THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

Area D, Manor Farm, Kempsford Gloucestershire

Post-excavation assessment

by Steve Hammond and James McNicoll-Norbury

Site Code: MFK04/120

(SU1685 9775)

Area D, Manor Farm, Kempsford, Gloucestershire

A Post-Excavation Assessment
For Aggregate Industries UK Ltd

by Steve Hammond and

James McNicoll-Norbury

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

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Post-Excavation Assessment

By Stephen Hammond and James McNicoll-Norbury

with contributions by Natasha Bennett, Ceri Falys, Mark Robinson and Jane Timby

Report 04/120

1 Introduction

1.1 This document outlines the potential for further analysis arising from the excavation of *c*. 7ha of land at Manor Farm, Kempsford, Gloucestershire (SU 1685 9775). Research aims which might be addressed by the analysis are identified. The aim is to target post-excavation resources where the information gain will be greatest, in line with current local, regional and national research priorities. A programme for the analysis and publication is proposed.

1.2 Planning permission (app no CT.6788/D;CT.6788/A) had been granted to Aggregate Industries, Estates Department, Callow Road, Shipham Gorge, Cheddar, Somerset, BS27 3DG by Gloucestershire County Council for gravel extraction, subject to a condition relating to archaeology requiring the provision of an archaeological survey prior to the commencement of work. This report documents one of several phases of work on the wider site.

1.3 The portion of the site covered in his report (Area D) comprises a roughly rectangular plot of land located at Manor Farm, Kempsford, Gloucestershire (SU 1685 9775) (Fig. 1), and covers approximately 7ha. The site has an average height of *c*. 74m above Ordnance Datum and geological maps (BGS 1974) indicate that the underlying geology is first terrace gravels, which were observed across the site.

1.4 The archaeological potential of the site was first highlighted by a field evaluation (OAU 1991) and previous excavations to the south (Hammond 2003, Hindmarch 2003, Hancocks 2004) which revealed well-preserved features and deposits of a shallow nature. Dating evidence was very sparse with very few features yielding datable material, with dates in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD from the evaluation and features dated to the Iron Age and Roman periods from previous excavations.

1.5 As a result of the inevitable damage to or destruction of these archaeological deposits during the extraction of gravel, a formal programme of archaeological excavation was required for the site. The excavations were carried out in several phases, all following a specification approved by Mr Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer with Gloucestershire County Council, in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16, 1990) and the County Council's policies on archaeology, in order to satisfy the archaeological condition placed on the planning permission.

1.6 Sarah Coles, Stephen Hammond and Jen Lowe supervised the fieldwork with the assistance of Natasha Bennett, Tim Christian, Ceri Falys, Leon Fern, Pamela Jenkins, Danielle Colls, Simon Cass, Jen Ryder and Sean Wallis. The excavations took place between 1st December 2004 and 19th April 2005 in variable weather conditions ranging from very cold and snowing to sunny, with part of the site being underwater for a considerable period of time due to heavy rain.

1.7 The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd but it is anticipated that it will be deposited with Corinium Museum, Cirencester in due course. The site code for this area of work is MFK04/120. Accession codes will be assigned on deposition.

2 Archaeological background

2.1 The site lies amidst an intensively investigated archaeological landscape. Archaeological interest in the site arose from features identified on aerial photographs and subsequently evaluated (OAU 1991). Several more archaeological sites are known from cropmarks and from fieldwalking around the site. The cropmarks on the site itself included linear features on at least three alignments.

2.2 Previous evaluation carried out over the broader site as a whole (OAU 1991), following assessment of aerial photographic evidence, demonstrated the presence of archaeological deposits in the area and

concluded that these were likely to be field boundaries and enclosures of Roman date. Subsequent investigations to the south (Hammond 2003; Hancocks 2004; Hindmarch 2003) revealed an extensive and well ordered pattern of landscape division of Roman date, comprising field boundaries and trackways, with evidence of development of the pattern over time. Beyond the extraction area to the north and west of Kempsford further cropmarks have been identified, which from fieldwalking, produced medieval and Roman pottery. Work at nearby Horcott (Pine and Preston 2004) revealed Iron Age enclosures and field systems as well as Roman field systems, trackways, enclosures, burials, cremations and corn driers and 4.8km to the south west at Round House Farm (Wallis 2005) excavations revealed Bronze age ritual landscapes, a possible Iron age settlement and Roman field systems.

2.3 Evidence for Iron Age and Roman occupation has also been recorded in the wider area, at sites such as Lechlade (Boyle *et al*. 1998), Bowmoor, Welford, Thornhill Farm and Claydon Pike and results from a number of these sites have recently been brought together for publication (Miles *et al*. 2007).

2.4 At Stubbs Farm, only around 400m to the south (Fig. 1), the linear cropmarks of the field system with trackways recorded from earlier work at Manor Farm continue and incorporate a further rectangular enclosure and a subcircular enclosure, which have been excavated (Fig. 2). That site consists of a complex multi-ditched circular enclosure some 50m across, uncertainly dated, perhaps Iron Age but still in use until the early Roman period, and a Roman double-ditched quasi-rectangular enclosure of similar proportions to the south; an extension of this latter enclosure cut across the circular enclosure. Almost all the dating evidence here points to the 2nd century AD, the site almost certainly did not extend to the end of the Roman period. It is notable that the much smaller site at Stubbs Farm produced a much larger pottery assemblage than all phases of work at Manor Farm combined (although still somewhat meagre), and must therefore be taken to be closer to the focus of settlement. This was confirmed by further evaluation west of the area reported below (i.e., north-west of Stubbs Farm), with the presence there of at least two buildings, one with masonry foundations, representing a modest Romanized farmstead. Field systems associated with this farm have also been explored, and showed a familiar pattern of a late Iron Age field layout being replaced in the early 2nd century by a more regular network of tracks and fields. These field systems continue to the south and east.

2.5 Excluding the exceptional Claydon Pike site, there is a remarkable chronological consensus among almost all of the sites mentioned above: few show very much pre-Roman occupation, occupation from the early years of the Roman period is also limited, and not much different from the Iron Age pattern where present. There is a dislocation, in the early to middle 2nd century followed by a brief *floruit*, and few sites continue much beyond the end of the 2nd or early part of the 3rd century AD. In this respect, Horcott seems to be an exception at both ends of the chronological range, although the 2nd century dislocation and *floruit* are still observed. Of the sites mentioned, and again excepting Claydon Pike, only Whelford Bowmoor exhibits any strongly 'Romanizing' influence (Marshall *et al*. 2007).

2.6 The archaeology of Claydon Pike is exceptional in many ways, and certainly not typical of the sites listed above, not least in that it appears to have been continuously occupied from the middle Iron Age to the late Roman period, and in its later phases, included the only villa among the sites mentioned (Miles *et al*. 2007). Despite these differences, however, Claydon Pike also demonstrates a considerable discontinuity in the 2nd century, which seems to be part of a notable broader trend in this area at least.

3 The evaluation and previous excavations

3.1 Eight evaluation trenches had been dug in the south of Area D, to varying lengths, the longest being 100m, each being 1.6m wide. Two enclosure ditches were discovered but could not be dated. Elsewhere on the site further ditches, watercourses and a ditched enclosure were identified. Only two pieces of stratified pottery were recovered, dating to the 19th century and the 2nd century AD (Roman period). A further 37 sherds of pottery were obtained from the plough soil and these covered a range of dates from the middle Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval to modern periods. Also recovered were three unstratified struck flints.

3.2 The evaluation concluded that the features formed part of a landscape of fields dating from the 2nd century AD.

3.3 Excavations over several phases in the areas directly south of Area D (Areas 1–9) (Fig. 2) revealed extensive field boundary ditches, none well dated, but clearly showing a progression that appeared to represent phases covering the Iron Age, the early to middle Roman period, and medieval period (Hammond *et al*. 2005). The features revealed clearly continued out of the areas explored to the north, in the direction of the current investigations. Finds were extremely scarce, and becoming more so

towards the north, further suggesting that open country lay in this direction, and any associated settlement was to the south-west.

4 Original objectives

4.1 *The general objectives of the project were to:*

4.1.1 Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features threatened by the proposed areas of gravel extraction.

4.1.2 Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features on site.

4.1.3 Establish the character of these deposits in an attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.

4.1.4 Produce information on the economy and the local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

4.2 *Specific research objectives for the excavation and post-excavation project aimed to answer the following questions:*

4.2.1 When the site was first occupied?

4.2.2 When was the site abandoned?

4.2.3 What activities were taking place on the site?

4.2.4 What is the relationship of any possible occupation deposits to the field system?

4.2.5 What are the chronology and organizational details of the field system?

4.2.6 How did these landscape features relate to occupied areas?

5 Purpose of this report

5.1.1 The current report summarizes the results of the excavation, the archaeological features recorded and the finds recovered, and provides considered assessments of the potential these possess to answer research questions about the site, and how they fit into local, regional and national context. The archaeological remains are first quantified and described, to establish their quality, character and significance. These are then assessed relative to the original project objectives. The potential to address these objectives is discussed, and any new potential objectives arising from the nature of the results of the excavation are also highlighted.

6 Excavation Methodology

6.1 The excavation covered an area of *c*. 7 hectares. The complete area stripped is shown in Figure 3.

6.2 Topsoil and overburden were removed by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket to expose the uppermost surface of archaeological deposits. The machines were not allowed to track over the stripped areas until the fieldwork was completed.

6.3 The archaeological deposits included ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. All archaeological features were planned and sectioned as a minimum with linear features such as ditches and gullies being sampled at 20% of their length in 1–3m long slots and all termini and intersections examined. Isolated features such as pits and postholes were all half-sectioned. A catalogue of features and contexts, with phasing, is to be found in Appendix 1.

6.4 A range of context types across the site were sampled for environmental evidence. Neither finds nor environmental evidence came from the sieving of any of these samples.

