

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land at Top Road, Kempford,
Gloucestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Susan Porter

Site Code: TRK12/119

(SU1545 9718)

Land at Top Road, Kempsford, Gloucestershire

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Bower Mapson Limited**

by Susan Porter
Thames Valley Archaeological Services
Ltd

Site Code TRK12/119

December 2012

Summary

Site name: Land at Top Road, Kempsford, Gloucestershire

Grid reference: SU1545 9718

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 5th – 7th December 2012

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Susan Porter

Site code: TRK 12/119

Summary of results: Ditches of Iron Age date and several recut Roman ditches with two further undated ditches were revealed. These correspond with geophysical anomalies and cropmark evidence, suggestive of an enclosure system in the south-east part of the site comprising at least two phases, probably more. A single pit of Iron Age date was also present outside the area of enclosure suggested by the geophysical survey and a post-medieval / modern feature was recorded to the south-west. Several sherds of Saxon pottery, possibly residual and residual sherds of Late Bronze Age and medieval pottery were also recorded.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Corinium Museum, Cirencester due course.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 02.03.13
	Steve Preston ✓ 03.03.13

Land at Top Road, Kempsford, Gloucestershire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Susan Porter

Report 12/119

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land at Top Road, Kempsford, Gloucestershire (SU1545 9718) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Emma Hindmarsh of Bower Mapson Limited, Willow House, 7 The Avenue, Stanton Fitzwarren, Wiltshire, SN6 7SE.

A planning application (App. No. CDC/12/01469/FUL) has been made to Cotswold District Council to construct new housing together with a sports ground, car park and a social facilities building on the site. The new buildings are to occupy an area on the western and northern portions of the site with the sports facilities to the south-east. A request had been made that an assessment of the archaeological potential was made to accompany the application comprising geophysical survey and trial trenching. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer for Gloucestershire County Council, archaeological advisers to the District. The fieldwork was undertaken by Susan Porter with the assistance of Christopher Crabb and Andrew Taylor between 5th and 7th December 2012 and the site code is TRK 12/119. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Corinium Museum, Cirencester in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the immediate north-west of the village of Kempsford, towards the southern boundary of Gloucestershire, approximately 12.4km north of Swindon (Fig. 1). The site lies on a broad east-west ridge dividing the River Coln from the River Thames/Isis, with the confluence of the rivers lying to the east. The site lies on the south-west of Top Road and comprises an existing playing field and wider arable area (Fig. 2). The gradient of the site slopes from 79.7m above Ordnance Datum at the northern extent to 75m aOD at the southern edge. The underlying geology is mapped as Second Terrace River Gravel Deposits (BGS 1974) and this was observed on site.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from the presence of probable archaeological deposits within the eastern side of the proposed development, as evidenced by a complex of cropmarks visible from the air. These features comprise enclosures, trackways and linear boundaries which are likely to be indicative of the presence of settlement dating to the prehistoric and/or Roman periods (Gloucestershire HER no 26686). Further, the site lies in a general area of archaeological potential as documented in the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record with a wide range of sites of prehistoric and Roman dates, sometimes extensive and complex, present in the general environs. Some of these sites take the form of undated, unexcavated cropmarks, whilst others have been recently excavated such as at Manor Farm, Kempsford which lies c.1km to the west and at Claydon Pike (Hammond *et al* 2005; Miles *et al* 2007). A Saxon cemetery lies to the north of the site (HER no 2421) with further cropmarks to the north-east (HER no 26687).

A geophysical survey of the site has been undertaken which confirmed the presence of anomalies (Fig. 2) matching the cropmarks, along with additional features (WA 2012).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development. This work was to be carried out in a manner that would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which may warrant preservation in-situ, or might be better excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

The specific research aims of the project were:

- to determine if any archaeologically relevant levels had survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period were present;
- to determine the nature and date of the cropmarks identified, whether they indicate multiple phases of use of the site through time; and
- to determine through geophysics and targeted trenching whether other archaeological features not seen as cropmarks exist on site.

Following the completion of geophysical survey on the site it was proposed to excavate 12 trenches each c.25m in length and 1.6m wide to examine c. 2% of the developable portion of the site. In general these trenches were located to target geophysical anomalies, cropmark features and seemingly 'blank' areas, but otherwise were located to target the footprints of the proposed new structures. A contingency was included should it be required to clarify the initial results of the evaluation.

Topsoil and overburden was to be removed by a JCB-type machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket to expose the archaeologically sensitive layers. Where archaeological features were present, or thought to be present they were to be excavated using hand tools. Spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds.

Results

All 12 trenches were dug as intended (Fig. 2). They ranged in length from 24.9m to 25.9m and in depth from 0.40m to 0.60m. All were 1.60m wide. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. A list of excavated features forms Appendix 2.

Trench 1 (Figs 3 and 4)

Trench 1 was aligned SW–NE and was 25.90m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of loose mid brown sandy clay topsoil and 0.15m friable mid grey brown sandy clay subsoil overlying mid brown yellow sandy gravel natural geology. A single post-medieval pit (4) was recorded roughly midway along the trench. It was 4.50m in width. A sondage 1.80m wide was excavated at the south-west end of the feature which was 0.80m in depth and showed the feature to be vertical sided with a flat base. It was filled with two deposits. The uppermost fill (53) comprised friable dark grey brown sandy clay containing medieval and post-medieval pottery and clay pipe fragments, giving a date no earlier than the early 17th century, with the pottery suggesting the 19th century. The lower fill (54) comprised friable loose dark grey brown gravelly clay, with no finds.

