

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Area E, Manor Farm, Kempsford
Gloucestershire**

Post-excavation assessment

**by Simon Cass, Andy Taylor and
James McNicoll-Norbury**

Site Code: MFK05/81

(SU1710 9780)

**Area E, Manor Farm,
Kempsford, Gloucestershire**

**A Post-Excavation Assessment
For Aggregate Industries UK Ltd**

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Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code: MFK05/81

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Contents

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Archaeological background**
- 3. The evaluation and previous excavations**
- 4. Original project objectives**
- 5. Purpose of this report**
- 6. Excavation methodology**
- 7. Results**
- 8. Phase summary**
 - 8.1 Phase 1: Iron Age*
 - 8.2 Phase 2: Roman*
 - 8.3 Phase 3: Post Medieval and modern*
 - 8.4 Unphased*
- 9. Nature and character of recovered material and statement of potential**
 - 9.1 Pottery by Jane Timby*
 - 9.2 Animal bone by Ceri Falys*
 - 9.3 Burnt clay by James McNicoll-Norbury*
 - 9.4 Environment by Mark Robinson*
- 10. Summary of the significance of the data**
- 11. Research questions the material will address**
- 12. Conclusions**
- 13. Updated project design**
- 14. Proposals for publication**
- 15. Resources and timetable**
- 16. References**

APPENDIX 1: Summary of contexts and finds

APPENDIX 2: Summary of pottery

APPENDIX 3: Animal bone

APPENDIX 4: Burnt Clay

APPENDIX 5: Molluscs

APPENDIX 6: Carbonized plant remains

APPENDIX 7: Outline publication synopsis

Area E, Manor Farm, Kempsford, Gloucestershire Post-Excavation Assessment

By Simon Cass, James McNicoll-Norbury and Andy Taylor

with contributions by Ceri Falys, Mark Robinson and Jane Timby

Report 05/81

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document outlines the potential for further analysis arising from the excavation of c. 12ha of land at Manor Farm, Kempsford, Gloucestershire (SU 1710 9780). 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.
- 1.3 The current area within the larger overall site (Area E) comprises an irregular shaped plot of land located at Manor Farm, Kempsford, Gloucestershire (SU 171 978) (Fig. 1), and covers approximately 12ha. 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 broader site was first highlighted by a field evaluation (OAU 1991) and previous excavations (Hammond 2003, Hindmarch 2003, Hancocks 2004; McNicoll-Norbury 2009) 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 century AD from the evaluation and features dated to the Iron Age and Roman periods from previous excavations.
- 1.5 In light 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 Simon Cass and Andy Taylor supervised the fieldwork with the assistance of Natasha Bennett, James Earley, Ceri Falys, Pamela Jenkins, Danielle Milbank, Jo Pine and Sean Wallis. The excavations took place between 5th September 2005 and 11th January 2006 in variable weather conditions.
- 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 the current phase of work is MFK 05/81. Accession codes will be assigned on deposition.

2 Archaeological background

- 2.1 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 been brought together for publication (Miles *et al.* 2007).
- 2.4 At Stubbs Farm, around 500m to the south-west, (Fig. 1) the linear cropmarks of the field system with trackways continue and incorporate a further rectangular enclosure and a subcircular enclosure, which have been excavated. 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 north-west of that area (i.e., west of the area reported below), 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 flourish, 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, although the 2nd century dislocation and flourish are 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 Excavations over several phases in the areas directly south and south-west of Area E (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.
- 3.2 Excavation in Area D to the west continued this landscape, and showed further elaboration within one field, apparently repeated drainage cuts (McNicoll-Norbury 2009). Several ditches continued out of that area, suggesting they should be present within Area E. Finds, again, remained scarce.

4 Original project 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 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 reported here covered an area of *c.* 12 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 also. Isolated features such as pits and postholes were all half sectioned. A catalogue of phased features and contexts is to be found in Appendix 1.
- 6.4 A range of context types across the site were sampled for environmental evidence. Sieving of these samples produced no environmental evidence but did add some tiny scraps of animal bone to the assemblage.

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 (Fig. 3). The paucity of dating evidence was a problem across the whole site as noted in previous areas of excavation (Hammond *et al.* 1993). 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 been further away from any nearby settlement.

8 Phase summary

8.1 Iron Age

- 8.1.1 Three 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.
- 8.1.2 Ditch 20005 was aligned south west-north east and was 1.20m wide and 0.22m deep terminating at its north east end (Figs 3 and 4). Six slots were excavated and from one slot (10118) two small sherds of Iron Age pottery were found. This ditch appears to line up with an Iron Age ditch in Area 8 to the south (Hindmarch 2003). It shares the same uneven characteristic as 20006 which is on the same alignment but is offset from the line of 2005 and terminates to the west of the terminal of 20005.
- 8.1.3 Ditch 20006 was aligned south west-north east and was 260m long, 1.05m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig. 5). Twenty-six slots were excavated and from one slot (10224) six small crumbs of Iron Age pottery were found. This ditch potentially represents the same boundary as ditch 20007 which has the same alignment and continues 6.5m from the north east terminus of 20006 to the edge of Area E and beyond as ditch 20120 in Area F. Ditch 20006 was cut by 20008 (slot 10042/43).
- 8.1.4 20009 was a fence line consisting of sixty-two postholes on a north east-south west alignment. Individually they varied in profile (Fig. 6) but all were generally small. The fence line continues to the south west in the haul road section of Area D (3000) but not beyond into Area 8. From just one of these (10149) pottery was found, a single sherd that was dated to the 2nd century although it should be noted that these postholes are on an identical alignment with the Iron Age ditches 20005 and 20006 and therefore may be more likely to from that date.

- 8.1.5 These features all mark a similar alignment, and ephemeral traces of this line can also be seen in the previous excavations to the south, where they were also tentatively suggested to be Iron Age. It is therefore of some note that major boundary ditch 20012 shares a similar alignment, but 160m further north. It is possible that 20012 was re-marking an earlier Iron Age line, established in conjunction with 20006 etc; or both these features were constrained by some more general landscape trend.

8.2 *Roman Period*

- 8.2.1 The Roman period sees a slight increase in the intensity of land use on the site, and again, although dating evidence was sparse, adding nothing to the dating of previous work, correlation with the previous areas suggests this took place between the 2nd–3rd centuries.
- 8.2.2 Ditch 20012 was a major ditch aligned north east-south west extending across the entire site. It was 3.0m wide and 0.37m deep (Fig. 6). A total of 9 slots were excavated but no pottery was found. The recut observed in this ditch in Area D (20017) was not observed in this area. The ditch was cut by 20003, a north-south aligned modern ditch.
- 8.2.3 The area north and south of 20012 does not display the same intensity of features that was recorded in Area D to the west. This could be due to being further away from the settlement, or reflect a different land use pattern.
- 8.2.4 Ditch 20000 (Fig. 4) represents the continuation of a ditch recorded in Area D (20029 and 20030) and maintains an identical alignment with a ditch found in Area 8 (1022) suggesting that they are all the same boundary ditch that respected 20012 in Area D
- 8.2.5 Feature 20004 consisted of a short length of fence comprising nineteen postholes that were on a north-south alignment. Each posthole was excavated but no finds were recovered; their close proximity to ditch 20000 suggests that they are of a similar date.
- 8.2.6 Ditch 20008 was another major ditch, traversing the whole of the site and was 2.15m wide but just 0.16m deep (Fig. 5). This ditch shares a similar alignment with ditch 1025 found in Area 8, Area D haul road (3002) and 20101 in Area E where it formed a gateway with ditch 20012. This makes it part of another important boundary. In slot 10042/43 it is shown to be cutting ditch 20006 an Iron Age ditch which suggests this ditch is most likely Roman; in previous work (Hindmarch 2003) this boundary had been assigned to Roman field system 3, although a surface find consisting of a sherd of medieval pottery (10108) would contradict this, however due to being unstratified it has little impact on the believed date of this ditch.
- 8.2.7 Ditch 20013 was 2.0m wide and 0.20m deep (Fig. 7). Four slots were excavated into this ditch located near the northeast corner of the site but no finds were recovered. It continues into Area F to the east where it respects the position of ditch 20012.

