

**Land at Cotswold Community  
Ashton Keynes  
Wiltshire**

*Archaeological Evaluation*



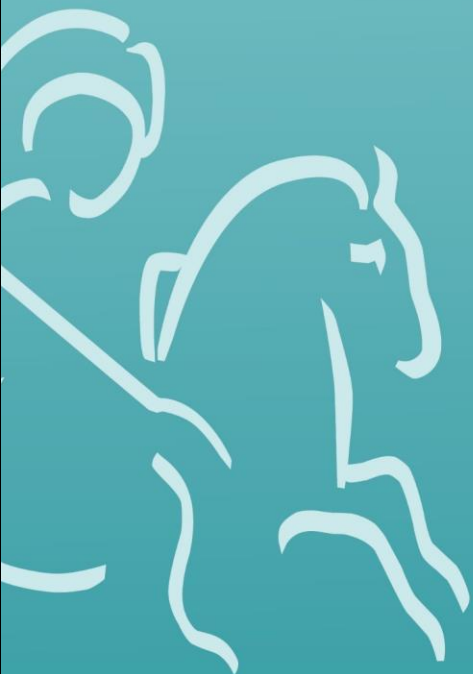
*for:*  
The Environmental Dimension  
Partnership

*On behalf of:*  
Acorn Property Group

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CA Project: CR0865  
CA Report: CR0865\_1

December 2021



# Land at Cotswold Community Ashton Keynes Wiltshire

## *Archaeological Evaluation*

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CA Report: CR0865\_1  
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## SUMMARY

<b>Project name:</b>	Land at Cotswold Community
<b>Location:</b>	Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire
<b>NGR:</b>	403231 195441
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	06 - 09 December 2021
<b>Planning reference:</b>	16/02609/OUT
<b>SMC:</b>	S00241963
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Wiltshire Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
<b>Accession Number:</b>	DZSWS:63-2021
<b>Site Code:</b>	CCO21

In December 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Cotswold Community, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire. A total of 4 trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified a series of undated ditches and pits, along with one archaeological feature, of indeterminate function dating to the Roman period.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In December 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Cotswold Community, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire (centred at NGR: 403231 195441; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) on behalf of Acorn Property Group.
- 1.2. Wiltshire Council (WC) has granted outline planning permission for the redevelopment of the Cotswold Community to provide 75 Dwellings and associated works, including replacement of 27 dwellings and the conversion of an existing listed building (WC planning ref: 16/02609/OUT). As these works have the potential to impact upon archaeological remains that form part of a Scheduled Monument (Historic England (HE), ref. 1004691), encompassing the *Settlement East of Ashtonfield*, this outline planning permission is conditional of a programme of archaeological work (Condition 26), for which this evaluation forms the first stage.
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Melanie Barge, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, HE, and Wiltshire Council Archaeological Services (WCAS). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2021) and approved by Melanie Barge.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

### The site

- 1.5. The site is approximately 28ha in extent. It lies c. 1.6km to the north-west of the centre of Ashton Keynes, c. 1.4km to the east of Somerford Keynes and c. 2km to the southwest of South Cerney. It is bounded to the south by Spine Road, to the west by the Waterland Outdoor Pursuit lakes, to the north by gravel extraction quarry pits and to the east by agricultural fields encompassing the Scheduled Monument.
- 1.6. The site currently comprises gravel quarries, towards the west, the standing and unoccupied buildings of the former Cotswold Community Centre, at the north of the site, and agricultural land towards the south. The existing buildings comprise Grade II listed building at Ashton Fields Farmhouse and later structures associated with the

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early 20th century Cotswold Bruderhof Community and later residential institution. The grounds affected by the proposed evaluation comprise of buildings dated back to 1944 and back gardens towards the northeast (CA 2016). The site lies at approximately 90m AOD and is broadly flat.

- 1.7. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as mudstone of the Kellaways Clay Member, which formed during the Jurassic Period (BGS 2021). This is overlain by Northmoor sand and gravel deposits, formed in the Quaternary Period (*ibid.*). Geological surveys within the site, have confirmed the presence of sand and gravel deposits of between 7.5m and 8m thickness to the north of the south of the site and up to 4.5m thickness to the north of the standing buildings. These deposits thin towards the north-east part of the site (CA 2013).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The site has previously been the subject of a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; CA 2013), a Heritage Statement (CA 2016), a geophysical survey (GSB 2014) and an evaluation (TVAS 2014). What follows is a summary of the information contained within these reports.

### Paleoenvironment background

- 2.2. The landscape from the upper Thames Valley on the Gloucestershire/Oxfordshire border was tundra and open landscape covered by dwarf birch and herb in the late Glacial period. Warming up of the climate, c. 10,000 BP, is shown by the replacement of dwarf birch shrubs to tree birch (SWERF 2021).
- 2.3. Floodplain peat in gravels at Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire, upper Thames Valley, has been dated to the Windermere interstadial (Zone II). The radiocarbon date the lower part of the peat between 11,460-11,160 cal BC. The profile includes the transition to the cold conditions of the Zone III Lock Lomond stadial (SWERF 2021).
- 2.4. A mammoth's tusk was encountered during gravel extraction carried out at Cleveland Farm Quarry, c. 2.5km to the south-east of site. Further animal bones and Palaeolithic tools may be encountered within these gravels within the site itself.
- 2.5. The stratigraphic sequence was investigated in the Windrush Valley at Great Rissington, c. 25km to the north-east of site. The stratigraphic sequence comprised, from base upwards, fluvial gravels with large mammal bones, overlain by organic

