

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Glebe Farm, Priors Lane,
Hinton Waldrist, Oxfordshire**

Archaeological Excavation

by David Platt

Site Code: GFO15/254

(SU3795 9891)

**Glebe Farm, Priors Lane,
Hinton Waldrist, Oxfordshire**

**An Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief
for Country Estates Ltd**

by David Platt

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code GFO15/254

June 2016

Summary

Site name: Glebe Farm, Priors Lane, Hinton Waldrist, Oxfordshire

Grid reference: SU3795 9891

Site activity: Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 26th January - 16th March 2016

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: David Platt

Site code: GFO15/254

Area of site: c.0.4ha

Summary of results: A relatively dense concentration of archaeological features was recorded, mostly shallow linear features on the same ENE–WSW alignment, with two sets of curving gullies, and five pits. Very small quantities of pottery suggest several phases of occupation, with two gullies and two pits possibly being Iron Age, two gullies and a pit Saxon, one gully medieval and the remaining ditches or gullies Roman. However, this dating can only be regarded as tentative.

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 with accession code OXCMS: 2015.239.

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 03.06.16 Steve Preston ✓ 06.06.16

Glebe Farm, Priors Lane, Hinton Waldrist, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief

by David Platt

Report 15/254b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out on land at Glebe Farm, Priors Lane, Hinton Waldrist, Oxfordshire (SU3795 9891) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Matthew Jeal on behalf of Country Estates Ltd, Kingfisher House, 17 Aldbury House, Reading, Berkshire RG30 1BD.

Planning permission (app no P15/V0456/FUL) has been gained from Vale of White District Council to erect six three-bed dwellings with carports and associated works. The consent is subject to two conditions (3 and 4) relating to archaeology. An initial phase of investigation (field evaluation) had revealed archaeological deposits all 6 trenches, ranging in date from the Iron Age to the 17th century (Platt 2015) and therefore further excavation was required in order to mitigate the archaeological impact of the development.

The excavation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Hugh Coddington of Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service and based on a brief supplied by him (Coddington 2016). The fieldwork was undertaken by David Platt, Ellen McManus, Luis Esteves, Cosmo Bacon and Kyle Beaverstock between 26th January and 16th March 2016 and the site code is GFO15/254. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course with accession code OXCMS: 2015.239.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the south-eastern extent of the village of Hinton Waldrist (Fig. 1), 2km north-west of Kingston Bagpuize and 11km west of Abingdon. The site lies east of Priors Lane and north of Hinton Road, at the opposite end of the village from the church and manor house. The current land use is arable farmland and the site's elevation was *c.*96m above Ordnance Datum (Fig. 2). The underlying geology is mapped as sand (BGS 1971) and this was observed on the site as a yellow grey clayey sand.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site area was initially highlighted in a brief for the project prepared by Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service (Coddington 2016) and confirmed by field evaluation (Platt 2015). In summary the site lies in an area of archaeological potential in the immediate vicinity of a former cruck-framed cottage apparently built in the 17th century but demolished by the late 19th century. Roman and Saxon artefacts have also been found to the north, suggestive of earlier activity within the area. The evaluation carried out on the site (Platt, 2015) identified a number of ditches, three of these, located in the easternmost trench, are likely Iron Age in date. A gully and a pit of Iron Age date were also identified in the eastern area of the site. A ditch of possible medieval date was observed in the northernmost trench. The evaluation also successfully identified the presence of the foundations of the cruck-framed cottage observed in early Ordnance Survey maps.

Objectives and methodology

The general objectives of the project were to:

- excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by the proposed development;
- produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site;
- establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc; and to
- produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

The specific research objectives were to answer the following questions:

- When was the site first utilised and when was it abandoned?
- What is the nature and origin of the features previously recorded on the site?
- What is the palaeoenvironmental setting of the area?

The mitigation adopted combined two open area excavations (Areas A and B) and a watching brief (Fig. 3). Both of the areas selected for excavation were to be mechanically stripped of overburden, down to the archaeologically relevant layer, under constant archaeological supervision. The area of the watching brief was also to be stripped under archaeological supervision, but this did not always reach the archaeologically relevant horizon, being confined to the subsoil in places. Topsoil was to be removed under continuous archaeological supervision by a 360° digger fitted with a toothless bucket to expose the uppermost surface of archaeological deposits. Where appropriate and necessary, hand cleaning of the stripped surface was to take place and all archaeological features were to be planned and sectioned as a minimum objective, with hand excavation to an agreed sampling fraction depending on feature type.

Results

The fieldwork comprised two components: area excavation and watching brief. The area excavation took place in two locations (A, B) of 275 and 183sq m respectively which corresponded with the footprints of proposed new buildings where they corresponded with archaeological deposits revealed by the evaluation. Topsoil and overburden were removed by a machine fitted with a ditching bucket under archaeological supervision to reveal the top of the natural geology.

The watching brief observed the area of the access road. This area was stripped in two phases, the first phase stripped the length of road running north - south while the second phase stripped the area running east from Priors Lane then turning south to join the first phase. The north-south segment was only stripped to the subsoil at a depth of 0.42m. The boundary of the eastern excavation area could be seen as a cut in the subsoil. No archaeological features were observed.

The west - east section of the road was stripped to a depth of 0.75m at the western end sloping upwards to 0.5m at the eastern end (Pl. 5), only at the far western end was the natural geology exposed. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of recently laid made ground; 0.18m topsoil; 0.35m of subsoil overlying natural geology.

Iron Age

Gully 1002

The earliest features on the site was curving gully 1002, which was located in the eastern excavation area, aligned east - west and terminated at both ends. It was investigated by two slots (101 and 117) which revealed it to be between 0.32m and 0.60m wide and between 0.10m and 0.20m deep. It contained a single fill of light brown grey clayey silt. It contained no pottery but was cut by Iron Age pit 16 and Roman ditch 1001 (slot 116); it could conceivably be earlier.

