

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
ON
KEMPSFORD QUARRY EXTENSION,
KEMPSFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

NGR 416540 197020

On behalf of

Multi-Agg Ltd (Earthline Ltd)

APRIL 2015

REPORT FOR Multi-Agg Ltd (Earthline Ltd)
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SUMMARY

This document represents a heritage investigation of the potential for archaeological remains and the impact on any heritage asset concerning the proposal for an extension of Kempsford Quarry, Kempsford, Gloucestershire (NGR 416540 197020).

Kempsford is an historic parish originally located in the historic Hundred of Brightwells Barrow and in the historic County of Gloucestershire. It is now located in Cotswold District. The land to the east has been quarried and is now under restoration. The land to the north and west is agricultural. The area is on the Thames floodplain and the underlying geology is Oxford Clay capped with sand and gravel.

The earliest recognised archaeology in the search area are Bronze Age round barrows. This is followed by areas of extensive Iron Age and Roman field systems with settlement; an area of 28ha to the east of the proposal site is scheduled (and thus considered to be of national importance). The development does not impinge upon this particular monument. Cropmarks had been identified over other parts of the former quarry, which were excavated before extraction in 1997 and 2000. This revealed buildings, burials, enclosures, trackways and field boundaries.

The settlement was abandoned in the late Roman period, at a time when it is recognised that watertables were rising in other parts of Britain. This abandonment creates a natural progression into the medieval landscape. The medieval village of Kempsford developed to the southwest of the proposal site over earlier Roman features. Most medieval sites lie in the vicinity of the village, as do most post-medieval monuments. There are also a number of later monuments including the canal.

The only visible listed structure from the site is the grade I Saint Mary the Virgin's at Kempsford. The main part of the church is obscured and it is only the tower that is visible from the site.

The proposal includes extraction of the remaining gravel from under the bund area. This means that even though the greater part of the proposal site covers 9.2 hectares there is only 0.7 hectares of virgin land that will be disturbed by gravel extraction. This area lies adjacent to an area which was excavated earlier and known to have Roman field systems and trackways and other associated features. It is apparent that these features extend into the proposed extraction site, and thus it is anticipated that archaeological mitigation will take place. Cremations were identified as being located across parts of the site and it is possible that some could exist in the new extraction area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Origins of the Report

Rob Dance of Stephen Bowley Planning Consultancy, on behalf of Multi-Agg Ltd (Earthline Ltd), has commissioned this heritage impact assessment on land adjacent to and partially covering sand and gravel quarries to the northeast of Kempsford, Gloucestershire (NGR 416540 197020). The report has been prepared and is intended to inform any proposal under consideration within the defined area.

1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies

The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) provides guidance related to archaeology within the planning process. The following Policy points are key to this development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

The NPPF also makes provisions for the protecting significance of non-designated heritage assets (**135**), the setting of heritage assets (**137**) and stresses the desirability of the proposed development to make a positive contribution to the local character and distinctiveness (**131**).

The South West Plan was revoked in 2013 under the Regional Strategy for the South West (Partial Revocation) Order 2013. The revocation of the South West Plan decentralises planning powers to local authorities. However, local authorities have a duty to co-operate with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly co-ordinated and reflected in local plans.

The NPPF makes provisions for the continued use of the Local Plan for decision making in the district (sections **58** and **126**). Due weight may be given to the policies in the Local Plan according to their degree of consistency with the NPPF. The Local Plan will therefore continue to form the basis for determining local planning applications until it is superseded by documents in the Local Development Framework, including a new draft Local Plan.

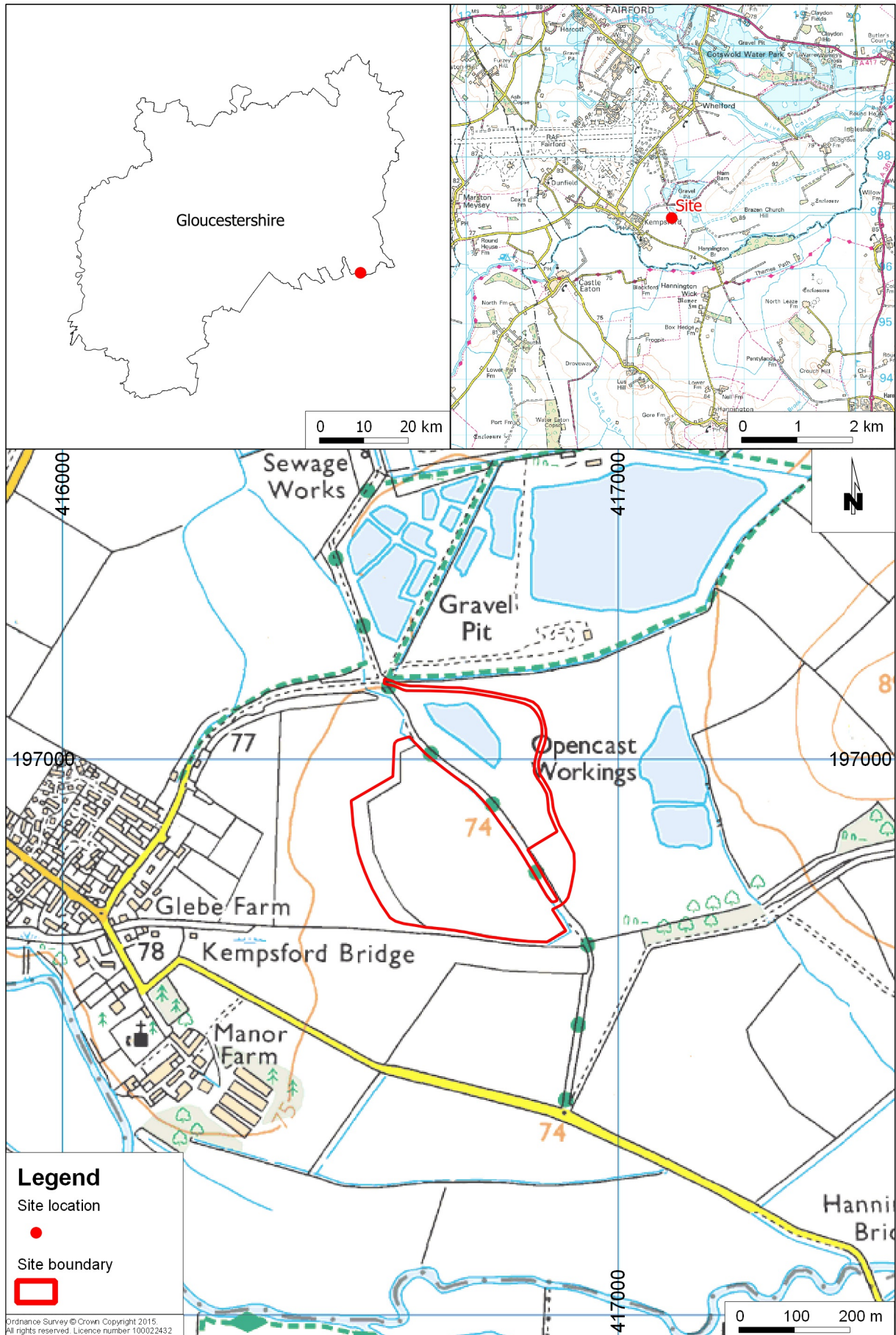


Figure 1: Site location

1.3 Historic Environment Impact Assessment Aims and Objectives

The primary aim of the heritage impact assessment is to provide a professional appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site and its setting. This follows the Government guidance in *NPPF* (2012) by presenting a synthetic account of the available archaeological and historical data and its significance at an early stage in the planning process.