7 Results

7.1 The excavation revealed evidence of field boundaries and the continuation of archaeological features which have been previously observed during the earlier phases of research carried out within Kempsford Quarry (Figs 2 and 3). The paucity of dating evidence continued to be a problem across the whole site as noted in previous areas of excavation (Hammond *et al*. 2005). The small amount of datable evidence can be attributed to two factors; firstly, the ditches could have silted up very rapidly after opening thus not allowing cultural material to build up within them. Secondly, in later areas of excavation the area may not have been intensively used in the past due to being further away from any nearby settlement.

8 Phase summary

8.1 *Iron Age*

8.1.1 Two features possibly date from the Iron Age. The most likely explanation is that they are field boundaries which might have been augmented by a bank with a hedge or a fence running along the top unfortunately no evidence could be found for these and so this can only be speculation. Alternatively

the cuts could have acted as drainage ditches or both. These gullies do not appear to make up part of the pattern that can be seen in this field for the Roman period, and are on a *slightly* different alignment from other nearby gullies, and not quite as straight. It is therefore possible that this (possibly Iron Age) gully influenced the location of those created in the Roman period. Both of these features were truncated at the southern edge of the site by two north-south aligned features (5010 and 5011/5014) (Fig. 4).

8.1.2 Gully 5005 measured 180m in length, aligned northwest-southeast, was 0.80m in width and was 0.12m deep (Fig. 7). It was recut as 5006 which was found to contain red-brown clayey silt and from one slot (43) two body sherds of Iron Age pottery were found. A total of nineteen slots were excavated into the gully.

8.1.3 Also possibly belonging to this period, although most of it contained no finds of any kind, is a line marked by three gullies (probably one discontinuous feature), 20020/20021/20023 (Fig. 9), with slight evidence of a recut (20022) along 20021. Gully 20020 measured 60m in length, 0.37m wide and 0.07m deep: six slots were excavated. 20021 measured 46m in length, 0.44m wide and was 0.07m deep. A total of four slots were excavated. 20023 measured 24m in length, 0.64m wide and was 0.07m deep. A total of four slots were excavated and in one slot (629) a sherd of Roman pottery was discovered. As with 5005/5006, this line is just not quite aligned with the other features in this area, although, again not far off, and is further distinguished by being not quite straight, and discontinuous, characteristics of other features on the site that have been assigned to this period; the evidence, it is admitted, is slight, and the single sherd of Roman pottery from 629 suggests that this phasing is wrong, or that at least this gully was still open into the middle of the 1st century AD or later. Three of the NW–SE aligned gullies cut across this line, so that it is at least safe to say that 20020/20021/20023 predates field system 3 (see below).

8.2 *Roman*

8.2.1 The Roman period saw the most intensive use of the landscape across the site, and although finds remain sparse, it appears that the majority took place between the 2nd–3rd centuries.

8.2.2 Ditch 20012 was a major component of the complex extending northeast-southwest across the entire site and extended further both east and west (into phase E). The ditch as revealed in Area D was *c*. 220m long, 3.0m wide and only 0.37m deep (Fig. 8). A total of 10 slots were excavated, no pottery was found although an iron spearhead (Fig. 10) came from a recut (229). The recut (20017) was found in each slot excavated in this area (Fig. 8).

8.2.3 Ditch 20029 was a NNW–SSE aligned ditch which measured 180m in length, 1.63m wide and 0.24m deep (Fig. 9). A total of fourteen slots were excavated and no finds were recovered. This major boundary extends further south and was one of the features defining field system 2 in previous work. It is possible that this ditch was banked due to the number of gullies that terminate before reaching it. It appears to have been a long-lived element in the landscape, and land use either side of it was markedly different. 20030 was a more southerly part of the same north-northwest by south-southeast aligned ditch which measured 74m in length, 1.25m wide and was 0.25m deep (Figs 8 and 9). A total of nine slots were excavated and no finds were recovered. 20030 re-cut an earlier ditch (20011) which was observed on the western edge of the ditch. This ditch also shares a similar alignment as a ditch in Area 8 which when taken into account with other ditches recorded in Area 8 make a large rectangular field to the south of 20012 with similarly aligned gullies as seen within Area D.

8.2.4 A series of seven, possibly 8 small northeast-southwest gullies (20025/5001, 5003, 20042/20043, 20026, 20036, 20027/20031, 20024 and 20020- 20021/2-20023 if the Iron Age pottery present is residual) was cut to the north of and parallel to 20012 (see 8.2.8) and the stratigraphic evidence indicates that these preceded the northwest-southeast gullies as seen in slots 521, 522, 529, 530, 621, 622. This suggests that the alignment of ditch 20012 formed a focus in the landscape upon which at least parts of the landscape developed.

8.2.5 Three gullies on a northwest-southeast (5015, 5016, 5017) (see 8.2.9) alignment to the north of the ditch and the shallow gullies to the south all respected this main ditch. As these gullies all terminate before reaching 20012 it is possible that 20012 was banked but no evidence was found to support this. In the areas to the south, this arrangement was recognized as Field System 3 (Hammond *et al* 2005), which appeared to be the latest of the Roman phases. These gullies are all cut by a post medieval ditch 20018, as seen in slot 807–9.

8.2.6 The evidence indicates that the pattern of criss-crossing gullies which were very prominent to the west of 20029 was confined to that area.

8.2.7 Although the eastern area shows a dramatic decrease in activity several features were recorded notably 5011. Additionally, two very shallow parallel gullies/plough aligned northeast-southwest were observed and not excavated due to the shallow nature of the gullies and what appears to be the evidence for the

continuation of the north-south aligned gully 5010 was also recorded, again this was very shallow leaving nothing to be excavated.

8.2.8 Ditches 20012 and 20029 probably made up the main outlines of Field System 2, and remained in use for Field System 3, which can now be seen to have had two phases itself. These gullies when taken into account with the gullies running on a northeast-southwest alignment appear to make up a pattern of small fields possibly within a larger field of which 20012 and 20029 making up the boundary of such a field. In several of the intersections a clear cut can be identified between the two sets of differently aligned gullies (eg 329/330) although elsewhere in the pattern it appears that there is no intersection (20036) which again could suggest that these gullies had banks besides them. It seems inconceivable that the minor gullies in Area D were all boundaries, they are much more plausible as drainage features. When compared though with the gullies to the south of 20012 it is and the lack of a similar pattern it is possible that this area was slightly wetter and therefore required more drainage.

8.2.9 Northeast-Southwest

8.2.9.1 The following ditches were aligned northeast-southwest and the majority of the features were cut by the northwest-southeast aligned ditches as well as ditch 20018 as shown in 807-9. From one excavated slot Roman pottery was discovered, which suggests that the nearby similarly aligned gullies share that same date.

8.2.9.2 5001 measured 14m in length, 1.0m in width and was 0.12m deep. One slot was excavated.

8.2.9.3 5003 measured 14m in length, 0.58m in width and was 0.16m deep (Fig. 9). A total of twelve slots were excavated.

8.2.9.4 20019 measured 178m in length, 0.42m wide and was 0.10m deep. A total of five slots were excavated.

8.2.9.5 20022 measured 85m in length, 0.56m wide and was 0.08m deep. A total of ten slots were excavated.

8.2.9.6 20024 measured 56m in length, 0.36m wide and was 0.06m deep. A total of four slots were excavated.

8.2.9.7 20025 measured 64m in length, 0.40m wide and was 0.12m deep. A total of three slots were excavated.

8.2.9.8 20026 measured 188m in length, 0.50m wide and was 0.08m deep (Fig. 9). A total of nine slots were excavated.

8.2.9.9 20027 measured 144m in length, 0.43m wide and was 0.008m deep. A total of eight slots were excavated.

8.2.9.10 20036 was aligned northeast-southwest and was 150m long 0.54m wide and 0.07m deep. Ten slots were excavated and two (716 and 720) contained pottery. The pottery from 716 was dated to the Iron Age and the pottery from 720 was dated as Roman although the sherd of pottery from 716 was little more than a crumb. As previously mentioned this gully fades out near 5017 and 5018 which would suggest that this gully respects those gullies which would mean that the Iron Age pottery was a residual find.

8.2.10 Northwest-Southeast aligned ditches

8.2.10.1 The following ditches and gullies were aligned northwest-southeast and the majority were either cut by the ditches aligned northeast-southwest or ditch 20018 as shown in 349-401. 131, 211, 314, 414

8.2.10.2 Gully 5000 measured 126m in length, 1.0m wide and 0.03m deep (Fig. 9). A total of eight slots were excavated.

8.2.10.3 5002 measured 65m in length, 0.96m in width and was 0.30m deep. Two slots were excavated.

8.2.10.4 5004 was northwest-southeast aligned ditch and it measured 122m in length, 0.45m in width and was 0.20m deep (Fig. 7). Thirteen slots were excavated.

8.2.10.5 5007 measured 154m in length, 0.47m wide and 0.34m deep (Fig. 7); nine slots were excavated and one (131) contained sherds of Roman pottery, this gully was cut by 5010 and 5011 (120/1, 138/9).

8.2.10.6 5009 was northwest-southeast aligned ditch and it measured 62m in length, 0.40m in width and was 0.16m deep. Four slots were excavated.

8.2.10.7 5008 measured 112.5m long, 0.46m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig. 7). Eight slots were excavated into it and from one (211) pottery were found that was dated to the 2nd century. This gully was truncated by 5012, 5013 and most possibly 5010 and 5011 also. It is also possible that this is the same as gully 20002 found in Area E.

8.2.10.8 5015 measured 58m in length 0.64m wide and 0.2m deep. Four slots were excavated.

8.2.10.9 5016 measured 126m in length, 0.63m wide and was 0.19m deep. Seven slots were excavated.

8.2.10.10 5017 measured 174m in length, 0.95m width and was 0.31m deep (Fig. 9). It had ten slots dug into it and from slot (314) thirty-four sherds of Roman pottery was recovered.

