Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Berkeley Homes (Oxford and Chiltern) Ltd

by James Lewis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code WWO09/57

October 2009

Summary

Site name: Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire

Grid reference: SU5910 8840

Site activity: Field Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 25th August – 10th October 2009

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: James Lewis

Site code: WWO09/57

Area of site: 24 ha

Summary of results: Evaluation trenching confirmed the presence of a number of archaeological features (some already identified from geophysical survey and aerial photographs) and showed that these span several phases of activity, but with an appreciable density only in the early Iron Age. The remains encountered may be considered typical of this part of the Thames Valley. Some zones within the site appeared to be of lower potential. Areas of high archaeological potential have already been excluded from the development area by design.

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

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 27.10.09 Steve Preston✓ 27.10.09

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

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

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire
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Report 09/57b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, SU5910 8840 (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Richard Eyre, of Berkeley Homes (Oxford and Chiltern) Ltd, Berkeley House, Abingdon Science Park, Barton Lane, Abingdon, OX14 3NB.

Planning permission has been sought by Berkeley Homes from South Oxford District Council for the construction of 500 residential units at Winterbrook, Wallingford in Oxfordshire. This site potentially lies in an area of national archaeological importance which has been previously highlighted in the Local Development Framework. Due to the high archaeological potential of the site an archaeological evaluation has been requested to inform the planning process.

The results of the evaluation will enable an informed planning decision to be made. This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance, *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16 1990), and South Oxford 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 Archaeological Service, advisers to the District on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by James Lewis, Daniel Bray, Martha Buczek, Andrew Weale, Phillip Parker and Aigi Castle from the 25th August to 10th October 2009 and the site code is WWO09/57. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course. Human remains were removed from the site in accordance with the conditions attached to licence 09-0155 issued by the Minister of Justice.

An archaeological desk-based assessment highlighted previous non-invasive work on the site including field walking, geophysical survey and aerial photography. The results from these and the location at the edge of historic Wallingford suggest that the site possesses archaeological potential (Preston 2009). Areas where aerial photographs (and subsequently geophysical survey) showed ring ditches (former barrows) have already been excluded from the area proposed for development.

Location, topography and geology

The site currently consists of several fields, a mixture of arable crops and grassland, with a single small, overgrown house roughly centrally located, and a track crossing the site from east to west (Fig. 2). The Wallingford By-pass forms the south-western boundary, the Cholsey and Wallingford Railway line marks the north-western boundary, and Bradford's Brook is the northern limit of both the site and Cholsey parish. To the east, the site is bounded by properties in Winterbrook, which is a southwards extension of Wallingford. The proposed development area is centred on NGR SU 5910 8840 and covers approximately 24ha. The site is mostly located on first (floodplain) terrace gravels, but with an outcrop of Cretaceous Lower Chalk in the north-west of the area (BGS 1980). It is at a height of approximately 50m above Ordnance Datum, sloping very slightly down from west (51m) to east (47m). The Thames flows south 400m to the east. The lower lying fields are markedly more damp than the western portion.

Archaeological background

The archaeological background to the site has been presented in a desktop study (Preston 2009). The Saxon and medieval town of Wallingford stands just to the north of the site. Numerous, though mostly very small, investigations have taken place within the Saxon *burh* and medieval town. Recent fieldwork within the town has almost invariably produced evidence of the medieval town, but Saxon remains are still relatively rare (Ford 1991a; Hammond 2003; Pine 2003).

Two prior phases of work have been undertaken on the site itself: fieldwalking over the southern portion of the site in 1998 recovered a scatter of struck flints, possibly all of Bronze Age manufacture, and a few sherds of Roman and Iron Age pottery. The few later finds recovered in this exercise showed no clustering (Dingwell and Hancocks 1998). Geophysical survey of part of the site in 1997 (GSB 1997) concluded that most of the anomalies detected were geological, though locating two concentric ring ditches, another separate ring ditch, and linear features (all of these already recorded from aerial photography).

Work in advance of the construction of the Wallingford By-pass to the west also revealed prehistoric occupation, and Roman features at Bradford's Brook. Evidence here included Neolithic flints (though no features of this date), late Bronze Age land divisions, a possible roundhouse and waterhole, Iron Age pottery, ditches of Roman date and Saxon pottery (Boyle and Cromarty 2006).

Recent evaluation to the east of the site also located a range of deposits (WA 2009). This comprised Middle Iron Age occupation and Late Saxon/medieval pits along with finds of early Saxon pottery and a possible Bronze Age ditch.

Objectives and methodology

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

The specific research aims of this project are:

to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on the site;
to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
to determine if any Neolithic or Bronze Age deposits are present;
to determine if any Iron Age or Roman deposits are present;
to determine if any medieval deposits are present;
to determine the date and nature of cropmarks already recorded for the site;
to determine if other ephemeral crop- or soil- marks are of archaeological origin;
to determine if geophysical anomalies are of archaeological origin; and
to determine the extent of the previously recorded flint scatter on the site in terms of topsoil content and as an indicator of the presence of contemporary below ground features.

Prior to the excavation of the evaluation trenches a second geophysical survey was undertaken, comprising a combination of magnetometry and resistivity survey over the site. This forms a separate report (Smalley 2009) with only summary data incorporated here (Fig. 24).

It was proposed to dig 88 trenches 25m in length and 1.8m wide. using a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. All spoil heaps were monitored.

The trenches were located to target those areas that would be most affected by the proposed development. They were positioned both within those areas targetting anomalies identified during the geophysical survey, and blank areas where ground conditions may not have been suitable for geophysical survey.

A programme of test pitting was also carried out to examine the artefact topsoil content in the southern area of the site, targetting those areas of high concentrations of worked flint had been found during the field walking carried out in 1998. Thirty test pits were to be dug by hand and the contents sieved on a 10mm mesh.

Results

In the event 91 trenches were excavated. These ranged in length from 9.5m to 28.6m and revealed a wide variety of stratigraphy and geology. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. A list of all certain and possible archaeological features revealed forms Appendix 2. All trenches were cut through topsoil (typically 0.2–0.3m deep) and subsoil (typically 0.2–

0.4m deep, up to 0.6m in places) into either the natural terrace gravels (or an alluvial layer over the gravel) or a chalky marl. Buried topsoil was encountered in part of the site.

Trench 1 (Figs 4, 13, 14)

Trench 1 was aligned north–south, 26m in length and with a varying depth between 0.25m at the southern end to 0.8m at the northern end. Ten features were identified.

Located 2.7m from the southern end of the trench was a small pit (10) which measured 0.7m in diameter and 0.25m deep which produced no finds. A small pit (9) was situated immediately to the east of pit 10 and this measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep. This pit contained pottery dating from the early Iron Age. Approximately 0.5m north of pit 9 was a pit or ditch terminus (11) which extended beyond the western edge of the trench. The available measurements were 1.03m in length, 0.4m wide and 0.29m deep. The feature contained pottery dating from the early Iron Age. Located 1m north of feature 11 was a terminus of a shallow gully (12) which measured at least 1m in length, 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep. The gully contained pottery dating from the early Iron Age.

Six metres from the southern end of the trench was a NW-SE aligned ditch (4) which measured 1.6m wide and 0.5m deep. This contained pottery dating from the early Iron Age. Parallel to this ditch was a smaller ditch (5) which measured 0.94m wide and 0.3m deep, with no finds. Feature 3 was the remains of a ditch, aligned NW-SE and was truncated by ditches 4 and 5. The ditch's remaining measurements were 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep; it had no finds.

Situated on the eastern side of the trench, 2.5m north of the ditch (4) was a N-S alignment of three postholes (17, 18 and 19). Only 17 and 19 were excavated and they measured 0.15 and 0.27m in diameter and between 0.08m to 0.2m deep; neither produced finds.

The features were all cut into a sandy alluvium (68) which lay over the natural gravel terrace. In the alluvium was found a small quantity of bone and pottery dating from the early Iron Age.

Trench 2 (Figs 4 and 13)

Trench 2 was located target anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned east-west, 26.5m in length and 0.36m deep. Six features were identified and these will be described from west to east.

Located 4m from the east end of the trench was a NE-SW aligned ditch (2) which was 1.95m wide and 0.38m deep, with no finds. This was re-cut by a later ditch (6) which measured 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep. This recut contained animal bone and pottery dating from the late Iron Age to early Roman period. Ten metres east from ditch 2 was a shallow spread (52) which measured 4.32m in width and was 0.15m deep. The spread contained animal bone and roman pottery dating to the later Roman period (mid 3rd century).

Two metres east of the spread was a ditch (7) aligned N-S which measured 1.5m wide and was 0.32m deep. This was re-cut by later ditch (204) which measured 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep and contained residual prehistoric struck flint and pottery dating from later Roman period (3rd/4th centuries). Ditch 7 truncated an E-W aligned gully (8) which extended beyond the eastern end of the trench. Gully 8 measured at least 1m in length, 0.25m wide and was 0.12m deep, with no finds. Features 6 and 7 appear to relate to the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench 3 (Figs 4, 15, 17, and Pl. 1)

Trench 3 was located to target anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned north-south, 25.2m in length and 0.52m deep. Seven features will be described from south to north.

At the southern end of the trench was an unexcavated feature (261) which extended beyond the SE corner and this measured at least 2m in length and 1m wide. Approximately 6m north of the spread was a pit (37) which measured 0.76m in diameter and was 0.3m deep and contained animal bone and pottery dating from the early Iron Age. Feature 37 was cut into a thick clayey brown layer (274) which overlay the natural geology and was most likely a buried soil.

Located 0.5m north of the small pit was an E-W aligned ditch (32), 1.4m wide and 0.4m deep. This ditch contained animal bone and pottery dating from the Roman period. On its north side feature 32 cut an earlier similarly aligned ditch (33) which measured 1.6m wide and was 0.32m deep, but contained no finds.

Immediately to the north of ditch 33 was a metalled surface (97) consisting of flint and gravel compacted into the natural geology. The surface was 6.6m wide and contained animal bone, flint, metal and pottery dating from the Roman period (2nd century) along with residual early Iron Age sherds.

The metalled surface was bounded on its northern side by a E-W aligned ditch (41) which was 1.25m wide and 0.26m deep. The ditch contained animal bone, glass and pottery dating to the Roman period (2nd century) and was cut by a small gully (110). The gully was aligned N-S and extended beyond the northern edge of the trench and measured at least 0.5m in length, 0.98m wide, 0.28m deep. It produced no finds. Approximately 0.8m north of gully 41 was an unexcavated E-W aligned ditch (140) which measured between 0.5-0.7m wide. Features 32, 33 and 140 appear to relate to the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench 4 (Figs 4, 14)

Trench 4 was located to target anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned NW–SE, 26m in length, and 0.25m deep. Six features will be described from south to north.

Located at the south-east end of the trench was an E-W aligned ditch (16) which measured at least 1.7m wide and was 0.53m deep. The ditch contained flint, bone and much pottery dating from the early Iron Age with

a few sherds of intrusive Roman material. Immediately adjacent to this was an unexcavated earthen spread (265) which measured 8.5m wide and extended beyond both sides of the trench.

Approximately 1.5m north-west of the spread was a NNE-SSW aligned ditch (15) which measured 1.35m wide and was 0.32m deep. The ditch contained animal bone and pottery dating from the later Roman period (3rd century). Three metres north-west of ditch 15 was another ditch (13), aligned NNE-SSW which measured 0.75m wide and was 0.33m deep. It contained animal bone and pottery dating from the Roman period (late 1st - 2nd centuries). Ditch 13 was truncated by a larger ditch (14), 1.54m wide and was 0.95m deep. Ditch 14 contained animal bone, flint and contained pottery dating from the Roman period with residual late Bronze Age and early Iron Age sherds.

Feature 138 was an unexcavated N-S aligned ditch, located at the south-western end of the trench and measured 0.8m wide. Features 13,14 and 16 appear to relate to the anomalies identified in the survey.

Trench 5 (Figs 4, 14, 15)

Trench 5 was located to target an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned NNE-SSW, 25m long and 0.46m deep. Nine features identified in this trench will be described from south west to north east.

Located 2.5m from the south-west end of the trench was a NE-SW aligned gully (26) which measured 1m wide and 0.4m deep. The gully contained animal bone and pottery dating from the late Bronze Age. The gully was truncated by a shallow ditch (503), aligned NE-SW, 2.3m wide and 0.2 m deep. Ditch 503 contained animal bone and pottery dating from the late Iron Age. The shallow ditch truncated an earlier ditch (25), aligned NE-SW which measured 1.7m wide and 0.56m deep. This ditch contained early Iron Age pottery.

Immediately adjacent to the ditch was an unexcavated pit or possible ditch terminus (127). This feature measured 0.7m in length and was 0.4m wide. Five metres NNE of ditch 127 was an oval pit (27), 0.6m in length, 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep. The pit contained pottery dating from the early Iron Age. One metre further NNE were three ENE-SSW aligned gullies (28, 29 and 218). Gully 28 was 0.3m wide and 0.09m deep and contained flint and animal bone. Gully 29 was 0.1m wide and 0.12m deep and contained pottery dating from the early Iron Age. The third gully (218) was not excavated but was 0.3m wide. Approximately 2.5m NNE of the gullies was small circular post hole (30) and this measured 0.12m in diameter and 0.08m deep, with no finds. Features 28 and 29 appear to relate to an anomaly identified in the survey.

Trench 6 (Figs 5, 15, 18)

Trench 6 was aligned NW-SE, 22.3m in length and 0.37m deep. The features will be described from south-east to north-west. At the south-east end of the trench were three features (38, 39 and 40). Features 39 and 40 were

either pits or ditch termini which extended beyond the southern edge of the trench. The available measurements for feature 40 were 0.65m in length and 0.2m deep and it contained pottery dating from the early Iron Age. Feature 39 measured 1m in length and was 0.7m wide and contained flint, animal bone and pottery dating from the early Iron Age. Pit 38 measured 0.8m in diameter and 0.12m deep; it had no finds.

Approximately 4.5m NW of these features was an unexcavated pit (137) which had a diameter of 0.6m. Located 2.5m north-west of the pit was an unexcavated E-W aligned gully (202),0.6m wide. Two metres north-west of the gully was a ditch (36) and this measured 0.6m wide and was 0.2m deep. This ditch contained flint, animal bone and pottery dating from the early Iron Age. Immediately north-west of the ditch was another E-W aligned ditch (35) which measured 0.75m wide and was 0.3m deep. Ditch 35 contained flint, animal bone and pottery dating from the early Iron Age.

Trench 7 (Figs 5, 17)

Trench 7 was located to target an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. It was aligned north–south, 24.1m in length and 0.35m deep. Nine features (117–124 and 126) were identified and these will be described from southwest to northeast.

Approximately 4m from the south-western end of the trench were features 124 and 126. Feature 126 was an unexcavated pit or ditch terminus which, measured 1.4m in diameter and extended beyond the eastern edge of the trench. Next to this was an unexcavated posthole (124) 0.25m in diameter.

Approximately 1m from the posthole were three features (121–3). Feature 123 was a tree throw. Features 121 and 122 were pits or ditches which extended beyond the western side of the trench. Feature 122 was partially excavated and measured at least 1.9m wide and was 0.22m deep and contained animal bone and pottery dating from the late Bronze Age. This feature cut on its north side by another ditch (121).

Located 7m north-east of these features was a partially excavated ditch (119) aligned E-W, 0.35m wide and was 0.4m deep. The ditch contained animal bone and pottery dating from the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. The ditch was cut on its northern side by another E-W aligned ditch (118) which measured at least 2m in length, 1.4m wide and was 0.44m deep. Ditch 118 contained animal bone and pottery ranging from the Roman to the post medieval periods.

Overlying the ditches (118, 119 121 and 122) was a shallow spread (190), 13m wide and 0.2m thick. In the spread was found animal bone. Feature 117 was an unexcavated posthole located at the northern end of the trench and measured 0.28m in diameter.

The anomalies identified in the geophysical survey which trench 7 was targeting appear to be pits which may relate to 117, 124 and 126.

Trench 8 (Figs 5, 14)

Trench 8 was located to target an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned E-W and measured 28m in length and 0.28m deep. Seven features were identified and these will be described west to east.

Feature 20 was a N-S aligned ditch which measured 1.8m in length, 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep. The ditch contained pottery dating from the late Bronze Age to the early Iron Age. One metre east from the ditch was an unexcavated spread (262). Located 2m east from the spread was a ditch (21) aligned N-S which measured 0.58m wide and was 0.14m deep; it produced no finds. Approximately 6m east of the ditch was a N-S aligned gully (22), 0.32m wide and 0.9m deep, with no finds.

Situated 1.5m east from the gully was a N-S aligned shallow ditch (23) which measured 2.2m wide and was 0.1m deep, with it produced no finds. Adjacent to this was an unexcavated pit (141) which extended beyond the south side of the trench. Opposite the unexcavated pit was feature 24, a shallow pit or ditch which extended beyond the northern edge of the trench. The pit measured 0.7m in length, 0.8m wide and was 0.9m deep, with animal bone inclusions. Features 20 and 141 appear to relate to the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench 9 (Figs 5, 15 and Pl. 2)

Trench 9 was located to target anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Trench 9 was aligned NE-SW and measured 25m in length and 0.73m deep. Under the present subsoil was a layer of dark red brown clayey silt (165), 0.15m thick, with pottery dating from the early Iron Age with a single sherd of intrusive post-medieval ceramic. Below this was a layer of dark grey brown clayey silt (166) which measured 0.15m thick, it produced no finds. The top layer (165) may represent a buried topsoil and consequently the lower layer a buried subsoil.

The lower layer (166) was not fully excavated as a small posthole (31) was identified and excavated within it. The posthole measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.2m deep, with animal bone inclusions. Feature 31 appears to relate to one of the pit like features identified in the survey.

Trench 10 (Figs 5, 16)

Trench 10 was located to target anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned WNW-ESE, 25m in length and 0.8m deep. Eight features were identified, described from east to west.

Located at the SE end of the trench was a pit (42) which extended beyond the north-east side and measured 2.2m in width and 0.1m deep, with bone and pottery dating from the post-medieval period. Situated 1m west was a posthole (43) which measured 0.4m in diameter and was 0.2m deep. The posthole contained bone and pottery dating from the early Iron Age. Approximately 1.5m west of the posthole was an oval pit (44) which measured 0.5 in length, 0.4m wide and 0.6m deep; it produced no finds. Adjacent to the pit was a circular pit or ditch

terminus (45) which extended beyond the edge of the trench. It measured at least 0.5m in length, 0.4m wide and was 0.15m deep and contained 22 sherds of a single pottery vessel dating from late Bronze Age.

Three metres beyond pit 45 was a group of four pits. A small oval pit (46) measured 0.45m in length, 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep, with pottery dating from the early Iron Age. Immediately west of this was an oval pit (47) which measured 0.5m in length, 0.4m wide and 0.6m deep, with no finds. West of this pit was a circular pit (48) which measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.5m deep; it contained no finds. Feature 100 was a shallow oval pit which extended beyond the edge of the trench. The pit measured 1.4m in length, at least 0.9m wide and 0.11m deep; again it produced no finds. Features 33 and 34 appear to relate to the anomalies identified in the survey.

Trench 11 (Figs 6, 17)

Trench 11 was located to target anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned ENE–WSW, 25m in length and 0.25m deep. Eight features will be described from west to east.

Located 2m from the western end of the trench was an oval pit (116) which measured 0.9m in length, 0.8m wide and was 0.25m deep. The pit contained bone, burnt flint and undated prehistoric pottery Approximately 1m east from the pit was an unexcavated feature 144 which extended beyond the western edge of the trench. The available measurements were 0.5m in length and 0.6m wide.

Five metres beyond 222 was a small oval pit (115) which measured 0.45m in length, 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep. Pit 115 contained pottery dating from the early Iron Age. Two metres east of 115 was a small oval pit (114) which measured 0.35m in length, 0.3m wide and 0.17m deep. Pit 114 contained pottery dating from the early Iron Age.

Feature 113 was a small complex of gullies (212, 113 and 143). The first gully (212) was aligned NE-SW and measured 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep, it produced no finds. This gully appeared to be contemporary with another gully (113) aligned NW-SE, between 0.3-0.8m wide, again it contained no finds. This gully appeared to join 212 with another unexcavated gully 143. Gully 143 was aligned N-S and measured 0.4-0.9m wide, it also had no finds.

Pit 112 was oval, 0.9m in length, 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep. Pit 112 contained burnt flint, bone and pottery dating from the early Iron Age. Oval pit 111 measured 1m in length, 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep. It contained animal bone and pottery inclusions dating from the early Iron Age. Features 212 and 113 appear to relate to features identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench 12 (Figs 6, 16, 17 and Pl. 2)

Trench 12 was aligned ENE–WSW, 24.9m in length and 0.64m deep. Eight features were identified and these will be described from west to east.

Located 6m from the west end of the trench was a shallow circular pit (106) 0.9m in diameter and 0.16m deep, with no finds. One metre east from the circular pit was an oval pit (105) which measured 0.65m in length, 0.45m wide and 0.27m deep. Pit 105 contained animal bone and pottery dating from late Bronze Age to early Iron Age. Approximately 1m from the oval pit was a circular pit (49) which measured 1.2m in diameter and was 0.17m deep. The pit contained a plain bronze pin which could not be dated.

A small unexcavated posthole (142), 4m from the circular pit had a diameter of 0.5m. An unexcavated spread (263) was situated 2.5m SE of 142. Located 1m north-east of the spread were two postholes (107 and 108) which measured 0.24m and 0.27m in diameter and 0.19m to 0.26m deep. Post hole 108 contained pottery dating from the late Bronze Age.

Feature 109 was possibly a ditch terminus or pit which extended beyond the southern edge of the trench. It measured at least 0.91m in length, 0.9m wide and 0.45m deep and contained animal bone and pottery dating from the early Iron Age.

Trench 13 (Figs 6, 18)

Trench 13 was aligned N–S and measured 24.5m in length and was 0.35m deep. Located 5m from the southern end of the trench was an E-W aligned ditch (201) which measured 0.67m wide and 0.35m deep, it produced no finds. Unexcavated feature 200 was possibly a ditch, however, it was only partially exposed at the northern end of the trench.

Trench 14 (Figs 6, 18)

Trench 14 was aligned NW–SE and measured 25.6m in length and 0.4m deep. One pit (125) was identified in the trench. Oval pit 125 was 0.65m by 0.5m and 0.3m deep; no finds were recovered.

Trench 15 (Figs 6, 20)

Trench 15 was aligned was an E-W measured 25m in length and 0.46m. One pit (331) was identified in the western end of trench. Pit 331 measured 0.46m in diameter and 0.26m deep, it contained no finds.

Trench 16 (Figs 6, 16)

Trench 16 was aligned NE-SW, 25m in length and 0.35m deep. Five features (101-104 and 221) were identified and these will be described from SW to NE. Features 103 and 104 were located in the south-west end of the trench. Feature 104 was possibly the remains of a shallow gully which extended beyond the corner of the trench. It measured at least 0.4m in length and 0.4m deep and it contained pottery dating from the late Bronze Age. The gully was truncated by a later pit (103) which extended beyond the south-west corner of the trench and measured 1.7m in length, 0.7m wide and was 0.6m deep. Pit 103 contained animal bone and pottery dating from late

Bronze Age and the early Iron Age. Located 2m north-east of these features an unexcavated pit (221) measured 1m in length and was 1.5m wide and extended beyond the side of the trench.

Approximately 10m north-east of the pit was a NW–SE aligned curvilinear gully (101), 2m long, 0.75m wide and 0.24m deep. The gully contained pottery inclusions dating from the early Iron Age. Feature 102 was an E-W aligned gully, 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep. The gully contained pottery dating from the early Iron Age.

Trench 17

Trench 17 was located to target a linear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned NE-SW, 25m in length and 0.45m deep. No features were identified in this trench.

Trench 18

Trench 18 was aligned ENE–WSW, 25m in length and 0.46m deep. No features were identified in this trench.

Trench 19 (Fig. 7)

Trench 19 was aligned NW–SE, 25.2m in length and 0.58m deep. Eight features (205-212) will be described from south-east to north-west .

Feature 204 was a pit or ditch terminus which extended beyond the south-west side of the trench. The feature measured 0.6m in length and 0.5m wide. Two metres north of this was a pit or ditch terminus (205) which extended beyond the northeast side of the trench. The feature measured 1.7m in length and 0.8m wide. Immediately next to this was an E-W aligned ditch (206) and this measured 0.9m wide. Parallel to the ditch was a shallow E-W aligned gully which measured 0.3m wide. These features were not excavated.

To the north of the gully was an E-W aligned ditch (208) which measured 1.43m wide and 0.4m deep. Ditch 208 contained pottery dating from the early Iron Age. Feature 209 was a pit which extended beyond the south-west edge of the trench and measured 0.6m by 0.5m. Approximately 1m north of the pit were two, broadly parallel, unexcavated ditches (210 and 211) each 2.1m wide.

Trench 20 (Figs 7, 18)

Trench 20 was aligned NE-SW, 24.2m long and 0.5m deep. Ten metres from the south-west end, ditch 128 was N-S aligned, measured 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep, with no finds. Located 7m north-east of ditch 128 was an unexcavated gully corner (129) which turned sharply from E-W to N-S and measured 3m in length and was 0.4m wide.

Trench 21

Trench 21 was aligned WNW–ESE and measured 24.6m in length and 1.05m deep. No features were identified.

Trench 22 (Figs 7, 21)

Trench 22 was located to target a substantial anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned NE–SW and measured 24.5m in length and 0.4m deep and revealed four features. Feature 213 was partially exposed at the south west end of the trench it appeared to be the side of a N-S aligned ditch. Two metres beyond this, pit (217) extended beyond the side of the trench. Four metres beyond the pit was a gully terminus which also extended beyond the trench. These features were left unexcavated.

Three metres beyond the gully terminus was a NW-SE aligned ditch (332), 2.3m wide and 0.6m deep, with bone inclusions. The feature coincides with the linear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench 23 (Figs 7, 18)

Trench 23 was located to target a near-circular anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned E–W and measured 24.3m in length and 0.72m deep. Three features were identified in the trench.

Ditch 130 was an E-W aligned ditch which measured 1.18m wide and 0.34m deep. The ditch contained pottery dating from the post-medieval period. Approximately 12m east of the ditch was an unexcavated N–S aligned gully (131) which measured 0.4m wide. The gully was joined on its east side by another unexcavated NE-SW aligned gully (132), 3.5m long and 0.5m wide.

Ditch 130 corresponds to the curvilinear feature identified in the geophysical survey, and either 131 or 132 could be its other side returning.

Trench 24 (Figs 7)

Trench 24 was located across another circular anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned E-W and measured 25m in length and 0.85m deep. One feature was identified in it. Feature 216 was an oval cremation pit orientated N-S and measured 0.9m in length, 0.56m wide and 0.17m deep. The eastern side of the pit was partially truncated during the excavation of the trench. Only bone was found in the pit. Nothing in this trench appeared to relate to the geophysical anomaly.