Pit 16

Pit 16 was irregularly oval, 1.35m long by 0.90m wide and 0.50m deep and contained three fills, the primary fill (74) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey sand from which a single piece of Iron Age pottery was recovered, the secondary fill (73) consisted of a dark brown grey clayey sand from which 3 cattle bones, 1 medium mammal and 2 unidentified teeth were recovered, the tertiary fill (72) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey sand from which 7 Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered, all from one vessel. This vessel also had carbonized residues. Pit 16 was cut by pit 17 and gully 1004 (15) though the latter relationship was not entirely clear. It truncated the terminal of gully 1002.

Pit 17

Pit 17 was 0.55m in diameter and 0.55m deep and had vertical sides and a rounded base, the single fill (75) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey sand from which 5 pieces of Iron Age Pottery were recovered, the relationships with gully 15/106 and pit 16 were unclear but it appeared that pit 17 was stratigraphically the latest of these three.

Gully 1007

Gully 1007 was investigated by two slots (100 and 113). It was curvilinear, aligned broadly E - W, and terminated at the western end. Its eastern end was truncated by gully 1008 but would have been terminating there also. The gully was 0.30m wide and between 0.11m and 0.16m deep and contained a single fill which consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt with no finds. The gully was cut by 1008 but the relationship with pit 114 was not apparent. Although in itself dated no more closely than 'earlier than Roman', it appears to belong to the same episode as gully 1002.

Roman

Ditch 1000

Ditch 1000 was observed aligned east-west and was observed in both areas of excavation. It was investigated by 8 slots (1, 9, 104, 111, 119 and 122-4) and was between 0.50m and 0.67m wide and between 0.10m and 0.21m in depth and contained a single fill which consisted of a light brown grey silty clay (Pl. 1). Just two sherds of pottery, one Iron Age and one Roman, were recovered along with a few unidentified animal tooth fragments. The relationship between this ditch and gully 1001 was unclear but this may have been because they were contemporary.

Ditch 1001

Ditch 1001 was investigated by three slots (102, 116 and 118). It was aligned NW - SE and was between 0.32m and 0.47m in width and between 0.07m and 0.17m in depth and contained a single fill which consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt. It lay at right angles to ditch 1000 and butted the latter. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered. This ditch cut gully 1002 (slot 117).

Ditch? 1003

Ditch 1003 was investigated by three slots (105, 110 and 115). It was aligned east-west, parallel to 1000, and was between 0.94m and 1.50m in width and between 0.04m and 0.13m deep. It contained a single fill which consisted of a mid grey brown sandy clayey silt. Just a single Roman sherd was recovered. This feature is different from others observed on the rest of the site, being wider but shallower than most and with less clearly defined edges. It did not continue as far east as ditch 1000. It has the appearance of being a (?medieval?) furrow

but if so it is the only one observed on the site. The site is just large enough to have expected one or two more but there is still some doubt about its significance (or date, the one sherd of pottery being slender evidence). However, from a layout perspective, it seems to belong with ditches 1000 and 1001.

Saxon

Pit 114 (Pl. 2)

Pit 114 was 0.70m in diameter and 0.30m deep, it contained a single fill (164) which consisted of a light brown grey clayey silt from which two sherds of Roman and 1 sherd of Saxon pottery were recovered. It was cut by ditch 1008.

Gully 1004 (Pl. 3)

This curving gully was investigated by two slots (15, 106). It was between 0.40m and 0.62m wide and between 0.08m and 0.20m deep and contained a single fill which consisted of a dark brown grey clayey sand from which five sherds of Roman pottery and 1 sherd of Saxon pottery were recovered. It was markedly curvilinear and seemed to respect gully 1005 though this may be coincidental.

Gully 1008

Gully 1008 was investigated by three slots (2, 103 and 112). It was between 0.32 and 0.60m wide and between 0.1 and 0.2m deep, It was aligned NE-SW and was parallel to and immediately adjacent to ditch 1000. It contained a single mid brown grey clayey silt fill which produced two sherds of Roman pottery which must be residual. It cut both gully 1007 and pit 114.

Medieval

Gully 1011

This gully (3, 6) was aligned NE – SW and was 0.40m wide and between 0.05m and 0.13m deep with a single fill (52) which consisted of a mid brown grey clayey sand. A single piece of Medieval pottery was recovered.

Post-Medieval

Gully 1009

Gully 1009 was investigated by two slots (120 and 121) (Pl. 4). It was aligned NW - SE, and was between 0.30m and 0.35m wide and between 0.09m and 0.10m deep. It contained a single fill which consisted of a mid brown grey sandy clay. Two sherds of Post-medieval pottery were recovered from 121.

Gully 1010

A gully (1010), aligned west - east, was observed where the natural geology had been exposed (Pl. 6). Three slots were excavated and recorded (5, 200,201) and revealed it was 0.38-0.52m wide and 23-0.35m deep filled with a mid brown grey clayey sand (250). It contained a single sherd of Post-Medieval pottery.

Spread 172

An area of post-medieval disturbance of the subsoil occupied part of Area B. Feature 7 may have been a deeper component of this though to the south it was superficial.

Undated

Ditch 1005

This ditch was investigated by two slots (19 and 107). It was aligned NE - SW and was between 1.0m and 1.53m wide and between 0.08m and 0.20m deep and contained of a single fill which consisted of a mid grey brown clayey sand, from which no finds were recovered. The relationship with ditch 1006 was unclear.

Ditch 1006

Ditch 1006 was investigated by two slots (20, 108). It was also aligned NE – SW immediately adjacent to ditch 1004 though no sequence could be determined. It was between 0.75m and 0.90m wide and between 0.20m and 0.25m deep and contained a single fill which consisted of a mid grey brown clayey sand. Again no finds were recovered.

