Cotswold Archaeology

Dunstall Farm
Moreton-in-Marsh
Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

for
The Environmental Dimension Partnership

on behalf of
Spitfire Properties LLP

CA Project: 6515
OASIS ID: cotswold2-303944
CA Report: 18073

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Dunstall Farm
Location:	Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire
NGR:	420806 231614
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	29 January – 2 February 2018
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Corinium Museum
Site Code:	DFM 18

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January and February 2018 at Dunstall Farm, Morton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire. Twelve trenches were excavated.

A number of ditches were identified throughout the site that date to the later prehistoric and/or Roman periods. Coupled with the findings of preceding geophysical surveys and evaluation trenching, it is likely that the remains identified during the current works represent an area of multiphase agricultural activity on the peripheral of a settlement.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January and February 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP), on behalf of Spitfire Properties LLP, on land at Dunstall Farm, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: 420806 231614; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application to be submitted to Cotswold District Council (CDC) for residential development.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with requirements for archaeological evaluation requested by Charles Parry, Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council (GCC), the archaeological advisor to CDC, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2018) and approved by Charles Parry. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). It was monitored by Charles Parry, including a site visit on 31 January 2018.

The site

1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 6ha in extent, and comprises part of an agricultural field currently under arable cultivation. The field itself is bound to the north by the rear gardens of properties fronting Fosseway Avenue, to the west by the A429 Fosse Way, to the east by the Great Western Railway Line (The Cotswold Line) with the southern boundary being a hedgeline, beyond which is further agricultural land. There is one internal boundary within the site, which runs along a trackway running broadly north/south. The site is generally level and lies at approximately 128m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Jurassic Charmouth Mudstone Formation overlain by superficial Wolford Heath Member sand and gravel formed in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2018). The natural geological substrate was identified within each of the excavated trenches and consisted of sandy-clays and gravels.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been assessed in detail in an Archaeological and Heritage Assessment (EDP 2017). In addition, the land surrounding the current works has been subject to two phases of geophysical survey (Archaeological Services WYAS 2016 and 2017) and a preceding phase of archaeological evaluation (Headland 2017). The following is a summary of these investigations.

2.2 The Assessment noted that the site does not contain any designated 'heritage assets', such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings, or registered historic parks and gardens. In addition, it also noted the absence of Early prehistoric assets within and adjacent to the current site, excepting a single undated flint recovered 200m to the west (Gloucester Historic Environment Record (HER) 42914; EDP 2017).

2.3 By contrast, the Assessment noted that potential Iron Age and/or Roman period heritage assets are recorded on the Gloucestershire HER within the site. In addition, there are also numerous records of contemporary activity from the immediate vicinity, largely derived from cropmark data that have been untested by archaeological intervention (*ibid*.).

2.4 Two small curvilinear enclosures (HER 12655) are visible within the site as cropmarks on aerial photographs and have been mapped by the Gloucestershire National Mapping Programme (NMP) and interpreted as being of possible Iron Age/Romano-British date. One of these was subsequently tested by geophysical survey (HER 44518/44517) and evaluation trenching (HER 44730) undertaken in connection with a previous application. These confirmed the feature was only 0.03m in depth, having been significantly truncated by ploughing, and of possible post-medieval date (Webster 2013).

2.5 A geophysical survey and trial trenching undertaken within the site as part of a previous application identified the truncated remains of an enclosure and curvilinear feature which contained pottery of Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age date, potentially representing settlement activity from this period within this vicinity (*ibid*.).

2.6 A complex of possible Iron Age to Romano-British rectilinear enclosures, field boundaries and trackways (HER 2742) are visible as cropmarks extending within the

south-east boundary of the current site. These were identified and recorded by the RCHME and have also been clarified during the NMP project. The cropmarks also broadly correlate with the results of the most recent geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2017). Although undated and untested archaeologically, a later prehistoric to Romano-British date is likely given the recovery of Iron Age material from the previous trial trenching adjacent to the current site (EDP 2017).

2.7 Associated with this are other cropmarks, comprising a group of eleven curvilinear anomalies (HER 38897, 38898) located to the south-east of the site. These have also been interpreted as an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement and their presence was further confirmed during the previous geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2016). Partial trial trench investigation of these features confirmed their presence and dated from the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age periods (Headland 2017).

2.8 The A429 which borders the west of the site follows the alignment of the Roman Fosse Way (HER 6491). There is no record in the HER of the Roman road itself being identified within the parish of Moreton-in-Marsh, nor was it identified during the most recent archaeological investigations (EDP 2017).

2.9 There are no identified heritage assets from the medieval period recorded on the Gloucestershire HER within the site, although a number of records for activity of this date are recorded within the wider 1km study area (*ibid*.). The early medieval settlement of Moreton-in-Marsh (HER 15387) was first recorded in AD 714 and is thought to have been located in the area known as 'Old Town' located 0.3- 0.5km to the north of the site (*ibid*.).

2.10 In the early 13th century a new town was founded at Moreton-in-Marsh (HER 15388), which was distinctly removed from the 'Old Town' area and straddled a market place formed along the Fosse Way. The new town follows a regular planned medieval layout, with regular rows of houses either side of the market place backed by 'burgage' plots. The current site is located 0.5km to the south of the medieval town, and was most likely in agricultural use during this period (*ibid*.).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information will enable CDC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 12 trenches, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Each trench measured 50m in length and 1.8m in width and were primarily targeted on geophysical anomalies identified during the preceding surveys (Archaeological Services WYAS 2016 and 2017). The trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.

4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* but no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Corinium Museum, Cirencester, along with the site archive. A

summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-8)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

5.2 The natural geological substrate was analogous throughout each trench and consisted of sandy-clays and gravels that were typically revealed at a depth of 0.46m below present ground level (bpgl). All pre-medieval archaeological features cut the natural substrate and were sealed by subsoil, measuring approximately 0.18m in thickness. North/south aligned medieval/post-medieval furrows were noted to cut the subsoil in all of the excavated trenches, except Trench 10. The subsoil was in turn sealed by *c.* 0.28m of modern topsoil.

5.3 Overall, there was excellent correlation between the location of the archaeological features identified during the current works and the results of the preceding geophysical survey. Archaeological features were identified within Trenches 2-5, 8, 9, 11 and 12. Trenches 1, 6, 7 and 10 contained no archaeological features excepting furrows.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

5.4 Linear ditch 203 was identified cutting the subsoil in the centre of Trench 2, running on a north/south alignment. It measured 1.6m in width, 0.6m in depth and extended beyond the limits of excavation. It contained a sandy-silt fill, 204, and a ceramic field-drain pipe at its base. Three sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the fill of this ditch but were not retained. This feature correlated to a linear anomaly highlighted during the geophysical survey and interpreted as a former field boundary dating to the post-medieval period.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 & 3)

5.5 Ditch 303 (Fig. 3, Section AA) was identified running on an east/west alignment. It measured at least 8m in length, 1.05m in width and 0.25m in depth, with gradually sloping sides and a concave/flat base. It contained two fills (304 and 305) from which no dateable material was recovered. Although coincident with a geophysical anomaly, the ditch was aligned differently to the linear geophysical trend. It is also

worth noting that no evidence for a further geophysical anomaly 10m to the south-east of ditch 303 was observed during the current works.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2, 4 & 5)

5.6 Ditch 404 (Fig. 5, Section BB) was identified at the eastern end of Trench 4, corresponding to an east/west aligned linear geophysical anomaly. It extended beyond the limits of the trench and measured at least 9m in length, 0.53m in width and 0.17m in depth and contained a sandy-clay fill, 405, from which two sherds of shell-tempered pottery dating to the Bronze Age or Iron Age were recovered.

