Areas 6 and 1, Down Ampney, near Latton, Wiltshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Co-Operative Group

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code DAW06/137

March 2007

Summary

Site name: Areas 6 and 1, Down Ampney, near Latton, Wiltshire

Grid reference: SU 090 964

Site activity: Field Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 30th January – 20th March 2007

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: DAW 06/137

Area of site: *c*. 54 ha

Summary of results: The site has produced a modest number of finds and features of archaeological interest from the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and Medieval periods. None of the periods is particularly strongly represented, and nothing suggests any deposits of national significance are likely to be present. The remains are likely to be of local significance.

Monuments identified: None.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Corinium or Devizes Museum in due course.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 30.03.07
	Steve Preston✓ 30.03.07

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47–49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR

Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk

Areas 6 and 1, Down Ampney, near Latton, Wiltshire
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 06/137

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Down Ampney, near Latton, Wiltshire (SU 090 964) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Douglas Symes of D K Symes Associates, Appletree Farmhouse, 39 Main Road, Middleton Cheney, Banbury, Oxfordshire, OX17 2ND, on behalf of the Co-operative Group, PO Box 53, New Century House, Manchester, M60 4ES.

Planning permission is to be sought from Wiltshire County Council to extract sand and gravel from the site. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site, which may be destroyed or damaged by the proposed groundworks, a field evaluation has been requested to better inform the planning process. Two components of work were proposed; geophysical survey and field evaluation by means of machine trenching. This report deals with the machine trenching component of the project, which was carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, following the geophysical survey carried out by Stratascan Ltd in December 2006 (Phillips 2007).

This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance, Archaeology and Planning (PPG16 1990), and the County Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Roy Canham, Archaeological Officer with Wiltshire County Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Natasha Bennett, Simon Cass, Ceri Falys, James Haygreen, Danielle Milbank, James Norbury, David Platt, Sean Wallis and Andrew Weale, between 30th January and 20th March 2007, and the site code is DAW 06/137. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Corinium or Devizes Museum in due course.

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment for the project (CA 2005), the findings of which are summarized below.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on relatively flat ground to the west of Down Ampney, and just to the northwest of Latton village. It comprises two large fields, divided by an overgrown trackway flanked with hedges (Fig. 2). The land is currently in set aside. The western boundary of the site is the Cirencester Road, which is thought to run along

the line of the Roman Road known as Ermine Street. The site is bounded to the north by Down Ampney Road, and to the east and south by the grounds of Down Ampney House and further farmland. According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology for the majority of the site consists of First Terrace River Deposits (mainly gravel), with underlying Oxford Clay deposits being recorded in the slightly higher central area (BGS 1974). The actual geology observed during the evaluation varied considerably across the site, and details are given below. It is not proposed to extract/topsoil strip much of the area dominated by Oxford Clay, apart from a strip to be used as a haulage road / conveyor line. As a result, the area which will be affected by the proposed groundworks is 'H-shaped' in plan (Fig. 2). The site lies at a height of approximately 84m above Ordnance Datum.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment for the project (CA 2005). In summary the site lies in an area rich in archaeological deposits. Many sites are recorded as cropmarks visible from the air. Archaeological monitoring of large scale gravel extraction in the area has also revealed a wealth of material from many periods, with the prehistoric and Roman periods particularly highlighted. It is considered that the fieldwork at Down Ampney is likely to reveal landscape and settlement features of Iron Age and Roman date, with possible burial and settlement features from earlier prehistoric periods. Recent work on the line of the A419 to the west of the site has indicated a wide range of sites and finds in this area (Mudd *et al.* 1999 a and b). The possible presence of deposits with paleoenvironmental potential may allow for a landscape perspective of the whole ecosystem at various times in the past. The broader region of the Upper Thame Valley on the Wiltshire/ Gloucestershire border is producing remarkable large-scale overviews of England's past landscape, undreamt of by previous generations of archaeologists (compare Booth *et al*. forthcoming, with, e.g., Benson and Miles 1974 or Fulford 1992).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or paleoenvironmental deposits within the area of development. The work was to be carried out in such a way that would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which warrant preservation in-situ, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

The specific research aims of the project were;

To determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site.

To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.

To determine if cropmarks visible from the air represent archaeological deposits.

To determine if geophysical anomalies represent archaeological deposits.

It was proposed to excavate 206 trenches, 2.1m wide and 25m long, using a 360° type mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. A geophysical survey of the parts of the site was carried out by Stratascan Ltd in December 2006 (Phillips 2007), using a combination of resistivity and magnetometry, which showed a number of linear features and several apparently discrete anomalies, any of which could be of archaeological interest. Some of these were targeted for trenching, along with potential features known as cropmarks on aerial photographs (Fig. 11). The remaining trenches were to be located to provide a statistically valid assessment of the site area but designed to provide coverage of the whole area affected by the proposed groundworks. These trenches would be located in a 'stratified random' pattern. A contingency for an additional 150m of trenching was included within the proposal, should this be needed to clarify the initial findings.

The trenches were to be dug to examine the full depth of deposits above the underlying geology. Where archaeological features or deposits are certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools, and sufficient of the deposits excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the project.

Following the initial trenching, a further 14 trenches (207 – 220) were excavated to target some of the anomalies highlighted by aerial photographs and the geophysical survey.

Due to fact that two different sized mechanical excavators were used during the project, a number of trenches (154 – 206) were only 1.9m wide. As a result, many of these trenches were lengthened slightly to compensate for the area lost. The initial 206 trenches generally varied in length from approximately 22m to 31.5m. Two exceptions were trenches 69 and 90, which had to be abandoned due to flooding. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

As a result of bad weather, the breaking of field drains, and the high water table in certain parts of the site, a number of trenches flooded before they could be fully investigated. Where possible linear features had been observed prior to the flooding, it was decided to excavate small additional trenches alongside, resulting in either

'L' or 'T' shaped trenches, to record the features in plan, and sample them if necessary. Due to the high water table, which would have made excavation difficult, a number of features were merely planned.

On site monitoring of the project was carried out by Ms Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, Archaeological Officer with Wiltshire County Council. All changes to the agreed scheme, including the excavation of additional trenches and the necessary partial recording of certain features, were discussed and agreed on site.

Results

The underlying geology recorded in the trenches varied considerably across the site. Oxford Clay was encountered in those trenches along the eastern half of the west field and the haulage road strip, whilst sand and gravel was encountered almost everywhere else. The trenches on Oxford Clay were relatively shallow compared to those on gravel, which varied considerably in depth, depending on the thickness of the overlying topsoil and subsoil deposits. Topsoil depth averaged at about 0.3m, with its composition ranging from sandy silt to clayey silt, depending on the underlying subsoil or natural deposits. The subsoil encountered varied dramatically in depth; in some trenches it was barely visible, whilst in others in was nearly 0.5m thick. The subsoil tended to be thicker in those trenches running along the eastern side of the eastern field.

A further subsoil deposit, possibly glacial or immediately post-glacial in origin, was observed in both fields, in those trenches located either side of the Oxford Clay area. This typically consisted of a very sterile reddish brown silty clay deposit, up to 0.4m thick, immediately below the normal subsoil layer. In certain trenches, particularly along the south western side of the western field, this deposit was seen to fill holes within the natural sand and gravel, some of which were quite regular in plan. These regular shaped patches were noted on the trench record sheets, but only one was excavated. These have been interpreted as natural in origin.
Field drains and plough furrows were routinely encountered; these are not discussed below.

Out of a total of 220 trenches, 58 contained possible archaeological deposits, and it is these trenches which are discussed further below. The stratigraphy encountered in all the trenches is shown in appendix 1.

Trench 12 (Figs 3, 10)

Trench 12 was aligned approximately NE-SW, and contained a large pit (100) between 3.4m and 7m **[Plate 3]**. This feature continued beyond the northern edge of the trench, and was at least 3.6m long and 1.4m wide. Partial excavation e revealed that it was at least 0.6m deep. Two flint scrapers were recovered from its upper fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (61), along with a number of animal bone fragments. The lower fill of mid greyish clayey silt with moderate gravel inclusions (62) produced no archaeological finds.

Trench 18 (Figs 3, 10)

Ditch 115 was recorded in this NW-SE aligned trench, between 6.1m and 7.3m. A slot through the feature revealed that it was about 1.15m wide and 0.15m deep. Its fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (192) contained moderate gravel inclusions, and produced one small sherd of abraded Roman pottery. A sherd of medieval pottery was found in the subsoil layer of this trench.

Trench 28 (Figs 3, 10)

This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE. Gully 113 was recorded, running diagonally across the trench, between 2.9m and 4.9m. This feature was about 0.45m wide and 0.07m deep. Its fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (173) yielded a single struck flint (a spall). A sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil layer of this trench.

Trench 46 (Figs 3, 10)

This trench was aligned approximately N-S, and contained a number of possible features. A sub-circular pit (101), measuring about 1.3m long and 0.8m wide, was recorded between 13m and 14.2m. The feature was approximately 0.28m deep, and appeared to have been heavily disturbed by root / animal action. Its primary fill of dark brownish grey silty clay (164) contained animal bone fragments and a single sherd of medieval pottery. No finds were recovered from its upper fill of light brown silty clay (163).

A smaller pit (105) was noted close to pit 101, between 12.8m and 13.4m. This was approximately 0.6m in diameter and 0.15m deep. One small sherd of prehistoric pottery was retrieved from its single fill of dark greyish brown silty clay (168).

Three probable post-holes were recorded at 5.2m (104), 15.2m (106) and 16.7m (103). They were all about 0.3m in diameter and varied in depth between 0.11m and 0.25m. Their fills were very similar, consisting of dark greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from the post-holes.

Trench 59

Trench 59, which was aligned approximately N-S, could not be fully investigated due to flooding, caused by broken field drains and the high water table. The trench had been positioned to target a possible trackway, highlighted by aerial photographs, and two ditches were recorded (139, 140) between 2.8m and 3.8m, and between 11m and 12.7m but were unexcavated. These features seem to represent the flanking ditches of a trackway, and were also seen in Trench 60, where they were recorded in more detail.

Trench 60 (Figs 3, 10)

This trench was aligned approximately N-S. As mentioned above, the two ditches which were observed in this trench seem to be the same as those seen in trench 59, prior to it flooding. They are likely to represent the flanking ditches of a trackway, the position of which was highlighted by aerial photographs. As with trench 59,

this trench flooded upon initial excavation, due to the presence of numerous field drains and the high water table. It was therefore decided to create a 'T' shaped trench, by digging an extension alongside the original trench, to target two linear features which had previously been noted.

Ditch 125 was recorded between 13.2m and 15.8m. Due to the high water table it was not possible to fully excavate the feature, but a slot through it revealed that it was about 1.5m and at least 0.4m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid reddish grey silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions (180). Ditch 135, between 20m and 23m, was about 1.4m wide and seemed to run almost parallel to ditch 125. It was decided not to excavate this feature due to the high water table, and the close proximity of a field drain. No finds were retrieved from the surface of its upper fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (195).

Trench 61 (Figs 3, 10)

As a result of the high water table, and bad weather, it was not possible to fully investigate this E-W aligned trench when it was first opened. However, by subsequently digging an extension at its western end, thus creating a 'L' shaped trench, the ditch (136) which ran diagonally across the trench could be recorded. It was decided not to excavate the ditch, which ran between 0m and 7.5m, due to the water table still being very high. No finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill, which consisted of mid greyish brown clayey silt (196).

Trench 68 (Figs 4, 10)

Trench 68, which was aligned approximately E-W, was another trench which flooded badly shortly after it was opened. As a result, an extension was dug to create a 'T' shaped trench, which facilitated the recording of ditch 124, located between 11.3m and 14.2m. This feature could not be fully excavated due to the high water table, but a 1.1m long slot revealed that it was about 1.0m wide and at least 0.27m deep. One sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (179), along with a number of animal bone fragments.

Trench 70 (Figs 4, 10)

Trench 70 was aligned approximately E-W. A 1.9m wide ditch (108) was recorded between 11.2m and 13.1m, which excavation revealed to be about 0.4m deep. A number of animal bone fragments were found within its upper fill of dark brownish grey silty clay (171), whilst its primary fill of dark brown clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions (172) produced no finds.

Gully 107 was observed, running diagonally across the trench, between 13.6m and 16.7m. A slot through this feature revealed that it was about 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep, and had a primary fill of mid brownish grey silty clay (170) and an upper fill of dark brownish grey silty clay (169). Neither of these fills produced any archaeological finds.

Trench 71 (Figs 4, 10)

Trench 71 was aligned approximately NW-SE, and contained a gully (114) between 7.6m and 8.4m. This feature was about 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill of dark grey clayey silt (174), which had frequent gravel inclusions.

Trench 73 (Figs 4, 10)

This was another trench which flooded shortly after it opened. An extension was excavated to record a linear feature, which had been seen to run across the original E-W aligned trench. This ditch (137) was about 1.0m wide, but was not excavated due to the high water table. No finds were recovered from the surface of its fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (197).

Pit 127 was recorded at about 17m, and was half-sectioned. It was about 0.7m long, 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. A partial articulated sheep/goat skeleton was found within its fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (182).

Trench 74 (Figs 4, 10)

Due to bad weather and the high water table, this N-S aligned trench could not be properly investigated when it was originally opened. However, by digging an extension, and creating a T-shaped trench, it was possible to record the ditch (138), which ran diagonally across the trench between 7.4m and 13.2m. It was decided to plan the feature, but not to excavate it due to the high water table. It was at about 1.3m wide, and finds from the surface of its upper fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (194) consisted of a small sherd of possibly modern pottery and one fragment of brick or tile.

