Cotswold Archaeology

Fire Service College
Moreton-in-Marsh
Gloucestershire

Excavation Report

for
CALA Homes (Midlands) Ltd and Bloor Homes Western

CA Project: 9223
CA Report: 17103

July 2017

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

Fire Service College
Moreton-in-Marsh
Gloucestershire

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Fire Service College
Location: Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire
NGR: 42140 23280
Type: Excavation
Date: September–October 2011 and April–May 2014
Planning Reference: Cotswold District Council 09/02648/OUT, 09/04440/OUT and 13/02936/FUL
Location of Archive: To be deposited with Corinium Museum
Site Code: FSM 11 and FSM 14

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September to October 2011, and April to May 2014, at the Fire Service College, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire. The excavation was undertaken in several stages and followed on from preceding geophysical surveys and trial trench evaluations.

The earliest discovery was a Middle Palaeolithic handaxe. Although an unstratified find, this suggests Neanderthal hunter-gatherer activity in the area. Six additional flints were recovered, of which one was closely dateable to the Late Neolithic.

The earliest features were radiocarbon-dated to the mid 2nd millennium cal. BC (the Middle Bronze Age) and included at least one cremation grave, a possible pond or barrow, troughs with fire-cracked stones and numerous small pits. The site lies to the south-east of Middle Bronze Age roundhouse settlements found at Blenheim Farm and Todenham Road.

Later remains comprised elements of the Roman and post-medieval agricultural landscape, a building shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map and structures relating to the site's use as an RAF airfield.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In 2011 and 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation at the request of CALA Homes (Midlands) Ltd and Bloor Homes Western, at the Fire Service College, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: 42140 23280; Fig. 1).

1.2 Planning permission for the erection of dwellings and associated infrastructure was granted by Cotswold District Council (CDC; refs 09/02648/OUT, 09/04440/OUT and 13/02936/FUL) conditional (no. 11) on a programme of archaeological work, on the advice of by Charles Parry, Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council (GCC), the archaeological advisor to CDC.

1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with detailed *Written Schemes of Investigation* (WSIs) produced by CA (2011 and 2014) and approved by CDC. It was also undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* issued by GCC (1996) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* issued by Historic England (2015).

The site

1.4 The site comprises approximately 13ha of land on the eastern edge of Moreton-in-Marsh that was formerly within the Fire Service College (Fig. 1). The Fire Service College occupies a former airfield and the site is generally flat, lying at *c.* 130m AOD.

1.5 The underlying geology is mapped as the Jurassic Charmouth Mudstone Formation overlain by superficial deposits of the Wolford Heath Member (Sand and Gravel) dating to the Quaternary Period, deposited during ice age conditions as glacial till, and as the result of seasonal meltwaters (BGS 2017). The natural geological substrate encountered within the excavation area comprised orange-grey silty clay and gravel.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site's archaeological potential was assessed within desk-based assessments (WSP 2009; CA 2009a). The earliest known remains from the area were recorded during an excavation in 2003 at Blenheim Farm, 380m west of the site (Fig. 1). This excavation discovered a Middle Palaeolithic handaxe and a few Mesolithic flints, all of which were residual or unstratified (Hart and Alexander 2007). The main discovery was of an enclosed Middle Bronze Age settlement comprising four circular post-built buildings partially enclosed by a curvilinear ditch. A cluster of tree-throw pits within the settlement included one which had been used for the burial of cremated human remains. Pits with scorched stones may have related to a burnt mound that perhaps preceded the settlement, and a few Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits were also present (ibid.). Further Middle Bronze Age roundhouses were found between Blenheim Farm and the Fire Service College during excavations at Todenham Road in 2015 (Hart, forthcoming).

2.2 Roman remains nearby include enclosures and field boundaries discovered at Blenheim Farm (Hart and Alexander 2007) and Todenham Road (Hart, forthcoming). These lay close to the Fosse Way Roman road, and the Roman small town at Dorn (Scheduled Monument no. 1018451) is 1.8km north-west of the site (Fig. 1).

2.3 Moreton-in-Marsh probably dates from the 11th century (Alexander 2007, 63) and parts of the associated agricultural hinterland of the medieval settlement have been investigated at Blenheim Farm, where enclosures and sheep pens were accompanied by a small stone-founded building, probably either a peasant sheepcote or ancillary building (Alexander 2007, 64–5). At Tinker's Close, 0.8km south-west of the site, the remains of ridge-and-furrow cultivation were found (Langton *et al.* 2000; Fig. 1).

2.4 The current site lay within the agricultural lands of Batsford parish until 1939 when it was requisitioned for RAF Moreton-in-Marsh (Berryman 2005). The airfield was used as a training site for bomber crews throughout the Second World War (ibid.). In 1955 it became a training centre for the RAF Fire Fighters and by 1959 had been taken over by the Fire Service Training College (FSC).

2.5 In 2009 Archaeological Surveys and GSB Prospection undertook magnetometry surveys across parts of the site (AS 2009, GSB 2009). These surveys identified anomalies associated with removed field boundaries depicted on 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping, as well as other linear anomalies of uncertain origin.

2.6 Following the geophysical surveys, evaluation trenches were excavated across the site (CA 2009b, CA 2010; Fig. 2). These revealed ditches, pits and postholes, although these were undated aside from pit E/2305, near the western edge of the site, which contained a worked flint and a burnt stone, which possibly indicated a prehistoric date for that feature (Fig. 2). The ditches were thought to relate to enclosures or field boundaries and, although technically undated, Roman or medieval dating was suggested based on comparison with the remains seen at Blenheim Farm (Hart and Alexander 2007).

2.7 The excavation areas (Fig. 2) comprised those parts of the development area within which groundworks were to be undertaken for the development. Other parts of the development area, primarily existing hard standing and aircraft taxi ways (re-used as roads), were left *in situ*.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:-

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural remains; and
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.

3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:-

- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use;
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified; and
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSIs (CA 2011 and 2014). Archaeological excavation was undertaken within targeted areas within the Fire Service College in September to October 2011 and April to May 2014 (Fig. 2). The excavation areas were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*. The excavation areas were scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.

4.2 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision.

4.3 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. Examination of the features concentrated on recovering their plan with emphasis placed upon retrieving a stratigraphic sequence and upon obtaining details of the phasing of the site. Deposits relating to funeral/ritual activity were investigated by removing a 100% sample of the deposit from the feature. A minimum of 50% of each pit or posthole was excavated and ditches were excavated to 20% of their length, or to a sufficient extent to characterise their date and nature. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.4 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and three features considered to have potential for characterising the earlier phases of activity were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.5 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2–10)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds, environmental samples (biological evidence) and radiocarbon dating are to be found in Appendices 1–9.

5.2 Stratigraphic analysis of the features has indicated five distinguishable periods of activity:-

- Period 1: Later Middle Palaeolithic (60th–40th centuries BC) and Late Neolithic (30th–25th centuries BC)
- Period 2: Bronze Age (16th–13th centuries BC)
- Period 3: Roman (2nd–3rd centuries AD)
- Period 4: post-medieval (17th–18th centuries AD)
- Period 5: modern (19th century AD and later)

5.3 Features were assigned to the periods above based on a small number of spot dates from finds within their fills, from a radiocarbon determination, and by comparison with features shown on historic mapping. Other features were dated by association or comparison with features so dated.

Period 1: Later Middle Palaeolithic (60th–40th centuries BC) and Late Neolithic (30th–25th centuries BC)

5.4 The earliest discovery was of a Palaeolithic flint handaxe, recovered as an unstratified item from a modern dump. The handaxe had certainly been redeposited in modern times as it was found alongside modern debris such as concrete and metal, and the location of its discovery is shown on Fig. 2. The handaxe (Fig. 3) is typologically a *bout coupé* ('cut butt') type, a form belonging to the Mousterian tradition of the Later Middle Palaeolithic period (*c.* 60,000 to 40,000 BP; Appendix 3).

5.5 A single Late Neolithic flint core was also recovered as an unstratified item. Five other flints, all flakes, were found on site but are not closely dateable. Of these, four were residual within later deposits, whilst one came from pit 21305, which was found close to dated Period 2 features in the southern part of the site (Fig. 4).

Period 2: Middle Bronze Age (16th–13th centuries BC; Figs 2 and 4–7)

5.6 A small number of features in the southern part of the site have been dated to the Middle Bronze Age on the basis of spot dates provided by the radiocarbon date and a small pottery assemblage, and on spatial association with features so dated. In addition, a trough in the northern part of the site has been dated to this period on typological grounds, although it is technically undated and the suggested dating is therefore uncertain.

5.7 The features within the southern part of the site were loosely clustered around a large circular deposit, 21307 (Fig. 4). This deposit consisted of yellow-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and lay within a circular cut or hollow in the underlying gravelly clay (Figs 5 and 6). The cut or hollow was 7.8m in diameter and was up to 0.3m deep, with unpronounced edges and a flat base. The deposit contained the largest assemblage of prehistoric pottery recovered from the site: 22 sherds of pottery likely to belong to the Middle Bronze Age Deverel Rimbury tradition (*c*. 1600–1200; Appendix 2). Pit 21314 was found immediately south of layer 21307. This was bowl-shaped, 0.55m wide and 0.1m deep, and was filled with a charcoal-rich brown-grey sandy silt. Analysis showed that the charcoal from this pit included a few hazelnut shell fragments and a diverse range of charred wood in a condition suggestive of waterlogging, although the pit was not waterlogged at the time of the excavation.

5.8 The only other feature to contain prehistoric pottery was pit 21205, 35m north of deposit 21307. This was also bowl-shaped, 0.8m wide and 0.05m deep, and contained a fill rich in scorched stones and which included six sherds of Deverel Rimbury-type pottery.

5.9 A single grave, 21316, was found 32m north-west of deposit 21307. It was circular with steep sides and a flat base, and was 0.55m wide and 0.1m deep. It contained a grey silty clay which included charcoal and 28.9g of cremated human bone from an adult of unknown sex. Samples of the burnt bone were radiocarbon dated to 1516–1416 cal. BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-72128), a range within the Middle Bronze Age. The charcoal was predominantly oak, with lesser quantities of hazel. Immediately to the north was a smaller pit, 21312. This was 0.25m wide and 0.15m deep, with steep sides and a fairly irregular base. It contained a black charcoal-rich fill and, although no bone was present, may have been associated with the grave since it contained a similar charcoal assemblage in which oak predominated.

5.10 Of the other features amongst this cluster, the majority were small bowl-shaped pits, typically 0.5–0.9m in diameter and 0.1–0.2m deep. They contained sandy silt fills, occasionally with charcoal inclusions. Amongst these, pit 21305 contained a single flint flake but this was not closely dateable (Appendix 3), whilst pit 21303 contained charcoal and a few scorched stones. Pit 21308 was morphologically different. It was located 12m south of dated pit 21205 and was an oval, 2.7m long, 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 7, Section B). It contained a single grey-brown silty clay fill and its shape suggests that it may have been a trough rather than a pit.