8.3 *Post-Medieval and Modern*

- 8.3.1 A small number of post medieval ditches and gullies were recorded on the site. Some of these had already been identified in previous areas of work and the stratigraphic evidence supports the date of these features.
- 8.3.2 Gully 20003 entered the site from the south, initially aligned SSE–NNW and traversed the whole length of the area before turning onto a due north-south alignment. It was 0.67 wide and 0.28m deep (Fig. 4). The gully was parallel to a series of modern land drains in its southern portion, then parallel to the modern field boundary in the north section.
- 8.3.3 Three land drains were identified; two on a northwest-southeast alignment that respect the modern field boundary and a third on a northeast-southwest alignment that also respects the modern field boundary.

8.4 *Unphased*

- 8.4.1 A small number of pits and postholes (10425, 10426, 10428, 10504, 10528, 10529) were fully excavated and several hundred pieces of animal bone were recovered from pits 10425, 10426 and 10428.
- 8.4.2 Two tree boles were identified and excavated on the site (10403, and 10404); no finds were recovered.

9 **Nature and character of recovered material and statement of potential**

9.1 *The Pottery by Jane Timby*

- 9.1.1 The recent phase of archaeological work resulted in the recovery of a very small assemblage of 13 sherds of pottery weighing just 12g. Nine of the pieces were very small crumbs with no surviving surfaces and cannot be reliably dated. The remaining four sherds comprise two later prehistoric, and single Roman and medieval sherds. The sherds were recovered from five contexts and are catalogued below.
- 9.1.2 Iron Age
- 9.1.2.1 Eleven sherds of likely Iron Age date were recovered from three features (10036, 10118 and 10224). The two sherds from 10118 have a fine fossil shell and limestone temper. The remaining sherds were

little more than crumbs with three small crumbs of sandy ware with sparse limestone coming from 10036 and six small crumbs of shelly/limestone ware from 10224.

9.1.3 Roman

9.1.3.1 One fragment of Central Gaulish samian from a cup Dragendorff type 27 was found within posthole 10149.

9.1.4 Medieval

9.1.4.1 A small sherd with a light green glaze on a pale white fabric, probably a jug from Laverstock Kilns, Wiltshire was found on the surface of 10108.

9.2 *Animal Bone* by Ceri Falys

9.2.1 A moderate assemblage of animal bone was recovered from seven separate contexts across the excavated area. Approximately 1100 fragments were recovered for analysis (a high quantity of very small pieces of bone made it unfeasible to count the exact number), weighing 1996g (**Appendix 3**). The preservation of the bone was generally good, however, while many of the more robust elements remained intact, the thinner fragments were highly fragmented.

9.2.2 Osteological analysis was undertaken with the purpose of identifying each piece of bone to skeletal element, side, and species, where-ever possible. Ultimately, the minimum number of individuals (MNI), both within and between the species, was determined. Duplication of identical elements and side, and differing skeletal development (age differences) were the characteristics used to indicate the presence of more than one individual. It is noted that the frequent small fragment size greatly hindered the ability to identify species of origin.

9.2.3 Each fragment was initially separated into 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. If possible, each fragment was subsequently given a more specific identification to species of origin.

9.2.4 The minimum number of individuals was determined to be four: an unidentifiable “large sized” animal, and three sheep/goat individuals. Three of the contexts appear to have contained portions of articulated sheep/goat skeletons, with context (10478) containing two individuals, however, due to lack of element duplication, these contexts could only confidently determined that three individuals were represented, instead of four. Context (10475) primarily contained the head, chest (ribs and vertebrae) and pelvis of an adult sheep/goat. The remains from context (10476) consisted of the chest and lower leg (i.e. left tibia). As already mentioned, context (10478) contained the remains of two sheep/goat individuals, one adult and one foetal. The adult was represented by primarily the chest and limbs, while the baby appeared to be very much complete, with hundreds of very small unfused bone fragments (which ultimately were very difficult to count).

9.2.5 No evidence of butchery practices was observed, and no further information could be derived from these skeletal remains.

9.3 *Burnt Clay* by James McNicoll-Norbury

9.3.1 Small amounts of burnt clay were recovered from both gullies and ditches. 97 fragments weighing 147g were recovered from five features (Appendix 4). 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 although the majority of the finds came from post-medieval ditches.

9.4 *Environment* by Mark Robinson

9.4.1 A total of 14 bulk soil samples were taken from the area, primarily for the investigation of carbonised 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.

9.4.1.1 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 in Appendix 5. The results for those samples to contain seeds are given in Appendix 6.

9.4.2 **Results**

9.4.2.1 Mollusc shells were present in all the samples and the same three ecological groups as in Area D could be recognized (terrestrial grassland, slum aquatic and flowing aquatic). Samples from a couple of sections through the presumed Iron Age ditches, Sample 8 from Context 10371 of Ditch 20006 and Sample 3 from Context 10180 of Ditch 20005, contained shells of the slum aquatic groups, particularly *Lymnaea truncatula* and the terrestrial group including *Vertigo pygmaea* and *Vallonia pulchella*.

However, the assemblages from two other samples from these ditches, Sample 5 from Context 10297 of Ditch 20006 and Sample 4 from Context 10189 of Ditch 20005, also contained shells of *Bithynia tentaculata*.

- 9.4.2.2 The samples from Ditch 20012 and the ditches related to it, for example Sample 13 from Context 10465 from Ditch 20012 itself, contained diverse aquatic faunas including the snail *B. tentaculata*, a species requiring the flowing water of a river or a stream. The flowing-water bivalve mollusc *Pisidium amnicum* was present in some of the samples. There was a range of species of "catholic" water snails which occur in most freshwater habitats other than the worst stagnant "slums" such as *Planorbis planorbis*, *Planorbis carinatus* and the large ramshorn snail *Planorbis corneus*. The slum aquatic snail *Lymnaea truncatula* was also very abundant in these samples. There was only a slight presence of shells of terrestrial molluscs, which comprised the same open-country species as noted for other samples.
- 9.4.2.3 Shells of terrestrial mollusc predominated in the samples from various pits such as Sample 10 from Context 10476 of Pit 10426 and samples from Ditch 20003, which cut Ditch 20012, such as Sample 1 from Context 10097. These samples only contained a few examples of *Lymnaea truncatula*. *Vallonia excentrica*, which is favoured by dry open habitats was present in several of these samples and numerous in Sample 1.
- 9.4.2.4 The majority of samples from Area E contained shells of either or both of *Candidula gigaxii* and *Cerņuella virgata*. *C. gigaxii* was well represented in Sample 9 from Context 10475 of Pit 10425.
- 9.4.2.5 Carbonized remains were found in four samples from Area E (Appendix 6) but they only comprised a very few grains of free-threshing *Triticum* sp. (rivet or bread wheat) and a couple of seeds of *Polygonum aviculare* agg. (knotgrass).
- 9.4.3 **Interpretation**
- 9.4.3.1 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).
- 9.4.3.2 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 few grains of free-threshing *Triticum* sp. (rivet or bread wheat) from five of the samples 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.
- 9.4.3.3 The mollusc assemblages from the "Roman" ditch system show a post-Roman characteristic with the occurrence of *Candidula gigaxii* and *Cerņuella 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 contexts 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.
- 9.4.3.4 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 antiveritigo* 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.
- 9.4.3.5 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*.

