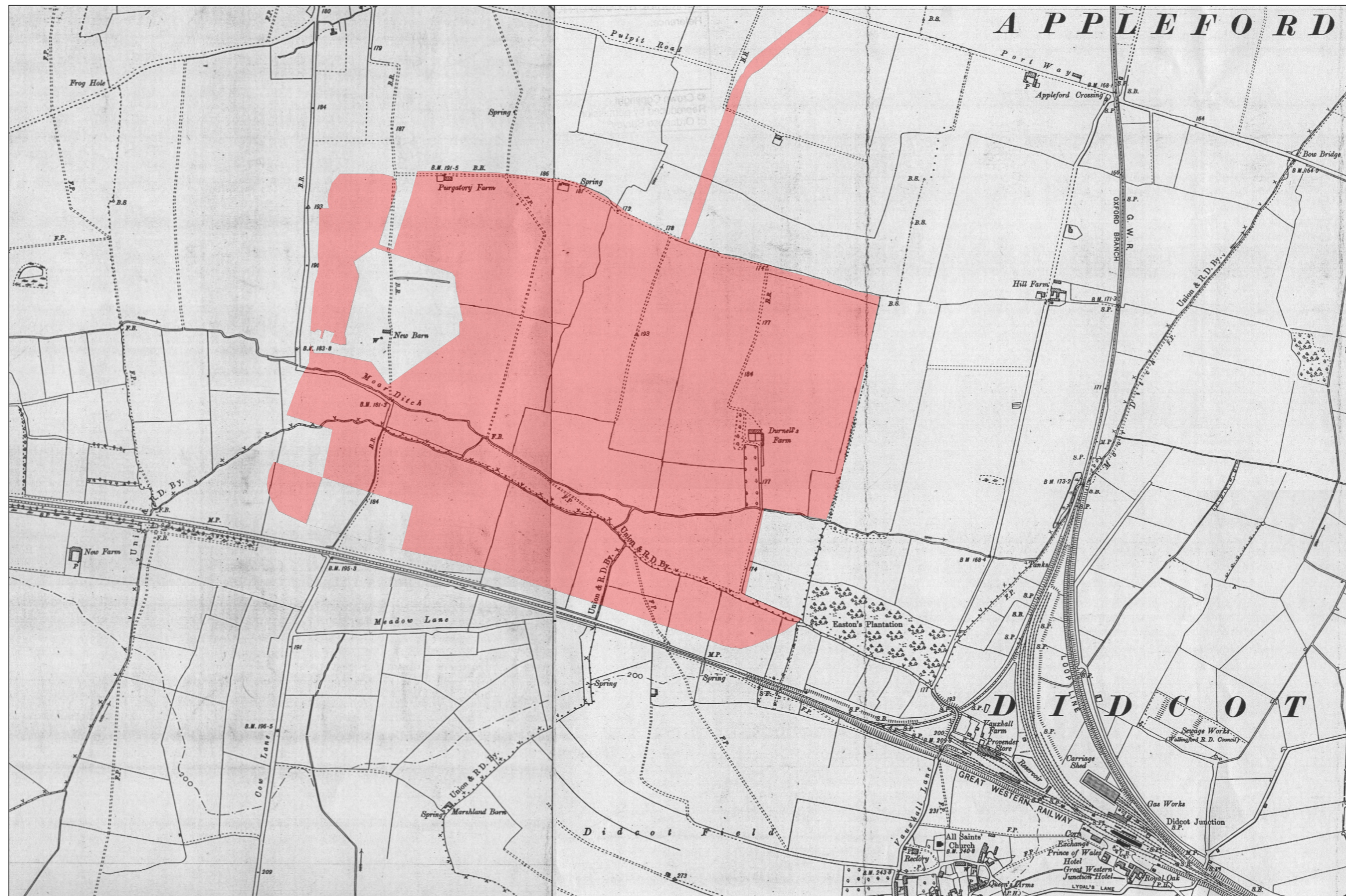


Figure 5. 1881-1887 1st edition OS



Scale 1:13560


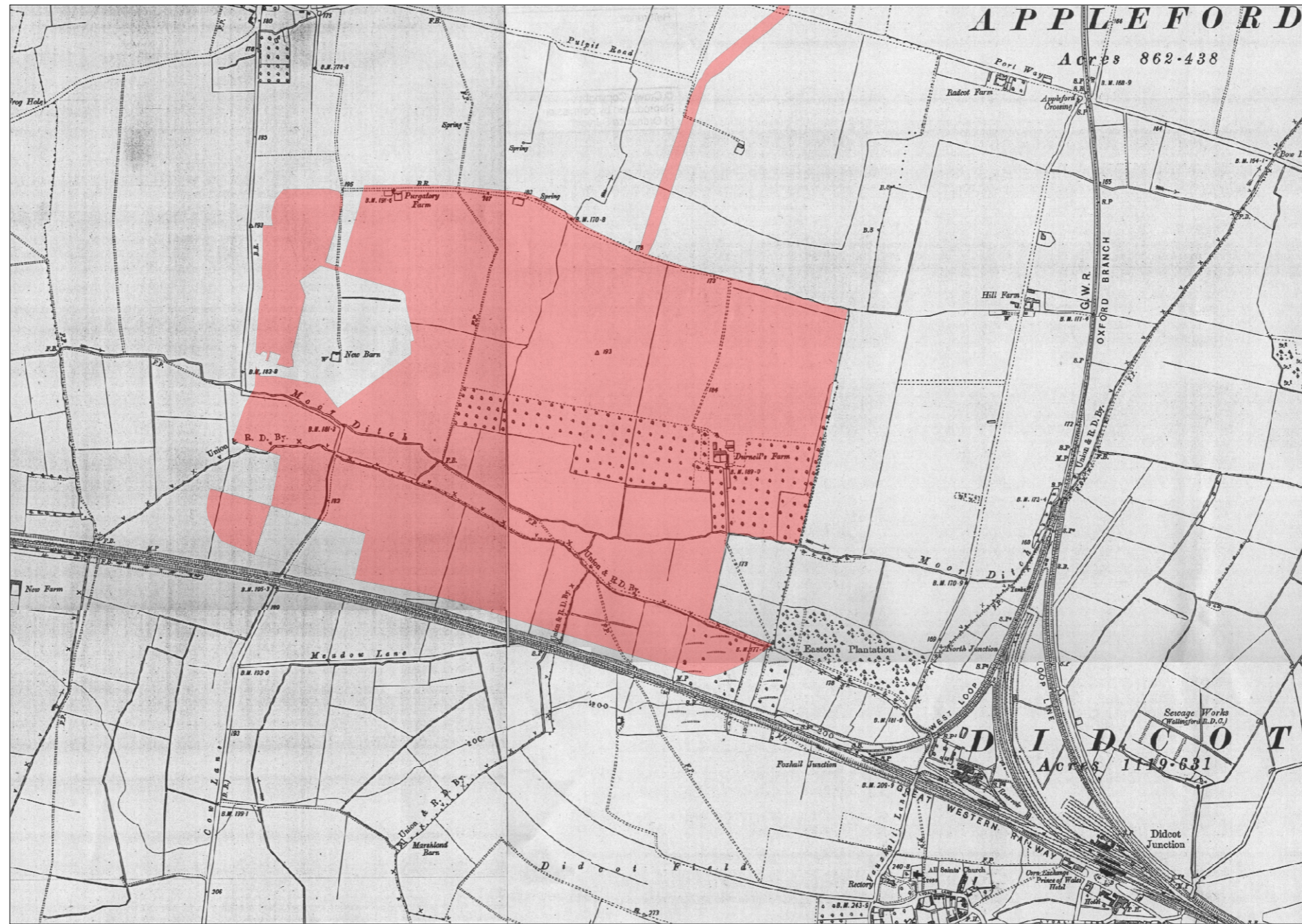
 Approximate Proposal Site

Figure 6. 1900 OS