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deposits which in turn were overlain by alluvial silts. The sequence may have accumulated between c. 11,700 and 11,000 BP (SWERF 2021)

### Prehistoric and Roman Periods

- 2.6. A series of pits and tree-throws dating to the Neolithic period were investigated during an open-area excavation undertaken directly to the north of the current site. These features were interpreted as being associated with societies whose economy was based on mobile pastoral activity. Other features recorded within this site included a henge, early Bronze Age 'flat beaker burials' and one husbandry enclosure. A sedentary settlement appears to have developed during the Early/Middle Bronze Age and was represented by roundhouses and evidence of metalworking. An alignment of post-holes, dated to the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, was interpreted as forming a possible grain-store, which may indicate a change from an economy based predominantly on husbandry to an agrarian economy. This settlement was fortified during the late Iron Age and continued in use during the Roman Period. The site was abandoned at the end of the Roman period (CA 2013).
- 2.7. Directly to the east of the site lies the Scheduled Monument '*Settlement East of Ashtonfield*' (HE ref: 1004691). The monument was identified from a complex group of cropmarks and could represent the remains of an enclosed late Iron Age/Roman settlement (CA 2013). These cropmarks have not been the subject of intrusive archaeological investigation; however, a geophysical survey has confirmed the presence of these anomalies (GSB 2014; see Fig. 1).
- 2.8. During the geophysical survey, further anomalies were identified within the boundaries of the current site and to the west. An evaluation carried out directly to the west (TVAS 2014), recorded a series of ring-ditches, which were interpreted as possible prehistoric burial monuments, one of which was dated to the Bronze Age (*ibid.*). Other features identified included pits and ditches; although these features were mostly undated, material from the Bronze Age and Iron Age was recovered. 43 pottery sherds of a nearly complete urn dated from the Bronze Age period was recovered in pit 100, on Trench 53 (*ibid.*, p.9), located c.85m to the south-east of the area affected by the current evaluation. These archaeological features were interpreted as relating to an organised, farmed landscape and small-scale settlement (*ibid.*).

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## Post-Medieval and Modern Periods

- 2.9. The Grade II listed buildings within the site comprise of the Ashton Old Farmhouse, attached staff rooms, community hall and chapel. These buildings were built in the late 18th century when the surrounding agricultural land was enclosed (CA 2016).
- 2.10. In 1936 the site was occupied by a Bruderhof community from Germany, at which time new blocks were constructed. The Bruderhof community returned to Germany in the early 1940s, following the threat of internment of German nationals with the outbreak of WWII. The buildings were later occupied by the Approved School as a residential institution, with some alterations and additions throughout the 20th century.

## 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable HE and WC to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).
- 3.2. The trenches are located to avoid minimal impact within the Scheduled Monument, which location have been informed by a geophysical survey (GSB 2014), and inside of the limits the site (see Fig. 2). Within those constrains, the trenches are targeting the following specific aspects of the site:
- Explore the Palaeolithic potential of the site;
  - Explore the environmental potential of the Upper Thames Valley river terraces within the site;
  - Investigate the depth of the archaeological remains in order to avoid future disturbance within the Monument;
  - investigate the extent of the Monument towards the east and the south, which would inform future works within the wider area;
  - Trench 3 is located towards the north-eastern extent of a cluster of pits. These pits may continue towards the north.

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- The south-east/north-west curvilinear anomaly may continue into the site and under the standing eastern building. Trenches 3 may encounter this feature.
  - Trenches 6 and 7 target the southern part of the monument and are located to assess the depth at which the remains may be encountered;
  - If encountered, the above-mentioned archaeological features will be characterised to understand the significance of the surviving archaeological deposits and their chronology;
  - Add resolution to the chronology of the site;
  - Investigate any archaeological remains related to the Bruderhof Community that may be encountered

3.3. If significant archaeological remains are identified, the evaluation report will make reference to the *South West Archaeological Research Framework* (Grove and Croft 2012) so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional contexts. As the site has the potential affect remains associated with the Scheduled prehistoric settlement and is located within the gravels of the Upper Thames Valley, the evaluation has the potential to contribute to the following Research Aims:

- Late Glacial Research: Participate in increasing the evidence and the resolution of the environmental changes during the Late Glacial.
- Research Aim 14: Widen our understanding of Later Bronze Age and Iron Age material culture.
- Research Aim 21a: Development of field systems and intensification of agriculture in the Bronze and Iron Age.
- Research Aim 49a: Improve knowledge of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age social life.

3.4. Considering the nature of the potential of archaeology dating from the Roman period within this area, the evaluation has the potential to contribute to, but not exclusively, the *Roman Rural Settlement Project* in the following points:

- Regionality: How the settlement transformed during the Roman Period and how it can be comprehended in the larger organisation of the local Roman society.
- Economy: transformation and change of the economic activities of the settlement during the Roman Period.
- Longevity: for how long was the settlement in use, and why it was abandoned?



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## 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 4 trenches in the location shown on the attached plans (see Fig. 2 and 3).
- 1no 1m x 1m trench
  - 1no 15m x 1.8m trench; and
  - 2no 20m x 1.8m trenches.
- 4.2. All excavated trenches were located within the boundaries of the Scheduled Monument. Trench 5 was moved 5m to the south of the original location, as set out within the WSI and reduced in length to 15m due to the presence of a tree protection. Trench 7 was excavated by hand, as overheads cable prevented machine excavation. Trenches 1, 2 and 4 were not open, due to rooting protection constraints.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, with exception of Trench 7, which was excavated by hand. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were encountered.
- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and three features were considered to have potential for characterising phases of activity. Samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with Wiltshire Museum for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in

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accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).