5.7 Correlating to a north/south linear geophysical anomaly, ditch 410 (Fig. 5, Section CC) was also identified at the eastern end of Trench 4. It measured 1.58m in width and 0.38m in depth and extended beyond the confines of the trench. The ditch contained single sandy-clay fill 411 from which no dating evidence was recovered. No physical relationship was established between ditches 404 and 410.

5.8 Ditch 406 was recorded in the centre of Trench 4 and correlated broadly to a north/south aligned geophysical anomaly. It measured 1.3m in width, 0.25m in depth and contained sandy-clay fill 407 from which no finds were recovered. A comparable geophysical anomaly 5m to the west of ditch 406 correlated with a furrow.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2, 4 & 6)

5.9 North/south aligned linear ditch 505 (Fig. 6, Section DD) correlated with a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey towards the western end of Trench 5. The ditch measured 1.65m in width, 0.26m in depth and contained silty-sand fill 506 from which no dateable material was recovered.

5.10 Ditch 507 (Fig. 6, Section EE) was recorded at the eastern end of Trench 5 and corresponded to the eastern side of a potential ovoid enclosure identified by the preceding geophysical survey. It had steeply sloping sides, a concave base and measured approximately 2.7m in width and 0.84m in depth. It contained a silty-sand fill, 508, from which no finds were recovered. The ditch was cut to the west by a furrow.

5.11 Ditch 503, located approximately 20m to the north-west of ditch 507, appears to represent the western side of the same curving enclosure. Measuring 1.14m in width

and 0.49m in depth, it also had steep sides and a concave base, a similarly contained a single fill, 504, from which no artefactual evidence was recovered.

Trench 8 (Figs. 2, 4 & 7)

5.12 Ditch 803 (Fig. 7, Section FF) was identified at the southern end of the trench and corresponded to a north-west/south-east aligned linear geophysical anomaly. It had steep sides, a concave base and measured approximately 2.14m in width and 0.89m in depth. It contained three fills (804, 823 and 824) from which only small fragments of burnt animal bone were recovered.

5.13 Two intercutting ditches were identified running on a north-east/south-west alignment that correlated to a potential geophysical anomaly. Ditch 817 measured 1.34m in width, 0.47m in depth and contained two sandy-silt fills (818 and 819). It was cut to the south by ditch 814, which measured 1.25m in width and 0.35m in depth and also contained two sandy-silt fills (815 and 816). Animal bone and a fired clay fragment were recovered from fill 815.

5.14 Ditch 812 was identified in the centre of Trench 8 and did not relate to any highlighted anomaly from the preceding geophysical survey. It ran on a broadly north-west/south-east alignment and measured 0.73m in width and 0.23m in depth. It contained silty-gravel fill 813 and contained no dating evidence.

5.15 Ditch 820 (Fig. 7, Section GG) corresponded to an east/west linear geophysical anomaly in the centre of Trench 8. It had steep sides, a concave base and measured 1.68m in width and 0.52m in depth. It contained two sandy-silt fills (821 and 822) from which no artefactual material was recovered.

5.16 In the north of Trench 8, ditch 805 (Fig. 7, Section HH) was identified correlating to an east/west linear geophysical anomaly. It measured 1.8m in width, 0.55m in depth, and had moderately sloping sides with a concave base. It contained two silty-gravel fills (806 and 807). A single sherd of mid 1st to 2nd century Roman Savernake ware was recovered from the upper-most fill 807.

5.17 Ditch 808, recorded close to the northern extent of Trench 8, did not correspond to a highlighted geophysical anomaly. Extending on an east/west alignment, it measured 0.5m in width and 0.23m in depth. It contained a silty-gravel fill 808 from which no dating evidence was recovered.

Trench 9 (Figs. 2 & 8)

5.18 Pit 904 (Fig. 8, Section II) was identified in the centre of Trench 9 and correlated with a large sub-rectangular geophysical anomaly. Within the excavated it area, it was recorded as a sub-circular pit with steep sides and concave base. It measured at least 3.75m in length, 1.75m in width, 0.78m in depth and contained sandy-clay fill 905 from which a single fragment of coal was recovered.

5.19 Within the south-eastern end of Trench 9, and correlating with an irregular east/west linear anomaly, ditch 906 was observed. It had gradually sloping sides, a flat base and measured at least 1.95m in length, 1.7m in width and 0.22m in depth. It contained sandy-clay fill 907 from which no dating evidence was recovered.

Trench 11 (Figs. 2, 4 & 9)

5.20 Ditch 1103 (Fig. 9, Section JJ) was recorded at the eastern end of Trench 11 and corresponded to a north/south aligned linear geophysical anomaly. It measured 1.06m in width, 0.41m in depth, and had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a sandy-clay fill 1104 from which a single sherd of broadly dated Roman greyware was recovered.

5.21 In the centre of the trench ditch 1105 was identified following a north/south alignment and correlated to a further linear geophysical anomaly. It measured 1.1m in width and 0.36m in depth and extended beyond the excavated area. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base and contained sandy-clay fill 1106 from which no dating evidence was retrieved.

5.22 Ditch 1107 (Fig. 9, Section KK) was identified towards the western end of Trench 11 and correlated with a north/south aligned linear geophysical anomaly. It measured 2.25m in width, 0.8m in depth, with steep sides and flat base. It contained three sandy-clay fills (1108, 1109 and 1110) from which no dateable material was recovered.

Trench 12 (Figs. 2, 4 & 10)

5.23 At the western end of Trench 12, ditch 1204 was recorded running on a north/south alignment. The ditch did not correspond to any highlighted geophysical anomaly, although irregular linear anomalies were noted immediately to the east. Ditch 1204 measured 1.21m in width, 0.46m in depth and contained sandy-clay fill 1205 from which no dating evidence was recovered.

5.24 Ditch 1206 was recorded approximately 1m to the east of ditch 1204 also on a north/south alignment and corresponding to an irregular linear geophysical anomaly. It had steep sides, a flat base and measured 0.83m in width and 0.35m in depth. It contained sandy-clay fill 1207 from which no artefacts were recovered. It was truncated and partially masked by north/south aligned furrow 1208 to the east, which may account for the irregular nature of the geophysical anomaly.

5.25 Ditch 1210 (Fig. 10, Section LL) correlated to an irregular north/south aligned linear geophysical anomaly and measured 2.96m in width, at least 0.72m in depth and had steep sides and was not fully excavated due to health and safety concerns. It contained sandy-clay fill 1211 from which no dating evidence was recovered. Ditch 1210 was also truncated and masked by a north/south aligned furrow 1212 to the west, and the irregular nature of the geophysical anomaly may also be as a result of this disturbance.

5.26 A single sherd of later prehistoric quartz-tempered pottery was recovered from topsoil 1201 within Trench 12.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from six deposits (ditch fills, a pit fill and topsoil). The recovered material dates to the prehistoric and Roman periods. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric and codes for prehistoric pottery (in parenthesis in the text) have been devised for the purpose of this report. Roman pottery fabric codes are equated to the Gloucester pottery type series (Vince unpublished). Where applicable, National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are also given in Appendix B (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery: prehistoric

6.2 Three unfeatured bodysherds (72g) of abraded, handmade pottery were recovered from two deposits. The sherds from fill 405 of ditch 404 are vesicular, with voids which suggest the leaching out of shell inclusions (SH). Close dating is not possible for this pottery, however, the fabric and firing characteristics suggest that Bronze Age or Iron Age dating is most likely. The pottery from topsoil deposit 1201 is quartz-tempered (QZ) and probably of later prehistoric date (Late Bronze Age to Iron Age).