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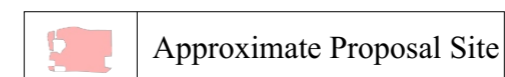
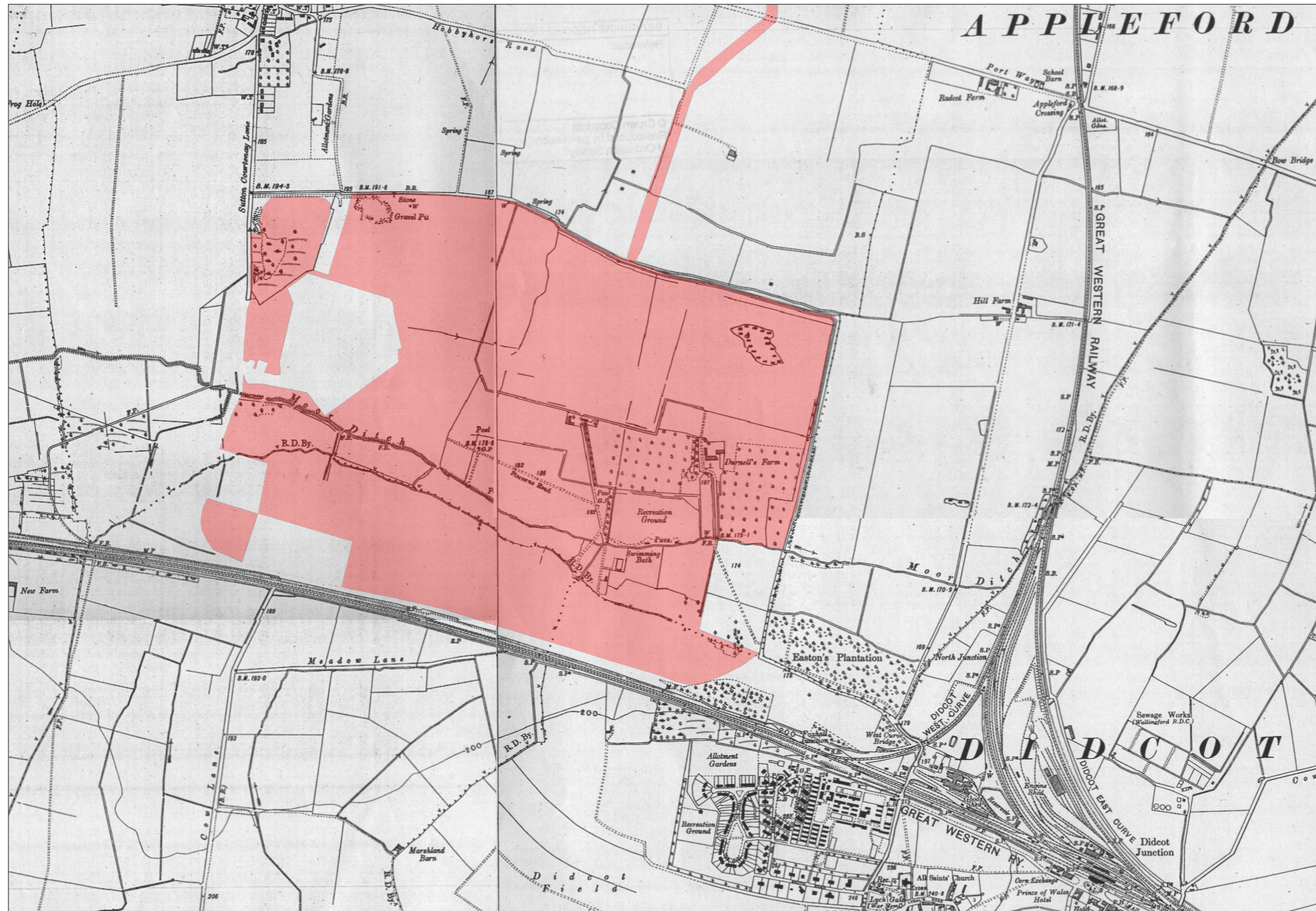
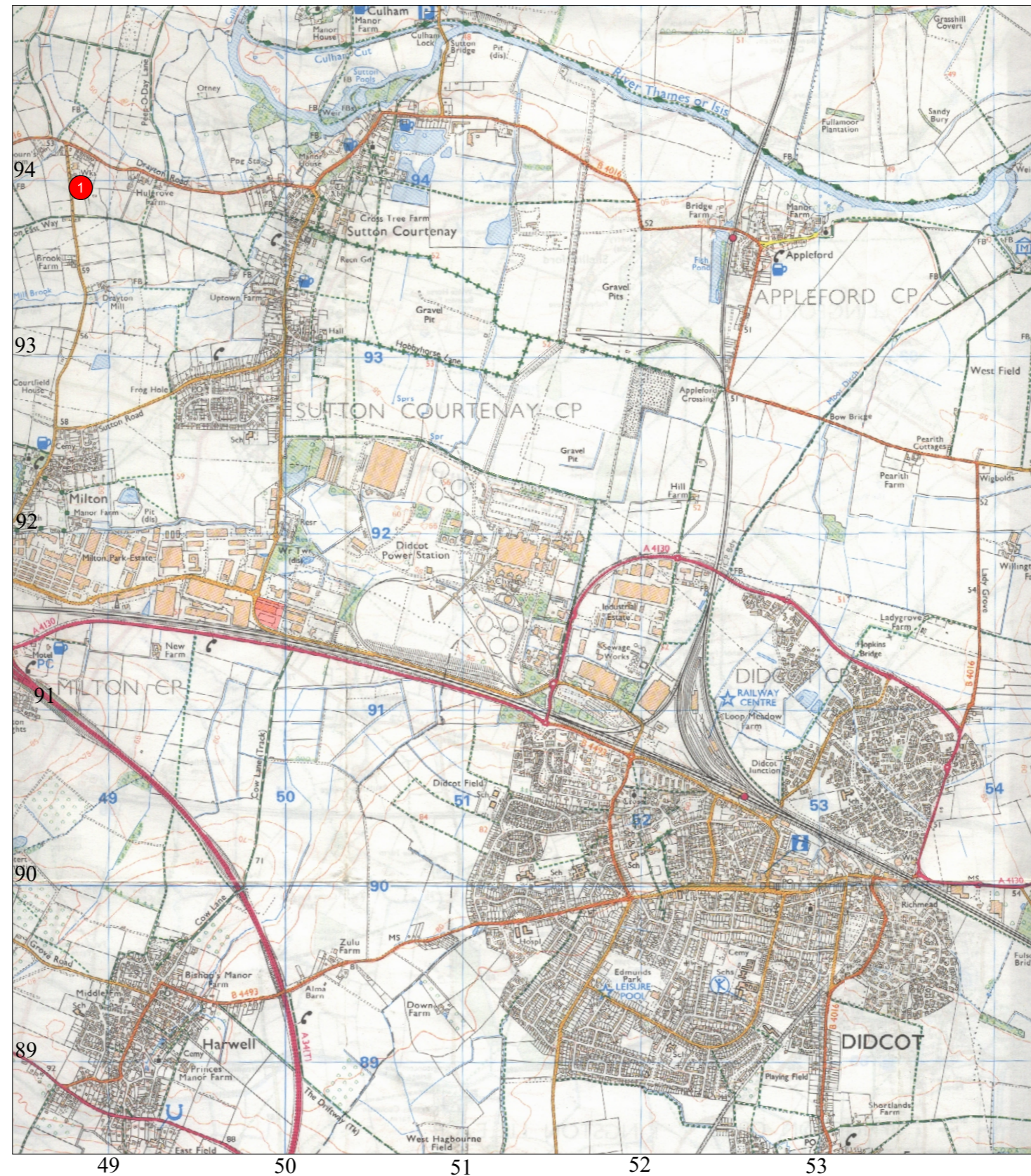


