

Spirit Motors Southam Road Banbury Oxfordshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



February 2007

Client: CgMs Consulting

Issue N^o: 1
OA Job N^o: 3511
Planning Ref N^o: 05/01591/F
NGR: SP 454 408

Client Name: CgMs Consulting

Client Ref No:

Document Title: Spirit Motors, Southam Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire

Document Type: Evaluation

Issue Number: 1

National Grid Reference: NGR ST 454 408

Planning Reference: 05/01591/F

OA Job Number: 3511

Site Code: BASOSP 07

Invoice Code: BASOSPEV

Receiving Museum: Oxfordshire County Museum Service

Museum Accession No: OXCMS 2007.1

Prepared by: James Mumford

Position: Project Officer

Date: 30th January 2007

Checked by: Andy Norton

Position: Senior Project Manager

Date: 1st February 2007

Approved by: Jon Hiller

Position: Senior Project Manager

Date: 5th February 2007

Signed 

Document File Location X:\Banbury, Southam Road\eval
rep\BASOSPEVREP.doc

Graphics File Location Servergo:/oaupubs1_AtoI*BASOSPEV*Spirit Motors,
Banbury*SL*25.01.07

Illustrated by Sarah Lucas

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

Oxford Archaeology

© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd 2007

Janus House

Osney Mead

Oxford OX2 0ES

t: (0044) 01865 263800

e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

f: (0044) 01865 793496

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

Spirit Motors, Southam Road Banbury, Oxfordshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

Summary	2
1 Introduction	2
1.1 Location and scope of work	2
1.2 Geology and topography	2
1.3 Archaeological and historical background	3
2 Evaluation Aims	4
3 Evaluation Methodology	4
3.1 Scope of fieldwork	4
3.2 Finds	4
3.3 Palaeo-environmental evidence	4
3.4 Presentation of results	5
4 Results: General	5
4.1 Soils and ground conditions	5
4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits	5
5 Results: Descriptions	5
5.1 Description of deposits	5
5.2 Finds	7
6 Discussion and Interpretation	9
6.1 Reliability of field investigation	9
6.2 Overall interpretation	9
Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory	10
Appendix 2 Pottery	12
Appendix 3 Clay Tobacco Pipes	13
Appendix 4 Bibliography and References	14
Appendix 5 Summary of Site Details	14

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 1 Site location map
Fig. 2 Trench location
Fig. 3 Trench 1, plan and sections
Fig. 4 Trench 2, plan and section
Fig. 5 Trench 3, plan and section
Fig. 6 Trench 4, plan and sections

SUMMARY

In January 2007 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at Spirit Motors, Southam Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 454 408) on behalf of CgMs Consulting. The work was in advance of a new development by McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd. The evaluation revealed limited evidence of 17th- or 18th-century activity in the west of the site, possibly associated with a property shown on the Davis map of 1794. A similarly dated garden or cultivation soil was seen throughout the site, forming part of an open space behind the property.

Evidence for a 19th-century structures behind a property on Southam Road, and an out building within a yard of a property fronting School Lane, were revealed in the west and centre of the site. Two 19th-century boundary ditches with an entrance way were revealed in the east. The ditches most likely formed the eastern limit of the properties fronting School Lane, or the western extent of Castle Gardens.

No evidence for any earlier activity was revealed and it appears unlikely that the site was occupied prior to the 17th century.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In January 2007 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at the site of Spirit Motors, Southam Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire (Fig. 1) on behalf of CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd. The work was in respect of a planning application for the construction of 56 assisted apartments for the elderly, 30 category II sheltered apartments for the elderly, 30 affordable units and a scout hut (Planning Application No. 05/01591/F). A brief (OCC 2002) outlining the archaeological requirements of the work was set by Oxfordshire County Council (OCC). OA produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing how it would implement the requirements of the brief (OA 2007).

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies just north of Banbury town centre (NGR site centre SP 454 408) and is bounded to the north by St Mary's School, to the east by Rope Walk, to the south by houses fronting onto Castle Street and Southam Road and to the west by Southam Road itself.
- 1.2.2 The solid geology of the site is Charmouth Mudstone (BGS Sheet 201) and is mapped as lying on the western edge of alluvium from the River Cherwell.
- 1.2.3 The development area is on level ground with a slight slope from c 94.5 m OD at the west down to c 93.25 m OD to the east. The river Cherwell is situated c 1 km east of the site.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological background to the evaluation has been the subject of a separate desk study (CgMs 2006), the results of which are summarised below. The site itself has produced limited archaeological evidence. There are some known sites with archaeological remains adjacent to the development site.

Prehistoric and Roman

- 1.3.2 No Palaeolithic or Mesolithic finds are recorded in the vicinity. Neolithic and Bronze Age flint implements including a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead were found at Banbury Castle excavations c 300 m east of the site (SMR 13672 and 13673). Two fragments of Neolithic flint are known from the Vicarage in the Horsefair, some 400 m south of the site (SMR 8751).
- 1.3.3 Iron Age finds are absent from around the development area, though a few Roman coins are noted, including a bronze coin of Sestersius of Gordianus III (AD 238-244) c 200 m to the south-west.

Saxon

- 1.3.4 Banbury dates from the early Saxon period and means the enclosed homestead of a man called Banna. The settlement probably lay to the south or east of the proposed development site, at St Mary's Church or the east end of Castle Street East. Evidence for gullies or possible property boundaries, and an 11th-century pit were revealed c 500 m south-east of the site.

Medieval

- 1.3.5 The castle was built between 1123-48 by Bishop Alexander of Lincoln, recent excavations also revealed an earlier 11th-century structure. The castle was rebuilt in the 13th century. St Mary's to the south of the development area is Norman in origin.
- 1.3.6 In the early 13th century four bars or gates were constructed around the town's limits, to control traffic in and out of Banbury. The North Bar was located c 50 m south of the proposed development site, across Southam Road, the main N-S route into the town. The town probably expanded beyond the north gate in the 14th century.