8.2.10.11 5018 measured 166m in length, was 0.87m wide and 0.09m deep (Figs 7 and 8). It had ten slots dug into it and from one (414) a sherd of Roman pottery was found.

8.2.10.12 5019 measured 148m in length, 0.31m wide and 0.06m deep (Fig. 9). Nine slots were excavated.

8.2.10.13 20041 was aligned north-south and was 4.0m long, 050m wide and 0.3m deep. The short gully comes off the southern edge of 5005 and had one slot excavated.

8.2.11 Other minor Ditches

8.2.11.1 On the north side of ditch 20012 a shallow gully (20033) was recorded. It measured *c*. 60m in length, 0.81m wide and 0.21m deep and filled with brown silty clay (Fig. 6).

8.2.11.2 Extending out of slot 222 (20032) a small curving ditch (20034) which cut an earlier curving ditch (20035). Gully 20034 was *c*12m in length, 0.28m width and 0.10m deep it contained dark grey brown sandy silt and no finds were recovered.

8.2.12 Gully 20035 was the same length as 20034 although due to the truncation by it no other dimensions could be recovered and it contained pale brown silty sand.

8.2.13 20042 and 20043 made up a northeast-southwest aligned gully that was 325m long. Due to the alignment it shares with 5003 and 20026 it is probably the same date, however due to the extremely shallow nature of the gully it was not excavated.

8.2.14 Ditch 3002 was a 4m long ditch by 1.0m wide and shares a similar alignment with a Roman ditch found in Area 8.

8.3 *Anglo-Saxon*

8.3.1 Ditch 20017 was the recut of 20012 and was 212m long, 2.60m wide and 0.35m deep (Fig. 8). Ten slots were excavated in the recut and only one (229) an iron straight sided angular spearhead from the 5th-7th century (Fig. 10) was found however this lone find is not necessarily taken as a means to date the entire recut especially as no additional dating evidence was found; there is the added complication that it is possible it came from minor gully 20033.

8.4 *Post-Medieval and Modern*

8.4.1 A number of post-medieval ditches and gullies were recorded on the site and all shared similar alignments of north-south, north, northwest-south, southeast and east-west. Some of these had already been identified in previous areas of work and the stratigraphic evidence supports the date of these features.

8.4.2 The most substantial feature was a north south aligned ditch (5011) which measured 820m in length, 1.2m in width and was 0.4m deep. Eighteen slots were excavated and no finds were recovered. There was a similar ditch found in Area 8 which turned out to be a modern ditch therefore it is possible that 5011 could also be relatively modern especially in regards to the stratigraphic evidence.

8.4.3 Gully 5011 re-cuts an earlier ditch (5014) the date of this is unclear but it is the same alignment and length as 5011. 5014 was a north-south aligned gully. It was observed in a number of slots of gully 5014 and appears to have been truncated by 5011 (Fig. 9).

8.4.4 Gully 5011 truncates two other features 20040 and 20039. 20039 was aligned east-west which turned south beyond the southern limit of excavation. It measured 16m in length, varied between 0.50m to 1m wide and was 0.25m deep.

8.4.5 20040 was a small east-west aligned gully that measured 5m in length, 0.30m width and 0.1m deep.

8.4.6 5010 was north-south aligned ditch and it measured 200m in length, 0.50m in width and was 0.12m deep. Five slots were excavated and it was found to truncate 5007, 5009 and is in turn truncated by 5012 and 5013.

8.4.7 5012 was linear gully aligned east-west and was 182m in length, 0.65m wide and was 0.25m deep. Eleven slots were excavated and it contained roughly hewn limestone blocks.

8.4.8 5013 was a linear gully aligned east-west and was 186m in length, 0.62m wide and 0.17m deep. It ran parallel with gully 5012 and is possibly associated with that gully; it also like 5012 truncates 5010. Seven slots were excavated.

8.4.9 Ditch 20018 is aligned east-west and measured 200 metres in length, 0.8m wide and was 0.4m deep (Figs 8 and 9). At the base of the ditch was found a significant number of compact small stones and it is thought to be a drainage ditch. Ditch 20018 cut features 5017 and 20026 (Fig. 9) and was parallel to 5012 and 5013 and all three stop at the modern field boundary.

8.5 *Unphased*

8.5.1 A small number of pits and postholes (19, 2000) were fully excavated and no finds were recovered.

8.5.2 3000, comprised a group of seven postholes on a northeast-southwest alignment and are a continuation of the postholes seen in 20009. All the postholes were half sectioned. No finds were recovered from any of the postholes.

8.5.3 3001, comprised a group of eight postholes on a northwest-southeast alignment that were all half sectioned. No finds were recovered from any of the postholes.

8.5.4 Ten tree boles were excavated around the site (44, 203, 324, 333, 334, 336, 425, 723).

9 Nature and character of recovered material and statement of potential

9.1 *The Pottery* By Jane Timby

9.1.1 The archaeological work yielded a small group of 46 sherds of pottery weighing 432g which includes sherds of Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. Pottery was recovered from 12 separate features with gully 314 producing the largest group, 34 sherds, 69% of the total assemblage. Most of the pottery was in worn or abraded condition with a low average sherd size of just 9g.

9.1.2 *Iron Age*

9.1.3 Sherds of Iron Age currency were recovered from gullies 43 and possibly 716 although the latter is little more than a crumb. The two bodysherds from 43 have a fine fossil shell and limestone temper.

9.1.4 *Roman*

9.1.5 Most of the assemblage dates to the Roman period with sherds recovered from gullies 131, 211, 314, 414, 629, 720 and possibly ditch 2029. The assemblage, although small, includes two sherds of Central Gaulish samian and two sherds of Dressel 20 olive oil amphora. Regional traded wares include four sherds of Dorset black burnished ware and two sherds of Savernake ware. The remaining sherds are probably local and largely from the North Wiltshire industries. Featured sherds are restricted to a single everted jar sherd but the range of fabrics would be typical of the 2nd–3rd centuries.

9.1.6 *Medieval*

9.1.7 One sherd of medieval pottery was found that comprise a handle fragment from a medieval jug made at the Minety kilns, North Wiltshire, from gully 345.

9.1.8 *Post-Medieval*

9.1.9 One sherd of post medieval pottery was recovered from slot 402 and further sherds were recovered from surface wheel ruts.

9.2 *Animal Bone* By Ceri Falys

9.2.1 A small amount of animal bone was recovered from eight separate contexts across the excavated area. A total of 240 fragments were present for analysis, weighing 549g (Appendix 3) Overall, the preservation of the remains was fair, although the majority of pieces were small. Several pieces of bone demonstrated severe surface damage, and increased fragility.

9.2.2 Each fragment was identified if possible to species, or failing this to one of three size categories: “large”, “medium”, and “small” animals. Horse and cow are represented by the “large” size category, sheep/goat and pigs are represented in the “medium” size category, and any smaller animal (e.g. dog, cat etc.) designated to the “small” animal category.

9.2.3 The only species encountered were horse, cattle, and sheep/goat. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) present within the entire assemblage was determined to be one horse, one cattle, and one sheep/goat individual. The horse individual was represented by a single distal left tibia. A cattle species was represented by several teeth in context 214 (280), as well as a proximal phalanx (foot bone) in context 441 (588). A large portion of the thorax (primarily ribs, vertebrae and teeth) of a young, articulated sheep/goat skeleton was collected from context 820 (1050).

9.2.4 No evidence of butchery cut marks was observed and no further information could be retrieved from these animal remains.

9.3 *Metalwork* By Natasha Bennett

9.3.1 Six metal finds were recovered from the excavations at Kempsford. Of these, four were nails, of the square shanked flat headed variety which suggests a Roman date. There was also the surface find of a horseshoe.

9.3.2 The most interesting find was the spear head from slot 229, a ditch recut. Weighing 114g and measuring 250mm in length, it is possibly Anglo-Saxon, best matching a straight sided angular spearhead from the 5th–7th century (Adkins 1982, 151; Underwood 1999, fig. 17, 40). No other dating evidence from the recut makes it impossible to be certain although 2nd century pottery was recovered further up the ditch in Area F.

9.4 *Burnt Clay* By James McNicoll-Norbury

9.4.1 Small amounts of burnt clay were recovered from both gullies and ditches: 24 fragments weighing 60g were recovered from five contexts (Appendix 5). The fragments were small and badly eroded. Due to the small size and eroded state of the fragments it is not possible to determine an origin for any of the pieces.

9.5 *Clay Pipe* By James McNicoll-Norbury

9.5.1 Four fragments of clay pipe, weighing 12g, all from the same bowl, were recovered from slot 441.

9.6 *Tile* By James McNicoll-Norbury

9.6.1 Two fragments of tile weighing 100g were recovered from slot 314 which also contained a large amount (for this site) of Roman pottery dated 2nd-3rd century.

9.7 *Environment* By Mark Robinson

9.7.1 A total of 10 bulk soil samples were taken from the area, both to attempt to enhance finds recovery and for the investigation of carbonized plant remains. Such remains proved to be extremely sparse but it was noted that many of the flots contained high concentration of a diverse range of mollusc shells. It was therefore decided that the shells should be analysed for palaeoenvironmental information.

9.7.1.1 The samples were floated in water onto a 0.3mm mesh and the dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope. The range of mollusc taxa was identified and their abundance was noted. Identifiable charcoal was absent but a very few seeds were found and these were recorded. The results for molluscs are given by area in Appendix 6. The results for those samples to contain seeds are given in Appendix 7.