9.4.3.6 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. There could 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. Flowing-water molluscs were also absent from the pits, suggesting that they belonged to either the earliest or the latest part of the sequence.

9.4.4 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, Kempford, 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).

9.4.5 **Conclusions**

9.4.5.1 Throughout the period covered by the samples, conditions on the First Gravel Terrace at Manor Farm, Kempford, 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 subsequent ditch system represented by Ditch 20003 was laid out when any flooding was no longer severe. It is highly likely that it was medieval or more recent. The purpose of the ditch system related to Ditch 20012 remains enigmatic. The lack of linkage with Ditch 20012 showed that it was not for drainage but the lozenge shape of the small areas demonstrated by the ditches in Area D seems curious as stock enclosures even if hedged.

10 **Summary of the significance of the data**

10.1 The excavation has confirmed the continuation of the Roman managed landscape recorded in earlier work. The paucity of dating evidence continues to present problems, although the stratigraphic development follows the same pattern revealed previously. The ceramic evidence is so sparse from his phase of work, however, that the features are dated based on proximity to and conformity with other dated features and similar fill types.

10.2 Intriguingly, this phase of work has opened the possibility that the Roman layout of fields was influenced by an earlier, ?Iron Age predecessor, although this suggestion is only tentative.

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 organisation 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 organised landscapes, over widespread areas, have been recognised in the archaeological record. In other regions such as the chalk uplands of Wessex this complexity contains more specialised 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 examining the fact that only one system being seen here shows only limited development of the site 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 been utilised 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.

- 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 to the south. Are these smaller gullies subdividing larger fields (or just one such field) into smaller units and if so why? These smaller paddocks may be for livestock, which may account for the small enclosure seen in this area. Do they show different ownership where different land management techniques are used? Although these subdivisions are smaller than the large square fields, an area of some 40m by 250m would still be a substantial plot of land.
- 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). Postulation and 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 organization and development in a local and regional setting are equally valid, comparative data are either absent or at the very least much harder to come by (cf. Webster 2007).

12 Conclusions

- 12.1 The 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 relatively few well 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 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 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.
- 13.3 The question of the possibility of this landscape being in fact post-Roman needs to be explored if possible, although since the only evidence from this comes from snails, which might be intrusive, it may prove intractable.

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 already been proposed that publication of the results for Areas D-F 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.

14.2 It would be appropriate for the results from Areas D, E and F to be included in the same report.

15 Resources and timetable

15.1

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APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of all excavated features

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating Evidence</i>
20000	10000	10050	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
20000	10000	10051	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
20000	10000	10052	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
20001	10001	10053	Gully	Roman	Associated Ceramics
20000	10002	10054	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
20000	10002	10055	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
20000	10002	10056	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
20000	10003	10057	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
20000	10003	10058	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
20000	10003	10059	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
20000	10004	10060	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
20000	10004	10061	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
20000	10004	10062	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
20004	10005	10065	Posthole	Unphased	-
20004	10006	10066	Posthole	Unphased	-
20004	10007	10067	Posthole	Unphased	-
20004	10008	10068	Posthole	Unphased	-
20001	10009	10063	Gully	Roman	Associated Ceramics
20001	10010	10064	Gully	Roman	Associated Ceramics
20004	10011	10069	Posthole	Unphased	-
20004	10012	10070	Posthole	Unphased	-
20004	10013	10071	Posthole	Unphased	-
20004	10014	10072	Posthole	Unphased	-
20004	10015	10073	Posthole	Unphased	-
20004	10016	10074	Posthole	Unphased	-
20004	10017	10075	Posthole	Unphased	-
20004	10018	10076	Posthole	Unphased	-
20004	10019	10077	Posthole	Unphased	-
20004	10020	10078	Posthole	Unphased	-
20000	10021	10079	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
20000	10021	10080	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
20000	10021	10081	Ditch	Roman	Spatial
20003	10022	10082	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
	10023	10090	Land Drain	Post Medieval	-
	10023	10091	Land Drain	Post Medieval	-
	10023	10092	Land Drain	Post Medieval	-
20006	10023	10382	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
	10024	10089	Land Drain	Post Medieval	-
20002	10025	10083	Gully	2nd Century	Associated Ceramics
20004	10026	10084	Posthole	Unphased	-
20004	10027	10085	Posthole	Unphased	-
20004	10028	10086	Posthole	Unphased	-
20004	10029	10087	Posthole	Unphased	-
20004	10030	10088	Posthole	Unphased	-
20003	10031	10093	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20002	10032	10094	Gully	2nd Century	Associated Ceramics
20003	10033	10095	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20003	10034	10096	Gully	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20003	10035	10097	Gully	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20003	10036	10098	Gully	Iron Age	Pottery
20003	10037	10099	Gully	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20003	10038	10150	Gully	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20003	10039	10151	Gully	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20008	10040	10152	Ditch	13th-14th Century	Associated Ceramics
20008	10041	10153	Ditch	13th-14th Century	Associated Ceramics
20008	10042	10154	Ditch	13th-14th Century	Associated Ceramics
20006	10043	10155	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20008	10044	10156	Ditch	13th-14th Century	Associated Ceramics
20008	10045	10157	Ditch	13th-14th Century	Associated Ceramics
20008	10046	10158	Ditch	13th-14th Century	Associated Ceramics
20009	10047	10159	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10048	10160	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10049	10161	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10100	10162	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10101	10163	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10102	10164	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10103	10165	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10104	10166	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10105	10167	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10106	10168	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20008	10107	10169	Ditch	13th-14th Century	Associated Ceramics
20008	10108	10170	Ditch	13th-14th Century	Pottery

