

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**Land at Western Bypass and Hithercroft Road,  
Wallingford, Oxfordshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by James McNicoll-Norbury**

**Site Code: HRW14/89**

**(SU 5950 8900)**

# **Land at Western Bypass, Hithercroft Road, Wallingford, Oxfordshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation**

**for Carroll & Partners**

by James McNicoll-Norbury

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code HRW 14/89

**June 2014**

## Summary

**Site name:** Land at Western Bypass and Hithercroft Road, Wallingford, Oxfordshire

**Grid reference:** SU 5950 8900

**Site activity:** Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 3rd – 11th June 2014

**Project manager:** Steve Ford

**Site supervisor:** James McNicoll-Norbury

**Site code:** HRW 14/89

**Area of site:** 4ha

**Summary of results:** The evaluation revealed the presence of linear features probably representing field systems and enclosures perhaps located on the periphery of more densely occupied areas. Most of the archaeological features were undated (but not modern), but with the small amounts of Roman and medieval pottery recovered suggesting activity within these periods.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 28.06.14
	Steve Preston ✓ 27.06.14

# Land at Western Bypass and Hithercroft Road, Wallingford, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by James McNicoll-Norbury

**Report 14/89**

## **Introduction**

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on a parcel of land adjacent to the Western Bypass and Hithercroft Road, Wallingford, Oxfordshire (SU5950 8900) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr John Carroll of Carroll & Partners, 2 St Mary's Court, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, OX10 0EB.

Planning permission is being sought from South Oxfordshire District Council for the construction of a new industrial/warehouse unit on the land. The results of a field evaluation have been requested to determine if the site has archaeological potential and if so, produce information to inform a scheme to mitigate the impact of the proposed development.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Council's Historic and Natural Environment Team, advisers to the District Council on matters pertaining to archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by James McNicoll-Norbury, Kyle Beaverstock and Dan Strachan between 3rd and 11th June 2014 and the site code is HRW 14/89. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course.

## **Location, topography and geology**

The site is located just beyond the south-west of Wallingford between the A4130 Bosley Road to the west, Hithercroft Road to the north, Thames Park industrial estate to the east and Bradford's Brook to the south (Fig. 1). The site is comprised of uneven grassland with a large amount of trees/shrubs coverage along its eastern and western edges and a concentration on the southern part of the site. The underlying geology is described as 1st

(flood plain) terrace deposits (BGS 1980) which was observed in the trenches and the site lies at between 45.6-46.25m above Ordnance Datum.

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site area has been highlighted in a brief prepared by Oxfordshire County Historic and Natural Environment Team (Oram 2014). In summary, the site lies within the archaeologically rich Thames Valley with a wealth of archaeology recorded for almost all periods (Benson and Miles 1974). Previously recorded sites and monuments abound around Wallingford, and the town itself is of exceptional historical and archaeological importance (Airs *et al.* 1975; Keats-Rohan and Roffe 2009; Preston 2012). The route of the bypass produced important archaeological remains (Cromarty *et al.* 2006) and, besides the Saxon and medieval town itself (Christie *et al.* 2013), the outskirts of the town witness settlement from many periods. For example, evaluation to the south-east of the current site revealed extensive prehistoric (Iron Age) occupation along with three human burials (two of Early Bronze Age date and one undated), with cropmarks of circular monuments visible from the air further to the south-east (Lewis 2009). Other evaluation and excavation at Hithercroft to the south-east revealed a medieval ditch and stray finds of Roman pottery and prehistoric struck flint (Bray 2012), with Iron Age and Roman occupation at another location (Wallis 2009). Further evaluation to the east of the site revealed undated but probably Roman ditches.

## **Objectives and methodology**

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

The specific research aims of this project are:

- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if any prehistoric occupation or landscape features are present on the site; and
- to determine if there are later prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval deposits present on the site.

Twenty-three trenches were to be dug in a stratified random pattern targeting areas of proposed development using a JCB type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision to expose archaeologically sensitive levels. The trenches were to be 1.6m in width and 30m long.

Where archaeological features were present, sufficient was to be excavated by hand to satisfy the aims of the brief. Metal detectors were used to enhance the recovery of metallic finds and a sample of spoilheaps was also scanned. Bulk soil samples for environmental remains were taken from eight contexts.

## **Results**

All 23 trenches were dug on the site, however due to the large concentrations of tree coverage, some with nesting birds, on the southern and western parts of the site, many of these were moved from their intended positions or shortened. They ranged in length from 10.0m to 31.15m and in depth from 0.37m to 0.60m. Of these, eighteen trenches contained potential archaeological deposits (Fig. 2). A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 2.

### Trench 1 (Figs 3 and 8, Pls 1 and 5)

Trench 1 was aligned S - N and was 30.0m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.14m pale grey brown sandy silt (subsoil) overlying natural geology comprised of sands and gravels. A ditch was recorded in two slots (1 and 3): it was 2.38m wide and 0.48m deep and filled with dark brown grey brown silty sand (52 and 55) from which late Saxon pottery was recovered, in one of the slots this was overlying light grey brown silty sand with gravel inclusions (53). This was cut by a pit (2) which measured 1.6m in diameter and was 0.30m deep and was filled with a dark grey silty sand with gravel inclusions (54), from which no finds were recovered.

### Trench 2 (Figs 3 and 8, Pl. 6)

Trench 2 was aligned SW - NE and was 30.1m long and 0.44m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil and 0.19m subsoil overlying natural geology. A ditch (7) was recorded towards the north end of the trench, which was 1.42m wide and 0.39m deep and had an upper fill of mid grey brown silty sand with gravel inclusions (59), above a reddish brown sandy silt (60) from which possible sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, and a base fill of grey brown sandy silt (61). It is possible that the same ditch is seen in Trenches 3 (10), 7 (118) and 13 (33), although the distance (54m to Trench 3) makes this extrapolation speculative. A gully

(8) was also recorded which was 0.36m wide and 0.18m deep and filled with grey brown silty sand from which no finds were recovered.

#### Trench 3 (Figs 2 and 3)

Trench 3 was aligned SW - NE and was 30.3m long and 0.52m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil and 0.23m subsoil overlying natural geology. A ditch (4) was recorded which was 1.10m wide and 0.28m deep and filled with grey sandy silt (56). A pit (6) was recorded which measured 1.12m in diameter and was 0.30m deep and filled with grey sandy silt (58), no finds were recovered. Two further pits (9 and 12) and two further linear features (10 and 11) were recorded but not excavated.

#### Trench 4

Trench 4 was aligned S - N and was 31.15m long and 0.37m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.21m of topsoil and 0.09m subsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological features were identified.

#### Trench 5

Trench 5 was aligned SE - NW and was 25.6m long and 0.51m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.18m subsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological features were identified.

#### Trench 6 (Figs 3 and 8)

Trench 6 was aligned SW - NE and was 30.4m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil and 0.15m subsoil overlying natural geology. A ditch (13) was recorded which was 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep and filled with light grey sandy clay (67), excavation could not be completed due to water levels. No finds were recovered.

#### Trench 7 (Figs 4, 11 and 12, Pls 2 and 8)

Trench 7 was aligned SW - NE and was 23.2m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil and 0.13m subsoil overlying natural geology. Pit (119) measured 1.3m wide and was 0.23m deep and filled with a grey brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions (173), this was cut by adjacent ditch (118) which measured 1.2m wide and 0.25m deep and was filled with dark brown grey sandy clay from which medieval pottery was recovered. Ditch (116) measured 1.04m and 0.25m deep and was filled light brown grey sandy clay (170) and no finds were recovered, gully (120) measured 0.80m wide and 0.36m deep and was filled with dark brown grey sandy clay (176) and had an uncertain relationship with posthole (121). Three postholes (115, 117,

121) were recorded which were between 0.25-0.43m wide and up to 0.13m deep and filled with dark grey brown sandy clay (169, 171, 177). No finds were recovered, a fourth posthole (122) was left unexcavated as was ditch (123), based on the alignment of (123) it is possible that the same ditch is seen in Trench 14 as ditch 110.

#### Trench 8

Trench 8 was aligned SW - NE and was 26.25m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.14m subsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological features were identified.

#### Trench 9 (Figs 4 and 9, Pl. 3)

Trench 9 was aligned SE - NW and was 30.2m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.21m of topsoil and 0.19m subsoil overlying natural geology. A gully (14) was recorded which was 0.7m wide and 0.13m deep and filled with grey sandy silt (68), a pit (15) which measured 1.8m in diameter and was 0.21m deep and filled with dark grey brown sandy clay with gravels (69) and a ditch (16) which measured 1.0m wide and was 0.22m deep and filled with dark grey brown sandy clay (70). No finds were recovered. Three further possible linear features (17, 19 and 20) and a pit (18) were recorded but not excavated.

