

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Greensleeves, Blackditch,
Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Thomas Stewart and Andy Taylor

Site Code: GBSH 21/223

(SP 4129 0574)

Greensleeves, Blackditch, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Mr C James

by Thomas Stewart and Andy Taylor

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code GBSH 21/223

November 2021

Summary

Site name: Greensleeves, Blackditch, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire

Grid reference: SP 4129 0574

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 6th-13th October 2021

Project Coordinator: Tim Dawson

Site supervisor: Thomas Stewart

Site code: GBSH 21/223

Area of site: c.0.2 hectares

Summary of results: Linear features, pits and a posthole of medieval date were identified in two of the five trenches. The site can be considered to have some archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading, RG1 5NR and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museums Service in due course.

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Greensleeves, Blackditch, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Evaluation

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Report 21/223

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Greensleeves, Blackditch, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire (SP 4129 0574) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Faith Swarbrick of The Rural Planning Practice, Council Offices, Trinity Road, Cirencester, Gloucester, GL7 1PX on behalf of Mr Clive James, Greensleeves, Blackditch, Stanton Harcourt, Witney, Oxfordshire, OX29 5SB.

Planning permission (app 19/02407/FUL) has been sought from West Oxfordshire District Council for the erection of four semi-detached dwellings on the site at with garages, associated landscaping and alterations to existing vehicular access. This was refused and a subsequent appeal dismissed. In anticipation of a new application, and due to the potential presence of archaeological features within the application area, an archaeological field evaluation has been required.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2021), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Richard Oram, Lead Archaeologist with Oxfordshire County Archaeology Service, the advisers to the District on matters relating to archaeology, and based on a brief supplied by Oxfordshire County Archaeology Service (Oram 2021). The fieldwork was undertaken by Thomas Stewart with Emily Gibson and Sophie Peng between 6th and 13th October 2021 and the site code is GBSH 21/223. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museums Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located in the centre of Stanton Harcourt which lies *c.* 10km south-west of Witney in west Oxfordshire (Fig. 1). It is a relatively flat area of land and currently consists of gardens associated with Greensleeves, to the north of the house, bounded by Main Road to the north and other gardens on all other sides (Fig. 2). The underlying geology is mapped as 2nd Summertown-Radley sand and gravel (BGS 1982), which was observed in all of the trenches and the site lies at a height of *c.* 68m above Ordnance Datum.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a brief originally provided by Mr Hugh Coddington and updated by Mr Richard Oram (Oram 2021). In summary, the site's archaeological potential stems from its location within an area of high archaeological potential, with evidence of activity from the Neolithic period to the present day, including cropmark evidence identified on aerial photographs in the immediate vicinity.

Immediately to the south and west of the site, an archaeological evaluation (Beaverstock 2017) identified a dense spread of archaeological features, including post holes, pits, ditches and linear features, some of which are structural. There, the level of preservation appeared to be relatively good, despite localized truncation caused by quarrying and demolition. Most features appeared to date to the early Iron Age, with some evidence of later Iron Age and Roman activity followed by Medieval occupation to the north. Subsequent excavation on that site (ongoing) has revealed a dense complex of features, dominated by those of Iron Age date with a very strong overall resemblance to the important nearby site at Gravelly Guy (Lambrick and Allen 2004) to the south-west. Other deposits revealed included some Neolithic and Roman features but unexpectedly a large number of Anglo-Saxon buildings. This suggests significant potential for further archaeological remains to be present on the current site.

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.

Specific aims of the project were:

- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present; and
- to provide information to allow preparation of a mitigation strategy if necessary.

It was proposed to dig five trenches, each 13m long and 1.60m wide. These were dug by a JCB-type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Sufficient of any identified archaeological deposits would be investigated according to an agreed sampling strategy. All spoilheaps were monitored for finds.

Results

All five trenches were dug as close as possible to their intended locations, although some slight repositioning occurred due to access and to avoid trees (Fig. 3). The trenches measured 1.60m wide, between 11m and 14.40m long and between 0.60m and 0.90m in depth. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features, with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 2.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was aligned NE-SW and measured 13.50m long and 0.90m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.40m of topsoil overlying 0.40m of a dark brown grey silty clay. This overlay 0.10m of a very dark brown grey silty clay overlying yellow sand and gravel natural geology.

Trench 2 (Figs 4 and 5; Pls 1, 3-6)

Trench 2 was aligned NW-SE and measured 13.70m long and 0.69m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.49m of topsoil overlying 0.20m of subsoil overlying a light brown yellow clay natural geology. Between the NW end of the trench and 3.50m five inter-cutting ditches were observed, all apparently perpendicular to the trench. Ditch 8 was 1.50m wide and 0.70m deep and was cutting ditches 7 and 10. It had two fills, a light brown grey silty clay (68) and dark brown grey silty clay (69) with 69 producing 13 sherds of medieval pottery and three pieces of animal bone. Ditch 7 had three fills (65, 66, 67), none of which provided any dating evidence. Ditch 10 measured 1.20m wide, 0.55m deep and had two fills (71, 72): respectively a dark brown grey silty clay and a dark green grey silty clay that contained two sherds of medieval pottery. Ditch 9, cut by 10, was 0.60m wide and 0.63m deep and its dark brown grey silty clay fill (70) contained three sherds of medieval pottery. Only a small part of ditch 11 survived and no finds were recovered from either of its fills (73, 74). Based on the short lengths visible in the trench, it appears that all of these were successive re-markings of the same line.

