

# **Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
for Moreton C Cullimore (Gravels) Ltd**

by Jo Pine  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code WMM09/07

**March 2009**

## Summary

**Site name:** Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire

**Grid reference:** SU 1257 9604

**Site activity:** Field evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 17th February –13th March 2009

**Project manager:** Joanna Pine and Sean Wallis

**Site supervisor:** Jo Pine

**Site code:** WMM09/07

**Area of site:** c. 25 ha

**Summary of results:** A density of archaeological deposits dating from the Iron Age (and possibly earlier) and the post-medieval periods were identified. These include palaeochannels with high environmental potential, together with ditches and gullies representing elements of larger field systems and enclosures, penannular round house gullies, rubbish pits and substantial postholes indicating fence lines and post built structures.

The post-medieval features uncovered include large field and driveway systems, a ridge and furrow system and a suggestion of a water meadow.

Based on the results of this trenching exercise, the site has archaeological potential.

**Monuments identified:** Iron Age farm, post-medieval agricultural landscape

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

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# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Jo Pine

Report 09/07

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out land at Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, which straddles the Gloucestershire / Wiltshire border (SU 1257 9604) (Fig 1). The work was commissioned by Mr R N Cullimore of Moreton C Cullimore (Gravels) Ltd, 47 London Road, Stroud, Gloucestershire, GL5 2AU.

The site comprises an area of c.25ha of arable farmland, is bisected by a drain which runs along the county boundary, with Gloucestershire to the north and Wiltshire to the south. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by development, field observation has been proposed as detailed in *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16, 1990) and Gloucestershire and Wiltshire County Councils' policies on archaeology. The evaluation will form part of a staged programme of archaeological investigation as required by the archaeological officers of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire County Councils, in order to determine any archaeological mitigation that may be required

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer of Gloucestershire County Council; and Ms Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist for Wiltshire. The fieldwork was directed by Jo Pine with the assistance of Vanja Blomqvist, Natasha Bennett, Daniel Bray, Aidan Colyer, Tim Dawson, James Earley, Heather Hopkins, Henrietta Longdon and Gemma Watson between the 17th February and the 13th March 2009 and the site code is WMM09/07. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Corinium or Devizes Museum in due course.

## Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the east of Cricklade and west of the village of Kempsford, Gloucestershire. The site, centred on SU 1257 9604, consists of three fields, two in Gloucestershire and the third, to the south in Wiltshire (Fig. 1). The entire site is under arable cultivation and had at the time of the works had been freshly ploughed.

The site lies on relatively level ground at 77m above Ordnance Datum. The natural geology consists of first terrace sand and gravel (BGS 1974).

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (APS 2008). In summary the site lies in an area rich in archaeological deposits, with many features recorded as cropmarks visible from the air. A recent geophysical survey of the site (Sabin and Donaldson 2008) revealed the possible presence of linear features, such as ditches and gullies, and various other anomalies which may be geological or archaeological in origin (AS 2008). Archaeological monitoring of large scale gravel extraction, to the east of the site at Round House Farm, has revealed numerous prehistoric sub-surface features, including elements of a Bronze Age ritual landscape, and Iron Age settlement. Field systems dating to the Roman period have also been recorded (Wallis and Cass in prep). A broadly similar range of deposits has been recorded at Eysey Manor to the west (Pine in prep).

More generally, this area of the Upper Thames Valley along the Wiltshire/Gloucestershire border has seen extensive excavation and is one of the most intensively studied archaeological landscapes in the country (e.g., Allen *et al.* 1993; Booth *et al.* 2007; Jennings *et al.* 2004; Miles *et al.* 2007; Pine and Preston 2004; Stansbie and Laws 2004)

## **Objectives and methodology**

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

The specific research aims of this project are:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if any deposits of Bronze Age date are present; and
- to determine if any deposits of prehistoric date, in particular Iron Age deposits are present.

It was proposed to dig 100 trenches, each 28m long and 1.8m wide (2% of the proposed extraction area). A contingency for a further 100 trenches was included within the proposal, should this be required to clarify the results of the initial trenching. The trenches were positioned to target the geophysical anomalies revealed by the earlier survey (AS2008) to clarify if these were geological or archaeological in origin (Fig. 26). The trenches were excavated by a 360<sup>0</sup>-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological



supervision. In the event the trenches were 2.50m in width and some were shortened unless this length was required to target the geophysical anomalies.

## **Results**

Of the 100 trenches excavated, 57 contained certain or possible archaeological features and these are described in detail below. The remaining trenches are described in Appendix 1, which gives details of lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology. Many of the geophysical anomalies plotted, on investigation by trenching, were in fact stone filled land drains.

### Trenches 2–21

A number of positive linear anomalies possibly representing former land divisions have been located by geophysical survey and were examined by these trenches. Several field boundaries also plotted as geophysical anomalies, clearly matching those visible on 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping of the site, and a possible palaeochannel, were also examined by these trenches.

#### Trench 2 (Fig. 4; Pl. 1)

This trench was orientated NW–SE, was 29.3m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil (a dark brown clayey silt) 0.30m deep onto a subsoil deposit of a mid orange/brown clayey silt (the subsoil across the site is thus unless noted otherwise) 0.10m deep onto a light orange/white gravel with orange clay patches. A ditch (1) was recorded orientated NNW–SSE corresponding with a positive linear geophysical anomaly. This feature was shallow, 0.25m deep, 2.10m wide, with two fills (52, 53) of humic sandy silt (Fig. 14). No finds were recovered from this feature.

#### Trench 4 (Fig. 4)

This trench was orientated west–east and was 22 long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.25m deep onto a subsoil as in Trench 2, 0.15m deep onto light orange gravel. A ditch (28) was aligned NNW–SSE again corresponding with one of a series of parallel positive linear geophysical anomalies in this area. This was 1.60m wide and 0.30m deep, filled with a grey/brown clayey silt (84) (Fig. 17). No finds were recovered from this feature. To the east an ephemeral linear feature (228) was recorded, less than 0.10m deep on a similar NW–SE alignment. This contained a humic dark brown clayey silt (396) with frequent roots.

#### Trench 6 (Fig. 4)

This trench was orientated WSW–ENE and was 28m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep onto a subsoil deposit of a mid grey/brown clayey silt, 0.10m deep, onto white sandy gravel. Three ditches (2, 3, and 4) were recorded again corresponding with the series of parallel geophysical anomalies. A slot (2) was excavated through the western ditch, which was shown to be 1m wide with concave sides and was 0.60m deep (Fig. 14). Its fill (54) was a brown/sandy silty clay. No finds were recovered. A slot (3) was excavated through a more easterly ditch, which was shown to be 1m wide and 0.30m deep filled with a light brown/grey clayey silt (397). This was a southern continuation of the ditch (28) excavated in Trench 4 according to the geophysical survey. It was cut in Trench 6 by a shallow ditch (4), 0.22m deep, on a similar NW–SE alignment (Fig. 14). This contained a humic dark brown clayey silt (398) with frequent roots. No finds were recovered from either feature.

#### Trench 7 (Fig. 4)

This trench was orientated SW–NE and was 24.6m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.25m deep onto a subsoil deposit of grey/brown clayey silt, 0.14m deep onto a light yellow sandy gravel. Ditches and a field drain correspond to previously plotted geophysical anomalies were recorded. A NW–SE orientated shallow ditch (12) was 2.30m wide and 0.45m deep (Fig. 15). A north–south aligned ditch 11=13 was also recorded (Fig. 15). Its relationship with ditch 12 could not be observed within the trench. Both features contained dark brown humic sandy silt fills. A field drain (14) truncated the features. No finds were retrieved from these features.

#### Trench 8 (Fig. 4)

This trench was orientated west-east and was 27m long and 0.52m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep onto subsoil, 0.20m deep onto white sandy gravel with orange clay patches. Two perpendicular ditches (5 and 6) correspond to plotted geophysical anomalies. Ditch (slot 5) was aligned NE–SW was 1.20m wide and 0.32m and contained two fills (55 and 56) in which no finds were retrieved (Fig. 14). Ditch 6 was aligned NW–SE was 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep with a grey/brown sandy silt fill (57). No finds were recovered from its fill.

#### Trench 9 (Fig. 4)

This trench was orientated north-south and was 29m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.25m deep onto a subsoil deposit of a light grey/brown/orange clayey silt, 0.25m deep onto white sandy gravel with orange clay patches. Again two ditches (219 and 220) were observed, corresponding to the plot of the

geophysical survey. Ditch 219 was 1.00m wide and 0.40m deep (Fig. 23). Ditch 220 was aligned NW–SE was 1.70m wide and 0.22m deep (Fig. 23). Both contained humic silty fills (370 and 371) however, again, no finds were retrieved.

#### Trench 10 (Fig. 4)

This trench was orientated SW–NE and was 27.6m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.20m deep onto a subsoil as in Trench 2, 0.18m deep onto white sandy gravel with orange clay patches. Two shallow ditches were recorded (9 and 10) corresponding with parallel positive linear geophysical anomalies. Ditch 9 was 1.50m wide and 0.30m deep (Fig. 14), whilst ditch 10 was 1.66m wide and 0.33m deep (Fig. 15). Both contained humic silty clay fills (60 and 61) again no finds were recovered.

#### Trench 11 (Fig. 5)

This trench was orientated WSW–ENE and was 22m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.25m deep onto subsoil, 0.17m deep onto white sandy gravel. A ditch (18) again corresponded with the geophysical plot. It was 1.10 m wide and 0.19m deep with a grey silty clay fill (72) (Fig. 16). Again no finds were recovered.

#### Trench 12 (Fig. 5)

This trench was orientated NW–SE and was 22.2m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.25m deep onto a subsoil deposit, 0.18m deep onto white sandy gravel. A ditch (26) was only partially exposed in the trench but was over 0.82m wide and 0.34m deep. It was on a similar alignment to a geophysical anomaly plotted to the west and also recorded in Trenches 7 and 13. A shallow pit or tree bole (27) was also recorded.

#### Trench 13 (Fig. 5)

This trench was orientated north-south and was 28.2m long and between 0.40m and 0.52m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.20m deep onto a subsoil deposit, c. 0.20m deep, onto a light white sandy gravel. A ditch was recorded at the southern end of the trench (7), which was 0.95m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 14), and corresponded with a geophysical anomaly, as did ditch 19=20 which was recut (17) (Fig. 16). Again no finds were recovered from any of the features.

#### Trench 14 (Fig. 5)

This trench was orientated north-south and was 28.2m long and 0.47m deep. The stratigraphy at the south end comprised topsoil 0.15 deep over a subsoil deposit of brown/grey silty clay 0.35m deep onto white sandy gravel. However at the northern half of the trench, topsoil sealed a palaeochannel (225) which was 3.5m wide

and orientated east-west. This was infilled with gleyed clays and gravels and peaty clay deposits (386–9) and had been cut by a substantial ditch 224 on a similar alignment. This was 3.20m wide and over 1m deep infilled with peaty deposits and gleyed clay deposits (390–4) (Fig. 24). These two features (palaeochannel and waterlogged ditch) were also observed and mapped extending east through trenches 18, 19, 20, 21, 54, 73, 81 and 86, and the channel at least seems to have been plotted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map.

#### Trench 15 (Fig. 5)

This trench was orientated north–south and was 26.2m long and 0.39m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.26m deep onto subsoil, 0.13m deep onto white sandy gravel. A ditch (29=30) aligned east-west is likely to be a eastern continuation of ditch 219 in Trench 9. It was wide 3.40m, and shallow (0.30m) and had been cut by a land drain which appears to have been deliberately placed to follow the alignment of the feature (Fig. 17).

#### Trench 16 (Fig. 5)

This trench was orientated NW–SE and was 23.7m long and between 0.40m and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy at the southern end comprised topsoil 0.30m deep onto a grey clay, 0.10m deep onto white sandy gravel. Towards the northern end of the trench topsoil overlay a thin band of orange/brown clayey silt subsoil which was 0.08m deep and disappeared entirely at the northern end of the trench where topsoil overlay the gravel directly. A ditch (23) aligned east–west was a continuation of the ditch recorded in Trenches 9 and 15. This was 1.40m wide and 0.50m deep (Fig. 16) and contained modern plastic and glass in its dark brown humic silty clay fill (77). This feature was depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1885 and was probably still in existence in the recent past.

#### Trench 17 (Fig. 5)

This trench was orientated NNW–SSE and was 23.2m long wide and 0.46m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil, 0.30m deep onto orange/brown clay, 0.20m deep onto white sandy gravel. A ditch (not excavated) was observed aligned east-west and was again a continuation of the ditch recorded in Trenches 9, 15 and 16. This was over 3m wide and again had been cut by a land drain.

#### Trench 18 (Fig. 5)

This trench was orientated NW–SE and was 25.7m long and between 0.31m and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy comprised the same as in Trench 17. At the southern end of the trench a ditch 221 was aligned east-west and was 1.0m wide and 0.20m deep with a rich dark silty fill (372) (Fig. 24). A shallow possible gully (222) was also recorded which may possibly be fluvial in origin and was close to a wide spread of alluvial clayey silt which could be the palaeochannel shown on the 1885 map. At the northern end of the trench a probable ditch with a

humic silt fill cut by a land drain was recorded and this is probably a continuation of the ditch in Trenches 9 and 15 to 17.

#### Trench 19 (Fig. 6)

This trench was orientated NW–SE and was 26.8m long and between 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy at the southern end comprised topsoil 0.30m deep onto brown silty clay, 0.15m deep, onto white sandy gravel. At the northern end of the trench, topsoil overlay a thin band of blue/grey clay which sealed a palaeochannel and a ditch which truncated the channel. This was then cut by a land drain, clearly all are a continuation of the features recorded in Trench 14. At the northern end of the trench topsoil overlay the gravel directly.

#### Trench 20

This trench, orientated NE–SW, was 23.7m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy at the southern end comprised topsoil 0.25m deep onto subsoil 0.15m deep onto orange gravel. A palaeochannel, as seen in trenches 18, 19 and 21 was recorded at the northern end of the trench but not excavated; an area of disturbance was excavated and determined to be tree roots.

#### Trench 21 (Fig. 6)

This trench was orientated NW–SE and was 24m long and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.25m deep onto a brown/grey silty clay 0.30m deep becoming more grey (gleyed) towards the SE end. This overlay white sandy gravel. However, at the southern end of the trench a light grey clay deposit was truncated in plan by a humic brown peaty silt filled linear feature which was itself truncated by a land drain. These deposits probably represent the continuation of the palaeochannel and ditch recorded in trenches 14, 18, 19 and 20, but were not excavated in this trench.

#### Trench 22 (Fig. 6)

This trench was orientated NW–SE was 29m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised topsoil 0.30m deep onto subsoil (as in Trench 2) 0.20m deep, onto white sandy gravel. Three linear features were recorded which again correspond with geophysical anomalies. A wide shallow ditch (34), 2.51m wide and 0.36m deep (Fig. 17) appeared to be cut through the subsoil and was filled with a rich dark brown silty clay fill (89). At the northern end of the trench two gullies were (35 and 36) both cutting the subsoil (Fig. 18) and both aligned NNE–SSW. No finds were recovered from any of the features in this trench; but they cannot be of any great age.

#### Trench 23 (Fig. 6)

This trench was orientated NW–SE and was 30.7m long and between 0.40m and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.25m deep onto subsoil *c.* 0.30m deep onto white sandy gravel. Two linear features were recorded one of which ditch (32) corresponded with a geophysical anomaly (Pl. 2). This was aligned approximately west–east, was 0.87m wide and 0.56m deep and contained a light brown/grey clay fill (94) (Fig. 17). A fragment of unworked limestone (not retained) and a broken flint flake, which cannot be assigned more than a broadly prehistoric date, were recovered from this feature. A second shallow gully (33) was also recorded aligned east-west, being 0.35m wide and 0.19m deep filled with a humic brown silt (95) (Fig. 17).

#### Trench 24 (Fig. 7)

This trench was orientated SW–NE and was 28m long and between 0.40m and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep onto subsoil (as Trench 2) *c.* 0.20m deep onto white sandy gravel with orange clay patches. A shallow gully (31) was cut through the subsoil (Fig. 17). It was aligned NW–SE and contained a silty clay fill (88) with a gravelly upper layer (87). No finds were recovered from either fill.

#### Trench 26 (Fig. 7)

This trench was orientated SW–NE and was 29m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep onto subsoil, 0.09m deep onto white sandy gravel. A small ditch (37) aligned NW–SE corresponds with a geophysical anomaly. It was 1.0m wide and 0.25m deep filled with a grey/brown clayey silt (376) and was sealed by the subsoil (Fig. 18). A disturbed area of the gravel examined at the eastern end of the trench appeared to be the result of bioturbation. A second possible feature was determined to be a tree root.

#### Trench 27 (Fig. 7)

This trench was orientated NW–SE and was 24.4m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep over subsoil 0.09m deep, onto white sandy gravel. A ditch (22) was observed cutting the subsoil (Fig. 16). It was up to 1.20m wide and 0.28m deep and contained a loose grey/brown silt fill (76) but no finds.

#### Trench 28 (Fig. 7)

This trench was orientated WSW-ENE and was 28m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised topsoil 0.30m deep onto subsoil, 0.22m deep, onto white sandy gravel. Ditch (24) was aligned SW–NE, being 1.02m wide and 0.29m deep (Fig. 16). No finds were recovered from its two fills (78 and 79). It seems to have corresponded to a discrete positive response identified by the geophysics.

#### Trench 29 (Fig. 7)

This trench was orientated SE–NW, was 28.00m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised topsoil 0.20m deep onto subsoil 0.10m deep onto white sandy gravel. A ditch terminal (25) which contained a large slab of worked limestone was recorded, together with a shallow ditch (21) aligned east-west (Fig. 16). No finds were recovered from this ditch that was cut from the level of the subsoil.

#### Trenches 33, 34 and 36

The stratigraphy in these trenches comprised topsoil onto subsoil c.0.08 deep onto yellow/white gravel. A ditch observed in these trenches aligned NW–SE corresponded with a positive linear geophysical anomaly (which appears to be also visible as a cropmark). A slot (127) excavated through this ditch in Trench 34 (Figs 7 and 21) showed it to be a substantial boundary, 3.5m wide and 0.60m deep and its fill contained a piece of light greenish blue glass of probable post-medieval date.

#### Trench 40 (Fig. 7)

This trench was orientated west-east and was 26.7m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised topsoil 0.30m deep directly onto a light orange gravel. Ditch 129 aligned north-south was excavated, this being recut by a shallow wider ditch (128) on the same alignment (Fig. 20). No finds were recovered from either ditch. This feature was also recorded in Trench 99 and again had been plotted as a positive geophysical anomaly.

#### Trench 43 (Fig. 7)

This trench was orientated SW–NE and was 30.6m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.28m deep over subsoil 0.12m deep onto white sandy gravel. A substantial ditch (232) was aligned NW-SE corresponding with a geophysical linear anomaly considered to be of agricultural origin. This was 2m wide and over 0.50m deep and contained a glazed piece of tile and had been cut by a land drain on the same alignment (Fig. 24). Two tiny crumbs of Iron Age pottery from this ditch must be residual.

#### Trench 44 (Fig. 7)

This trench was orientated south–north and was 28.5m long and between 0.37 and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep onto subsoil, 0.16m deep at the southern end of the trench onto a light orange gravel with clay patches. The northern end of the trench showed topsoil directly onto the natural geology. A shallow gully (215) was excavated aligned west–east, probably corresponding with a geophysical linear anomaly

considered to be of agricultural origin. This was 0.9m wide and 0.21m deep (Fig. 23). A treebole or gully terminal (214) was also recorded, 0.9m wide and 0.45m deep (Fig. 23). No finds were recovered from either feature.

#### Trench 46 (Fig. 7)

This trench was orientated north–south and was 21m long and between 0.30 and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy of the trench comprised topsoil 0.30m deep onto subsoil 0.10m deep onto a light orange gravel with clay patches. At the far north of the trench, no subsoil was present. A ditch 230 was recorded being at least 0.6m wide and 0.22m deep. It was recut by ditch 229 this being 1.0m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 24) and contained 12 pieces of pottery of Late Bronze age/Early Iron Age date. A shallow gully (231) was recorded being 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep truncating the subsoil (Fig. 24). The features recorded correspond with two positive linear features identified by the geophysical survey.

#### Trench 48 (Fig. 8)

This trench was orientated ENE–WSW and was 24m long and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep onto 0.30m of orange/brown clay. This sealed a palaeochannel (235=236) filled with clays and peats. This was cut by a ditch (234) filled again with a grey clay deposit (Fig. 25).

