

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land Adjacent to Duke's Meadow Drive,
Banbury, Oxfordshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by James McNicoll-Norobury

Site Code: DMB14/255

(SP 4380 4260)

Land Adjacent to Duke's Meadow Drive, Banbury, Oxfordshire

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Amber Developments Ltd**

by James McNicoll-Norbury
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code DMB 14/255

March 2015

Summary

Site name: Land Adjacent to Duke's Meadow Drive, Banbury, Oxfordshire

Grid reference: SP 4380 4260

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 20th February - 4th March 2015

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: James McNicoll-Norbury

Site code: DMB 14/255

Area of site: 7.4ha

Summary of results: The evaluation revealed the presence of several linear features on the site, most of which corresponded with geophysical anomalies along with a few possible pits. Most of these features contained no dating evidence, but one ditch contained a single sherd of Iron Age pottery and is very tentatively dated to this period. Features corresponding with two circular geophysical anomalies were identified but one was undated and the other, unexpectedly contained finds of modern date. On the basis of these results, the archaeological potential of the majority of the site is low, but with the potential of parts of the site containing the circular features and possible Iron Age ditch being unresolved.

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

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Land Adjacent to Duke's Meadow Drive, Banbury, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by James McNicoll-Norbury

Report 14/255b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Duke's Meadow Drive, Banbury, Oxfordshire (SP 4380 4260) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Neil Roe, for Amber Developments Ltd, 12 Eaton Court, Colmworth Business Park, St Neots, Cambridgeshire, PE19 8ER.

Outline planning permission (app no (14/00066/OUT) has been gained from Cherwell District Council for up to 160 dwellings with associated infrastructure and open space. The consent includes conditions (22 and 23) relating to archaeology which requires a field evaluation to target anomalies identified in a geophysical survey (Bray and Dawson, 2015).

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Richard Oram of Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service based on a brief prepared by him (Oram 2014). The fieldwork was undertaken by James McNicoll-Norbury and Bendikt Tebbit between 20th February and 4th March 2015 and the site code is DMB 14/255. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the northern side of Duke's Meadow Drive which itself lies on the northern extent of Banbury close to Hanwell and Hanwell Fields (Fig. 1). The site is comprised of three fields two of which comprise generally flat grassland with a small amount of shrubs and a larger field which is largely comprised of overgrown grassland. All three fields are considered relatively flat with a gentle slope from north to south and the underlying geology is in an area of Marlstone Rock Beds (BGS 1982) which was observed in the trenches and the site lies at c. 145m above Ordnance Datum.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site area has been highlighted in a detailed brief prepared by Mr. Richard Oram of Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service. In summary the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, but where little formal investigation has occurred. Immediately to the south of the site were found a number of undated linear ditches and a pit, which may continue into the site. Immediately to the north a geophysical survey and evaluation found features dating to the late prehistoric and Roman periods. 500m to the north is a shrunken medieval village and Saxon site. Geophysical survey of the proposal site revealed several circular and linear features of probable and possible archaeological interest (Bray and Dawson 2015).

Objectives and methodology

The aims of the evaluation are to determine the presence/ absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development. This 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 archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if any prehistoric occupation or landscape features are present on the site;
- to determine if there are later prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval deposits present on the site; and
- to determine the origins, nature and date of geophysical anomalies on the site.

It was intended to dig 45 trenches measuring 20m in length and between 1.6–2.0m in width across the site using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The trench locations were partly targeting previously identified geophysical anomalies. Sufficient of archaeological features identified were then to be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the brief.

Results

The trenches were dug mainly as intended (Fig. 2) and ranged between 19.4–22.4m in length and in depth from 0.30–1.03m. Two trenches in the westernmost field were moved due to inaccessible areas. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. In general the stratigraphy comprised topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology although the westernmost field showed large amounts of truncation. The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 2.

Trenches 1–7

Trenches 1–7 in the westernmost area (Fig. 2), measured between 19.2–22.4m in length and were up to 0.98m in depth and 2.2m wide with a single archaeological feature identified in Trench 1 (Figs 3 and 6). The stratigraphy of Trench 1 consisted of 0.36m of topsoil and 0.29m of re-deposited clay overlying natural geology which comprised natural clays and stone. A ditch (24) was aligned north–south roughly in the centre of the trench, in the location of a geophysical anomaly. Ditch 24 was 2.1m wide and 0.36m deep and filled with a brown silt with stone inclusions (80). No finds were recovered.

Trenches 2, 3 and 7 were found to contain topsoil up to 0.28m thick overlying 0.12–0.24m of subsoil. However to the east in Trenches 4–6 the stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying re-deposited clays 0.32–0.64m thick which in turn overlay up to 0.24m of subsoil which overlay natural geology. The subsoil and the natural geology were revealed to be heavily truncated by previous work in the area. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trenches 8–14

Trenches 8–14 were located in the central field (Fig. 2) and measured between 19.4–22.0m in length, 0.36–0.68m deep and were 1.6m wide. The stratigraphy in general consisted of up to 0.34m of topsoil and between 0.06–0.26m subsoil over natural clays and stones. Archaeological features were identified in Trenches 10, 11 and 14.

Trench 10 (Figs 3,6 and 7; Pl. 1)

Trench 10 was aligned NW-SE and measured 22.0m long and 0.68m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.34m of topsoil and 0.26m of subsoil overlying natural geology. Two gullies (22 and 23) were identified as was a large homogenous spread of brown silt (81) which gully 22 truncated. The gullies were aligned NW–SE and measured between 0.72–0.80m in width and up to 0.17m deep and were filled with brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions (78) and (79), no finds were recovered. The two gullies appear to correspond with the edges of a large anomaly (spread 81) identified in this area and are probably continuations of linear features identified in Trenches 11 and 14.

