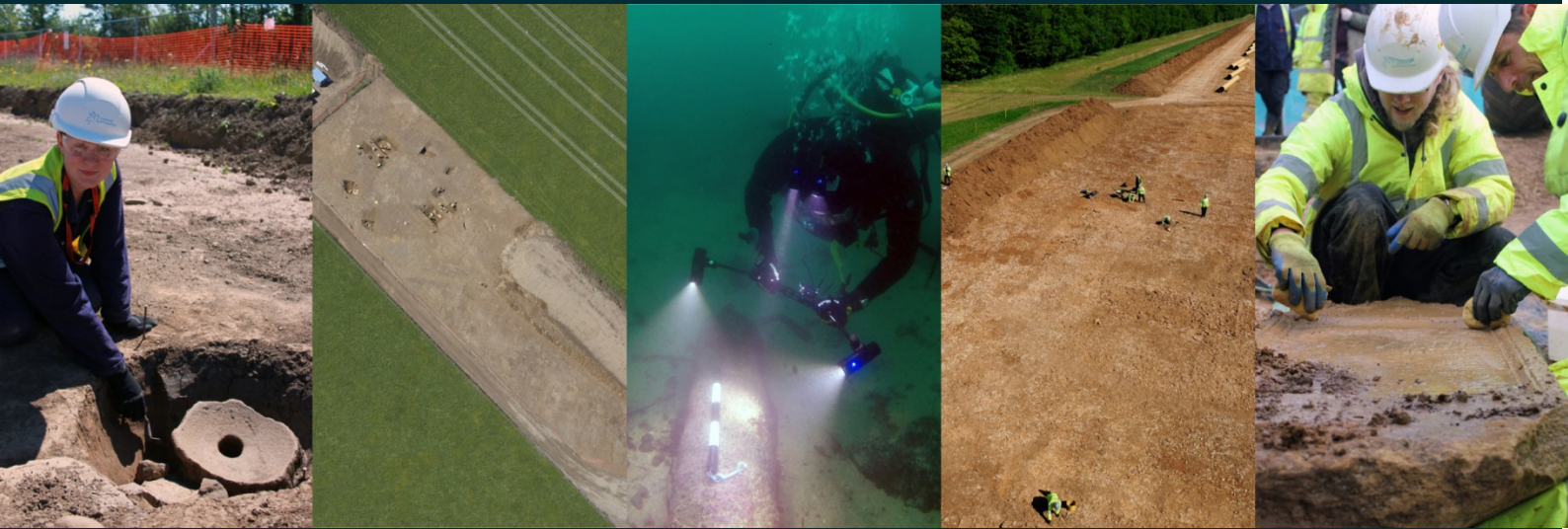


Willington Down Gas Pipeline Diversion Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief



for
National Grid

CA Project: 770557
CA Report: 17373

June 2017



Willington Down Gas Pipeline Diversion Oxfordshire

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A	26 June 2017	Ray Holt	Ray Kennedy	Internal review	General Edit	Ray Kennedy

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Willington Down Gas Pipeline Diversion
Location:	Oxfordshire
NGR:	452507 192184 to 454495 192290
Type:	Evaluation and Watching Brief
Date:	11 April to 23 June 2017
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service
Site Code:	WDP 17

An archaeological watching brief and evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with a gas pipeline diversion at Willington Down, Oxfordshire.

No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during the evaluation and groundworks, and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April to June 2017 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation and watching brief for The National Grid at Willington Down, Oxfordshire (NGR: 452507 192184 to 454495 192290; Figure 1). The evaluation and watching brief were undertaken on the advice of Richard Oram the Oxford County Council (OCC) archaeological advisor who recommended archaeological intervention to test for the presence of hitherto unrecorded archaeological remains and to mitigate construction impacts on them where they survive.
- 1.2 The University of Reading have submitted a planning application to develop a green field site near Didcot in Oxfordshire to the east of the A34. The proposals involve the construction of a significant multipurpose development consisting of more than 1,800 dwellings, numerous commercial buildings and a number of facilities such as schools, recreational facilities and a care home. Due to a clause within the existing easement agreement with University of Reading, National Grid propose to divert the existing No7 feeder pipeline to minimise the development impact of the site and consider any future planned development
- 1.2 The evaluation and watching brief were carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by Arcadis (2017) and approved by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) - Oxford County Council (OCC) acting on the advice of Richard Oram. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014).

The site

- 1.3 The development lies 0.5km north of Didcot. The scheme is aligned east to west and runs for approximately 2km. At its western end (NGR 452507, 192184) it abuts the railway line linking Didcot with Oxford. In the east it terminates (NGR 454495, 192290) parallel to the B4016 just to the south of Westfield Farm and is currently used as arable and livestock farmland (Figure 2).
- 1.4 The site lies at 50 to 55m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Its topography is relatively flat with a gentle gradient sloping towards the south. The ground levels in the surrounding area rise gently to the south, towards central Didcot, and more steeply

to approximately 76m aOD at Down Hill, and 121m aOD at the local landmark of Wittenham Clumps to the east.

- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Gault Clay Formation and River Terrace Deposits (BGS 2017). Silty, sandy clay, with occasional sandy clay patches was encountered on site.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) was prepared for the wider development site (CgMs 2011) to assess the archaeological potential and the implications resulting from future development. The area studied in the DBA encompassed the current gas pipeline diversion.
- 2.2 The DBA established that there are no designations within the diversion scheme. A Scheduled Monument (SAM243) is located over 400m north of the scheme. This monument represents multiphase settlement activity (Prehistoric-Roman) and a Bronze Age burial ground.
- 2.3 The DBA established the presence of potentially significant cropmarks across the northern sections of the development site, which includes the scheme. In addition, crop marks were identified in the study area around the development site. In terms of assets by period, the assessment reproduced the two records from the Prehistoric period (Neolithic axes) within the study site. Although no prehistoric settlement sites are recorded within the study site, two Iron Age settlement sites, a Bronze Age burial ground, the multi-period Scheduled settlement site and a buried prehistoric ground surface are all situated within close proximity.
- 2.4 The scheme has been subject to archaeological work in the past (Lingard and Wilson, 1995) in the form of a watching brief. This monitoring exercise identified five possible Romano-British ditches. The ditches were tentatively dated by three Roman sherds recovered from the most recent fill of two of the ditches. There are eight additional records relating to Roman activity in the vicinity. An archaeological evaluation carried out 260m to the south of the study site (HER16146) revealed a series of linear ditches at approximate right angles to one another. No dating artefacts were contained in the ditches. However, they are believed to be of Roman

date. They are likely to have been field ditches or drainage channels. Four skeletons, one with a Roman pot and another with a coin of Constantine were found in a gravel pit (in a field known as Dry Lease in 1861) approximately 300m to the east of the scheme. Two further skeletons of Romano-British date were found during gravel extraction in 1937 (HER2385). Two sherds of Romano-British pottery and 10 pieces of undiagnostic flint (HER15678) were recovered during the watching brief for the Didcot to Oxford pipeline situated c.800m to the north of the scheme, suggesting further evidence of Roman activity within the area. Additional Roman pottery finds lie adjacent (east) to the scheme (HER7942 and NMR238373). Proven Roman remains within the scheme (including drainage ditch features and burials) point to potentially more remains existing within the proposed working area.

- 2.5 The HER holds two records associated with the Anglo-Saxon (early medieval) period, near the scheme; to the south of Lady Grove Farm (HER7674) and Pearith Farm (HER12544) where two pit dwellings dating to the Saxon period were discovered during gravel extraction. Both Long Wittenham and the Anglo-Saxon settlement/Norman manor of Wibaldinton (known as Didcot from the 11th-12th centuries) are mentioned in the Domesday Book. Both are therefore believed to have been established during the Anglo-Saxon period.
- 2.6 Following the DBA, a geophysical survey (Bartlett Clark Consultancy 2012) followed by a trial trench investigation (Oxford Archaeology 2013) of the wider site was undertaken. The current gas pipeline diversion scheme corridor was excluded from the trial trenching.
- 2.7 The main finding from the geophysical survey was a linked sequence of archaeological features extending through fields to the north and east of Pearith Farm on Sires Hill, to the north of the scheme. Enclosures and occupation features of Bronze Age and Iron Age date lay adjacent to an east-west trackway.
- 2.8 Other scattered archaeological features have been detected north of the scheme. Findings from the remainder of the survey consist mainly of magnetic anomalies which can be linked to buildings or boundaries recorded on 19th and 20th century maps. Some of the linear markings on the cropmark plan represented land drains (Bartlett Clark Consultancy 2012).

2.9 The findings from the trial trench investigation (Oxford Archaeology 2013) of the University of Reading application site saw 45 x 50m long trial trenches totalling 1.3% of the total application area. The trenches were targeted on those areas designated for housing, rather than for public open space. In the area around the pipeline, where the ground rises onto the gravel terrace, trenches were targeted at cropmarks and geophysical survey anomalies. A concentration of ditches and pits were found. Of the latter, one pit was probably Late Bronze Age in date. Others dated to the Romano-British period, and were therefore consistent with the date of the linear features found in 1995 along the pipeline easement. Pits and postholes were also found in a single trench just off the edge of the gravel terrace, though none was dated. A small number of worked flints were recovered from this part of the development site, and appear to represent Mesolithic or early Neolithic activity in this vicinity, though on a limited scale. No other evidence of earlier prehistoric activity was found.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:

Evaluation

- to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014). This information will enable the LPA - Oxford County Council (OCC) to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

Watching Brief

- to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks;
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

4. METHODOLOGY

Evaluation

- 4.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 12 trenches (**Trenches 1 to 5 and 7 to 12** measured 30m in length and 1.8m in width, **Trench 6** measured 18.5m in length and 1.8m in width), in the locations shown on the attached plan (Figure 2). **Trench 6** was shortened due to the presence of a water vole exclusion zone. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

