

SMOG/01



DUNSTALL FARM, MORETON-IN-MARSH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

TRIAL TRENCHING

commissioned by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP)
on behalf of Spitfire Properties LLP

February 2017

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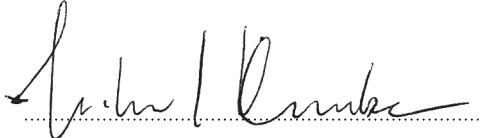
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PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology undertook a trial trench evaluation on land south of Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire. Two distinct areas of late prehistoric archaeology were identified, both comprising plough-truncated linear and curvilinear features forming enclosures and possible ring-ditches. Limited evidence for the presence of former structures was found in the northern part of the site. The results of the evaluation correlated well with a previous geophysical survey and indicate that outside of the areas of identified archaeology the archaeological potential of the site is generally low.

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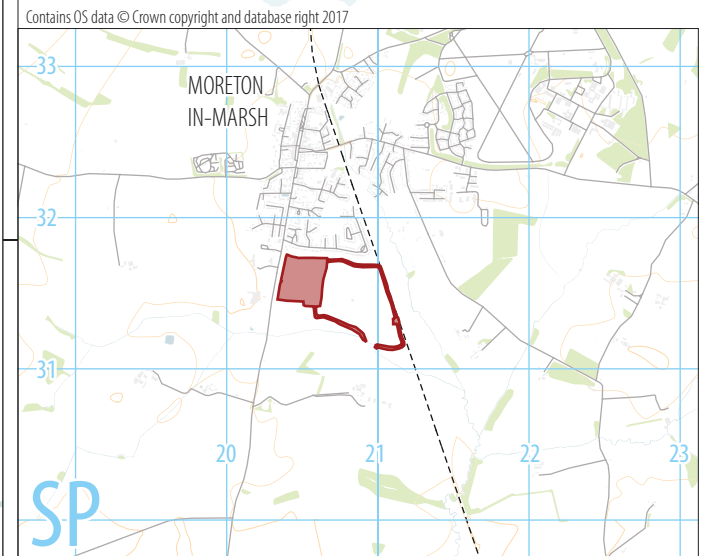
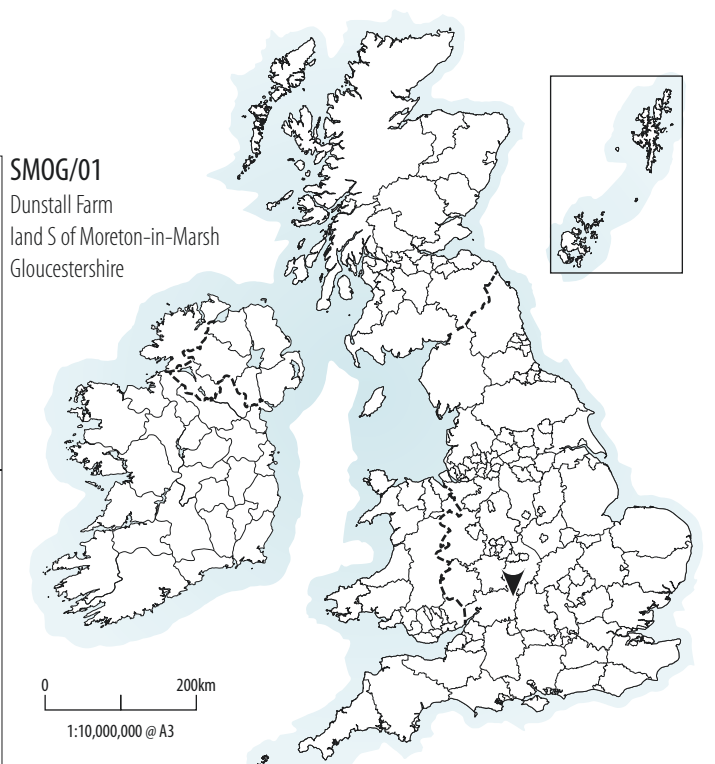
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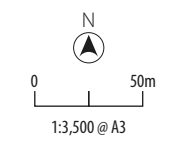
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- KEY**
- site boundary
 - trench location
 - negative trench
- GEOPHYSICS**
- archaeology
 - possible archaeology
 - geology
 - drain
 - agricultural



DUNSTALL FARM, MORETON-IN-MARSH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

TRIAL TRENCHING

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

This report presents the results of an archaeological field evaluation on land at Dunstall Farm to the south of Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire. The archaeological works commissioned by The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) on behalf of Spitfire Properties LLP relate to the submission of a planning application for the residential development of the site and associated drainage.

Preceding the application's submission the archaeological advisor to Cotswold District Council, Mr. Charles Parry, determined that the site had potential to include heritage assets of archaeological interest. In accordance with relevant policy and best practice, the archaeological advisor requested that a field evaluation be undertaken in order to provide sufficient information to accompany the planning application.

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Spitfire Properties to undertake the required works in accordance with a project design agreed with the archaeological advisor (Bennett 2017).

1.2 SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The proposed development site (Illus 1) comprises parts of fields currently in use as intensive arable cultivation. The application site measures a total of c.5.8 hectares in area and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 20489 31618.

The site is bordered to the north by a ditch adjoining the rear gardens of properties on Fosseway Avenue to the north, while the western boundary adjoins the A429 Fosse Way. The site's eastern boundary is adjacent to a railway line and the southern to further agricultural land. There is one internal boundary within the site, which runs along a trackway crossing the southern part of the area.

The superficial geology is composed of Welford Heath Member sand and gravel formed in the Quaternary Period, with underlying solid geology of mudstone of the Charmouth formation (NERC 2016).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site does not contain and designated 'heritage assets', such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings, or registered historic parks and gardens. Furthermore, no part of the site is located within or adjacent to a conservation area.

The A429 which borders the west of the site follows the alignment of the Roman Fosseway (HER 6491). There is no record in the HER of the road itself being forced within the parish of Moreton-in-Marsh, although elsewhere the road has been found to have been of varying width and flanked by ditches. It was not expected that the Roman road lies within the site itself, and is unclear whether it survives beneath the surface or verges of the current road.

A series of cropmarks located to the southeast of the site adjacent to the drainage run although undated and untested archaeologically have been interpreted as an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement. Geophysical survey of this area supports this interpretation.

A single undated black flint fragment (HER 42914) was found during an evaluation in 2011, 0.2km to the west of the site. Although undated, it is likely to date from within this time range. It is unlikely to represent more extensive settlement activity due to a lack of further associated prehistoric activity.

Three previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the site. A desk-based assessment (HER 44517), a geophysical survey (HER 44518) and trial trenching (HER 44730) in relation to a planning application in 2013 in the north-western part of the site.

The desk-based assessment for the former application identified a moderate-high potential for the survival of archaeological remains, subsequent geophysical survey and trial trenching did not reveal and significant archaeological remains. The trenching targeted a pennanular cropmark which proved to be only 0.03m deep. Furthermore, the trenching identified that the topsoil was shallow and concluded that archaeological features were removed by ploughing or were never present in that part of the site.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the evaluation (in line with the purpose of Field Evaluation (ClfA 2014)) were as follows:

- › to establish the location, extent, nature and date of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the areas proposed to be disturbed during the development;
- › to establish the integrity and state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the areas proposed to be disturbed during the development;
- › to inform the planning committee;
- › to assist in developing a mitigation strategy, should remains of significance be present on the site; and
- › to produce and deposit a satisfactory archive and disseminate the results of the work via grey-literature reporting and publication as appropriate.

3 METHOD

The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the following documents:

- › Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2014);
- › Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2014).

Fieldwork was undertaken between the 16th and 23rd January 2017. The evaluation comprised the excavation of approximately 2% of the proposed development area, minus that already investigated in the 2011 evaluation, by means of 23 trenches (8 x 50m and 15 x 30m) totalling 850 linear metres.