#### Trench 50

This trench was orientated NNW–SSE and was 28.1m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.20m deep onto orange/brown clayey silt subsoil 0.15m deep onto a light orange gravel with clay patches. Two shallow linear features (149 and 203=213) were recorded (Fig. 22) filled with grey silty clay. These features appear broadly to correspond with positive linear features identified during the geophysical survey, although the match is not perfect. No finds were recovered from either feature.

#### Trench 51 (Fig. 8)

This trench was orientated NE–SW and was 28.1m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.20m deep onto subsoil 0.15m deep onto a light orange gravel. A very insubstantial gully (138) was aligned NNE–SSW filled with a grey silty clay (272) (Fig. 21) but again no finds were recovered. This feature bears no correlation with the geophysical anomalies plotted in this location.



#### Trench 54

This trench was orientated WNW–ESE and was 29.5m long and 0.80m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.40m deep over a light orange/grey clay, 0.20m deep, onto a blue/grey clay 0.15m deep, onto light orange gravel. The blue grey clay probably represent the margins of the palaeochannel. A ditch (234) was observed aligned ENE–WSW and filled with fragments of wooden plank and limestone. It is likely to be a continuation of ditch observed in Trenches 9, 15, 16, 17 and 18 and plotted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.

#### Trench 55

This trench was orientated east-west and was 28m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.28m deep onto subsoil 0.10m deep onto a light orange gravel. A modern ditch (containing undecayed wood, although not waterlogged) was observed aligned north-south, and a modern posthole. The ditch corresponds to a geophysical anomaly and a boundary on the 1885 map indicated as a dotted line.

#### Trench 56 (Fig. 8)

This trench was orientated NW–SE and was 28.6m long and 0.90m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.40m deep over a light orange/grey clay subsoil 0.20m deep, onto light orange gravel. A ditch (142) was recorded aligned north-south at the north-western extreme of the trench. It cut through the subsoil and contained a possible stone lined drain. It was on the same alignment as the modern ditch in trench 55 and both features correspond with a disturbed area highlighted in the geophysical survey.

#### Trench 58

This trench was orientated WSW–ENE and was 24m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.40m deep directly over light orange gravel. A modern linear feature backfilled with clean gravel was plotted on the line of a geophysical anomaly suggested to be of agricultural origin, which parallels the modern field boundary (also revealed in Trench 44).

#### Trench 60

This trench was orientated WNW–ESE and was 31.7m long and 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep over light orange gravel. A linear feature (238) is likely to be a continuation of ditch observed in Trenches 9, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 54; it was planned but not excavated in this trench. Other geophysical anomalies were not detected.

#### Trench 61

This trench was orientated NNW–SSE and was 27m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep over a light brown/grey sandy silt 0.38m thick onto a light orange gravel. A linear feature (239) was planned and is likely to be a continuation of ditch observed in Trenches 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 54 and 60 and plotted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1885.

#### Trench 62 (Fig. 8)

This trench was orientated SW–NE and was 30m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.40m deep over a light brown/grey sandy silt which was 0.10m deep, onto light orange gravel. A ditch (135) was recorded aligned north-south and contained a humic brown silty fill (Fig. 21). This corresponds with one of two geophysical anomalies plotted here; the other seems to have been a field drain.

#### Trench 64 (Fig. 8)

This trench was orientated SW–NE and was 29m long and between 0.34 and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.40m deep over a light brown/grey silt which was very shallow and intermittent, *c.*0.04m deep onto light orange gravel. Two post-medieval ditches (41 and 42) were recorded, but not excavated. Glass and glazed pottery and tile were collected from the surface of these features and both correspond to geophysical anomalies. A possible post hole was also noted but not excavated.

#### Trench 65 (Fig. 9)

This trench was orientated SW–NE and was 27m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep over gravel. Two ditches (135 and 143) and a posthole (137) were recorded. A glazed sherd of pottery was recovered from the surface of unexcavated ditch 143. Geophysical anomalies were plotted on similar alignments but in this case the match is not a particularly close one.

#### Trench 66 (Fig. 9)

This trench was aligned NW-SE and was 29m long and 0.70m deep. It was positioned across both curved and straight linear geophysical anomalies. At the southern end of the trench the stratigraphy comprised topsoil which sealed a gleyed subsoil overlying palaeochannels filled with orange/grey clay and what appears to be cultural material, burnt limestone and charcoal. The channel had been cut by a modern ditch which is a continuation of the ditch plotted in trenches 54, 60, 61 and 100.

At the northern end of the trench topsoil overlay a thin subsoil layer onto gravel. A gully (240) was plotted aligned NE-SW and just to the north was what appears to be an articulated animal burial (227), which was planned but not excavated during this phase of fieldwork. A large, slightly curving ditch (47) was excavated and shown to be 1.3m wide and 0.55m deep (Fig. 18). It contained amongst numerous fills a waterlogged peaty fill. A shallow gully (49), appears to mirror the curve of the ditch (Fig. 18). These features are likely to be Iron Age in date. Both also contained occasional limestone fragments.

#### Trench 67 (Fig. 9)

This trench was orientated W-E and was 28.1m long and 0.50m deep. It was located across both curved and linear geophysical anomalies. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.25m deep over a light grey silt which sealed gravel. Two curving ditches (48 and 212) were recorded (Fig. 18; Pl. 3) Ditch 48 contained sixteen sherds of Iron Age and Middle Iron Age pottery, 7 pieces of fired clay and an iron object, and ditch 212, thirteen sherds of possible Early Iron Age pottery. These truncated an earlier gully (211) which was aligned NE-SW and also contained 2 sherds of Iron Age pottery.

#### Trench 71 (Fig. 9)

This trench was orientated east-west and was 31.8m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.29m deep over a gleyed silty clay which sealed gravel. Ditches 118, 119, 124 and 217 were recorded (Figs 20, 23). No finds were recorded from ditches 124 and 127. Three small fragments (93g) of metalworking debris (slag) was recovered from ditch 119 which was a recut of an earlier ditch on the same SW-NE alignment. None of these features seem to have been represented in the geophysical survey, although a large area of magnetic disturbance was represented in this location which could be related to the metalwork debris.

#### Trench 72 (Fig. 9)

This trench was orientated NW-SE and was 25.7m long and 0.46m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil over a gleyed silt clay which sealed gravel. A gully (110) was aligned NW-SE, 0.75m wide and 0.32m deep (Fig. 19) and appeared to merge with a ditch terminal which may be a southern continuation of the ditch (217) in Trench 71.

#### Trench 73 (Fig. 10)

This trench was orientated NE-SW and was 23m long and 0.82m deep. The trench stratigraphy showed that for almost the entire trench, topsoil overlay a complex sequence of alluvial clays in various states of reduction

together with peaty deposits (with high environmental potential) within palaeochannels (not excavated). An edge of one channel was recorded at the south-western end of the trench where gravel was observed at 0.62m below the present land surface.

#### Trench 74 (Fig. 10)

This trench was orientated NW-SE and was 21.7m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil over a silt clay which sealed gravel (Pl. 4). Numerous small pits or postholes were observed, two of which were excavated (121 and 216) (Figs 20, 23). Both contained animal bone and 121 also contained burnt limestone fragments. Pit 233 was not excavated but two sherds of Iron Age pottery and a fragment of fired clay were recovered from its surface.

Two ditches (120 and 218) were plotted aligned NE-SW. Ditch 218 was unexcavated but 1 sherd of Iron Age pottery was collected from its surface. It aligns with ditch 148 excavated in trench 80. Ditch 120 was excavated (Fig. 20) and shown to contain dark silty clays (181, 182) with frequent charcoal and burnt limestone fragments. Thirteen sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from this feature and a western continuation of this feature may have been recorded (145) in Trench 80.

#### Trench 75 (Fig. 10)

This trench was orientated SW-NE and was 17.8m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil over a grey silt clay subsoil which sealed the gravel natural. Three small postholes (105, 106 and 107) were noted, posthole 105 contained a sherd of Iron Age pottery. A ditch (108) was also excavated (Fig. 19) which was observed as a geophysical anomaly, and although no dating evidence was obtained, this ditch is on a similar alignment to those considered to be post-medieval in date.

#### Trench 76 (Fig. 10)

This trench was orientated north-south and was 23m long and 0.40 to 0.65m deep. The stratigraphy was similar to the trench above. A small pit or posthole (102) (plate 5) was excavated and contained 5 sherds of Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery, animal bone and burnt limestone fragments (Fig. 19). A gully (103) was excavated showing it to be 0.68m wide and 0.35m deep (Fig. 19) and aligned east-west. It contained 21 sherds of Iron Age pottery recovered from its fills (167 and 168). A ditch (200) was also aligned east-west, and was recut on two occasions (201 and 202) (Fig. 22). The linear features to the south correspond with geophysical anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

#### Trench 77 (Fig. 11)

This trench was orientated ENE–WSW and was 24.4m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep over gravel. At the western end of the trench two undated gullies were recorded (39 and 204) (Figs 18, 23), with gully 39 containing several pieces of limestone. Another gully (206) was recut by gully (40) and this in turn by gully (205) (Fig. 23), these curve and appear to be part of a pennanular ring gully together possibly with other thin curving gullies (208 and 209) (Fig. 23; Pl. 6). Seventeen very small sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from 40, and a small piece of iron plate from 209; and it is likely that all these features are of Early Iron Age date.

#### Trench 78 (Fig. 11)

This trench was orientated NNW–SSE and was 30.7m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil above subsoil (an orange/brown clayey silt) overlying gravel. A ditch (100), which was 0.90m wide and 0.26m deep was noted recut by ditch (101), 0.70m wide and 0.10m deep (Fig. 18), aligned east–west, with ditch 100 containing 134 sherds of Iron Age pottery and a large amount of stone. A number of possible postholes were planned, one of which (104) was excavated, and shown to be 0.10m in diameter, 0.26m deep and contained a dark silty clay fill (161) (Fig. 19).

#### Trench 79 (Fig. 11)

This trench was orientated and was 16.1m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep onto an orange/brown clayey silt subsoil 0.13m deep onto gravel. Numerous stone-filled pits/postholes (44, 45, 46) were observed, with posthole 44 being ovoid, moderately steep sided, with packing stones (Fig. 18) together with two sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and a small amount of animal bone. A shallow ditch terminal (43) was also noted this being 1.3m wide and 0.33m deep and containing a large collection (62 sherds) of Early Iron Age pottery, bone and burnt limestone.

#### Trench 80 (Fig. 11)

This trench was orientated NNW–SSE and was 25.2m long and between 0.55m and 0.65m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep over a light orange/grey clay 0.15m deep onto gravel. A gully (144) was recut by another gully (145) (Fig. 22) both on a roughly east-west alignment. 6 sherds of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from recut 145. This may be a western continuation of ditch 120 in Trench 74. A curving gully (147) 0.50m wide and 0.27m deep (Fig. 22) is likely to be a ring gully. Further to the south a further ditch (148) is likely to be a continuation of ditch (218) described in Trench 74. These linear features

appeared to be sealed by a grey clay silt layer (279) which is likely to be a plough-produced deposit removed from the backfills of these linear features and contained 2 sherds of Iron Age pottery. At the northern part of the trench a shallow gully (38) 0.36m wide and 0.10m deep (Fig. 18) was recorded containing burnt limestone and animal bone.

#### Trench 81 (Fig. 11)

This trench was orientated SE-NW and was 26m long and between 0.37 and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.20m deep onto subsoil which at the northern end of the trench sealed gravel whilst at the southern end of the trench the subsoil sealed a gleyed grey clay onto gravel. The gleyed deposit is possibly alluvial in origin and probably represent the margins of the palaeochannel. At the northern end of the trench a ditch (125) was recorded which was 1.6m wide and over 0.40m deep (Fig. 20) and contains slumps of gravel and limestone fragments.

#### Trench 84 (Fig. 12)

This trench was orientated NNE-SSW and was 21.6m long and between 0.40 and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy at the south end comprised 0.3m of made ground above buried topsoil 0.18m deep onto subsoil 0.07m deep above gravel. At the northern end of the trench topsoil 0.3m deep overlay subsoil 0.1m deep above gravel. At the northern end of the trench a ditch (126) was recorded which was up to 2.05m wide and over 0.62m deep (Fig. 20). and contained a few fragments of bone.

#### Trench 86

This trench was orientated SSE-NNW and was 26m long and between 0.37 and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep onto subsoil 0.20m deep onto gravel. At the southern end of the trench a disturbance filled with modern plastic and wood was noted and it is considered this is likely to be the post-medieval ditch and palaeochannel also recorded in Trenches 14, 19, 20, 21, 54, 73 and 81.

#### Trench 87 (Fig. 12)

This trench was orientated NE-SW and was 25.6m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep over gravel. A ditch (109) was observed aligned NE-SW, 1m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 19), no dating evidence was recorded but it was cut by a possible furrow (113). Ditch 109 was not represented on the geophysical survey. The furrow does seem to have been one of several parallel anomalies in this area.

#### Trench 88 (Fig. 12)

This trench was orientated NW–SE and was 21.8m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep over gravel. Three linear features (111, 112 and 241) were all aligned NE - SW but only two could be excavated (111 and 112) due to flooding (Fig. 19). All three ditches correspond to geophysical linear anomalies but unfortunately no finds were recovered from these features.

#### Trench 89 (Fig. 12)

This trench was orientated north-south and was 25.6m long and 0.44m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.35m deep over gravel. At the far south of the trench a ditch (123) was recorded aligned NE–SW (Fig. 20). Another ditch (114) was recorded further to the north, this being 2.50m wide and 0.26m deep (Fig. 19). No dating evidence was recovered from either feature.

#### Trench 90 (Fig. 12)

This trench was orientated NW–SE and was 24.6m long and 0.41m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep over gravel. At the far south of the trench two shallow linear features (112 and 242) were excavated (Fig. 19), these are likely to be furrows rather than ditches. A ditch (115) was recorded aligned NE–SW, slightly further north, and this also was shallow, 0.10m deep (Fig. 19) filled with a sandy silt fill (178) but no finds were recorded. Again these features correspond to geophysical anomalies.

#### Trench 91 (Fig. 13, Pl. 7)

This trench was orientated north–south and was 26m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m deep over gravel. At the far south of the trench a shallow, undated possible ditch (116) was excavated together with a probable furrow (117) (Fig. 20). Further to the north were parallel orange silt-filled linear features on the same alignment as feature 117, these two are again likely to be furrows. Ditch 116 should be the same feature as 123 in Trench 89, both lying parallel to the modern boundary.

#### Trench 92 (Fig. 13)

This trench was orientated WSW–ENE and was 28.5m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.32m deep over gravel. A gully (140) was recorded being 0.50m deep and 0.14m deep (Fig. 21) together with a ditch (139) which corresponds to a geophysical positive linear anomaly. No finds were recovered from its fills (273–5).

#### Trench 94 (Fig. 13)

This trench was orientated NNW-SSE and was 24.4m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.40m deep over gravel. At the south of the trench a ditch (141) was recorded, this was 2.70m wide and over 0.40m deep (Fig. 21) and contained limestone blocks, a fragment of clinker, bottle glass and a sherd of post-medieval pottery. The edge of another linear feature was just clipped at the southern most edge of the trench. Both these may correspond with the positive linear anomalies plotted by the geophysics and may be the continuation of features observed in Trenches 89 and 91.

#### Trench 95 (Fig. 13)

This trench was orientated NNW-SSE and was 25.5m long. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.35m deep over gravel. At the far south of the trench was ditch (226) was only partially revealed in the trench but was over 0.60m wide and 0.45m deep (Fig. 24) filled with a humic clayey silt fill (385) and may also be one of the ditches revealed in Trench 94.

#### Trench 97 (Fig. 13)

This trench was orientated east-west and was 23m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.40m deep over gravel. At the far western end of the trench was a ditch (243) which was truncated by a land drain. This approximately corresponded to a geophysical positive linear anomaly and was likely to be a continuation of the ditch observed at the extremity of Trench 92.

#### Trench 98 (Fig. 13)

This trench was orientated NW-SE and was 28m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.45m deep over gravel. Two possible postholes (130 and 131) were excavated (Fig. 21) both containing undated clayey sand fills.

#### Trench 99 (Fig. 13)

This trench was orientated east-west and was 27.1m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.28m deep over a grey clay subsoil onto gravel. A ditch (132) was excavated being 1.80m wide and 0.30m deep and is likely to have been recorded to the north in Trench 40 as ditch 128, as shown by the geophysical plot. Two dubious postholes (133 and 134) were also excavated (Fig. 21).



### Trench 100

This trench was orientated NW–SE and was 23.6m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.32m deep over gravel. At the far southern end of the trench two modern features backfilled with gravel and fragments of wood (undecayed although not waterlogged) were noted and are likely to be associated with the boundary previously recorded in Trench 60, 61, and 66.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery by Jane Timby*

The archaeological evaluation resulted in the recovery of a modest assemblage of 322 sherds of pottery and 10 fragments of fired clay, weighing 1212.5 g, dating to the later prehistoric and post-medieval periods. Pottery was recovered from just 13 of the 100 trenches investigated and mainly from cut features such as ditches, gullies and postholes. With the exception of Trench 94, which produced post-medieval pottery, all the trenches with pottery lie in the NE area of the site.

The prehistoric material is slightly mixed in condition with a high proportion of very small pot crumbs alongside some larger pieces. This is reflected in a very low average sherd weight of just 3.6g. There are just nine vessels represented by rims.

For the purposes of the assessment the assemblage was scanned to assess its likely chronology and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. Where freshly broken sherds could be matched these were counted as one piece. The resulting data are summarized in Appendix 3.

### Later Prehistoric

Most of the assemblage, some 310 sherds, dates to the Iron Age. Two main fabrics are present, a calcareous ware containing shell and limestone or mainly shell, and a sandy ware. The calcareous group dominates, accounting for 98% of the assemblage.

The rim forms suggest a mixture of early Iron Age jar types with some possibly later forms more typical of the middle Iron Age. Typologically one of the earliest vessels is from ditch 229. This sherd comes from a vessel with slightly inward-angled flaring wall and an undifferentiated simple rim, possible a biconical form. Such a form is perhaps more typical of the later Bronze Age-early Iron Age. The same group contained a sandy sherd.

More typical of the early Iron Age are two angular, internally expanded, vessels from ring gully 40 in Trench 77 and from ditch terminus 43 in Trench 79. Such material is typical of the Upper Thames Valley and can be paralleled at sites such as Ashville Trading Estate, Abingdon. Also potentially of earlier Iron Age date are

several sherds from a single vessel from ditch 212, Trench 67. This is in a one-off fabric with sparse limestone and appears to have a base with rounded angles and an S-shaped rim with a flattened top.

Potentially slightly later in date is an ovoid jar with a sooted exterior from gully 120 more typical of the middle Iron Age. A similar jar came from ditch 48, Trench 67.

Many of the contexts produced just small bodysherds in limestone and shelly fabrics which are difficult to date closely other than early-to-middle Iron Age. Three contexts produced just small pieces of fired clay of indeterminate function and presumably of later prehistoric date.

As noted above the focus of activity lies in the NE quadrant of the site with the largest assemblages coming from trenches 67, 76, 78 and 79. Although Trench 78 produced *c* 134 sherds most of these were tiny crumbs and thus not easy to date closely.

#### Post-medieval

Just two sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered, both glazed earthenware and probably originating from Ashton Keynes. One piece came from Trench 65; the other from Trench 94.

#### Summary

The assemblage is quite typical of many now documented from the Cotswold Water Park. Many of these show evidence of activity dating from the early Iron Age and continuing into the middle Iron Age, or later periods, for example, Butlers Field and Little London, Lechlade, Cotswold Community, Latton Lands and Shorncote to mention a few. By contrast other sites such as Roughground Farm, Lechlade, do not continue beyond the early Iron Age whilst other sites, for example Thornhill Farm, Horcott, Cleveland Farm, Ashton Keynes only appear from the middle Iron Age onwards.

Although this is quite a modest small assemblage it is a useful contribution to the general archaeology of the area.

#### *Animal Bone* by Ceri Falys

A moderate amount of animal bone was recovered from 28 contexts across the evaluated area. A total of 264 fragments were present for analysis, weighing 1650g (Appendix 4). Overall, the preservation of the remains was poor. The majority of pieces were very small, and all showed some degree of surface damage in addition to frequently severe cortical exfoliation.

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 the majority of pieces to element, and ultimately species of origin. Teeth were commonly the best preserved elements.

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.