Trench 11 (Figs 3, 6 and 7)

Trench 11 was aligned west–east and measured 20.1m in length and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.11m topsoil and 0.14m subsoil above natural stones and clay, where three linear features were identified. Gully 19 at the west end of the trench aligned roughly north–south, was 0.81m wide and 0.23m deep and was filled with reddish brown sandy clay with stone inclusions (75) from which no finds were recovered. Gully 19 is

possibly the continuation of gully 22. At 15m from the west end of the trench, ditch 20 aligned NW–SE, measured up to 0.70m wide and 0.43m deep and was filled with a reddish brown sandy clay with stone inclusions (76) and was truncated by similarly aligned gully 21 which measured 0.58m wide and 0.25m deep and was filled with a brown sandy clay with stone inclusions (77) from which animal bone fragments were recovered. Features 20 and 21 correspond with a linear geophysical anomaly that continues into Trench 14 and probably Trench 10, but was not apparent in Trench 9.

Trench 14 (Fig. 3 and 7)

Trench 14 was aligned SW-NE and measured 19.4m long and 0.46m deep and the stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m topsoil and 0.15m subsoil over yellow brown clay and stone. Ditch 17 was aligned NW–SW and measured 0.95m wide and 0.30m deep and was filled with brown sandy clay (73) from which no finds were recovered. Ditch 18, parallel to ditch 17 to its south, measured 0.65m wide and 0.22m deep and was filled with brown silty clay (74) and is thought to be the continuation of ditch 20, corresponding with the geophysical anomaly. On its eastern side a shallow spread of silt may have been the remains of another linear feature continuing from gully 21. No finds were recovered.

Trenches 15–45

Trenches 15–45 measured 19.2–22.2m in length (Fig. 2), between 0.30–1.03m deep and were 1.90m wide. In general the stratigraphy consisted of topsoil and subsoil above natural clay and stones (Pl. 4), although Trenches 41, 42, 44 and 45 were revealed to contain large amounts of made ground possibly associated with the housing or road construction to the south. Archaeological features were identified in Trenches 17, 19, 21–25, 27, 34, 37 and 42. A number of reddish brown irregular patches observed in the subsoil were taken to be remains of treeboles.

Trench 17 (Figs 3 and 6)

Trench 17 was aligned S-N and measured 20.0m long and 0.52m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.22m of subsoil overlying natural clay and stones. A ditch (2) measuring 0.62m wide and 0.24m deep was filled with grey brown silty clay (53). No finds were recovered although it corresponds with a geophysical anomaly. To the south, a second, perpendicular ditch (3) was recorded measuring 0.81m wide and 0.13m deep and which was filled with a brown silty clay (54) from which no finds were recovered. This does not appear to correspond with a geophysical anomaly.

Trench 19 (Figs 4 and 6)

Trench 19 was aligned SE–NW and measured 20.4m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.09m of subsoil overlying natural clay and stones. Between 13m and 14m from the south-east end of the trench, a gully (9) aligned NNE–SSW, measuring 0.59m wide and 0.19m deep was recorded and was filled with brown silty clay (60). It is likely that the gully is the remains of a furrow as shown by the geophysics.

Trench 21 (Figs 4 and 6)

Trench 21 was aligned SW-NE and measured 21.4m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil and 0.16m of subsoil overlying natural clay and stones. A ditch (4) measuring 0.85m wide and 0.38m deep and filled with brown silty clay (55) was recorded, however no finds were recovered. The ditch broadly, though not quite precisely, corresponds with a geophysical anomaly aligned NW-SE.

Trench 22 (Figs 4 and 6)

Trench 22 was aligned W-E and measured 20.3m long and 0.39m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m topsoil and 0.09m subsoil over natural clay and stones. At the west end of the trench, aligned broadly west–east, ditch 8 (Pl. 8) was 1.00m wide and 0.26m deep and filled with brown silty clay (59). No finds were recovered. The ditch, again, broadly corresponds with a geophysical anomaly aligned NW-SE and may be the same as ditch 7 in Trench 24 (below).

Trench 23 (Figs 4 and 6; Pl. 2)

Trench 23 was aligned S-N and measured 20.0m long and 0.58m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil and 0.20m of subsoil overlying natural clay and stones. A ditch (5) was recorded towards the south end of the trench, measuring 0.68m wide and 0.24m deep and filled with brown silty clay (56), however no finds were recovered. The ditch broadly corresponds with a geophysical anomaly aligned NW-SE and is probably the same as ditch 4 in Trench 21. A pit (6) measuring 0.64m in diameter and 0.23m deep was recorded just north of the ditch and was filled with a brown silty clay (57) no finds were recovered. A second ditch (10) was recorded towards the northern end of the trench, which measured 3.52m wide and was 0.40m deep (Pl. 5). Its earliest fill consisted of brown grey silty clay (65) overlaid by a reddish brown silty clay (61) from which sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery, animal bone and nail fragments were recovered. The alignment and placing of the ditch corresponds with a geophysical anomaly resembling a ring ditch.

Trench 24 (Figs 4 and 6)

Trench 24 was aligned SW-NE and measured 20.7m long and 0.44m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil and 0.13m of subsoil above natural clay and stones. A ditch (7) was aligned west–east towards the

southern end of the trench. It was 0.81m wide and 0.14m deep and filled with brown silty clay (58) from which a single sherd of pottery, possibly Iron Age, was recovered. The ditch broadly corresponds with a geophysical anomaly aligned WNW-ESE and is likely the same as ditch 8 in Trench 22.

Trench 25 (Figs 4 and 6)

Trench 25 was aligned SW-NE and measured 20.4m long and 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil and 0.06m of subsoil overlying natural clay and stones. A N-S gully (11) was recorded measuring 0.67m wide and 0.20m deep and filled with brown silty clay (62). However, no finds were recovered. A small pit (12) measuring 0.72m wide and 0.41m deep was also recorded (Pl. 6) and contained a grey brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions (63) and overlaid by a reddish brown silty clay (66), no finds were recovered from either fill.