Figure 7. 1912-14 OS



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Figure 8. 1934 OS



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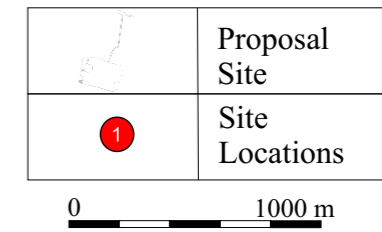
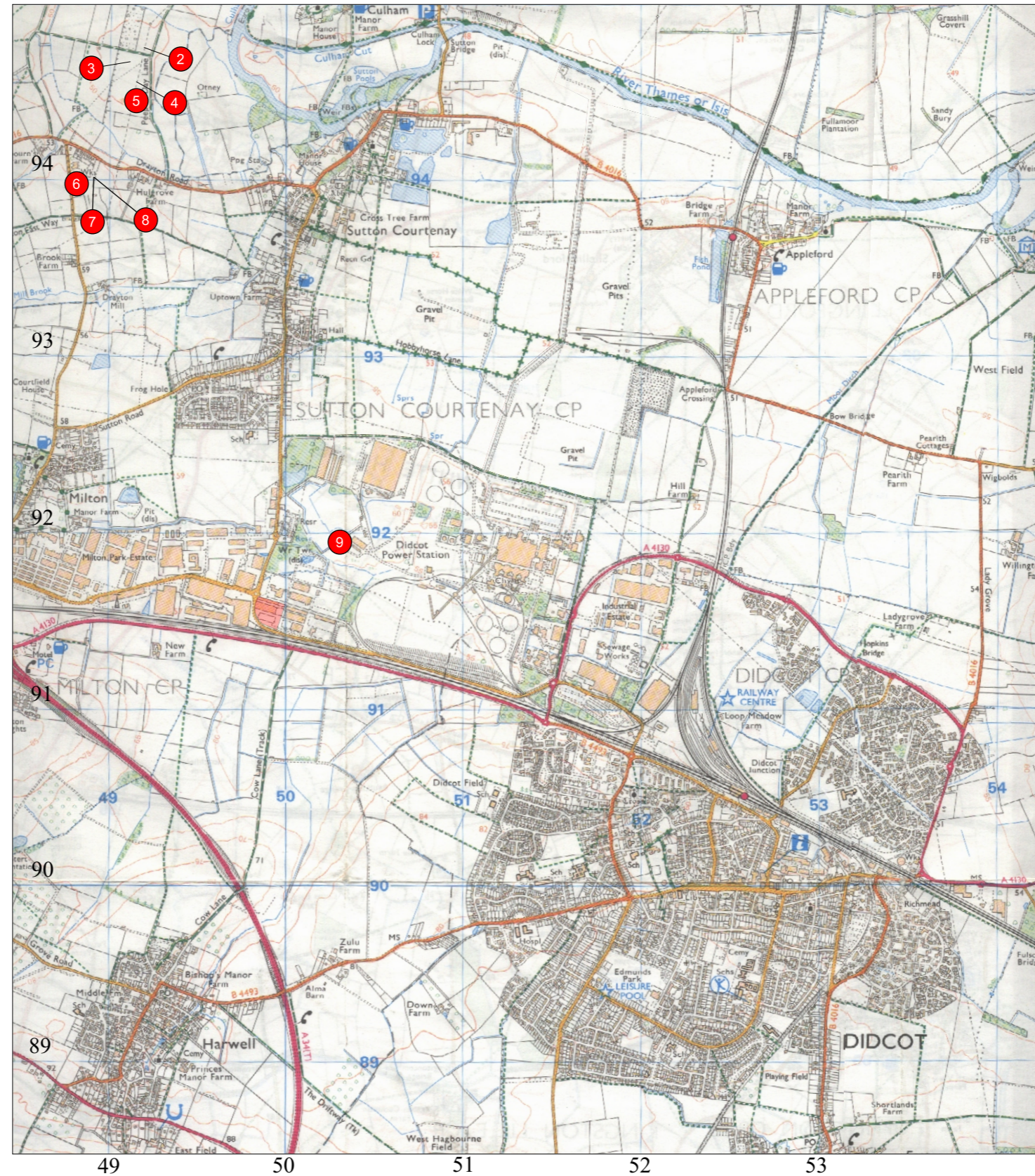
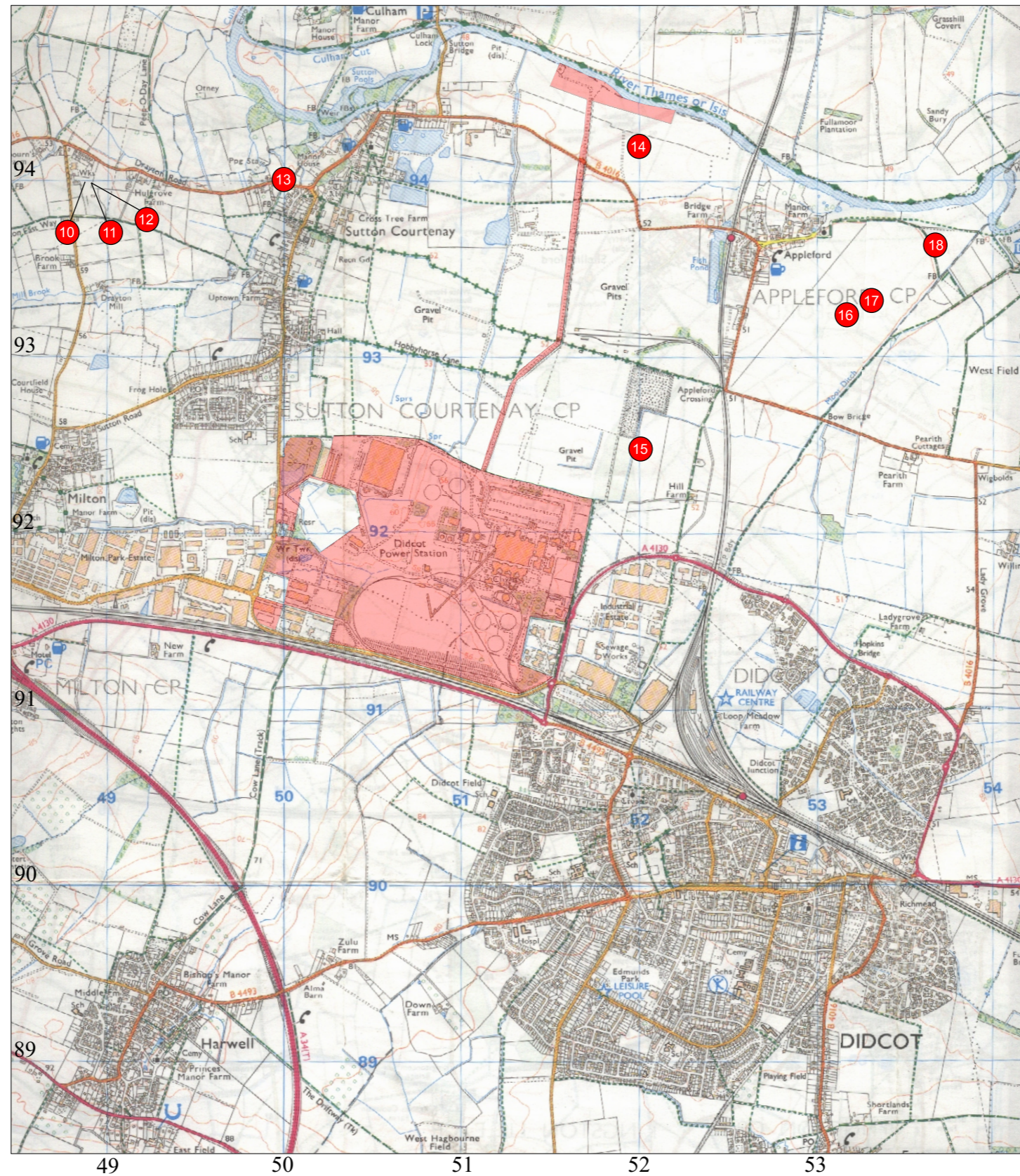


Figure 9. Mesolithic sites



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Figure 10. Neolithic sites

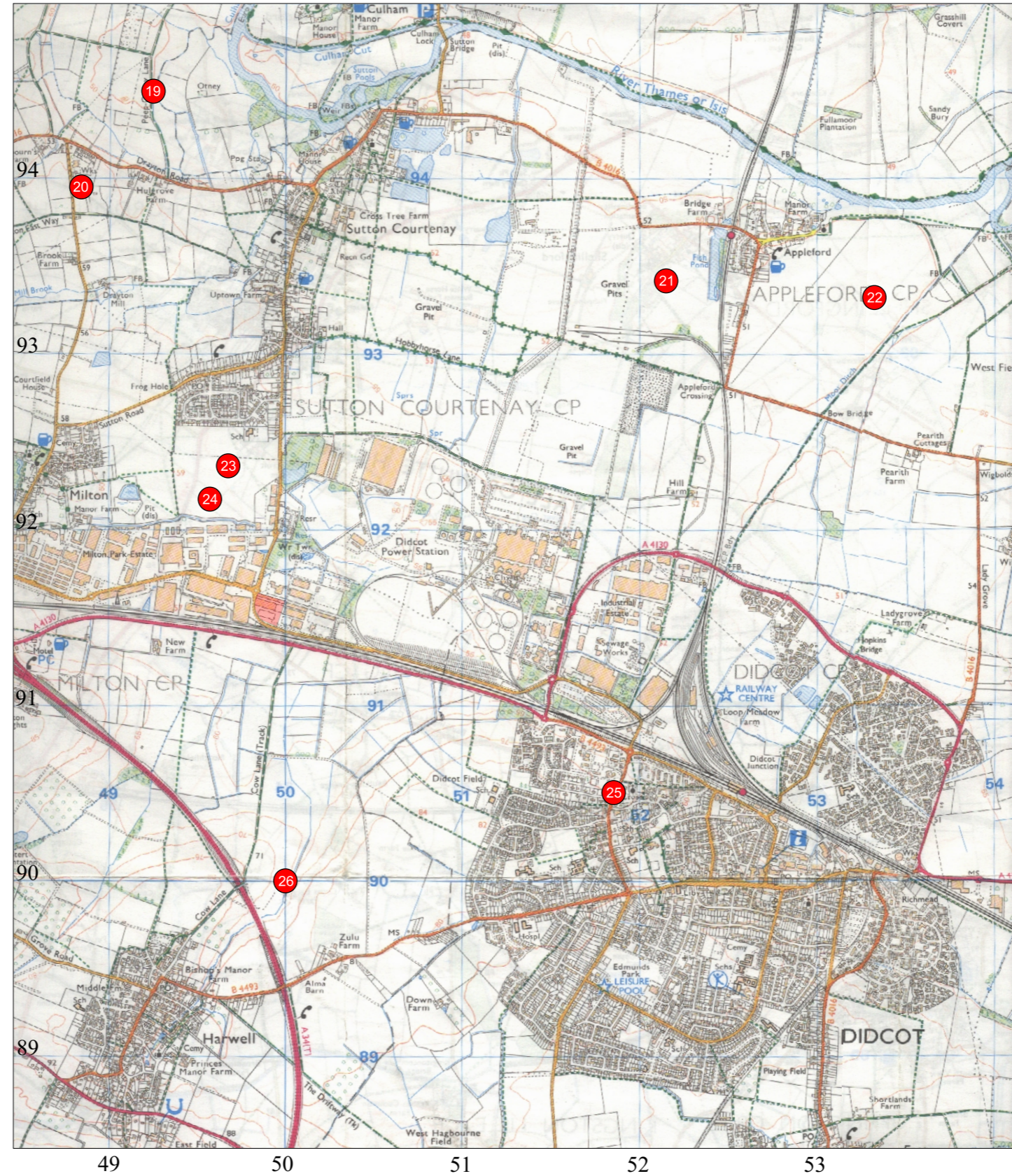


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	Proposal Site
	Site Location