#### Trench 10 (Figs 4 and 9)

Trench 10 was aligned SE - NW and was 30.1m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil and 0.17m subsoil overlying natural geology. A pit (23) which was 0.65m wide and 0.16m deep and filled with dark grey sandy clay (75) and a pit (24) measuring 0.80m in diameter and 0.26m deep and filled with dark grey sandy silt (76) were recorded but no finds were recovered. A third pit (26) measuring 0.25m wide and 0.3m deep and filled with dark grey sandy silt (78) was cut by ditch (25) which measured 1.75m wide and 0.31m deep and was filled with a grey brown sandy silt but no finds were recovered, ditch (25) is likely to be the same feature as ditch (115) in trench 7. Two further possible pits (27) and (28) were recorded but not excavated.

#### Trench 11 (Figs 5 and 9)

Trench 11 was aligned SW - NE and was 28.9m long and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil and 0.33m subsoil overlying natural geology. A ditch (21) was recorded which was 0.9m wide and 0.30m deep and filled with an upper filled of brown sandy clay (71) and a primary fill of grey brown sandy clay (72), the ditch is likely to be the same as ditch (22) in Trench 12 and possibly ditch (108) in Trench 14, though the latter is some 60m away. No finds were recovered.



#### Trench 12 (Figs 5 and 9)

Trench 12 was aligned SSE - NNW and was 25.5m long and 0.51m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil and 0.19m subsoil overlying natural geology. A ditch (22) was recorded which was 0.90m wide and 0.45m deep and filled with a grey silty sand (73) and a second ditch (29) measured 1.02m wide and 0.30m deep and filled with a grey silty sand (74). No finds were recovered.

#### Trench 13 (Figs 5, 9 and 10)

Trench 13 was aligned NW - SE and was 30.2m long and 0.58m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil and 0.30m subsoil overlying natural geology. A gully (30) was recorded which was 0.3m wide and 0.07m deep and filled with a grey sandy silt (81) which had an uncertain relationship with gully (31) which measured 0.40m wide and 0.08m deep which was filled with a grey sandy silt (32) from which a small sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. A third linear (32) measuring 0.6m wide and 0.22m deep and was filled with grey silty sand (82) that lay parallel to gullies (30) and (31) as did unexcavated linear features (37) and (38). Ditch 33 measured 1.00m wide and 0.30m deep and was filled with a dark grey sandy silt with gravel inclusions (84) which cut ditch (34) which measured 1.00m wide and 0.28m deep and was filled with a grey brown sandy silt (85), a posthole (35) was also recorded in close proximity to the ditch which measured 0.40m in diameter and was 0.22m deep and filled with a dark grey sandy silt (86) however no relationship could be ascertained and no finds were recovered. A second posthole (36) was recorded which measured 0.4m in diameter and was 0.15m deep and filled with a grey brown sandy silt (87), no finds were recovered. A possible linear (39) was recorded at the eastern end of the trench but was not excavated.

#### Trench 14 (Figs 6 and 11, Pls 4 and 7)

Trench 14 was aligned SW - NE and was 30.1m long and 0.47m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil and 0.18m subsoil overlying natural geology. A ditch (107) was recorded which was 1.5m wide and 0.20m deep and filled with a grey brown sandy clay (157), the ditch was seen to be cut by ditches (108) and (109) and no finds were recovered. Ditch (110) measured 1.22m wide and was 0.18m deep and was filled with a brown sandy clay (160) from which no finds were recovered, terminus (111) measured 1.08m wide and 0.38m deep and was filled with dark grey sandy clay (161). Ditch 114 measured 1.5m wide and was 0.70m deep and

filled with grey sandy clay (166), brown grey sandy clay (167) and a primary fill of dark grey sandy clay with gravels (168).

#### Trench 15 (Figs 6 and 11)

Trench 15 was aligned SE - NW and was 30.05m long and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.35m subsoil overlying natural geology. A ditch (106) was recorded which was 1.37m wide and 0.50m deep and filled with a dark grey brown sandy clay (162) which overlay grey sandy clay (164), the same ditch can possibly be seen in Trench 17 (105) and Trench 20 (101). A slightly curved ditch (112) measured 1.15m wide and 0.32m deep and filled with dark grey brown sandy clay (163). No finds were recovered. A third ditch (113) was recorded but unexcavated.

#### Trench 16

Trench 16 was aligned SSE - NNW and was 20.00m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.23m subsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological features were identified.

#### Trench 17 (Figs 6, 10 and 11)

Trench 17 was aligned SW - NE and was 32.5m long and 0.47m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil and 0.19m subsoil overlying natural geology. A ditch (48) was recorded which was 0.76m wide and 0.26m deep and filled with brown grey sandy clay with gravel inclusions (150) and no finds were recovered. a relationship slot was dug that showed Ditch (49) cutting ditch (100) which were filled with a mid grey brown sandy clay (151) and a light brown grey sandy clay (152) respectively. A fourth linear feature (105) was left unexcavated.

#### Trench 18 (Figs 7 and 10)

Trench 18 was aligned SW - NE and was 20.0m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil and 0.22m subsoil overlying natural geology. A ditch (44) was recorded which was 0.98m wide and 0.10m deep and filled with grey brown sandy clay (97) and also gully (45) which measured 0.41m wide and 0.18m deep which was filled with dark brown grey sandy clay (98), no finds were recovered in either linear feature. A pit (46) was recorded and was 1.44m wide and 0.14m deep and filled with dark grey brown sandy clay (99), no finds were recovered.

#### Trench 19

Trench 19 was aligned WSW - ENE and was 17.5m long and 0.57m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil and 0.25m subsoil overlying natural geology. A posthole (43) was recorded which was 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep and filled with grey brown sandy clay (94). No finds were recovered.

#### Trench 20 (Figs 7, 10 and 11)

Trench 20 was aligned S - N and was 27.5m long and 0.54m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil and 0.28m subsoil overlying natural geology. A ditch (47) was recorded which was 1.3m wide and 0.43m deep and filled with an upper fill of grey sandy clay (95) and a grey brown sandy clay with gravels (96) but no finds were recovered. Ditch (101) measured 1.10m wide and 0.40m deep and was filled with grey sandy clay with gravels (153) and no finds were recovered. A shallow pit (102) measuring 0.60m in diameter and 0.07m deep and was filled with grey brown sandy clay (154). Two further linear features (103) and (104) were left unexcavated.

#### Trench 21

Trench 21 was aligned SSW - NNE and was 11.25m long and 0.52m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil and 0.18m subsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological features were identified.

#### Trench 22 (Figs 7 and 10)

Trench 22 was aligned SW - NE and was 20.0m long and 0.56m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.20m subsoil overlying natural geology. Three postholes (40-42) were recorded measuring between 0.28-0.32m in diameter and up to 0.24m deep. The postholes were all filled with dark brown grey sand clay (91-3) and no finds were recovered.

#### Trench 23

Trench 23 was aligned SE - NW and was 19.30m long and 0.44m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil and 0.13m subsoil overlying natural geology. No archaeological features were identified.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery by Jane Timby*

The evaluation resulted in a very small assemblage of 15 sherds of pottery weighing 78g from four features. Most of the sherds are in very poor, fragmentary condition and are undiagnostic small bodysherds. The sherds were examined and quantified by sherd count and weight (Appendix 3).

The most distinctive sherds came from ditch 118 which contained three joining rim-sherds from an everted rim jar / cooking pot dating to the later 12th-14th centuries AD. The vessel has a Jurassic limestone temper with a scatter of rounded quartz sand. Accompanying this was an oxidized sherd with a grey core which could be pottery or ceramic building material. Gully 31 had the base of a black surfaced oxidized ware which appears to be flat and thus likely to be Roman in date. Two fragmentary brown sandy wares from the same context are too small and indistinctive to date. Similarly a very small sherd of oxidized sandy ware from ditch 7 could be Roman but again is too small to date confidently. Ditch 1 produced seven small, handmade bodysherds in a black sandy ware with occasional flint and rare calcareous grains. This ware is again difficult to date from these small sherds but could possibly be later Saxon or early medieval. A later prehistoric date has been provisionally ruled out as the flint appears to be gravel flint more typical of the medieval period as opposed to the calcined flint usually found in the earlier wares.

The group of pottery suggests a very low intensity of activity. The only clear cut pieces are those from the medieval jar from ditch 118; the others hint at a possible Roman presence but additional material would be required to confirm or refute this.