Ditch 14

This was observed at the western end of evaluation trench 5. It was 0.42m wide and 0.32m deep and contained a single fill (70) which consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt, no finds were recovered.

Gully 8

This gully was 0.41m wide and 0.21m deep and contained a single fill (57) which consisted of a mid brown clayey silt. It contained no finds. This gully was cut by spread 7 which appears to be part of an area of post-medieval disturbance (172).

Pit 21

Pit 21 was 0.70m in diameter and 0.10m deep and contained a single fill (78) which consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt, no finds were recovered.

Pit 109

Pit 109 was 0.50m in diameter and 0.28m deep and contained a single fill (159) which consisted of a dark grey brown sandy clay. No finds were recovered.

Feature 4 was a possible hollow or shallow pit. It was considered to be a ditch or gully during the evaluation but on excavation appeared as an irregular patch of fill. It contained no dating evidence.

Trench 6

Evaluation trench 6 revealed the remains of a building consisting of demolished walls and a brick floor surface. This area of the site was subsequently not redeveloped.

The building appears to be the cruck-framed cottage identified on early Ordnance Survey maps in this area. The extent of the building observed in the trench consisted of 4 walls and a brick laid flooring, the pottery, glass and metal recovered from these layers were of post medieval date. The northernmost part of the building consisted of two walls, wall 66 was 0.50m thick and was aligned NW-SE, it was constructed of limestone approximately 100mm in size held by a degraded mortar. Wall 65 was 0.50m thick and was aligned NE-SW, it appeared contemporary with 66 as the stone construction was built into this wall. At the southern end of the building wall 68 was observed aligned NW-SE and this was 0.50m in diameter and was constructed of limestone and held with a degraded mortar. This wall was butted by wall 67 which was also limestone constructed and was observed in the very edge of the trench. The flooring (69) was constructed of unfrosted bricks measuring 100mm x 200mm.

The northern area of the trench contained a gully and 2 ditches, A modern ditch contained a ceramic waste pipe which appeared to be contemporary with the cottage, gully 12 cut this ditch so was either contemporary with or later than the cottage. The waste pipe ditch cut ditch 11 which was 0.30m deep and had flat base. This ditch contained two fills, the primary fill (62) consisted of a pale yellow brown clayey sand with occasional stone inclusions, the secondary fill (62) consisted of a mid grey brown clayey sand with occasional stone inclusions.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 50 sherds with a total weight of 305g. It consisted of a mixture of Iron Age, Roman, early/middle Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval wares. Where possible, it was recorded using the conventions of the appropriate Oxfordshire type-series (Booth 2004; Mellor 1984; 1994).

E/MS: Fine Sandy Ware, early/middle Saxon. Moderate to dense fine sand up to 0.5mm, rare sub-angular flint up to 2mm. 2 sherds, 17g

OXDR: Red Earthenwares, 1550+. 2 sherds, 5g.

IAF1: Fine Sandy. Iron Age. Fine sandy matrix, few visible inclusions other than sparse sub-rounded limestone up to 5mm, most 1mm or less. 13 sherds, 120g.

R11: Fine Oxfordshire Reduced Ware. Roman. 11 sherds, 56g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 2. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The entire assemblage consisted of plain bodysherds, the

sandy fabrics are fairly typical of the middle Iron Age in the region (Edwards 2010, 55). The sherds are reasonably large and in fairly good condition, and appear reliably stratified.

Medieval and Later

The medieval and later pottery was recorded using the conventions of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

OXY: Medieval Oxford Ware, AD1075–1350. 1 sherd, 2g.

OBX: Late Medieval Brill/Boarstall Ware, 15th – early 17th century. 1 sherd, 13g.

OXDR: Red Earthenwares, 1550+. 5 sherds, 27g.

CRM: Creamware, mid 18th - early 19th C. 6 sherds, 14g.

WHEW: Mass-produced White Earthenwares, 19th-20th century. 6 sherds, 28g.

Animal Bone by Lizzi Lewins

A small assemblage of animal bone (35 fragments), weighing a total of 94g was hand collected during the course of the fieldwork (Appendix 3). The bone was classified by size (medium mammal - sheep/goat, deer) and where possible by species. The bone was fragmented (including fresh breaks) and some surface abrasion was noted. Animal bone was recovered from six features but bone was identifiable from only three. Gully 12 (63) contained three re-fitted fragments of a possible metapodial and a possible ilium neck fragment from medium mammals. Ditch 16 (73) contained a tooth from a medium mammal and three fragments of cattle molar. Gully 116 (166) contained 14 fragments weighing 20g, these fragments were in poor condition and displayed a high degree of erosion. The fragments likely represent a large mammal but could not be further identified given the fragmentary nature of the remains. No butchery marks or other taphonomic processes could be identified.

Charred Plant Remains

Eight 10L soil samples were processed as detailed in Appendix 4. The samples were floated and wet sieved using a 0.25mm mesh. All of the samples had minute traces of charcoal but nothing more.

Conclusion

This fieldwork has further investigated archaeological deposits on the site revealed by the previous trenching and several phases of activity were recorded. One area of the site has revealed a dense complex of deposits with Iron Age, Roman and Saxon features all apparently represented. However, the dating evidence is very sparse (eight sherds of pottery from two fills of pit 16 was the largest single-feature assemblage) and dates based on so few sherds cannot be regarded as secure. The shared alignment of almost all the linear features might suggest the chronology should be more condensed and the earlier pottery all residual. Nonetheless, the presence of Iron Age,

Roman and Saxon pottery does reflect occupation of those periods in the vicinity: Saxon pottery in particular is very friable and unlikely to survive long in ploughsoil or garden soil.