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating Evidence</i>
20009	10109	10171	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10110	10172	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10111	10173	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10112	10174	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10113	10175	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10114	10176	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20008	10115	10177	Ditch	13th-14th Century	Associated Ceramics
20008	10115	10178	Ditch	13th-14th Century	Associated Ceramics
20005	10116	10179	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20005	10117	10180	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20005	10117	10184	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20005	10118	10181	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
20005	10118	10182	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20005	10119	10183	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20005	10119	10185	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20005	10120	10186	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20005	10120	10187	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20005	10120	10188	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20005	10121	10189	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20005	10121	10190	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20005	10121	10191	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20005	10121	10192	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20009	10122	10193	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10123	10194	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10124	10195	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10125	10196	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10126	10197	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10127	10198	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10128	10199	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10129	10250	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10130	10251	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10131	10252	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10132	10253	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10133	10254	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10134	10255	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10135	10256	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10136	10257	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10137	10258	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10138	10259	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10139	10260	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10140	10261	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10141	10262	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10142	10263	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10143	10264	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10144	10265	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10145	10266	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10146	10267	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10147	10268	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10148	10269	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10149	10270	Posthole	2nd Century?	Pottery
20009	10200	10271	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10201	10272	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10202	10273	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10203	10274	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10204	10275	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10205	10276	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10206	10277	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10207	10278	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10208	10279	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10209	10280	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10210	10281	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10211	10282	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10212	10283	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10213	10284	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10214	10285	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10215	10286	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10216	10287	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10217	10288	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10218	10289	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10219	10290	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10220	10291	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10221	10292	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20009	10222	10293	Posthole	2nd Century?	Spatial
20006	10223	10297	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating Evidence</i>
20006	10224	10294	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
20006	10225	10295	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
	10226	10296	Ditch	Unphased	-
	10226	10299	Ditch	Unphased	-
20006	10227	10298	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10228	10350	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10229	10351	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10230	10352	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10230	10354	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10231	10353	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10232	10355	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10233	10356	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10234	10357	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10235	10358	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10235	10359	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10236	10360	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10237	10362	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10237	10363	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10238	10364	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10239	10365	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10240	10366	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10241	10367	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10241	10368	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10242	10369	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10243	10370	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10244	10371	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10245	10372	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10245	10373	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10246	10374	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10246	10375	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10247	10376	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20006	10248	10377	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20007	10249	10378	Ditch	Iron Age?	Spatial
20007	10300	10379	Ditch	Iron Age?	Spatial
20010	10301	10380	Ditch	Post Medieval	Pottery
20010	10302	10381	Ditch	Post Medieval	Pottery
20008	10400	10450	Ditch	13th-14th Century	Associated Ceramics
20008	10401	10451	Ditch	13th-14th Century	Associated Ceramics
20008	10402	10452	Ditch	13th-14th Century	Associated Ceramics
	10403	10453	Tree Bole	Unphased	-
	10404	10454	Tree Bole	Unphased	-
20003	10405	10455	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20003	10406	10456	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20012	10407	10457	Ditch	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
20003	10408	10458	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20003	10409	10459	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20003	10410	10460	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20003	10411	10461	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20003	10412	10462	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20003	10413	10463	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20003	10414	10464	Ditch	Iron Age	Associated Ceramics
20012	10415	10465	Ditch	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
20012	10416	10466	Ditch	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
20012	10417	10467	Ditch	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
20012	10418	10468	Ditch	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
20012	10419	10469	Ditch	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
20012	10420	10470	Ditch	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
20012	10421	10471	Ditch	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
20012	10422	10472	Ditch	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
20012	10423	10473	Ditch	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
20012	10424	10474	Ditch	2nd Century	Associated ceramics
	10425	10475	Pit	Unphased	-
	10426	10476	Pit	Unphased	-
20013	10427	10477	Ditch	2nd to 3rd Century?	Associated ceramics
	10428	10478	Pit?	Unphased	-
20013	10429	10479	Ditch	2nd to 3rd Century?	Associated ceramics
20013	10430	10480	Ditch	2nd to 3rd Century?	Associated ceramics
20013	10431	10481	Ditch	2nd to 3rd Century?	Associated ceramics

APPENDIX 2: Pottery by context

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
20001	131	189	CGSAM		2	10	2 nd century
20002	211	276	GW		1	5	Roman
20005	10118	10181	IASHELL		2	5	Iron Age
20003	10036	10098	SANDWARE		3	3	Iron Age
20009	10149	10270	SAMIAN	Cup	1	3	2 nd Century
20006	10224	10294	SHELL		6	4	Iron Age or Medieval
20008	10108	Surface	GRGLAZE	Jug	1	4	13 th to 14 th Century
<i>TOTAL</i>					<i>16</i>	<i>34g</i>	

APPENDIX 3: Animal Bone by Context

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No. Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Medium</i>
10107	10169	16	38	5	-
10120	10187	13	41	-	-
10226	10296	1	1	-	-
10227	10298	1	5	-	1 Sheep/goat inter phalanx R
10425	10475	350+	610	-	Sheep/goat skeleton – skull, mand, pelvis, ribs,
10426	10476	224	461	-	Sheep/goat skeleton – ribs, tib L, vert
10428	10478	500+	810	-	2 x sheep/goat sk: 1; adult 1 foetal
Total / MNI		1100+	1966	MNI = 1	MNI = 3

APPENDIX 4: Fired clay by Context

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>No of pieces</i>	<i>Wt(g)</i>
20003	10035	10097	45	74
20003	10036	10098	42	62
20006	10224	10371	2	2
20010	10301	10380	2	5
	10425	10475	6	4
	Total		97	147

APPENDIX 5: Molluscs

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ditch	20003	20008	20005	20005	20006			20006	(pit)
Feature	10035	10107	10117	10121	10223	10226	10230	10244	10425
Context	10097	10169	10180	10189	10297	10296	10352	10371	10475
<i>Valvata cristata</i> Müll.	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>V. piscinalis</i> (Müll.)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i> (L.)	-	+++	-	++	+	-	+++	-	-
<i>B. leachii</i> (Shep.)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bithynia</i> spp.	-	++	-	+	+	-	++	-	-
<i>Carychium</i> sp.	++	+	-	-	+	++	-	+	-
<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> (Müll.)	+	++	++	+++	++	+++	+++	+++	+
<i>L. palustris</i> (Müll.)	-	++	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
<i>L. peregra</i> (Müll.)	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Planorbis planorbis</i> (L.)	-	+	-	-	-	-	++	-	-
<i>P. carinatus</i> (Mill.)	-	+	-	+	+	-	++	-	-
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> (Mill.)	-	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+
<i>A. vortex</i> (L.)	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Bathymphalus contortus</i> (L.)	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Gyraulus albus</i> (Müll.)	-	++	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Armiger crista</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Planorbarius corneus</i> (L.)	-	++	-	+	-	-	++	-	-
<i>Succinea</i> or <i>Oxyloma</i> sp.	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
<i>Vertigo antivertigo</i> (Drap.)	-	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+
<i>V. pygmaea</i> (Drap.)	+	+	++	+	+	-	-	++	+
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (L.)	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+
<i>Vallonia costata</i> (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>V. pulchella</i> (Müll.)	-	+	++	+	+	+	-	+	-
<i>V. excentrica</i> Sterki	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	++	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i> (Drap.)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i> (Ström)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i> (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Candidula gigaxii</i> (Pfeif.)	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	++
<i>Cerņuella virgata</i> (da Costa)	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
<i>Trichia striolata</i> (Pfeif.)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>T. hispida</i> (L.) or <i>plebeia</i> (Drap.)	+++	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i> (L.)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Helix aspersa</i> Müll.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> (Müll.)	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-

+ present, ++ some, +++ many

APPENDIX 5: Molluscs (cont'd)