The evaluation trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision, with topsoil/upper subsoil being removed by machine and excavation terminating at the uppermost significant archaeological horizon or when geological deposits were encountered.

The stratigraphic sequence was recorded in full in each of the trenches, even where no archaeological deposits were identified.

All recording followed standard archaeological guidelines as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA). The recorded contexts were assigned unique numbers and recording was undertaken on Headland Archaeology pro forma trench and context record sheets. Digital photographic images and black and white photographs were taken of all trenches with a graduated metric scale clearly visible. Digital surveying was undertaken using a Trimble dGPS system.

Due to limitations with an in use access track running around the edge of the field, Trench 12 was shortened by 9m at the south western end as agreed with the archaeological advisor

The site was monitored by Toby Catchpole who stated his satisfaction that the works were being carried out to the appropriate standards and that the level of evaluation was sufficient to characterise the nature of the archaeological resources.

4 RESULTS

A full trench and context register is included in Appendix 1. A plan of the excavated trenches and geophysical survey interpretation can be found on Illus 1. Appendix 2 contains an assessment of recovered artefacts. Appendix 3 contains an assessment of charred plant remains from environmental samples. No animal bone was recovered in the course of the evaluation. It is possible that the local slightly acidic soil conditions have been detrimental to the preservation of this material.

The majority of the site had a topsoil that was a mid-brown silty clay with a grey hue, overlying a subsoil horizon of similar composition. Evaluation trenches were generally between 0.5m and 0.6m in depth, although some were up to 0.7m deep.

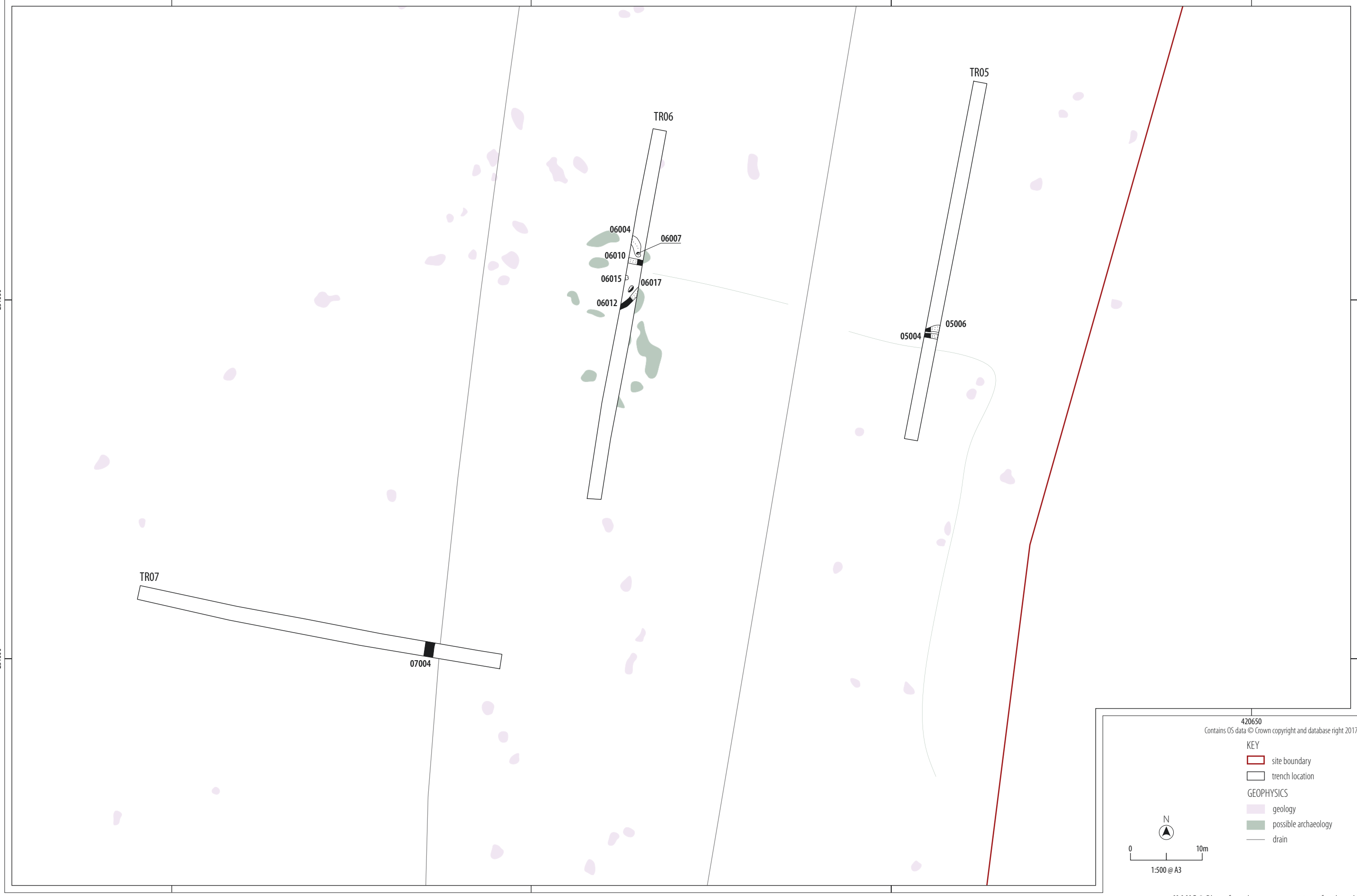
Area 1

Area 1 included Trenches 5 and 6 (Illus 2) and was identified as an area of interest from the geophysical survey. The excavation of Trench 5 uncovered two linear ditches, [05004] and [05006] (Illus 5), running east–west located in the south of the trench in a similar location to an east–west linear on the geophysics. Both were under 0.25m in depth and between 0.65m and 0.80m in width with single fills.

A possible continuation of one of these linear features was present in Trench 6 as [06010]. Also containing a single fill (06011) it measured 0.90m in width and 0.35m in depth, all three excavated features had gently sloping edges with rounded bases. The only finds present were two very abraded sherds of pottery from (06011) that could only be identified as prehistoric. Charred oat grains were also recovered from this deposit.

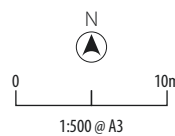
To the north and south of linear ditch [06010] were two curvilinear ditches. The southern curvilinear [06012] was steep sided and 0.42m deep containing two fills. The pottery found in deposit (06014) included a bucket-shaped vessel dated from the late Bronze Age – middle Iron Age. A single lump of daub was also found that bears a clear wattle impression suggesting it has been part of a wattle and daub structure. The small number of cereal grain and charred plant remains suggest the disposal of domestic rubbish generated via conflagration activities (e.g. cooking in hearths and fires).

The northern curvilinear [06004] (Illus 3), differed from [06012] in that it terminated within the confines of the trench. At 1.50m wide it was 1m wider than its southern counterpart with a similar depth of 0.47m and two fills. The pottery found in the upper deposit (06006) was late Bronze Age – middle Iron Age. A pit [06007] (Illus 4) was also present at the terminating end of linear [06004], narrower than the linear at 0.75m it contained two deposits (06008) and (06009). The upper fill (06009) contained pottery that dated late Bronze Age – middle Iron Age.



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- KEY
- site boundary
 - trench location
- GEOPHYSICS
- geology
 - possible archaeology
 - drain



ILLUS 2 Plan of northern concentration of archaeology



ILLUS 3 E facing section of linear ditch [06004]
ILLUS 4 N facing shot of ditch [06004] and pit [06006]
ILLUS 5 W facing section of linear ditches [05004] and [05006]

A further two pits [06015] and [06017] were also present between the two curvilinear features. Neither yielded any dateable material that, within the confines of the trench, could allow any confident association with the surrounding features.

A modern field boundary [04004] that was present on the 1922 Ordnance Survey map of the area was excavated in Trench 4. The same feature was recorded in plan in Trench 7 [07004] as finds confirming its relatively recent date were recovered from deposit (04005).