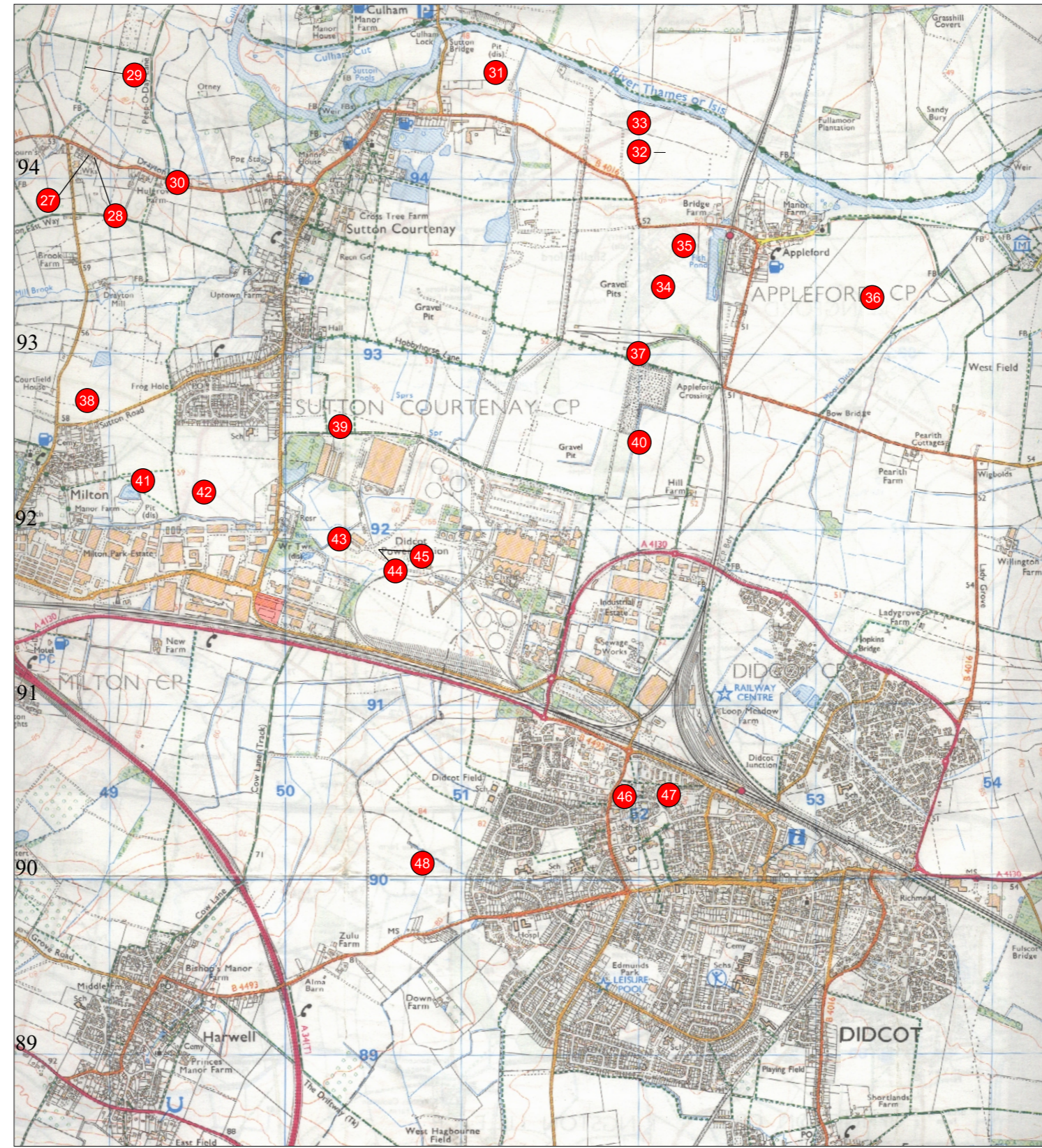
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Figure 11. Bronze Age sites



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Figure 12. Iron Age sites



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Figure 13. Roman sites

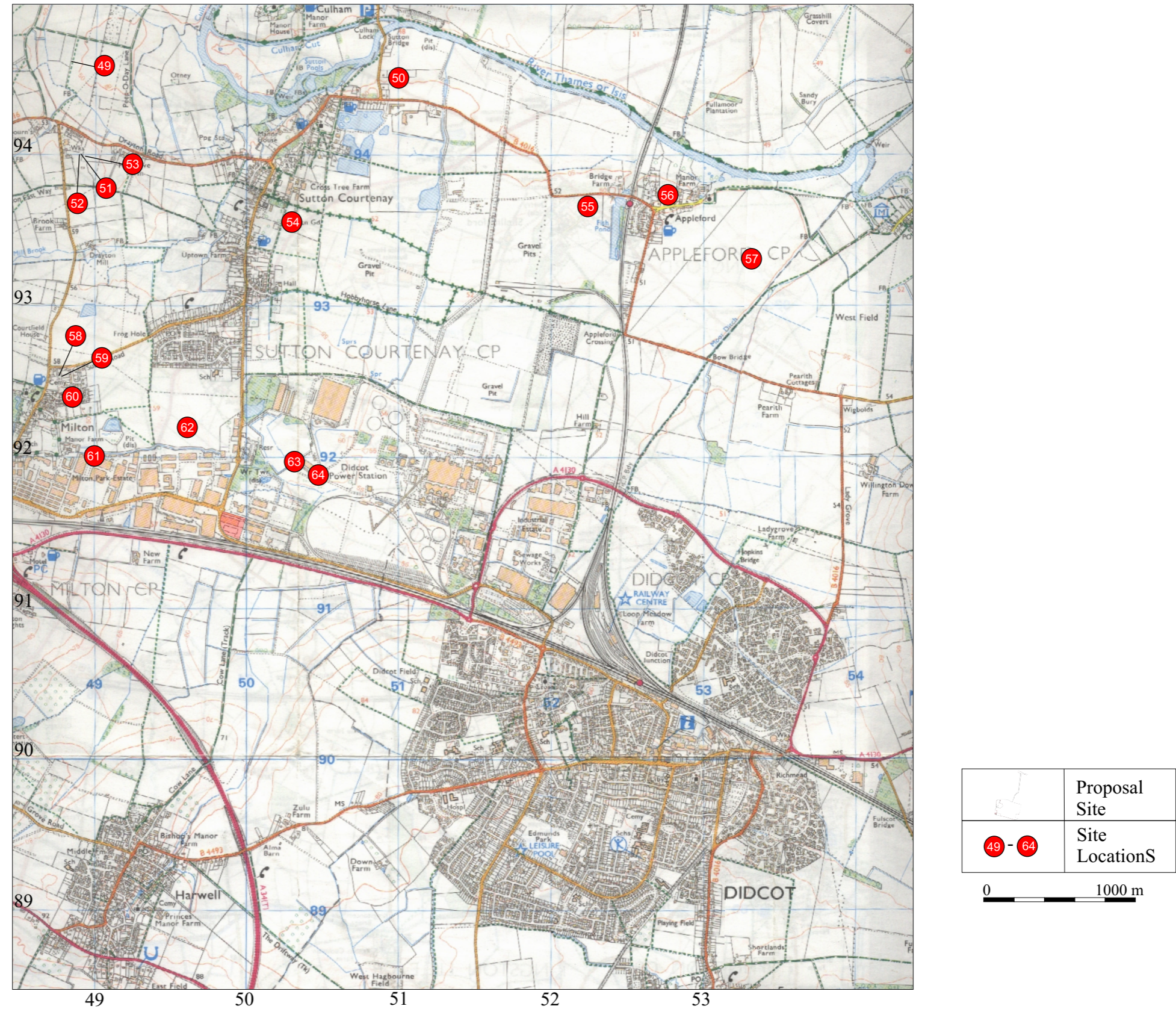
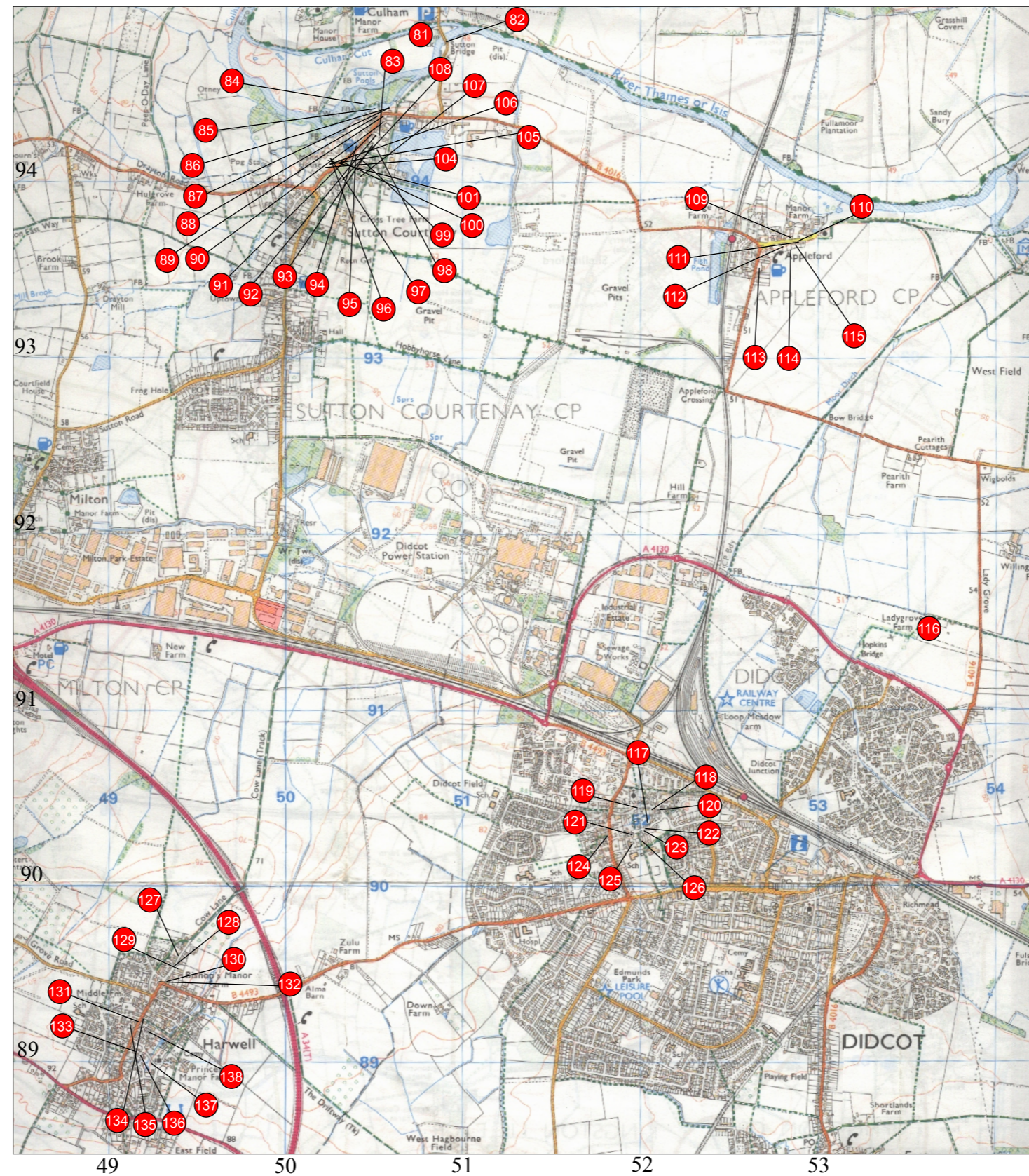