Trench 27 (Figs 4 and 6)

Trench 27 was aligned NW-SE and measured 20.0m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.14m of subsoil overlying natural clay and stones. Pit 13 was recorded mid-way along the trench, measuring 0.59m wide and 0.30m deep and filled with brown silty clay (67) with no finds and overlaid by a grey brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions (64) also containing no finds.

Trench 34 (Figs 4 and 6; Pl. 3)

Trench 34 was aligned NW-SE and measured 20.6m long and 0.58m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.29m of subsoil over natural clay and stones. At 3m from the north-western end of the trench, north-south gully 15 was 0.80m wide and 0.23m deep and filled with brown silty clay (70) from which was recovered a sherd of post-medieval pottery. Although not quite matching the geophysical anomalies in this area, it is likely that this gully, on a similar alignment, is the remains of a furrow. A ditch (16) was also recorded (Pl. 7) measuring 2.16m wide and 0.78m deep, the earliest deposit in which consisted of grey brown silty clay with sandstone (72) overlaid by a brown silty clay (71) however no finds were recovered. The ditch corresponds with a geophysical anomaly aligned NE-SW and may be the same feature as ditch 14 in Trench 37.

Trench 37 (Figs 5 and 6)

Trench 37 was aligned NW-SE and measured 20.5m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil and 0.16m of subsoil over the natural clay and stones. A ditch (14) measuring 2.16m wide and 0.42m deep was filled with broken sandstone and silt (68) overlaid by brown silty clay (69). However no finds were recovered. The base of the ditch was very irregular (probably due to the stony natural it cut through) and its sides

near-vertical. The ditch broadly corresponds with a geophysical anomaly aligned NE-SW and is probably the same as ditch 16 in Trench 34.

Trench 42 (Figs 5 and 6)

Trench 42 was aligned SE-NW and measured 21.7m long and 0.47m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil and 0.14m of subsoil overlying natural clay and stones. A small pit (1) measuring 0.35m wide and 0.04m deep and filled with brown silty clay (52) was recorded at the south-east end of the trench, however no finds were recovered.

Finds

Pottery by James McNicoll-Norbury

Iron Age

A single sherd of black sandy fabric pottery with sparse flint inclusions was recovered from ditch 7 (fill 58) weighing 6g. The sherd is too small to identify the vessel type that it came from.

Post Medieval and Modern

Nine sherds of green and brown glazed pottery weighing a total of 79.0g were recovered from two linear features, one of which is taken to be a furrow (15); the other according to prior geophysical survey initially appeared to resemble a ring ditch (10). It is possible that due to the extensive ploughing of the field as shown by the presence of ridge and furrow these finds could have ploughed into a ring ditch.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A total of six fragments of animal bone were recovered. all from the fill of modern ditch 10 (61) located in Trench 23. Weighing a total of 66g, the pieces of bone were exceptionally poorly preserved and demonstrated a moderate degree of fragmentation. Extensive cortical bone exfoliation was observed on all surfaces of the long bone shaft fragments and tooth roots present, as well as erosion of the enamel from the tooth crowns in the assemblage.

Two small non-descript fragments were not identifiable to species or skeletal element. The remaining four pieces were from a large-sized animal: two exceptionally worn tooth crowns (one premolar and one molar), and two long bone shaft portions (which did not refit into a single element). Only one fragment was identified to species, and that was the proximal end one-third of a left cattle metatarsal. No further information could be derived from the poorly preserved remains.

Metalwork by James McNicoll-Norbury

Nine iron nail fragments weighing 45.5g were recovered from the upper fill (61) of ditch 10.

Charred plant remains by Joanna Pine

A total of 8 samples were taken during the fieldwork and between 10 and 20L of these were floated and sieved using a 0.25mm mesh. Only 2 samples, those from pit 1(52) and ditch 4 (55) contained a very little charcoal only. A few fragments of fired clay came from ditch 14 (68).

Conclusion

The evaluation has revealed the presence of probable and possible archaeological features on the site in the form of linear and circular features supporting the previous geophysical survey results (Fig. 7). A few small pits were also identified, though some of these could be the remains of treeboles given that treeboles were also observed in the overlying subsoil layer. Very few possible furrows were revealed during the evaluation which would suggest that they were primarily restricted to the subsoil on the site.

A single linear feature was identified in the westernmost field corresponding with the geophysical anomaly which contained no finds and a pair of linear features were also found in the central field which also correspond with the geophysics results.

The two NW-SE aligned ditches identified during the geophysics were revealed to be narrow ditches with the northern one of the two (7, 8) containing a single sherd of prehistoric pottery; although the southern ditch (4, 5) had no finds, their alignment suggests the two may be associated. The trenching also revealed the presence of a much larger NE-SW aligned ditch also previously identified during the geophysical survey however no finds were recovered from this ditch.

The trenches that had targeted the geophysical anomalies that resembled ring ditches revealed that there were indeed linear features in trenches 17 and 23 however no finds were recovered from one, and the other contained modern finds. No features were identified in Trenches 16 and 18, the latter of which revealed patches of natural stone where the anomaly was, it is possible that the geophysical survey misinterpreted the change in geology in this trench but it is more likely that anomaly(s) lay within the subsoil.

Only a small amount of datable material was recovered during the evaluation and the majority of this was post-medieval or modern with only a single sherd of prehistoric pottery being recovered.

On the basis of these results, the archaeological potential of the western portion of the site (area 1) (Fig. 7) would appear to be low. This interpretation would also be consistent with the results from areas 5 and 6, other than for the presence of a single undated pit in the latter. Areas 2 and 4 also contain undated linear features of at best uncertain significance but with area 4 containing the circular features and a ditch possibly of Iron Age date, which raises the potential of this latter area.