Trench 25 (Figs 7, 18)

Trench 25 was located to target the same linear geophysical anomaly as in Trench 22. The trench was aligned N-S and measured 24.3m in length and 0.6m deep. Four features were identified and these will be described from south to north. Located at the southern end of the trench was an unexcavated E-W aligned gully (136) which measured 0.6m wide. Approximately 8m north of the gully was an E-W aligned ditch (135) which measured 1.2m wide and 0.22m deep, it produced no finds. Two metres north of the ditch was an unexcavated NW-SE

aligned ditch (134) which measured up to 1.5m wide. Five metres north was another unexcavated E-W aligned ditch (133) which measured 2m wide.

Ditch 133 appears to correlate with the linear anomaly identified in the survey and ditch 332 in Trench 22.

Trench 26

Trench 26 was aligned NE-SW, 25m in length and 0.77m deep. No features were identified in this trench.

Trench 27 (Figs 7, 19)

Trench 27 was aligned E–W and measured 24.6m in length and 0.63m deep. Feature 217 was a ditch aligned NE-SW, 1.12m wide and 0.34m deep, it contained no finds.

Trench 28 (Fig. 7)

Trench 28 was aligned N-S and measured 24.1m in length and 0.3m deep. One ditch (139) was identified in the trench. This was aligned E-W ditch and measured at least 1.8m in length, 0.86m wide and 0.14m deep, but it produced no finds.

Trench 29 (Figs 7, 19)

Trench 29 was aligned N-S and measured 23.4m and 1.07m deep. Feature 229 was a ditch terminus which was aligned NE-SW and measured at least 2m in length, 0.67m wide and 0.14m deep, it produced no finds.

Trench 30

Trench 30 was aligned NW-SE, 23.8m in length and 0.72m wide. No features were identified in the trench.

Trench 31 (Figs 8, 18)

Trench 31 was aligned NE-SW and measured 24.5m in length and 0.73m wide. Two features (145 and 146) were identified. Feature 146 was a NW-SE aligned ditch and measured at least 2m in length, 2.38m wide and was 0.25m deep; it produced no finds. Feature 145 was an NE-SW aligned unexcavated oval pit which measured 0.6m in length 0.4m wide.

Trench 32 (Figs 8, 20)

Trench 32 was aligned NE-SW across a linear geophysical anomaly. The trench was 25.6m in length and 0.66m deep. One ditch (329) was aligned NE-SW at the north end of the trench, and measured 2m wide and 0.47m deep, and relates to the linear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. The slot examined contained no finds.

Trench 33

Trench 33 was aligned NW–SE, 23.7m in length and 0.54m deep. No features were identified in this trench.

Trench 34 (Fig. 8)

Trench 34 was aligned NE–SW and measured 24.4m in length and 0.57m deep. Feature 147 was a shallow oval pit which measured 1m in length, 0.6m wide and 0.12m deep, it produced no finds. The pit was cut into a layer of alluvium (257) which contained no finds.

Trench 35

Trench 35 was aligned NW–SE, 24.72m in length and 0.5m deep. No features were identified in this trench.

Trench 36 (Figs 8, 20)

Trench 36 was aligned NW-SE and measured 24m in length and 0.81m in depth. One very shallow ditch (330) measured 0.7m wide and 0.11m deep, it produced no finds.

Trench 37 (Fig. 8)

Trench 37 was aligned roughly E-W and measured 24.2m in length and 0.51m deep. One ditch (148) was identified in the trench. Feature 148 was a shallow NE-SW aligned gully which extended beyond the north side of the trench. The gully measured at least 3m in length, 0.4m wide and 0.07m deep, it had no finds. The gully was cut into a layer of alluvium (267) no finds were recovered from this layer.

Trench 38 (Figs 8, 18)

Trench 38 was NW–SE aligned and measured 24m in length and 0.53m deep. One ditch (149) was aligned E-W and measured at least 3m in length, 1m wide and 0.37m deep, with no finds. The ditch was cut into a layer of alluvium (494) which contained no finds.

Trench 39 (Figs 8, 19 and Pl. 4)

Trench 39 was aligned NNW–SSE in the extreme north-west corner of the site, and measured 24m in length and 1m deep. Six features were identified and these will be described from SE-NW. The features in this trench were all left unexcavated apart from ditch 230. At the SE end of the trench was a NE-SW aligned ditch (230) which measured 2m wide and 0.6m deep. The ditch contained animal bone and pottery dating from the Roman period (mid 3rd century). Approximately 4m north-east of the ditch was an NE-SW aligned gully (231) which measured 1m wide. Two small pits (232 and 233) lay within four metres of the gully, each 0.5m in diameter. Approximately 2m north-west of the postholes was a pit or ditch terminus (234) which extended beyond the SW edge of the trench. Located 6m from this feature was an circular pit (235) which measured 0.6m in diameter.

Trench 40 (Figs 8, 19)

Trench 40 was located to target several anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned N-S and measured 25m in length and was 0.5m deep. Four features were identified and these will be described from south to north. Feature 236 was a pit or ditch terminus located 3m from the southern end of the trench. The feature extended beyond the eastern side of the trench and the available measurements were 0.9m in length and 1.2m wide. Two metres north of this feature was an unexcavated posthole (237) and this had a diameter of 0.4m. Located four metres north of the posthole was an E-W aligned unexcavated ditch (238) which measured 0.6m wide. Ten metres north of the ditch was a larger a NW-SE aligned ditch (240), 1.1m wide and 0.36m deep. Ditch 240 contained animal bone and pottery dating from late Bronze Age and the early Iron Age. Features 26 and 240 relate to the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench 41 (Figs 8, 19)

Trench 41 was aligned E-W, and measured 25.5m in length and was 0.3m deep. Three features were identified.

Feature 241 was a ditch aligned N-S and measured 0.6m wide and 0.65m deep, it produced no finds. Approximately 8m east of the ditch were two unexcavated pits or ditch termini (242 and 243). Feature 242 extended beyond the northern edge of the trench and measured 3m in length and 2.2m wide. Opposite this and extending beyond the southern edge was another pit or ditch terminus (243), 1.7m in length and 0.9m wide.

Trench 42 (Figs 9, 20)

Trench 42 was aligned E–W across several geophysical anomalies. The trench was 25.5m in length and 0.4m deep. Seven features were identified in the trench and these will be described from west to east. Of these features, only one pit, 249, was excavated. Within four metres of the western end of the trench were two postholes (244 and 245) which measured 0.25 and 0.35m in diameter. To the north of these was an N-S aligned ditch (247) which measured between 0.6-1.1m wide. This appeared to be truncated by a pit (246) the diameter of which was 0.7m. Six metres east of the pit was a N-S aligned ditch (248) which was between 1.6-2.5m wide. Just east of this was a large pit (249), 2.05m in diameter and 0.68m in depth. The pit contained flint, bone and pottery dating from the early Iron Age. Five metres from the pit was a N-S aligned ditch terminus (300) which measured from 0.6 wide an 2m long. Ditch 248 and pit 249 seem likely to relate to the features identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench 43 (Figs 9, 20)

Trench 43 was located to target a substantial linear geophysical anomaly. The trench was aligned EEN-WWS, 27m in length and 0.6m deep. Seven features were identified and these will be described from west to east. Feature 301 was only partially exposed at the western end of the trench and so its interpretation is unclear.

Adjacent to this was an unexcavated, N-S aligned, irregular ditch (302) which measured 2.2-2.9m wide. Approximately 7m east of these features was a unexcavated N-S aligned ditch (303) which measured 1.2m wide.

Three metres east of the ditch were two more ditches (304 and 333). Ditch 304 was aligned north–south, 0.7m wide and 0.38m deep and contained animal bone and pottery dating from the Roman period (2nd century). The eastern side of ditch 304 was truncated by a later ditch (333), 0.5m wide and 0.7m deep. The ditch contained animal bone but no datable finds.

Approximately 2m east of these ditches was an unexcavated ditch terminus (305) which was aligned N-S and extended beyond the northeast edge of the trench. Two metres east of the terminus was a unexcavated pit (306) which measured 0.6m in diameter. Ditch 304/33 correlates with the linear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench 44 (Figs 9, 20)

Trench 44 was located to target two large discrete anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned WNW-ESE, 27m in length and 0.4m deep. Eleven features (307-317) were identified in the trench and these will be described from west to east. Only post hole 317 was excavated.

Located at the western end of the trench was a partially exposed feature (316) which was possibly a pit. Two metres east of this feature were three small postholes (307, 308 and 309) which all had diameters of approximately 0.2m. Situated 3.5m east of the postholes was a large pit (310) which measured about 2.5m in diameter and extended beyond the edge of the trench.

Approximately 2m east of the large pit was a smaller pit (311) which measured 0.9m in diameter and extended beyond the edge of the trench. It contained pottery dating from the early Iron Age. Beyond the small pit was a group of five postholes. Four (312-315) of these had a diameter of 0.2m. One posthole was excavated (317) which measured 0.43m in diameter and 0.18m deep. Features 310 and 307 (or perhaps 316) appear to relate to the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench 45 (Figs 9, 20)

Trench 45 was aligned N-S, 26m in length and 0.8m deep. Seven features were identified in the trench and these will be described from south to north. Located at the southern end of the trench was a posthole (318) which measured 0.3m in diameter and was 0.24m deep. The posthole contained animal bone and pottery dating from the early Iron Age. Approximately 2m north of the posthole was a line of four postholes (319-322) and one (321) of these was excavated. The posthole measured 0.25m in diameter, 0.24m deep and contained animal bone and pottery dating from the early Iron Age. Three metres to the north was an unexcavated ditch terminus (323) which extended beyond the west side of the trench. The available measurements were 1.1m in length and 0.4m wide.

Ten metres east of the ditch terminus was an unexcavated oval pit (324) which measured 0.7m in length and 0.4m wide.

Trench 46 (Fig. 9)

Trench 46 was aligned E-W and measured 25m in length and 0.35 deep. One pit (325) was identified in the trench. The pit measured 0.5m in diameter and was left unexcavated.

Trench 47 (Figs 9, 20)

Trench 47 was aligned N-S and measured 27m in length and 0.35m deep. One feature (326) was identified in the trench and excavated. Feature 326 was a pit or ditch terminus which extended beyond the western edge of the trench. It measured at least 0.9m in length, 1.5m wide and 0.46m deep. The feature contained post-medieval glass.

Trench 48 (Figs 9)

Trench 48 was aligned N-S, 25m in length and 0.35m deep. Two unexcavated postholes (327 and 328) were present, each 0.2m in diameter.

Trenches 49, 50, 52–55

No features were identified in any of these trenches.

Trench 51 (Fig. 10)

Trench 51 was aligned NW-SE, 28m in length and 0.4m deep. One ditch terminus (334), was identified in the trench. The ditch terminus was aligned N-S and extended beyond the south-western edge of the trench. The terminus measured at least 1.5m in length, 1.2m wide and 0.22m deep, it produced no finds.

Trench 56 (Figs 10, 21)

Trench 56 was aligned N-S and measured 24.5m in length and 0.42m deep. Six features were identified in the trench. As 338–342 and 345 represent a number of re-cuts of a single ditch, all of these features were excavated. These cumulatively measured 2m wide and 0.46m deep, no finds were present in these features. An unexcavated feature (344) further north was possibly a pit or ditch terminus and this measured 1.2m in length and 0.6m wide.

Trench 57 (Figs 10, 21)

Trench 57 was aligned NE-SW and measured 24m and 0.4m deep. Three features were identified and these will be described from south-west to north-east. Located 10m from the south-west end was an unexcavated ditch terminus (343) which was aligned E-W and measured 2m in length and 0.8m wide. Approximately 16m from the terminus was a circular pit (336) which was truncated by a ditch (337). The pit's remaining dimensions were 0.67 in diameter and 0.62m in depth. The pit contained animal bone Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery and a flint

flake. Ditch 337 was aligned NW-SE which measured 2.03m wide and 0.54m deep and contained bone and pottery dating from the early Iron Age.

Trenches 58–61
No features were identified in these trenches.

Trench 62
Trench 62 was aligned NW-SE and measured 27.5m in length and the depth varied between 0.4m to 1.4m. Under the present subsoil was a layer of dark brown clayey sand (485), 0.18m thick, with no finds. Below this was a layer of red-brown clayey sand (486) which measured 0.3m thick, it produced no finds. The top layer (485) may represent a buried topsoil and consequently the lower layer a buried subsoil. No features were found in the trench.

Trench 63 (Figs 10, 21)
Trench 63 was aligned west–east, 27m in length and 1.08m deep. The trench contained a buried topsoil and subsoil, and one feature. As in trench 62, beneath the present subsoil, a layer of dark brown clayey sand (487), 0.2m thick, and a layer of red-brown clayey sand (490) which measured 0.3m thick. Neither contained any finds. Below the buried soils was a small pit (335), which measured 0.6m in length, 0.26m wide and was 0.14m deep, it produced no finds.

Trench 64
Trench 64 was located to target anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned NW-SE, 26m in length and deep 1.3m. No features were identified in the trench, however as in the other trenches in this part of the site, two buried soils (488, 491) were present.

Trench 65 (Figs 10, 22)
Trench 65 was aligned NE-SW and measured 27.8m in length and 0.46m deep. Located 9m from the north-east end of the trench was a pit (347) which extended beyond the edge of the trench. The available dimensions were 0.7m wide, 2.4m wide and at least 0.77m deep, it produced no finds. Approximately 1.5m from the northeast end of the trench was a small oval pit (348) which was orientated E-W and measured 0.6m length, 0.6m wide and was 0.23m deep, and it also had no finds.

Trench 66
Trench 66 was aligned east–west, 27.8m in length and 0.55m deep. No features were identified in the trench.

Trench 67 (Figs 10, 22)

Trench 67 was aligned NE–SW, 26.6m in length and 0.45m deep. One ditch (403) was identified in the trench. The ditch was aligned E-W and measured, 0.65m wide and 0.44m deep, with no finds.

Trenches 68, 69

No features were identified in these trenches.

Trench 70 (Figs 10, 12, 22 and Pls 5–7)

Trench 70 was aligned NW-SE, 27m in length and 0.92m deep. Six features were identified in the trench. All of the features were excavated and will be described from NW to SE. Feature 400 was a grave containing the remains of a child (451) and an Early Bronze Age Beaker pot. The child was placed upon its left side facing NE and the pot was placed at the feet. The grave was aligned NE-SW and measured 1.3m in length and 1.11m wide.

Approximately 3m to the south-east of the grave were two ditch termini (405 and 406). Feature 405 extended beyond the north-east side of the trench and the available dimensions were 0.8m in length, 0.7m wide and 0.34m deep, it produced no finds. Feature 406 extended beyond the south-west side of the trench and the available measurements were 0.75m in length, 0.54m wide and 0.12m deep. No finds were present in the feature however the ditch possibly truncated a posthole (414), the presence of which may indicate a structure however without further excavation this is unclear at present. The posthole measured 0.24m in diameter and was 0.05m deep, it produced no finds. Approximately 1m south-east of the ditch termini was another grave (349) which contained the remains of a child (460) and another Early Bronze Age Beaker pot. The grave was aligned NE-SW and measured 1.25m in length, 0.7m wide and 0.03m deep.

Approximately 2m SE from the grave was a shallow ditch which was aligned NE-SW. The ditch measured at least 1.8m in length, 0.73m wide and 0.2m deep; it produced no finds.

None of these features corresponded with geophysical anomalies.

Trench 71

Trench 71 was aligned N-S, 26m in length and 0.65m deep. No features were identified in the trench.

Trench 72 (Figs 10, 22)

Trench 72 was aligned E-W and measured 28m in length and 0.49m deep. Six features were identified and these will be described from west to east. Approximately 4.5m from the western end of the trench was the ditch was a grave (430). The grave contained the skeleton of an adult male (430) lying face down with the lower part of the legs raised, as if the body had been thrown in. The skeleton showed several unhealed cut marks made by a sharp blade, inflicted close to the time of (and probably the cause of) death (see below). No grave goods were found with this individual. The grave measured 1.33m in length, 0.4m wide and 0.24m deep.

Six metres east of the grave was an unexcavated pit or ditch terminus (441) which extended beyond the northern side of the trench. The available measurements were 0.9m in length and 1.9m wide. To the immediate east of this feature was a large ditch (346) aligned NNE-SSW. The ditch measured 4m wide and 1.1m deep and due to the size of the ditch and health and safety precautions only a sample portion was excavated. Ditch 346 contained animal bone and pottery dating from late Bronze Age to the early Iron Age.

Approximately 2m east of the large ditch was an unexcavated oval pit (440) which measured 1m in length and 0.6m wide. Two metres east of this was an unexcavated pit or ditch terminus (439) which extended beyond the northern edge of the trench. This measured 0.8m in length and was 1.1m wide. Two metres to the east of this was another pit or ditch terminus (438) (unexcavated) and extended beyond the northern edge of the trench. The available measurements were 0.5m long and 0.9m wide.

Trenches 73–76

No features were identified in these trenches.

Trench 77 (Figs 10, 22)

Trench 77 was located to target an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned NE-SW, 26.2m in length and 1.05m deep. Five features were identified and these will be described from south to north.

Two parallel unexcavated gullies (500 and 501) were located at the southern end of the trench. The first gully (500) measured 3.5m in length and 0.3m wide. The second gully was 5.5m in length and 0.2m wide.

One metre to the north of the gullies and parallel to them was a ditch (401) which was aligned N-S and measured at least 5.5m in length, 0.55m wide and 0.18m deep, it produced no finds. Parallel to ditch 401 was a shallow ditch (402) which was 3m in length, 0.6m width and 0.1m deep, with no finds. Located 4.5m north of the shallow ditch was an unexcavated NW-SE aligned ditch (502) which was 0.4m wide. Ditch 502 relates to the linear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey.

Trenches 78–80

Trench 78 was located to target anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. No features were identified in these trenches.

Trench 81 (Figs 10, 22)

Trench 81 was aligned NW-SE and measured 25.8m in length and 0.4m deep. Two features were identified. Feature 408 was a terminus of a shallow ditch which also extended beyond the SW side of the trench. The available measurements were 2m in length, 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep, it produced no finds. Opposite 408 was another terminus of a shallow ditch (407) which extended SW beyond the side of the trench. The available measurements were 1m in length, 1.1m wide and 0.18m deep, it also contained no finds.

Trench 82

Trench 82 was aligned NNE-SSW, 26m in length and 0.85m deep; no features were present.

Trench 83 (Figs 10, 23)

Trench 83 was aligned E–W, 26m in length and 0.55m deep. Two features (411 and 412) were identified in the trench and both were excavated. Feature 411 was an N-S aligned ditch which measured 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep, with no finds. On its west side it was truncated by a shallow gully (412) which was aligned N-S and measured at least 2m in length, 0.2m wide and 0.11m deep, and it also produced no finds.

Trench 84

Trench 84 was aligned E-W 26m and 0.6m deep. No features were identified in this trench.

Trench 85 (Figs 11, 22)

Trench 85 was located to target linear anomalies identified in the geophysical survey and from aerial photographs. The trench was aligned E-W, 26m long and 0.82m deep. Six features were identified in this trench and these will be described from west to east. Feature 409 was a gully which was aligned N-S and measured at least 1.8m in length, 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep, with no finds. Located 2.3m east of the ditch was an unexcavated curvilinear gully (447), 0.5m wide. In the centre of the trench was a large ditch (410) which was aligned N-S and measured 6.5 wide and at least 0.18m deep and contained a small amount of flint, animal bone and pottery dating from the early Iron Age. The ditch however was not bottomed due to the depth of the overburden in this trench. Features 410 and 448 relate to the features identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench 86

Trench 86 was aligned NW-SE, 26.2m in length and 0.55m deep. No features were identified in the trench.

Trench 87 (Figs 11, 23 and Pl. 8)

Trench 87 was located to target anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned NNE-SSW and measured 26.2m in length and 0.5m deep. Seventeen features were identified and these will be described from south to north.

Located in the south of the trench was an unexcavated posthole (423) which measured 0.3m in diameter. Another posthole or small pit (415) was located 1m north of 423, and this measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.2m deep, it produced no finds. Approximately 3.5m north of 415 was a group of six postholes (416, 417, 424-427) two of which (416 and 417) were excavated. The postholes diameters were between 0.3m to 0.5m in diameter and the depths varied from 0.11 to 0.2m deep; none had any finds.

Located 1m north of the postholes was an unexcavated east-west aligned ditch (428) which was between 0.8 to 1.8m wide. Immediately to the north of the ditch was an unexcavated small oval pit (429) which measured 0.6m in length and was 0.4m wide. One metre to the east of the pit was another feature (431), a possible pit or posthole which extended beyond the west side of the trench and this measured 0.6m in length and at least 0.3m wide. Situated 2.5m north of the pits were a gully (418) and a parallel ditch terminus (420). The gully was aligned east-west and measured 0.5m wide and 0.21m deep; it produced no finds.

Within 418 was the remains of a posthole (419), which was 0.16m in diameter and 0.5m deep, it produced no finds. The ditch terminus was also aligned east–west and extended beyond the western edge of the trench. The terminus measured at least 1m in length, 0.7m wide and 0.22m deep; it produced no finds.

At the northern end of the trench was a cluster of pits (432 and 433) and postholes (434 and 438). Feature 432 was a small pit which extended beyond the west side of the trench and had a diameter of 0.5m. Feature 433 was a large pit or ditch terminus which extended beyond the east of the trench and was 1.5m in length and 0.3m wide. Ditch 428 and gully 418 appear to relate to the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench 88 (Fig. 23)

Trench 88 was aligned NW-SE and measured 26m in length and 0.63m deep. Three features were identified in the trench. Features 435, 436 and 437 were all small pits which measured between 0.39m to 0.57m in diameter and 0.12–0.21m in depth. No finds were recovered from these features.

Trench 89

Trench 89 was aligned NE–SW, 9.5m in length and 0.7m deep. No features were identified in the trench.

Trench 90 (Figs 11, 23)

Trench 90 was located to target anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned NNW-SSE, 9.5m in length and 0.4m deep. Seven features (421, 422 and 442-446) were identified in the trench and these will be described from north to south.

Feature 421 was a ditch terminus. The ditch was aligned NW-SE and extended beyond the western side of the trench. The feature measured at least 1m in length, 0.65m wide and was 0.46m deep; it produced no finds. Feature 422 was a posthole or earlier pit which was located at the base of 421 and this measured 0.28m wide and 0.14m deep, it produced no finds. Approximately 2m north of the ditch terminus was a group of four unexcavated pits or postholes (443-446) which measured in diameter between 0.3 to 0.5m. Features 422 relates to the linear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench 91 (Figs 11, 19)

Trench 91 was located to target anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. The trench was aligned NW-SE and measured 24m in length and 0.76m deep. Five features and a layer of alluvium were identified and these will be described from SE-NW. Feature 228 was an unexcavated pit or ditch terminus which extended beyond the south west side of the trench. The feature measured 1m in length and 0.8m wide. Six metres north of the pit was an unexcavated NE-SW ditch (227), 0.6m wide. Two metres beyond the ditch was a large NE-SW aligned ditch (226), measuring 2.65m wide and 0.58m deep; it contained no finds.

Located 3m beyond the large ditch was an unexcavated ditch terminus (225) which extended beyond the NE side of the trench. The terminus measured 1m in length and 0.5m wide. Three metres beyond this was another ditch terminus (224) and this measured 1m in length and was 1m wide.

The alluvium (495) was observed within the trench and it was 0.18m thick and was cut by the excavated ditch (225) and the unexcavated ditch terminus (224).

Test pits

The thirty test pits were dug in three clusters in the southern area of the site, targetting those areas of high concentrations of worked flint found during the field walking carried out in 1998. The test pits were 1m by 0.5m and only the topsoil was examined. Each pit was excavated by hand and the contents sieved on a 10mm mesh. The finds recovered are presented in Appendix 5. Pottery finds comprised three medieval sherds and six post-medieval sherds, along with various finds of clay pipe, brick/tile, slate, and burnt flint recorded. Some nine struck flints were found. At 2 flints per cubic metre this is not likely to be a significant cluster, based on calculations from North Stoke, nearby (Ford 1991b, tables 5.56 and 5.58).

Finds

The Beakers and Late Bronze Age Pottery by Frances Raymond

Fragmented beakers and a small assemblage of late Bronze Age sherds came from eleven of the evaluation trenches (Appendix 3a).

The Beakers

Although the two beakers are in fragmented condition the fractures are crisp and it is possible to reconstruct complete profiles. Both are broadly similar, long-necked Style 3 vessels (after Case 1993) with all-over zoned and banded decoration comprising some design elements which are repeated on their necks and bellies. But just as there are similarities which seem to suggest that the beakers were made according to a tradition sharing a common notion of form and of the 'grammatical rules' governing decoration, there are also striking contrasts.

The range and combination of motifs, all composed of rectangular toothed comb impressions, is most complex on the beaker from Grave 349. This vessel has a yellowish red exterior and is made from a sandy fabric containing common quantities of coarse burnt flint (up to 5mm.), a form of tempering used for a low but significant proportion of beakers (cf. Cleal 1995). The mouth and waist of the vessel are each encircled by a narrow lattice-filled band, while the centre of the belly is highlighted by a contrasting narrow band with vertical in-filling. The neck is flanked at the top and bottom by single lines linking horizontally in-filled triangles with apexes pointing towards a central zone carrying floating lozenges, which are vertically set and have horizontal in-filling. The flanking line and triangle motif is repeated on the lower part of the belly, where the spacing is close and the floating lozenges are absent.

The beaker from Grave 400 has a light red to yellowish red exterior and is made from a more common sandy grog tempered ware with sparse burnt flint and calcareous inclusions. The design is composed of incised lines and sub-oval impressions or punctuation marks. In the case of this vessel zones are distinguished by alternating changes in the orientation of repeated motifs. The upper part of the neck and the upper part of the belly carry a combination of narrow bands in-filled with punctuation marks and single or paired lines on a horizontal axis. By contrast the lower part of the neck and the lower part of the belly are embellished with identical in-filled bands, but set on a vertical axis in a ladder pattern. The waist is defined by an undecorated zone flanked on either side by two or three closely spaced horizontal incised lines.

The profile of the beakers, the use of broad zoned decoration, the floating lozenges, and the vertically oriented motifs are characteristics of Case's regionally defined southern Group B assemblages (Case 1993).

Such groups have a suggested origin in the fourth quarter of the 3rd millennium BC (Case 1995) with a potential currency extending to approximately 1800 BC (Kinnes *et al*. 1991). The late dates include one of 1770–1520 BC for a Style 3, Group B beaker decorated with floating lozenges from Barrow Hills, Radley (Cleal 1999).