Of the identified elements, the most frequently encountered species were horse, cattle, and sheep/goat. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) present within the entire assemblage was determined to be five: a single horse, a sheep/goat and an unidentified 'small' sized animal, in addition to 2 cattle individuals. The horse was identified through the presence of two teeth in context 218 (366). The sheep/goat individual was represented by several teeth, found within contexts (154), (181), (278) and (292). Two cattle individuals were represented by two left and two right tali (foot bones) recovered from contexts (167), (181) and (280). Lastly, a minimum of one small unidentifiable animal was represented by the presence of eight skeletal elements, primarily small non-descript shaft fragments.

Cut-marks were observed on a very limited number of fragments, most notably on the superior portion of a cattle mandible from context 102 (165). The poor surface preservation hindered much identification of any other butchery cut-marks which may or may not have been present.

No further information could be retrieved from these highly fragmented animal remains.

### *Struck Flint* by Steve Ford

A single struck flint was recovered during the course of the evaluation, a broken flake from ditch 32 (94) in Trench 23. It is not closely datable and could be of Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

## **Conclusion**

The evaluation has been successful in uncovering a density of archaeological deposits dating from the Iron Age (and possibly earlier) and the post-medieval periods. The area of highest archaeological potential (Fig. 27) is located in the far eastern part of the site, bordering the western edge of the prehistoric site at Round House Farm, which contained a Bronze Age ritual landscape, and Iron Age settlement (Wallis and Cass in prep). The features identified in this area of the current site included palaeochannels with high environmental potential, together

with ditches and gullies representing elements of larger field systems and enclosures, probably similar to those recorded at Claydon Pike and Thornhill Farm (Miles *et al.* 2007) or Roughground Farm (Allen *et al.* 1993), among others. Many of the gullies recorded are likely to represent parts of pennanular round house gullies and there also appear to be rubbish pits and substantial postholes indicating fence lines and post built structures. Even though the site had been intensively ploughed, the archaeological remains were well preserved, with a good range of cultural material (pottery, animal bone, and metalwork) being recovered.

A second nucleus of activity might be represented by a cluster of features (Trenches 22–24) at the western edge of the site but this activity is entirely undated (apart from a single undiagnostic flint find) and difficult to characterize; it is not positively of archaeological interest.

The post-medieval features uncovered include large ditches, representing both field and droveway systems, with the likelihood of a ridge and furrow system in the far southern field, and a suggestion of a water meadow system in the north-eastern field (Trenches 2–18). Although the latter remains undated it is most likely to be post-medieval. An old stream channel was also recorded crossing the site, which had been ditched in the late 19th or 20th century.

Based on the results of this trenching exercise, the site has archaeological potential.

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## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	19.0	2.50	0.42	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.40 orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.40m+ gravel natural geology. Modern test pit
2	24.3	2.50	0.45	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.40 subsoil; 0.4-0.45m+ gravel natural. Ditch 1. <b>[Plate 1]</b>
3	24.2	2.50	0.43	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.43 brown grey clayey silt subsoil; 0.43m+ gravel natural. No archaeology
4	22.0	2.50	0.42	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.40m brown grey clayey silt subsoil; 0.40-0.42m+ gravel natural. Ditch 28, Gully 228.
5	29.2	2.50	0.52	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.45m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.45-0.52m+ gravel natural. No archaeology
6	28.0	2.50	0.40	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.40m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.40m+ gravel natural. Ditches 2, 3, 4
7	24.6	2.50	0.42	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.39m grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.39-0.42m+ gravel natural. Ditches 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
8	27.0	2.50	0.52(E) 0.48(W)	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.50m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.50m+ gravel natural. Ditches 5, 6
9	29.0	2.50	0.45	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.4m grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.4m+ gravel natural. Ditches 219, 220
10	27.6	2.50	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.2-0.38m grey brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.38-0.4m+ gravel natural. Ditches 9, 10
11	22.0	2.50	0.45	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.42m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.42-0.45m+ gravel natural. Ditch 18
12	22.2	2.50	0.45	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.43m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.43-0.45m+ gravel natural. Features 26, 27
13	28.2	2.50	0.40 (N) 0.50 (S)	North End- 0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m-0.50m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.50m+ gravel natural South End- 0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ gravel natural. Ditches 7, 17, 19, 20
14	27.0	2.50	0.15	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.45m Light brown grey clayey silt subsoil; 0.45m+ gravel natural. Palaeochannel 225 Ditch 224 Pit 223
15	26.4	2.50	0.39	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.39m Light brown grey clayey silt subsoil; 0.39m+ gravel natural. Ditch 29, 30
16	23.7	2.50	0.30	SSE End- 0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.4m light grey clay; 0.4m+ gravel natural. Middle- 0-0.3m topsoil, 0.3-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ gravel natural. NNW End- 0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3m+ gravel natural. Ditch 23
17	23.3	2.50	0.46	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.45m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.45m+ gravel natural. No archaeology
18	25.7	2.50	0.31 (SE) 0.45(NW)	SE End- 0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ gravel natural. NW End-0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.45m grey clay; 0.45m+ gravel natural. Ditches 221, 222, palaeochannel.
19	26.8	2.50	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.45m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.45m+ gravel natural, palaeochannel.
20	26.7	2.50	0.40	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.40m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.40m+ gravel natural, palaeochannel.
21	24.0	2.50	0.60	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.55m brown grey clay subsoil more gleyed to SE end; 0.55-0.60m+ gravel natural, palaeochannel.
22	29.0	2.50	0.55	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.50m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.50-0.55m+ gravel natural. Ditches 34, 35, 36
23	30.7	2.50	0.50 (SE) 0.40 (NW)	SE End- 0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.48m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.48m+ gravel natural NW End- 0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m+ gravel natural Features 32, 33 <b>[Plate 2]</b>
24	28.0	2.50	0.50 (SW) 0.40 (NE)	SW End- 0-0.30m topsoil; 0.3-0.50m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.50m+ gravel natural NE End- 0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ gravel natural Gully 31
25	28.5	2.50	0.32	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.30m light brown grey clayey silt subsoil; 0.30m+ gravel natural. No archaeology
26	29.0	2.50	0.55	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.30-0.49m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.49-0.55m+ gravel natural. Ditch 37
27	24.4	2.50	0.55	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.30m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.30-0.55m+ gravel natural. Ditch 22
28	26.3	2.50	0.50	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ gravel natural. Ditch 24
29	28.0	2.50	0.35	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.30m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.30-0.35m+ Ditches 21, 25
30	28.0	2.50	0.32	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.32m brown grey clayey silt subsoil; 0.32m+ gravel natural No archaeology

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
31	31.5	2.50	0.28	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.28m brown grey clayey silt subsoil; 0.28m+ gravel natural No archaeology
32	32.0	2.50	0.45	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.40m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.40-0.45m+ No archaeology
33	29.7	2.50	0.48	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.47m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.47-0.48m+ gravel natural No archaeology
34	27.0	2.50	0.30	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.30m brown grey clayey silt subsoil; 0.30m+ gravel natural. Feature 127
35	28.0	2.50	0.35	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29-0.35m brownish grey clayey silt subsoil; 0.35m+ gravel natural No archaeology
36	27.0	2.50	0.40	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.38m brownish grey clayey silt subsoil; 0.38-0.40m+ gravel natural No archaeology
37	27.5	2.50	0.54	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.49m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.49m-0.54m+ gravel natural. No archaeology
38	27.6	2.50	0.39	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.36m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.36m-0.39m+ gravel natural. No archaeology
39	29.3	2.50	0.37	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29-0.37m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.37m+ gravel natural. No archaeology
40	26.7	2.50	0.35	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.35m+ gravel natural. Ditches 129, 128
41	28.4	2.50	0.38	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.38m+ gravel natural. No archaeology
42	29.0	2.50	0.35	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.35m gleyed blue grey clay subsoil this becoming more peaty at southern end of trench; 0.35m+ gravel natural. No archaeology
43	30.6	2.50	0.40	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.40m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.40m+ gravel natural. Ditch 232
44	28.5	2.50	0.45	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.36m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.36-0.45m+ gravel natural. Gully 215, pit 214
45	25.2	2.50	0.45	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.40m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.40-0.42m+ Gravel natural. No archaeology
46	28.0	2.50	0.42	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.40m grey clay subsoil; 0.40-0.42m+ gravel natural. Ditches 229 and 230, Gully 231
47	25.0	2.50	0.40	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.42m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.42m+ gravel natural. No archaeology
48	24.0	2.50	0.60	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.60m orange brown clay; 0.60m+ gravel natural. Palaeochannel 235/236 Ditch 234.
49	29.5	2.50	0.40	0-0.31m topsoil; 0.31-0.40m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.40m+ gravel natural. No archaeology
50	28.1	2.50	0.35	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.35m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.35m+ gravel natural. Linear Features 149, 203, 213
51	28.1	2.50	0.36	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.35m Light orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.35m+ gravel natural Gully 138
52	27.4	2.50	0.38	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.35m Light orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.35-0.38m+ gravel natural No archaeology
53	24.0	2.50	0.38	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.33m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.35-0.38m+ gravel natural. No archaeology
54	29.5	2.50	0.80	0-0.40m topsoil; 0.40-0.60m grey orange clay; 0.60-0.75m blue grey clay; 0.75-0.8m+ gravel natural. Ditch 237
55	28.0	2.50	0.40	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.35m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ gravel natural. Modern ditch and post hole
56	28.6	2.50	0.92 (SE) 0.52(NW)	NW End-0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.50m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.50-0.52m+ gravel natural SE End-0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m-0.60m subsoil; 0.60-0.90m orange clay; 0.90-0.92m+ gravel natural Ditch 142
57	28.8	2.50	0.40	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.35m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ gravel natural No archaeology
58	24.0	2.50	0.38	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36-0.38m+ gravel natural No archaeology
59	22.8	2.50	0.70	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.45m orange clay silt; 0.45-0.65m brown grey sandy silt; 0.65-0.70m+ gravel natural No archaeology
60	31.7	2.50	0.30	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ gravel natural. Ditch 238
61	27.0	2.50	0.40	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.38m Light brown grey clayey silt subsoil; 0.38-0.40m+ gravel natural Ditch 239
62	30.0	2.50	0.40	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.40m Light brown grey clayey silt subsoil; 0.40m+ gravel natural Ditch 135
63	26.4	2.50	0.42	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.42m Light brown grey silty clay subsoil; 0.42m+ gravel natural. No archaeology
64	29.0	2.50	0.34 (SW) 0.50 (NE)	SW End-0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.34m grey silty clay subsoil; 0.34m+ gravel natural NE End-0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m-0.50m+ gravel natural Ditches 42, 41
65	27.0	2.50	0.35	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.35m+ gravel natural Features 136, 137, 143
66	29.0	2.50	0.70	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.45m orange clay subsoil; 0.45-0.65m blue grey clay; 0.65-0.70m+ gravel natural Ditch 47, Gully 49, Animal burial 227, Ditch 240 Modern ditch, Palaeochannel

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
67	28.1	2.50	0.50	0m east end. 0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.46m brown grey clayey silt subsoil; 0.46-0.50m+ gravel natural. Ditches 48, 212, gully 211. <b>[Plate 3]</b>
68	23.0	2.50	0.32	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.32m+ gravel natural; No archaeology
69	24.5	2.50	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.40m grey brown silty clay subsoil; 0.40m+ gravel natural No archaeology
70	24.8	2.50	0.87(S) 0.40(N)	South End- 0-0.50m topsoil; 0.50-0.80m orange brown silt subsoil; 0.80-0.87m blue grey clay; 0.87m+ gravel natural North End- 0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ gravel natural No archaeology
71	31.8	2.50	0.40	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29-0.38m gleyed silty clay subsoil; 0.38-0.40m+ gravel natural Ditches 118, 119, 124, 217
72	25.7	2.50	0.46(SE) 0.40(NW)	SE End-0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.43m brown grey clayey silt subsoil; 0.43-0.46+ gravel natural NW End- 0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.38m subsoil; 0.38-0.40m+ gravel natural Gully 110
73	23.0	2.50	0.82	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.80m orange brown silty clay subsoil; 0.80-0.82m+ gravel natural, palaeochannel.
74	21.7	2.50	0.45	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.44m orange brown silty clay subsoil; 0.44-0.45m+ gravel natural Features 120, 121, 216, 218, 233. <b>[Plate 4]</b>
75	17.8	2.50	0.35	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.35m orange brown silty clay subsoil; 0.35m+ gravel natural Features 107, 105, 106, 108
76	23.0	2.50	0.65 (N) 0.40 (S)	South End- 0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.40m gleyed grey silty clay subsoil; 0.40m+ gravel natural North End- 0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.60m orange brown silty clay subsoil; 0.60-0.65m+ gravel natural Features 102, 103. <b>[Plate 5]</b>
77	24.4	2.50	0.38	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.38m+ gravel natural Features 39, 40, 204-210 and Post Medieval Ditch. <b>[Plate 6]</b>
78	30.7	2.50	0.38	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.38m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.38m+ gravel natural Features 104, 100, 101
79	16.1	2.50	0.43	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.43m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.43m+ gravel natural. Features 43-46
80	25.2	2.50	0.65	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.55m orange brown clayey silt subsoil; 0.55m-0.65m+ gravel natural. Features 38, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148
81	22.3	2.50	0.36(N) 0.55(S)	North End- 0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ gravel natural South End- 0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.52m subsoil; 0.52-0.55m gleyed grey clay 0.55m+ gravel. Ditch 125, palaeochannel deposits
82	24.1	2.50	0.46	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.43m orange brown silty clay subsoil; 0.43-0.46m+ gravel natural. At far northern end clay deposits (palaeochannel) dissected by land drain. Modern ditch.
83	23.0	2.50	0.65	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.55m brown silty clay subsoil; 0.55-0.65m gleyed grey clay; 0.65m+ gravel natural No archaeology
84	21.6	2.50	0.55(S) 0.40(N)	South End- 0-0.30m made ground; 0.30-0.48m topsoil; 0.48-0.55 orange brown silty clay subsoil; 0.55m+ gravel natural North End- 0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.40m orange brown silty clay subsoil; 0.40m+ gravel natural. Ditch 126
85	26.0	2.50	0.32	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.32m+ gravel natural No archaeology
86	24.8	2.50	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ gravel natural. Disturbance filled with modern plastic and wood: ditch and palaeochannel?
87	25.6	2.50	0.32	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.32m+ gravel natural Ditch 109, furrow 113
88	21.8	2.50	0.32	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.32m+ gravel natural Ditches 111, 112, 241
89	25.0	2.50	0.44	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.44m+ gravel natural Features 114, 123
90	24.6	2.50	0.41	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.41m+ gravel natural Ditches 115, 122, 242
91	26.0	2.50	0.35	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m+ gravel natural Features 117, 116. <b>[Plate 7]</b>
92	28.5	2.50	0.32	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ gravel natural Features 139, 140
93	28.0	2.50	0.45	0-0.45m topsoil; 0.45m+ gravel natural No archaeology
94	24.4	2.50	0.50	0-0.40m topsoil; 0.40-0.50m+ gravel natural Post-medieval ditch 141.
95	25.5	2.50	0.35	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m+ gravel natural. Ditch 226
96	20.5	2.50	0.40	0-0.40m topsoil; 0.40m+ gravel natural. No archaeology
97	23.0	2.50	0.40	0-0.40m topsoil; 0.40m+ gravel natural. Ditch 243
98	28.0	2.50	0.45	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.45m+ gravel natural. Features 130, 131
99	27.1	2.50	0.50	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.48m subsoil; 0.48-0.50m+ gravel natural Features 132, 133, 134
100	23.6	2.50	0.35	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32-0.35m+ gravel natural No archaeology
	1893.1			

## APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating Evidence</i>
		50	Topsoil		
		51	Subsoil		
2	1	52	Ditch		
2	1	53	Ditch		
6	2	54	Ditch		
6	3	397	Ditch		
6	4	398	Ditch		
8	5	55	Ditch	Modern	Association
8	5	56	Ditch	Modern	Association
8	6	57	Gully		
13	7	58	Ditch		
13	7	59	Ditch		
7	8	60	Gully		
10	9	61	Ditch		
10	10	62	Ditch		
7	11	63	Ditch		
7	11	64	Ditch		
7	12	65	Ditch		
10	12	70	Ditch		
7	13	66	Ditch		
7	14	67	Gully		
7	15	68	Ditch		
7	16	69	Gully		
13	17	71	Ditch		
11	18	72	Ditch		
13	19	73	Ditch		
13	20	74	Ditch		
29	21	75	Ditch		
22	22	76	Ditch		
16	23	77	Ditch	Modern	Plastic
28	24	78	Ditch		
28	24	79	Ditch		
29	25	80	Ditch terminus		
12	26	81	Linear		
12	26	82	Linear		
12	27	83	Pit		
4	28	84	Linear		
15	29	85	Ditch	Modern	Association
15	29	86	Ditch	Modern	Association
15	30	377	Ditch	Modern	Association
24	31	87	Gully		
24	31	88	Gully		
23	32	94	Ditch	Prehistoric	Flint
23	33	95	Gully		
22	34	89	Ditch		
22	35	90	Gully		
22	35	91	Gully		
22	36	92	Ditch		
22	36	93	Ditch		
26	37	376	Gully		
80	38	96	Gully		
77	39	98	Ring gully		
77	39	99	Ring gully		
77	40	97	Ring gully	Early Iron Age	Pottery
64	41	150	Ditch	Post-medieval	Pottery, glass
64	42	151	Ditch	Post-medieval	Pottery, glass
79	43	154	Ditch terminus	Early Iron Age	Pottery
79	43	155	Ditch terminus	Early Iron Age	Stratigraphy
79	43	156	Ditch terminus	Early Iron Age	Stratigraphy
79	44	152	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Pottery
79	44	153	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Stratigraphy
66	47	195	Ditch		
66	47	196	Ditch		
66	47	197	Ditch		
66	47	198	Ditch		
66	47	199	Ditch		



<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating Evidence</i>
66	47	250	Ditch		
67	48	358	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Pottery/Stratigraphy
67	48	359	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Pottery
66	49	251	Gully		
78	100	157	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
78	100	158	Ditch	Iron Age	Stratigraphy
78	101	159	ditch	Iron Age (or earlier)	Stratigraphy
78	101	160	Ditch	Iron Age (or earlier)	Stratigraphy
76	102	165	Posthole	Later prehistoric	Fired clay
76	102	166	Posthole	Later prehistoric	Stratigraphy
76	103	167	Gully	Iron Age	Pottery
76	103	168	Gully	Iron Age	Stratigraphy
78	104	161	Posthole		
75	105	162	Posthole	Iron Age	Pottery
75	106	163	Posthole		
75	107	164	Posthole		
75	108	368	Ditch	?Post-medieval	Association
75	108	369	Ditch		
75	108	380	Ditch		
75	108	381	Ditch		
87	109	169	Ditch		
87	109	170	Ditch		
72	110	171	Gully		
72	110	172	Gully		
88	111	173	Ditch		
88	112	174	Ditch		
87	113	175	Furrow		
89	114	176	Ditch		
89	114	177	Ditch		
90	115	178	Scoop		
91	116	179	Ditch		
91	117	180	Ditch		
71	118	189	Ditch		
71	119	190	Ditch		
71	119	191	Ditch		
71	119	192	Ditch		
71	119	193	Ditch		
71	119	194	Ditch		
Tr74	120	181	Gully	Middle Iron Age	Pottery
74	120	182	Gully	Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
74	120	453	Gully		
74	121	183	Pit		
90	122	184	Furrow		
89	123	185	Ditch		
89	123	186	Ditch		
71	124	187	Ditch		
71	124	188	Ditch		
81	125	252	Ditch		
81	125	253	Ditch		
81	125	254	Ditch		
81	125	255	Ditch		
81	125	256	Ditch		
84	126	257	Ditch		
84	126	258	Ditch		
84	126	259	Ditch		
34	127	260	Ditch	Post-medieval	Glass
40	128	261	Ditch		
40	129	262	Ditch		
98	130	266	Posthole		
98	131	267	Posthole		
99	132	268	Ditch		
99	132	269	Ditch		
99	133	270	Posthole		
99	134	271	Posthole		
62	135	263	Gully	Later Prehistoric	Fired clay
65	136	264	Ditch		
65	137	265	Posthole		
51	138	272	Gully		