Watching Brief

- 4.4 The watching brief followed the methodology set out within the WSI (ARCADIS 2017). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks comprising the stripping of topsoil and intermittent subsoil deposits along the central portion of the diversion scheme (Figure 2).
- 4.5 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.6 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service along with the site archive. A

summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-8)

Watching Brief (Figure 2)

- 5.1 The natural geological substrate (**13002**, **21002**, **22001**) consisting of yellowish/brownish grey silty, sandy clay, with occasional light grey sandy clay patches containing abundant coarse grit was revealed in the central portion of the scheme at between 0.2m and 0.6m below present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain by an intermittent subsoil consisting of grey silt/clay, with occasional, sub-angular stones and chalk flecks (**13001**, **21001**) between 0.1m and 0.3m in thickness, which was in turn sealed by 0.2m to 0.3m of greyish-brown clayey silt topsoil (**13000**, **21000**, **22000**).
- 5.2 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during the watching brief undertaken during groundworks and, despite visual scanning of spoil, no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.

Evaluation (Figures 2-5)

- 5.3 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are to be found in Appendices A.
- 5.4 Topsoil deposits had been removed prior to the archaeological evaluation in the location of **Trenches 3 to 6** and **7 to 12**. No archaeological features or deposits were identified and, despite visual scanning of spoil, no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered. Modern land drains were identified in **Trenches 2, 7, 6, 8** and **10**, and tree root disturbance in **Trench 5**.

Trenches 1 & 2 (Figure 2, 3 & 5)

- 5.5 Natural substrate consisting of silty clay with occasional gravel patches (**102**, **202**) was revealed at an average of 0.62m bpgl in **Trenches 1** and **2**. This was overlain by clay silt subsoil (**101**, **201**) measuring 0.34m to 0.44m in thickness, in turn overlain by 0.19 to 0.28m thick clay loam topsoil (**100**, **200**).

Trenches 3, 4, 5 & 6 (Fig. 2, 3 & 6)

- 5.6 Natural substrate consisting of silty clay with occasional gravel patches (**301, 401, 501, and 601**) was revealed at an average of 0.15m bpgl in **Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 6**. This was overlain by clay silt subsoil (**300, 400, 500, and 600**) measuring 0.1m to 0.15m in thickness.

Trenches 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12 (Figures 2, 4, 7 & 8)

- 5.7 A very mixed and disturbed natural substrate consisting of silty clay with occasional gravel patches (**700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100 and 1200**) was revealed in **Trenches 7 to 12**. Presumably sealed by topsoil (removed prior to works commencing), this mixed deposit measured in excess of 0.3m thick and has been interpreted as disturbed natural substrate, and is due to the location of the trenches within the easement of the former pipeline and caused by the movement of heavy plant machinery.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below.

Pottery

- 6.2 A total of 12 sherds (123g) of pottery were recovered from four deposits, mostly topsoil and subsoil deposits. As a result, the assemblage has been largely redeposited, reflected in highly fragmented sherds with a mean weight of 8g for the Roman group and 11g for the later material. Where possible, fabric codes matching those of the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) have been applied and given in bold below.
- 6.3 The earliest material is represented by eight sherds (63g) of pottery dateable to the Roman period. All are body sherds and no forms are represented. The majority are locally produced coarsewares, including oxidised and grey and black quartz-rich fabrics (GW, LOC BS). A single sherd of a greyware with frequent plates of silver mica is similar in appearance to South Devon (Micaceous) Reduced ware (**SOD RE**),

but it is an abraded body sherd, recovered from subsoil **11001**, and thin-sectioning would be required to assess its origin.

- 6.4 The remainder of the group comprises five sherds (58g) of post-medieval and modern pottery, the majority (four) occurring in glazed earthenwares dateable to the mid-16th to 18th centuries. A single sherd of refined white ware, dateable to the late 18th and 19th centuries, was recorded from subsoil deposit **12001**.

Other finds

- 6.5 Four items of metal, comprising three of iron and one of copper alloy, were recovered from three deposits. The copper alloy figurine, recorded from topsoil deposit **22000**, takes the form of a gecko and is of probable modern date. The iron group comprises fragments of probable agricultural equipment recorded from subsoil deposits **11001** and **12001**, also presumed to be of modern date.
- 6.6 A single glass item (148g) was recovered from subsoil **21001**. The colourless glass jar is mould blown, with the registered number 653358 on the base, indicative of being produced by the manufacturer W.A. Bailey in 1915. It would have originally contained meat or fish paste, or similar goods.
- 6.7 Three items (21g) of prehistoric worked flint were redeposited from two contexts. All are flakes and two, one recovered from subsoil **21001** and one from topsoil **13000**, exhibit micro-denticulated edges, indicating a possible early Neolithic date. The third item cannot be closely dated and was recorded from subsoil **21001**.
- 6.8 A single item of indeterminate industrial waste was recorded from topsoil **22000**.
- 6.9 Three fragments (27g) of fired clay were recorded from two deposits. All three are amorphous, retaining no surfaces or features to aid in dating or identification of function.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 Despite the archaeological potential of the application area (see archaeological background above), the evaluation and watching brief identified no archaeological

remains within either the evaluation trenches or the area of observed groundworks. The absence of archaeological deposits may indicate that archaeological remains either do not extend as far as or were not exposed by the development, or in the areas immediately adjacent to the existing pipeline they may have been disturbed beyond recognition during the previous pipeline works.