References

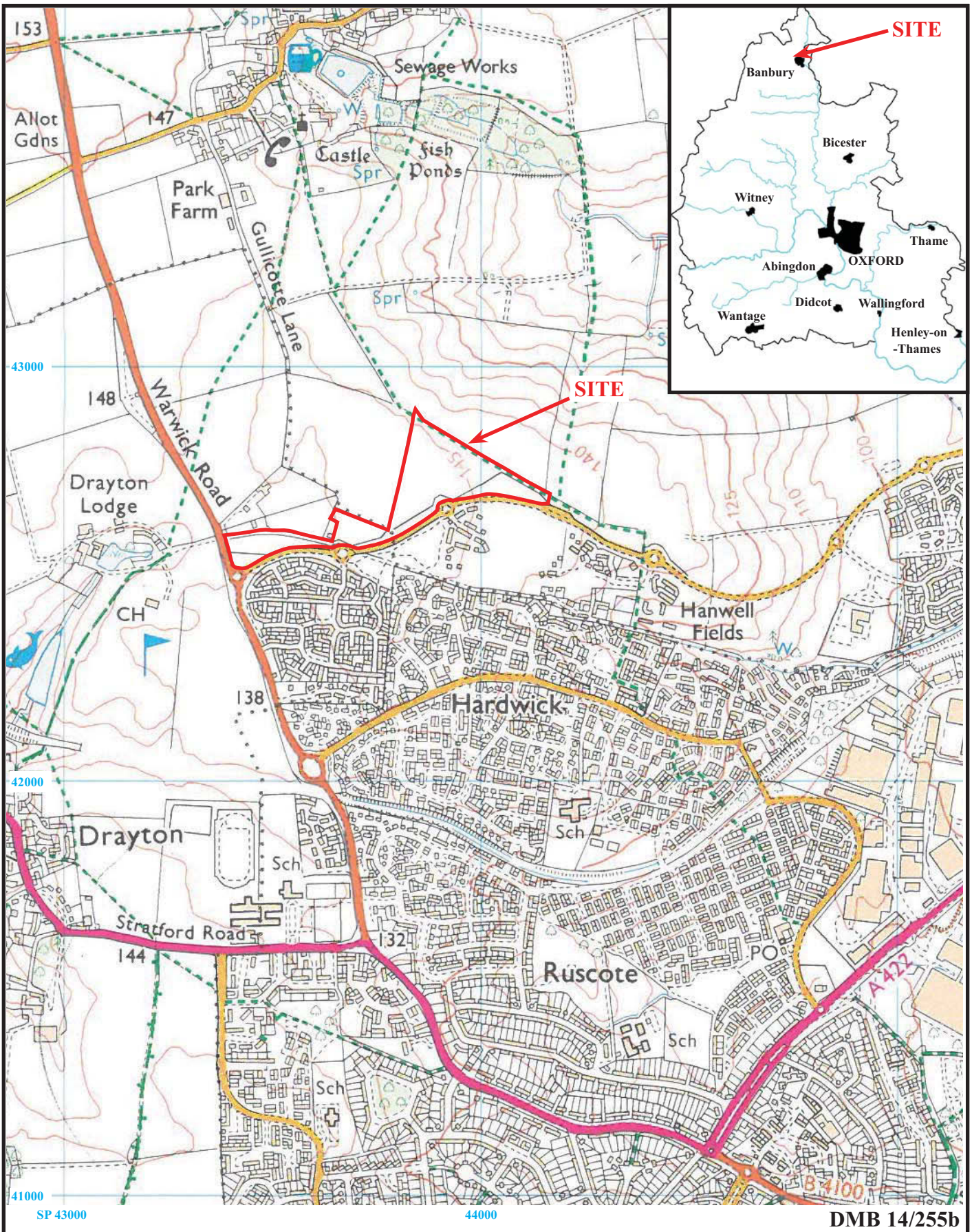
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APPENDIX 1: Trench details
0m at S, SW or NW end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	20.0	2.20	0.70	0-0.36m topsoil, 0.36-0.65m redeposited clay, 0.65m+ natural sandy clay and stones (natural geology). Ditch 24
2	22.4	2.20	0.52	0-0.25m topsoil, 0.25-0.44m grey brown sandy clay (subsoil), 0.44m+ natural geology.
3	20.0	2.20	0.44	0-0.23m topsoil, 0.23-0.35m subsoil, 0.35m+ natural geology.
4	19.6	2.20	0.96	0-0.23m topsoil, 0.23-0.72m redeposited clay, 0.72-0.85m subsoil, 0.85m+ natural geology.
5	19.2	2.20	0.98	0-0.26m topsoil, 0.26-0.90m redeposited clay, 0.90m+ natural geology.
6	20.2	2.20	0.84	0-0.22m topsoil, 0.22-0.54m redeposited clay, 0.54-0.70m subsoil, 0.70m+ natural geology.
7	19.3	2.20	0.62	0-0.28m topsoil, 0.28-0.52m subsoil, 0.52m+ natural geology.
8	20.0	1.60	0.44	0-0.22m topsoil, 0.22-0.34m subsoil, 0.34m+ natural geology.
9	19.5	1.60	0.36	0-0.22m topsoil, 0.22-0.28m subsoil, 0.28m+ natural geology.
10	22.0	1.60	0.68	0-0.34m topsoil, 0.34-0.60m subsoil, 0.60m+ natural geology. Gully 22 and 23. [Pl. 1]
11	20.1	1.60	0.34	0-0.11m topsoil, 0.11-0.25m subsoil, 0.25m+ natural geology. Ditch 19 and 20, Gully 21
12	19.7	1.60	0.43	0-0.18m topsoil, 0.18-0.37m subsoil, 0.37m+ natural geology.
13	21.1	1.60	0.60	0-0.26m topsoil, 0.26-0.53m subsoil, 0.53m+ natural geology.
14	19.4	1.60	0.46	0-0.18m topsoil, 0.18-0.33m subsoil, 0.33m+ natural geology. Ditch 17 and Gully 18
15	20.0	1.90	0.54	0-0.23m topsoil, 0.23-0.44m subsoil, 0.44m+ natural geology.
16	22.2	1.90	0.63	0-0.22m topsoil, 0.22-0.50m subsoil, 0.50m+ natural geology.
17	20.0	1.90	0.52	0-0.22m topsoil, 0.22-0.44m subsoil, 0.44m+ natural geology. Ditch 2 and Ditch 3
18	19.2	1.60	0.62	0-0.24m topsoil, 0.24-0.50m subsoil, 0.50m+ natural geology.
19	20.4	1.90	0.38	0-0.22m topsoil, 0.22-0.31m subsoil, 0.31m+ natural geology. Ditch 9
20	21.0	1.60	0.58	0-0.20m topsoil, 0.20-0.45m subsoil, 0.45m+ natural geology.
21	21.4	1.90	0.48	0-0.26m topsoil, 0.26-0.42m subsoil, 0.42m+ natural geology. Ditch 4
22	20.3	1.90	0.39	0-0.25m topsoil, 0.25-0.34m subsoil, 0.34m+ natural geology. Ditch 8 [Pl. 8]
23	20.0	1.90	0.58	0-0.24m topsoil, 0.24-0.44m subsoil, 0.44m+ natural geology. Ditch 5, Pit, 6 and Ditch 10. [Pls 2 and 5]
24	20.7	1.90	0.44	0-0.23m topsoil, 0.23-0.36m subsoil, 0.36m+ natural geology. Ditch 7
25	20.4	1.90	0.30	0-0.20m topsoil, 0.20-0.26m subsoil, 0.26m+ natural geology. Gully 11, Pit 12 [Pl. 6]
26	20.0	1.90	0.40	0-0.24m topsoil, 0.24-0.32m subsoil, 0.32m+ natural geology.
