

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 Excavation

by James McNicoll-Norbury

Site Code: DMB14/255

(SP 4385 4270)

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

**An Archaeological Excavation
for Amber Developments Ltd**

by James McNicoll-Norbury
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code DMB 14/255

July 2015

Summary

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

Grid reference: SP 4385 4270

Site activity: Archaeological Excavation

Date and duration of project: 20th April - 18th May 2015

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: James McNicoll-Norbury

Site code: DMB 14/255

Area of site: 0.6ha

Summary of results: The excavation revealed the presence of a small and large prehistoric ring ditch, a late medieval/early post-medieval windmill and other linear features of likely prehistoric origins along with a number of undated pits and postholes.

Monuments Identified: Levelled prehistoric barrows and the remains of an late medieval/early post-medieval windmill.

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.

*This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website:
www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 09.07.15 Steve Preston ✓ 03.07.15

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

by James McNicoll-Norbury

Report 14/255c

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out at Duke's Meadow Drive, Banbury, Oxfordshire (SP 4385 4270) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Neil Roe of Amber Developments Ltd, 12 Eaton Court, Colmworth Business Park, St Neots, Cambridgeshire, PE19 8ER.

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. Anomalies identified in a geophysical survey (Bray and Dawson 2015) were subsequently tested further by means of field evaluation in the form of trial trenches which revealed the presence of archaeological features from the prehistoric and post-medieval periods (McNicoll-Norbury 2015). The results of this required further mitigation work to be carried out prior to the start of development in the form of an excavation targeting the known archaeological features.

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, Will Attard, Daniel Bray, Rebecca Constable, Sophie Frampton and Bendikt Tebbit between 20th April and 18th May 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 excavation area (covering 0.6ha) is located in the south-west corner of a large field (Fig. 2) comprised generally of overgrown grassland. The underlying geology is in an area of Marlstone Rock Beds (BGS 1982) 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 (Oram 2014). 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 it was thought may continue into the site. Immediately to the north a geophysical survey and evaluation found features dating to the late prehistoric and Roman periods. Around 500m to the north is a shrunken medieval village and Saxon site. Geophysical survey of the site itself revealed several circular and linear features of probable and possible archaeological interest (Bray and Dawson 2015), while further archaeological work in the form of machine dug trenches the results of which revealed the presence of linear features and pits on the site as well as the presence of two of the circular features, although little artefactual material was recovered (McNicoll-Norbury 2015).

Objectives and methodology

The general objectives of the project are to:

- excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by the 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;
- produce information on the economy and local environment; and to
- compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

Specific research objectives of the project are:

- to determine when the site was first utilized and when was it abandoned;
- to determine what is the nature and origin of the circular features on the site; and
- to determine what is the palaeoenvironmental setting of the area.

The excavation area was to be stripped of overburden, down to the archaeologically relevant layer under constant archaeological supervision using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. A contingency to extend the total area by up to 10% was included should deposits be found to extend beyond the initial stripped areas.

All archaeological features were to be planned and sectioned as a minimum objective with isolated, discrete features such as pits and postholes being half-sectioned as a minimum. Full excavation was to take place if half sectioning fails to provide sufficient artefactual dating evidence. Sampling of linear features such as ditches and gullies relating to agricultural activity was at up to 10% of their length with a minimum of 10m of each ditch being dug. The linear features were to be excavated in 1-3 m wide slots. All termini and intersections were to be examined. Linear features unambiguously of post-medieval date were to be sampled at 1% of their length. If areas of unexpected complexity or interest were encountered, the level of sampling may be increased, in consultation with the County Archaeological Officer. Any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activities such as burials and cremation deposits and domestic/industrial activity such as walls, postholes floors, middens, walls, hearths, ring gullies) were to be fully excavated.

Results (Figs 3 and 4)

The excavation revealed the presence of two large ring ditches and a third possible partial ring gully, as well as a small number of other linear features, pits and postholes. The majority of these features contained no datable finds of any kind with the exception of small pieces of prehistoric pottery from one of the ring ditches and a posthole, as well as late medieval/post-medieval pottery from the largest ring ditch.

Prehistoric

Ditch 300 was aligned NW-SE and measured 40.8m long, in total four slots were excavated (7, 8, 213 and 216) which measured up to 0.9m in width and up to 0.18m deep and each contained a single fill of reddish brown silt, the ditch trails off at its SE end. Pottery was recovered from the evaluation slot (7) only.

Ring ditch 305

Ring Ditch 305 measured 20.1m in diameter (Pl. 1) and was examined by 18 excavated slots (including one (2) from the earlier evaluation). The excavated slots measured up to 3m in length. They revealed the ditch to be between 0.65-1.1m in width and up to 0.42m deep. The ditch comprised a single cut with a single deposit of reddish brown silt (Pl. 2). Small sherds of pottery possibly of Early or Middle Bronze Age date was recovered from two excavated slots (139 and 146) and flint from two more (145 and 147). The ring ditch was revealed to have an uncertain relationship with posthole 142 which formed part of possible structure 308.

Ring ditch 306

Ring Ditch 306 was examined by four excavated slots (104-107) and measured 11.3m in diameter. It was up to 0.66m in width but only 0.12m deep. The slots were revealed to contain a single deposit of reddish brown silt. No finds were recovered. This feature broadly corresponds with a geophysical anomaly previously identified and is truncated by the furrows on the site.

Posthole group 308

A broadly circular configuration of seven postholes 308 was identified adjacent to the south-western part of ring ditch 305 however the circle was not complete. The seven postholes (109-111, 116, 117, 142 and 143) measured between 0.26-0.64m in diameter and up to 0.27m deep and were filled with a reddish brown silt (Pls 3 and 4). Pottery and flint was recovered cut 110. Posthole 143 had an uncertain relationship with ring ditch 305.