Area 2

The cropmark and geophysical surveys both presented convincing data to suggest a dense area of archaeological activity in the south-eastern corner of the site. The excavation of the trenches in this area uncovered a series of features supporting this conclusion (Illus 6).

A wide shallow north–south orientated ditch was present in Trench 11 on the same alignment and position as a linear recorded during the geophysical survey (Illus 7). Linear [11004] contained only a single fill (11005) that contained no dateable material.

Trench 14 (Illus 8) contained a series of very large features beneath 0.76m of topsoil and subsoil. At the southern end was a 3m wide east–west orientated linear ditch [14005] (Illus 9). The excavation of this feature was limited to 0.30m in depth due to the presence of the water table and the total depth of the trench exceeding 1m. While the full depth of the feature cannot be confidently stated from the excavated works, the steeply sloping sides suggest a possibly substantial depth. Four deposits have been identified, the two uppermost deposits (14006) and (14009) contained an abraded

pottery fragment, plus lithic material including likely Mesolithic or Neolithic technology. The material is interpreted as being residual in a later prehistoric feature.

The northern most features in the trench were a series of intercutting east – west aligned linear ditches with a combined width of 4.90m and a total depth of 0.80m (Illus 10). The earliest feature present was [14016] with a single fill (14015), cut first by [14020] to the north and later by [14014] to the south. Highly truncated by the later features, the single deposit contained no dateable material and based on the composition and colour appears to have been derived from the surrounding geological horizon.

The stratigraphically next linear [14025] at the outer most northern edge was cut to the south by [14020]. With steep sloping sides and a shallow concave base the four fills present within the feature each measured less than 0.15m in depth. The secondary deposit (14023) was the only one to contain any finds, a flint blade core.

Thirdly there was linear [14020], 0.94m in depth and 1.36m wide this steep sided linear ditch was cut to the south by the latest ditch in the sequence [14014]. Of the three deposits present the secondary fill (14018) was the only one to contain dateable material. The pottery present has been dated late Bronze Age – middle Iron Age.

Finally, the last linear ditch in the sequence was [14014], 2.2m wide, 1m deep and with four fills. None of these deposits contained any dateable material, the composition and consistency of these deposits are consistent with a gradual, natural backfilling process.

Between these two large linears was a 7.3m wide feature. The edges were at opposing orientations: the northern [14026] aligned north-south and the southern [14028] north-west to south-east. The restrictions of the trench compared to the size of the feature, the water table, and its likely stratigraphic complexity, limited its investigation. The investigation provided evidence that the feature had opposing cut edges of different character, [14026] dropping sharply while [14028] gently sloped, possibly suggesting at least two intercutting features. No finds were recovered but a prehistoric date seems almost certain.

To the east, in Trench 15, was a wide shallow linear ditch [15004], orientated north-south at the western end of the trench. The single fill (15005) contained a single sherd or late Bronze Age – middle Iron Age pottery.

Isolated areas of archaeology

Next to the railway line in Trench 17 were two linear ditches. In the centre of the trench was a wide, shallow north-south linear [17006], 0.69m wide and 0.14m in depth that contained a single fill (17005). Towards the southern end of the trench was a second wide, shallow linear [17007]; this lay on a north-east – south-west alignment and also had a single fill (17008). The deposits found in each linear were significantly different in colour and composition suggesting that they are likely not from related features.

The excavation of Trench 23 in the west of the site revealed a narrow, shallow linear on a north east – south west alignment that doesn't match the agricultural trends from the geophysical survey (Illus 11). Linear [23004] had a single fill that contained no dateable material.

A similar linear [02004] was found in Trench 2, 0.54m wide and 0.10m in depth running west-north-west – east-south-east. This linear however was filled with subsoil (02002) and has been interpreted as the remains of a furrow based on the geophysical survey.

5 DISCUSSION

The trial trench evaluation has shown a reasonably strong correlation with the results of the geophysical survey. As per the geophysical interpretation, a number of features were associated with geophysical anomalies including the possible enclosure ditches in the south-eastern corner of the site. On occasion anomalies interpreted as being potentially archaeological, were identified as non-archaeological during the trial trenching. It is worth noting that significant agricultural activity and modern disturbance has taken place on the site. A small number of features identified during the trial trenching were not identified through geophysical survey, these generally came from areas of modern disturbance that had masked earlier activity.

Area 1

The archaeological work identified two curvilinear ditches in Trench 6 that was noted by the geophysics as a series of possible pits. The upper deposit (06006) of the northern curvilinear [06004] contained pottery that was dated late Bronze Age (LBA) – middle Iron Age (MIA). The southern linear [06012] had several sherds of LBA – MIA

pottery as well as a single sherd of Late Iron Age (LIA) pottery within its fill (06014). The majority of the pottery found has levels of abrasion that suggest that where they were recovered from wasn't a primary deposition, the exception to this is the LIA pottery from (06014).

The single lump of daub with a wattle impression found in ditch [06012] suggests that a structure may have been in the vicinity of the feature however no evidence of this was found within the confines of the trench.

The possible enclosure ditch [06010] and [05004/06] in this area that was excavated in Trenches 5 and 6 does not have any demonstrable relationship with the two curvilinears present in Trench 6. The pottery assemblage indicates that both features are prehistoric however no closer analysis can be made due to heavy abrasion.

Area 2

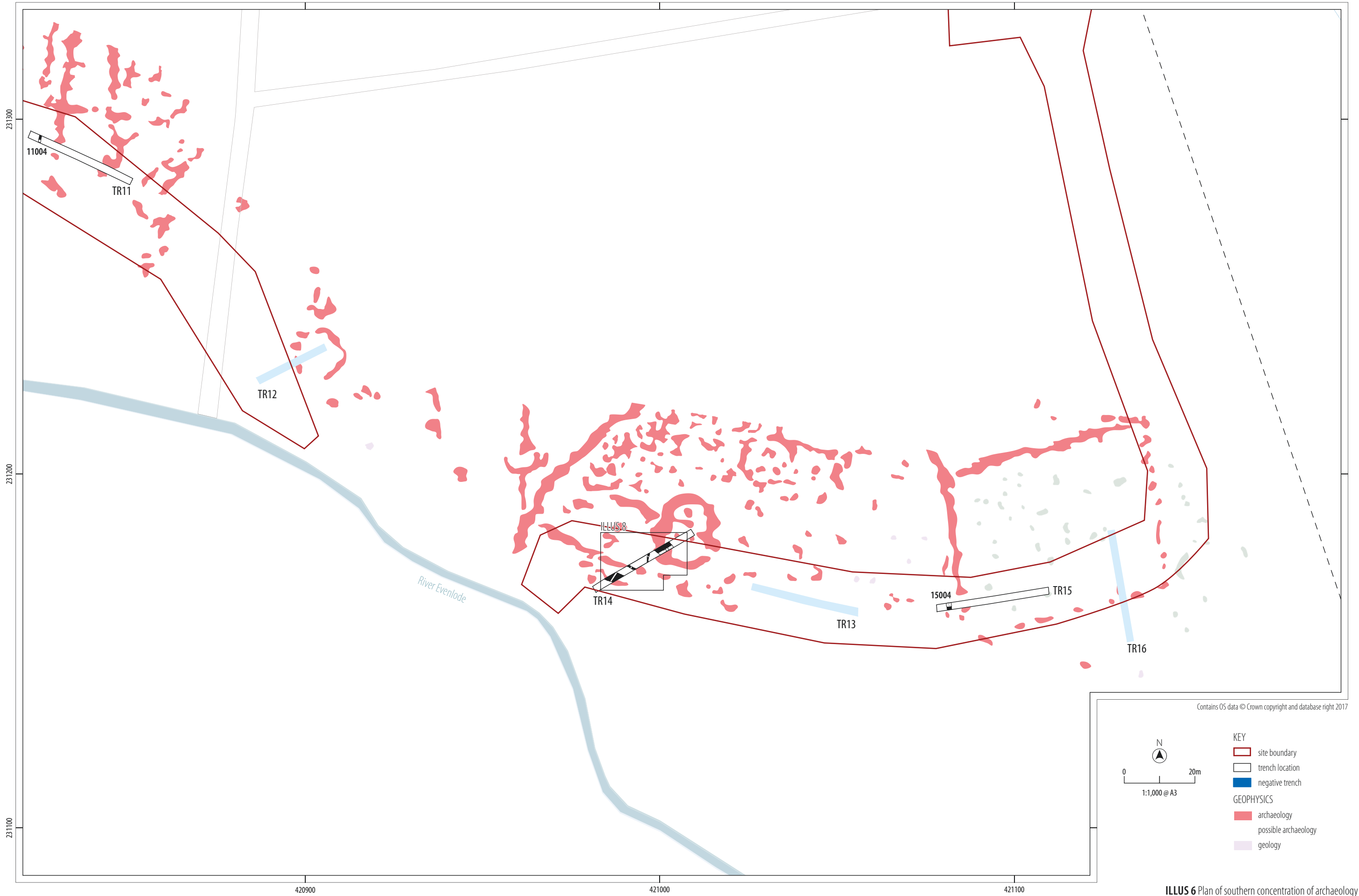
The cropmark and geophysical surveys identified what appeared – on the basis of the associated geophysical anomaly - to be a ring-ditch at the northern end of Trench 14. Upon excavation it proved to be four intercutting linear features with a combined width of 4.90m. The only dating for the feature was from the ditch that falls third in the sequence [14020], the single sherd of pottery present has been dated LBA – MIA. The number of recut linears, all with multiple fills would suggest that the proposed ring ditch was in use for an extended period of time possibly as an enclosure. Ring-ditch features are often associated with late prehistoric round-houses, possibly as drainage features, but in this case the width and depth of the feature places it at the limits of the expected size range for this function. Further investigation would be necessary to understand this feature.