Pit 12 was observed between 3.80m and 5m and measured 1.44m in diameter and 0.33m deep. It had three fills (62, 63, 64) with 62 being a dark red brown silty clay; 63 was a dark brown grey silty clay; and 64 was a dark grey brown silty clay that contained eight sherds of medieval pottery and seven pieces of animal bone.

At 5.40m a further ditch (1) was recorded measuring 1m wide and 0.46m deep, parallel to the others. It was filled with a light brown grey silty clay (58) that contained 39 sherds of medieval pottery and 12 pieces of animal bone. The ditch was cutting a pit (2) which was 0.88m wide and 0.65m deep. Its light brown grey silty clay fill

(60) contained most of a medieval vessel (52), whose internal fill (59) also produced 15 pieces of animal bone, along with a further two sherds of medieval pottery and four pieces of animal bone.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was aligned NE-SW and measured 14.40m long and 0.63m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil overlying 0.39m of subsoil overlying yellow sand and gravel natural geology. Multiple truncations were recorded however after investigation these were clearly modern, containing china and modern glass.

Trench 4 (Figs 4 and 5; Pls 2 and 6)

Trench 4 was aligned approximately NE-SW and measured 11m long and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.50m of topsoil overlying 0.10m of subsoil overlying yellow sand and gravel natural geology. Between 1m and 4.90m two inter-cutting ditches (5 and 6) were recorded. Ditch 5 measured 1.19m wide, 0.46m deep and it contained two fills (55 and 56): upper fill 55 was a mid brown grey sandy silt that produced 13 sherds of medieval pottery, and lower fill 56 was a mid brown grey sandy silt and contained a sherd of medieval pottery. Ditch 6 was cut by ditch 5 and was at least 0.55m wide and 0.43m deep, filled with a mid brown grey sandy silt (57) that contained 10 sherds of medieval pottery and a piece of animal bone. A relationship slot was dug between ditch 5 [17] and a gully 16, which showed the ditch cutting the gully. However no finds were recovered from either in this instance.

Between 3.50m and 5.50m a cluster of pits and small pits or postholes was observed. Pit 4 was cut by ditch 5 and measured 0.30m in depth and was filled with a mid brown grey sand silt (54) containing six sherds of medieval pottery and two pieces of animal bone. Pits 13 and 14 each produced a single sherd of medieval pottery from their mid grey brown silty clay fills (75 and 76). Posthole 15 was located at 7.20m and measured 0.50m wide, 0.56m deep which had two fills (77, 78): 77 was a light brown grey silty clay and 78 was a mid grey brown silty clay that contained a piece of animal bone.

Trench 5

This trench was aligned NE-SW and measured 13.50m long and 0.81m deep. Its stratigraphy consisted of 0.40m of topsoil overlying 0.15m of subsoil. This overlay 0.27m of a dark brown silty clay overlying 0.09m of dark brown grey silty clay overlying sand and gravel natural geology.

Finds

Pottery by Sue Anderson

One hundred and forty-eight sherds of pottery weighing 2306g were collected from 15 contexts during the evaluation (Appendix 3). It is almost all medieval. Table A3.1 shows summary quantification by fabric, Table A3.2 the summary by context, with spot-dates.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) and minimum number of vessels (MNV). Late Saxon and medieval fabric codes were assigned from the Oxfordshire fabric series (Mellor 1994). Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG (1998). More detail is recorded in an Access database which forms the archive catalogue.

The assemblage

Four small body and base sherds of Late Saxon Oxford Shelly Ware were the earliest pottery from the site. All were abraded and residual. Two main Late Saxon to early medieval types were present, flint-tempered SW Oxfordshire Ware (OXBF) and oolitic limestone-tempered West Oxfordshire (Cotswolds) Ware (OXAC). The OXBF group included 40 sherds from a single large jar, found in ditch 2 (fills 52 and 59). This had an everted rim with a flat-topped bevelled bead and thumbing on the outer edge. The OXAC group included four jars and two dishes, all with parallels in the Oxford corpus (*cf.* Mellor 1994, figs 10.1, 10.5, 11.9, 11.16, 12.3–4).

Early medieval wares included a few body and base fragments of sandy Oxford ware in fine to medium sandy fabrics, including one with external light green glaze and possibly incised decoration. Also broadly contemporary was a base fragment of Developed St Neots-type ware.

High medieval wares comprised a body fragment of unglazed Brill/Boarstall Ware, a few body and base fragments of Kennet Valley Ware, and some body sherds of Minety-type ware. However this group was dominated by Wychwood ware, which included a jar rim (*cf.* Mellor 1994, fig. 46.4), a possible jug rim (*cf.* Mellor 1994, fig. 47.2) and a large shallow dish with a flat-topped everted rim. One body sherd of sandy ware, recorded as 'MCW', contained abundant fine pink sand and did not fit into the Oxford fabric series.

Later wares comprised a body fragment of late medieval or early post-medieval Brill/Boarstall ware and a body sherd of an unidentified stoneware of probably German origin (pale grey, unglazed). Two tiny sherds from a sample were unidentifiable.