The Late Bronze Age Pottery

The small late Bronze Age assemblage (159 sherds, weighing 1216g) is derived from trenches on the western side of the site (Appendix 3a), with the largest groups from the ditches in Trenches 4 and 72. Most of this pottery displays characteristics suggesting a date in the final stage of the late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age, broadly spanning the period between approximately 800 and 600/550BC.

The majority of the sherds assigned to this phase are made from notably hard fired wares, which emerged at this time along with a new range of vessel types. The limited stylistic evidence indicates the presence of coarse tripartite jars and bowls with sharply angled or carinated shoulders. Decoration of the jars is confined to fingertip rows on the shoulders and diagonal slashes on the inner and outer edge of one of the rims. Two small wall sherds from ditch 346 in Trench 72 carry elements of deeply impressed geometric motifs, while one fragment from pit 122 in Trench 7 has traces of a red burnished surface coating.

There are contrasts in the fabric composition of the two largest groups of pottery from ditches 14 and 346. Sandy and glauconitic sandy wares predominate in ditch 14 (80%), where flint tempered wares comprise only 17% of the assemblage; whereas in ditch 346 both fabric groups occur in approximately equal proportions (49% and 51% respectively). With such small assemblages patterns of this type can only be interpreted tentatively, but it is conceivable that the trend is related to chronological change with flint tempered wares declining through time. If this is the case activity on the site may have spanned the entire 200 to 250 year period, and the two deposits could represent different phases.

Hints of an earlier origin in the preceding phase of the late Bronze Age are provided by sherds made from contrasting flint tempered wares from postholes 45 and 108 in Trenches 10 and 12. However, once again the evidence is very slender and it is conceivable that such fabrics might also have a later currency during the final phase of the late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age. The form of the vessel from post hole 45 is of little help in resolving such uncertainties as it is of a type produced throughout the late Bronze Age.

Bronze Age?

Thirty-five (94g) poorly preserved flint-tempered sherds from posthole 45 (160) are provisionally date to the Bronze Age. Similarly a large number of very friable flint-tempered sherds from a single vessel with particularly thin walls from ditch [20] may also date to the later Bronze Age.

Late Prehistoric Sherd?

A single simple and rounded rim in a soft unoxidized ware tempered with leached limestone or chalk could not be dated closely. The sherd is derived from the topsoil in Trench 16 and while it might be of late Bronze Age date, an origin during the Iron Age is equally possible.

Later Prehistoric, Roman and later pottery by Jane Timby

The evaluation resulted in the recovery of *c* 1800 sherds of pottery weighing 25kg accompanied by 84 fragments of ceramic building material and seven fragments of fired clay (Appendix 3b). Pottery was recovered from the topsoil/ subsoil levels of 31 trenches; from seven test-pits and from some 51 cut features, mainly ditches, gullies and pits.

The assemblage was sorted into broad fabric groups based on the type and frequency of the macroscopically visible inclusions and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. The resulting data along with a provisional spot date can be found in Appendix 3b. In contexts where sherds were either very small or limited in number the dating can only be regarded as provisional. At this stage no detailed research work has been carried out to specifically compare the assemblage with other material from the immediate locality although passing note is made of other groups.

Despite the very mixed condition of the assemblage, the overall average sherd weight of 13.8g is good, especially given that there is a high proportion of prehistoric material present which tends to be poorly fired and friable. Surface treatments such as burnishing and slips have been preserved and in one case the original white infill in the decoration survives.

Early Iron Age

The bulk of the assemblage, some 1307 sherds appears to belong to the earlier Iron Age period (7th–5th centuries BC). The group is very diverse with a small but significant number of fine and decorated wares alongside various coarsewares. It is possible that some Late Bronze Age sherds are present in the assemblages which have been subsumed into the early Iron Age group.

Four main fabrics are present based on the principal inclusions present some of which can be further sub-divided. These include a sandy group, a sandy with fine flint, a sandstone-tempered ware and an iron rich ware with distinct ferruginous grains. In addition there are fabrics tempered with fossil-shell, organic matter, chalk, grog and flint.

The sandy fabrics dominate accounting for around 43% of the designated early Iron Age assemblage followed by the ferruginous wares at 13% and the sandy with fine flint at 10%.

The early Iron Age assemblage includes a number of decorated wares with examples of impressed, incised and stamped decoration. Although distinct these probably only form around 2% of the assemblage. There at least 10 examples of vessels with finger-depressed bodies and two with finger-tipped rims. Six sherds are decorated with incised lines with examples of curved lines and geometric designs with line-infilled triangles. One sherd from ditch 13 still has the original white chalk infill. Four contexts have stamp-decorated sherds from at least three vessels. One particular vessel with a circular-segmented stamp can be paralleled with a vessel from Segsbury hillfort (Lock *et al*. 2005, fig. 3.38). One sherd from ditch 121 has an applied, thumbed cordon whilst a fine sandy ware vessel from ditch 249 has a slight omphalos base.

In addition to the decorated wares there are 17 sherds with a haematite slip, one sherd of which has a single incised curvi-linear line. The sherds are mainly bodysherds but there is one shallow omphalos base. One of the haematite sherds has an internal calcareous coating. There are also two oxidized sherds without slip possibly imitating haematite-coated wares.

The vessels include coarse-ware jars, and finer ware jars and carinated bowls including some tripartite vessels. The coarser wares have an unfinished or wiped surfaces where as the finer wares have a fine burnished finish.

A number of sherds show evidence of use in the form of sooting, residue or internal calcareous coatings. One sherd has a post-firing hole drilled through the body.

Particularly large collections of early Iron Age pottery in excess of 100 sherds were recovered from ditches 16 and 20 and pit 249, in the north-western sector of the site. Collectively these account for 47% of the total EIA assemblage.

Middle-later Iron Age

A small number of sherds have provisionally been dated to the middle and later Iron Age. The middle Iron Age material, amounting to some 25 sherds, includes material from gully 35 and possibly residually in ditch 2.

The group from gully 35 are all sandy wares and include two jars, one with a slightly beaded rim, the other more everted and both with a smooth, burnished finish. The fabric is almost indistinguishable from the early material and thus further sherds could have been missed.

A small number of handmade/ wheel-turned vessel sherds in a grog-tempered fabric may be later Iron Age or early Roman in date. Most of these, 23 of the 25 recorded, came from ditch 2; the other two sherds appear to be residual in later levels.

Roman

Roman sherds account for 19.6% (361 sherds) of the total assemblage, and appear to include material largely dating to the 2nd through to the 4th century.

Roman material dating to the later 1st-2nd and 2nd centuries came from ditches 13, 14, 41 and 304, all in the north-west of the site. Ditch 13 has a large number of later prehistoric sherds accompanied by 26 sherds from a Roman black sandy ware jar, a sherd of South Gaulish samian and various grey sandy and grog-tempered wares. Ditch 14 is similarly dominated by Iron Age sherds alongside 33 grey sandy wares and a fragment of a perforated disk made from a Roman grog-tempered jar. A sherd of Oxfordshire white-ware *mortarium* came from ditch 41 and grog-tempered wares from 304.

Ditch 240, by contrast to the other Roman features, contained nearly exclusively Roman sherds, 125 in total. Many of these are grey wares including lid-seated jars. Also present are two stamped samian vessels from Lezoux. One is by the potter Reburrus who was working in the period AD140–160. There is nothing in the group obviously later than this. Several Roman sherds were also recovered from the subsoil of Trench 40, particular a number of fine grey wares probably of 2nd-century currency.

Several sherds, 82 in total, came from spread 1 (52). This includes Dorset black burnished ware plain-rim dishes, various grey wares, grog-tempered storage jar and single sherds of Oxfordshire white-ware *mortaria* (Young 1977, form M17) and colour-coated ware. These latter pieces indicate a date for the deposit after the mid 3rd century.

Slightly later Roman material was also associated with feature 230 with two sherds from an Oxfordshire colour-coated *mortaria* dating to after AD 240; ditch 7, sherds of Overwey white ware and New Forest colour-coated ware of later 3rd-4th century date, and ditch 15, also with Oxfordshire colour-coated ware of similar date.

Indeterminate Roman pottery was also associated with ditches 32 and 33 and metalled surface 34.

Medieval

A small group of just six medieval sherds were recorded largely from topsoil/subsoil contexts and thus likely to represent a typical background (manuring) scatter of no great significance.

Post-medieval

In total 61 sherds of post-medieval date were recovered again largely from upper levels. The only features with post-medieval pot are ditches 119 and 130 and pit 42. Two sherds found in spread 1 are presumed intrusive. Most of the sherds are glazed red earthenware types which could span the 17th to 20th centuries. Also present are some industrial white earthenware (19th century china), a sherd of Westerwald stone ware (17th/18th century), salt glazed wares and slip decorated ware.

Fired clay and ceramic building material

Seven fragments of fired clay / daub weighing 67g were recovered from four contexts. Two of these are surface finds, four pieces came from Early Iron Age pit 37 and one from Roman ditch 13.

Eighty-five pieces of ceramic building material weighing 804.5g were recovered. Most of these appear to be post-medieval roof tile, mainly recovered from topsoil and two from pit 119. Two pieces were Roman flat tile, one from ditch 41; the other from the subsoil in Trench 40.

Conclusion

This is a diverse assemblage of pottery hinting at a prolonged, albeit sporadic, use of the site from the earlier prehistoric periods onwards. There may be an element of continuity from the later Bronze Age through to the later Roman period although the evidence is quite slight for much of this time so there may have been periods of abandonment particularly between the early and middle Iron Age.

The main phase of activity seems to lie in the early Iron Age with the pottery assemblage reflecting ceramic traditions of the Upper Thames valley and the Ridgeway. The presence of a small number of decorated wares hints at pottery dating from around the 7th / 6th centuries BC; there was no obvious material belonging to the All-Cannings Cross style to intimate an earlier date. In this respect the assemblage appears to be later than other sites investigated to date at Wallingford. A midden site on the banks of the Thames below Wallingford is suggested to date to the 8th-century date (Thomas *et al.* 1986, 195); whilst an occupation site at Whitecross Farm, excavated prior to the construction of the Wallingford Bypass, is dated from 10th/9th century down to the 7th century (Cromarty *et al.* 2006). In this respect the site at Winterbrook conforms to the date suggested for the founding of many Iron Age sites on the gravel terraces.

Hints of small scale middle to later Iron Age activity is hinted at continuing into the Roman period. The low level of pottery spanning the entire Roman period is perhaps typical of material from field ditches demarcating agricultural land rather than settlement. There was no evidence of Saxon or medieval occupation, the latter just represented by six sherds probably from manuring spreads and only a low background scatter of post-medieval to more recent finds.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising 36 struck flints was recovered from the site (Appendix 4). The unretouched component comprised 22 flakes, 2 narrow flakes 5 spalls (pieces less than 20x20mm), two flake cores and a core

fragment. One narrow flake has utilization damage, possibly with a trace of polish and one flake has been burnt. The retouched component comprised a denticulate scraper, serrated blade and two knives.

The flint is made from a variety of sources including material directly from a chalk source as well as gravel flint. The stratified material is mostly in a good, unpatinated condition whereas the topsoil finds (including the test pit finds) are more (plough) damaged and abraded.

Few of the flint finds are chronologically distinctive. The few narrow flakes are likely to be of earlier Neolithic (or possibly Mesolithic) date and the two knives and serrated blade of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. None of the stratified finds come from deposits which are unambiguously of prehistoric date and are therefore residual.

Of the two knives, one piece made on iron stained flint from gully 28 has used a flake that was nearly the correct shape to the maker and thus has a minimal amount of invasive pressure-flaked retouch. This is mostly on the dorsal surface with that on the ventral surface primarily to reduce the thickness presented by the bulb of percussion. A second knife from test pit 20 is invasively retouched across both surfaces. The piece has suffered some edge damage but the retouch is poorly executed and quite coarse, with edges that are sinuous /irregular in profile. It is possible that the piece is not a knife but a poorly shaped laurel leaf, which has been abandoned unfinished due to insurmountable mistakes in its manufacture.

Human Remains by Ceri Falys

Three human inhumations were excavated within the evaluated area, in addition to a single cremation burial. Two of the three burials were notably non-adult beaker burials. The third was an adult individual who was discovered in an unusual prone position, with odd elevated placement of the left shoulder/arm and the lower legs. As noted at the time of excavation, it appeared as though the grave-cut was much too small for the individual.

Osteological analysis was undertaken following the guidelines suggested by Brickley and McKinley (2004). The preservation and completeness of each skeleton was recorded, with age and sex estimations were made where applicable. Finally, pathological changes to skeletal elements were documented, with differential diagnoses suggested. Sex was assessed only in the adult individual based on the morphology of the pelvis, cranium and mandible, in addition to the overall appearance of the skeleton (i.e. robustness of skeletal elements and strength of muscle attachments). Osteological techniques have not been developed to reliably assess sexually dimorphic traits in non-adult individuals (Lewis 2000), as these characteristics of the cranium and pelvis are produced during puberty.

Age-at-death estimations for the non-adult individuals were assessed based on the state of dental development and extent of development and maturation of the skeleton. Such markers occur at consistent and predictable rates, which can provide accurate and concise age estimations for immature individuals. Scheuer and Black (2004) was used to aid in the assessment of epiphyseal fusion, while standards published by Ubelaker (1989) were used to compare the state of dental development. It is noted that the Ubelaker (1989) system was developed on a non-UK population, which may slightly affect the resultant age estimation, as environmental and genetic factors may differ from British archaeological contexts (Brickley 2004). As a result, a margin of error supplements each age estimation.

Catalogue of Skeletons:

Trench 70 Grave 349 (460)

A non-adult individual was excavated from grave 349 (460). The skeleton was approximately 75% complete, resulting from some disturbance caused by the machine at the time of discovery. The surface preservation of the remains was good, although varying degrees of fragmentation was observed to the skull, scapulae and the majority of long bone shafts.

Based on the extent of dental development (i.e. retention of deciduous first and second molars, eruption of the permanent first molars, development of the crown of the second permanent molars, and the extent of eruption and root formation of the permanent incisors, canines and premolars), as well as assessment of epiphyseal fusion (or lack there of), this individual was determined to be 8 years old +/- 2 years, at the time of death. Sex was not able to be determined.

Palaeopathological examination identified three primary locations of skeletal abnormality. An oval-shaped erosive lesion was observed on the left superior articular facet of the second cervical vertebra, measuring a maximum diameter of 7mm. This lesion is consistent with osteochondritis dissecans, a condition resulting from a disruption to the blood supply in a localized area, causing bone necrosis (bone death), most commonly resulting from traumatic injury (Roberts and Manchester 1995). Pitting was present on the roofs of the orbits, indicating cribra orbitalia. These lesions are produced in response to iron-deficiency anaemia caused through malnutrition or blood loss.

Lastly, a slight difference was observed between the lengths of the ulnae, with the left slightly shortened in left than the right. The robusticity of the shafts (i.e. the circumference and diameter) were not markedly different, indicating this is not the result of disuse atrophy. It would have been desired to assess all other limb bones for length discrepancies; unfortunately, it was not possible to make comparisons due to the fragmentation of these elements. It is possible this is a developmental/congenital defect, however it is difficult to provide a differential

diagnosis for such an observation, due to the absence of necessary portions of the skeleton (i.e. other limb, vertebral and sacral elements).

Trench 70 grave 400 (451)

This subadult individual was approximately 95% complete, with the small bones of the hands and feet the most notable absence. Due to the young age of this individual (i.e. the thinness of the cortical bone), the ribs, vertebrae and skull were fragmented. Sex was not able to be assessed for this child. Age-at-death was estimated, again, through the extent of skeletal and dental development. An age of 4 years +/-1 year was indicated by the dentition (i.e. retention of all deciduous teeth, with the crown and very limited root formation observed on the first molars). This was supported by the degree of skeletal maturation. Very little other information could be derived for this individual, as pathological alterations were not observed.

Trench 72 430 (480)

Skeleton 480 is approximately 75% complete, resulting from disturbance by the machine at the time of discovery, due to the odd positioning of the body. The surface preservation of the remains is good, although all elements demonstrate some degree of fragmentation. Multiple morphological characteristics of the pelvis (i.e. acute subpubic angle and narrow greater sciatic notch), cranium (i.e. very pronounced supraorbital ridges, nuchal crest and mastoid processes) and mandible (i.e. projecting mental eminence) strongly indicate that skeleton 480 are the remains of a male individual. These findings are very much supported by pronounced muscle attachments and overall robustness all skeletal elements.

Age-at-death was estimated by assessment of the degenerative changes expressed by the surface morphology of the pubic symphysis, and the degree of dental attrition. Unfortunately the surface of the auricular surface of the ilium was too damaged to examine for age changes. The pubic symphysis displayed a non-youthful appearance, and upon comparison with the Suchey-Brooks age estimation method, the surface displayed characteristics of Phase 5. This older adult phase indicates a mean age of 45.6 years, with a standard deviation of 10.4 and a 95% range of 27-66 years (Brooks and Suchey 1990).

The degree of dental attrition of the molars was compared against standards produced by Brothwell (1981). It is noted that all of the first molars were not able to be assessed, due to their antemortem tooth loss. The second and third molars present displayed a pronounced degree of wear, suggesting an age of 45+ years. Due to the current inability to accurately assess the skeletal age of adult individual over the age of approximately 45 years, it was not possible to assign an upper limit to this age range.

Several pathological alterations were observed, which suggest the individual had a very active lifestyle, leaving indications of wear-and-tear on his skeleton. Dental pathology suggests poor dental hygiene, while multiple perimortem sharp-force trauma wounds indicate Skeleton 480 was involved in some form of inter-personal violent conflict very close to his time of death.

Dental pathologies were observed in both the maxillary and mandibular dentition. All first molars were lost a great deal of time before death, as the tooth sockets have completely healed. Moderate deposits of calculus (dental plaque) are present on all teeth, and slight resorption of the alveolar process likely resulting from periodontal disease (gingivitis). In addition to the attrition of the molars, discussed above, wear was observed on all teeth, with notable extreme wear of the mandibular left central and lateral incisors which has resulted in the tooth crowns being worn down to the root (the right incisors were not present for analysis).

Six locations of similar pathological alterations indicated this individual had an active, perhaps even strenuous lifestyle. Osteoarthritis was found to affect the left and right clavicle and right scapula (glenoid fossa), the majority of vertebrae present and the left ankle (lateral calcaneus). The right clavicle and vertebral bodies primarily displayed increased porosity and slight to moderate osteophyte formation, while the right scapula and left calcaneus had areas of eburnation, a polished and dense surface produced by bone-on-bone contact.

The vertebral bodies and articular facets were all highly fragmented, which hindered much of the pathological assessment. However, two instances of intervertebral osteochondrosis were observed on adjacent lumbar vertebrae, which were unidentifiable due to fragmentation. The lesions correspond to one-another, as one lesion is located on the inferior surface of the vertebral body, with the second found on the superior surface of the body of the inferiorly corresponding vertebra. The maximum diameter of the larger of the lesions was 21mm. These erosive and porous lesions are associated with the degeneration of the vertebral disc. A single Schmorl's node was also observed, affecting a third lumbar vertebral body. Schmorl's nodes are depressions in the vertebral body produced by protrusion of material from the intervertebral disc, following a compressive force (most commonly traumatic in nature) being applied to the spine.

Lastly, multiple perimortem sharp-force traumatic wounds were present, primarily affecting the left side of the body (i.e. the femur, humerus, radius and ulna), produced by some form of bladed weapon. No healing was observed for any of the wounds, indicating they were inflicted close to the time of death (i.e. perimortem). Due to the positioning on the left arm, they could be considered consistent with defensive wounds (i.e. attempting to deflect the attacking weapon away from the head). They could also indicate a face-to-face alteration with a right handed attacker.

None of the elements that make up the left arm were 100% complete. Only the distal two-thirds of the left humerus shaft are present with no distal articulation below superior aspect of olecranon fossa. The distal aspect

of the left ulna was absent, and the radius was fragmented in many pieces. Two perimortem sharp force trauma wounds are present on the humerus: one on the lateral surface, orientated 45 degrees to the shaft, measuring 13mm, and the other on the anterior-lateral and onto the lateral surface, superior to the first wound described, and measuring 14mm long. Two perimortem sharp force trauma wounds were located on the medial surface of the left ulnar mid-distal shaft, measuring 10mm and 7mm.

Five perimortem sharp-force wounds were located on the anterio-medial surface of the left femur. The two most penetrating wounds were approximately perpendicular to the femoral shaft, and were struck with sufficient force to fracture the femoral shaft at the proximal and distal one-third. The three shallower lesions are roughly orientated sloping proximal (medial) to distal (away from medial towards shaft midline). Wounds measuring between 16mm and 26mm

Cremated Human Bone by Ceri Falys

A single deposit of burnt human bone was excavated from pit 216 (284). The bone was whole-earth recovered in a series of seven 0.02m spits, floated and wet sieved to a 2mm mesh size. All bone fragments were collected and kept in their 'spit' designations for the entirety of the osteological analysis. The preservation of the bone was good, with all fragments uniformly grey-white in colour and a maximum fragment size was 42mm. The most abundant skeletal elements identified were cranial fragments, tooth crowns and roots, vertebrae and fragments of the upper limbs.

Assessment of the cremated bone followed guidelines suggested by McKinley (2004). Due to the lack of element duplication, it is suggested that the burial contains the remains of a single individual. It was not possible to confidently state the sex and age of the individual. Sex was tentatively estimated to be possibly male, based solely on the presence of robust muscle attachment sites. This could not be supported by aspects of the cranium or pelvis, the two skeletal regions that display the highest concentration of sexually dimorphic characteristics, as these regions of the skeleton were highly fragmented by the cremation process. Likewise, a specific age estimate was not able to be suggested, due to the lack of all standardized age-dependent structures. However, the presence of multiple molar roots indicated that the individual was adult (at least 21 years of age). No pathological alterations were observed, and no further information could be derived from these skeletal remains.

Iron Metalwork by James Lewis

Sixteen pieces of iron metalwork were recovered during the fieldwork of which three were recovered from topsoil. The vast majority of the metal artefacts (14 pieces) were heavily corroded nails. The remaining pieces comprised an iron cloak pin (or possibly a key) and a small sheet of iron with rivets.

Of the 16 metal artefacts, seven were found on the metalled surface (97) in Trench 3. Five of these were nails and these measured between 35mm to 90mm in length. The two largest nails were complete. A large cloak pin or key was found, and it had a diamond shaped head and measured in total 130mm in length. The head was 18mm wide and 26mm in length and it was attached to a shaft which extended for 112mm. At the top of the shaft it was 10mm tapering down to 2mm. An irregular shaped piece of sheet iron was found, it measured 110mm in length and was 80mm wide. Two rivets were observed in it. No function could be attached to the artefact. All the iron finds in context 97 were found in association with Roman pottery. Three nails were found in a spread (52) and these measured between 60mm to 90mm in length again found in association with Roman pottery.

One nail each was recovered from features 2, 32 and 33 respectively. These measured between 36mm to 46mm in length. The nails from cuts 2 and 32 were found in association with Roman pottery.

Bronze pin by Henrietta Longden

A plain bronze pin was found in pit 49. The pin measured 70mm in length and displayed a flat rounded head, unfortunately, while it is likely to be Roman, no definitive date could be assigned to it and it was not found in association with any datable finds.

Animal Bone by Danielle Milbank and Ceri Falys

A moderately large assemblage of animal bone was recovered from 75 separate contexts across the evaluated area. A total of 1275 fragments were present for analysis, weighing 12,502g (Appendix 6). The preservation of the remains varied greatly between contexts. A large proportion of the contexts contained fragments that were poorly preserved, with a very small size which did not allow for any species identification. The remaining deposits of animal bone were much better preserved, with large portions of the skeletal elements intact and displaying species-specific characteristics.

Osteological analysis was undertaken with the purpose of identifying each piece of bone to skeletal element, side, and species, where-ever possible. It was noted that teeth were commonly the best preserved elements. Each fragment was initially separated into one of three size categories: “large”, “medium”, and

"small" animals. Horse and cow are represented by the "large" size category, sheep/goat and pigs are represented in the "medium" size category, and any smaller animal (e.g. dog, cat etc.) designated to the "small" animal category. If possible, each fragment was subsequently given a more specific identification to species of origin (Appendix 6).

The encountered species were horse, cattle, pig, sheep/goat, red deer and unidentified small animal(s). Horse comprised 7% of the fragments present, 11% were cattle, 2% were sheep/goat, and 1% pig. The large ("LAR") were 16% of the fragments present, mid-sized animals ("MED") were 20%, and small ("SM") were 3%. The unidentifiable ("UNID") fragments made up 40% of the assemblage. Two fragments of red-deer antler were present in context 116 (188).

No instances of butchery cut-marks were identified. No further information could be retrieved from these fragmented animal remains.

Worked bone by Ceri Falys

Three fragments of bone present in early Iron Age ditch 208 (350) were able to be re-fitted into a single portion of a long bone epiphysis. This dome-shaped semi-circular piece of bone contained a single drill-hole through the very centre. It was possibly used as a spindle whorl. Two large portions of red deer antler (antler picks) were present in early Iron Age pit 116 (188).

Conclusion

This evaluation has confirmed that the site has the archaeological potential, as anticipated from the prior desk based assessment, and geophysical survey. For this site, being of relatively large extent and located within the archaeologically rich Upper Thames Valley, these results are of no great surprise at a general level of analysis. It is though, the intensive investigative nature of the trenching and the detail that only invasive evaluation can produce which have allowed this general potential to be assessed, refined and quantified.

The evaluation has revealed sporadic, scattered finds and deposits of earlier prehistoric, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Roman and medieval date but with the dominant period present being that of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, whose remains are more concentrated. The distribution of the dated features is presented on Figure 25. The results can be summarized as having revealed archaeological deposits typical of most dryland sites under arable cultivation in the Thames Valley area (cf, Benson and Miles 1974; Booth *et al.* 2007, fig 3.11; Briggs *et al.* 1986; Holbrook and Jurica 2006, Miles et al. 2007, esp. fig 2.1). Upstanding earthworks have long since been levelled by ploughing. Archaeological deposits are now only present as below

ground cut features, but in a few locations as laid surfaces, humic, artefact rich spreads or deposits buried by alluvial deposition. Animal and human bone is present in a good state of preservation as a result of the direct or indirect calcareous geological base. Waterlogged deposits, which can, very significantly raise the archaeological potential of a site with the preservation of organic artefacts, were not encountered in any of the trenches despite the initial anticipation of heightened potential in this respect for the damp lower-lying parts of the site close to Bradford's Brook at the northern end of the site. The deposits here have the potential typical of dryland sites.