In accordance with *NPPF* (2012), the report presents a desk-based evaluation of existing information. It additionally follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard* definition of a desk-based assessment (CIfA 2012). In brief, it seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context. It also aims to define and comment on the likely impact of the proposed development scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is to inform appropriate responses, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

In accordance with *NPPF* (2012), the heritage impact assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration and also an assessment of the impact on the historical character of the area. It is intended to contribute to the formulation of an informed and appropriate mitigation strategy.

1.4 Historic Environment Impact Assessment Methodology

The format and contents of this section of the report are an adaptation of the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (CIfA 2012). The work has involved the consultation of the available documentary evidence, including records of previous discoveries and historical maps, and has been supplemented with a site walkover. The format of the report is adapted from a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard Guidance* paper (CIfA 2012).

In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives

- Identifying the cartographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources
- Identifying and collating the results of recent fieldwork
- Site walkover

The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were:

- The Gloucestershire County Historic Environment Record (HER)
- The Gloucestershire Archive

The Gloucestershire County Historic Environment Record, hold details of known archaeological and historical sites in the vicinity of the proposal site.

The heritage values of the site will be assessed using English Heritage Conservation principles (2008) guidelines, which state that people “value a place for many reasons beyond utility or personal association: for its distinctive architecture or landscape, the story it can tell about its past, its connection with notable people or events, its landform, flora and fauna, because they find it beautiful or inspiring, or for its role as a focus of a community”. These values can be summarised as:

- Evidential value derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- Historical value derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present.
- Aesthetic value derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- Communal value derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

Normally there has been no archaeological work carried out at the proposal site when a Heritage Impact Assessment is carried out, but in this case there has been, confirming archaeological remains (Booth and Stansbie 2007). The assessment of its potential has, therefore, relied on predictive modelling based on the known distribution of remains within 1.5 kilometres of the centre of the site (from a central grid reference of NGR 416540 197020, shown on figure 1). The information about standing historical and listed buildings within the same radius of the proposal area has also been collated.

The available evidence is derived from casual finds, archaeological investigations, standing buildings and historical records. It should be stressed that the distribution represents the extent of current knowledge and is the product of chance and investigation. For this reason, apparently blank zones should not be automatically regarded as being devoid of remains.

The assessment of the likely condition of any potential archaeological remains has relied upon a study of the available historical maps and observations made during the site walkover, which provide evidence for the impact of previous land-use on the site.

There have been no restrictions on reporting or access to the relevant records. The copyright to the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record belongs to Gloucestershire County Council.

In the following report the factual historical, archaeological, cartographic, and observed data (aerial and site visit) are given first. This will be followed by an independent assessment of the data in line with CIfA guidelines.

2 THE SITE

2.1 Location (Figure 1)

The site is located to the northeast side of Kempsford, Gloucestershire (NGR 416540 197020). Kempsford is an historic parish, but is known to have reduced in size with early historical loss of territory leading to the creation of Fairford parish. Kempsford was located in the historic Hundred of Brightwells Barrow and the historic County of Gloucestershire. The site is now located in the modern County of Gloucestershire and the area of Cotswold District.

2.2 Description (Figure 1)

The proposal site is bounded on the east by areas of ground where sand has already been extracted. On the west and north there are open fields. The line of a disused canal lies at the southern end of the Opencast Workings and lake as a whole.

2.3 Geology and Topography

The site is located on the valley floor at the west end of Brazen Church Hill and is approximately at 74m Ordnance Datum.

The underlying geology is the Oxford Clay Formation that is a sedimentary mudstone bedrock (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html) deposited 156 to 165 million years ago in the Jurassic period. In this location the Oxford Clay is capped by a superficial deposit catalogued as Northmoor Sand and Gravel Member, which is a sand and gravel deposit formed 3 million years ago in the Quaternary.

3 PROPOSED SCHEME (Figure 1)

The proposal contains the following components.

- The extraction of approximately 17,000 tonnes of gravel from land beneath the area of soil stockpiled which sits along the southwest side of the lake covering 0.7hectares.
- Creation of a standoff between the unclassified highway and the lake using imported inert restoration material.

- The re-shaping of the lake to create shallow margins at the water's edge using imported inert restoration material.
- Total inert material would amount to around 70,000m³.
- The restoration of the lake so that it can be used as an ecological reservoir; associated with shrub and tree planting to deter flocking birds.
- Vehicle access to the site will be across the unclassified highway (as at present), via the retained haul road and thence onto Washpool Lane.
- Gravel would be removed from the site as dug for processing elsewhere, and inert restoration material will have been previously sorted avoiding the need for processing plant at the application site. The site plan shows a possible plant and stockpile area, an area that will be required for the limited stockpiling of restoration material in circumstances where it is not possible to place this directly into the lake area.
- Gravel can be extracted wet (no dewatering) and only partial draining of the lake would need to take place to enable restoration material to be placed and to achieve the gradients proposed.
- The existing soil stockpile would be reformed to provide a partial screen of the operation to Kempsford village for the short period of the development and would thence be used in restoration and maintenance of Kempsford Quarry site.
- The lake margins would be planted with trees and shrubs in a manner designed to reduce the attractiveness of the lake to flocking birds.
- The lake would be designed to a size and specification that would ensure no loss of floodplain capacity.

The proposed venture will see the extraction occur within a 12 month period. Infill material would be brought on to the site over a period not exceeding 2 years. Both activities can take place concurrently.

4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 2 to 10)

4.1 The Historical Development of Kempsford

The first reference to survive historically of Kempsford is to *Cynmæres forda* in c. 800 AD (Smith 1964, 38). The name is given the etymology of *Cynemær's ford* using an Old English name. The ford is considered to be on a small feeder to the Thames rather than on that river. The reference to the town is to be found in the Parker Chronicle and the Laud Chronicle, both of which form part of a textual source called the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (Garmonsway 1972, 58-9). The context is that ealdorman Æthelmund rode from the Hwicce across the Thames at Kempsford on the day of Egbert of the West Saxons' coronation. He met with the army of Weohstan of Wiltshire, and the Wiltshire men won the battle. The underlying context is considered to be the recovery of Hwiccian lands that lay to the south of the Thames.

The manor of Kempsford was held in 1066 by Osgot from Earl Harold and in 1086 by Anulf of Hesdin (Moore 1982, 60.1). The estate accounted for 21 hides that paid tax. The estate was recorded as having 38 villagers, 9 smallholders, 1 riding man or radman, 14 slaves, 4 mills, meadows, pasture and was recorded as producing 120 weys of cheese from the sheepfolds. The inclusion of a riding man may be of interest here as they were freemen often associated with royal or ecclesiastical estates. Sometime this term glosses an official associated with minster taxes.

