

SMR 28742
SL 9125



Gloucestershire
COUNTY COUNCIL

Archaeological monitoring at

**Greystones Farm, Bourton on the Water,
Gloucestershire**

Markson Properties Ltd



Richard Macpherson Barrett
Archaeology Service
Environment Directorate

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Site details

Site address: Greystones Farm, Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire.
OS NGR: 417285 220837
Site type: Watching Brief
Clients: Markson Properties Ltd – c/o Mr Robert Davison
Planning Ref: CDC 06/02609/FUL
Development & Control Ref: 472.3.78
GSMR No: 28742
Scheduled Monument no: 32392
Scheduled Monument
Consent no: HSD/9/2/8867
Date of fieldwork: 19th March to 3rd September 2007
Recipient museum: Corinium Museum
Archived finds: No
Author: Richard Macpherson Barrett
Title: Archaeological monitoring at Greystones Farm, Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire.
Date of Report: November 2007

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Summary

Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service (GCCAS) were commissioned by Mr Robert Davison, to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring during groundworks at Greystones Farm, Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire (OS NGR 417285 220837). The groundworks were carried out as part of a development (CDC 06/02609/FUL) for the construction of a new extension and garage at Greystones Farm. They had been designed to minimise the impact on the archaeological deposits, as Greystones Farm is within Scheduled Monument (SM) no.32392, an Iron Age Enclosure known as Salmonsbury Camp. The preceding evaluation (Wright 2006b) of the development area, had established the levels at which significant archaeological deposits survived, which informed the construction scheme design and archaeological project design. Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) (HSD/9/2/8867) was granted by The Department of Culture Media and Sport for the programme of groundworks associated with the development, on the basis of the details set out in the project design (Wright 2006c) and accompanying architects plan (Jacob Pot – drawing no.1390.4a). The archaeological monitoring was required under a condition attached to the SMC.

The watching brief recorded two archaeological features, a post hole at a depth of 0.32m (133.81mAOD) and a grave at a depth of 0.23m (133.94mAOD), within the area of groundworks for the development. The grave contained an adult inhumation located within the groundworks for the foundation slab. It is probable that the burial dates from the Romano-British period of the Iron Age, based on its orientation, location and general condition. The grave was left in situ and sealed beneath a layer of sand and continued beyond the development area. The undated post hole was encountered during the excavation of a service trench.

The evidence from this watching brief and the previous evaluation (Wright 2006b) clearly illustrates the variability in the level at which archaeological deposits survive within the Greystones Farm area of Salmonsbury Camp. The scheme succeeded in its primary aim to minimise the impact of the development, as the majority of the excavations contained no significant archaeological features or deposits, thus preserving the nationally important archaeological deposits in situ beneath the development.

1 Introduction

1.1 Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service (GCCAS) were commissioned by Mr Robert Davison, to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring during groundworks Greystones Farm, Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire (OS NGR 417285 220837). The groundworks were carried out as part of a development (CDC 06/02609/FUL) for the construction of a new extension and garage at Greystones Farm. They had been designed to minimise the impact on the archaeological deposits, as Greystones Farm is within Scheduled Monument (SM) no.32392, an Iron Age Enclosure known as Salmonsbury Camp. The preceding evaluation (Wright 2006b) of the development area, had established the levels at which significant archaeological deposits survived, which informed the construction scheme design and archaeological project design. Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) (HSD/9/2/8867) was granted by The Department of Culture Media and Sport for the programme of groundworks associated with the development, on the basis of the details set out in the project design (Wright 2006c) and accompanying architects plan (Jacob Pot – drawing no.1390.4a). The archaeological monitoring was required under a condition attached to the SMC.

1.2 Archaeological recording on site was carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists 'Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief' (IFA 2001).

1.3 Richard Macpherson Barrett, (GCCAS Assistant Project Officer), undertook the archaeological monitoring between the 19th March to 3rd September 2007. Toby Catchpole and Jo Vallender (GCCAS Senior Project Officers) managed the project.

2 Site location (see Figure 1)

Bourton-on-the-Water is situated in the Cotswolds, c.22km to the east of Cheltenham and c.5.5km to the south-west of Stow-on-the-Wold. Greystones Farm is located to the east of the village and is accessed via Greystones Lane (OS 2006). The site is within Scheduled Monument (SM) no.32392 and the Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Greystones Farm is geologically located on drift Gravel deposits of the Sherborne Member formations overlying Jurassic Charmouth Mudstones (BGS 2007).