- 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A and of the levels on principal deposits are given in Appendix B. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix C. Details of the environmental samples (paleoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix D.

- 5.2. A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the site. The natural substrate, comprising sand and gravel, was encountered at an average depth of 0.5m below present ground level (bpgl). The natural substrate was overlain by sandy-silt subsoil, measuring c. 0.3m in thickness, which was sealed by c. 0.25m of topsoil. In Trenches 3 and 5 the topsoil was sealed by 0.05m of modern made ground.

### Trench 3 (Fig. 4)

- 5.3. Ovoid pit 305 (Fig. 4, Section AA) was identified towards the centre of trench and contained undated fill 306, from which an environmental sample was recovered (sample 2). The fill of this pit was cut by later gully 303, which contained undated fill, 304.

- 5.4. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 307 (Fig. 4, Section BB) was recorded towards the southern end of trench and contained undated fill 308, from which an environmental sample (sample 3) was recovered.

### Trench 5 (Fig. 5)

- 5.5. Pit 503 (Fig. 5, Section CC) was partially exposed at the southern end of trench and contained a single undated fill 504.

### Trench 6 (Fig. 6)

- 5.6. Gully 606, was identified towards the north-western end of the trench. It contained a single undated fill, 607, which was cut by pit 603 (Fig.6, Section DD).

- 5.7. Ovoid pit 603 contained two undated fills, 604 and 605. An environmental sample (sample 1) was recovered from the latest of these, fill 604.

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### Trench 7 (Fig. 7)

- 5.8. Partially exposed feature 703 (Fig.7, Section EE) was identified in the eastern half of the trench. It contained a single fill, 704, from which four sherds of pottery of mid 1st to 2nd-century AD date, a single sherd of prehistoric/Roman pottery and seven fragments of animal bone were recovered.

## 6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Artefactual material dating to the Roman period was hand-recovered from one deposit (the fill of an archaeological feature of indeterminate function). Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix C and the pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. The fabric codes (in parenthesis in the text) have been devised for the purpose of this report, although where possible National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are given (Tomber and Dore 1998).

### Pottery

- 6.2. The pottery totals six sherds (63g). A rimsherd from a vessel with an upright, slightly flattened rim was recorded in Malvernian limestone-tempered ware (MAL REB, Peacock's Group B) (Peacock 1968, 415). In the Cotswolds area this dates to the Late Iron Age to 1st century AD (Timby 2004, 107). An unfeatured bodysherd in a grog-tempered fabric (GT) is most likely of 1st century AD date. Datable to the mid-1st to 2nd century AD are an unfeatured bodysherd of Savernake Grog-tempered ware (SAV GT) and two sherds presenting in a grog-tempered variant of Severn Valley (oxidised) ware (SVW GT). The latter includes a rimsherd from a jar.

### Discussion

- 6.3. This small assemblage provides evidence of low-level domestic activity during the Early Roman period.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### Animal Bone

- 7.1. Animal bone amounting to seven fragments (50g) was recovered from deposit 704, the fill of feature 703. Artefactual material dating to the Romano-British period was also recovered from this feature (See Table 1, Appendix D). The material was moderately well preserved making possible the identification of cattle from a deciduous molar tooth (*Bos taurus*).

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- 7.2. The low recovery of animal remains severely limits what can be said in terms of site economy and animal husbandry. However, this species was a commonly exploited domestic animal so its inclusion in an assemblage of this period is to be expected.

### Plant macrofossils

- 7.3. Three environmental samples (100 litres of soil) were processed. This was done to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains across this area and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activities on the site. It was hoped that the assessment of the environmental remains would provide an insight into whether the new development plans would impact the Scheduled Monument and also if a potential date for undated pits 305 and 603 and undated ditch 307 could be determined. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 7.4. The presence of mollusc shells has been recorded in Table 1, following nomenclature according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).
- 7.5. The flots varied in size from small to moderate with high numbers of rooty material and uncharred seeds. Much of the charcoal is comminuted and encrusted in iron residue which inhibits further wood species identification.

### Trench 3

- 7.6. Sample 2 from undated pit 305 contained no charred plant remains or charcoal. A small number of terrestrial snail shells were observed in the sample and include the open country species *Helicella itala* and the shade-loving species *Carychium tridentatum*.
- 7.7. Fill 308 (sample 3) of undated ditch 307 contained no charred plant remains and only a very minimal amount of charcoal. A moderately large quantity of snail shells, including those of the open country species *Helicella itala*, the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus* and the shade-loving species *Discus rotundatus*, *Carychium tridentatum*, and *Clausilia bidentata*/*Cochlodina laminata* type were noted in the assemblage. A small number of aquatic snail shells were also observed and included the species *Anisus leucostoma* and *Galba truncatula*. Both species favour areas of seasonal flooding and desiccation.

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- 7.8. The environmental assemblages from Trench 3 provide no indication of any settlement activity in the vicinity. The local environment indicated by the molluscan assemblages is an open landscape with some areas of damp longer grass and scrub, and a small amount of seasonal flooding and desiccation.