27	20.0	1.90	0.42	0-0.22m topsoil, 0.22-0.36m subsoil, 0.36m+ natural geology. Pit 13
28	19.5	1.90	0.34	0-0.20m topsoil, 0.20-0.30m subsoil, 0.30m+ natural geology.
29	21.1	1.90	0.46	0-0.26m topsoil, 0.26-0.38m subsoil, 0.38m+ natural geology.
30	20.5	1.90	0.49	0-0.24m topsoil, 0.24-0.40m subsoil, 0.40m+ natural geology.
31	20.1	1.90	0.44	0-0.24m topsoil, 0.24-0.40m subsoil, 0.40m+ natural geology.
32	20.2	1.90	0.45	0-0.25m topsoil, 0.25-0.39m subsoil, 0.39m+ natural geology.
33	20.8	1.90	0.46	0-0.26m topsoil, 0.26-0.40m subsoil, 0.40m+ natural geology.
34	20.6	1.90	0.58	0-0.22m topsoil, 0.22-0.51m subsoil, 0.51m+ natural geology. Gully 15, Ditch 16 [Pl 3 and 7]
35	19.8	1.60	0.60	0-0.24m topsoil, 0.24-0.50m subsoil, 0.50m+ natural geology.
36	21.0	1.90	0.42	0-0.25m topsoil, 0.25-0.39m subsoil, 0.39m+ natural geology.
37	20.5	1.90	0.48	0-0.26m topsoil, 0.26-0.42m subsoil, 0.42m+ natural geology. Ditch 14
38	22.5	1.90	0.30	0-0.18m topsoil, 0.18-0.27m subsoil, 0.27m+ natural geology.
39	21.0	1.90	0.45	0-0.20m topsoil, 0.20-0.35m subsoil, 0.35m+ natural geology.
40	21.5	1.90	0.47	0-0.23m topsoil, 0.23-0.38m subsoil, 0.38m+ natural geology. [Pl. 4]
41	20.7	1.90	1.00	0-0.26m topsoil, 0.26-0.66m made ground, 0.66-0.92m redeposited clay, 0.92m+ natural geology.
42	21.7	1.90	0.47	0-0.24m topsoil, 0.24-0.38 subsoil, 0.38m+ natural geology. Pit 1
43	20.5	1.90	0.59	0-0.25m topsoil, 0.25-0.39 subsoil, 0.39m+ natural geology.
44	21.0	1.90	1.03	0-0.30m topsoil, 0.30-0.57m made ground, 0.57-0.67m brown sandy clay (topsoil), 0.67-0.90m subsoil, 0.90m+ natural geology.
45	19.7	1.90	0.75	0-0.26m topsoil, 0.26-0.36m made ground, 0.36-0.63m redeposited clay, 0.63m+ natural geology.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Samples</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
42	1	52	Pit	Unphased	1	None
17	2	53	Ditch	Unphased	7	None
17	3	54	Ditch	Unphased		None
21	4	55	Ditch	Unphased	6	None
23	5	56	Ditch	Unphased		None
23	6	57	Pit	Unphased		None
24	7	58	Ditch	Iron Age	4	Pottery
22	8	59	Ditch	Iron Age?		Same as 7?
19	9	60	Gully	Unphased		None
23	10	61, 65	Ditch	Modern?		Pottery (?intrusive?)
25	11	62	Gully	Unphased		None
25	12	63, 66	Pit	Unphased	2(63)	None
27	13	64, 67	Pit	Unphased	3(64)	None
37	14	68, 69	Ditch	Unphased	5(68)	None (fired clay)
34	15	70	Gully	Post-Medieval		Pottery
34	16	71, 72	Ditch	Unphased		None
14	17	73	Ditch	Unphased		None
14	18	74	Gully	Unphased		None
11	19	75	Ditch	Unphased		None
11	20	76	Ditch	Unphased		None
11	21	77	Gully	Unphased		None
10	22	78	Gully	Unphased		None
10	23	79	Gully	Unphased		None
1	24	80	Ditch	Unphased	8	None