3 Archaeological background

3.1 The following information has been taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation and evaluation report (Wright 2006b and 2006c), the Historic Towns Survey (Douthwaite and Devine 1998) and draws on information provided by the staff of Gloucestershire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (GSMR). Cartographic sources curated by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service were also examined.

3.2 Prehistoric (taken from Douthwaite and Devine 1998)

Evidence for prehistoric activity from the Palaeolithic period onwards in the area, has been centred on Salmonsbury Camp to the east of the modern settlement, with occupation appearing to have begun during the Neolithic period. Occupation of the Salmonsbury Camp area continued into the Bronze Age, illustrated by the presence of ring ditches and finds from Dunning's 1931-1934 excavations at Salmonsbury (see section 3.6 and section 3.7.1).

3.3 Romano-British (taken from Douthwaite and Devine 1998)

3.3.1 Bourton lies on the Fosse Way, an important Roman route between Cirencester and Leicester, midway between Cirencester and Dorn, at a point where the Fosse crosses the River Dikler at Bourton Bridge. Buckle Street and Ryknild Street, which were also important roads during the Roman period, join the Fosse close to the river crossing. Widespread investigation and excavation in the Bourton area has revealed evidence for significant Roman settlement concentrated in two main zones, the first around Bourton Bridge and the Lansdown area, and the second in Salmonsbury Camp (see section 3.6.3).

3.3.2 There is a strong possibility of continuity of settlement at Bourton from the late Iron Age into the early Roman period. The settlement at Bourton Bridge is thought to have been established by the later first or early second century AD, and after a period of abandonment during the later second and third centuries, was reoccupied during the fourth century. On the basis of its roadside location, the excavation of a series of buildings interpreted as a wayside shrine, a posting house and what the excavator described as a "transport café". The fact that the river crossing had been improved, and eventually bridged, it has been suggested that the settlement served an official function, possibly as a *mutatio* or *mansio* for the imperial post. No other official buildings have yet been found and the domestic and agricultural nature of the finds from the settlement suggest that the economy of the community was based largely on agriculture and minor industries.

3.4 Post Romano-British (taken from Douthwaite and Devine 1998)

In A.D.708 king Kenred of Mercia made a gift of land at Bourton to the newly founded abbey at Evesham: *Anno de incarnatione Domini septingentissimo octavo, Kenredus rex Merciorum, filius Wiferi, dedit ecclesiae beatae Mariae in Hethomme exuga parte....ex altera parte Avenae, Hmtone....Burhtone*. The first mention of the name Salmonsbury occurs in a charter of 779 in which Offa of Mercia granted the then Duddonus land in *Sulmones Burg*, on the River Windrush. In 949 a grant of land in Bourton is recorded as given by king Edred of Mercia to Wulfric.

3.5 Medieval/post-medieval (taken from Douthwaite and Devine 1998)

3.5.1 The medieval settlement at Bourton-on-the-Water grew up between the Fosse Way and Salmonsbury Camp, with the main street broadly following the north bank of the River Windrush. The church marked the north-western extent of the settlement from at least the eleventh century until the development of the Lansdown area in the early nineteenth century.

3.5.2 Bourton-on-the-Water grew in size and prosperity from the mid-seventeenth century, with much rebuilding and re-fronting of existing houses as well as the construction of new dwellings throughout the settlement. During this period of expansion, and well into the following century, the main area of growth was the southern side of the High Street, where most new building plots were created, and this part of the settlement had increased significantly in area and density of occupation by the end of the eighteenth century.

3.6 Salmonsbury Camp (GSMR 342 and SM 32392) (taken from Douthwaite and Devine 1998)

3.6.1 The Salmonsbury Camp monument includes the known surviving extent of the Iron Age fortified settlement, covering an area of approximately 23 ha, in an open valley immediately to the east of Bourton-on-the-Water. The Iron Age fortified settlement was rectilinear in form and defended by a double rampart, each bank having an external ditch. On the western side the line of the defences has been obscured, and probably destroyed by building works. Two original entrances into the camp have been identified, one in the centre of the northern side, which is still visible, and the other in the centre of the west side of the defences, which has been built over. On the eastern side of the enclosure, extensions in the form of banks with external ditches project for about 150m eastwards from the north east and south east corners of the enclosure. These extensions define an annexe of about 6ha, flanking a naturally marshy area near the River Dickler.