Trench 2 (Figs 3 and 4)

Trench 2 was aligned SE–NW and was 25.30m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.20m of subsoil, which in turn overlay yellow sandy gravel with red/brown clay patches natural geology (with higher clay content to the west). A shallow feature (6) was recorded 5m from the west end of the trench, which was 2.0m wide but only 0.20m deep and filled with friable grey brown sandy clay with moderate gravel (56), charcoal flecks, worked bone and 15 sherds of Saxon pottery but also one of post-medieval date. Ten fragments of animal bone and a bone needle were also recovered. It is possible that this feature is a medieval or post-medieval furrow, though as it is surprisingly rich with artefacts it may have disturbed a Saxon feature.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

Trench 3 was aligned SW–NE and was 25.10m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.25m of subsoil overlying yellow and brown sandy gravel natural geology. A possible linear feature was investigated at 6m but this was found to be natural disturbance. A second possible linear feature between

14–20m from the SW end of the trench was investigated and recorded as a subsoil spread (8), 0.09m in depth comprising a single deposit (58) of friable mid brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered.

Trench 4 (Figs 3 and 4)

Trench 4 was aligned SE–NW and was 25.00m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.15m of subsoil, which in turn overlay sandy gravel with patches of red brown clay natural geology. The trench contained a pit (3) which was 0.60m in diameter and 0.25m deep and filled with friable-loose mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions (52). It contained 30 sherds of early Iron Age pottery and a little animal bone. Sieving for charred plant remains recovered a little charcoal and a few indeterminate cereal grains.

Trench 5 (Figs 3 and 4)

Trench 5 was aligned SE–NW and was 24.9m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil and 0.20m of subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy gravel with clay patches. A possible linear feature (1) was recorded which was 0.85m wide and 0.20m deep and filled with (50) friable-loose mid red brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered and it is possible that this feature may be of natural origin. An irregular possible linear feature (2) was also recorded across the trench at 15m which was 0.50m wide and 0.19m in depth and filled with friable-loose mid red brown sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered and this feature is most likely to be a natural tree hollow.

Trench 6 (Fig 2)

Trench 6 was aligned SW–NE and was 25.0m long and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil overlying 0.20m of subsoil, which in turn overlay sandy gravel natural geology. Apart from plough furrows, no archaeological deposits nor finds were recorded.

Trench 7 (Fig. 2)

Trench 7 was aligned WSW–ENE and was 25.10m long and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying 0.20m of sandy gravel natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered.

Trench 8 (Fig. 2)

Trench 8 was aligned SW–NE and was 25.20m long and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil and 0.20m of subsoil overlying sandy gravel natural geology. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no finds were recovered.

Trench 9 (Fig. 2)

Trench 9 was aligned SE–NW and was 25.30m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying 0.22m of subsoil, which in turn overlay sandy gravel natural geology. Two possible linear features were investigated at the north-west end of the trench (16, 17). They were initially considered to be of natural origin but appear to correspond with a cropmark and geophysical anomaly forming an enclosure. Feature 16 was 1.5m across and 0.2m deep. Feature 17 was 1m across and 0.2m deep. Neither feature produced any finds or dating evidence.

Trench 10 (Figs 3 and 4)

Trench 10 was aligned SW–NE and was 25.10m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil and 0.10m of subsoil overlying sandy gravel natural geology. A linear feature was located at the north eastern end of the trench but was not further investigated. This location corresponds well with several geophysical anomalies. However on initial inspection the feature was found to contain modern concrete. It is possible that one or more of the geophysical anomalies is of modern date or the trench was unfortunately located at a point when a modern intrusion has occurred

A shallow ditch or possibly a furrow (7) containing one sherd of Roman pottery was recorded to the south-west. It was 1.05m wide but only 0.10m deep and filled with friable-loose mid grey brown sandy clay (57) with moderate gravel inclusions.

Trench 11 (Figs 3 and 4, Pls 1, 3 and 4)

Trench 11 was aligned SSW–ENE and was 25.50m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying 0.05m of subsoil, which in turn overlay sandy gravel natural geology. Three intercutting ditches were recorded at the south-west end of the trench.

Ditch 11 was the earliest and was 1.30m in width and 0.40m in depth and filled with a friable mid red brown sandy clay (61) with moderate gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This ditch was cut by ditch 12 which measured 1.50m in width and 0.75m in depth and was filled with a friable mid grey brown sandy clay (62) with moderate gravel inclusions. A single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery, and animal bone were recovered.

The latest ditch (13) cut ditch 12 and was 3.40m in total width but was only partially excavated as a 1.30m wide sondage which was 1.00m deep and filled with friable mid brown red sandy clay (63) with moderate gravel. Ditch (13) contained 8 sherds of later Iron Age pottery, 5 sherds of Roman pottery and a little animal bone. Comparison with the geophysical plot suggests these ditches are recuts of the same feature and it is considered likely that the Bronze Age pottery in ditch 12 is residual.

Just to the north-east of these intercutting features were two more intercutting ditches (14 and 15). Ditch 14 was cut by ditch 15 and was partly investigated in the same sondage. It was likely to be 3m wide and was 0.58m in depth. It was filled with two deposits, the uppermost of which (64) comprised friable dark grey silty gravel with gravel inclusions which overlay friable mid brown silty gravel (65). Fill 64 contained 11 sherds of Iron Age pottery and a fragment of fired clay.