5.11 A second probable trough, 2305, was found within the northern part of the site (Fig. 2). It was circular in plan, 1m wide and 0.2m deep, with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 7, Section C). It contained a sequence of three sandy silt fills which included frequent charcoal flecks and scorched and heat-shattered stones. Again, the shape of this pit suggests a trough, a suggestion supported by the presence of the heat-shattered stones.

Period 3: Roman (2nd–3rd centuries AD; Figs 2, 4 and 8)

5.12 Roman activity consisted of three ditches (Ditches A, B and J) and three small pits/postholes. Ditches A and B were found towards the western edge of site and were aligned north-west/south-east, although Ditch B was slightly curved. They were 8.6m apart at their closest point. The apparent terminals of these ditches may have been due to truncation as both shallowed out rather than ending in abrupt terminals. Both were 0.6m–1.5m wide and 0.1m–0.3m deep with u-shaped profiles (Fig. 8, Sections D and E), and both contained small quantities of abraded pottery broadly dateable as Roman in their sandy silt fills.

5.13 To the south-east of Ditches A and B, Ditch J was found on a similar alignment (Fig. 4). It was a broad and shallow, with a u-shaped profile and was 0.5m–0.7m wide and up to 0.2m deep. As with Ditches A and B, the ‘terminals’ were more probably the result of truncation. It contained a single sandy silt/sandy clay fill which produced 41 sherds from a single greyware pottery vessel, all relatively unabraded and dateable to the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD.

5.14 The three small pits/postholes (21103, 21105 and 21107) were found 170m north-east of Ditch J (Fig. 4). All were circular, 0.6m–0.85m wide and 0.1m–0.25m deep, with moderate sides leading to rounded or pointed bases. All contained

homogenous brown sandy silt deposits, and that within pit 21105 contained pottery broadly dateable as Roman.

Period 4: Post-medieval (17th and 18th centuries AD; Fig. 2)

5.15 Post-medieval features comprised field boundary ditches and a small number of tree-throw pits. The field boundaries (Ditches C–I) formed part of a rectilinear field system featured on the 1885 1st Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Old Maps.co.uk 2017). A further ditch forming part of this field system was identified within an evaluation trench in the south-western part of the site, but was not seen during the subsequent excavation. That the ditches may have had earlier origins is suggested by some of the finds, the earliest of which were dateable to the 17th and 18th centuries. All contained single homogenous fills. The boundaries were presumably infilled in advance of the construction of the airfield during the Second World War, and this is reflected in the discovery of a military webbing buckle within Ditch D.

5.16 A series of broad, shallow features extended south-eastwards from Ditch D (ditches K–O). All were 0.25m–1m wide and 0.05m–0.3m deep. Their close spacing makes it unlikely that these were field boundaries and it seems probable that they were furrows.

5.17 Three tree-throw pits (2905, 2909 and 21009) were recorded close to the southern edge of the site (Fig. 4). Of these, tree-throw pit 21009 contained late 17th to 18th-century pottery.

Period 5: Modern (19th century AD and later; Figs 2 and 9–10)

5.18 A small number of features were dateable to the modern period, including the remains of a building shown on historic mapping (Building A) and features associated with the site's use as an airfield during the Second World War.

Building A

5.19 Building A (Figs 2 and 9) was found in the north-western part of the site and survived to foundation level. It had a rectangular ground plan measuring 10.5m by 5m internally and consisted of foundation trenches containing up to three courses of roughly dressed limestones bonded with orange-brown sandy mortar. Opposing gaps along the long walls were probably entrances, as was probably the case for a gap along the short easternmost wall. No finds were recovered from Building A but

it corresponds with the location of a building shown as part of a small group buildings on the 1885 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map and labelled as *Parson's Heath* (Old Maps.co.uk 2017). A tree-throw pit (3426) to the east of Building A contained building rubble including stone roof tiles and masonry blocks; the latter dateable on typological grounds to the 18th century or later. These probably derived from the demolition of Building A or an associated structure. Immediately south of Building A, the remains of a yard wall (3412) were found, with a series of drains extending westwards from this.

Second World War features

5.20 A small number of features were associated with the site's use as an airfield. Pre-construction levelling works are evidenced by the military webbing buckle within Ditch D, which suggests that the post-medieval field boundaries ditches were levelled at this time. This was also the case for Parson's Heath (Building A), which is not depicted on mapping post-dating the war. Some of the demolition rubble was dumped within a tree-throw pit (3426), suggesting that trees were cleared, and tree-throw holes found close to the southern edge of the site (2905, 2909 and 21009; Fig. 4) might also relate to this clearance episode, although the only finds from these were dated to the 17th to 18th centuries. A broad, shallow (but only partially excavated) deposit, 3357, to the south of Building A, may also represent levelling works.

5.21 Constructions included Building B and what seems to have been a slit trench. Building B (Figs 2 and 10) was located towards the western perimeter of the site and survived at foundation level as concrete foundations and post-pads for a building 40m long by 10m wide (131ft by 33ft). It took the form of a central continuous concrete strip footing with square concrete pads either side, and a ceramic drain alongside the easternmost pads. Internal footings suggest that there were some partitions. The pillar intervals were varied (1.9–2.4m) along the western side but a more constant 2.6m along the eastern side.

5.22 Slit trench 2804, situated in the centre of the site, consisted of a vertical-sided, flat-based cut, 1.2m wide and 1.2m deep, with spurs to the east and west set at right angles. It had been backfilled with topsoil which contained redeposited post-medieval pottery.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Finds recovered are listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices 2 to 6.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Prehistoric	28	154
	Roman	46	249
	Post-medieval/modern	10	144
	Total	*84*	*547*
Worked flint	all	7	-
Metalwork	Cu alloy	2	-
	Fe	3	-
Stone	Masonry	3	-
	Roof tile	7	-
Clay pipe	stems	2	9
Ceramic building material	Post-medieval	2	17

6.2 The site produced only a small artefactual assemblage. The earliest and most significant single item was a handaxe of Middle Palaeolithic *bout coupé* form which was unfortunately stolen before a full record could be made (Appendix 3). Six further worked flints were recorded, five flakes and one core. The core was unstratified and is typical of the Later Neolithic. The flakes were not culturally diagnostic.

6.3 The earliest elements among the small pottery assemblage date to the Middle Bronze Age. Most of the recovered material, which comes from two (Period 2) deposits, consists of body sherds and dating is based largely on sherd thickness and characteristics of the fabrics. Roman pottery was recorded from six deposits and includes some clearly re-deposited material. The assemblage is small and limited in its range, providing broad dating evidence for Roman activity peripheral to areas of settlement. The small quantities of post-medieval/modern pottery and other artefactual material relating to this period are similarly reflective of low-level activity.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices 7 and 8.

Type	Category	Count
Samples	Environmental	6
Human bone	Cremation deposit	1

7.2 Only a very few charred plant remains were recovered from these samples. These include a single hulled-wheat glume base (emmer or spelt *Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) and fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell, tubers and monocotyledon stems/rootlets.

7.3 The charcoal assemblages from grave 21316 and pit 21312 are dominated by fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.), an indication that oak was the main fuelwood used for the cremation process, with hazel used as supplementary fuel or kindling. This is comparable with other charcoal assemblages from Bronze Age cremation deposits. The charcoal assemblage from pit 21314 is more diverse and shows evidence of waterlogged conditions in the vicinity. It does not appear to have been associated with cremation processes.

7.4 The single deposit of 28.9g of cremated human bone, radiocarbon dated (SUERC-72128) to the Middle Bronze Age, was recovered from grave 21316. This cremation was an adult and the pyre was sufficient to fully complete the combustion of the bones. The low weight of bone is proportionate to the shallow depth of the feature. It may be a token collection and deposition of the burnt bone from the pyre, or represent the lowest level of a truncated deposit.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The excavation identified significant remains in the form of a Palaeolithic handaxe and Middle Bronze Age features. Elements of the Roman and post-medieval agricultural landscape were also revealed, along with structures relating to the site's use as an airfield.

Prehistoric

8.2 The discovery of a Middle Palaeolithic handaxe follows the discovery of another such item at Blenheim Farm, which prompted Darvill (2007) to suggest that further discoveries of this date should be expected within the vicinity; a suggestion now confirmed. Although both items were unstratified, and therefore of unproven provenance, in all likelihood they were deposited by hunter-gatherers exploiting the varied resources to be found at a vast lake (known as Lake Harrison) that lay to the south of the ice sheets 120,000 years BP (ibid.). The location of Moreton-in-Marsh was at the southern shore of this lake, which stretched as far as Leicester in the north and east–west between Rugby and Birmingham (ibid.). The axe from Blenheim Farm need not be directly contemporary with that from the Fire Service College, and the two items most likely suggest intermittent visits to the lake by mobile groups.

8.3 Aside from the handaxe only six other flints were recovered, of which only one was closely dateable, to the Late Neolithic. The paucity of Neolithic remains is paralleled at Blenheim Farm, which Darvill (2007) suggested might indicate that the upper Evenlode Valley remained heavily wooded into the 2nd millennia BC, until colonised by settlers such as those who occupied the settlement at Blenheim Farm during the Middle Bronze Age, sometime between 1450–1260 cal. BC (Hart and Alexander 2007).

8.4 Circular deposit 21307 is dated by Deverel Rimbury-type pottery to the Middle Bronze Age. Initially the feature was interpreted as a barrow, however at 7.8m in diameter it seems rather small, with most barrows being between 10m and 25m in diameter, although examples in the 6m–10m range are known (Darvill 2011, 134 and fig. 68). Alternative interpretations are that this was a natural feature or pond open during the Middle Bronze Age, or was a working hollow, although the absence of finds other than the 22 sherds of pottery argues against the latter. No material suitable for environmental sampling was recovered from this feature and there is no

evidence that the waterlogged charcoal from adjacent pit 21314 derived from layer 21307. However, the grey discolouration of the natural substrate surrounding layer 21307 (evident in the photograph reproduced as Fig. 5) suggests the anaerobic conditions to be expected around the edge of a pond. This suggestion is furthered by the presence of a nearby trough, 21308, which probably relates to hot-stone technology (see below) for which a nearby water source would have been required. On balance then, layer 21307 is most likely to have been infilling a former pond.

8.5 Whether the remains of a barrow or a pond, layer 21307 provided a focal point around which the nearby Middle Bronze Age activity clustered. This included at least one cremation grave and a pit containing burnt stone. Other undated features also may have been of this date, including the probable trough 21308. Overall, these features are suggestive of varied, perhaps intermittent, activity focused around the pond or barrow, which included burial and perhaps burnt mound activity, the latter of which could have used the pond as a source of water. It is worth noting that the 'hot-stone technology', which sometimes led to the formation of burnt mounds, is poorly understood; whilst use for cooking, brewing or textile manufacturing has been suggested, other possibilities include more esoteric uses, including as saunas for feats of endurance relating to rites of passage (Hart *et al.* 2014). The pottery from the pond/barrow might itself represent ritual activity in the form of special deposition, and either a pond or a barrow would have been a suitable setting for such activity, as both are thought to have associations with the afterlife in Middle Bronze Age beliefs (Darvill 2011, 175–6).