3.6.2 The first plan of Salmonsbury was produced in 1840 by Sir Henry Dryden and W Lukis. In 1881 the entire circuit of the defences could still be traced and masonry was noted in the main rampart, which stood to a height of 2m at that time. A series of excavations were undertaken by Dunning between 1931 and 1934 (see section 3.7.1 for the nearest excavation) at Salmonsbury. These apparently revealed evidence for pre-Iron Age, Iron Age and Roman occupation of the camp, as well as Anglo-Saxon activity within the general vicinity. Pre-Iron Age activity was represented by the presence of a Palaeolithic tranchet axe, numerous flint flakes, several arrowheads and sporadic finds of Peterborough ware pottery of Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age date. Dunning believed that his excavations of 1931 revealed two phases of Iron Age occupation, the first of which preceded the construction of the defences, and which he dated to the later first century BC. The second phase of occupation corresponded with the construction of the defensive enclosure and was dated to the first half of the first century AD. Both phases revealed evidence for occupation in the form of round houses, rubbish pits, pottery and metalwork, including a hoard of 147 currency bars found in 1860.

3.6.3 Roman occupation within the defended enclosure at Salmonsbury dates from the later first century to the early fourth century AD, during which time the defences to the east appear to have been reduced, possibly to aid cultivation which was taking place within the area. Although there is no evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation within the area of the camp, several burials have been found dug into the ramparts and two small cemeteries have also been discovered, one close to the northern rampart and the second close to the south east corner of the enclosure. It is also clear that the camp retained considerable significance for the local community, as it is recorded as *Sulmonnes Burg* in a charter of Offa of Mercia dated AD 779, and the courts of the Liberty or Hundred of Salmonsbury traditionally assembled at the northern entrance to the enclosure throughout the medieval period.

3.6.4 Cotswold Archaeology commissioned GSB Prospection Ltd. to carry out a geophysical survey (GSMR 27269) over the majority of Salmonsbury Camp (Stoten 2004). It reported that the principal components of Salmonsbury Camp had been identified with the main body of the monument seen as a multi-vallate (multi bank and ditch) defended enclosure. The work also added to knowledge about the internal detail of the camp and its possible zonation. This information revealed a dense collection of archaeological deposits, including pits, linear and curvilinear features and showed that the camp lies within 'a rich, multi-period landscape, dating from the Neolithic to the present day'.

The report also raised questions about previous interpretation of the segmented ditches as a Neolithic causewayed enclosure, as the wider geophysical survey shows that the ditches may not form a complete circuit. A possible cursus monument has been identified to the north of the camp and there is also a sub-circular anomaly, seen in the north-east corner of the defences, which may possibly represent a henge.

3.7 Archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity of Greystones Farm.

3.7.1 GSMR 21648 – Dunnings Excavations 1931-1934 (Dunning 1976)

An excavation measuring 178m² was carried out to c.38m to the north-west. Prehistoric features consisted of a c.8m diameter hut circle, defined by a ditch and twelve post holes. Two stone hearths were associated with the hut. To the west of the hut were five pits, two of which contained human burials. These features were at a depth of c.0.40m beneath the existing ground level. Overlying Roman activity was also recorded in the excavation. This consisted of a ditch in the western part of the site, a large pit and a stone floor surface, c. 0.30m beneath the existing ground level.

3.7.2 Trial Hole 1933 (GSMR 342) (Donovan 1935)

In 1933 a test pit was excavated c.37m to the north-west with pottery and bones recovered. However, no other information was published. In a recent publication (Timby 1998) it was discovered another test pit was also excavated in 1933 c.42m to the north, however the original published information (Donovan 1935) located it c.55m to the south-east.

3.7.3 Greystones Bungalow - (now named The Gables), (to the immediate to the west) 2001 Evaluation (GSMR 21791) and 2005 Watching brief (GSMR 28003)

In 2001 an archaeological evaluation was carried out on land around a 1930s bungalow (now named The Gables) at Greystones Farm, within Salmonsbury Camp (Derham 2001). It was in advance of the determination of an application for SMC and planning permission for the construction of a new dwelling. Two small features were recorded to the south of the existing bungalow, and another to the north. It was suggested they were either post-holes, of unknown date, or undulations in the natural gravel. A sub-circular gully was also recorded and two single layers of stone were interpreted as trackways or surfaces. A flint flake, broken re-touched thumb-scraper and fragment of late prehistoric Droitwich briquetage was recovered.