Roman

6.3 Two sherds of Roman pottery (66g) were retrieved in moderately abraded condition. From fill 807 within ditch 805 is an unfeatured bodysherd of Savernake grog-tempered ware (TF6), which was manufactured at Savernake Forest and other sites in north Wiltshire (Tomber and Dore 1998, 191) during the 1st and earlier 2nd centuries AD. Fill 1104 of ditch 1103 produced a rimsherd from a necked jar in a greyware fabric (TF20), which is only broadly datable to the Roman period.

Other finds

6.4 Two pieces of coal (11g) were recorded from fill 905 of pit 904. Coal was used as fuel in the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

7.1 A single fragment of animal bone (63g) was recovered from deposit 815, the fill of ditch 814 and was identified as a partial cow humerus (*Bos taurus*). No datable artefacts were recovered from this context and the bone bore no cut or chop marks to suggest an origin in butchery waste. As such no useful inference can be drawn beyond species identification.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The archaeological evaluation successfully demonstrated that there was good correlation between the identified geophysical anomalies and the archaeological features that were subsequently revealed during the current trenching; only a small number of features were identified that were not highlighted during the geophysical survey. Whilst many of the features remained undated individually, it is likely that they date to the later prehistoric and Roman periods.

8.2 The identification of agricultural activity dating from between the Bronze Age and Roman periods is attested by a series of well-preserved ditches revealed within Trenches 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11 and 12. The geophysical and excavated evidence is principally indicative of agricultural enclosures and associated trackways/droveways rather than occupation activity. However, the findings of a previous phase of

evaluation identified likely settlement remains to the west, dated to the Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age (Headland 2017). The paucity of artefactual material retrieved during the current works (restricted to five fragments of pottery) is noteworthy although comparable with the findings from the Headland evaluation (ibid.). Such evidence may suggest that there are unlikely to be high status buildings within the site, although not necessarily an absence of lower status buildings, and further reinforces the likely agricultural interpretation of the identified features.

8.3 The possibility that this site represents a multi-phased continuation of activity from the later prehistoric through to the Roman period is also of note. Within the Cotswolds as a whole, evidence for Iron Age rural settlements which persisted seamlessly throughout the 1st and 2nd centuries AD is sparse in the extreme, save for a handful of high-status sites. This is in marked contrast to the Upper Thames Valley, where occupation at Late Iron Age sites typically continues little changed until the early 2nd century AD (Holbrook 2008, 314–20).

8.4 Extensive evidence of predominantly north/south aligned plough furrows, and associated post-medieval/early modern land drains, was encountered throughout the site, strongly correlating with ridge and furrow cultivation patterns previously identified during the preceding geophysical survey; it is possible that these may also mask archaeological remains therein. Such findings suggest an agricultural character to the site during the medieval and later periods.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Alex Thomson, assisted by Jess Stevens, Dan White, Josh Nowlan and Dan McArthur. The report was written by Alex Thomson. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled by Alex Thomson, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy-silt	>50	>1.8	0.3	Modern
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown gravelly-sandy-silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	
1	102	Layer		Natural Substrate	Grey-brown and orange-brown gravel and sand	>50	>1.8		
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy-silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	Modern
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown gravelly-sandy-silt	>50	>1.8	0.1	
2	202	Layer		Natural Substrate	Grey-brown and orange-brown gravel and sand	>50	>1.8		
2	203	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with steep sides and flat base	>1.8	1.6	0.6	Post-med
2	204	Fill	203	Fill of ditch	Dark brown-grey sandy-silt	>1.8	1.6	0.6	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy-silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	Modern
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown gravelly-sandy-silt	>50	>1.8	0.2	
3	302	Layer		Natural Substrate	Grey-brown and orange-brown gravel and sand	>50	>1.8		
3	303	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned linear with gradually sloping sides and concave/flat base	>8	>1.05	0.25	
3	304	Fill	303	Fill of ditch	Grey-brown sandy-silt	>8	>1.05	0.22	
3	305	Fill	303	Fill of ditch	Light grey-brown sandy-clay	>8	0.75	0.1	
4	401	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy-silt	>50	>1.8	0.34	Modern
4	402	Layer		Subsoil	Orange-brown sandy-silty-clay	>50	>1.8	0.22	
4	403	Layer		Natural Substrate	Orange-brown sandy-clay	>50	>1.8		
4	404	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear with moderate sides and concave base	>4	0.53	0.17	IA?
4	405	Fill	404	Fill of ditch	Orange-brown sandy-clay	>4	0.53	0.17	
4	406	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with moderate sides and concave base	>1.85	1.3	0.25	
4	407	Fill	406	Fill of ditch	Orange-brown sandy-clay	>1.85	1.3	0.25	
4	408	Cut		Furrow	N/S aligned linear with gradual sides and concave base	>1.85	0.9	0.2	
4	409	Fill	408	Fill of furrow	Orange-brown sandy-clay	>1.85	0.9	0.2	
4	410	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with moderate sides and concave base	>1.8	1.58	0.38	
4	411	Fill	410	Fill of ditch	Orange-brown sandy-clay	>1.8	1.58	0.38	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy-silt	>50	>1.8	0.2	Modern
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown gravelly-sandy-silt	>50	>1.8	0.38	
5	502	Layer		Natural Substrate	Grey-brown and orange-brown gravel and sand	>50	>1.8		
5	503	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned linear with steep sides and flat base	>2.25	1.14	0.49	
5	504	Fill	503	Fill of ditch	Orange-brown silty-sand	>2.25	1.14	0.49	
5	505	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with moderate sides and flat base	>1.8	1.65	0.26	
5	506	Fill	505	Fill of ditch	Dark orangey-brown silty-sand	>1.8	1.65	0.26	
5	507	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with gently sloping sides and concave base	>1.8	2.7	0.84	
5	508	Fill	507	Fill of ditch	Grey-brown silty-sand	>1.8	2.7	0.84	
5	509	Cut		Furrow	N/S aligned linear with gently sloping sides and flat base	>1.8	1.55	0.28	
5	510	Fill	509	Fill of furrow	Yellow-brown gravelly-sandy-silt	>1.8	1.55	0.28	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy-silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	Modern
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown gravelly-sandy-silt	>50	>1.8	0.1	