### *Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Jo Pine*

Eight samples were processed between 20-40L in size. The samples were sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. The flot was examined under a low-power binocular microscope at a magnification of x10m. No charred seeds were present. Charcoal was present in only three of the samples [1, 3 and 6] and was too poor or too small (less than 2mm) to enable identification (Appendix 4).

## Conclusion

The evaluation has revealed the presence of a large number of linear features that are likely to be related to field systems and possibly small enclosures along with a small number of pits and postholes. Very little artefactual evidence was found on the site with only small amounts found in Trenches 1, 2, 7 and 14 dating between the Roman and medieval periods. The small amount of finds and lack of found on the site could suggest that the site lies on the periphery of one or more intensively occupied areas. The variety of alignments represented suggests several phases of land division were present

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## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S, SW or SE end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	30.0	1.6	0.40	0–0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.36m pale grey brown sandy silt (subsoil); 0.36m+ orange brown sandy and gravels (natural geology). Ditch 1 and 3, Pit 2. <b>[Pls 1 and 5]</b>
2	30.1	1.6	0.44	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m+ natural geology. Ditch 7, gully 8. <b>[Pl. 6]</b>
3	30.3	1.6	0.52	0–0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ natural geology. Ditch 4, pit 6, Pit 9, Ditch 10, Gully 11, Pit 12
4	31.15	1.6	0.37	0–0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology.
5	25.6	1.6	0.51	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.30-0.84m subsoil; 0.48m+ natural geology.
6	30.4	1.6	0.43	0–0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.41m subsoil; 0.41m+ natural geology. Ditch 13
7	23.2	1.6	0.40	0–0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m+ natural geology. Posthole 115, ditch 116, Posthole 117, ditch 118, pit 119, gully 120, posthole 121, pit 122, ditch 123. <b>[Pls 2 and 8]</b>
8	26.25	1.6	0.50	0–0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m+ natural geology.
9	30.2	1.6	0.43	0–0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology. Gully 14, Pit 15, Ditch 16, Ditch 17, Pit 18, Ditch 19, Ditch 20. <b>[Pl. 3]</b>
10	30.1	1.6	0.50	0–0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.449m subsoil; 0.44m+ natural geology. Pit 23, Pit 24, Ditch 25, Pit 26, Pit 27, Pit 28
11	28.9	1.6	0.60	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.57m subsoil; 0.57m+ natural geology. Ditch 21
12	25.5	1.6	0.51	0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m+ natural geology. Ditch 22, ditch 29
13	30.2	1.6	0.58	0–0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.57m subsoil; 0.57m+ natural geology. Gully 30, 31, 32, 37, 38, ditch 33, 34, 39, posthole 35, 36
14	30.1	1.6	0.47	0–0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m+ natural geology. Ditch 107-111, 114. <b>[Pls 4 and 7]</b>
15	30.05	1.6	0.60	0–0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.57m subsoil; 0.57m+ natural geology. Ditches 106, 112-3
16	20.00	1.6	0.50	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ natural geology.
17	32.5	1.6	0.47	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ natural geology. Ditch 48, 100, gully 49
18	20.0	1.6	0.50	0–0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ natural geology. Ditch 44, gully 45, pit 46
19	17.5	1.6	0.57	0–0.29m topsoil; 0.29-0.54m subsoil; 0.54m+ natural geology. Posthole 43
20	27.5	1.6	0.54	0–0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.54m subsoil; 0.54m+ natural geology. Ditch 47, 101, 103, 104, pit 102
21	11.25	1.6	0.52	0–0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology.
22	20.0	1.6	0.56	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ natural geology. Posthole 40-42
23	19.3	1.6	0.44	0–0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.41m subsoil; 0.41m+ natural geology.

## APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
1	1	52, 53	Ditch	Late Saxon-early Medieval	Pottery
1	2	54	Pit	Unphased	None
1	3	55	Ditch	Unphased	None
3	4	56	Ditch	Unphased	None
3	5	57	Natural	-	None
3	6	58	Pit	Unphased	None
2	7	59, 60, 61,	Ditch	Roman?	Pottery
2	8	62	Gully	Unphased	None
3	9	63	Pit	Unphased	None
3	10	64	Ditch	Unphased	None
3	11	65	Gully	Unphased	None
3	12	66	Pit	Unphased	None
6	13	67	Ditch	Unphased	None
9	14	68	Gully	Unphased	None
9	15	69	Pit	Unphased	None
9	16	70	Ditch	Unphased	None
9	17	178	Ditch	Unphased	None
9	18	179	Pit	Unphased	None
9	19	180	Ditch	Unphased	None
9	20	181	Ditch	Unphased	None
11	21	71, 72	Ditch	Unphased	None
12	22	73	Ditch	Unphased	None
10	23	75	Pit	Unphased	None
10	24	76	Pit	Unphased	None
10	25	77	Ditch	Unphased	None
10	26	78	Pit	Unphased	None
10	27	79	Pit	Unphased	None
10	28	80	Pit	Unphased	None
12	29	74	Ditch	Unphased	None
13	30	81	Gully	Unphased	None
13	31	82	Gully	Roman	Pottery
13	32	83	Gully	Unphased	None
13	33	84	Ditch	Unphased	None
13	34	85	Ditch	Unphased	None
13	35	86	Posthole	Unphased	None
13	36	87	Posthole	Unphased	None
13	37	88	Gully	Unphased	None
13	38	89	Gully	Unphased	None
13	39	90	Ditch	Unphased	None
22	40	91	Posthole	Unphased	None
22	41	92	Posthole	Unphased	None
22	42	93	Posthole	Unphased	None
19	43	94	Posthole	Unphased	None
18	44	97	Ditch	Unphased	None
18	45	98	Gully	Unphased	None
18	46	99	Pit	Unphased	None
20	47	95, 96	Ditch	Unphased	None
17	48	150	Ditch	Unphased	None
17	49	151	Gully	Unphased	None
17	100	152	Ditch	Unphased	None
20	101	153	Ditch	Unphased	None
20	102	154	Pit	Unphased	None
20	103	155	Ditch	Unphased	None
20	104	156	Ditch	Unphased	None
17	105	180	Ditch	Unphased	None
15	106	162, 164	Ditch	Unphased	None
14	107	157	Ditch	Unphased	None
14	108	158	Ditch	Unphased	None
14	109	159	Ditch	Unphased	None
14	110	160	Ditch	Unphased	None
14	111	161	Ditch	Unphased	None
15	112	163	Ditch	Unphased	None
15	113	165	Ditch	Unphased	None

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
14	114	166, 167, 168	Ditch	Unphased	None
7	115	169	Posthole	Unphased	None
7	116	170	Ditch	Unphased	None
7	117	171	Posthole	Unphased	None
7	118	172	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
7	119	173	Pit	Unphased	None
7	120	176	Gully	Unphased	None
7	121	177	Posthole	Unphased	None
7	122	174	Pit	Unphased	None
7	123	175	Ditch	Unphased	None