The subsequent archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a bungalow (Heaton 2005). Intrusive groundworks were limited to the excavation for a septic tank, four soakaways and service trenches. A number of features were identified, none of which contained dating evidence. A posthole and curvilinear feature were found in the septic tank excavation. A posthole was recorded in the septic tank overflow trench. A pit and two post holes were recorded during excavation for the soakaways and a posthole was recorded in the gas and water pipe trench. Roman pottery was retrieved from the topsoil.

3.7.4 The Gables – Proposed detached garage (GSMR 28674) (to north-west)

An evaluation c.38m to the north-north-west, comprising of three test pits recorded Roman and Iron Age archaeological features (Macpherson Barrett 2006). These comprised of an Iron Age posthole in test pit 2, with a large pit and Roman ditch terminus in test pit 3. The archaeological features were 0.66m to 0.71m beneath the modern ground surface at heights of 133.78m to 133.95m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). No archaeological deposits were encountered within test pit 1. The excavation was restricted to a depth of 1.30m beneath the modern ground level.

3.8 Previous Archaeological work at Greystones Farm.

3.8.1 GSMR 28442 Desk Based Assessment (DBA) (Wright 2006a)

The desk based assessment (DBA) (Wright 2006a) indicated that known extensive, complex and multi-period (Neolithic to post-medieval) archaeological deposits were present immediately adjacent to Greystones Farm. The report summarised that a high density of deposits could be expected at depths of between 0.2m and 1.05m below ground level, within the area of Greystones Farm. It also considered that the effects of any geophysical survey within the area would have been severely limited. Therefore it recommended that evaluation, in the form of test-pits, to help inform the character, survival and depth of any archaeological deposits on the site.

3.8.2 GSMR 28526 Evaluation 2006 (Wright 2006b)

Ten archaeological features were recorded during the evaluation comprising of five hand dug test pits. They comprised of three ditches, two postholes/pits; four postholes and a post-pipe (decayed remains of a wooden post). All of the features were encountered at depths of between 0.41m and 0.66m below ground level. Five of the features were dated to the Iron Age, one to the Romano-British period and one to the post-medieval period. The high density of archaeological features within these relatively small test-pits suggested a density archaeological deposit across the evaluation area. The deposits were particularly dense around the existing property (trenches 1, 2 and 3), in the area of new garage, extension and terrace. No archaeological features were found in the area of the proposed post and rail fence. The lack of dating evidence from all but three of the features hindered their interpretation. However, the lack of such finds may infer an earlier date for these deposits.

3.9 Cartographic background

The Tithe Map of 1773 (Gwatkin 1996) shows the eastern side of the site within an enclosure called "Berryfields" and western side within "Mathews Two Acres". A north by south boundary, separating these two fields, appears to bisect the area. A track, on the line of the current "Greystones Lane", is visible. No structures are shown within the area. The First, Second and Third Edition Ordnance Survey maps (OS 1886, OS 1902 and OS 1922) show the area located within two fields (nos. 278 and 302), which are in a similar arrangement to the earlier Tithe map (Gwatkin 1996). No structures are shown within the area, although a collection of three buildings are visible to the immediate north. A track, on the line of the current "Greystones Lane", is visible.

A 1955 Ordnance Survey map (OS 1955) was the first to show a structure situated on the site. It is likely, although unclear, that this building is the Greystones Farm structure. The boundaries for this property are in a similar arrangement as at present, although they do not extend as far south. By the time of the 1977 Ordnance Survey map (OS 1977) an additional small building is shown within the western edge of the area, with the boundaries as they currently exist.

4 Purpose of the monitoring

In the IFA document referred to at 1.2 above:

"The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is the possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive." (IFA 2001 page 2)

"The purpose of a watching brief is to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works" (IFA 2001 page 2).

5 Methodology

5.1 All the groundworks listed below had Scheduled Monument Consent (HSD/9/2/8867), as detailed in the Scheduled Monument Application (see Wright 2006c) and were shown on plan 1390.4a, which accompanied the application. The monitored groundworks were all machine excavated. However, several were not undertaken and some of the trenches for the services were altered to reflect the actual locations of the existing services, with the approval of English Heritage. The groundworks are discussed in the same order in the results section.