- 7.2 The archaeological evidence that was recovered including Roman pottery and Neolithic flints were all residual in nature being found within the topsoils and subsoils during the Watching Brief, and are possibly indicative of transient seasonally occupied grazing pasture, which would account for any flint scatters found on site, but the lack of any archaeological features or deposits.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Ray Holt, assisted by Caroline Jamfrey and Matt Coman. The report was written by Ray Holt. The finds evidence report was written by Katie Marsden. The illustrations were prepared by Charlie Patman. The archive has been compiled by Ray Holt, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy and Jacek Gruszczynski.

9. REFERENCES

Arcadis 2017 *Willington Diversion: Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation*

Bartlett Clark Consultancy 2012 *Land at Didcot, Oxfordshire: Report on Archaeological Geophysical Survey*

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2017 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 16 June 2017

CgMs 2011 *Archaeological desk-based assessment: University of Reading land at Didcot, Oxfordshire*

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*

Oxford Archaeology 2013 *Land north-east of Didcot Oxfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report*

Tomber, R. and Dore, J. 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: a handbook* London: Museum of London Archaeology Service



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
Watching Brief	13000	Layer	Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown clayey silt, with occasional, sub-rounded stones. Firm.			0-0.3	
Watching Brief	13001	Layer	Subsoil	Mid grey silty clay, with rare, sub-rounded stones and brown mottling. Mixed with redeposited natural in places. Compact.			0.3-0.6	
Watching Brief	13002	Deposit	Natural	Mid yellowish/brownish grey silty/sandy clay, with light grey sandy clay patches and abundant, coarse grit. Compact.				
Watching Brief	13003	Deposit	Modern	Mid greyish/reddish brown silty clay and fine yellow sand, with modern junk. Variable compaction.			0.2	
Watching Brief	21000	Layer	Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy silt, with occasional, rounded pebbles. Friable.			0-0.2	
Watching Brief	21001	Layer	Subsoil	Mid grey silty clay, with occasional, sub-angular stones and chalk flecks. Compact. Patchy presence across stripped area.			0.15-0.25	
Watching Brief	21002	Deposit	Natural	Mixed dark greenish-grey and light grey silty/sandy clay, with patches of light yellowish-brown in the latter, and occasional, sub-angular stones and patches of angular flint gravel. Compact.				
Watching Brief	22000	Layer	Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy/clayey silt, with common, irregular stones. Friable.			0-0.2	
Watching Brief	22001	Deposit	Natural	Mixed dark grey, mid grey and dark greyish-yellow silty clay, with occasional, irregular stones. Compact.				
1	100	Layer	Topsoil	Greyish brown clay loam	30	1.8	0.28	
1	101	Layer	Subsoil	Yellowish grey clay silt	30	1.8	0.34	
1	102	Deposit	Natural	Brownish grey clay with occasional gravel inclusions	30	1.8		
2	200	Layer	Topsoil	Greyish brown clay loam	30	1.8	0.19	
2	201	Layer	Subsoil	Yellowish white clay silt	30	1.8	0.44	
2	202	Deposit	Natural	Brownish grey clay with occasional gravel inclusions	30	1.8		
3	300	Layer	Subsoil	Brownish grey clay	30	1.8	0.15	
3	301	Deposit	Natural	Brownish grey clay with occasional gravel inclusions	30	1.8		
4	400	Layer	Subsoil	Brownish grey clay	30	1.8	0.15	
4	401	Deposit	Natural	Yellowish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions	30	1.8		
5	500	Layer	Subsoil	Dark brownish grey silty clay	30	1.8	0.1	
5	501	Deposit	Natural	Dark blue grey and brownish yellow clay	30	1.8		
6	600	Layer	Subsoil	Dark brownish grey silty clay	18.5	1.8	0.15	
6	601	Deposit	Natural	Dark blue grey and yellowish grey clay	18.5	1.8		
7	700	Deposit	Natural	Greyish brown silty clay, very mixed	30	1.8		
8	800	Deposit	Natural	Greyish brown silty clay, very mixed	30	1.8		

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
9	900	Deposit	Natural	Greyish brown silty clay, very mixed	30	1.8		
10	1000	Deposit	Natural	Greyish brown silty clay, very mixed	30	1.8		
11	1100	Deposit	Natural	Greyish brown silty clay, very mixed	30	1.8		
12	1200	Deposit	Natural	Greyish brown silty clay, very mixed	30	1.8		

