

**LAND OFF TODENHAM ROAD,
MORETON-IN-MARSH
GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

For

CALA HOMES (MIDLANDS) LTD


CA PROJECT: 3025
CA REPORT: 10038

JANUARY 2010

LAND OFF TODENHAM ROAD,
MORETON-IN-MARSH
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CA PROJECT: 3025
CA REPORT: 10038

prepared by	Ray Holt, Project Officer
date	5 February 2010
checked by	Richard Young, Project Manager
date	12 February 2010
approved by	Mark Collard
signed	
date	16 February 2010
issue	01

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-3)	6
3. DISCUSSION.....	9
4. CA PROJECT TEAM	10
5. REFERENCES	10
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	12
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS	17
APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM.....	18

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan, showing archaeological features (1:2000)
- Fig. 3 Sections A, B, C, D, E and F (1:20)

SUMMARY

Project Name: Land off Todenham Road
Location: Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire
NGR: SP 2029 3176
Type: Evaluation
Date: 11-26 January 2010
Location of Archive: To be deposited with Corinium Museum, Cirencester
Site Code: TRM 10

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2010 at the request of Cala Homes (Midlands) Ltd on land off Todenham Road, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire. Twenty two trenches were excavated.

Ten ditches, four pits and one posthole were identified. The ditches appeared to form part of a rectilinear field or enclosure system. With the exception of one ditch and one pit that contained modern material and four medieval furrows. None of the features contained dateable artefacts and could be of prehistoric date, although evidence from the vicinity would suggest a Roman or medieval date is more likely.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2010 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Cala Homes (Midlands) Ltd on land off Todenham Road, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SP 2029 3176; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application to Cotswold District Council (CDC) for residential development of the site. The programme of archaeological evaluation was recommended by Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer, Gloucestershire County Council (GCC), the archaeological advisor to CDC.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2010) and approved by Charles Parry. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* (Gloucestershire County Council (GCC) 1995) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). It was monitored by Charles Parry, including a site visit on 19 January 2010.

The site

- 1.3 The application site is bordered to the south and west by residential developments, Todenham Road to the north, and the Fire Service College to the east. A major drainage ditch runs north-east to south-west through the westerly field and joins a tributary of the River Evenlode (Fig. 2). The site lies at approximately 130m AOD, ground level rising slightly to the south.
- 1.4 The site extends over 11 hectares, comprising four fields currently used for arable agriculture.
- 1.5 The underlying solid geology of the site dates to the Quaternary and predominantly comprises Boulder Clay to the north, while glacial sand and gravel deposits occur to the extreme south (BGS 1981, sheet 217). Alluvial deposits are recorded along the course of a tributary of the River Evenlode which runs to the west of the site, but the

BGS does not record these extending into the site area itself (*ibid*). Glacial sands and gravels were encountered within all of the trenches.

Archaeological background

- 1.6 In November 2009 Cotswold Archaeology undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site. No cultural heritage features are recorded within the site by English Heritage, Gloucestershire SMR or the NMR. A ditch formerly existed within the eastern site boundary which marked the extent of Moreton-in-Marsh WW2 airfield (now the Fire Service College), but has since been infilled. Two small structures are depicted within the site on 19th-century map sources, but have since been demolished. Ridge and furrow earthworks were formerly located within the site, which have since been removed by modern ploughing, although elements of furrows may survive below-ground (CA 2009a).
- 1.7 The site lies immediately to the east of the excavations carried out by Cotswold Archaeology at Blenheim Farm (Hart and Alexander 2007), which recorded archaeological remains of prehistoric to medieval date. Evidence for Bronze Age settlement was identified, although the features were focused in the western part of the excavations. Later activity at Blenheim Farm was represented by three Roman enclosures, although these appeared to represent small field enclosures or paddocks rather than settlement. The excavators suggested that associated Roman field boundaries may continue to the east of the excavated area, towards the current site, although heavily truncated by later medieval activity (*ibid*). Field boundaries identified during an evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology at the Fire Service College to the east of the site were undated, but may be of later prehistoric, Roman or medieval date (CA 2009b and CA 2010). Medieval field enclosures and structures were also identified at the Blenheim Farm excavations, and there is a potential for associated early field boundaries to lie within the site. However, later post-medieval maps indicate that at least the southern part of the site probably formed part of an open-field system in the medieval period, rather than the closes and paddocks identified nearer the town at Blenheim Farm. The site lies well outside the area of medieval settlement at Moreton-in-Marsh itself. Thus there is some potential for currently unrecorded features of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date to lie within the site.