8.6 The single grave, 21316 contained the remains of an adult. Although the grave was shallow and some of the remains may have been lost to truncation, the practice of interring only token elements of a cremated individual is well attested from other graves of this period and is paralleled within cremation graves found 12km to the south at Roman Way, Bourton-on-the-Water (Brett and Hart, forthcoming). The missing elements may have been retained as tokens (Brück 2009), buried elsewhere or scattered, perhaps in water. No bone was found within the pond, although the survivability of burnt and unburnt bone within such a feature is uncertain.

8.7 A second possible trough (2305) was found within the northern part of the site. This steep-sided, flat-based cut containing heat-shattered stones must have been filled from a now extinct water source of which no trace remains. The trough contained

no dating evidence but is most likely Bronze Age as this is the dating for most such features, although earlier and later examples are known.

8.8 The Bronze Age remains at the Fire Service College were radiocarbon dated to 1516–1416 cal. BC (95.4% probability; SUERC-72128), a range within the Middle Bronze Age. Remains from the settlement at Blenheim Farm were radiocarbon dated to 1450–1260 cal. BC (Hart and Alexander 2007, 8) whilst those at Todenham Road were dated to 1412–1265 cal. BC (Hart, forthcoming). A few small pits containing scorched pebbles at Blenheim Farm seemed to be somewhat earlier than the roundhouse settlement, with one having been dated to 1610–1420 cal. BC (Hart and Alexander 2007, 8), and so may have been contemporary with the activity at the Fire Service College. Taken at face value, this suggests that the roundhouse settlements were preceded by a phase where ritual and funerary activities occurred within the Fire Service College site, with further activities occurring at Blenheim Farm, although the nature of these is uncertain. However a note of caution should be raised since the dating at all three sites is based on only a few radiocarbon determinations, so the possibility that the roundhouse settlements and the activity at the Fire Service College were contemporaneous cannot be excluded.

Roman

8.9 The Roman remains consisted of field boundaries and a few pits/postholes. The former are to the east of Roman field boundaries found at Todenham Road (Hart, forthcoming) and enclosures and field boundaries found at Blenheim Farm (Hart and Alexander 2007). At both these sites, the Roman field boundaries followed the same north-west/south-east alignment seen at the Fire Service College. That these remains were within agricultural land located away from any settlement is suggested by the small and generally abraded pottery assemblages from all of these sites, and they presumably relate to a farm which may have supplied centres such as the Roman small town at Dorn, 1.8km to the north-west.

Post-medieval and modern

8.10 Building A is part of a small group of buildings shown as Parson's Heath on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885, and is shown on the transcript of the 1842 Tithe Map for the Parish of Batsford (CA 2009a, fig. 4). An earlier undated map (*A Survey of the Parish and Manor of Batesford*; ibid., fig. 3), thought to be late 18th century, does not show the building but seems to be topographical rather than a record of structures. The origins of Building A therefore remain uncertain, although

some of the stonework that probably derived from its demolition is of 18th-century style. However, the fields to its immediate east are named on the Tithe Map transcription with 'heath' suffixes and have a regular grid pattern of boundaries, which included Ditches C–I. This suggests that they represent enclosure of former common land. In contrast, Building A lies on the very western edge of a more irregular field pattern that must have formed part of the town's open fields. As such, and since it lacks a trackway linking it to the town, Building A was possibly a field barn located on the margin between the medieval open fields and common grazing to the east.

Second World War

8.11 Remains associated with the airfield included deposits associated with construction works and with the use of the airfield. The post-medieval field boundaries and Parson's Heath were undoubtedly levelled in advance of the construction works, and stands of trees within the former fields seem also to have been felled.

8.12 Given its wartime construction date, Building B would certainly have used 'utility' construction methods, featuring prefabricated sections (Lowry 1995, 110). The policy of dispersal, which aimed to mitigate the risks of aerial attack, placed technical buildings around the airfield perimeters, often against hedgelines or below trees (ibid., 113; Francis 1996), and Building B was almost certainly one such building, although its specific function remains unknown. The slit trench represents a class of feature provided for personnel who found themselves caught away from more substantial air raid shelters during air attacks. The shape in plan of the trench would allow personnel to shelter from attacks coming from different directions. Such trenches would probably have been revetted with corrugated iron and may have been supplemented by sandbagged walls above ground level and perhaps an earth roof resting on further corrugated iron sheeting; in this case, any such material was removed prior to backfilling.

8.13 The 1945 aerial photograph (AP) of the site (visible on Google Earth's historic imagery, accessed 12 January 2017) shows that the airfield was carefully camouflaged on the photographs, with lines having been painted on to represent field boundaries, carefully placed along the alignments of those boundaries that were removed in order to construct the airfield (on the AP these appear sharper and blacker when compared with genuine hedgerows in the surrounding landscape). Between these, the fields were painted different colours to fit in with the patchwork

of fields within the landscape. This camouflage seems to have been applied directly to the AP, rather than to the ground itself, since no buildings are discernible on the AP and these were presumably painted over. This censorship was probably applied retrospectively during the early years of the Cold War: photomosaic maps had been made publicly available after the Second World War but during the early 1950s military installations were painted over or obscured by 'clouds' and in March 1951 public libraries were instructed to remove the unadulterated originals from public use (NCAP 2017).

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 The excavation was undertaken by Jonathan Orellana and Tom Weavill and was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman. Initial analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Orellana, Alistair Barber and Tom Weavill. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The post-excavation work was managed for CA by Mary Alexander.

10. STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Kemble. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with the Corinium Museum, Cirencester, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix 9, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Spot date
2300	layer		topsoil	-	
2301	layer		subsoil	-	
2302	layer		natural	-	
2303	cut		NW-SE ditch	Ditch E	
2304	fill	2303	ditch fill	Ditch E	C18
2305	cut		trough	Trough	
2306	fill	2305	1st fill of trough	Trough	
2307	fill	2305	2nd fill of trough	Trough	
2308	fill	2305	3rd fill of trough	Trough	
2309	cut		posthole (fence line alongside Ditch E)	Ditch E	
2310	fill	2309	posthole fill	Ditch E	
2500	cut		NW-SE ditch	Ditch J	
2501	fill	2500	ditch fill	Ditch J	
2502	cut		NW-SE ditch	Ditch J	
2503	fill	2502	ditch fill	Ditch J	C2-C3
2504	cut		NW-SE ditch	Ditch J	
2505	fill	2504	ditch fill	Ditch J	
2506	cut		pit	-	
2507	fill	2506	pit fill	-	
2508	cut		pit/posthole	-	
2509	fill	2508	pit/posthole fill	-	
2510	cut		void	-	
2511	fill		void	-	
2512	cut		NW-SE ditch	Ditch J	
2513	fill	2512	ditch fill	Ditch J	
2514	fill		void	-	
2515	fill	2516	ditch fill	Ditch I	LC18-C19
2516	cut		NE-SW ditch	Ditch I	
2517	fill	2518	ditch fill	Ditch D	LC17-C18; C20
2518	cut		NE-SW ditch	Ditch D	
2519	fill	2523	posthole fill	Ditch D	
2520	layer		topsoil	-	
2521	layer		subsoil	-	
2522	layer		natural	-	
2523	cut		posthole	Ditch D	
2524	fill	2525	pit fill	-	
2525	cut		pit	-	
2526	fill	2527	pit fill	-	
2527	cut		pit	-	
2528	deposit		scorched natural	-	
2600	layer		topsoil	-	
2601	layer		subsoil	-	
2602	layer		natural	-	
2603	fill	2604	pit fill	-	
2604	cut		pit	-	
2700	layer		topsoil	-	
2701	layer		subsoil	-	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Spot date
2702	layer		natural	-	
2703	fill	2704	pit fill	-	
2704	cut		pit	-	
2800	layer		topsoil	-	
2801	layer		subsoil	-	
2802	layer		natural	-	
2803	fill	2804	trench backfill	Slit trench	
2804	cut		slit trench	Slit trench	
2805	cut		slit trench	Slit trench	
2806	fill	2805	trench backfill	Slit trench	
2807	fill	2805	trench backfill	Slit trench	LC17-C18
2808	fill	2804	trench backfill	Slit trench	
2900	layer		topsoil	-	
2901	layer		subsoil	-	
2902	layer		natural	-	
2903	fill	2905	2nd fill of tree-throw hole	-	
2904	fill	2905	1st fill of tree-throw hole	-	
2905	cut		tree-throw hole = 2908	-	
2906	fill	2908	1st fill of tree-throw hole	-	
2907	fill	2908	2nd fill of tree-throw hole	-	
2908	cut		tree-throw hole = 2905	-	
2909	cut		tree-throw hole	-	
2910	fill	2909	fill of tree-throw hole	-	
3200	layer		topsoil	-	
3201	layer		subsoil	-	
3202	cut		modern post-pad cut	-	
3203	fill	3202	concrete post-pad	-	
3204	fill	3202	rubble demolition backfill of post-pad cut	-	
3205	layer		natural	-	
3300	layer		topsoil	-	
3301	layer		subsoil	-	MC3-C4
3302	layer		natural	-	
3303	cut		modern foundation trench	Building B	
3304	masonry	3303	concrete wall footings	Building B	
3305	cut		feature	-	
3306	fill	3305	feature fill with bricks	-	
3307	cut		modern foundation trench	Building B	
3308	masonry	3307	brick footings	Building B	
3309	cut		modern foundation trench	Building B	
3310	masonry	3309	brick footings	Building B	
3311	cut		modern foundation trench	Building B	
3312	masonry	3311	brick footings	Building B	
3313	cut		modern foundation trench	Building B	
3314	masonry	3313	brick footings	Building B	
3315	cut		modern foundation trench	Building B	
3316	masonry	3315	brick footings	Building B	
3317	cut		drainage pipe trench	Building B	
3318	fill	3317	ceramic drain	Building B	
3319	cut		modern foundation trench	Building B	
3320	masonry	3319	red brick and cement surface	Building B	
3321	cut		modern foundation trench	Building B	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Spot date
3322	masonry	3321	concrete footings	Building B	
3323	cut		modern foundation trench	Building B	
3324	masonry	3323	brick footings	Building B	
3325	cut		modern foundation trench	Building B	
3326	fill	3325	rubble (brick, stone, cement) backfill of foundation trench	Building B	
3327	cut		modern foundation trench	Building B	
3328	masonry	3327	brick footings	Building B	
3329	cut		modern foundation trench	Building B	
3330	masonry	3329	concrete footings	Building B	
3331	cut		modern foundation trench	Building B	
3332	masonry	3331	concrete footings	Building B	
3333	cut		modern foundation trench	Building B	
3334	masonry	3333	concrete footings	Building B	
3335	cut		modern foundation trench	Building B	
3336	masonry	3335	concrete footings	Building B	
3337	cut		modern foundation trench	Building B	
3338	masonry	3337	concrete footings	Building B	
3339	cut		SE-NW ditch	Ditch B	
3340	fill	3339	ditch fill	Ditch B	
3341	cut		NW-SE ditch	Ditch A	
3342	fill	3341	ditch fill	Ditch A	
3343	fill	3344	ditch fill	Ditch B	
3344	cut		NW-SE ditch	Ditch B	
3345	fill	3346	ditch fill	Ditch B	
3346	cut		NW-SE ditch	Ditch B	
3347	fill	3348	ditch fill	Ditch A	C18
3348	cut		SE-NW ditch	Ditch A	
3349	fill	3350	ditch fill	Ditch A	RB
3350	cut		SE-NW ditch	Ditch A	
3351	fill	3352	ditch fill	Ditch B	
3352	cut		NW-SE ditch	Ditch B	
3353	fill	3354	ditch fill	Ditch A	
3354	cut		SE-NW ditch	Ditch A	
3355	fill	3356	ditch fill	Ditch B	RB
3356	cut		NW-SE ditch	Ditch B	
3357	layer		grey-brown clay silt layer with modern pottery (not kept)	-	
3358	fill	3359	ditch fill	Ditch A	
3359	cut		SE-NW ditch	Ditch A	
3360	fill	3361	ditch fill	Ditch C	
3361	cut		NW-SE ditch	Ditch C	
3400	layer		topsoil	-	
3401	layer		subsoil	-	
3402	cut		wall construction cut	Building A	
3403	masonry		limestone wall foundations	Building A	
3404	fill	3402	fill of construction cut	Building A	
3405	cut		wall construction cut	Building A	
3406	masonry		limestone wall foundations	Building A	
3407	fill	3405	fill of construction cut	Building A	
3408	cut		wall construction cut	Building A	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Spot date
3409	masonry		limestone wall foundations	Building A	
3410	fill	3408	fill of construction cut	Building A	
3411	layer		Natural	-	
3412	masonry		limestone wall foundations	Building A	
3413	masonry		limestone wall foundations	Building A	
3414	cut		stone-filled drain	Building A	
3415	fill	3414	stone rubble drain	Building A	
3416	cut		stone-filled drain	Building A	
3417	fill	3416	stone rubble drain	Building A	
3418	cut		culvert trench	Building A	
3419	masonry		stone culvert	Building A	
3420	layer		surface within building	Building A	
3421	fill	3418	culvert trench backfill	Building A	
3422	cut		wall construction cut	Building A	
3423	fill	3422	limestone wall foundations	Building A	
3424	cut		postholewall construction cut	Building A	
3425	fill	3424	limestone wall foundations	Building A	
3426	cut		tree-throw hole	-	
3427	fill	3426	rubble infill of tree-throw hole	-	
3500	layer		Topsoil	-	
3501	layer		Subsoil	-	
3502	layer		natural	-	
3503	cut		pit	-	
3504	fill	3503	pit fill	-	
3600	layer		topsoil	-	
3601	layer		subsoil	-	
3602	layer		natural	-	
3603	fill	3604	pit fill	-	
3604	cut		pit	-	
3605	fill	3606	pit fill	-	
3606	cut		pit	-	
3607	fill	3608	pit fill	-	
3608	cut		pit	-	
4100	layer		topsoil	-	
4101	layer		subsoil	-	
4102	layer		natural	-	
4103	deposit		modern dumped layer seen across the excavation; 0.9m thick	-	
4104	cut		SE-NW ditch/furrow	Ditch M	
4105	fill	4104	ditch/furrow fill	Ditch M	
4106	cut		SE-NW ditch/furrow	Ditch L	
4107	fill	4106	ditch/furrow fill	Ditch L	
4108	cut		SE-NW ditch/furrow	Ditch K	
4109	fill	4108	ditch/furrow fill	Ditch K	
4110	cut		SE-NW plough mark/furrow	Ditch N	
4111	fill	4110	plough mark/furrow fill	Ditch N	
4112	cut		SE-NW plough mark/furrow	Ditch O	
4113	fill	4112	plough mark/furrow fill	Ditch O	
4114	cut		SE-NW ditch/furrow	Ditch K	
4115	fill	4114	ditch/furrow fill	Ditch K	
4116	layer		buried soil (overlies subsoil)	-	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Spot date
21000	layer		topsoil	-	
21001	layer		subsoil	-	
21002	layer		natural	-	
21003			void	-	
21004			void	-	
21005	cut		pit	-	
21006	fill	21005	pit fill	-	
21007	cut		pit	-	
21008	fill	21007	pit fill	-	
21009	cut		tree-throw hole	-	
21010	fill	21009	tree-throw hole fill	-	LC17-C18
21011	cut		pit	-	
21012	fill	21011	pit fill	-	
21100	layer		topsoil	-	
21101	layer		subsoil	-	
21102	layer		natural	-	
21103	cut		pit/posthole	-	
21104	fill	21103	pit/posthole fill	-	
21105	cut		pit/posthole	-	
21106	fill	21105	pit/posthole fill	-	RB
21107	cut		pit/posthole	-	
21108	fill	21107	pit/posthole fill	-	
21200	layer		topsoil	-	
21201	layer		subsoil	-	
21202	layer		natural	-	
21203	cut		pit	-	
21204	fill	21203	pit fill	-	
21205	cut		pit with burnt stones	-	
21206	fill	21205	pit fill	-	MBA
21300	layer		topsoil	-	
21301	layer		subsoil	-	
21302	layer		natural	-	
21303	cut		pit	-	
21304	fill	21303	pit fill	-	
21305	cut		pit	-	
21306	fill	21305	pit fill	-	
21307	layer		deposit formed within natural hollow	-	MBA
21308	cut		?trough	-	
21309	fill	21308	?trough fill	-	
21310	cut		pit	-	
21311	fill	21310	pit fill	-	
21312	cut		pit	-	
21313	fill	21312	pit fill	-	
21314	cut		pit	-	
21315	fill	21314	pit fill	-	
21316	cut		cremation grave	grave	
21317	fill	21316	cremation deposit	grave	
21318	fill	21316	cremation deposit	grave	
21319	fill	21316	cremation deposit	grave	
21320	fill	21316	cremation deposit	grave	
21500	layer		topsoil	-	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Spot date
21501	layer		subsoil	-	
21502	layer		natural	-	
21503	cut		pit	-	
21504	fill	21503	pit fill	-	
21600	layer		topsoil	-	
21601	layer		subsoil	-	
21602	layer		natural	-	
21603	cut		pit	-	
21604	fill	21603	pit fill	-	
21605	cut		NW-SE ditch	Ditch E	
21606	fill	21605	ditch fill	Ditch E	
21607			void	-	
21608			void	-	
21609	cut		NW-SE ditch	Ditch H	
21610	fill	21609	ditch fill	Ditch H	
21611	cut		pit	-	
21612	fill	21611	pit fill	-	
21901	layer		topsoil	-	
21902	layer		subsoil	-	
21903	layer		natural	-	
21904	cut		pit	-	
21905	fill	21904	pit fill	-	
22000	layer		overburden	-	
22001	layer		topsoil	-	
22002	layer		natural	-	
22100	layer		topsoil	-	
22101	layer		subsoil	-	
22102	layer		natural	-	

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY

By E.R. McSloy

Pottery amounting to 84 sherds (547g) was hand-recovered from 13 separate deposits. This small assemblage has been recorded directly to an MS Access database. Quantification is by number of sherds and weight per fabric. Vessel form, where identifiable, and rim morphology have also been recorded, as have rim diameter, sherd thickness (prehistoric material only) and any evidence for vessel use. Fabric codes used are defined below and in Table 1.

Prehistoric

Prehistoric pottery was recorded from two deposits. The largest group of 22 sherds (141g) was recorded from layer 21307. The remaining six sherds (13g) were from pit 21205. The condition of this material is poor, the fabrics vesicular resulting from the burial environment and the leaching of calcareous (limestone or fossil shell) inclusions. No rim or base sherds were present and decoration is limited to a single small sherd from layer 21307 which has an applied strip. Middle Bronze Age dating is suggested, based largely on the fabric/firing characteristics and the applied strip decoration which is commonly a feature of the southern British Deverel Rimbury tradition (*c*. 1600–1200). Pottery of this period occurring in fabrics comparable to those described was recorded at Blenheim Farm, 380m to the northeast (McSloy 2007).

Prehistoric fabrics: summary descriptions

GR1 Soft; grey-brown throughout. Common angular light brown grog (0.5–1mm) and sub-angular voids 0.5–1mm. 6 sherds; 13g (pit fill 21206, of pit 21205).

VES1 Soft; brown with orange brown core. Sparse sub-angular voids (0.5–1mm) and sparse red-brown iron oxide 0.5–1mm. 1 sherd; 6g (layer 21307).

VES2 Soft; red-brown surfaces with dark grey core. Common plate-like voids (1–2mm); and sparse rounded/polished quartz/quartzite (0.3–0.5mm). 19 sherds; 128g (layer 21307).

VES3 Soft; light-brown exterior surface/margin with dark grey interior and margin. Sparse plate-like voids (2–3mm). 2 sherds; 7g (layer 21307).

Roman

A small Roman assemblage, some 46 sherds (249g), was recorded from six deposits. The largest context group of 41 sherds (170g) came from Ditch J (fill 2503) and comprises sherds from the same vessel. This vessel aside, the Roman pottery is in poor condition, with all sherds exhibiting moderate or high levels of abrasion.

The composition of this small group is set out in Table 1. Greyware types GW1-2 and oxidised type OX1 are probably of local manufacture. Non-local types are present as a single sherd of Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1) from subsoil 3301. The latter vessel is identifiable as a conical flanged bowl, a form dating after *c*. 250 AD. Other identifiable forms are limited to a necked jar in fabric GW2 from Ditch A and a beaker, probably of bag-shaped form, recovered as a residual item from post-medieval Ditch J (fill 2503). Dating across the 2nd and 3rd centuries is likely for the vessel from Ditch J which occurred in an oxidised fabric with a thin grey slip.

Post-medieval/modern (Table 2)

The remaining part of the pottery assemblage, numbering 10 sherds (144g), relates to the post-medieval period, with most dating after *c*. 1650/1700. The composition of this group, all comprising body sherds, is shown in Table 2. A sherd in a hard-fired, black-glazed fabric of Cistercian ware type dates to the 16th or 17th centuries but was residual from modern slit trench 2805. A Rhennish stoneware sherd from Ditch E (fill 2304) may be of similar date but occurred with a Creamware sherd dating after *c*. 1740. Black-glazed earthenware types (BLGZ) from Ditch D and slit trench 2805 are typical of the utilitarian types of Midlands manufacture produced in the 18th or earlier 19th centuries. A white stoneware sherd from Ditch A is probably a Staffordshire product and dateable *c*. 1720–1780. Latest types represented are a refined whiteware from Ditch I probably dating after *c*. 1780 and an English stoneware (bottle) from found as an unstratified item and which probably dates after *c*. 1800/1830.