All of the pottery was recovered from features in trenches 2 and 4. The largest quantities came from pit 2 (45 sherds) and ditch 1 in Trench 2, but most of the pits and several of the ditch slots produced more than 6 sherds each.

Summary

Pottery of medieval date was recovered from trenches 2 and 4 and several features can be dated spanning the medieval period. The range of wares is typical of this part of Oxfordshire, with most of the coarsewares originating west and south-west of Oxford. Only one glazed sherd, an Oxford ware fragment, was recovered, with the majority of vessels being cooking pots rather than table wares. Several large fragments of bowls and shallow dishes were recovered and the average sherd weight was high overall at 15.6g, suggesting that the sherds had not travelled far prior to their deposition, and indicating settlement of medieval date in the near vicinity.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of non-human bone was recovered from eight contexts within the evaluated area. Weighing 327.0g, a total of 45 pieces of bone were present for analysis (Appendix 4a). The remains were generally well preserved, with minimal damage to the cortical bone surfaces, although a moderate to high degree of fragmentation was noted. Few complete skeletal elements were present at the time of analysis.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements based on size, not by species, into one of three general categories: “large”, “medium”, and “small”. Horse and cow are represented by the large size category, sheep/goat, deer and pigs are in the medium size category, and dog, cat, etc. are designated “small”.

Due to fragmentation, a total of 14 fragments were unidentified even to general animal size category. The rest of the assemblage, 31 pieces of bone, was allocated to element, species, and/or general size category, which resulted in the identification of a minimum of five animal individuals: one cow, two sheep/goat, one pig, and one “small” animal (likely a rodent). Just three fragments (6.7%) were allocated to the “large” size category. Of those, a single portion of left distal radius recovered from ditch 1 (58) indicated the presence of at least one cow.

A total of 13 fragments (28.9%) were of “medium” animal size. Evidence of a minimum of two sheep/goats was recovered from three ditch features across the evaluated area. Identified fragments included a portion of jaw and a right metacarpal (1 (58)), as well as three distal ends of humeri (6 (57) and 8 (69)). The duplication of right distal humeri (also of differing sizes) in 8 (69) indicated the presence of a minimum of two sheep/goats within both the feature and the assemblage.

A pig canine and a portion of jaw were recovered from ditch 1 (58).

Fragments from a minimum of one “small” animal individual were the most abundant within the assemblage, with a total of 15 fragments (33.3% of the assemblage) present at the time of analysis. This included

14 fragments of appendicular skeleton within the fill of a pottery vessel 2 (59). Given the overall size, it is likely these were the remains of a rodent (possibly intrusive).

No evidence of butchery practices was noted, and no further information could be retrieved from the well preserved, but moderately fragmented remains.

Burnt Bone

Small fragments of burnt non-human bone were recovered from in and around pit 2 (fills 52, 59, and 60). Weighing just 13g, a total of 13 fragments were present for analysis (Appendix 4b). All fragments were well preserved, with dense textures and minimal damage to the cortical bone surfaces, however the remains were frequently highly fragmented. Maximum post-excavation fragment lengths of 20.3mm (59) to 33.5mm (52) were recorded.

The majority of fragments were uniformly white in colour, which suggests the fragments were exposed to temperatures in excess of *c.* 600°C during the heating process. However, a single charred fragment was observed in (52), and a grey piece of bone in (60). Temperatures up to *c.*300°C produce charred (black) bone (Holden *et al.* 1995a; b), while hues of blue and grey indicated the incomplete oxidation of the organic components of the bone, obtained by reaching temperatures up to 600°C.

Identified fragments within the small assemblage of burnt bone included a portion of acetabulum (59) and a rib shaft (60), both of a “small” animal. No further information could be retrieved from the remains.

Environmental Investigation by Elspeth St John-Brooks

In total three samples were taken across the site (two from pit 2) but only one produced paleoenvironmental material which came from Pit 12. Sub-samples of 8L of soil were floated and sieved using a 0.25mm flot mesh and the resultant flots air dried. The sample flots were then passed through 0.5cm, 0.25cm and 0.10cm sieves and fragments fractured using a blade for species identification. These were then examined with a hand lens at x8 magnification and under a lower powered microscope at magnifications between x50 and x1000. Identification was carried out using Jacomet 2006 and Schweingruber 1978 along with online resources <http://www.plantatlas.eu/> and <http://www.woodanatomy.ch/>. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Stace (1997).

Pit 12 produced no seeds but charcoal was present, there were small fragments of Oak (*Quercus*) which were identified through fracturing with a blade, these were small in size and overall <1cm.

Shell by Cristina Mateos

A single oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell fragment was recovered from ditch 6 (fill 57) weighing 20g. The shell is a right valve, with maximum dimensions of 64mm x 59mm and has a V-shaped notch on the edge that was made while opening the oyster. Oysters were a common foodstuff in medieval (and Roman) times, even well inland.

Fired clay by Danielle Milbank

A very small quantity of fired clay was recovered from one context encountered in the evaluation, comprising two fragments weighing 1g, recovered from pit 12 (64). The fabric is a fine to slightly rough textured clay with no inclusions or very sparse sandy inclusions and a red to red brown colour, with dark areas suggestive of reduced oxygen conditions. The material is very highly fragmented and lacks diagnostic characteristics, and cannot be closely dated.