The manor before 1096 was transferred to that of Patrick de Chaworth I, who retained the head of the barony till 1133 (VCH 1981, 98). The manor then passed to Patrick II and then to his son Pain I. In 1155 the estate at Kempsford came to Pain's son Patrick III. His son Pain de Chaworth II was known to have been resident in 1236. In 1236-43 the manor was associated with Patrick IV. In 1258 the manor was associated with Pain III. The manor came to Pain's brother Patrick V in 1279-83. In 1283 the infant Maud inherited the manor. Maud was a minor when she inherited and in 1297 she married Henry of Lancaster. In 1345 the manor passed to the son Henry who was created duke in 1351. The manor was granted to the Hospital of the Annunciation in Leicester, which at this time was created into a collegiate church (VCH 1981, 98-9). This church held the manor till 1548, until it was sold on after the Dissolution of the monastery. The high medieval manor was located adjacent to the church.

The Abbey of Gloucester was granted the church at Kempsford by Anulf of Hesdin (VCH 1981, 100, 103), which implies that a church existed at Kempsford in the late 11th century. Gloucester Abbey is known to have administered this estate along with its neighbouring manor of Coln Saint Aldwyn. In the 16th century the rectorial estate passed to the Bishop of Gloucester. It is suspected that there was a medieval chapel at Whelford.

A church existed in Fairford in 1086 as a priest held 1 yardland (VCH 1981, 81). The tithes of a hide of land at Milton End (in the parish of Fairford) were claimed by Gloucester Abbey for Kempsford church. There was a dispute from 1198-1216 over the situation that was resolved by the payment of 2 gold coins from Fairford to Kempsford Church. This means that the two parishes were previously associated and that the church at Kempsford was superior.

The medieval Cirencester to Highworth road was a major factor in the development of the settlement (VCH 1981, 97). The bridge on the line of this road is known to have been reconstructed in 1439, 1641 and 1841.

Figures are available to give an idea of the development of Kempsford. The figures record 62 inhabitants on the estate in 1086. In 1327 there are 74 recorded on the subsidy list (VCH 1981, 98). In 1381 there are 157 on the Pole Tax list. In 1551 there are about 240 people recorded. This is listed as 24 households in 1563. There were some 60 families in 1650. In the year 1710 there were about 310 inhabitants in some 66 houses.

Patrick de Chaworth IV in 1243 was associated with a grant of a Tuesday Market (VCH 1981, 103). There was also an annual fair at the Nativity of the Virgin normally associated with September 8th. There was also a Friday fair and market at Saint Bartholomew's that is associated with August 24th in Western Christianity.

Bradenstoke Priory is known to have held land within the parish of Kempsford (VCH 1981, 96). The name Brazen Church Hill is considered to be associated with the name of the priory. Bradenstoke Priory is known to have held land in Kempsford from 1258 (VCH 1981, 100). The Abbey of Lacock held land in the parish from 1315. This land was attached to the Hathrop Manor.

Drainage of the water-meadows is known to have occurred from at least the 12th century as the name Black Dyke is mentioned (VCH 1981, 96). The Inclosure Act was also associated with the draining of further land in the parish.

In the post-medieval period or post-Dissolution England the manor of Kempsford was sold to Sir John Thynne (VCH 1981, 99). A descendant Thomas Thynee was responsible for building a large new manor house at Kempsford before 1639. The Thynne descendants retained control of the manor till it was sold in 1767 to Gabriel Hanger who was the Lord Coleraine. By 1824 the manor had been sold to Arthur Vansittart. Part of the estate was sold off in 1838 the farms of Manor Farm and Dudgrove Farm. The remaining part of the manor was sold off in 1841 to Sir Gilbert East. William Carey Faulkner was holder of the manor in 1871. The estate was finally split up in 1953.

The parish once had a large common pasture that was inclosed by private agreement in the later 17th century (VCH 1981, 101-2). The Manor Farm and Dudgrove Farm were formed at this time.

The Fairford Airfield was constructed in 1944 and was appropriated by the USAF in 1950 (VCH 1981, 96). The site was returned to the RAF in 1964.

4.2 Known Archaeological Sites (Figures 2-4)

A 1.5km radius search was carried out around the proposed extension at Kempsford Quarry. The recognised features in the area ranged in date from the Bronze Age through to the modern period.