Figure 14. Anglo-Saxon sites



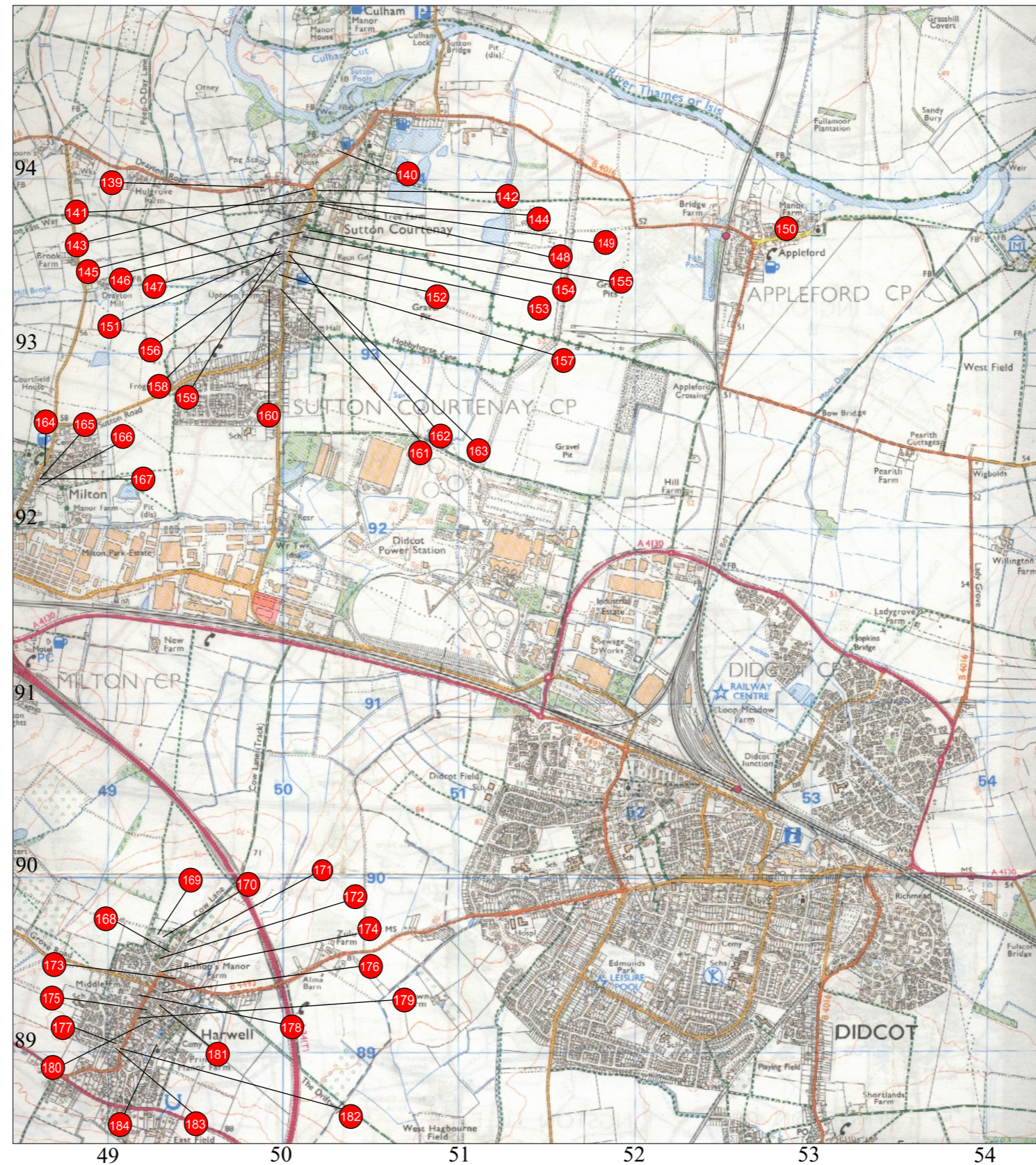
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Figure 15. Medieval sites



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Figure 16. Post-Medieval sites part 1



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Figure 17. Post-Medieval sites part 2

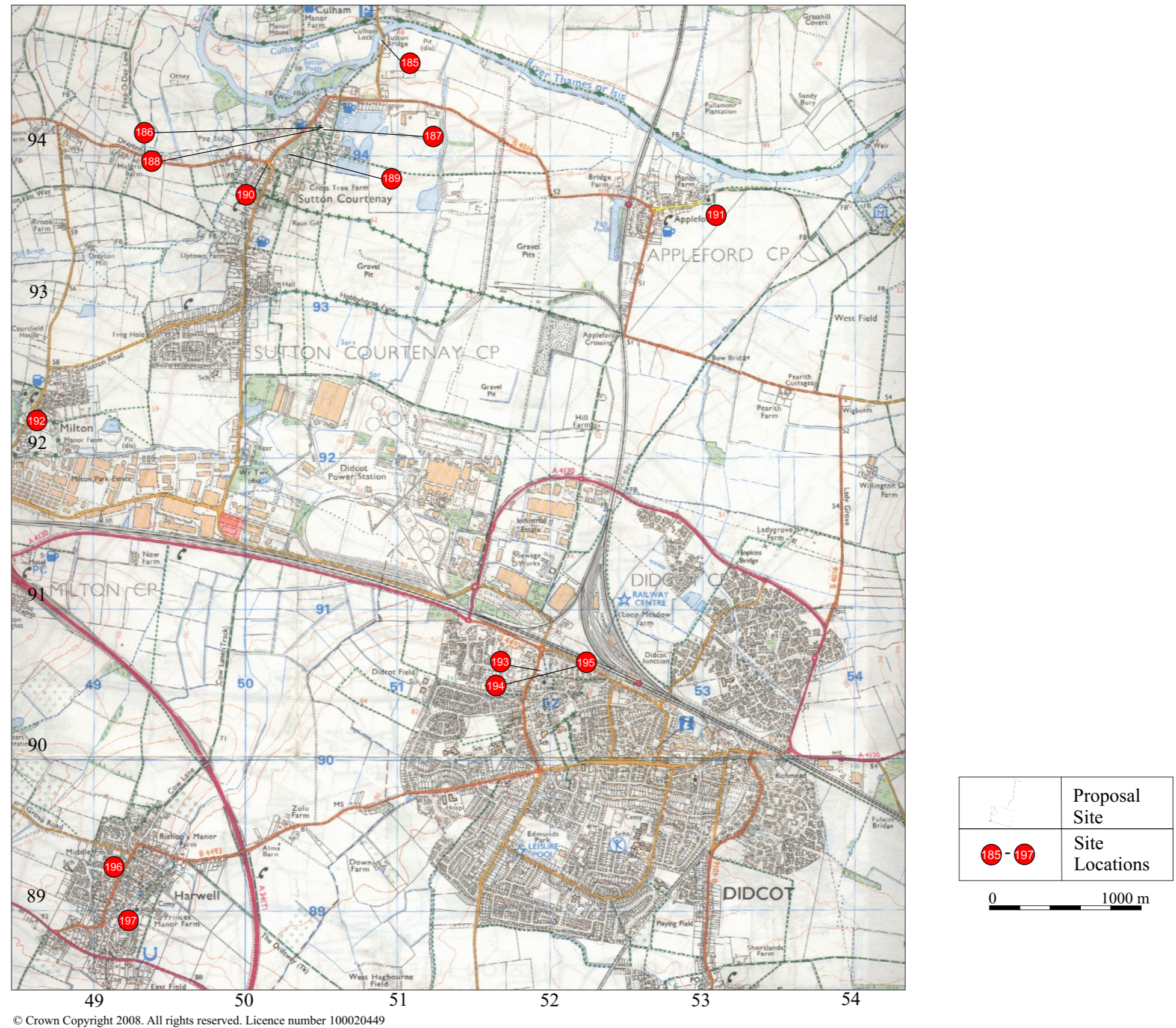
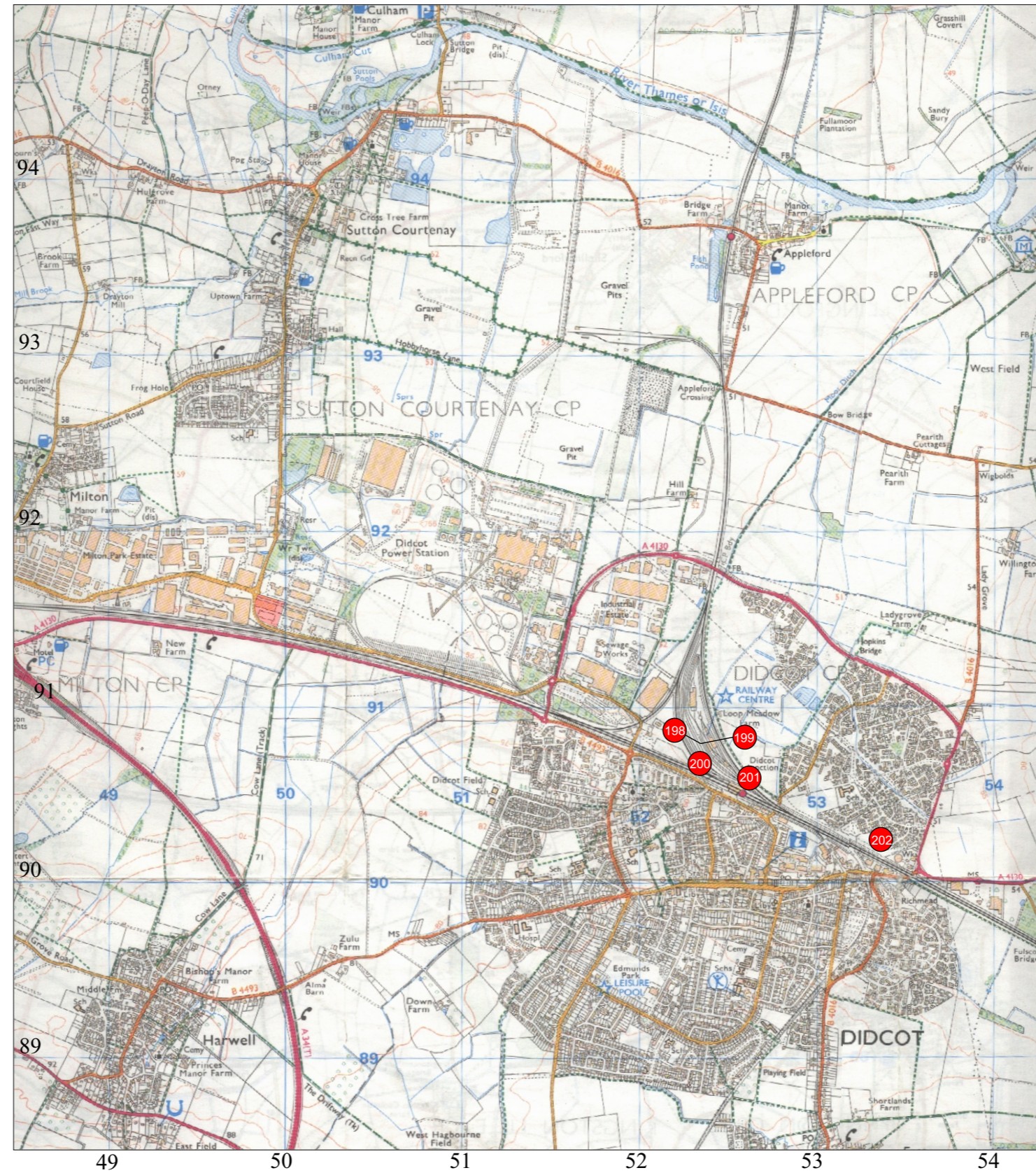