Sample	13	14	10	11	12
Ditch	20012	20013	(pit)	20009	20003
Feature	10415	10427	10426	10400	10405
Context	10465	10477	10476	10450	10455
<i>Valvata cristata</i> Müll.	-	+	-	+	-
<i>V. piscinalis</i> (Müll.)	+	-	-	+	-
<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i> (L.)	+++	++	-	+++	-
<i>B. leachii</i> (Shep.)	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bithynia</i> spp.	+++	+	-	++	-
<i>Carychium</i> sp.	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> (Müll.)	+++	++	+	+	+
<i>L. palustris</i> (Müll.)	++	-	-	+	-
<i>L. peregra</i> (Müll.)	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Planorbis planorbis</i> (L.)	+++	++	-	++	-
<i>P. carinatus</i> (Mill.)	++	+	-	+	-
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> (Mill.)	++	++	+	+	-
<i>A. vortex</i> (L.)	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bathyomphalus contortus</i> (L.)	+	-	-	+	-
<i>Gyraulus albus</i> (Müll.)	+	+	-	+	-
<i>Armiger crista</i> L.	+	+	-	-	-
<i>Planorbarius corneus</i> (L.)	++	+	-	++	-
<i>Succinea</i> or <i>Oxyloma</i> sp.	-	-	-	+	+
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	+	-	+	+	-
<i>Vertigo antivertigo</i> (Drap.)	+	-	-	+	+
<i>V. pygmaea</i> (Drap.)	-	+	-	+	-
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (L.)	+	-	+	+	-
<i>Vallonia costata</i> (Müll.)	-	-	+	-	-
<i>V. pulchella</i> (Müll.)	-	-	-	-	-
<i>V. excentrica</i> Sterki	-	+	+	-	+
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	-	-	+	+	-
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i> (Drap.)	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i> (Ström)	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i> (Müll.)	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Candidula gigaxii</i> (Pfeif.)	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Cerņuella virgata</i> (da Costa)	-	-	-	+	+
<i>Trichia striolata</i> (Pfeif.)	-	-	+	-	-
<i>T. hispida</i> (L.) or <i>plebeia</i> (Drap.)	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i> (L.)	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Helix aspersa</i> Müll.	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pisidium ammicum</i> (Müll.)	-	+	-	+	-

APPENDIX 6: Carbonized Plant Remains

Area		E	E	E	E
Sample		1	5	8	11
Ditch		20003	20006	20006	20009
Feature		10035	10223	10244	10400
Context		10097	10297	10371	10450
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> agg. - seed	knotgrass	2	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - free-threshing grain	rivet or bread wheat	2	1	1	1

APPENDIX 7: Outline Publication Synopsis

It is anticipated that adding the details for this area to the report previously envisaged will involve only a modest amount of additional text, alterations to some tables, and the addition of two or three extra figures. No major change in structure will be required to permit this integration.

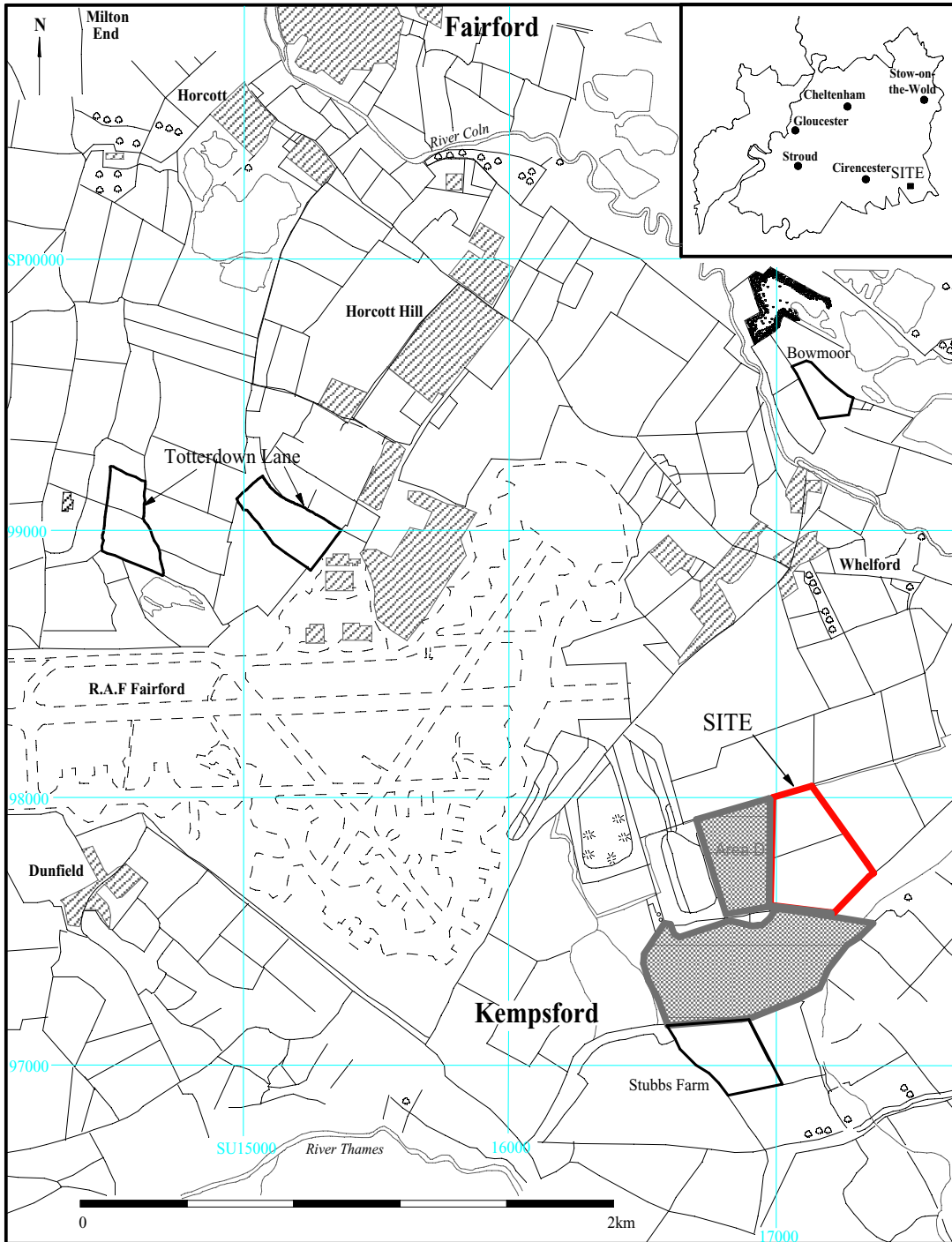


Figure 1. The site's location in Gloucestershire and local environs.