Trench 75 (Figs 5, 10)

This trench was aligned approximately E-W. A probable natural hollow (110) was investigated between 10.6m and 12.2m. A number of these regular looking features were observed in the trenches in this part of the site, all of which were filled with the same sterile mid reddish brown silty clay. As mentioned above, these were interpreted as being geological in origin, and although they were all noted on the appropriate trench record sheets, only 110 was recorded in detail. This feature was sub-circular in plan, and at least 1.6m long, 0.7m wide, and 0.4m deep. Unsurprisingly, no archaeological finds were retrieved from its sterile fill (198).

A possible linear feature (109), approximately 1.0m wide, was recorded in this trench between 14.9m and 19.1m. However, as a slot through the feature revealed that it was only 0.05m deep, it is possible that it is merely a band of subsoil. It was filled with mid brownish grey silty clay (109), which contained no finds.

Trench 77 (Figs 5, 10)

This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE, and contained a gully (126) between 8.4m and 9.1m. This feature was about 0.63m wide and 0.1m, and filled with dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions (181). One sherd of undated pottery was recovered from this deposit.

Trench 78 (Figs 5, 10)

This trench was aligned approximately E-W, and contained two gullies. Gully 116, located between 9.7m and 11.5m, was about 0.38m wide and 0.05m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (190). Gully 117 was recorded between 11.2m and 12.2m. A slot through the feature revealed that it was only about 0.3m wide and 0.06m deep. Its fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (191) contained one small sherd of medieval pottery.

Trench 84

This trench, aligned approximately E-W, was not recorded in detail due to flooding. However, when it was originally opened a possible linear feature (141) was noted on the trench record sheet, which seemed to run the length of the trench. The feature may possibly be the same ditch as that recorded in trench 85 (122).

Trench 85 (Figs 5, 10)

A 1.8m wide ditch (122) was recorded between 3.1m and 7.5m, in this approximately E-W aligned trench. A slot across the feature revealed that it was about 0.26m deep, and filled with mid brownish grey clayey silt (176). Animal bone fragments were recovered from this deposit, along with a number of pottery sherds, only one of which could be dated.

Trench 91 (Figs 5, 10)

Trench 91 was aligned approximately N-S, and contained a single post-hole at 8.3m (119). This was about 0.35m long, 0.25m wide and 0.14m deep. Five small sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from its fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt (193), which also contained occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions.

Trench 94 (Figs 5, 10)

This trench was aligned approximately E-W, and contained a ditch (121), between 19.4m and 23.5m. This feature was about 1.6m wide and 0.6m deep. An iron nail and a fragment of clay pipe were found within its fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (174).

Trench 95 (Figs 5, 10)

A shallow ditch (120) was recorded in this trench, which was aligned approximately N-S. A slot through the feature revealed that it was about 1.05m wide, but only 0.09m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (173).

Trench 98 (Figs 5, 10)

A possible ditch terminus (118) was recorded between 11m and 16.2m, in this approximately E-W aligned trench. The feature was about 1.4m wide but only 0.09m deep. The relative shallowness of the feature may suggest that it is merely a patch of subsoil, although it did look fairly regular on the stripped surface. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid brown clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions (177). A small sherd of medieval pottery was found in the subsoil layer of this trench.

Trench 117 (Figs 5, 9)

This trench was aligned approximately E-W, and contained a gully (39) between 18.7m and 20.0m. The feature had been badly disturbed by a number of field drains, but excavation revealed that it was about 0.6m wide and 0.11m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of light brownish grey silty clay (93).

Trench 125 (Figs 5, 9)

Trench 125 was aligned approximately NE-SW, and contained a gully (41), between 2.3m and 3.6m. This feature was about 0.8m wide and 0.38m deep. It was filled with mid greyish brown silty clay (97), which contained moderate gravel inclusions, but no archaeological finds.

Trench 127 (Figs 5, 9)

A linear feature was recorded between 0.4m and 3.2m, in this NW-SE aligned trench. Ditch 49 was about 2.4m wide and at least 0.70m deep. No archaeological finds were recovered from its fill of dark orange brown silty sand (159 & 160), which contained frequent gravel inclusions. This feature appears to have been recut by ditch 112, which was approximately 1.35m wide and 0.77m deep. Three fills were identified; a primary fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (158), up to 0.22m thick, with frequent gravel inclusions; a secondary fill of dark reddish brown silty clay (157), up to 0.4m thick, with moderate gravel inclusions; a tertiary fill of dark greyish brown silty sand (156), up to 0.18m thick, with frequent gravel inclusions. No archaeological finds were retrieved from these deposits. It is possible that these linears are the same as those recorded in trench 129.

Trench 129 (Figs 5, 10)

Trench 129 was aligned approximately N-S, and contained a linear feature between 5.9m and 9.8m. Although excavation of this feature was quite problematic, due to the high water table, it appeared that an original ditch (111) had been subsequently recut (40). The original ditch was about 2.0m wide and at least 0.58m deep, and was filled with mid orange brown silty sand (95 and 96), with frequent gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered from this deposit. The recut was only 1.05m wide, but at least 0.58m deep. It was filled with dark orange brown silty clay (94) with moderate gravel inclusions, and contained animal bone fragments and medieval pottery sherds. This is possibly the same feature as that recorded in trench 127. A further sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil layer of this trench.

Trench 132 (Figs 6, 9)

A gully (38) was recorded between 19.7m and 20.6m, in this N-S aligned trench. The feature was about 0.52m wide and 0.1m deep, and filled with dark greyish brown silty clay (92). No archaeological finds were recovered from this deposit.

Trench 135 (Figs 6, 9)

Trench 135 was aligned E-W. A possible post-hole (37) was recorded at 0.4m, which was about 0.25m in diameter and 0.07m deep. Its fill of mid grey clay (91) produced no archaeological finds. Two possible post-

holes (35, 36) were noted between 2.4m and 3m. No relationship could be established between the two features, which had been quite disturbed by tree roots, and may in fact be the remains of a single tree-bole. Post-hole 35 was about 0.4m in diameter and 0.17m deep. A small tile fragment was recovered from its fill of dark brownish grey silty clay (89), which also contained very occasional charcoal flecks. Post-hole 36 was approximately 0.28m in diameter and 0.12m deep. Its fill of dark brownish grey silty clay (90) produced no finds.

Trench 142 (Figs 6, 9)

Two linear features were recorded in this trench, which was aligned approximately E-W. Gully 34 was recorded from the west end of the trench to 2.8m. It was about 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep, and filled with mid greyish brown silty clay (88), which contained no archaeological finds. Gully 33 was located between 6.8m and 8.2m, and was about 0.55m wide and 0.4m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid yellow brown clayey silt (87).

Trench 154 (Figs 6, 9)

A possible post-hole (47) was recorded in this N-S aligned trench, at 17.4m. The feature was about 0.48m in diameter and 0.15m deep. No archaeological finds were recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (154), which had occasional gravel inclusions.

Trench 155 (Figs 6, 9)

This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE. Gully 41 was located between 5.7m and 7m, and appeared to turn about abruptly within the trench. A 1.2m long slot through the feature revealed that it was about 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep, but produced no archaeological finds. It was filled with dark grey silty clay, which contained moderate gravel inclusions. A further gully (28) was recorded between 11.9m and 13.5m, which was about 0.5m wide and 0.08m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (81) which contained occasional gravel inclusions, but no finds. The terminus of another possible gully (27) was noted between 14.8m and 15.3m, which was approximately 0.45m wide and 0.06m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (83).

Trench 157 (Figs 6, 9)

Trench 157 was aligned approximately NW-SE, and contained three linear features (43, 44, 45). Ditch 44, located between 4.2m and 5.4m, was about 1.4m wide and 0.28m deep. It had a single fill of dark greyish brown silty clay (151), which contained frequent gravel inclusions, but no archaeological finds. Gully 45 was recorded between 16.2m and 17m, and was approximately 0.8m wide and 0.17m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of dark brown silty clay (152), which had moderate gravel inclusions. Ditch 43, between 18m and 19.8m, was about 1.4m wide and 0.47m deep. Its upper fill of dark brownish grey silty clay (99) had moderate gravel inclusions, and produced finds of animal bone. No finds were recovered from its lower fill of mid bluish grey

silty clay (150). It is possible that one of these features, most likely ditch 44, relates to the possible enclosure ditch shown on air photos.

Trench 161 (Figs 6, 9)

A 0.45m wide gully (29) was recorded in this N-S aligned trench, between 20.8m and 23.4m. No archaeological finds were recovered from its single fill of dark brown silty sand (82), which had frequent gravel inclusions.

Trench 164 (Figs 6, 10)

This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE, and contained three possible post-holes between 21m and 23.2m. Post-hole 30 was about 0.4m in diameter and 0.22m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid brown clayey sand (84). Post-hole 31 was also approximately 0.4m in diameter and 0.18m deep. It contained a single fill of mid brown clayey sand (85), which produced no finds. Post-hole 32 was slightly smaller, measuring 0.3m in diameter and 0.1m deep. No finds were retrieved from its fill of mid brown clayey sand (86).

Trench 167 (Figs 6, 10)

This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE. A linear feature (102) was recorded between 7.6m and 10m. It seemed highly likely that this was the same feature as that recorded in trench 167, where excavation had shown it to be a modern ditch and possible furrow. As this is likely to represent the boundary ditch shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, it was decided to plan but not excavate the feature.

Trench 169 (Figs 6, 10)

Due to the fact that the original N-S aligned trench flooded, it was necessary to excavate an extension at the northern end, thus creating a L-shaped trench in plan. A shallow ditch (123) was observed between 0m and 5m, from the northern end of the extended trench. A slot through this feature revealed that it was about 1.0m wide, but only 0.09m deep. No archaeological finds were recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (178).

Trench 172 (Figs 7, 9)

Trench 172 was aligned approximately N-S, and contained a possible post-hole (26) at 15.6m. This measured about 0.35m in diameter and was 0.22m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of light brown silty sand (80), which had frequent gravel inclusions.

Trench 175 (Figs 7, 9)

This trench was aligned approximately E-W. A sub-circular feature (24) was investigated between 13.2m and 13.9m, which appeared to represent the remains of a possible hearth or fire. The feature measured about 0.64m long and 0.46m wide, and was situated within a patch of reddish brown silty clay natural. It was originally thought to be a small pit until it was realized that the "fill" was merely natural silty clay that had been contaminated with charcoal fragments from the burnt surface above. This surface layer (76) was only 0.07m thick, and contained no finds.

Trench 176 (Figs 7, 9)

A gully (25) was recorded in this trench, which was aligned approximately E-W. This feature was about 0.42m wide and 0.27m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base. No finds were retrieved from its fill of mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions (77). This appears to be the same feature as that recorded in trench 178 (11), and once again maybe modern due to the fact that it ran parallel to a field drain (not recorded in detail).

Trench 178 (Figs 7, 9)

This trench was aligned approximately N-S. A 0.5m wide gully (11) was recorded running down the length of the trench from 6.4m to 22.3m. A 1m long slot through the feature revealed that it had very steep sides and a flat base. No archaeological finds were recovered from its fill of mid brownish grey silty clay (62). It is possible that this feature is relatively modern, as it appeared to be running parallel to a field drain which was not recorded in detail. Both these features were also seen in trench 176.

A possible post-hole (12), about 0.18m long and 0.24m wide, was noted at 19.2m. It was approximately 0.18m deep and filled with mid brownish grey silty clay (63), which contained no finds. Another possible feature (64) was investigated between 17m and 18.8m, which turned out to be either a subsoil spread, or the result of a possible solution hollow. Although medieval pottery was recovered from its surface, the feature turned out to be only 0.04m deep.

Trench 180 (Figs 7, 10)

Due to bad weather and the high water table, this approximately E-W aligned trench could not be properly investigated when it was originally opened, due to flooding. However, by digging an extension, and creating a T-shaped trench, it was possible to record the ditch (130), which ran across the trench between 16.9m and 19.5m. A slot through this feature revealed that it was about 1.47m wide and 0.25m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid grey silty clay (185).

Trench 181 (Figs 7, 9)

Trench 181 was aligned approximately E-W. Ditch 13 was noted between 2.9m and 4.9m, filled with light grey silty clay (66). The feature was about 1.4m wide and 0.27m deep, but produced no archaeological finds.

Trench 183 (Figs 7, 9)

This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE, and contained two linear features, both of which ran diagonally across the trench. Ditch 10 was noted between 0.35m and 5.6m, and was about 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of light grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions (61). A slightly wider ditch (7) was recorded just to the north of ditch 10, between 7.05m and 13.4m. This was approximately 1m wide and 0.24m deep. One small sherd of possibly Roman pottery was found in its fill of light grey silty clay (58).

Trench 184 (Figs 7, 9)

Two linear features were recorded in this trench, which was aligned approximately N-S. Ditch 15 was about 2.2m wide and 0.29m deep. A slot through the feature revealed that it had an uneven base which suggested that it might be more than one ditch, although this was not clear in section. It was filled with a deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay (67), which had moderate gravel inclusions but produced no archaeological finds. Ditch 14 was further north, between 19m and 20.8m, and this was approximately 1.15m wide and 0.15m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of light greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions (65).

Trench 185 (Figs 7, 9)

Trench 185 was aligned approximately N-S, and contained a linear feature between 3.9m and 6.2m. Upon excavation, this appeared to be a possible ditch (22), at least 1m wide and 0.2m deep, filled with mid orange brown silty clay (73). Although animal bone and one sherd of post-medieval pottery was found within this deposit, it appeared very similar in character to the many furrows which had been noted across the site, albeit slightly deeper. This feature was truncated by a more recent ditch (23), approximately 1.2m wide and at least 0.4m deep. This had an upper fill of dark blackish brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions (74), which was removed to reveal a deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay (75) with gravel inclusions. Excavation of this feature was halted when a ceramic field drain was encountered, proving that the feature was quite modern. This is probably one of the old field boundaries shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. It is likely that this is the same feature as that recorded in trench 167.