- **Demolition of existing single-storey extension and garage** – Above ground demolition of existing building.
- **Foundation slab for new extension** – Area stripped to a maximum of 0.3m in depth.
- **Soakaways (x2)** – Measuring a maximum of 1.2m² by 0.6m in depth. The proposed soakaway on the northern side of the development was not undertaken (see plan 1390.4a).
- **Surface water drains** – Trenches measured a maximum of 0.225m in width by 0.45m in depth and totalling 30m in length. 18m of trenching associated with the planned northern soakaway was not dug. The location/orientation of the existing drain run on the northern part of the site was not as planned (see plan 1390.4a), therefore part of the new northern drain run was modified to fit, this involved no extra excavation than permitted by the SMC.
- **Inspection chambers (x4)** – Trenches a maximum of 0.6m² by 0.5m deep.
- **Foul sewer drains to inspection chambers** – Trenches measuring a maximum of 0.225m in width, 0.2m to 0.70m in depth (original SMC depth 0.50m – see section 6.6) and totalling 35m in length. 5m of trenching was not excavated as it was found to be superfluous.
- **Electricity cable** – A trench which measured maximum 14m in length by 0.225m in width and 0.45m in depth. Planned length was 16m, however it was not necessary to excavate the c.2m of trench under the foundation as shown on the plan (1390.4a).
- **Hard landscaping** – Maximum excavation of 0.15m of topsoil for new steps and terrace, on the south of the existing structure. Area built up with hardcore.
- **Post and rail fence** – *This piece of work has not been undertaken as part of this development and remains currently uncompleted.* It was to have comprised a fence 43m in length, of x24 100mm x 100mm wooden posts driven a maximum of 0.45m into the ground.

5.2 All deposits were recorded on a pro-forma context sheet. A site location plan indicating north and based on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (OS 2005) was prepared. Levels above Ordnance Datum (AOD) were taken for significant deposits as required in the brief. A photographic record of the investigations was completed. These included black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film), illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features.

5.3 The site archive is presently stored at Shire Hall, Gloucester under a unique site code, GSMR 28742 issued by the County Sites and Monuments Record Officer. It is intended that it will eventually be deposited with the Corinium Museum, for long-term storage.

6 Results (Figures 2 and 3)

The results of the archaeological monitoring are outlined below, with the deposits discussed in stratigraphic order starting with the earliest for each separate phase of the project. Cut numbers are shown in square brackets [] and other context numbers are shown in rounded brackets (). Measurements are given in the report using the MoLAS standard (i.e. 1-99mm, 0.1-0.9m, 1m) (MoLAS 1994).

6.1 Demolition of existing single-storey extension and garage

The demolition of an existing single-storey extension and garage, comprised only the above ground levelling of these structures. The removal of any previous foundations and services, cut through the modern topsoil, were undertaken as part of the excavation for the foundation slab (see 6.2).

6.2 Foundation slab for new extension

The excavation for the foundation slab was the main piece of work for the scheme. An area of 220m² was reduced to a level of 133.92m AOD, which was 0.30m beneath the existing ground level and 0.45m beneath the existing damp course level (134.38mAOD).

The natural yellow and orange gravel (102) was exposed on the western side of the site strip at the limit of the excavation, up to 6.5m from the western site boundary with The Gables. Cut through the natural was a grave cut [103], which continued beyond the southern limit of excavation (see Figure 3). [103] was a sub rectangular feature orientated north-west to south-east sub rectangular, which measured 1.50m in length and 0.65m in width. It was filled by a mid to dark grey brown silty clay (104), with 15 per cent small to medium sized stone inclusions. Towards the centre of the north-western end of the cut was the remains of an adult human skull, with fragments of humerus and clavicle also visible within the fill (104). No excavation took place therefore no dating evidence was recovered. However based on its orientation, location and general condition, an Romano British or Iron Age date is probable. The grave was left *in situ* and sealed beneath a layer of sand.

Overlying the fill of the grave was a mid-light reddy brown silty clay ploughsoil (101), which measured c.0.2m in depth, with 20 per cent small to large sized stone inclusions. Above was the grey brown silty clay modern topsoil soil (100), which measured 0.11m in depth. The previous foundations and services, including two c.1.5m² c.1970s constructed soakaway in the area of the former garage, had all been cut through the topsoil.

6.3 Soakaway

Of the two proposed soakaways only the southern was required. There were no archaeological deposits recorded, with the natural (102) recorded at a depth of 0.32m (133.83mAOD) beneath the modern ground surface. Overlying the natural was the ploughsoil (101), which measured 0.21m in depth. Above was the modern topsoil soil (100), which measured 0.11m in depth.

6.4 Surface water drains

Three sets of connecting trenches, totalling 18.75m in length were dug, connecting to the new soakaway. The second drain run of, c.11m in length, was at the northern (front) the end of the extension.