Manor Farm, Kempford, Gloucestershire, 2005

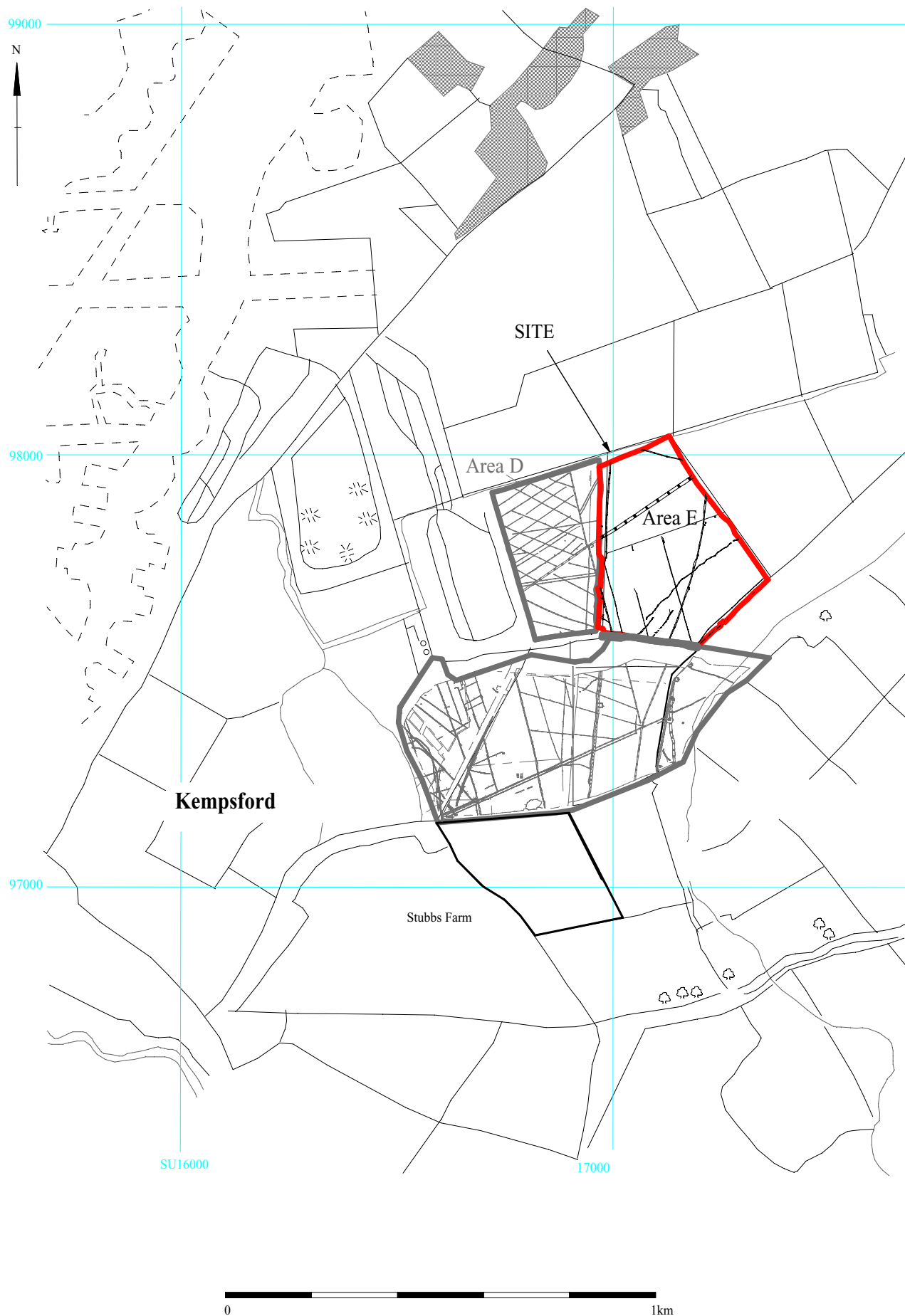
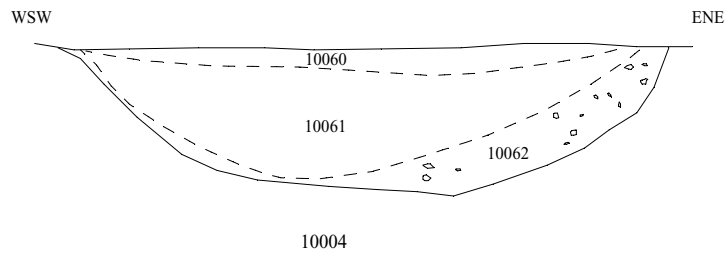
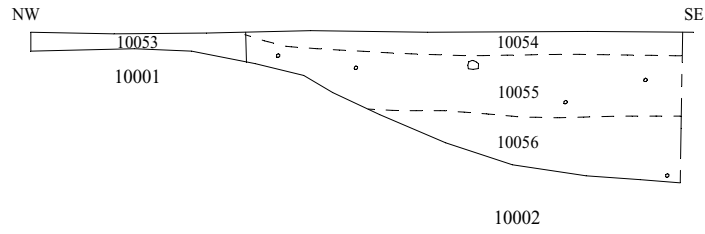


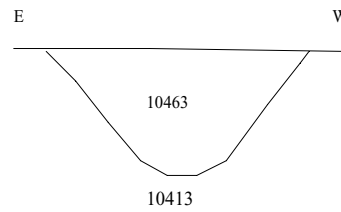
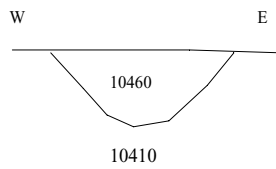
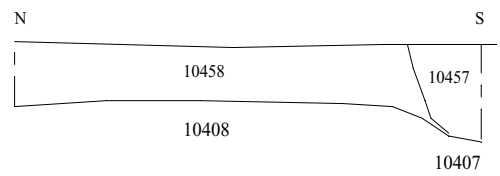
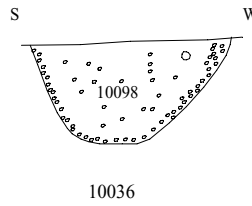
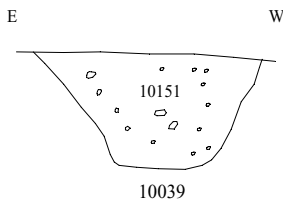
Figure 2. Location of Excavation Areas

Manor Farm, Kempford, Gloucestershire, Area E, 2005

20000



20003



20005

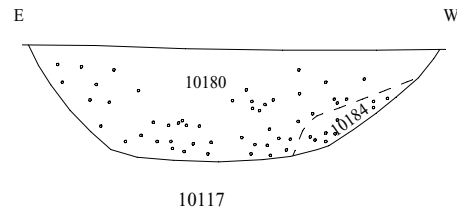
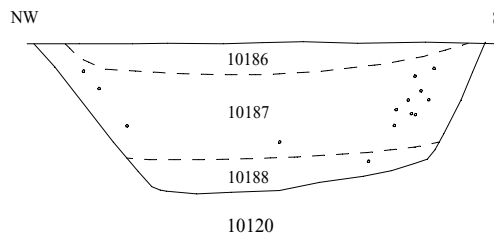
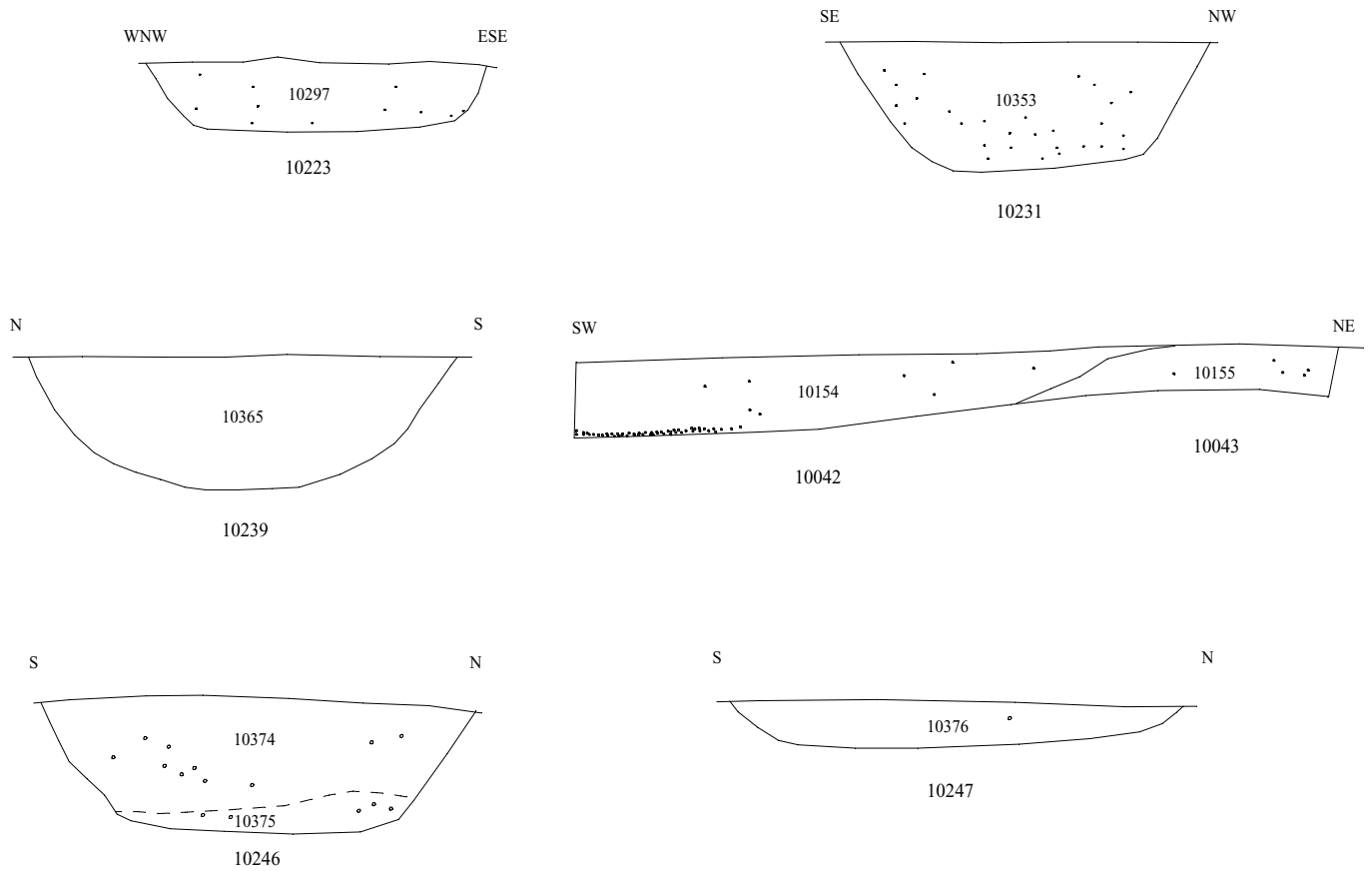