The only medieval find was a gully dated by a single pottery sherd.

A few post-medieval boundaries were recorded but the main feature of this period was that of a cottage documented on early Ordnance Survey maps.

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APPENDIX 1: Feature details

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
	65		Wall	Post-medieval	
	66		Wall	Post-medieval	
	67		Wall	Post-medieval	
	68		Wall	Post-medieval	
	69		Floor Surface	Post-medieval	
	172		Spread	Post-medieval	
1	50	1000	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
2	51	1008	Ditch	Roman	By Association
3	52	1011	Ditch		
4	53		Ditch		
5	54	1010	gully	Post-medieval	
6	55	1011	Ditch Terminus	Late 11th to 14th Century	Pottery
7	56		Ditch		
8	57		Ditch		
9	58	1000	Ditch	Roman	By association
10	59		Ditch		
11	61, 62		Ditch	Modern	Pottery
12	63		Gully	Modern	Stratigraphy
13	64		Posthole		
14	70		Ditch		
15	71	1004	Gully	Iron Age	Pottery
16	72, 73, 74		Pit	Iron Age	Pottery
17	75		Pit	Iron Age	Pottery
18	60		Ditch	Modern	Pottery
19	76	1005	Ditch		
20	77	1006	Ditch		
21	78		Pit		
100	150	1007	Gully Terminus		
101	151	1002	Gully	Iron Age or earlier	Cut by 16
102	152	1001	Gully	Iron Age	By Association
103	153	1008	Gully Terminus	Roman?	By Association
104	154	1000	Ditch	Iron Age	By Association
105	155	1003	Ditch	Roman	By Association
106	156	1004	Gully Terminus	Early/Middle Saxon	Pottery
107	157	1005	Ditch		
108	158	1006	Ditch		
109	159		Pit		
110	160	1003	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
111	161	1000	Ditch	Iron Age	By Association
112	162	1008	Ditch	Roman?	Pottery
113	163	1007	Gully		
114	164		Pit	Early/Middle Saxon	Pottery
115	165	1003	Ditch	Roman	By Association
116	166	1001	Gully	Iron Age	Pottery
117	167	1002	Gully	Iron Age or earlier	Cut by 117
118	168	1001	Gully	Iron Age	By Association
119	169	1000	Ditch	Roman	By Association
120	170		Gully		
121	171		Gully	17th century	Pottery
122	173	1000	Ditch	Roman	By Association
123	174	1000	Ditch	Roman	Roman
124	175	1000	Ditch	Roman	By Association
200		1010	Gully		
201		1010	Gully		

APPENDIX 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cut	Deposit	IAF1		IAF2		OXY		OXBX		OXDR		CRM		WHEW		R11		E/MS	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
18	60											2	8	2	17				
11	61									4	19	4	6	4	11				
12	63							1	13	1	8								
6	55					1	2												
1	50			1	1														
15	71			1	8														
16	72	7	94																
16	74			1	4														
17	75	5	15																
106	156															5	5	1	4
110	160															1	1		
112	162															2	10		
114	164															2	17	1	13
116	166	1	11																
121	171									2	5								
123	174															1	23		
	Total	13	120							7	32					11	56	2	17