- 1.8 In November 2009 GSB Prospection undertook a detailed magnetometry survey across the site (GSB 2009). The report upon the survey concluded that there appeared to be little of definite archaeological interest in the results apart from a number of linear responses which relate to old field boundaries; these run parallel to the modern boundaries and are marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping. An area of increased magnetic response was also located and may be of some interest though the results lack any specific archaeological form. A handful of anomalies were also given an “*Uncertain*” category as the exact nature of the response was somewhat unclear; they may have an archaeological origin but could equally be associated with more modern activity. The data was also scattered with small ferrous anomalies with larger examples around the limits of the survey area, all due to modern iron debris and metal fencing. Ploughing trends have also been noted throughout the areas. Field drains were also located (GSB 2009).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.9 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide data on the date, character, quality, survival and extent of the archaeological deposits within the site in order that an informed decision on their importance in a local, regional or national context can be made. This information will clarify whether any remains are of sufficient importance to warrant consideration for preservation *in situ*, or alternatively form the basis of mitigation measures that may seek to limit damage to significant remains.

Methodology

- 1.10 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 22 trenches measuring 50m in length and 2m wide, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The trenches were targeted upon geophysical anomalies potentially representing archaeological features.
- 1.11 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* (2007).

- 1.12 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* (2003) and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995).
- 1.13 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. The site archive will be deposited with Corinium Museum, Cirencester. 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.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-3)

- 2.1 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.
- 2.2 During the evaluation ten ditches were identified within trenches 2, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 22. Modern glass was recovered from the ditch in trench 22. The remaining ditches contained no finds and may date from the prehistoric period onwards. Four pits, a single posthole and a tree throw pit were identified in trenches 9, 16, 17 and 18. Burnt stone was recovered from the fill of the pit in trench 17. Remnants of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture were identified in trenches 4 and 5. A buried topsoil horizon was encountered in trench 11. Modern field drainage was also identified (trench 8). No archaeological features or deposits were encountered in trenches 1, 3, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20 and 21. In the majority of the trenches a broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was identified; undisturbed natural substrate comprising glacial sands and gravels often within a clay matrix was revealed at depths of between 0.24 and 0.7m below present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain by subsoil, up to 0.35m thick, which was in turn overlain by topsoil, up to 0.4m thick. The subsoil horizon was absent from trenches 4, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 20.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.3 A ditch terminal 204 (Fig. 3, section AA) was identified at the centre of the trench and was orientated east/west. Fill 205 of ditch 204 was artefactually sterile and was overlain by subsoil 202 which was in turn overlain by topsoil 201.

Trench 4 (Fig. 2)

- 2.4 Three medieval furrows 403, 405 and 407 were identified in trench 4, orientated north-west/south-east. Fill 404 of furrow 403 was found to contain post-medieval pottery. The fills of the furrows were overlain by topsoil 401.

Trench 5 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.5 An undated ditch 504 (Fig. 3, section BB) was identified at the south-western end of the trench. Orientated east/west, ditch 504 contained a clayey silt primary fill 505 and sandy silt secondary fill 506. A potential medieval furrow 508 orientated north-west/south-east was identified to the north-east of the ditch. The fills of the above features were overlain by subsoil 502 which was in turn overlain by topsoil 501.

Trench 8 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.6 A ditch terminal 803 (Fig. 3, section CC) was identified within trench 8 and was orientated north/south. Fill 804 of ditch 803 was artefactually sterile and was overlain by subsoil 801 which was in turn overlain by topsoil 800.

Trench 9 (Fig. 2)

- 2.7 At the north-west end of the trench a pit 903 was identified and the fill 904 was found to contain post-medieval pottery. A tree throw pit 905 was also identified to the south-west of the pit. Both of the above features truncated the subsoil 901 and were sealed by topsoil 900.

Trench 10 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.8 Two parallel ditches 1002 and 1004 were identified within the eastern half of trench 10. Both contained similar silty clay fills, 1003 and 1005 respectively, and had similar profiles in section. However no artefacts were recovered and they remain undated. Both of the above ditches truncated the natural substrate 1001 and were sealed by topsoil 1000.