#### Trench 6

- 7.9. Sample 1 from undated pit 603 contained no charred plant remains and only a small number of charcoal fragments. A few shells of the open country species *Vallonia* sp., and *Helicella itala* were noted in the assemblage.
- 7.10. The charred remains are likely to be indicative of wind-blown/dispersed waste material. The molluscan remains are representative of a well-established open landscape.

#### Summary

- 7.11. The lack of environmental remains suggests that no industrial activities, such as metal working, or domestic activities, such as food preparation or crop processing, were taking place in the nearby vicinities of Trenches 3 and 6. The molluscan assemblages suggest a well-established open landscape with some areas of longer grass and scrub and small areas subject to occasional flooding. Due to the sparsity of environmental evidence, it is not possible to provide a potential date for undated pits 305 and 603 and undated ditch 307.

## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The evaluation identified archaeological features within all the excavated trenches and confirms that archaeological features, likely to represent a continuation of activity associated with the adjacent Scheduled Monument, continue to the east and the south of the monument. The majority of these features remained undated.
- 8.2. No evidence of activity associated with the 20-th century German Bruderhof community (see *Archaeological background* above) was identified by the current works.
- 8.3. The function of undated ditch 307 and gully 606, identified in Trenches 3 and 6 respectively, remains unclear although the absence of artefactual material recovered from their fills, suggest that they are most likely to represent former field boundaries or drainage ditches, or other similar agricultural activity, away from any focus of settlement activity.

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- 8.4. The function of pits 305, 503 and 603, located in Trenches 3, 5 and 6 respectively, remains similarly uncertain. It is possible that pit 503 represents a tree-throw, due to its irregular sides and base.
- 8.5. Pottery of late prehistoric/Roman date was recovered from the fill of feature 703, identified in Trench 7. It remains unclear as to whether this feature represents a pit or ditch due to its limited exposure and its precise function, therefore, remains similarly uncertain.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Kinga Werner, assisted by Megan Reid, Noel Boothroyd and Thomas Parry. This report was written by Kinga Werner. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville. The biological evidence reports were written by Andrew Clarke and Emma Aitken respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled by Kinga Werner and prepared for deposition by Hazel O’Neil. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young and Monica Fombellida.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-Date
3	300	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt with sand gravel	>20	>1.8	0.25	
3	301	layer		Subsoil	Light grey brown silty sand gravel	>20	>1.8	0.25	
3	302	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown sand gravel	>20	>1.8		
3	303	cut		Ditch	Curvilinear ditch with concave sides and gradual base	>2.3	0.4	0.1	
3	304	fill	303	Fill	Mid brown grey sand and gravel	>2.3	0.4	0.1	
3	305	cut		Pit	Sub oval possible pit feature	>1	1.1	0.15	
3	306	fill	305	Fill	Mid grey brown sand gravel	>1	1.1	0.15	
3	307	cut		Ditch	Irregular Linear with gentle concave side and uneven base	>2	1.5	0.44	
3	308	fill	307	Fill	Light greyish white, sandy gravel	>2	1.5	0.44	
3	309	layer		Made ground	Stone surface layer	>20	>1.8	0.05	
5	500	layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	>15	>1.8	0.2	
5	501	layer		Subsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand with gravel	>15	>1.8	0.25	
5	502	layer		Natural	Light greyish yellow gravel	>15	>1.8	0.05	
5	503	cut		Pit	Circular in plan	>2.3	>1.2	0.35	
5	504	fill	503	Fill	Dark orangey brown sandy silt	>2.3	>1.2	0.35	
5	505	layer		Made ground	Surface of yellow gravel	>15	>1.8	0.05	
6	600	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt	>20	>1.8	0.3	
6	601	layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown sand gravel	>20	>1.8	0.1	
6	602	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown sand gravel	>20	>1.8	>0.05	
6	603	cut		Pit	Sub oval pit with moderately steep sides	1.3	0.85	0.25	
6	604	fill	603	Secondary Fill	Dark grey brown clay silt	1.3	0.65	0.24	
6	605	fill	603	Primary Fill	Mid brown clay sand and gravel	0.66	0.33	0.11	
6	606	cut		Ditch	Linear gully with concave slope and base	>1.5	0.57	0.18	
6	607	fill	606	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt clay	>1.5	0.57	0.18	
7	700	layer		Topsoil	Mid orange brown compact sandy clay	>1	>1	0.37	
7	701	layer		Subsoil	Light grey brown compact clay	>1	>1	0.17	
7	702	layer		Natural	Mid grey yellow sandy gravel	>1	>1	>0.05	
7	703	cut		Cut	Unexcavated archaeological feature	>1	>0.9	0.14	
7	704	fill	703	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy gravel	>1	>0.9	0.14	MC1-C2

## APPENDIX B: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using the benchmark located at location (0m AOD).

	Trench 3	Trench 5	Trench 6	Trench 7
Current ground level	0.00m (88.57m)	0.00m (88.7m)	0.00m (88.55m)	0.00m (88.18m)
Top archaeological features	0.5m (88.1m)	0.6m (88.1m)	0.6m (87.95m)	0.43m (87.75m)
Limit of excavation	0.5m (88.1m)	0.6m (88.1m)	0.6m (87.95m)	0.43m (88.75m)

Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

## APPENDIX C: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
704	Late prehistoric/ Early Roman pottery	Malvernian limestone-tempered fabric	MAL REB	1	7	MC1-C2
	Roman pottery	Savernake Grog-tempered ware	<b>SAV GT</b>	1	6	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - grog-tempered variant	SVW GT	2	29	
	Roman pottery	Grog-tempered fabric	GT	1	7	
	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	OX	1	14	
	Fired clay			1	7	

\* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

## APPENDIX D: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

**Table 1:** Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
703	704	1	2	4	7	50
<b>Total</b>		1	2	4	7	
<b>Weight</b>		6	34	10	50	

BOS = cattle

**Table 2:** Assessment of the paleoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
<b>Trench 3</b>										
Pit 305	306	2	20	15	98	-	-	-	-	moll-t**
Ditch 307	308	3	40	30	98	-	-	-	-/*	moll-t****; moll-a**
<b>Trench 6</b>										
Pit 603	604	1	40	40	98	-	-	-	**/**	moll-t**

Key: \* = 1–4 items; \*\* = 4–20 items; \*\*\* = 21–49 items; \*\*\*\* = 50–99 items; \*\*\*\*\* = >100 items  
moll-t = terrestrial mollusc, moll-a = aquatic/freshwater mollusc

## APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	Land at Cotswold Community, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire	
Short description	In December 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Cotswold Community, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire. A total of 4 trenches were excavated. The evaluation identified a series of undated ditches and pits, along with one archaeological feature, of indeterminate function dating to the Roman period.	
Project dates	06 – 09 December 2021	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	2013 Heritage Desk-Based Assessment; CA report. 13510. 2014 Geophysical Survey; GSB survey report G1386. 2014 Archaeological Evaluation. TVAS report 14/142.	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site location	Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire	
Study area (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)	28ha	
Site co-ordinates	403231 195441	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young and Monica Fombellida	
Project Supervisor	Kinga Werner	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	Scheduled Monument ref. 1004691	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Intended final location of archive</b>	<b>Content</b>
Physical	Wiltshire Museum (DZSWS:63-2021)	Pottery and animal bones
Paper	Wiltshire Museum (DZSWS:63-2021)	Context sheets, drawings
Digital	Wiltshire Museum (DZSWS:63-2021)	Database, digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Cotswold Archaeology 2021 <i>Land at Cotswold Community, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report CR0865_1		

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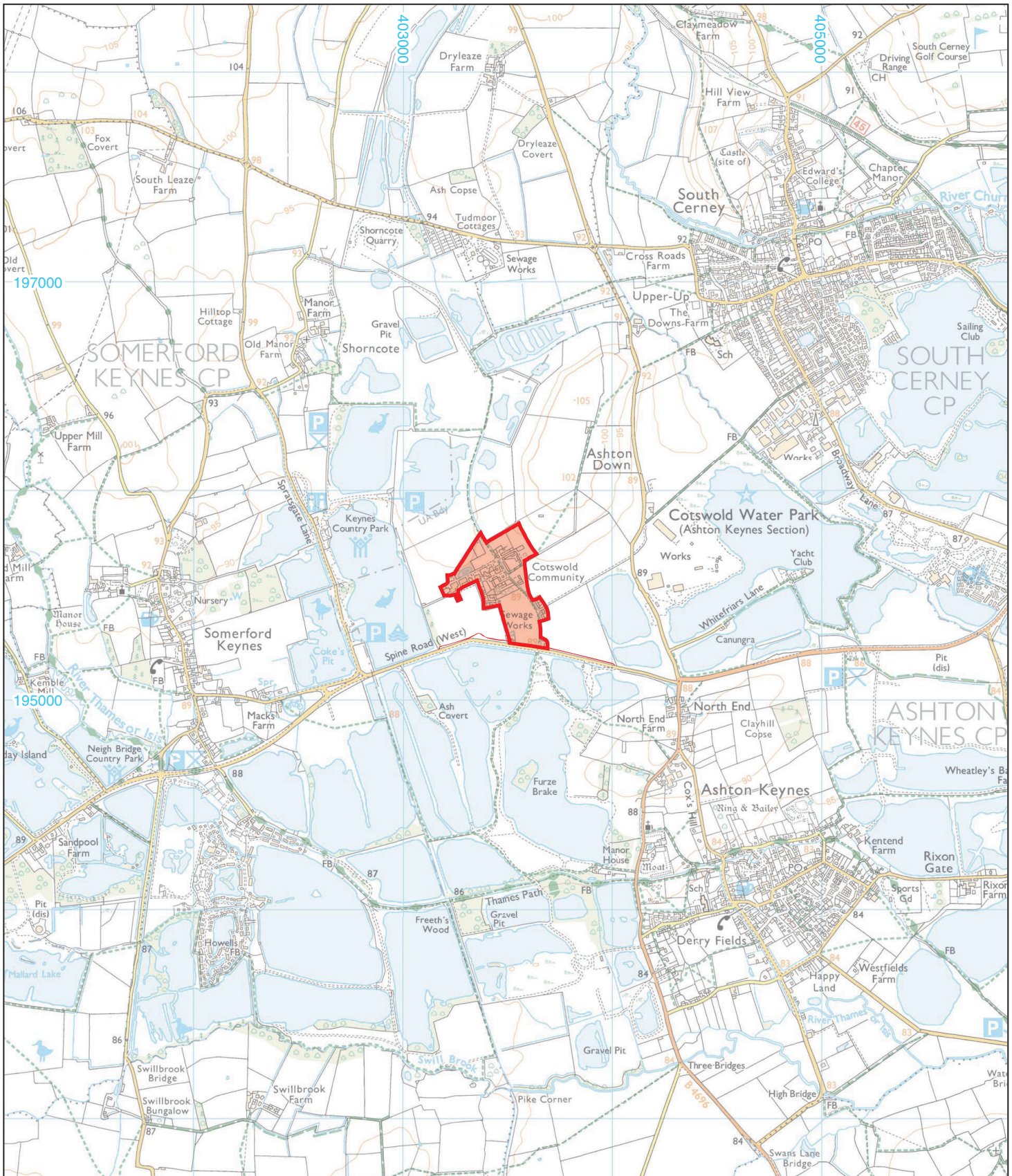
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 Site boundary



