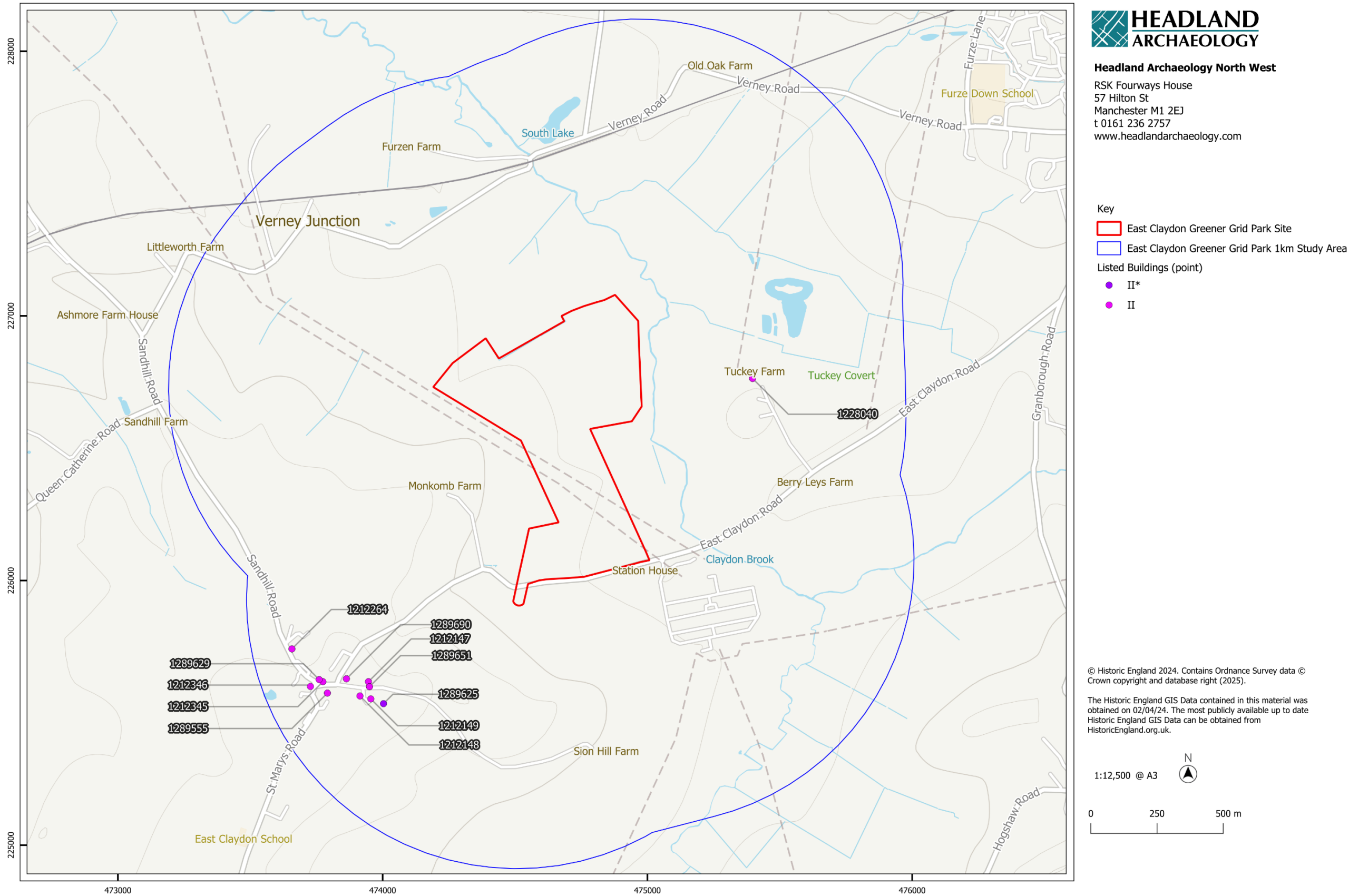


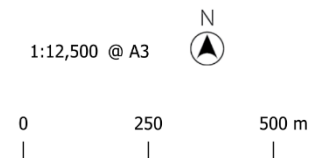
# Appendix I1

## Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

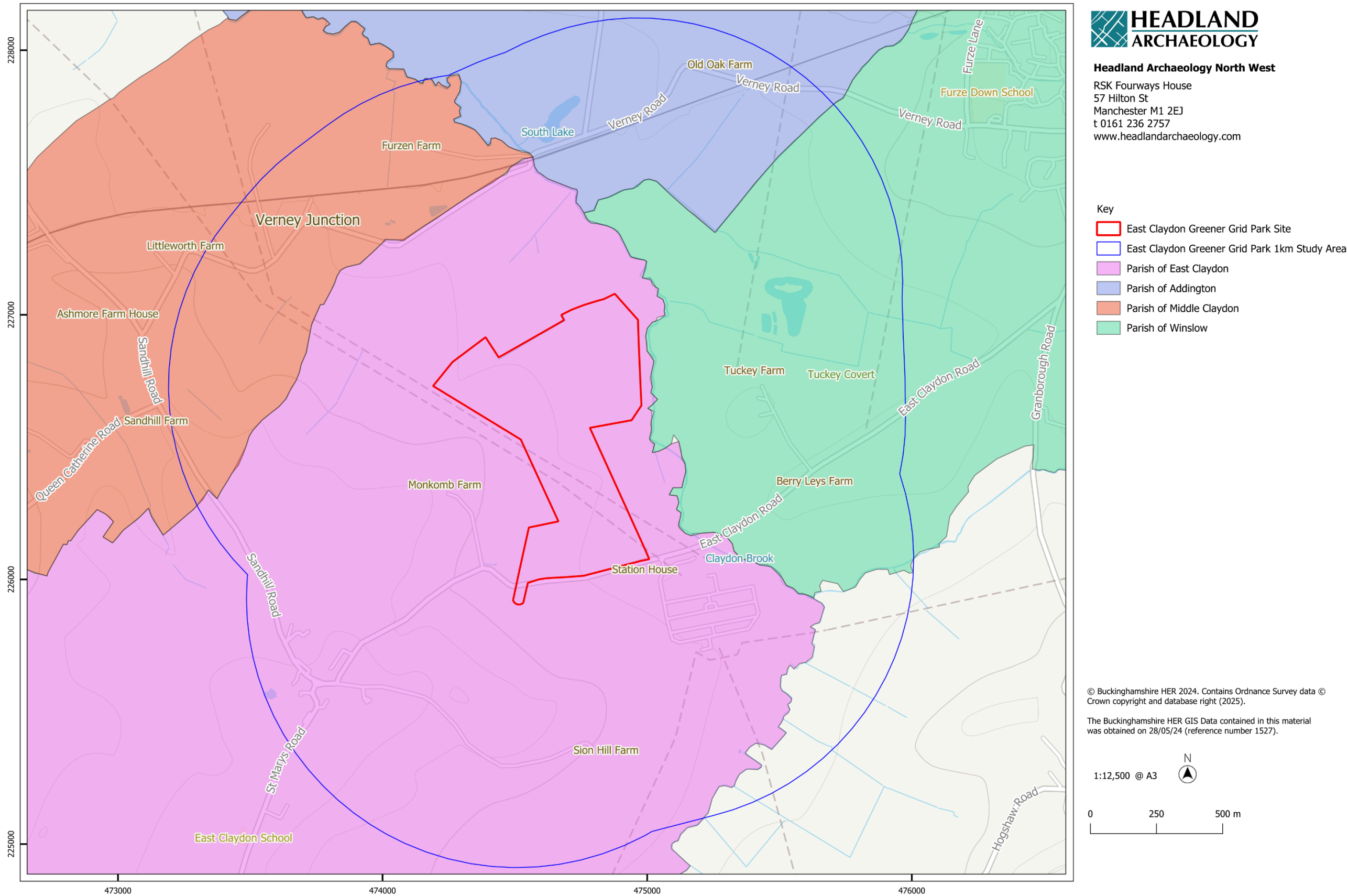
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Illus 11. Designated Heritage Assets