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
6	602	Layer		Natural Substrate	Grey-brown and orange-brown gravel and sand	>50	>1.8		
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy-silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	Modern
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown silty-sand	>50	>1.8	0.07	
7	702	Layer		Natural Substrate	Yellow-brown sandy-gravel	>50	>1.8		
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy-silt	>50	>1.8	0.32	Modern
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow-brown silty-sand	>50	>1.8	0.18	
8	802	Layer		Natural Substrate	Yellow-brown sandy-gravel	>50	>1.8		
8	803	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned linear with steep sides and concave base	>1.9	2.14	0.89	
8	804	Fill	803	Fill of ditch	Orange-grey-brown silty-clay	>1.9	2.14	0.35	
8	805	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear with moderate sides and concave base	>1.8	1.8	0.55	RB?
8	806	Fill	805	Fill of ditch	Brown-grey silty-gravel	>1	0.65	0.19	
8	807	Fill	805	Fill of ditch	Orange-brown silty-gravel	>1.8	1.8	0.42	
8	808	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear with moderate sides and concave base	>1.8	0.5	0.23	
8	809	Fill	808	Fill of ditch	Brown-grey silty-gravel	>1.8	0.5	0.23	
8	810	Cut		Furrow	NW/SE aligned linear with gradual sides and flat base	>5	>1.8	0.15	
8	811	Fill	810	Fill of furrow	Dark grey-brown silty-clay	>5	>1.8	0.15	
8	812	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear with moderate sides and concave base	>2	0.73	0.26	
8	813	Fill	812	Fill of ditch	Brown-grey silty-gravel	>2	0.73	0.26	
8	814	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned linear with steeply sloping sides and concave base	>2.2	1.25	0.35	
8	815	Fill	814	Fill of ditch	Yellow-brown silty-sand	>1	0.82	0.11	
8	816	Fill	814	Fill of ditch	Grey-brown sandy-silt	>2.2	1.25	0.24	
8	817	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned linear with steeply sloping sides and concave base	>2.2	1.34	0.47	
8	818	Fill	817	Fill of ditch	Yellow-brown silty-sand	>1	1.08	0.17	
8	819	Fill	817	Fill of ditch	Grey-brown sandy-silt	>2.2	1.28	0.31	
8	820	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear with steep sides and concave base	>1.8	1.68	0.52	
8	821	Fill	820	Fill of ditch	Grey-brown silty-sand	>1	0.84	0.24	
8	822	Fill	820	Fill of ditch	Dark grey-brown sandy-silt	>1.8	1.68	0.32	
8	823	Fill	803	Fill of ditch	Light grey-brown silty-sand	>1	0.89	0.31	
8	824	Fill	803	Fill of ditch	Grey-brown sandy-silt	>1	1.69	0.44	
9	901	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy-silt	>50	>1.8	0.3	Modern
9	902	Layer		Subsoil	Grey-brown silty-sand	>50	>1.8	0.24	
9	903	Layer		Natural Substrate	Yellow-brown sandy-gravel	>50	>1.8		
9	904	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit with steep sides and concave base	3.75	>1.75	0.78	
9	905	Fill	904	Fill of pit	Orange-brown sandy-clay	3.75	>1.75	0.78	
9	906	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned linear with gradually sloping sides and flat base	>1.95	1.7	0.22	
9	907	Fill	906	Fill of ditch	Orange-brown sandy-clay	>1.95	1.7	0.22	
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy-silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	Modern
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Grey-brown silty-sand	>50	>1.8	0.1	
10	1002	Layer		Natural Substrate	Yellow-brown sandy-gravel	>50	>1.8		
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy-clay	>50	>1.8	0.35	Modern
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Dark orange-brown sandy-clay	>50	>1.8	0.15	
11	1102	Layer		Natural Substrate	Orange-brown sandy-clay	>50	>1.8		

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
11	1103	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with steep sides and concave base	>1.8	1.06	0.41	RB?
11	1104	Fill	1103	Fill of ditch	Orange-brown sandy-clay	>1.8	1.06	0.41	
11	1105	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with moderately sloping sides and flat base	>1.9	1.1	0.36	
11	1106	Fill	1105	Fill of ditch	Orange-brown sandy-clay	>1.9	1.1	0.36	
11	1107	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with steep sides and flat base	>1.95	2.25	0.8	
11	1108	Fill	1107	Fill of ditch	Light orange-brown sandy-clay	>0.5	0.7	0.17	
11	1109	Fill	1107	Fill of ditch	Brown-grey sandy-clay	>0.5	1.6	0.4	
11	1110	Fill	1107	Fill of ditch	Brown-grey sandy-clay	>1.95	2.25	0.35	
12	1201	Layer		Topsoil	Brown-grey sandy-clay	>50	>1.8	0.33	Modern
12	1202	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown-grey sandy-clay	>50	>1.8	0.21	
12	1203	Layer		Natural Substrate	Light orange-brown sandy-clay	>50	>1.8		
12	1204	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with steep sides and flat base	>1.8	1.21	0.46	
12	1205	Fill	1204	Fill of ditch	Orange-brown sandy-clay	>1.8	1.21	0.46	
12	1206	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with steep sides and flat base	>1.8	0.83	0.35	
12	1207	Fill	1206	Fill of ditch	Orange-brown sandy-clay	>1.8	0.83	0.35	
12	1208	Cut		Furrow	N/S aligned linear with gradual sides and concave base	>1.8	0.61	0.14	
12	1209	Fill	1208	Fill of furrow	Light brown sandy-clay	>1.8	0.61	0.14	
12	1210	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with steep sides and unknown base	>1.8	2.96	>0.72	
12	1211	Fill	1210	Fill of ditch	Orange-brown sandy-clay	>1.8	2.96	>0.72	
12	1212	Cut		Furrow	N/S aligned linear with gradual sides and concave base	>1.8	0.69	0.23	
12	1213	Fill	1212	Fill of furrow	Light brown sandy-clay	>1.8	0.69	0.23	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
405	Prehistoric pottery	Shell-tempered fabric (leached)	SH	2	54	BA/IA
807	Roman pottery	Savernake grog-tempered ware	TF6/**SAV GT**	1	13	MC1-C2
815	Fired clay			1	34	-
905	Coal			2	11	-
1104	Roman pottery	Greyware	TF20	1	53	RB
1201	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-tempered fabric	QZ	1	18	Late prehistoric

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

APPENDIX C: THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

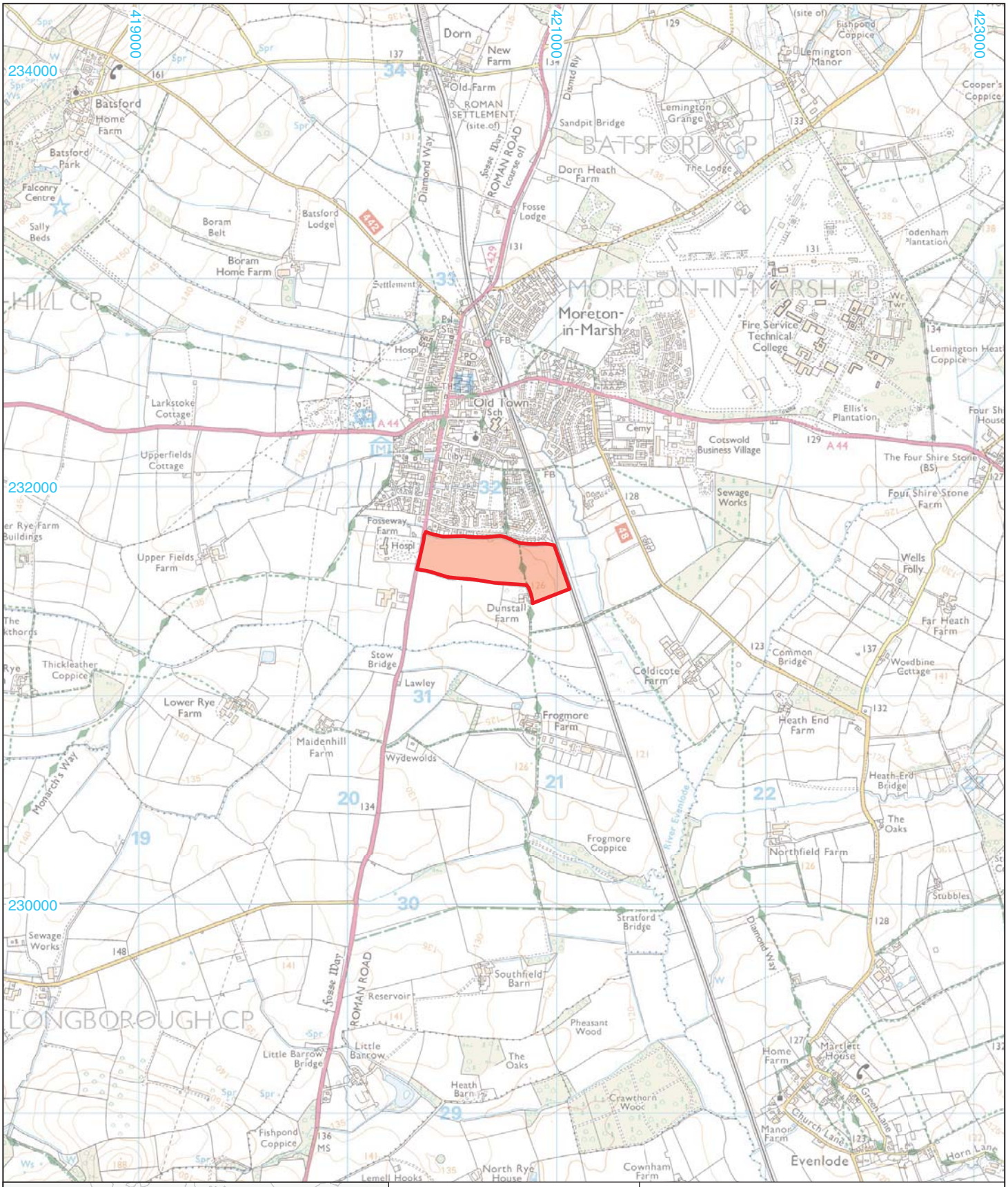
Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	Total	Weight (g)
814	815	1	1	63
Total		**1**	**1**	
Weight		**63**	**63**	