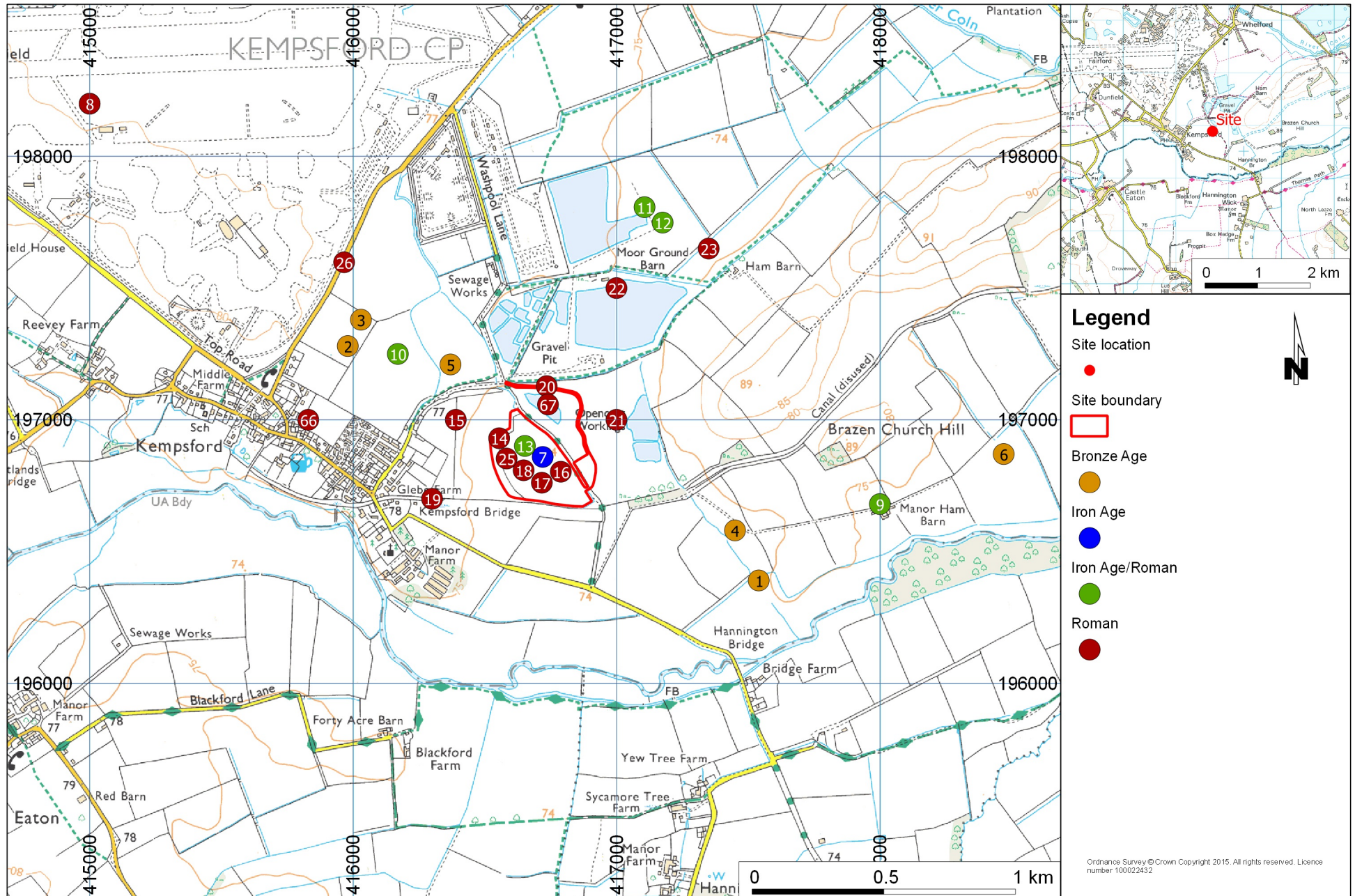


Figure 2: Prehistoric and Roman Historic Environment Record Sites

There were a group of Bronze Age features identified in the search area, most of these are considered to be the remains of burial mounds (Fig. 2). A scheduled Bronze Age ring ditch has been located at Manor House Barn (**JMHS 1**, HER 580: 417540 196390), while two further ring ditch remains have been located to the northeast of Kempsford (**JMHS 2**, HER 3033: 415980 197280; **JMHS 3**, HER 3052: 416030 197380). There is a further ring ditch to the west of Manor Ham Barn that measures 24m in diameter (**JMHS 4**, HER 17055: 417450 196580), and the remains of an oval enclosure also interpreted as a possible ring ditch roughly dated to the prehistoric period (**JMHS 5**, HER 3164: 416370 197210). The remains of a further possible Bronze Age round barrow has been located in the area of later settlement (**JMHS 6**, HER 323: 418470 196870), which is a scheduled area. These features are located away from the proposed quarry extension and consequently there will be no impact on them.

There are a number of recognised features within the search area that originate in the Iron Age, although most of these continue through into the Roman period. Excavations recovered middle to late Iron Age sherds (**JMHS 7**, HER 42541: 416720 196859) within the proposal site, though the site appears to be predominantly Roman. This survives as recovered deposits in a museum. The remains of Iron Age features and burials thought to be of that date were identified at RAF Fairford (**JMHS 8**, HER 20460: 415000 198200).

The cropmarks of a large Iron Age to Roman period settlement have been located to the southeast of the site (**JMHS 9**, HER 323: 418000 196680). The settlement is located near Manor Ham Barn. There are a number of large rectangular and circular enclosures that cover an area of 28ha (70 acres) and lie on the north bank of the Thames. The site is scheduled and the features that are individually identified include field boundaries, curvilinear and rectangular enclosures, linear features and trackways. There is a further extensive settlement area considered to be of a prehistoric or Roman date that lies to the north of Kempsford and covers an area of 12 ha or 30 acres (**JMHS 10**, HER 3163: 416170 197250). Of this smaller, but also significant, settlement the individual features identified include rectangular enclosures, a possible farmstead, pits, curvilinear enclosure, round house circles, and field boundaries. Excavations carried out at Manor Farm identified the site of an Iron Age to Roman field system covering 7ha (**JMHS 11**, HER 36255: 417155 197783), and a further area covering 12ha (**JMHS 12**, HER 36258: 417155 197783). Excavations near Kempsford covering an area of 6ha identified a late Iron Age to Roman field system (**JMHS 13**, HER 42542: 416662 196891).

A number of the Iron Age features associated with settlement continue to develop as part of Roman period settlement but there are other sites that appear to develop in the Roman period (Fig. 2). An evaluation in 1997 and excavations in 2000-1 in advance of quarrying identified a Roman building and field system and also two un-urned cremations (**JMHS 14**, HER 3156: 416560 196930). This is part of the Stubbs Farm excavation that relate to Kempsford Quarry and the current proposal site (Booth and Stansbie 2007). This was excavated and recorded prior to gravel extraction. The remains of a

further Roman building interpreted as a villa have been noted as cropmarks measuring 28m x 12m, which has internal divisions of 8 rooms (**JMHS 15**, HER 26680: 416390 197000). Metal detector work and fieldwalking finds analysis has indicated that there is a Roman building to the east of Kempsford village (**JMHS 16**, HER 42540: 416720 196861). Excavations within the proposal site identified the remains of a Roman building with post-pads (**JMHS 17**, HER 42541: 416720 196859). This was part of the Stubbs Farm excavations (Booth and Stansbie 2007). Excavations have been carried out on this site previously. This appears to be or may be a secondary building to **JMHS 13**. This indicates that there are a group of structures on the edge of the proposal site. Excavations over 6 ha near Kempsford identified the remains of a substantial late Roman ditched field system followed by a regular layout with trackways (**JMHS 18**, HER 42542: 416662 196891). This area was associated with pastoral activity and there is evidence for horse burials. The site lies in the proposed development area and has already been excavated and recorded.

The remains of a field system and trackways that are related to a Roman site were excavated from 1997-2001 (**JMHS 19**, HER 9297: 416300 196700). The site at Stubbs Farm concerns excavations for the current Kempsford Quarry and thus applies to specific features evident on the proposal site (Booth and Stansbie 2007). The site at Stubbs Farm has also uncovered further Roman field systems and a double ditched rectangular enclosure and a further circular multiple enclosure with pits. The circular ditched enclosure had three ditches measuring 55m across, of which the inner ditch had been re-cut on three occasions (**JMHS 20**, HER 29724: 416735 197128). The rectangular ditch was a double ditched enclosure 53m by 42m (**JMHS 67**, HER 29725: 416740 197058). The main activity at the site was probably 2nd century AD, although some earlier middle and late Iron Age pottery was recovered. The location of a further extensive Roman field system was also found at Stubbs Farm (**JMHS 21**, HER 14655: 417000 197000). See Fig. 2. These sites were excavated prior to the removal of the gravel in the former quarry area.

There was an extensive Roman field system at Manor Farm (**JMHS 22**, HER 14656: 417000 197500), and further indications of field systems of that date also on the same farm (**JMHS 23**, HER 44158: 417350 197650). Roman features were identified at RAF Fairford (**JMHS 24**, HER 20460: 415000 198200). The line of a probable Roman road has been noted near Kempsford (**JMHS 25**, HER 27679: 416620 196890). A Watching Brief of the Cotswold Eastern Spine Road construction recovered Roman pottery (**JMHS 26**, HER 21758: 415966 197598).

The undated features that have been recognised from aerial photographs are probably of a later prehistoric or Roman date and include an undated trackway (**JMHS 27**, HER 3157: 416360 196920), and a ditch near Kempsford (**JMHS 28**, HER 26679: 416270 196850), both Fig. 4.