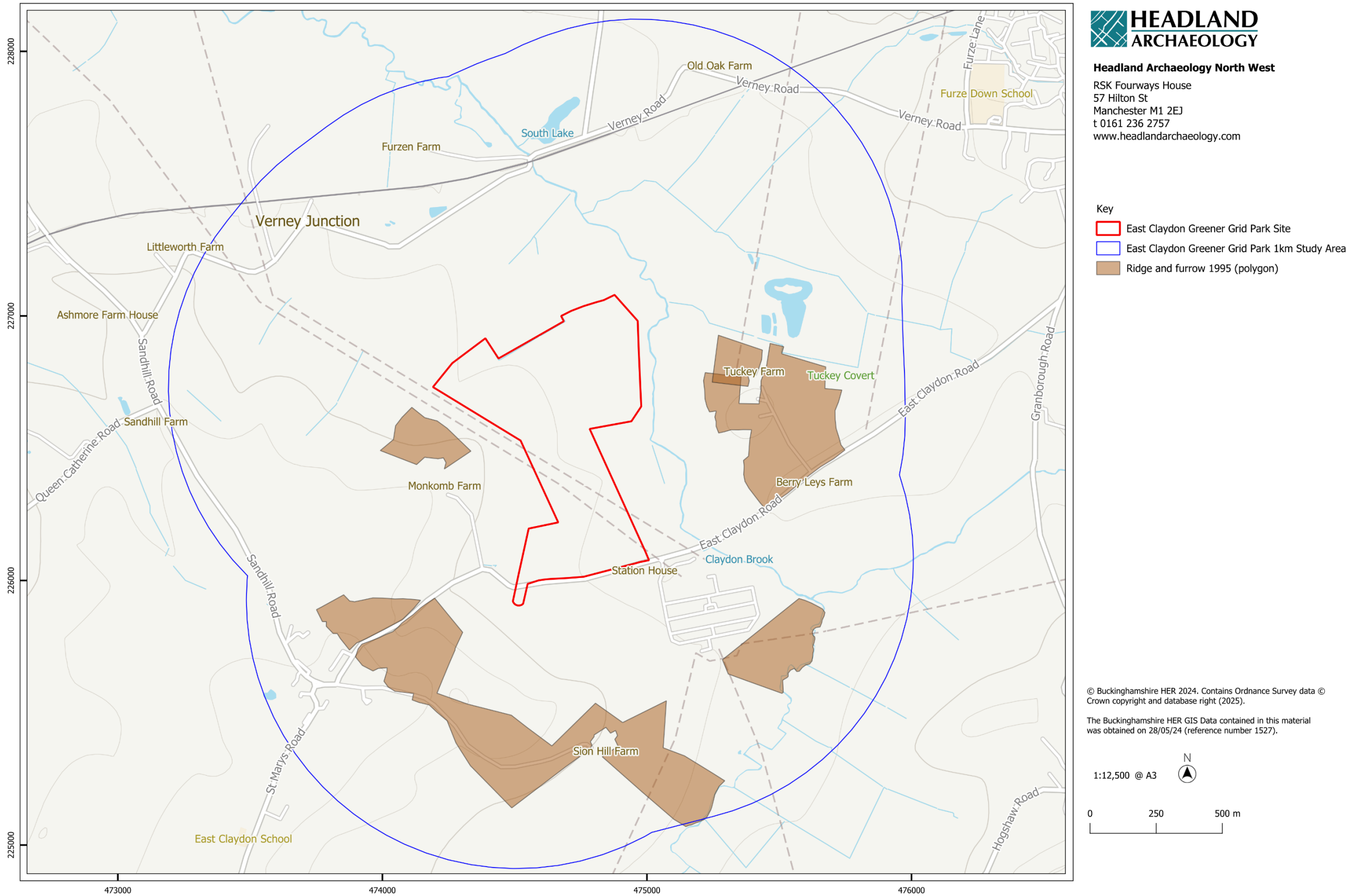


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Illus 13. Parish Boundaries





Illus 14. Historical Ridge and Furrow 1995

## 5.2. *Historic Landscape Character (HLC)*

- 5.2.1. Historic Landscape Characterisation for Buckinghamshire defines the Site as: HBC2119 - Enclosure (pre 18th Century Regular), HBC2158, HBC2159 & HBC2114 - Enclosure (19th Century). This illustrates that the character of the area within the Site is primarily agricultural, with many of the fields representing enclosure in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, while the northwestern field indicates an earlier antecedent of pre 18<sup>th</sup> century agriculture.

## 5.3. *Previous investigations*

- 5.3.1. There are no previous archaeological events recorded in the Buckinghamshire HER within the Site. However, a geophysical survey has been conducted in January 2025 as part of this assessment with a summary of the geophysical survey report provided in section 6 of this report, and in full Appendix I2. Subsequently, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in March-April 2025 that identified that linear anomalies suggestive of an enclosure system represent a Romano-British ladder settlement.
- 5.3.2. One previous archaeological event is recorded in the Buckinghamshire HER within the 1km Study Area. This relates to a geophysical survey (EBC18359, split over two areas, at Tuckey Farm), c. 90m and c. 710m west of the Site.

## 5.4. *Archaeological and historical narrative*

### Prehistoric Periods

#### Palaeolithic (800,000 – 8500 BCE)

- 5.4.1. Archaeology from this period is normally represented by chance findspots rather than more substantial remains of in-situ activity such as settlement sites or burials. Material from the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic is rare on a national scale.
- 5.4.2. There is no evidence recorded in the Buckinghamshire HER relating to this period within the Site or Study Area.
- 5.4.3. A former gravel pit, south of Briarhill Farm, Steeple Claydon c.4.7km west of the Site, produced Pleistocene animal bones representing a Mammoth tooth and bone five feet below the surface (0913100000), while further mammal bones were recovered similarly from a former gravel and clay pit opposite Three Bridges Mill, Twyford, c. 7.9km west of the Site (0752000000).
- 5.4.4. Areas of river terrace sand and gravel deposits and Alluvium have been recorded along the boundary nearest Claydon Brook. These superficial geological deposits have a potential for unstratified Palaeolithic remains. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site due to these geological deposits, with potential assets likely to be of chance stone implement findspots.

#### Mesolithic (8500-4000 BCE)

- 5.4.5. Evidence of Mesolithic activity tends to be represented by lithic findspots, small flakes of flints known as microliths typified this period. Settlement sites are generally rare.
- 5.4.6. There is no evidence recorded in the Buckinghamshire HER relating to this period within the Site or Study Area.
- 5.4.7. A Mesolithic flint working site or temporary camp suggested by a concentration of finds of flint debitage and tools were found whilst metal-detecting located on the south side of a possible palaeochannel (1556400000), 340m east of Mill Farm, Beachampton c. 9.8km north of the Site.
- 5.4.8. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site. Although the area within the PDA would have been a suitable location for human activity being situated close to a watercourse. Evidence of occupation is rare from period with any potential assets likely to be lithic findspots.

## Neolithic (4000-2200 BCE)

- 5.4.9. The Neolithic period was a gradual transition towards settlement which facilitated a shift towards agriculture. The shifting relationship with the land stimulated the development and construction of monuments and new burial practices.
- 5.4.10. There is no evidence recorded in the Buckinghamshire HER relating to this period within the Site or Study Area.
- 5.4.11. A Trackway at Thornborough Bridge, c. 6.5km north of the Site, was discovered that runs east to west at an average width of 10m and composes of a crude gravel and limestone metalled surface. Is believed to range in date from the Neolithic to Romano-British period (0017701000).
- 5.4.12. A lithic scatter believed to be Neolithic in date was found c. 1.5km to the north of the Site, 500m south of Hanover Farm, Addington. They were recovered on the ground surface, on a strip of land on a steep slope, so could be a result of natural movement downhill.
- 5.4.13. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site. As stated above, the area within the PDA would have been a suitable location for human activity, either settlement or agricultural, however there is currently a paucity of evidence for this and could reflect a lack of previous investigation within the Study Area.

## Bronze Age (2200-700 BCE)

- 5.4.14. This period saw the intensification of agriculture, patterns of land holding, funeral practices and artefact manufacture and use.
- 5.4.15. There is no evidence recorded in the Buckinghamshire HER relating to this period within the PDA.
- 5.4.16. There is one known heritage assets recorded in the Buckinghamshire HER relating to this period within the 1km Study Area. This relates an unstratified, isolated findspot of a possible Bronze Age ingot found during metal-detecting (MBC40909), c. 93m west of the Site.
- 5.4.17. Cropmarks have been identified c. 6km northwest of the Site, by aerial photography, which are indicative of enclosures, a ring-ditch and field system (0584400000 & 584401000). Additionally, documentary evidence suggests that the placename Dudslow, c. 2km northwest of the PDA which is recorded from the 10<sup>th</sup> century could indicate the previous location of a possible Bronze Age mound or tumulus (0691100000). However, the same area has subsequently been subjected to mineral extraction in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries meaning that there are no obvious features visible.
- 5.4.18. There is assessed to be a low-medium potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the PDA. Although a Bronze Age ingot has been recorded within the Site, this represents an isolated, unstratified findspot, rather than in situ evidence with provenance and any further potential assets are likely to be isolated findspots.

## Iron Age (700 BCE- 43 CE)

- 5.4.19. Despite the significant technological change as a result of the introduction of objects made of iron, there is considerable continuity between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age, with the economy continuing to be based upon agriculture. Archaeological evidence from this period in Buckinghamshire primarily takes the form of ditches (often land divisions) and pits and associated settlement evidence.
- 5.4.20. There is no evidence recorded in the Buckinghamshire HER relating to this period within the Site or Study Area.
- 5.4.21. The scheduled Norbury camp (NHLE 1017514), c. 4.7km northwest of the Site, is a slight univallate hillfort located on the outskirts of the village of Padbury. The earthwork ditch can be traced around the perimeter of the hillfort, which is situated on a slight plateau bounded on the north western side by a meander of the Padbury Brook. The name 'Norbury' is first recorded on a map of the All Soul's College Estates dated 1591 and is thought to be derived from the Old English '*noro*' meaning north and '*burgh*' meaning a stronghold or fortified place.
- 5.4.22. A ditched enclosure and possible penannular ditch feature were excavated during archaeological monitoring in advance of a pipeline project (0684800000), c. 5.8km to the northeast of the Site to the southwest of Mursely Hall Farm.
- 5.4.23. Several cropmarks have been identified by aerial photography in the wider area. Part of an oval enclosure, linear feature, and maculae to the northwest of Dodley Hill Farm, Swarmbourne were identified on aerial photography as cropmarks c.4.9km northeast of the Site (MBC43727 & MBC43728). Cropmarks of a Prehistoric enclosure and linear feature have been identified (MBC43642 & MBC43643), c. 7.3km to the east of the Site, at

Buckslow Farm, Swanbourne, while a possible ditched enclosure and linear features are recorded c. 6.4km northwest of the Site (MBC45327 & MBC45387). These could all possibly date to the Iron Age period although they could have an earlier origin they are likely to be late-Prehistoric in date.

- 5.4.24. A geophysical survey c. 4.1km west of the Site detected linear anomalies that likely indicate remains of an Iron Age to Romano-British farmstead at Steeple Claydon (1557200000). Late Iron Age to Romano-British pits were identified during archaeological trial trenching at Steeple Claydon (1557300000).
- 5.4.25. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the PDA. Although a large amount of possible Iron Age activity has been identified beyond 1km of the Site there is a limited amount of evidence within 1km Study Area. This could however be the result of a lack of previous investigation.