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: finds concordance

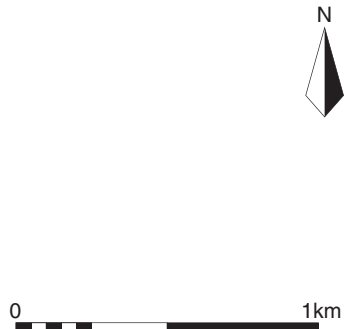
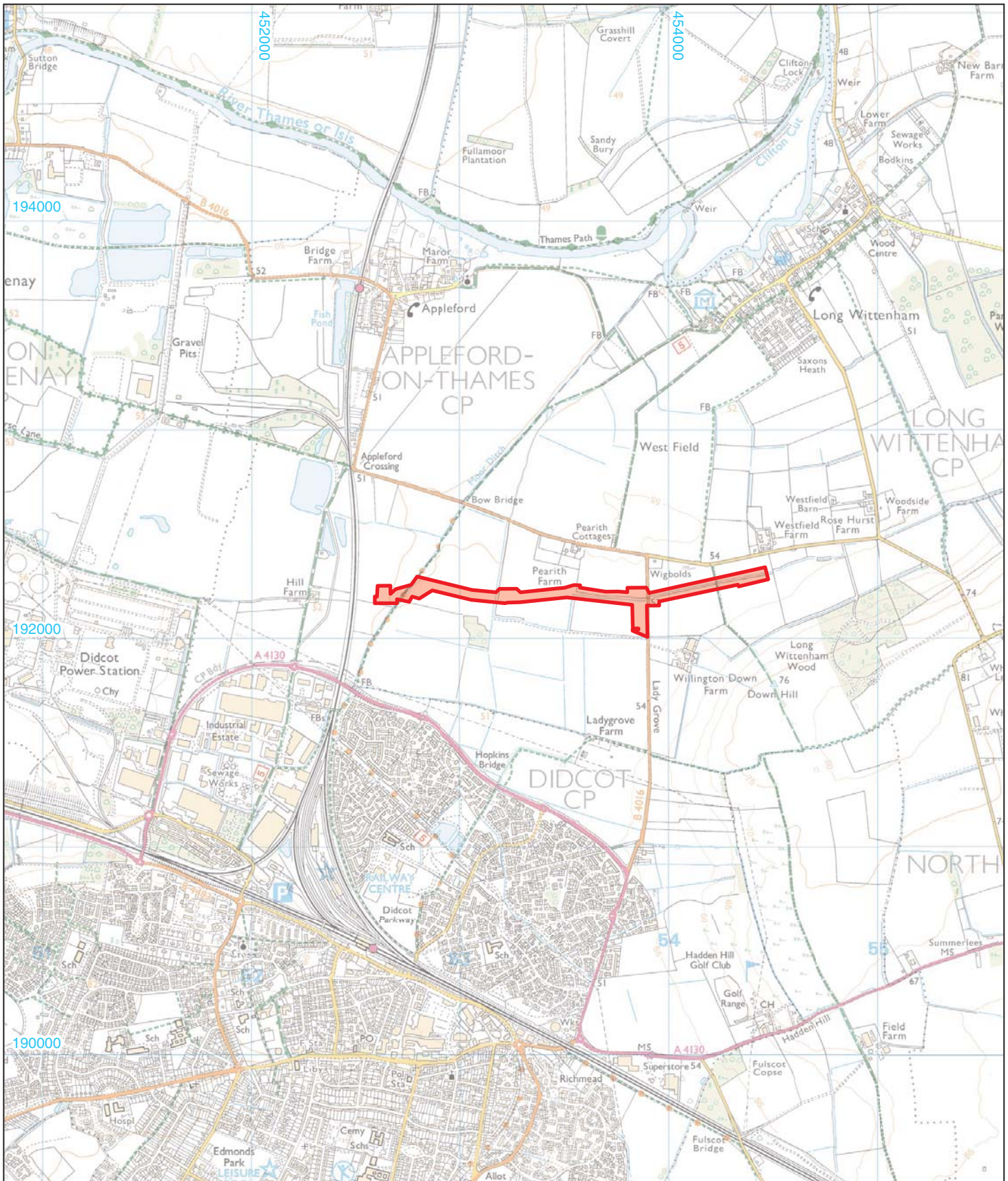
Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)
11001	Fired Clay		2	11
	Iron	object	1	17
	Post medieval pottery	GEW	1	15
	Roman pottery	GW (m)	1	3
	Roman pottery	GW	1	15
12001	Fired Clay		1	16
	Iron	object	2	79
	Post medieval pottery	GEW	2	32
	Modern pottery	RWW	1	1
	Roman pottery	GW	1	9
	Roman pottery	OXID	2	7
13000	Flint		1	9
	Roman pottery	GW (f)	1	9
	Roman pottery	LOC BS	1	6
21001	Flint		2	12
	Glass		1	148
	Post medieval pottery	bl GEW	1	10
	Roman pottery	GW	1	14
22000	Copper alloy	figurine	1	26
	Industrial Waste		1	2