Trench 11 (Fig. 2)

- 2.9 A buried topsoil horizon 1101 measuring up to 0.3m thick and visible along the whole length of trench 11 sealed the natural substrate 1102 and was subsequently sealed by topsoil 1100. Topsoil 1100 probably represents material imported from the modern housing development to the west.

Trench 16 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.10 An undated ditch 1603 (Fig. 3, section EE) was identified at the south-eastern end of the trench. Orientated north-east/south-west, ditch 1603 contained a clayey sandy silt fill 1604. Pit 1605 was identified to the north-west of the ditch and contained a single artefactually sterile fill 1606. Both of the above features were sealed by subsoil 1601 which was in turn sealed by topsoil 1600.

Trench 17 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.11 An undated ditch 1708 (Fig. 3, section FF) was identified in the centre of the trench. Orientated north-west/south-east, ditch 1708 contained a clayey sandy silt fill 1709. A pit 1705 and posthole 1703 were identified to the west of the ditch. The lower fill 1706 of pit 1705 contained considerable quantities of burnt stone; however no datable artefacts were recovered from either the pit or posthole. The fills of the above features were overlain by subsoil 1701 which was in turn overlain by topsoil 1700.

Trench 18 (Fig. 2)

- 2.12 At the north-east end of trench 18 ditch 1803 orientated north-west/south-east and visible on the geophysical survey as an uncertain linear anomaly truncated an undated pit 1807. The ditch contained a clayey gravel primary fill 1804 and two secondary fills 1805 and 1806. No datable artefacts were recovered from the ditch fills. Both the ditch and pit fills were overlain by subsoil 1801 which was in turn overlain by topsoil 1800.

Trench 19 (Fig. 2)

- 2.13 A ditch 1903 was identified within trench 19 and was orientated north-west/south-east. Fill 1904 of ditch 1903 contained modern artefacts and truncated the subsoil 1901 and was overlain by topsoil 1900.

Trench 22 (Fig. 2)

- 2.14 An undated ditch 2203 was identified at the south-east of the trench. Orientated north-west/south-east, ditch 2203 contained a silty sand fill 2204 which was sealed by subsoil 2201 which was in turn overlain by topsoil 2200.

The Finds and Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 2.15 Artefacts consisting of pottery, glass, ceramic building material, pottery and burnt stone was recovered from five deposits. Most of the recovered material is of comparatively recent date or else is undateable. For this reason none of the finds will be retained.
- 2.16 Two sherds of post-medieval pottery comprising a black-glazed earthenware (deposit 904) and pale green-glazed earthenware (deposit 404), were recovered. This material, together with a stemmed clay tobacco pipe bowl from deposit 509, probably dates to the 18th century. A fragment of bottle of dark green glass with a machine-moulded rim and tubular rubber object from deposit 1904 are modern (19th century or later) in date.
- 2.17 Of potentially the most significance is a quantity of burnt and fragmented quartzite cobbles from pit fill 1706. This material whilst undateable in itself may represent a group of 'pot-boilers', used to heat water or food and noted most frequently from prehistoric contexts. Pits containing similar material and of Bronze Age date were recorded from Blenheim Farm, Moreton in the Marsh (Hart and Alexander 2007).

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 Eight of the ditches encountered, within trenches 2, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17 and 22, due to their uniformity, length and orientation across the site, would appear to be part a rectilinear field or enclosure system. The ditch identified in trench 18 may also be associated with this land management system; however its profile and fills differed significantly from the other ditches and may relate to an old field boundary marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping and identified during geophysical survey. Although there were no finds dating these features, Roman field systems of a similar shape and size have been recorded at nearby Blenheim farm (Hart and Alexander 2003). However, the site also lies within the medieval agricultural lands

of Moreton-in-Marsh evidenced by the furrows in trenches 4 and 5 and the field system could be of either date.