Medieval and Later

A number of furrows aligned NE-SW were present on the site roughly 10.6m apart and measuring 1.6m in width and filled with a grey brown silt. The furrows truncated many of the earlier features on the site including gullies 301, 302 and 304 and ring ditches 305 and 306.

Windmill? ring ditch 309

Ring ditch 309 measured 27.95m in diameter and was made up of two ditch sections with an entrance causeway in both the north and south (Pls 5 and 6). Four slots were excavated (122-4, 126) plus a fifth from the evaluation (10) which revealed a cut size varying between 2.75-3.75m in width and up to 0.51m deep, filled with a single deposit of grey brown silt. A second deposit was initially thought to exist but transpired to be overcut natural geology. Late medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the four excavated slots as were a small number of nails, animal bone and ceramic building material.

The ring ditch was seen to cut linear features 303 and 304, however the cuts and fills of the furrows were indistinguishable from that of the ditch.

Undated Linear features

Gully 301 was aligned NW-SE and measured 41.25m in length, four slots were excavated (113, 115, 119 and 215) which were up to 0.33m wide and 0.11m deep and contained a single deposit of reddish brown silt. No finds were recovered. The gully is parallel to gully 302 directly to the south and is truncated by the furrows on the site.

Gully 302 was aligned NW-SE and measured 35.3m in length, three slots were excavated (112, 114 and 118) which were up to 0.72m wide and 0.11m deep and contained a single deposit of reddish brown silt. No finds were recovered. The gully is parallel to gully 303 directly to the north and is truncated by the furrows on the site.

Ditch 303 was aligned NW-SE and measured 59.5m in length, four slots were excavated (101, 103, 125 and 128), an additional two (4 and 6) were dug during the evaluation. The excavated slots were up to 0.74m wide and up to 0.31m deep and contained a single deposit of red brown silt. No finds were recovered. The gully was cut by ring ditch 309 and had an uncertain relationship with gully 304 and pit 101, at the SE end of the gully the remains of another gully represented by cut 102 was found aligned NE-SW, however, any relationship with this gully was destroyed by a furrow passing through both features.

Gully 304 was broadly aligned E-W and measured 29.3m in length, three slots were excavated (127, 219 and 224) which were up to 0.60m wide and up to 0.28m deep and contained a single deposit of reddish brown silt. The gully has an uncertain relationship with gully 303 and was truncated by ring ditch 309 as well as by a furrow.

A circular linear- like feature 307 was identified within ring ditch 305 and would have measured *c.* 5m in diameter if not for the presence of a truncating furrow. Three slots were excavated (131, 134 and 138) which were 0.8–0.9m wide and up to 0.33m deep and contained a single deposit of reddish brown silt from which no finds were recovered.

Undated pits and postholes

An additional small number of pits and postholes (25 in total) were recorded elsewhere on the site all of which contained the similar reddish brown silt seen in the majority of the features on the site. The postholes found measured up to 0.60m in diameter with depths up to 0.15m and the pits measuring up to 2.24m in width and with

depths up to 0.55m. A proportion of these (136, 212, 220, 221, 222) were found within ring ditch 305 and might have been related to either it or posthole structure 308.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 22 sherds with a total weight of 211g. It comprised a mixture of prehistoric and late medieval/early post-medieval wares. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 2.

Prehistoric

The following fabric types were noted:

P1: Early or Middle Bronze Age? Soft, friable fabric with few visible inclusions except for rare sub-rounded quartz up to 0.5mm. 1 sherd, 11g.

P2: Middle Iron Age? Soft, friable fabric. Rare shell fragments up to 2mm. 2 sherds, 24g.

All the prehistoric pottery was in very poor condition, with the sherds largely disintegrating. The sherd of P1 is from a rim, with slashed decoration, and is most likely a fragment of an Early or Middle Bronze Age urn, although it may be Neolithic. The sherds of P2 are undecorated, but the fabric has parallels amongst the middle to late Iron Age pottery from Juggler's Close, Banbury (Biddulph 2004, 405)

Medieval and Later

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

OXBX: Late Medieval Brill/Boarstall Ware, 15th – early 17th century. 5 sherds, 40g

OXCL: Cistercian Ware, 1475-1700. 11 sherds, 100g.

OXST: Rhenish Stoneware, AD1480 – 1700. 1 sherd, 25g

OXY: Medieval Oxford Ware, AD1075–1350. 2 sherds, 11g.

The following, not included in the Oxford type-series, was also noted:

MP: Midland Purple Ware: 15th – mid 17th century. Hard-purplish grey ware, purple to black glaze (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 427). 3 sherds, 80g

The sherds are all in good condition and appear to be reliably stratified. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. Midland Purple Ware is rare other than in the north of the county.

The sherds of Cistercian ware are all from small cups or tygs, one of the main products of the tradition. The Midland Purple sherds are from a large jug, which is also a typical product, as is the sherd of German Stoneware, which is from the base of a Frechen/Cologne bottle.

Animal Bone by Danielle Milbank

A modest assemblage of fragmented disarticulated animal bone was hand collected during the excavation, from four contexts, a total of 30 pieces weighing 86g (Appendix 3). The preservation of the remains was poor, with high fragmentation and frequent surface erosion, and a typically weak and friable structure. The small fragment size greatly decreased the amount of identifiable bone. Bone which was not identifiable by species was classified as being from a medium (sheep/goat, deer or pig) or large (cattle or horse) sized animal, and no small mammals or bird bones were identified.