The linear feature at the southern end of the trench [14005] was also identified by the geophysical survey, due to depth constraints and the water table the feature was not able to be fully excavated. The multiple fills that were noted during the excavation suggest that the feature was open for an extended period of time, similar to that of the ditches in the northern end of the trench. While pottery was recovered from the feature, no specific date beyond prehistoric was able to be achieved due to the abraded nature of the sherd. The geophysical survey is suggestive of a feature forming part of an enclosure system, but the anomalies themselves are somewhat fragmentary and the exact configuration of the archaeology in this area could only be revealed by stripping larger areas.

Further evidence for LBA – MIA activity on the site came from the north – south aligned linear [15004] in Trench 15. The results of the geophysical survey suggest that it may be part of an enclosure ditch and the dating could place it in a contemporary landscape with the features in Trenches 5, 6 and 14.

Other archaeological activity

A further two of the linear features present on the site were identified by the geophysical survey. Linear [04004] is present on the 1922 ordnance survey map as a field boundary. The shallow linear feature [02004] that was filled with subsoil is aligned with the apparent directions of plough furrows on the site.



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KEY

- site boundary
- trench location
- negative trench

GEOPHYSICS

- archaeology
- possible archaeology
- geology

ILLUS 6 Plan of southern concentration of archaeology



ILLUS 7 SE facing shot of linear ditch [11004]

Linear [23004] was not present on the geophysical survey and does not match the direction of the agricultural linears, it is likely that this was masked by later agricultural activity.

The relatively small distribution of linear features elsewhere across the site could be due to the extensive farming and other modern activity that has taken place on the site such as the construction of the railway and associated bridge at the eastern boundary.

6 CONCLUSION

The trial trench evaluation confirmed that the prehistoric enclosures that had been observed in the cropmark and geophysical surveys are extant and in some areas substantial in size. Although the pottery assemblage was small, it provided information of late Bronze Age – late Iron Age activity in two areas of the site. All features appear to be plough-truncated, with the shallowest cover present in Area 1.

The results were generally well correlated with the geophysical survey, suggesting that the two surveys together provide a generally accurate picture of the layout and density of archaeological remains on the site.

The evaluation work has characterised the remains that were uncovered as having been features that were generally left open to demarcate enclosed spaces, and which were maintained at a relatively significant depth of >1m for relatively extended periods of time. The quantity of artefacts recovered from features was greater in Area 1 than in Area 2 (21 potsherds compared to three); the evidence for

daub structures and charred cereal grains suggests occupation may have been located in this part of the site, whereas the enclosures in Area 2 may relate to agricultural or stock-control activity.

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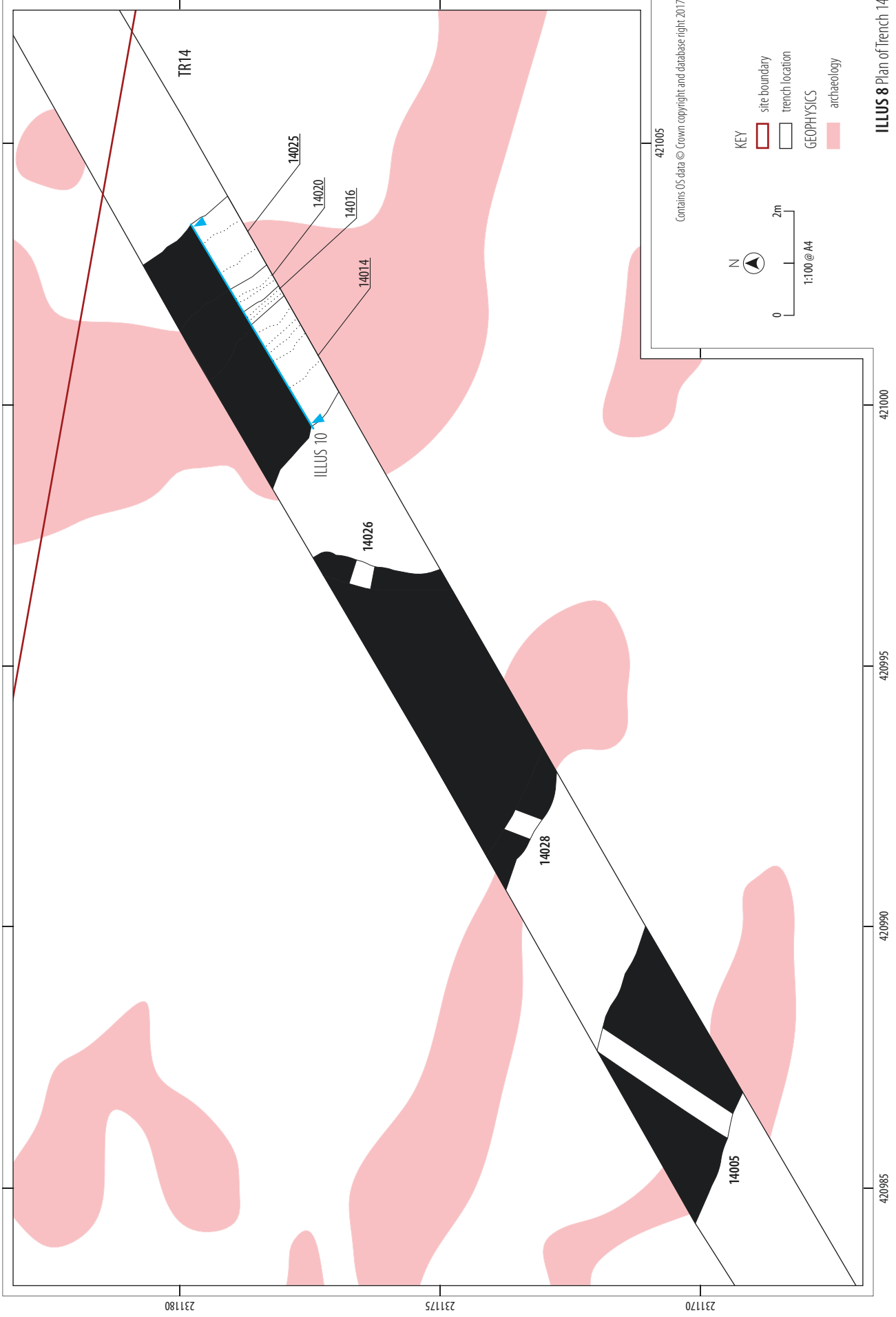
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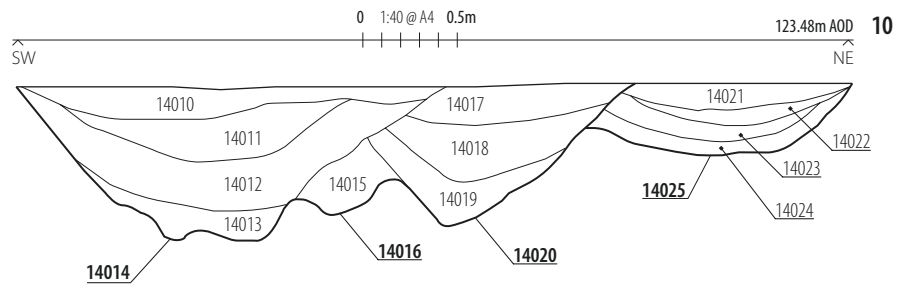
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ILLUS 8 Plan of Trench 14