In all trenches the natural (102) was recorded at an average depth of 0.31m (133.82mAOD) beneath the modern ground surface. Overlying the natural was the ploughsoil (101), which measured 0.20m in depth, which was sealed by the modern topsoil soil (100), which measured 0.11m in depth. No archaeological deposits were observed during the excavation of the drain runs.

6.5 Inspection chambers

No archaeological deposits were recorded during the excavation of the four inspection chambers, with the same deposits noted in each. The natural (102) was recorded at an average depth of 0.33m (133.80mAOD) beneath the modern ground surface. Overlying the natural was the ploughsoil (101), which measured 0.21m in depth. Above was the modern topsoil soil (100), which measured 0.12m in depth.

6.6 Foul sewer drains to inspection chambers

The trenches were dug to depths of between 0.20m to 0.70m rather than the planned 0.50m. The required increase in depth for part of the services resulted from contradictions on the architects plans, which showed depths of 0.50m in section, but two invert pipe levels of 0.30m to 0.40m below the modern ground level. Resulting in the need to establish sufficient fall in the right direction to connect with the existing invert pipe 0.65m. The increased in depth of excavation was approved by English Heritage as the affected areas were within the existing service trenches.

The natural (102), within the trenches, was recorded at an average depth of 0.32m (133.81m) beneath the modern ground surface. Cut into the natural, in the north-west length of trench, was a small circular feature [105]/(106), measuring 0.31m in diameter and 0.18m in depth. The fill (106) was an orange brown silty clay, containing 10 per cent small to large sized gravel inclusions. The undated feature has been interpreted as a post hole. It was sealed by the ploughsoil (101), which measured 0.22m in depth. Above was the modern topsoil soil (100), which measured 0.10m in depth.

6.7 Electricity cable

During the excavation of the electricity cable trench no archaeological deposits were recorded. The natural (102) was recorded at an average depth of 0.30m (133.80m) beneath the modern ground surface. Overlying the natural was the ploughsoil (101), which measured 0.22m in depth. Above was the modern gravel ground surface (107) in the driveway, which measured 50mm in depth. The gravel (107) abutted the modern topsoil soil (100), which measured 0.10m in depth.

6.8 Hard landscaping

The landscaping was located on the southern side of the development, within the existing garden, where the depth of topsoil (100) was greatest. Therefore the excavation was completely within the topsoil (100), with only modern services and garden features (raised flower beds etc) encountered.

6.9 Post and rail fence

To date there are no plans to undertake this piece of work.

6.10 Artefacts

All dateable artefacts from the recorded deposits were of modern date, and subsequently were not retained.

7 Conclusions

The watching brief recorded two archaeological features, a post hole at a depth of 0.32m (133.81mAOD) and a grave at a depth of 0.23m (133.94mAOD). The grave contained an adult inhumation located within the groundworks for the foundation slab. It is probable that the burial dates from the Romano-British period of the Iron Age, based on its orientation, location and general condition. The grave was left *in situ* and sealed beneath a layer of sand and continued beyond the development area. The undated post hole was encountered during the excavation of a service trench.

The evidence from this watching brief and the previous evaluation (Wright 2006b) clearly illustrates the variability in the level at which archaeological deposits survive within the Greystones Farm area of Salmonsbury Camp. The scheme succeeded in its primary aim to minimise the impact of the development, as the majority of the excavations contained no significant archaeological features or deposits, thus preserving the nationally important archaeological deposits *in situ* beneath the development.