BOS = cattle

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Dunstall Farm, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January and February 2018 at Dunstall Farm, Morton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire. Twelve trenches were excavated. A number of ditches were identified throughout the site that date to the later prehistoric and/or Roman periods. Coupled with the findings of preceding geophysical surveys and evaluation trenching, it is likely that the remains identified during the current works represent an area of multiphase agricultural activity on the peripheral of a settlement.	
Project dates	29 January – 2 February 2018	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment (EDP 2017) Geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2016) Geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2017) Field evaluation (Headland 2017)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M^2/ha)	6ha	
Site co-ordinates	SP 2080 3161	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	None	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Clifford Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Alex Thomson	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Corinium Museum	Pottery, animal bone, stone
Paper	Corinium Museum	Field recording sheets, drawings
Digital	Corinium Museum	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 *Dunstall Farm, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **18073**		



N

0 1km

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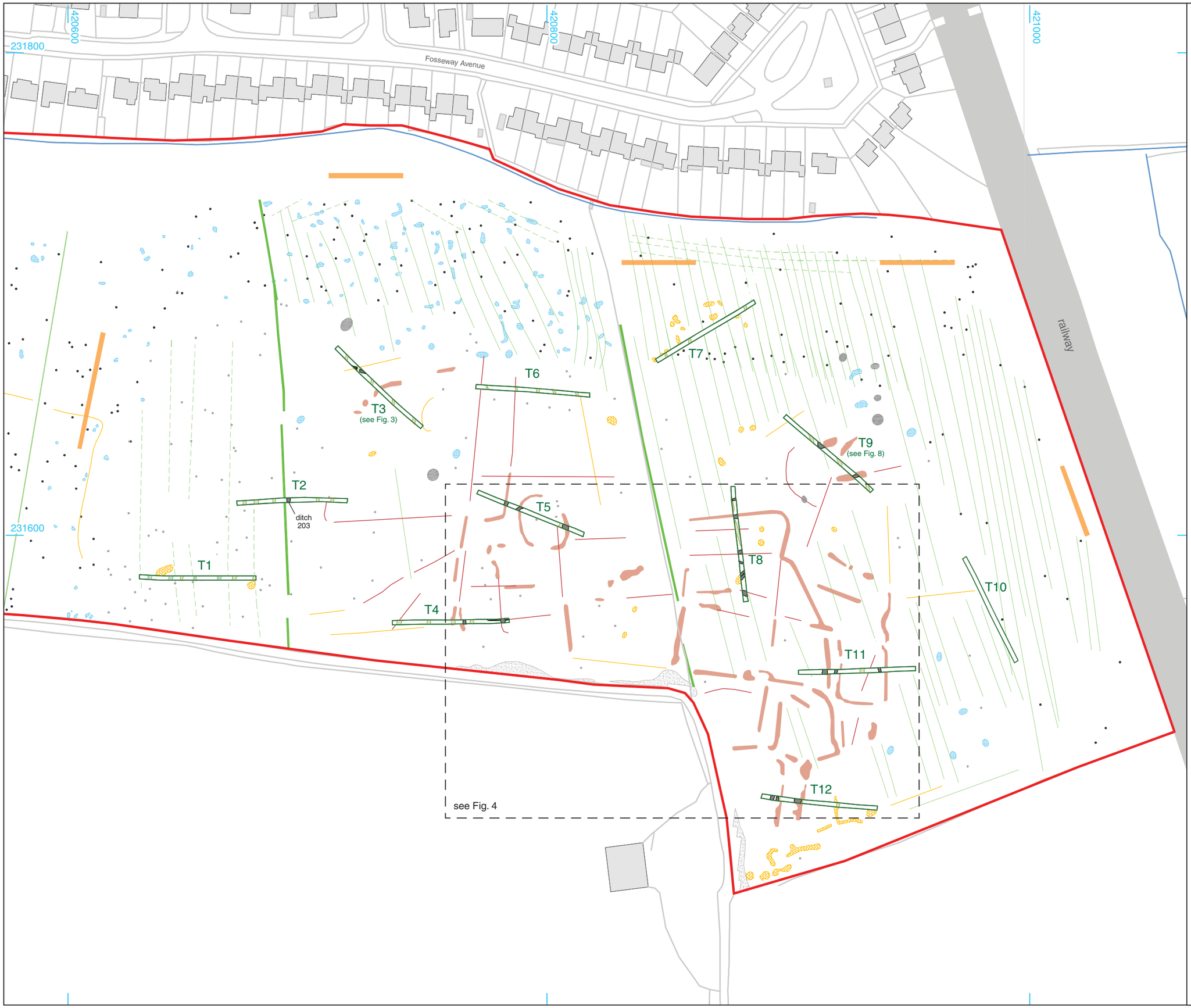
PROJECT TITLE

Dunstall Farm, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	6515	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	12/02/2018	1
APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



N

Site boundary

Evaluation trench

Previous archaeological trench (Headland 2017)

Archaeological feature

Furrow

Field drain

Geophysics by ASWYAS 2017

TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
•	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
	LINEAR TREND	RIDGE AND FURROW
	LINEAR TREND	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
	LINEAR TREND	MODERN PLOUGHING
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY?
	LINEAR TREND	ARCHAEOLOGY?
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY
	LINEAR TREND	ARCHAEOLOGY

0 1:1,500 50m

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PROJECT TITLE

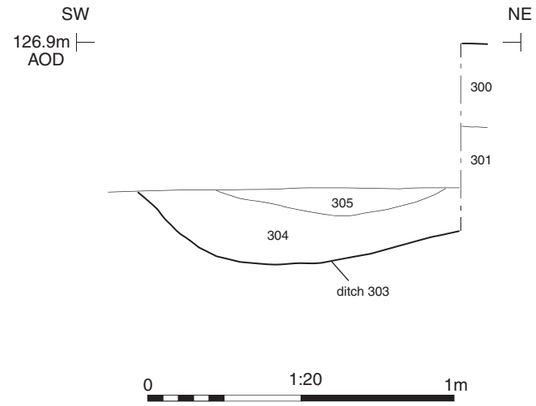
Dunstall Farm, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