Post-medieval

- 1.3.7 A third of the town and the castle were destroyed during the English Civil War in the 17th century. The castle was rebuilt and the moat infilled, in the 19th century the area became known as the Castle Gardens.
- 1.3.8 Following the construction of the Oxford Canal, Banbury expanded in the late 18th century. Tooley's boatyard c 700 m east of the site opened in 1790. In the 1830s a ropeworks was established to the south-east of the site on Castle Street.
- 1.3.9 By 1853 a row of terrace houses fronted Southam Road with their yards extending into the western part of the site. The eastern part of site comprised the yards of properties fronting Castle Street. A school was located along the northern boundary

of the site from 1885. By 1966 a large building replaced the buildings fronting School Lane, a warehouse was constructed in the centre of the site and a line of garages and a hall were constructed to the west. The existing garage, car showroom and forecourt date from 1993.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

- 2.1.1 To establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of archaeological remains within the area affected by invasive development.
- 2.1.2 To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- 2.1.3 To find evidence for Roman and Saxon activity.
- 2.1.4 To establish evidence for medieval expansion beyond the northern town limits.
- 2.1.5 To make available the results of the investigation.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The evaluation consisted of four trenches, two measuring 30 m in length, one 20 m and an L-shaped Trench totalling 15 m in length (Fig. 2). The 'L'-shaped trench (Trench 2) was originally planned to be 20 m long, it was reduced to 15 m due to the presence of fuel tanks to the west of its location. The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.
- 3.1.2 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.2 Finds

- 3.2.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context.

3.3 Palaeo-environmental evidence

- 3.3.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the evaluation.

3.4 Presentation of results

- 3.4.1 Section 5 comprises a detailed description of all archaeological observations within each area, by trench, and includes individual context descriptions. General archaeological information is summarised in the trench inventory table (Appendix 1).

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

- 4.1.1 The site is located on a reddish brown alluvial layer overlying gravel. The deposits encountered in the evaluation were derived from a mixture of these deposits.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

- 4.2.1 Evidence for medieval activity was observed to the west of the site, possibly associated with an early property. Post-medieval cultivation soils were observed throughout the site, and similarly dated boundary ditches were observed in the east. The remains of a 19th-century building were observed fronting Southam Road and a similarly dated outbuilding was seen in the centre of the site.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

- 5.1.1 At the base of the trench, 93.15 m OD - 1.5 m below ground level (BGL), was a light reddish brown silty clay disturbed natural (32). Fragments of 17th-century pottery and clay pipe stems were recovered from areas of root disturbance. This layer had been cut by a small circular pit (33) with sloping sides and flat base. It measured 0.32 m in diameter and 0.15 m in depth, and was filled with a reddish brown silty clay (34) that contained late 17th- to 18th-century pottery and bone.
- 5.1.2 The natural was also cut by a small narrow gully (35) with a shallow concave profile, aligned NW-SE at the southern end of the trench. It measured 2.2 m long x 0.4 m wide, x 0.05 m in depth, and was filled by a reddish brown silty clay (36) that contained 17th- to 18th-century pottery and bone. These features were all sealed below a 0.6 m thick layer of dark reddish brown silty clay loam (31), a probable garden soil that contained pottery dating from 1780 to 1830, bone and glass.
- 5.1.3 Soil 31 had been cut by a vertically sided service trench (37), which was filled by a dark brown and black silty clay (38) containing ceramic pipe, electric cable and water pipes. To the north of the service trench a circular vertical sided cut (42) was partially revealed. It was lined with blue clay and contained a brick well or soakaway (43), and the structure was filled with a dark brown silty clay and building debris. A small square cut (44) with vertical sides and flat base was revealed to the south of the well/soakaway. It measured 0.45 m x 0.38 m x 0.05 m and contained a foundation pad constructed from

half bricks laid on a dark reddish silty sand (45). These features were probably all associated with the 1850s terraced housing along Southam Road.

- 5.1.4 The features were sealed by a 0.15 m - 0.2 m thick layer of dark grey brown silty clay loam (30), probably a garden soil. The soil had been cut by three foundation trenches (either side of the well/soakaway 43) with vertical sides and flat bases (39), measuring 0.5 m wide and 0.6 m in depth. The trenches contained footings of rough sandstone blocks with a clay bond, overlain by 19th/20th century brickwork. The structures probably formed walls from outbuildings and boundary walls to the rear of the 1850s terracing. In the north corner the remains of a compacted reddish brown clay and mortar (41) was exposed - possibly a surface.
- 5.1.5 These later features were sealed below a 0.1 m - 0.3 m thick layer of building demolition (29) from the demolition of the terracing in the 1960s. A hardcore base (28) for the present tarmac surface (27) overlay the demolition layer.

Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

- 5.1.6 This trench was situated north of the central warehouse and was originally planned to be 20 m long, but due to the presence of two fuel tanks the trench was dog-legged and reduced to 15 m. A natural reddish brown silty clay (5) was revealed at 92.5 m OD (0.8 m BGL), which had been disturbed by three areas of roots (18). The natural was overlain by a 0.3 m - 0.4 m thick reddish brown silty clay (4 and 13), probably a garden soil or cultivation soil. Pottery dating from 1770 to 1830 was recovered from the soil.
- 5.1.7 The soil had been cut by a foundation trench (58), measuring 0.5 m wide and 0.4 m in depth, with vertical sides and a flat base. This contained a 0.2 m high sandstone footing, bonded with clay (7). The footing supported a 19th/20th-century red brick wall (6) with a sandy cement bond. The wall formed part of an outbuilding in the yard of a property fronting School Lane, shown on the 1900 and 1922 OS maps. In the western half of the trench a 0.14 m thick layer of light brown sandy clay (3) make up was deposited against the brick wall.
- 5.1.8 To the north and west of wall 6, a series of brown silty sand deposits (8-12) formed a base for a brick surface (14) with a light sandy mortar bond. The deposits were overlain by a 0.2 m thick layer of make up (2) for a 0.2 m thick reinforced concrete surface (1).

Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

- 5.1.9 A reddish brown silty clay natural deposit (24) was revealed 1 m BGL (92.5 m OD). The deposit was overlain by a 0.26 m thick disturbed subsoil of light reddish brown silty clay (25). Layer 25 had been cut by a ceramic land drain (26) running north to south along the trench. This was overlain by a very dark grey silty clay (23) topsoil, which was 0.2 m thick and had been disturbed by the construction of the warehouse. The topsoil contained 19th-century pottery, and was overlain by a 0.45 m thick layer of coarse stone rubble make up (22) for a 0.16 m thick reinforced concrete floor (21).

Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

- 5.1.10 Light reddish brown silty clay natural (57) was revealed 0.85 m BGL (92.2 m OD). It was overlain by a 0.18 m thick reddish brown silty clay deposit (56), possibly a cultivation soil, below a 0.2 m thick reddish brown silty clay soil (55), probably representing a later phase of cultivation.
- 5.1.11 The deposits had been cut by a boundary ditch (47), aligned north to south along the west side of the trench. It measured 19 m x 1.2 m, and was 0.58 m deep with steep sloping sides and uneven base. It was filled by a dark grey brown silty clay (46) that contained 19th-century pottery and CBM. A 4 m wide break in the ditch was observed in the north of the trench, possibly representing an entrance.
- 5.1.12 Layers of tarmac and asphalt (54) were dumped between the two lengths of ditch and formed a surface. The surface was overlain by a 0.2 m to 0.4 m thick layer of dark grey brown silty clay (52) with lenses of 0.05 m thick tarmac (53), possibly an imported garden soil. The soil was cut by a second boundary ditch (49), parallel to ditch 47, measuring 26 m long, 1 m wide and 0.7 m in depth with very steep sloping sides rounding to a flat base. It was filled by a dark grey brown silty clay (48) that contained 19th-century pottery and CBM. A 4 m wide break in the ditch was also observed, opposite the break in ditch 47.
- 5.1.13 The ditch fills were sealed below a 0.06 - 0.2 m thick rubble and stone make up (51) for the 0.06 m thick tarmac surface (50) of the car park.

5.2 Finds

General

- 5.2.1 Summaries of the finds assemblages are presented below. The full pottery and clay pipe reports can be found as Appendices 2-3.

Pottery by John Cotter (OA)

- 5.2.2 A total of 31 sherds of post-medieval pottery, weighing 467g, was recovered. The assemblage largely comprises well-known 18th- and 19th-century products of the Staffordshire and Midlands potteries including mass-produced tablewares in Staffordshire-type white earthenware (transfer-printed etc.), Creamware and Pearlware and a single sherd of English porcelain. Eighteenth-century wares include Staffordshire-type white and brown salt-glazed stoneware tankards and coarse Midlands red or buff earthenwares with a black glaze. Local glazed red earthenwares are also present and a single sherd of 18th-century tin-glazed earthenware. The earliest pieces are three sherds of German Frechen stoneware which have a potential date range of *c* 1550-1750, but are likely to be from bellarmine-type bottles of 17th- or early 18th-century date.

Metalwork by Andrew Norton (OA)

- 5.2.3 A single iron nail was recovered from context 46, the fill of a 19th-century ditch.

Clay tobacco pipes by Andrew Norton (OA)

- 5.2.4 The excavation produced a total of 6 fragments of clay tobacco pipes. The assemblage was recovered from a disturbed natural deposit (32) and an overlying garden soil (31) in Trench 1, and the fill of a ditch (46) in Trench 4.
- 5.2.5 Of the total 6 fragments of clay tobacco pipes 5 were stem fragments, none displayed any markings. The single bowl fragment was whole and was most similar to London types 22G - 24G dating from 1730-1840. Although clearly 18th-century in style the bowl was much smaller than is typical for this period.

Ceramic building material by John Cotter (OA)

- 5.2.6 A total of 7 pieces of ceramic building materials, weighing 55g, and 1 piece of grey slate, weighing 1g, were recovered. All of this appears to be of late post-medieval date. Details were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet.
- 5.2.7 The CBM assemblage consists of small scraps of red brick, probably representing 5-6 separate bricks. Only a few pieces retain traces of their original surfaces. Given their poor state of preservation there is little that can be deduced from such scraps. However the fine orange-red fabric and texture of most pieces is consistent with a 19th- or 20th-century dating. One piece has a heavily marl-streaked fabric that has been noted in 17th- to 18th-century brick assemblages in nearby Oxford. The scrap of grey roofing slate is probably 19th- or 20th-century Welsh slate.

Glass by Ian Scott (OA)

- 5.2.8 There are seven pieces of glass from the site. Two sherds come from context 31 and three sherds from context 46. The glass from context 31 comprises a large sherd of thick coloured vessel glass and a clear piece of window glass. From context 46 there is a small fragment of clear window glass, small piece of black bottle glass, and thin sherd of clear vessel glass. The remaining sherds are a small piece of clear window glass (context 32), and badly weathered and laminated sherd from a thin wall clear or very pale blue green glass vessel (context 34). The window glass is modern. None of the other pieces can be closely dated. All are probably post-medieval in date.

Animal bones by Lena Strid (OA)

- 5.2.9 A total of five animal bones were recovered from this site (see Table 1). All were in a good condition, with no traces of burning or gnawing. The only species present were sheep/goat and horse; a horse tooth, sheep/goat metacarpal, tibia and metatarsals were recovered. Judging by the epiphyseal fusion, the sheep/goat bones derived from sub-adult and/or adult animals, whereas the tooth wear indicated that the horse tooth belonged to an adult or elderly horse. Butchering marks and pathologies were absent.

5.2.10 No further information can be gained from such a small sample of bones.

Table 1: Incidence of bone by context

Context	Species	No. of bones (refitted)	Sum of weight (g)
34	Sheep/goat	2	33
36	Sheep/goat	2	40
48	Horse	1	12

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

6.1.1 The evaluation took place during a particularly wet period and all the trenches experienced some level of flooding. Pumps were used to drain the trenches and sufficient excavation took place to characterise the revealed archaeological features, and obtain dating evidence.

6.1.2 All the revealed archaeological features were dated from the 17th century to the 19th century and there did not appear to be any evidence for earlier activity. Although cultivation soils did separate phases of activity, it is possible that the earlier features were cut through the soil levels. The similarity between the fills of the revealed archaeological features, and the cultivation soils made it difficult to see features in plan.