Ditch 15 was 2.85m wide and excavated to a depth of 1.10m deep but the base was not reached. It was filled with several deposits, the uppermost of which (66) comprised firm mid grey brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, overlying firm dark grey gravelly silt (67) with frequent gravel inclusions, which in turn overlay moderate mid brown gravelly silt (68) with frequent gravel inclusions, overlying friable mid grey gravelly silt (69) with frequent gravel. This layer contained a single sherd of Early Roman pottery and four pieces of brick or tile. The lowest excavated fill (70) comprised loose pale brown gravel. Overall, ditch (15) contained 11 sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery along with brick/tile and animal bone.

Trench 12 (Figs 3 and 4, Pl. 2)

Trench 12 was aligned NW–SE and was 25.10m long and 0.53m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.24m of subsoil overlying sandy gravel natural geology. Three features were recorded. A pit or ditch terminal (5) towards the south-east end of the trench, was 2.0m across and 0.54m deep and filled with friable mid brown grey clayey sand (55) with frequent rounded gravel inclusions. Three sherds of Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered and charred plant remains from sieving included a little charcoal and a pea or pulse fragment. A gully (10) oriented roughly NE–SW, was 0.75m wide and 0.40m deep and filled with loose mid yellow brown silty clay (60) with frequent rounded gravel inclusions. This gully was cut to the east by ditch 9, on a similar orientation, which was 3.20m wide in total but was excavated as a 1.55m wide sondage to a depth of 0.75m, the base was not reached. The ditch was filled with a friable mid grey brown clayey sand (59) with frequent rounded gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered from the ditch nor gully. A few charred plant remains were recovered from ditch 9 and included a little charcoal and indeterminate cereal grains.

Finds

Pottery by Jane Timby

The archaeological evaluation resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of 97 sherds of pottery weighing 951.5 g. The group is of very mixed chronology and includes material dating from the Later Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. Accompanying the pottery were six fragments of fired clay / ceramic building material. The assemblage was scanned to assess its likely chronology and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. The resulting data can be found in Appendix 3. Pottery was recovered from nine defined features, a total of twelve contexts. The assemblage was quite mixed in condition with quite a high number of fairly fragmented sherds but also several large fresh pieces from single vessels. The overall average sherd weight is 9.8g. In the following report the assemblage is briefly described by period. A section follows this on the potential of the group.

Later Prehistoric

Just over half the pottery, 56%, is likely to date to the later prehistoric period. Probably the oldest piece is a rim from a plain-walled vessel with an undifferentiated rim and a small cordon mid way down the wall. The vessel has been fired to a bright orange colour and has a fine grog-tempered fabric. Broadly similar vessels have been recorded from the Cotswold Water Park, for example, from Roughground Farm, Lechlade (Hingley 1993, fig. 23.18) dated to the later Bronze Age. The Kempsford vessel was recovered from ditch 12 and was not associated with any other pottery.

Posthole 3 produced 30 sherds of friable, coarse fossil-shell-tempered pottery, possibly largely from one vessel, accompanied by a calcareous gravel-tempered sherd. None of the pieces show any diagnostic features. Such material is generally considered typical of the early Iron Age but could be earlier. Eleven sherds of similar material were recovered from ditch 14, accompanied by an abraded lump of fired clay.

Sherds of probable slightly later Iron Age date were recovered from ditches 13 and 15 alongside sherds of late Iron Age or early Roman date. The fabrics are mixed with sandy, calcareous and grog-tempered sherds, and, in the case of ditch 13, one sherd of North Wiltshire Roman grey ware. The sherds could be slightly mixed chronologically but a complete absence of any featured pieces makes it difficult to date the groups closely.

Roman

Fifteen sherds of Roman date are present, spread across ditches 5, 7, 13 and 15. In the case of ditch terminal 5 there are three bodysherds of local Wiltshire sandy wares and in ditch 7 a single rim from a North Wiltshire grey

ware everted rim jar probably of later 1st-early 2nd century date. Sherds of grog-tempered Wiltshire-type ware came from ditch 15.

Saxon

Furrow 6 produced 15 sherds of definite and probable Saxon date accompanied by a single sherd of post-medieval glazed red earthenware. The group comprises two bodysherds and one rim of organic-tempered ware, six sherds of handmade sandy ware including a pierced lug and six bodysherds of handmade oolitic-limestone-tempered ware. Aside from the post-medieval sherd, the material probably dates to the 6th or 7th centuries AD.

Medieval

One sherd of Minety ware occurred residually in later pit 4. The sherd has an external glaze and is likely to date from the later 12th–15th centuries.

Post-medieval

Eleven sherds of post-medieval date are present, ten from pit 4 and one from furrow 6 as noted above. The sherds from pit 4 include further pieces of glazed red earthenware, iron-glazed ware and English stoneware suggesting a date from the 19th century.

Bone by Ceri Falys

A moderate assemblage of animal bone was recovered from nine contexts within the evaluated area. A total of 86 fragments of bone were present for analysis (including one piece of worked bone), weighing 1526g (Appendix 4). The preservation of the remains was generally good, however, a moderate amount of fragmentation and occasional etching of the cortical bone surface (root activity) were noted. Of exception were the elements excavated from ditch 15 (deposits 67–9), which displayed a much poorer state of preservation, resulting from charring of numerous fragments (i.e. the result of exposing the bone to fire).