Overall, the assemblage was dominated by large or medium-sized mammal long bone fragments. Cattle was identified by a left metapodial (distal end). Sheep/goat was tentatively identified by a tooth fragment. Butchery marks were not observed and no further information could be derived from the poorly preserved remains, but over all the animal bone is likely to represent domestic consumption.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A collection of just three struck flints was recovered during the course of the excavation phase of fieldwork. They comprise a core, a scraper and a broken flake (Appendix 4). The small core appears to have been derived from grey frost-shattered flint contained within the relatively local glacial drift deposits, as possibly is the broken flake. The small scraper, however, is made on a fine black flint of uncertain origin. None of the pieces are closely datable but are probably of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank

Ceramic building material was recovered from one context encountered during the excavation, 124 (deposit 175) with a total weight of 886g (6 pieces). Two fabric types were represented, a medium hard evenly-fired fine clay with sparse small sand inclusions with an orange red colour (two pieces) and four pieces of a medium hardness fabric with sparse fine to medium sand inclusions and occasional larger quartz sand (possibly also flint) at the base indicating it was formed using a sandy mould. The colour of these is a similar orange red and all the fragments are brick, with a smooth upper surface on some fragments, although no pieces of full thickness were present. Based on the form and finish, the assemblage represents brick of broadly medieval date.

Stone by Danielle Milbank

A piece of burnt stone was recovered from deposit 177, infilling 126 in foundation 309, which is a poorly bonded friable sandstone with well-sorted medium-sized grains and a dark orange red colour. Although it is an irregular shape, it has a small amount of lime mortar suggesting it was used as building material.

Metalwork by James McNicoll-Norbury

A total of 14 metal artefacts were recovered from this site all of which are ferrous objects from the Windmill except for a tiny piece of copper from the smaller ring ditch.

Copper Alloy

A small piece of copper weighing less than 1g was recovered from ditch [105], the small size of the find and its corroded state makes its function or object it was from impossible to identify.

Iron

Of the 13 objects of ferrous metal recovered from the site 11 comprised nails and two unidentifiable pieces of iron. The 11 nails were recovered from the site in variable condition, several survived simply as stem fragments, where others were just detached heads. Where complete nails did survive they were broadly round headed with a square cross-section ranging in length from 5-20mm with the largest surviving heads being 12mm wide. All the ferrous metal was retrieved from two contexts (123 and 126) both relating to the windmill and as such it is likely that the items were related to the structure.

Charred plant remains by James McNicoll-Norbury

Fourteen samples were taken from the site and were floated and wet sieved using a 0.25mm mesh. The dried flots were examined under a binocular microscope and any remains identified. The results are given in Appendix 5. Small amounts of charcoal were found within the flots of ten of the samples however it is generally of small size < 2mm and poor quality, hence unidentifiable. Further larger amounts of charcoal 5-10mm were recovered by hand from contexts associated with the post-medieval ring ditch 309. In addition possible cereal grains were recovered from ditch slot 107 (158) and 134 (185). These remains allow very little to be inferred about this component of agricultural production of the site.

Conclusion

The excavation has revealed the presence of a two large circular features, a smaller partial circular feature and a small amount of undated linear features which correspond with the geophysical anomalies previously identified in earlier work along with the presence of a small amount of pits and postholes on the site.

The main focus of the site is centred around the three circular features, whilst the smallest of the three is only partial it still broadly corresponds with the geophysical anomaly previously identified and whilst no datable material was recovered the similar fill of the gully is almost identical to that found in the second largest circular feature immediately to the north, it is possible therefore that it is the remains of a smaller (levelled) barrow.

The second largest of the ring ditches is tenuously dated by a few pieces of prehistoric pottery recovered from two separate excavated slots, the likely purpose of the feature was that the ditch surrounded a (now levelled) barrow, if this were the case then it would logically post date the postholes on its south-western edge, themselves possibly the remains of a pre-existing structure. Given that a furrow passed through the ring ditch it is likely that the barrow was levelled prior to or during the medieval period.

Round barrows and their levelled counterparts, ring ditches were until recently rarely encountered in this region of north Oxfordshire with none recorded within 10km of Banbury (as recorded in 1986 - Briggs et al 1986 map 5). However, more recent assessment of aerial photographs recorded in the county historic environment record has revealed a number of possible ring ditches (levelled barrows) in areas to the south of Banbury in Bodicote, Milton and Tadmarton. The clayey soil conditions of the local environs of the site are not conducive to the formation of cropmarks and whilst the earlier geophysical survey and that for the fields west revealed the barrows initial evaluation of these sites did not necessarily reveal the true extent of the anomalies. However, the fieldwork here (along with ongoing fieldwork to the west which also revealed ring ditches - Mike Dawson pers comm) suggests a greater density of remains to be found if the opportunity for intensive fieldwork study arises.

To the north of the barrows and running across the site a small number of other linear features aligned NW-SE along with a small number of pits and postholes in and around the ring ditches. Whilst no dating exists for these they all were found to contain similar deposits to that found within the two southern ring ditches which could suggest a tentative link to them being of prehistoric origin as well. The pits and postholes maybe associated with the possible post built structure or many could in fact be the remains of treeboles.

A number of possibilities were considered for the purpose of the largest ring ditch, however, these were later dismissed due to lack of supporting evidence. Whilst in plan the shape and size of the ring ditch corresponds with a henge monument, its actual shallow depth and the abundance of late medieval and early post-

medieval finds clearly removes this hypothesis. Its size also seems too great for it to be considered as encircling a dovecote, and there was no other evidence to suggest the presence of birds. Similarly it was considered that the feature may have been an encircling ditch for a clump of trees, yet such features are usually to be found in late post-medieval parkland settings for which there is no evidence at this location. The two gaps in the circuit also suggest a need to maintain access rather than to create a complete barrier.