9.7.2 Mollusc shells were present in all the samples. The majority were from the very small ditches which formed the diamond pattern. All contained two faunal elements: species of stagnant water which can tolerate episodes of drying (slum aquatic species), particularly *Lymnaea truncatula* and *Anisus leucostoma*, and also species of terrestrial habitats, particularly *Trichia hispida* or *plebeia*. *Vertigo antivertigo* and *Vallonia pulchella*, which are favoured by damp grass that is not closely grazed, were well represented. *V. antivertigo* also occurs in wetter habitats. There was a small presence of *Pupilla muscorum*, a snail of dry open habitats. Most of the samples contained examples of one or both of *Candidula gigaxii* and *Cernuella virgata*, snails which are regarded as early medieval introductions to Britain (Evans 1972, 179). Sample 102 from an isolated post hole (2006) beyond the main area of excavation, contained an additional faunal element with aquatic species of flowing water including *Bithynia tentaculata* and *B. leachii*

9.7.2.1 The only carbonized item was a single grain of free-threshing *Triticum* sp. (rivet or bread wheat).

9.7.3 Interpretation

9.7.4 The interpretation of these results is difficult but is essential for a proper understanding of the archaeology of the site. The difficulty for the interpretation of the mollusc results is compounded because bulk samples of 10-20 litres which were subjected to flotation is by no means the ideal method for investigating molluscs from sediments. The large size of the samples can result in stratigraphic boundaries being crossed and flotation introduces biases to the extraction of shells. However, an assurance was received that all the samples from ditches were from secure contexts within the ditches. This is important because at the nearby site of Claydon Pike, alluvium of early medieval date filled the hollows left in the top of silted Roman ditches (Robinson and Lambrick 1984).

9.7.4.1 The date of the ditch system attributed to the Roman period on the basis of a few sherds of pottery is by no means certain. The single grain of free-threshing *Triticum* sp. (rivet or bread wheat) and the complete absence of grain of *T. spelta* (spelt wheat), the main wheat of the Roman period, would be suggestive of a Saxon or more recent date. However, the concentration of cereal grains was very low indeed. It is not unusual for sites to experience limited contamination with medieval or post-medieval grain and these grains could well have been intrusive.

9.7.4.2 The mollusc assemblages from the "Roman" ditch system show a post-Roman characteristic with the occurrence of *Candidula gigaxii* and *Cernuella virgata* in many of these samples. They are generally regarded as early medieval additions to the British fauna (Evans 1972, 179). However, the action of burrowing animals and soil cracking cause some movement of shells in non-waterlogged soils. The author has noticed examples of these snails in pits from undoubted Iron Age and Roman contests on other sites on the gravel terraces of the Thames Valley. There is therefore uncertainty as to whether the ditch system is Roman or more recent.

9.7.4.3 All the samples contained shells of slum aquatic snails and terrestrial molluscs. The slum aquatics, *Lymnaea truncatula*, sometimes in company with *Anisus leucostoma*, probably reflected the conditions which prevailed in the bottoms of the various archaeological features. It is likely that they held stagnant water for part of the year on which these snails thrived but it dried up during the summer, preventing the establishment of a more diverse aquatic fauna. The terrestrial molluscs probably entered the contexts from the surrounding ground surface. They uniformly suggested open conditions ranging from areas of rather marshy grassland, the habitat of *Vertigo antivertigo* and *Vallonia pulchella*, to relatively dry areas, as favoured by *Pupilla muscorum* and *V. excentrica*. Most of the samples contained shells of terrestrial snails of both damp and dry ground, suggesting that these variations in habitat were at a very local scale.

9.7.4.4 It has been noted that many of the samples from Ditch 20012 and the larger ditches associated with it contained, in addition to the slum-aquatic and terrestrial molluscs, rich assemblages of aquatic molluscs

including species which require flowing water. It is implausible that Ditch 20012 had water moving along it for much of the year, it was very shallow and there was no evidence for permanent waterlogging. The other ditches in the system which contained flowing-water snails were all isolated lengths of ditch which stopped short of Ditch 20012 and the other ditches, they did not flow into each other. The shells must therefore have arrived as a result of flooding from the nearby rivers extending onto the gravel terrace. The aquatic molluscs were all species which commonly occur in the rivers and streams of the Upper Thames Valley including *Bithynia tentaculata, Planorbis planorbis, P. carinatus, Gyraulus albus, Planorbis corneus* and *Pisidium amnicum*.

9.7.5 The archaeological features at the eastern end of the site, mostly contained molluscan assemblages which included riverine elements whereas these species were absent from all but one of the contexts in Area D at the western end. It is possible that this was a results of the topography of the gravel terrace and that floods did not fully extend over Area D. There could also be a chronological factor which determined whether the riverine snails were present. This scenario would require the ditch system which related to Ditch 20012 to have been laid out and some of its shallower ditches, including the lozenge-shaped network in Area D, to have silted up before the onset of flooding. Alluviation then filled the remaining ditches. Subsequently, and after a decline in flooding, another ditch system including Ditch 20003, which did not contain flowing-water molluscs, was laid out.

9.7.5.1 Molluscs were examined from the ditches and other archaeological features in the area excavated to the SW of the current site (Wilkinson and Jacobs in Hammond et al. 2005, 9). They too all contained terrestrial and slum aquatic molluscs. In addition, *Bithynia tentaculata* was common in some of the samples and it was argued that it and the shells of some other aquatic species had been introduced by flooding. Further to the SW at Stubbs Farm, it was observed that the primary fills of Roman ditches contained shells of snails of damp grassland along with species of stagnant and temporary bodies of water (Robinson 2007). In contrast the upper fills of some of the ditches contained a much greater range of aquatic molluscs including *B. tentaculata*. It was thought likely that the flooding which carried these shells occurred after the abandonment of the settlement on that part of the site although it was uncertain whether the flooding was of late Roman or post-Roman date. To the north of the River Coln, alluvium of medieval date which contained shells of flowing-water molluscs covered the tops of the Roman ditches (Robinson 1988).

9.7.6 Conclusions

9.7.6.1 Throughout the period covered by the samples, conditions on the First Gravel Terrace at Manor Farm, Kempsford, were open. There was no evidence for scrub or even overgrown hedgerows in the vicinity of the ditches. The general environment was grassland ranging locally from damp, perhaps even marshy, to well-drained. The ditches held stagnant water for part of the year but were not part of a flowing-water drainage system. During the later part of the life of the ditch system associated with Ditch 20012 the general surface of the gravel terrace experienced flooding from the Rivers Thames and Coln. To have reached Manor Farm, the flooding must have been very extensive, covering an area of several square kilometres. The dating evidence for this field system was unsatisfactory. Limited Roman pottery was found in the ditches but many of the samples contained shells of snails which are regarded as medieval introductions. Either residuality of pottery or intrusion of shells is a possibility. Evidence from other sites in the region showed that medieval alluviation was certainly taking place but did not exclude the possibility of late Roman flooding on some parts of the gravel terrace. The purpose of the ditch system related to Ditch 20012 remains enigmatic.

10 Summary of the significance of the data

10.1 The excavation has confirmed the presence of an extensive managed landscape, of which aerial photography had revealed a limited extent. The paucity of dating evidence may be due to the site's being sufficiently far away from a settlement area for the rubbish not to accumulate to a significant extent. Subsequent re-cutting, as observed in ditches 5006, 20012 and 20030 could also remove any deposits capable of dating the original ditch. This is in direct contrast to ditches found on upland limestone or chalk landscapes where larger prehistoric ditches are still visible today. A majority of the pottery was recovered from sealed deposits and the ceramic evidence indicates that the main phase of activity occurred in the Roman period. The amount of ceramic evidence is so sparse that the features are dated based on proximity to and conformity with other dated features and similar fill types.

10.2 The paucity of finds and general absence of small features suggests that the area of the site was not used for occupation.

10.3 The development scheme proposed here is admittedly tentative but it appears that ditches laid out in the Iron Age (though perhaps not fully filled until the early Roman period) may have established the basic

lines along which the Roman fields were laid out. It is possible that this phase in fact belonged in the early Roman period, and only accidentally acquired earlier pottery. Major ditches 20012 and 20029 created the framework within which all subsequent development in this area was constrained. These correspond to field system 2 as previously recorded (Hammond *et al*. 2005). Within the fields thus defined there were two phases of cutting of what are best seen as drainage channels, although it is just possible these minor gullies were creating long thin strip fields, which then, in part of the area, had their orientations rotated in a second phase. More likely the different intensity of these channels in the different fields of the Roman landscape reflected inequalities in drainage, or different crops.

10.4 No economic data of any kind were recovered to elucidate the uses these fields were put to; the molluscan data, suggesting grassland of various natures, suffer from the possibility that all were introduced by later flooding.

10.5 Medieval and post-medieval land use cut across all of this pattern.

11 Research questions the material will address

11.1 Research will have to target elements of the site such as whether the field system fits current models of landscape development and usage on a local scale and nationally. It is clear that the major elements here are a part of a larger system of landscape organization and the detailed evidence here, particularly the phasing, needs to be considered in the light of the wider pattern visible from the air. At a regional level evidence of field systems in the upper Thames valley (Benson and Miles 1974) shows that in later Iron Age and Roman times highly organized landscapes, spread over wide areas, have been recognized in the archaeological record. In other regions such as the chalk uplands of Wessex this complexity contains more specialized enclosures (Wainwright 1979; Coe *et al.* 1995). Comparisons will have to be made to examine what if any model the field system here fits.

11.2 Can social factors be identified within the site's development when compared with other local sites such as Totterdown Lane? The latter site showed various phases of field systems superimposed on each other. Is the site placed at the margins of human activity and only utilized when demand dictated, such as in a boom period? The lack of development of the site may be due to short-lived single occupancy of the area. This supposition itself raises the question of why this area of land was not more directly settled. It could be that as seen during the excavation that this land was prone to flooding and could be described as marginal land of poor cultivation properties. However, some effort clearly was made to bring this land under cultivation, even if the attempt was short-lived. The lack of dating evidence provides a considerable barrier to full understanding of the timing of this development, but the emerging dating pattern has so far not been contradicted and work in future areas may help strengthen it.

11.3 Land management techniques and land usage questions arise when it is noted that the smaller gullies do not appear beyond the larger ditches to the east, and ditch 20012 clearly divides the field to the north from that to the south. From previous work, it had appeared that these smaller gullies might be subdividing a very large field into smaller units perhaps as paddocks for livestock, but the pattern in the northernmost field here suggests these were merely drainage channels. Do these land use patterns show different ownership and different land management techniques, or should all those minor gullies be seen as drainage?