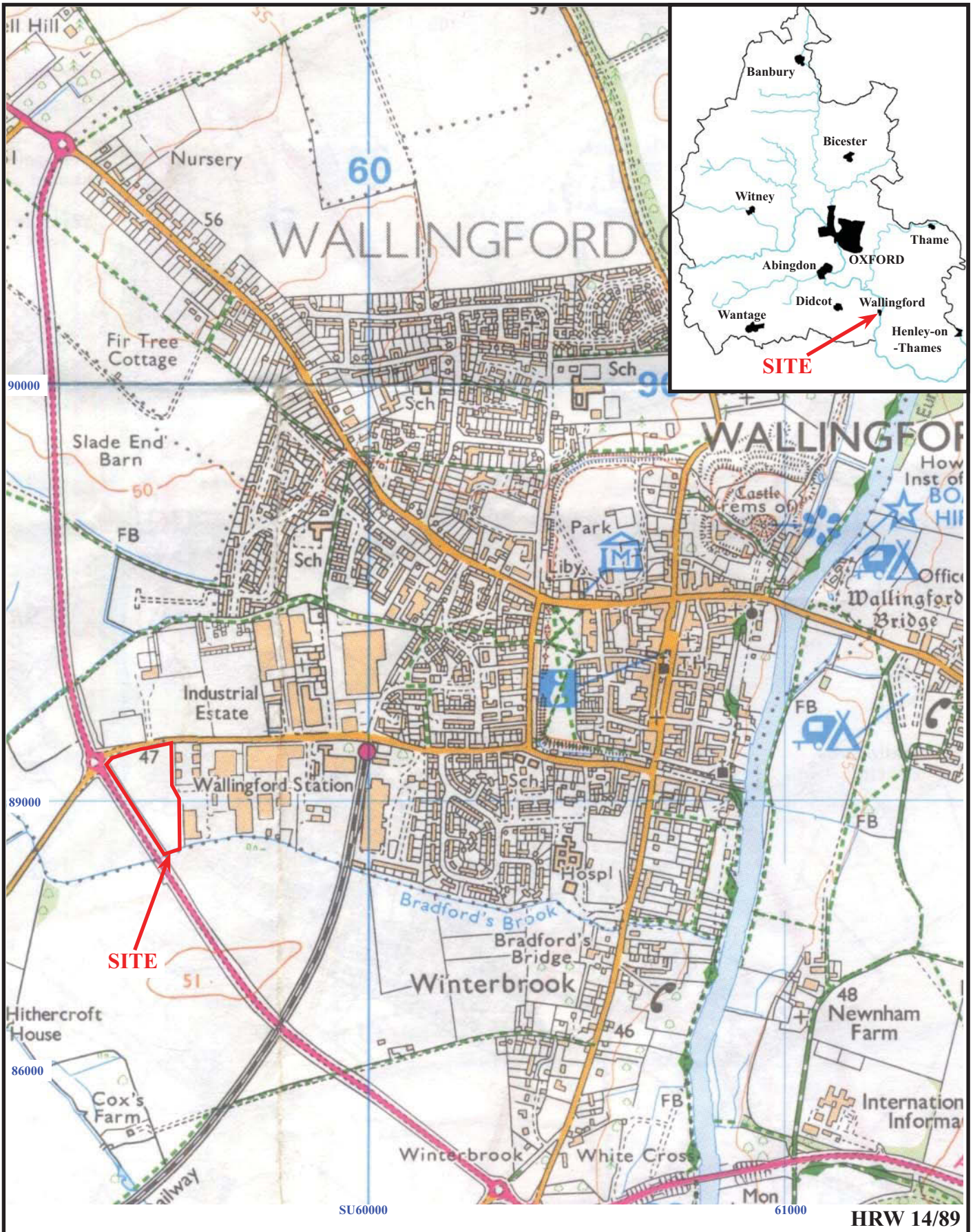
### APPENDIX 3: Pottery catalogue

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
1	52	black sandy with flint and rare chalk	body	7	24	?late Saxon-Medieval
7	60	oxidized sandy	body	1	2	uncertain
31	82	black surfaced oxidized	base	1	4	probably Roman
31	82	brown sandy	body	2	2	undated
118	172	limestone and sand	rim	3	37	medieval
118	172	oxdized sandy	-	1	9	?medieval
TOTAL				15	78	

#### APPENDIX 4: Charcoal

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Sample no</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Charcoal</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	53	1	Ditch	x	< 2mm
7	60	3	Ditch	x	<2mm
42	93	6	Posthole	x	<2mm

X=occasional



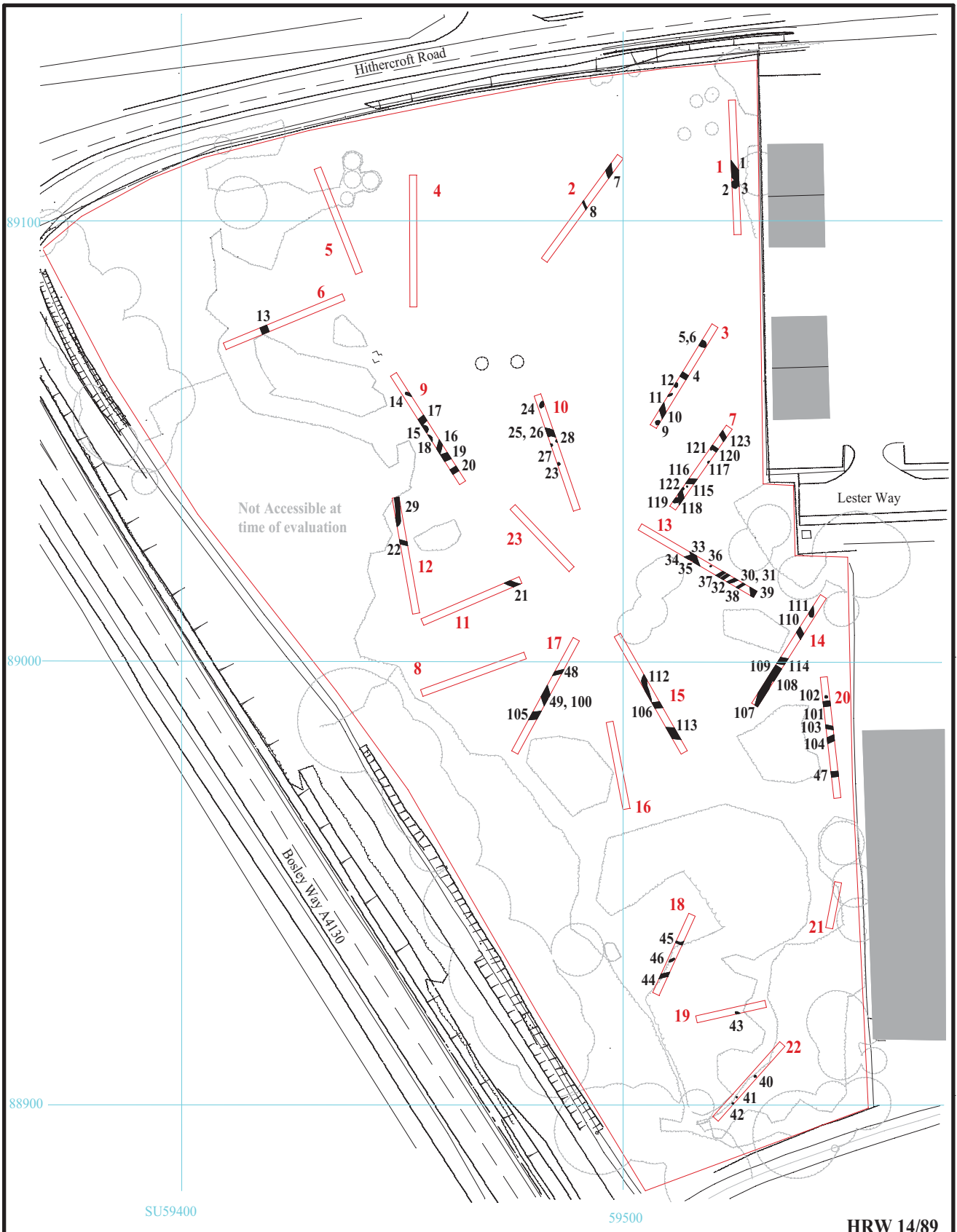
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Figure 1. Location of site within Wallingford and Oxfordshire