6.2 Overall interpretation

6.2.1 There was limited evidence for 17th- or 18th-century activity in the west of the site. The gully and pit revealed in Trench 1 were probably associated with a property shown on the Davis map of 1794 (see DBA - CGMS 2006). The features appeared to be sealed by a similarly dated garden or cultivation soil, although they may have cut through it. Similarly dated garden or cultivation soil was seen throughout the site, forming part of an open space behind the property.

6.2.2 Evidence for outbuildings/boundary walls behind a 19th-century property on Southam Road and a property fronting School Lane, were revealed within Trenches 1 and 2. Trench 4 contained two 19th-century boundary ditches with an entrance way. The ditches most likely formed the eastern limit of the properties fronting School Lane, or the western extent of Castle Gardens.

6.2.3 No evidence for any earlier activity was revealed and it appears unlikely that the site was occupied prior to the 17th century.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	Ctx t No	Type	Width (m)	Length (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment		Findings
1								
	27	Layer			0.06	Tarmac		
	28	Layer			0.25	Make-up		
	29	Layer			0.35	Demolition		
	30	Layer			0.2	Soil		
	31	Layer			0.6	Soil	18th C	Pot/ Clay pipe/ Glass
	32	Layer			0.05	Disturbed natural	17th- 18th C	Pot/ Clay pipe
	33	Cut	0.32		0.15	Pit		
	34	Fill			0.15	Fill of pit	L17th- 18th C	Pot
	35	Cut	0.4	2.2	0.05	Gully		
	36	Fill			0.05	Fill of gully	17th- 18th C	Pot
	37	Cut				Services		
	38	Fill				Fill of services		
	39	Cut	0.5		0.6	Foundation trench		
	40	Fill	0.5		0.25	Footings		
	41	Layer				Make-up		
	42	Cut	1.2			Well		
	43	Fill				Infill of well		
	44	Cut	0.37	0.45	0.05	Footings		
	45	Fill			0.05	Backfill of footings		
2								
	1	Layer			0.19	Concrete		
	2	Layer			0.21	Make-up		
	3	Layer			0.14	Make-up		
	4	Layer			0.29	Soil	18th C	Pot
	5	Layer				Natural		
	6	Structure	0.21		0.55	Wall		
	7	Structure	0.5		0.19	Wall		
	8	Layer			0.08	Make-up		
	9	Layer			0.02	Make-up		
	10	Layer			0.08	Make-up		
	11	Layer			0.05	Make-up		
	12	Layer			0.03	Make-up		
	13	Layer			0.39	Soil		
	14	Structure			0.07	Floor		
	15	Structure	0.21	1.7		Wall		
	16	Structure	0.21	1.7	0.55	Wall		
	17	Structure	0.21	1.15		Wall		
	18	Fill				Disturbance		

Trench	Context No	Type	Width (m)	Length (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment		Finds
	19	Cut	0.35		0.4	Services		
	20	Fill				Fill of services		
	58	Cut	0.5		0.4	Construction trench		
3								
	21	Layer			0.16	Concrete		
	22	Layer			0.45	Make-up		
	23	Layer			0.2	Soil	19th C	Pot
	24	Layer				Natural		
	25	Layer			0.21	Soil		
	26	Cut				Services		
4								
	46	Fill			0.6	Hedgerow infill	19th C	Pot/ Clay pipe/Fe/ CBM/ Glass
	47	Cut			0.6	Hedgerow		
	48	Fill			0.6	Fill of ditch	19th C	Pot/ CBM
	49	Cut			0.6	Ditch		
	50	Layer			0.06	Concrete		
	51	Layer			0.16	Make-up		
	52	Layer			0.2	Soil		
	53	Layer			0.05	Demolition		
	54	Layer			0.25	Demolition		
	55	Layer			0.2	Soil		
	56	Layer			0.18	Soil		
	57	Layer				Natural		

APPENDIX 2 POTTERY*by John Cotter (OA)****Introduction and Methodology***

A total of 31 sherds of pottery weighing 467g was recovered. All of this is of post-medieval date. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated, for each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.).

Table A2.1: Pottery by context

Context	Spot-date	Sherds	Weight	Comments
4	c1770-1830	1	6	Green glazed Creamware tankard or jug base w ext horizontal reeding
23	19C	1	22	Staffs-type white earthenware (WHEW), plain footring
31	c1780-1830	12	210	Poss c1800-1830? Small rim sherd blue transfer-printed Pearlware. 1x saucer base polychrome handpainted Pearlware. Fresh 18C wares incl 2x bases (1 vess) Staffs combed slipware dish; 5x Staffs white salt-glazed stoneware incl tankard base (min 2 vess); 1x bs E18C Midlands brown stoneware tankard w int white slip; 1x bs tankard or jug Midlands pseudo-Jackfield ware w glossy glz over brown slip. Near-profile redware (REW) dish, poss Brill?
32	c1550-1750	2	28	Prob 17-E18C? 2x bss (2 vess) Frechen stoneware incl shoulder/neck bs prob from a bellarmine bottle of mature/late form
34	L17-18C	3	103	Midlands black-glazed wares incl 2 sherds from base of dish/bowl in hard pink-buff e'ware w int glossy blsck glz. 1x bs Cistercian-type ware glob jug/mug in coarse red stoneware fabric w ext glossy black glz
36	17-18C	1	56	Poss 18C? Jar with collared rim, red earthenware (REW) with int dark brown glz.
46	19C	7	22	WHEW x2. 1x blue transfer-print Pearlware. Bs each of flowerpot, REW, 18C tin-glazed ware, Frechen stoneware
48	19C	4	20	WHEW x3 incl 2 blue transfer-printed - Chinese scenes. 1x bs plate in Eng porcelain or bone china w traces gilding
TOTAL		31	467	

Date and Nature of the Assemblage

Overall the pottery assemblage is in a fragmentary condition, although the sherds themselves are quite fresh and some are fairly large. Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented.