11.4 Answers to these questions with direct importance to the site can then be further analysed when looking at the site in a wider context. Rural settlement patterns, landscape organisation, and the articulation of social relationships in the landscape are currently highlighted research topics (Taylor 2001; cf Smith 1997). Argument drawn from this site offers the chance to add to the substantial bodies of research seen in Gloucestershire in regard to the relationship of this type of rural settlement pattern with the more complex type such as seen at Totterdown Lane and also that of the richer villas. It is often said that Gloucestershire displays a very sharp divide between the villa-dominated Cotswolds and the villa-free Thames valley and it has been explained due to the lack of building stone on the gravels (Fulford 1992). This site at Manor Farm may be able to throw further light on this hypothesis especially after further excavation of the whole development site is completed. More importantly it will address questions of economic, and social development within the Thames valley itself.

11.5 The above discussion implies that it is in a wider Late Iron Age and Roman context that these deposits should be considered. Yet the dating evidence recovered is poor and there is a possibility that the deposits belong to post-Roman times. Whilst the questions of landscape organisation and development in a local and regional setting are equally valid, comparative data is either absent or at the very least much harder to come by (cf Webster 2007).

11.6 Work planned for future areas within the same site will no doubt open further questions, and help address some of those above.

12 Conclusions

12.1 The current excavations at Manor Farm have achieved the primary goal of thoroughly examining and recording the archaeological deposits on the site. It was observed during the fieldwork that dating evidence (pottery) was rare and the fieldwork strategy was altered to attempt to overcome this problem by excavating a greater proportion of undated features and extensive sieving to recover small datable objects. This latter strategy was not wholly successful but fortunately the nature of the evidence is such that the relatively few dated features have significance for many other features on the site. In essence, the excavations have examined a small part of a very extensive Roman field system. The system underwent development but without marked reorganization in direct contrast to other local sites such as Totterdown Lane where the landscape is vastly more complex and shows occupation over a long period of time. Analysis of this major difference will have a significant impact the understanding of rural economic change and landscape usage within the local and regional environs. In addition to the continuing evidence of Roman field systems there is perhaps evidence of Iron Age field systems too on the site which may have influenced the later Roman systems.

13 Updated Project Design

13.1 The fieldwork generated relatively few types of finds or deposits that were not anticipated prior to the commencement of the fieldwork and the original project design does not need updating.

13.2 The spearhead requires specialist identification, x-ray and illustration. This can be undertaken in tandem with post-excavation work.

13.3 More detailed correlation of the results achieved here with the information from aerial photography, and further research into the landscape of the surrounding area in the Roman period will be required in order to place the results more firmly in context and address the issues outlined above.

14 Proposals for Publication

14.1 The results should be published in a suitable academic outlet such as the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*. This fieldwork can be viewed as a part of a larger on-going project to investigate the archaeology of the area with several previous phases carried out by others. It has been proposed that publication of the results already completed for Areas 1–9 be published together A scheme for this has been agreed by all parties with appropriate funding and with TVAS taking the lead role for preparation of the publication report. It is now proposed that the results from Areas D to F can most appropriately be published as an addition to that work, since the sites are clearly part of a single landscape, and joint publication offers benefits in both academic and practical terms.

15 Resources and timetable

15.1

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APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of all excavated features

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Phase*	*Dating Evidence*
20105	10432	10494	Ditch	Unphased	-
20105	10433	10484–5	Ditch	Unphased	-
20105	10434	10552–3	Ditch	Unphased	-
20105	10435	10492–3	Ditch	Unphased	-
20105	10436	10495–6	Ditch	Unphased	-
20105	10437	10489–90	Ditch	Unphased	-
20105	10438	10483, 10488	Ditch	Unphased	-
20105	10439	10486–7	Ditch Terminus	Unphased	-
	10440	10491	Ditch Terminus	Unphased	-
20046	10441	10497	Gully Terminus	Unphased	-
20046	10442	10498	Gully	Unphased	-
20106	10443	10499	Gully	Unphased	-
20012	10444	10550–1	Ditch Terminus	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
20106	10445	10554	Gully	Unphased	-
20012	10446	10555–6	Ditch	2nd Century	Pottery
20046	10447	10557	Gully	Unphased	-
20012	10448	10558–9	Ditch	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
20012	10449	10560	Ditch Terminus	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
20012	10500	10561	Ditch	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
20012	10501	10562	Ditch	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
20012	10502	10568–70	Ditch	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
20012	10503	10564–5	Ditch	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
	10504	10563, 10574	Posthole	Unphased	-
20012	10505	10566	Ditch	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
20012	10506	10567	Ditch	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
20044	10507	10571–3	Gully Terminus	Unphased	-
20101	10508	10574	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
20101	10509	10575	Ditch Terminus	Roman	Spatial
20103	10510	10576	Ditch Terminus	2nd to 3rd Century	Associated ceramics
20103	10511	10577	Ditch	2nd to 3rd Century	Associated ceramics
20103	10512	10578	Ditch	2nd to 3rd Century	Pottery
20101	10514	10579–80	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
20104	10515	10581	Ditch	Unphased	-
20045	10516	10582	Gully	Unphased	-
20045	10517	10583	Gully Terminus	Unphased	-
20100	10518	10584	Gully	Unphased	-
20100	10519	10585	Gully	Unphased	-
20100	10520	10586	Gully	Unphased	-
20104	10521	10587	Ditch	Unphased	-
20101	10522	10588–9	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
	10523	10590	Ditch Terminus	Unphased	-
20044	10524	10591	Ditch	Unphased	-
20101	10525	10592	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
20104	10526	10593	Ditch	Unphased	-
20104	10527	10594	Ditch	Unphased	-
	10528	10595	Posthole	Unphased	-
	10529	10596	Posthole	Unphased	-
20104	10530	10597	Ditch	Unphased	-
20104	10531	10598	Ditch	Unphased	-
20104	10600	10650	Ditch	Unphased	-
20120	10601	10651	Ditch Terminus	Iron Age?	Spatial
20120	10602	10652	Ditch Terminus	Iron Age?	Spatial
20120	10603	10653	Ditch Terminus	Iron Age?	Spatial
20045	10604	10654	Ditch	Unphased	-
20045	10605	10655	Gully	Unphased	-
	10606	10656	Gully Terminus	Unphased	-
20120	10607	10657	Gully	Iron Age?	Spatial
20120	10608	10658	Gully	Iron Age?	Spatial
20120	10609	10659	Gully	Iron Age?	Spatial
20120	10610	10660	Gully	Iron Age?	Spatial
20120	10611	10661	Gully	Iron Age?	Spatial
20120	10612	10662	Gully Terminus	Iron Age?	Spatial
20120	10613	10663	Gully	Iron Age?	Spatial
	10614	10664	Pit	Post Medieval	-
	10615	10665	Pit	Post Medieval	-
20121	10616	10666	Ditch	Unphased	-
20121	10617	10667	Ditch	Unphased	-
20121	10618	10668	Ditch	Unphased	-
20121	10619	10669	Ditch	Unphased	-
20121	10620	10670	Ditch	Unphased	-
20121	10621	10671	Ditch	Unphased	-
20121	10622	10672	Ditch	Unphased	-
20121	10623	10673	Ditch	Unphased	-
20121	10624	10674	Ditch	Unphased	-
20120	10625	10675	Gully	Iron Age?	Spatial
20120	10626	10676	Gully	Iron Age?	Spatial
20120	10627	10677	Gully	Iron Age?	Spatial

APPENDIX 2: Pottery by context

Group	*Cut*	*Context*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*No*	*Wt*	*Date*
20103	10512	10578	WILOX	Flagon	1	48	2nd to 3rd Century
20012	10446	10555	WILOX	Jar	7	32	2nd Century
	TOTAL				*8*	*80*	

APPENDIX 3: Animal Bone by Context

Cut	*Deposit*	*No. Frags*	*Wt (g)*	*sheep/goat*	*Unident*
10614	10664	127	639	127	-
10615	10665	61	402	61	-
10616	10666	4	5	-	4
Total		**192**	**1046g**		

APPENDIX 4: Molluscs

Sample	16	17	19	20	21	23	24	25	26
Ditch	20105	20105	20105	20105	20105		20012	20012	20012
Feature	10433	10439	10434	10435	10437	10441	10444	10446	10446
Context	10484	10486	10552	10492	10489	10497	10550	10555	10556
Valvata cristata Müll.	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-
V. macrostoma Mörch	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. piscinalis (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	+	-	++	-	+
Bithynia tentaculata (L.)	+	+	+	+	++	-	+++	+	-
B. leachii (Shep.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Bithynia spp.	-	-	+	+	+++	-	+++	-	-
Carychium sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
Aplexa hypnorum (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lymnaea truncatula (Müll.)	-	-	+	+	++	+	++	++	++
L. palustris (Müll.)	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
L. peregra (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
Planorbis planorbis (L.)	+	+	-	+	++	-	+	+	-
P. carinatus (Mill.)	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+
Anisus leucostoma (Mill.)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-
A. vortex (L.)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-
Bathyomphalus contortus (L.)	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
Gyraulus albus (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	+	-	++	-	+
Planorbarius corneus (L.)	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-
Succinea or *Oxyloma* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cochlicopa sp.	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
Vertigo antivertigo (Drap.)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
V. pygmaea (Drap.)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-
Pupilla muscorum (L.)	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+
Vallonia costata (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
V. pulchella (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-
V. excentrica Sterki	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+
Vallonia sp.	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-
Punctum pygmaeum (Drap.)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Nesovitrea hammonis (Ström)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candidula gigaxii (Pfeif.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Cernuella virgata (da Costa)	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Helicella itala (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichia striolata (Pfeif.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. hispida (L.) or *plebeia* (Drap.)	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
Cepaea nemoralis (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Pisidium amnicum (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-