- 3.2 The three pits identified in trenches 16, 17 and 18 did not contain any closely dateable artefacts and their original function cannot be determined. Similarly, the single posthole encountered in trench 17 could not be dated. They may be related to the field system but this could not be proven.
- 3.3 The ditch in trench 19, field drain in trench 8 and pit in trench 9 are almost certainly related to modern agricultural use of the site.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Ray Holt, assisted by Martin Harrington, Diarmuid O'Seaneachain and Alex Wilkinson. The report was written by Ray Holt. The illustrations were prepared by Pete Moore. The archive has been compiled by Ray Holt, and prepared for deposition by Jon Hart. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 1981 *Geological Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 217, Moreton-in-Marsh, Scale 1:50,000*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009a *Land off Todenham Road, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, CA report 09183*

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

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 *Land off Todenham Road, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

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

Hart, J. and Alexander, M. 2007 'Prehistoric, Romano-British and Medieval Remains at Blenheim Farm, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire: Excavations in 2004' in Watts, M. (ed) 2007 *Prehistoric and Medieval Occupation at Moreton-in-Marsh and Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire*, Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Reports Series **5**

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
101	Layer	Subsoil			0.05	
102	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
201	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
202	Layer	Subsoil			0.05	
203	Layer	Natural substrate				
204	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	0.63	0.52	0.17	
205	Fill	Fill of 204	0.63	0.52	0.17	

Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer	Topsoil			0.28	
301	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
401	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
402	Layer	Natural substrate				
403	Cut	Medieval furrow cut		1.0	0.07	
404	Fill	Fill of 403		1.0	0.07	Post-med
405	Cut	Medieval furrow cut		1.3		
406	Fill	Fill of 405		1.3		
407	Cut	Medieval furrow cut		1.0	0.1	
408	Fill	Fill of 407		1.0	0.1	

Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
501	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
502	Layer	Subsoil			0.1	
503	Layer	Natural substrate				
504	Cut	Ditch cut		1.73	0.4	
505	Fill	Fill of 504		1.42	0.29	
506	Fill	Fill of 504		1.73	0.14	
507	Cut	Medieval furrow cut		1.22	0.13	
508	Fill	Fill of 507		1.22	0.13	

Trench 6

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
600	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
601	Layer	Subsoil			0.05	
602	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 7

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
700	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
701	Layer	Subsoil			0.05	
702	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 8

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
800	Layer	Topsoil			0.37	
801	Layer	Subsoil			0.26	
802	Layer	Natural substrate				
803	Cut	Ditch cut		0.63	0.2	
804	Fill	Fill of 803		0.63	0.2	

Trench 9

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
900	Layer	Topsoil			0.21	
901	Layer	Subsoil			0.08	
902	Layer	Natural substrate				
903	Cut	Pit cut		0.6		
904	Fill	Fill of 803		0.6		Modern
905	Cut	Cut of tree throw pit		2.0		
906	Fill	Fill of 905		2.0		

Trench 10

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1000	Layer	Topsoil			0.38	
1001	Layer	Natural substrate				
1002	Cut	Ditch cut		0.73	0.2	
1003	Fill	Fill of 1002		0.73	0.2	
1004	Cut	Ditch cut		0.75	0.22	
1005	Fill	Fill of 1004		0.75	0.22	

Trench 11

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1100	Layer	Topsoil			0.4	
1101	Layer	Buried topsoil horizon			0.3	
1102	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 12

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1200	Layer	Topsoil			0.27	
1201	Layer	Subsoil			0.05	
1202	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 13

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1300	Layer	Topsoil			0.22	
1301	Layer	Subsoil			0.07	
1302	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 14

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1400	Layer	Topsoil			0.38	
1401	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 15

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1500	Layer	Topsoil			0.33	
1501	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 16

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1600	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
1601	Layer	Subsoil			0.08	
1602	Layer	Natural substrate				
1603	Cut	Ditch cut		1.41	0.18	
1604	Fill	Fill of 1603		1.41	0.18	
1605	Cut	Pit cut		1.4	0.22	
1606	Fill	Fill of 1605		1.4	0.22	

Trench 17

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
-----	------	-------------	------------	-----------	-----------	-----------

1700	Layer	Topsoil			0.38	
1701	Layer	Subsoil			0.12	
1702	Layer	Natural substrate				
1703	Cut	Post hole cut		0.3	0.11	
1704	Fill	Fill of 1703		0.3	0.11	
1705	Cut	Pit cut		1.22	0.32	
1706	Fill	Fill of 1705		1.22	0.25	-
1707	Fill	Fill of 1705		0.87	0.14	
1708	Cut	Ditch cut		1.5	0.27	
1709	Fill	Fill of 1708		1.5	0.27	