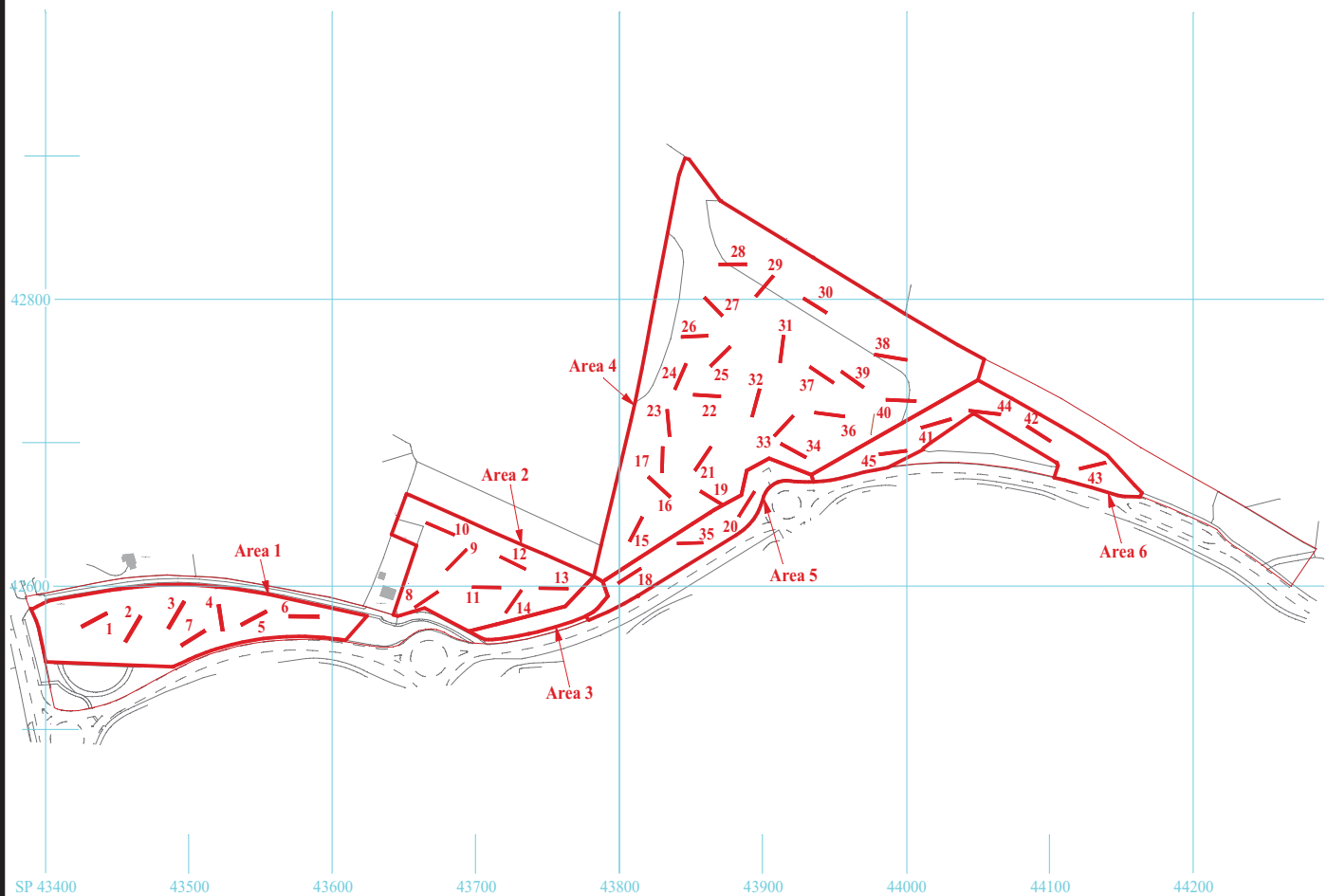


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Figure 1. Location of site within Banbury and Oxfordshire

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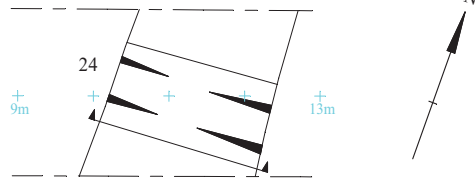
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Figure 2. Location of trenches.

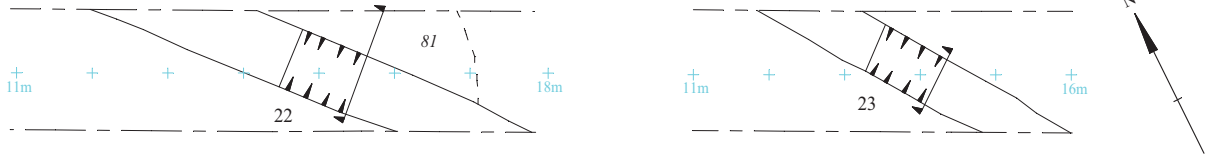


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Trench 1



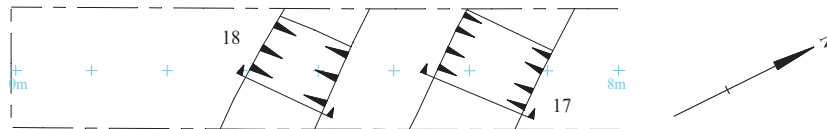
Trench 10



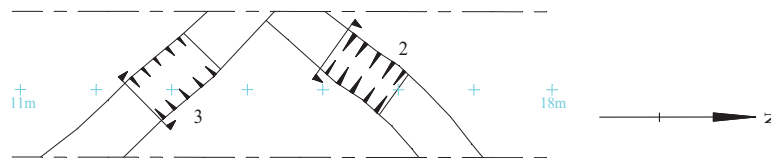
Trench 11



Trench 14



Trench 17



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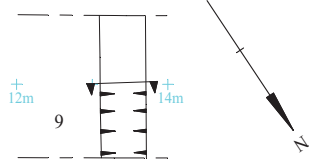
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Figure 3. Plan of trenches.