ILLUS 9 SSW facing shot of linear ditch [14005]

ILLUS 10 SE facing section of linear features [14014], [14016], [14020] and [14025]

ILLUS 11 NE facing shot of linear ditch [23004] with SW facing section

8 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 TRENCH REGISTER

DBGL = depth below ground surface

TR01	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	EW	50	1.80	0.61
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
01001	Topsoil- Mid brown silty clay friable. Occasional small-medium stones.			0.30
01002	Subsoil- Mid orange-brown silty clay, rare small stones friable.			0.29
01003	Natural- Light yellow orange clay. Rare small stones			0.02+
TRENCH SUMMARY	Turnip field south of farm track. No archaeology			

TR02	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	N-S	50	1.80	0.41
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
02001	Top soil – Mid brown silty clay friable. Occasional small-medium stones.			0.18
02002	Subsoil – Mid orange-brown silty clay, rare small stones friable.			0.21
02003	Natural- Light yellow orange clay. Rare small stones			–
02004	Furrow- filled by (03002)			–
TRENCH SUMMARY	Turnip field, sheep have eaten down to stubble. NW corner of field closest to fosse way below farm track.			

TR03	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	E-W	50	1.80	0.69
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
03001	Top soil – Mid brown silty clay friable. Occasional small-medium stones.			0.36
03002	Subsoil – Mid orange-brown silty clay, rare small stones friable.			0.26
03003	Natural- Light yellow orange clay. Rare small stones			0.02+
TRENCH SUMMARY	No features or deposits of archaeological origin. No land drains			

TR04	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	N-S	50	1.80	0.67
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
04001	Top soil- dark greyish brown, slightly clayey sandy silt. Occasional small rounded gravel <0.02m + broken chert/flint <0.05m			0–0.33
04002	Subsoil- Mid orangey brown yellow sandy clay with small <0.02 rounded gravel + broken chert/flint <0.05m (occasional)			0.33–0.55/0.68
04003	Natural geology- Light orangey yellow sandy silt. Mod. Rounded gravel <0.02m. Occasional broken chert/flint <0.05m. rare rounded stone <0.07m. Then mid orange gritty sand + gravels <0.04m (rounded + sub angular) occ. Chert/flint.			0.55/0.68 – LOE – 0.88+
04004	Cut of ditch			0.30–1.03
04005	Fill of [04004] Top			0.40–0.85
04006	Fill of [04004]			<0.25
04007	Fill of [04004] Primary			<0.20
TRENCH SUMMARY	–			

TR05	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	N-S	30	1.80	0.56
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
05001	Top soil – dark greyish brown, slightly clayey sandy silt. Occasional small rounded gravel			0–0.30
05002	Sub soil – Mid orangey brown yellow sandy clay with small <0.02 rounded gravel + broken chert/flint			0.55
05003	Natural – Light orangey yellow sandy silt. Mod. Rounded gravel. Occasional broken chert/flint. Rare rounded stone. Then mid orange gritty sand + gravels (rounded + sub angular) occ. Chert/flint.			0.55
05004	Ditch cut			0.79
05005	Fill of ditch [05004]			0.79
05006	Ditch cut			0.67
05007	Fill of ditch [05006]			0.67
TRENCH SUMMARY	In turnip field N of trackway			

TR06	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	NNW-SSE	50	1.80	0.55
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
06001	Top soil – Dark greyish brown, slightly clayey, sandy silt. Mod. chert/flint, small rounded gravel			0.25

06002	Sub soil – Mid orangey brown sandy clay with moderate rounded gravel <0.03m + occasional broken chert/flint	0.50
06003	Natural – Light orangey yellow sandy silt. Patches of stony geology- Freq rounded stone + orange gritty sand with frequent small sub angular gravel	0.50
06004	Round ditch terminus	0.47
06005	Fill of ditch [06004]	0.47
06006	Upper fill of ditch [06004]	0.46
06007	Pit/terminus pit	0.24
06008	Fill of pit [06007]	0.15
06009	Upper fill of pit [06007]	0.24
06010	Linear ditch	0.40
06011	Fill of linear ditch [06010]	0.40
06012	Round ditch	0.42
06013	Fill of ditch [06012]	0.12
06014	Upper fill of ditch [06012]	0.42
06015	Posthole	0.32
06016	Fill of posthole [06015]	0.32
06017	Small pit	0.10
06018	Fill of small pit [06017]	0.10

TRENCH SUMMARY SW corner of the site sage field. W-E orientated round ditch, the entrance probably at East. Terminus of the North part of ditch with circular posthole pit and a part of the south ring in the trench 6. 1 posthole inside of the round and a small pit as well. W-E orientated linear ditch.

TR07	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	N-S	50	1.90	0.55
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
07001	Top soil – Dark greyish brown, slightly clayey, sandy silt. Mod. chert/flint <0.03m + occ. small rounded gravel <0.02m			0–0.27
07002	Sub soil – Mid orangey brown sandy clay with moderate rounded gravel <0.03m + occasional broken chert/flint <0.05m			0.27–0.57
07003	Natural geology- Light orangey yellow sandy silt. Patches of stony geology- Freq rounded stone <0.06m + more orange gritty sand with frequent small sub angular gravel as seen at greater depth in TR4.			0.57+
07004	Fill of ditch- same as [04004] Top fill			–

TRENCH SUMMARY –

TR08	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	E-W	30	1.90	0.50

CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
08001	Top soil – Mid greyish brown, fine sandy silt with moderate small rounded gravel and broken flint <0.02m friable			0–0.30
08002	Sub soil – Mid orangey brown, friable sandy (more coarse) silt, with rounded gravel + broken flint <0.02m freq			0.30–0.45
08003	Natural geology- Mid brownish orange sand + gravel <0.01m- firm. Discrete patches with larger rounded gravel + stone <0.06m. S end (3m) was grey clay at interface of subsoil and natural- very thin lens.			0.45+

TRENCH SUMMARY No features or deposits of archaeological origin.

TR09	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	SW-NE	50	1.90	0.53

CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
09001	Top soil – Dark greyish brown sandy silt with freq broken flint <0.02m + moderate small gravel <0.01m. Rare small rounded stone <0.03m			0–0.26
09002	Sub soil – Mid yellowish brown, coarse sandy clay with freq broken flint <0.02m + mod rounded stone/gravel <0.04m			0.26–0.41
09003	Natural – Mixed patches of mid yellowish brown + orange sand (coarse) with freq broken flint, sub round + rounded gravels <0.04m + occasional stone <0.11m			0.41+

TRENCH SUMMARY No features or deposits of archaeological origin.