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Table 1: Roman pottery summary quantification

Code	Description	quantity	Wt.(g)
GW1	Medium sandy greyware (probably local)	2	11
GW2	Coarser sandy greyware with sparse grog	2	53
OX1	Fine sandy oxidised with grey-brown slip/wash (probably local)	41	170
DOR BB1	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 127)	1	15
Total		**46**	**249**

Table 2: Post-medieval/modern summary quantification

Code	Description	quantity	Wt.(g)
CIST	Cistercian type black-glazed (thin-walled)	1	3
GSTON	Rhennish stoneware (probably Frechen)	1	15
BLGLZ	Midlands type black-glazed red earthenware	4	91
SGWS	White salt-glazed stoneware (Staffordshire)	1	1
CREAM	Creamwares (prob. Staffordshire)	1	3
LENGSTO	'Late' English stonewares	1	30
REFWH	Refined whitewares	1	1
Total		**10**	**144**

APPENDIX 3: WORKED FLINT

By Jacky Sommerville and E.R. McSloy

Six worked flints (48g) were recorded from four deposits and as unstratified items (Table 3). These comprised five flakes and one core. The core was unstratified and was of rough discoidal form (with centripetal removals from both faces), which would be most typical of the Later Neolithic (Edmonds 1995, 82). The flakes were not culturally diagnostic. The example from fill 2807 of slit trench 2804 featured very fine, nibbled retouch along the distal portion of the right dorsal edge. The two flakes from fill 21306 of pit 21305 were in a relatively fresh, undamaged condition.

The *bout coupé* handaxe

This item was stolen before a full record could be made. It was recovered from a modern dumped deposit during machine watching in the location shown on Fig. 2, but had certainly been redeposited in modern times prior to recovery given that it was mixed with modern debris such as concrete and metal. The following description and discussion are based on photographs (Fig. 4) and an initial examination by Professor Timothy Darvill (Bournemouth University, Department of Archaeology, Anthropology and Forensic Science). The handaxe was approximately 117mm long x 92mm wide; its thickness and weight were unrecorded. The photographs indicate that it was in good condition at the time of discovery, unrolled and with minimal edge damage. The raw material appears to have been a dark grey flint which is heavily but irregularly stained over its surfaces, with some areas appearing light brown and others with moderate to heavy white mottling. The handaxe is of rounded oval form, both faces with flake scars covering the surfaces, the finer working at the edge resulting in a slightly scalloped appearance. An area of cortex seemingly surviving at the straight butt end suggests that this was left partly unworked. The straight 'cut off' butt identifies this handaxe as of *bout coupé* ('cut butt') type, a form belonging to the Mousterian technocomplex of the Later Middle Palaeolithic period (*c.* 60,000 to 40,000 BP).

Much of what is known about the British Mousterian has been acquired from the excavation of cave sites, such as Wookey Hole, Somerset; Kent's Cavern, Devon and Creswell Crags, Derbyshire (Roe 1981, 241–6). However, in 2003 a small cordiform handaxe, considered 'of Mousterian affinity', was recovered from Blenheim Farm, 380m to the north-west (McSloy with Jacobi 2007, 21). Little other Middle Palaeolithic evidence has been recovered from Gloucestershire, although, in 2010 a broken *bout coupé* handaxe was found in the area of Fairford/Lechlade (https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/ id/397480).

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Table 3: Provenance of lithic assemblage

Context	Detail	Count
Unstratified	-	2
2501	Ditch J (Period 3: Roman)	1
2807	Slit trench 2805 (Period 5: modern)	1
3347	Ditch A (Period 3: Roman)	1
21306	Pit 21305 (Period 2: Bronze Age)	2

APPENDIX 4: METALWORK

By Katie Marsden

A total of five items of metal (83g) were recorded from three deposits, comprising two of copper alloy and three of iron (Table 4). The metalwork is a small and largely modern group of minimal archaeological significance.

Range

Of the three iron objects, two comprise nails of typical forged, flat-headed type, recorded from Building A culvert 3418 (fill 3421), for which no close dating is possible. The third item, a 'U'-shaped bar of uncertain function, was recorded as an unstratified find.

Two copper alloy objects were recorded from ditch D (fill 2517). A 12-bore shotgun cartridge cap manufactured by Eley of London, is likely to date to the 20th century, although the company began producing such cartridges from the early 19th century. A buckle, with square frame and offset bar, is also of modern date and of a style commonly associated with military webbing sets.

Table 4: metal by type

Context	Material	Classification	Type	Date	Ct.	Wt. (g)
2517	copper alloy	buckle		C20	1	13
2517	copper alloy	shotgun cartridge	Eley of London	1824-present	1	5
3421	iron	nail	standard form	N/A	2	24
Unstrat.	iron	object		N/A	1	41

APPENDIX 5: OTHER FINDS

By Jacky Sommerville

Ceramic building material (CBM)

Two small fragments of CBM in a relatively unabraded condition were retrieved as unstratified finds. Post-medieval dating is most likely for this material, which was too fragmentary for further classification.

Glass

Four fragments of glass (58g) of post-medieval/modern date were retrieved from two deposits. A fragment from a clear glass bottle with moulded decoration recovered as an unstratified find, is dateable to the 19th or 20th centuries. Ditch D (fill 2517) produced two fragments from dark-green coloured wine/spirits bottles and one pale green fragment which appeared to represent window glass. Dating in the 17th to 18th centuries is likely for this material.

Clay tobacco pipe

Single fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem were recorded from Ditch E (fill 2304) and Ditch K (fill 4115). These are broadly dateable to the late 16th to late 19th centuries. The heavily worn fragment from fill 2304 retained the foot, with the (unknown) maker's mark "H" on the left side of the foot. The presence of a foot, rather than a spur, suggests dating before *c*. 1760 (Oswald 1975, 37–9).

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APPENDIX 6: WORKED STONE

By Peter Davenport and Ruth Shaffrey

Masonry

Three pieces of geologically identical shelly oolite limestone, one broken into two pieces, were recovered from tree-throw hole 3426 (fill 3427).

1. This was a slab sawn all round to and 101.6mm (4") wide by 152.4mm (6") long. One edge was chamfered at approximately 45° but this face was rough and weathered and slightly soot-stained. The weathering continued over the adjacent obtuse angled face for 63.5mm (2.5"). At the opposite end to the chamfer was the slight broken stub or scar of a right angled return to the slab, indicating that at one time the slab had been L-shaped in longitudinal cross section. This element of the block was approximately 35-37 mm (1⅜-1½") thick.

2. This was a similar piece, also 101.6mm (4") wide and 37mm (1½") thick, but one end was broken off diagonally and the presumed chamfered edge was lost in this damage. At the opposite end the face was also broken off, leaving the indications of a groove that had been cut into the flat face. Surviving length was *c*. 140mm (5½"). The break had evidently occurred along the groove, enough of which survived to show that it was 3mm (⅛") wide and 6mm (¼") deep. This block also had a weathered, sooted area at the opposite end to the groove

3. The third piece was not quite as thick as the others, being 29.2mm (1⅜") thick but was otherwise similar. It was complete but broken in two pieces. One end was badly battered but seemed to just retain a fragment of finished face. Overall it measured 222.3mm (8¾") long, and was 177.8mm (7") wide. It had the same weathered and stained strip on the chamfer and the face at an obtuse angle to it. At the opposite side to the chamfer was a groove cut into the upper face, 5mm (*c*.$^{1}/_{5}$") wide at the top and 12.7mm deep (½") deep with a rounded base. It depth lessened to 6mm (¼") from one end to the other. There was a land of 12.7mm (½") between the groove and the slight broken stub or scar of a right angled return to the slab, indicating that at one time the slab had been L-shaped in longitudinal cross section. The scar indicated a return 15.87mm (⅝").

Discussion

The blocks are all fragments of similarly shaped blocks, no. 3 being complete but broken. Their function in their present form is unknown, but they seem to have been sawn from a larger block which had weathered somewhat. Given the now-vanished projections or upstands on these blocks this must have been a substantial block and it clearly had 45° chamfer. This and the position of the weathering suggests it was a stone plinth block from a masonry wall which had supported a course above it set back some 63.5mm (2½"). The present blocks were made by sawing off the upper face of the original block, stopping a short distance from the back and sawing the rear face to release an L-sectioned piece. The function of the reshaped blocks is not known. One possibility is that they were ridge "tiles" for a 45° roof. The grooving may simply be the traces of the sawing at the end of the cut. If this is so then the technique suggests an 18th century or later date.

Roofing (Table 5)

A total of seven fragments of stone roofing totalling 3.1kg were retained from tree-throw hole 3426 (fill 3427) and submitted for analysis. Six of these are from the upper ends of the stones and retain their perforations and one is a small undiagnostic fragment retained for potential thin section analysis at a later date as part of an ongoing project investigating stone roofing provenances and distribution.

Only one of the stones is nearly complete and this is from a small example of crudely hexagonal shape measuring 200 x 150mm. Two other fragments also appear to be from hexagonal stones (one just possibly a diamond shaped stone) whilst the remaining fragments are undiagnostic in shape. All have circular perforations ranging from 8 to 12mm diameter and varying in their neatness. All the roofing is made from the same fine-grained beige micaceous sandstone, Drybrook sandstone, which has been imported from the Forest of Dean/Wye Valley area. The likely hexagonal shape of the stones suggests that they are Roman in origin, although the presence of post-medieval stonework (not examined but in site records) could indicate a later date. If they are Roman, then they are unusual as Drybrook sandstone was not identified by Williams during his building stone survey (1971). However, a disc of it (possibly from broken down roofing) was found during excavations at Bredon's Norton some 30km to the east (Shaffrey 2016) and it is known to have been used for rotary querns.

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Table 5: Roofing stone summary

Ctxt	Function	Lithology	No	Notes	Size	Wt (g)
3427	Roofing	Drybrook sandstone	1	Top fragment of diamond or hexagonal roof stone with a perforation in corner. Perforation is neat circular 11mm diameter	17mm thick	190
3427	Roofing	Drybrook sandstone	1	Top fragment of probable hexagonal stone with narrow flat top and tapered sides. Perforation is rough circle 8mm diameter a	12mm thick	212
3427	Roofing	Drybrook sandstone	1	Top fragment with neat circular perforation 9mm diameter. Stone of unknown form as all the edges are damaged	11mm thick	295
3427	Roofing	Drybrook sandstone	1	Almost complete fairly small hexagonal stone with irregular top and damaged lower end. Perforation is rough circle and 9mm diameter	9mm diameter x >200mm long x 150mm wide	369
3427	Roofing	Drybrook sandstone	1	Fragment of large stone of indeterminate form with neat circular perforation of 10mm diameter	17mm thick	1069
3427	Roofing	Drybrook sandstone	2	Small fragment of top of stone with rounded top and approx circular perforation of 8mm diameter. Plus tiny fragment, retained as sample	19mm thick	82

APPENDIX 7: HUMAN REMAINS

By Sharon Clough

Introduction

This report comprises the osteological analysis of the single deposit of cremated human bone recovered from grave 21316. The extent of truncation is unknown, although vertical truncation is very probable. The cremated bone was radiocarbon dated (SUERC-72128) to the Middle Bronze Age and it lay adjacent to a charcoal-rich smaller pit. The cremated human remains were subjected to full analysis which sought to identify type of deposit, weight of bone, degree of fragmentation, bone element, number of individuals, demographic and pathologic data and efficiency of the cremation (Brickley and McKinley 2004; Mays, Brickley and Dodwell 2004).