Trench 18

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1800	Layer	Topsoil			0.26	
1801	Layer	Subsoil			0.13	
1802	Layer	Natural substrate				
1803	Cut	Ditch cut		1.48	0.38	
1804	Fill	Fill of 1803		0.86	0.05	
1805	Fill	Fill of 1803		1.22	0.17	
1806	Fill	Fill of 1803		1.48	0.19	
1807	Cut	Pit cut		0.6	0.32	
1808	Fill	Fill of 1808		0.6	0.32	

Trench 19

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1900	Layer	Topsoil			0.23	
1901	Layer	Subsoil			0.35	
1902	Layer	Natural substrate				
1903	Cut	Ditch cut		1.5	0.26	
1904	Fill	Fill of 1903		1.5	0.26	Modern
1905	Layer	Subsoil same as 1901			0.35	
1906	Layer	Natural substrate same as 1902				

Trench 20

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2000	Layer	Topsoil			0.24	
2001	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 21

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2100	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
2101	Layer	Subsoil			0.08	
2102	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 22

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2200	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
2201	Layer	Subsoil			0.08	
2202	Layer	Natural substrate				
2203	Cut	Ditch cut		0.65	0.18	
2204	Fill	Fill of 2203		0.65	0.18	

DRAFT

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

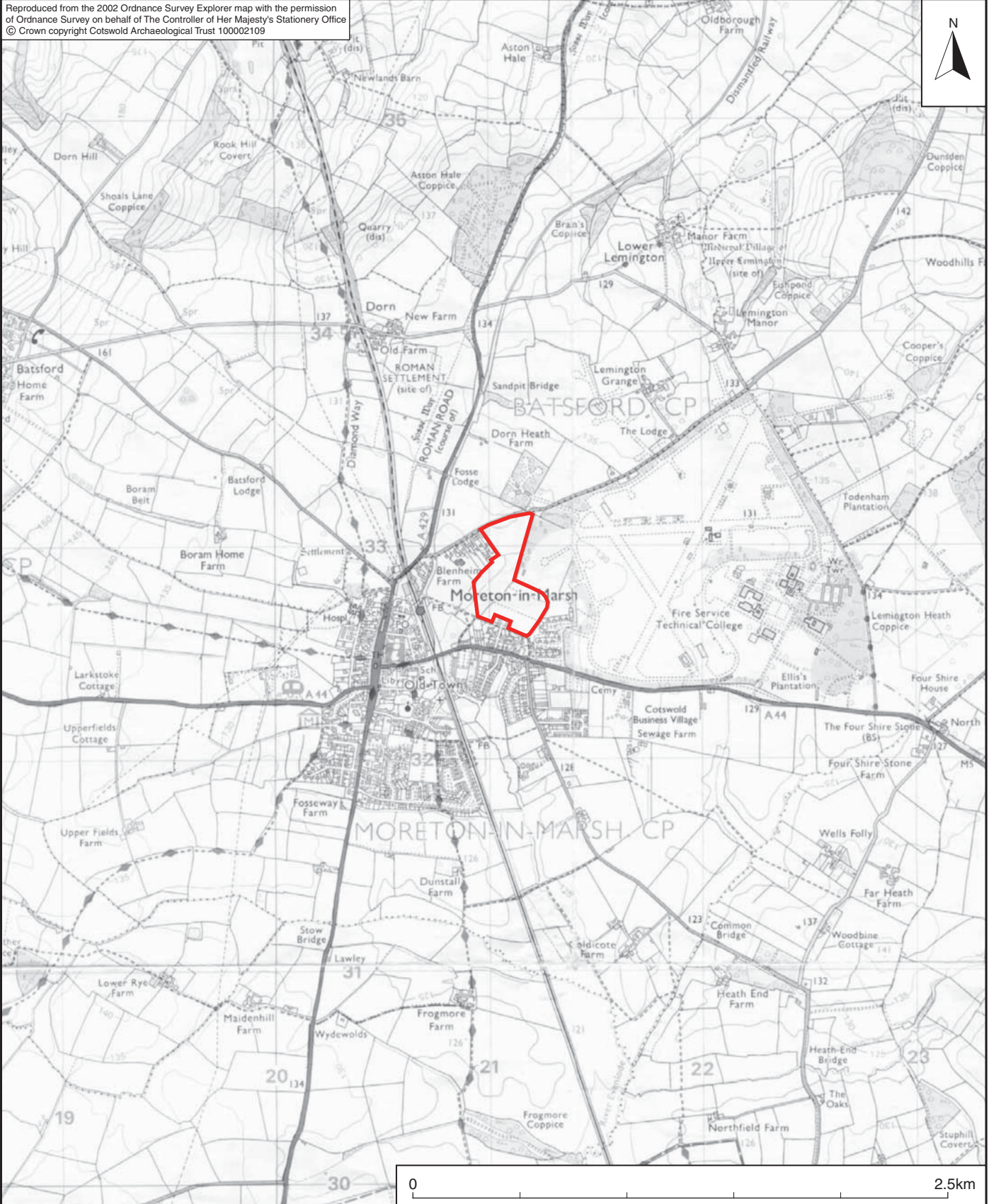
Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Date
404	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	4	C18
509	Clay tobacco pipe: spurred bowl	1	10	C18
904	Ceramic Building Material: brick fragment Post-medieval pottery: black-glazed earthenware	1	19	C18+
1706	Burnt stone: cobble-sized quartzite	5	292	-
1904	Glass: bottle fragment	1	32	C19+
	Rubber tube	1	35	