TR10	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	E-W	30	1.90	0.55

CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
10001	Top soil – Mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with moderate small rounded gravel and broken flint <0.02m			0–0.18
10002	Sub soil – Mid orangey brown, friable, coarse sandy silt with frequent rounded gravel and stone <0.05m and occasional broken flint <0.03m			0.18–0.48
10003	Natural – Mid brownish orange, friable, coarse sandy silt with frequent rounded gravel <0.04m + occasional rounded stone <0.10m			0.48+

TRENCH SUMMARY No features or deposits of archaeological origin.

TR11	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	E-W	31	1.90	0.50
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
11001	Top soil – Mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with moderate small rounded gravel <0.02m + occasional small broken flint			0–0.22
11002	Sub soil – Mid orangey brown, plastic, sandy silt with frequent gravel and rounded stone <0.05m			0.22–0.49
11003	Natural – Mid orange sand and gravel <0.03m. Frequent rounded stone <0.07m			0.49+
11004	Cut of ditch E-W			–
11005	Fill of ditch [11004]			–
TRENCH SUMMARY	E edge of field. Stream 20–30m to E. Ditch E-W to S end of trench.			

TR12	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	NE-SW	18	1.80	0.58
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
12001	Top soil – Mid brown red silty clay, friable. Frequent small-medium stones throughout. Flint occasionally			0.30
12002	Sub soil – Mid orange-red sandy clay. Frequent small-medium stones and flint			0.32
12003	Natural – Mid orange-red sandy gravel. Frequent small-medium stones and flint throughout. Large gravel band in centre of trench. Sandier towards NE end of trench			0.02+
TRENCH SUMMARY	SW corner of lower section of site. Next to access track and stream. Trench is shortened from 30m to 18m due to access track that is in constant use. Still covered the geophysical anomaly.			

TR13	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	E-W	30	1.80	0.56
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
13001	Top soil – Mid brown grey silty clay, occasional small-medium stones and flint			0–33
13002	Sub soil – Mid orange-brown clay sand. Occasional small-medium stones and flint			0.21
13003	Natural – Mid yellow orange sand, frequent small-medium stones			0.02+
TRENCH SUMMARY	SE corner of site, S of railway bridge. No features or deposits of archaeological origin.			

TR14	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	NE-SW	30	1.90	
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
14001	Top soil – Mid greyish brown loam. Very fine grained with moderate gravel and occasional rounded stone <0.04m			0–0.24
14002	Sub soil – Mid reddish brown fine sandy silt with occasional small rounded stone <0.04m includes some iron staining.			0.24–0.46
14003	Sub soil- Possible buried soil? – Dark greyish brown, fine sandy silt with freq rounded and sub angular stone <0.06m. Broken flint. Extent 17m from SW trench end			0.46–0.76
14004	Natural geology- Mid orange, mid coarse grained sands with variable levels of gravel <0.03+ rounded stone (moderate <0.11m) frequent iron staining. More grey towards SW end			0.76+
14005	Cut of ditch at SW end aligned E-W			0.76+
14006	Fill of ditch [14005]			0.76–1.16+
14007	Fill of ditch [14005]			–
14008	Fill of ditch [14005]			–
14009	Fill of ditch [14005]			–
14010	Fill of [14014]			–
14011	Fill of [14014]			–
14012	Fill of [14014]			–
14013	Fill of [14014]			–
14014	Ditch cut			0.55
14015	Fill of [14016]			–
14016	Ditch cut			0.95
14017	Fill of [14020]			–
14018	Fill of [14020]			–
14019	Fill of [14020]			–
14020	Ditch cut			0.55
14021	Fill of [14025]			–
14022	Fill of [14025]			–
14023	Fill of [14025]			–
14024	Fill of [14025]			–
14025	Ditch cut			0.55
14026	Cut of feature possible linear			–
14027	Fill of [14026]			–
14028	Cut of feature, possible linear			–
14029	Fill of [14028]			–
TRENCH SUMMARY	S edge of field. Frequent iron staining + mineralised consolidated pieces.			

TR15	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	E-W	30	1.80	0.76
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
15001	Top soil – Mid greyish brown slightly sandy silt with common to frequent rounded and sub rounded stones- small			0– 0.30
15002	Sub soil – Mid orangey brown sandy silt with slight clay content with frequent to abundant medium to small rounded stones/pebbles and occasional sub rounded small stones.			0.30– 0.65
15003	Natural – Light orangey brown slightly silty sand with abundant small to medium rounded stones and patches of gravel- rounded			0.63+
15004	Cut of ditch			0.63–0.99
15005	Fill of [15004]			0.63–0.99

TRENCH SUMMARY Arable turnip field east of site. 1 x ditch.

TR16	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	N-S	30	1.80	0.42
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
16001	Top soil – Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Friable. Occasional small stones throughout.			0.27
16002	Sub soil – Mid orange-brown sandy gravel. Frequent small-medium stones.			0.13
16003	Natural – Light yellow-orange sandy gravel. Frequent stones, rare flint, firm.			0.02+

TRENCH SUMMARY SE corner of site in turnip field. No archaeology.

TR17	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	NW-SE	30	1.80	0.56
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
17001	Top soil – Mid brown-grey silty clay, friable. Occasional small-medium stones and flint.			0.20
17002	Sub soil – Mid brown yellowish orange silty clay. Rare-occasional small-medium stones and flint			0.35
17003	Sub soil – Over burden, mid greyish brown silty clay. Rare small-medium stones			0.56
17004	Natural geology- Mid greyish orange, gravelly stony clay, frequent stones and flint			0.02+
17005	Fill of [17006]			–
17006	Cut of ditch			–
17007	Cut of ditch			–
17008	Fill of [17007]			–

TRENCH SUMMARY Stubble field next to train line. Near footbridge passing over the train line. 2 x ditch

TR18	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	NNW-SSE	30	1.80	0.51
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
18001	Top soil – Mid brown grey silty clay, friable. Occasional small-medium stones and flint			0.19
18002	Sub soil – Mid brown orange silty clay, occasional small-medium stones and flint. Friable			0.30
18003	Natural – Mid grey orange gravel clay. Occasional small-medium stones throughout			0.02+

TRENCH SUMMARY Stubblefield next to train line. South of overhead cables. No archaeology

TR19	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	NNW-SSE	30	1.80	0.53
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
19001	Top soil – Mid brown grey silty clay, friable. Occasional small-medium stones and flint			0.36
19002	Sub soil – Mid brown orange silty clay, occasional small-medium stones and flint. Friable			0.15
19003	Natural – Mid grey orange gravel clay. Occasional small-medium stones throughout			0.02+

TRENCH SUMMARY Stubblefield N of overheads next to railway line. No archaeology

TR20	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	E-W	30	1.80	0.59
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
20001	Top soil – Mid brown grey silty clay, friable. Occasional small-medium stones and flint			0.38
20002	Sub soil – Mid brown orange silty clay, occasional small-medium stones and flint. Friable			0.19
20003	Natural – Mid grey orange gravel clay. Occasional small-medium stones throughout			0.02+

TRENCH SUMMARY Stubblefield NE Corner of field next to railway line. No archaeology

TR21	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	E-W	30	1.80	0.55
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
21001	Top soil – Mid orange brown silty clay. Occasional stone and flint. Medium-small, friable			0.34
21002	Sub soil – Light orange brown sandy clay, occasional stone medium-small			0.19
21003	Natural – Light yellow orange sandy gravel, loose			0.02+
TRENCH SUMMARY	N end of turnip field west of footpath. No archaeology.			