Stone by Danielle Milbank

A single stone object weighing 6g was recovered from the spoilheap of trench 5), which represents part of a spindle whorl in worked fine-grained hard grey limestone. The shape is plano-convex, with a central perforation of 8mm diameter, a height of 19mm and an approximate diameter when complete of 36mm, and although similar examples are known for a range of periods, it is most likely to be of broadly medieval date.

Conclusion

The evaluation was carried out as intended and identified a moderate amount of archaeology. These deposits comprised linear ditches, likely representing boundary features as well as domestic rubbish pits. These may indicate that the site is on the periphery of settlement from the medieval period, with pottery indicating a consistent date of c.12–14th century with one pit being later medieval, and showing its contents to have been domestic rubbish both sourced and deposited locally. A very few sherds may be late Saxon rather than medieval but all were from medieval features. The site can be considered to have archaeological potential, but it does not obviously appear to relate to the wealth of prehistoric and Roman remains found on nearby sites.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	13.50	1.60	0.90	0-0.40m topsoil; 0.40m-0.80m subsoil; 0.80m-0.90m dark brown grey silty clay; 0.90m+ yellow gravel natural geology.
2	13.70	1.60	0.69	0-0.49m topsoil; 0.49m-0.69m subsoil; 0.69m+ yellow gravel natural geology. Ditches 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, Pits 2, 12. [Pis 1, 3-5]
3	14.40	1.60	0.63	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.63m subsoil; 0.63m+ yellow gravel natural geology.
4	11.00	1.60	0.60	0-0.50m topsoil; 0.50m-0.60m subsoil; 0.60m+ yellow gravel natural geology. Ditches 5, 6, 17, Gully 16, Pits 3, 4, 13, 14, Posthole 15. [Pis 2 and 6]
5	13.50	1.60	0.81	0-0.40m topsoil; 0.40m-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m-0.72m dark brown grey silty clay; 0.72m-0.81m dark brown grey silty clay; 0.81m+ yellow gravel natural geology.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
2	1	58	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
2	2	52, 59, 60, 61	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
2	7	65, 66, 67	Ditch	Medieval	Stratigraphy
2	8	68, 69	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
2	9	70	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
2	10	71, 72	Ditch	Medieval	Stratigraphy
2	11	73, 74	Ditch	Medieval	Stratigraphy
2	12	62, 63, 64	Pit	Medieval	Pottery
4	3	53	Pit	Medieval or later	Stratigraphy
4	4	54	Pit	Medieval	Pottery
4	5	55, 56	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
4	6	57	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
4	13	75	Pit	Medieval	Pottery
4	14	76	Pit	Medieval	Pottery
4	15	77, 78	Posthole	Unknown	-
4	16	79	Gully	Medieval or earlier	Stratigraphy
4	17	80	Ditch	Medieval	Same as 6

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Pottery

Table A3.1: Pottery quantification by fabric in approximate date order

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date range</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt/g</i>	<i>eve</i>	<i>MNV</i>
OXB	LSax Oxford Shelly Ware	L.8th-E.11th c.	4	19		4
OXAC	LSax & EMed W Oxon Ware	L.9th-L.13th c.	25	353	0.53	18
OXBF	LSax & EMed SW Oxon Ware	L.9th-L.13th c.	59	1202	0.28	14
OXY	LSax-Med Oxford Ware	E.11th-L.13th c.	11	86		10
OXR	St Neots-type Ware (developed)	L.11th-13th c. c.	1	19		1
OXAW	Brill/Boarstall Ware	M.12th-M.14th c.	1	5		1
OXAQ	E Wilts Ware (Kennet Valley)	M.12th-M.15th c.	8	38		6
OXBB	Minety Ware	M.12th-M.16th c.	5	35		5
OXCX	Wychwood Ware (NW Oxon)	L.12th-M.15th c.	29	533	0.18	22
MCW	Medieval sandy coarseware	11th-14th c.	1	4		1
GSW	German stoneware	14th-18th c.	1	5		1
OXBX	LMed Brill/Boarstall ware	15th-17th c.	1	6		1
UNID	Unidentified	?	2	1		2
<i>Totals</i>			<i>148</i>	<i>2306</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>86</i>

Table A3.2: Pottery distribution and spotdates

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fabrics</i>	<i>Spotdate</i>
2	2	52	Pit	OXY OXAC OXBF	12th-13th c.?
	1	58	Ditch	OXB OXY OXAC OXBF OXBB OXCX	L.12th-14th c.
	2	59	Pit	OXBF	12th-13th c.?
	2	60	Pit	OXY OXAC	11th-13th c.
	12	64	Pit	OXAC OXBF OXCX OXBX GSW UNID	15th-16th c.
	8	69	Ditch	OXY OXAC OXBF OXCX	13th-14th c.?
	9	70	Ditch	OXY OXAC OXCX	L.12th-14th c.
	10	72	Ditch	OXBF	L.9th-L.13th c.
4	4	54	Pit	OXAQ OXBF OXCX	L.12th-13th c.
	5	55	Ditch	OXB OXAC OXBF OXAQ OXBB OXCX	L.12th-14th c.
	5	56	Ditch	OXCX	L.12th-14th c.
	6	57	Ditch	OXB OXY OXAQ MCW OXCX	L.12th-13th c.?
	13	75	Pit	OXCX	L.12th-M.15th c.
	14	76	Pit	OXBB	M.12th-M.16th c.
-			spoilheap	OXR OXAW OXCX	U/S