Trench 187 (Figs 7, 9)

This trench was aligned approximately NE-SW. A ditch (19) was observed at its western end, between 0m and 1.6m, which was at least 1.4m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a primary fill of dark greyish brown silty clay (72) with occasional gravel inclusions, and an upper fill of reddish brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions (71). No finds were recovered from either fill.

Trench 189 (Figs 8, 9)

This trench was aligned approximately N-S. A linear feature (48) was investigated between 13.8m and 16.4m, which was about 2.7m wide and 0.22m deep. It was filled with dark orange brown silty clay (155), which contained occasional gravel inclusions, but no archaeological finds. The relative shallowness of the feature in relation to its width, along with the sterile nature of its fill, suggests that it may be a furrow.

Trench 190 (Figs 8, 9)

Trench 190 was aligned approximately N-S. A possible post-hole (21) was recorded at about 14m, filled with mid brown silty clay (79). The feature measured about 0.38m in diameter and was 0.08m deep. No archaeological finds were found within its fill.

Ditch 20 was observed between 14.8m and 16.4m, and was about 1.58m wide and 0.18m deep. One small sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from its fill of mid yellowish grey silty clay (78).

Trench 191 (Figs 8, 9)

Ditch 6 was recorded between 8.6m and 11m in this trench, which was aligned approximately E-W. This feature was about 1.5m and 0.15m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill of dark orange brown sandy clay with moderate gravel inclusions (57). This may be the same ditch as that recorded in trenches 193 and 196.

Trench 193 (Figs 8, 9)

A ditch (4) was recorded, between 20.9m and 22.65m, in this NW-SE aligned trench. It was approximately 1.55m wide, but only 0.1m deep. It had a single fill of mid brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions (55), which produced no finds. This is probably the same feature as that recorded in trenches 191 and 196.

Trench 194 (Figs 8, 9)

Trench 194 was aligned approximately NE-SW. As with most of the trenches excavated in the far eastern part of the site, there was quite a thick deposit of light yellow brown clayey silt subsoil recorded immediately above the natural sand and gravels. As a result, it was quite difficult to see features clearly, until all the subsoil had been removed. A ditch (9) was observed running along the southern edge of the trench from its north east end, although it was not clear how far the feature continued south westwards. A slot through the feature revealed that it was at least 1m wide and 0.21m deep. Four sherds of medieval pottery were retrieved from its fill of mid brownish grey silty clay (60).

Trench 195 (Figs 8, 9)

This trench was aligned approximately N-S. A 1.5m wide ditch (8) was observed running diagonally across the trench, between 2m and 8.4m. The feature was about 0.21m deep, and filled with mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions (59). A flint flake was retrieved from this deposit.

Trench 196 (Figs 8, 9)

Trench 196 was aligned approximately E-W. A 1.5m wide ditch (3) was observed running across the trench, between 8.6m and 10.4m. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid brown sandy clay (54), which was about 0.22m thick and contained frequent gravel inclusions. It seems likely that this is the same ditch as that recorded in trenches 191 and 193.

Trench 197 (Figs 8, 9)

A possible post-hole (46) was recorded at 8.5m in trench 197, which was aligned approximately E-W. The post-hole measured about 0.37m in diameter and was 0.18m deep. One small sherd of pottery, possibly Saxon, was recovered from its fill of dark brown silty sand (153), which contained frequent gravel inclusions.

Trench 198 (Figs 8, 9)

Three possible post-holes were recorded in this trench, which was aligned approximately E-W. Post-hole 16 was located at 9.2m, and was about 0.37m in diameter. No finds were found within its fill of dark brown clayey silt (68), which was about 0.13m thick. Post-hole 17 was about 0.4m in diameter and 0.26m deep, located at 11.6m. Once again, no finds were recovered from its fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (69). Post-hole 18, which was observed at 13.2m, measured approximately 0.38m in diameter and was 0.3m deep. Its fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (70) produced no archaeological finds.

Trench 199 (Figs 8, 9)

This trench was aligned approximately NE-SW. A pit (5) was recorded between 3.55m and 4.75m, measuring about 1.2m in diameter and 0.65m deep. It had a single fill of mid brown sandy clay with very frequent gravel inclusions (56), which contained an oyster shell, animal bone and a rubbing stone fragment. A number of pottery sherds were also recovered from the deposit, which suggest a Saxon date for the feature.

Trench 200 (Figs 8, 9)

This trench was aligned approximately E-W. Pit 1 was about 0.68m long and 0.58m wide, and was recorded between 10.5m and 11m. Two small sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (52), which was about 0.13m thick and had frequent gravel inclusions. This feature was immediately adjacent to a slightly smaller pit (2), which measured about 0.44m in diameter, and was 0.11m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (53), which contained frequent gravel inclusions and produced two small sherds of prehistoric pottery.

Trench 216 (Figs 8, 10)

This trench was excavated to target a possible circular feature, highlighted by aerial photographs. This feature did not seem to exist, although a number of possible post-holes were recorded at 1.3m (133), 3m (134), 8.8m (132) and 15.5m (131). The post-holes were about 0.3-0.4m in diameter, and between 0.1m and 0.25m deep. They all had similar fills of mid greyish brown silty clay, with moderate gravel inclusions. The only archaeological find from the features was a small piece of animal bone, found in the fill of post-hole 131 (186).

Trench 219 (Figs 8, 10)

This additional trench on the western portion of the site was excavated to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly. This had originally been targeted by trench 90, which had to be abandoned due to flooding. Trench 219 was aligned approximately NE-SW, and contained two possible post-holes.

Post-hole 128 was located at 5.1m and was about 0.24m in diameter and 0.11m deep. Five sherds of early Saxon pottery were recovered from its fill of dark grey silty clay with charcoal inclusions (183), along with two

fragments of fired clay. Post-hole 129 was recorded at 5.9m and was about 0.2m in diameter and 0.04m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of dark greyish brown silty clay (184).

Finds

Pottery by Jane Timby

The archaeological work at Down Ampney resulted in the recovery of 75 sherds of pottery weighing 579g mostly dating to the medieval period accompanied by lesser quantities of Prehistoric, Roman, probable Saxon and post-medieval material. In addition there were 19 pot crumbs of indeterminate date. The assemblage was generally in poor condition and even where there were slightly larger sherds these had abraded edges commensurate with material that has been exposed in a ploughsoil or garden soil. The overall average sherd weight is 7.7g.

Pottery was recorded from some 28 separate trenches, a total of 20 recorded contexts, with a number of sherds being unstratified subsoil finds. All of these, with a single exception, produced five or less sherds. The assemblage was scanned to determine the main fabrics present and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. Freshly broken, joining sherds were counted as one. The resulting data are summarized in Appendix 3.

Prehistoric

A total 11 sherds of probable prehistoric date were recovered from five contexts (1, 2, 105, 119, 124). Most of the sherds were unfeatured, exceptions being a rim from Ditch 124 in Trench 68, and a sherd with finger-nail impressed decoration from Pit 1 in Trench 200.

Fabrics were varied and include Jurassic limestone and fossil-tempered ware, coarse fossil shell and sandy wares. Pin-pointing the exact chronology of the prehistoric material is difficult given the size of the sherds but initial impressions suggest there could be Bronze Age urn (Pit 1, Trench 200), and Iron Age sherds present.

Roman

A modest group of just four sherds of Roman date were recorded from four trenches (18, 129, 183 and 190). The sherds were all very small and that from Tr 129 occurred alongside medieval sherds. The sherds include one piece from a Dorset black burnished ware flanged conical bowl of later 3rd-4th-century date (Tr 190) and north Wiltshire wares which are likely to date from the 2nd century onwards.

Saxon

Some 17 sherds of probable Saxon date are present. These include organic-tempered wares, limestone-tempered ware and sandy ware. Whilst the first two fabrics from Trenches 197 and 199 could equally well be Iron Age in date, a decorated sherd from Post-hole 128 (Trench 219) would appear to confirm the presence of some early Anglo-Saxon material in the locality making it more likely that these are also Saxon in date. Post-hole 128 (Trench 219) produced three joining sherds with incised swag or chevron decoration.

Medieval and post-medieval

Approximately 30% of the assemblage dates to the medieval period, some 23 sherds from some 6 contexts, with a number of sherds coming from subsoil deposits. Most of the sherds are oolitic limestone-tempered Minety ware or limestone-tempered Cotswold ware with a single sherd of flint and sand-tempered ware from the Kennet Valley. Most of the sherds, where form can be determined appear to be cooking pots with at least one beehive-shaped cooking vessel, a specifically Cotswold form, from Trench 129 subsoil.

A single sherd of post-medieval glazed red earthenware came from Trench 185.

Although a particularly small group this is a useful addition to the ceramic history of the Down Ampney locality suggesting sporadic activity from the prehistoric period through to the medieval period. This spread of material is quite typical of sites in this general locality, which has been intensely exploited from prehistoric times onwards. The hint of possible Saxon material is of particular interest but needs to be corroborated should further work take place at this site. The poor condition of much of the material reduces its value for detailed analysis.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

Just four struck flints were recovered from the evaluation. one of these was a spall (a piece less than 20x20mm) from ditch 113 (173), one was a flake from feature 8, (59) and two scrapers were recovered from the upper fill (161) of feature 100 in trench 12. One of the scrapers was burnt and one was iron stained. The pieces are broad flake tradition and are not closely datable in themselves but are likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Animal Bone by Matilda Holmes

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Ribs were not identified to species. All the animal bones were hand collected, no sieved samples were noted and all fragments were recorded (Appendix 4). The bones were in fair condition, though fragmentary - 151 fragments were conjoined to make a total of 9 refitted

fragments. Taphonomic factors affecting the material were recorded, of which 3 fragments had been burnt. There was no sign of fresh breakage, gnawing or butchery, although articulated fragments of sheep / goat maxilla, mandible, ribs, sternum and pelvis were recorded from pit 127 (182). The absence of sieved samples may lead to a negative bias in the number and variety of small mammals, fish and bird bones recorded in the assemblage.

The assemblage was very small so little information was available on the animal husbandry or economy of those living in the area, although cattle, sheep / goat and horse were present. The majority of the sheep / goat bones came from the partially articulated skeleton described above and the two bird bones were left and right femurs from a chick.

A cattle metacarpal came from an animal approximately 1.12m tall at the shoulder (using indices from Fock 1966), which is not unusual for prehistoric cattle. Information from tooth wear and eruption from cattle and sheep / goats suggests that animals were mature at death. The horse mandible appears to have come from an animal between 30 and 42 months of age.

The absence of butchery evidence means that it is difficult to tell the nature of the assemblage, but the presence of unarticulated bones of domestic animals in pit, ditch and post hole deposits suggests they originated from domestic refuse. The placement of part of the head and spine of a sheep / goat in a pit may be indicative of ritual practices, which is not uncommon in prehistoric assemblages.

Although small, the assemblage does indicate that any excavation in the area may be expected to produce a significant quantity of animal bone. Prehistoric faunal assemblages are still relatively rare and may be expected to produce valuable information on the animal husbandry and economy of the population both locally and nationally. It is also recommended that any large scale excavation carried out includes flotation or sieving of environmental soil samples to help reduce bias in the number of small mammal, bird and fish bones recorded.

Other finds by Sean Wallis

Brick and tile

One undated fragment of tile, weighing 50g, was recovered from feature 35. Another small fragment was found on the surface of ditch 138, which may be modern.

Burnt Clay

Two small featureless fragments of burnt clay were recovered from the fill of post-hole 128 (183).

Clay pipe

One small stem fragment of clay tobacco pipe, weighing 3g, was retrieved from the fill of ditch 121. The fragment was unmarked but, based on the bore-hole size, probably dates from the 17th or 18th century.

Metal

The only metal object found during the evaluation was an iron nail, weighing 10g, which was found in ditch 121.

Shell

One piece of oyster shell, weighing 12g, was recovered from the fill of pit 5 (56).

Stone

Seventeen fragments of stone, weighing 1,620g, were recovered from four features (5, 101, 108, 124), of which most represented unremarkable pieces of burnt sandstone or limestone. The only interesting piece was a possible fragment of quernstone, found in pit 5 (56).

Conclusion

Despite adverse weather conditions throughout the project, it was possible to successfully excavate and record sufficient evaluation trenches to provide a good overall coverage of the proposed development area. The results can usefully be divided into those trenches targeted at features known/suspected from aerial photographs and geophysical survey, and those from the random trenches.

Except in a small number of cases, those trenches which were positioned to target areas highlighted by aerial photographs or geophysical survey produced no evidence of the predicted features. Exceptions include the double-ditched trackway, clearly present in the western portion of the site (located in Trenches 59 and 60 but not 81), two geophysical anomalies, possibly related to one another to the south of this (Trenches 70 and 73), and isolated ditches in the western (Trench 94) and eastern areas (Trenches 142, 161). The case of the ditch in Trench 157 is less clear, as if this was the feature predicted, it should have appeared in four other trenches, where it was not observed. The post-holes recorded in Trench 216 (and nearby trenches) could conceivably have had some relation to the discrete anomaly predicted, but this is unlikely. Approximately 30% of the targeted trenches produced some archaeological result; but one third of these were features other than those expected.

The stratified random trenching pattern produced features of certain or possible archaeological interest in roughly one quarter of trenches. The south-eastern corner seems to have produced the most concentrated clustering of features, including some suggestive of occupation sites, but in general, features are present across the entire site.

Finds were very sparse across the site, but ranged in date and included the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and Medieval periods. Sites of the prehistoric and Saxon periods would not be expected to yield significant quantities of material remains in evaluation (Saxon sites are notoriously difficult to identify from sample trenching), so that any results of these periods can be considered to be locally significant. Four pits, a

post hole and two ditches produced prehistoric finds (Bronze Age or Iron Age); the pits and post hole presumably indicate settlement. Probable Saxon finds came from another pit and two post holes.