Figure 4. Selected sections (1).

Manor Farm, Kempford, Gloucestershire, Area E, 2005

20006



20008

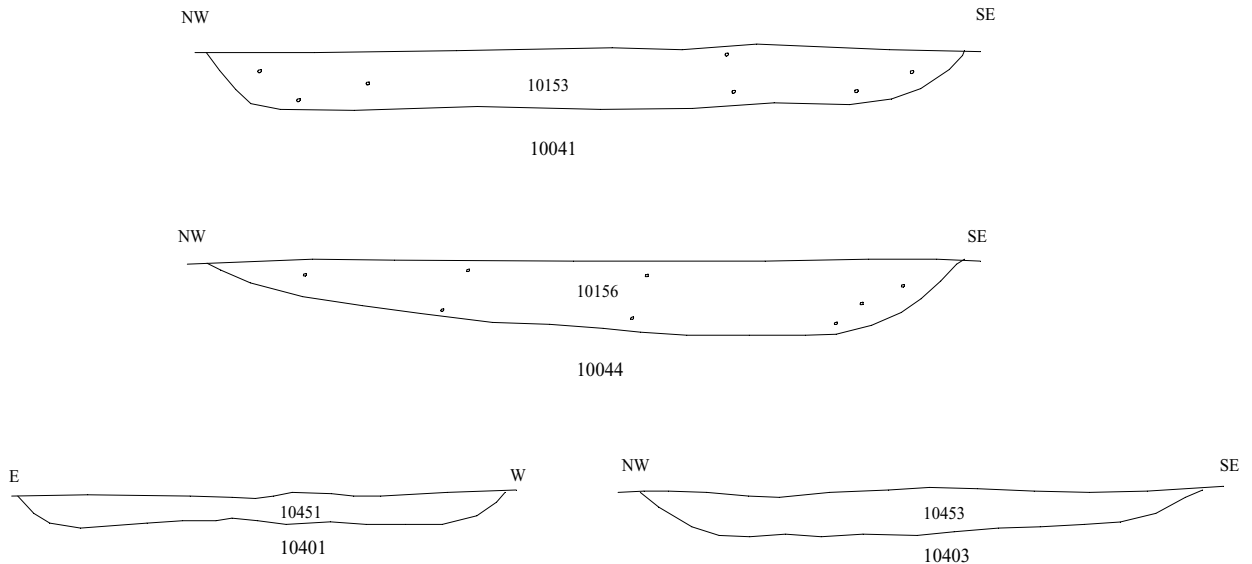
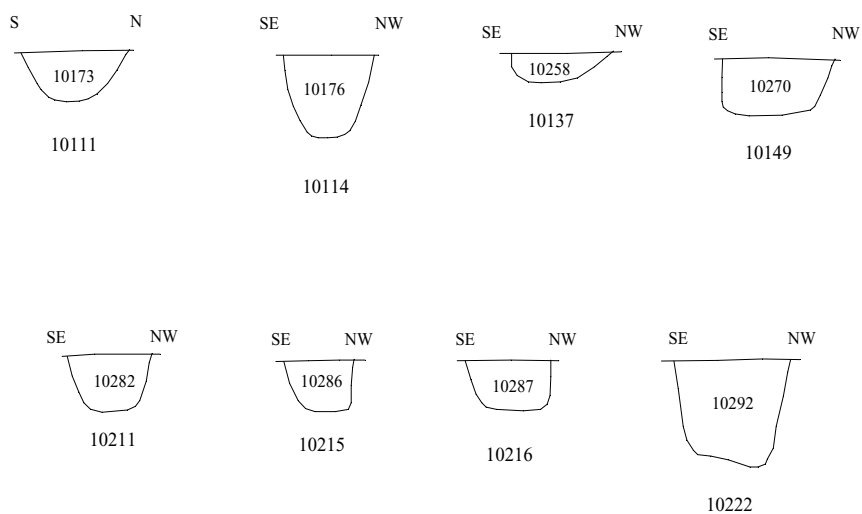


Figure 5. Selected sections (2).