Methodology

The deposit was quarter sectioned in the field. The recovered burnt bone was processed as an environmental sample, which involved wet sieving using flotation and 1mm residue mesh. The dry bone was then removed from the sample and sieved through 10, 5 and 2 mm mesh size. The weight of the bone retained in each fraction and spit was recorded and its percentage of the total weight of the cremation was calculated. This enabled the degree of fragmentation to be quantified. The bones retained from each sieve size were examined in detail and sorted into the following identifiable bone groups: skull (including mandible and dentition); axial (clavicle, scapula, ribs, vertebra and pelvic elements); upper limb and lower limb. The separation of the bone into these groups helps illuminate any deliberate bias in the skeletal elements collected for burial. The 1mm residue was scanned for density of bone and identifiable elements. Each sample was weighed on digital scales and details of colour and largest fragment were recorded. Where possible, the presence of individual bones within the defined bone groups was noted. Any unidentifiable fragments of long bone shafts or cancellous bone, which are often the majority recovered from cremations, were weighed and incorporated into any subsequent quantitative analysis. Age estimation was based on degenerative changes to the auricular surface (Lovejoy *et al*. 1985) and pubic symphysis (Suchey and Brooks 1990) and cranial suture closure (Meindl and Lovejoy 1985).

Results

Weight of cremated bone

The total weight of bone was 28.9g. This is a low weight when compared to the possible range of 1000 to 3600g which an adult cremation from modern crematoria produces (McKinley 2000). This would suggest that the cremation deposit did not comprise the majority of the individual. This is likely to be partly due to truncation, since the pit was only 0.1m deep but it is also possible that the bone collected from the pyre and deposited in the pit was a token amount of the individual. Experiments (McKinley 1997) have found that it is fairly easy to collect all the bones from an undisturbed pyre, which often remain in anatomical order. However, it is frequently found that 50% or less of the bone available after cremation is included in the burial (McKinley 2000).

Fragmentation

There were very high fragmentation levels, which have affected the identification of most elements (Table 6). Only 21.1% of the bone was in the 10–5mm fraction and none in the >10mm, which demonstrates that the cremated bone had become very fragmented. The majority of fragmentation occurs after burial and then excavation. Fragmentation occurs along the dehydration fissures which formed during the cremation process. McKinley (1994, 340–1) observed that in a sample of over 4000 cremations over 50% of bone fragments were in excess of 10mm in size (including immature and disturbed cremations). This would indicate that when compared with the average, the bone in grave 21316 was very small in size and significantly more fragmented.

Table 6: Weight of bone by fraction to determine level of fragmentation

Feature	>10mm weight (g)	>10mm %	10-5mm Weight (g)	10-5mm %	5-2mm Weight (g)	5-2mm %
21316	0	0	6.1	21.1	22.8	78.9

Skeletal elements

The majority of the cremated human bone was unidentified (97.9%; Table 7). Only cranial fragments and tooth root fragments were identified as these are the most easily identified and recovered. As discussed above, the high level of fragmentation has contributed to the non-identification of bone.

Table 7: Weight of cremated bone by skeletal area

Feature	Total Weight (g)	Cranial (inc teeth) (g)	Cranial %	Axial (g)	Axial %	Long Bone (g)	Long Bone %	Un-Identified (g)	U %
21316	28.9	0.6	2.1	0	0	0	0	28.3	97.9

Pyre technology

The efficiency of a cremation is influenced by the following factors: the construction of the pyre, quantity of wood, position of the body, tending of the pyre, weather, duration of the cremation and pyre temperature (McKinley 2000, 407; McKinley 1994, 82–84). The cremated bone after the cremation pyre has finished reflects the temperatures achieved during the process. Cremated bone may range in colour from brown or black (slightly charred), through hues of blue and grey and the brilliant white associated with full oxidisation (temperature over 645°C quoted by McKinley 2000; over 750°C quoted by Lyman 1994 and over 800°C quoted by Schmidt and Symes 2008). The deposit was predominantly white in colour which indicates a high temperature pyre.

Ageing, sex and pathology

The identified bones were adult size. Due to the low weight and high fragmentation of the cremated bone it was not possible to observe any sexually dimorphic features nor any pathological lesions.

Conclusion

This cremation has provided limited information about the individual. However, it is possible to state that it was an adult and that the pyre was sufficient to fully complete the combustion of the bones. The low weight of bone is proportionate to the depth of the feature. It may be a token collection and deposition of the burnt bone from the pyre, or represent the lowest level of a truncated deposit. The burnt bone was placed directly in the earth or within a biodegradable container.

Catalogue

Context	Total weight (g)	Largest Fragment size (mm)	Representativeness	Age	Sex	Bone colour	Comments
21316	28.9	8x9	Cranial fragments and tooth root fragments.	Adult	unknown	white	Highly fragmented, low weight

Sample – weight and identification

<5> total weight 3.1g. 2x tooth root frags from the 2-5mm fraction, less than 0.1g.

<6> total weight 11.4g. 2–5mm fraction 9g, 5-10mm fraction 2.1g. Identified elements from 5-10mmn 0.6g skull cranial fragments and tooth root fragments.

<7> total weight 8.1g. 5–10 mm fraction 2.2g, 1 tooth root. 2–5 mm fraction 6.1g.

<8> total weight 6.3g. 5–10mm fraction 1.8g. –-5mm fraction 4.5g.

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APPENDIX 8: PLANT MACROFOSSILS

By Sarah F. Wyles (Charred plant remains) and Dana Challinor (Charcoal)

Charred plant remains

Six bulk soil samples (54 litres of soil) were analysed from pits 21312 and 21314 and from grave 21316. These samples were processed following standard flotation methods, using a 250µm sieve for the recovery of the flot and a 1mm sieve for the collection of the residue. All identifiable charred plant remains were identified following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature as provided by Zohary *et al.* (2012) for cereals. The results are recorded in Table 8.

Generally only very low numbers of charred plant remains were recovered from these samples and the preservation of the material was poor. A few fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell were recorded from fill 21315 (sample 4) of pit 21314, whereas no charred plant remains were recovered from pit 21312. Grave 21316 contained small quantities of tuber and monocotyledon stem/rootlet fragments and a single glume base fragment of hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*).

These very small plant assemblages are compatible with the Middle Bronze Age date of the features and those from grave 21316 are broadly comparable with others from Bronze Age cremation related deposits.

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Table 8: Charred plant Identifications

Period		2 – Middle Bronze Age					
Feature type		Pits		Grave			
Cut		21312	21314	21316			
Context		21313	21315	21317	21319	21320	21318
Sample		3	4	5	6	7	8
Vol (L)		8	20	8	6	6	6
Flot size		90	100	20	30	25	25
%Roots		30	20	30	40	40	30
Cereals	**Common Name**						
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (glume bases)	emmer/spelt wheat	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other Species							
Corylus avellana L. (fragments)	hazelnut	-	2	-	-	-	-
Monocot. stem/rootlet frag		-	-	2	2	3	1
Tuber		-	-	-	1	1	1

Charcoal

Six samples were analysed from cremation grave 21316 and pits 21312 and 21314. Owing to a high degree of truncation at the site, the features were generally shallow, with the consequent result that the sample volumes were low (mostly 6–8 litres, with one of 20 litres). This would, to some extent, account for the paucity of charcoal in the processed flots. The aim of the analysis was to characterise the fuel used for cremation and to determine any differences in charcoal assemblages between the cremation burial and the other, possibly associated, pits.

Standard identification procedures were followed using identification keys (Hather 2000, Schweingruber 1990) and modern reference material. All of the identifiable charcoal (>2mm in transverse section) from the four samples from grave 21316 was identified. The other, richer assemblages were sub-sampled (30–50 fragments depending upon diversity). The charcoal was fractured and examined at low magnification (up to X45), with representative fragments examined in longitudinal sections at high magnification (up to X400). Observations on maturity and other features were made where appropriate. Classification and nomenclature follow Stace (1997).

Results

The presence of four taxa was positively identified, all of which are consistent with native species (Table 9): *Quercus* sp., oak; *Corylus avellana,* hazel; cf. Maloideae, incl. *Malus,* apple, *Sorbus,* service tree/whitebeam/rowan, *Crataegus,* hawthorn; and *Fraxinus excelsior,* ash. It is likely that the undifferentiated *Alnus/Corylus* fragments were all hazel since no alder was positively identified, but the condition was too poor to be certain. The identification of Maloideae could not be confirmed; although it exhibited the typical anatomical structure in transverse section of this taxa group, there are several other taxa which appear similar and the differentiating characteristics in the longitudinal sections were obscured.

With the exception of sample 4 from pit 21314, charcoal preservation was fair, with firm, clear pieces; albeit sparse and heavily fragmented. Maturity observations were limited by the highly comminuted nature of the material, which in many cases exhibited less than one growth ring. Fragments were designated roundwood on the basis of moderate (or rarely strong) ring curvature, as no whole stems were preserved. High levels of vitrification were observed in the cremation samples. Sample 4 contrasted with the other assemblages, as it produced a greater quantity of charcoal and larger fragment sizes, although this may be partly due to the larger sample volume of soil floated. More significantly, the condition of the charcoal in this sample was markedly different; with a soft and crumbly texture, and with strong orange inclusions and visible blue-green staining. This is characteristic of ferric deposits and vivianite (a ferrous phosphate) which are linked to the decomposition of organic waste in wet sediments. This poor preservation is consistent with fluctuating levels of waterlogging.

Discussion

The combined results from grave 21316 shows that oak dominated the assemblage, representing 76%, with hazel supplementing at 24%. Some caution must be applied to this calculation, however, since the oak was clearly highly fragmented (typically split along its large rays), and therefore may be over-represented in the sample. Added to which, the small quantities of both bone and charcoal in this pit may suggest that only a token deposit was buried or that the majority of the material remains were truncated (Clough, this report). Nonetheless, it appears that oak was the main fuelwood used for the cremation, with hazel used as supplementary fuel or kindling. The assemblage from pit 21312 was extremely similar, and it is highly likely that this charcoal also originated from a cremation. The greater quantities and better preservation in this sample allowed a reliable characterisation of species abundance, to which single taxon dominance may be confidently ascribed.