The scarcity of Roman finds probably indicates very little activity in the area, with just three ditches dated to this period, but work on a landscape scale such as provided by large quarry sites has shown that large tracts of field system can be identified even from such apparently unpromising quantities of finds (Booth *et al.* forthcoming; Pine and Preston 2005; Hammond *et al*. forthcoming; Jennings *et al*. 2004; Miles *et al*. in press).

More finds and features dated to the medieval period, spread across most of the area investigated, and again probably representing an agricultural landscape. Ditched field systems of Roman or medieval date are of interest in examining the wider landscape exploitation, but are unlikely to produce large quantities of finds. This type of evidence is recoverable only by examining large areas, such as here.

In summary, the trenching exercise has shown that the site has modest archaeological potential throughout. Nothing suggests that remains of national or regional importance are likely to be present, all the finds are modest but, especially the prehistoric and Saxon, are of local significance. Areas which have produced no finds or features (e.g., the north-eastern corner of the western area) cannot be confidently predicted to have no archaeology present, given the widely scattered distribution of the features that have been located. Small clusters of prehistoric or Saxon features could easily have been missed by the widely-spaced trenches.

References

Benson, D and Miles, D, 1974, *The Upper Thames Valley: an archaeological survey of the river gravels,* Oxfordshire Archaeol Unit Survey **2**, Oxford

BGS, 1974, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 252, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth

Booth, P, Miles, D, Palmer, S and Smith, A, forthcoming, *Landscape studies in the Cotswold Water Park: Prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon use of the gravel terraces, and Roman and Native interaction*, Thames Valley Landscapes Monogr **11**, Oxford

Fock, J, 1966, *Metrische Untersuchungen an Metapodien einiger europaischer Rinerrassen* Dissertation, Univ Munich

Fulford, M, 1992, 'Iron Age to Roman: a period of radical change on the gravels', in (eds) M Fulford and E Nicols, *Developing landscapes of lowland Britain: the archaeology of the British gravels: a review,* Soc Antiq London Occas Pap **14**, 23–38

Jennings, D, Muir, J, Palmer, S, Smith, A and Hayden C, 2004, *Thornhill Farm, Gloucestershire: an Iron Age and Roman pastoral site in the Upper Thames Valley*, Oxford archaeol Thames Valley Landscapes Mongr **23**, Oxford

PPG16, 1990, *Archaeology and Planning*, Dept of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance 16, HMSO

Hammond, S, Havard, T, Hindmarch, E and Preston, S, forthcoming, Roman landscapes at Manor Farm, Kempsford, Gloucestershire, (draft publication report, Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading

Miles, D, Palmer, S, Smith, A, and Jones, GP, in press, *Iron Age and Roman settlement in the Upper Thames Valley: excavations at Claydon Pike and other site in the Cotswold Water Park*, Thames Valley Landscapes Monogr **26**, Oxford

Mudd, A, Williams, R J and Lupton, A, 1999, *Excavations alongside Roman Ermin Street, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire; the archaeology of the A419/417 Swindon to Gloucester Road Scheme Vol 1: Prehistoric and Roman activity,* Oxford Archaeological Unit, Oxford

Mudd, A, Williams, R J and Lupton, A, 1999, *Excavations alongside Roman Ermin Street, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire; the archaeology of the A419/417 Swindon to Gloucester Road Scheme Vol 2: Medieval and Post-Medieval Activity, Finds and Environmental Evidence* Oxford Archaeological Unit, Oxford

Phillips, A, 2007, 'Geophysical survey report: Down Ampney Wiltshire', Stratascan Ltd, rep 2275, Upton upon Severn

Pine, J and Preston, S, 2005, *Iron Age and Roman settlement and landscape at Totterdown Lane, Horcott, Fairford, Gloucestershire* TVAS Monograph **5**, Reading

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	25.0	1.9	0.60	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.55m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel.
2	24.2	1.9	0.68	0–0.36m topsoil onto 0.36–0.56m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
3	27.2	1.9	0.76	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.76m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
4	24.6	1.9	0.68	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.56m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
5	25.8	1.9	0.80	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.75m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
6	25.8	1.9	0.73	0–0.31m topsoil onto 0.31–0.69m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
7	25.0	1.9	0.80	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.63m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
8	25.2	1.9	0.65	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.56m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
9	24.7	1.9	0.82	0–0.38m topsoil onto 0.38–0.68m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
10	25.0	1.9	0.70	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.70m subsoil onto natural silty clay (SW half) and sand and gravel (NE half). No archaeology.
11	26.5	1.9	0.70	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.62m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
12	28.3	1.9	0.60	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.45m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. Pit 100. **[Plate 3]**
13	25.0	1.9	0.70	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.50m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
14	24.0	1.9	0.26	0–0.26m topsoil onto 0.26–0.75m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
15	26.8	1.9	0.73	0–0.26m topsoil onto 0.26–0.58m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
16	26.6	1.9	0.75	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.70m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
17	24.6	1.9	0.75	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.75m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
18	25.5	1.9	0.75	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.70m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. Ditch 115.
19	23.2	1.9	0.72	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.62m subsoil onto natural sandy clay with gravel patches.
20	29.7	1.9	0.70	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.62m subsoil onto natural Oxford clay (NE end) sand and gravel (SW end). No archaeology.
21	23.0	1.9	0.95	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.82m subsoil onto 0.82–0.95m silty clay layer onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
22	25.0	1.9	0.65	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.65m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
23	24.5	1.9	0.90	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.80m subsoil onto 0.80–0.90m silty clay layer onto natural silty clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
24		1.9	0.90	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.85m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
25	24.0	1.9	0.88	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.70m subsoil onto 0.70–0.88m silty clay layer onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
26	25.7	1.9	0.50	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.45m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
27	24.0	1.9	0.83	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.63m subsoil onto 0.63–0.80m silty clay layer onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
28	25.0	1.9	1.00	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.80m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. Gully 113
29	27.0	1.9	0.82	0–0.26m topsoil onto 0.26–0.71m subsoil onto 0.71–0.82m silty clay layer onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
30	24.5	1.9	0.60	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.60m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
31	27.2	1.9	0.53	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.43m subsoil onto natural Oxford clay. No archaeology.
32	26.5	1.9	0.55	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.55m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with patches of Oxford clay. No archaeology.
33	26.5	1.9	0.60	0–0.37m topsoil onto 0.37–0.60m subsoil onto natural Oxford clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
34	24.6	1.9	0.55	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.55m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with patches of Oxford clay.
35	25.0	1.9	0.58	0–0.33m topsoil onto 0.33–0.58m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with patches of Oxford clay. No archaeology.
36	25.7	1.9	0.53	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.53m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with patches of Oxford clay. No archaeology.
37	24.6	1.9	0.40	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.40m subsoil onto natural Oxford clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
38	26.3	1.9	0.80	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.46m subsoil onto 0.46–0.80m silty clay layer onto natural sand and gravel with patches of Oxford clay. No archaeology.

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
39	27.3	1.9	0.38	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.38m subsoil onto natural Oxford clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
40	26.0	1.9	0.45	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.47m subsoil onto natural Oxford clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
41	26.2	1.9	0.48	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.46m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with patches of Oxford clay. No archaeology.
42	26.7	1.9	0.53	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.53m subsoil onto natural Oxford clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
43	23.6	1.9	0.50	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.50m subsoil onto natural Oxford clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
44	28.1	1.9	0.52	0–0.36m topsoil onto 0.36–0.52m subsoil onto natural Oxford clay.
45	23.2	1.9	0.83	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.83m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
46	24.6	1.9	0.85	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.85m subsoil onto natural silty clay with gravel patches. Pits 101, 105, Post-holes 103, 104, 106
47	25.3	1.9	0.73	0–0.29m topsoil onto 0.29–0.73m subsoil onto natural silty clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
48	25.0	1.9	0.65	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.65m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
49	24.0	1.9	0.64	0–0.29m topsoil onto 0.29–0.478 subsoil onto natural Oxford clay. No archaeology.
50	27.0	1.9	0.50	0–0.38m topsoil onto 0.38–0.50m subsoil onto natural Oxford clay. No archaeology.
51	25.1	1.9	0.38	0–0.38m topsoil onto natural Oxford clay. No archaeology.
52	25.2	1.9	0.73	0–0.36m topsoil onto 0.36–0.73m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with patches of Oxford clay. No archaeology.
53	27.0	1.9	0.55	0–0.37m topsoil onto 0.37–0.55m subsoil onto natural silty clay.
54	22.5	1.9	0.90	0–0.29m topsoil onto 0.29–0.73m subsoil onto natural silty clay. No archaeology.
55	28.2	1.9	0.80	0–0.37m topsoil onto 0.37–0.80m subsoil onto natural silty clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
56	25.1	1.9	0.55	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.55m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel.
57	25.8	1.9	0.66	0–0.32m topsoil onto 0.32–0.54m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
58	27.3	1.9	0.52	0–0.22m topsoil onto 0.23–0.40m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with subsoil patches. No archaeology.
59	25.0	1.9	0.62	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.56m subsoil onto natural silty clay with gravel patches. Two unexcavated ditches 139, 140.
60	26.0	1.9	0.68	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.48m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditches 125, 135
61	24.0	1.9	0.77	0–0.33m topsoil onto 0.33–0.62m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with subsoil/silty clay patches. Ditch 136
62	24.4	1.9	0.50	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.44m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with subsoil patches. No archaeology.
63	24.1	1.9	0.90	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.64m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel/silty clay. No archaeology.
64	26.0	1.9	0.65	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.50m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel/silty clay. No archaeology.
65	25.1	1.9	0.48	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.48m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel/silty clay.
66	27.5	1.9	0.49	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.49m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel/silty clay. No archaeology.
67	27.5	1.9	0.45	0–0.29m topsoil onto 0.29–0.45m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
68	25.0	1.9	0.49	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.49m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with subsoil patches. Ditch 124
69	18.0	1.9	0.42	0–0.22m topsoil onto 0.22–0.42m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with subsoil patches.
70	25.0	1.9	0.52	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.47m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Gully 107, Ditch 108
71	26.0	1.9	0.60	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.60m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditch 114
72	25.0	1.9	0.55	0–0.29m topsoil onto 0.29–0.55m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel.
73	25.9	1.9	0.73	0–0.33m topsoil onto 0.33–0.73m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Pit 127, Ditch 137
74	27.0	1.9	0.69	0–0.29m topsoil onto 0.29–0.69m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditch 138
75	28.0	1.9	0.84	0–0.36m topsoil onto 0.36–0.84m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. ?Natural hollows/subsoil patches 109, 110
76	22.0	1.9	0.92	0–0.31m topsoil onto 0.31–0.90m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel.
77	24.0	1.9	0.80	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.80m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditch 126
78	28.0	1.9	0.60	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.60m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditches 116, 117
79	24.0	1.9	0.68	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.68m subsoil onto natural Oxford clay. No archaeology.
80	26.3	1.9	0.50	0–0.35m topsoil onto natural Oxford clay. No archaeology.
81	27.6	1.9	0.70	0–0.29m topsoil onto 0.29–0.70m subsoil onto natural silty clay with gravel patches. (No sign of ditches)
82	25.0	1.9	0.63	0–0.29m topsoil onto 0.29–0.63m subsoil onto natural Oxford clay. No archaeology.
83	27.4	1.9	0.54	0–0.32m topsoil onto 0.32–0.54m subsoil onto natural silty clay. No archaeology.
84	23.6	1.9	0.72	0–0.33m topsoil onto 0.33–0.72m subsoil onto natural silty clay with patches of Oxford clay. Ditch ?141 unexcavated
85	26.3	1.9	0.50	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.50m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditch 122
86	26.7	1.9	0.43	0–0.29m topsoil onto 0.29–0.43m subsoil onto natural silty clay with patches of Oxford clay. No archaeology.
87	26.1	1.9	0.73	0–0.34m topsoil onto 0.34–0.73m subsoil onto natural silty clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
88	25.8	1.9	0.50	0–0.29m topsoil onto 0.29–0.50m subsoil onto natural silty clay with Oxford clay patches. No archaeology.
89	24.0	1.9	0.47	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.47m subsoil onto natural silty clay with gravel and Oxford clay patches. No archaeology.
90	11.0	1.9	0.57	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.57m subsoil onto natural silty clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
91	24.8	1.9	0.56	0–0.26m topsoil onto 0.26–0.56m subsoil onto natural silty clay. Post-hole 119
92	24.6	1.9	0.80	0–0.32m topsoil onto 0.32–0.80m subsoil onto natural silty clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
93	27.6	1.9	0.48	0–0.32m topsoil onto 0.32–0.48m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
94	27.0	1.9	0.49	0–0.26m topsoil onto 0.26–0.49m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditch 121 **[Plate 2]**
95	24.0	1.9	0.48	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.48m subsoil onto natural silty clay with gravel patches. Ditch 120
96	25.6	1.9	0.90	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.90m subsoil onto natural silty clay (SW End) sand and gravel (NE End). No archaeology.
97	28.6	1.9	0.44	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.38m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
98	26.0	1.9	0.49	0–0.26m topsoil onto 0.26–0.38m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditch 117
99	24.0	1.9	0.50	0–0.24m topsoil onto 0.24–0.41m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel/silty clay with patches of Oxford clay. No archaeology.
100	26.0	1.9	0.62	0–0.34m topsoil onto 0.34–0.48m subsoil onto natural silty clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
101	27.0	1.9	0.69	0–0.34m topsoil onto 0.34–0.53m subsoil onto natural silty clay with Oxford clay. No archaeology.
102	24.1	1.9	0.69	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.52m subsoil onto natural silty clay with Oxford clay patches. No archaeology.
103	24.0	1.9	0.64	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.53m subsoil onto natural silty clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
104	26.8	1.9	0.60	0–0.29m topsoil onto 0.29–0.50m subsoil onto natural silty clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
105	24.2	1.9	0.48	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.48m subsoil onto natural silty clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
106	27.8	1.9	0.79	0–0.34m topsoil onto 0.34–0.68m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel (E End), silty clay (W End). No archaeology.
107	27.9	1.9	0.48	0–0.24m topsoil onto 0.24–0.37m subsoil onto natural silty clay. Modern culvert
108	24.1	1.9	0.66	0–0.34m topsoil onto 0.34–0.55m subsoil onto natural silty clay with gravel patches. Modern culvert
109	28.4	1.9	0.75	0–0.33m topsoil onto 0.33–0.59m subsoil onto natural Oxford clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
110	26.2	1.9	0.54	0–0.22m topsoil onto 0.22–0.47m subsoil onto natural silty clay. No archaeology.
111	27.0	1.9	0.60	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.49m subsoil onto natural silty clay. No archaeology.
112	24.0	1.9	0.62	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.52m subsoil onto natural Oxford clay with overlying gravel patches. No archaeology.
113	24.5	1.9	0.57	0–0.24m topsoil onto 0.24–0.44m subsoil onto natural silty clay with Oxford clay patches. No archaeology.
114	25.6	1.9	0.88	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.62m subsoil onto natural silty clay. No archaeology.
115	25.0	1.9	0.68	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.60m subsoil (subsoil at 18m, 0.28–0.79m) onto natural silty clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
116	26.5	1.9	0.65	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.50m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
117	25.8	1.9	0.47	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.47m subsoil onto natural silty clay with gravel patches. Gully 39
118	23.5	1.9	0.56	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.46m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
119	25.0	1.9	0.40	0–0.23m topsoil onto 0.23–0.38m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel.
120	28.4	1.9	0.48	0–0.24m topsoil onto 0.24–0.42m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel.
121	25.1	1.9	0.48	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.46m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with patches of Oxford clay. No archaeology.
122	24.5	1.9	0.57	0–0.26m topsoil onto 0.26–0.57m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with subsoil patches. No archaeology.
123	26.0	1.9	0.56	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.56m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
124	25.8	1.9	0.55	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.55m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
125	25.0	1.9	0.60	0–0.29m topsoil onto 0.29–0.60m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with subsoil patches. Gully 41
126	26.6	1.9	0.60	0–0.20m topsoil onto 0.20–0.60m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
127	25.3	1.9	0.43	0–0.29m topsoil onto 0.29–0.39m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology. Ditches 49, 112
128	27.1	1.9	0.70	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.66m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with patches of Oxford clay. No archaeology.
129	26.9	1.9	0.53	0–0.26m topsoil onto 0.26–0.43m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditches 40, 111
130	24.0	1.9	0.60	0–0.29m topsoil onto 0.29–0.54m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with patches of Oxford clay. No archaeology.
131	26.4	1.9	0.54	0–0.23m topsoil onto 0.23–0.50m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with subsoil patches. No archaeology.
132	26.6	1.9	0.64	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.59m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with subsoil patches. Gully 38