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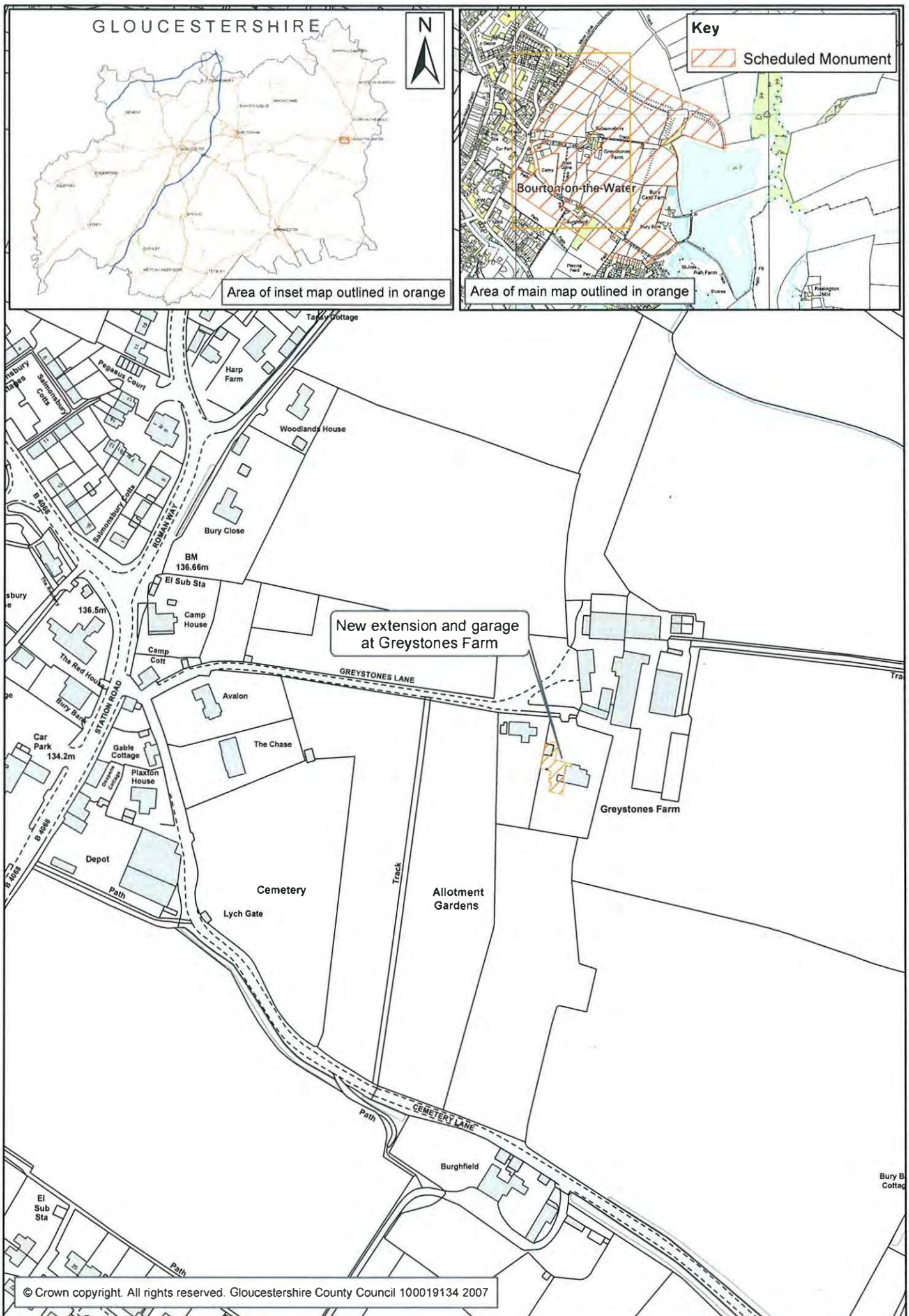


Figure 1: Site location plan (Scale 1:2500)