The assemblage largely comprises well-known 18th- and 19th-century products of the Staffordshire and Midlands potteries including mass-produced tablewares in Staffordshire-type white earthenware (transfer-printed etc.), Creamware and Pearlware and a single sherd of English porcelain. Eighteenth-century wares include Staffordshire-type white and brown salt-

glazed stoneware tankards and coarse Midlands red or buff earthenwares with a black glaze. Local glazed red earthenwares are also present and a single sherd of 18th-century tin-glazed earthenware. The earliest pieces are three sherds of German Frechen stoneware which have a potential date range of c 1550-1750, but are likely to be from bellarmine-type bottles of 17th- or early 18th-century date.

APPENDIX 3 CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Clay pipe by Andrew Norton (OA)

Introduction

The excavation produced a total of 6 fragments of clay tobacco pipes. The assemblage was recovered from a disturbed natural deposit (32) and an overlying cultivation soil (31) in Trench 1, and the fill of a ditch (46) in Trench 4.

Methodology

All fragments were examined for evidence of markings, decoration and name stamps. Unmarked bowls have been dated by reference to Oswald's general typology (Oswald 1975). No attempt has been made to carry out stem bore analysis on the five stem fragments. No attempt has been made to consider the bowl shape in terms of regional variations.

Results

The results of the assessment are tabulated below by context (Table A3.1).

Of the total 6 fragments of clay tobacco pipes 5 were stem fragments, none displayed any markings. The single bowl fragment was whole and was most similar to London types 22G - 24G dating from 1730-1840. Although clearly 18th-century in style the bowl was much smaller than is typical for this period.

Although the date ranges given are for London types it can be assumed that examples from Oxfordshire will have been made at a similar time.

Table A3.1: Incidence of clay pipe stems and diagnostic fragments by context

Context	Stem count	Bowl/bowl fragment count	Date	Comments
31	2	1	?18th C	Similar to London types 22G-24G
32	2			
46	1			

APPENDIX 4 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

CgMs Consulting, 2006, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Spirit Motors, Southam Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire

OA 2007 Spirit Motors, Southam Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire Written Scheme of Investigation

OA, 1992 Fieldwork Manual (ed. D Wilkinson, first edition August 1992)

Oxfordshire County Council, 2002, Spirit Motor Dealership, Southam Road, Banbury, Design Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation

Oswald A 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, B.A.R. (Brit. Series) **14**

APPENDIX 5 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Spirit Motors, Southam Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire

Site code: BASOSP 07

Grid reference: NGR SP 454 408

Type of evaluation: 4 trenches measuring a total of 95 m

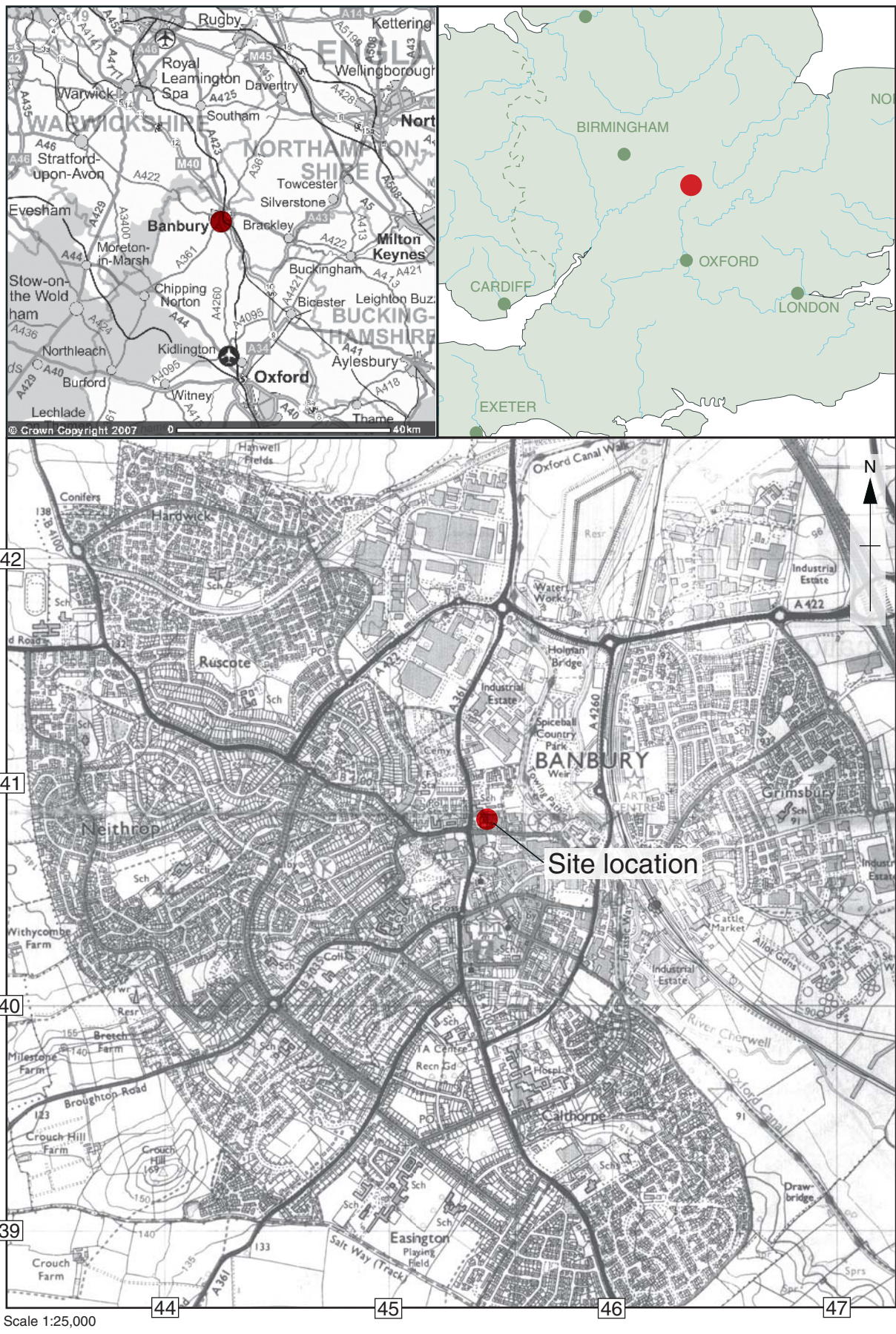
Date and duration of project: Four days from the 15th January to 18th January 2007.