A search of historic maps for the area did not reveal any evidence of the feature but it is possible that if it was not in use for long and, as indicated from the associated pottery, it was in use and abandoned prior to the production of the more detailed maps of the 18th century. The 1881 OS map shows that the site lies in the south western corner of Hanwell parish which the Victoria County History series (VCH 1969) makes reference to a windmill located in the south west field of Hanwell which was constructed during the early 17th century as such it is possible that the windmill found could be the same one mentioned. Whilst no additional archaeological evidence remains for a windmill within the interior of the ditch were found it is possible that it may have been built on a mound (now levelled) and as such no structural evidence remains.

References

- BGS, 1982, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 201, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Briggs, G, Cook, J and Rowley, T (eds), 1986, *The Archaeology of the Oxford Region*, Oxford Univ Dept External Stud
- Biddulph, E, 2004, 'The Iron Age Pottery' in C Stevens, 'Iron Age and Saxon Settlement at Jugglers Close, Banbury, Oxfordshire', *Oxoniensia*, **69**, 404–10
- Bray, D and Dawson, T, 2015, 'Land adjacent to Dukes Meadow Drive, Banbury, Oxfordshire, geophysical survey (magnetic)', Thames Valley Archaeological Services unpubl rep **14/255**, Reading
- Hey, G and Hind, J, 2014, *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment: Resource Assessments and Research Agendas*, Oxford Wessex Monogr **6**, Oxford
- Hillson, S, 1992, *Mammal Bones and Teeth*, Institute of Archaeology, London
- McCarthy, M R and Brooks, C M, 1988 *Medieval Pottery in Britain AD900-1600*, Leicester
- McNicol-Norbury, J 2015, 'Land adjacent to Dukes Meadow Drive, Banbury, Oxfordshire, An archaeological Evaluation', Thames Valley Archaeological Services unpubl rep **14/255b**, Reading
- Mellor, M and Oakley, G, 1984, 'A summary of the key assemblages, a study of pottery, clay pipes, glass and other finds from fourteen pits, dating from the 16th to the 19th century', in T G Hassall, C E Halpin and M Mellor, 'Excavations in St Ebbe's, Oxford, 1967–1976: Part II: Post-medieval domestic tenements and the Post-Dissolution site of the Greyfriars', *Oxoniensia*, **49**, 181–211
- Mellor, M, 1994, 'A Synthesis of middle and late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval pottery in the Oxford Region', *Oxoniensia*, **59**, 17–217
- NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London
- Oram, R, 2014, 'Land North of Hanwell Fields, Warwick Road, Banbury, Design Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation', Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service, Oxford
- VCH, 1969, *Victoria History of the County of Oxfordshire*, vol **9**, London
- www.heritagegateway.org.uk Heritage Gateway accessed 22/07/15

APPENDIX 1: Feature details

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
303	100	150	Gully	Unphased	None
	101	151	Pit	Unphased	None
303	102	152	Gully	Unphased	None
	103	153	Gully	Unphased	None
306	104	154	Ring Gully	Unphased	None
306	105	156	Ring Gully	Unphased	None
306	106	157	Ring Gully	Unphased	None
306	107	158	Ring Gully	Unphased	None
	108	155	Pit	Unphased	None
308	109	159	Posthole	Unphased	None
308	110	160	Posthole	Prehistoric	Pottery
308	111	161	Posthole	Unphased	None
302	112	163	Gully	Unphased	None
301	113	164	Gully	Unphased	None
302	114	165	Gully	Unphased	None
301	115	166	Gully	Unphased	None
308	116	162	Posthole	Unphased	None
308	117	167	Posthole	Unphased	None
302	118	168	Gully	Unphased	None
301	119	169	Gully	Unphased	None
	120	170	Pit	Unphased	None
	121	171	Pit	Unphased	None
309	122	172, 173	Windmill	Post-medieval	Pottery
309	123	174	Windmill	Post-medieval	Pottery
309	124	175	Windmill	Post-medieval	Pottery
303	125	176	Gully	Unphased	None
309	126	177	Windmill	Post-medieval	Pottery
304	127	178	Gully	Unphased	None
303	128	179	Gully	Unphased	None
	129	180	Posthole	Unphased	None
	130	181	Pit	Unphased	None
307	131	182	Gully	Unphased	None
	132	183	Pit	Unphased	None
	133	184	Pit	Unphased	None
307	134	185	Gully	Unphased	None
	135	186	Posthole	Unphased	None
	136	187	Posthole	Unphased	None
	137	189	Treebole	Unphased	None
307	138	190	Gully	Unphased	None
305	139	191	Ditch	Prehistoric	Pottery
305	140	192	Ditch	Prehistoric	Association, pottery
305	141	193	Ditch	Prehistoric	Association, pottery
308	142	194	Posthole	Unphased	None
308	143	195	Posthole	Unphased	None
305	144	196	Ditch	Prehistoric	Association, pottery
305	145	197	Ditch	Prehistoric	Association, pottery
305	146	198	Ditch	Prehistoric	Pottery
305	147	199	Ditch	Prehistoric	Association, pottery
305	148	250	Ditch	Prehistoric	Association, pottery
305	149	251	Ditch	Prehistoric	Association, pottery
305	200	252	Ditch	Prehistoric	Association, pottery
305	201	253	Ditch	Prehistoric	Association, pottery
305	202	254	Ditch	Prehistoric	Association, pottery
305	203	255	Ditch	Prehistoric	Association, pottery
305	204	256	Ditch	Prehistoric	Association, pottery
305	205	257	Ditch	Prehistoric	Association, pottery
305	206	258	Ditch	Prehistoric	Association, pottery
	207	259	Posthole	Unphased	None
	208	260	Posthole	Unphased	None
	209	261	Posthole	Unphased	None
	210	262	Posthole	Unphased	None
	211	263	Ditch	Unphased	None
	212	264	Posthole	Unphased	None
300	213	265	Ditch	Prehistoric	Association, pottery
	214	266	Pit	Unphased	None
301	215	267	Gully	Unphased	None
300	216	268	Ditch	Prehistoric	Association, pottery
	217	269	Posthole	Unphased	None