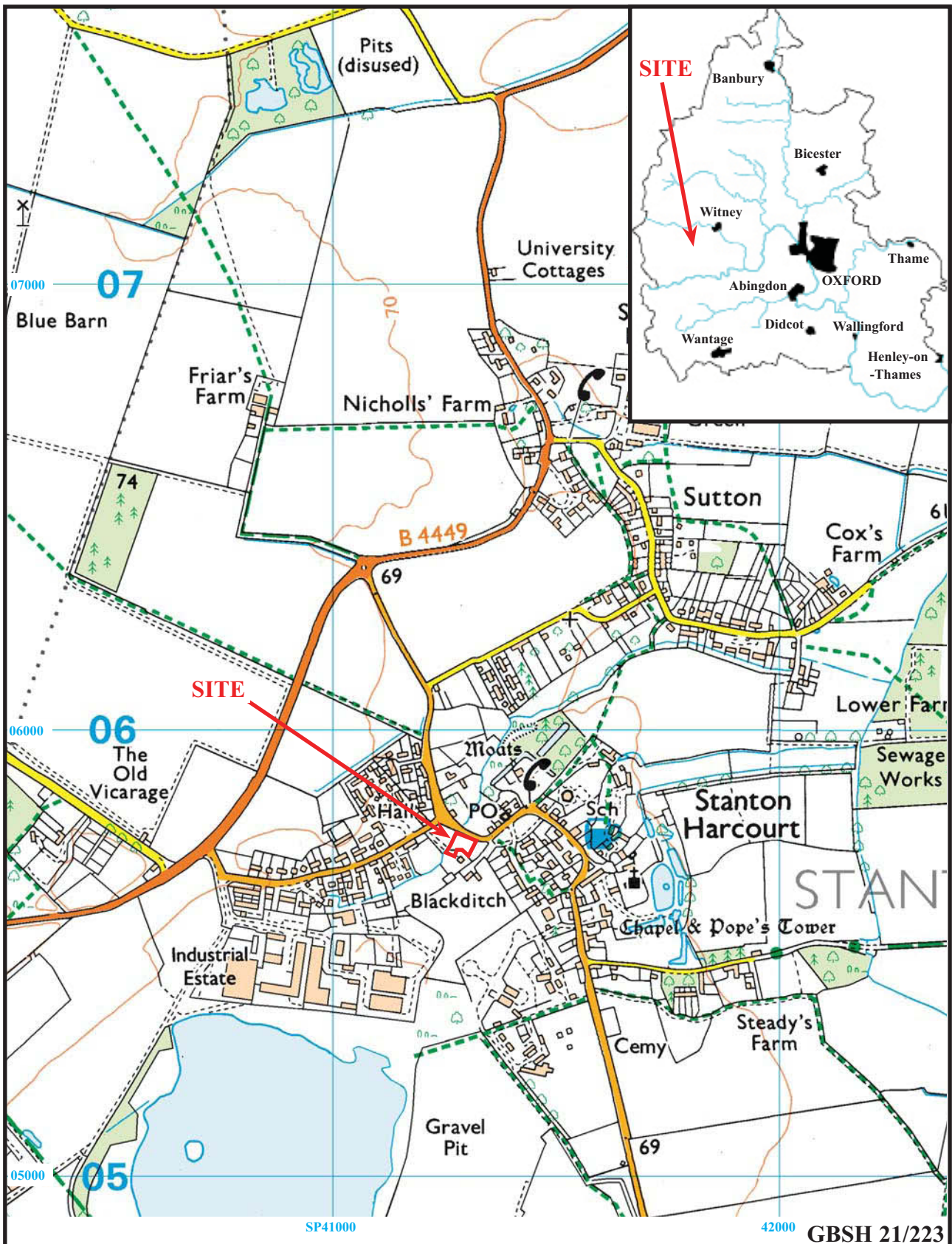
APPENDIX 4: Catalogues of Animal Bone

4a: Inventory of animal bone. Key: lbsf = long bone shaft fragment

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No. frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Unidentified</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	1	58	12	258	2 (cow)	6 (pig, sheep/goat)	-	4	"Large" mandible frag; Cow left distal radius; Pig mandibular canine and jaw fragment; Sheep/goat tooth, jaw fragment and right metacarpal
2	2	59	15	1	-	1	14 (rodent)	-	"Medium" incisor; "Small": several lbsf (rodent?)
2	2	60	4	11	-	-	-	4	lbsf
4	4	54	2	19	1	1	-	-	unidentified
4	6	57	1	22	-	1 (sheep/goat)	-	-	Sheep/goat left distal humerus shaft
2	8	69	3	54	-	2 (sheep/goat)	-	1	Sheep/goat 2 right distal humeri (different sizes, MNI = 2)
2	12	64	7	6	-	2	1	4	"Medium" rib and phalanx. "Small" scapula (rodent?)
4	15	78	1	1	-	-	-	1	lbsf