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**PROJECT TITLE**

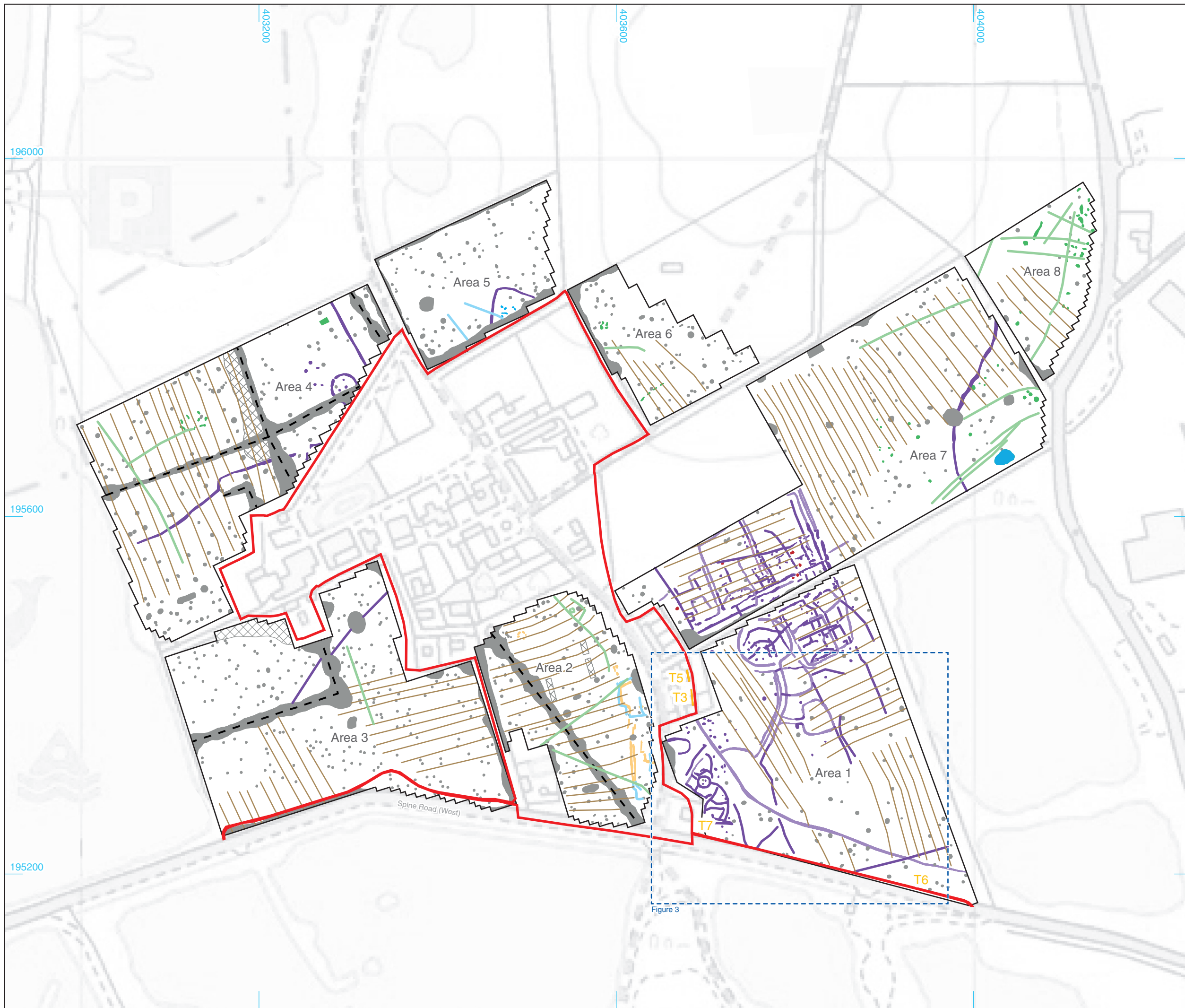
Cotswold Community Site, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire

**FIGURE TITLE**

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	CR0865	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	02/12/2021	1
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	





- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
  
- Geophysical survey results (GSB 2014)*
- Survey boundary
- Archaeology
- ?Archaeology
- Modern (magnetic disturbance)
- Burnt / fired
- Uncertain
- Ridge and furrow



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Cotswold Community Site, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Site plan showing archaeological features and geophysical results**

DRAWN BY <b>RW</b>	PROJECT NO. <b>CR0865</b>	FIGURE NO. <b>2</b>
CHECKED BY <b>DJB</b>	DATE <b>02/12/2021</b>	
APPROVED BY <b>KW</b>	SCALE@A3 <b>1:4000</b>	



- Site boundary
  - Evaluation trench
  - Archaeological feature
- Geophysical survey results (GSB 2014)*
- Survey boundary
  - Archaeology
  - Modern (magnetic disturbance)
  - Ridge and furrow