Single taxon dominance – and the use of oak in particular - is commonly found in Bronze Age cremation assemblages; attested at numerous sites, such as Cotswold Community, Gloucestershire (Challinor 2010); Radley Barrow Hills, Oxfordshire (Thompson 1999) and Rollright Stones, Oxfordshire (Straker 1988). It suggests a deliberate, focussed selection of fuel (possibly ritually determined), in contrast to the more indiscriminate, wider range of taxa used for domestic purposes. It is also a practical choice as seasoned oak provides a high calorific value fuel, suitable for efficient cremation as testified by the calcination of the human bone in 21316 (Clough, this report). The possible association between the use of oak and the cremation of adults (Campbell 2007, 31–33) is also applicable to this burial.

In contrast to the assemblages of 21316 and 21312, the assemblage from pit 21314 produced a more diverse range of taxa (and would probably have produced more if the poor condition of the material had not prevented reliable identification) and an increased frequency of non-oak taxa. On its own, these differences would not be sufficient to distinguish this assemblage from cremation-related activities, but in this instance it seems highly probable that this charcoal assemblage derived from a different source. Pit 21314 was located adjacent to a circular feature, 21307. There is no firm interpretation of this somewhat anomalous feature but one suggestion is that it could have been a pond and since the charcoal in 21314 is indicative of waterlain or waterlogging conditions, it is suggested that the assemblage represents accumulated or backfill material associated with 21307, rather than a deliberate dump of pyre debris.

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Table 9: Charcoal results (showing fragment counts)

	Feature	Pit 21312	Pit 21314	Cremation pit 21316			
	Context no.	21313	21315	21317	21319	21320	21318
	Sample number	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Volume (litres)	8	20	8	6	6	6
Quercus sp.	oak	30 (hr)	6 (r)	26 (h)	12	21 (hs)	4 (h)
Corylus avellana L.	hazel		9 (r)	3	3	7	5
Alnus/Corylus	alder/hazel		17 (r)				2
cf. Maloideae	hawthorn group		2 (r)				
Fraxinus excelsior L.	ash		1				
Indeterminate			15				
Total		**30**	**50**	**29**	**15**	**28**	**11**

h=heartwood; r=roundwood; s=sapwood

APPENDIX 9: RADIOCARBON DATING

By Sarah Cobain

Radiocarbon dating was undertaken in order to confirm the dates of cremation burial 21316. The samples were analysed during March 2017 at Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC), Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow, G75 0QF, Scotland.

The uncalibrated dates are conventional radiocarbon ages. The radiocarbon ages were calibrated using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme OxCal 4.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2013) using the IntCal13 curve (Reimer *et al.* 2013). The cremation burial was excavated in quadrants, each with a different context number; since no quadrant had sufficient bone for radiocarbon dating, bone was submitted from all four quadrants.

References

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Reimer, P.J., Bard, E., Bayliss, A., Beck, J.W., Blackwell, P.G., Bronk Ramsey, C., Grootes, P.M., Guilderson, T.P., Haflidason, H., Hajdas, I., HattŽ, C., Heaton, T.J., Hoffmann, D.L., Hogg, A.G., Hughen, K.A., Kaiser, K.F., Kromer, B., Manning, S.W., Niu, M., Reimer, R.W., Richards, D.A., Scott, E.M., Southon, J.R., Staff, R.A., Turney, C.S.M., & van der Plicht, J. 2013 'IntCal13 and Marine13 Radiocarbon Age Calibration Curves 0–50,000 Years cal BP', *Radiocarbon* **55,** 1869–1887

Table 10: Radiocarbon dating results

Feature	**Lab No.**	**Material**	**δ ^{13}C**	**Radiocarbon age**	**Calibrated radiocarbon age 95.4% probability**	**Calibrated radiocarbon age 68.2% probability**
Context 21317–21320 Grave 21316	SUERC-72128	Cremated human bone Indeterminate fragments	-24.0‰	3197 ± 29 yr BP	1516–1416 cal BC (95.4%)	1497–1443 cal BC (68.2%)

APPENDIX 10: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Fire Service College, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Excavation	
Short description	An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between October 2011 and May 2014 at the Fire Service College, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire. The excavation was undertaken in several stages and followed on from preceding geophysical surveys and trial trench evaluations. The earliest discovery was a Middle Palaeolithic handaxe. Although an unstratified find, this suggests Neanderthal hunter-gatherer activity in the area. Six additional flints were recovered, of which one was closely dateable to the Late Neolithic. The earliest cut features were radiocarbon-dated to the mid 2nd millennium cal. BC (the Middle Bronze Age) and included at least one cremation grave, a possible pond or barrow, troughs with fire-cracked stones and numerous small pits. The site lies to the south-east of Middle Bronze Age roundhouse settlements found at Blenheim Farm and Todenham Road. Later remains comprised elements of the Roman and post-medieval agricultural landscape, a building shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map and structures relating to the site's use as an RAF airfield.	
Project dates	September–October 2011 and April–May 2014	
Project type	Excavation	
Previous work	Magnetometry surveys (AS 2009, GSB 2009); evaluation (CA 2009, CA 2010)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Fire Service College, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M^2/ha)	13ha	
Site co-ordinates	SP 2140 3280	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	n/a	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Jonathan Orellana and Tom Weavill	
MONUMENT TYPE	Pits, postholes, buildings	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Flint, pottery	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Corinium Museum	ceramics, flint
Paper	Corinium Museum	Context sheets, drawings, registers
Digital	Corinium Museum	Database, digital photos, reports
BIBLIOGRAPHY		

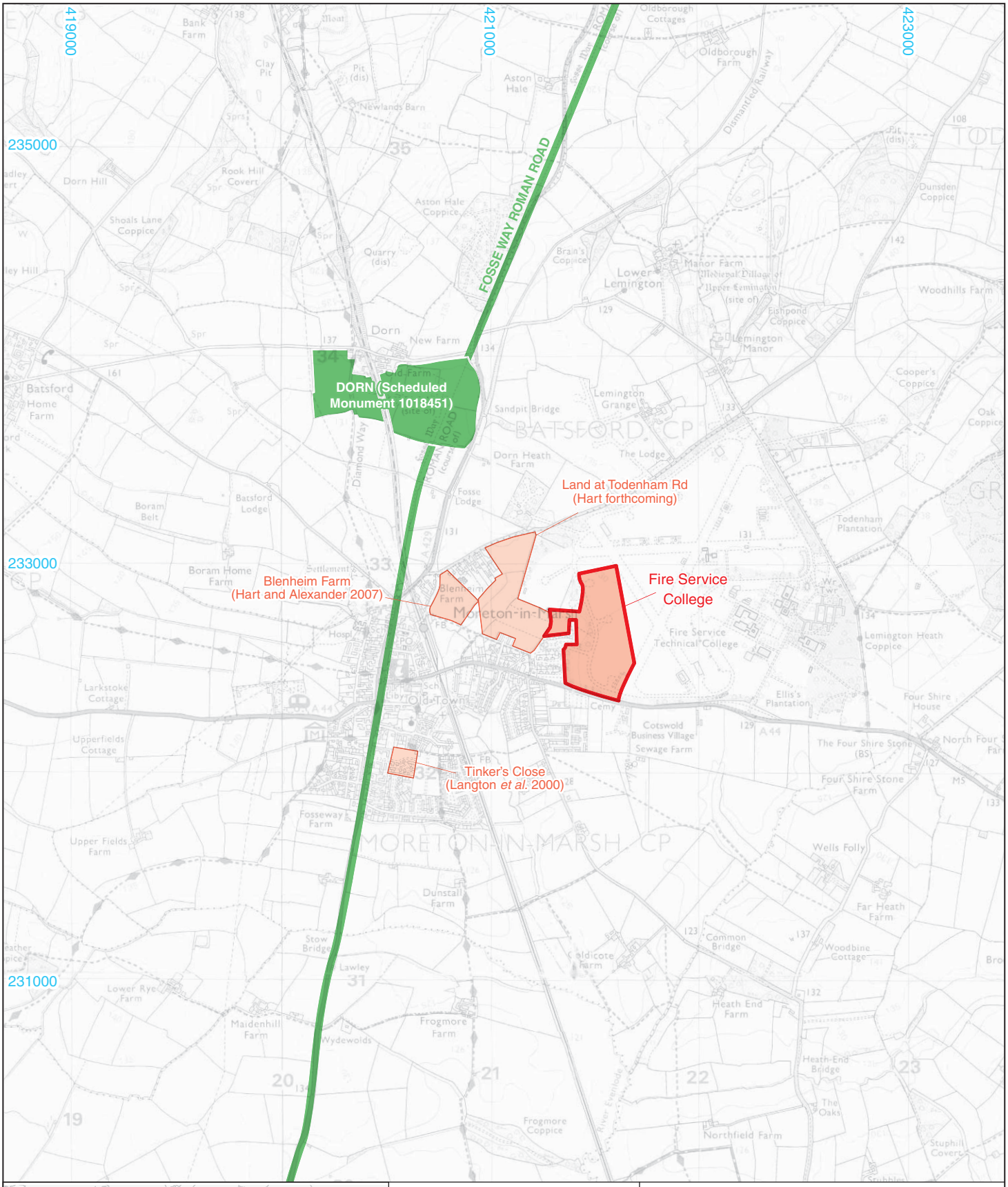
AS (Archaeological Surveys) 2009 *Fire Service College, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire: Magnetometer Survey* AS **J263**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 *Land at the Fire Service College, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation*, CA report **09152**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 *Land at the Fire Service College, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation*, CA report **10010**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 Fire Service College, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Excavation. CA typescript report **17103**

GSB (GSB Prospection) 2009 *Land off Todenham Road, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire: Geophysical Survey Report* GSB report **2009/52**



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PROJECT TITLE

Fire Service College, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**9223**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**27/03/2017**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**MA**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	

N

Site boundary

Extent of excavation area

Evaluation trench (CA 2009b)

Evaluation trench (CA 2010)

Section location

Undated

Bronze Age

Roman

Post-medieval

Modern

World War II

Findspot: handaxe

0 100m

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PROJECT TITLE

Fire Service College, Moreton-in-Marsh
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Location of groundworks, showing archaeological features