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
133	26.5	1.9	0.62	0–0.29m topsoil onto 0.29–0.57m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
134	24.2	1.9	0.53	0–0.23m topsoil onto 0.23–0.42m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with Oxford clay covering ½ of trench. No archaeology.
135	25.5	1.9	0.40	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.40m subsoil onto natural silty clay. ?Post-holes 35, 36, 37
136	26.0	1.9	0.58	0–0.23m topsoil onto 0.23–0.43m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
137	25.2	1.9	0.59	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.47m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
138	25.3	1.9	0.62	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.51m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
139	23.5	1.9	0.55	0–0.26m topsoil onto 0.26–0.35m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
140	26.0	1.9	0.63	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.50m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
141	24.0	1.9	0.50	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.36m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
142	26.2	1.9	0.70	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.60m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Gullies 33, 34 **[Plate 4]**
143	25.8	1.9	0.80	0–0.26m topsoil onto 0.26–0.62m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
144	25.7	1.9	0.67	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.59 subsoil onto natural sand and gravel.
145	25.8	1.9	1.00	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.93m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
146	25.1	1.9	0.56	0–0.36m topsoil onto 0.36–0.50m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
147	24.5	1.9	0.50	0–0.-26m topsoil onto 0.26–0.32m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
148	24.0	1.9	0.58	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.52m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with underlying patches of Oxford clay. No archaeology.
149	26.2	1.9	0.60	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.47m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with underlying patches of Oxford clay. No archaeology.
150	25.6	1.9	0.35	0–0.23m topsoil onto 0.23–0.28m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
151	27.3	1.9	0.70	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.70m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
152	26.0	1.9	0.60	0–0.26m topsoil onto 0.26–0.60m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with subsoil patches. No archaeology.
153	26.2	1.9	0.55	0–0.17m topsoil onto 0.17–0.46m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with subsoil patches. No archaeology.
154	27.8	1.9	0.60	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.50m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Post-hole 47
155	28.0	1.9	0.58	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.50m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Gullies 27, 28, 42
156	26.2	1.9	0.45	0–0.26m topsoil onto 0.26–0.38m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology
157	28.2	1.9	0.44	0–0.22m topsoil onto 0.22–0.44m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Gully 45, Ditches 43, 44
158	30.3	1.9	0.65	0–0.26m topsoil onto 0.26–0.65m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
159	26.5	1.9	0.70	0–0.26m topsoil onto 0.26–0.60m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with yellow brown clay patches. No archaeology.
160	27.6	1.9	0.42	0–0.22m topsoil onto 0.22–0.32m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
161	28.0	1.9	0.41	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.38m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Gully 29
162	28.2	1.9	0.40	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.35m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology
163	25.3	1.9	0.48	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
164	28.5	1.9	0.36	0–0.28m topsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Post-holes 30, 31, 32
165	28.5	1.9	0.38	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.34m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
166	28.6	1.9	0.32	0–0.25m topsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
167	28.1	1.9	0.35	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.30m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Unexcavated ditch 102 **[Plate 1]**
168	27.1	1.9	0.50	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
169	27.0	1.9	0.62	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.55m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. Ditch 123
170	18.6	1.9	0.42	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.35m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with reddish brown silty clay patches. No archaeology.
171	26.0	1.9	0.39	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.39m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
172	28.6	1.9	0.41	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.38m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Post-hole 26
173	24.5	1.9	0.80	0–0.32m topsoil onto 0.32–0.65m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with subsoil patches. No archaeology.
174	29.8	1.9	0.52	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.49m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
175	27.8	1.9	0.92	0–0.29m topsoil onto 0.29–0.74m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with subsoil patches. Hearth/pit 24
176	28.2	1.9	0.59	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.57m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Gully 25
177	27.6	1.9	0.54	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.52m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
178	26.9	1.9	0.55	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.47m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Gully 11, Post-hole 12; subsoil spread 64
179	27.7	1.9	0.45	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.45m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with subsoil patches. No archaeology.
180	25.7	1.9	0.49	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.39m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditch 130
181	27.5	1.9	0.59	0–0.24m topsoil onto 0.24–0.46m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditch 13
182	27.0	1.9	0.44	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
183	25.2	1.9	0.52	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.46m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditches 7, 10
184	28.5	1.9	0.50	0–0.20m topsoil onto 0.20–0.39m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditch 15
185	25.3	1.9	0.44	0–0.29m topsoil onto 0.29–0.40m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Drain 23, ?Furrow 22
186	28.5	1.9	0.80	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.61m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology
187	26.2	1.9	0.39	0–0.30m topsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditch 19
188	25.2	1.9	0.60	0–0.20m topsoil onto 0.20–0.49m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
189	25.8	1.9	0.54	0–0.29m topsoil onto 0.29–0.43m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. ?Furrow 48

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
190	26.4	1.9	0.45	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditch 20, Post-hole 12
191	32.0m	1.9	0.43	0–0.31m topsoil onto 0.31–0.38m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditch 6
192	26.2	1.9	0.46	0–0.33m topsoil onto 0.33–0.41m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel.
193	31.5	1.9	0.38	0–0.23m topsoil onto 0.23–0.35m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditch 4
194	26.2	1.9	0.78	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.68m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditch 9
195	25.20	1.9	0.70	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.70m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditch 8
196	25.5	1.9	0.37	0–0.26m topsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Ditch 3
197	28.7	1.9	0.38	0–0.28m topsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Post-hole 46
198	28.1	1.9	0.44	0–0. 32m topsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Post-holes 16, 17, 18
199	27.0	1.9	0.58	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.45m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Pit 5 **[Plate 5]**
200	27.8	1.9	0.33	0–0.24m topsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Pits 1, 2
201	30.30	1.9	0.44	0–0.30m topsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology
202	27.50	1.9	0.59	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.50m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel.
203	28.2	1.9	0.42	0–0.30m topsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
204	27.5	1.9	0.36	0–0.28m topsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
205	29.0	1.9	0.80	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.55m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel with clay patches. No archaeology.
206	24.6	1.9	0.39	0–0.24m topsoil onto 0.24–0.39m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
207	27.0	1.9	0.44	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.44m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel.
208	26.0	1.9	0.47	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.47m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
209	17.2	1.9	0.43	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.40m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
210	25.3	1.9	0.69	0–0.26m topsoil onto 0.26–0.47m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
211	12.9	1.9	0.44	0–0.24m topsoil onto 0.24–0.40m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
212	12.8	1.9	0.48	0–0.27m topsoil onto 0.27–0.45m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
213	9.0	1.9	0.55	0–0.26m topsoil onto 0.26–0.49m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
214	14.2	1.9	0.45	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.44m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
215	23.2	1.9	0.39	0–0.22m topsoil onto 0.22–0.39m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology.
216	17.2	1.9	0.36	0–0.20m topsoil onto 0.20–0.30m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. Post holes 131, 132, 133, 134
217	26.9	1.9	0.60	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.60m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology
218	18.5	1.9	0.65	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.60m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology
219	12.5	1.9	0.7	0–0.28m topsoil onto 0.28–0.50m subsoil 0.50–0.60m red brown silty clay onto natural sand and gravel with subsoil patches and animal burrows. Post holes 128, 129 **[Plate 6]**
220	11.2	1.9	0.6	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.50m subsoil onto natural sand and gravel. No archaeology

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
all		50	Topsoil	N/A	
all		51	Subsoil	N/A	
178		64	Subsoil spread		
200	1	52	Pit	Bronze Age	Pottery
200	2	53	Pit	Bronze Age/Iron Age	Pottery
196	3	54	Ditch		
193	4	55	Ditch		
199	5	56	Pit	?Saxon	Pottery
191	6	57	Ditch		
183	7	58	Ditch	?Roman	Pottery
195	8	59	Ditch	?Prehistoric	Struck Flint (flake)
194	9	60	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
183	10	61	Ditch		
178	11	62	Gully		
178	12	63	Post-hole		
181	13	66	Ditch		
184	15	65	Ditch		
198	16	68	Post-hole		
198	17	69	Post-hole		
198	18	70	Post-hole		
187	19	71, 72	Ditch		
190	20	78	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
190	21	79	Post-hole		
185	22	73	Possible furrow	Post-medieval	Pottery
185	23	74, 75	Drain	Modern	Ceramic drain
175	24	76	Pit / Hearth		
176	25	77	Gully		
172	26	80	Post-hole		
155	27	83	Gully		
155	28	81	Gully		
161	29	82	Gully		
164	30	84	Post-hole		
164	31	85	Post-hole		
164	32	86	Post-hole		
142	33	87	Gully		
142	34	88	Gully		
135	35	89	Post-hole / Tree-bole	Post-medieval	Brick
135	36	90	Post-hole / Tree-bole		
135	37	91	Post-hole		
132	38	92	Gully		
117	39	93	Gully		
129	40	94	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery (+ residual Roman)
125	41	97	Gully		
155	42	98	Gully		
157	43	150	Ditch		
157	44	151	Ditch		
157	45	152	Gully		
197	46	153	Post-hole	?Saxon	Pottery
154	47	154	Post-hole		
189	48	155	Possible furrow		
127	49	159, 160	Ditch		
12	100	161, 162	Pit	Prehistoric	Struck flint (Scrapers)
46	101	163, 164	Pit	Medieval	Pottery
167	102	Not Excavated	Ditch	Probably Modern	
46	103	166	Post-hole		
46	104	167	Post-hole		
46	105	168	Pit	Prehistoric	Pottery
46	106	165	Post-hole		
70	107	169, 170	Gully		
70	108	171, 172	Ditch		
75	109	199	Natural hollow?		
75	110	198	Natural hollow		
129	111	95, 96	Ditch		
127	112	156, 157, 158	Ditch		
28	113	175	Gully		
71	114	174	Ditch		
18	115	192	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
78	116	190	Ditch		
78	117	191	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
98	118	177	Ditch		
91	119	93	Post-hole	Prehistoric	Pottery
95	120	173	Ditch		
94	121	174	Ditch	Post-medieval	Clay pipe, iron nail
84	122	n/e	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
85	122	176	Ditch		
169	123	178	Ditch		
68	124	179	Ditch	Prehistoric	Pottery
60	125	180	Ditch		
77	126	181	Ditch		
73	127	182	Pit		
219	128	183	Post-hole	Early Saxon	Pottery
219	129	184	Post-hole		
180	130	185	Ditch		
216	131	186	Post-hole		
216	132	187	Post-hole		
216	133	188	Post-hole		
216	134	189	Post-hole		
60	135	195	Ditch		
61	136	196	Ditch		
73	137	n/e	Ditch		
74	138	n/e	Ditch	Modern	Brick
59	139	n/e	Ditch		
59	140	n/e	Ditch		
84	141	n/e	Ditch		