Figure 18. Ecclesiastical sites



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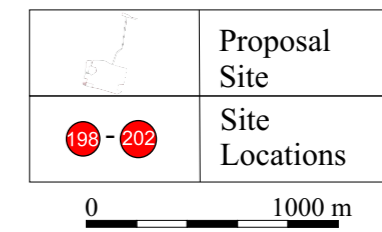


Figure 19. Industrial sites

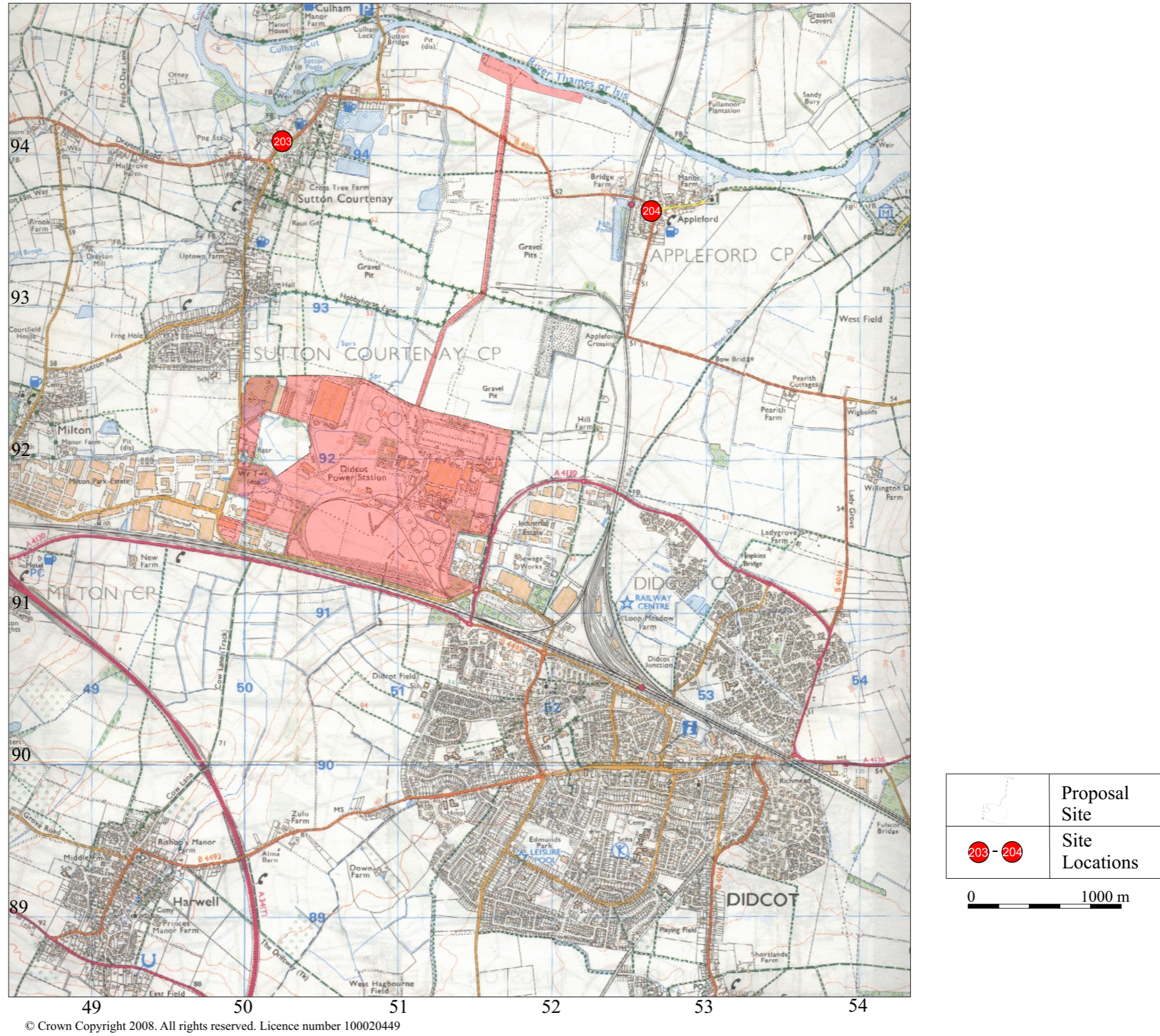


Figure 20. Roads and bridges

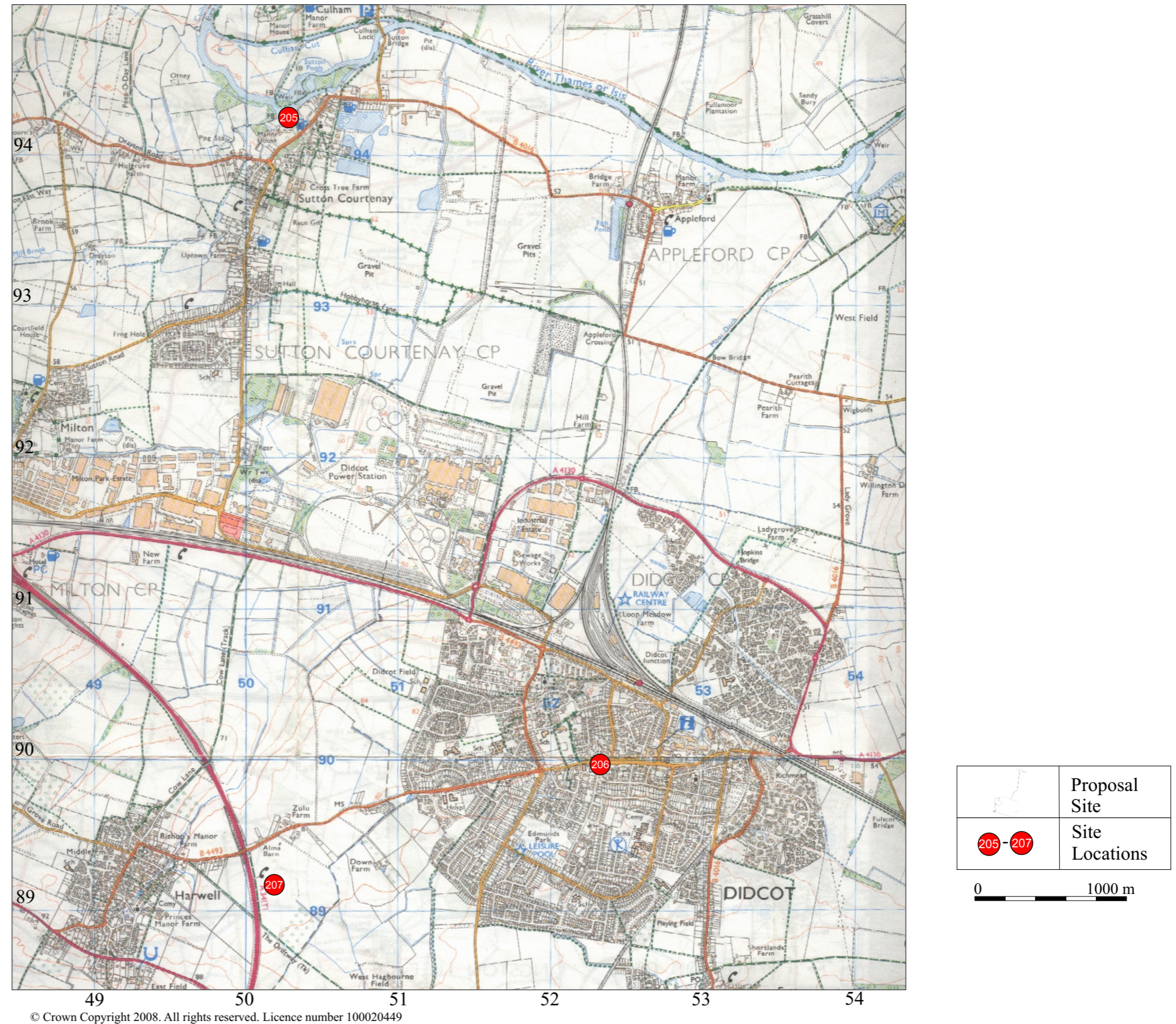
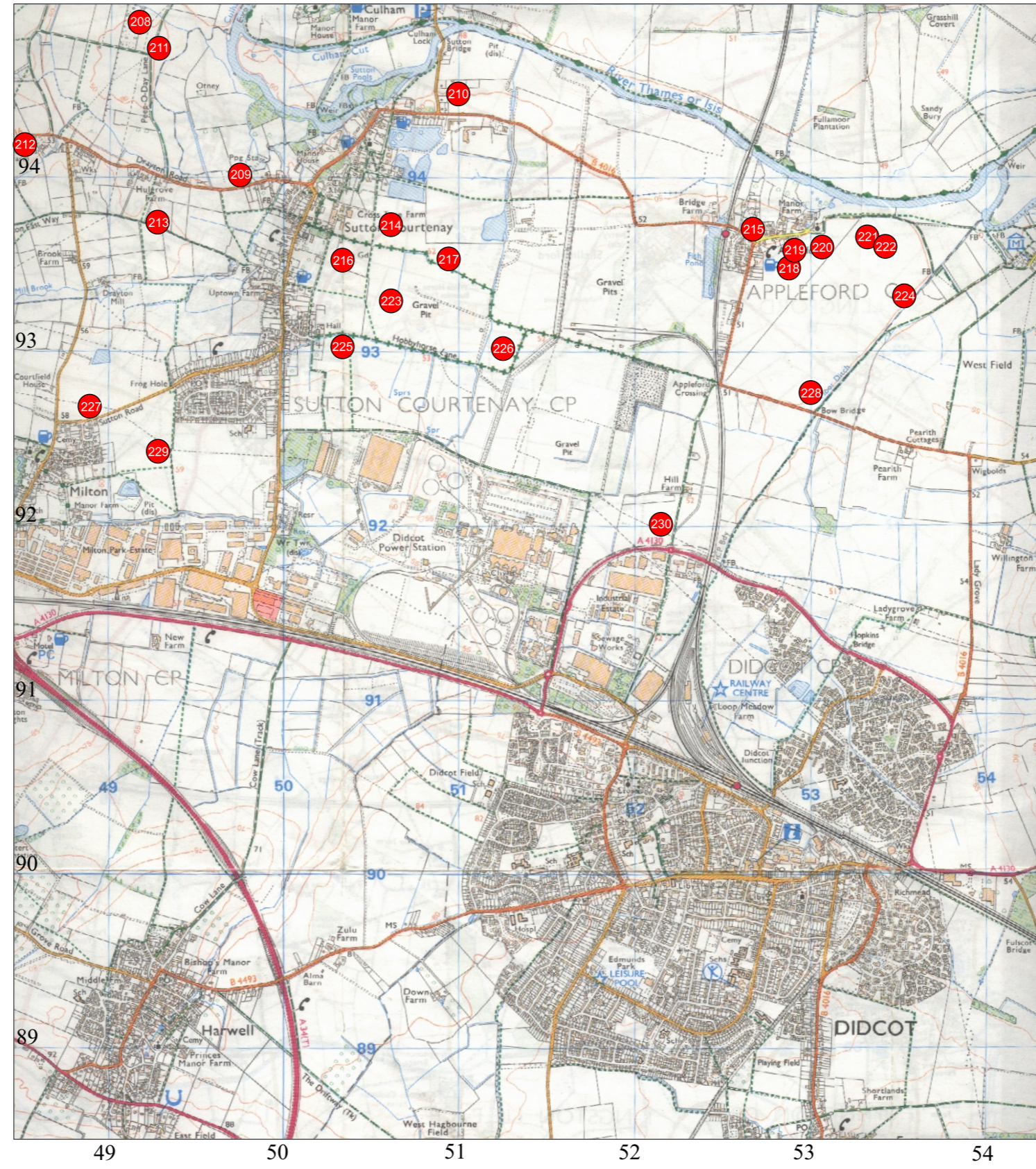


Figure 21. Miscellaneous sites



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	Proposal Site
	Site Locations

0 1000 m

Figure 22. Undated sites



1. View from the Scheduled Monument at Milton (SU 498 925)



2. View from the historic village of Sutton Courtenay (SU 503 941)



3. View from the Scheduled Monument of Castle Hill, Wittenham Clumps (SU 568 925)



4. View from the Scheduled Monument of Blewton Hill Fort (SU 545 861)

Figure 23. Photographs 1 - 4



5. View from the scheduled monument of Segsbury Hill Fort (SU 385 845).



6. View from the scheduled monument of Uffington Castle (SU 299 864)

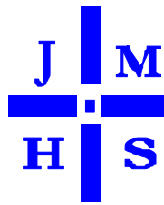


7. View from the scheduled monument of Uffington White Horse (SU 301 866)



8. View from the scheduled monument of Rams Hill (SU 314 863)

Figure 24. Photographs 5 - 8



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
(CULTURAL HERITAGE)
OF
DIDCOT POWER STATION, DIDCOT
OXFORDSHIRE**

**APPENDIX A
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING THE SOIL CONTAMINATION SURVEY**

SP 507 915 centred

On behalf of

RWE npower

JULY 2008

REPORT FOR RWE npower

PREPARED BY David Gilbert

ILLUSTRATION BY Eoin Fitzsimons

FIELDWORK 17th – 19th June 2008

REPORT ISSUED 10th July 2008

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Site Code: DIPS 08
JMHS Project No: 1946
Archive Location: Oxfordshire County Museum Service

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Summary