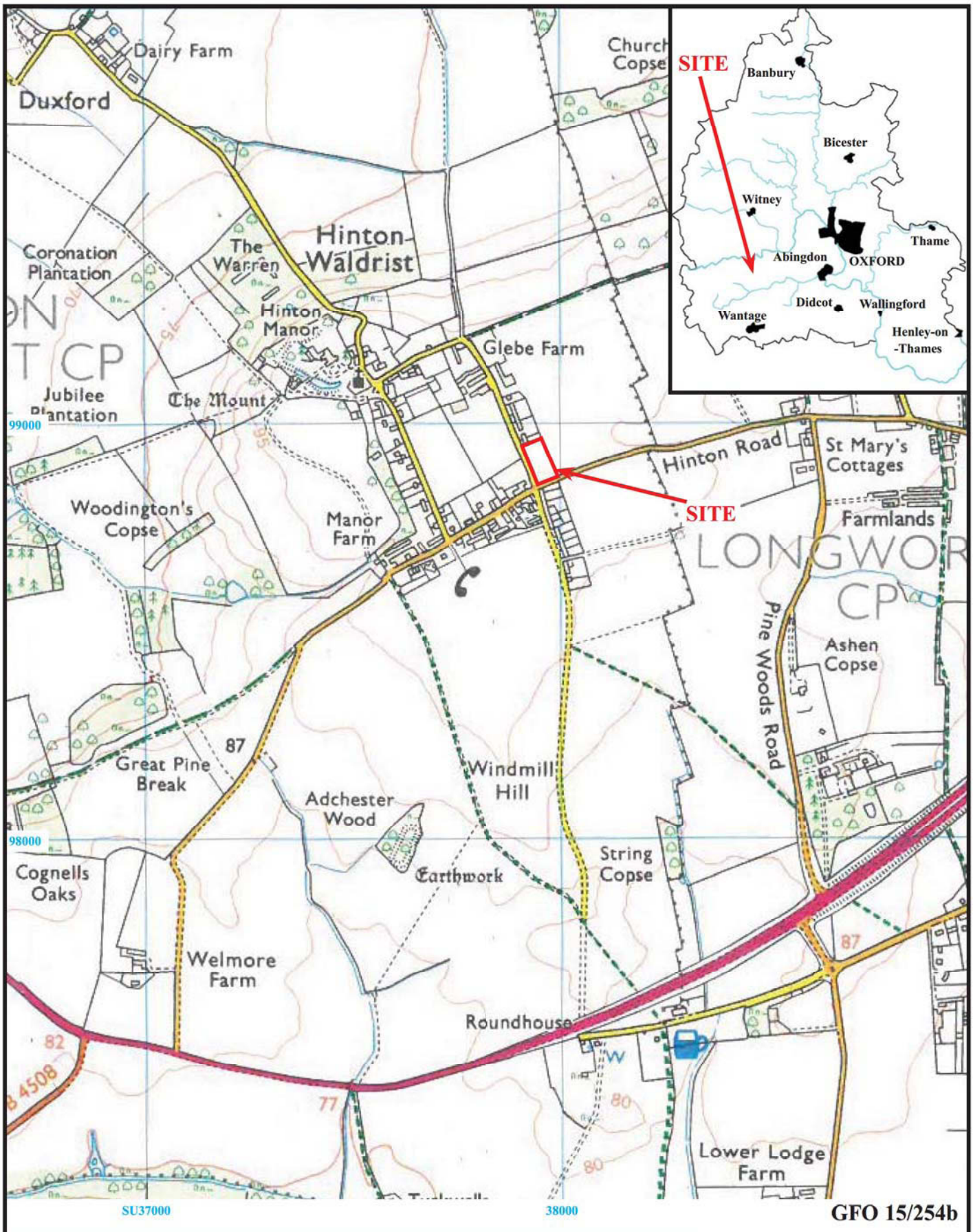
APPENDIX 3 - Animal Bone Inventory

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No. Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Unid Tooth</i>	<i>Unid</i>
2	1	50	Ditch	2	1			2	
3	7	56	Ditch	1	10			1	
6		61	Wall Foundation	1	10				1
6	12	63	Gully	10	33		4		6
2	16	73	Ditch	7	20	3	1	2	1
	116	116	Gully	14	20				14
Total				35	94	3	5	5	22

APPENDIX 4: Sample details

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Remains (charcoal)</i>
6	55	Ditch Terminus	1	x
7	56	Ditch	2	x
10	59	Ditch	3	x
100	150	Gully Terminus	20	x
103	153	Gully Terminus	21	x
111	161	Ditch	23	x
114	164	Pit	24	x
124	175	Ditch	25	x

X: present

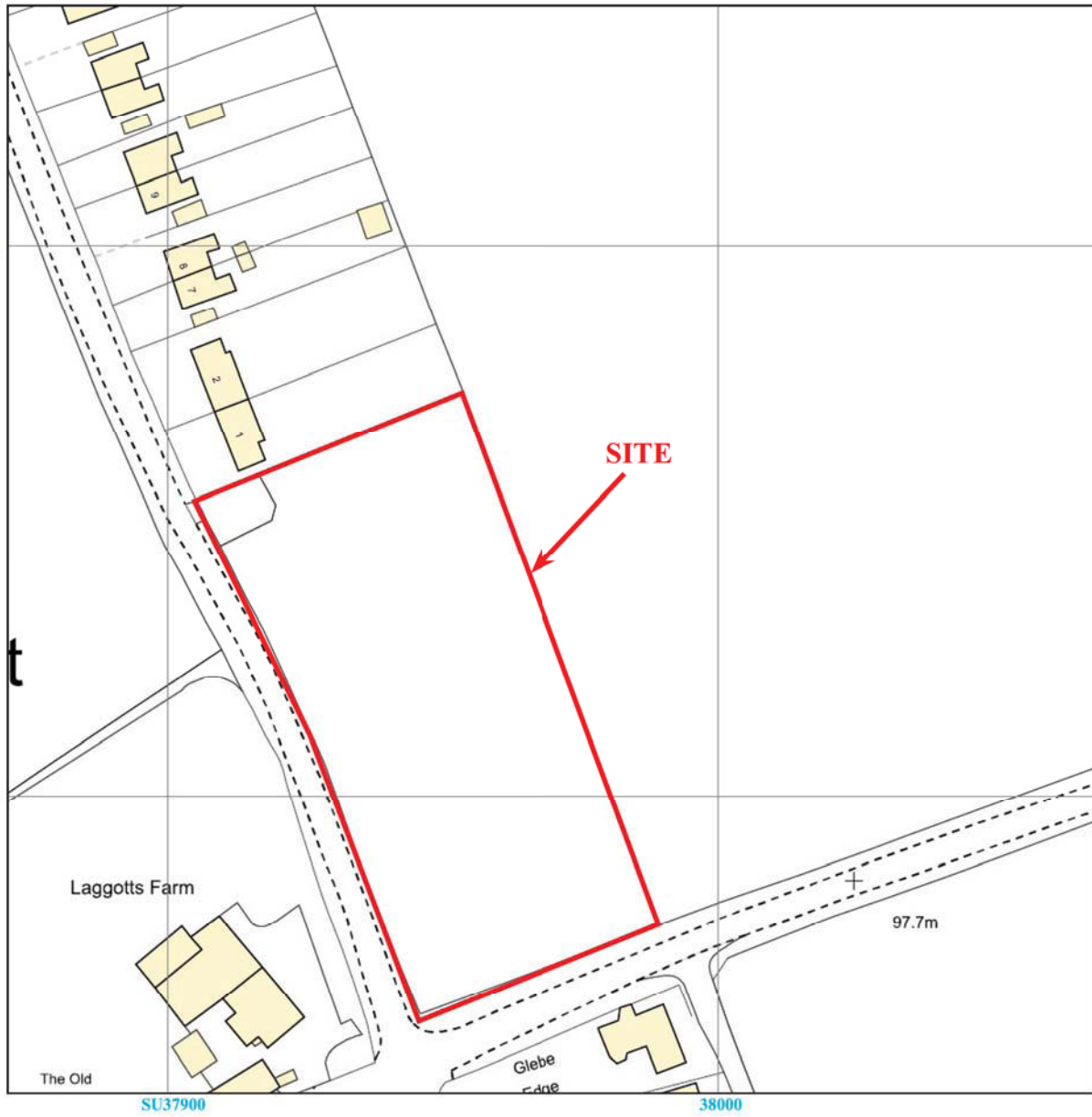


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Figure 1. Location of site within Hinton Waldrist and Oxfordshire.