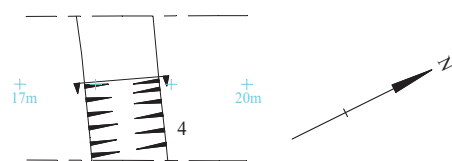


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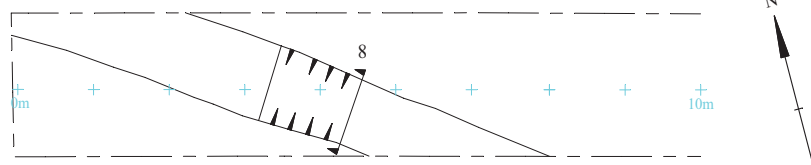
Trench 19



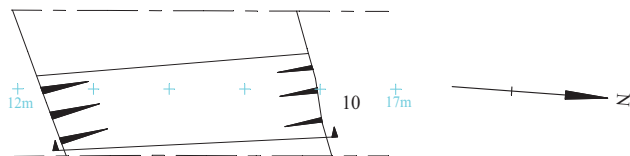
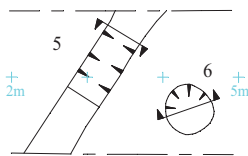
Trench 21



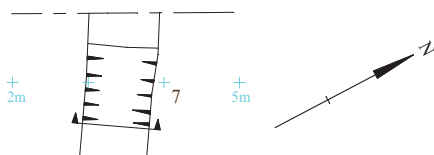
Trench 22



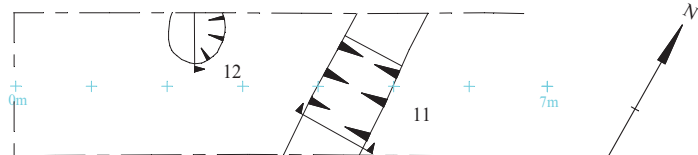
Trench 23



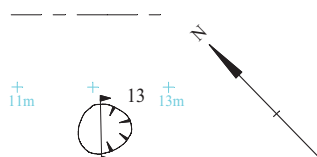
Trench 24



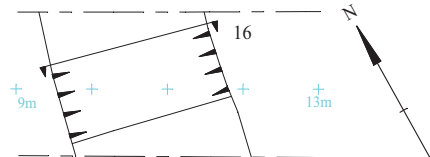
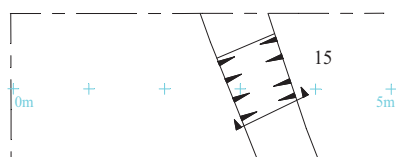
Trench 25



Trench 27



Trench 34



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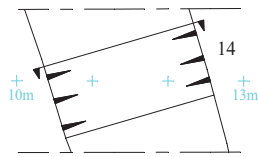
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Figure 4. Plan of trenches.

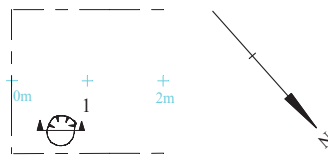


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Trench 37



Trench 42



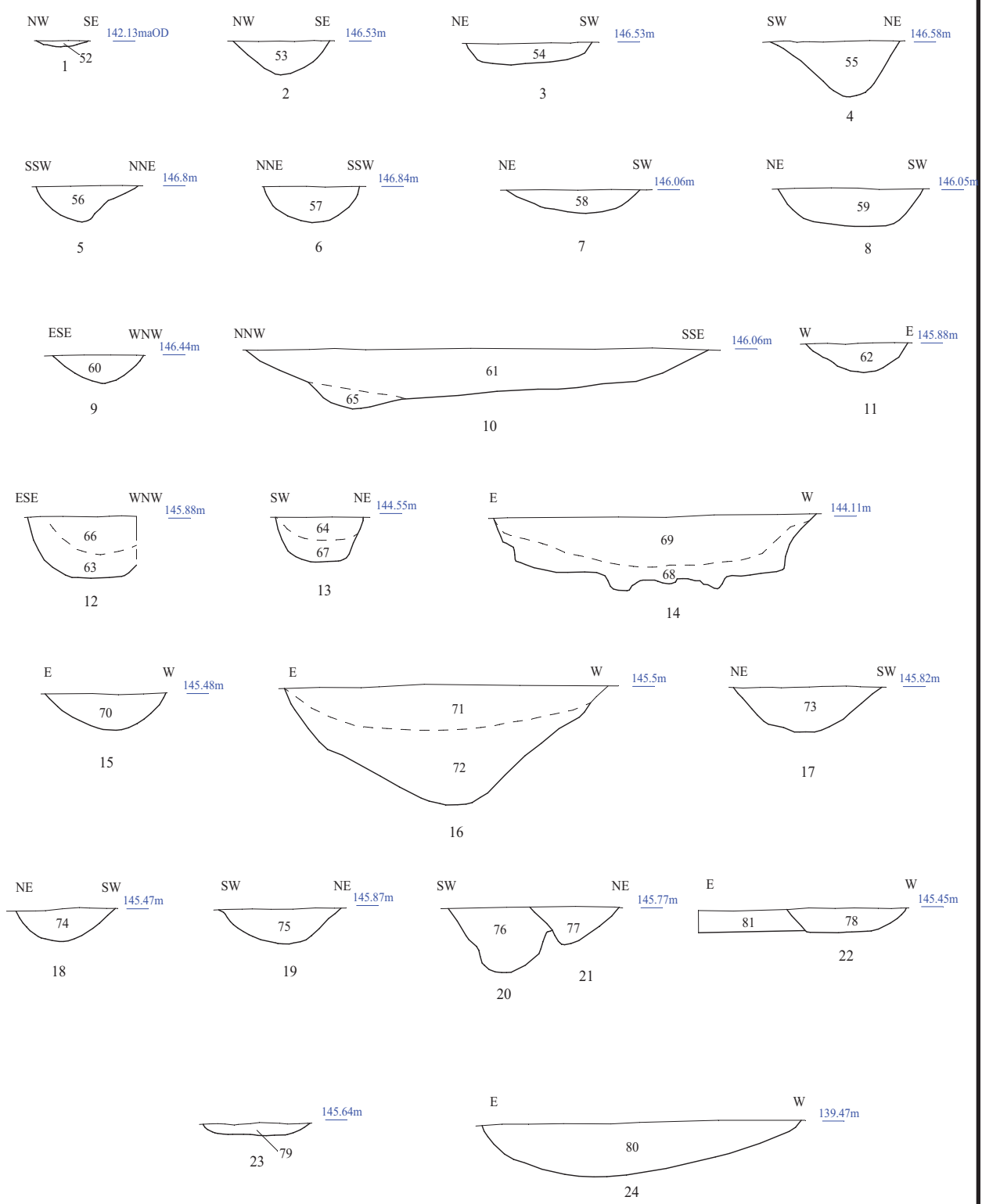
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Figure 5. Plan of trenches.