A watching brief was conducted by John Moore Heritage Services during the ground investigation work for contaminated soils at Didcot Power Station. No archaeological remains were recorded.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Description of the Project

A proposed new power Station is to be erected on the site of the existing power stations at Didcot. An Environmental Impact Assessment prior to granting planning permission has been requested. This is in line with European, National and Local planning policies.

As part of this Environmental Impact Assessment a programme of works to identify any contaminated soils was required. This intrusive survey itself required archaeological monitoring while in progress.

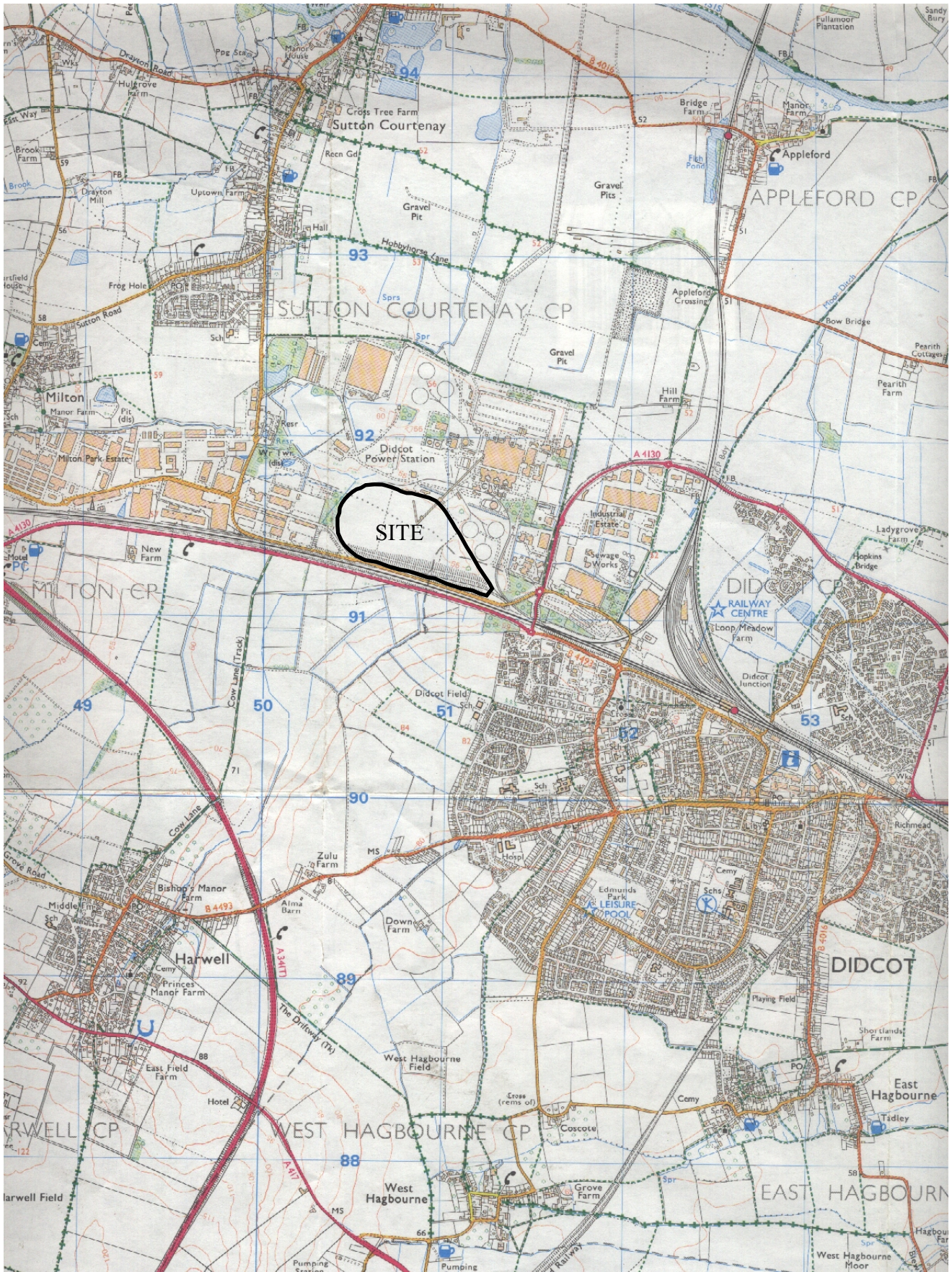
1.2 Site Location (Figure 1)

The area of the soil investigation was centred at NGR SP 507 915 within the grounds of the existing power stations, in the present coal storage area. The underlying geology is mixed alluvium and Gault Clay.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The proposed development lies within an area of significant archaeological potential. An area adjacent to the area of the coal storage facility was investigated in 1991. During this work an Anglo Saxon inhumation cemetery was also located within the boundary of Didcot Power Station (PRN 16255; SU 5037 9197). The excavation uncovered prehistoric ditches and pits, Romano-British ditches and pits, two sunken feature buildings and a small Anglo Saxon cemetery. These contained pottery dating to the 6th century as well as a bone weaving pick, and environmental evidence including animal bones and charred plant remains. The cemetery comprised 17 inhumations of men, women and children. Grave goods indicated 7th century date for cemetery. It is likely that cemetery extends beyond the area of the excavation, and that the inhumations represent an unknown proportion of the total population.