Table 2: Pottery fabrics

Period	Code	Description	Ct.	Wt (g)
<i>Roman</i>	GW	Grey ware; coarse, quartz-rich	3	38
	GW (f)	Grey ware: fine	1	9
	GW (m)	Grey ware: micaceous	1	3
	LOC BS	Local black sandy	1	6
	OXID	Oxidised	2	7
<i>post medieval</i>	GEW	Glazed earthenware	3	47
	bl GEW	black-glazed earthenware	1	10
<i>modern</i>	RWW	Refined white ware	1	1

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Willington Down Gas Pipeline Diversion	
Short description	An archaeological watching brief and evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with a gas pipeline diversion at Willington Down, Oxfordshire. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during the evaluation and groundworks, and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.	
Project dates	11 April to 23 June 2017	
Project type	Evaluation and Watching Brief	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Willington Down, Oxfordshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)		
Site co-ordinates	452507 192184 to 454495 192290	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Arcadis	
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy and Jacek Gruszczynski	
Project Supervisor	Ray Holt	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Oxfordshire Museum Service	ceramics, cbm, metalwork
Paper	Oxfordshire Museum Service	Trench recording sheets, photographic registers
Digital	Oxfordshire Museum Service	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 <i>Willington Down Gas Pipeline Diversion: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief</i> . CA typescript report 17373		



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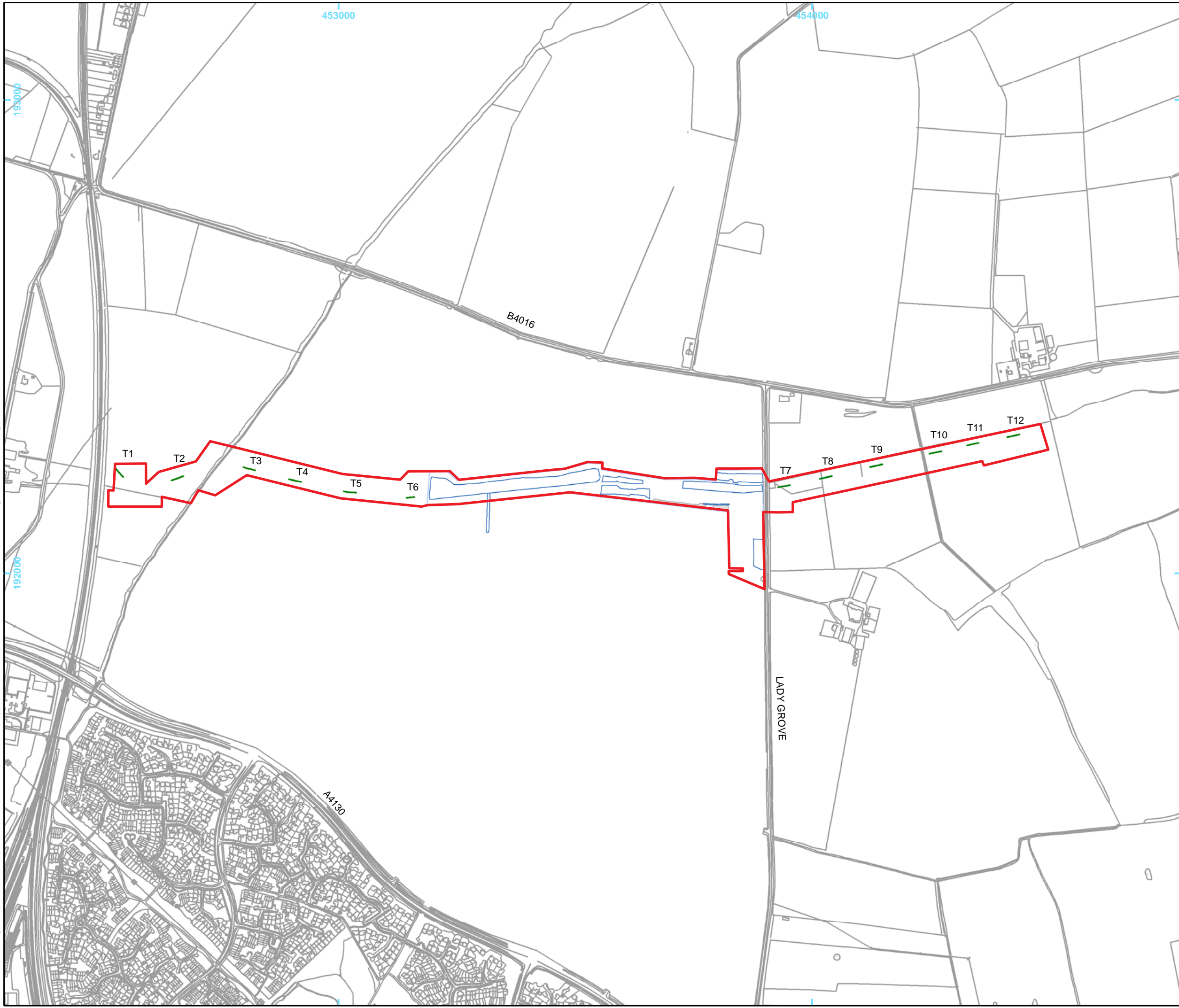
PROJECT TITLE
 Willington Down Gas Pipeline Diversion,
 Didcot, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	770557	FIGURE NO.
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P:\770557 Willington Down Gas Pipeline Diversion, Didcot, Oxon (WB and EVAL)\Illustration\Drafts\770557 Willington Dow Gas Fig 2.mxd