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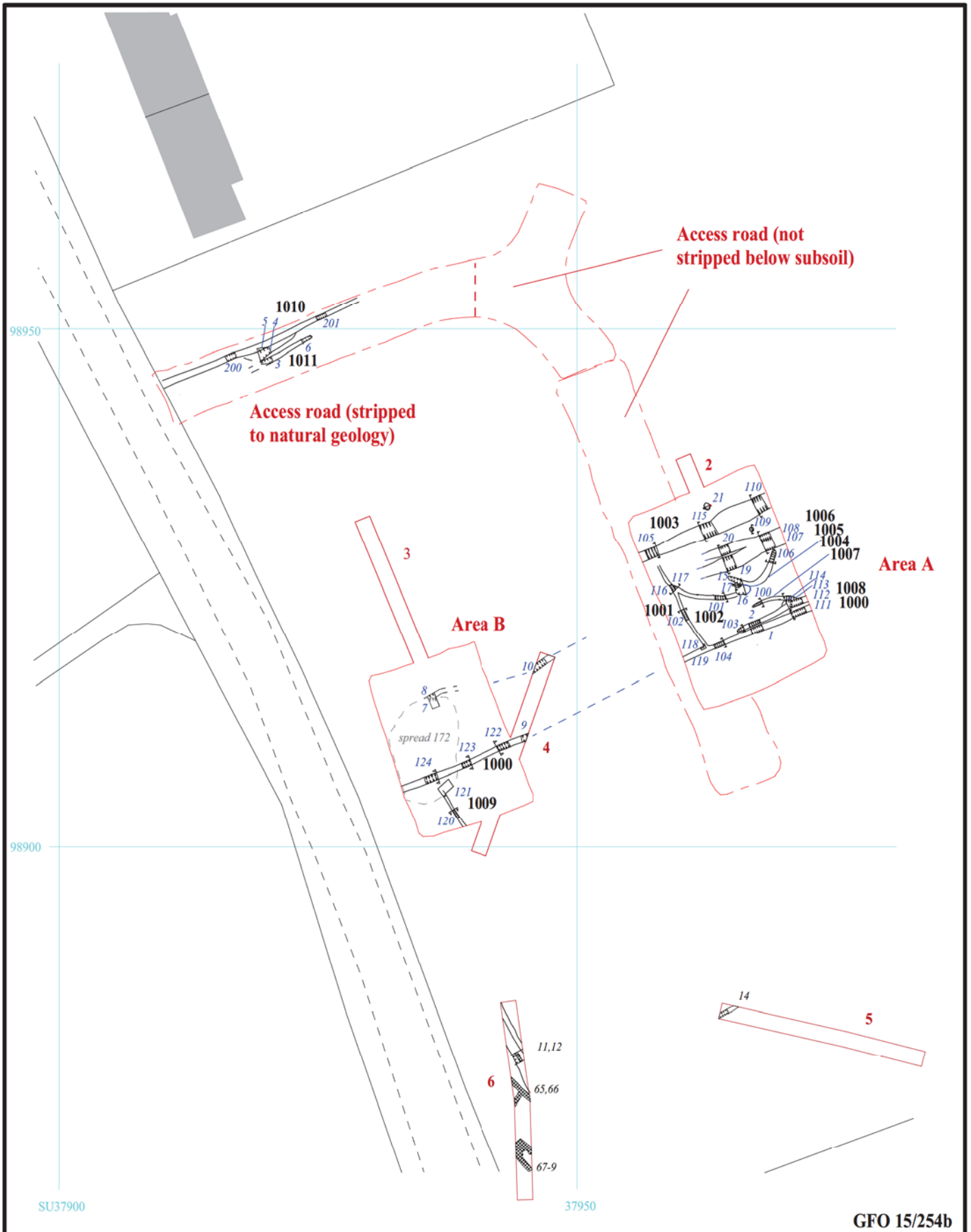


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Figure 2. Detailed location of site.