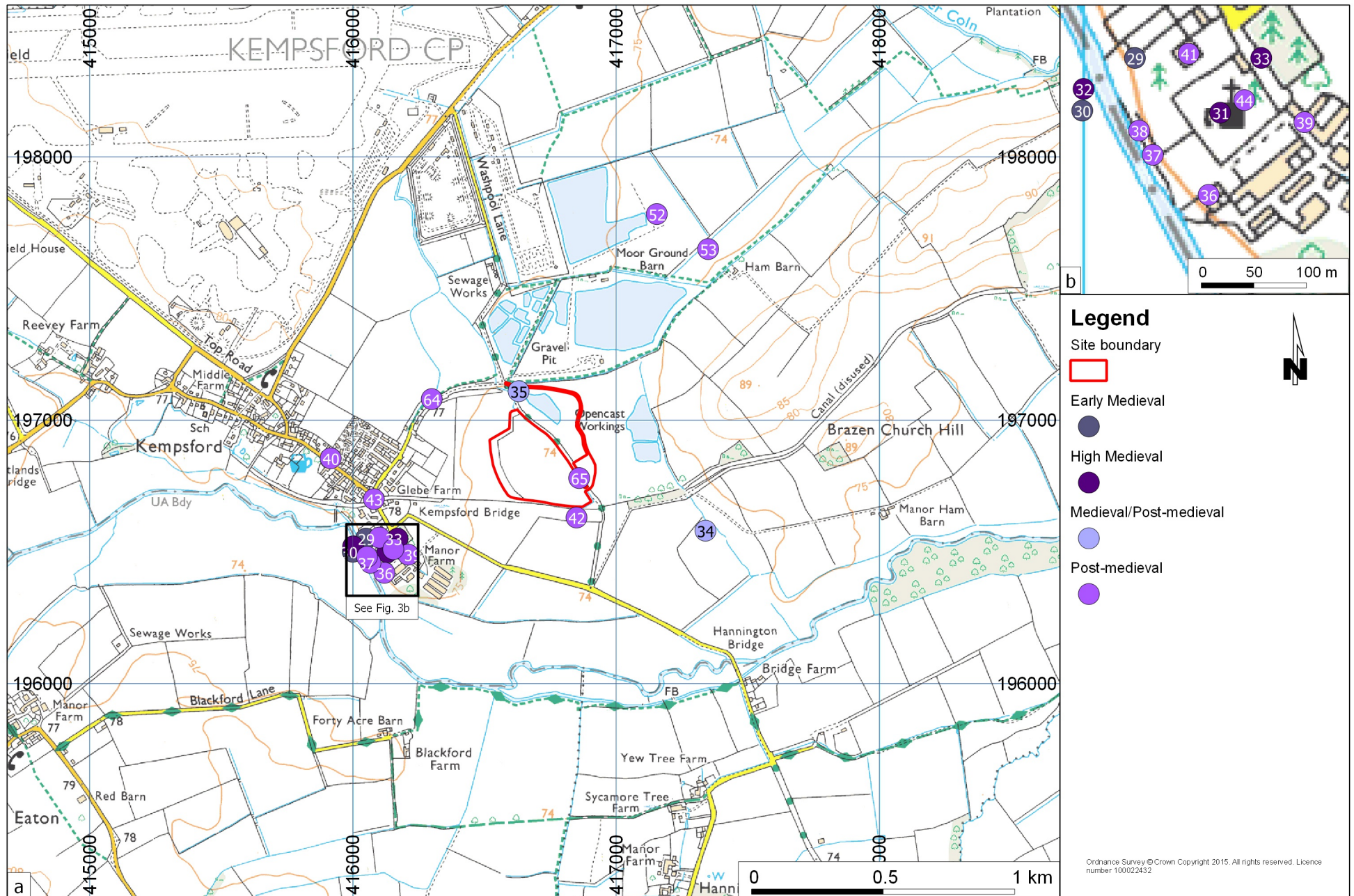


Figure 3: Medieval and Post-medieval Historic Environment Record Sites

The remains of a ford have been identified on the Thames that is considered to be the one in operation in *c.* AD 800 (**JMHS 29**, HER 2418: 416050 196550). There are suggestions that Kempsford was the location of an early medieval earthwork (**JMHS 30**, HER 2426: 416000 196500), or some fortification. The early medieval period (Fig. 3) remains one of little confirmed facts and more speculative suggestions. The ford was historically noted, but the date of its creation is not, and the suggested fortification though possible has not been categorically proven.

Information relating to the high medieval period, post the Norman Conquest is more tangible (Fig. 3). The Church of Saint Mary the Virgin at Kempsford is a 12th century structure, but is known to have been constructed on a site at least in the 11th century (**JMHS 31**, HER 3127: 416131 196498). The apparent relationship that Kempsford church had with that of Fairford church, in that Kempsford church was compensated for tithes in an area of land in Fairford parish at an early date implies that the two parishes were linked and that this association has to originate at sometime in the pre-Conquest period. It is possible that these two churches were a minster and a lay mother church located in an earlier medieval parish or estate.

The early medieval fortification is subsequently considered to be the location of a 12th to 13th century moat or rampart associated with a manor house or castle under the tenure of the Earl of Lancaster (**JMHS 32**, HER 2426: 416000 196500). The site has on certain occasions been referred to as a castle. The village cross remains are of a 14th century date (**JMHS 33**, HER 2423: 416170 196550). The cross was originally located in the centre of the village, from where it was moved to a farm before subsequently being moved to the churchyard in 1890.

Certain gravel pits have been loosely associated with the medieval to post-medieval period like this one near Kempsford (**JMHS 34**, HER 26668: 417340 196580). There is a further pit of this date that is visible on aerial photographs and occurs on a map of 1799 and must thus predate that year (**JMHS 35**, HER 26685: 416630 197110).

Features that are associated with the post-medieval period (16th-17th centuries) can also be located in the search area, but apart from field systems these are mainly associated with sites within the settlement of Kempsford (Fig. 3). The Manor Farmhouse is a grade II listed building with a 16th century rear structure that was extended in 1846 (**JMHS 36**, HER 2427: 416120 196420). The Shot-tower was part of the Thynnes house (**JMHS 37**, HER 28421: 416067 196458). The Lady Maud's Walk is the remains of an earlier rampart of at least a 13th century date associated with the manor that was converted *c.* 1630 (**JMHS 38**, HER 47133: 416054 196481). A pavilion was constructed at one of the ends of the walk. The Manor Farm Barns are two adjoining barns that occur on an engraving of 1700 and were probably contemporary with the house of *c.* 1630 (**JMHS 39**, HER 47142: 416211 196489).