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
	218	270	Posthole	Unphased	None
304	219	271	Gully	Unphased	None
	220	271	Posthole	Unphased	None
	221	272	Posthole	Unphased	None
	222	273	Posthole	Unphased	None
	223	274	Pit	Unphased	None
304	224	275	Gully	Unphased	None
	225	276	Pit	Unphased	None
	226	277	Posthole	Unphased	None

APPENDIX 2: Pottery catalogue

Cut	Deposit	P1		P2		OXY		OXBX		OXCL		MP		OXST	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
110	160			2	24										
122	172							2	25	1	4				
123	174					1	6	1	5	4	32	3	180		
124	175					1	5	1	4	2	16			1	25
126	177							1	6	4	48				
139	191			1	3										
146	198	1	11												
	Total	1	11	3	27	2	11	5	40	11	100	3	180	1	25

APPENDIX 3: Animal bone catalogue

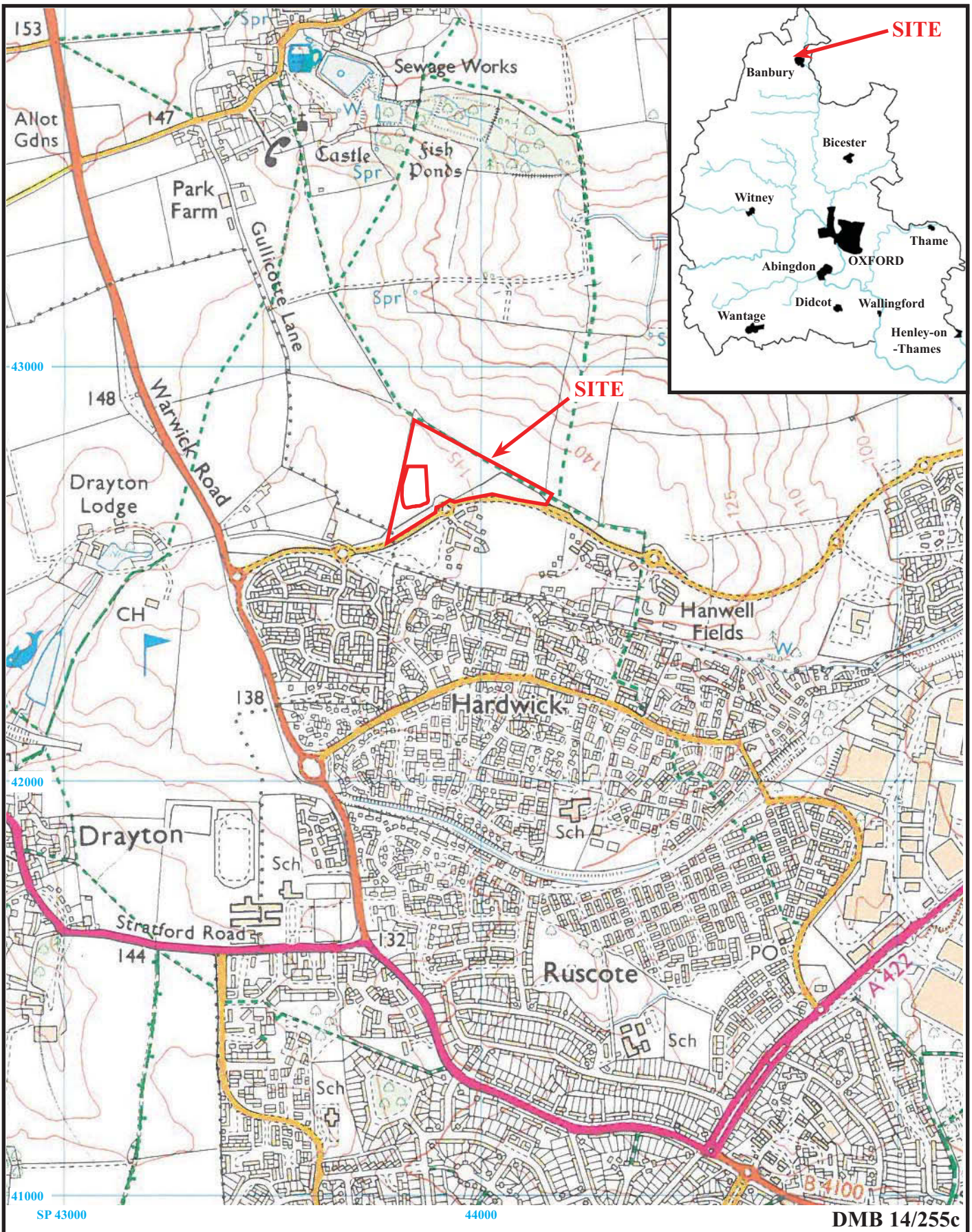
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>Medium/large animal</i>
122	172	5	4	-	-	2
123	174	9	42	-	1	1
124	175	1	2	-	-	1
126	177	15	32	1	-	5