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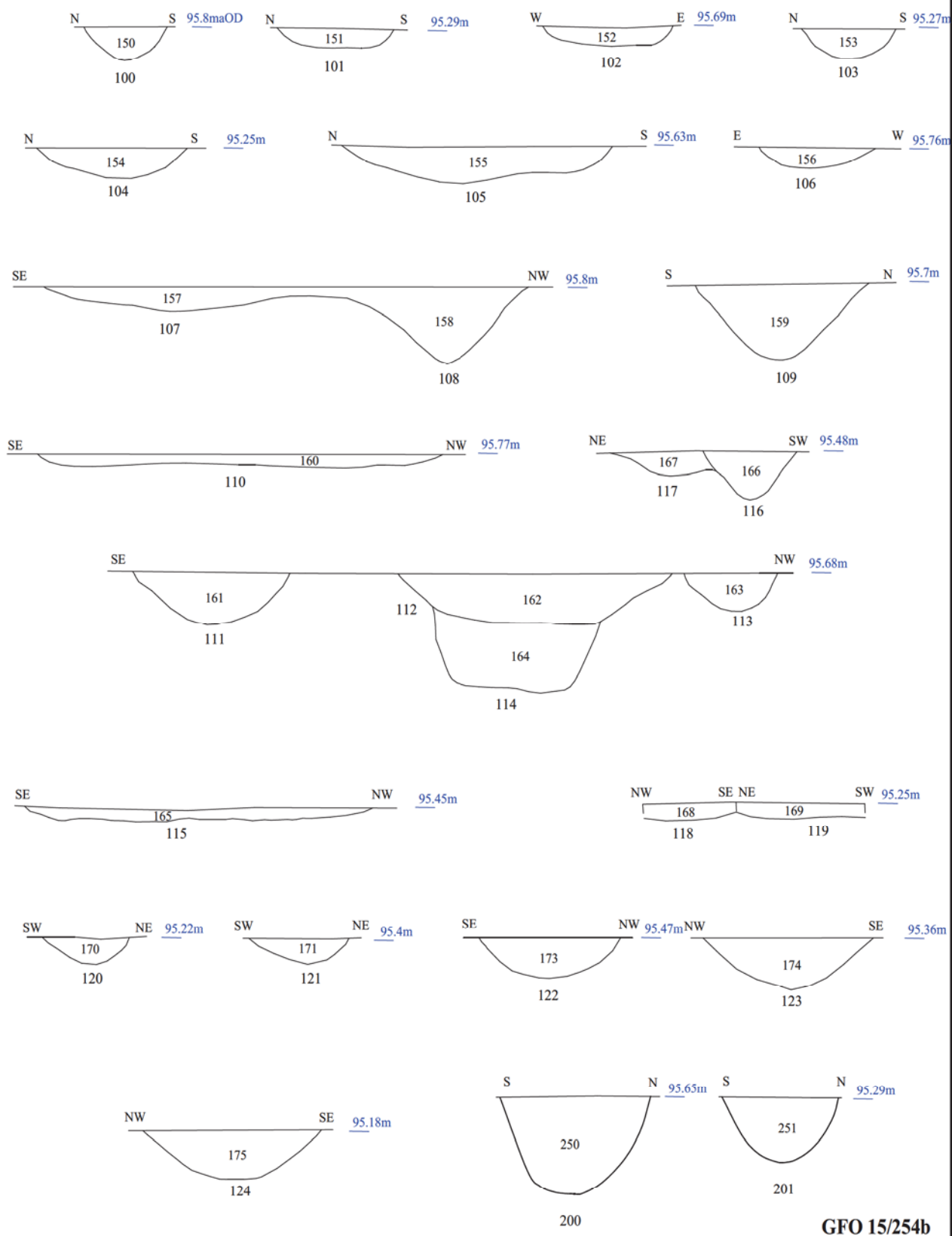
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Figure 3. Location of areas.



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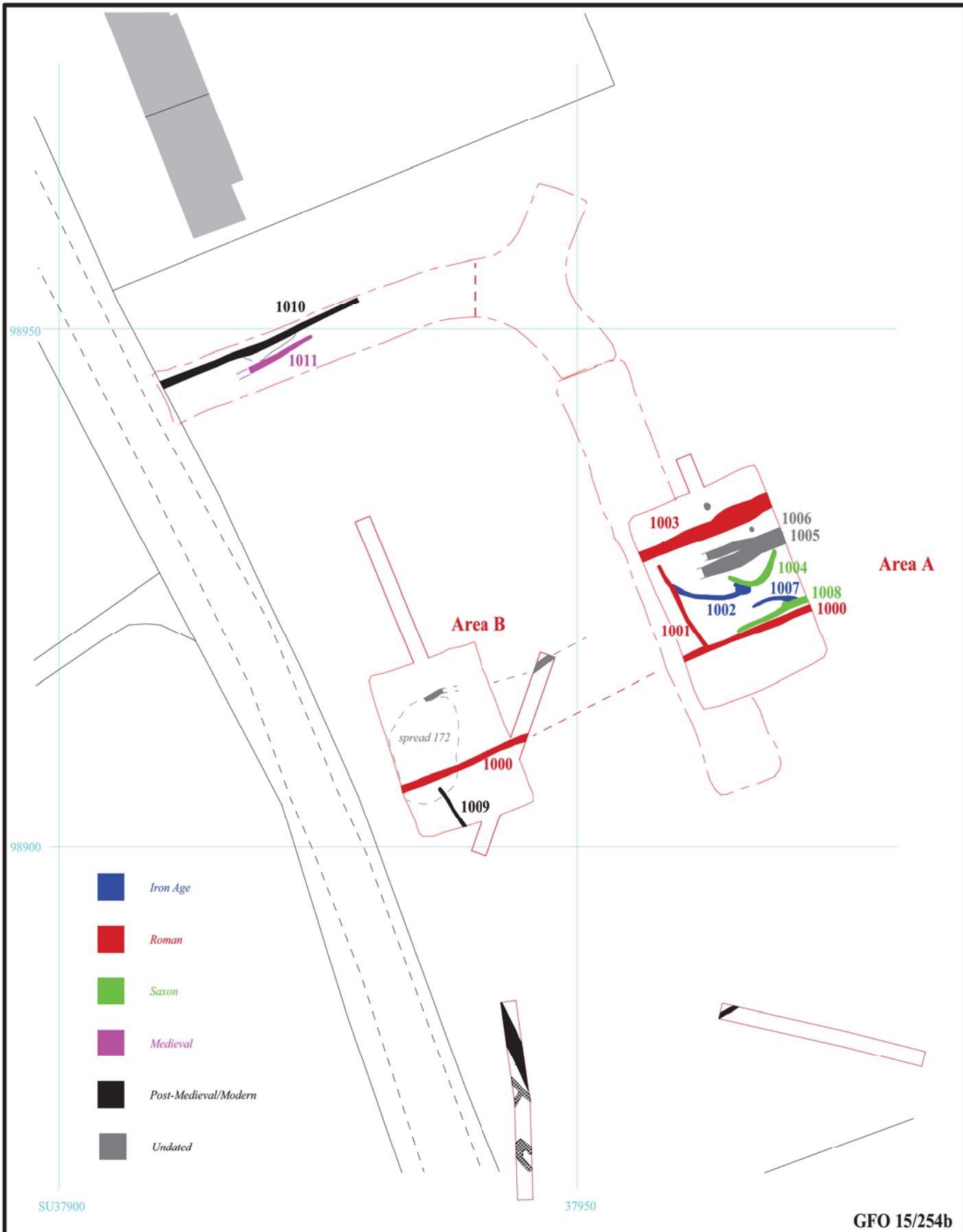
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Figure 4. Sections.