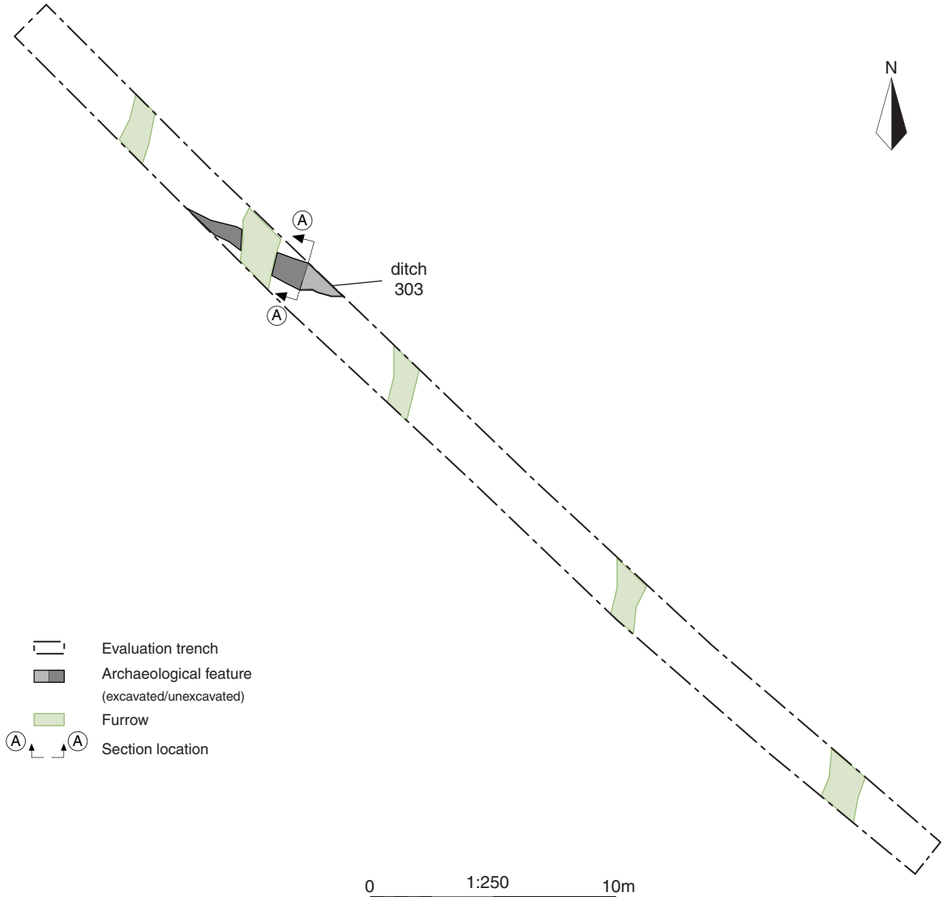
Trench location plan showing archaeological features, previous evaluation trenches and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**6515**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/02/2018**	**2**
APPROVED BY	**CB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:1,500**	

Section AA



Ditch 303, looking south-west (0.4m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Dunstall Farm, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**6515**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/02/2018**	**3**
APPROVED BY	**CB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:250 / 1:20**	

420800

420850

420900

231600

231550

T5

ditch 505

ditch 503

furrow 509

ditch 507

T4

ditch 404

ditch 410

ditch 406

furrow 408

T8

ditch 808

ditch 805

ditch 820

ditch 812

ditch 817

ditch 814

ditch 803

T9

T11

ditch 1107

ditch 1105

ditch 1103

T12

ditch 1204

ditch 1206

ditch 1210

furrow 1212

furrow 1208

N

0 1:500 25m

Geophysics by ASWYAS 2017

TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
•	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
	LINEAR TREND	RIDGE AND FURROW
	LINEAR TREND	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
	LINEAR TREND	MODERN PLOUGHING
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY?
	LINEAR TREND	ARCHAEOLOGY?
	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY
	LINEAR TREND	ARCHAEOLOGY

Site boundary

Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)

Furrow (excavated/unexcavated)

Section location

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PROJECT TITLE

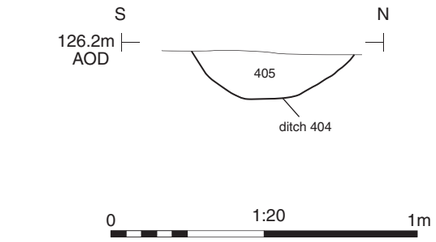
Dunstall Farm, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Plan of trenches 4, 5, 8, 11 and 12

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	6515	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	13/02/2018	4
APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE@A3	1:500	

Section BB



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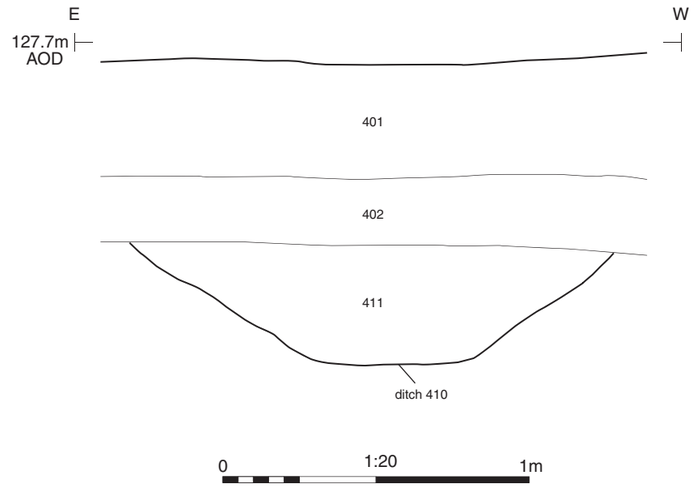

Ditch 404, looking west (0.4m scale)

Ditch 411, looking south (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

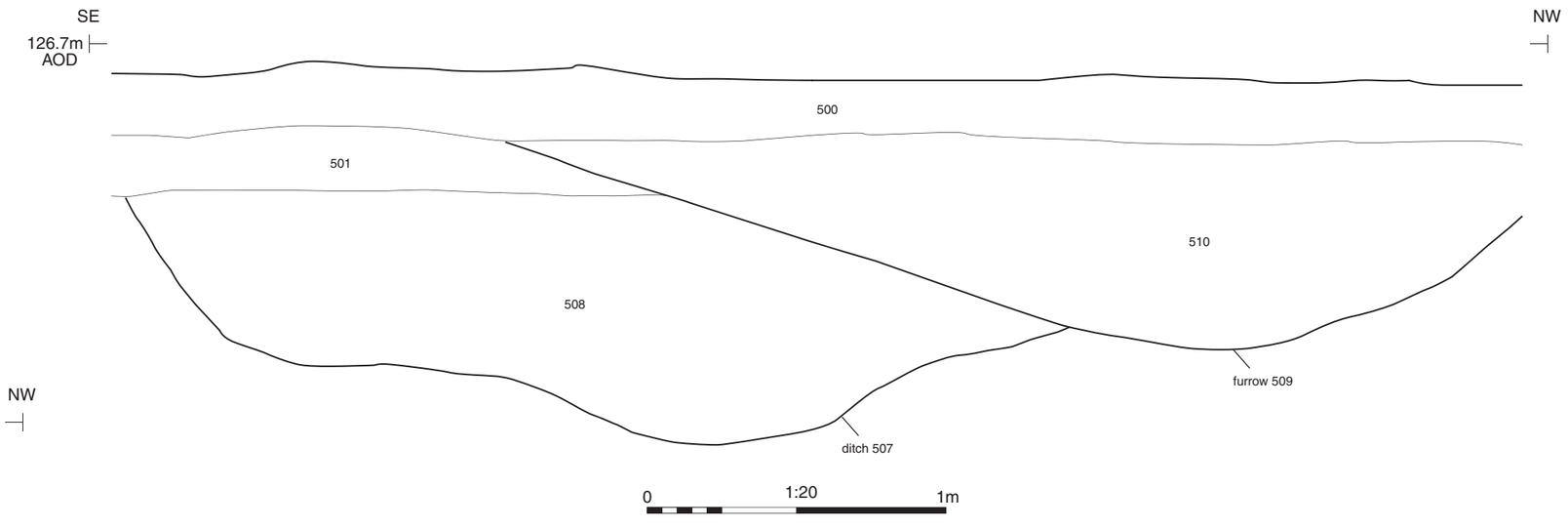
Dunstall Farm, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**6515**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/02/2018**	**5**
APPROVED BY	**CB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section EE