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements into categories based on size, not by species, into one of three categories: “large”, “medium”, and “small”. 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.) are assigned to the “small” category. Wherever possible, a more specific identification to species was made. The determination of the minimum number of individuals (MNI) both within and between species was investigated.

A minimum of three animal individuals were present within the assemblage: two large (one horse and one cow), and one medium (sheep/goat). A single horse was represented only by the distal portion of a left tibia in ditch deposit 69. The cow was represented primarily by loose teeth in two ditch fills (55 and 66), however, a left distal radius-ulna was also identified in 55, in addition to a portion of mandible in 56. Finally, the sheep/goat individual was identified through the presence of a fragment of a left distal humerus in ditch fill 56, as well as a phalanx and portions of mandible in 68.

Evidence of butchery practices was present, in addition to the charring of remains in ditch 15, as several small transverse cut marks were identified on the midshaft region of an unidentified large animal long bone in fill 68. Also, two portions of medium-sized animal metapodials were bisected down the length of the elements, exposing the bone marrow cavity along the midline of the interior of the bone. No further information could be retrieved from these animal remains.

Worked Bone

A single piece of worked bone was recovered from furrow 6 (56). The bone has the appearance of a needle, 81.1mm long. One end is approximately rectangular (measuring 11.9mm wide by 4.0mm thick), which is pierced with a central hole (5.6mm diameter). The rest of the object tapers to a subcircular point (measuring 3.8mm wide by 3.0mm thick). Such needles cannot be closely dated but it would not be out of place in a Saxon context.

Metalwork by Susan Porter

Four metal objects were recovered, all from late post-medieval pit 4. All appear to be iron artefacts two of which can be identified as round headed nails, the third is a flat rectangular piece and the fourth may be another nail but missing its head. One of the nails remains in a complete state 44mm in length with a 20mm rounded head and a rectangular cross section 7mm in width at the mid point. The second nail was broken at 21mm long with a round flat 13mm head. The nail is 7mm wide in cross section at the broken point. The rectangular piece was 33mm long and 18mm wide with a thickness of 1mm, its purpose is unclear. The final piece is a curved length of iron possibly a nail with a circular cross section. It was 55mm in length and its purpose is unclear.

Clay Pipe by Susan Porter

Two fragments of clay pipe stem were recovered from pit 4. The longer of the two fragments was 39mm long and 7mm in width with a bore size of 2mm suggesting a date range c.1580–1610. The second fragment was

shorter at 27mm in length, 10mm wide with a bore size of 3mm suggesting a date after 1610. Deposition is likely to date from the early 17th century onwards. No further information can be obtained from the fragments.

Sieved samples by Joanna Pine

Three soil samples of 20L each were taken from features 3 (52), 5 (55) and 9 (59) to recover any charred plant remains or small artefacts. The samples were floated and sieved using a nest of sieves down to 0.25mm and rapidly appraised. Sample 1 from Roman ditch 5 (55) contained a very few small flecks of charcoal but included a pea or pulse fragment. Sample 2 from Iron age posthole 3 (52) also contained a very few small flecks of charcoal but included four or five cereal grains. Sample 3 from undated ditch 9 (59) also contained a very few small flecks of charcoal and three cereal grains.

Conclusion

Of the twelve trenches excavated, nine revealed deposits of certain or possible archaeological interest although features 1 and 2 in Trench 5 have potential to be of natural rather than archaeological origin and the pit in trench 1 was late post-medieval. A relatively wide date range of artefacts was recorded from the Bronze Age through to modern times. This wide range is also partly reflected in the cut features recorded, though the majority of these are ditches which date from Iron Age and Roman times. The results of the archaeological evaluation broadly support the results of the geophysical survey in that the area with most archaeological potential is the central and south eastern part of the site but with a number of other isolated features elsewhere.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details
0m at South or West end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	25.90	1.60	0.50	0–0.15m loose mid brown sandy clay topsoil; 0.15-0.30m friable mid grey brown sandy clay subsoil; 0.30+m mid brown yellow sandy gravel natural geology. Pit 4
2	25.30	1.60	0.50	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ gravel with clay patches natural geology. Furrow? 6
3	25.10	1.60	0.55	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ sandy gravel natural geology. Spread 8
4	25.00	1.60	0.40	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.35m subsoil; 0.35+m gravel with clay patches natural geology. Pit 3
5	24.95	1.60	0.40	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ sandy gravel with clay patches natural geology. Possible gully or furrow 1 and treehole 2
6	25.00	1.60	0.60	0–0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m+ sandy gravel natural geology. Furrows.
7	25.10	1.60	0.60	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ sandy gravel natural geology
8	25.20	1.60	0.60	0–0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m+ sandy gravel natural geology.
9	25.30	1.60	0.55	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.52m subsoil; 0.52m+ sandy gravel natural geology. Ditches 16, 17
10	25.10	1.60	0.40	0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ sandy gravel natural geology; Ditch 7
11	25.50	1.60	0.40	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ sandy gravel natural geology. Ditches 11–15 [Pls 1, 3 and 4]
12	25.10	1.60	0.53	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.49m subsoil; 0.39m+ sandy gravel natural geology. Gullies 9 and 10 and Pit/terminal 5 at 20m. [Pl. 2]