4b: Inventory of burnt bone. Key: Lbsf = long bone shaft fragment

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Max frag size (mm)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	52	5	10.0	33.5	charred, white	Lbsf, joint surface (?distal femur)
	59	6	2.0	20.3	white	"Small" animal fragment of acetabulum
2	60	2	1.0	32.2	grey, white	"Small" animal rib shaft

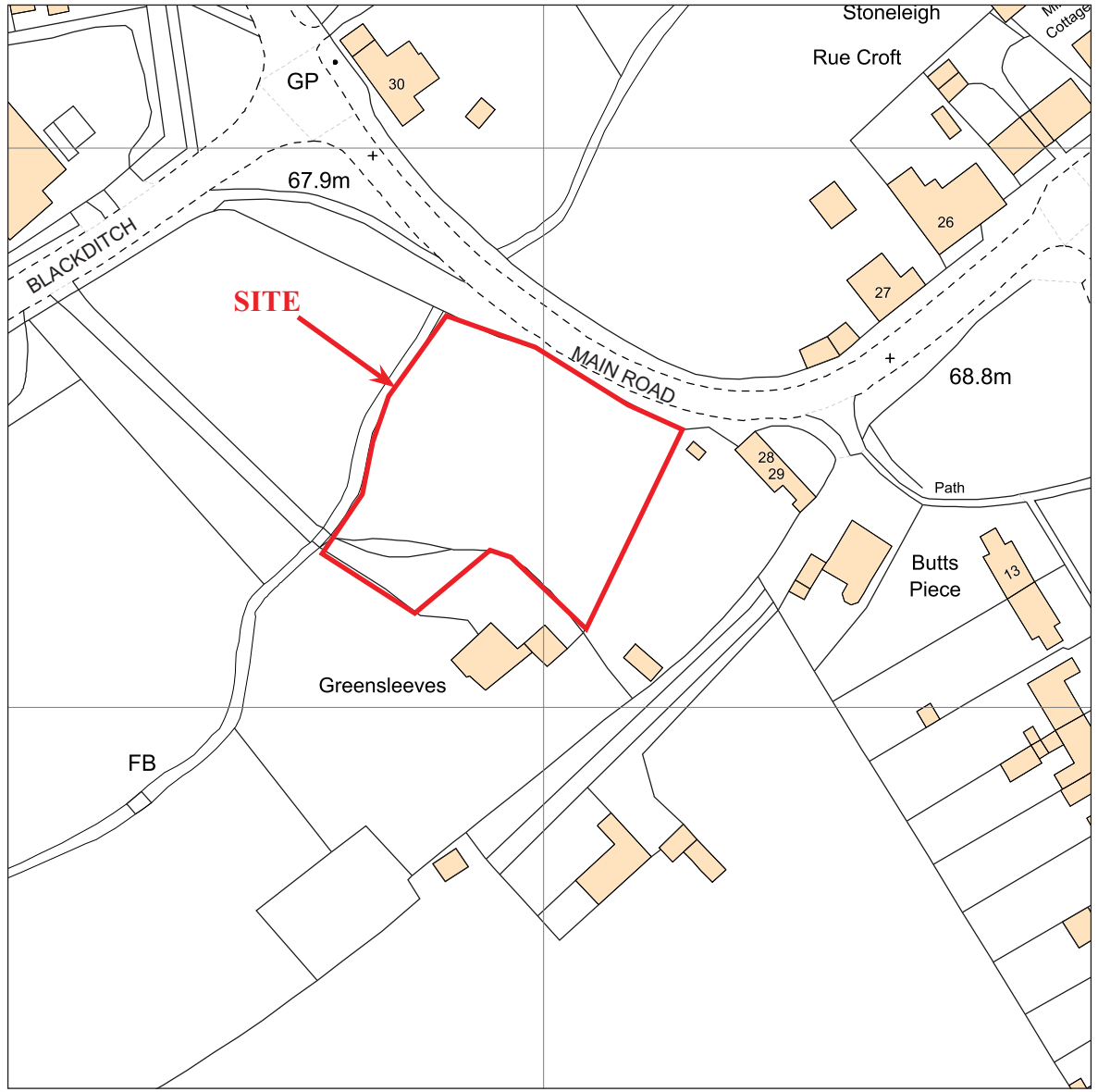


**Land north of Greensleeves, Blackditch,
Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, 2021
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Stanton Harcourt and Oxfordshire.