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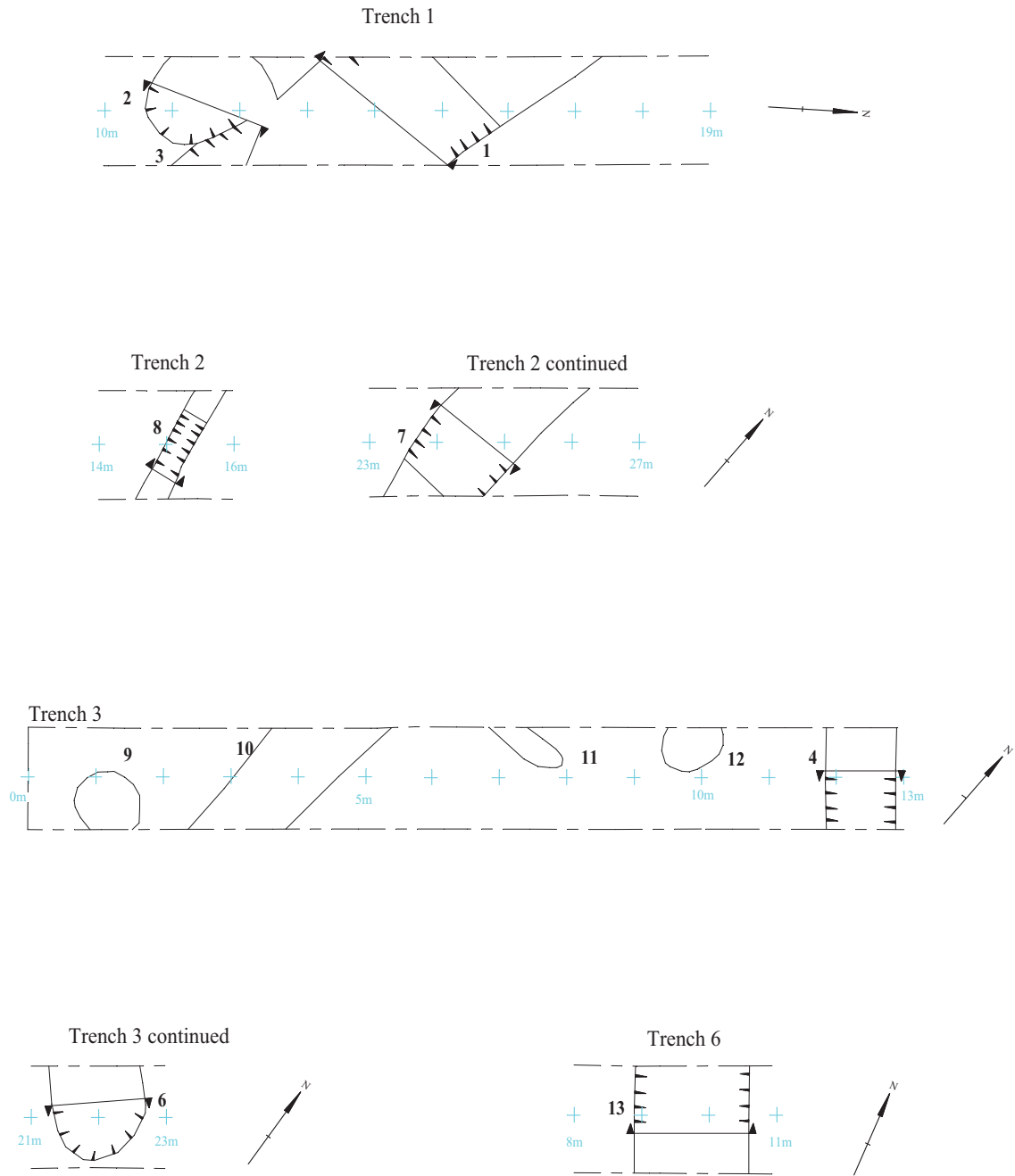
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Figure 2. Location of trenches.



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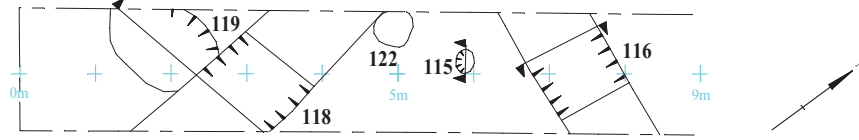
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Figure 3. Trench Plans 1-6

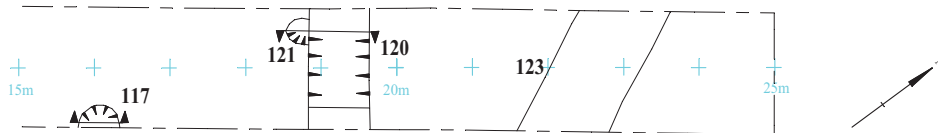


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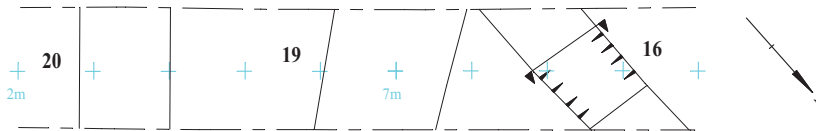
Trench 7



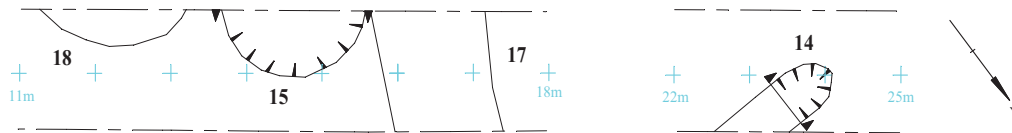
Trench 7 continued



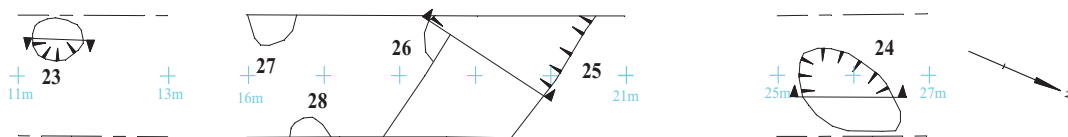
Trench 9



Trench 9 continued



Trench 10



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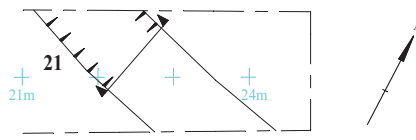
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Figure 4. Trench Plans 7-10

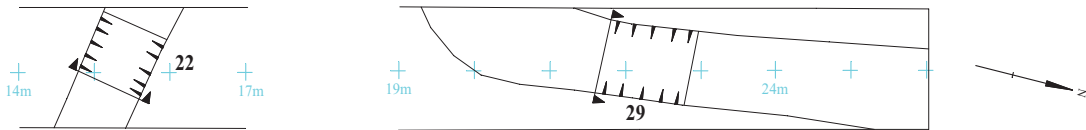


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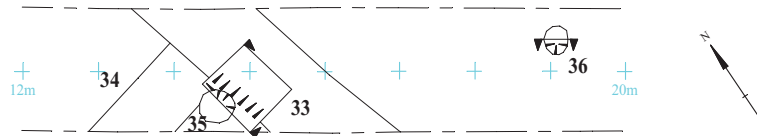
Trench 11



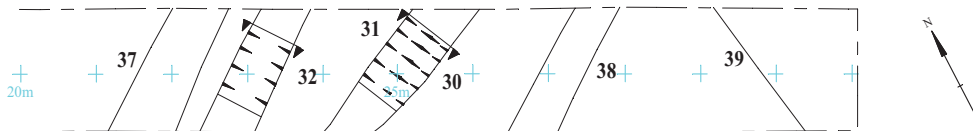
Trench 12



Trench 13



Trench 13 continued



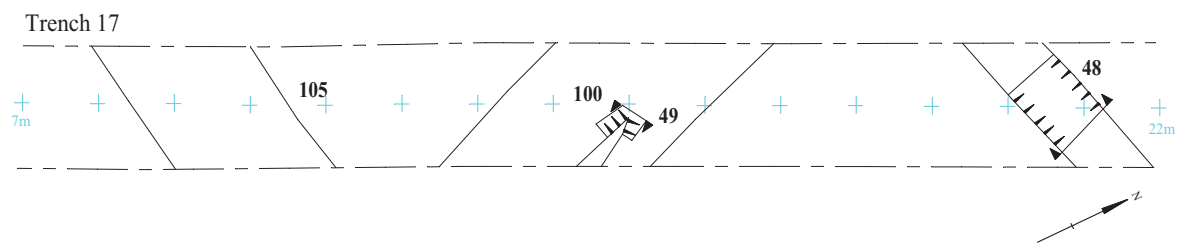
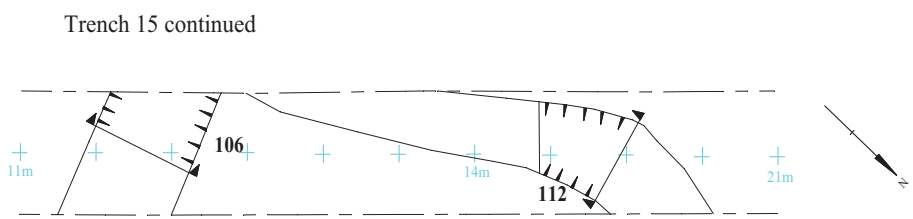
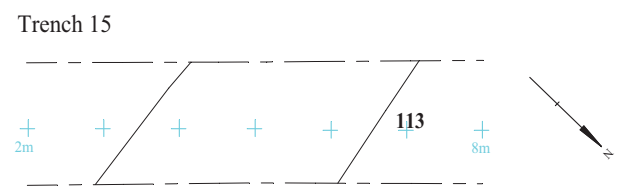
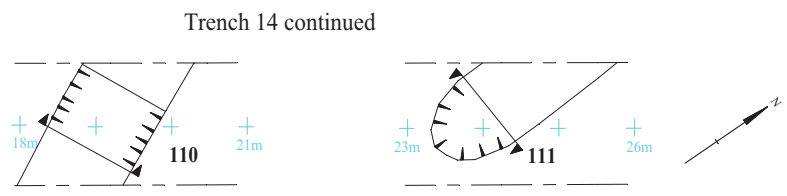
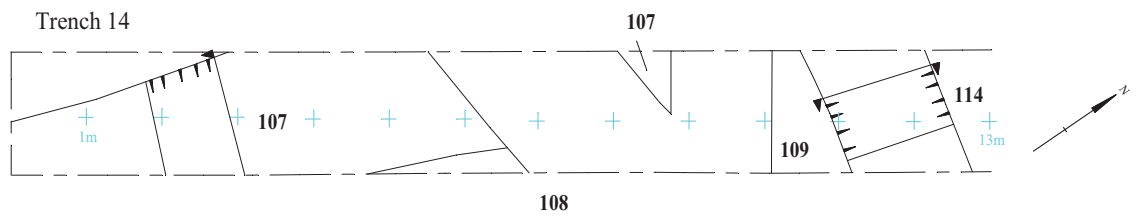
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Figure 5. Trench Plans 11-13