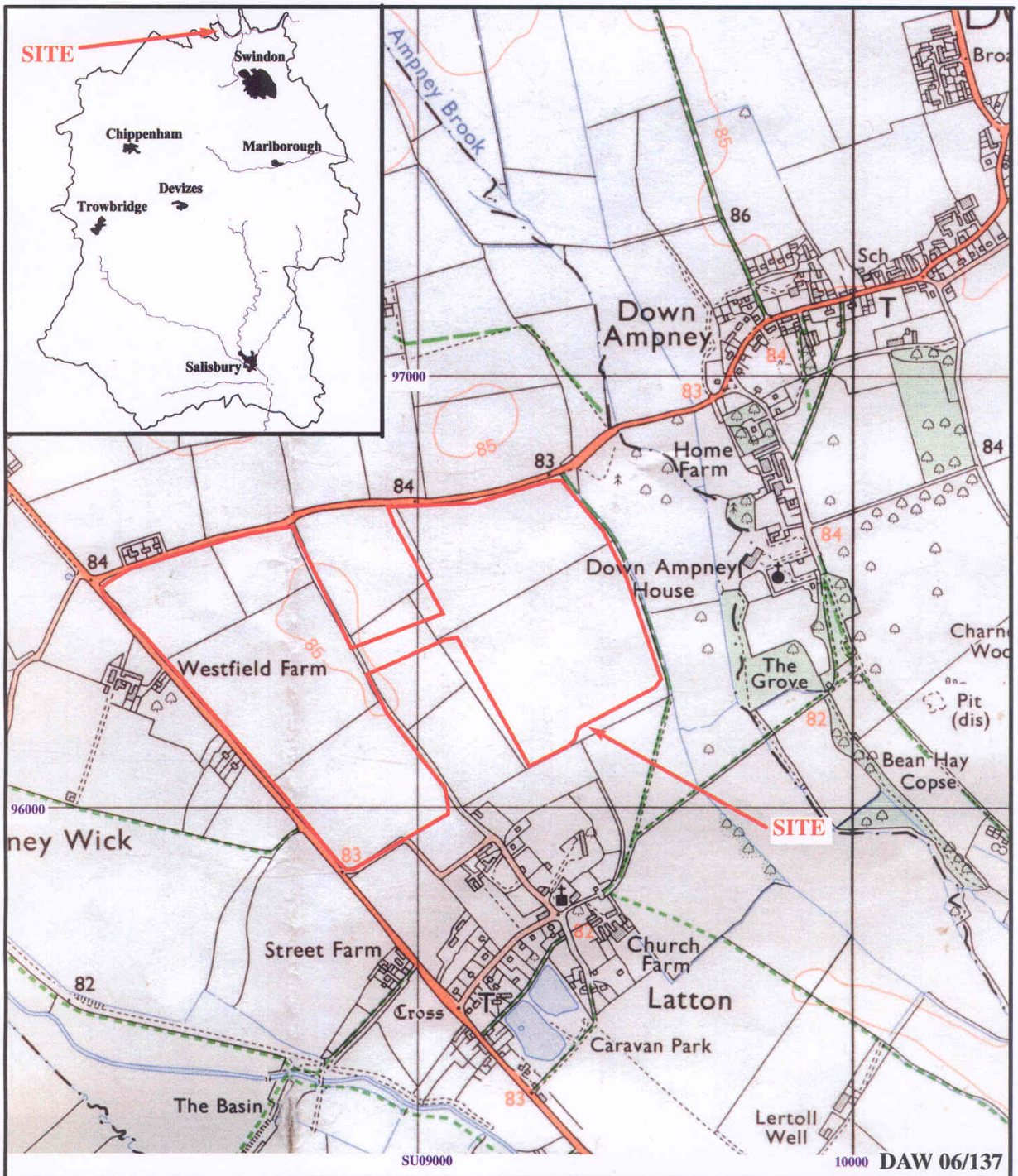
APPENDIX 3: Pottery Catalogue

Trench	*cut*	*fill*	*Prehistoric*	*Roman*	*Saxon?*	*Medieval*	*Post-medieval*	*Undated*	*Total Number*	*Total Weight (g)*
10		51	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	36
18	115	192	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	6
18		51	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	18
28		51	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	18
46	101	164	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	8
46	105	168	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
68	124	179	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	20
77	126	181	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	14
78	117	191	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	4
85	122	176	–	–	–	1	–	4	5	13
91	119	193	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	6
98		51	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	11
116		51	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	20
129	40	94	–	1	–	5	–	–	6	64
129		51	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	41
136		51	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	20
178		64	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	20
182		51	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	14
183	7	58	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	3
185	22	73	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	16
190	20	78	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	17
194	9	60	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	110
197	46	153	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3
199	5	56	–	–	11	–	–	14	25	60
200	1	52	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	13
200	2	53	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	9
219	128	183	–	–	5	–	–	–	5	12
TOTAL			**11**	**4**	**17**	**23**	**1**	**19**	**75**	**579**

APPENDIX 4: Animal bone summary: Species Representation (fragment count)

Species	*N*
Cattle	9
Sheep / Goat	80*
Horse	1
Bird	2
Unidentified Mammal	7
Total	**99**

* including 79 fragments from a partially articulated skeleton



Phase 6 and 1, Down Ampney, Wiltshire, 2004
An Archeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Down Ampney and within Wiltshire.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Phase 6 and 1, Down Ampney, Wiltshire, 2007

Figure 2. Plan of trenches showing archaeological features.

DAW 06/137

Area 6 and 1, Down Ampney, Cricklade, Wiltshire

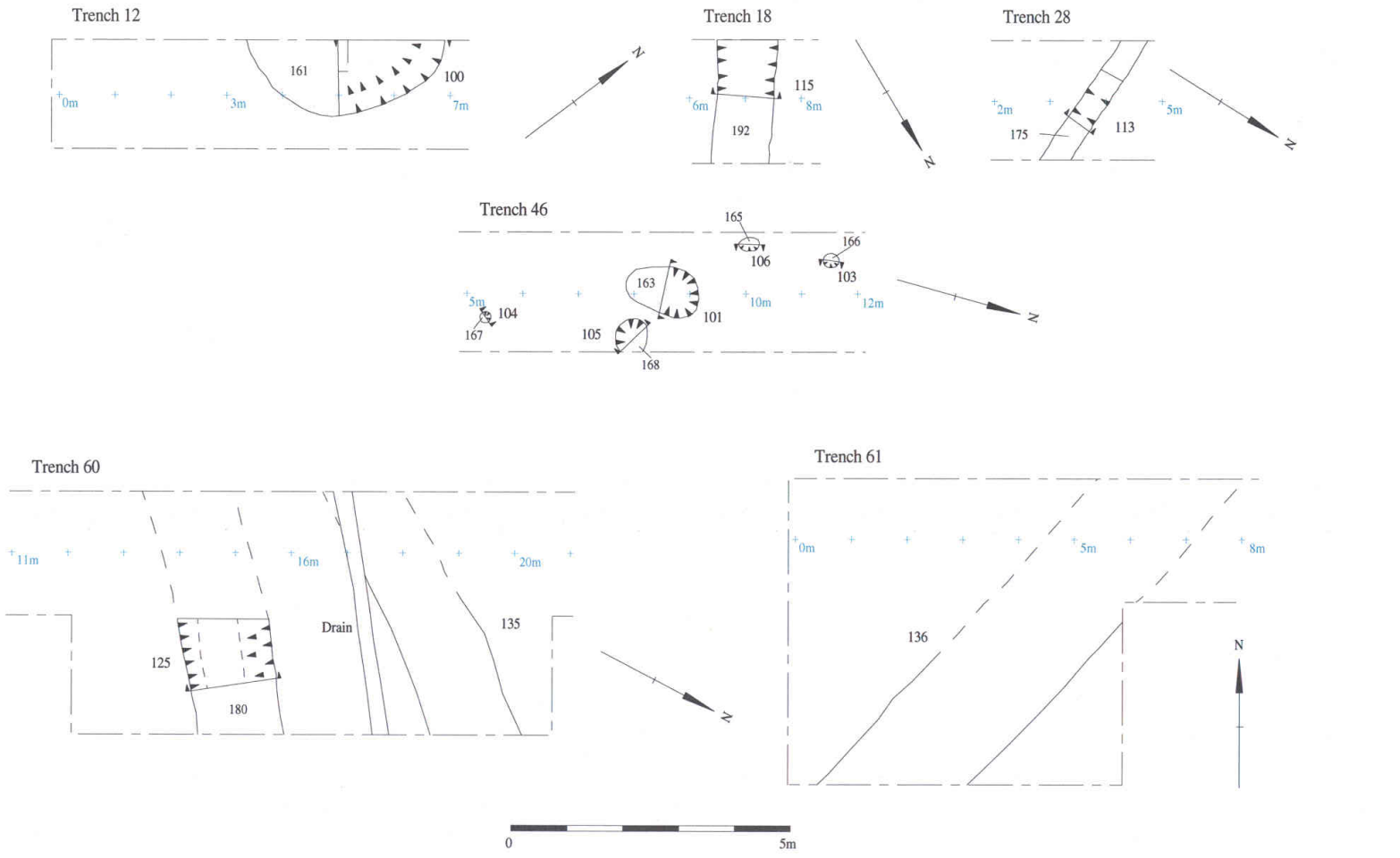
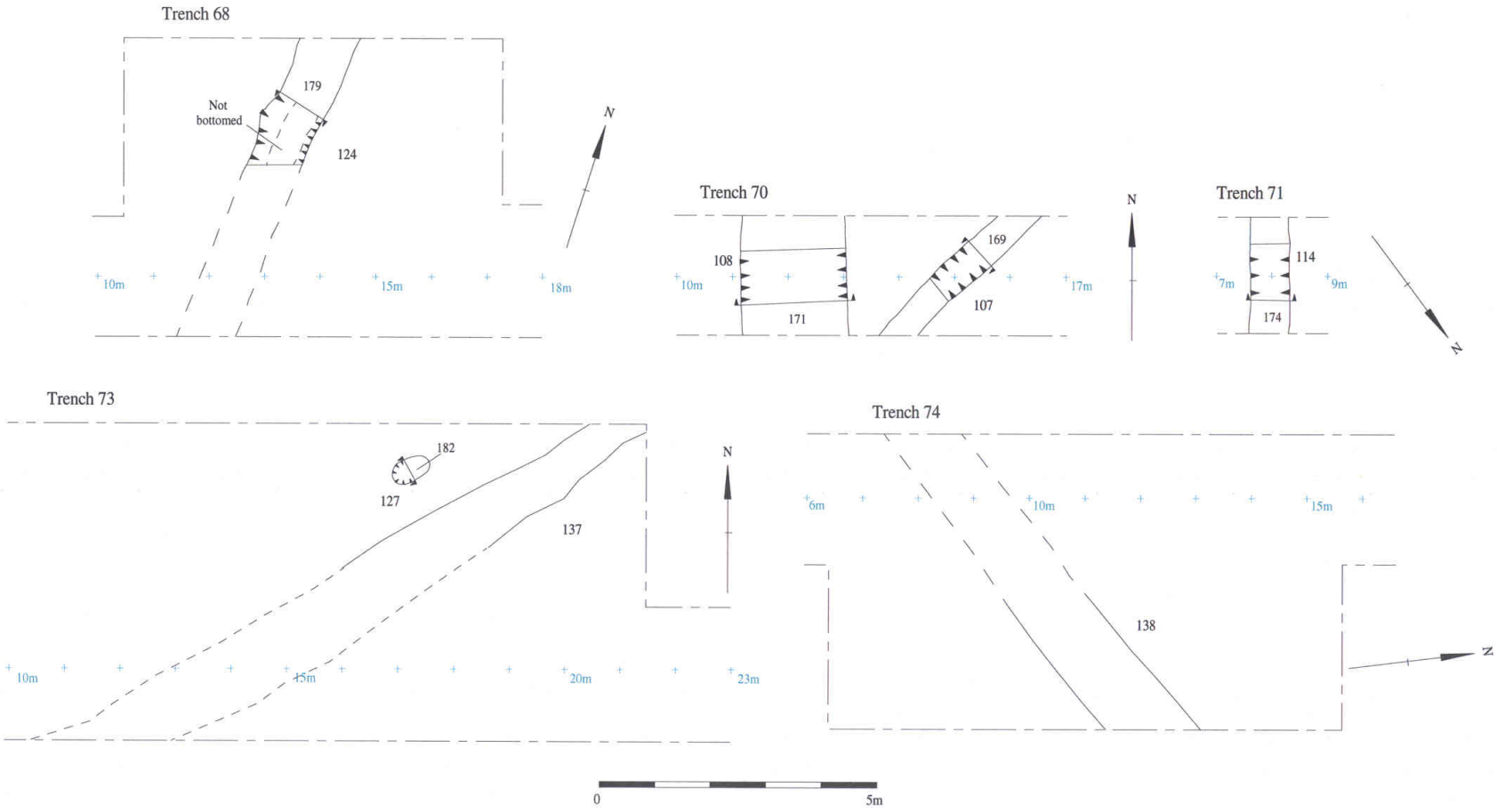


Figure 3. Plan of trenches.