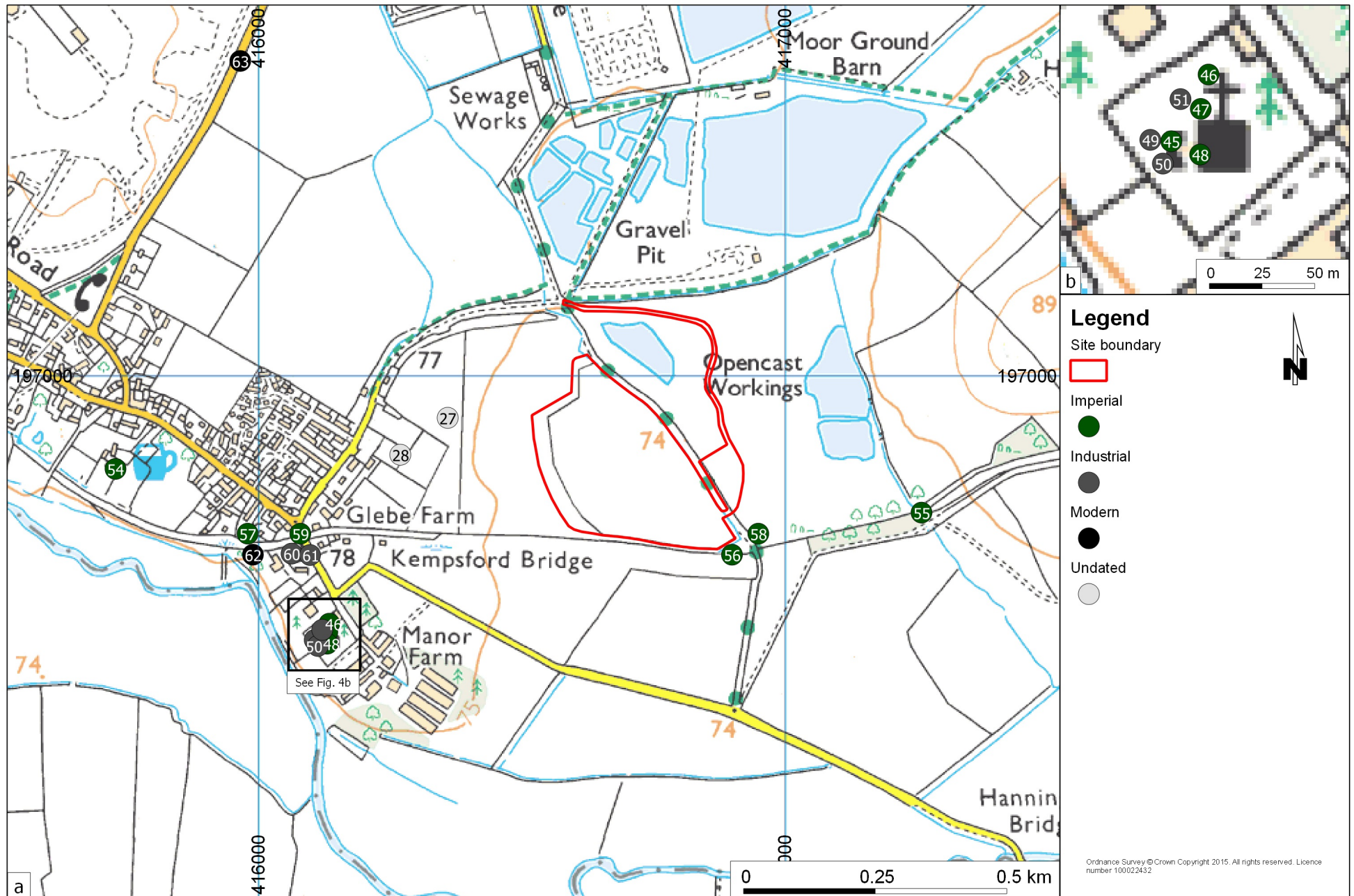


Figure 4: Imperial, Industrial, Modern, and Undated Historic Environment Record Sites

The Tackwell House, Kempsford, is a grade II building of a late 17th or early 18th century date with additions of a later 18th and early 19th century date (**JMHS 40**, HER 47134: 415916 196855). The Vicarage at Kempsford is also a listed building of the late 17th century with 19th century additions (**JMHS 41**, HER 47126: 416101 196554).

A milestone is described as being post-medieval in date (**JMHS 42**, HER 41502: 416850 196630), and there is a further one described as being of a similar date (**JMHS 43**, HER 41504: 416080 196700).

A number of funeral monuments of a post-medieval or later (Imperial or 18th century to Industrial or 19th century) dates have been listed in the churchyard. There are a group of ten chest tombs dated from the late 17th to the late 19th century (**JMHS 44**, HER 47131: 416154 196510). The Parker monument is a listed chest tomb of 1736 (**JMHS 45**, HER 47132: 416114 196496) (Fig. 4). The Pope monuments are two listed chest tombs dated to 1759 and 1816 (**JMHS 46**, HER 47137: 416135 196529). The Couling monument is a chest tomb of the late 18th century (**JMHS 47**, HER 47139: 416130 196514). The chest tombs of the Iles and Arkel families consisted of seven structures dated to the late 18th to mid-19th century (**JMHS 48**, HER 47124: 416131 196491). There is a further chest tomb of the early 19th century (**JMHS 49**, HER 47125: 416110 196496). The Dadge monument is a chest tomb of 1815 (**JMHS 50**, HER 47138: 416112 196492). The King monument is a listed chest tomb of 1832 (**JMHS 51**, HER 47136: 416125 196516).

Field systems of a post-medieval to modern date have been located at Manor Farm in Kempsford (**JMHS 52**, HER 36258: 417155 197783; **JMHS 53**, HER 44158: 417350 197650) (Fig. 3). Further field boundaries of this period were located with the initial phase of expansion of the Kempsford Gravel Quarry along with later ditches.

There are a number of 18th century or Imperial features noted in the search area (Fig. 4). The Kempsford Manor is a structure of the mid 18th century (**JMHS 54**, HER 47140: 415729 196823). The later west wing was added in 1868. There are a number of 18th century features noted in the search area. The remains of a post-medieval culvert lie underneath the line of the Thames and Severn Canal (**JMHS 55**, HER 41497: 417260 196740). This is presumably associated with the construction of the canal. The canal and other associated features are all of this date. The Thames and Severn Canal section from Wallbridge to Lechlade was constructed by 1789 (**JMHS 56**, HER 3900: 416900 196660). The canal was open from 1789 to 1911. An assessment was made of the canal (HER 41390). The Wharf House, previously known as the Wharfinger's Cottage, which is a grade II listed building constructed c. 1789 (**JMHS 57**, HER 3184: 415980 196700) the remains of a canal bridge (**JMHS 58**, HER 3329: 416950 196700). Kempsford Bridge crossed the line of the canal in the village (**JMHS 59**, HER 41680: 416080 196700).

There are a further group of sites that are ascribed a 19th century or Industrial date and also some modern features. A 19th century milestone lies to the west of Kempsford Bridge (**JMHS 60**, HER 41496: 416074 196678). There is a

pump of a 19th to 20th century date to the west of Kempsford Bridge (**JMHS 61**, HER 41503: 416080 196670). There is a 20th century pump near Kempsford House (**JMHS 62**, HER 41495: 415990 196660).

The Airfield at Fairford was established in 1944 (**JMHS 63**, HER 20964: 415966 197598), initially for the RAF but has later been used by the USAF.

4.3 Cartographic Research (Figures 3-5)

The earliest recognised map of Kempsford date from the 18th century, and those of historical significance continue into the 19th century.