+ present, ++ some, +++ many

APPENDIX 4: Molluscs (cont'd)

Sample	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	35
Ditch	20012	20012	20012	20012	20012			20101
Feature	10448	10448	10449	10501	10503	10507	10507	10509
Context	10558	10559	10560	10862	10564	10571	10572	10575
Valvata cristata Müll.	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
V. macrostoma Mörch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. piscinalis (Müll.)	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-
Bithynia tentaculata (L.)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
B. leachii (Shep.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bithynia spp.	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Carychium sp.	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aplexa hypnorum (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Lymnaea truncatula (Müll.)	+++	+	+	+	+	+	-	+++
L. palustris (Müll.)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
L. peregra (Müll.)	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
Planorbis planorbis (L.)	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-
P. carinatus (Mill.)	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
Anisus leucostoma (Mill.)	+++	++	+	+	-	++	-	+++
A. vortex (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Bathyomphalus contortus (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gyraulus albus (Müll.)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Planorbarius corneus (L.)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Succinea or *Oxyloma* sp.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Cochlicopa sp.	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-
Vertigo antivertigo (Drap.)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
V. pygmaea (Drap.)	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Pupilla muscorum (L.)	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+
Vallonia costata (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. pulchella (Müll.)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. excentrica Sterki	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-
Vallonia sp.	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
Punctum pygmaeum (Drap.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nesovitrea hammonis (Ström)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Candidula gigaxii (Pfeif.)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cernuella virgata (da Costa)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
Helicella itala (L.)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Trichia striolata (Pfeif.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. hispida (L.) or *plebeia* (Drap.)	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+
Cepaea nemoralis (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pisidium amnicum (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

+ present, ++ some, +++ many

APPENDIX 4: Molluscs (cont'd)

Sample	37	38	39	40	41	41	42	43
Ditch	20100	20101		20103	20012	20120	20120	
Feature	10519	10522	10523	10510	10500	10626	10627	10606
Context	10585	10588	10590	10576	10561	10676	10677	10657
Valvata cristata Müll.	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
V. macrostoma Mörch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. piscinalis (Müll.)	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
Bithynia tentaculata (L.)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
B. leachii (Shep.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bithynia spp.	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
Carychium sp.	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-
Aplexa hypnorum (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lymnaea truncatula (Müll.)	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+
L. palustris (Müll.)	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
L. peregra (Müll.)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Planorbis planorbis (L.)	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
P. carinatus (Mill.)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Anisus leucostoma (Mill.)	-	+	+	+	++	+	+	-
A. vortex (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bathyomphalus contortus (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gyraulus albus (Müll.)	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Planorbarius corneus (L.)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
Succinea or *Oxyloma* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Cochlicopa sp.	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
Vertigo antivertigo (Drap.)	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-
V. pygmaea (Drap.)	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Pupilla muscorum (L.)	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Vallonia costata (Müll.)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. pulchella (Müll.)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. excentrica Sterki	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
Vallonia sp.	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+
Punctum pygmaeum (Drap.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nesovitrea hammonis (Ström)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candidula gigaxii (Pfeif.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Cernuella virgata (da Costa)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Helicella itala (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichia striolata (Pfeif.)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. hispida (L.) or *plebeia* (Drap.)	+++	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
Cepaea nemoralis (L.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pisidium amnicum (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

+ present, ++ some, +++ many

APPENDIX 5: Outline Publication Synopsis

The report for this area will fit within the synopsis for the report previously envisaged, entailing the addition of one extra figure and a small amount of revision to the text and tables.

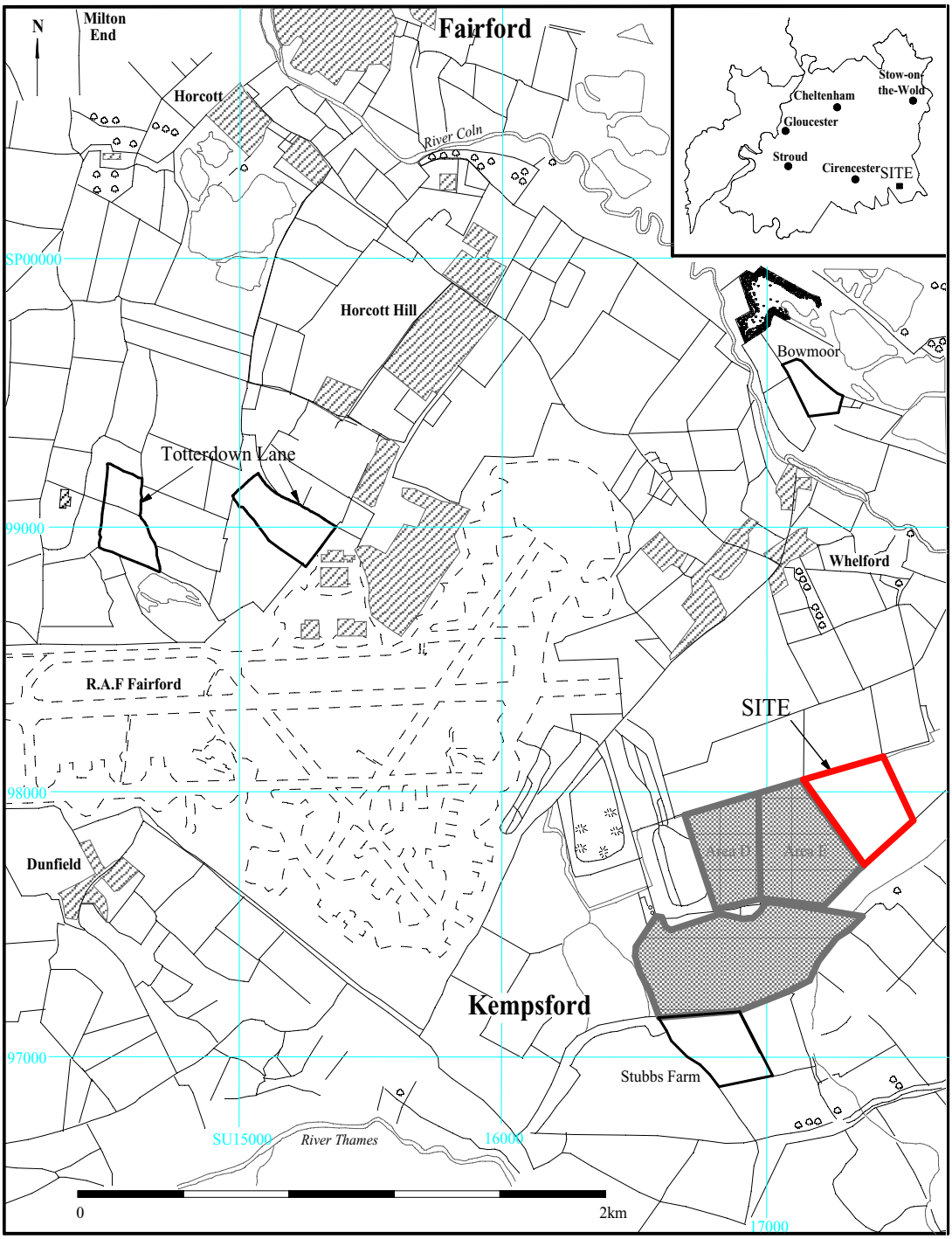


Figure 1. The site's location in Gloucestershire and local environs.