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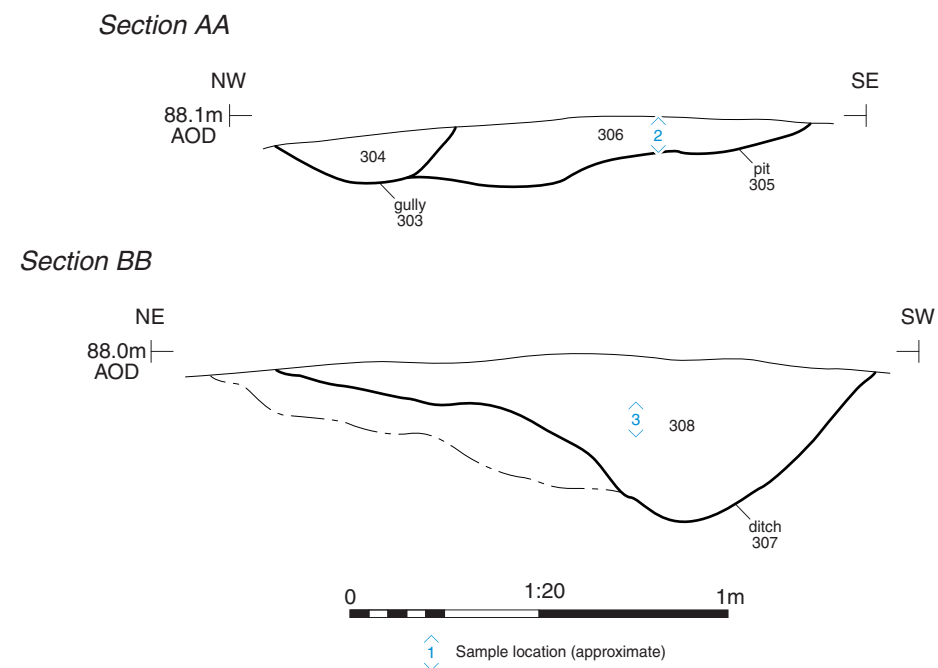
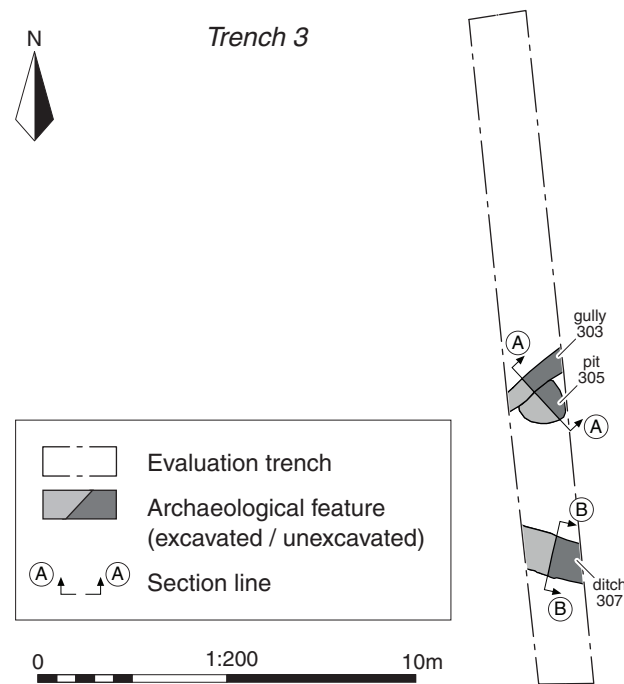
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Cotswold Community Site, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical results

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	CR0865	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	02/12/2021	<b>3</b>
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A3	1:1000	





Gully 303 (left) and pit 305, looking north-east (1m scale)



Ditch 307, looking south-east (1m scale)

**Cotswold Archaeology**

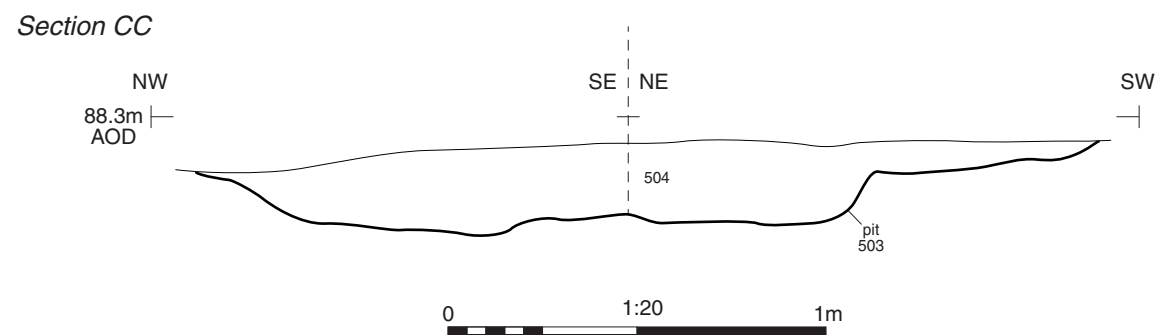
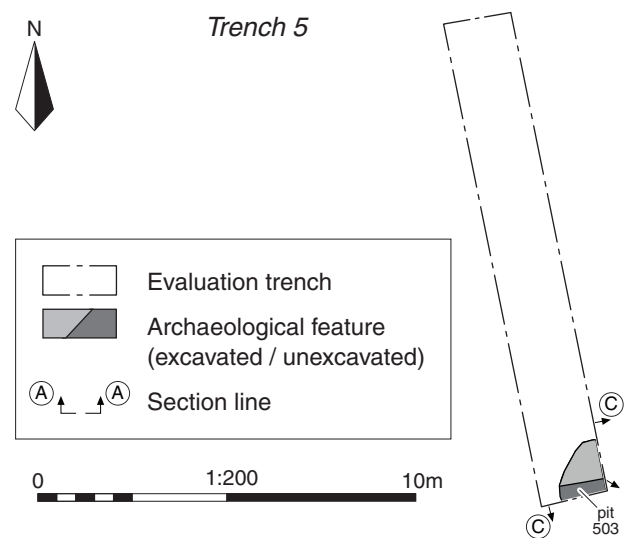
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PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
Trench 3: plan, sections and photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	02/12/2021	4
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	