The distribution of trenches containing certain or possible archaeological features (Fig. 3) seems to indicate a widespread distribution of deposits, but this has to be considered in terms of the landscape context of archaeological remains. Occupation sites form the most visible component of the archaeological record but do not exist in isolation and are surrounded by zones of other landuse. The distribution of archaeological deposits across the site is clearly not uniform in either quality or quantity and does require classification before a summary can be presented. This can be achieved by assigning the findings to five categories:

Stray artefact finds (casually lost or discarded objects, or those dispersed during manuring)
Clusters of intensive activity (occupation and funerary sites)
Isolated deposits
Landscape features (field ditches and boundary features)
Negative areas

Stray artefact finds

The stray artefacts finds recovered from spoilheaps are shown on Figure 26. This figure includes residual finds but all other finds from stratified contexts are presented in the artefact catalogues only. Relatively few stray finds are recorded with the majority comprising medieval and post-medieval sherds likely to be indicative of manuring of farmland in those times. No marked and dense clusters of struck flint were recorded to indicate the presence of early prehistoric flint scatters, in addition to that recorded by fieldwalking in the south east portion of the site in 1998.

Clusters of intensive activity (occupation areas)

It is quite clear that there is one relatively extensive focus of activity on the site to be found in at the north western portion of the site where the results of both the geophysical survey and trenching concur. This zone is dominated by deposits dated by pottery to the Early Iron Age but with a smaller number of deposits containing pottery sufficiently distinctive to note the presence of Late Bronze Age features. Others features contain pottery spanning the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition. The deposits present reflect the presence of a complex of occupation including ditched enclosure and trackways. The same zone also includes the definite Roman

deposits on the site though their extent, both in terms of the density of cut features and the area covered is much less than for the Early Iron Age material.

Elsewhere, the only certain location of occupation activity seem to be a smaller cluster of poorly dated, but probably prehistoric deposits, centred on two trenches (87, 90) towards the southern end of the site.

Clusters of intensive activity (funerary areas)

Three zones where human burial has taken place were identified. One of these was represented by an undated cremation burial, a second by an undated, but possibly Saxon inhumation burial, and the third by two Early Bronze Age Beaker inhumation burials. Two previously recorded foci of activity, namely two ring ditches, one of which was a double ring visible from the air, were deliberately avoided by the trenching as the intention is that these locations will be excluded from the area of development. It is assumed that these monuments are levelled round barrows of Bronze Age date and had a funerary function.

Isolated deposits

A small number of discrete deposits of archaeological interest were found which appear to be well removed from other areas of intense activity. This category comprises individual pits or postholes such as an Early Bronze Age pit (336) in Trench 57.

Landscape features (field ditches and boundary features)

The majority of the deposits examined on the site comprised linear features which were often undated. As far as could be discerned from the typically short lengths revealed in the trenches, most were straight and are likely to represent field boundaries or paddocks, i.e. organized landscapes beyond areas of occupation. Variations in their form and orientation suggest that several periods could be represented. One or two linear features were more substantial and are more typical of land boundaries than simple field divisions.

Negative areas

Several sizeable areas of the site produced both negative geophysical results and zones with contiguous trenches without any cut features. In particular there are zones to the south-west, and east where this is the case.

In conclusion this evaluation has demonstrated the archaeological potential of the site and characterized the range of deposits encountered. It has identified locations with high, low and no archaeological potential sufficient to provide detailed information which an be used to mitigate the effects of development on the archaeological heritage

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	26	1.8	0.8	0–2m topsoil; 0.2–0.6m subsoil; 0.6m alluvium (68). Features 3–5, 9–12, 17–19
2	26.5	1.8	0.36	0–23m topsoil; 0.23–0.3m subsoil; 0.3–0.38m alluvium; 0.38m natural geology (gravel). Features 1, 2 6–8, 204
3	25.2	1.8	0.52	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25–0.52m subsoil; 0.52m+ natural geology (gravel). Features 32–34; 37, 41, 110, 140, 261, 274 **[Plate 1]**
4	26	1.8	0.23	0.–0.23m topsoil; 0.23m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 13–16, 138 and 265.
5	25	1.8	0.46	0–0.3m ; 0.3–0.46m subsoil; 0.46m alluvium. Features 25–30, 127, 218 and 503.
6	22.3	1.8	0.37	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25–0.37m subsoil; 0.37–0.57m alluvium, 0.57m+ natural geology (gravel). Features 35, 36, 38–40, 137, 202, 219 and 220.
7	24.1	1.8	0.35	0–0.18m topsoil; 0.18–0.3m subsoil; 0.3m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 117–124 and 126.
8	28	1.8	0.28	0.–0.2m topsoil; 0.2–0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 20–24, 141 and 262.
9	25	1.8	0.73	0–0.13m topsoil; 0.13–0.43m subsoil; 0.43–0.6m buried soil (165), 0.6–buried subsoil (166). Feature 31. **[Plate 2]**
10	25	1.8	0.8	0–0.2m topsoil; 0.2–0.47m subsoil; 0.47–0.8m buried topsoil; 0.8m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 42–48 and 100.
11	25	1.8	0.25	0–0.2m topsoil; 0.2m–0.25m subsoil; 0.25m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 111–116, 143, 144, 212 and 222.
12	24.9	1.8	0.64	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25–0.5m subsoil; 0.5m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 49, 105–109, 49 and 142. **[Plate 3]**
13	24.5	1.8	0.35	0–0.28m topsoil; 0.28–0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 200–201.
14	25.6	1.8	0.4	0–0.18m topsoil; 0.18–0.30m subsoil; 0.39m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 125.
15	25	1.8	0.46	0–0.28m topsoil; 0.28–0.46m subsoil; 0.46m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Feature 331.
16	25	1.8	0.35	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24–0.35m subsoil; 0.35m natural geology of terrace gravels. Features 101–104 and 221.
17	25	1.8	0.45	0–0.21m topsoil; 0.21–0.4m subsoil; 0.4m alluvium. No features
18	25	1.8	0.46	0.–0.15m topsoil; 0.15–0.31m subsoil; 0.31–0.46m alluvium; 0.46+ natural geology (gravel).
19	25.2	1.8	0.58	0–0.22m topsoil. 0.22–0.42m subsoil; 0.42m alluvium. Features 205–212.
20	24.3	1.8	0.5	0–0.1m topsoil; 0.1–0.4m subsoil; 0.4m+ natural geology (gravel). Features 128 and 129.
21	24.6	1.8	1.05	0–0.4m topsoil; 0.4–0.78m subsoil; 0.78–1.05m+ natural geology (gravel).
22	24.5	1.8	0.4	0.–0.12m topsoil; 0.21–0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology (gravel). Features 213–215 and .332.
23	24.3	1.8	0.72	0–0.21m topsoil; 0.21–0.33m subsoil; 0.33–0.6m alluvium; 0.6m+ natural geology (gravel). Features 130–132.
24	25	1.8	0.85	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.5m subsoil; 0.5–0.85m alluvium; 0.85m+ natural geology (gravel). Feature 216.
25	24.3	1.8	0.6	0–0.34m topsoil; 0.34–0.55m subsoil; 0.55m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 133–136.
26	25	1.8	0.77	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.67m subsoil; 0.67–0.77m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
27	24.6	1.8	0.63	0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23–0.33m subsoil; 0.33–0.63m alluvium; 0.63m+ natural geology (gravel). Feature 217.
28	24.1	1.8	0.3	0–0.15m topsoil; 0.15–0.3m subsoil; 0.3m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Feature 139.
29	23.4	1.8	1.07	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24–0.1m subsoil; 0.1m+ natural clay. Feature 229.
30	23.8	1.8	0.72	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24–0.57m subsoil; 0.57m+ alluvium.
31	24.5	1.8	0.73	0.0.18m topsoil; 0.18–0.46m alluvium, 0.46m+ natural geology (gravel). Features 145 and 146.
32	25.6	1.8	0.66	0–0.19m topsoil; 0.19–0.49m subsoil; 0.49m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
33	23.7	1.8	0.54	0–0.18m topsoil; 0.18–0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ alluvium.
34	24.4	1.8	0.57	0–0.2m topsoil; 0.2–0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ alluvium (257). Feature 147.
35	24.7	1.8	0.5	0–0.2m topsoil; 0.2–0.4m subsoil; 0.4m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
36	24	1.8	0.81	0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23–0.81m subsoil; 0.81m+ alluvium (267). Feature 330.
37	24.2	1.8	0.51	0–0.2m topsoil; 0.2–0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology (gravel). Feature 148.
38	23.8	1.8	0.53	0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23–0.53m subsoil; 0.53m+ alluvium (494). Feature 149.
39	24	1.8	1.0	0–0.7m topsoil; 0.7–0.1m subsoil; 1m+ natural geology (gravel). Features 230–235. **[Plate 4]**
40	25	1.8	0.5	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.5m subsoil; 0.5m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 236–240.
41	25.5	1.8	0.3	0–0.2m topsoil; 0.2–0.3m subsoil; 0.3m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 241–243.
42	25.5	1.8	0.4	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25–0.3m subsoil; 0.3m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 244–249 and 300.
43	27	1.8	0.6	0–0.35m topsoil; 0.35–0.5m subsoil; 0.5m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 301–6 and 333.

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
44	27	1.8	0.4	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25–0.85m subsoil; 0.85m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 307–17.
45	26	1.8	0.8	0–0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25–0.85m subsoil; 0.85m natural geology (chalky marl). Features 318-324.
46	25	1.8	0.35	0–0.35m topsoil; 0.35m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Feature 325.
47	27	1.8	0.4	0–0.4m topsoil; 0.4m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Feature 326.
48	25	1.8	0.35	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3m+ natural geology (chalky mar)l. Features 327–8.
49	26.6	1.8	0.35	0–0.2m topsoil; 0.2m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
50	26.6	1.8	0.3	0–0.22m topsoil; 0.22m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
51	28	1.8	0.4	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Feature 334.
52	28	1.8	0.3	0–0.22m topsoil; 0.22m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
53	28.6	1.8	0.36	0–0.28m topsoil; 0.28–0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
54	28	1.8	0.42	0–0.2m topsoil; 0.2–0.3m subsoil; 0.3m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
55	28	1.8	0.4	0–0.2m, 0.2–0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ natural geology (chalk marl).
56	24.5	1.8	0.42	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.42m subsoil; 0.42m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 338–342, 344 and 345.
57	24	1.8	0.4	0–0.18m topsoil; 0.18–0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 336, 337 and 343.
58	27.5	1.8	0.5	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25–0.37m subsoil; 0.37m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
59	27	1.8	0.54	0–0.15m topsoil; 0.15–0.47m subsoil; 0.47m+ natural geology of (chalky marl).
60	28	1.8	0.84	0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23–0.7m subsoil; 0.7m+ (chalky marl).
61	27	1.8	1.0	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.8m subsoil; 0.8m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
62	27.5	1.8	1.4	0–0.2m topsoil; 0.2–0.6m subsoil; 0.6–0.78m buried topsoil (485), 0.78–1.08m buried subsoil (486), 1.08m+ natural geology (gravel).
63	27	1.8	1.08	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25–0.65m subsoil; 0.65m–0.75m buried topsoil (490), 0.75–1.05m buried subsoil (487), 1.05m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Feature 335.
64	26	1.8	1.3	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25–0.8m subsoil; 0.8–1.0m buried topsoil (488), 1.0–1.25m buried subsoil (491), 1.25m+ natural geology (chalky mar).
65	27.8	1.8	0.46	0–0.2m topsoil; 0.2–0.3m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 347 and 348.
66	27.8	1.8	0.55	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24–0.53m subsoil; 0.53m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
67	24.6	1.8	0.45	0–0.2m topsoil; 0.2–0.3m subsoil; 0.3m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Feature 403.
68	26.6	1.8	0.38	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24–0.36m subsoil; 0.36+ natural geology (chalky marl)
69	28	1.8	0.42	0–0.18m topsoil; 0.18–0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
70	27	1.8	0.92	0–0.3 topsoil; 0.3–0.7m subsoil; 0.7m+ natural geology (gravels). Features 349, 400, 404–406 and 414. **[Plates 5 and 6]**
71	26	1.8	0.65	0–02m topsoil; 0.2–0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
72	28	1.8	0.49	0–0.2m topsoil; 0.2–0.37m subsoil; 0.37m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 346, 430 and 438–441. **[Plate 7]**
73	27	1.8	0.8	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25–0.7m subsoil; 0.7m+ natural geology (gravel)
74	25.4	1.8	0.54	0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23–0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
75	25.75	1.8	0.88	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25–0.83m subsoil; 0.83m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
76	25.4	1.8	0.48	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
77	26.2	1.8	1.05	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24–0.54m subsoil; 0.54–0.84m alluvium, 0.84m+ natural geology (gravel). Features 401, 402, 500–502.
78	24.8	1.8	0.82	0–0.29m topsoil; 0.29–0.6m subsoil; 0.6–0.8m alluvium, 0.8m+ natural geology (gravel).
79	26	1.8	0.55	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ natural geology (gravel).
80	26	1.8	0.48	0–0.18m topsoil; 0.18–0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
81	25.8	1.8	0.4	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3m+ natural geology (gravels). Features 407 and 408.
82	26	1.8	0.85	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3–0.6m subsoil; 0.6–0.76m alluvium, 0.76m+ natural geology (gravel).
83	26	1.8	0.55	0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23–0.4m subsoil; 0.4m+ natural geology (gravel). Features 411–412.
84	26	1.8	0.6	0–0.26m topsoil; 0.26–0.58 subsoil; 0.58m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
85	26	1.8	0.82	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25–0.79m subsoil; 0.79m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 409 and 410.
86	26.2	1.8	0.55	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25–0.5m subsoil; 0.5m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
87	26.2	1.8	0.5	0–0.24m topsoil; 0.24–0.46m subsoil; 0.46m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 415–420 and 423–429 and 431–434. **[Plate 8]**
88	26	1.8	0.63	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25–0.55m subsoil; 0.55m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 435–437.
89	9.5	1.8	0.7	0–0.35m topsoil; 0.35–0.60m subsoil; 0.6m+ natural geology (chalky marl).
90	9.5	1.8	0.45	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3m+ natural geology (chalky marl). Features 421, 422, 442–446.
91	24	1.8	0.76	0–0.34m topsoil; 0.34–0.59m subsoil; 0.58–0.76m alluvium (495), 0.76m+ natural geology (gravel). Features 224–228.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
2	1	52	Spread	Late roman	Pottery
2	2	53	Ditch		-
1	3	57	Ditch		-
1	4	54, 55, 56	Ditch	Early Iron Age	Pottery
1	5	58	Ditch terminus		-
2	6	59	Ditch	Late Iron Age	-
2	8	61	Gully		-
1	9	63 and 64	Pit		-
1	10	65	Pit		-
1	11	66	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
1	12	67	Terminus	Early Iron Age	Pottery
4	13	69	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
4	14	70, 71, 72 and 73	Ditch	Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age	Pottery
4	15	74	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
4	16	75, 84 and 85	Ditch	Early Iron Age	Pottery
1	17	76	Posthole		-
1	18	77	Posthole		-
1	19	78	Posthole		-
8	20	79	Ditch	Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age	Pottery
8	21	80	Ditch		-
8	22	81	Gully		-
8	23	82	Ditch		-
8	24	83	Pit		-
5	25	87	Ditch	Early Iron Age	Pottery
5	26	88	Ditch	Late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age	Pottery
5	27	89	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
5	28	90	Gully		-
5	29	91	Gully	Early Iron Age	Pottery
5	30	92	Pit		-
9	31	94	Pit		-
3	32	95	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
3	33	96	Ditch	Roman or later	Iron nail
3	34	97	Metalled surface	Roman	Pottery
6	35	150	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Pottery
6	36	151	Ditch	Early Iron Age	Pottery
3	37	98	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
6	38	152	Gully		-
6	39	153	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
6	40	154	Pit	Early Iron Age	-
3	41	156	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
10	42	157	Pit	Post-medieval	Pot
10	43	158	Posthole	Early Iron Age	-
10	44	159	Pit		-
10	45	160	Posthole	Late Bronze Age	Pottery
10	46	161	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
10	47	162	Pit		-
10	48	163	Pit		-
12	49	99 and 175	Pit		Bronze pin
42	100	164	Pit		-
16	101	167	Gully	Early Iron Age	Pottery
16	102	168	Gully	Early Iron Age	Pottery
16	103	169, 170 and 171	Pit	Late Bronze Age	Pottery
16	104	172	Gully	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	Pottery
12	105	173	Pit	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	Pottery
12	106	174	Pit		-
12	107	176	Posthole	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	Pottery
12	108	177	Posthole	Late Bronze Age	Pottery
12	109	178 and 179	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
3	110	180 and 484	Gully		-
11	111	181	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
11	112	182	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
11	113	183	Pit		-
11	114	184	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Pottery
11	115	185	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
11	116	186	Pit	Early Iron age	Pottery
7	117	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
7	118	188	Ditch	Early Iron Age	Pottery
7	119	189	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
7	120	190	Spread		-
7	121	191	Ditch		-
7	122	193	Pit	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	Pottery
7	123	Unexcavated	Tree throw		-
Bronze 7	124	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
14	125	197	Posthole		-

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
7	126	Unexcavated	Pit		-
5	127	Unexcavated	Pit		-
20	128	199	Ditch		-
20	129	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
23	130	251	Ditch	Post-medieval	Pottery
23	131	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
23	132	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
25	133	254	Ditch		-
25	134	255	Ditch		-
25	135	256	Ditch		-
25	136	257	Ditch		-
6	137	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
28	139	258	Ditch		-
3	140	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
8	141	Unexcavated	Pit		-
12	142	Unexcavated	Pit		-
11	143	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
11	144	Unexcavated	Pit/Ditch		-
31	145	266	Pit		-
31	146	267	Ditch		-
34	147	268	Pit		-
37	148	269	Gully		-
38	149	270 and 354	Ditch		-
9	165		Buried Soil		-
9	166		Buried Soil		-
13	200	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
13	201	272	Ditch		-
6	202	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
2	204	62	Ditch	Early Iron Age	Pottery
2	204	60	Ditch		Pottery
19	205	Unexcavated	Natural feature		-
19	206	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
19	207	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
19	208	350	Ditch	Early Iron Age	Pottery
19	209	Unexcavated	Natural feature		-
19	210	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
19	211	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
11	212	Unexcavated	Ditch Terminus /Pit		-
11	212	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
22	213	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
22	214	Unexcavated	Natural feature		-
22	215	Unexcavated	Pit		-
24	216	284 and 358	Cremation pit		-
27	217	361	Ditch		-
5	218	Unexcavated	Gully		-
6	219	Unexcavated	Pit		-
6	220	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
16	221	Unexcavated	Pit		-
11	222	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
91	224	Unexcavated	Ditch terminus		-
91	225	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
91	226	359 and 360	Ditch		-
91	227	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
91	228	Unexcavated	Pit		-
29	229	351	Ditch terminus		-
39	230	352 and 364	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
39	231	Unexcavated	Natural feature		-
39	232	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
39	233	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
39	234	Unexcavated	Pit		-
39	235	Unexcavated	Pit		-
40	236	Unexcavated	Pit		-
40	237	Unexcavated	Pit		-
40	238	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
40	240	363	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
41	241	365	Ditch		-
41	242	Unexcavated	Pit		-
41	243	Unexcavated	Pit		-
42	244	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
42	245	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
42	246	Unexcavated	Pit		-
42	247	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
42	248	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
422	249	366	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
3	261	Unexcavated	Spread		-
8	262	Unexcavated	Spread		-
4	265	Unexcavated	Spread		-

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
42	300	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
43	301	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
43	302	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
43	303	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
43	304	369	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
43	305	Unexcavated	Ditch terminus		-
43	306	Unexcavated	Pit		-
44	307	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
44	308	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
44	309	Unexcavated	Posthole		--
44	310	Unexcavated	Pit		-
44	311	Unexcavated	Pit		-
44	312	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
44	313	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
44	314	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
44	315	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
44	316	Unexcavated	Pit		-
44	317	374	Pit		-
45	318	375	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Pottery
45	319	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
45	320	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
45	321	376	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Pottery
45	322	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
45	323	Unexcavated	Ditch terminus		-
45	324	Unexcavated	Pit		-
46	325	Unexcavated	Pit		-
47	326	373	Ditch terminus	Post-medieval?	Glass
48	327	Unexcavated			-
48	328	Unexcavated			-
36	330	356	Ditch		-
15	331	357	Posthole		-
22	332	362	Ditch		-
43	333	368, 370 and 371	Ditch		-
51	334	372	Ditch terminus		-
63	335	385	Pit		-
57	336	377–381	Pit	Beaker	Pottery
57	337	382–384	Ditch	Early Iron Age	Pottery
56	338	386	Ditch		-
56	339	387 and 388	Ditch		-
56	340	389	Ditch		-
56	341	389 and 390	Ditch		-
56	342	391	Ditch		-
57	343	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
56	344	Unexcavated	Pit		-
56	345		Ditch		-
72	346	392, 393, 465–468	Ditch	Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age	Pottery
65	347	394 and 395	Pit		-
65	348	396	Posthole		-
70	349	397, 398 and 460	Grave	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Pottery
70	400	450 and 451	Grave	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Pottery
77	401	452	Ditch		-
77	402	453	Ditch		-
67	403	461	Ditch		-
70	404	454	Ditch		-
70	405	455	Ditch terminus		-
70	406	456	Ditch terminus		-
81	407	462	Ditch terminus		-
81	408	463	Pit/Ditch terminus		-
85	409	464	Gully		-
85	410	457	Ditch	Early Iron Age	Pottery
83	411	458	Ditch		-
83	412	459	Gully		-
70	414	469	Posthole		-
87	415	472	Posthole		-
87	416	473	Posthole		-
87	417	474	Posthole		-
87	418	475	Gully		-
87	419	476	Ditch		-
87	420	477	Ditch terminus		-
90	421	470	Ditch terminus		-
90	422	471	Ditch terminus		-
87	423	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
87	424	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
87	425	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
87	426	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
87	427	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
87	428	Unexcavated	Ditch		-

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
87	429	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
72	430	480	Grave	Saxon?	-
87	431	Unexcavated	Pit		-
87	432	Unexcavated	Pit		-
87	433	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
87	434	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
88	435	478	Posthole		-
88	436	479	Posthole		-
88	437	482	Posthole		-
72	438	Unexcavated	Pit		-
72	439	Unexcavated	Pit		-
72	440	Unexcavated	Pit		-
72	441	Unexcavated	Pit		-
90	442	Unexcavated	Pit		-
90	443	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
90	444	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
90	445	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
90	446	Unexcavated	Posthole		-
77	500	Unexcavated	Gully		-
77	501	Unexcavated	Gully		-
77	502	Unexcavated	Ditch		-
5	503	86	Ditch	Late Iron Age	Pottery
34		257	Alluvium		-
37		267	Alluvium		-
38		494	Alluvium		-
1		68	Alluvium	Early Iron Age	Pottery
3		274	Buried soil		-
62		485	Buried soil		-
62		486	Buried soil		-
63		487	Buried soil		-
63		490	Buried soil		-
64		488	Buried soil		-
64		491	Buried soil		-

APPENDIX 3a: Earlier Prehistoric pottery catalogue by context

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*No.*	*Wt (g.)*	*Date*	*Stylistically Diagnostic Sherds*
4	14	74/72	35	284	LBA2	Two rims from coarse jars; neck from tripartite carinated bowl; two angled shoulders with fingertip rows from jars
5	26	88	5	10	LBA2	*Residual*
7	122	193	5	72	LBA2	
10	45	160	22	289	LBA	Rim from vessel with long upright neck and weakly defined shoulder; all 22 sherds are from this vessel
12	105	173	9	53	LBA2	Rim from tripartite jar with short upright neck and angled shoulder
12	107	176	1	8	LBA2	
12	108	177	1	5	LBA	
16		50	2 1	24 7	LBA2 Late Prehist	
16	103	170	5	23	LBA	
16	104	172	2	15	LBA2	
40	240	363	1	6	?LBA2	*Residual*
70	349		30	414	LN-EBA	Style 3 Beaker
70	400		97	740	LN-EBA	Style 3 Beaker
72	346	466	68	427	LBA2	Rims from tripartite vessels with short upright necks; one angled shoulder; two decorated wall sherds
57	336	377	11	15	LN-EBA	
3	37	98	1	1	LN-EBA	
10	45	160	35	94	BA?	
8	20	79	1	5	LBA?	