Manor Farm, Kempsford, Gloucestershire, 2007-9

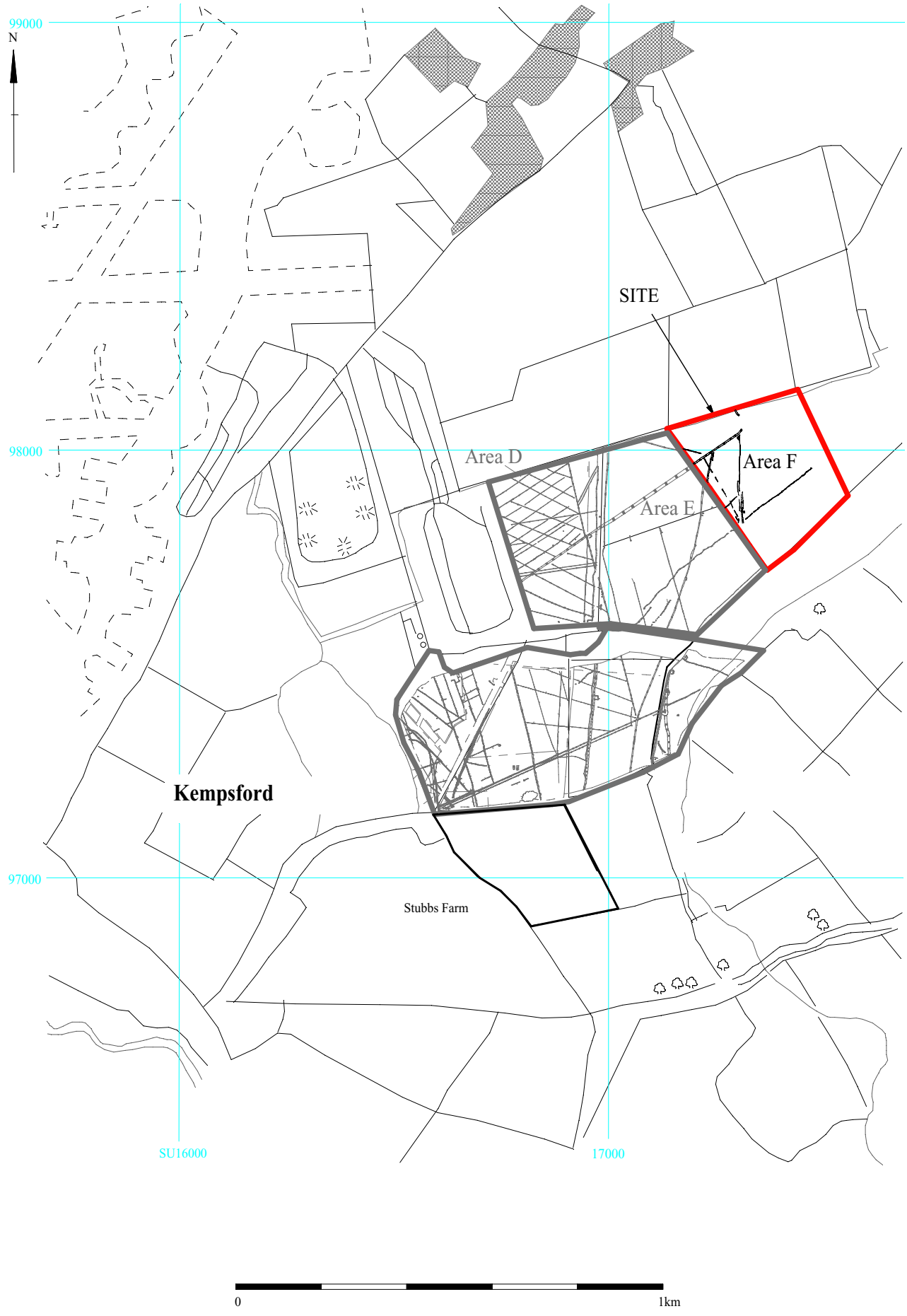
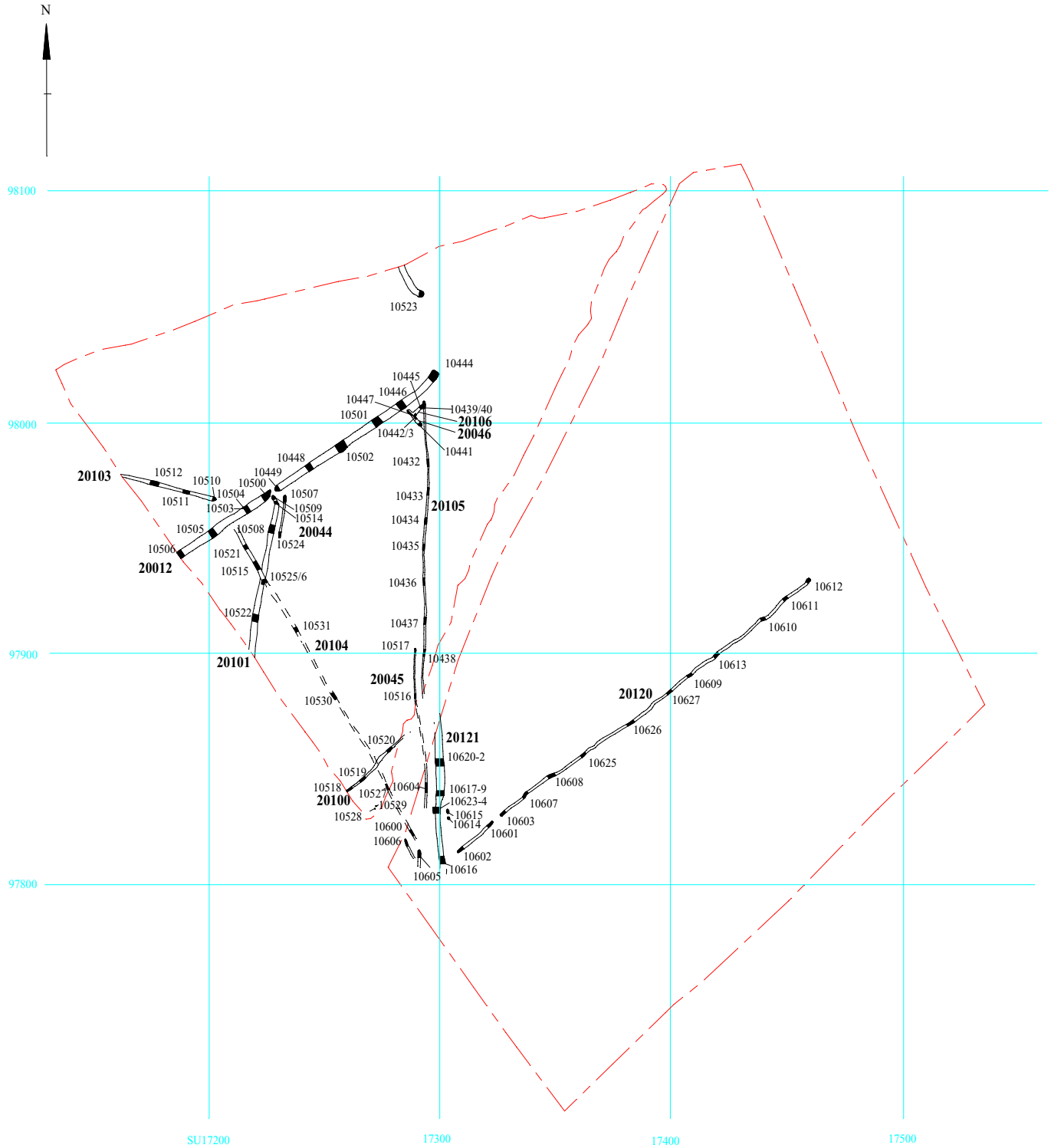


Figure 2. Location of Excavation Areas

MFK 07/160

Manor Farm, Kempsford, Gloucestershire, Area F, 2007-9



0 250m

Figure 3. Plan of all excavated features

MFK 07/160

Manor Farm, Kempsford, Gloucestershire, Area F, 2007-9

20012

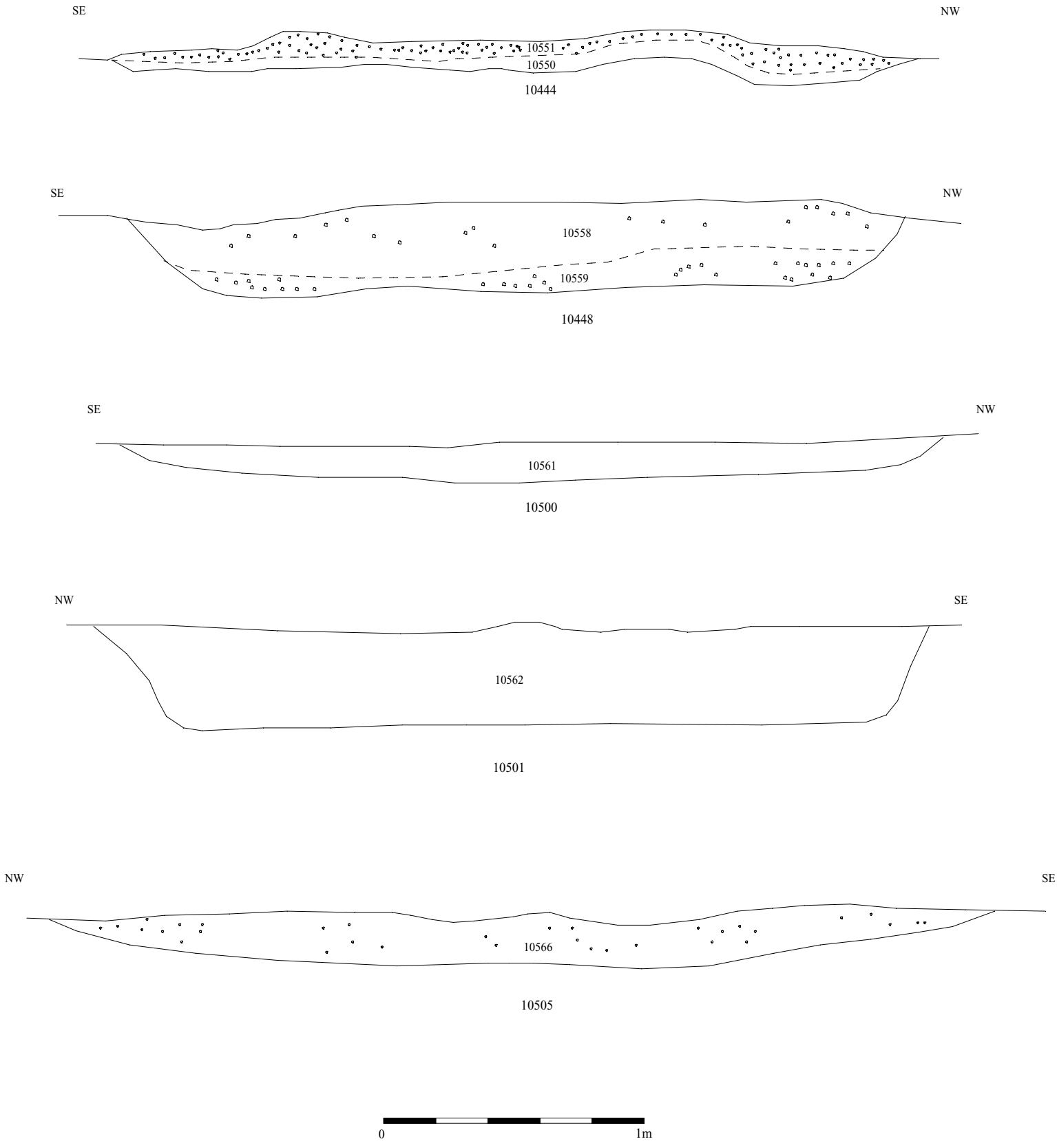


Figure 4. Selected sections (1).