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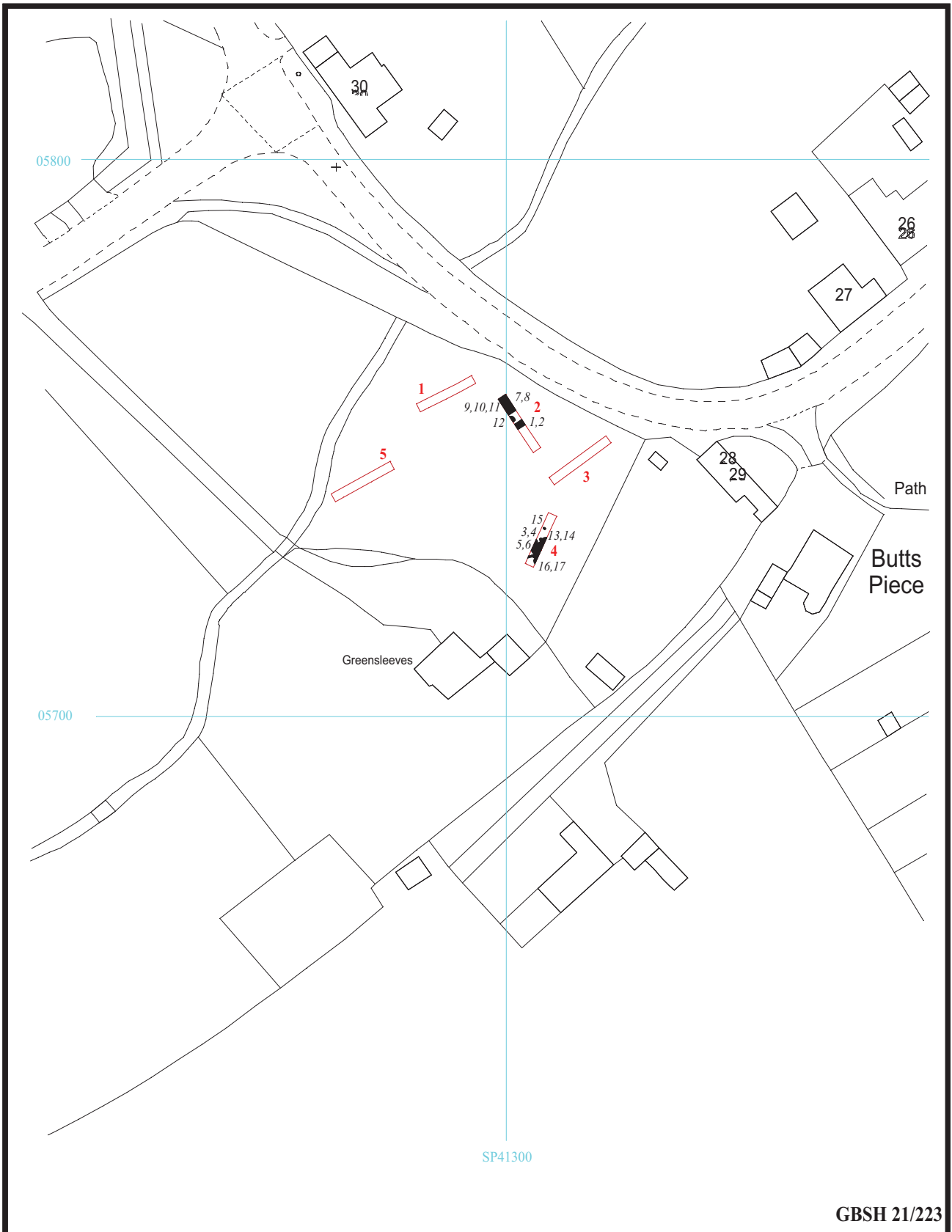
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**Land north of Greensleeves, Blackditch,
Staton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, 2021
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment**
Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Main Road.

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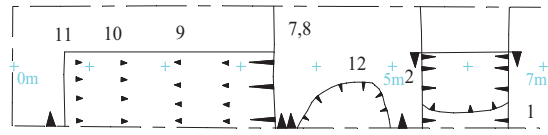
**Land north of Greensleeves, Blackditch,
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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 3. Location of trenches.

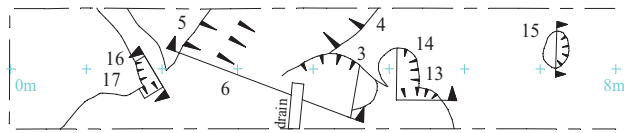


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Trench 2



Trench 4



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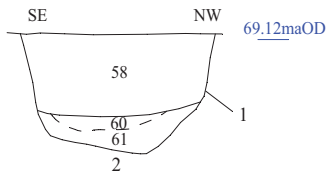
**Land north of Greensleeves, Blackditch,
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Figure 4. Detail of trenches.

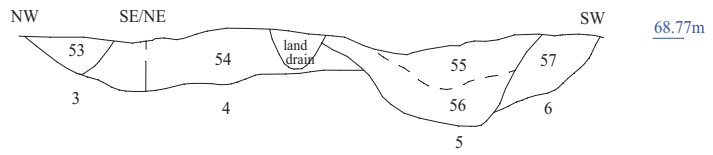


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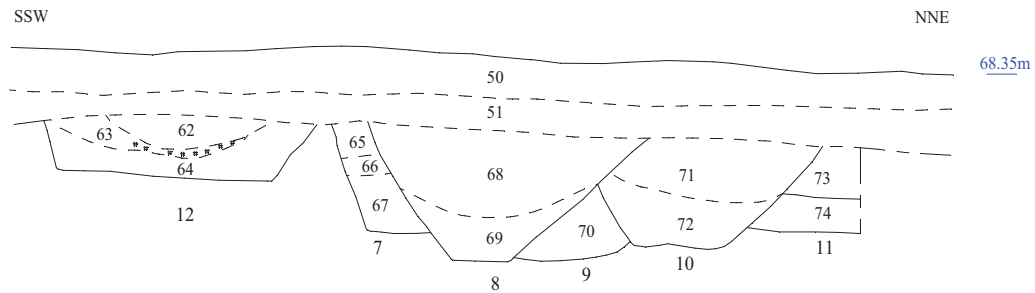
Trench 2



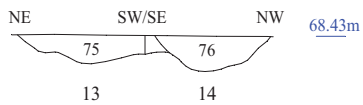
Trench 4



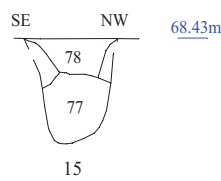
Trench 2



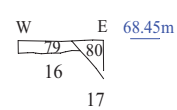
Trench 4



Trench 4



Trench 4



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Figure 5. Sections.