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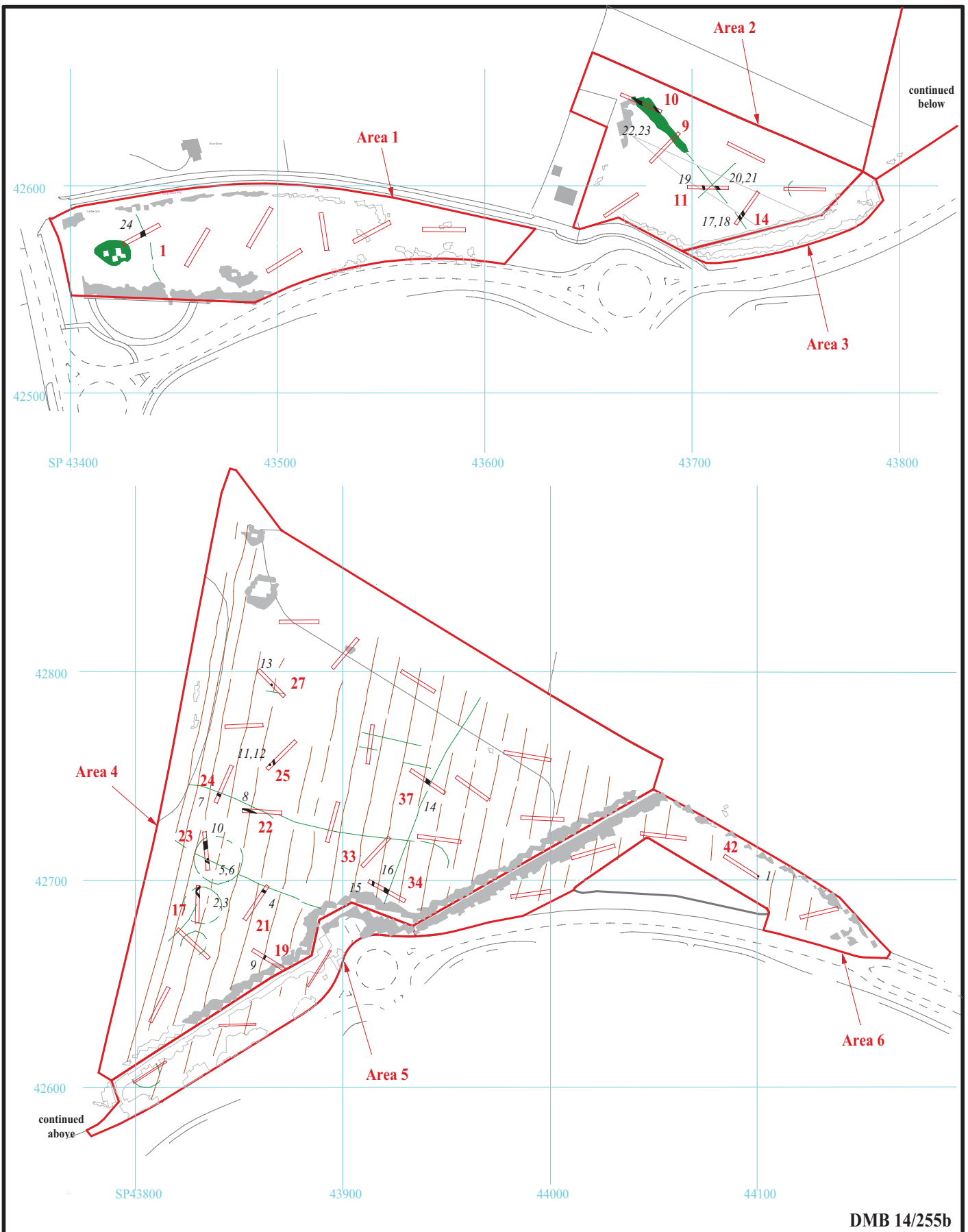
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Figure 6. Sections.



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Figure 7. Location of trenches and features in relation to geophysical anomalies.



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Plate 1. Trench 10, looking east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 23, looking north, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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Plates 1 - 2.

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Plate 3. Trench 34, looking east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 40, looking west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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Plates 3 - 4

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Plate 5. Trench 23, ditch 10, looking west, Scales: 2m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Trench 25, pit 12, looking south west, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

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Plates 5 - 6

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Plate 7. Trench 34, ditch 16, looking south west, Scales: 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 8. Trench 22, ditch 8, looking east, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

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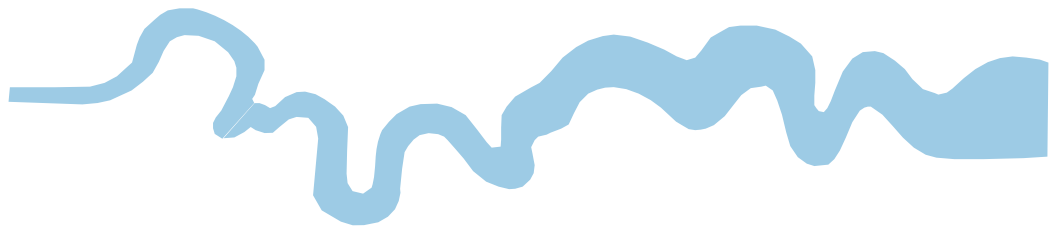
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Plates 7 - 8

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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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