## Historic Periods

### Roman/Romano-British Period (43CE- 410CE)

- 5.4.26. The Romano-British period is associated with a significant increase in the range of heritage assets recorded. Roman Roads were constructed with the Londinium (London) to Corinium (Cirencester) and Alcester, Verulamium (St Albans) Roman Road located c. 10km to the south of the Site.
- 5.4.27. There is one known non-designated heritage asset recorded in the Buckinghamshire HER relating to this period within the Site. The Roman Road between Akeman Street at Fleet Marston and Thornborough, extends north from the aforementioned Londinium to Corinium Roman Road, running through the centre of the PDA, north to south (0203400000).
- 5.4.28. The geophysical survey conducted across the entire Site did not detect any anomalies suggestive of a Roman Road or associated features such as flanking ditches. Yet, linear, discrete and curvilinear anomalies suggestive of a possible farmstead were detected, which were identified by archaeological trial trenching to be a Romano-British ladder settlement.
- 5.4.29. A further six non-designated heritage assets are recorded by Buckinghamshire HER in the wider 1km Study Area. Similarly, these relate to isolated, unstratified metal findspots recovered during metal-detecting with four coins and a brooch discovered c. 230m to the west of the PDA, near Monkomb Farm (MBC39854, MBC39855, MBC39856, MBC46495 & MBC46504), a Romano-British harness pendant is also recorded, c. 125m west of the Site (MBC39969), and a strap slide c. 560m east of the PDA (MBC45980).
- 5.4.30. There is assessed to be a medium-high potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site as the purported route of the Akeman Street at Fleet Marston and Thornborough runs through the centre of the PDA, while geophysical anomalies that were later identified to be Romano-British ladder settlement by archaeological trial trenching have been detected.

### Early Medieval Period (410-1066 CE)

- 5.4.31. The Early Medieval period began with the collapse of the Roman administration of Britannia and ends with the Norman Conquest in 1066. Nationally material culture is sparse in comparison to earlier and later periods, though there is an increased range of documentary evidence supplemented by evidence from placenames. There seems to have been a gradual evolution in the complexity of settlement types and buildings throughout the period.
- 5.4.32. The placename Claydon is derived from the Old English *clægig* meaning clay and *dun* meaning hill suggesting that the settlements with variations of this name date to the Early Medieval period,<sup>22</sup> while Winslow or *Wines -hlāw* meaning Wine's hill similarly originates to the Early Medieval period, however this name is suggestive of the presence of a barrow or barrows either from the Bronze Age or Early Medieval period.<sup>23</sup>
- 5.4.33. There is no evidence recorded in the Buckinghamshire HER relating to this period within the Site.
- 5.4.34. Four non-designated heritage assets are recorded by Buckinghamshire HER within the 1km Study Area. As stated above, these relate to documentary evidence (691000000), a possible water supply (691001000), and earthwork ditch (MBC43726) which together indicate the presence of a possible Early Medieval settlement to the north of Tuckey Farm, c. 420m to the east of the Site.

<sup>22</sup> <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Buckinghamshire/East%20Claydon>

<sup>23</sup> <https://heritageportal.buckinghamshire.gov.uk/theme/tbc353>



- 5.4.35. There is assessed to be a low-medium potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the PDA. Although there is potential for settlement activity within the 1km Study Area this was likely to be focused in and around Tuckey Farm. If any potential assets dating from this period were discovered within the Site these would likely be agricultural in character as the area within the PDA possibly represented the agricultural hinterland to surrounding settlement activity.

### Medieval Period (1066CE- 1500CE)

- 5.4.36. Botolph Claydon and East Claydon are recorded in the 1068 Domesday Survey within the hundred of Waddesden, Saxon administrative unit.<sup>24</sup> The Overlords in 1066 are recorded as Alwin and King Edward and by 1086 the Tenant in chief is recorded as William Peverel with Ralph identified as the Lord. Four villagers are attested, which illustrates that Botolph Claydon and East Claydon represented a small rural settlement at this time.
- 5.4.37. The only evidence recorded in the Buckinghamshire HER relating to this period within the PDA is a possible Medieval coin representing an isolated, unstratified metal findspot discovered during metal-detecting (MBC46503). However, multiple regimes of ridge and furrow cultivation (HA001) have been identified on aerial photographs (see Illus 19), which appears to have been disturbed or levelled by later ploughing in the LiDAR data (see Illus 22). These likely range in date from the Medieval to Post-Medieval periods. A number of ridge and furrow cultivation regimes have also been recorded as extant earthworks in a survey conducted in 1995 (see Illus 14).
- 5.4.38. Nine heritage assets of medieval date have been recorded by the NHLE and Buckinghamshire HER within the 1km Study Area. These relate to the grade II\* listed Church of St Mary in East Claydon, c. 675m southwest of the PDA (NHLE 1289625), as well as former settlement and agricultural activity in the surrounding landscape (see Appendix 1).
- 5.4.39. The origins of St Mary's Church lie in the Medieval period with the chancel (NHLE 1289625), the area around the altar, believed to date from the 14<sup>th</sup> century. To the north of East Claydon, an archaeological notification area is recorded around an area of earthworks (33902000), c. 530m southwest of the PDA, which represents a shrunken Medieval village, with ridge and furrow cultivation to its north (MBC45187).
- 5.4.40. Further extant and levelled ridge and furrow cultivation has been identified in the surrounding landscape (see Illus 14). An area of ridge and furrow cultivation, c. 260m south of the Site (MBC43600), and drainage ditches leading out of the area of ridge and furrow (MBC43621), c. 250m southeast of the PDA, which could date from the Medieval to Post-Medieval periods, were removed during the construction of the electrical distribution station. The remaining four non-designated heritage assets, as with earlier periods, represent isolated, unstratified metal findspots found during metal-detecting. They are all coins localised to Tuckey Farm (MBC46005, MBC46006 & MBC46183), c. 240m to the east of the PDA, and a single coin c. 420m to the west of the PDA (MBC46498), north of Monkomb Farm.
- 5.4.41. There is assessed to be a high potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at in the PDA as Medieval settlement and agricultural activity has been recorded in the vicinity of the Site. The area within the PDA was likely the agricultural hinterland to settlement activity which surround it. Possible regimes of ridge and furrow cultivation have been identified on LiDAR data within the Site but appear to be in a poor state of preservation having been levelled by later ploughing. Further evidence of agricultural activity within the PDA may be present but evidence of settlement activity is unlikely.

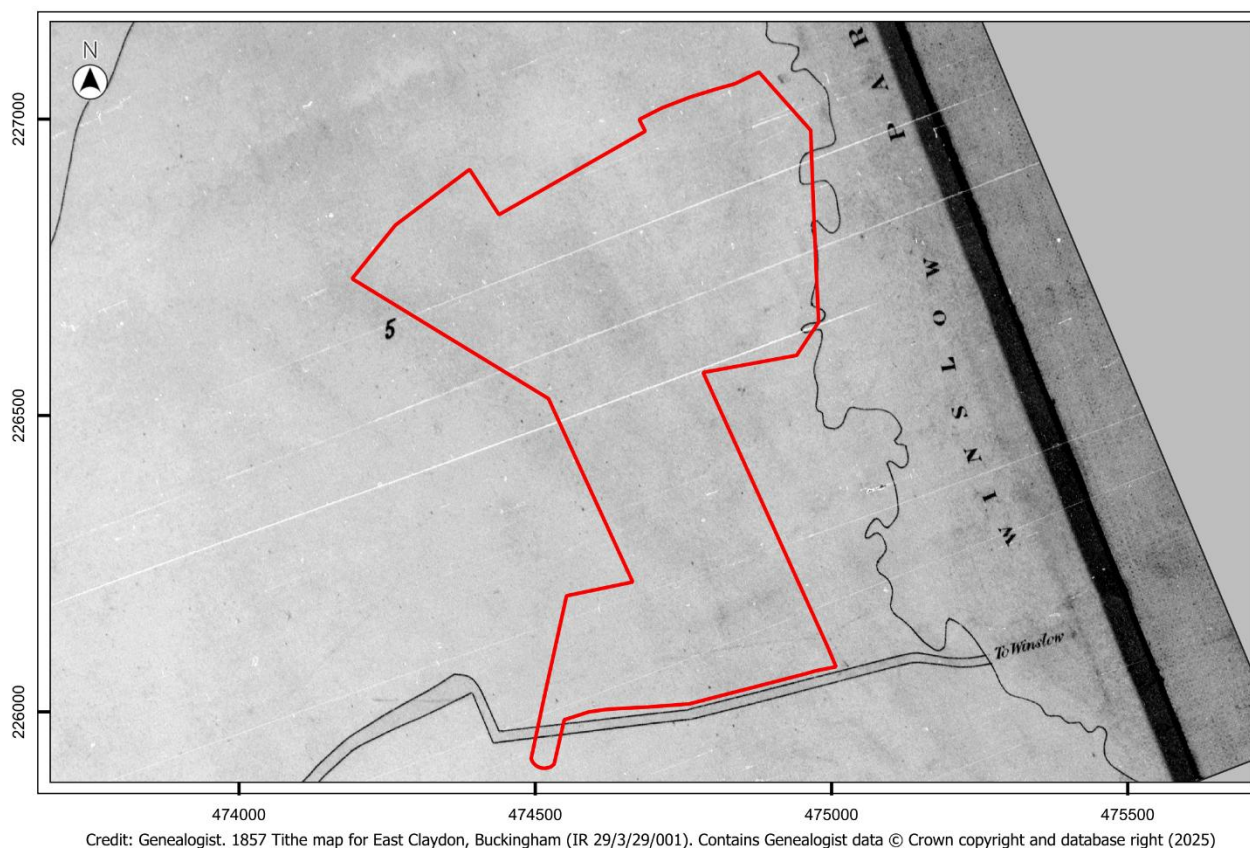
### Post-Medieval Period (1500-1900CE)

- 5.4.42. The Post-Medieval period is characterised by the rise of British Imperialism, the Industrial Revolution, and the beginnings of global trade links which led to the creation of the merchant class. Mass migration from rural areas into urban centres was especially intense during the 18th and 19th centuries at which time the process of enclosing commonly farmed land (known as Inclosure) was also underway.
- 5.4.43. There are three known heritage assets recorded in the Buckinghamshire HER relating to this period within the PDA. These relate to the extent of the Parish of East Claydon (0265700000), which covers the entirety of the PDA, a coin found during metal-detecting (MBC46501), and the Aylesbury to Buckingham Railway that runs through the centre of the Site (0578800000).
- 5.4.44. There are 18 heritage assets recorded by the NHLE and Buckinghamshire HER that relate to this period within the 1km Study Area. These represent 11 grade II listed buildings and seven non-designated heritage assets that predominantly relate to residential and agricultural dwellings within East Claydon (see Appendix 1), but

<sup>24</sup>[https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/search/advanced/landowner/domesday/?place=Botolph+Claydon+and+East+Claydon%2C+Waddesdon&a=Search#oadwindow\\_-1542562352](https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/search/advanced/landowner/domesday/?place=Botolph+Claydon+and+East+Claydon%2C+Waddesdon&a=Search#oadwindow_-1542562352)

also include Tuckey Farmhouse (NHLE 1228040), which is the closest designated heritage asset to the PDA, c. 420m east., which was built in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century.