Pit 503, looking south-east (1m scale)

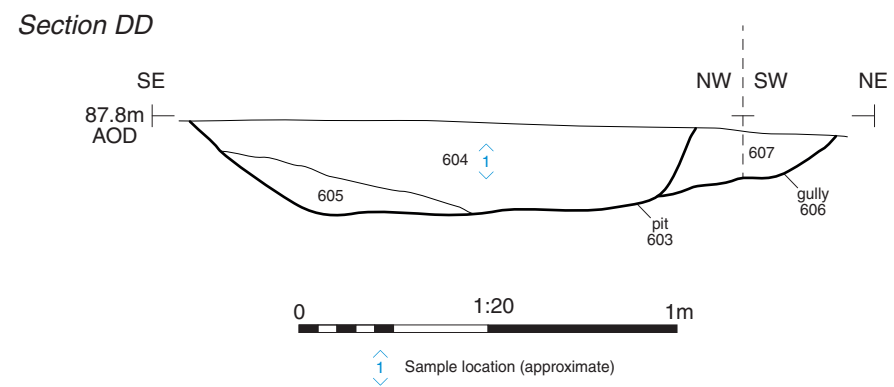
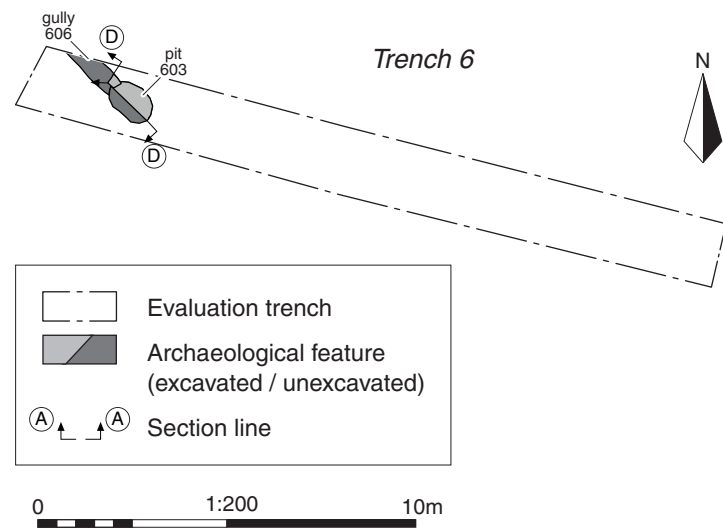

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PROJECT TITLE  
**Cotswold Community Site, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 5: plan, section and photograph**

DRAWN BY	<b>RW</b>	PROJECT NO.	<b>CR0865</b>	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	<b>DJB</b>	DATE	<b>02/12/2021</b>	<b>5</b>
APPROVED BY	<b>KW</b>	SCALE@A3	<b>1:200, 1:20</b>	





Pit 603 (left) and gully 606 (right), looking south-west (1m scale)

**Cotswold Archaeology**

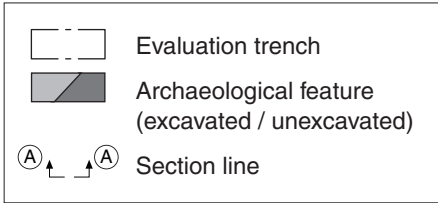
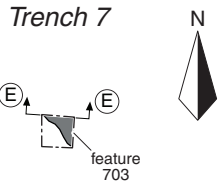
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PROJECT TITLE  
**Cotswold Community Site, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 6: plan, section and photograph**

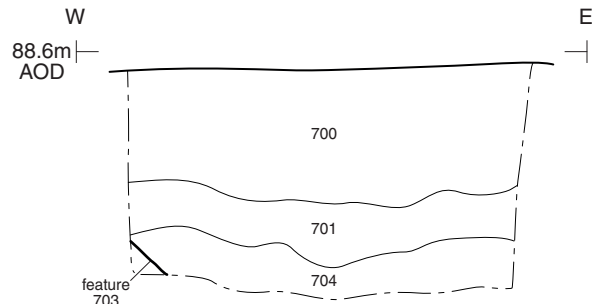
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CHECKED BY	<b>DJB</b>	DATE	<b>02/12/2021</b>	<b>6</b>
APPROVED BY	<b>KW</b>	SCALE@A3	<b>1:200, 1:20</b>	





0 1:200 10m

Section EE



0 1:20 1m



Feature 703, looking north (1m scale)



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 Cotswold Community Site, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE  
 Trench 7: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	CR0865	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	02/12/2021	7
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A4	1:200, 1:20	