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Figure 5. Phase plan





Plate 1. Slot 124 of Ditch 1000, looking NE, Scales: 0.10m and 0.50m.



Plate 2. Ditch 112, Gully 113 and Pit 114, looking west, Scales: 1m, 0.50m and 0.10m.

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**Glebe Farm. Priors Lane,
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Plates 1 - 2.

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Plate 3. Gully Terminus 106, looking southwest, Scale: 0.30m.



Plate 4. Gully 120, looking northwest, Scales: 0.30m and 0.10m.

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Plates 3 - 4 .

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Plate 5. Access Road (Watching Brief), looking east, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 6. Gully 200, west facing section, Scales: 0.30m and 0.30m.

GFO 15/254

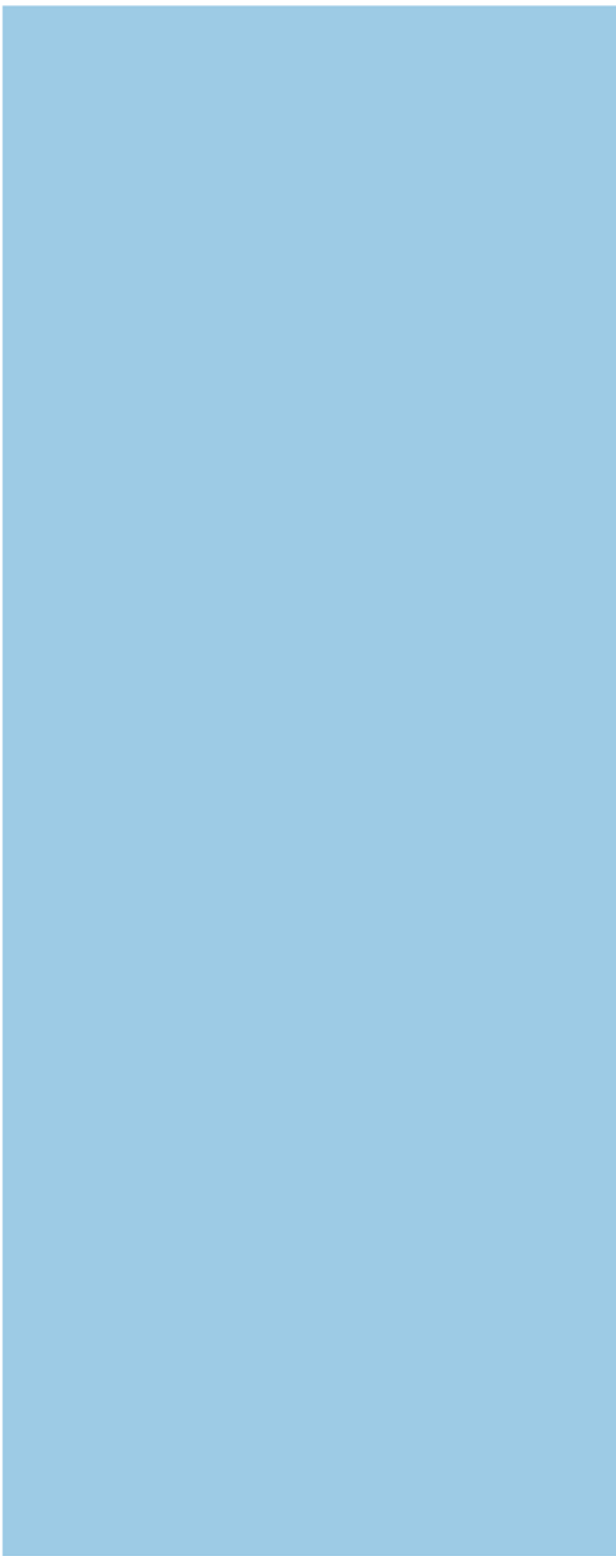
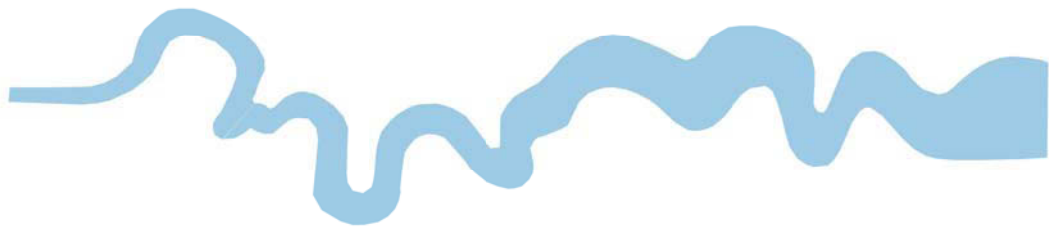
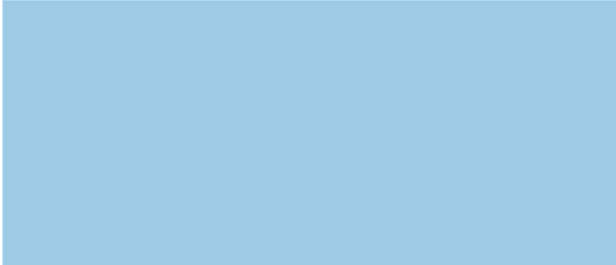
**Glebe Farm, Priors Lane
Hinton Waldrist, Oxfordshire, 2016
Archaeological Excavation**
Plates 5 - 6.

THAMES VALLEY
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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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