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating Evidence</i>
92	139	273	Ditch	Post-medieval	
92	139	274	Ditch	Post-medieval	
92	139	275	Ditch	Post-medieval	
92	140	276	Posthole		
80		279	Spread	Iron Age	Pottery
94	141	378	Ditch	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy
94	141	379	Ditch	Post-medieval	Pottery
56	142	373	Ditch	Modern	Cartographic/Association
56	142	374	Ditch	Modern	Cartographic/Association
56	142	375	Ditch	Modern	Cartographic/Association
65	143	288	Ditch (not exc)	Post-medieval	Pottery
80	144	277	Ditch	Iron Age or earlier	Stratigraphy
80	144	282	Ditch	Iron Age or earlier	Stratigraphy
80	144	283	Ditch	Iron Age or earlier	Stratigraphy
80	145	278	Ditch - recut	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
80	145	284	Ditch - recut	Early to Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
80	145	285	Ditch - recut	Early to Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy
80	146	280	Scoop	Iron Age	Pottery
80	147	281	Gully	Iron Age	Pottery
80	148	286	Ditch		
80	148	287	Ditch		
50	149	289	Gully		
76	200	350	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Fired clay
76	200	351	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Stratigraphy
76	201	352	Ditch - recut		
76	201	353	Ditch - recut		
76	201	354	Ditch - recut		
76	202	355	Ditch - recut		
50	203	367	Gully		
77	204	290	Ditch		
77	205	291	Ditch terminus	Early Iron Age	Association
77	205	292	Ditch terminus	Early Iron Age	Association
77	206	293	Gully	Early Iron Age	Association
77	207	294	Gully terminus	Early Iron Age?	Association
77	208	295	Gully terminus	Early Iron Age?	Association
77	209	296	Gully	Early Iron Age?	Association
77	209	297	Gully	Early Iron Age?	Association
77	210	298	Gully	Early Iron Age?	Association
77	210	299	Gully	Early Iron Age?	Association
67	211	356	Gully	Iron Age	Pottery
67	211	357	Gully	Iron Age	Stratigraphy
67	212	360	Ditch	Early Iron Age?	Stratigraphy
67	212	361	Ditch	Early Iron Age?	Pottery
50	213	362	Gully		
44	214	363	Pit		
44	214	384	Pit		
44	215	364	Gully	Modern	Cartographic/Association
44	216	365	Pit		
71	217	454	Ditch		
74	218	366	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
9	219	370	Ditch	Modern	Association
9	220	371	Ditch	Modern	Association
18	221	372	Ditch		
18	222	382	Gully		
18	222	383	Gully		
14	223	395	Pit		
14	224	390	Ditch		
14	224	391	Ditch		
14	224	392	Ditch		
14	224	393	Ditch		
14	224	394	Ditch		
14	225	386	Palaeochannel		
14	225	387	Palaeochannel		
14	225	388	Palaeochannel		
14	225	389	Palaeochannel		
95	226	385	Ditch	Post-medieval	Association
4	228	396	Gully		
46	229	450	Ditch	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age	Pottery

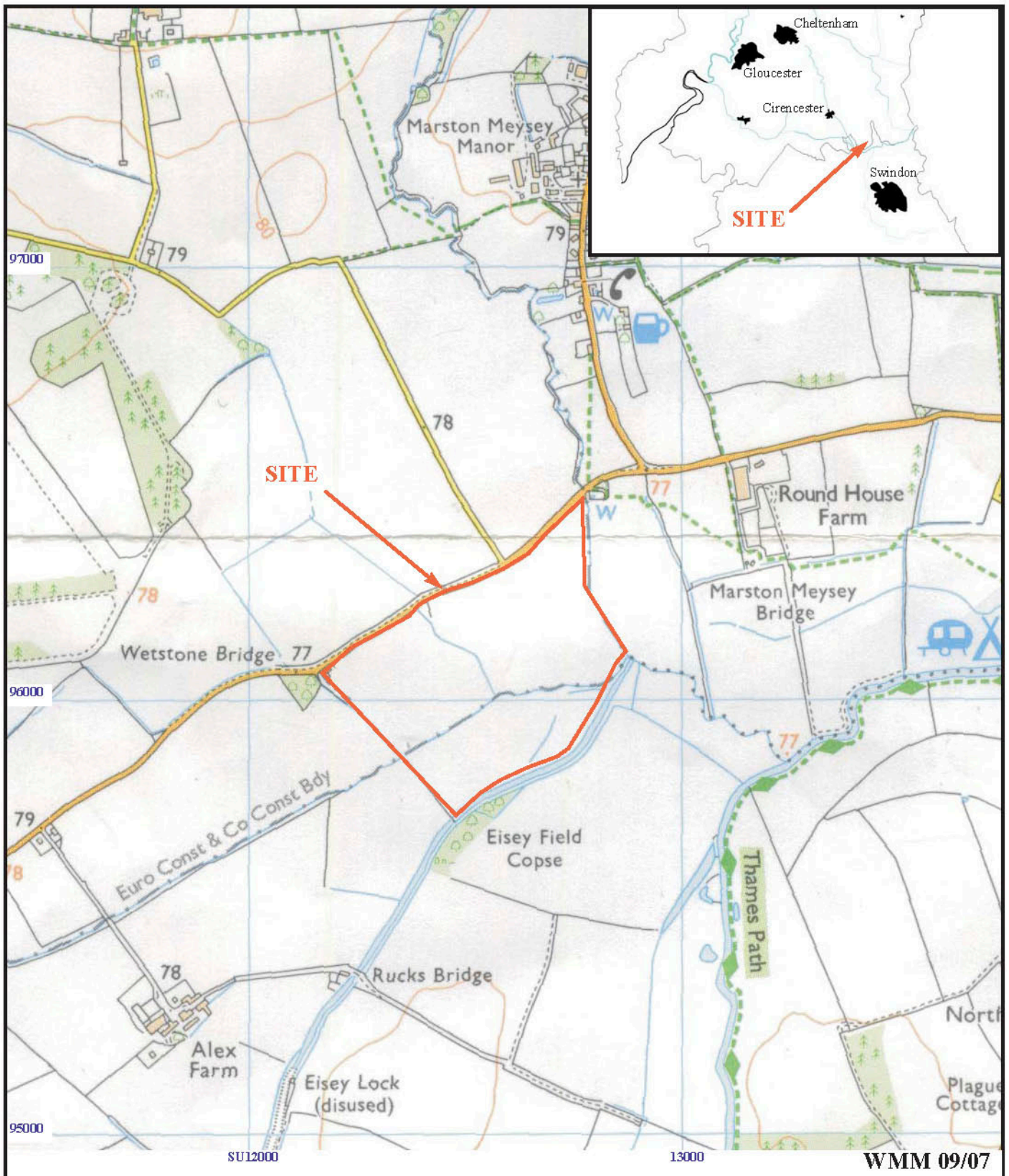
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating Evidence</i>
46	230	451	Ditch		
46	231	455	Gully		
43	232	452	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
43	232	456	Ditch	Iron Age	Stratigraphy
43	232	457	Ditch	Iron Age	Stratigraphy
43	232	458	Ditch	Iron Age	Stratigraphy
74	233	399	Pit	Iron Age	Pottery
48	234	459	Ditch		
48	234	460	Ditch		
48	235	461	Palaeochannel		
48	236	462	Palaeochannel		
48	236	463	Palaeochannel		
48	236	464	Palaeochannel		
54	237		Ditch (unexcavated)		
60	238		Ditch (unexcavated)	Modern	Cartographic/Association
61	239		Ditch (unexcavated)	Modern	Cartographic/Association
66	240		Linear (unexcavated)		
88	241		Ditch (unexcavated)		
90	242		Ditch or furrow		
96	243		Ditch (unexcavated)		

### APPENDIX 3: Pottery catalogue by context

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Calcar</i>	<i>Sandy</i>	<i>Pmed</i>	<i>FClay</i>	<i>Tot No</i>	<i>Tot Wt (g)</i>	<i>Date</i>
43	232	452	Ditch	2				2	0.5	Iron Age
46	229	450	Ditch	11	1			12	118	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age
62	135	263	Gully				1	1	1	Later Prehistoric
65	143	288	Ditch			1		1	12	Post-medieval
67	48	358	Ditch	6				6	26	Iron Age
67	48	359	Ditch	10				10	213	Middle Iron Age
67	211	356	Gully	2				2	7	Iron Age
67	212	361	Ditch	13				13	82	Early Iron Age?
74	120	181	Gully	11	2			13	138	Middle Iron Age
74	218	366	Ditch	1				1	12	Iron Age
74	233	399	Pit	1			1	2	7.5	Iron Age
74			spoilheap	1				1	8	Iron Age
75	105	162	Posthole	1				1	2	Iron Age
76	102	165	Posthole				5	5	1	Later Prehistoric
76	103	167	Gully	19			2	21	91	Iron Age
76	200	350	Ditch				1	1	48	Later Prehistoric
77	40	97	Ring gully	17				17	42	Early Iron Age
78	100	157	Ditch	134				134	174	Iron Age
79	43	154	Ditch	62				62	131	Early Iron Age
79	44	152	Posthole	2				2	8	Early Iron Age
80	145	278	Ditch	2	4			6	17	Early to Middle Iron Age
80	146	280	Scoop	5				5	12	Iron Age
80	147	281	Gully	1				1	0.5	Iron Age
80		279	Spread	2				2	1	Iron Age
94	141	379	Ditch			1		1	60	Post-medieval
	<i>TOTAL</i>			303	7	2	10	322	1212.5	

#### APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of animal bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>No. Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>LAR</i>	<i>MED</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>UNID</i>
38	96	80	1	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
39	99	77	6	25	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
44	152	79	5	16	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
43	154	79	30	135	-	-	3	12	-	3	15
100	157	78	14	19	-	-	-	12	-	-	2
105	162	75	3	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
102	165	76	4	72	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
103	167	76	18	126	-	10	-	-	-	4	4
120	181	74	59	502	-	30	2	-	-	1	26
121	183	74	2	61	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
47	196	66	2	49	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
125	252	81	18	62	-	-	-	6	-	-	12
144	277	80	3	11	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
145	278	80	14	48	-	2	4	-	-	-	8
-	279	80	2	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
146	280	80	5	161	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
147	281	80	9	44	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
148	286	80	2	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
143	288	65	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
205	292	77	11	26	-	-	8	-	-	-	3
208	295	77	2	12	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
200	350	76	7	23	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
201	352	76	14	31	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
211	356	67	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
48	358	67	7	21	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
216	365	44	1	39	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
218	366	74	11	81	6	-	-	-	-	-	5
	396	74	4	20	-	-	2	-	-	-	2



**Land at Wetstone Bridge Farm,  
Marston Mersey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Marston Mersey and the Gloucestershire/Wiltshire boundary.

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THAMES VALLEY  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**  
 SERVICES

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

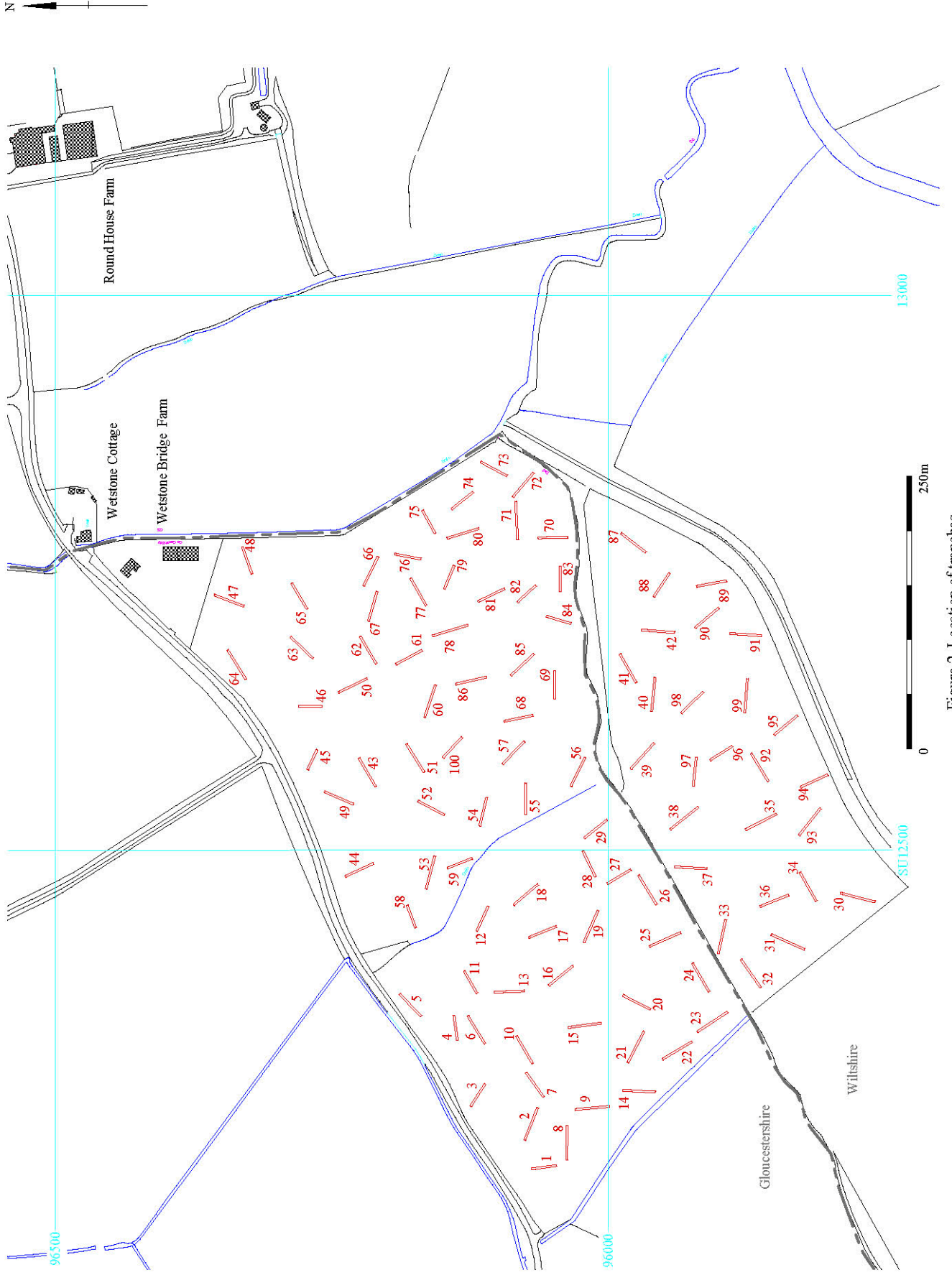


Figure 2. Location of trenches.



# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

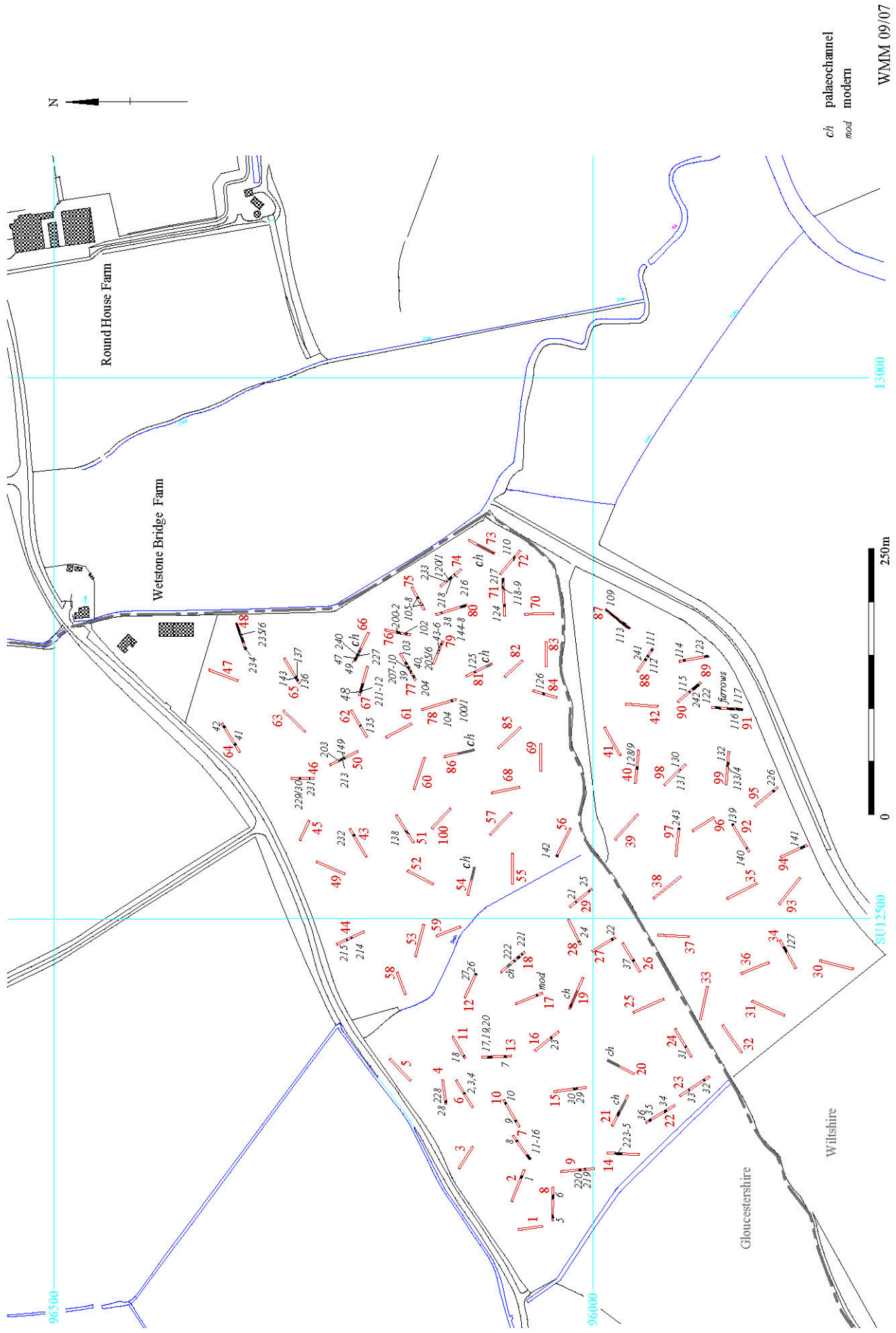


Figure 3. Location of features within trenches.



# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

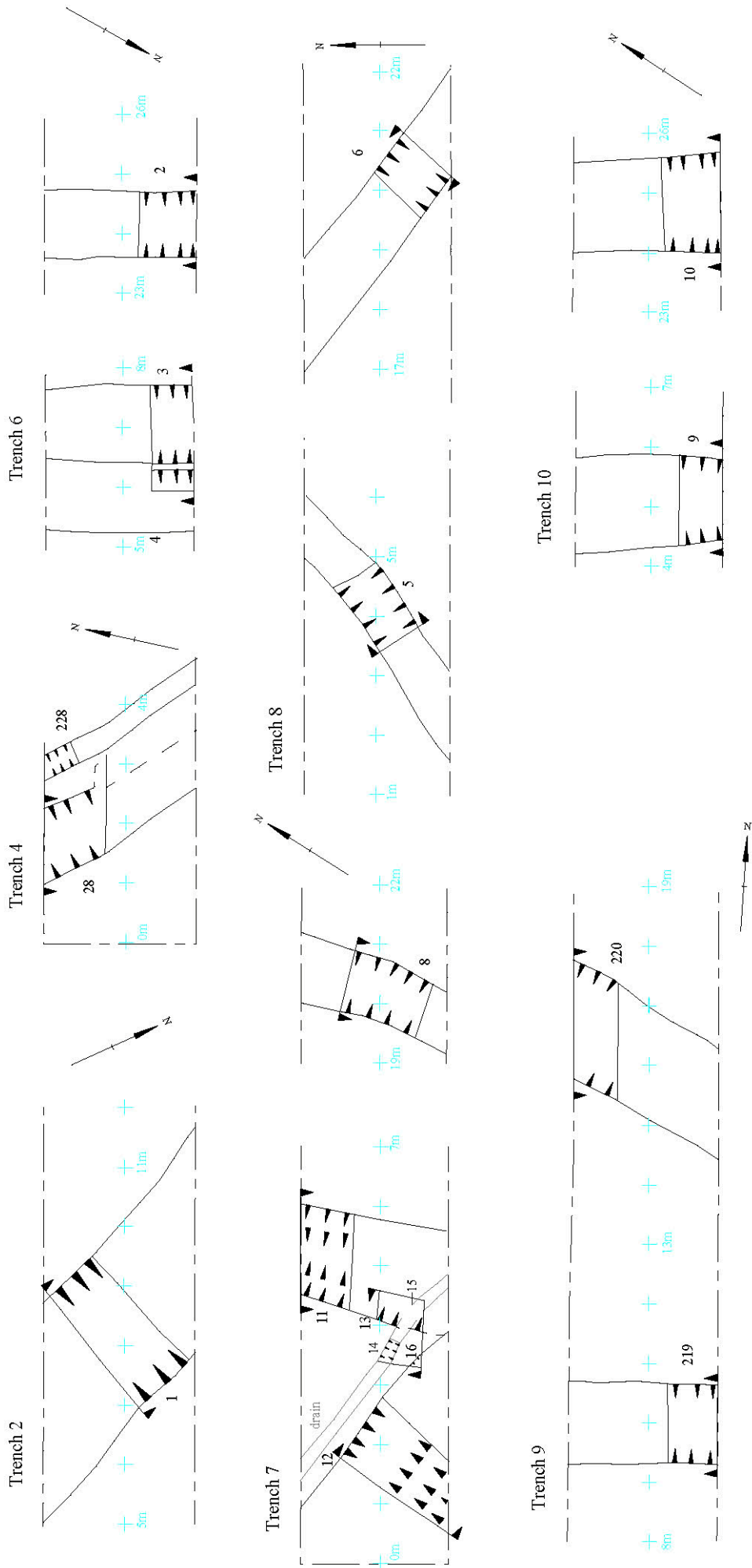


Figure 4. Detail of trenches.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

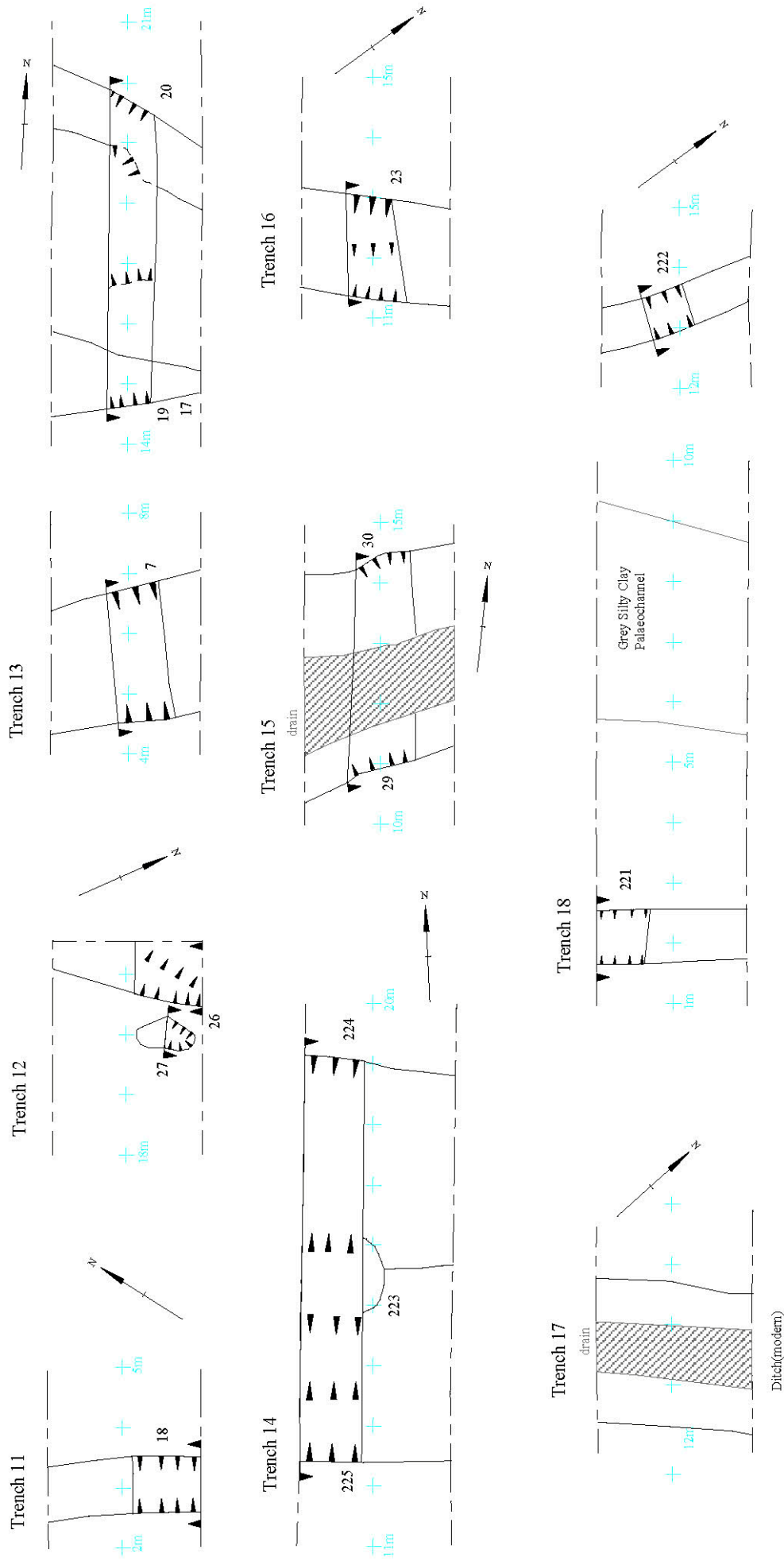


Figure 5. Detail of trenches.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

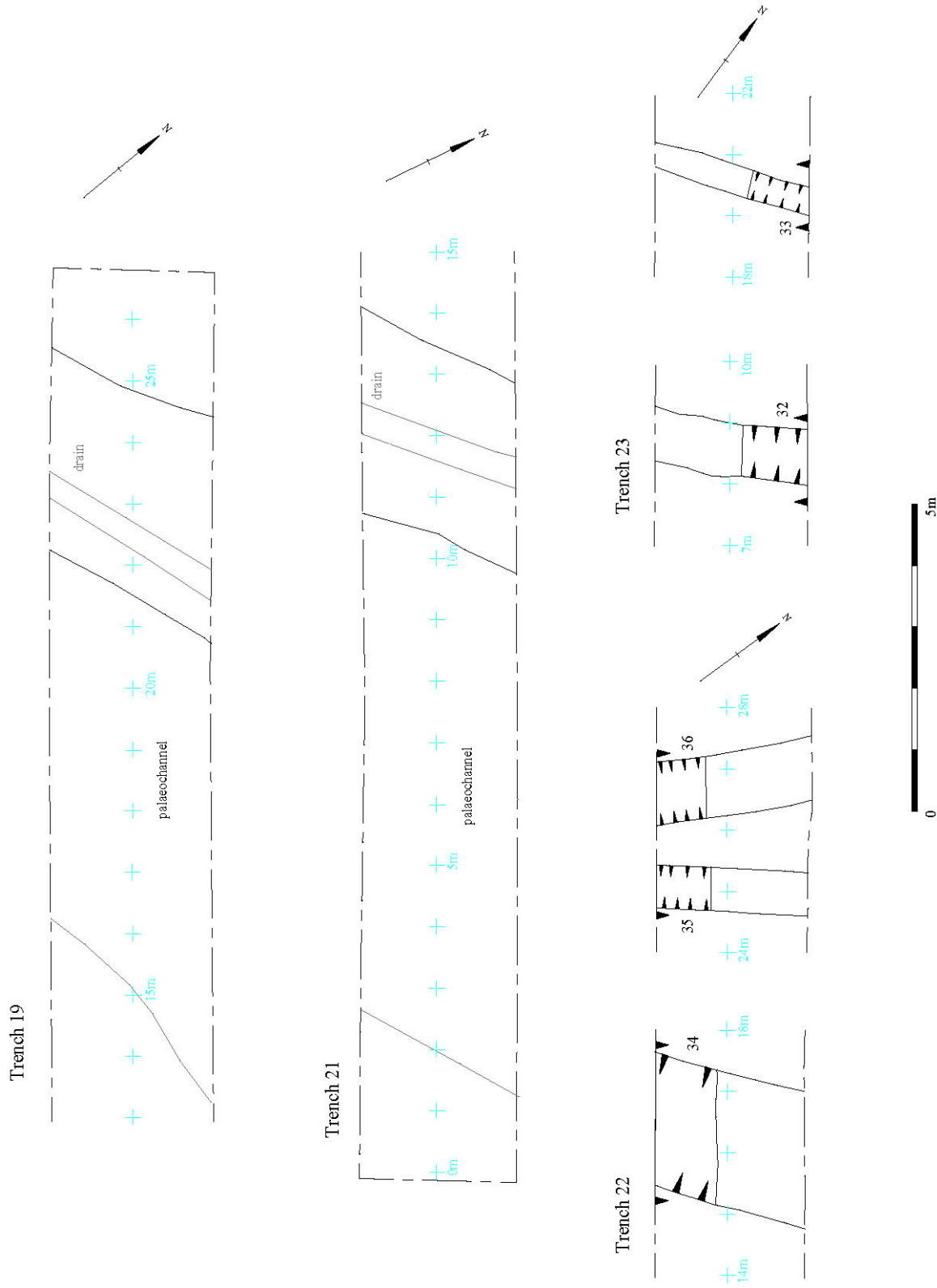


Figure 6. Detail of trenches.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

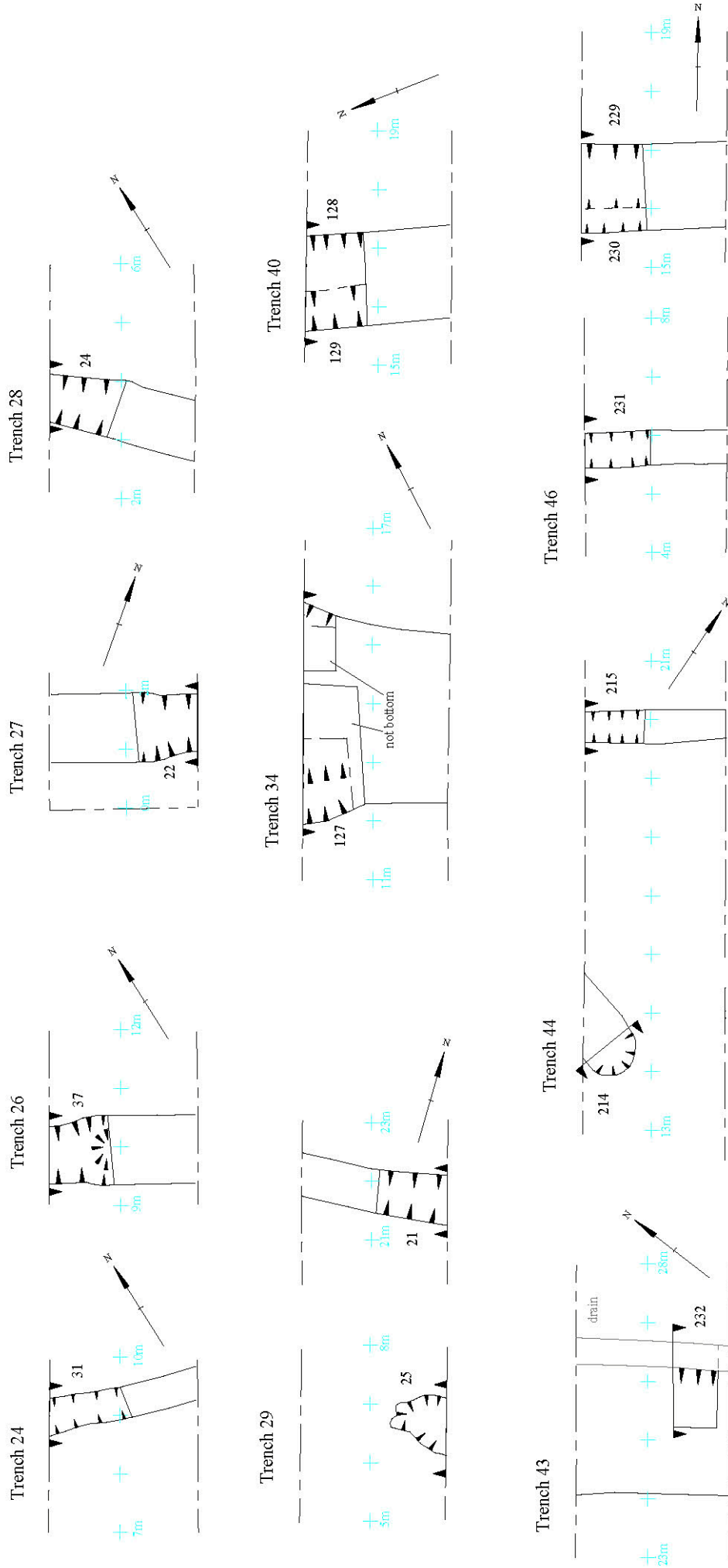


Figure 7. Detail of trenches.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

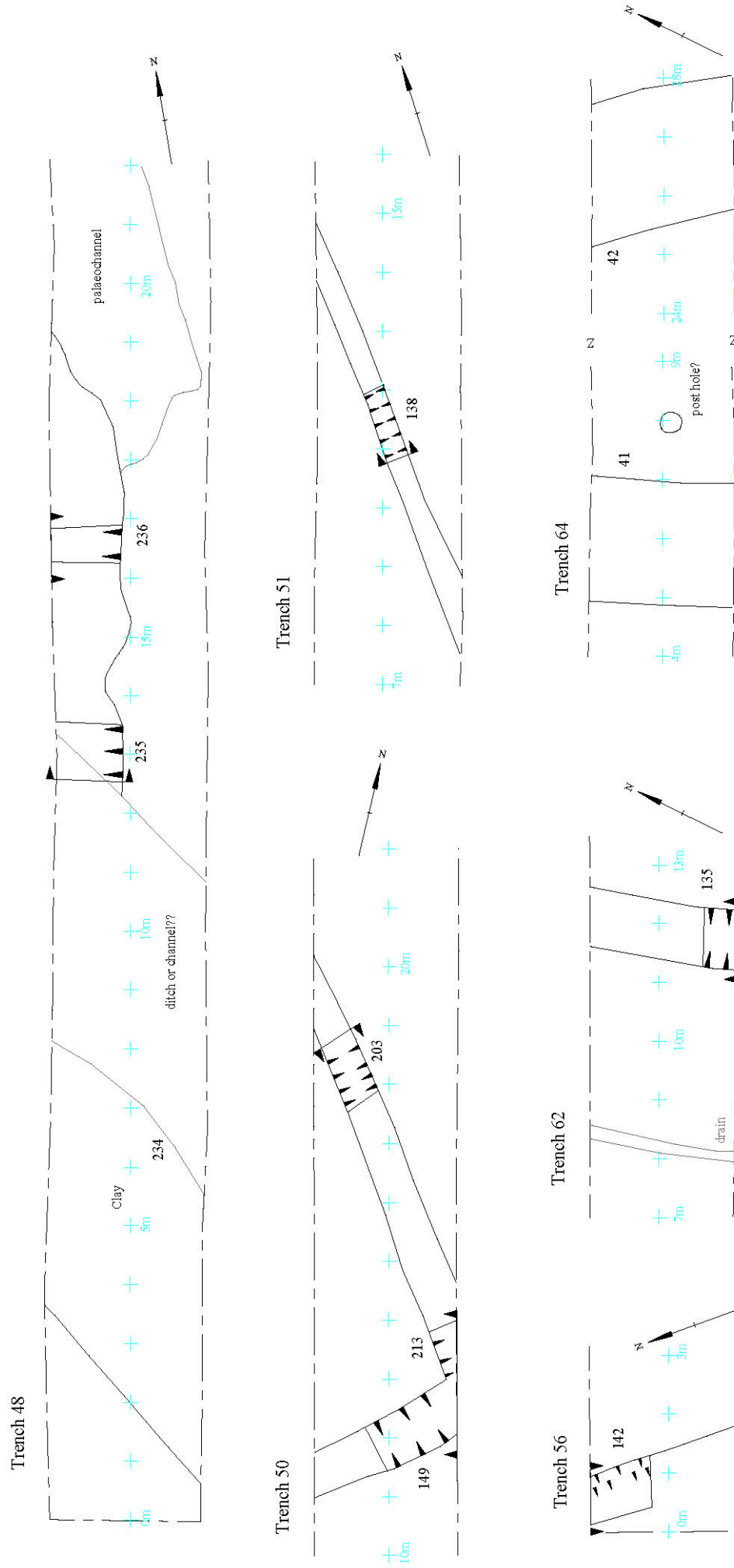


Figure 8. Detail of trenches.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009



Figure 9. Detail of trenches.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

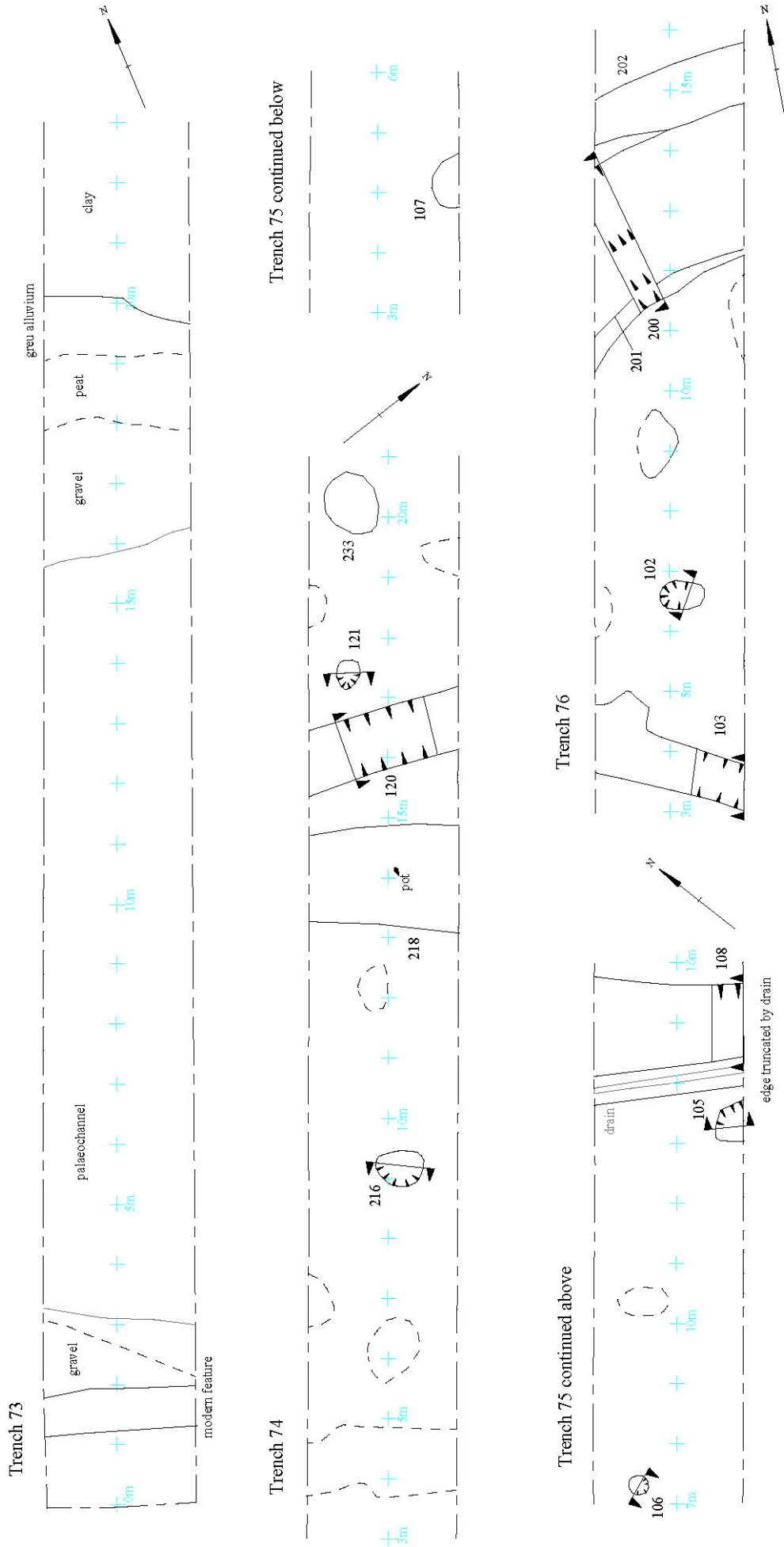


Figure 10. Detail of trenches.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

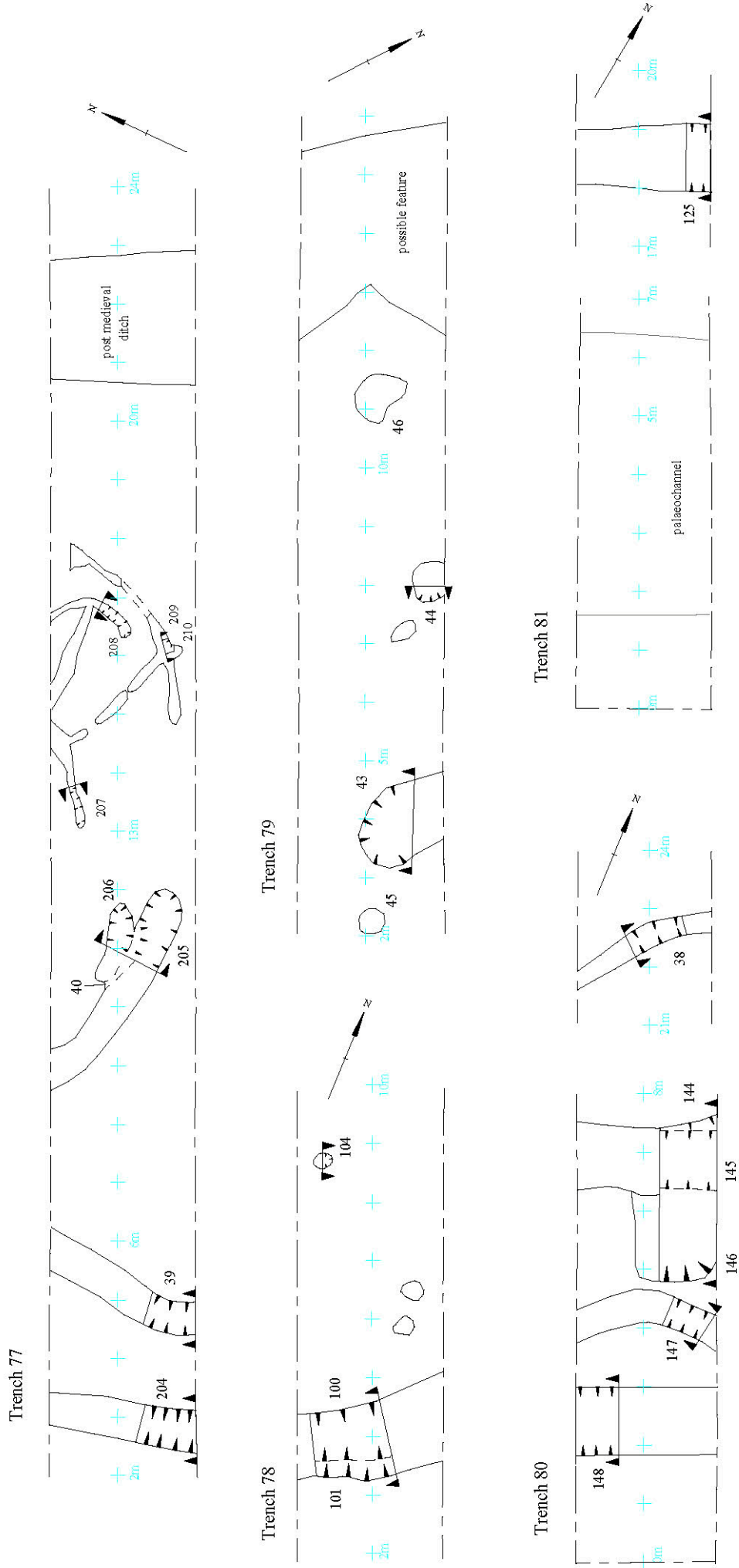


Figure 11. Detail of trenches.



# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009



Figure 12. Detail of trenches.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009



Figure 13. Detail of trenches.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