Plate 1. Trench 2, looking South East, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 4, looking North, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m

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**Land at Greensleeves, Blackditch,
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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 and 2.**

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Plate 3. Trench 2, ditch 1/2, pot in base, looking North East,
Scales: horizontal 0.3m and 0.1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 2, looking South, truncated features 3-6,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m

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**Land at Greensleeves, Blackditch,
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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 3 and 4.**

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Plate 5. Trench 2, ditch 7-11, looking South West,
Scales: horizontal 2m, vertical 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Trench 2, pits 13-14, looking South,
Scales: horizontal 0.5m and 0.3m, vertical 0.1m

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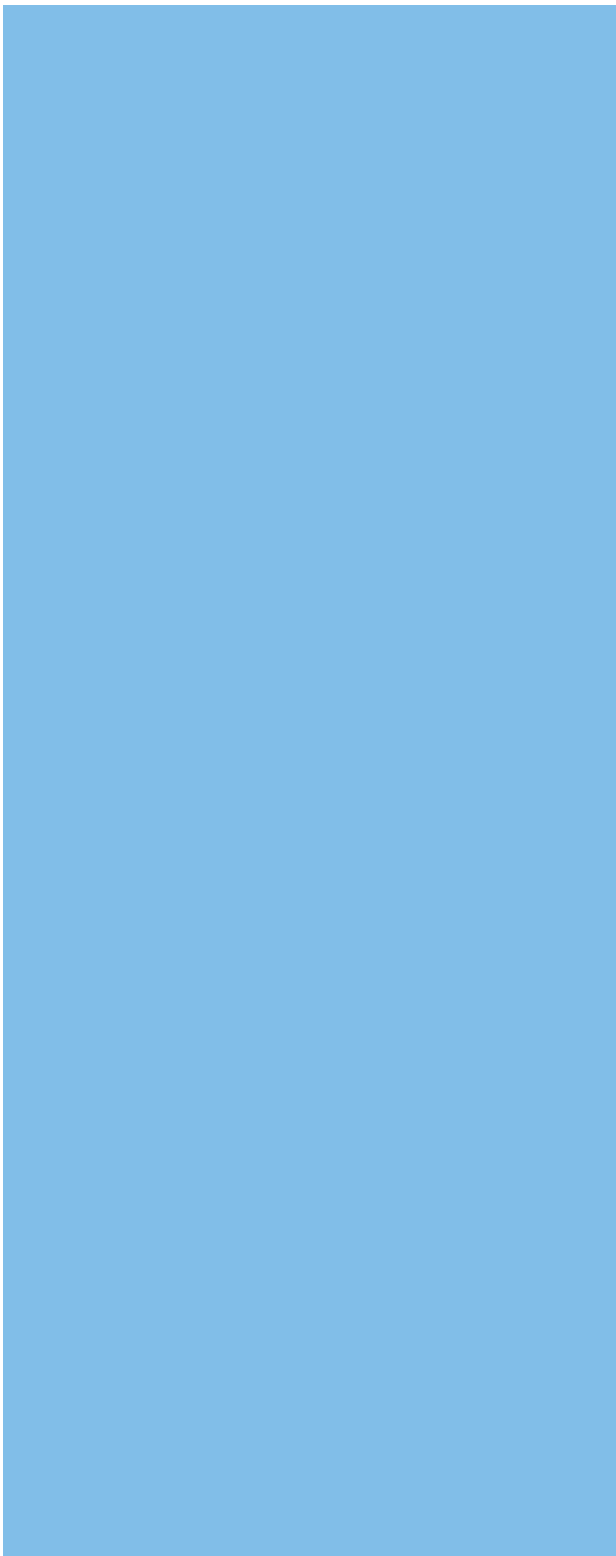
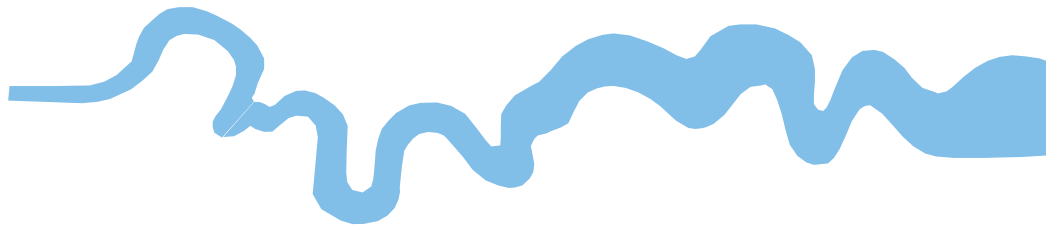
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Plates 5 and 6.**

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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 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	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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