APPENDIX 4: Flint Catalogue

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>
110	160	Broken flake
145	197	Core (16g)
147	199	Scraper

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of sieved samples

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Charcoal</i>	<i>Seeds</i>
104	154	10		
105	156	11	+	
106	157	12		
107	158	13		Cereal
109	159	14		
110	160	15	+	
116	162	16		
120	170	17		
123	174		++	
126	177		+	
139	191	18		
141	193	19		
146	198	20		
212	264	21	+	
222	274	22		
226	278	23		
134	185	24	+	Cereal
200	252	25		
206	258	26	+	

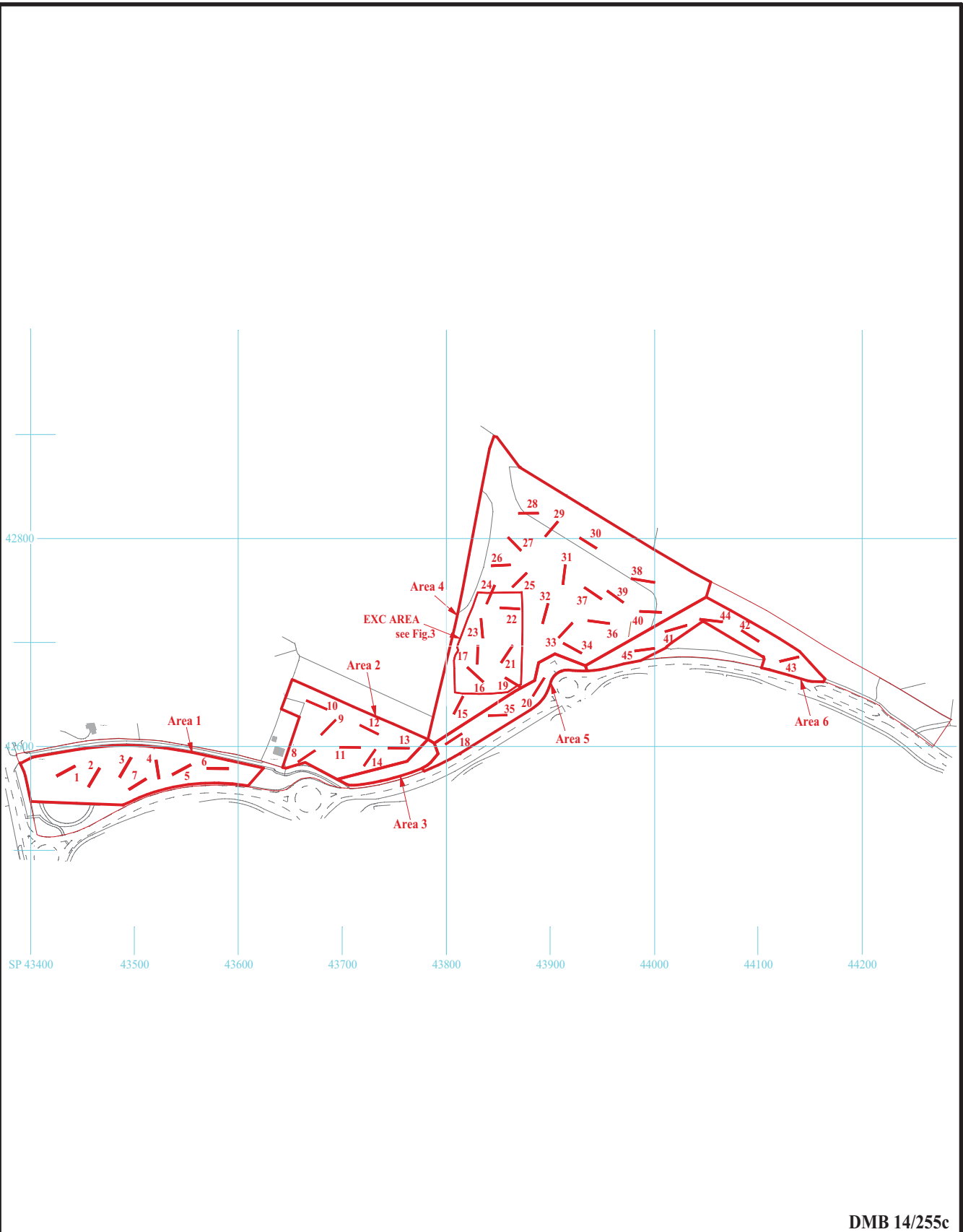


**Land adjacent to Dukes Meadow Drive,
Banbury, Oxfordshire, 2015
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Banbury and Oxfordshire

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Explorer 206 at 1:12500
Ordnance Survey Licence 100025880