DRAFT

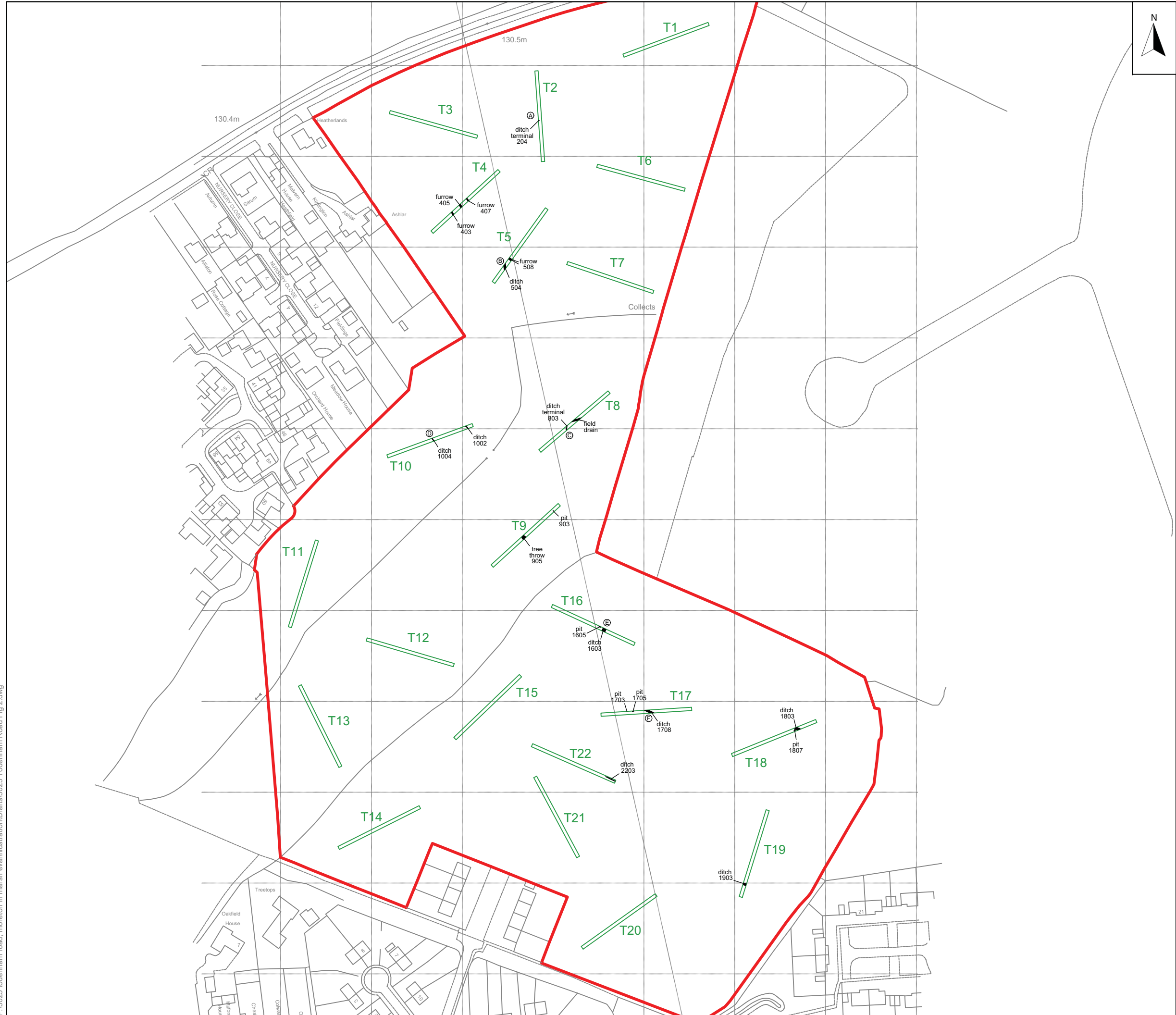
APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land off Todenham Road, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2010 at the request of Cala Homes (Midlands) Ltd. Twenty two trenches were excavated. Ten ditches, four pits and one posthole were identified. The ditches appeared to form part of a rectilinear field or enclosure system. With the exception of one ditch and one pit that contained modern material and four medieval furrows none of the features contained dateable artefacts and could be of prehistoric or late date, although evidence from the vicinity would suggest a Roman or medieval date is more likely.	
Project dates	11-26 January 2010	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Field evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Cotswold Archaeology 2009. <i>Land off Todenham Road, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</i> . CA report 09183 . GSB (GSB Prospection) 2009 <i>Land off Todenham Road, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire: Geophysical Survey Report</i> GSB report 2009/52	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land off Todenham Road, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	11ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SP 2029 3176	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Ray Holt	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Corinium Museum, Cirencester	Ceramics, glass, burnt stone
Paper	Corinium Museum, Cirencester	Context sheets, trench sheets, photographic registers, permatrace drawings
Digital	Corinium Museum, Cirencester	Digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
	CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 <i>Land off Todenham Road, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> , CA report 10083	