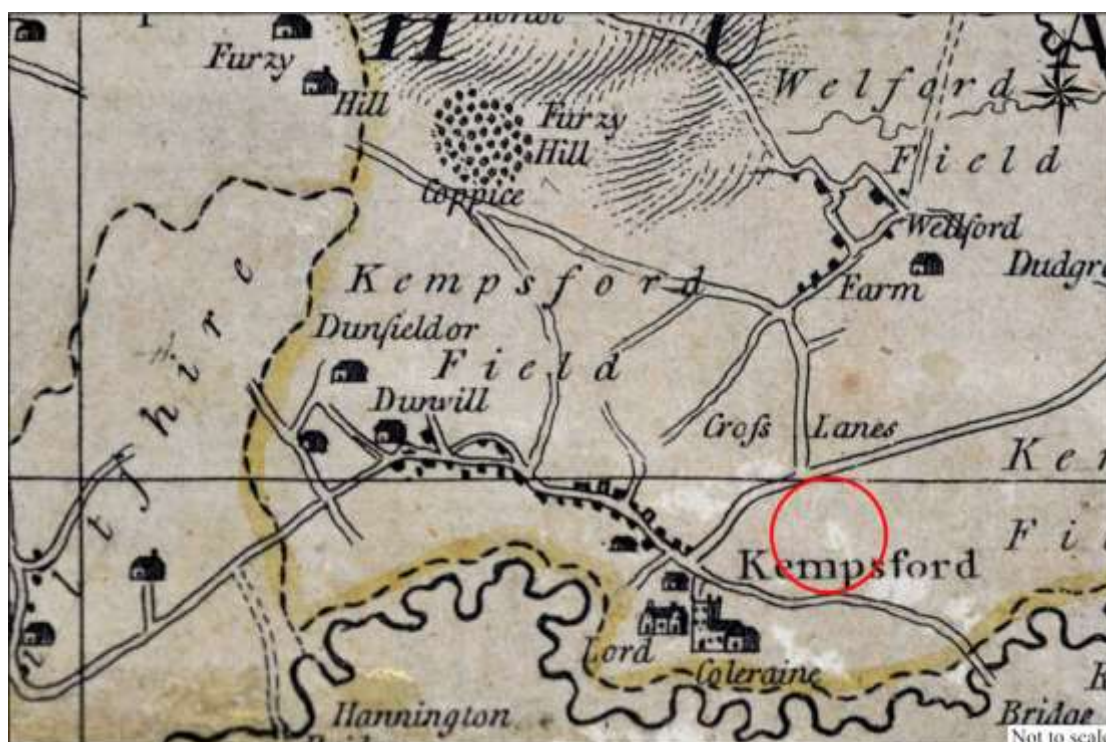


Figure 5: Isaac Taylor's map of 1777

The earliest map discussed here is Isaac Taylor's that was produced in 1777 (D1447/5/2). The area appears to be part of the parish that was labelled Kempsford Field. Ham Lane (**JMHS 64**: 416300 196780) is shown as leading to Dudgrove Farm and the north part of Washpool Lane (**JMHS 65**: 416860 196780) is shown. The name Washpool lane could be derived from an older stream name and be compared to the Washbournes in Gloucestershire. (Washbourne is Wassenburna in the 8th century and is associated with a watery landscape that does not drain well, and is often comparable to Old English **Wise, Usan, Wassan, Waer** and **Ur**).

The earliest map showing any details is the Inclosure Map of Kempsford (Fig. 6) dated 1801 (Q/R/87). The plan shows the church and original manor site located at the east end of the village. The village spreads as a linear feature to the west of these features. The road system in the village has been reorganised after the construction of the canal. The canal feeder is flowing partially along the line of Ham Lane. This is shown as the line of a broad path or track with

similarities to a Green Way. The line of Washpool Lane is also drawn as though it were an earlier Green Way, a broad track with tree lined hedges. The proposal site lies across two fields that are numbered 374 and 372. The fields are labelled Lord C. x to, standing for Lord Colraine, with a larger writing across the fields as Rev William Roskilly.

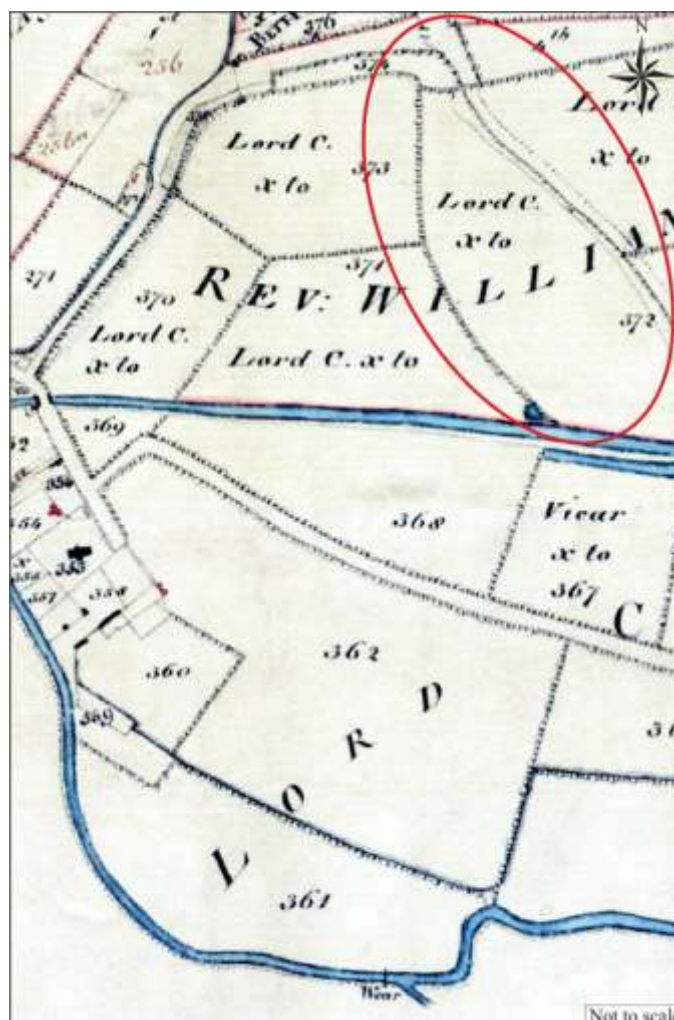


Figure 6: Inclosure Map of 1801

Bryant's Map of 1823-4 (Fig. 7) shows the village of Kempsford running west from the church and also the line of Ham Lane and the full length of Washpool Lane. The area of the site is either agricultural or pastoral.

A map of Kempsford dated *c.* 1825 (D1388) shows the area around Dunfield but not the proposal site.

The earliest Ordnance Survey map showing the area located is Sheet 69 (Cirencester and Swindon) of the 1 inch to the mile survey. This map was printed in 1828 although surveying of the topography may have been carried out as early as 1811. The area is shown here as being of an agricultural use at this time. Kempsford village at this time is little more than a linear settlement extending to the northwest and west from the church that lies at the east end of the village.