To the east, Roman burials (PRN 2833; SU 5050 9190) were found in the late 1920s. Two bronze bowls or dishes were found in close proximity buried at a depth of 5-6' [1.52-1.82m] in the Central Ordnance Depot in July 1933. Originally identified as Roman (Miles, 1976) the exact provenance of bowls and burials has recently been reassessed; the bowls are now held to be Frankish *perlrandsbecken*, dating to the 5th and 6th centuries AD (Cook & Rutter, 1998).



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Figure 1. Site Location

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation were as follows:

- To make a record of any significant remains revealed during the course of any operations that may disturb or destroy archaeological remains.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work. Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate and possible.

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994).

3.2 Methodology

As part of this Environmental Impact Assessment a programme of works to identify any contaminated soils was required. This involved the excavation of a series of trial pits across the proposed site in order to obtain samples. Ten trial pits were excavated to a depth of approximately 4m.

All invasive ground-work was monitored by an archaeologist and all resulting surfaces and sections were then inspected for any significant archaeological features. The trial pits were excavated by mechanical excavator using a 0.6m wide toothed bucket.

4 RESULTS (Figure 2)

All features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers in [] indicate features i.e. pit cuts; while numbers in () show feature fills or deposits of material. A general description of the feature fills is given.

Test Pit 1

The natural clay (1/05) was seen at 2.6m below ground surface, it was a mottled brown-orange sandy clay with gravel. Above this was 1.1m of grey-green silty-clay alluvium (1/04). This was overlain by another band of grey clay-silt (1/03) alluvium that was 0.4m thick. This was sealed by a layer of terram geo-textile. Above this was a 0.95m thick deposit of pale grey-brown silty sand (1/02) with lenses of dark grey-black sandy clay. The uppermost layer was a 0.15m thick dark grey silty loam (1/01).

Test Pit 2

The natural clay was seen at 4m below ground surface, this was a light-grey clay (2/07). Above this was a 0.8m thick layer of dense brown-grey sand (2/06) with gravels. Overlying this was 1.4m of grey-green mottled orange-grey clay (2/05) alluvium. Above this was sterile layer of pale grey sand (2/04) that was 0.5m thick, it was unclear if this was a natural or man-laid deposit. It was sealed by a layer of terram geo-textile. Above this was a 0.4m thick deposit of mid grey-brown silty sand (2/03). Over this was a 0.3m thick deposit of pale grey-brown sand (2/02). The uppermost layer was a 0.2m thick dark grey-black compressed coal dust and coal (2/01).

Test Pit 3

This was moved due to the presence of modern services to 3a.

Test Pit 3a

The natural clay (3/08) was seen at 3.4m below ground surface, it was grey mottled orange. Over this was a 1m thick layer of light brown-orange sandy clay (3/07) alluvium with gravel. Above this was a 0.7m thick layer light grey clay (3/06) alluvium. Overlying this was a 0.15m thick layer of dark grey clay (3/05). A fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem was noted from this layer. Above this was a 0.15m thick deposit of mid brown-grey clay (3/04) with natural flint nodules, modern brick fragments and concrete. Sealing this was a 0.3m thick layer of re-deposited grey "natural" clay (3/03). This was covered by a 0.5m thick layer of mid brown-grey clay (3/02) with modern brick rubble. The uppermost layer was a 0.5m thick dark grey-black compressed coal dust and coal (3/01).

Test Pit 4

The natural clay (4/06) was seen at 2.8m below ground surface. Above this was a 1.1m thick layer of light grey silty-clay (4/05) alluvium. Over this was a dark blue-grey silty-clay (4/04) alluvium 0.67m thick. Above this was a 0.7m thick deposit of dark grey-black silty clay (4/03) containing stone and modern brick fragments. Over this was a 0.2 m thick layer of dark yellow-grey sand (4/02) with concrete and stone. The uppermost layer was a 0.13m thick reinforced concrete surface (4/01).

Test Pit 5

The natural clay (5/06) was seen at 1.7m below ground surface, this was a grey-green clay with the odd gravel piece. Above this was a 0.5m thick layer of dense green sandy silt (5/05) alluvium with some gravel. Over this was a layer of dark grey-blue clay (5/04) alluvium 0.3m thick. Above this was a 0.3m thick deposit of mid grey silty clay (5/03) containing stone, charcoal and modern brick fragments. Over this was a 0.3 m thick layer of pale yellow-brown sand (5/02) with concrete and stone. The uppermost layer was a 0.3m thick reinforced concrete surface (5/01).

Test Pit 6

The natural grey-green clay (6/05) was seen at 2.9m below ground surface. Overlying this was a 1m thick layer of dark grey clay (6/04) with concrete and modern brick fragments. Above this was a 0.5m thick deposit of black ash and coal (6/03). Over this was a 0.5 m thick layer of dark grey sandy clay (6/02) with concrete, stone and wood. The uppermost layer was a 1m thick dark grey-black sandy loam with compressed coal dust, coal and modern brick fragments (6/01).

Test Pit 7

The natural grey-green clay (7/06) was seen at 1.8m below ground surface. Over this was a pale grey mottled with brown sandy clay (7/05) alluvium 0.6m thick. Above this was a 0.1 - 0.15m thick deposit of dark grey-black silty clay (7/04) containing stone and small brick fragments. Over this was a 0.65 - 0.7m thick layer of dark grey clay (7/03) with concrete, bricks and stone. Overlying this was a 0.2m thick layer of pale yellow-brown sand (7/02) with concrete and stone. The uppermost layer was a 0.2m thick reinforced concrete surface (7/01).

Test Pit 8

The natural clay was seen at 2.2m below ground surface, this was a light grey mottled orange in places sandy silt-clay (8/05). Over this was a 1.4m thick layer of dark grey-blue clay (8/04) alluvium. The lower portion of a modern "setting-out" survey peg was seen driven into the upper surface of this layer. Above this was a 0.4 m thick layer of pale orange-yellow sand (8/03) with stone. Over this was a 0.4 m thick layer of pale yellow-brown sand (8/02) with concrete and stone. The uppermost layer was a 0.2m thick reinforced concrete surface (8/01).

A French-drain of flint nodules was seen to be cut in the natural within this test pit.

Test Pit 9

The natural was seen at 2.1m below ground surface, this was a dark grey-black clay (9/04). Above this was a layer of pale grey silty-clay (9/03) alluvium 1.1m thick. Above this was a 1m thick layer of orange-yellow sand and stone (9/02) with modern brick fragments. The uppermost layer was a 0.2m thick reinforced concrete surface (9/01).

Test Pit 10

The natural clay was seen at 2m below ground surface, this was a mid greenish-blue clay (10/04). Over this was a 0.8m thick layer of firm grey silty clay (10/03) with eroded chalk fragments. Cut into this were modern services. It was sealed by a layer of terram geo-textile. Above this was a 0.9m thick deposit of mid grey-brown sand (10/02) with gravel. The uppermost layer was a 0.3m thick dark grey-black compressed coal dust and coal (10/01).

5 FINDS

A fragment of clay tobacco pipe was recovered from (3/05).

6 DISCUSSION

It would appear that the upper soil sequences were stripped prior to the construction of the Didcot A Power Station. It is likely to have been a deliberate attempt to lower the area to create a “bowl” for the storage of coal, this would cut down on the exposed profile of the stock pile and lessen the impact of wind blowing coal dust from the area. This would have severally truncated or totally removed any archaeological remains in the area.

Test pits 5 and 7 both display a sequence (5/03), (5/02), (7/04) and (7/03) that probably relates to the demolition of 20th century buildings associated with the ordnance depot that stood on the site prior to the construction of the power station. No surviving foundations were located and it would appear that the area was “combed-thorough” during demolition.

Thick deposits of alluvium were recorded lying above the gault clay. Deposits such as (10/03) are similar to those recorded during previous archaeological work in the area and is dated to the Pleistocene (Boyle *et. al.* 1995). The lower alluvial deposits are believed to be of a similar age and unlikely to mask archaeological features. Certain test pits such a TP5 show distinct layers within the alluvial deposits indicating multiple phases of deposition. It is possible that some of the upper alluvial deposits are associated with the nearby Moor Ditch.

The Moor Ditch is mentioned in an Abingdon Charter of c. 895 AD as “the old ditch which lies between Willington and Appleford”, and roman burials have been located along it line (Boyle *et. al.* 1995).

While there is a potential for archaeological remains in the area no evidence was recorded in any of the test pits.

7 ARCHIVE

Archive Contents

The archive consists of the following:

Paper record

The project brief

Written scheme of investigation

The project report

The primary site records

Physical record

Finds

The archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be transferred to the County Museums' Store.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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