MFK 07/160

Manor Farm, Kempsford, Gloucestershire, Area F, 2007-9

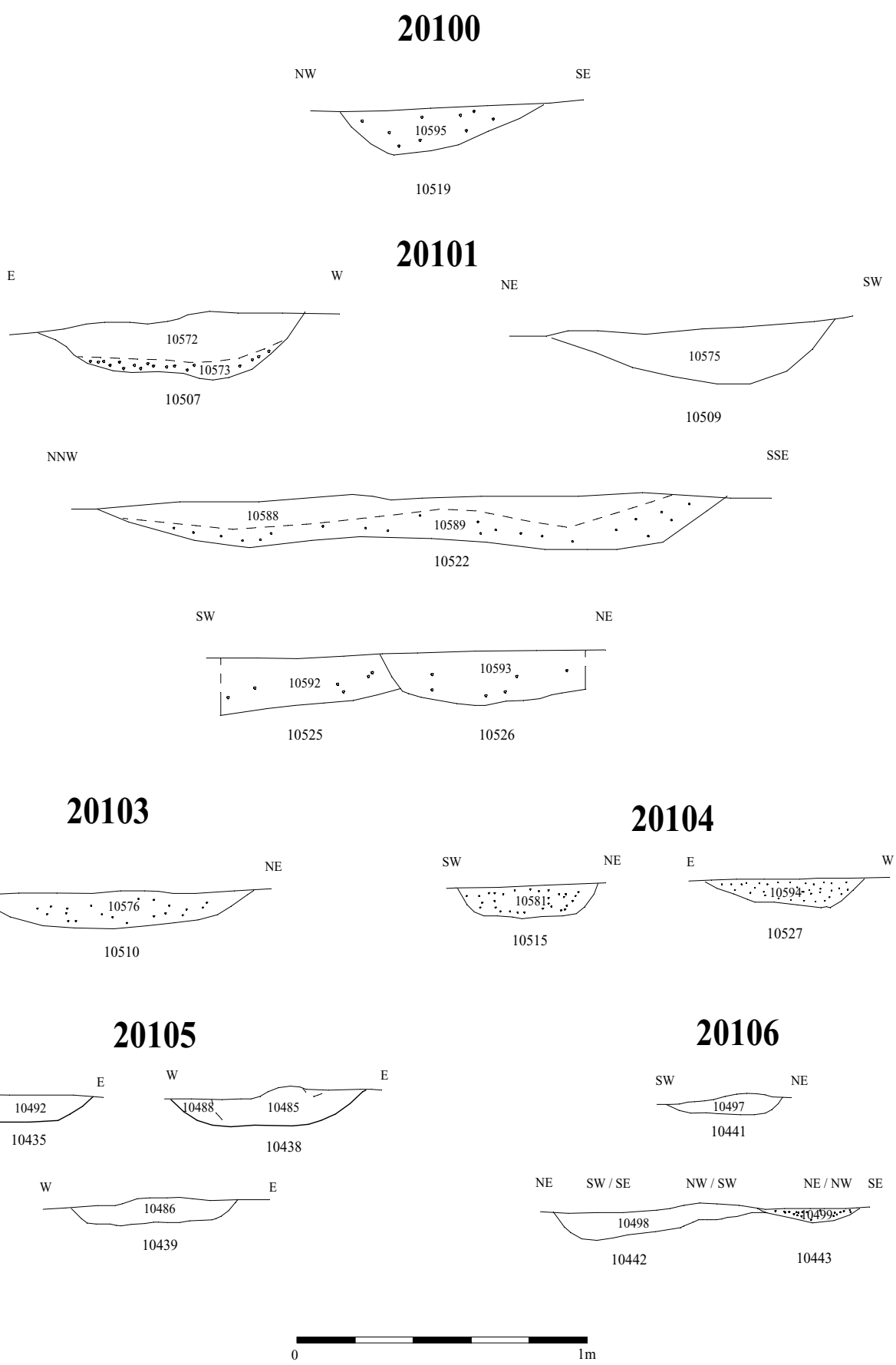
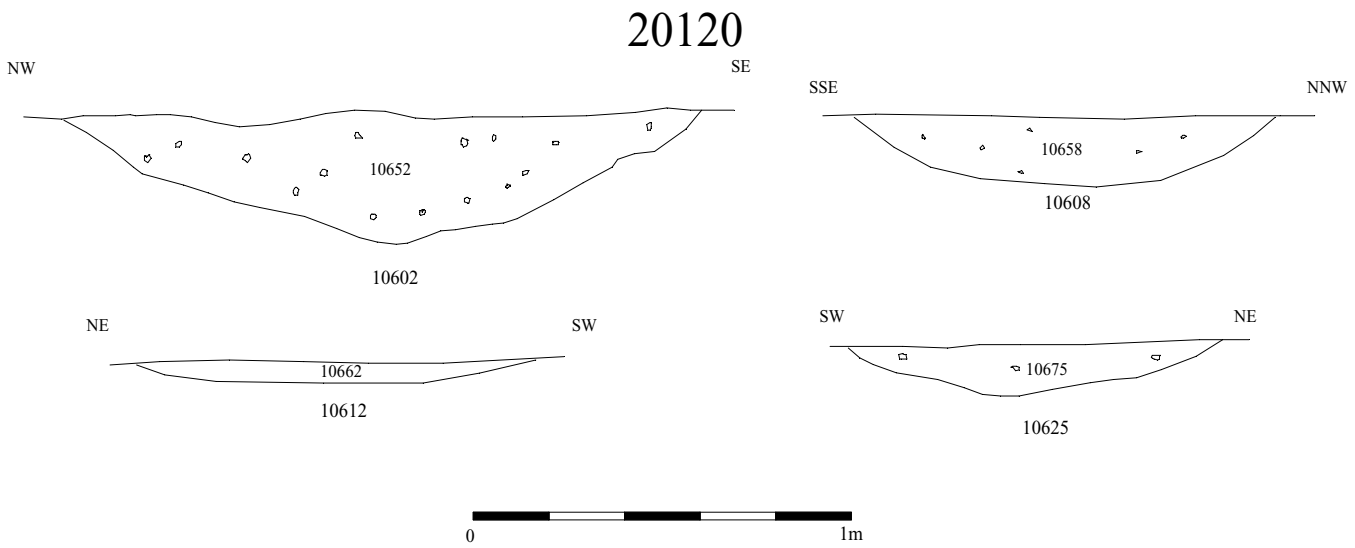
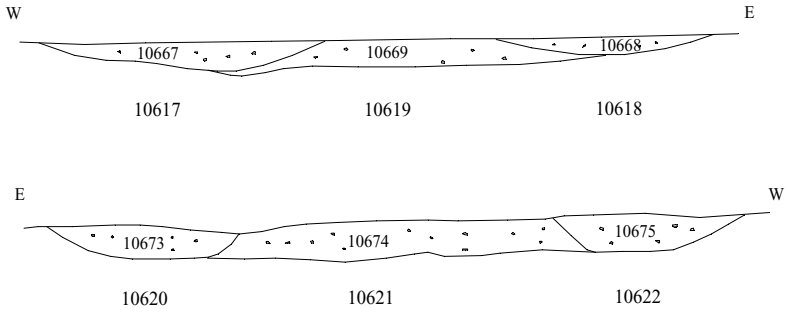


Figure 5. Selected sections (2)

MFK 07/160





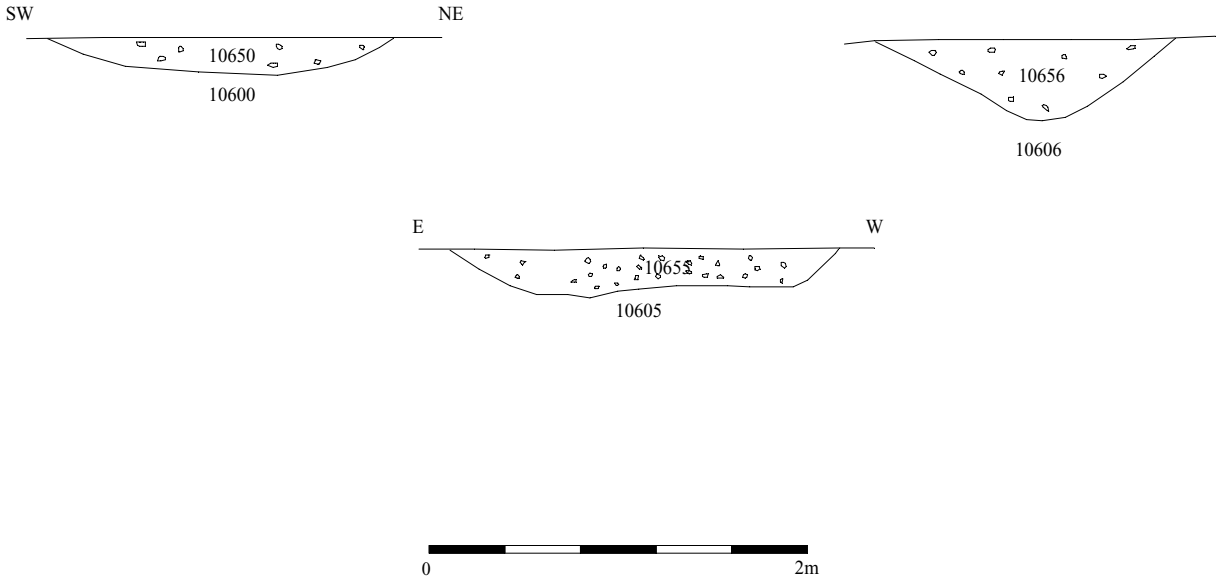
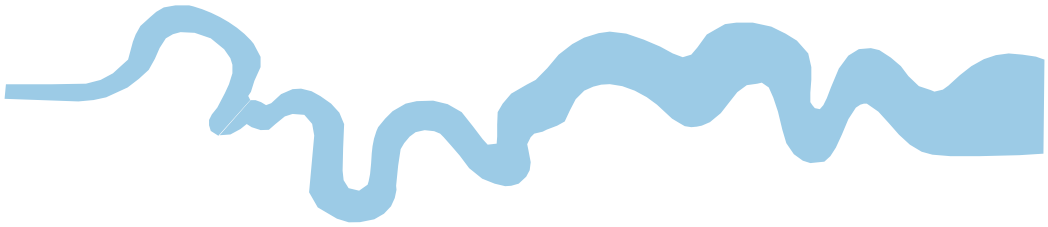


Figure 6. Selected sections (3).

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



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