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

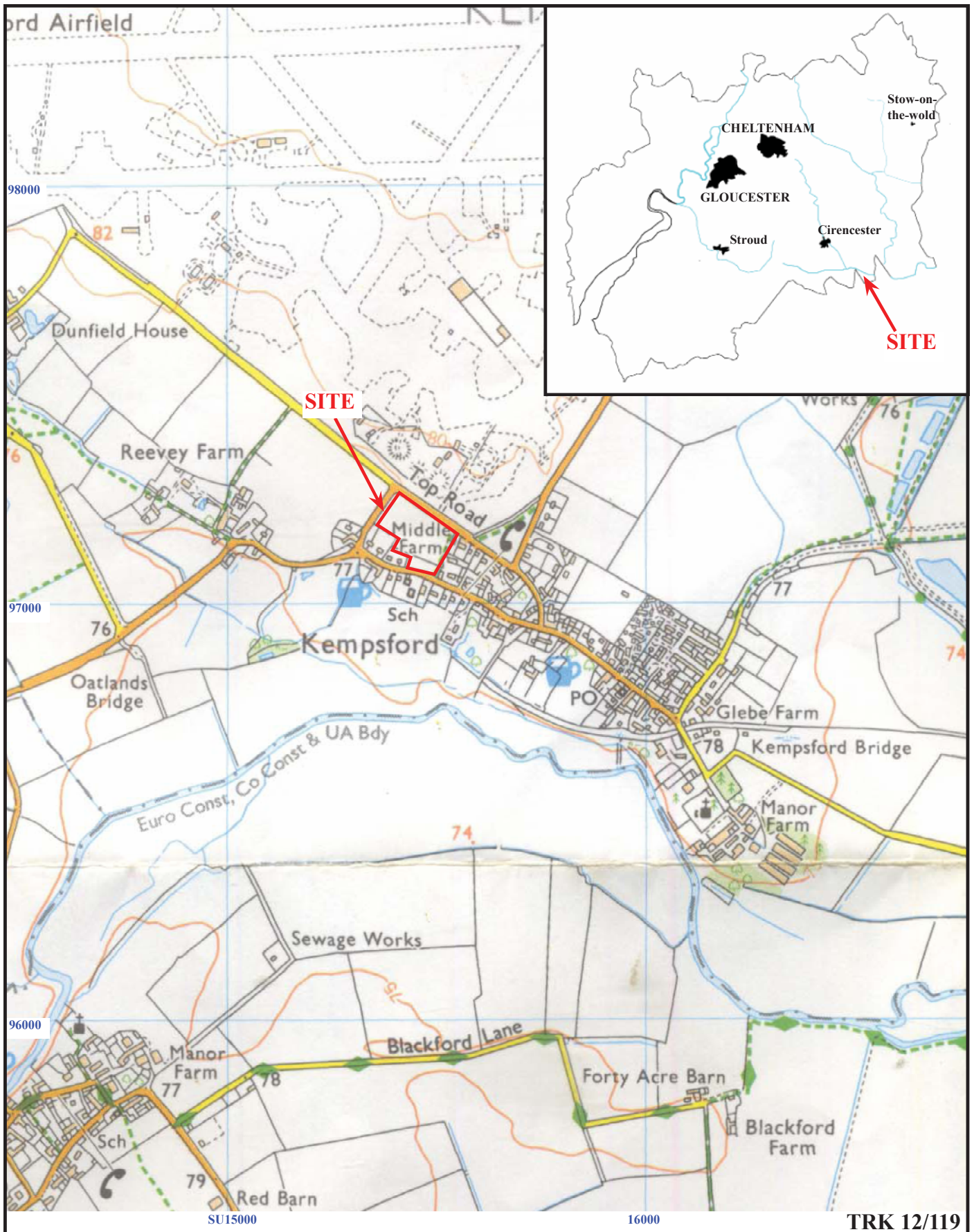
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
5	1	50	Possible gully or natural	-	-
5	2	51	Treebole	-	-
4	3	52	Pit	Iron Age	Pottery
1	4	53, 54	Pit	Post-medieval	Pottery, clay pipe
12	5	55	Pit/ditch terminal	Roman	Pottery
2	6	56	Furrow?	Medieval ?	Saxon, PMed Pottery
10	7	57	Furrow	Medieval?	Roman Pottery
3	8	58	Spread	Undated	
12	9	59	Ditch	-	-
12	10	60	Gully	-	-
11	11	61	Ditch	-	-
11	12	62	Ditch	Roman	LBA Pottery
11	13	63	Ditch	IA/ Roman	Pottery
11	14	64-5	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery, stratigraphy
11	15	66-70	Ditch	Early Roman	IA and Roman Pottery
10	16	71	Ditch	-	-
10	17	72	Ditch	-	-

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Cxt</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>LPreh</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>Saxon</i>	<i>Med</i>	<i>Pmed</i>	<i>Fclay/cbm</i>	<i>Tot No</i>	<i>Tot Wt</i>
3	52	post hole	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	210
4	53	pit	-	-	-	1	10	1	12	71
5	55	ditch	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	23
6	56	ditch	-	-	15	-	1	-	16	99
7	57	ditch	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	9
12	62	ditch	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	14
13	63	ditch	8	5	-	-	-	-	13	75
14	64	ditch	11	-	-	-	-	1	12	310
15	66	ditch	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	64
15	67	ditch	4	2	-	-	-	-	6	103
15	68	ditch	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5
15	69	ditch	-	1	-	-	-	4	5	218
TOT			55	15	15	1	11	6	103	1196.5