DAW 06/137

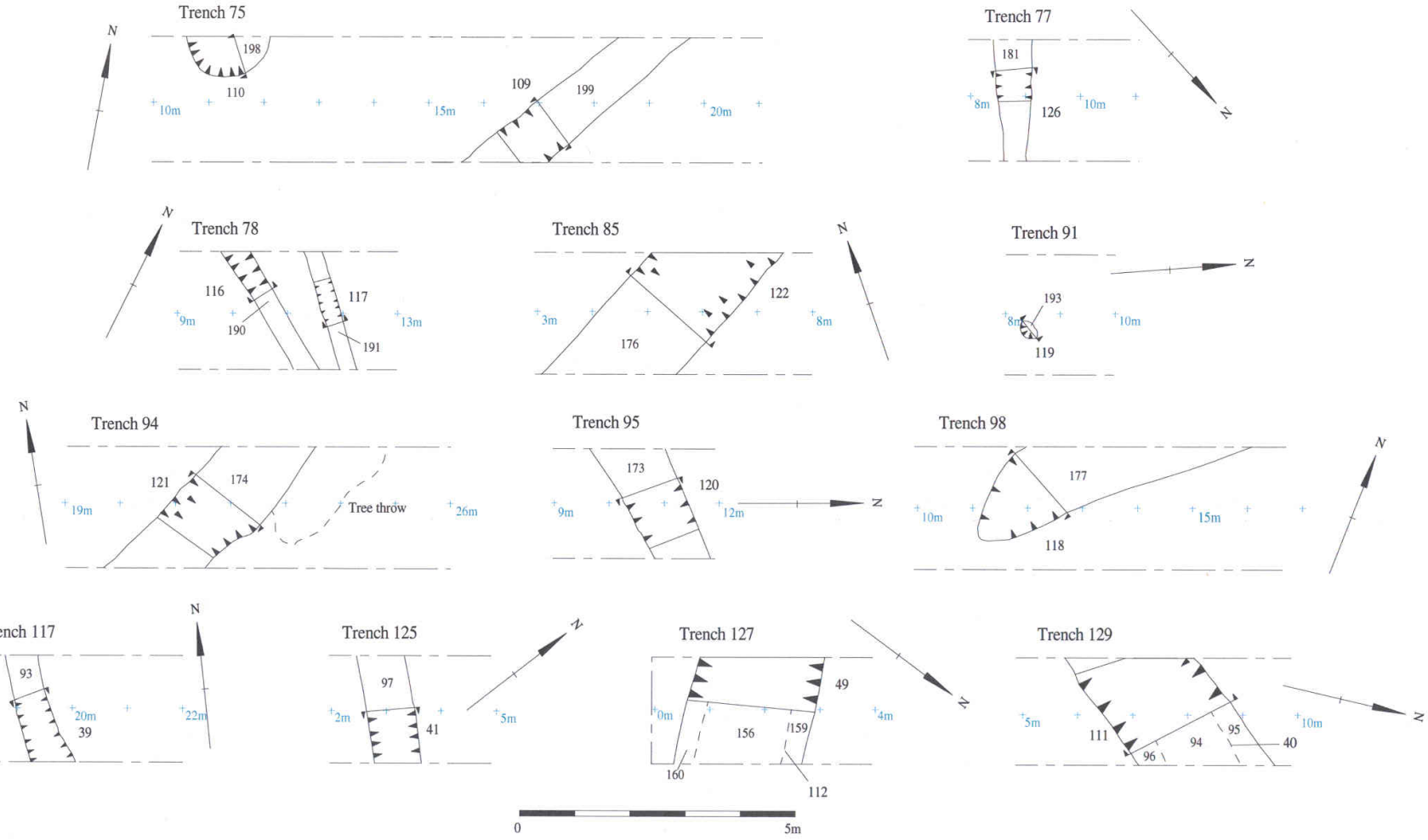
Area 6 and 1, Down Ampney, Cricklade, Wiltshire



DAW 06/137

Figure 4. Plan of trenches.

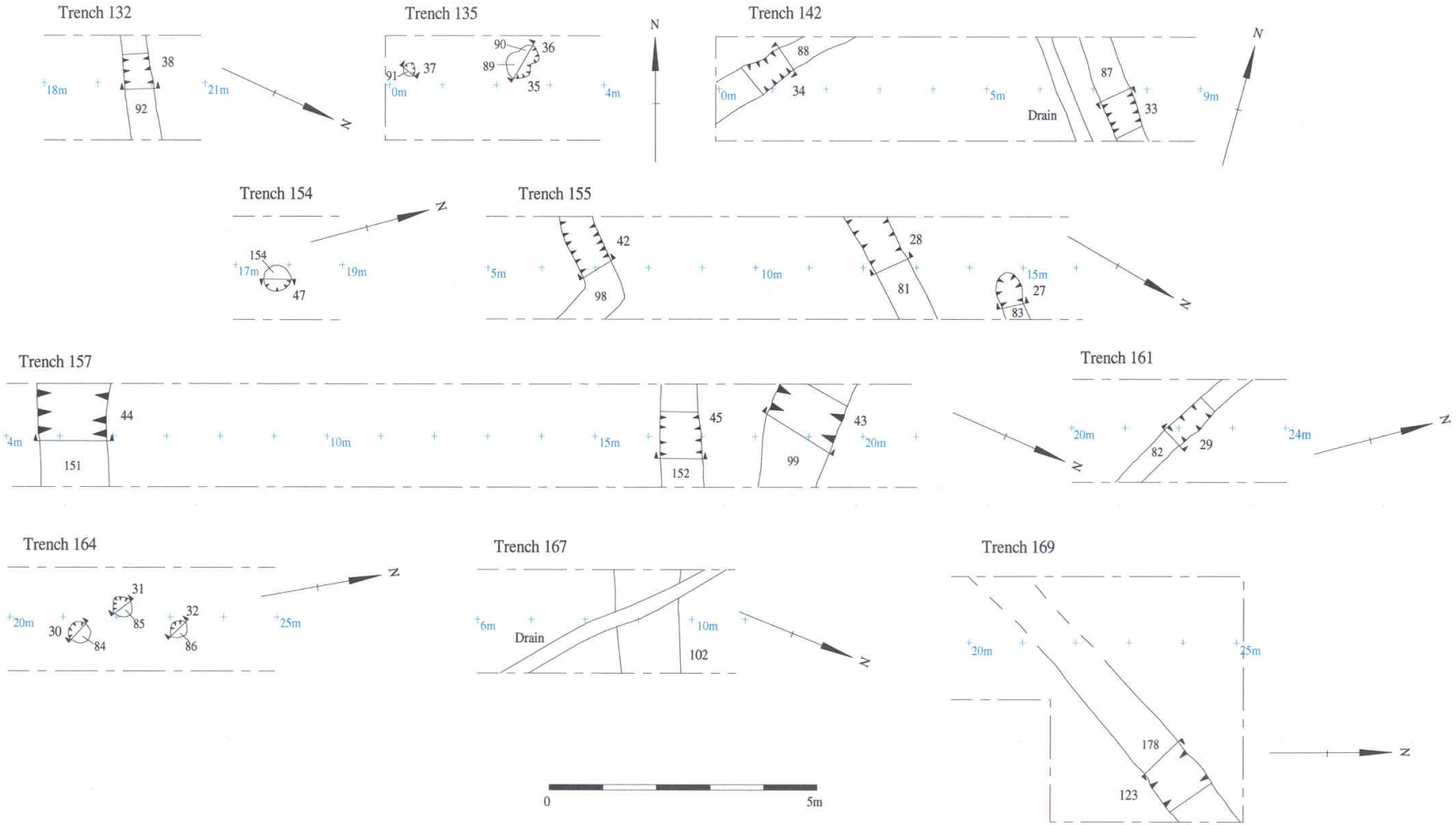
Area 6 and 1, Down Ampney, Cricklade, Wiltshire



DAW 06/137

Figure 5. Plan of trenches.

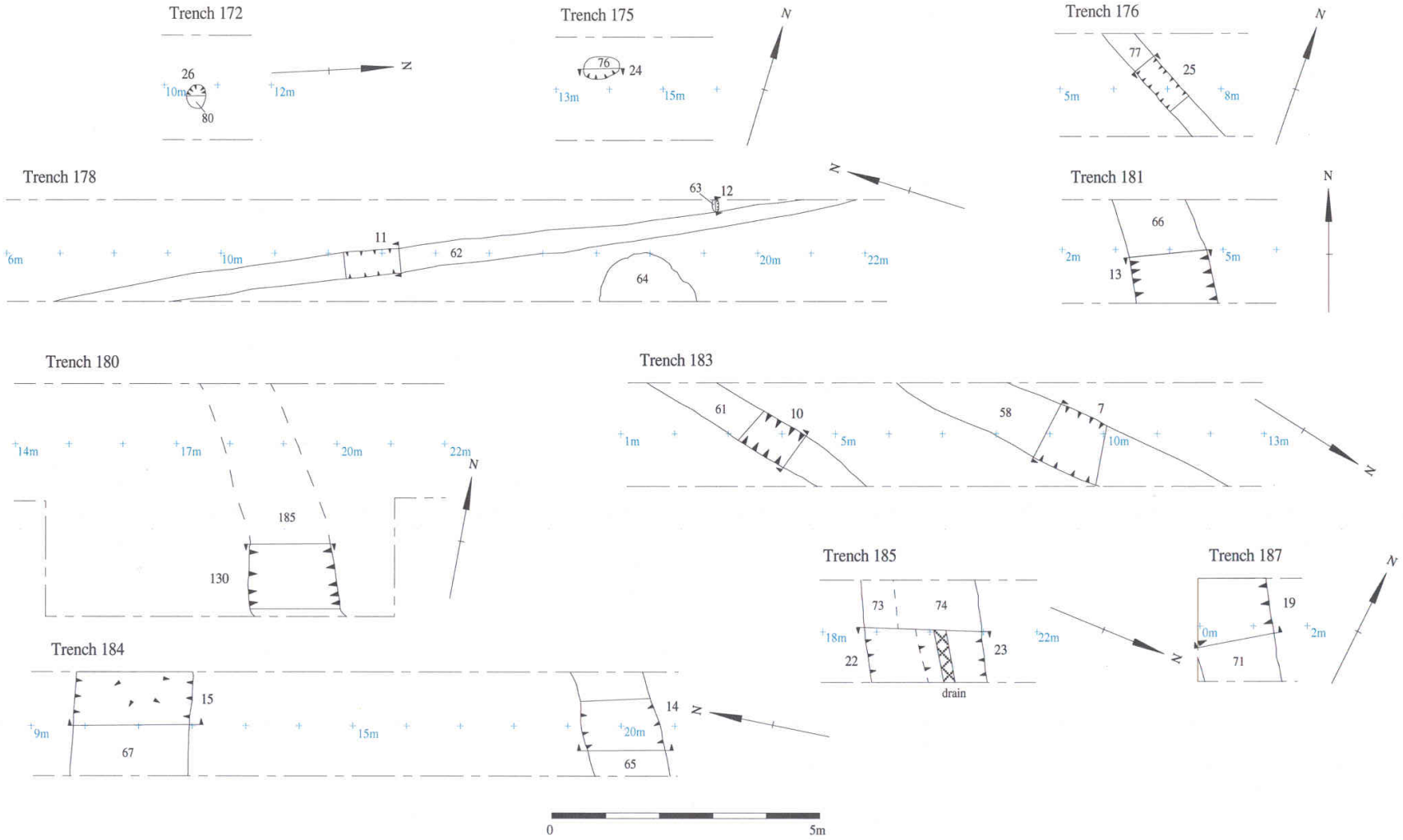
Area 6 and 1, Down Ampney, Cricklade, Wiltshire



DAW 06/137

Figure 6. Plan of trenches.

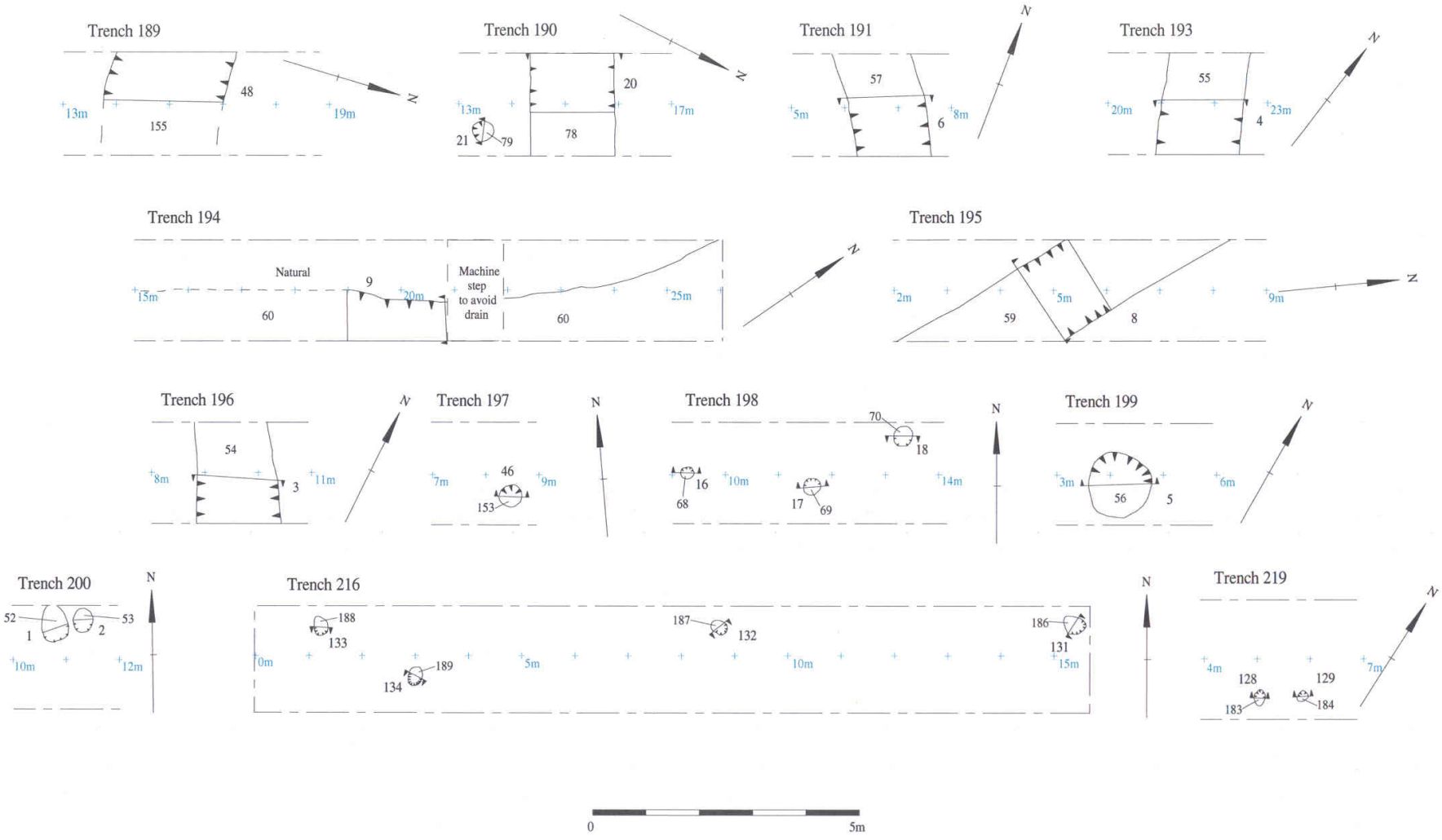
Area 6 and 1, Down Ampney, Cricklade, Wiltshire, 2007



DAW 06/137

Figure 7. Plan of trenches.