- 5.4.45. The 1857 Tithe map for the Parish of East Claydon, Buckingham does not depict any internal field boundaries with the Site, which is entirely within Plot 5 with Claydon Brook illustrated to the east and East Claydon Road to Winslow to the south (see Illus 15).



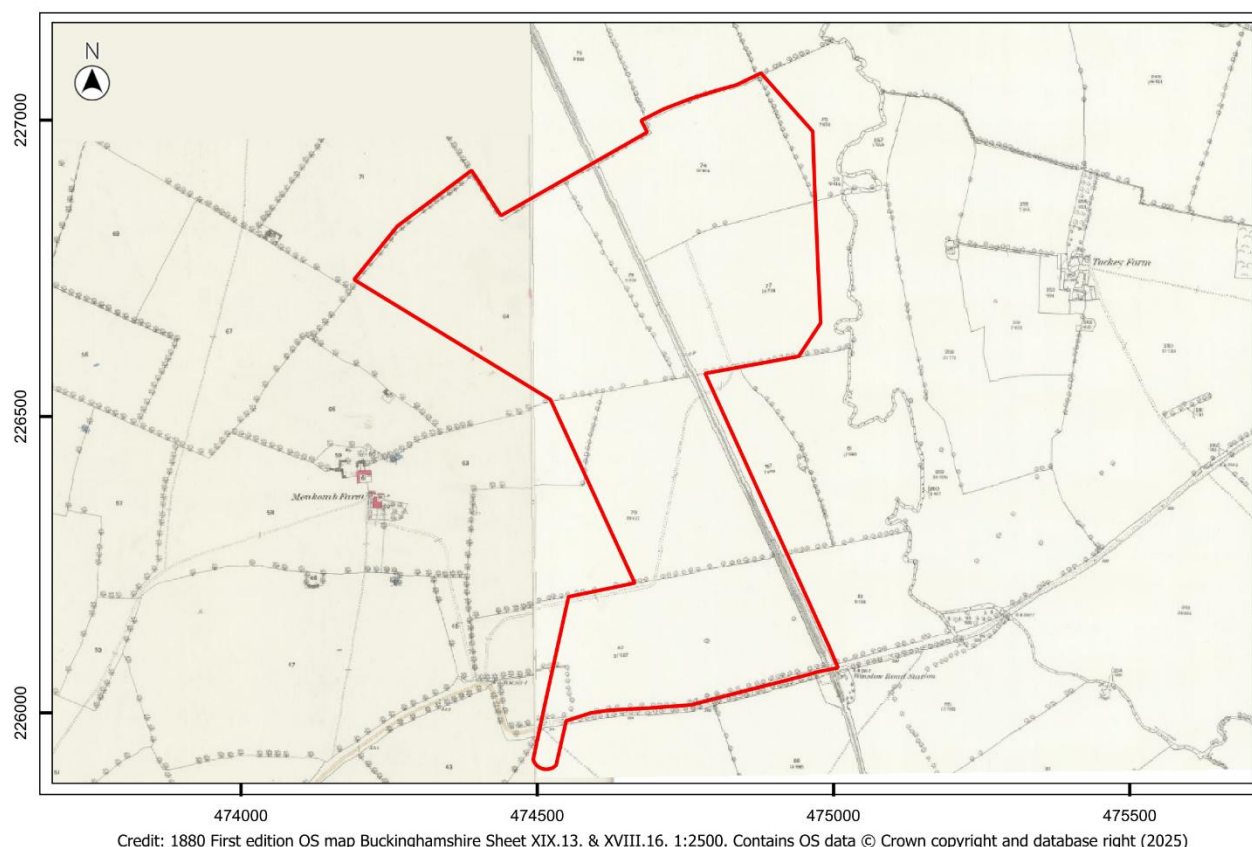
*Illus 15. 1857 Tithe map – georeferenced, showing PDA boundary, IR29/3/29/001*

- 5.4.46. East Claydon has six apportionments recorded within the Parish and all are recorded as being owned by Sir Harry Verney, Baronet (see Table 4).

*Table 6. 1857 Tithe apportionments for East Claydon, Buckingham*

Landowner	Plot Number	Name and Description	State of Cultivation
Sir Harry Verney Baronet	5	Land Building & C	-

- 5.4.47. The 1880 First edition OS map illustrates that the area within the Site was subdivided into 14 fields and one small enclosure by a 19<sup>th</sup> century field system (HA002), while the Aylesbury to Buckingham Railway bisects the area within the Site into two halves on an approximately north to south orientation (0578800000). A former trackway (HA003) is also depicted that originates in the southwest and runs along the northern boundary of the southwest field and the runs northeast through the area within the Site (see Illus 16).



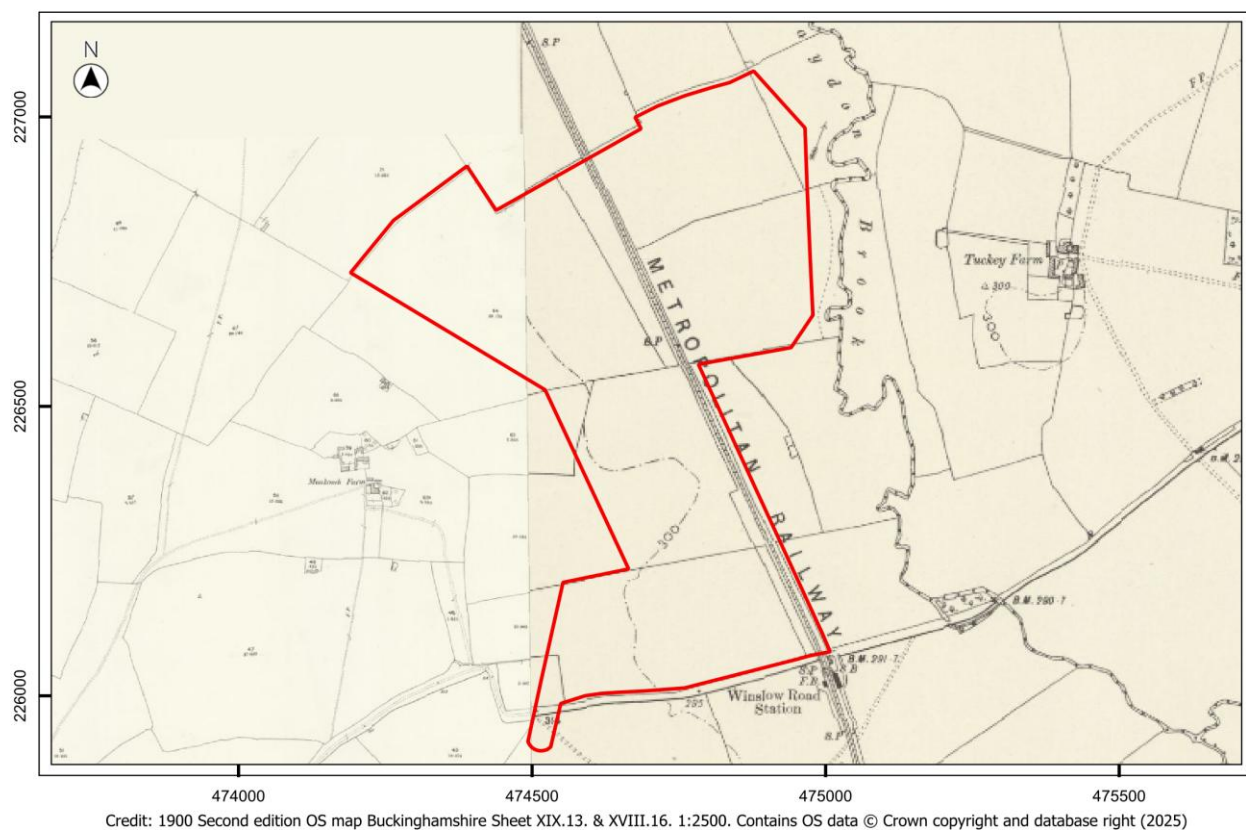
Illus 16. 1880 First edition OS, showing PDA boundary, Buckinghamshire Sheet XIX.13 & XVIII.16

- 5.4.48. The aforementioned Aylesbury to Buckingham Railway intersects with the East West Railway that formed part of the Buckinghamshire Railway from Bletchley to Oxford (1481200000), which was opened in 1850 and decommissioned by 1993. Winslow Road Station is located immediately to the south of the PDA and is adjacent to the former Aylesbury to Buckingham Railway (578800002). The station is next to the electricity substation station to its east and is now disused.
- 5.4.49. Five further findspots are record by Buckinghamshire HER within the 1km Study Area. These similarly relate to coins; however, a cloth seal and bell have also been identified (see Appendix 1).
- 5.4.50. There is assessed to be a medium to high potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site because former mapped features have been identified during the historical map regression, as well as levelled earthworks of possible ridge and furrow cultivation which could range in date from the Medieval to Post-Medieval periods. Any unknown remains are likely to be agricultural in character.