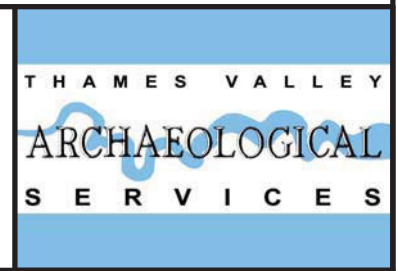
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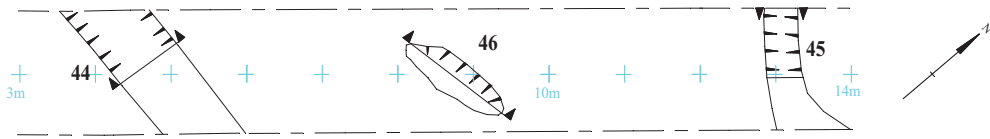
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Figure 6. Trench Plans

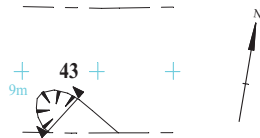




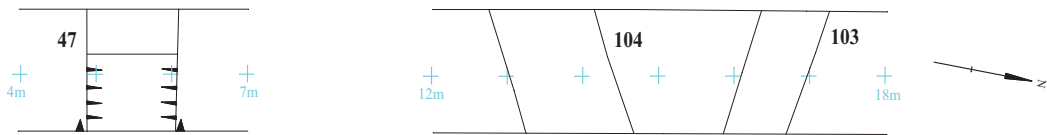
Trench 18



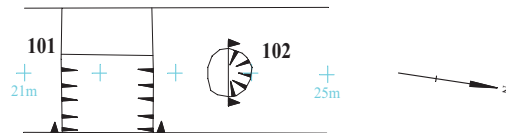
Trench 19



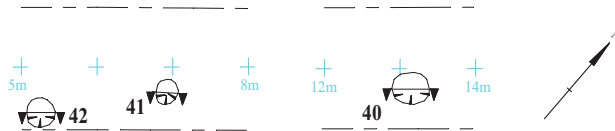
Trench 20



Trench 20 continued



Trench 22



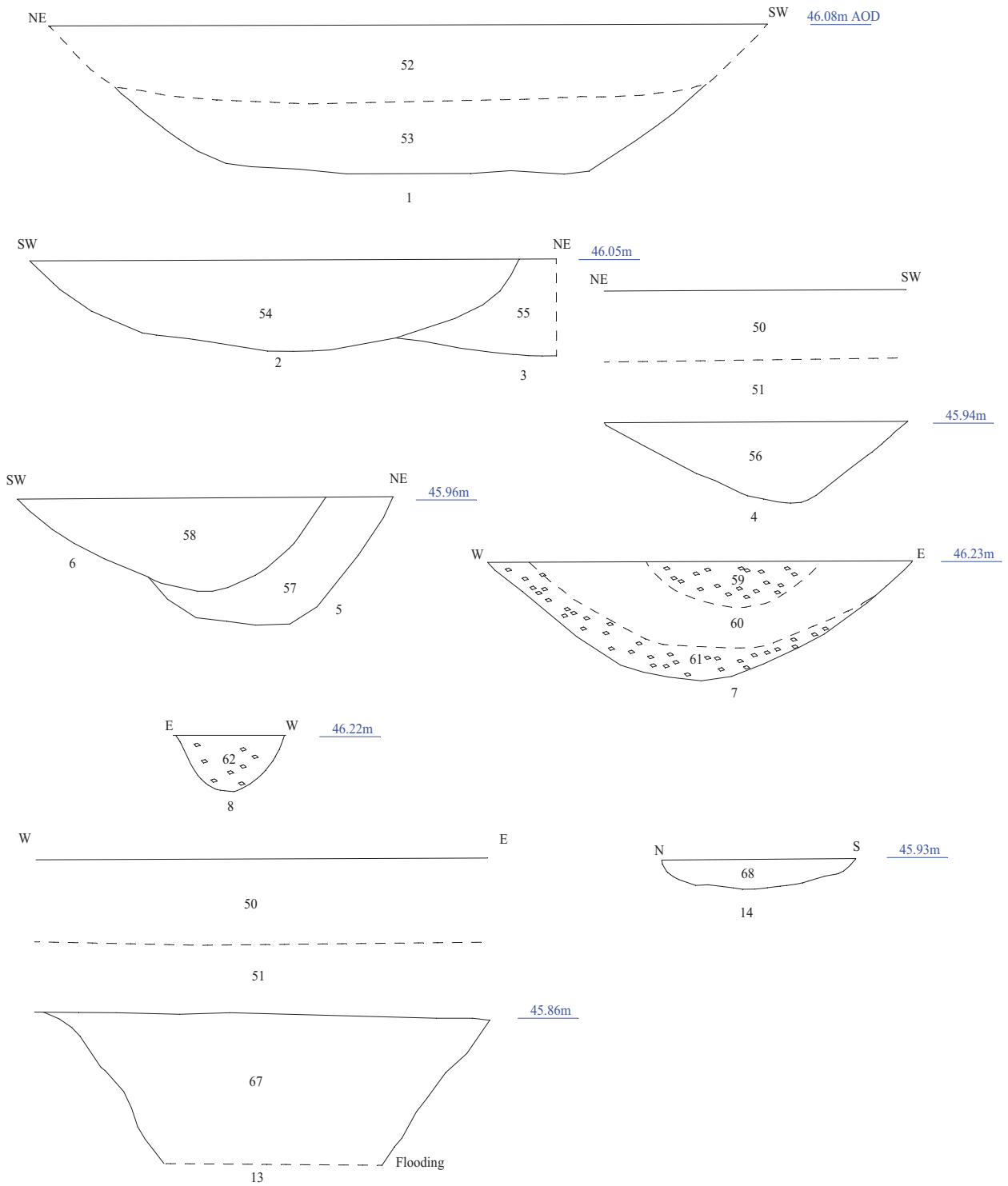
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Figure 7. Trench Plans