Area of site: 140 m x 60 m

Summary of results: Evidence for 17th-18th century activity in the west of site and a similarly dated garden/cultivation soil seen throughout the site. Evidence for 19th century structures seen in the west and centre of site and 19th century boundary ditches revealed in the east.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS:2007.1

Servergo:/oupubs/_AtoI/BASOSP7/BASOSP7*Spirit Motors. Banbury*SL_*24.01.07



Reproduced from the Landranger 1:25,000 scale by permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office
© Crown Copyright 1999. All rights reserved. Licence No. AL 100005569

Figure 1: Site location

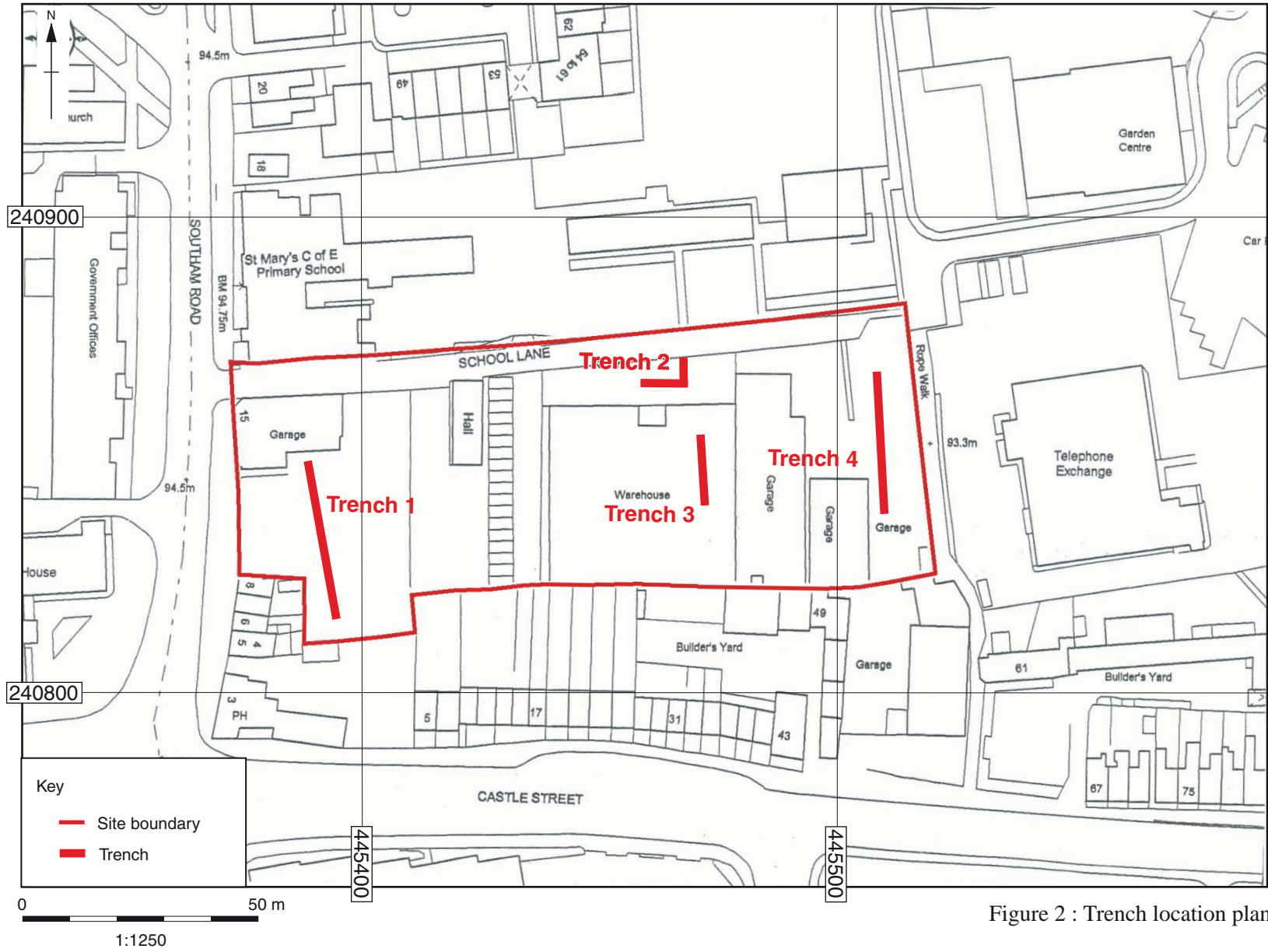


Figure 2 : Trench location plan

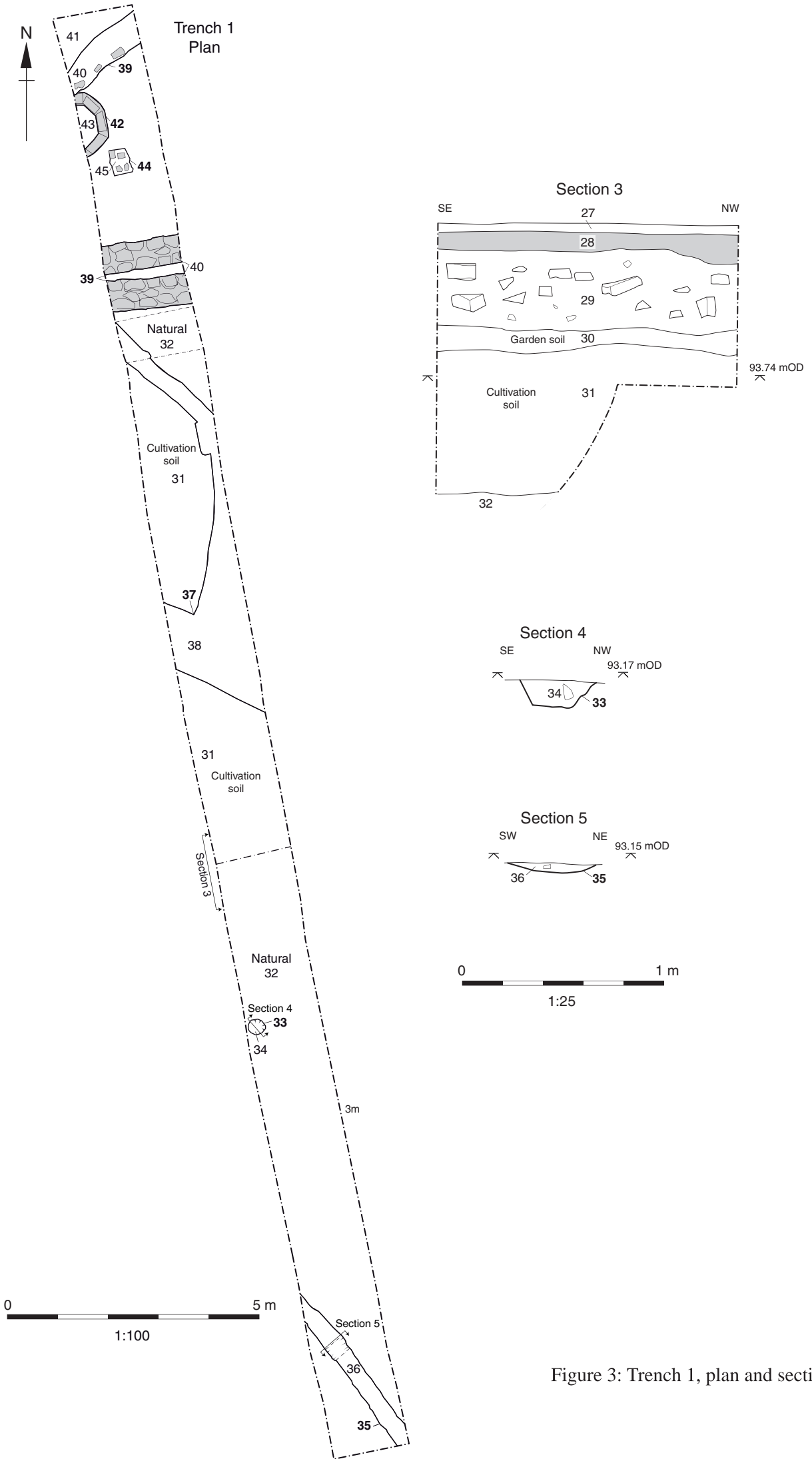


Figure 3: Trench 1, plan and sections

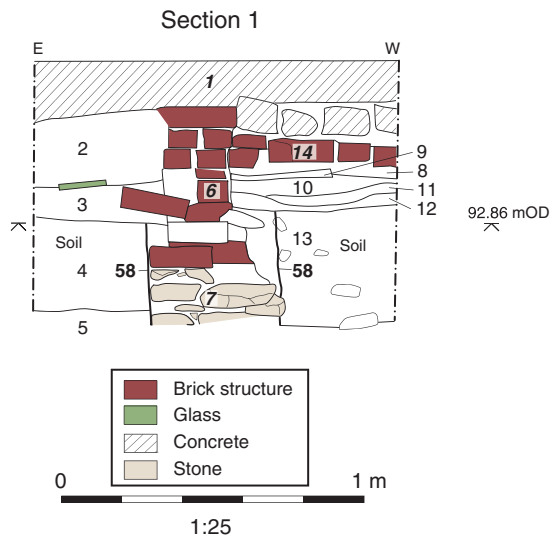
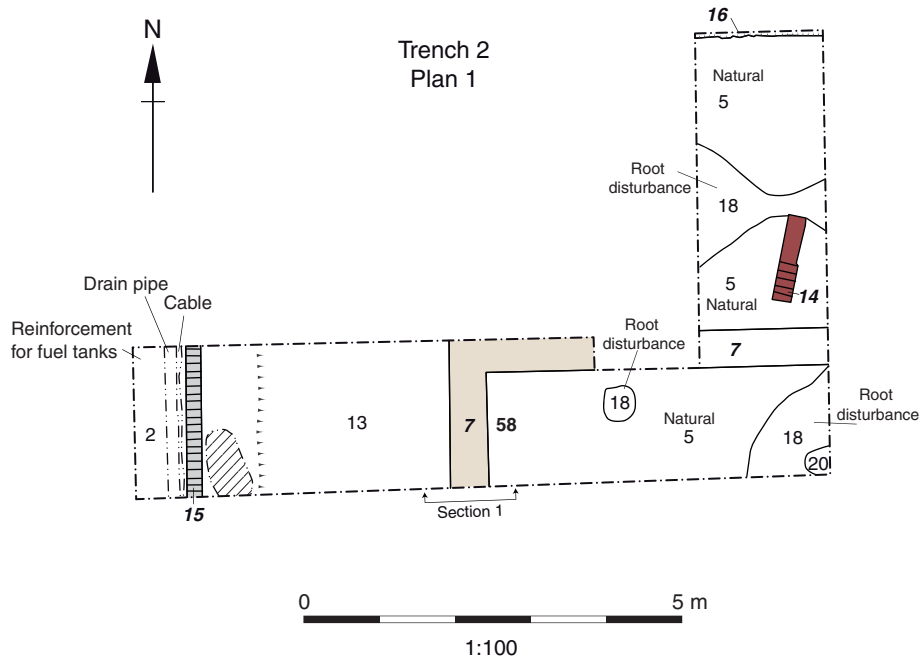