### Modern (1900CE – present)

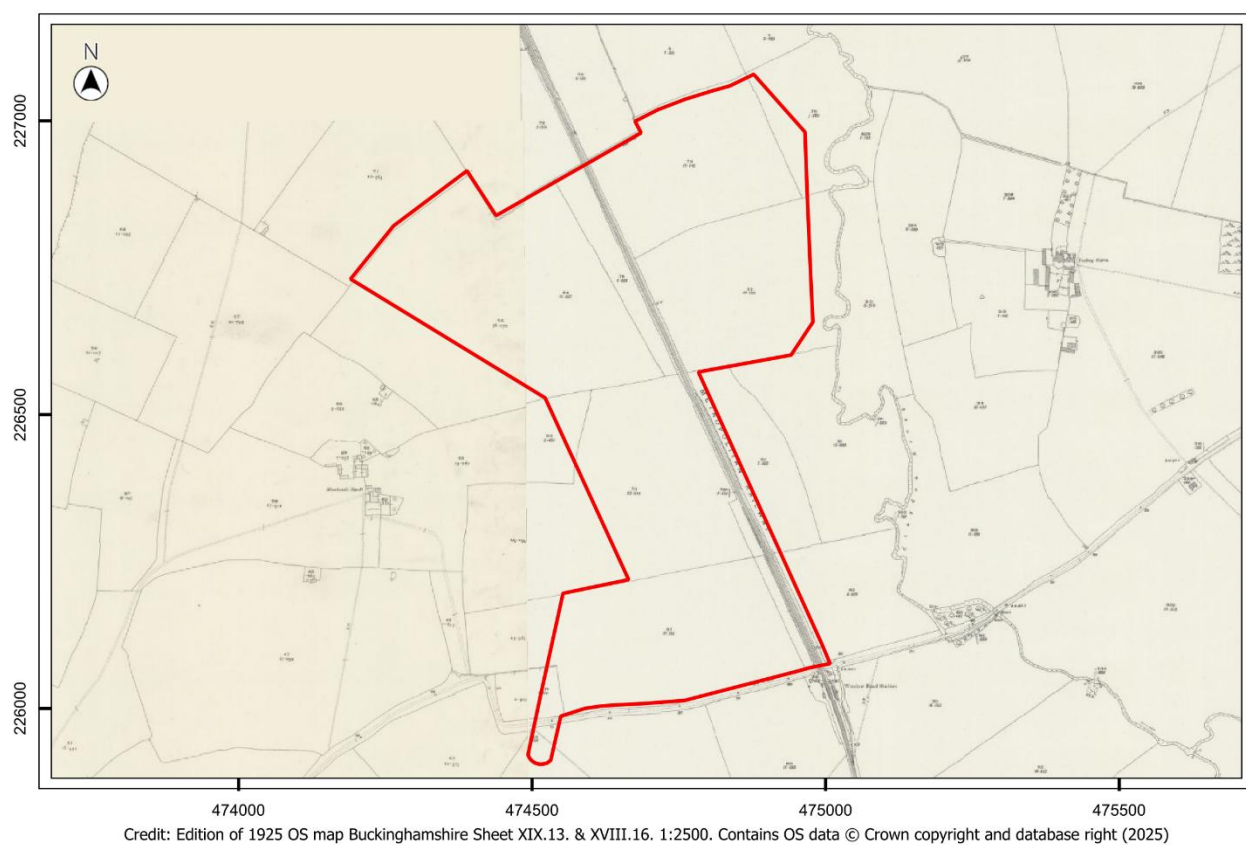
- 5.4.51. During the Modern period the area within the Site continued to be in agricultural land use, with a similar field system configuration as depicted on the 1880 OS map, with only the trackway and one field boundary removed between the two northeast, centre fields, and an additional enclosure depicted to the north of the original, as well as a thin strip field to the south of the western side of the Aylesbury to Buckingham Railway line, annotated as 'Metropolitan Railway' (see Illus 17).





Illus 17. 1900 Second edition OS, showing PDA boundary, Buckinghamshire Sheet XIX.13 & XVIII.16

- 5.4.52. The Edition of 1925 depicts one change with the removal of both enclosures on the boundary between the two southeast, centre fields (see Illus 18).



Illus 18. Edition of 1925 OS, showing PDA boundary, Buckinghamshire Sheet XIX.13 & XVIII.16

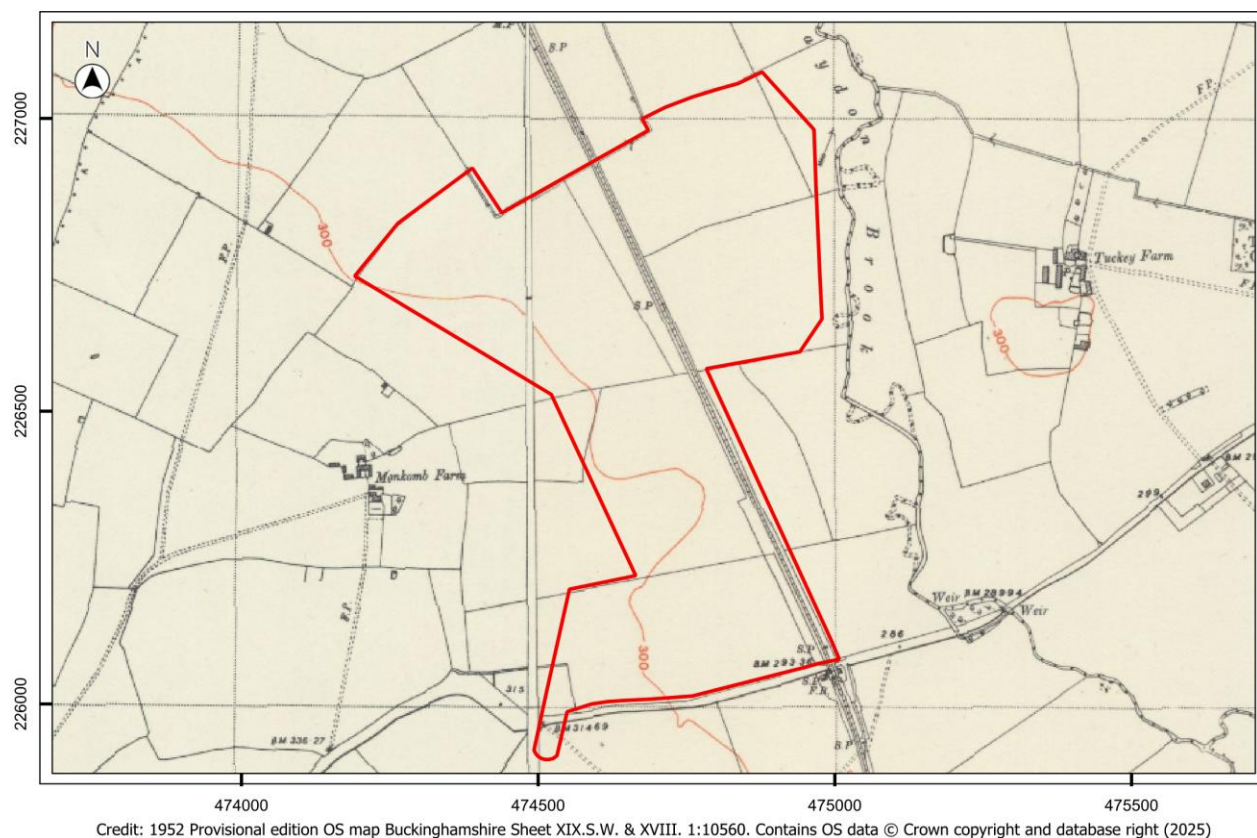


- 5.4.53. An aerial photograph taken on the 12<sup>th</sup> December 1946 by the RAF shows the same field system layout. As stated above, multiple regimes of ridge and furrow cultivation are visible (see Illus 19 & HA001), which are likely to range in date from the Medieval to Post-Medieval period.



*Illus 19. 1946 aerial photograph, showing PDA boundary, 4173*

- 5.4.54. No changes are illustrated on the 1952 Provisional edition OS (see Illus 20)



Illus 20. 1952 Provisional edition OS, showing PDA boundary, Buckinghamshire Sheet XIX.S.W & XVIII

- 5.4.55. The ridge and furrow cultivation previously identified appear to not be such prominent earthworks by 1985 as illustrated by an aerial photograph taken by Cambridge University (see Illus 21).



Illus 21. 1985 aerial photograph, showing PDA boundary, RC8-HH 59



- 5.4.56. The area within the Site is currently still in agricultural land-use being subdivided into nine fields. The number of fields has reduced since the 1952 Provisional edition OS, as smaller internal boundaries in the western fields have been removed and been incorporated into three larger fields (see Illus 22).



*Illus 22. Oblique view of LiDAR and Bing satellite imagery looking north, Z scale enhanced by 10%*

- 5.4.57. An analysis of LiDAR data identified that earthwork features that appear to be ridge and furrow cultivation and headland ridge across the area within the Site. These are not as prominent as the regimes of ridge and furrow to the west and east of the Site, indicating that the earthworks within the Site have been subjected to modern ploughing that has disturbed or levelled the earthworks to varying degrees.
- 5.4.58. There is no evidence recorded in the Buckinghamshire HER relating to this period within the Site or within the 1km Study Area.
- 5.4.59. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the PDA because it has been in agricultural land-use since at least the Medieval period and mapped agricultural features identified predominantly relate to the Post-Medieval period.

## 5.5. Sources of Previous Disturbance

- 5.5.1. As stated above, the area within the Site has been subjected to prolonged agricultural land-use, with modern ploughing levelling previous earthwork remains associated with ridge and furrow ploughing to varying degrees. These activities are likely to have caused disturbance to any earlier archaeological remains within tertiary geological layers.