Key:

LN-EBA: late Neolithic to early Bronze Age

LBA: late Bronze Age of uncertain phasing

LBA2: final phase of the late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age

Late Prehist: pottery of uncertain phasing

APPENDIX 3b: Later Prehistoric and later pottery catalogue by context

Tr	*Cut*	*Context*	*EIA*	*MIA*	*LIA*	*Roman*	*Med*	*Pmed*	*Tot No.*	*Tot wt. (g)*
22								4	4	50
24								1	1	3
34								1	1	3
38								1	1	31
39						1			1	1
40			1			15			16	329
42			3						3	64
43			4			1		4	9	80
43			3						3	46
45						1			1	7
45			1						1	15
48			3					1	4	17
50								2	2	3
51			1					4	5	60
51					1			1	2	11
54								1	1	2
54								2	2	39
55								1	1	1
61								3	3	19
64			1						1	0.5
75								1	1	3
88								1	1	11
38								1	1	5
TP2							1		1	3
TP3								3	3	6
TP12							1		1	7
TP17								1	1	4
TP18								1	1	14
TP8								1	1	1
TP23			1				1		2	15
1	3	57	7			2			9	112
1		50	1						1	20
16		51	3						3	16
1	-	68	3						3	2.5
9	-	165	16				1		17	211
11	116	186	2						2	1
44	317	374	13						13	31
25		subsoil						1	1	6
44		subsoil	3						3	14
47		subsoil						1	1	5
48		subsoil						1	1	1
49		subsoil						1	1	6
55		subsoil						1	1	4
71		subsoil						1	1	9
31		topsoil					1		1	8
40		topsoil	4			3			7	51
42		topsoil						1	1	5
47		topsoil						1	1	2
48		topsoil						1	1	18
49		topsoil						2	2	12
49		topsoil						1	1	3
49		topsoil						1	1	60
53		topsoil						3	3	10
81		topsoil						2	2	10
2	1	52	3			82		2	87	1391
2	6	53		8	23	1			32	565
1	4	54	16						16	21.5
1	4	56	5						5	11
2	204	60				7			7	64
1	9	64	4						4	2
1	11	66	9						9	86
1	12	67	3						3	149
1	12	97	1						1	2
4	13	69	51			43			94	1133.5
4	14	70	23			34			57	604
4	14	73	59						59	326
4	15	74	36			8			44	263
4	16	U/S	10						10	155
4	16	75	101			3			104	1465
4	16	84	89						89	1377
4	16	85	25						25	343
8	20	79	164						164	1925
5	503	86			1				1	6
5	25	87	9						9	29
5	27	89	23						23	28

Tr	*Cut*	*Context*	*EIA*	*MIA*	*LIA*	*Roman*	*Med*	*Pmed*	*Tot No.*	*Tot wt. (g)*
5	29	91	2						2	23
3	32	95	24			9			33	248
3	33	96	3			6			9	66
3	34	97	1						1	13
3	34	97	4			2			6	38
3	35	150	3	17					20	147
6	36	151	1						1	3
3	37	98	89						90	849
3	37	155	5						5	48
6	39	153	3						3	65
6	40	154	1						1	3
3	41	156	14			2			16	191
10	42	157	13					5	18	34
10	43	158	1						1	0.5
10	45	160							35	94
10	46	161	5						5	7
16	101	167	6						6	23
16	102	168	1						1	2
16	103	169	2						2	3
12	105	173	15						15	22
12	109	178	2						2	10
11	111	181	26						26	404
11	112	182	5						5	27
11	114	184	3						3	22
11	115	185	4						4	110
7	118	188	44						44	395
7	119	189	2			1	1		4	71
23	130	251	1					1	2	5
19	208	350	3						3	12.5
19	230	352	1		1	12			14	265
40	240	363	3			122			125	1913
42	249	366	238			1			239	6928
39	230	364	2			2			4	49
43	304	369	59			3			62	1688
45	318	375	4						4	20
45	321	376	5						5	16
50	336	377							11	15
57	337	382	1						1	0.5
72	346	467	6						6	74
65	347	395	3						3	1.5
70	400	450							7	17
85	410	457	1						1	1

APPENDIX 4: Flint catalogue by context

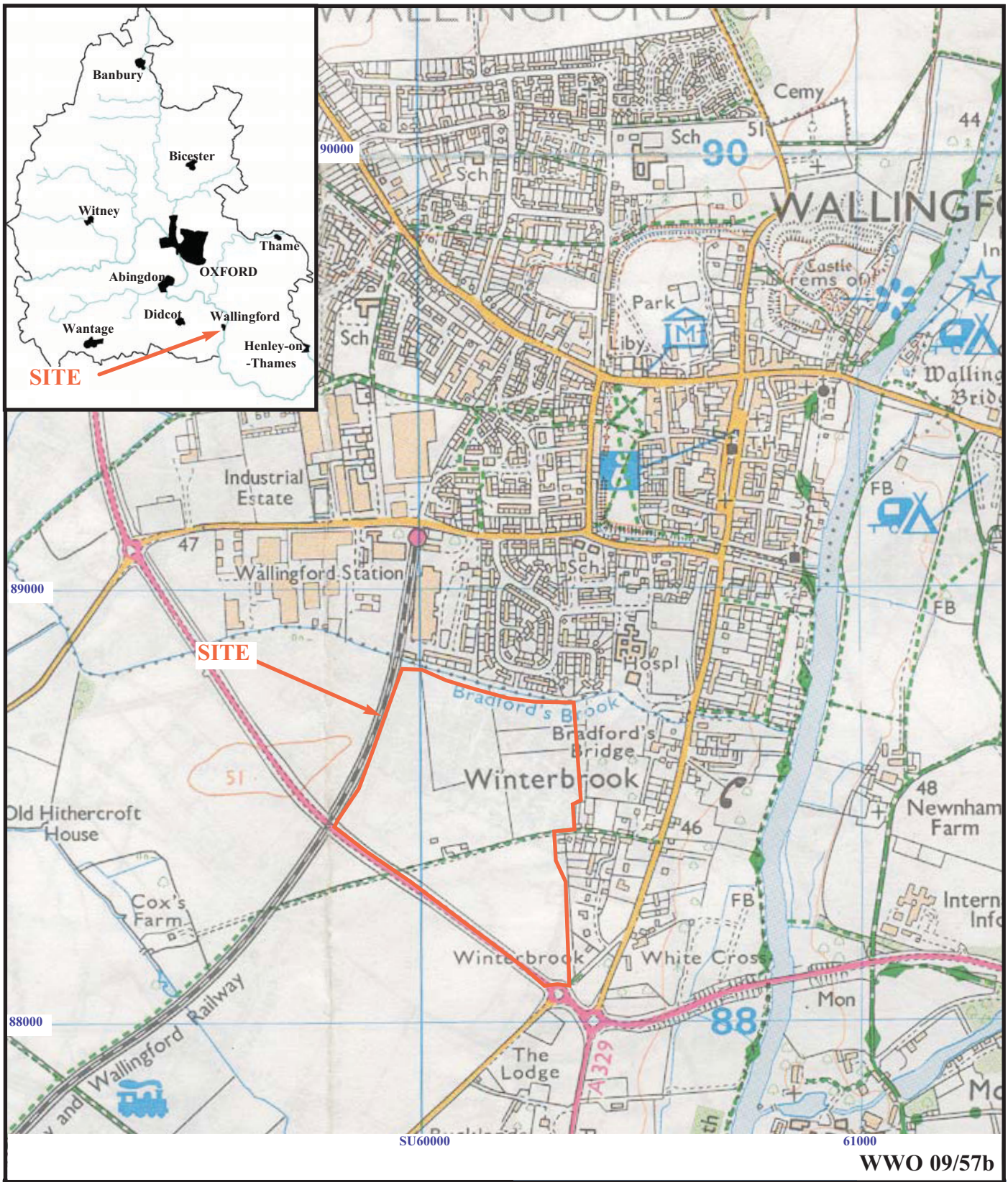
Cut	*Fill*	*Trench*	*Intact Flake*	*Broken Flake*	*Broken Blade*	*Possible Broken Blade*	*Spall*	*Core*	*Other*
1	52	2	1						
4	56	1			1(utilized)				
13	69	4	1						
14	70	4	1(burnt)						
14	72	4	1	1					denticulate scraper
15	74	4		1				1	core fragment
16	75	4	2						
16	84	4				1		1	serrated blade
28	90	5							knife
37	98	3	1	2					
37	155	3		1					
43	158	10					1		
304	369	43		1					
336	377	57	1						
346	392	72	1						
410	457	85					1		
u/s		55		1					
u/s		48					1		
		TP2		1					
		TP4	1				1		
		TP13		1					
		TP16		1					
		TP20							Knife
		TP23	1						
		TP25					1		

APPENDIX 5: Summary of test pit finds

	Brick/Tile		*Pottery*	*Glass*		*Flint*	*Pipe*		*Slate*		*Burnt flint*	
TP	*No.*	*Wt (g)*		*No.*	*Wt (g)*	*No.*	*No.*	*Wt (g)*	*No.*	*Wt (g)*	*No.*	*Wt (g)*
1	9	88		1	11							
2	6	112	Medieval			1	1	3				
3	11	114	3 Post Medieval				2	7				
4	10	175		1	2	2						
5	13	117										
6	13	23										
7	5	39					1	4	1	7		
8	7	62	Post- Medieval				2	6				
9	8	124					1	7			1	12
10	5	82					2	7				
11	9	76										
12	8	30	Medieval								1	21
13	5	25				1						
14	10	75										
15	7	87										
16	8	28				1					2	14
17	9	37	Post-Medieval	1	4		1	2			1	3
18	6	23	Post-Medieval	1	4						1	5
19	6	113					1	5				
20	3	63				1						
21	5	18							1	1		
22	4	60		1	4							
23	4	43	Medieval	1	2	1						
24	5	50										
25	3	11				1						
26	4	25										
27	2	4										
28	5	39										
29	1	27										
30	4	28				1						

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Animal bone

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*No.Frags*	*Wt. (g)*	*Horse*	*Cattle*	*Sheep/goat*	*LAR*	*MED*	*SM*	*UNID*
		50	8	44			1				7
		51	13	157				1	3	1	9
2	1	52	14	562	1	1	1	10			1
2	2	53	23	340	1				3pig, 19		1
1	4	54	3	20			3				
1	4	56	28	110		20					8
2	7	60	5	181				5			
1	9	64	1	2							1
1	11	66	13	32						13	
1	12	67	12	56					4		8
1	12	67	1	2							1
1		68	4	21							4
4	13	69	70	195				4	4pig, 62		
4	14	70	121	1495	85	1		33	2pig		
4	14	72	24	115					24		
4	14	73	29	42			1			2	26
4	15	74	12	87							12
4	16	75	62	329	1		1		47		13
8	20	79	5	58				2			3
8	24	83	4	19					4		
4	16	84	23	165		2			2pig, 19		
5	25	86	8	10							8
5	25	87	54	187				54			
5	27	89	14	8							14
5	28	90	1	2							1
5	29	91	2	7							2
4		93	27	63			1				26
9	31	94	4	17			4				
3	32	95	13	281	1			12			
3	33	96	4	177		4					
3	34	97	26	661		26					
3	37	98	101	37			1	4		15	81
6	35	150	18	409	1		5	2			10
6	36	151	5	27		1	1				3
6	39	153	2	6							2
3	37	155	6	65							
3	41	156	10	514		1		3			6
10	42	157	25	58							25
10	43	158	10	3							10
10	45	160	16	6							16
10	46	161	5	3							5
9		165	5	81	1			1			3
16	101	167	2	11					2		
16	103	169	3	3							3
12	105	173	21	6							21
12	109	178	11	381	2				3		6
11	111	181	4	44							4
11	112	182	1	4							1
11	116	186	30	24				2red deer			28
7	118	188	31	538					9		22
7	119	189	2	11							2
7	121	191	14	203				2	11	1	
7	122	193	1	7			1				
23	130	251	5	18							5
19	208	350	8	24				1	3		4
39	230	352	18	209			1	5			12
40	240	363	49	1145		49					
39	230	364	3	22							3
42	249	366	61	928		12	10		3pig, 29		7
43	304	369	51	570		15			10	2	24
44	317	374	6	16		1					5
57	336	377	4	31				4			
57	337	382	3	45					3		
72	346	392	56	1114				56			
70	400	451	12	87							12
85	410	457	1	1							1
72	346	466	11	35							11
72	346	467	1	14							1
11	144	Unx	21	197							21
48			1	4							1
39			4	4					4		
16			2	49		12					
40			4	91				4			
54			2	9							2
88			1	3				1			



Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site within Wallingford and Oxfordshire.

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Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

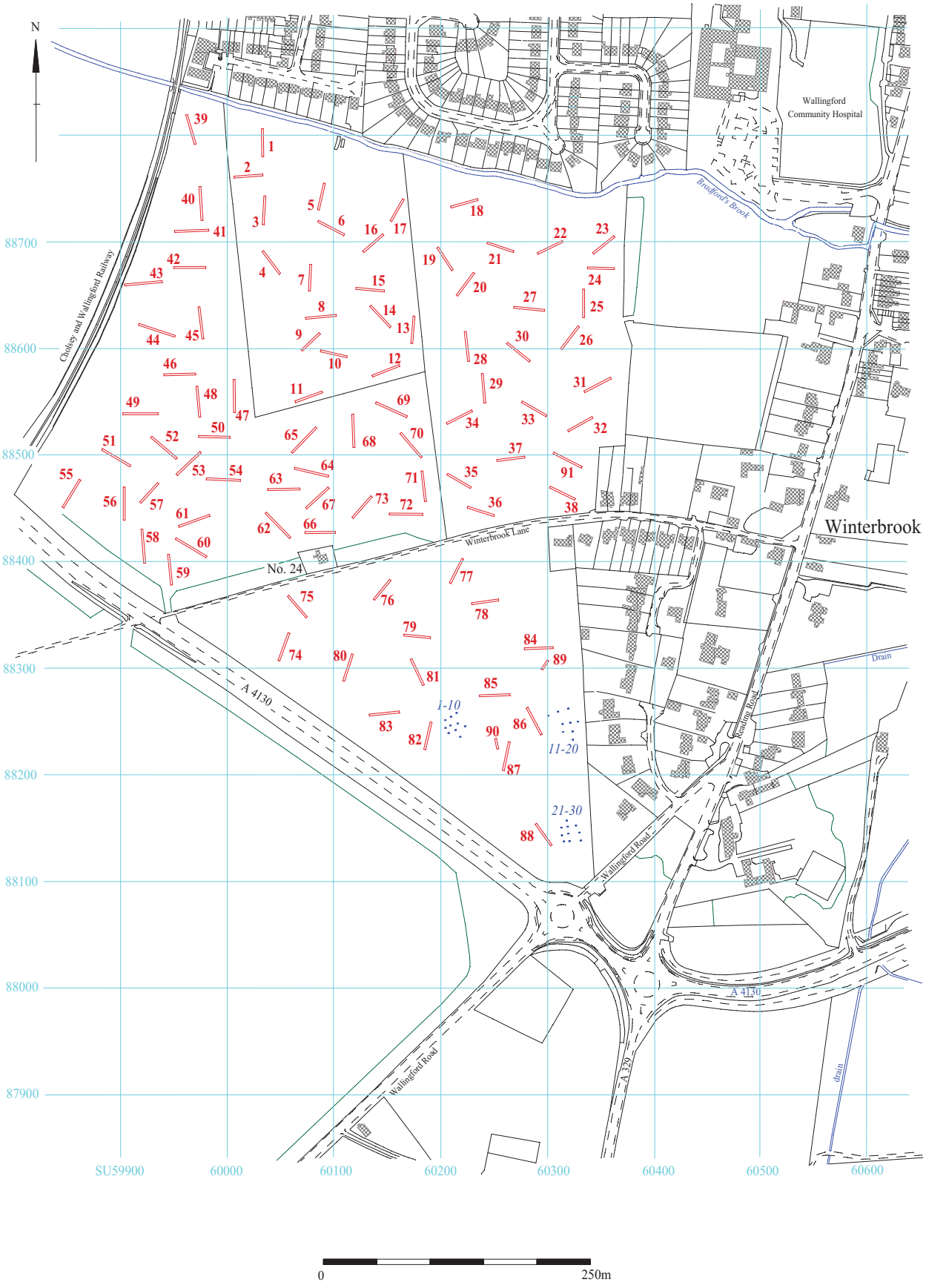

Figure 2. Location of trenches and test pits.

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Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

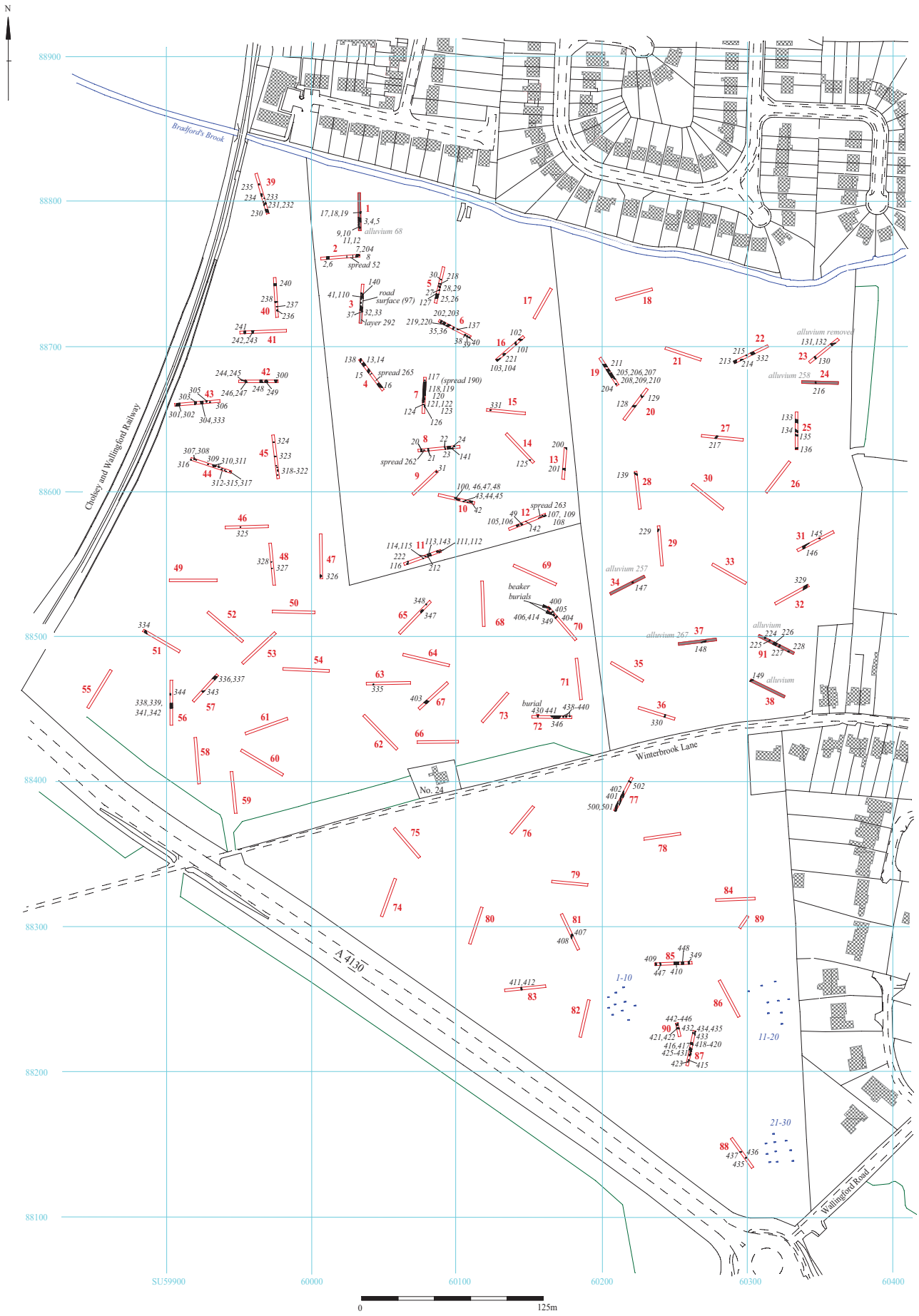

Figure 2. Location of trenches.

WWO 09/57b

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

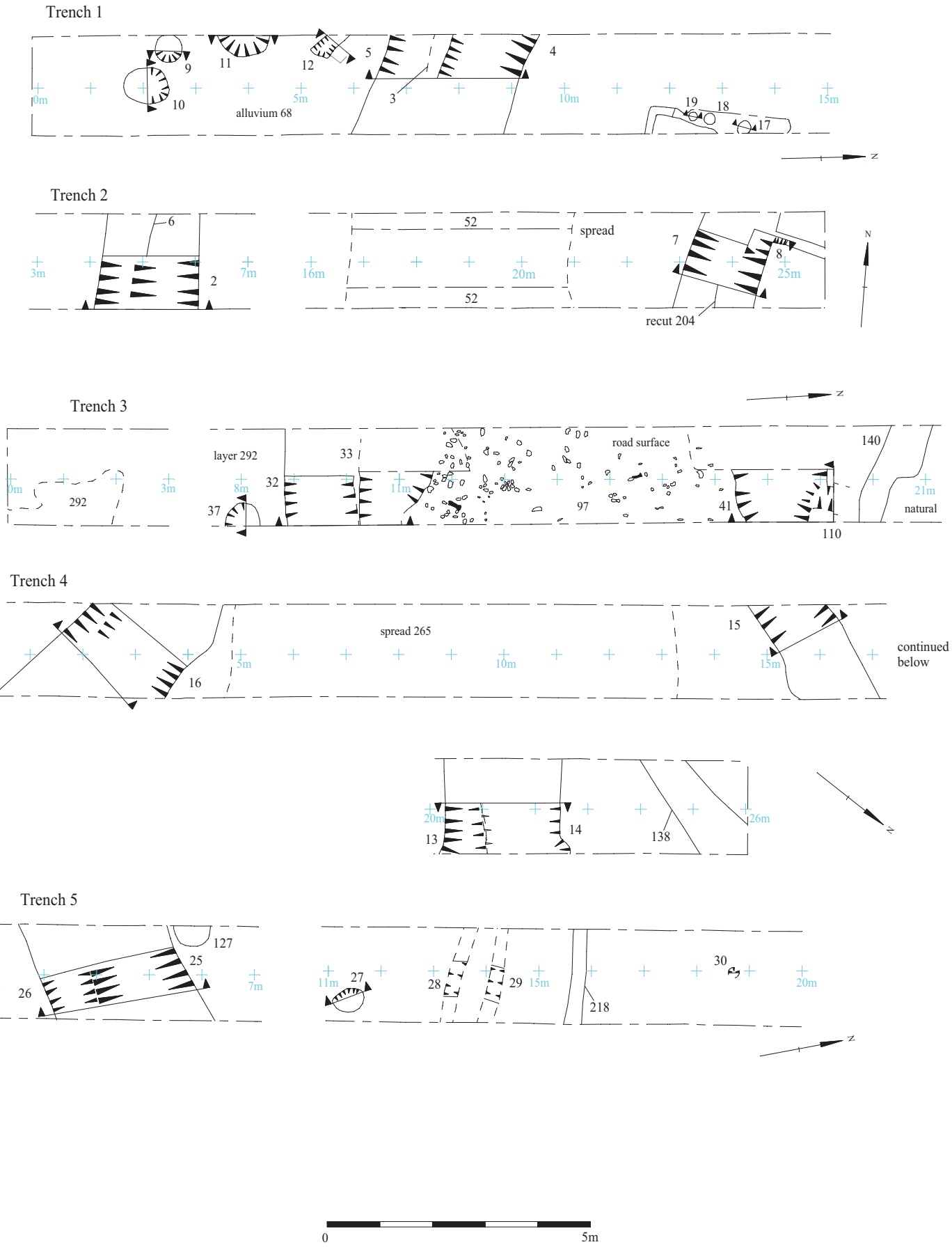

Figure 4. Detail of trenches.

WWO 09/57b

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

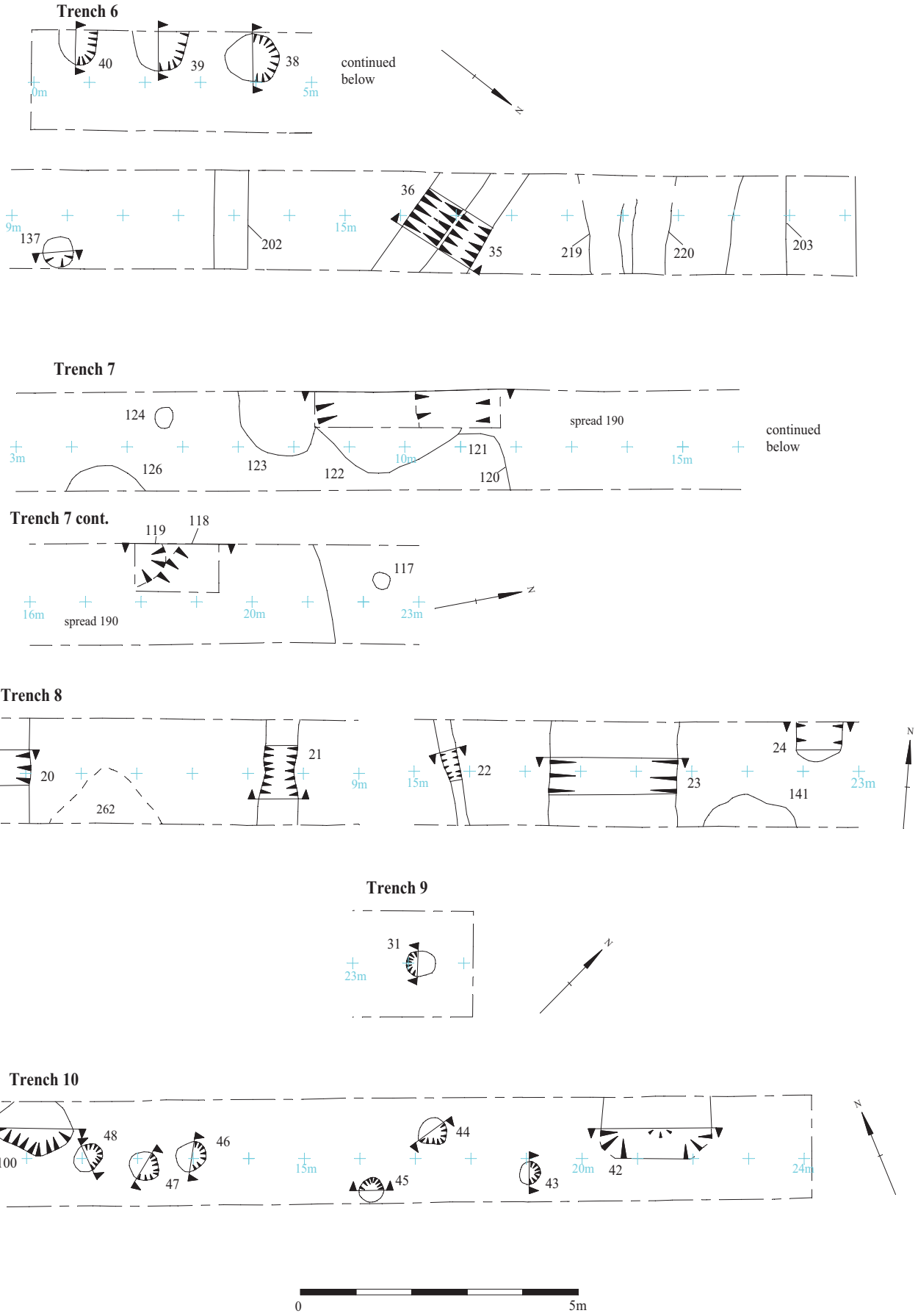

Figure 5. Detail of trenches.

WWO 09/57b

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

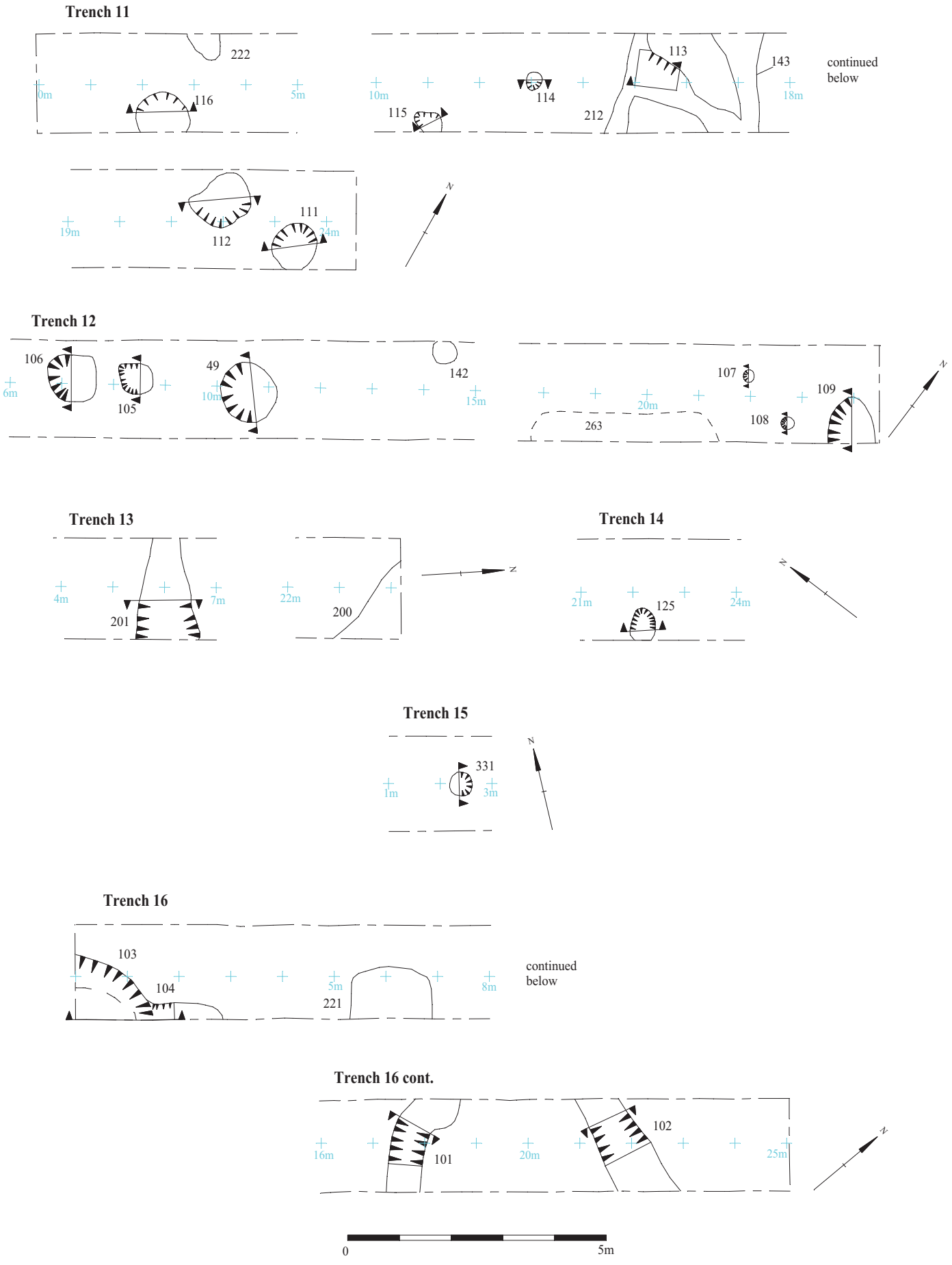

Figure 6. Detail of trenches.

WWO 09/57b

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

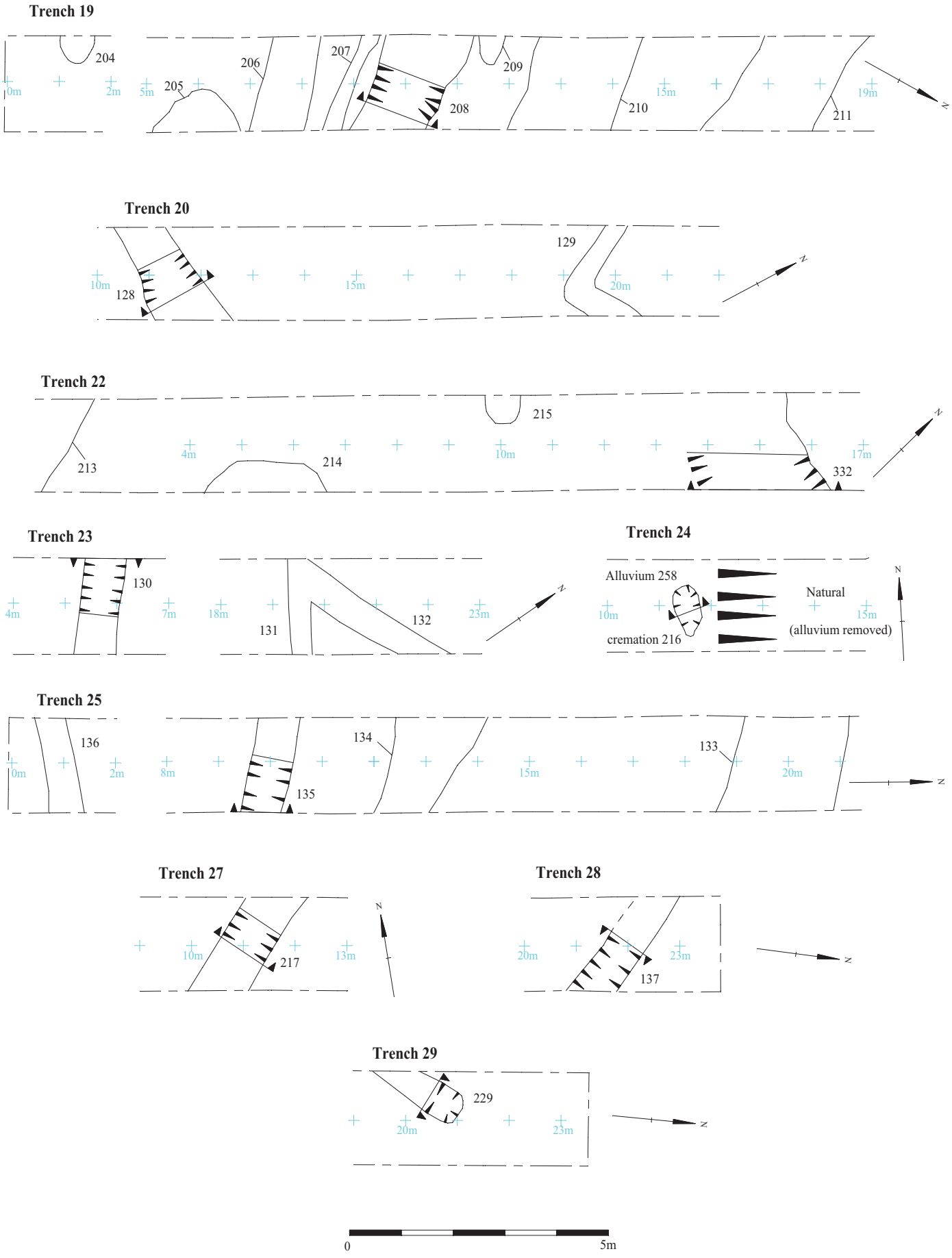

Figure 7. Detail of trenches.

WWO 09/57b

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

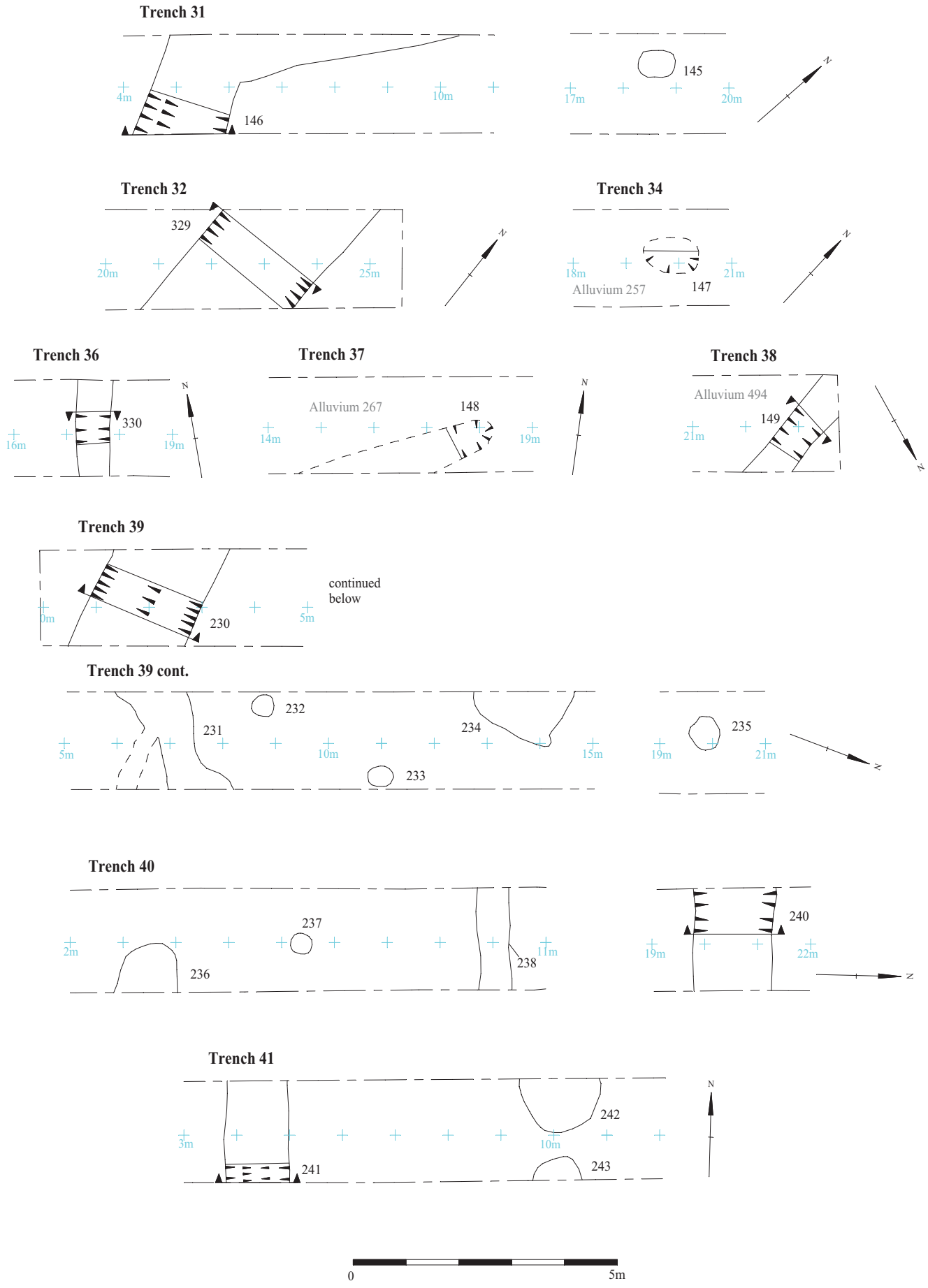

Figure 8. Detail of trenches.

WWO 09/57b

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

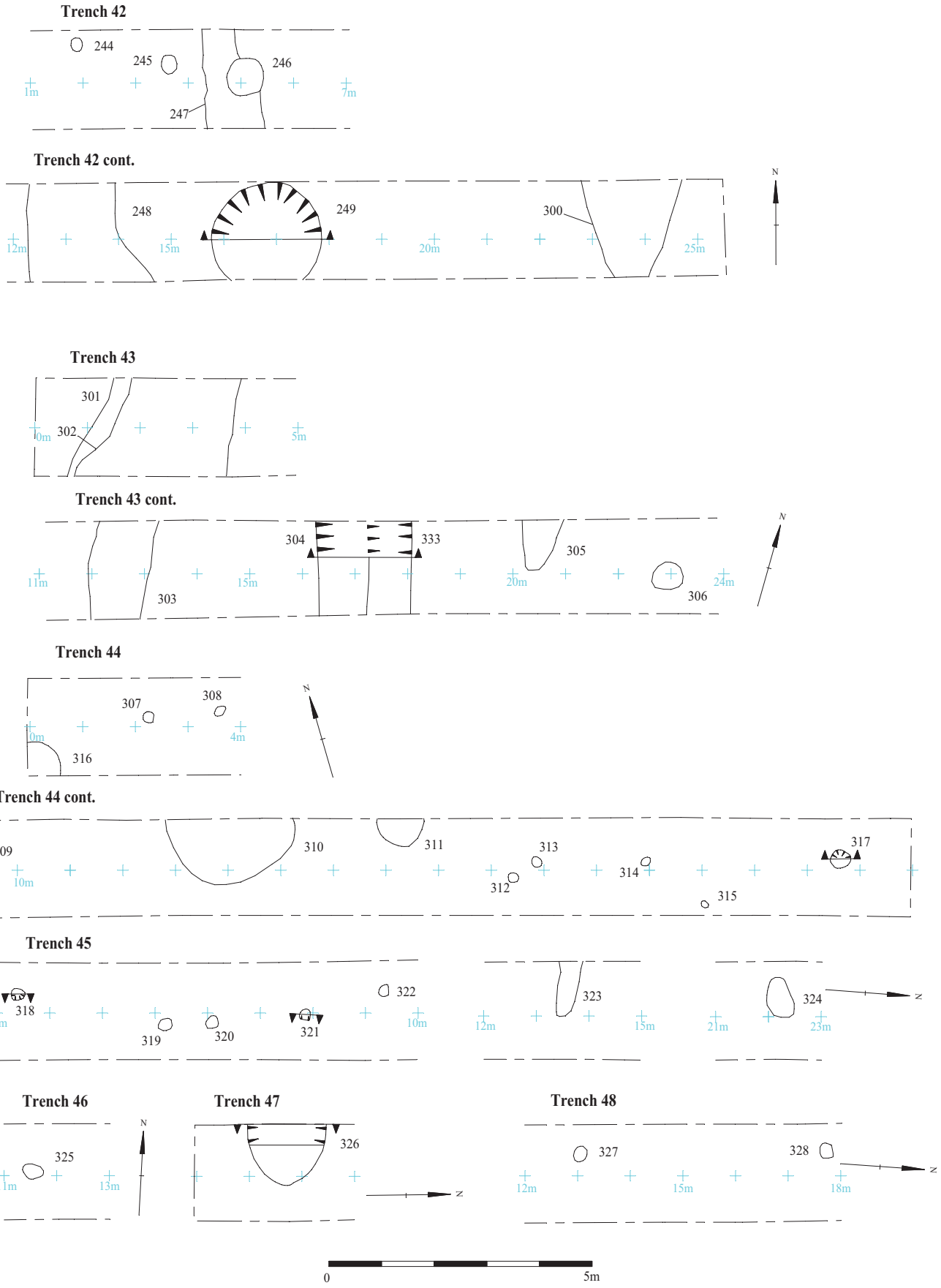

Figure 9. Detail of trenches.

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Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

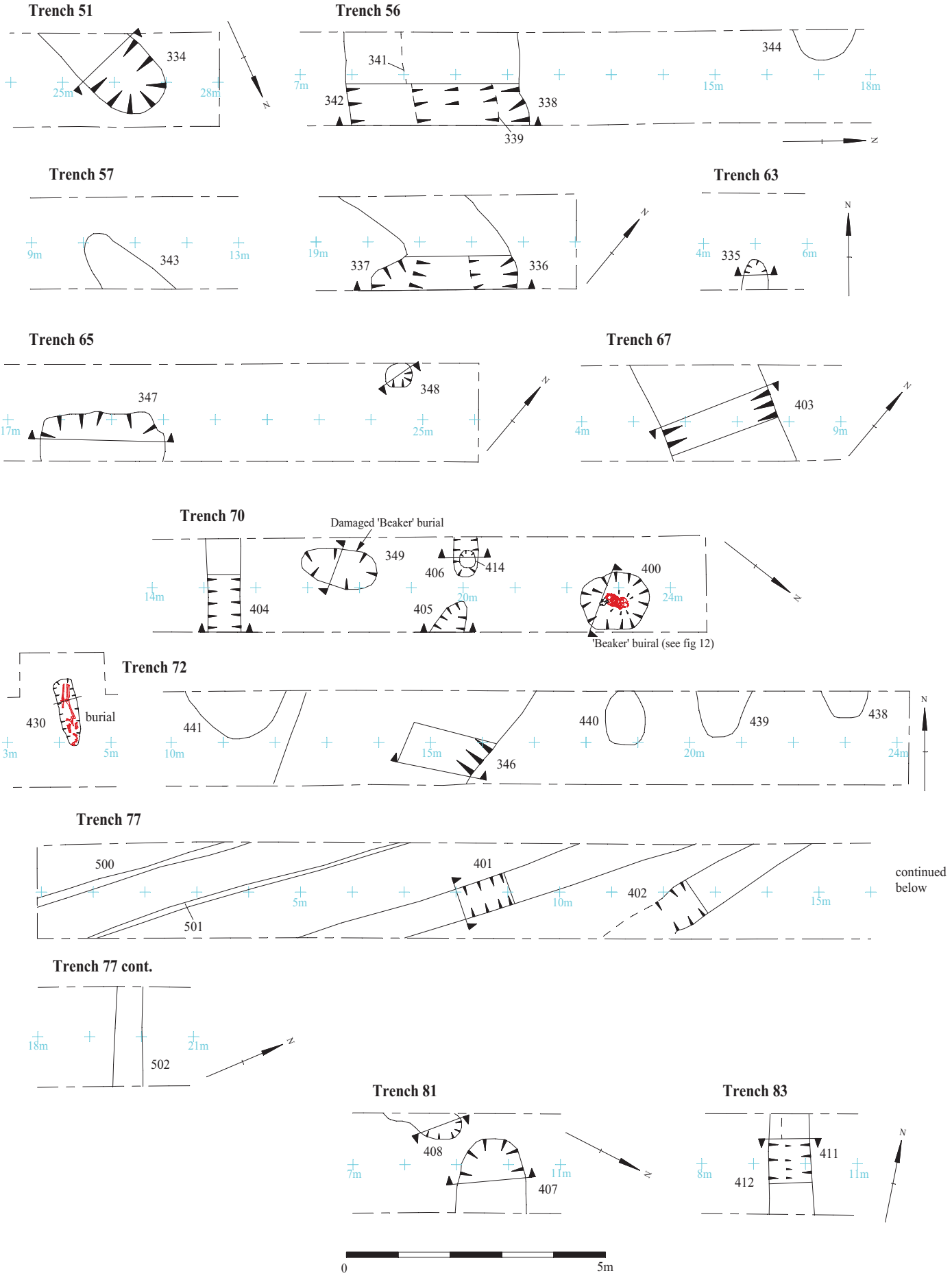

Figure 10. Detail of trenches.

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Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

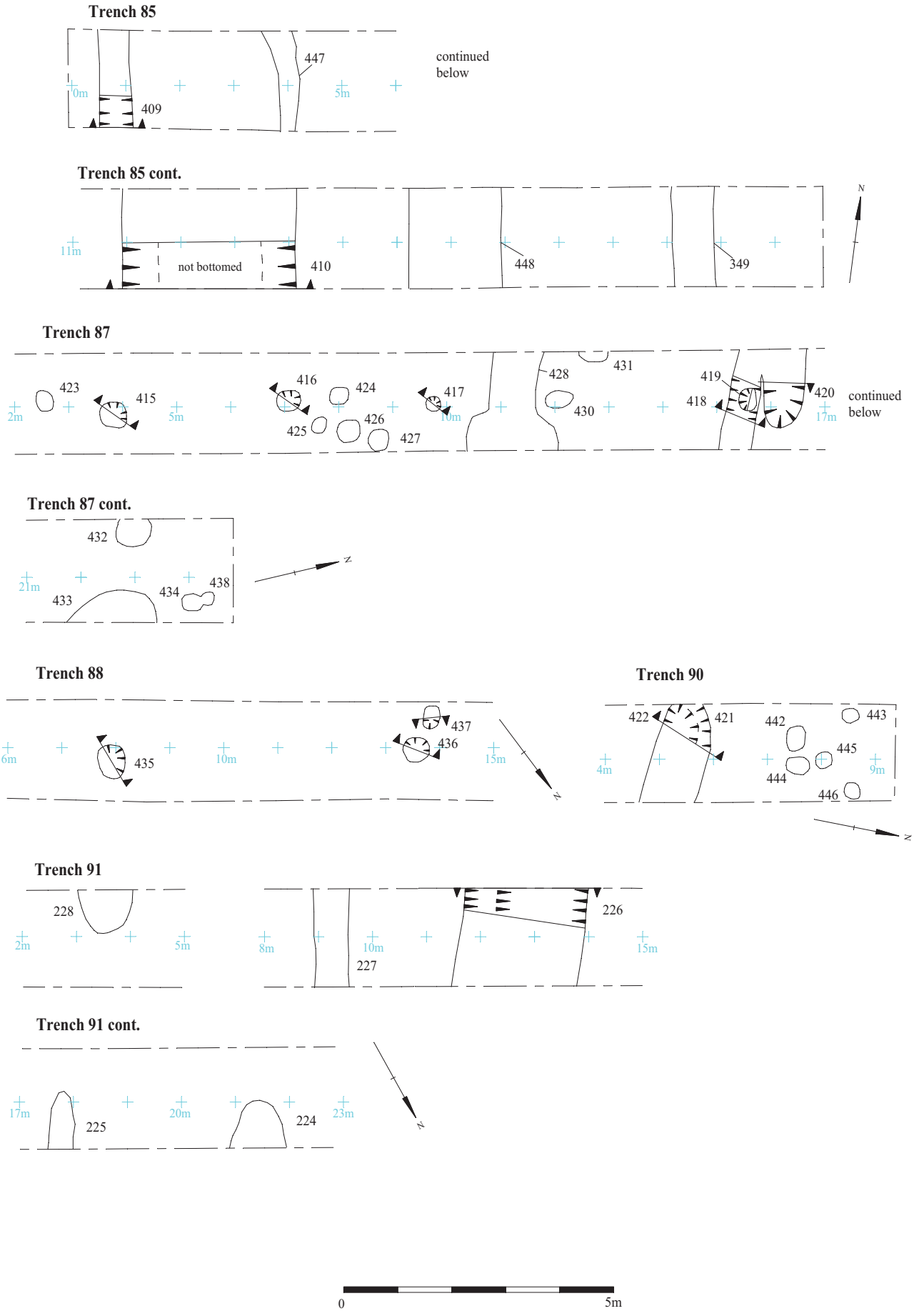
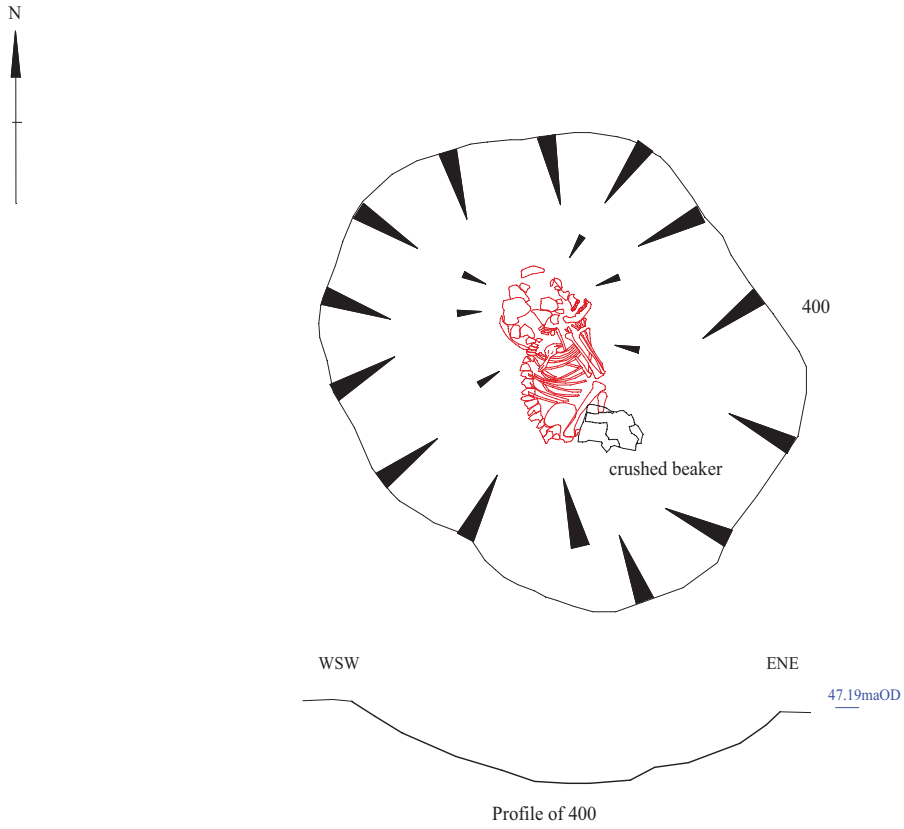


Figure 11. Detail of trenches.

WWO 09/57b



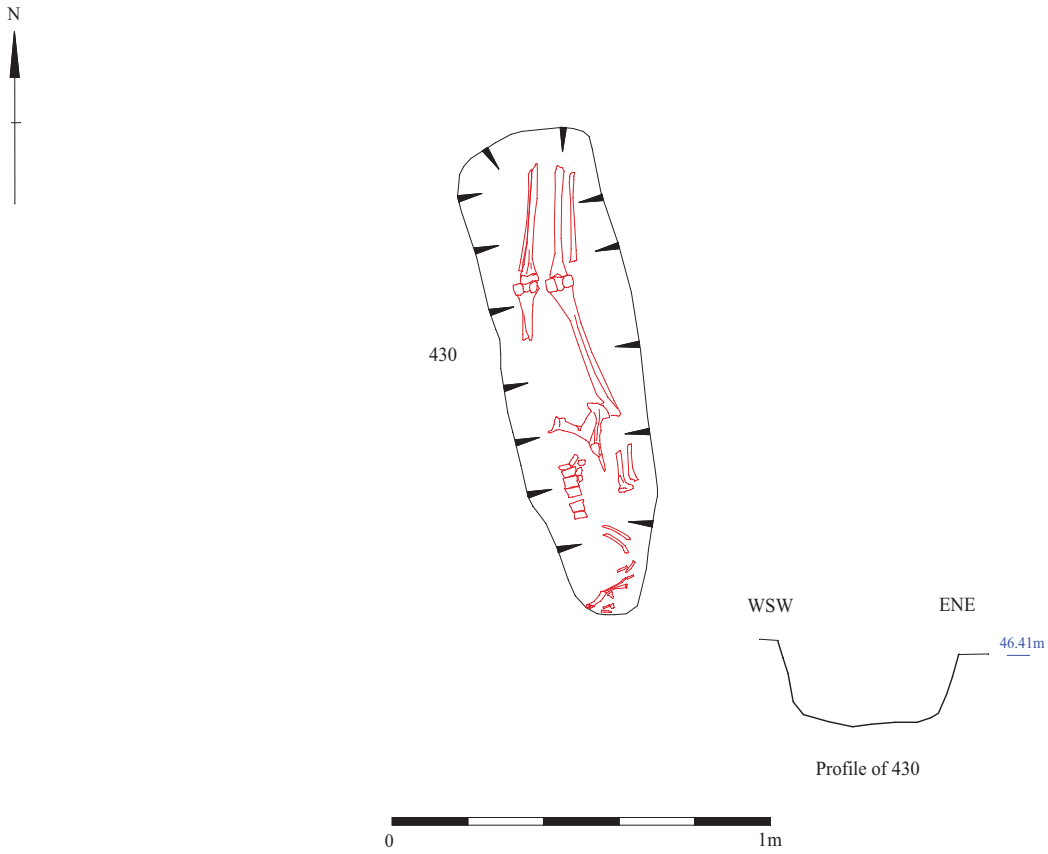


Figure 12. Details of burials (Beaker burial 400, inhumation 430]).

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

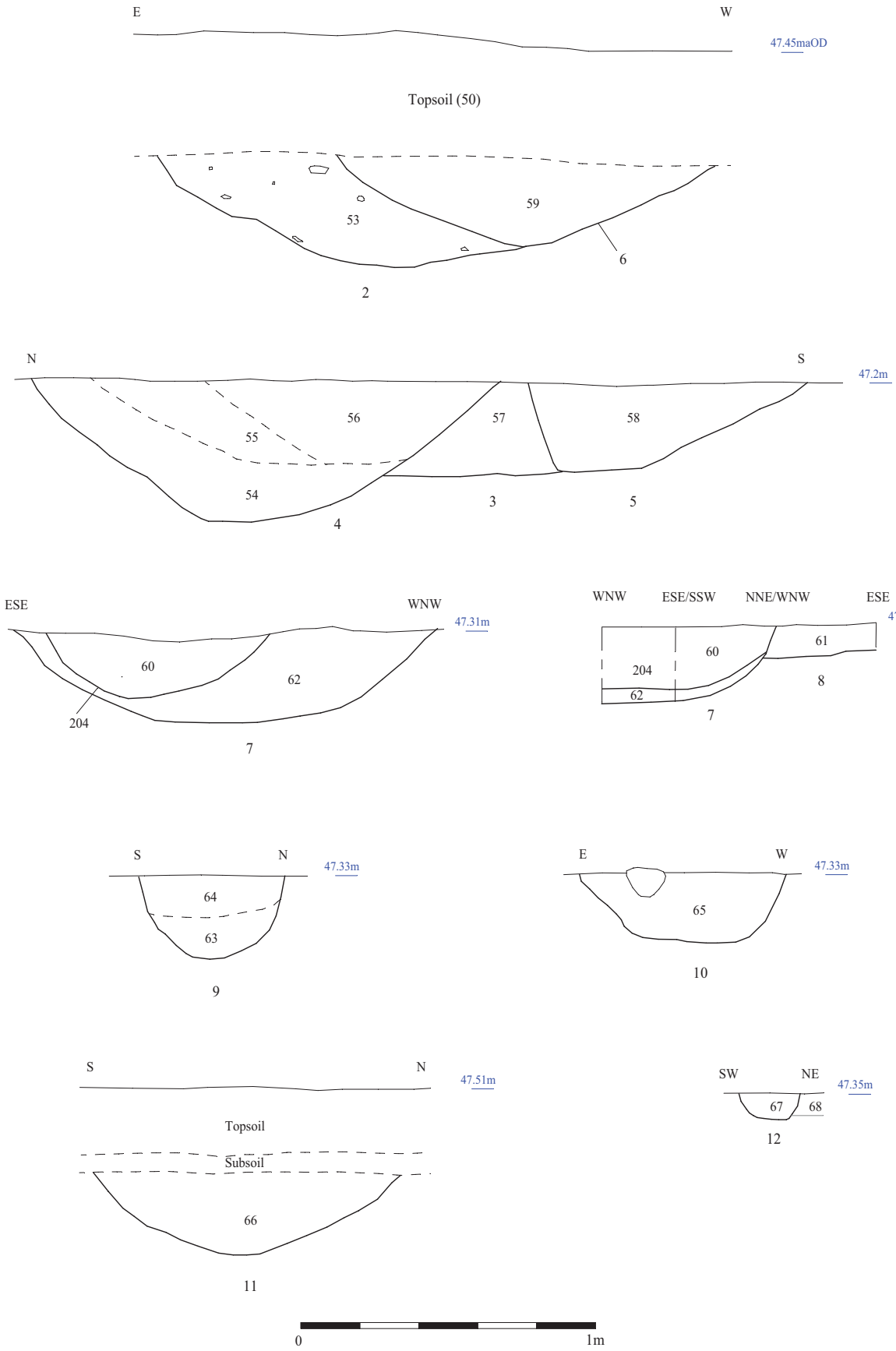


Figure 13. Sections.

WWO 09/57b

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

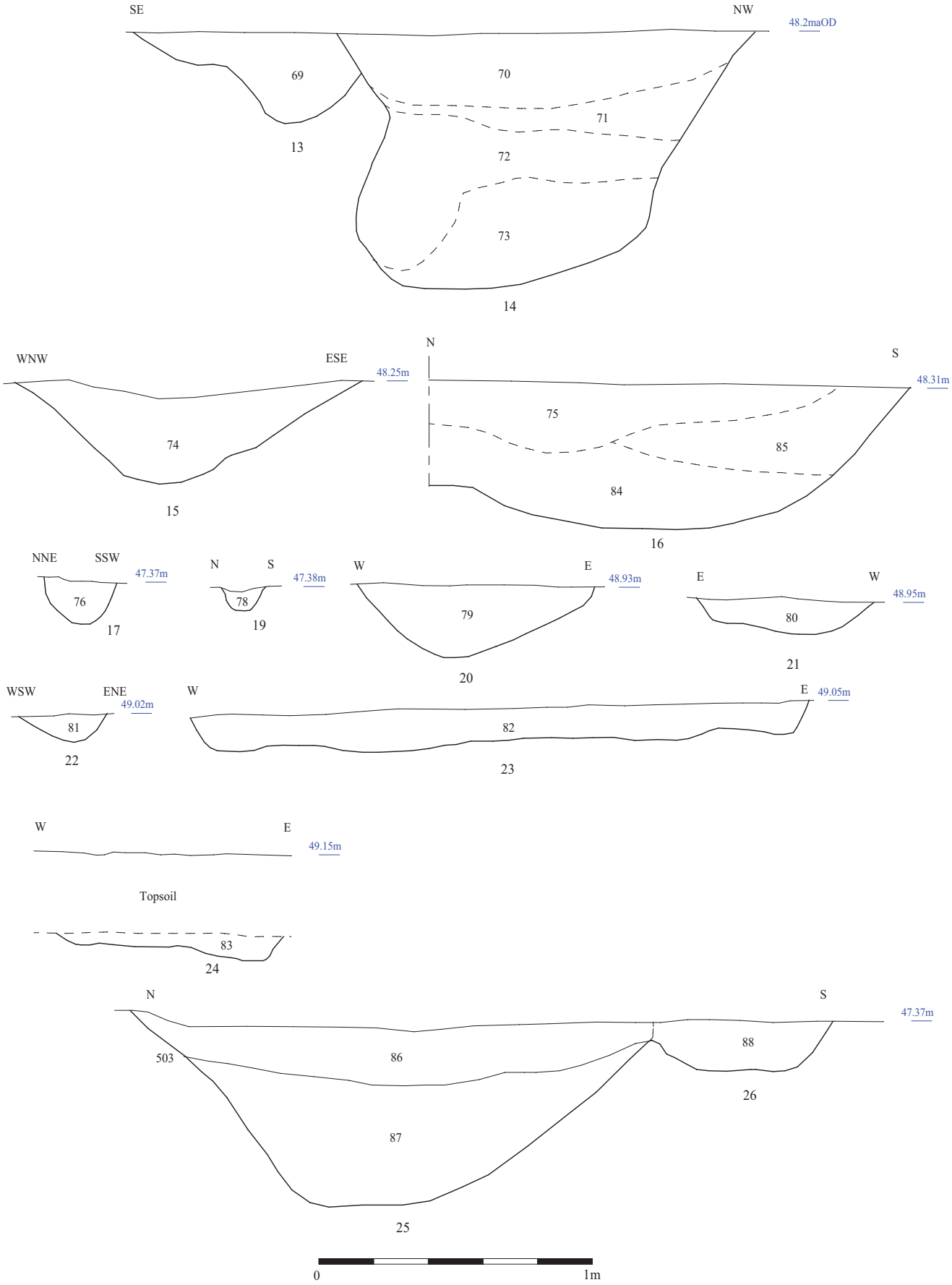


Figure 14. Sections.

WWO 09/57b

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

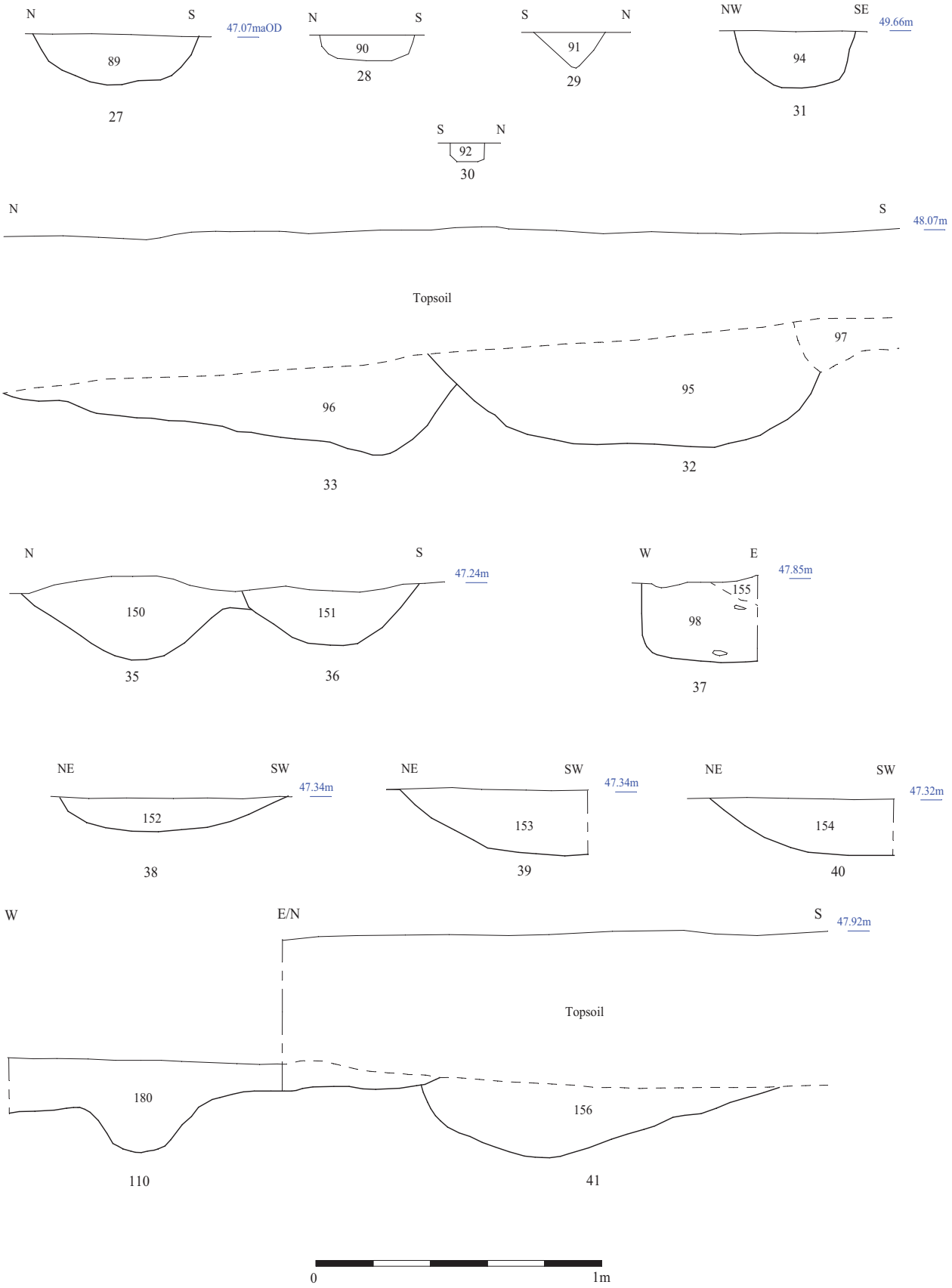


Figure 15. Sections.

WWO 09/57b

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

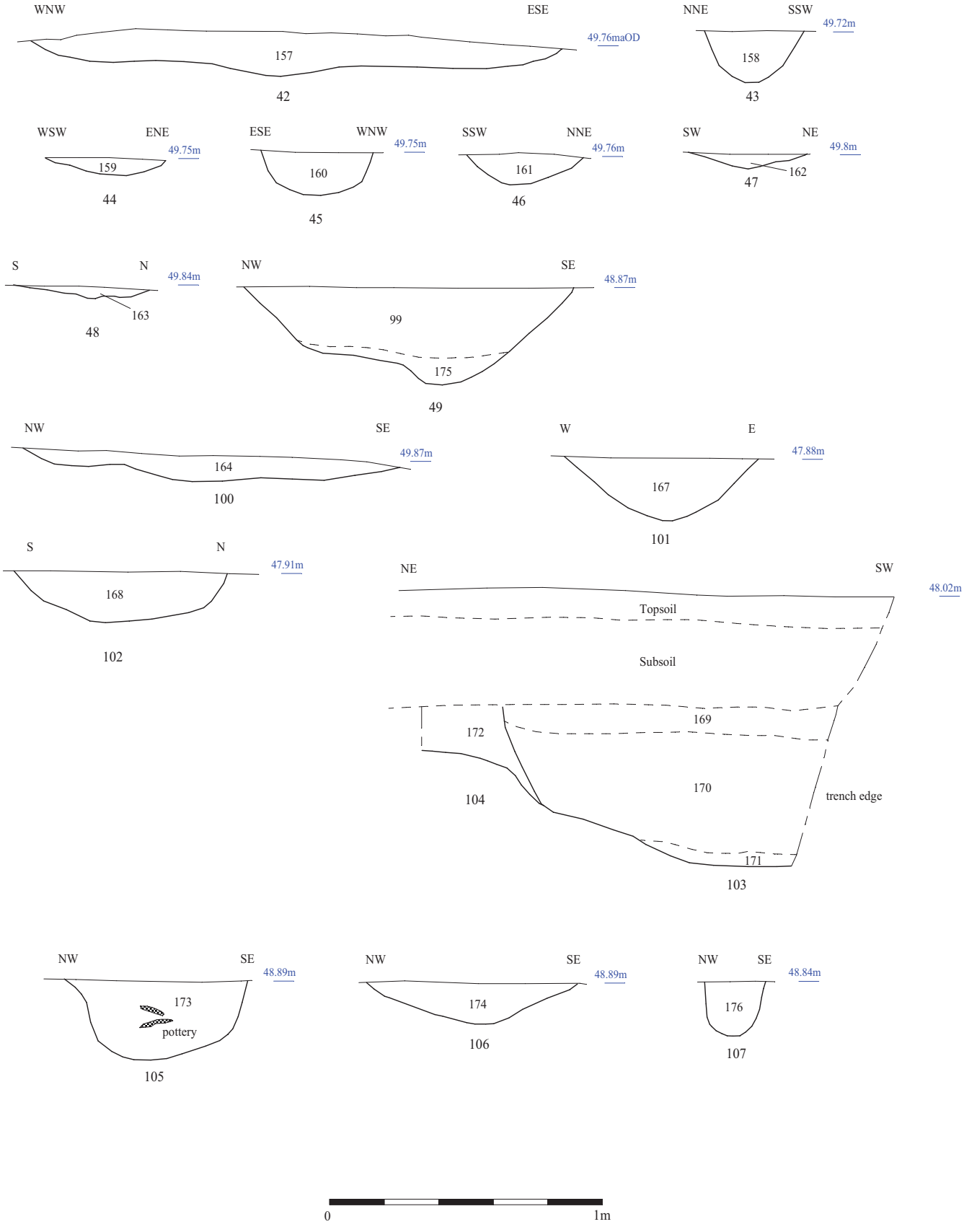


Figure 16. Sections.

WWO 09/57b

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

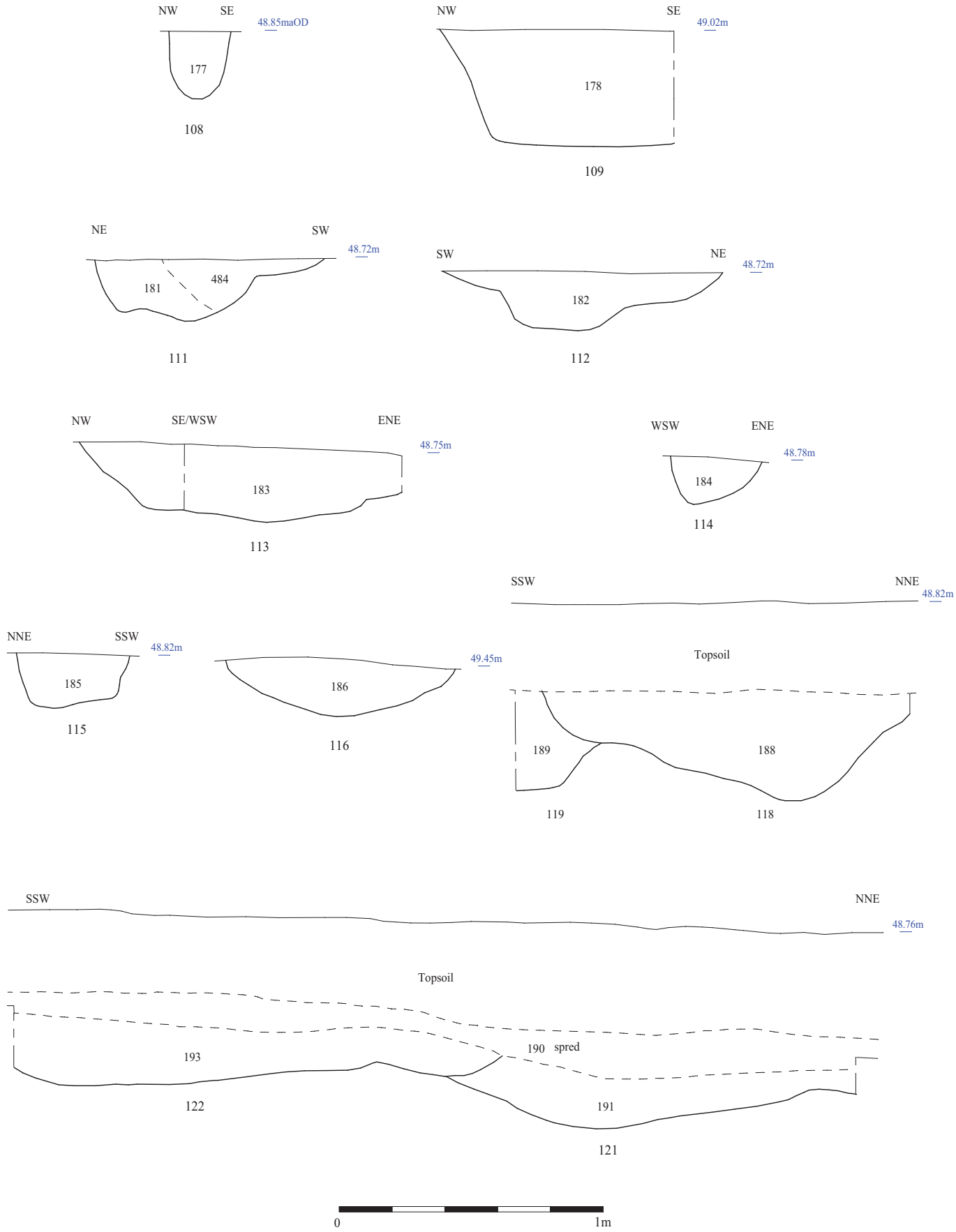


Figure 17. Sections.

WWO 09/57b

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

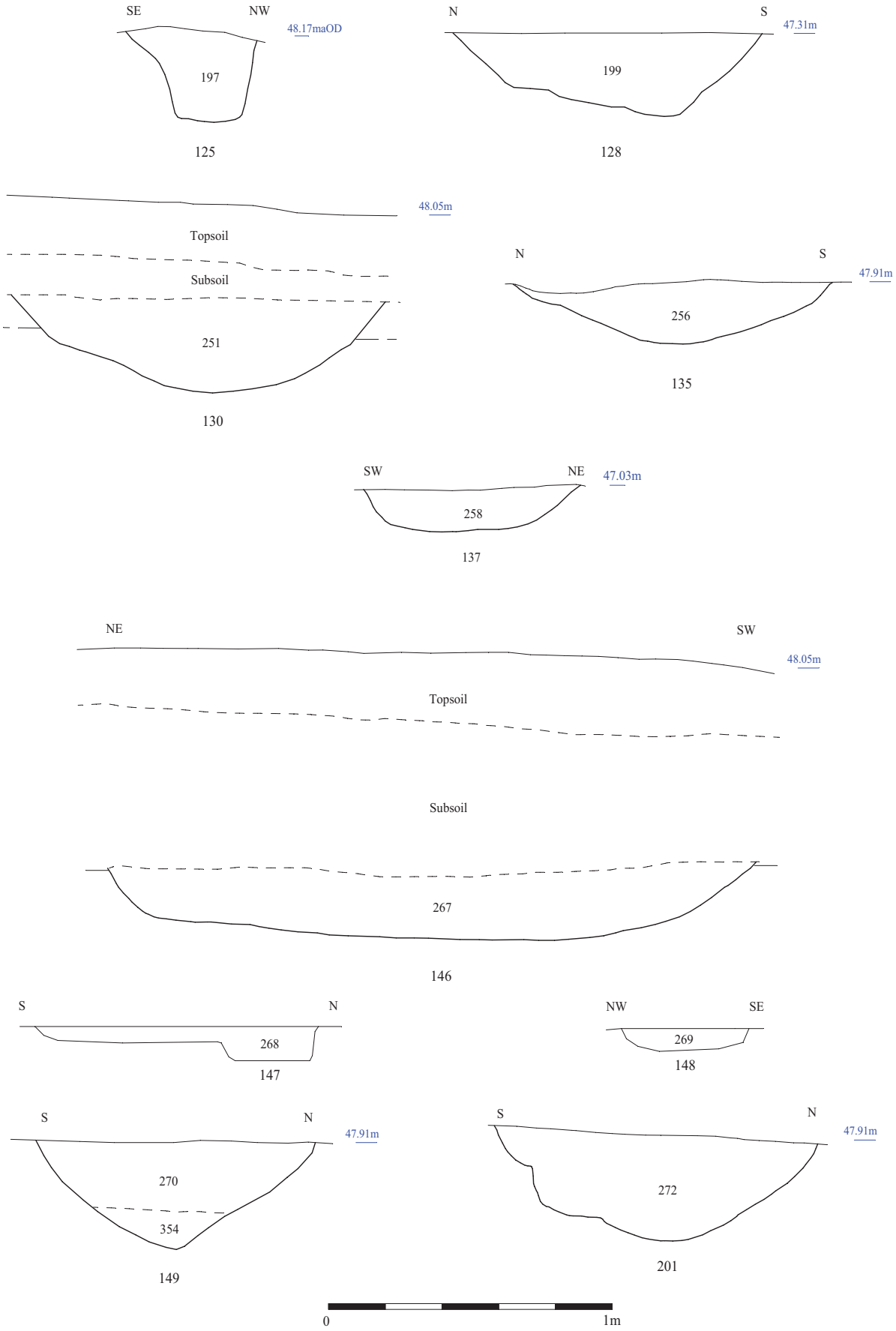
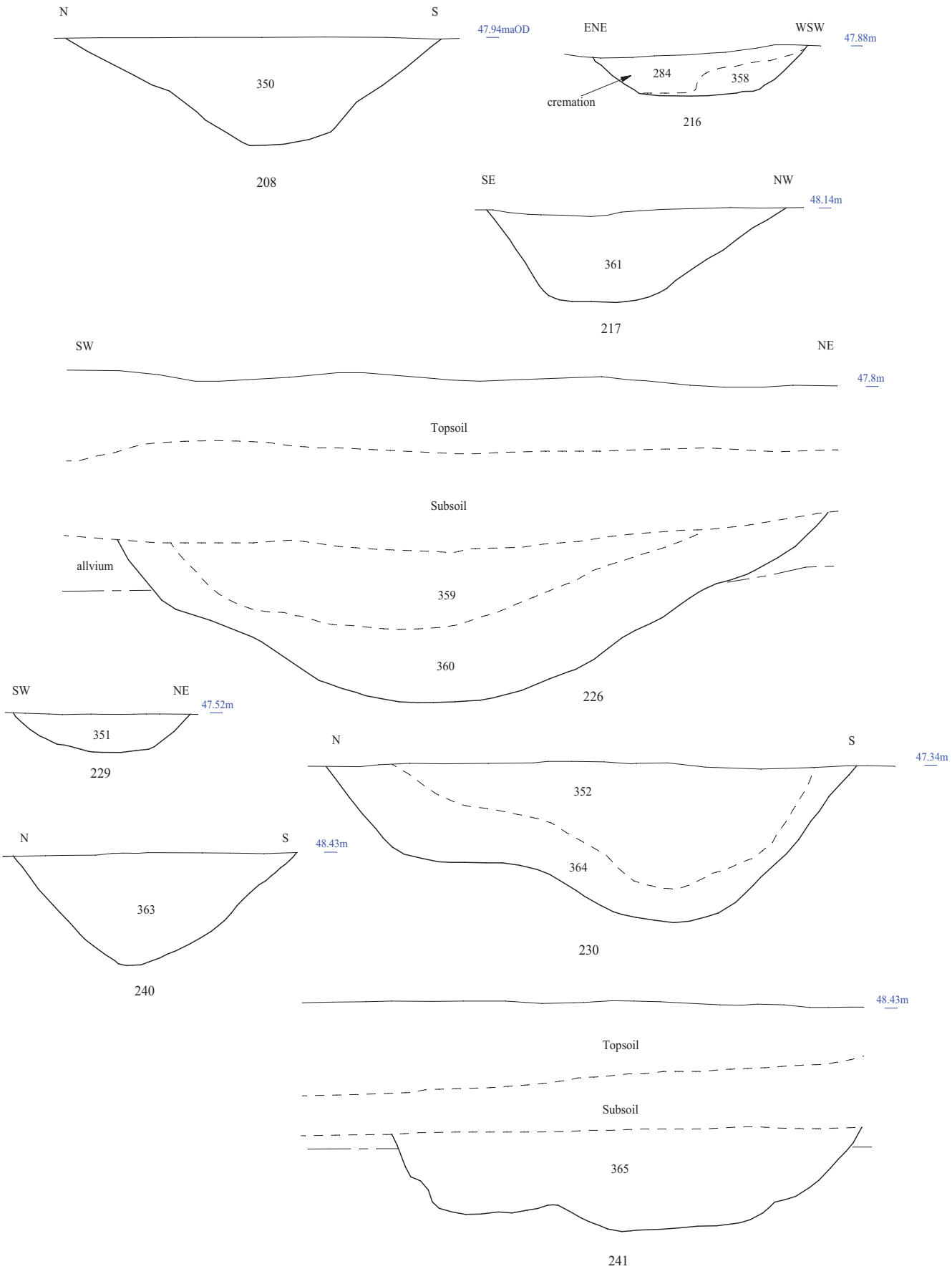


Figure 18. Sections.

WWO 08/57b

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009



WWO 09/57b

Figure 19. Sections.