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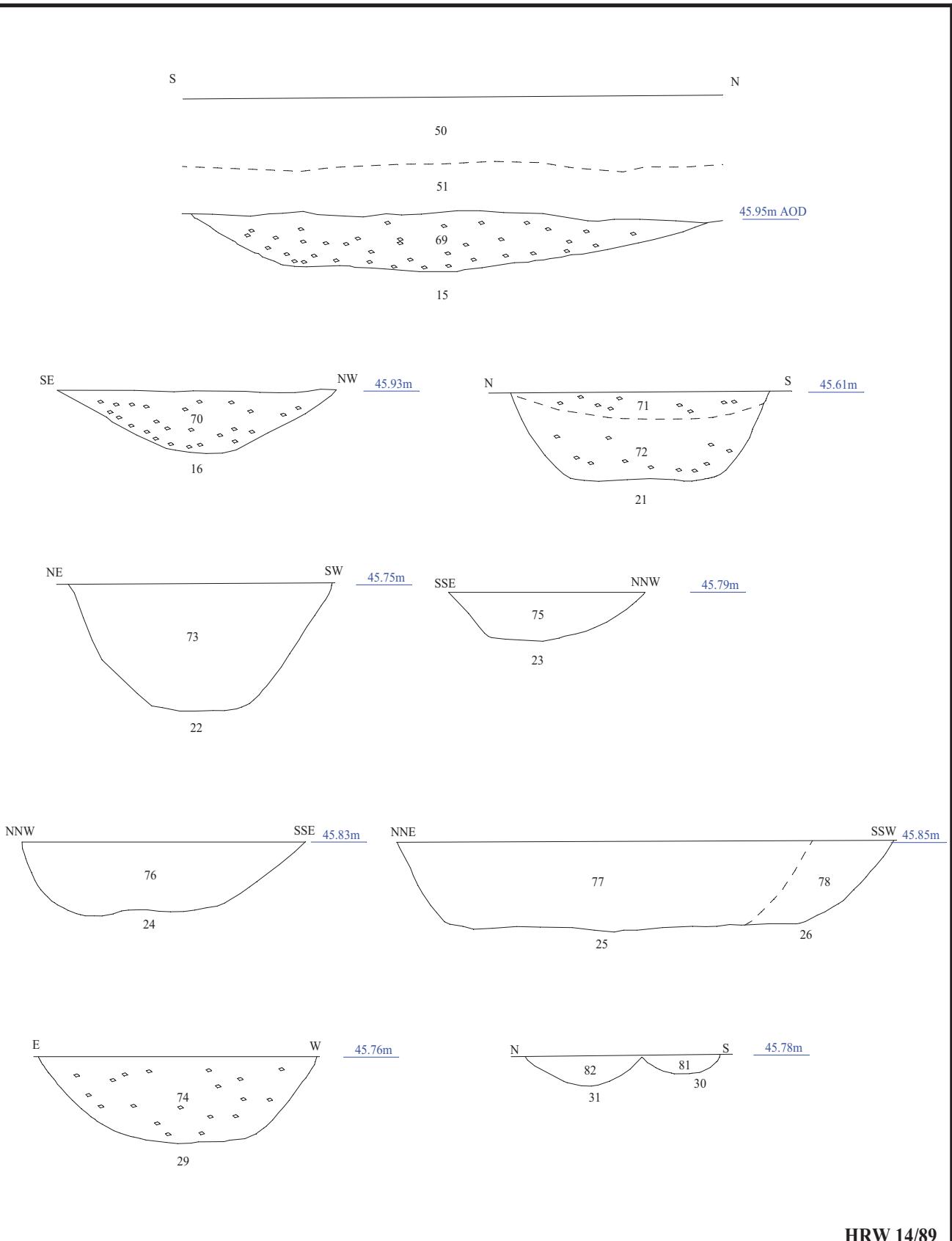
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Figure 8. Sections.



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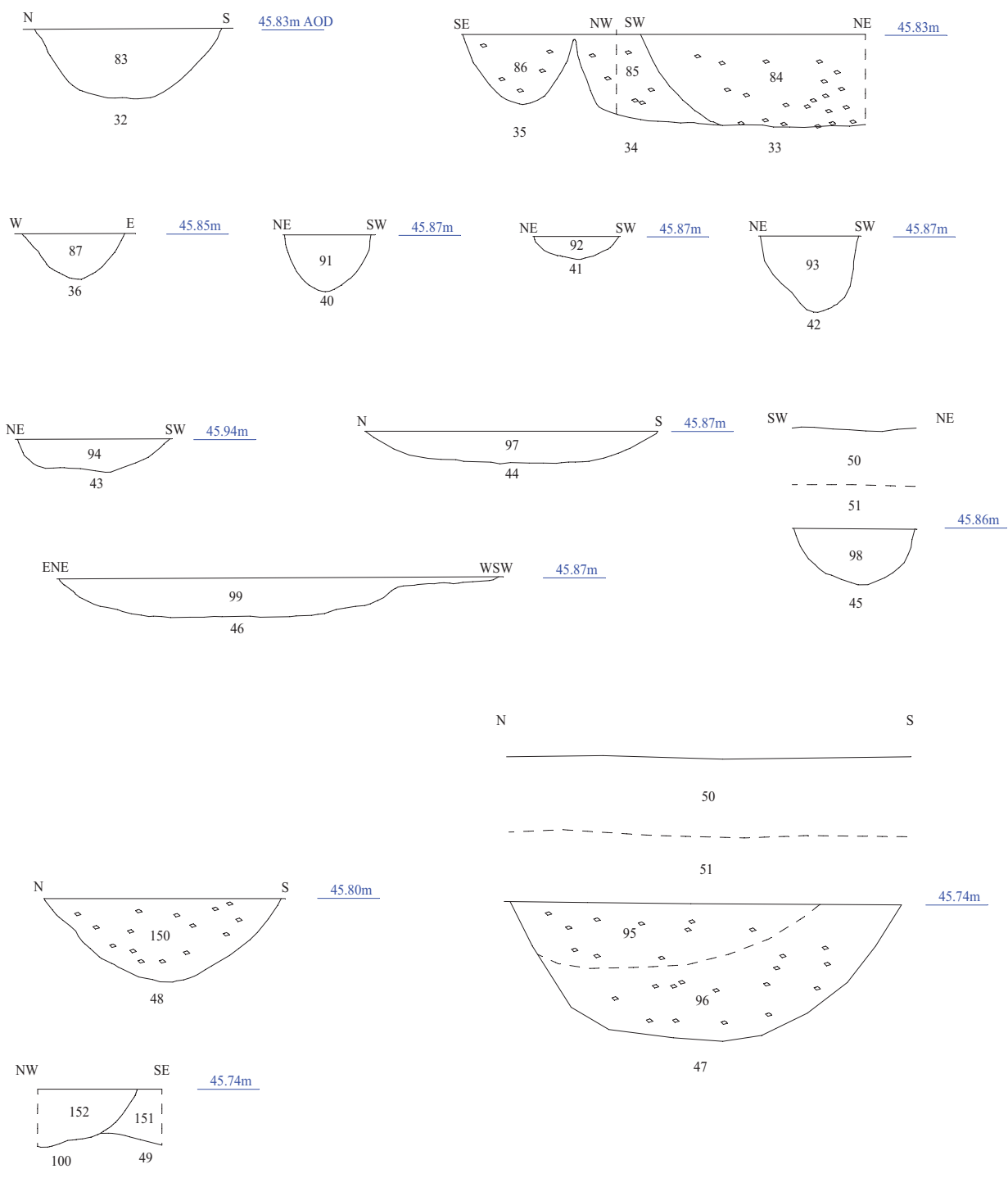
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Figure 9. Sections.



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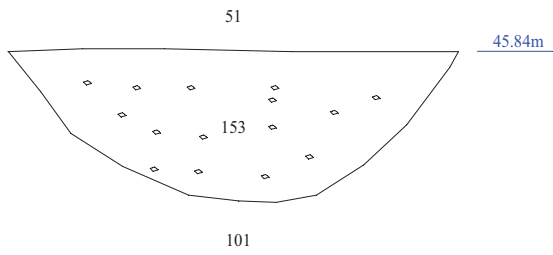
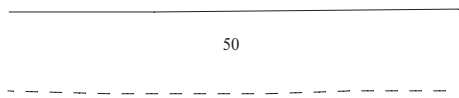
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Figure 10. Sections.

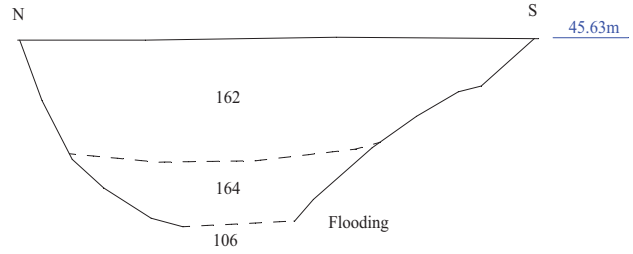
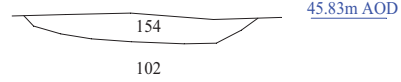


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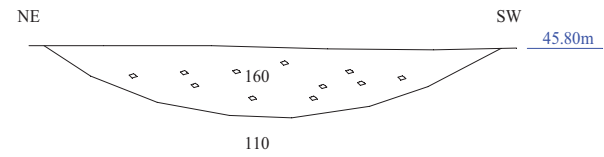
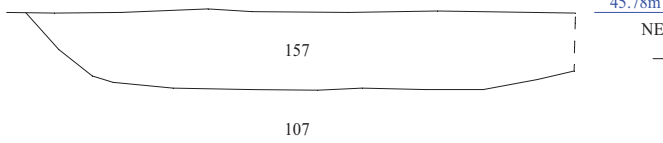
N S