Figure 4: Trench 2, plan and section

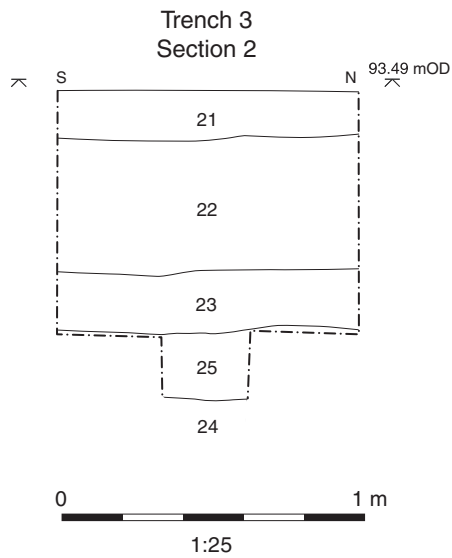
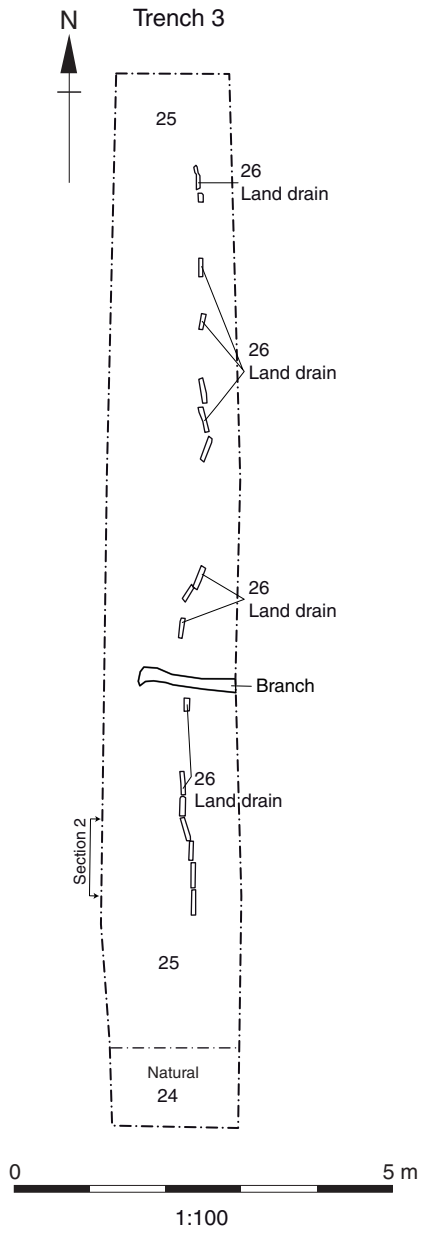


Figure 5: Trench 3, plan and section

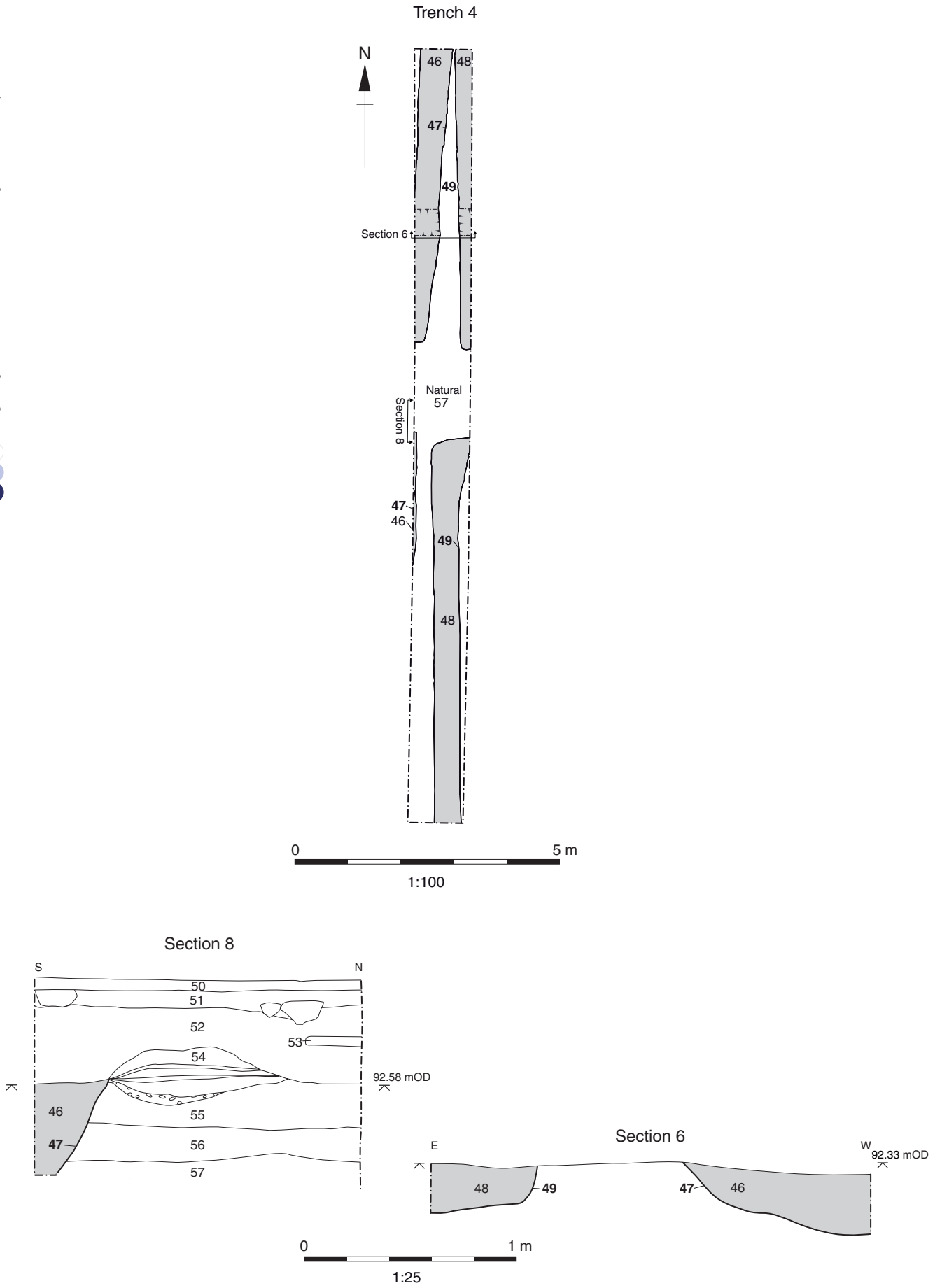


Figure 6: Trench 4, plan and sections