APPENDIX 4: Inventory of animal bone

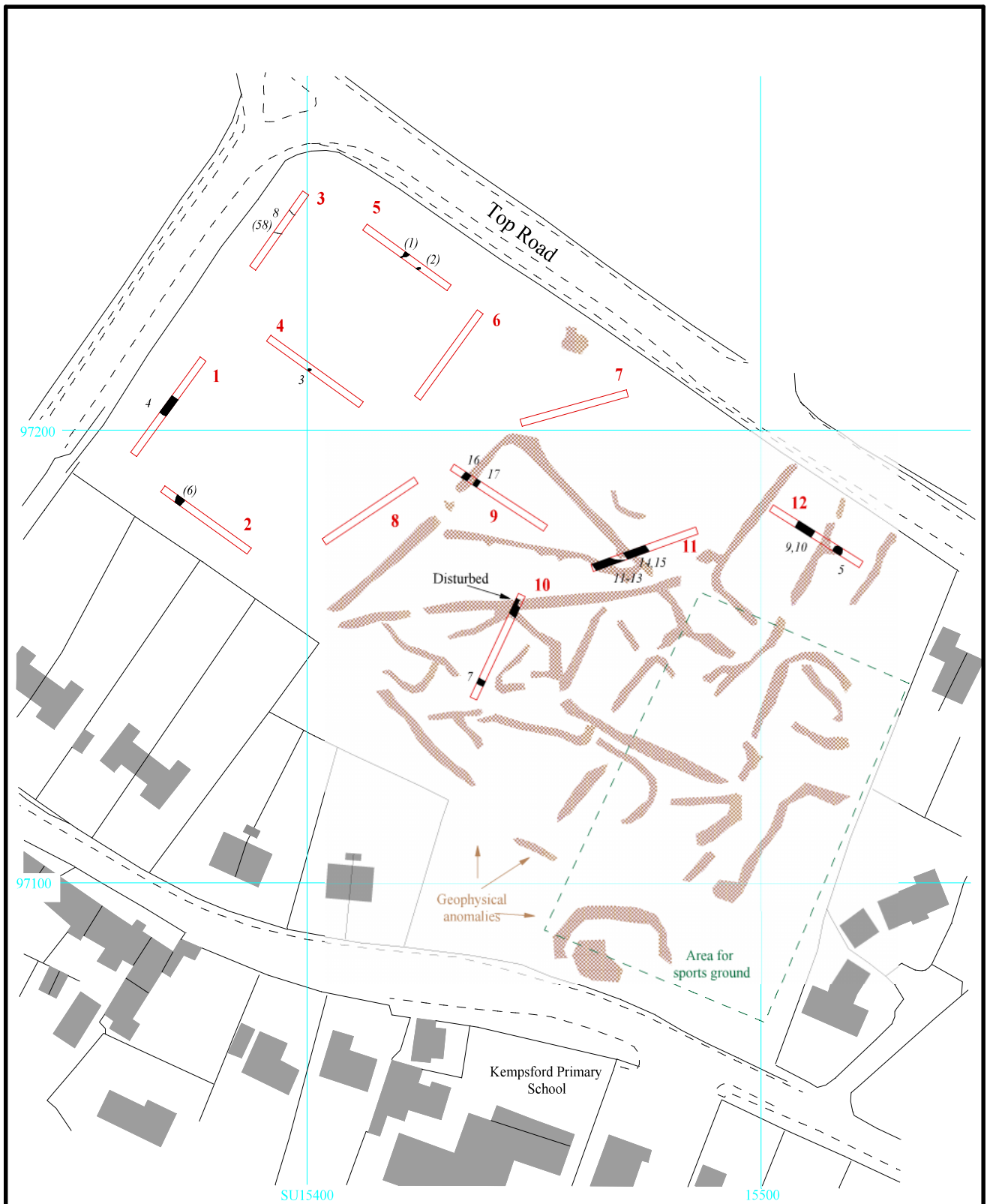
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	No. frags	Wt (g)	<i>Large</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Unidentified</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3	52	2	2	-	-	-	2	2
5	55	7	214	7 (cow)	-	-	-	-
6	56	10	138	3	1	-	5	1 worked bone
12	62	1	10	-	-	1	-	-
13	63	5	112	-	5 (sheep/goat)	-	-	-
15	66	3	17	3 (cow)	-	-	-	-
15	67	2	10	-	-	-	2	charred remains
15	68	18	523	5	12 (sheep/goat)	-	1	charred phalanx
15	69	38	500	32 (horse)	3	-	3	charred elements
	Total	85	1526					



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Figure 1. Location of site within Kempsford and Gloucestershire.

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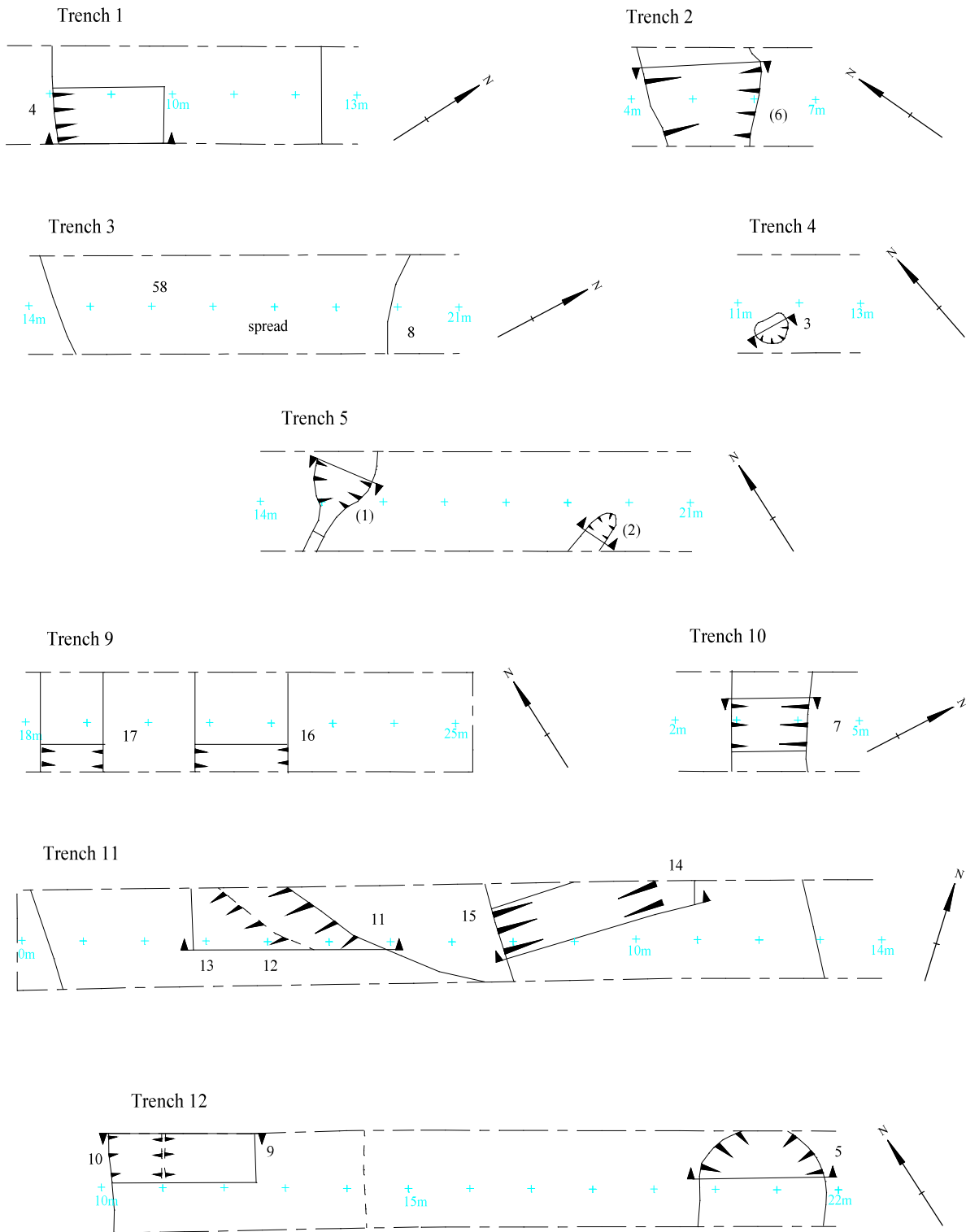
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Figure 2. Detail of site, in relation to geophysical anomalies with excavated features.



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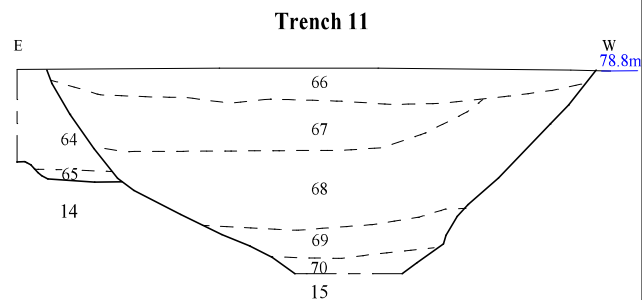
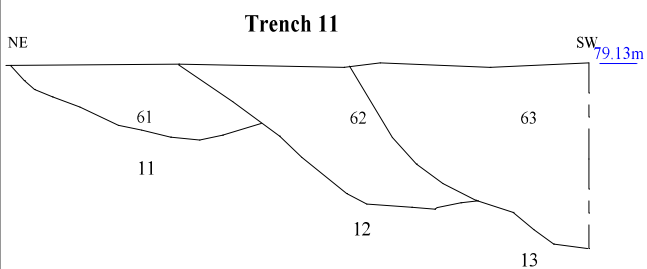
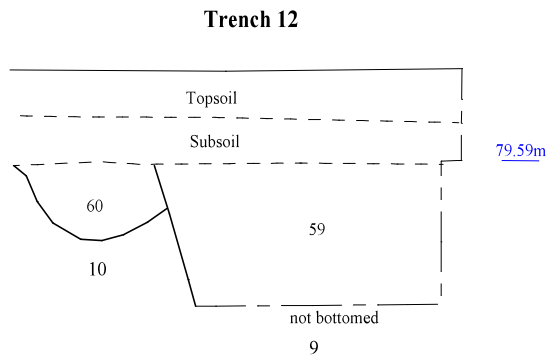
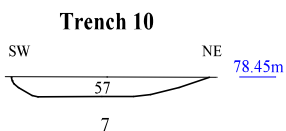
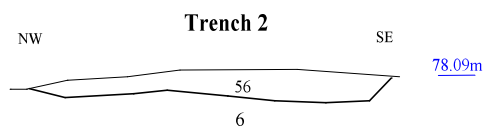
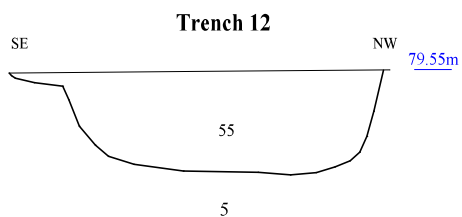
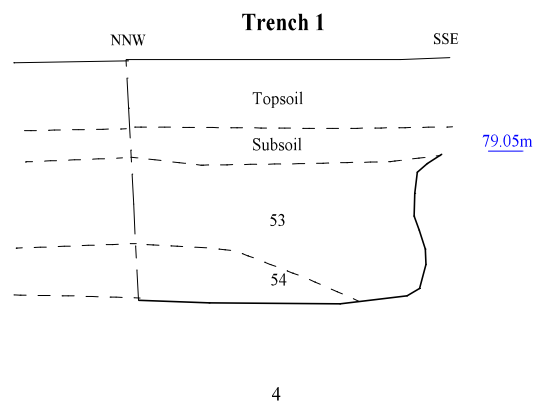
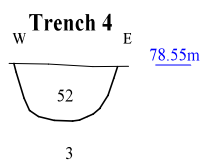
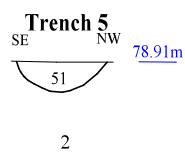
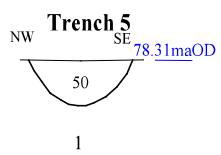