Area 6 and 1, Down Ampney, Cricklade, Wiltshire, 2007



DAW 06/137

Figure 8. Plan of trenches.

Phase 6 and 1, Down Ampney, Cricklade, Wiltshire, 2007

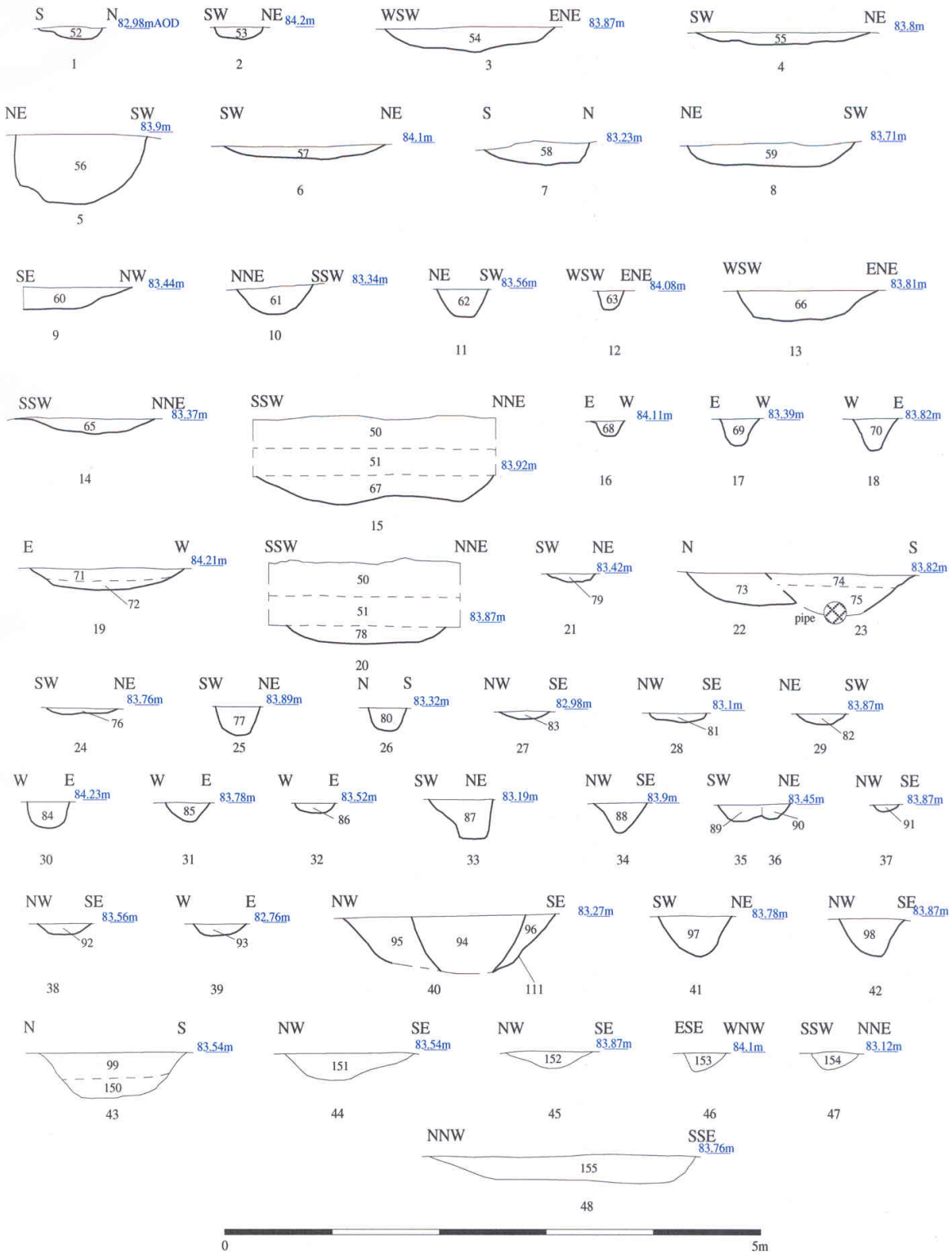


Figure 9. Sections

DAW 06/137

Phase 6 and 1, Down Ampney, Cricklade, Wiltshire, 2007

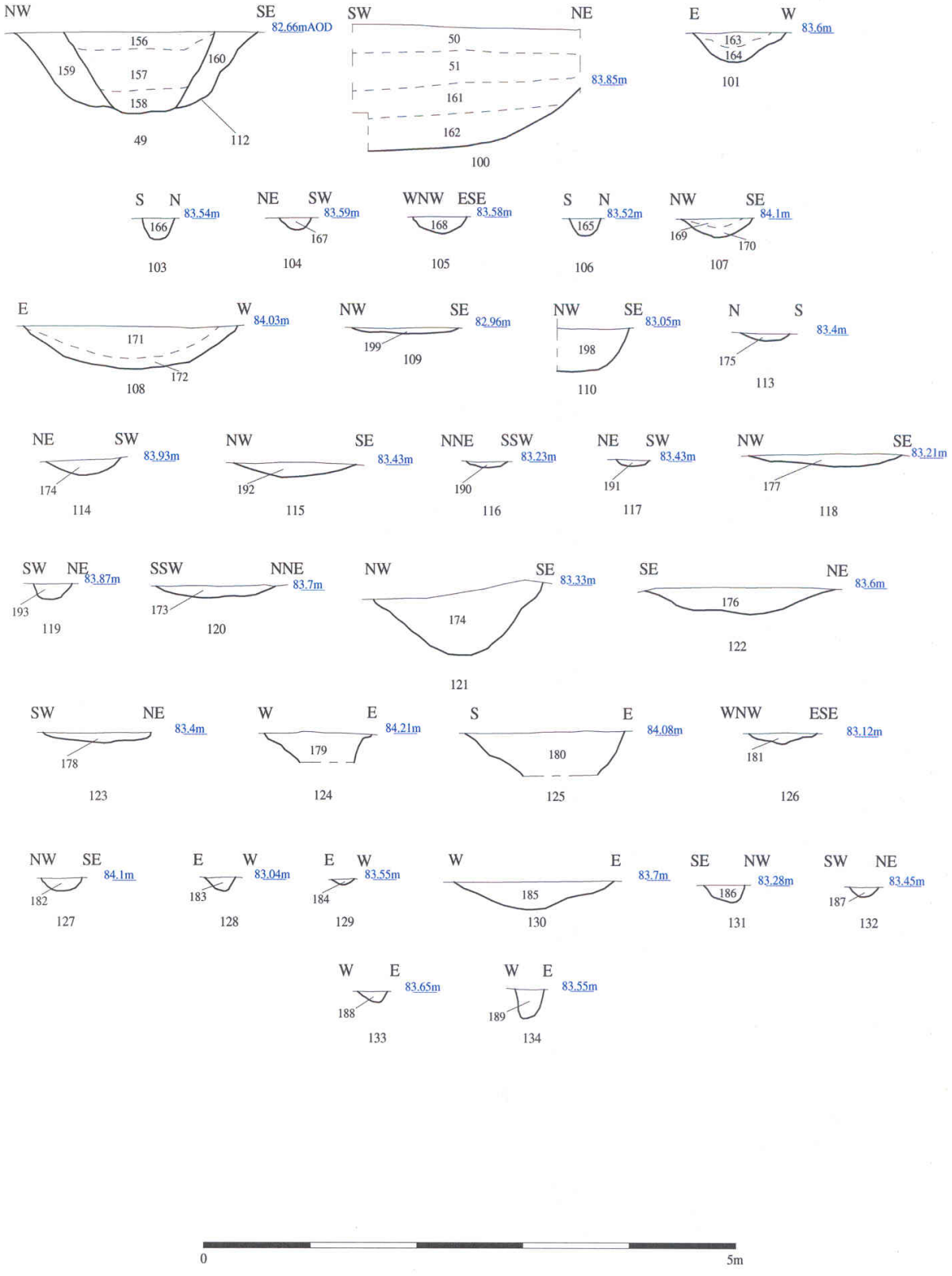


Figure 10. Sections

DAW 06/137

Phase 6 and 1, Down Ampney, Wiltshire, 2007

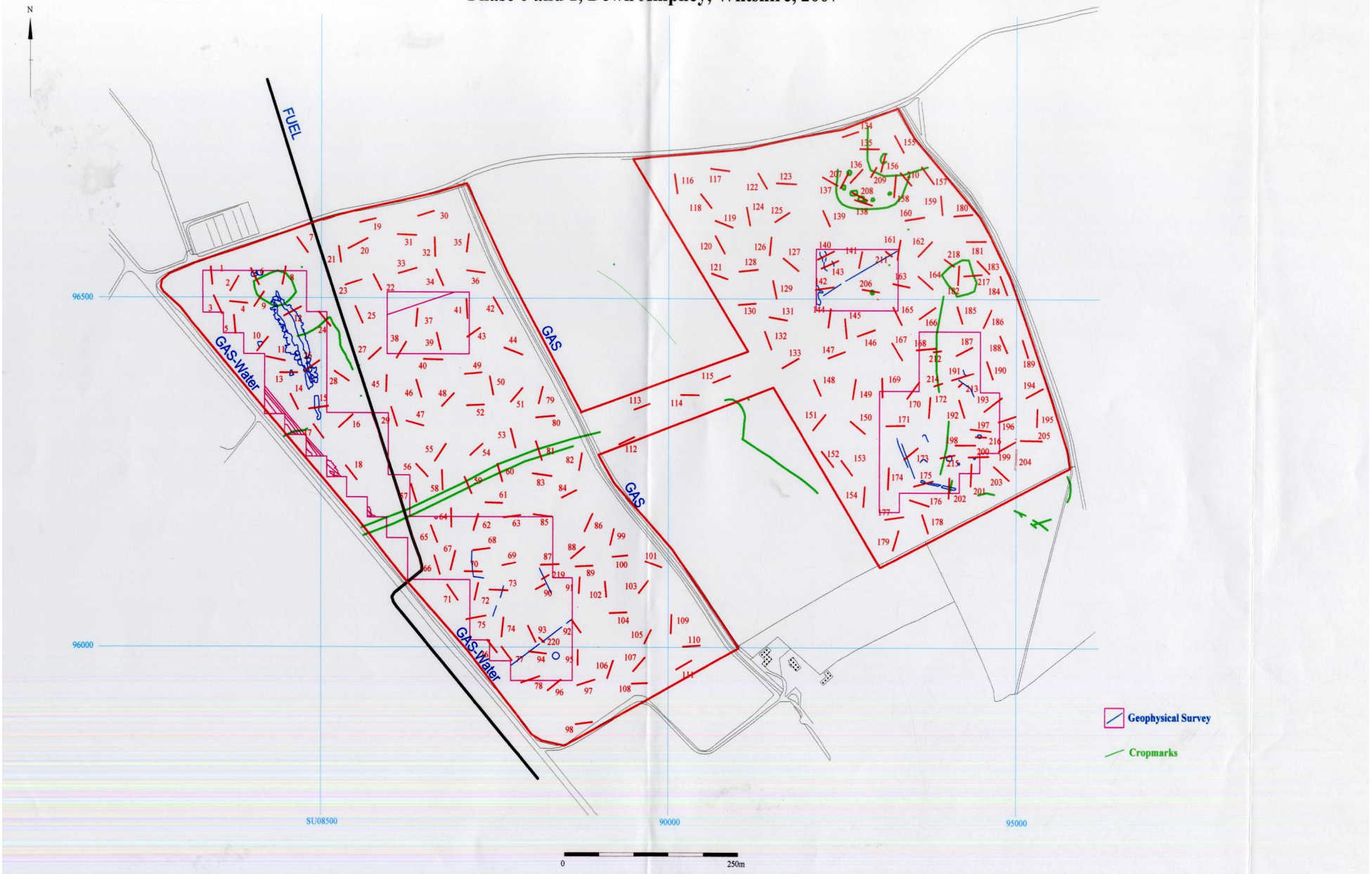


Figure 11. Plan of trenches relative to geophysical survey and air photograph details. .

DAW 06/137

Plate 1. Trench 167 looking north-west, horizontal scales 2m and 1m.

Plate 2. Trench 94 looking west. Scales 1m, 2m.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Plate 3. Trench 12, Prehistoric pit 100 looking south-west, horizontal scale 1m, vertical scale 0.3m.

Plate 4. Trench 142, Undated gully 33 looking north. Horizontal scale 0.5m, vertical scale 0.3m.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Plate 5. Trench 199 ?Saxon pit 5 looking south, horizontal scale 1m, vertical scale 0.5m.

Plate 6. Trench 219 Saxon post-hole 128 looking south.
Horizontal scale 0.5m, vertical scale 0.2m.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES