

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

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

**Proposed Vale of White Horse Crematoria,  
Wantage Road, Garford, Oxfordshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by Andrew Muddin**

**Site Code: WRG 11/23  
(SU 4320 9518)**

**Proposed Vale of White Horse Crematoria,  
Wantage Road, Garford, Oxfordshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
for Memoria Ltd**

by Andrew Mordin  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code WRG 11/23

**April 2011**

## Summary

**Site name:** Proposed Vale of White Horse Crematoria, Wantage Road, Garford, Oxfordshire

**Grid reference:** SU 4320 9518

**Site activity:** Archaeological Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 23rd - 28<sup>th</sup> March 2011

**Project manager:** Steve Ford and Andrew Munding

**Site supervisor:** Andrew Munding

**Site code:** WRG 11/23

**Area of site:** 2.13ha

**Summary of results:** Several features of archaeological interest were encountered. Linear ditches identified as cropmarks that are present within the application area were targeted and investigated. Two trenches, in particular, found several other features that had not been identified from aerial photography. Both cropmark ditches contained mixed assemblages of prehistoric pottery. Features of Roman date have also been identified, partially covered by a Medieval ploughsoil/buried soil, most notably in Trench 8.

**Monuments identified:** Prehistoric boundary ditches, and features of later prehistoric or Roman date. Linear features and pits of c.13th-15th century.

**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.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 08.04.11
	Steve Preston ✓ 08.04.11

# Proposed Vale of White Horse Crematoria, Wantage Road, Garford, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andrew Munding

Report 11/23

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at land off the east side of the A338 (Wantage Road), Garford, Oxfordshire (SU 4320 9518) (Fig. 1). Planning permission is to be sought for the construction of a crematorium, with associated car parking, tree planting and landscaping and access from the main road. The results of a field evaluation has been requested by Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services prior to accompany the planning application. The work was commissioned by Mr Michael Hackney, of Memoria Ltd, The Pool House, Bicester Road, Stratton Audley, Oxfordshire, OX27 9BS,

This is in accordance with the Department of Communities and Local Government's Planning Policy Statement, *Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5 2010). The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Hugh Coddington, of Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service, and the fieldwork was monitored by him. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Munding and Joanna Pine, from 23rd to 28th March 2011. The site code is WRG11/23. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course.

A prior desk-based assessment for the site (Richmond 2011) concluded that the site has a moderate potential for the recovery of archaeological remains, as it is located within a landscape of cropmarks of presumed archaeological origin, thought to range in date from Bronze Age to Roman times.

## Location, topography and geology

The site is located in the south-western portion of a land parcel, bounded by the A338 (Wantage Road) on its western side. The field is currently under arable crop. There is a slight fall to the south-west across the central part of the site. The southern boundary of the site, made by the course of the Nor Brook, is *c.* 57m above Ordnance Datum (AOD), and the northern part is at *c.* 60m AOD. The main road is higher than the field, at a height of 61m AOD. The underlying geology is recorded as limestone of the Corallian Beds (BGS 1971).

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site has been detailed in a brief for the project prepared by Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service (Coddington 2011) drawing on the results of a desk-based assessment (Richmond 2011). In summary, the site lies in an archaeologically rich area. To the west is a large ring ditch (levelled round barrow) cemetery of Bronze Age date with at least ten monuments present. To the north-east and east, are concentrations of cropmarks, also identified by aerial photography, thought to locate a villa site, known as Garford Villa which is thought to include a stone building within a large enclosure (Henig and Booth 2000). Further to the north is a large Roman complex including an amphitheatre and extensive Saxon cemetery (Kamash *et al.* 2010).

For the site itself, the western boundary is formed by the A338 which follows the course of a Roman road (Margary 1973 route 164). Within the field two cropmark ditches have been recorded from the air and these may be of pre-Roman date as they are continue on either side of the Roman road.

## **Objectives and methodology**

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. The specific aims of the project were:

- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if any Roman roadside occupation or burial is present on the site;
- to determine if the Roman road lies within the proposal site; and
- to determine the date of the cropmark ditches present on the site.

In total, nine trenches were proposed, each to be 30m long and at least 1.6m wide, located to target the plotted cropmarks with two trenches, and investigate 'blank areas' in between. These were to be excavated with a bladed bucket on a back-acting mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. Any possible archaeological deposits were to be hand defined and excavated using hand tools. Investigations of features were carried out in such a way as to not compromise the integrity of any that would warrant preservation *in situ* or might better be investigated under the conditions of full excavation. All trench spoilheaps were monitored for finds.

## **Results**

All nine trenches were excavated in the agreed locations (Fig. 2) apart from Trench 3, as the aligned of this trench was altered to investigate a potential gap in the cropmark ditch at the northern extent of the trench. All

trenches were 1.6m wide. A complete list of trench details giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. A list of features excavated forms Appendix 2.

#### Trench 1 (Figs 3 and 4; Pls 1 and 2)

This trench was 29.5m long and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.56m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil (50) 0.27m deep over subsoil (51) over limestone with clay patches natural geology. Several features of archaeological note were seen to be sealed by subsoil in this trench which was 0.11m deep onto the limestone.

Ditch 11 contained a single fill of friable, dark orange/brown sandy clay with occasional limestone pieces (69). It was 0.82m wide and 0.23m deep (Fig. 5). One sherd of pottery was recovered from this feature, giving a tentative date of Bronze Age or later. Shallow gully (14) was approximately parallel to ditch 11, with a slight curve to the north. This was 0.35m wide and 0.06m deep. It was filled with a light brown clayey silt (68) but contained no finds. Pit 17 contained a single fill, a light brownish-grey clayey silt (77) which was 0.1m deep. It contained no finds.

Towards the eastern end of the trench were two wide features (12 and 13) both of which seemed to be large linear in nature, possibly on north–south axes. Feature 13 was 2.4m wide and 0.38m deep and contained three fills (67, 71 and 72) but no dating evidence. It cut feature 12. Feature 12 was 3.5m wide and 0.4m deep, with two fills (66 and 70) but no dating evidence. A clay land drain cut through the upper part of this feature.

#### Trench 2 (Fig. 3)

This trench, was 32.1m long and 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.36m of topsoil directly above natural limestone geology with no subsoil present. Ditch (19), noted as a cropmark, was well defined and was 2.35m wide, with a fill of dark brown clayey silt (79). This feature was not, however, excavated within this trench, as the same ditch was investigated as slot 16 in Trench 4.

#### Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

Trench 3 was 28.5m long. and 0.31m deep aligned south west - north east. The stratigraphy comprised 0.31m of topsoil directly above natural limestone geology with no subsoil present. This trench was moved slightly from its intended location to investigate a possible gap in the plot of the cropmark (Fig. 2). Ditch 18 was uncovered and was noted to be 2m wide and infilled with a brown clayey silt (78) but was not excavated as a continuation of the feature was dug in Trench 5 as slot 7.

#### Trench 4 (Figs 3, 4 and 5)

This trench targeted the east–west cropmark ditch, noted on aerial photographs (Fig. 3). It was 28.8m long and 0.32m deep aligned south–north. The stratigraphy comprised 0.32m of topsoil directly above natural limestone geology with no subsoil present. Ditch 16 was 2.25m wide and 0.86m deep with three fills (74, 75, and 76). The upper fill (74) was a dark brown clayey silt with occasional rounded limestone towards the base of this fill. It produced 23 sherds of pottery of Bronze Age and Iron Age date. Fill 76 was a dark brown/grey clayey silt with frequent limestone pieces and contained one piece of struck flint of broadly prehistoric date. A small grey sandy silt lens (75) was noted at the base of this trench, 0.15m thick, probably deposited during its original excavation.

Pit (15), was 0.36m in diameter and 0.06m deep with a shallow bowl-shaped profile. The single fill of a dark brown clayey silt (73) contained no finds.

#### Trench 5 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pls 3 and 4)

This trench was 27.8m long and 0.389m deep aligned east - west. The stratigraphy comprised 0.3m of topsoil directly above limestone geology. This trench was positioned to target two cropmark ditches, one of which was the same ditch identified in Trench 3. The second cropmark was on a parallel course to the first, but seemed to terminate just to the south of this trench. There was also the possibility of encountering pit-like cropmark anomalies in this location (Fig. 3).

Pit (8) was at least 1.5m across and 0.3m deep and had a fill of dark brown sandy clayey silt (62) which contained five sherds of pottery, four prehistoric and one Roman.

Ditch 7 was 2.1m across and 1.1–1.32m deep with three fills (59, 60 and 61). The upper fill was a dark brown clayey silt (59) with occasional small limestone pieces throughout its fill. It contained fourteen sherds of Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery, seven fragments of animal bone and a flint flake. Beneath this was a secondary fill (60). This was a limestone-rich, dark brown clayey silt and contained nine sherds of pottery again of Bronze Age and Iron Age date, with one fragment of animal bone. The basal fill (61) was a friable, yellowish-grey-brown clayey silt with frequent limestone pieces.

Two features (9 and 10) were present towards the eastern end of the trench. Ditch 10 is thought to correspond with the short linear cropmark (Fig. 2). It was 1.82m wide and 0.44m deep with a shallow bowl-shaped profile. It had a single fill (65) of dark brown clayey silt. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the fill. Ditch 10 cut possible pit (9). This feature was at least 2.18m wide and 0.38m deep, containing two fills (63 and 64). The upper, fill of this feature was a dark brown clayey silt (63) with occasional limestone

pieces. It contained 11 sherds of pottery comprising 8 medieval, 1 Roman and two Iron Age. The basal fill was brownish grey sandy clayey silt (64), with large amounts of limestone pieces distributed throughout.

#### Trench 6

This trench was 27.8m long and 0.31m deep aligned south-east to north-west. The stratigraphy comprised 0.31m of topsoil directly above natural limestone geology with no subsoil present. No archaeology was uncovered.

#### Trench 7 (Figs 3 and 4)

This trench was 32m long and 0.35m deep aligned south-west to north-east. The stratigraphy comprised 0.35m of topsoil directly above natural limestone geology with no subsoil present. Gully (6) was noted towards the north-eastern end of this trench. This may be the same gully as recorded in Trench 8 (2). Gully 6 was 0.6m across and 0.1m deep with a V-shaped profile. It contained a single fill of orangey/brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered from its fill.

#### Trench 8 (Figs 3 and 4; Pls 5 and 6)

Trench 8 was 30.8m and 0.47m deep aligned east-west. The stratigraphy comprised 0.32m of topsoil above 0.15m of subsoil.

Probable pit 1 was oval in plan, at least 1.6m across and 0.14m deep with a flat base. Its single fill (52) an orangey brown clayey silt, contained one small fragment of animal bone. Gully 2 was 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep with a single fill (53) an orangey/brown clayey silt but not dating evidence. It is similar to gully 6 in Trench 7 and may be the same feature. Ditch 3 was at least 1.37m wide and 0.22m deep with a flat-bottomed. Its single fill of light brownish-grey silty clay (54) contained 4 sherds of pottery, one of Iron Age date and 3 sherds of medieval date, along with animal bone. Ditch 4 was at least 1.4m wide and 0.31m deep with a shallow bowl-shaped profile. Its single fill (55) of light brownish-grey silty clay contained seven sherds of pottery, five of Roman date, one of Iron Age date and one of earlier prehistoric date along with animal bone. A possible feature (5) was uncovered adjacent to ditch 4 but lay mostly beneath the baulk. Its relationship with ditch 5 was not clear and it contained no dating evidence.

Finally, at the eastern end of the trench was a spread (57) beneath the subsoil which was 2.4m wide and 0.05m thick. It was truncated by a land drain on its western edge. Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from it.



### Trench 9

This trench was 27.6m long and 0.48m deep aligned east–west. The stratigraphy comprised 0.31m of topsoil above greyish brown subsoil above orange silty clay/ limestone. No archaeology was uncovered.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery by Jane Timby*

The archaeological evaluation resulted in the recovery of a small group of 81 sherds of pottery weighing 336g dating to the early prehistoric, later prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods (Appendix 3). In general the sherds were poorly preserved with partially surviving surface finishes, abraded edges and an overall average sherd size of just 4g. Of the 81 sherds only three were rimsherds. Pottery was recovered from thirteen contexts of which ten were feature fills. Just three features yielded over 10 sherds. Most of the groups appear to comprise sherds of different date suggesting a complex and long history of activity in the area and ongoing disturbance of earlier deposits through time causing a significant level of redeposition. The pottery was scanned to assess its likely chronology and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. The resulting data is summarised in Appendix 3.

### Early Prehistoric

Twelve sherds have been provisionally dated as early prehistoric. Of these five are suggested to be Bronze Age on the basis of fabric and/or wall thickness. The seven miscellaneous early Prehistoric sherds, which all appear to be residual, include four very fragmentary coarse flaky shelly wares from the E-W cropmark ditch (16) which have some resemblance to Neolithic material from the region but could well be degraded later prehistoric material. The linear terminus or pit in Trench 8 (1) produced a single very coarse calcined flint-tempered sherd which could be Neolithic or Bronze Age; ditch 4 also in Trench 8 and pit 8 in Trench 5 each had a single small crumb of grog-tempered ware which could be early Bronze Age. Five Bronze Age sherds include three sherds from the north-south ditch (7) containing sparse shell and with a wall thickness suggestive of urn; a small rim fragment in flint-tempered ware from ditch 11 is probably also a small urn and a grog-tempered sherd from the E-W ditch (16) is again possibly from an urn.

### Later Prehistoric

On the basis of sherd count most of the assemblage appears to date to the later Bronze Age – Iron Age period. The largest group is from the north-south cropmark ditch (7), a total 21 sherds amongst which are two distinct rims. One rim has slash decoration on the outer edge whilst the other is finger-tipped on the upper surface. The

group also contains at least two undecorated fine wares which show a smooth, burnished finish. The fabrics include a sandy ware with sparse shell, sandy wares with coarser and finer calcined flint and a black sandy ware. Plain sandy wares tend to be more characteristic of the early-middle Iron Age in this area but with such small groups it is difficult to determine whether they are all contemporary or reflect a wider chronology. These latter have been quantified under undifferentiated 'Iron Age'. A further 18 sherds were recovered from the east-west ditch (16) with similar fabrics to the other cropmark ditch (7) suggesting the two features are likely to be contemporary, but with no direct form comparison.

#### Roman

Seven wheel-made sherds appear to be of Roman date. These include five fine micaceous grey sandy wares from a single closed vessel from ditch 4; a small oxidized ware sherd from the large pit (9) in Trench 5 and a black sandy ware with a pale interior from pit 8, also from this trench

#### Medieval

Sixteen sherds of medieval pottery were noted. All the pieces were in quite degraded condition. Two were recovered from the subsoil and from layer (57) in Trench 8. Three came from ditch 3; eight from the large feature (9) in Trench 5, and one from the linear that cut this (ditch 10). On this basis, despite residual sherds, these appear to be medieval features. The sherds include both glazed wares including one piece of Brill-Boarstall-type and plain wares probably from cooking pots in sandy, calcareous and flint and sand-tempered wares. Most of the pieces appear to be consistent with a 13-15th -century date.

#### Discussion

The assemblage is very diverse chronologically suggesting a long history of use of the immediate area from early prehistoric times on. Despite the proximity to the Roman villa, Roman wares are poorly represented with most of the pottery suggesting activity in the later Bronze or early Iron Age and medieval periods.

#### *Animal bone* by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from six contexts within the evaluated area. A total of 29 pieces of bone were present for analysis, weighing 197g (Appendix 4). The preservation of the remains was generally poor, with much fragmentation and damage to the cortical bone surfaces. The majority of fragments were small in size and non-descript, making identification impossible for the most part. The only identifications that were possible were a radius-ulna and a scapula, from a single large-sized animal in ditch 4 (55). No further information could be derived from these remains.

## *Struck flint* by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising three struck flints were recovered from the site (Appendix 5). The collection comprised two flakes and a spall. None of the pieces are chronologically distinctive and only a broad Neolithic or Bronze Age date can be suggested.

## **Conclusion**

Several features of archaeological interest were encountered. All three linear ditches identified as cropmarks on the site were confirmed as being of archaeological origin but with additional deposits found comprising further linear features and pits. However, no traces of a Roman road within the field nor extensive Roman roadside settlement were recorded. Pottery recovered was of several dates with earlier and later prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods represented in modest quantities.

The earliest activity on the site is represented by Bronze Age or possibly Neolithic pottery and struck flints but it is unclear if the two features (1, 11) which contained small amounts of this material, actually date from those periods.

It seems more plausible that the two main 'T-shaped' cropmark ditches are of Iron Age date. Both locations investigated produced several sherds of both earlier and later prehistoric date, yet no material of Roman or medieval date. As mentioned above in the archaeological background, the north-south element is present on either side of the Roman road and thus predates the latter (as the road is still in use).

Two features (4, 8) produced Roman pottery. A single sherd from pit 8 is insufficient to provide a clear date of it belonging to Roman times as the sherd could easily be residual or intrusive. Slightly more reliable dating evidence is provided by five sherds of Roman pottery from ditch 4.

Finally four features (4, 9, 10, 57) are of medieval date.

## **References**

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**APPENDIX 1: Trench details**

0m = S or W end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	29.5	1.6	E- 0.56 W- 0.48	0–0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.38m subsoil (greyish brown silty clay); 0.38m+ natural geology (limestone with clay patches). Ditch 11, gully 14, pit 17, ditch 12 and 13. <b>[Plates 1 and 2]</b>
2	32.1	1.6	NNE- 0.29 SSW- 0.36	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m+ natural geology (Limestone). Cropmark ditch 19.
3	28.5	1.6	NE- 0.46 SW- 0.33	0-0.31m topsoil; 0.31m+ natural geology (Limestone). Cropmark ditch 18.
4	28.8	1.6	NNW- 0.3 SSE- 0.32	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3m+ natural geology (Limestone). Cropmark ditch 15, pit 15.
5	27.8	1.6	E- 0.38 W- 0.39	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.39m subsoil (W end only), 0.39m+ natural geology (light brown clayey silt and Limestone). Pit 8, cropmark ditch 7, ditch 10 and large pit? 9. <b>[Plates 3 and 4]</b>
6	27.8	1.6	SE- 0.28 NW- 0.33	0-0.31m topsoil; 0.31m+ natural geology (Limestone). No archaeology.
7	32	1.6	NE- 0.31 SW- 0.38	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.35m subsoil (SW end only); 0.35m+ natural geology (Limestone). Ditch 6.
8	30.8	1.6	W- 0.46 E- 0.47	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m+ natural geology (Limestone with clay patches). Pit 1, gully 2, ditch 3 and ditch 4, square ended feature 5, and spread/buried soil 57. <b>[Plates 5 and 6]</b>
9	27.6	1.6	W- 0.48 E- 0.5	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m natural geology (grey and whitish brown clays). No archaeology.

**APPENDIX 2: Feature details**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
8	1	52	Pit	Early Prehistoric?	Pottery
8	2	53	Gully	-	-
8	3	54	Ditch	Medieval	pottery
8	4	55	Ditch	Roman	pottery
8	5	56	Square-ended feature	-	-
8	57		Soil Layer	Medieval	pottery
7	6	58	Ditch	-	-
5	7	59-61	Cropmark ditch	Iron Age	pottery
5	8	62	Pit	Roman	pottery
5	9	63,64	Pit?	Medieval	pottery
5	10	63	Ditch	Medieval	pottery
1	11	69	Ditch	Bronze Age	pottery
1	12	66, 70	Ditch	-	-
1	13	67,71-2	Ditch	-	-
1	14	68	Gully	-	-
4	15	75	Shallow pit	-	-
4	16	74-6	Cropmark ditch	Iron Age	pottery
1	17	77	Pit	-	-
3	18	78	Cropmark ditch (unexc)	Iron Age	Same as 7
2	19	79	Cropmark ditch (unexc)	Iron Age	Same as 16

**APPENDIX 3: Pottery catalogue**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>EP</i>	<i>BA</i>	<i>LBA-EIA</i>	<i>IA</i>	<i>Ro</i>	<i>Med</i>	<i>Tot No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
8		57						2	2	12
8		subsoil						1	1	6
8		surf						1	1	7
	1	52	1						1	1
8	3	54				1		3	4	20
8	4	55	1			1	5		7	47.5
5	7	59			10	5			15	73.5
5	7	60		3		6			9	35.5
5	8	62	1			3	1		5	20
5	9	63				2	1	8	11	25.5
5	10	65						1	1	5
1	11	69		1					1	3
4	16	74	4	1	9	9			23	80
<b>TOT</b>			<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>336</b>

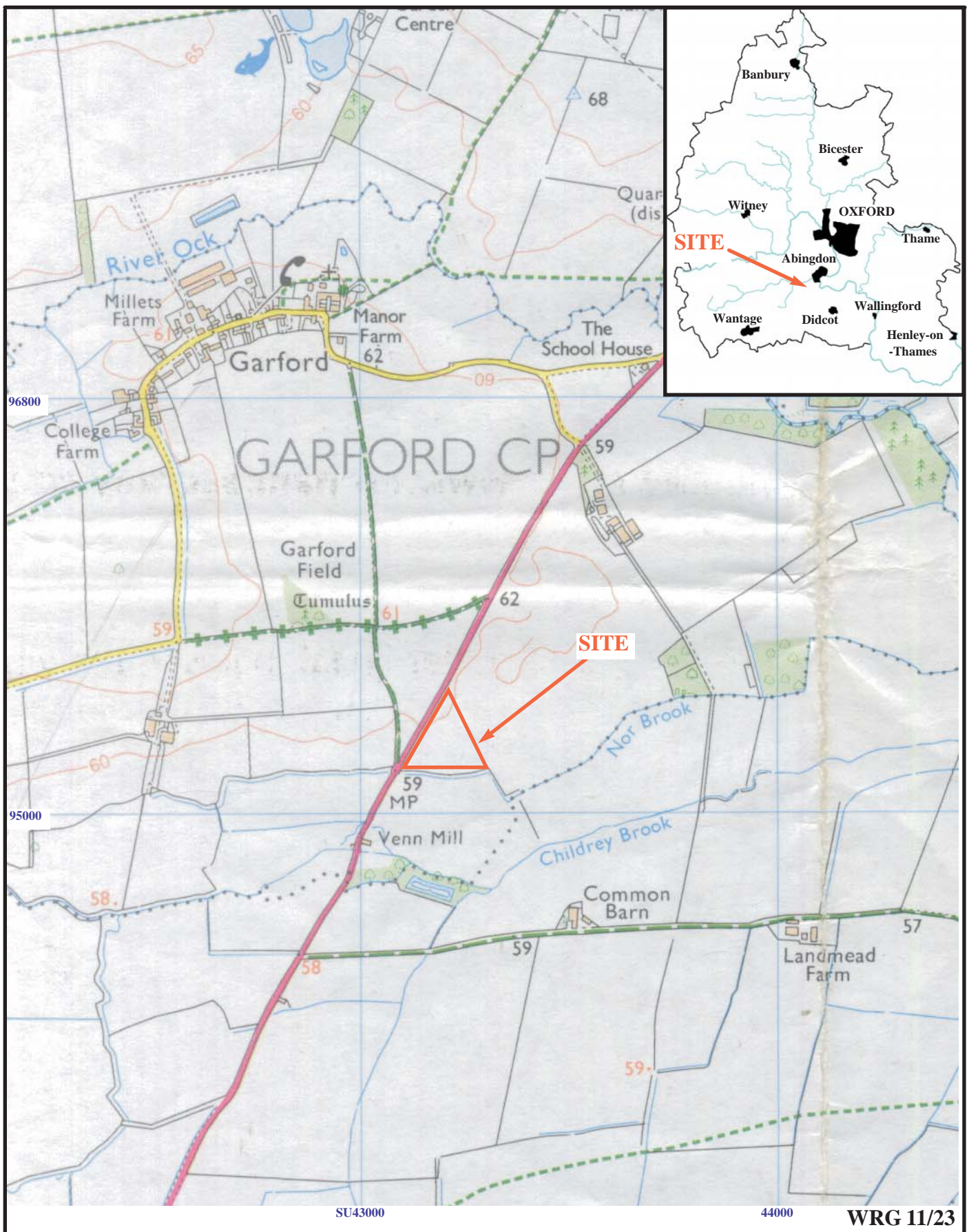
**APPENDIX 4: Animal bone catalogue**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No. Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Unidentified</i>
8	1	52	1	2	-	1
8	3	54	7	8	-	7
8	4	55	7	138	7	-
5	7	59	7	38	-	7
5	7	60	1	1	-	1
4	16	74	6	10	-	6

## APPENDIX 5: Struck flint catalogue

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>
5	7	59	Intact flake
1	11	69	Broken flake (burnt)
4	16	76	Spall

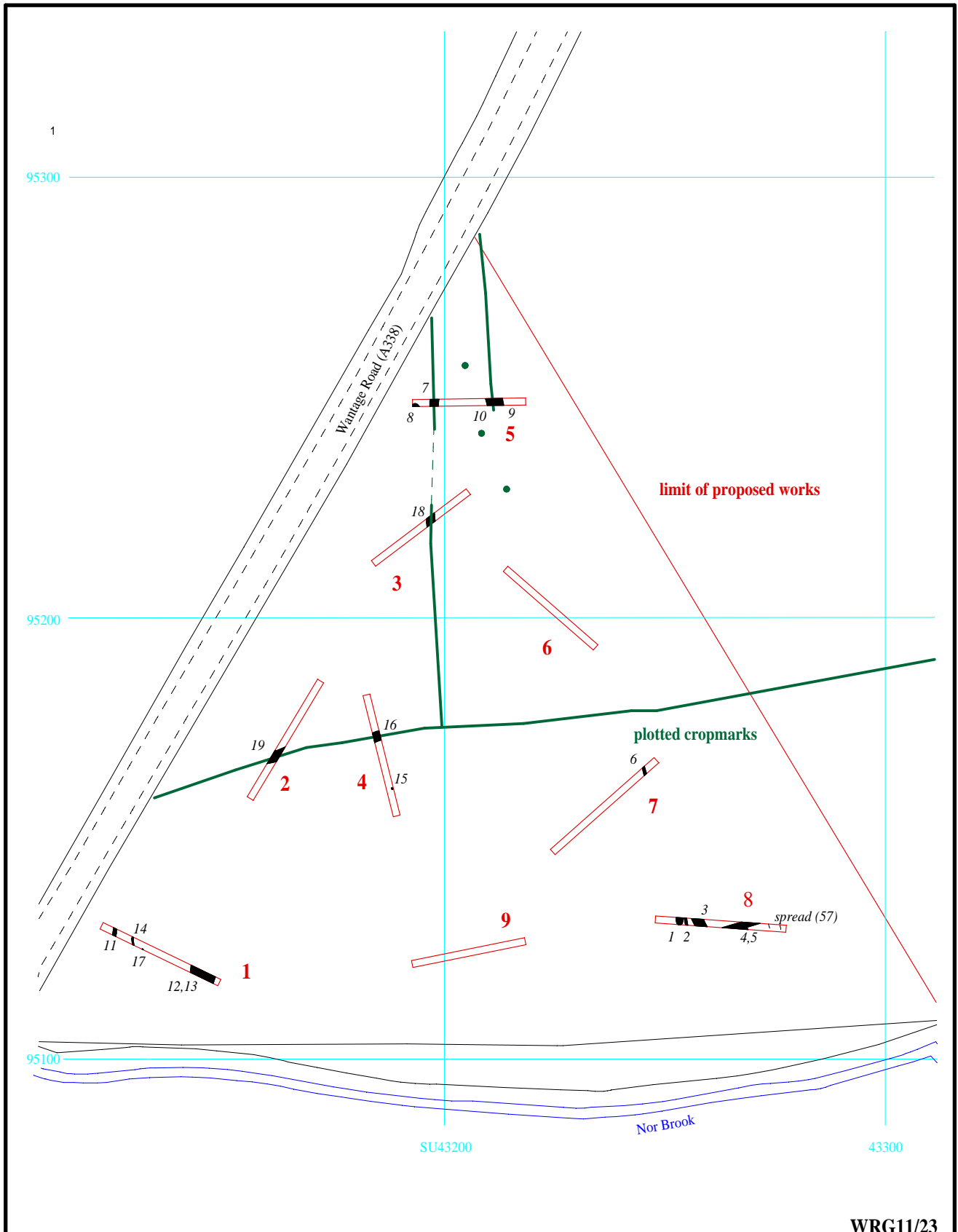




**Vale of White Horse Crematorium, Wantage Road,  
Garford, Oxfordshire, 2011  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Garford and within Oxfordshire.

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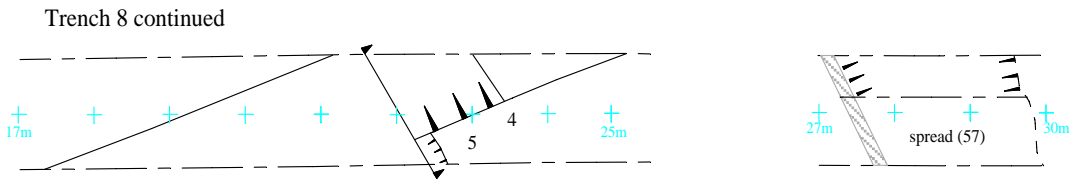
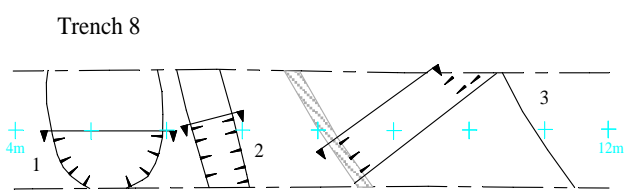
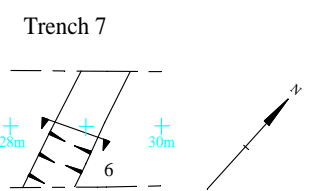
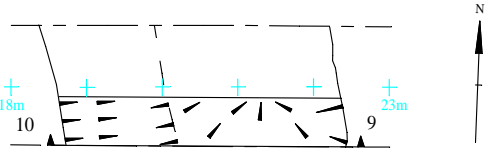
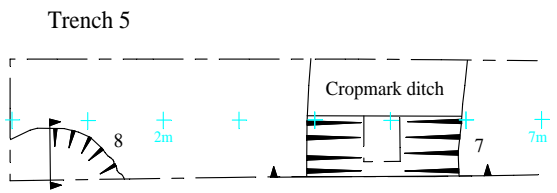
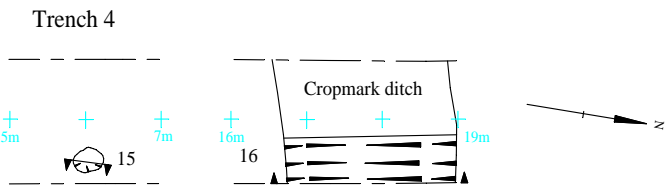
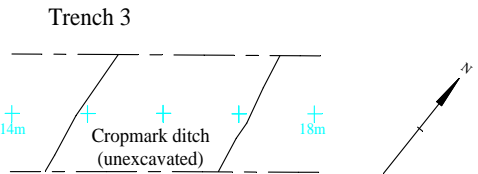
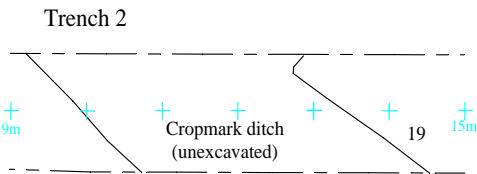
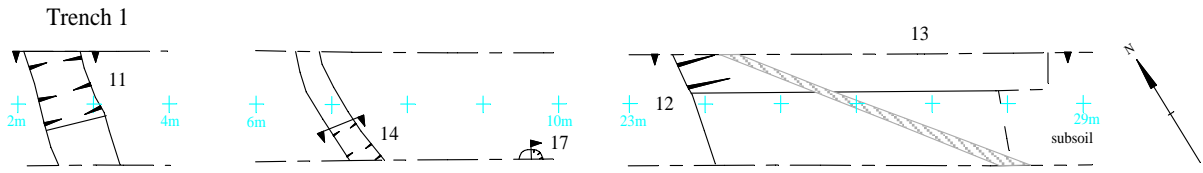
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Figure 2. Location of trenches and features.



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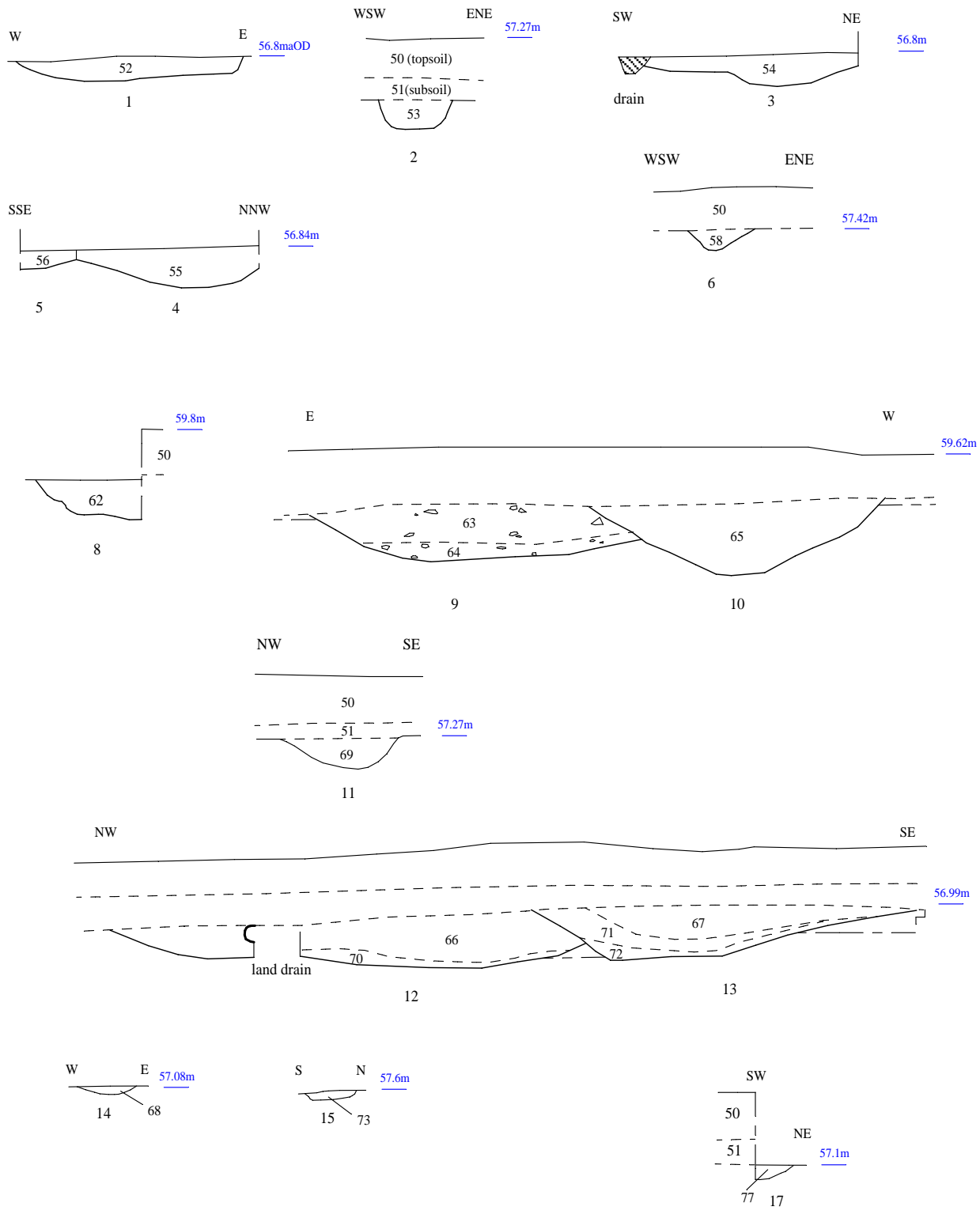


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Figure 3. Detail of trenches.





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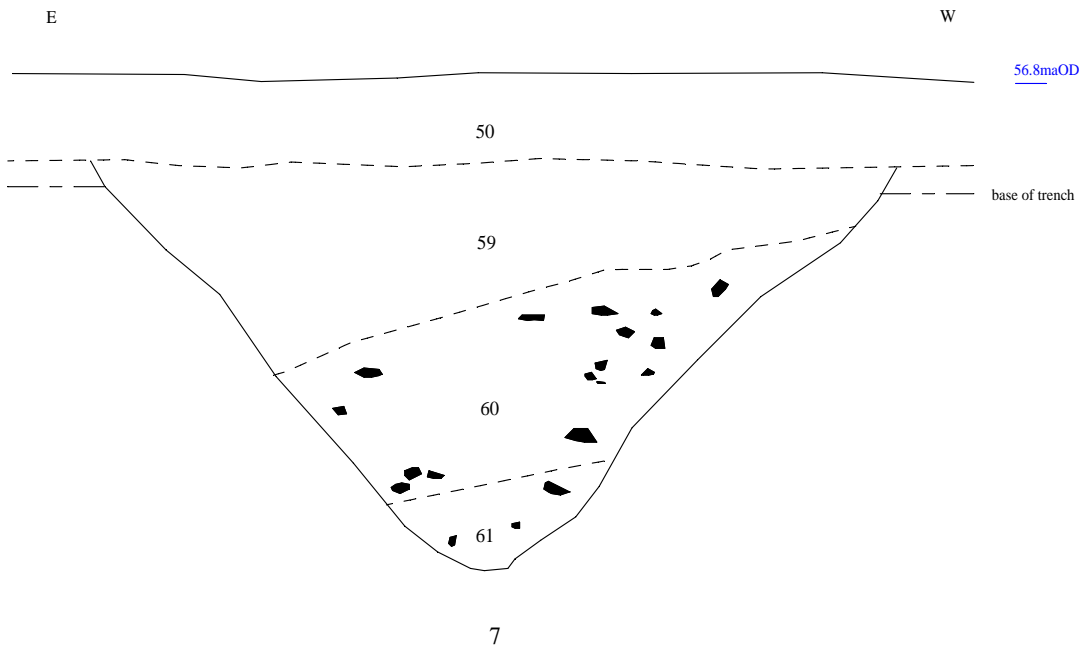
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Figure 4. Sections.

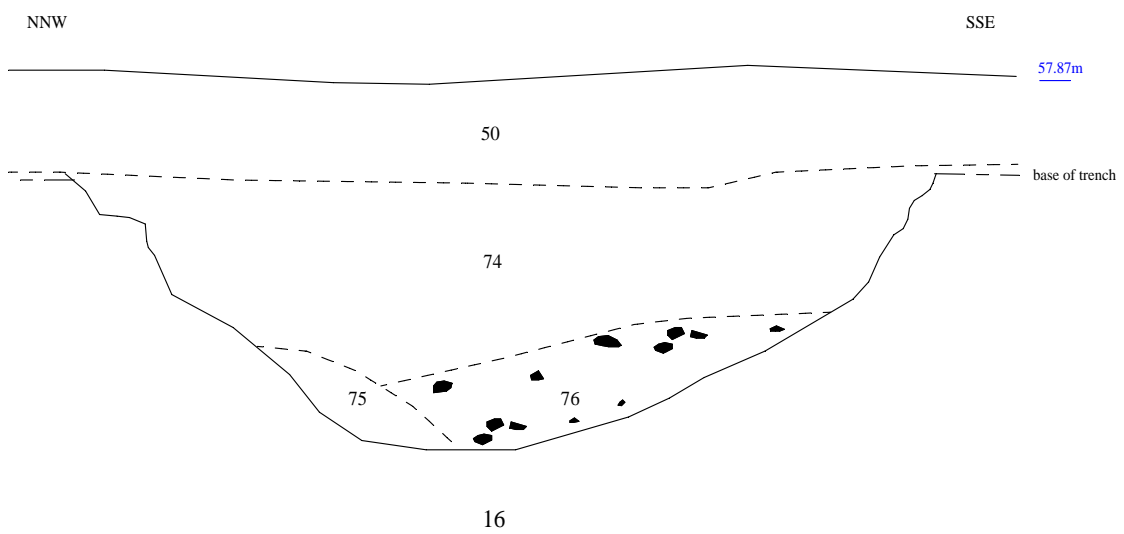


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N-S aligned cropmark



E-W aligned cropmark



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Figure 5. Sections of Crop mark ditches (Slot 7 and 16).







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



Plate 2. Trench 1, ditch 11, looking south, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

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Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Trench 5, looking east. Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m



Plate 4. Trench 5, cropmark ditch 7, looking south, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 3 and 4.

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Plate 5. Trench 8, looking east, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 6. Trench 8, ditch 4 and feature 5, looking south west, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 5 and 6.

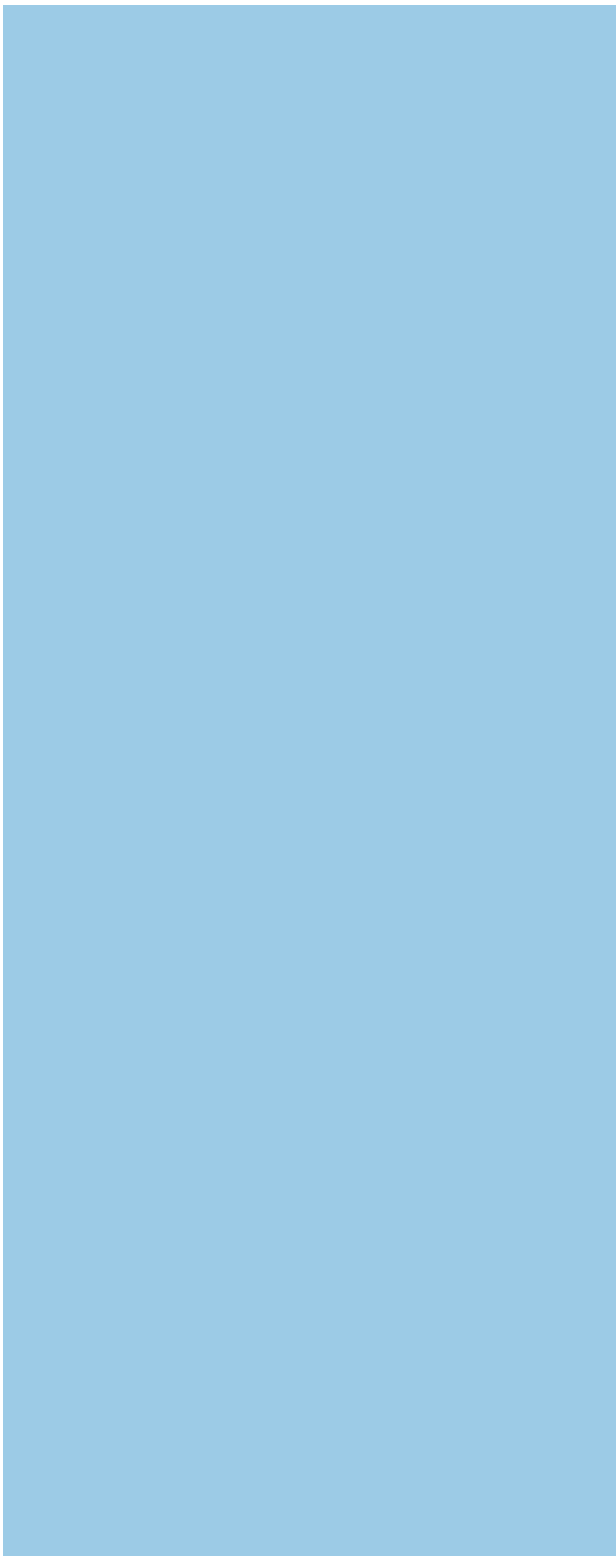
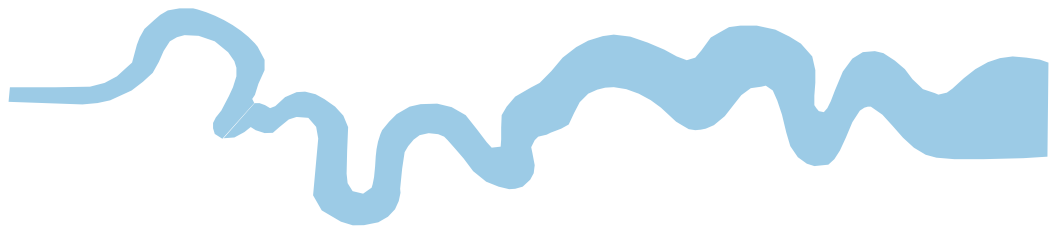
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## TIME CHART

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





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