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Figure 3. Detail of trenches.





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Figure 4. Sections.



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Plate 1. Trench 11, looking north east, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Trench 12, looking south east, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Trench 11, slot through ditches 11, 12 and 13, looking south east, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 4. Trench 11, slot through 13 and 14, looking south, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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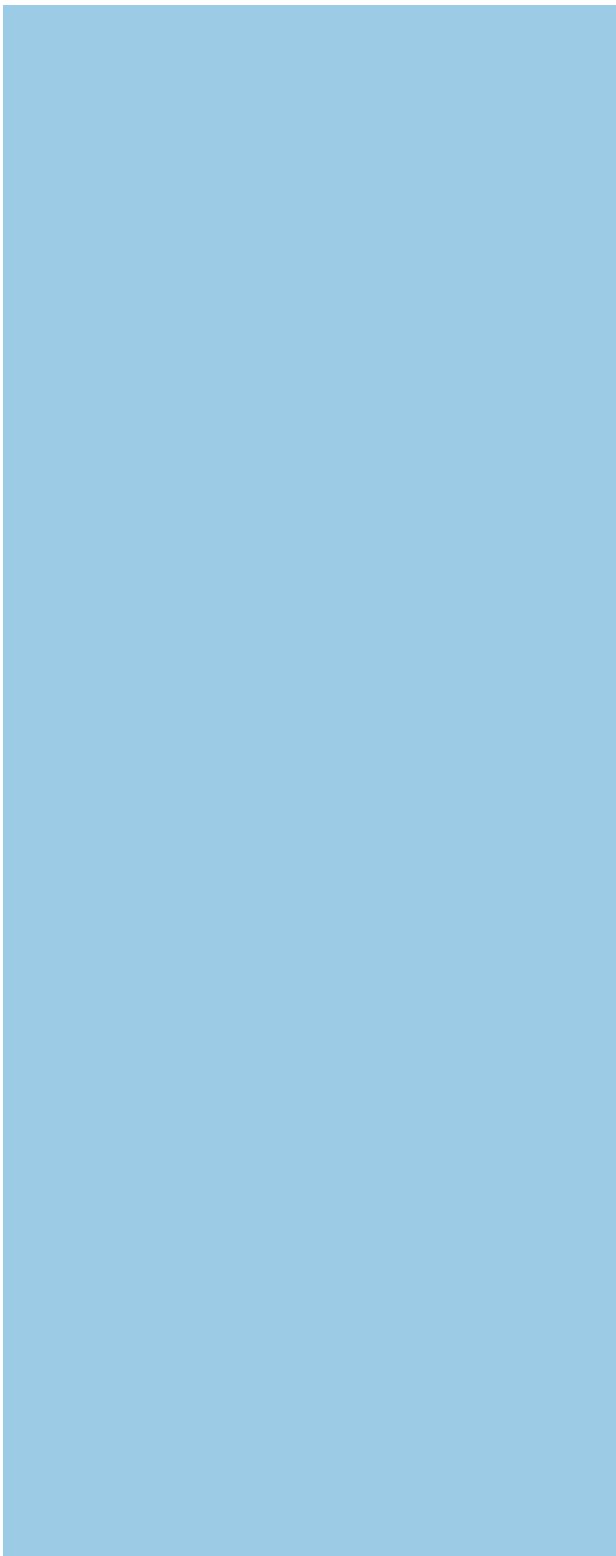
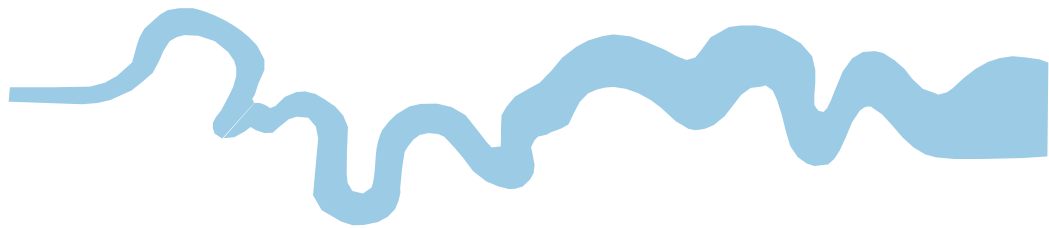
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Plates 3 and 4.

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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
↓	↓



**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading,
Berkshire, RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Fax: 0118 9260553
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**