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



DMB 14/255c

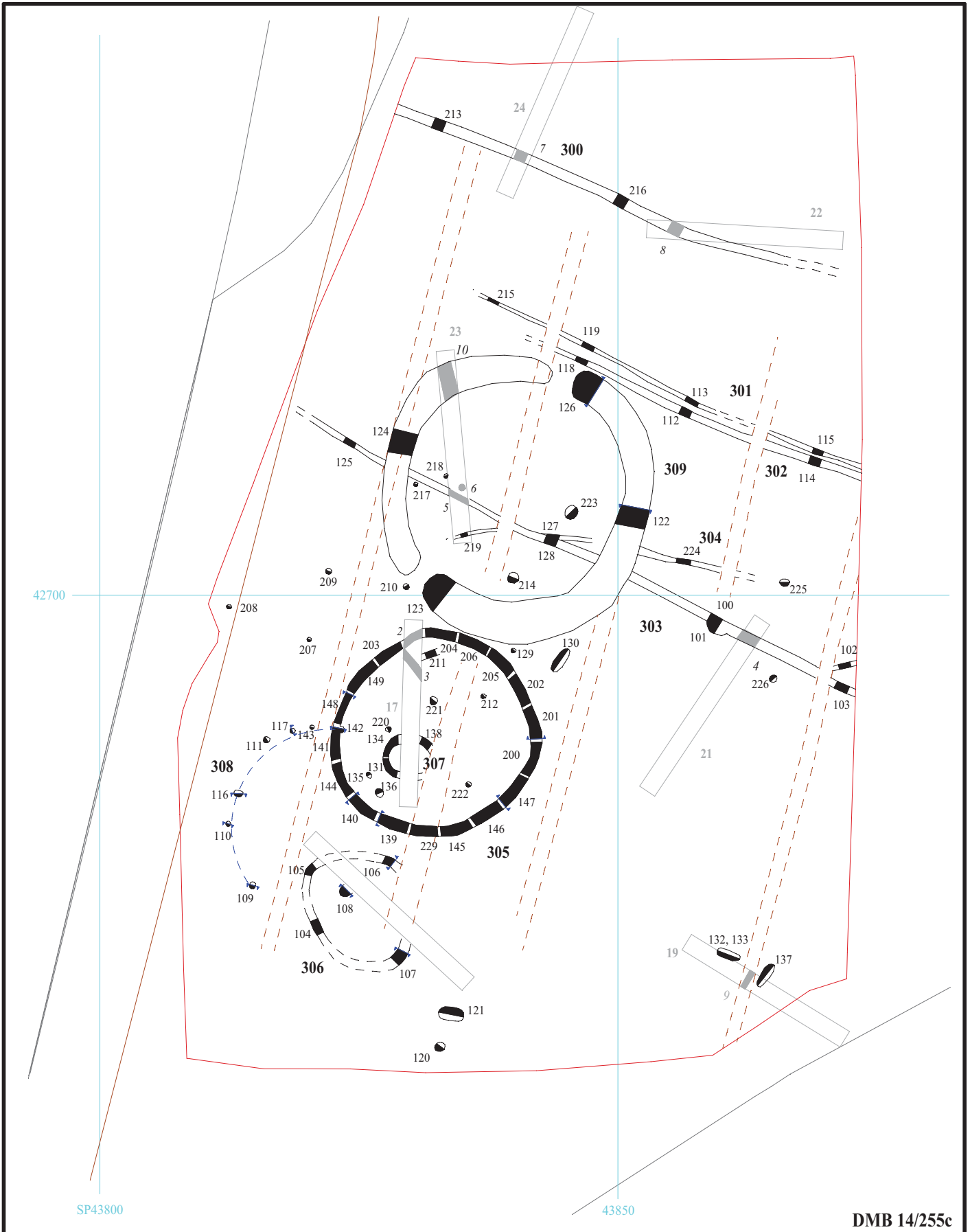


**Land adjacent to Dukes Meadow Drive,
Banbury, Oxfordshire, 2015
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 2. Location of previous evaluation and excavation area.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



DMB 14/255c

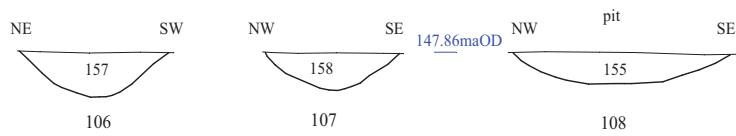
**Land adjacent to Dukes Meadow Drive,
Banbury, Oxfordshire, 2015
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 3. Plan of area.