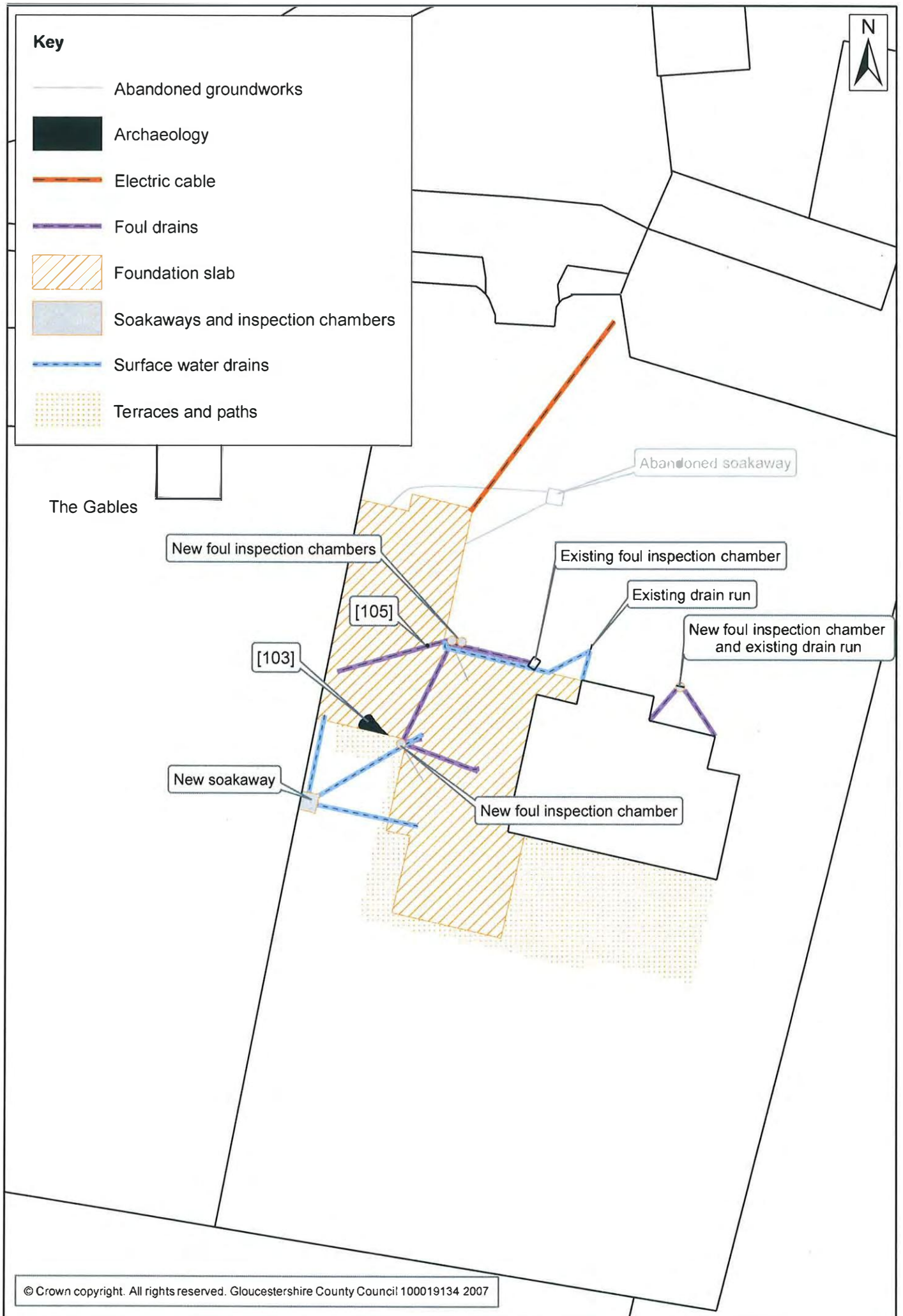
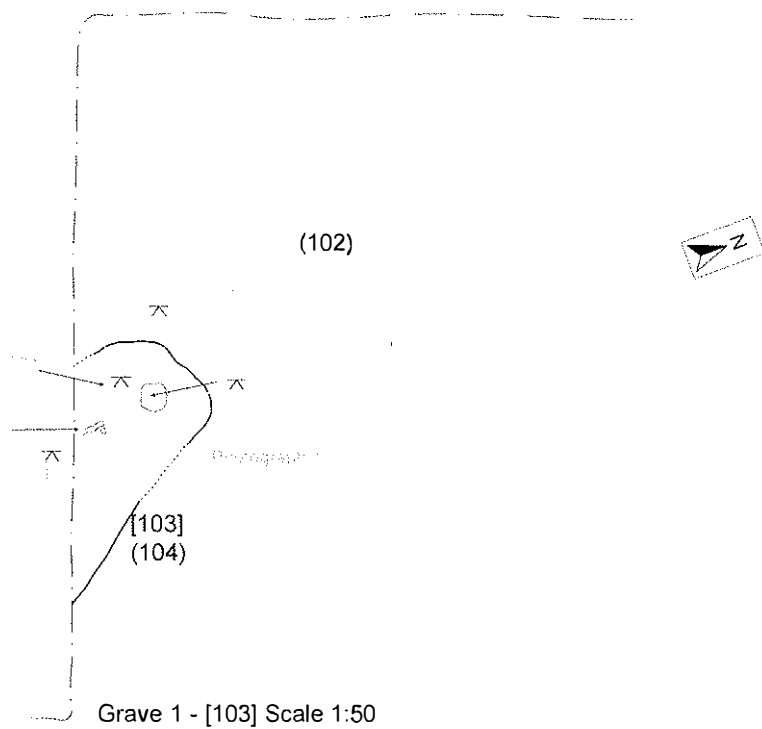


Figure 2: Site plan (Scale 1:300)



Photograph 1: Grave 1 [103] - Scales 0.10m and 0.20m

Figure 3: Grave 1 - [103] plan and photograph