TR22	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	NNW-SSE	30	1.80	0.48
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
22001	Top soil – Mid orange brown silty clay. Occasional stone and flint. Medium-small, friable			0.26
22002	Sub soil – Light orange brown sandy clay, occasional stone medium-small			0.20
22003	Natural – Light yellow orange sandy gravel, loose			0.02+
TRENCH SUMMARY	N edge of stubble field. No Archaeology.			

TR23	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AVG D (M)
	NNW-SSE	50	1.80	0.59
CONTEXT	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			DBGL (M)
23001	Top soil – Mid brown silty clay friable. Occasional small-medium stones.			0.30
23002	Sub soil – Mid orange-brown silty clay, rare small stones friable.			0.29
23003	Natural – Light yellow orange clay. Rare small stones			0.02+
23004	Cut of linear			–
23005	Fill of [23004]			–
TRENCH SUMMARY	Turnip field south of farm track. 1 x linear			

APPENDIX 2 FINDS ASSESSMENT

The finds assemblage numbered 24 sherds (346g) of pottery, 14 lithic finds, single finds of stone and daub and a small collections (37g) of possible industrial waste. These were found in five separate trenches. Almost all the finds are prehistoric in date. The finds are summarised by trench in Table A2.1 and a complete catalogue is given at the end.

Prehistoric pottery

The pottery assemblage numbered 23 (346g) sherds from seven features. These were examined macroscopically with a hand lens at x2 magnification to identify initial fabric groups; these groups were then examined under a binocular microscope at a magnification of x10 to x40 (See Finds catalogue). Abrasion has been subjectively assessed using Sorensen's method (Sorensen 1996).

The assemblage consisted of moderately-abraded sherds in three fabrics with a mean sherd weight of 15g and wall thickness of 8-10mm. All of the pottery came from ditch fills and pits. The level of abrasion suggests most sherds were not recovered from primary deposits and had probably been subject to a dynamic post-depositional environment in the ditch fills. The exception is the large portion of a single vessel in ditch [06012] (06014) which had only slight abrasion, suggesting primary deposition in this instance. Assessment of this material provides provisional dating evidence for the excavated features on the site, to support the stratigraphic interpretation and any other dating evidence.

The dominant fabric was oolitic limestone fossil shell-tempered (F1). This was characterised by Peacock (1968) and labelled as fabric B2, more recently as C24 by Timby (2004) at Thornhill Farm. A similar fabric (SH1) was identified within the late Bronze Age assemblage at Blenheim Farm at Moreton-In-Marsh (McSloy 2007). The fabric appears typical for this region from the middle Bronze Age to the middle Iron Age, but is most commonly associated with middle Iron Age vessels. Timby states (2004, 93) that its use fades out in the 1st AD when it is superseded by grog. The sandy polished quartz-

tempered (F2) sherd is atypical and of unknown provenance. The grog-flint tempered (F3) sherd is very different in form and the use of grog may date this to the late Iron Age.

The vessels in F1 appear to be slack-sided jars and possibly barrel-bodied jar forms with plain inward rim; some have shallow vertical incised lines, possibly the result of the production process, or evidence for limited decoration. The exterior and interior surfaces are smooth, almost burnished. The highly-abraded F3 sherd from (06014) could be an everted bead rim sherd, which would support a later Iron Age date.

Post-medieval to modern pottery

A single small sherd of white salt glazed stoneware as recovered from ditch [04004] (04006). It dates to the 18th century but is too small to provide secure dating evidence for the ditch.

Lithics

The small lithic assemblage totals 14 pieces and comprises one core, two tools and 11 pieces of debitage. The assemblage derived from trenches 6, 14 and 15. None of the four pieces from Trench 6 can be dated and reveal little about activities relating to their deposition. While the finds from Trenches 14 and 15 are more diagnostic, these are mostly clearly residual, having been disturbed by late Bronze Age and middle Iron Age activity.

Three pieces from Trench 14 could be dated: a blade core from ditch [14025] and notched/truncated blade from ditch [14005] are late Mesolithic; while a flake with a prepared platform from ditch [14005] may date to the Neolithic. In addition to these chronologically diagnostic attributes Trench 14 contained a range of examples from the reduction process (cores, chips etc.) indicating knapping. In close proximity to Trench 14 was Trench 15 where a soft hammer blade was found in ditch [15004]. Soft hammer percussion is a technique more common in earlier prehistory.

TRENCH	FEATURE	POTTERY (PH)		POTTERY (MOD)		LITHICS	STONE	CBM	IND WASTE	SPOT DATE
		COUNT	WGT	COUNT	WGT					
4	ditch 04004	–	–	1	<0.5g	–	–	–	–	Mod?
6	ditch 06004	6	83g	–	–	4	–	–	–	LBA-MIA
6	ditch 06010	2	1g	–	–	–	–	–	5g	PH
6	ditch 06012	10	207g	–	–	–	–	1	42g	LBA-MIA, LIA
6	pit 06007	2	23g	–	–	–	–	–	–	LBA-MIA
14	ditch 14005	1	11g	–	–	7	1	–	4g	PH
14	ditch 14020	1	19g	–	–	–	–	–	–	LBA-MIA
14	ditch 14025	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	PH
15	ditch 15004	1	2g	–	–	2	–	–	4g	LBA-MIA
TOTAL		23	346g	1	<0.5g	14	1	1	42g	37g

TABLE A2.1 Summary of finds assemblage by trench and feature with spot dating

FABRIC CODE	FABRIC	DATING	DESCRIPTION	SHERDS	WGT
F1	Oolitic limestone fossil shell-tempered	LBA-MIA	handmade, poorly-sorted, reduced reddish-brown interior and exterior with grey core; fabric is soft with a soapy feel with abundant well-rounded voids 1-6mm resulting in a vesicular 'corky' appearance; rare sub-rounded colourless quartz pieces 1mm	20	315g
F2	Sandy well-rounded polished quartz	PH	handmade, poorly-sorted, dark reddish-brown exterior and reduced grey interior and core; fabric is moderately hard with a harsh feel; abundant well-rounded polished quartz grains 1-3mm and scatter of well-rounded quartzite 3-6mm	2	26g
F3	Flint, red quartz, fine silty matrix (possible grog piece)	LIA	handmade, poorly-sorted, reddish-yellow oxidised; fabric is soft with a soapy feel; rare well-rounded grey grog pellets 7mm, common well-rounded polished red-stained quartz grains 1mm, rare sub-angular flint pieces 7mm and scatter of reddish-brown iron rich pellets 2-3mm	1	5g
TOTAL				23	346g

TABLE A2.2 Prehistoric pottery type series

When the lithic evidence from these two trenches are combined it points towards visits during the Mesolithic and Neolithic.

Coarse stone

A broken and burnt sandstone cobble was retained from ditch [14005]. The stone shows no evidence of manufacture or use wear but could have been used as a pot boiler or for constructing a hearth.

Ceramic building material

A single lump (42g) of daub was found in ditch 06012 (06014). It is roughly shaped on the exterior and bears a clear wattle impression suggesting it has been part of a wattle and daub structure.

Industrial waste

The industrial waste amounted to 37g of magnetic residues retrieved from samples taken from the fills of five ditches. For the most part this appears to be magnetised gravel which could denote some sort of burning in the area, though equally this can occur naturally. Some small fragments of hammerstone might be included.

Discussion

The earliest finds are the Mesolithic and Neolithic lithics found in Trenches 14 and 15 though these all appear to be residual.

The pottery seems to date the ditches and pit and suggests a middle Iron Age date for these features, though earlier and later are possible. The excavations at Blenheim Farm produced a valuable Bronze Age/early Iron Age and Romano-British assemblage (McSloy 2007), but lacked a middle Iron Age phase. If, as suspected, most of this small assemblage can be dated to the middle Iron Age period, it would fall neatly into the current gap in the ceramic sequence for the Moreton-in-Marsh area. However, the slack-profile barrel-jar forms identified here are common from the late Bronze Age into the late Iron Age, so independent scientific dating would be required

to establish whether this was indeed the case. There is little else to point towards the nature of activity at this period, though the lump of daub suggests wattle and daub structures and there is some evidence of burning.