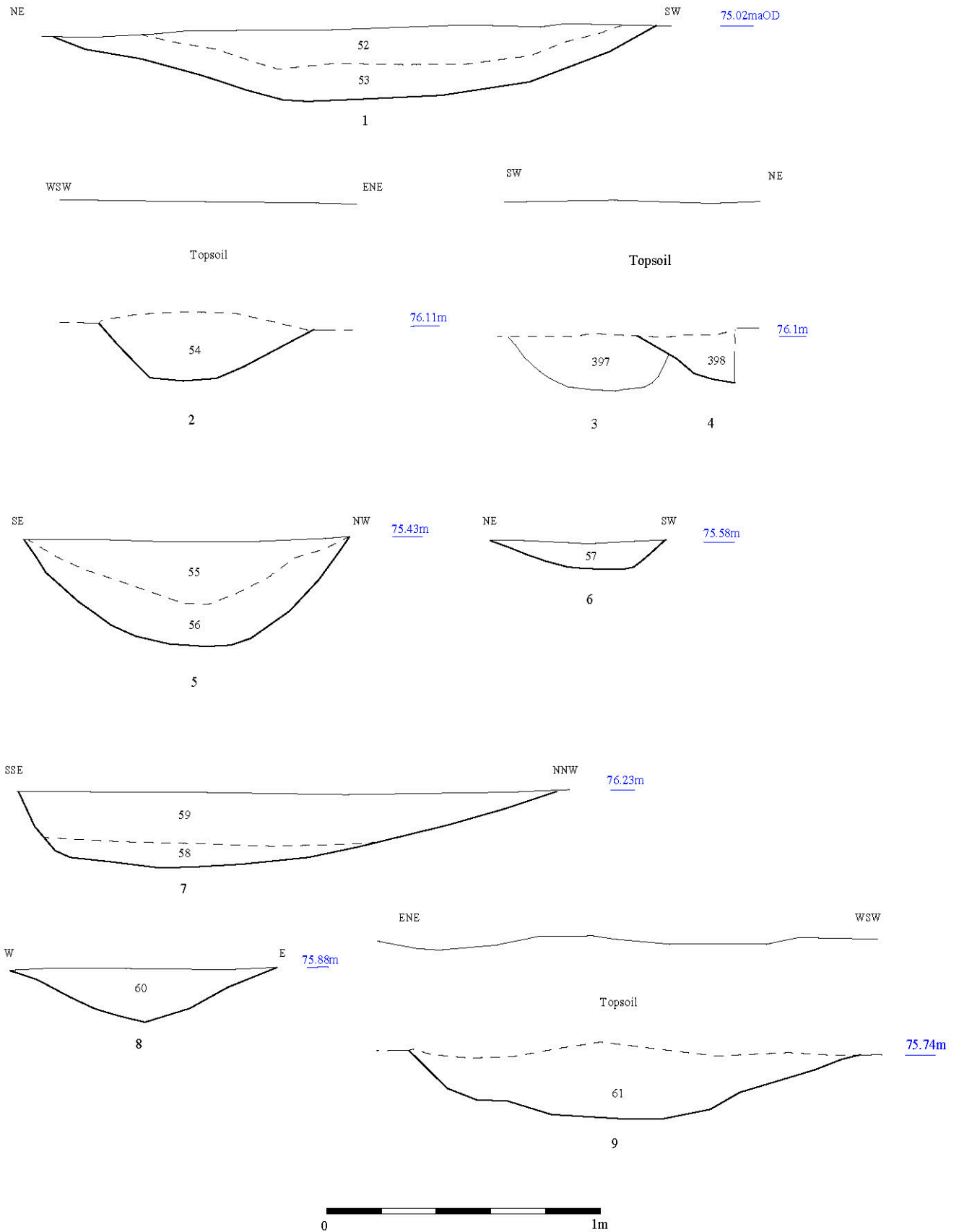


Figure 14. Sections.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

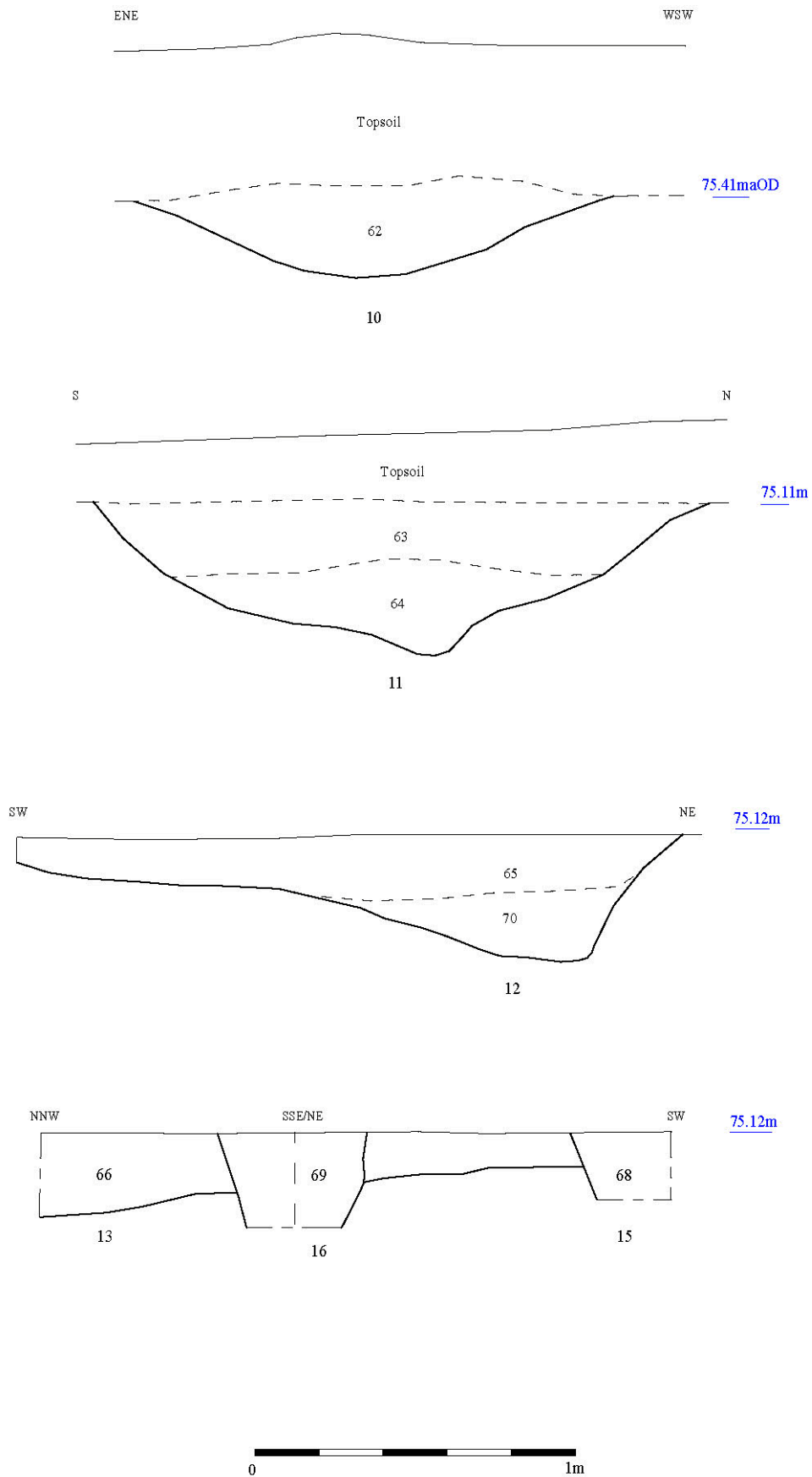


Figure 15. Sections.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

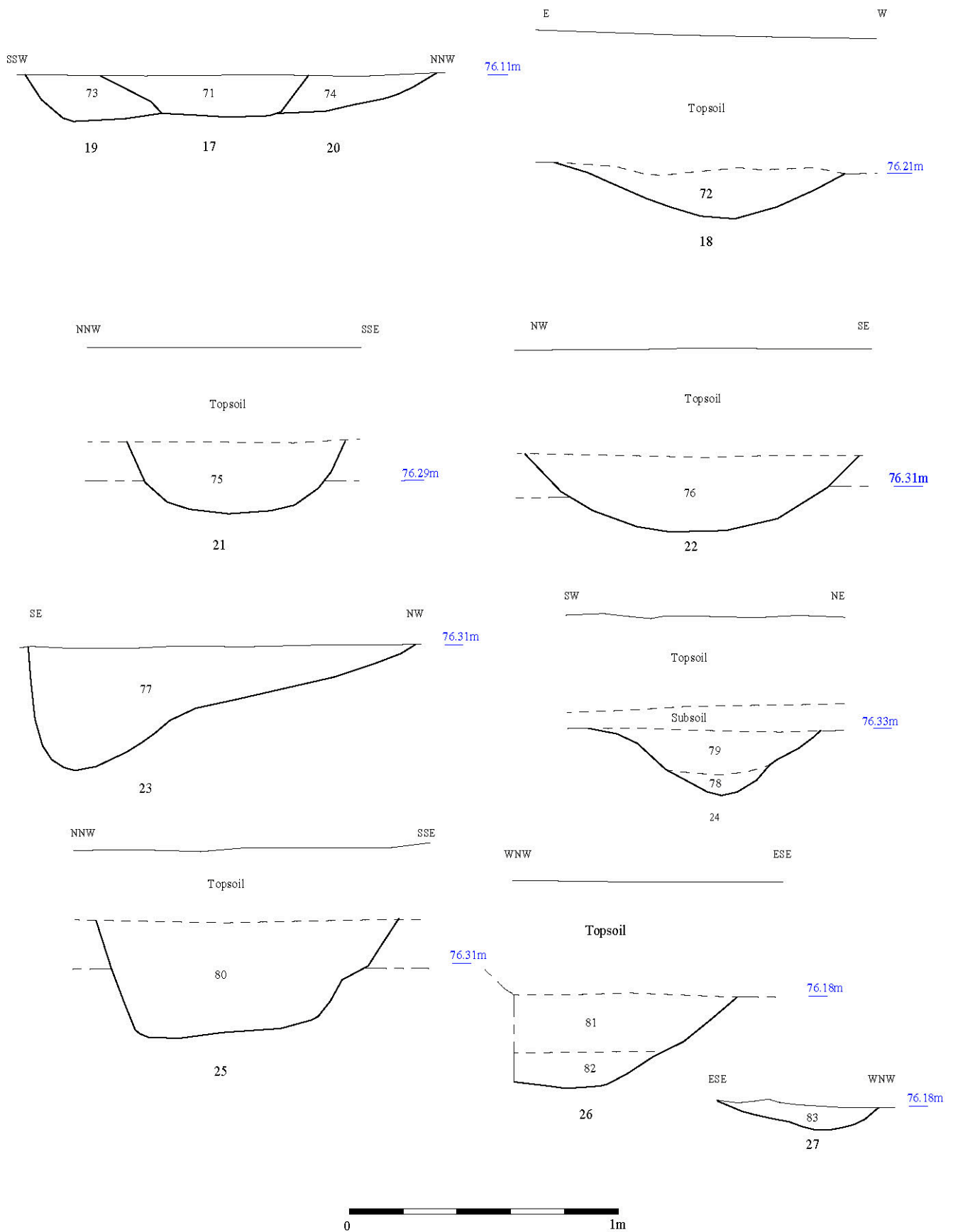


Figure 16. Sections.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

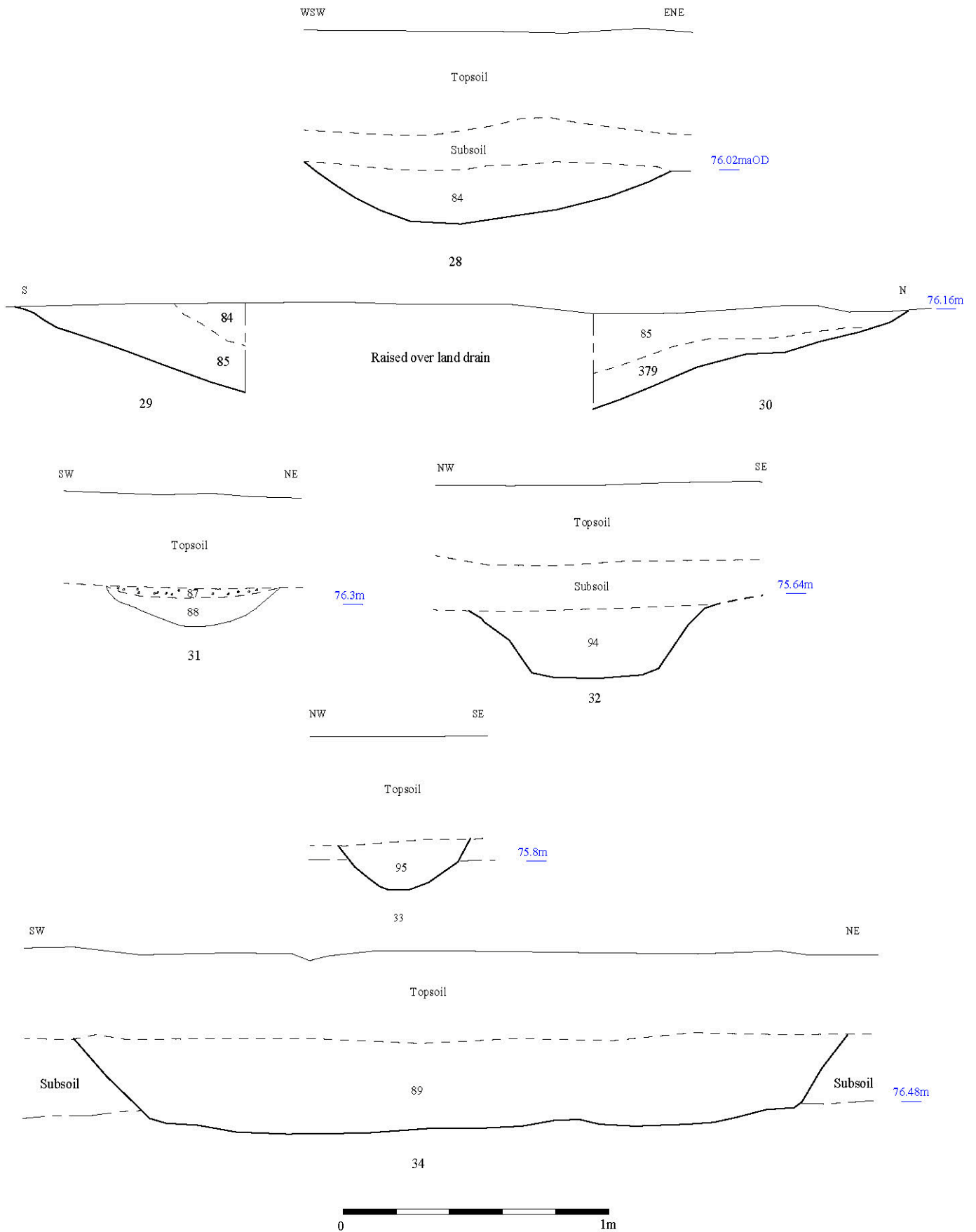


Figure 17. Sections.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

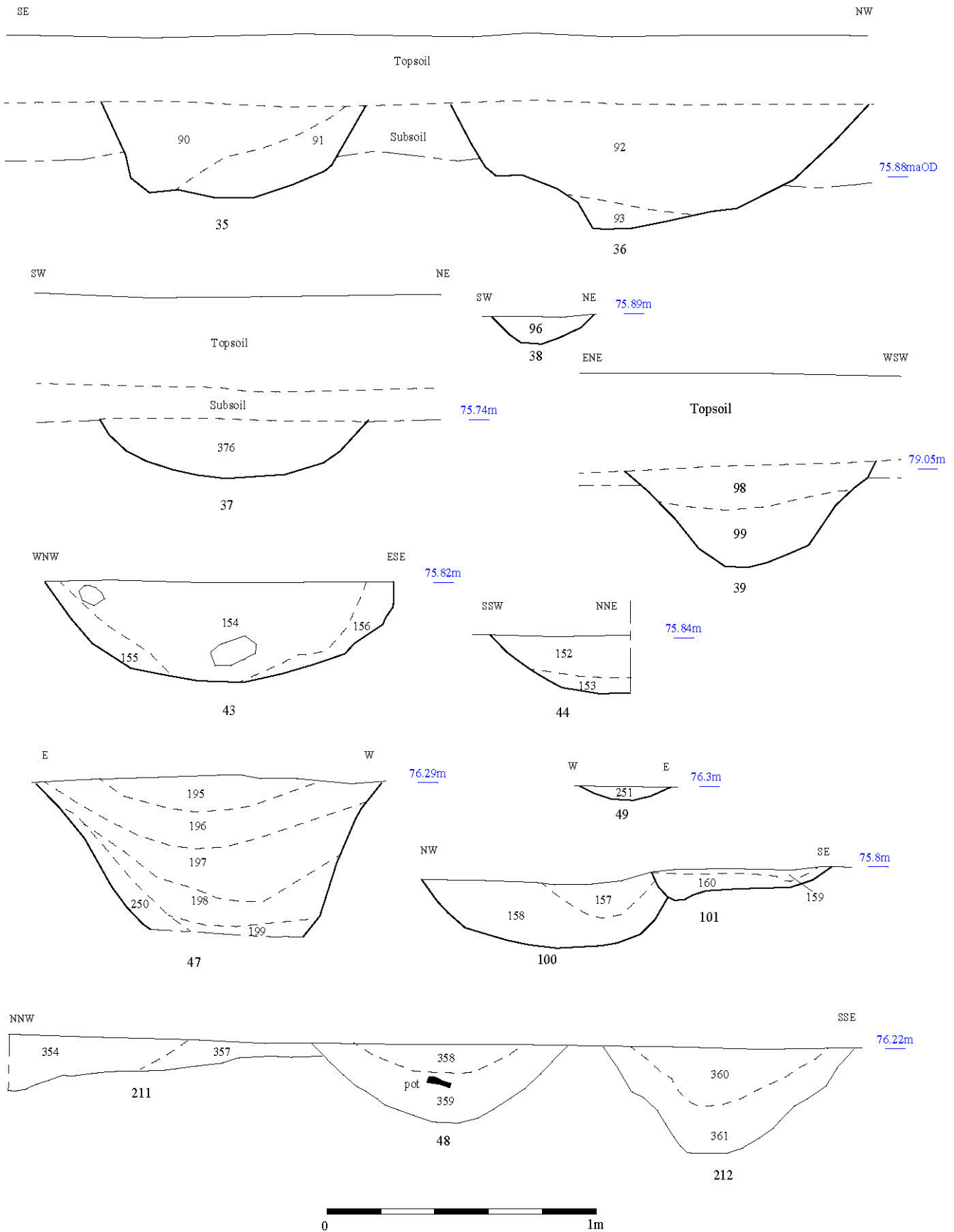


Figure 18. Sections.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

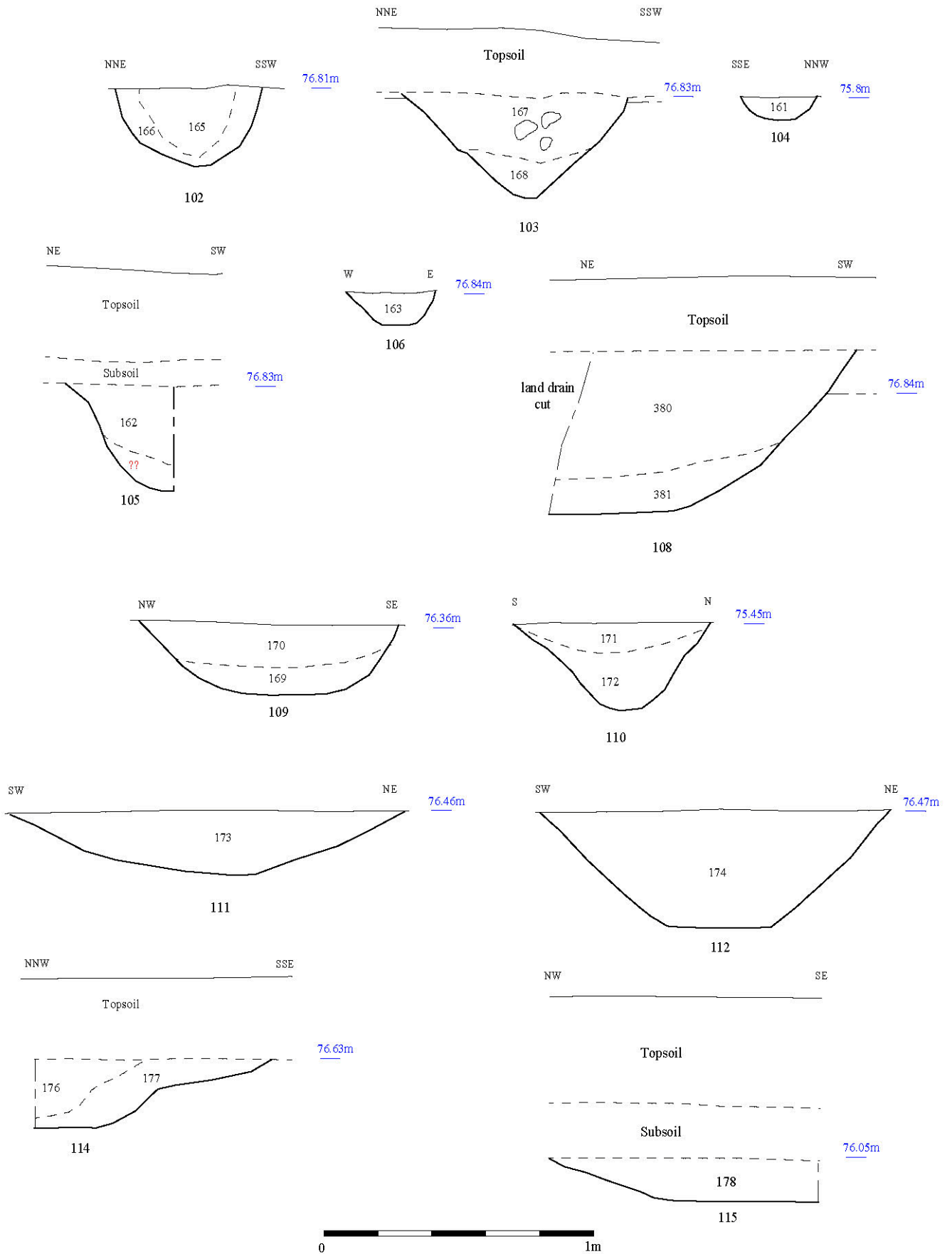


Figure 19. Sections.



# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

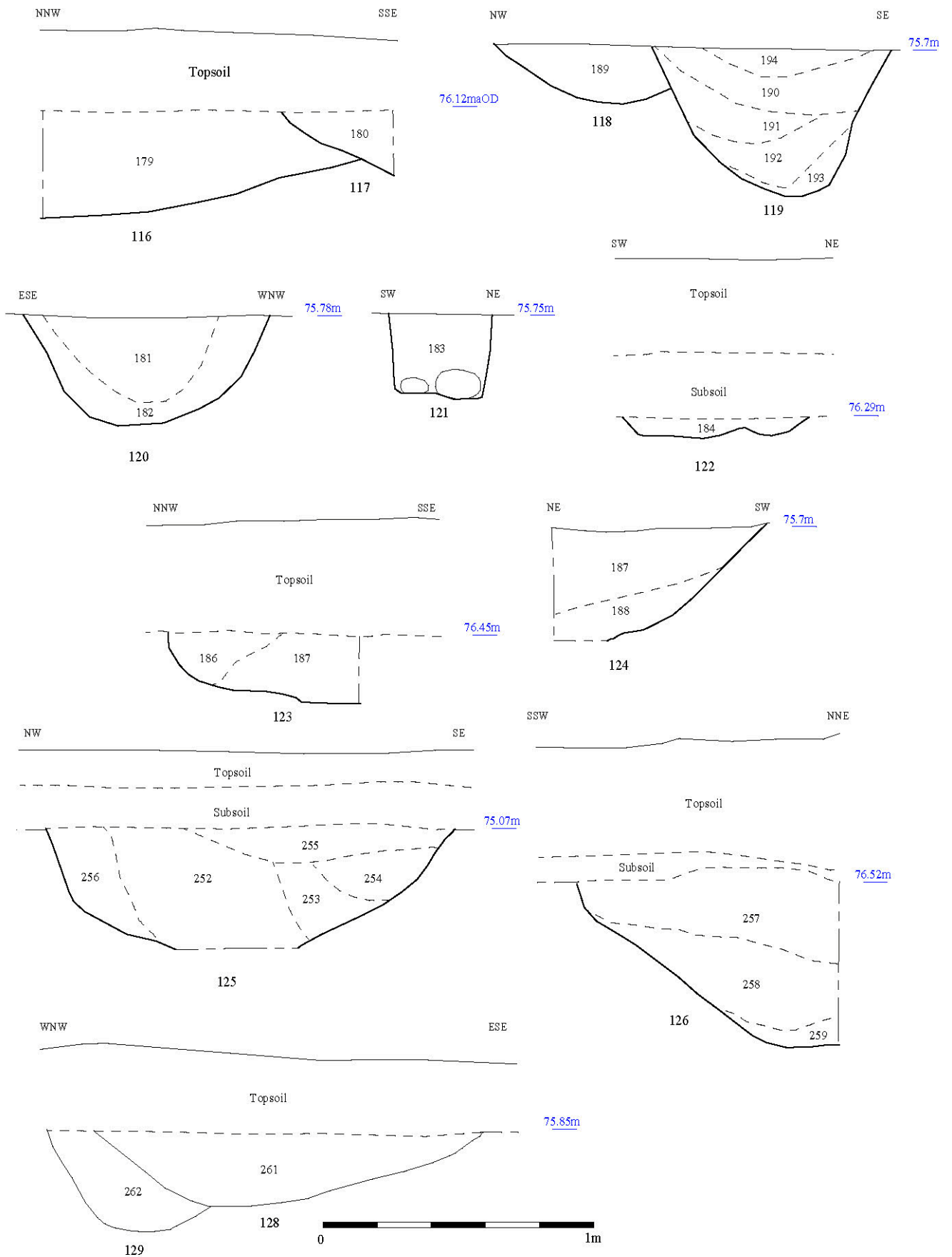


Figure 20. Sections.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

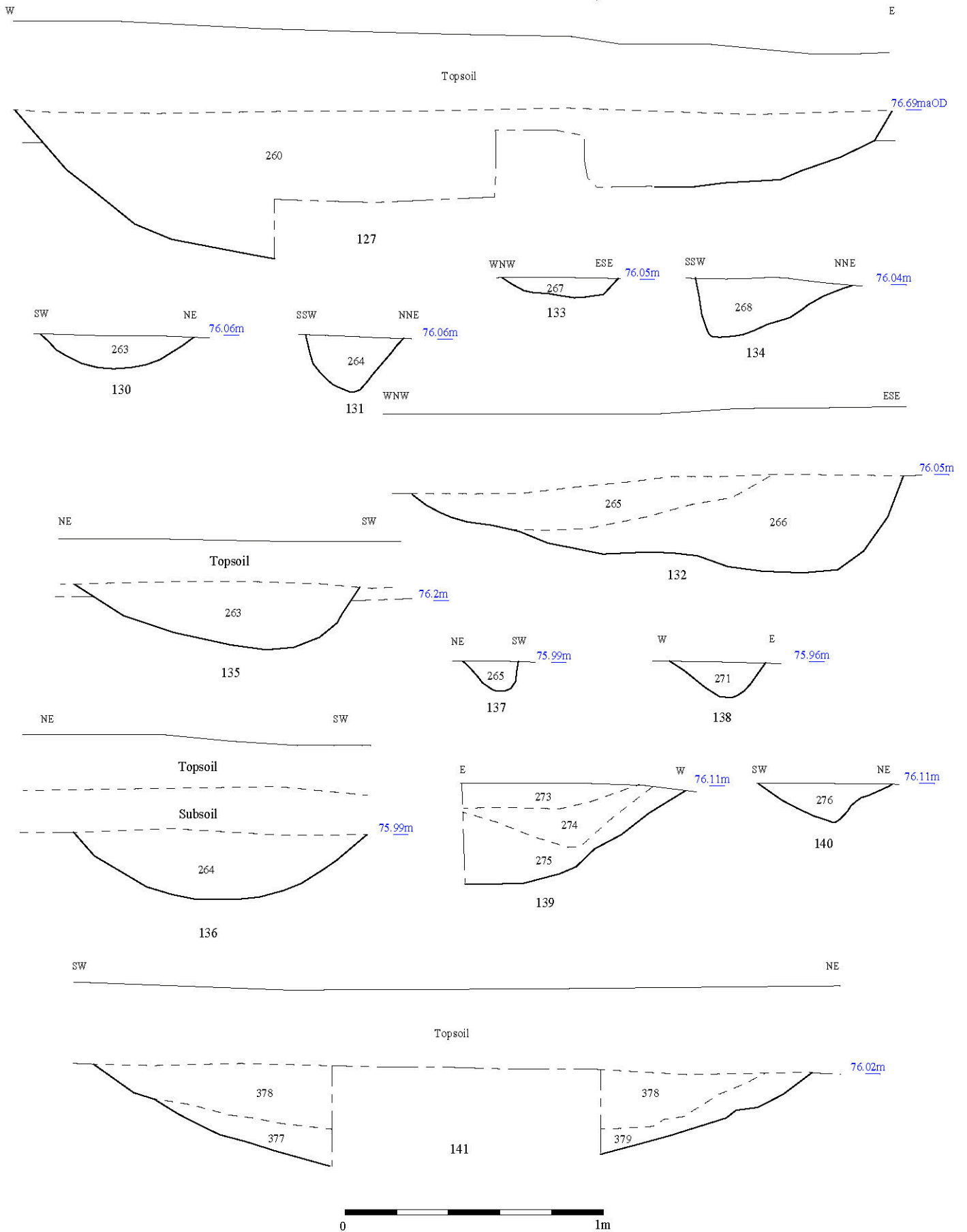


Figure 21. Sections.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

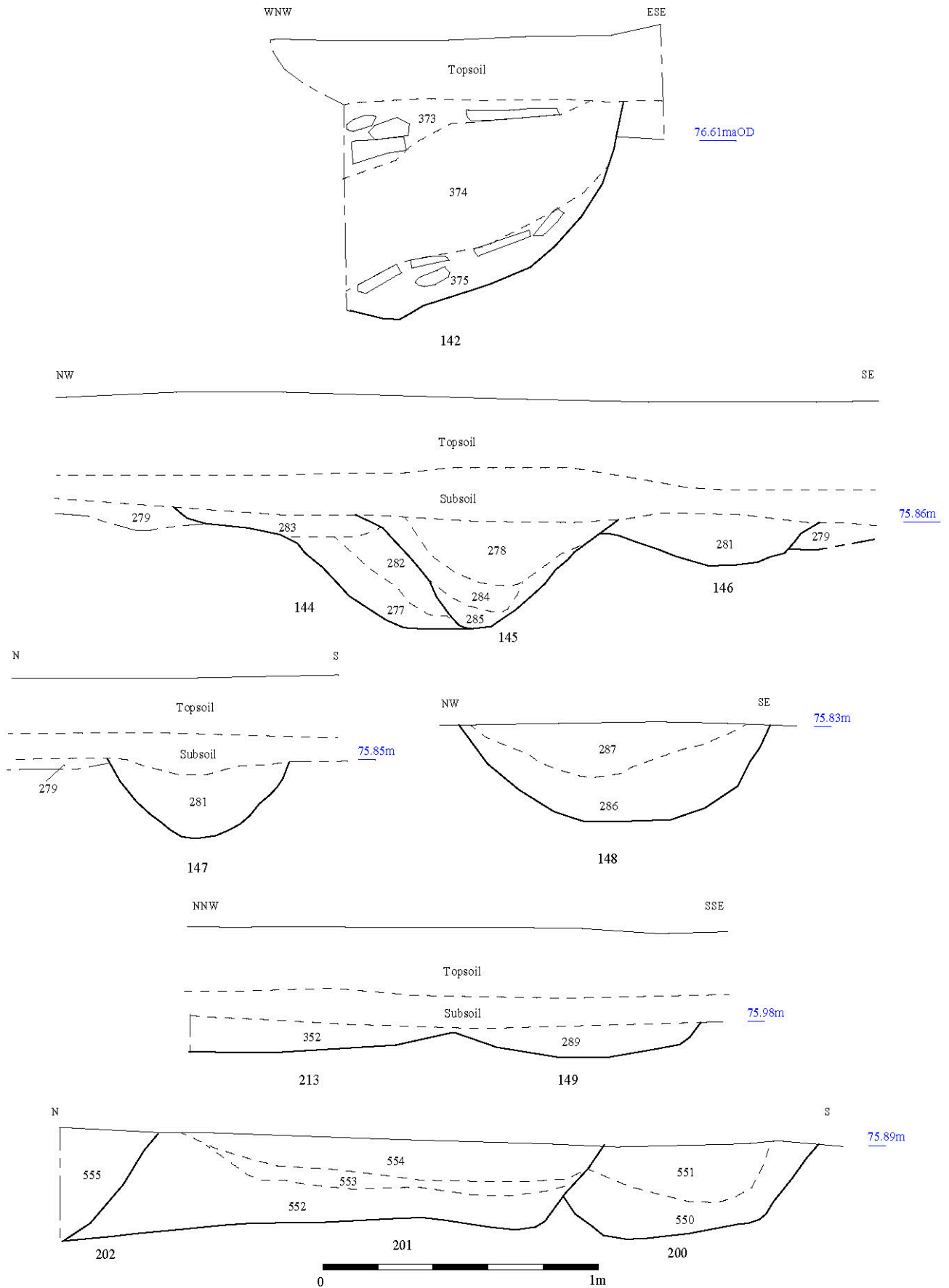


Figure 22. Sections.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

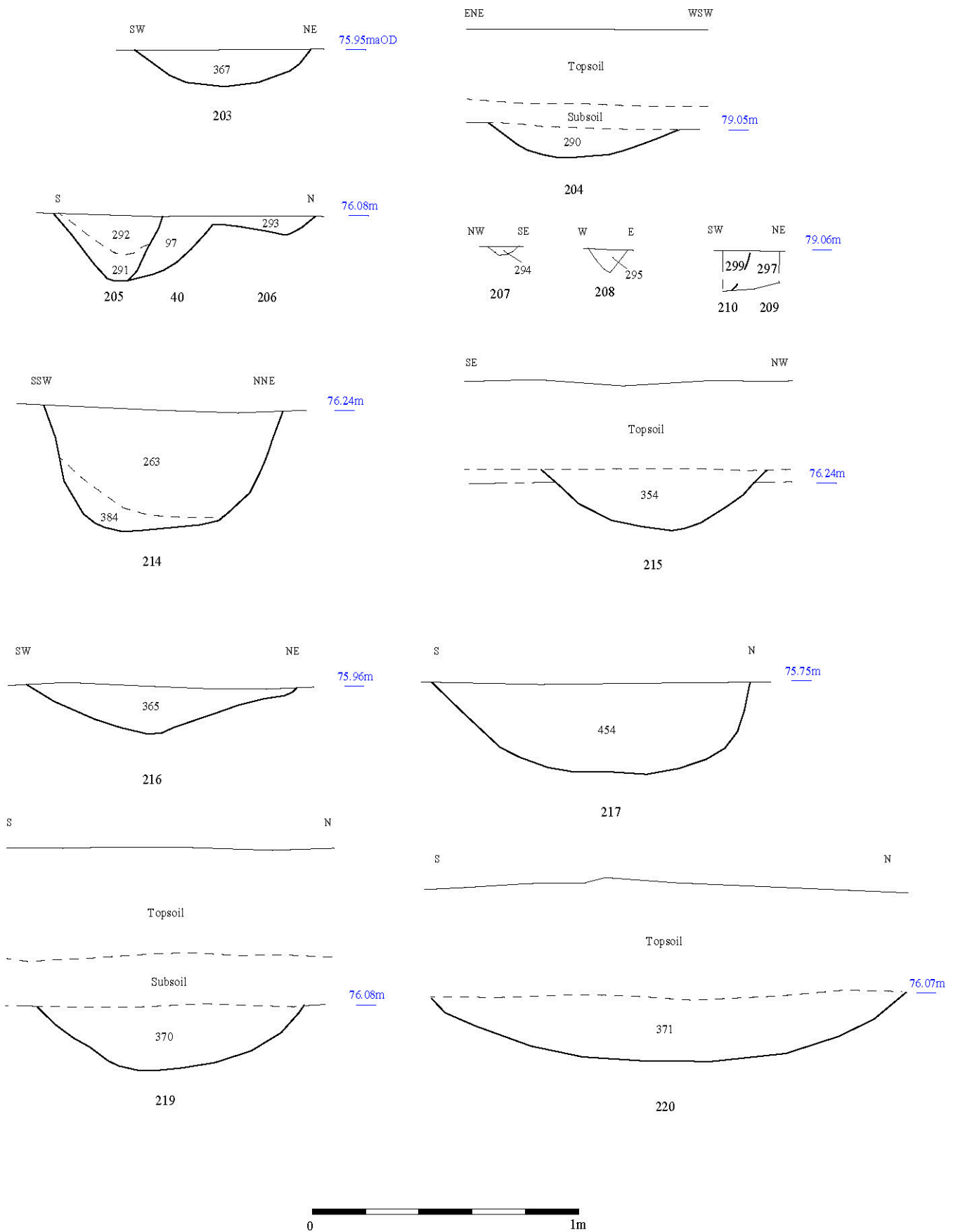


Figure 23. Sections.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

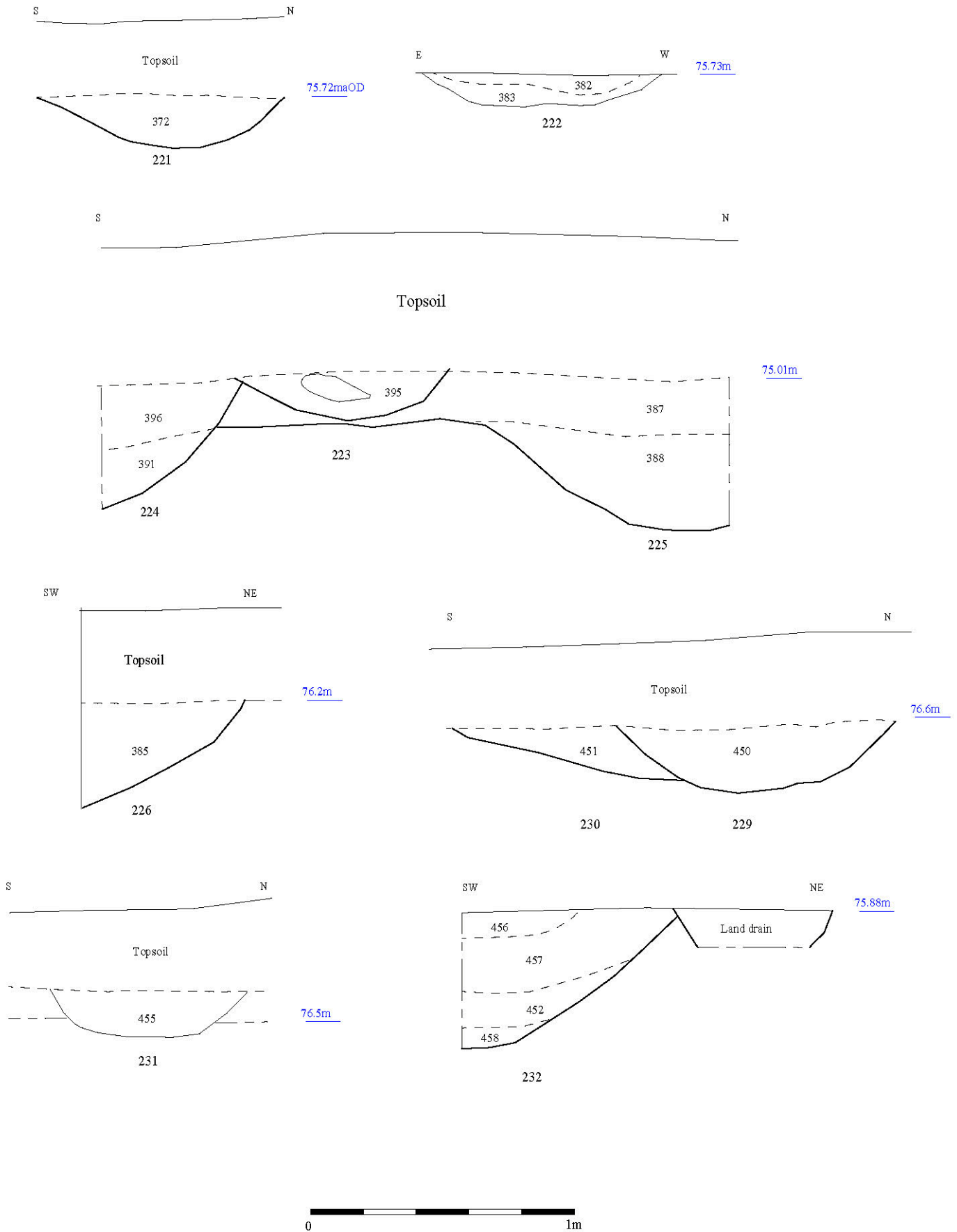


Figure 24. Sections.

# Land at Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Mersey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

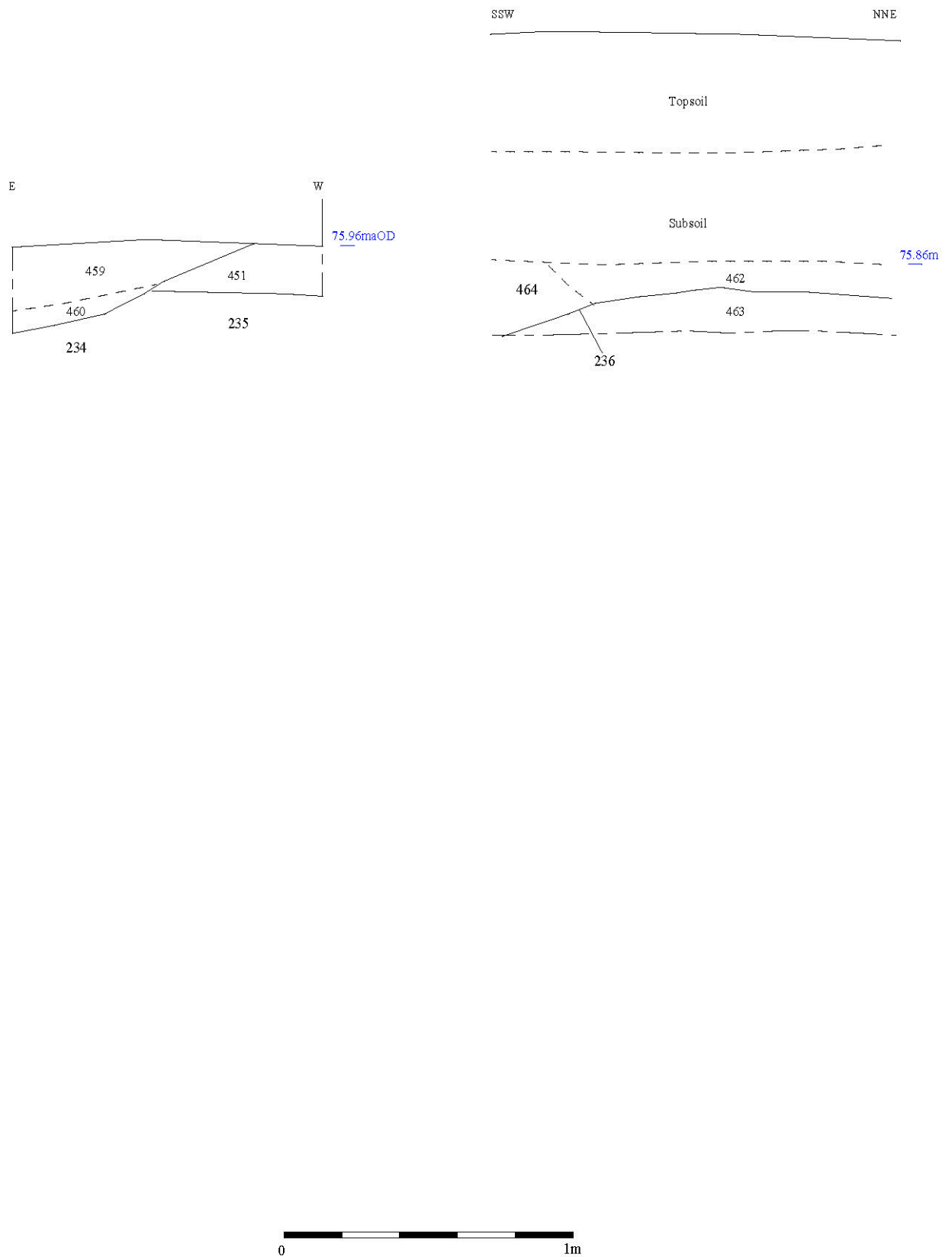
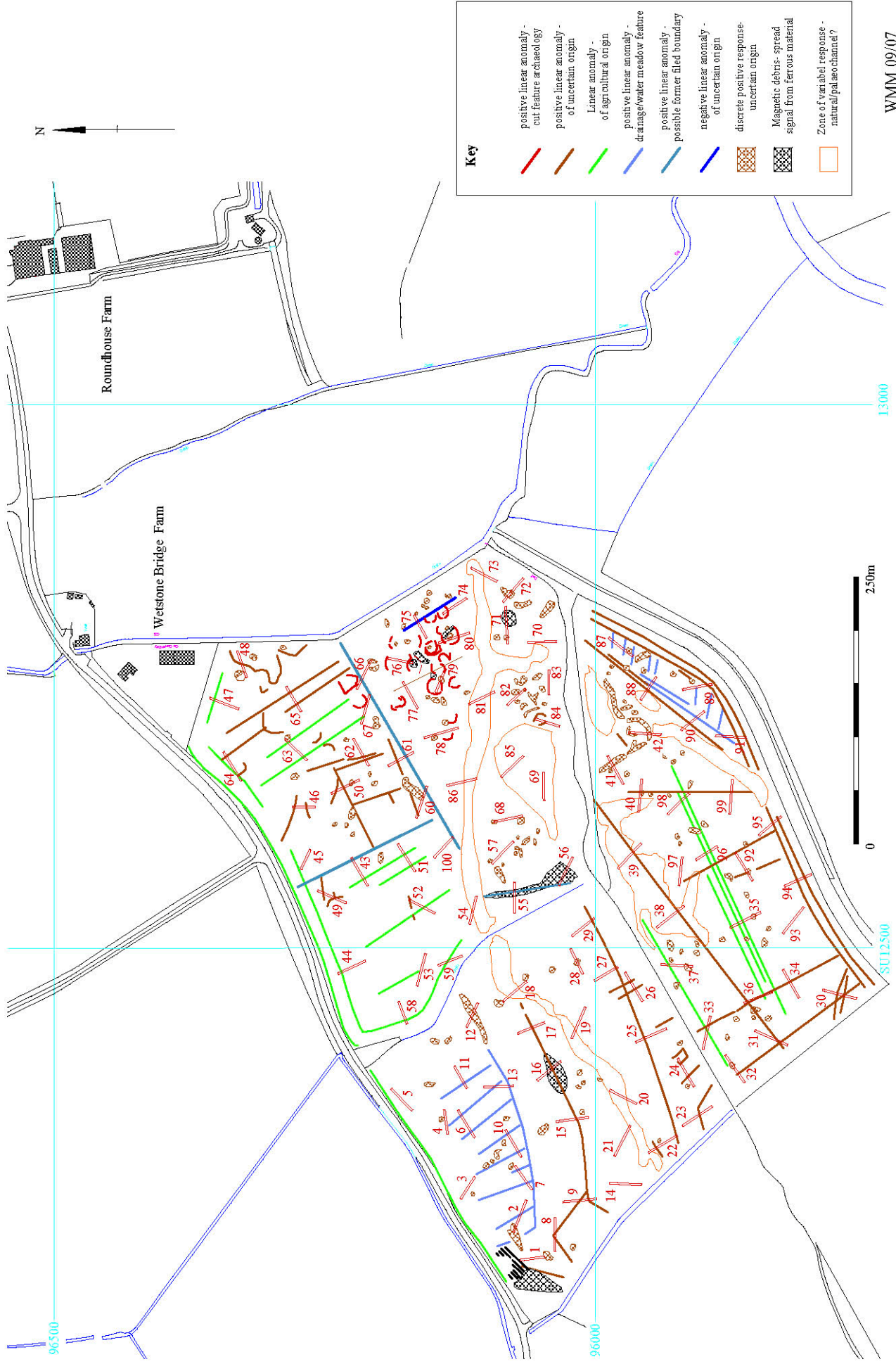


Figure 25. Sections.

# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009



WMM 09/07

Figure 26. Location of trenches in relation to geophysical survey anomalies.



# Wetstone Bridge Farm, Marston Meysey, Gloucestershire/Wiltshire, 2009

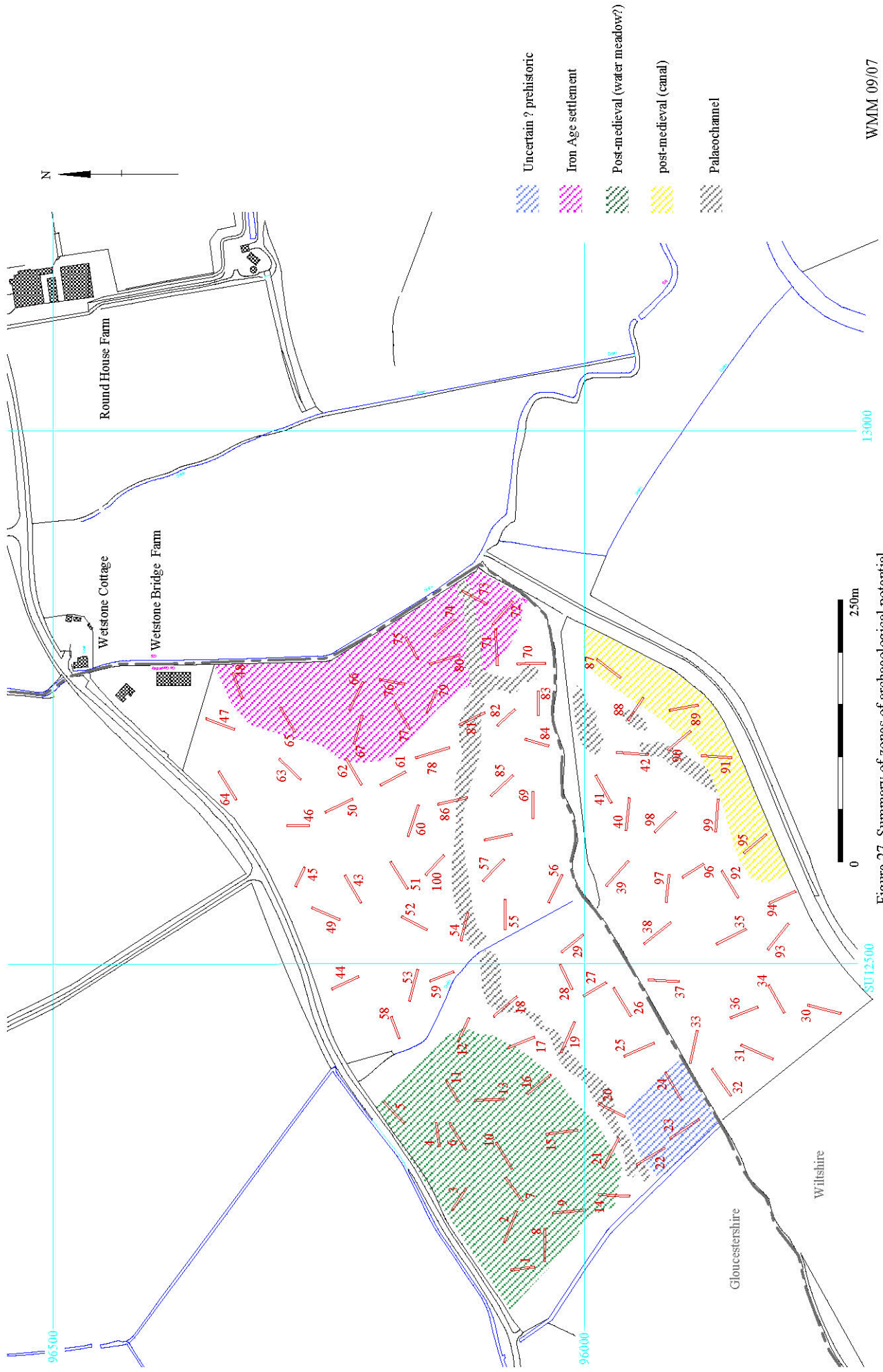


Figure 27. Summary of zones of archaeological potential.



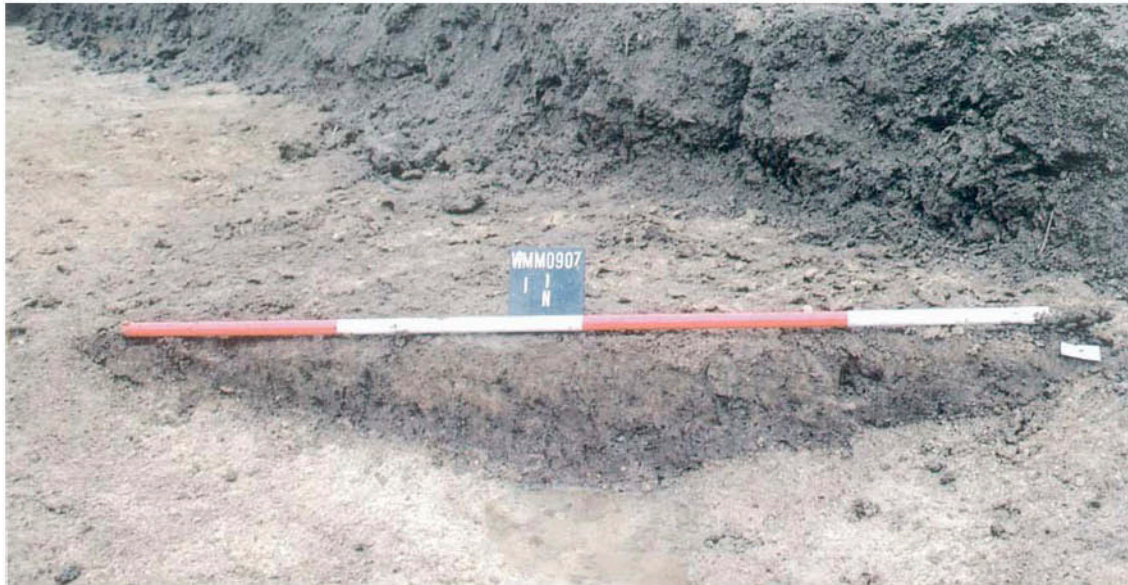


Plate 1. Trench 2, ditch 1, looking south; Scale: 2m.



Plate 2. Trench 23, ditch 32, looking north-east; Scale: 0.5m





Plate 3. Trench 67, ditch 48, 211 and 212 before slot excavation, looking south;, Scale: 2m.



Plate 4. Trench 74, looking south-east; Scales: 2m and 1m



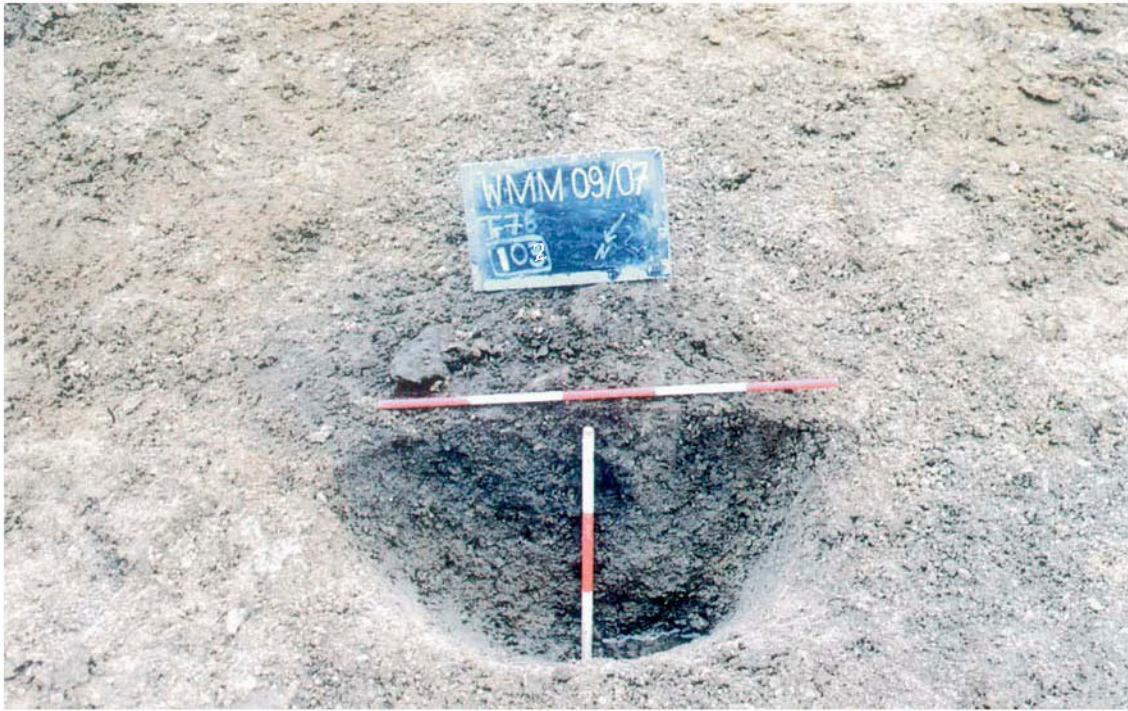


Plate 5. Trench 76, pit 102, looking south east; Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Trench 77, gully 40, before excavation, looking north; Scale: 0.3m



Plate 7. Trench 91, looking north; Scales: 2m and 1m.