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Watching Brief trench
- Watching Brief Area
- Modern



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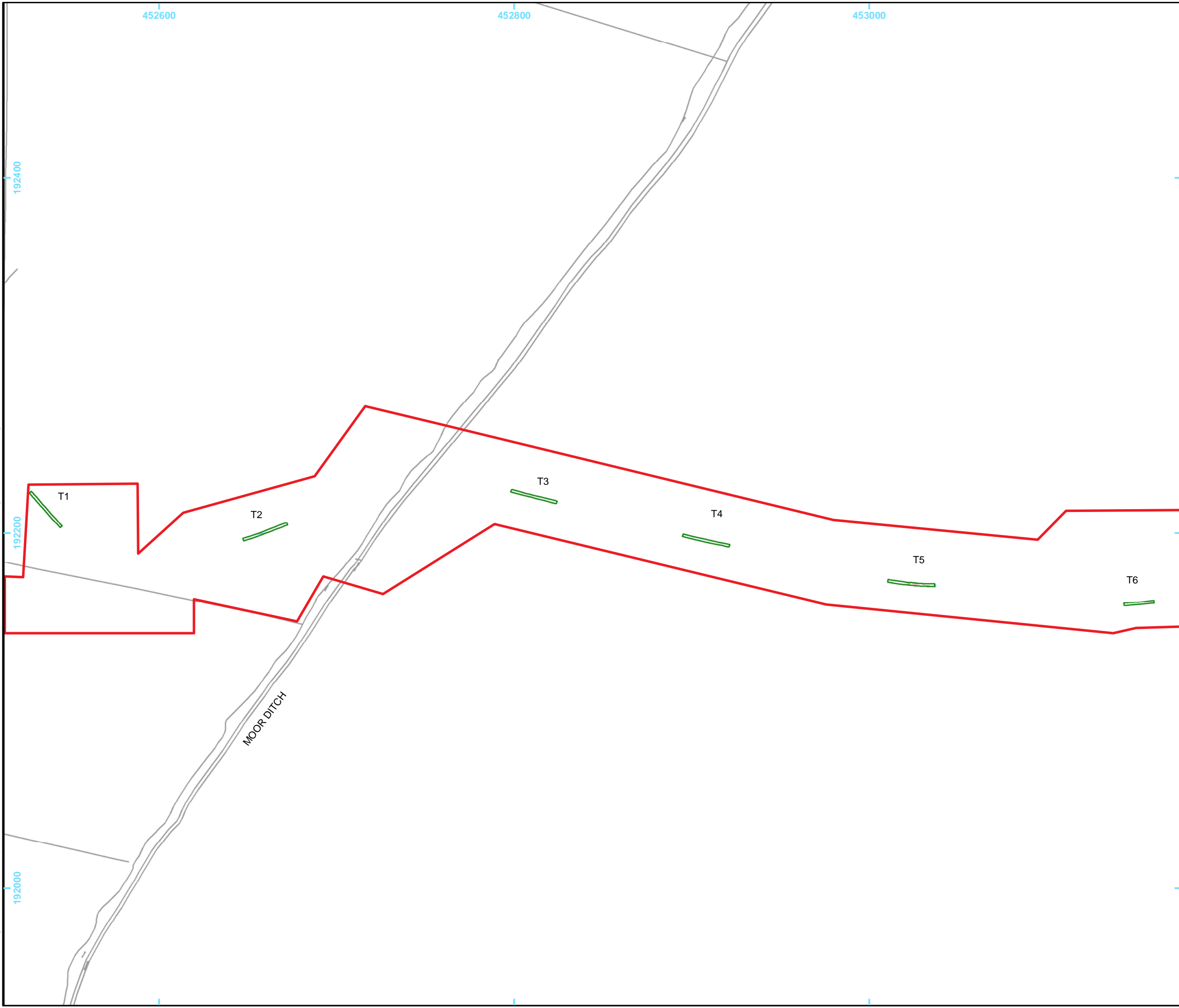
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PROJECT TITLE
 Willington Down Gas Pipeline Diversion, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 The site, showing evaluation trenches and location of groundworks

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P:\770557 Willington Down Gas Pipeline Diversion, Didcot, Oxon (WB and EVAL)\Illustration\Drafts\770557 Willington Dow Gas Fig 3.mxd