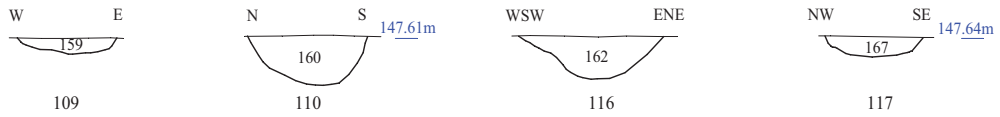


THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

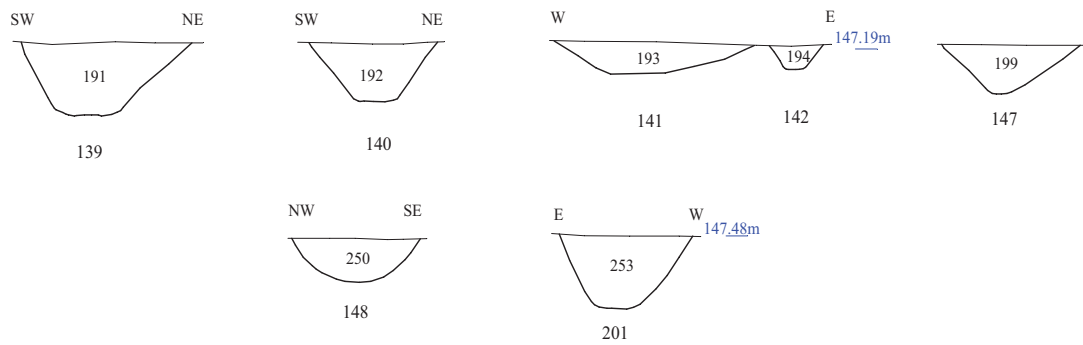
small ring gully 306



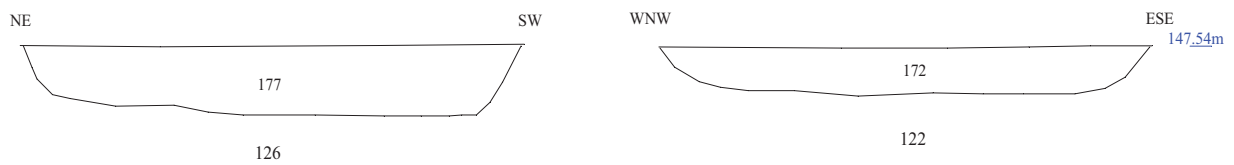
circular posts 308



Ring gully 305



wind mill 309



DMB 14/255c

**Land adjacent to Dukes Meadow Drive,
Banbury, Oxfordshire, 2015
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 4. Sections.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 1. Ring gully 305, looking north north west, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Ring gully 305, slot 147, looking south west, Scales: 1m and 0.1m.

DMB 14/255c

Land adjacent to Dukes Meadow Drive, Banbury,
Oxfordshire, 2015
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 1 - 2.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 3. Posthole 110, looking north, Scales: 0.5m and 0.2m.



Plate 4. Posthole 116, looking north, Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.

DMB 14/255c

Land adjacent to Dukes Meadow Drive, Banbury,
Oxfordshire, 2015
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 3-4.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 5. Windmill? 309, slot 123, looking south east, Scales: 2.0m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Windmill? 309, slot 124, looking north, Scales: 2.0m and 0.2m.

DMB 14/255c

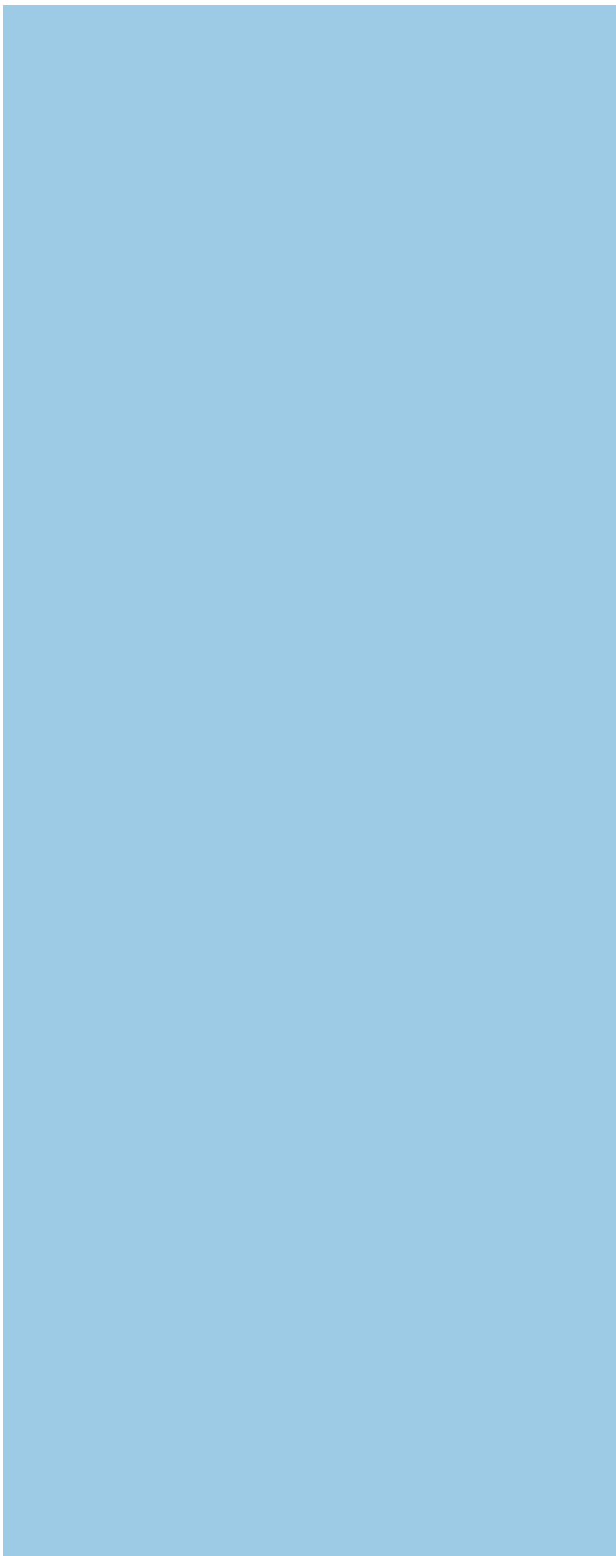
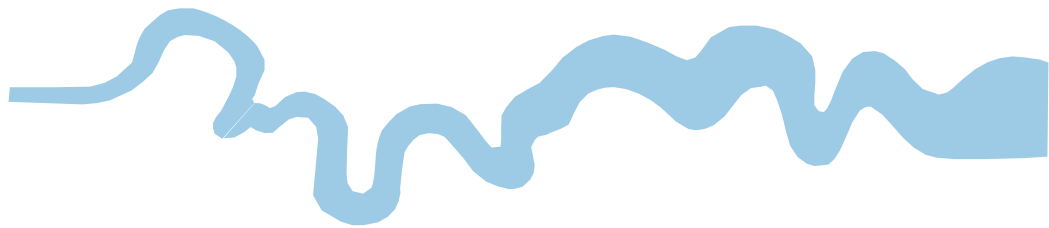
Land adjacent to Dukes Meadow Drive, Banbury,
Oxfordshire, 2015
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 5-6.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

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





**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading,
Berkshire, RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Fax: 0118 9260553
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**