## 5.6. Palaeoenvironmental potential

- 5.6.1. River terrace deposits and Alluvium have been identified within the Site near to Claydon Brook. These deposits are formed by fluvial processes producing waterlogged conditions and therefore has excellent preservation potential for organic remains, also potentially contains unstratified archaeological remains. Study of the organic remains preserved within these geological deposits enables the construction of a narrative of changes to the surrounding environment brought about by human activities and natural events in the Prehistoric and Historic periods.

## 6. Geophysical Survey

### 6.1. *Summary of Geophysical Survey Report*

- 6.1.1. A geophysical (magnetometry) survey of all the land located within the Site was undertaken in January 2025 (see Appendix I2).<sup>25</sup> Reported ground conditions at the time of survey were good, and the fluxgate gradiometer survey has responded well to the environment of the survey area. Anomalies suggestive of an archaeological origin have been recorded, indicating that there was likely sufficient magnetic contrast for the detection of subsurface archaeological features.
- 6.1.2. Across the Site, a range of magnetic anomalies have been detected that are predominantly modern, natural, or agricultural in nature. However, in the northeastern corner of F1 of the survey area, a series of weakly magnetically enhanced perpendicular linear anomalies have been detected that are suggestive of ditch-like features that form a rectilinear enclosure (E1), and/or appending enclosures on a rough northeast/southwest orientation. In the westernmost section of the enclosure system, a strongly enhanced discrete anomaly has been identified that has a magnetic signature indicative of burning or heat affected material (B?1).
- 6.1.3. Near to the probable enclosure system, a curvilinear anomaly has been detected that measures 11m in diameter (RD1), which could be a potential ring-ditch. Further linear anomalies have been detected to the south of E1 but still within F1 that are of a possible archaeological origin, as they appear more coherent than surrounding linear trends suggestive of ridge and furrow cultivation and could potentially be further ditch-like features associated with E1.
- 6.1.4. On the northern boundary of F1, adjacent to the probable archaeological activity, a strongly magnetically enhanced discrete anomaly is considered to be of an uncertain origin due to its position close to the field boundary and its strong magnetic signature that is suggestive of a more recent origin.
- 6.1.5. A faint, very weakly enhanced linear anomaly (L2) spans the field boundary between F1 and F2 that shares a similar alignment with the purported Akeman Street at Fleet Marston and Thornborough (203400000, Margat Road 162), but approximately 40m to its east. This has been categorised as being of an uncertain origin due to its very weak magnetic signature, which precludes a more confident interpretation as the anomaly could equally be of an agricultural origin representing a further agricultural trend.
- 6.1.6. A number of weakly enhanced linear and discrete anomalies have been identified in F5 (L3, L4 and ME2). These have been classified as uncertain as they do not correspond with any known feature but do exhibit anthropogenic characteristics.
- 6.1.7. A broad spread of low magnitude magnetic variation has been observed in F1 and F2, with similar areas identified in F3, F4 and F5. The correlate well with mapped superficial river terrace deposits and likely represent further previously unrecorded river terrace deposits.

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<sup>25</sup> Bishop, R (2025). East Claydon, Buckinghamshire: Geophysical Survey Report. Headland Archaeology



## 7. Statement of significance and importance

### 7.1. *Known and potential heritage assets within the PDA*

- 7.1.1. This assessment has identified that no designated heritage assets are recorded on the NHLE within the PDA.
- 7.1.2. A total of 11 non-designated heritage assets have been identified within the PDA. Five non-designated heritage assets are recorded in the Buckinghamshire HER within the PDA. These relate to two findspots, (coins from the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods (MCB46501 & MCB46503)). The purported route of the Roman Road between Akeman Street at Fleet Marston and Thornborough (0203400000), Margary Road 162, runs approximately north-south through the centre of the PDA, and has a possible extension to the Alchester to Towcester Road, while the parish of East Claydon covers the entire extent of the PDA (0265700000), and the former Aylesbury to Buckingham Railway runs northwest-southeast through the centre of the PDA (0578800000).
- 7.1.3. During the historical map regression, aerial photography and LiDAR analysis, possible above ground earthworks representing regimes of ridge and furrow cultivation that could range in date from the Medieval to Post-Medieval period (HA001), a former 19<sup>th</sup> century field system (HA002) and a former 19<sup>th</sup> century trackway (HA003) were identified. This suggests that the area within the PDA has been subjected to prolonged agricultural land use since the Medieval period onwards.
- 7.1.4. A geophysical survey undertaken across the entire Site detected a range of anomalies of a natural, modern and agricultural origin. Anomalies of a probable archaeological origin were also identified representing a series of perpendicular linear anomalies (HA004), a discrete, strongly enhanced anomaly (HA005), a curvilinear anomaly (HA006) outside the Proposed Development, and further linear anomalies of a possible archaeological origin (HA007).
- 7.1.5. Geological deposits have been identified within the Site that do have a potential for Palaeolithic unstratified stone tool artefacts and a Bronze Age ingot has been recorded by Buckinghamshire HER. The area within the PDA would have been an attractive location for settlement and agricultural activity, yet the potential for significant archaeological remains dating to the Prehistoric period is considered to be low.
- 7.1.6. There is assessed to be a medium to high potential for Romano-British activity to be located within the Site, as the purported course of the Roman Road between Akeman Street at Fleet Marston and Thornborough, Margary 162, runs through the centre of the PDA. Although no anomalies suggestive of a road or features such as flanking ditches have been detected by the geophysical survey. However, any below ground remains relating to the Roman Road would be of low (local) to medium (regional) archaeological importance in assessing the relative importance of north-south routes in sub-region.<sup>26</sup>
- 7.1.7. A series of perpendicular linear anomalies (HA004), a discrete strongly enhanced anomaly (HA005), curvilinear anomaly (RD1), and further possible linear anomalies (L1) were detected by the geophysical survey. These are nucleated within the northeastern corner of the Site. These are Romano-British date, representing a Romano-British ladder settlement of low (local) to medium (regional) importance. If correct, any below ground remains would be of archaeological value providing information on the character and social organisation of rural settlement and its relationship with the surrounding rural landscape.<sup>27</sup>
- 7.1.8. Possible above ground earthworks have been identified in the LiDAR data and regular linear anomalies suggestive of agricultural trends detected by the geophysical survey could represent regimes of ridge and furrow cultivation that could range in date from the Medieval to Post-Medieval period (HA001). A large number of above ground earthworks are visible within the 1km Study Area and have been recorded by Buckinghamshire HER as ridge and furrow cultivation. Therefore, it has been assessed that there is a high potential for further such Medieval to Post-Medieval agricultural activity to be within the PDA of negligible to low (local) archaeological importance that could aid in understanding the character and organisation of ridge and furrow within the Site and the relationship that surviving ridge and furrow has with early field maps.<sup>28</sup>
- 7.1.9. The assessment has identified a former field system (HA002) and trackway (HA003). Therefore, it is deemed that there is a medium to high potential for Post-Medieval agricultural activity within the PDA of negligible to low (local) importance. Any below ground remains would be of historical interest in providing information on

<sup>26</sup> Hey, G., Hind J. 2014. Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessment and Research Agendas. p184.

<sup>27</sup> Hey, G., Hind J. 2014. Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessment and Research Agendas. p179-181

<sup>28</sup> Hey, G., Hind J. 2014. Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessment and Research Agendas. p256.

the origins of fields and changes in agricultural practice that might have occurred and the impact that technological innovations during this period had on the landscape.<sup>29</sup>

- 7.1.10. The former Aylesbury to Buckingham Railway is also recorded running through the PDA (0578800000). Depending on the level of site clearance when the track was decommissioned there is a medium to high potential for below ground remains relating to this former railway track of low (local) importance that would inform on effects that the development of the railway network had on the surrounding settlements and their local economies.

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<sup>29</sup> Hey, G., Hind J. 2014. Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessment and Research Agendas. p288.

## 8. Conclusions

- 8.1.1. The DBA identified no designated heritage assets within the PDA. Twelve designated heritage assets have been recorded in the wider Study Area. These relate to listed buildings, 11 of which are nucleated c. 690m southwest of the Site, within East Claydon, the remaining listed building being the grade II listed Tuckey Farmhouse c. 420m to the east of the Site.
- 8.1.2. The assessment identified 11 non-designated heritage assets within the PDA. Five non-designated heritage assets recorded by Buckinghamshire HER are located within the area proposed for a Greener Grid Park comprising energy storage and grid balancing equipment and associated infrastructure including access, drainage, landscaping and other incidental works. These relate to the Roman Road between Akeman Street at Fleet Marston and Thornborough (203400000), which is also an archaeological notification area, as well as the former course of the Aylesbury to Buckingham Railway (578800000) and the extent for East Claydon (265700000). The remaining non-designated heritage asset relate to isolated, unstratified metal findspots of a Medieval and Post-Medieval coin found during metal-detecting.
- 8.1.3. During the historical map regression, aerial photography and LiDAR analysis conducted as part of this DBA three further heritage assets have been identified within the PDA. These relate to possible ridge and furrow cultivation visible on an aerial photograph taken by the RAF in 1946 (HA001) but appear to have been levelled or disturbed on current LiDAR data. A former 19th century field system and footpath have also been recorded of low importance (HA002 & HA003), while a geophysical survey conducted across the whole Site detected anomalies of probable archaeological origin that represents a Romano-British ladder settlement with an area of burning and a possible ring-ditches (HA004-HA007).
- 8.1.4. In the 1km Study Area, a further 30 non-designated heritage assets are recorded by Buckinghamshire HER. A large proportion of these relate to isolated, unstratified metal findspots range in date from the Prehistoric to Post-Medieval periods, however a number relate to Early Medieval to Medieval settlement and agricultural activity in the surrounding landscape.
- 8.1.5. There is considered to a medium potential for the presence of previously unknown archaeological remains from the Romano-British period onwards.