- ▭ Site boundary
- ▭ Evaluation trench
- ▭ Field Drain
- ▭ Treethrow



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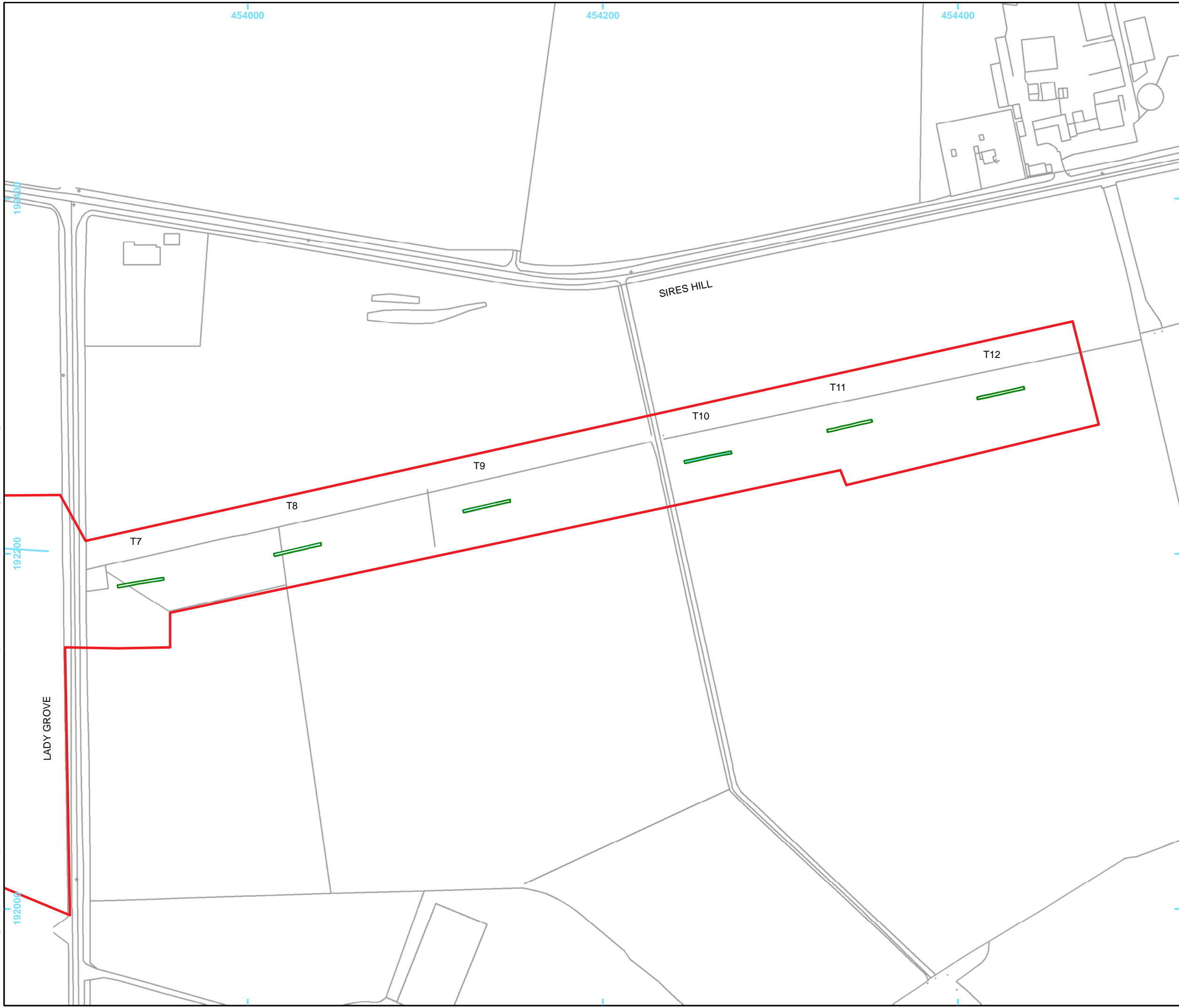
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Milton Keynes	01908 564660
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PROJECT TITLE
Willington Down Gas Pipeline Diversion, Didcot, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 1 to 6

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO	770557	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	05/07/2017		3
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A3	1:2,000		

P:\770557 Willington Down Gas Pipeline Diversion, Didcot, Oxon (WB and EVAL)\Illustration\Drafts\770557 Willington Dow Gas Fig 4.mxd



- ▭ Site boundary
- ▭ Evaluation trench
- ▭ Field Drain



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PROJECT TITLE
Willington Down Gas Pipeline Diversion, Didcot, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 7 to 12

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5

Trench 1, looking north-east (scales 1m)



6

Trench 6, looking east (scales 1m)


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PROJECT TITLE
 Willington Down Gas Pipeline Diversion,
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FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

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7

Trench 7, looking west (scales 1m)



8

Trench 12, looking east (scales 1m)


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

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