Reproduced from the 2002 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeological Trust 100002109



 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
PROJECT TITLE Land off Todenham Road, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire			
FIGURE TITLE Site location plan			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
PJM	1:25,000@A4	3025.	1



- site
- evaluation trench showing archaeological feature

P:\3025 todenham road, moreton in marsh eval\illustration\Drafts\3025 Todenham Road Fig 2.dwg

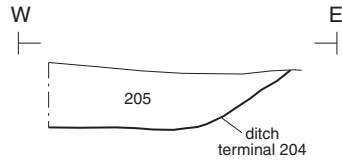


PROJECT TITLE
Land off Todenham Road, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

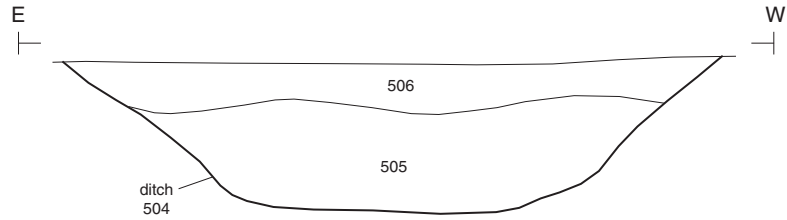
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
PJM	1:2000@A3	3025	2

Section A



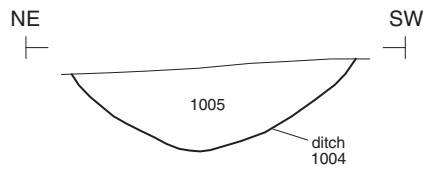
Section B



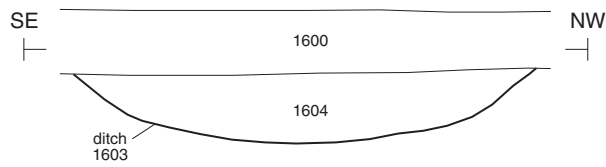
Section C



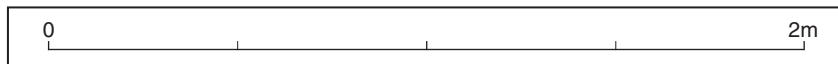
Section D



Section E



Section F



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Land off Todenham Road, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Sections A to F

DRAWN BY

PJM

SCALE

1:20@A4

PROJECT NO.

3025

FIGURE NO.

3