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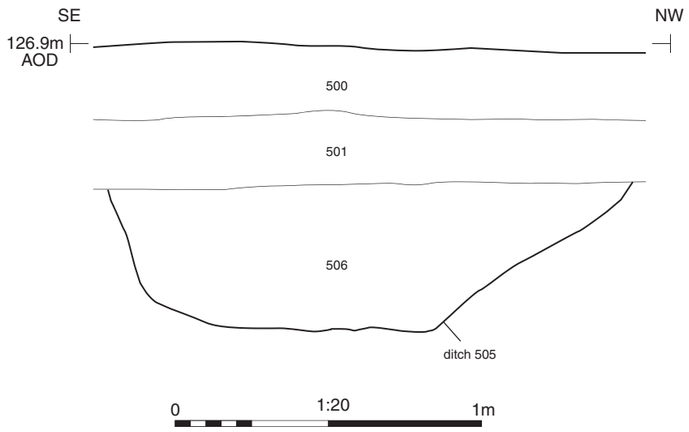

Ditch 505, looking south-west (1m scale)

Ditch 507, looking south-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

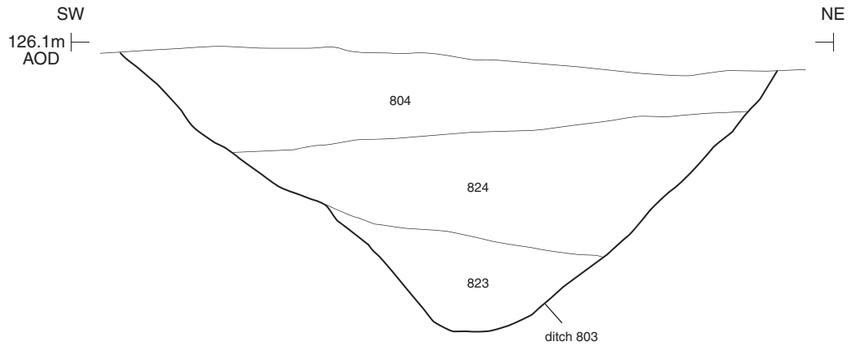
Dunstall Farm, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 5: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**6515**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/02/2018**	**6**
APPROVED BY	**CB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section FF



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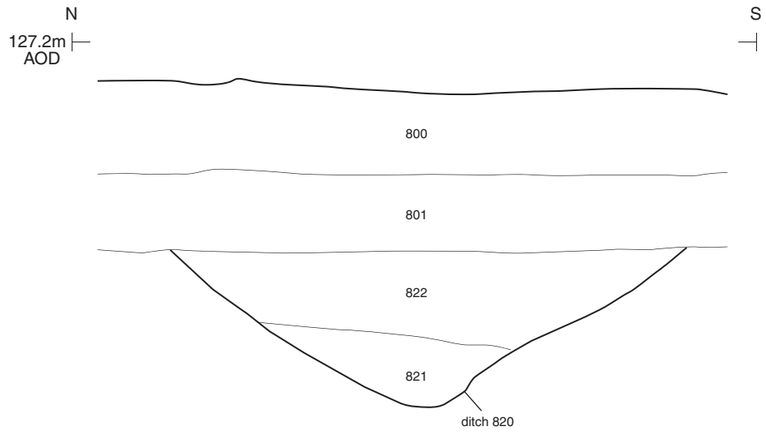

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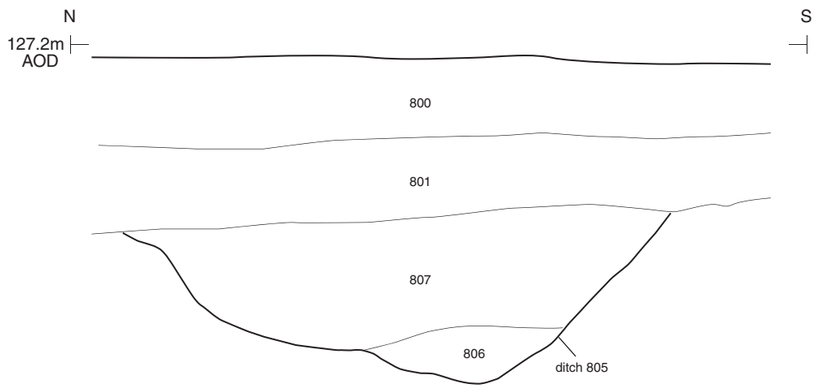

Ditch 803, looking north-west (1m scale)

Ditch 820, looking east (1m scale)

0 1:20 1m

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PROJECT TITLE

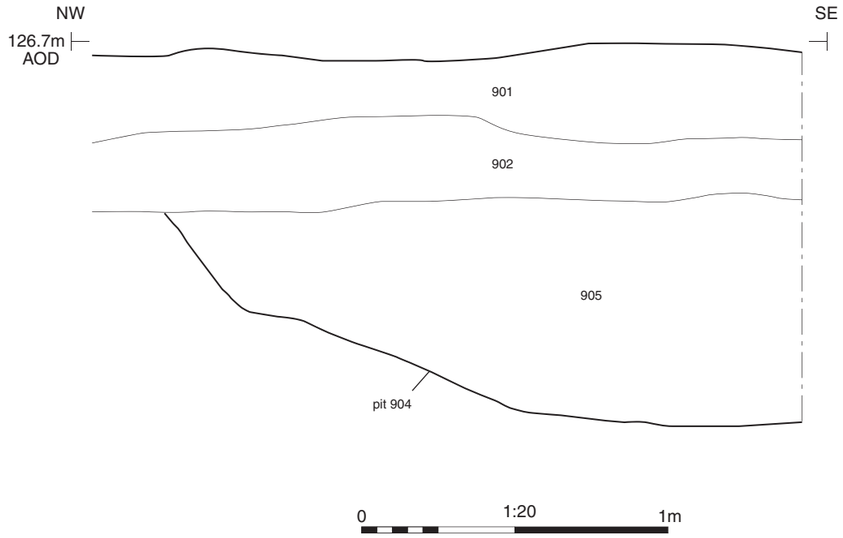
Dunstall Farm, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