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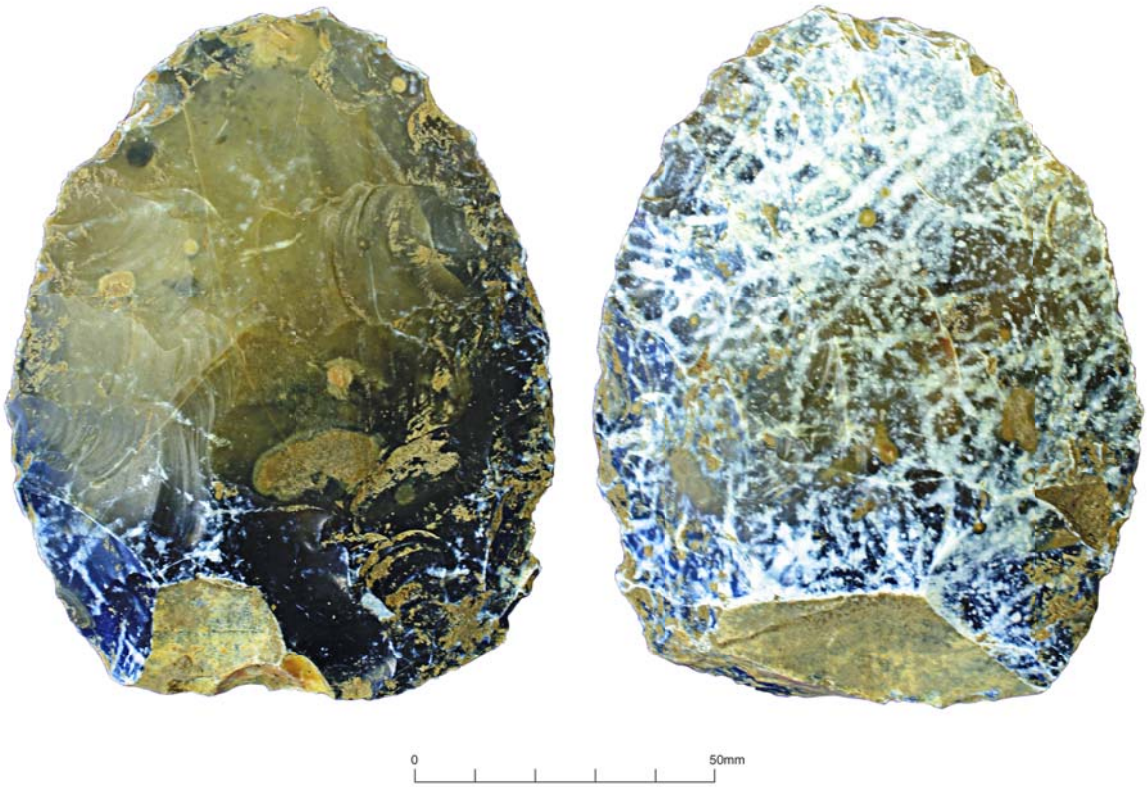
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24/07/2017**	**2**
APPROVED BY	**MA**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:2000**	



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

The Palaeolithic handaxe

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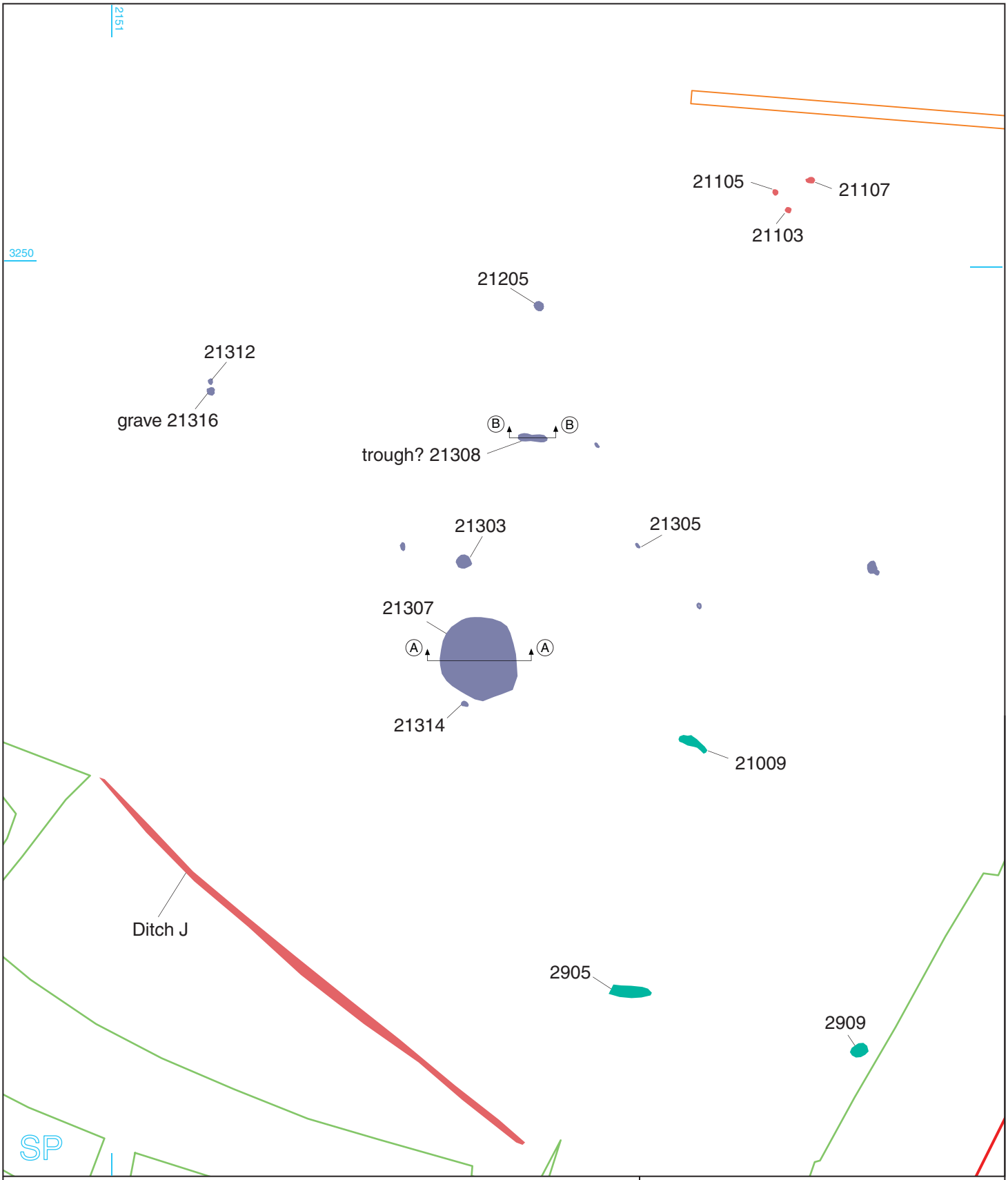
APPROVED BY	**MA**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	



Site boundary

Extent of excavation area

Evaluation trenches (CA 2009)

A A Section location

Bronze Age

Roman

Post-medieval

N

0 25m

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Detail of Bronze Age features

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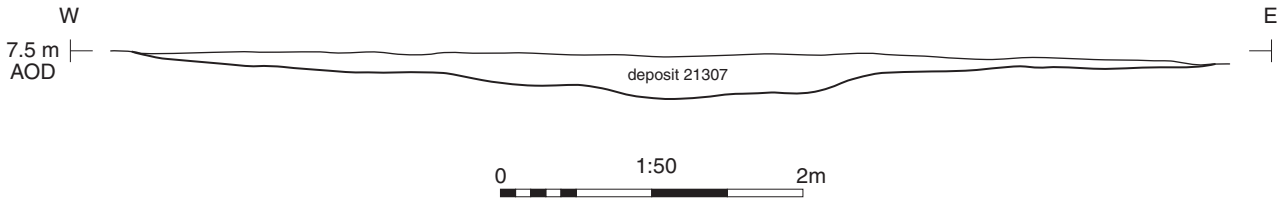
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	27/03/2017	4
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A4	1:500	

Section AA



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

South-facing section through Bronze Age deposit 21307

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FIGURE NO.

5

Bronze Age deposit 21307, looking north-east (1m scales)

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PROJECT TITLE

Fire Service College, Moreton-in-Marsh
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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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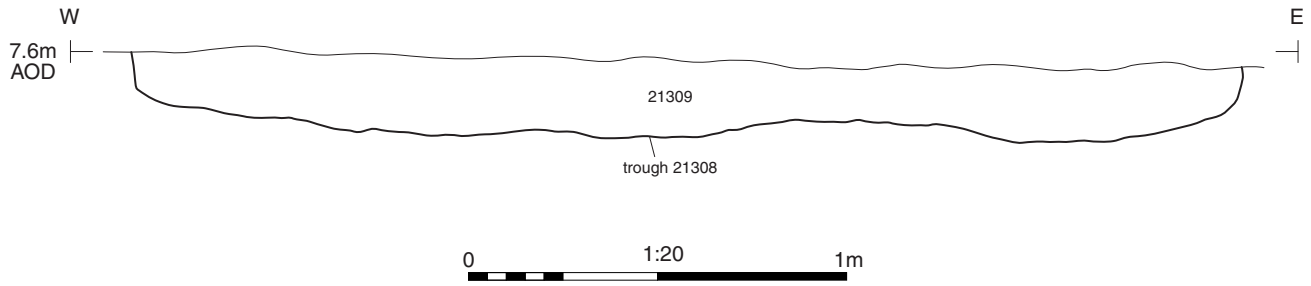
APPROVED BY	**MA**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

North-facing section through possible Bronze Age trough 21308

Section BB



North-facing section through possible Bronze Age trough 2305

Section CC

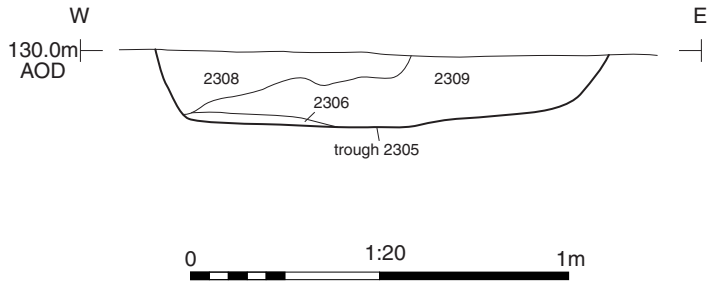


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FIGURE TITLE
Trough sections

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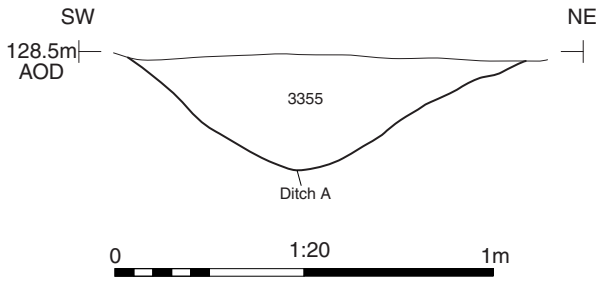
APPROVED BY	JH	SCALE@A4	1:20	

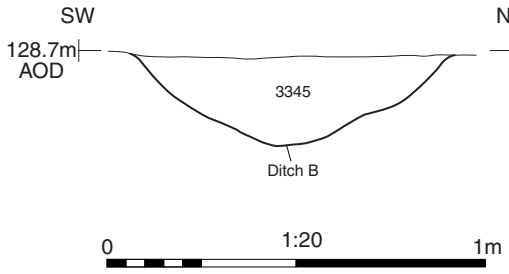
North-west-facing section through Roman Ditch A

Section DD



North-west-facing section through Roman Ditch B

Section EE



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Roman ditch sections

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Building A, looking west towards Blenheim Farm

Site boundary
Excavation area
Walls
Drain
Tree-throw

N

0 10m

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Detail plan and photograph of modern Building A 'Parson's Piece'

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Building B, looking south (2m and 1m scales)

Building B

Site boundary

Excavation area

Walls

N

0 10m

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Detail plan and photograph of modern Building B

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APPROVED BY	**JH**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:200**	

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