The only later evidence is for low level activity during the 18th century.

Archive recommendations

The prehistoric pottery, lithics and daub should be retained. The remaining material is of no further archaeological value and could be discarded.

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Finds catalogue

TR	CONTEXT	FEATURE	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
4	04006	ditch 04004	—	1	0	Pottery (Mod)	White salt glazed stoneware	small body sherd	1720–1800
6	06006	ditch 06004	—	4	23	Lithics	debitage	1 proximal end of a hard hammer flake, one core fragment and two broken indeterminate pieces	PH
6	06006	ditch 06004	—	5	68	Pottery (PH)	F1	Rims sherd turned inwards, ext. slightly burnished, and sooting, impression of shell. Rest are body sherds all are reduced. Abrasion 1/2	LBA-MIA
6	06006	ditch 06004	—	1	15	Pottery (PH)	F2	Body sherd thicker than rest, reduced, finer fabric, possibly different period, ext. sooting. Abrasion 3	
6	06009	pit 06007	—	2	23	Pottery (PH)	F1	Rim and body sherd reduced ext. sooting. Abrasion 2/3	LBA-MIA
6	06011	ditch 06010	—	2	1	Pottery (PH)	F1	UNDIAGNOSTIC reduced and oxidised very abraded. Abrasion 3	
6	06011	ditch 06014	—	5		Industrial Waste	Mag res	magnetised gravel, possibly some hammerscale	
6	06014	ditch 06012	—	1	42	CBM	Daub	roughly shaped piece with wattle impression	
6	06014	ditch 06012	—	5	27	Pottery (PH)	F1	One rim sherd slightly bevelled reduced ext. sooting, rest body/upper body sherds reduced one with upwards scratched decoration. Abrasion 1/2	LBA-MIA
6	06014	ditch 06012	—	4	175	Pottery (PH)	F1	Co-joining sherds base/body almost complete profile of bucket-shaped vessel turning inward at shoulder, reduced, in good condition. Decoration starts above lower body on ext. slightly incised upward scratch marks. Heavy external sooting. No internal sooting. 9cm base radius 14cm at shoulder then turns inwards so estimated rim diameter around 10–12cm. Cooking jar. Abrasion 1	LBA-MIA
6	06014	ditch 06012	—	1	5	Pottery (PH)	F3	Oxidised, possible everted rim sherd, very abraded. Abrasion 3	LIA
6	06014	ditch 6012	8	—	3	Industrial Waste	Mag res	magnetised gravel, possibly some hammerscale	
6	06014	ditch 6012	5	—	21	Industrial Waste	Mag res	magnetised gravel, possibly some hammerscale	
14	14006	ditch 14005	—	1	293	Stone	burnt stone	Fragment of burnt sandstone cobble.	
14	14006	ditch 14005	6	6	4	Lithics	debitage and tool	2 flakes, 2 blades and 2 chips. One of the blades has a distal truncation and a left inverse lateral notch, one of the flakes has platform preparation suggesting Neolithic	Mesolithic/ Neolithic
14	14006	ditch 14005	—	1	11	Pottery (PH)	F2	Body sherd oxidised ext. reduced int. possibly worked sherd and perforation. Abrasion 2/3	
14	14006	ditch 14005	6	—	4	Industrial Waste	Mag res	magnetised gravel, possibly some hammerscale	
14	14009	ditch 14005	—	1	27	Lithics	debitage	large burnt and fragmentary hard hammer flake	PH
14	14018	ditch 14020	—	1	19	Pottery (PH)	F1	Body sherd oxidised ext. reduced int. Abrasion 2/3	LBA-MIA
14	14023	ditch 14025	—	1	15	Lithics	core	dual ended platform core, mostly for the production of blades	PH
15	15005	ditch 15004	9	2	4	Lithics	debitage and tool	soft hammer blade and a hard hammer flake with abrupt left lateral edge retouch	PH
15	15005	ditch 15004	—	1	2	Pottery (PH)	F1	Body sherd. Abrasion 2	LBA-MIA
15	15005	ditch 15004	9	—	4	Industrial Waste	Mag res	magnetised gravel, possibly some hammerscale	

APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Introduction

Five samples, ranging in size from 10 to 20 litres, were recovered during archaeological works undertaken on land south of Moreton-in-March, Gloucestershire. The samples were collected from the fills of ditches excavated during a trial trench evaluation. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains and to determine the potential of the material in indicating the character and significance of the deposit.

Method

Bulk samples were subjected to flotation in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al (2006) and Zohary et al (2012), nomenclature for wild taxa follows Stace (1997).

Results

The results are presented in Tables A3.1 (Retent samples) and A3.2 (Flotation samples). All plant remains found were preserved through charring.

Wood charcoal

Charcoal fragments were present in all five sampled contexts, however, none of the contexts contained fragments of a size suitable for identification and/or Accelerated Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating (see Tables A3.1 and A3.2).

Cereal grain

Charred cereal grain was present in three contexts; (06011) the fill of ditch [06010], (06014) the fill of ditch [06012] and (15005) the fill of [15004], with very small numbers of oat (*Avena* sp.) grains represented. Poorly preserved grains lacking key diagnostic features were classified as cereal indet. (see Table A3.1).

Other charred plant remains

The weed seed assemblage was extremely sparse, with rare numbers of ivy speedwell recorded in two contexts; (14006) the fill of ditch [06012] and (15005) the fill of [15004] (see Table A3.1). It is possible that these weeds represent material brought on site as contaminants of the cereals.

Discussion

The small cereal grain assemblage does not offer any significant information relating to site economy other than possible crop choices. The presence of both cereal grain and charcoal fragments in the charred plant assemblage suggests the disposal of domestic rubbish generated via conflagration activities (eg cooking in hearths and fires). The poor preservation of the grain suggests that it had been exposed on the surface for a period of time prior to deposition in the ditches and fills of the other linear features. The paucity of remains precludes any further analysis.

Dating potential of the remains

The oat grains recovered from contexts (06011), (06014) and (15005) may be sufficient for AMS dating but would be undertaken at risk.

References

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CONTEXT	SAMPLE	FEATURE	SAMPLE VOL (L)	CERAMIC	STONE	INDUSTRIAL WASTE	CHARCOAL		MATERIAL SUFFICIENT FOR AMS	COMMENTS
				POTTERY	LITHICS	MAG RES	QTY	MAX SIZE (MM)		
06011	04	Fill of ditch [06010]	20	+	++	++++	+	5	N	
06014	05	Fill of ditch [06012]	20	-	-	++++	++	5	N	
14006	06	Fill of ditch [14005]	20	-	++	++++	++	8	N	
06014	08	Fill of ditch [06012]	10	-	+	++++	++	3	N	
15005	09	Fill of [15004]	20	+	++	++++	+	3	N	Crinoid +

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

TABLE A3.1 Retent sample results

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	FEATURE	TOTAL FLOT VOL (ML)	OAT GRAIN	CEREAL INDET. GRAINS	OTHER CHARRED PLANT REMAINS	CHARCOAL		MATERIAL SUFFICIENT FOR AMS	COMMENTS
							QTY	MAX SIZE (MM)		
06011	04	Fill of ditch [06010]	20	+	-	-	+	5	R	Oat grain may be sufficient for AMS but at a risk
06014	05	Fill of ditch [06012]	20	+	+	-	++	5	R	Oat grain may be sufficient for AMS but at a risk
14006	06	Fill of ditch [14005]	10	-	-	lvy speedwell +	+	5	N	-
06014	08	Fill of ditch [06012]	20	-	-	-	+	5	N	Oak and non-oak charcoal
15005	09	Fill of [15004]	30	+	+	lvy speedwell ++	+	5	R	Oat grain may be sufficient for AMS but at a risk

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

TABLE A3.2 Flotation sample results



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