Manor Farm, Kempford, Gloucestershire, Area E, 2005

20009



20012

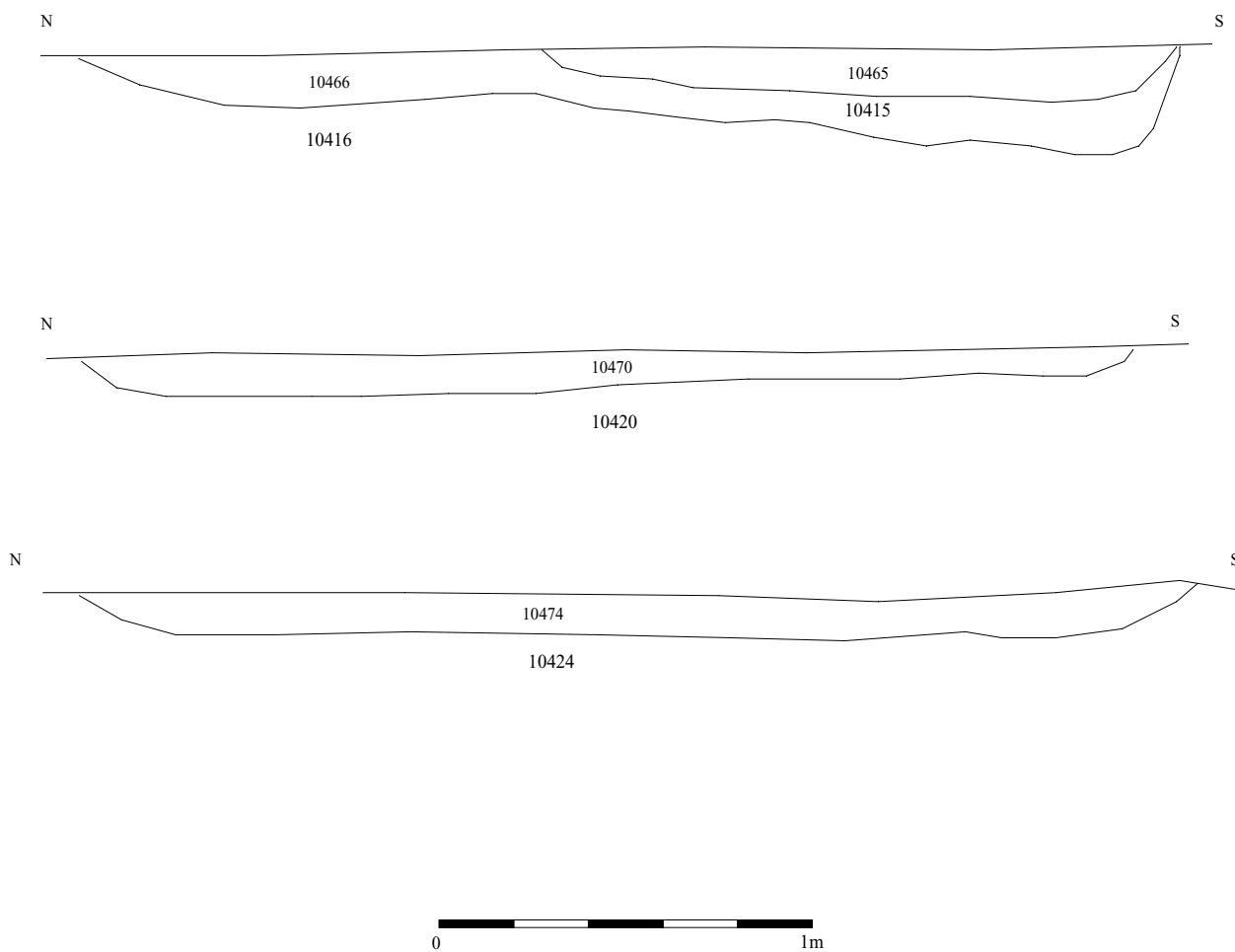


Figure 6. Selected sections (3).

Manor Farm, Kempsford, Gloucestershire, Area E, 2005

20013

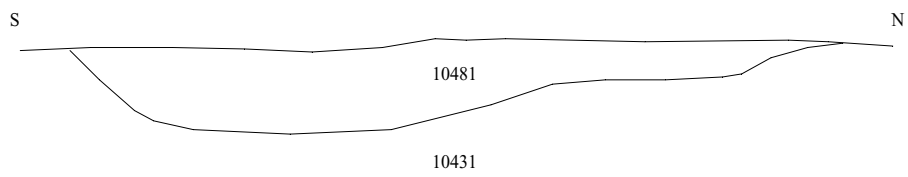
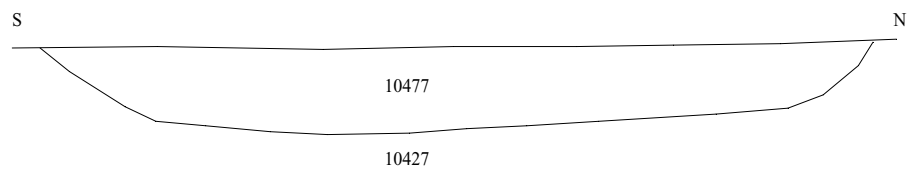
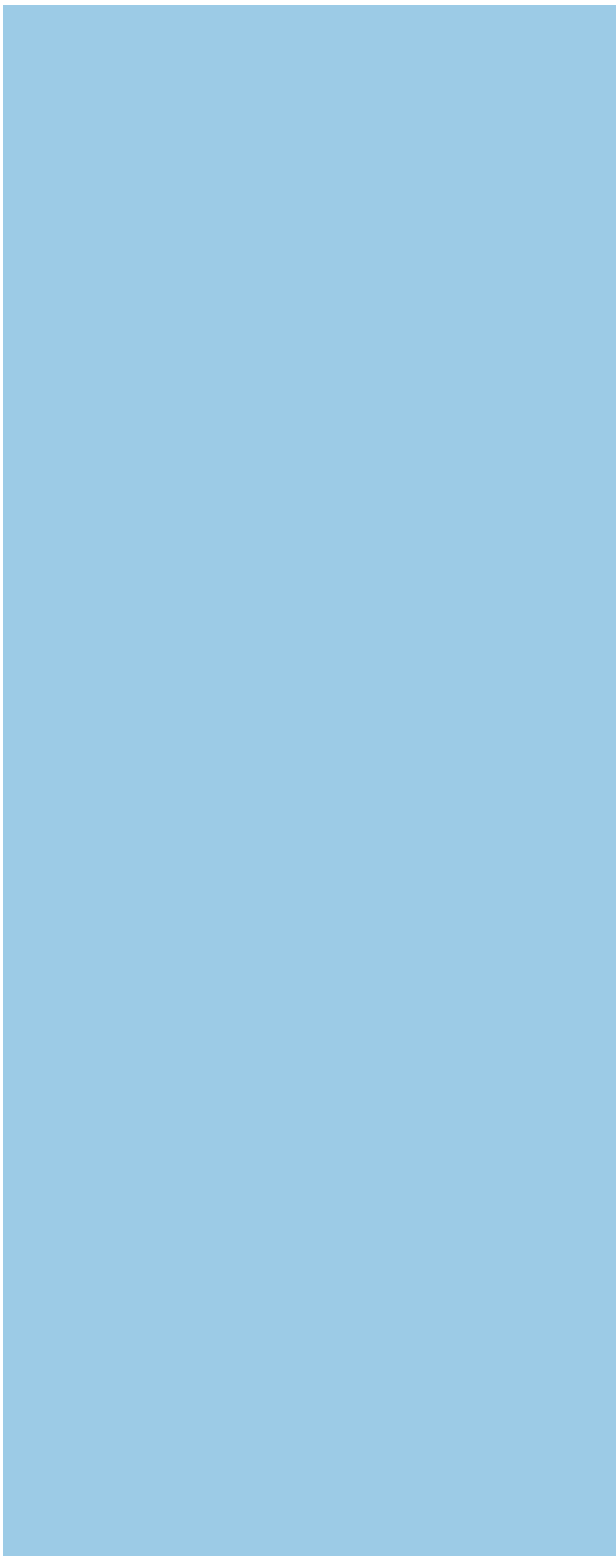
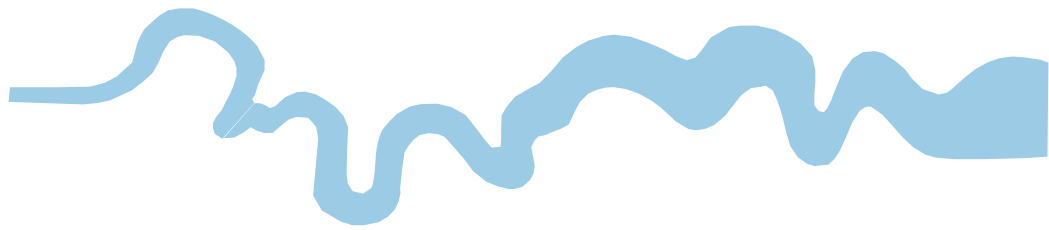


Figure 7. Selected sections (4).

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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