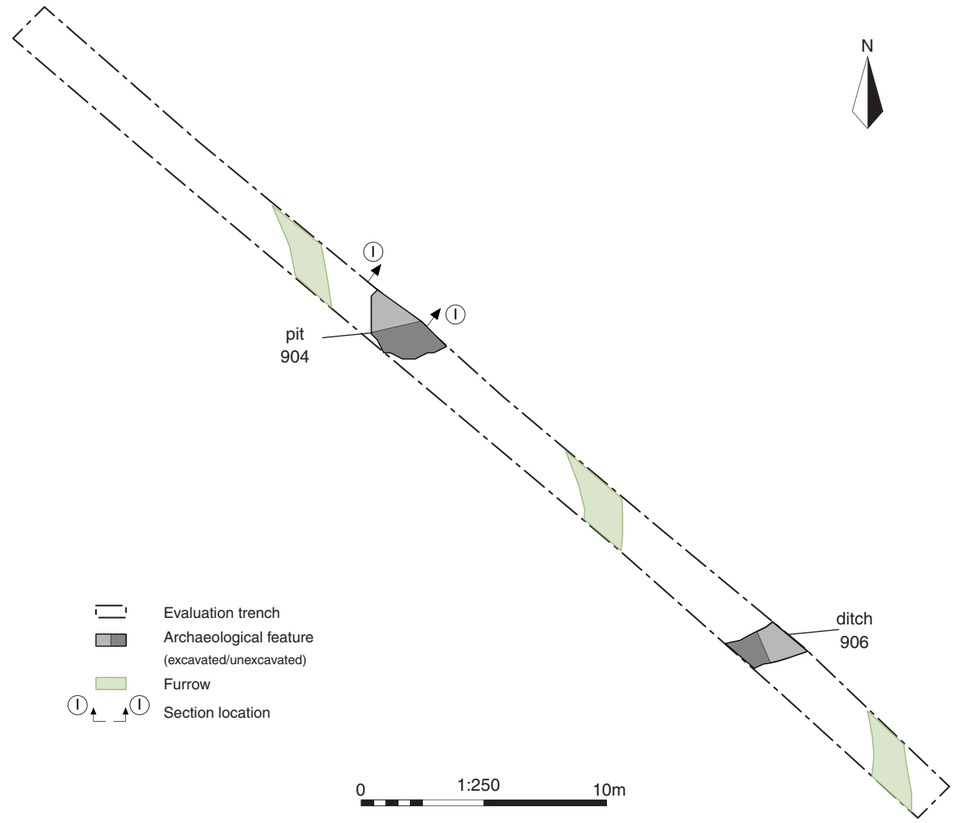
Trench 8: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**6515**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/02/2018**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**CB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section I I



Pit 904, looking north-east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

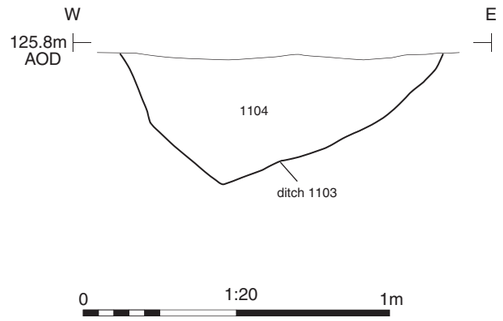
Dunstall Farm, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 9: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**6515**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/02/2018**	**8**
APPROVED BY	**CB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:250 / 1:20**	

Section JJ



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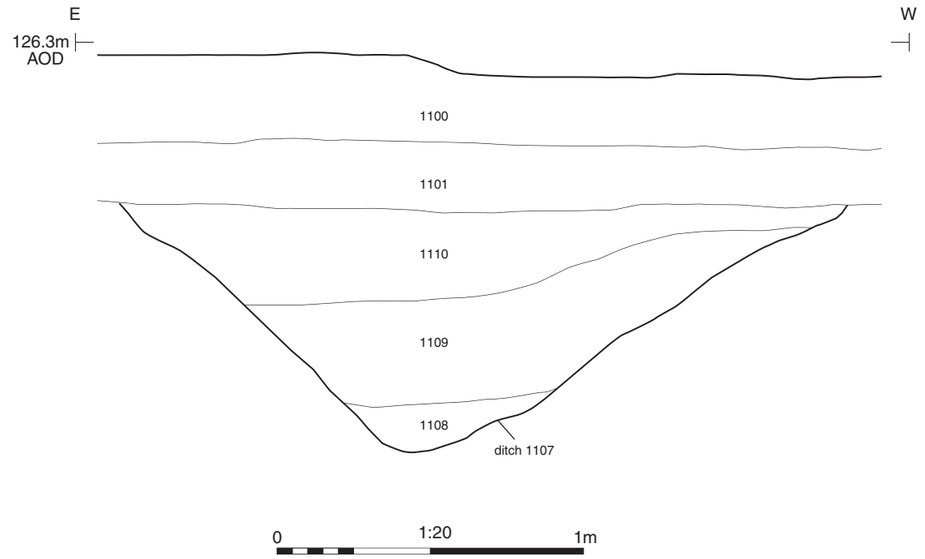

Ditch 1103, looking north (1m scale)

Ditch 1107, looking south (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

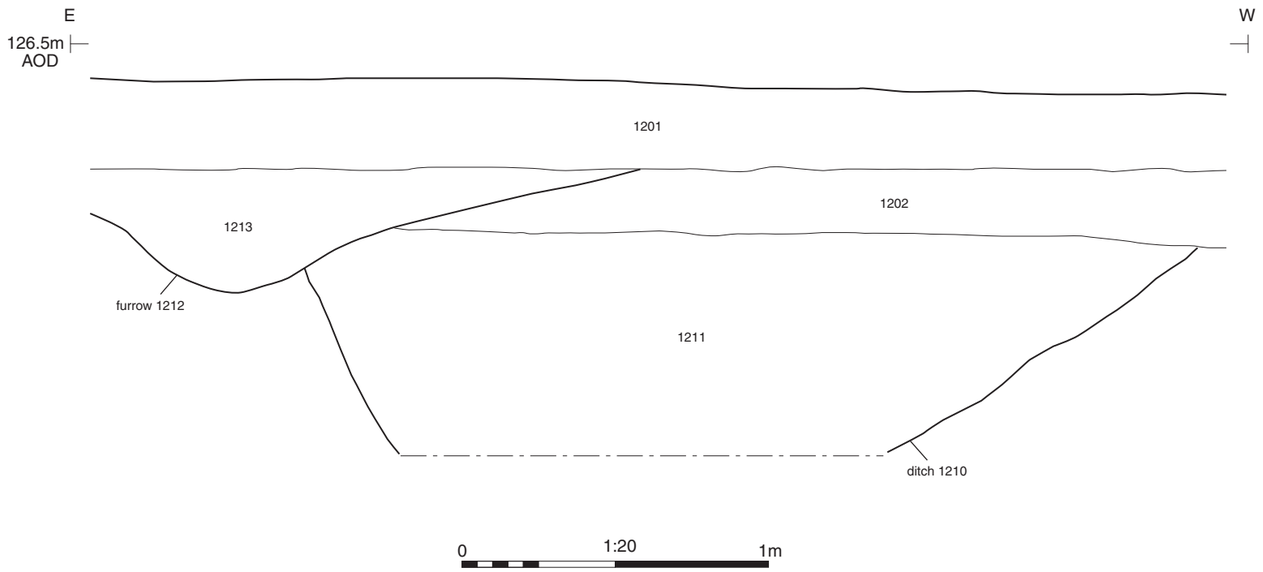
Dunstall Farm, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 11: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**6515**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/02/2018**	**9**
APPROVED BY	**CB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section LL



Furrow 1212 and ditch 1210, looking south (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE
Dunstall Farm, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 12: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**6515**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12/02/2018**	**10**
APPROVED BY	**CB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

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