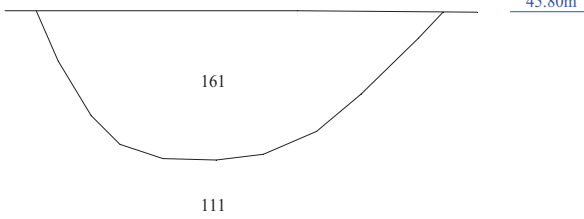
E W



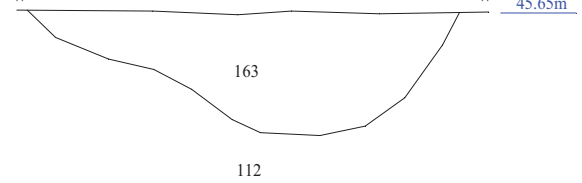
NW SE



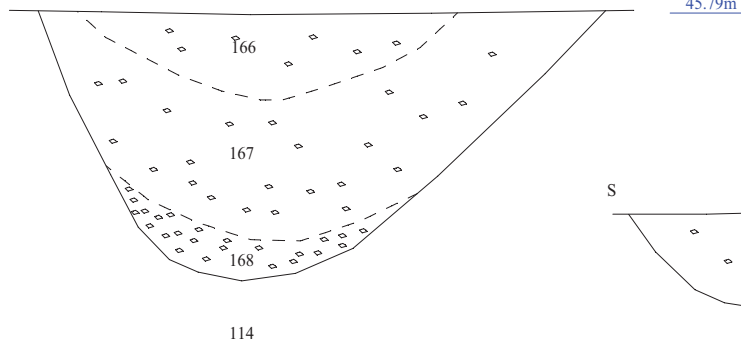
W E



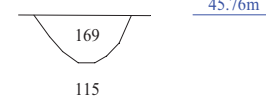
W W



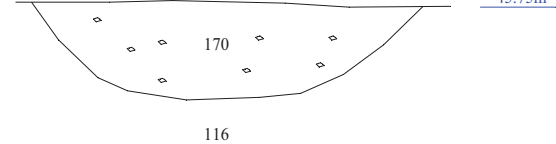
S N



NW SE



S N



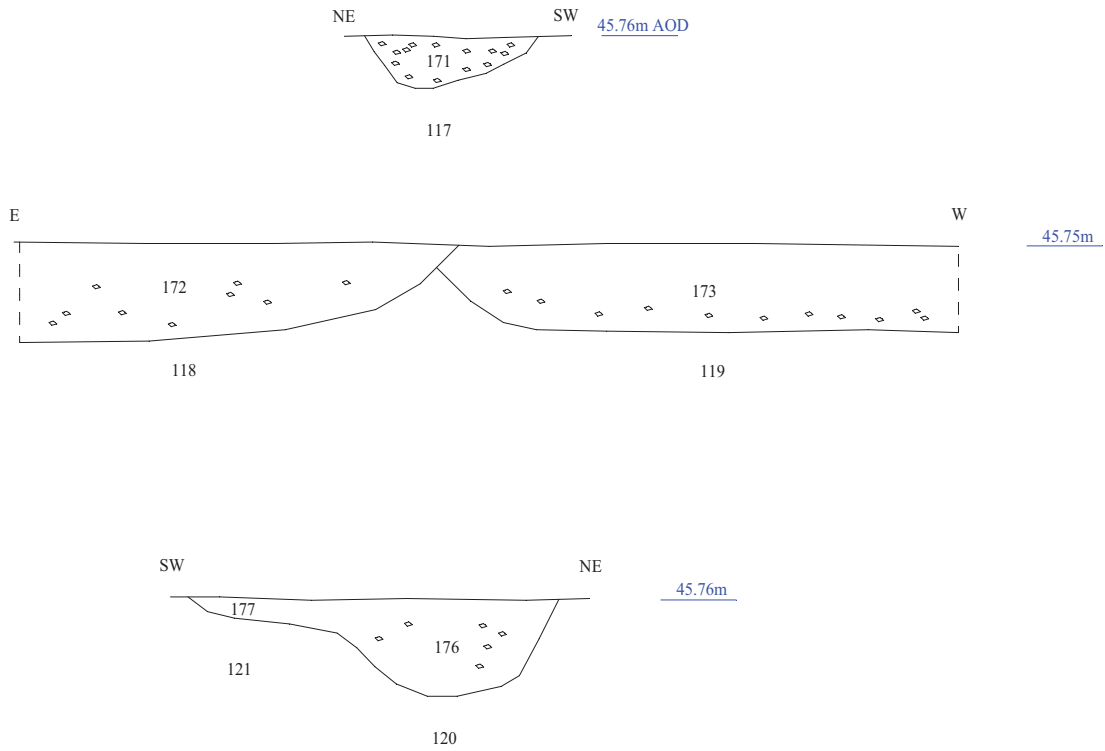
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Figure 11. Sections.



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Figure 12. Sections.



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Plate 1. Trench 1 looking N, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 7, looking NE, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 1 - 2.**

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Plate 3. Trench 9, looking NW, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 14, looking NE Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 3 - 4.**

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Plate 5. Ditch 1, looking SE, Scales: 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 6. Ditch 7, looking N, Scales: 1m and 0.1m.

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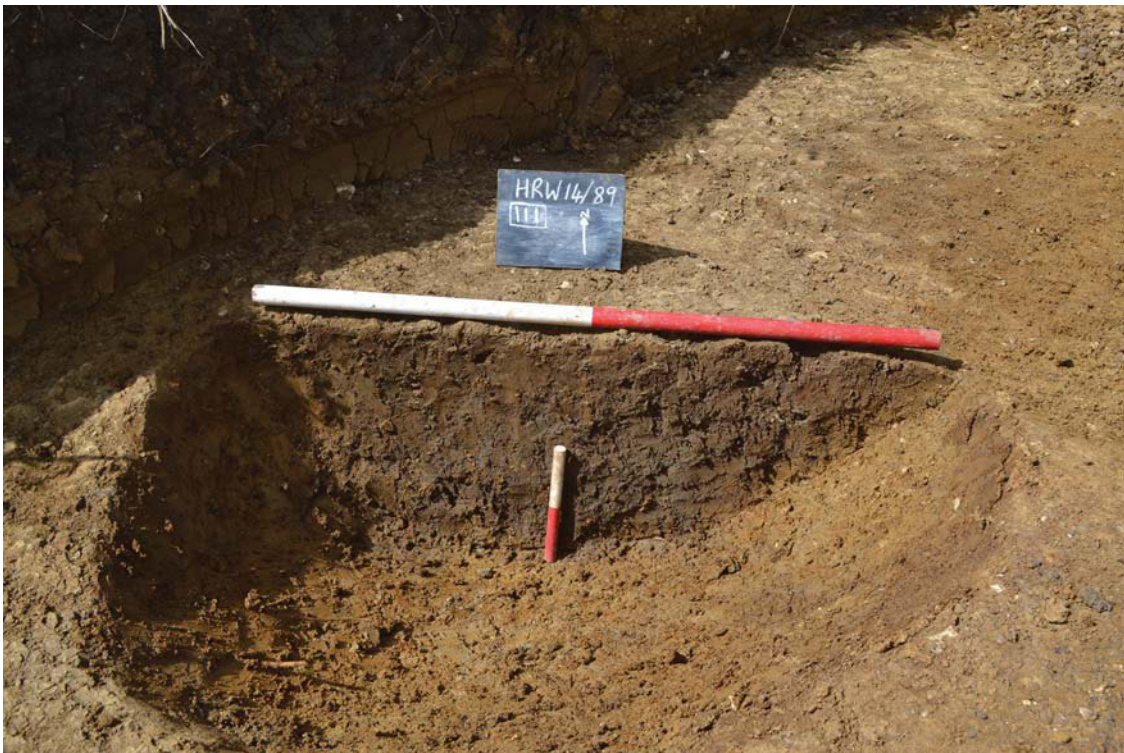


Plate 7. Ditch Terminus 111, looking N, Scales: 1m and 0.2m.



Plate 8. Ditch 118 and Pit 119, looking SE, Scales: 2m and 0.2m.

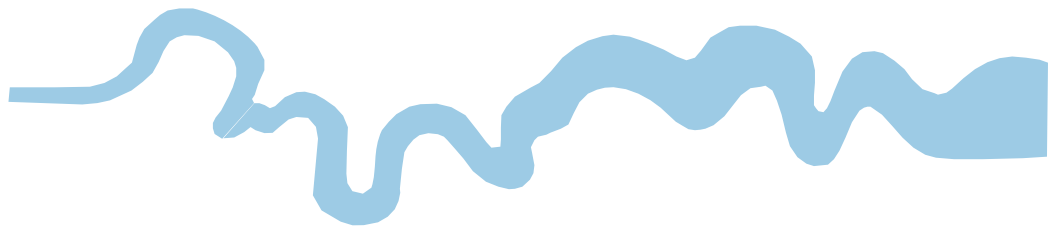
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Plates 7 - 8.**

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## TIME CHART

	<b>Calendar Years</b>
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC
↓	↓



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