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

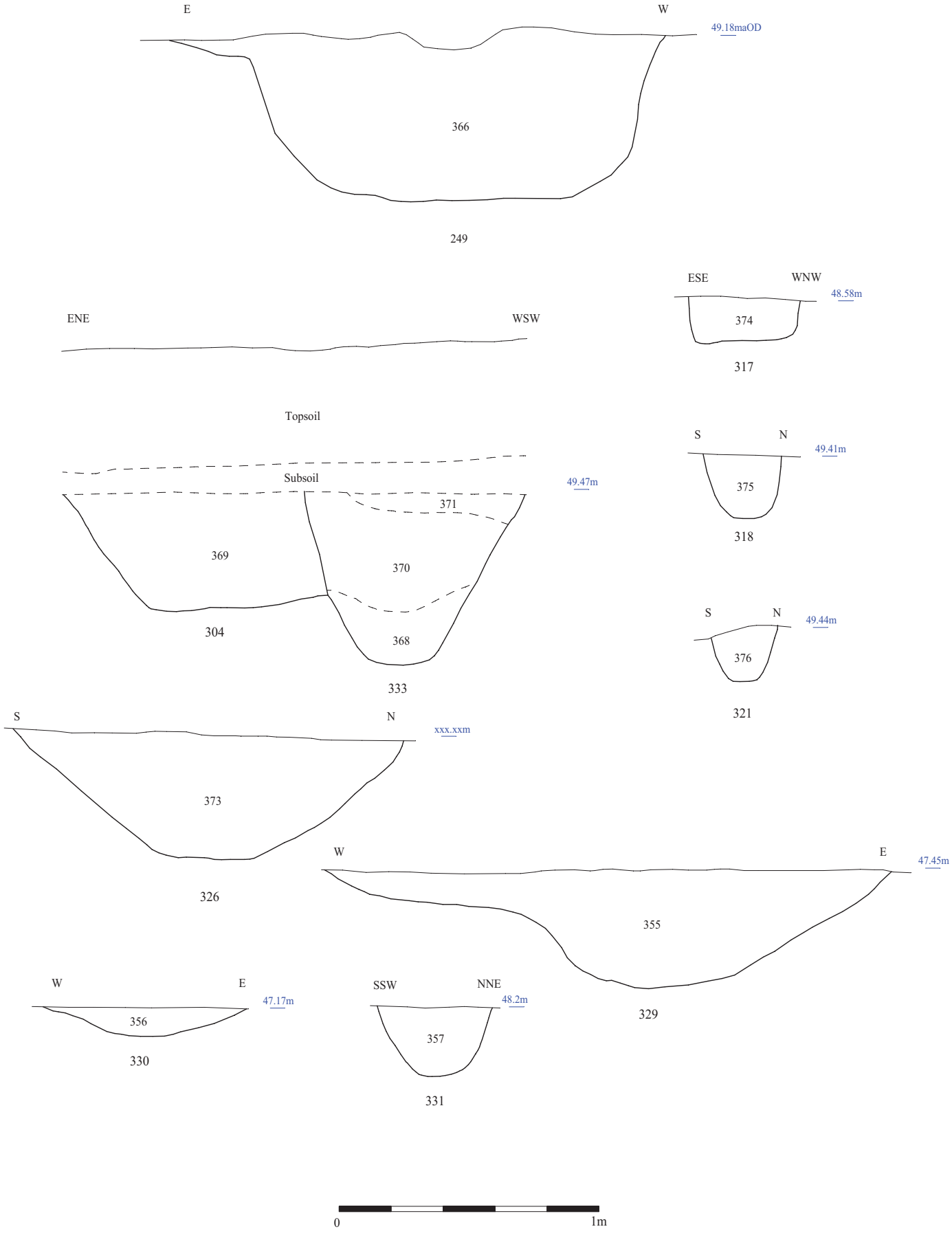


Figure 20. Sections.

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Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

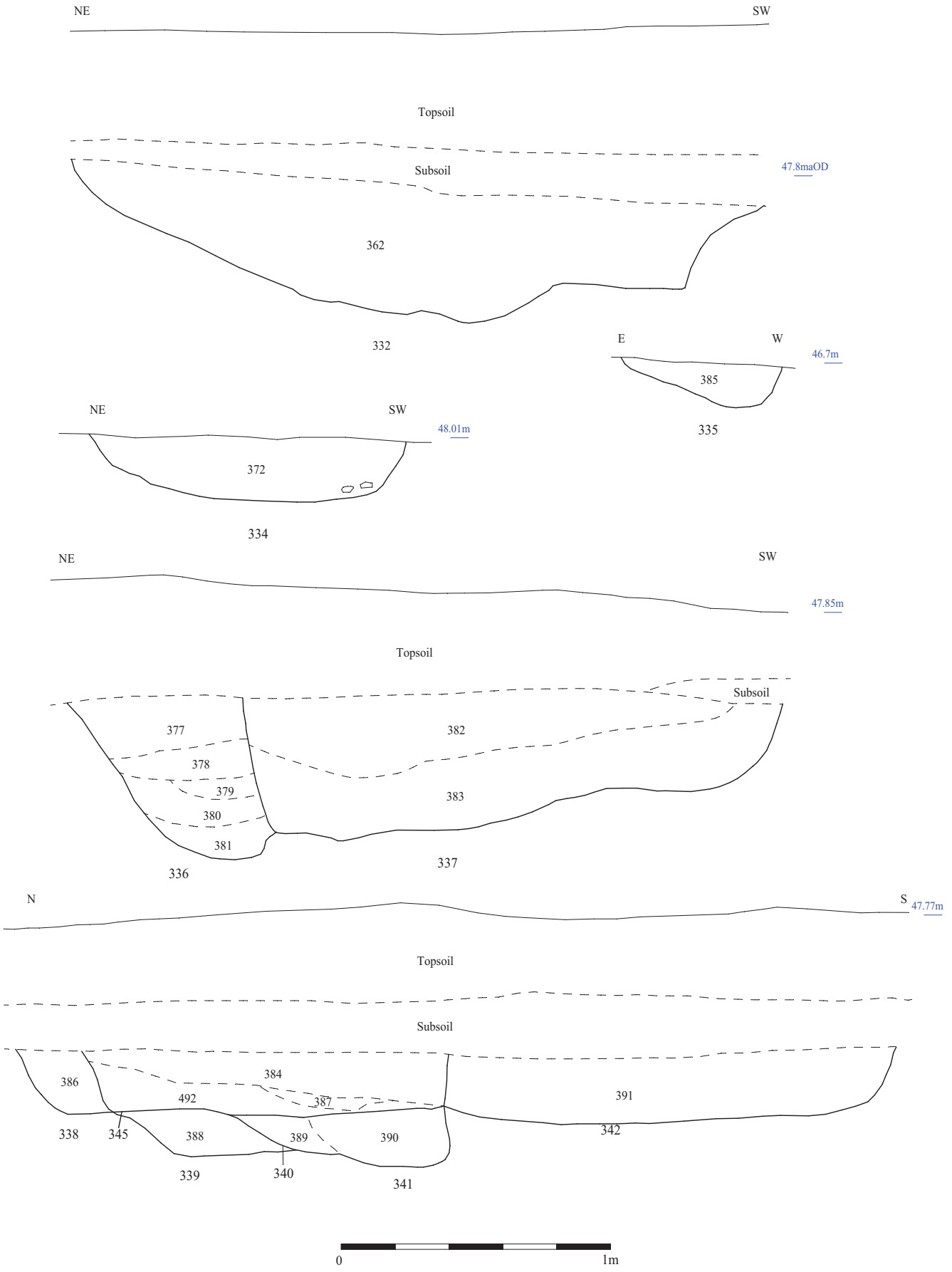

Figure 21. Sections.

WWO 09/57b

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

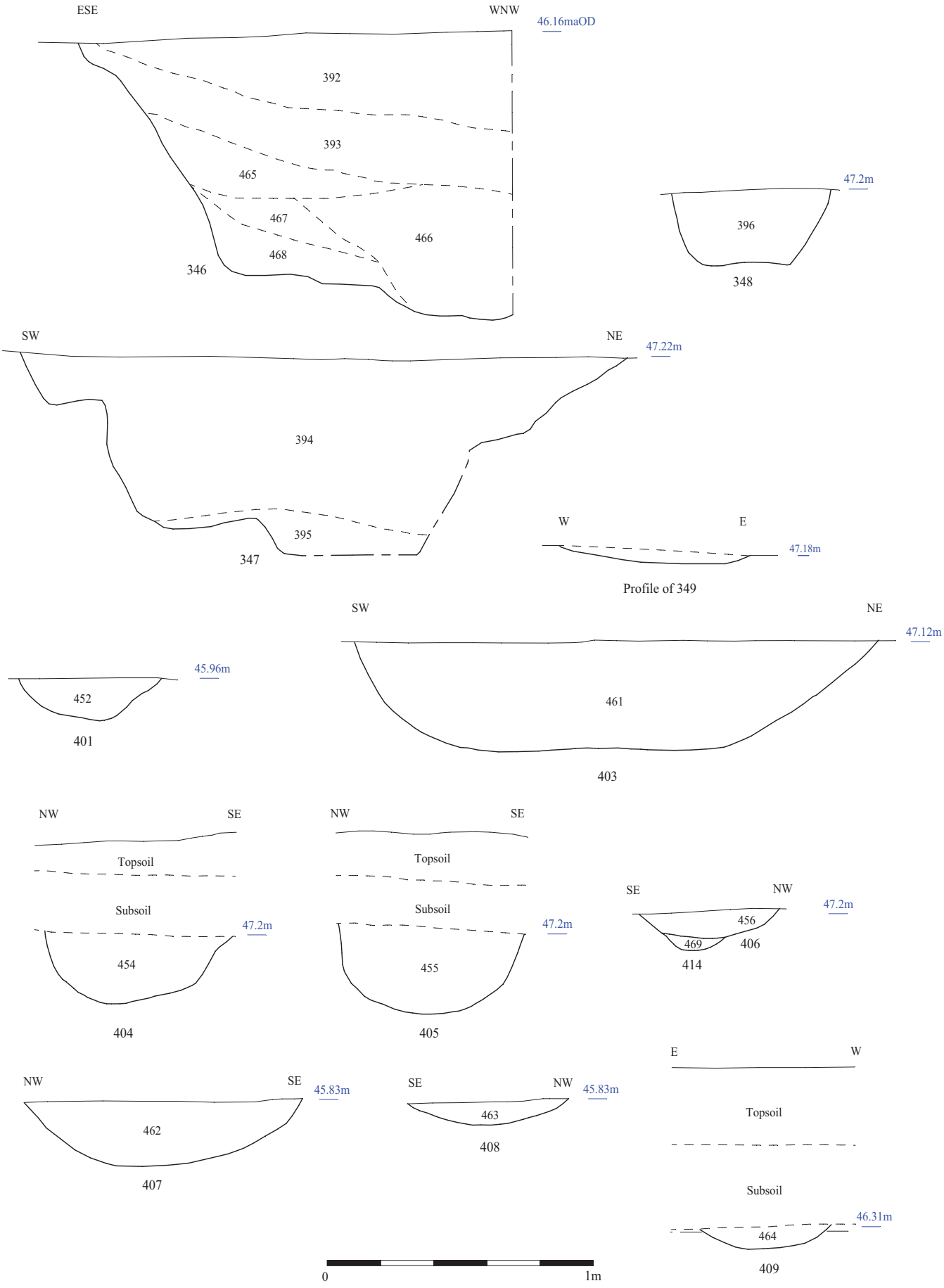

Figure 22. Sections.

WWO 09/57b

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

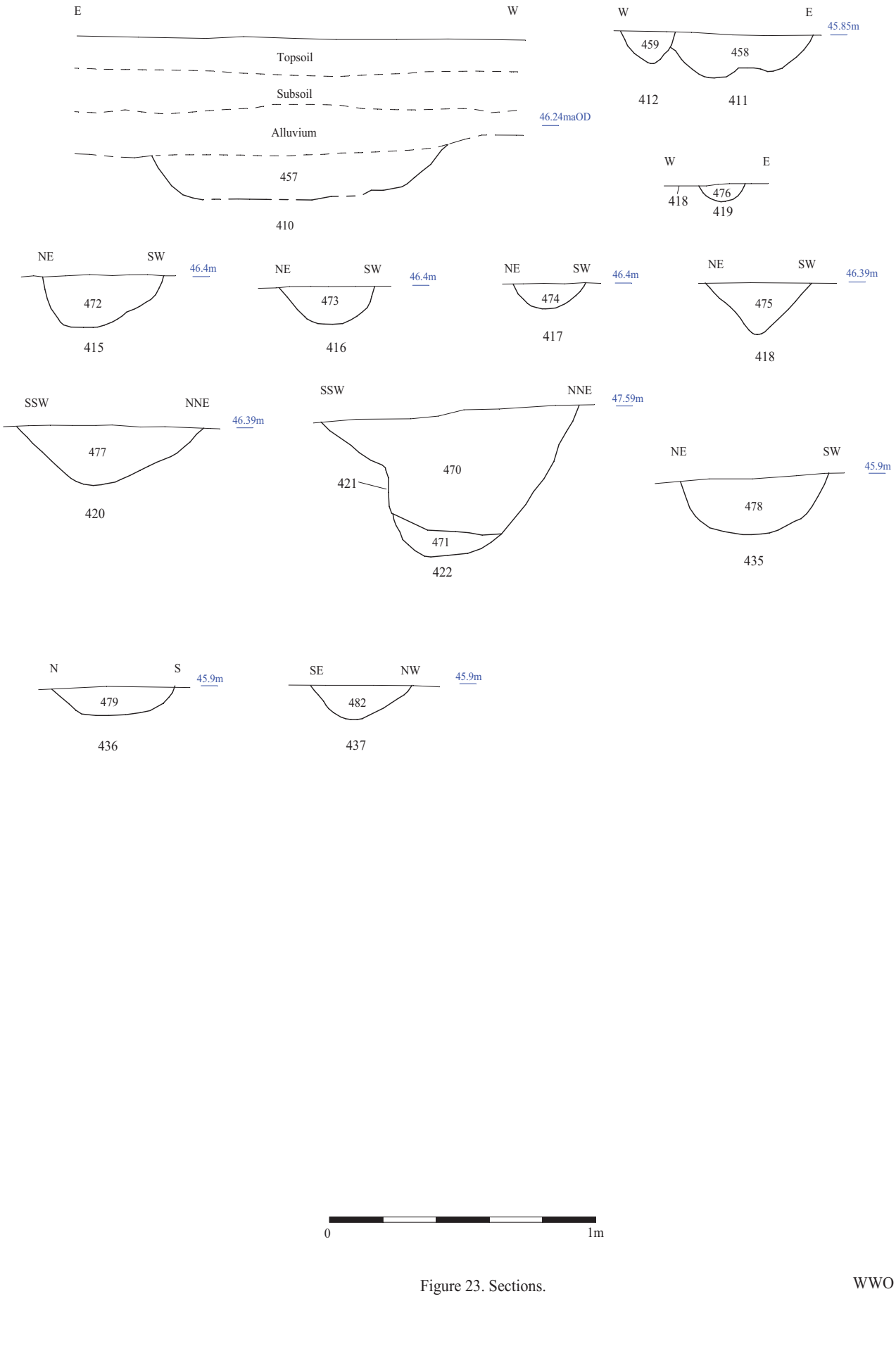

Figure 23. Sections.

WWO 09/57b

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

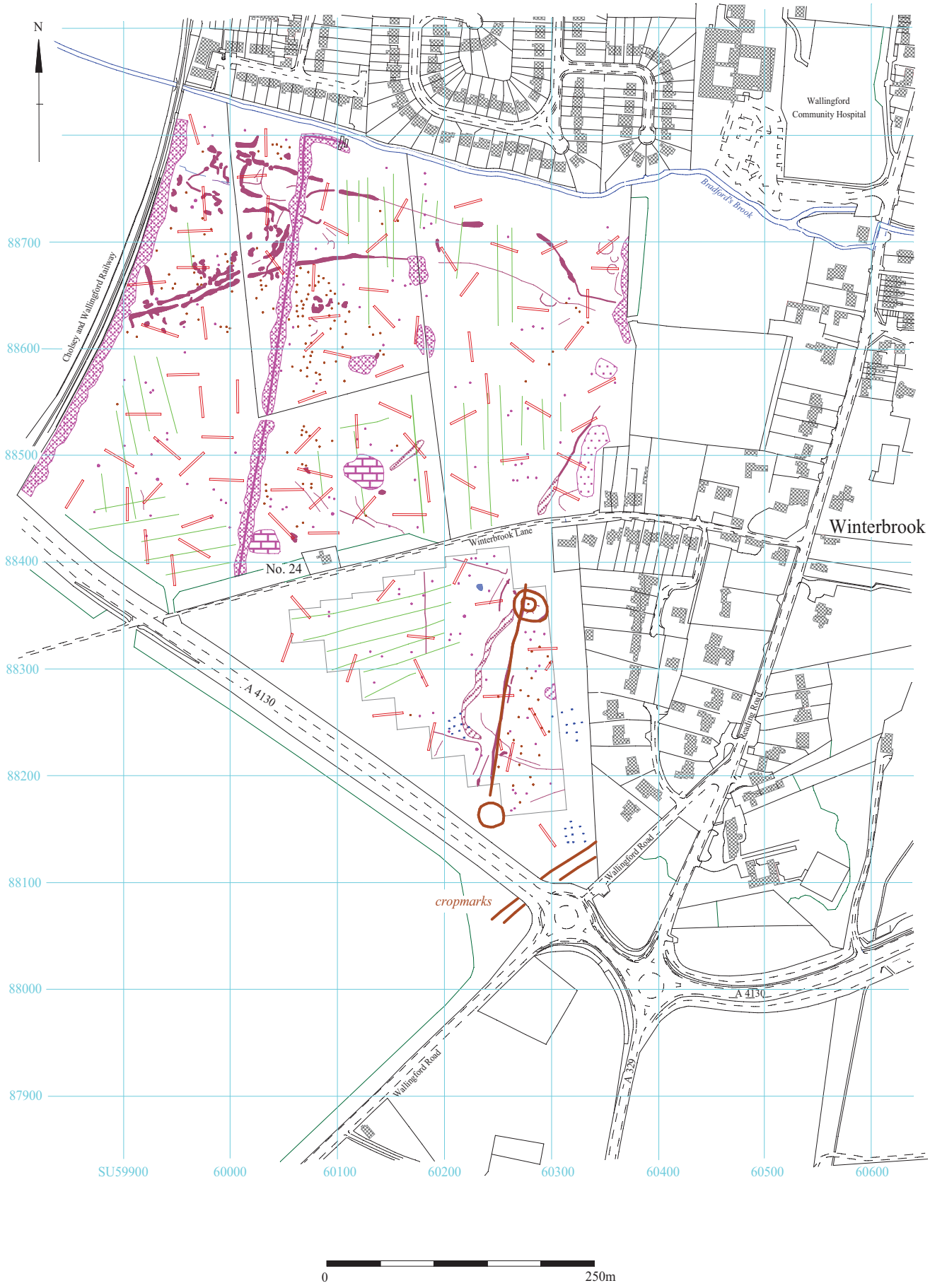

Figure 24. Location of trenches in relation to geophysical anomalies and cropmarks. WWO 09/57b

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

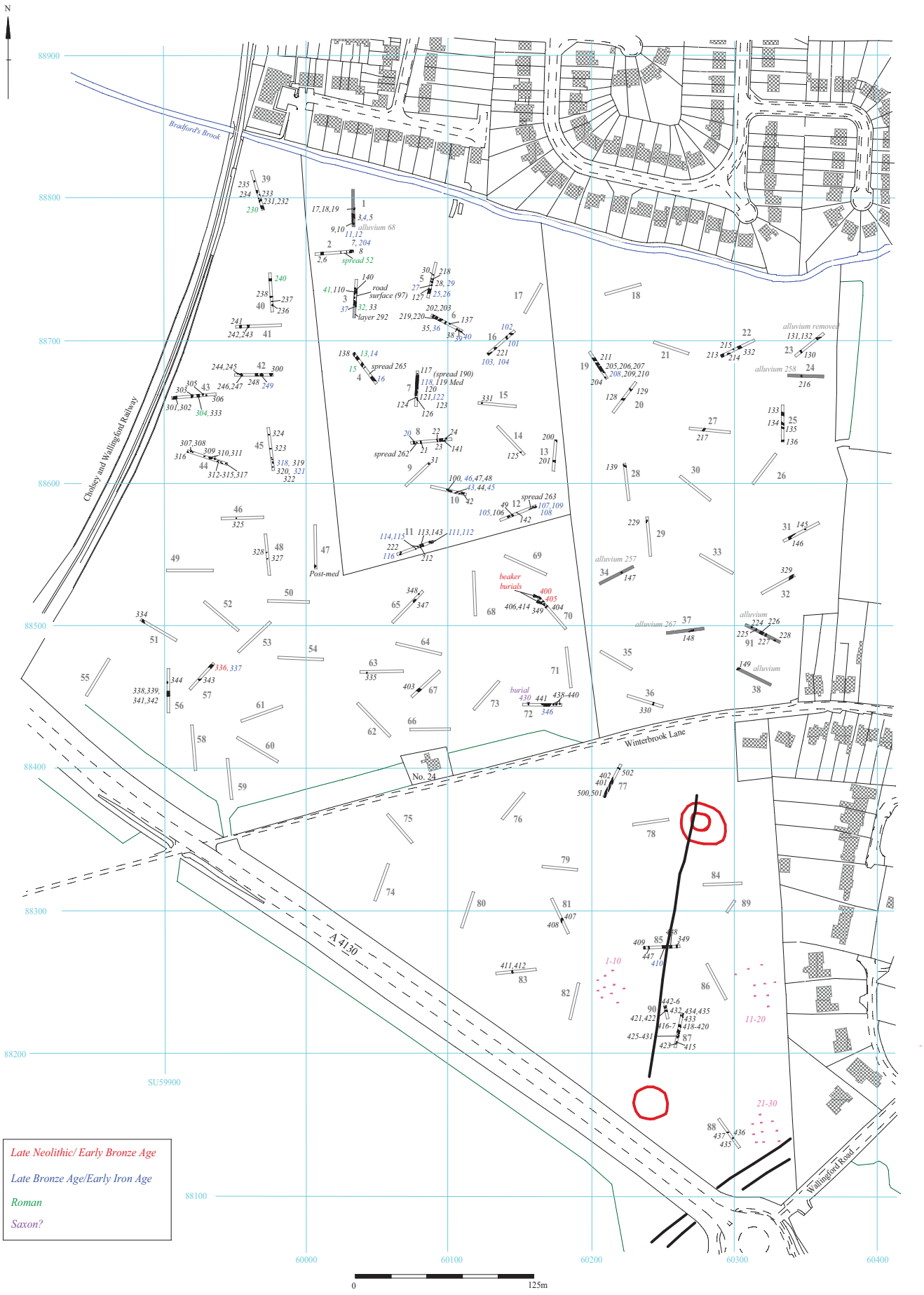

Figure 25. Location of datable features.

WWO 09/57b

Land at Winterbrook, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, 2009

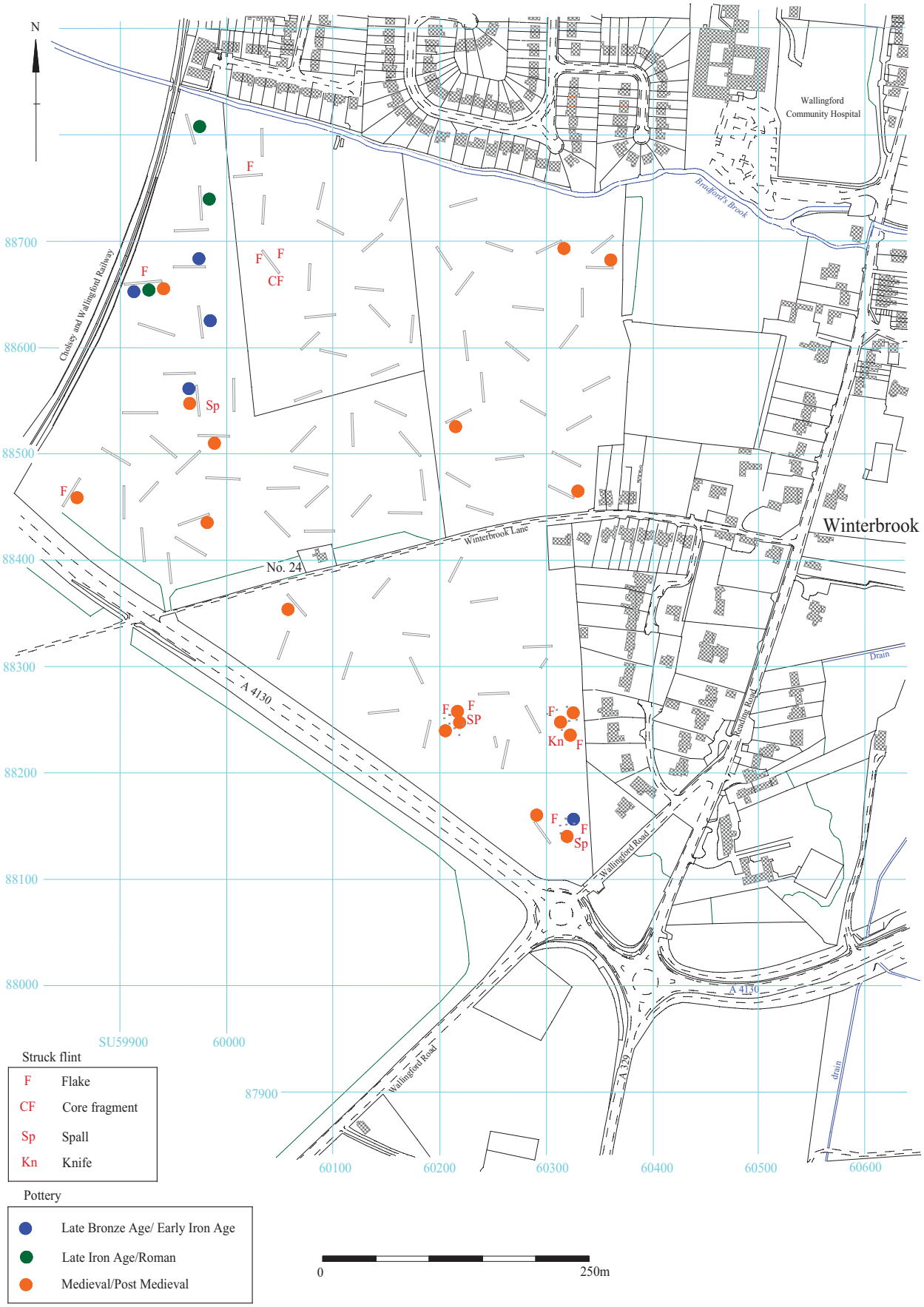

Figure 26. Location of stray pottery and flint finds including those from test pits. WWO 09/57b

Plate 1. Trench 3, surface 97 with 32 and 33 in foreground, looking south. Scales 2m and 1m

Plate 2. Trench 9, buried soil 165 and 166, south east facing section. Scales: 1m and 0.5m

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Plate 3. Trench 12, pit 105, looking east. Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m

Plate 4. Trench 39, looking north.Scales 2m and 1m

Plate 5. Trench 70, Beaker burial in pit 400, looking north west. Scale: 0.5m

Plate 6. Trench 70, crushed Beaker at foot of burial in pit 400.
Scale: 0.1m

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Plate 7. Trench 72, inhumation in grave 430, looking south. Scale: 1m

Plate 8. Trench 87, with unexcavated posthole-sized features, looking north. Scales: 2m and 0.5m.

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