## 9. Glossary

### Definitions

Term	Definition
Curator	Archaeological advisor working to a statutory organisation controlling consents, such as the local planning authority, national heritage body or other government body.
Designated Heritage Asset	Assets registered on the National Heritage List for England. These may be protected by primary legislation (e.g. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments) or have a non-statutory designation (e.g. World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens, designated wrecks)
Heritage Asset NPPF (Annex 2)	<p>"A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest."</p> <p>Some heritage assets are designated as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Undesignated assets may be recorded in Historic Environment Records, while many other assets are currently unrecorded.</p> <p>Information contained in HERs and SMRs is not definitive, since they may include features which, for instance, have been entirely removed, or are of uncertain location, dubious identification, or negligible importance. The identification of undesignated heritage assets is therefore to some extent a matter of professional judgement.</p> <p>Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as heritage assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another.</p>
Listed Building	A building or structure which is considered to be of 'special architectural or historic interest'
Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Assets identified by the local planning authority or national registers for the historic environment which have no formal designation but are considered to have a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. These can include locally listed buildings, information on sites held by the relevant Historic Environment Record and National Record of the Historic Environment
Archaeological Site (also 'Monuments')	Heritage assets which may consist of surface and/or sub-surface remains, features, deposits and/or material relating to past human activity with a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.
Significance: NPPF	"the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting"
Significance: GAPN 2	"The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest. A variety of terms are used in designation criteria (for example, outstanding universal value for World Heritage Sites, national importance for scheduled monuments and special interest for listed buildings and conservation areas), but all of these refer to a heritage asset's significance."



Term	Definition
Significance: NPPF (PPG para 6) and Historic England guidance Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019, HEAN 12)	<p>Cultural values in the historic environment that people want to enjoy and sustain for the benefit of present and future generations.</p> <p>Archaeological - There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;</p> <p>Architectural - These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types;</p> <p>Artistic - Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture;</p> <p>Historic - An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.</p>
Setting: NPPF	<p>"The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate the significance or may be neutral" (an extended consideration of Setting is contained in GAPN 3)</p>

## Terms

Term	Definition
Artefact	An item of archaeological interest
Baseline	'Baseline conditions' are the environmental conditions in existence just before the occurrence of an impact – i.e. they are the conditions that would be affected.
Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BCE and 700 BCE
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	A plan prepared by a contractor before the start of construction work, detailing 'environmental aspects' that may be affected by the construction work and management methods to prevent any such effects. The CEMP would include methods and site management practices to be applied to prevent generation of nuisance dust, accidental pollution events and a range of other potential sources of accidental damage to the environment, and response and reporting procedures to minimise the damage in the event of a pollution incident.
Construction activity	Vegetation removal, topsoil stripping, temporary storage of materials, ground excavation and remodelling, bare earth, movement of construction vehicles and tall features such as cranes and other construction plant.
Desk study	A collation and review of relevant existing information available from published, archival or online sources, including for instance geological and hydrogeological mapping, historical maps, environmental records etc., allowing an assessment of risks to the human and environmental receptors to be undertaken.

Term	Definition
Earthworks	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.
Enclosure	A single or collection of boundaries surrounding a parcel of land. e.g.: hedgerows, walls, ditches, earth banks, fences etc.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An assessment of certain types of major project of the significant effects that the project could have on the environment. The applicant is required to carry out the assessment by law, in this case under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2017.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The report on the results of the EIA.
Fieldwalking survey	Method of systematic non-intrusive survey involving walking across a plough field along transects to collect archaeological artefacts.
Geology	Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.
Geophysical survey	Method of non-intrusive investigation involving the use of magnetometers to identify fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field which might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Burnt remains and metals are best identified through this method of survey.
Heritage asset	An item of heritage interest, for example an historic building or an archaeological find.
Historic Environment Records (HER)	A database maintained by individual counties or local authorities, containing records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other aspects.
Historic landscape character types (HLCT)	Historic landscape character types are distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as 'ancient woodland' or 'parliamentary enclosure'. The types used in this study were defined based on evidence from historic maps and other sources.
Inclosure	A process of consolidating and adding fixed boundaries to agricultural fields by act of parliament, local government or, in some cases, by formal civil contract. The spelling of "inclosure" changed by time and location and thus, acts of "Inclosure" or "Enclosure" are interchangeable in the historical record. In this report, Inclosure is used for consistency.
Iron Age	The period of human activity between 700 BCE and 43 CE
Made Ground	Ground created by infilling an area with material taken from elsewhere; typically, reworked soils, rubble, gravel, sand or former waste material e.g. ash.
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 CE and 1550 CE
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age. The period of human activity between 10,000 BCE and 4,500 BCE.

Term	Definition
Metal detector survey	Method of intrusive investigation involving the use of metal detectors to locate buried metal objects.
Mitigation	Measures which have the purpose of avoiding, reducing or compensating for adverse environmental impacts. It may also include measures to create environmental benefits.
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day
National Mapping Programme (NMP)	A project funded by Historic England and local councils involving assessment and interpretation of aerial photographs and other remote sensing data, such as LiDAR.
Neolithic	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BCE and 2,500 BCE
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age. The period of human and pre-human activity before around 10,000 BCE
Photomontage	A photorealistic image of the scheme, based on a 3D computer model of the scheme, overlaid onto a base photograph to visually represent the scheme. Features that would be removed as part of the scheme are removed from the base photograph.
Post-medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 CE and 1900 CE
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 CE
Proposed Developed Area	The area within the Site proposed for development where direct impacts on possible archaeological remains could occur
Receptor	The existing environmental feature that would be affected by an impact – for instance a specific archaeological site
Requirement	A requirement listed as a condition of planning permission
Roman	The period of human activity between 43 CE and 410 CE
Saxon	The period of human activity between 410 CE and 1066 CE
Statutory Consultation	Community and stakeholder consultation carried out in line with the statutory requirements set out in s42, s47 and s48 of the Planning Act 2008
Statutory consultees	Organisations that the Client is required to consult under s42 of the Planning Act 2008. Statutory consultees are listed in Schedule 1 of the APFP 2009
Zone of Theoretical Influence (ZVI)	The zone from which the scheme could theoretically impart an impact based partly on visibility and professional judgement

Term	Definition
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The zone from which the scheme is theoretically visible over 'bare earth'

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum (above sea-level)
AP	Aerial Photograph
ASA	Archaeologically Sensitive Area
BCE	Before Common Era
BGS	British Geological Survey
BH	Borehole
C	Century
c.	Circa
CA	Conservation Area
CBM	Ceramic building material
CE	Common Era
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DMV/SMV	Deserted/Shrunken Medieval Village
EMS	Environmental Management System certified to ISO 14001: 2004
ES	Environmental Statement
Eval.	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Geophys.	Geophysical Survey
HA	Headland Archaeology
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character(isation)
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
LB	Listed Building
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MLWS	Mean low water springs
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
OS	Ordnance Survey
R&F	Ridge and Furrow (earthwork cultivation)



RO	Registered Organisation (with ClfA)
RPG	Registered Park & Garden
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SMS	'Strip, Map and Sample'
WB	Watching Brief
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation (project design or method statement)
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

# References

## Bibliographic references

Hey, G., Hind J. 2014. Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessment and Research Agendas.

## Historic maps

1857. Tithe map for the Parish of East Claydon, Buckingham. IR29/3/29/001.

1880. First edition OS Buckinghamshire Sheet XIX.13 & XVIII.16. 1:2500

1900. Second edition OS Buckinghamshire Sheet XIX.13 & XVIII.16. 1:2500

1925. Edition of 1925 OS Buckinghamshire Sheet XIX.13 & XVIII.16. 1:2500

1952. Provisional edition OS Buckinghamshire Sheet XIX.S.W & XVIII. 1:10560.

## Appendix 1: Known heritage assets within the Study Area

Designation/HER Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
1289625/403400000	Church of St Mary	Parish Church. Transitional S. chapel, C14 chancel, C15-C16 W. tower and alterations to nave. C19 N. aisle, vestry and S. porch. Very much restored by Sir G.G. Scott 1871. Rubble stone with large coursed blocks to tower and chancel. Nave has lead roof, remainder tiled. Tower of 3 stages has diagonal buttresses, battlemented parapet and paired lights to bell-chamber.	474003	225534	Medieval	Listed Building (Grade II*)	High
1212147/258501000	White House Farmhouse	House. C16-C17, altered. Whitewashed roughcast, probably over timber frame, some framing exposed to left side. Rubble stone plinth. Old tile roof. Chimney stacks of thin brick with square shafts set diagonally, 2 to left side and right gable, 4 to centre. L-plan. 2 storeys and attic, first floor of main wing jettied over plaster cove with moulded wall plate and bressumer.	473946	225617	Post-Medieval	Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1212148/1092800000	Barn Vicarage	House. Late C16, altered. Timber frame with brick infill and plinth, brick pilasters with moulded caps to front corners. Old tile roof, external flanking chimneys. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Leaded casements, 4-light to outer bays, 3-light to centre, and additional 2-light to right of centre over door. 3 first floor windows have old leading and glass, one pane signed Peter Duncombe 1661. C20 board door. Interior: stop-chamfered spine beams, fireplace to left has chamfered and stopped stone jambs. Described in land terrier of 1607	473914	225563	Post-Medieval	Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1212149/1092900000	Beech House	House. C17, much renovated 1977. Timber frame with ogee braces to left gable, diagonal braces to right gable and rectangular panels to front. Rendered and colourwashed infill, brick plinth. Tiled roof, central chimney stack of C17 brick, rebuilt. 2 storeys, 2 bays. C20 leaded casements, 2-light to left, 3-light to right. Door in C20 link to C20 extension with half-hipped roof to right. Small single storey brick extension to left. Interior has restored moulded spine beam and curved wind-braces in roof.	473955	225552	Post-Medieval	Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1212264	Tuchwood	House. C17 L-plan building with outshot and C19 extension in rear angle, refronted C19. Timber frame with brick infill to rear and sides, red brick to front with rendered plinth. Old tile roof to front, thatch to rear. Chimney to left has grouped shafts of C17 brick, small chimney of similar brick to front right-hand corner. 1½ storeys, 2 bays. C20 3-light leaded casements, those to ground floor with segmental heads, those to first floor in gabled eaves-line dormers. Entries to sides and rear.	473657	225741	Post-Medieval	Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium

Designation/HER Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
1212345	New Farmhouse	House. Early C17, altered and refronted 1675 (formerly dated over front door), altered again C19 and C20, Ground floor is of dressed stone with rendered voussoir heads to windows. First floor is pebble-dashed. C19 tile roof with some fishscale patterning. Boxed eaves with moulded rail of former coving. 2 large chimney stacks of C17 brick to rear, that to left with flat pilasters, that to right with 'V' pilasters. 2 storeys and attic, 3 irregular bays. C20 barred wooden casements. Flush-panelled door between left-hand windows has wooden architrave frame, barred rectangular fanlight and rendered panel above with the coat of arms of Edmund and Mary Verney. Flanking single storey extensions. C19 brick and tile L-plan ranges to rear. Attic windows in gables.	473774	225617	Post-Medieval	Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1212346	Jasmine Cottage	House. C16, altered and extended C17 and later. Timber frame with whitewashed brick infill, far bay part rebuilt in whitewashed brick. Bay nearest street has curved braces and gable end with jettied first floor. Thatched roof. C17 brick chimneys, that between near bays with 2 rectangular shafts, that to far end with 2 square shafts set diagonally. L-plan. 1½ storeys, 3 bays. S. side has irregular 2 and 3-light wooden and leaded casements, those to first floor cut up into the thatch. 2 doors. N. side has irregular leaded casements and gabled projection to right-hand bay. Gable to street has paired leaded casement to first floor.	473727	225599	Post-Medieval	Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1228040/1013300000	Tuckey Farmhouse	House. Mid C18, repointed, Brick, with plinth, and moulded eaves. Old tile roof, flanking brick chimneys. 2 storeys and attic. 3 original bays, extended in matching style one bay to left. 5-pane barred sash windows to ground floor left-hand bays and to left of first floor, 4-pane sashes to first floor of bays 2 and 4. Paired barred casements to ground floor right and over door. 3 dormers with paired casements. Door in third bay has gabled hood on brackets. All ground floor openings have cambered heads.	475397	226763	Post-Medieval	Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1289555	Inglenooks	House. C17. Timber frame with colourwashed plaster infill. Thatch roof, hipped to left, half-hipped to right. Brick chimney between left bays. 1½ storeys, 3 bays. C20 3-light leaded casements to ground floor and to centre of first floor in thatch. C20 door between left bays with C20 timber gabled porch. Fire insurance plaque.	473791	225574	Post-Medieval	Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium



Designation/HER Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
1289629	Fletchers	House. C17, altered. Timber frame with curved braces, brick infill and brick plinth. Half-hipped thatch roof, brick chimney between left-hand bays. 1½ storeys, 3 bays. C20 leaded casements, 3-light to ground floor, 2-light to first floor. Outer first floor windows are in thatched eyebrows; centre window is in gabled semi-dormer with tablet dated 1641. Additional old 2-light leaded casement below eaves between left bays. Entry in C20 brick lean-to to rear.	473760	225625	Post-Medieval	Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1289651/258501001	Wall to front of White House Farmhouse	Garden wall. C18. Chequer brick. Moulded plinth, steeply pitched capping with moulded ridge and modillion base. Ramped up to gateway with segmental brick arch and wooden gate to centre front.	473950	225598	Post-Medieval	Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1289690/1092700000	3, Church Way	House. Dated 1795 on bricks by door. Chequer brick, old tile roof, flanking brick chimneys. 2 storeys, 2 bays. 3-light casements with barred wooden lights to ground floor, leaded lights to first floor. Entry in right gable, Late C19 extensions to rear.	473863	225628	Post-Medieval	Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
203400000	Margary Road 162	Roman road between Akeman Street at Fleet Marston and Thornborough, with possible extension to the Alchester-Towcester Road.	475885	222540	Roman	Non-designated Heritage Asset & Archaeological Notification Area	Low
0260000000	Addington	General background information on Addington parish	474817	228676	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
265700000	East Claydon	Background information on East Claydon parish.	473740	225104	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
272800000	Middle Claydon	General background information about Middle Claydon parish	471822	225221	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
280200000	Winslow Parish	General background information on Winslow parish.	476909	227550	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
33902000	Earthworks of shrunken Medieval village at East Claydon	Earthworks. Area 7.95ha.	473866	225788	Medieval	Archaeological Notification Area	Low
578800000	Aylesbury-Buckingham Rly	Historical records of nineteenth century railway	474072	223491	19th Century to Modern	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
578800002	Winslow Road Station	Site of nineteenth century railway station known as Winslow Road Station, now disused.	475010	226046	19th Century to Modern	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low

Designation/HER Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
0691000000	NE of Tuckey Farm: Early Medieval settlement of Deneburgham	Possible site of Saxon hamlet of Deneburgham suggested by place-name evidence.	475432	226959	Saxon	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
0691001000	N of Tuckey Farm: Dammerham Slade	Possible water supply for early medieval settlement of 'Deneburgham'.	475273	226958	5th Century Saxon to 16th Century	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC39854	Roman Coin, East Claydon	Roman coin found whilst metal-detecting	474198	226400	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC39855	Roman Coin, East Claydon	Roman coin found whilst metal-detecting	474198	226400	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC39856	Roman Coin, East Claydon	Roman coin found whilst metal-detecting	474198	226400	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC39969	Roman Harness, East Claydon	Roman harness pendant found whilst metal-detecting	474485	226299	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC40400	Post-Medieval object, East Claydon	Post-medieval object found during metal-detecting rally	474229	226350	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC40787	Unidentified object, East Claydon area	Unidentified object found whilst metal-detecting	474031	226055	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC40909	Bronze Age ingot, East Claydon	Bronze Age ingot found whilst metal-detecting	474507	226335	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC43600	Ridge and furrow field systems in the parish of East Claydon	Earthworks and levelled earthworks of ridge and furrow, ditches and plough headlands visible on aerial photographs and remote sensing data	475138	225856	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC43621	Drainage ditches east of East Claydon	Drainage ditches leading out of an area of ridge and furrow earthworks, removed by construction of electricity distribution station	475365	226003	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC43726	Ditch north of Tuckey Farm, Winslow	Linear ditch visible as an earthwork across three fields to the north of Tuckey Farm, Winslow	475456	226957	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC45187	Medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, East Claydon parish.	Almost contiguous medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, boundary ditches and furlong boundary banks, remnants of the former common open-field system, is visible on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data as earthworks an	473898	226071	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC45975	Post-Medieval coin, Winslow	Post-medieval coin found whilst metal-detecting	475560	226737	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low

Designation/HER Ref	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MBC45978	Cloth seal, Winslow	Medieval or post-medieval cloth seal found whilst metal-detecting	475249	226777	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC45980	Roman strap slide, Winslow	Roman strap slide found whilst metal-detecting	475544	226720	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC46005	Medieval coin, Winslow	Medieval coin found whilst metal-detecting	475552	226794	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC46006	Medieval coin, Winslow	Medieval coin found whilst metal-detecting	475549	226749	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC46007	Iron Age coin, Winslow	Iron Age coin found whilst metal-detecting	475550	226667	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC46183	Medieval coin, Winslow	Medieval Scottish coin found whilst metal-detecting	475600	226801	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC46184	Anglo-Saxon coin, Winslow	Anglo-Saxon coin found whilst metal-detecting	475500	226400	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC46495	Roman brooch, East Claydon	Roman brooch found whilst metal-detecting	474234	226353	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC46498	Medieval coin, East Claydon	Medieval coin found whilst metal-detecting	474010	226529	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC46499	Post-medieval bell, East Claydon	Post-medieval bell found whilst metal-detecting	473990	226492	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC46501	Post-Medieval coin, East Claydon	Post-medieval coin found whilst metal-detecting	474440	226636	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC46503	Medieval coin, East Claydon	Medieval coin found whilst metal-detecting	474630	226754	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MBC46504	Roman coin, East Claydon	Roman coin found whilst metal-detecting	474173	226361	Unknown	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low

## Appendix 2: HA identified features

HA ref	Description	Easting	Northing
HA001	Possible earthworks suggestive of ridge and furrow cultivation identified on LiDAR	Varies	Varies
HA002	Former 19 <sup>th</sup> field system first depicted 1880 First edition OS map	Varies	Varies
HA003	Former 19 <sup>th</sup> century footpath first depicted 1880 First edition OS map and on no later historic mapping	Varies	Varies
HA004	A series of linear anomalies (E1) have been detected by a geophysical survey that are perpendicular to each other suggestive of ditch-like features that form to create an enclosure or adjoining enclosures of an unknown date.	474864	227001
HA005	A discrete, strongly enhanced anomaly (B?1) has been identified in the western section of E1 that exhibits a magnetic signature indicative of burning or heat effected material of an unknown date.	474837	226988
HA006	A curvilinear linear anomaly RD1 has been detected to the south E1 and could represent a ring-ditch of unknown date.	474939	227034
HA007	A series of weakly enhanced linear anomalies L1 have been identified that are of a possible archaeological origin as they appear more coherent than surrounding agricultural trends.	474802	226899



## Appendix 3: Previous Archaeological Events

HER ref	Description	Easting	Northing
EBC18359	Geophysical survey at Tuckey Farm. Gradiometer survey of 40.3ha of arable farmland.	476020	226357
EBC16840	Evaluation trial trenching. 10 trial trenches: 1 of 100m, 3 of 75m, 2 of 50m and 4 of 25m in length.	475544	227057
EBC18391	EWR watching brief: east of Verney Junction. Watching brief during groundworks for a passing place east of Verney Junction, East Claydon. No archaeological features were identified.	474041	227263
EBC18532	Geophysics Survey: West of Hogshaw Road. Cart-mounted magnetometer survey of 40ha of land. Series of Iron Age-Roman farmsteads identified.	475528	225155



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