Figure 7: Bryant's Map of 1823-4

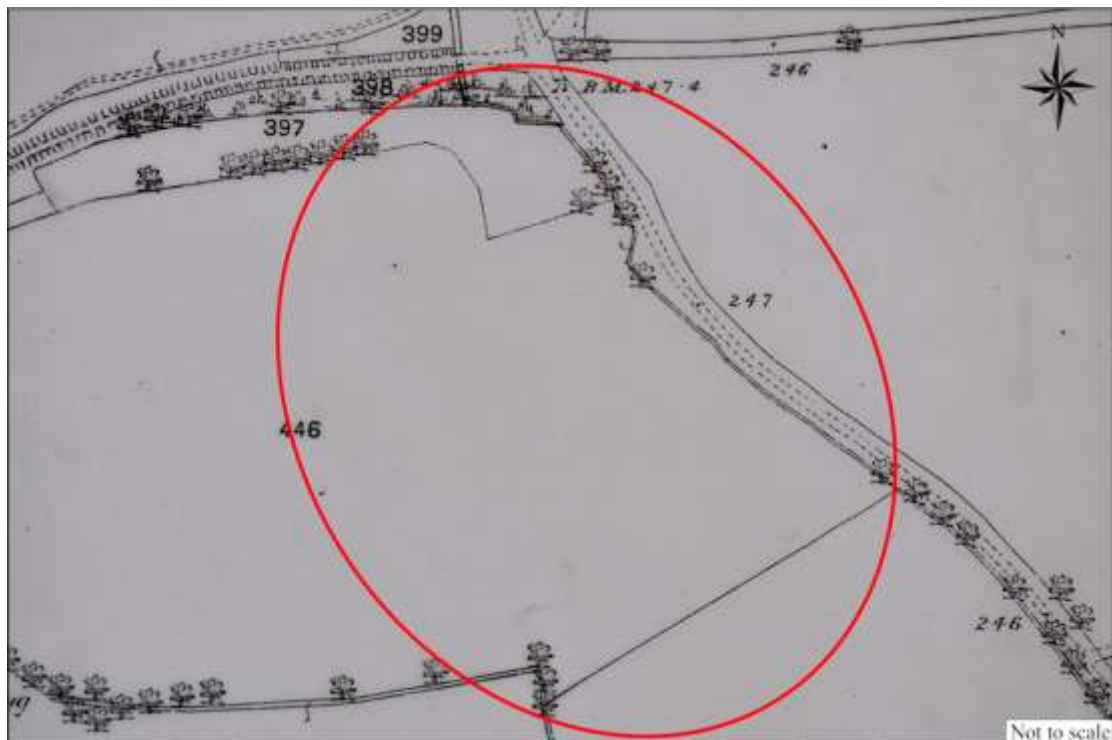


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey Map of 1875



Figure 9: Ordnance Survey Map of 1899

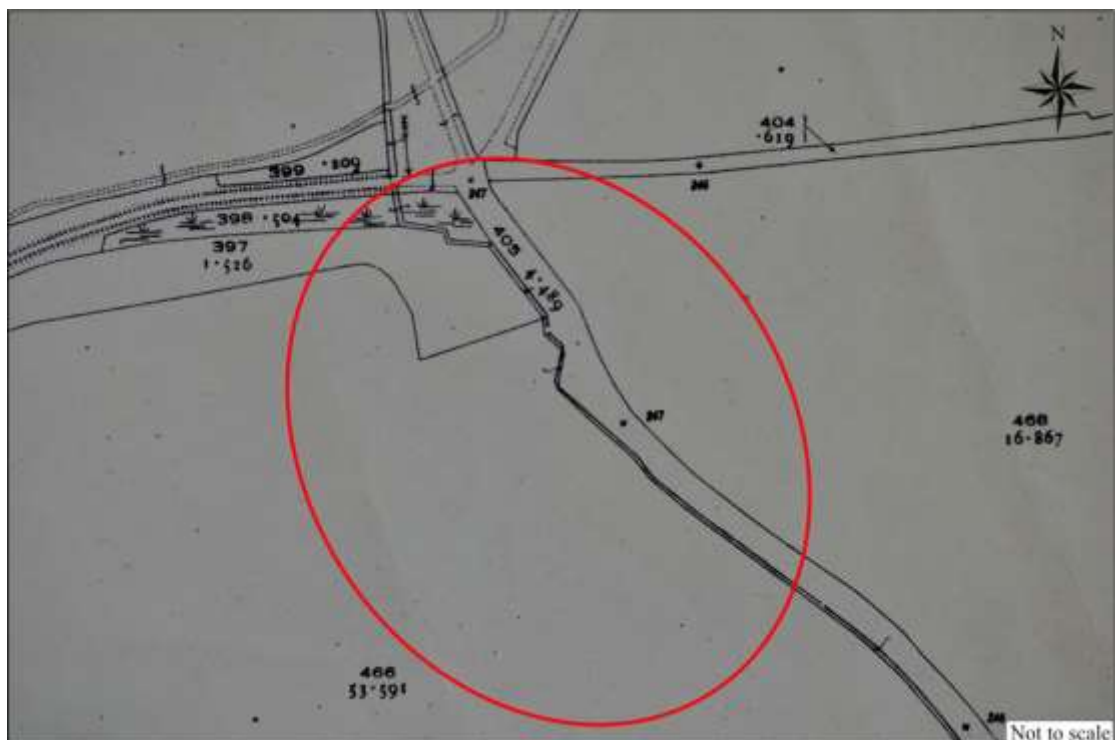


Figure 10: Ordnance Survey Map of 1923

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875 (Glos 60.8) shows the proposed development area as part of two fields labelled 397 and 446 (Fig. 8). The second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 (Glos 60.8) shows the fields as numbered 397 and 466 (Fig. 9). The third edition Ordnance Survey map of 1923 (Glos 60.8) shows the same features as the second edition (Fig. 10).

The maps of 1903 (D2025 Fairford and Kempsford) shows the west part of the village, and consequently does not show the proposal site.

4.4 Aerial Photographs

A search of the National Monuments Archive was carried out around NGR 416540 197020. This produced a total of 74 oblique records and 50 vertical records. The area as it is located in the Cotswold Water Park, which forms part of the River Thames floodplain, has seen extensive assessment of cropmarks in the past. A study of the crop-marks was carried out for the RCHME (1976) publication on the Iron Age and Roman Cotswolds. Leech (1977, map 4 15-17) carried out a study of the cropmarks of the Upper Thames Valley in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. This noted a series of features to the north of Kempsford and to the northwest of the proposal site. This also noted the extensive features to the east around Manor Ham Barn. These cropmarks are noted in the Gloucestershire HER. A further national mapping program was carried out in the Thames Valley area in 1994 (Fenner and Dyer 1994). The plots published in this document fail to relate the features to current map locations although it is undoubtedly the case that this plot would cover all those sites now currently visible on the air photographs of the Kempsford search area, which are subsequently listed on the HER.

These features presumably include most of the cropmarks immediately to the north of Kempsford village. However, there are some of which probably extend underneath the settlement that do not appear to be located on the HER data provided (JMHS 66: 415830 197000, Fig. 2)). There are also cropmarks shown across the quarried area, a rectangular and curvilinear enclosure, which both have been subsequently excavated and recorded and are thus no longer extant.

Archaeological work has been carried out across the Kempsford Quarry site and has been published (Booth and Stansbie 2007). This shows a plot of the cropmarks that previously existed across the former quarry site (Booth and Stansbie 2007, fig. 1, 2) and also provides trench location and excavated features. This concerns the ditches along the line of a road previously excavated, the enclosures to the east of the site, also previously excavated (Booth and Stansbie 2007, fig. 6, 7). It is notable on the plotted cropmarks across the former quarry that few marks are shown on the proposed extension area in the proposal site, in looking at the aerial photographs that are currently available it is evident that the excavated features do not show up or the right conditions have not been obtained for them to show up.

4.5 Site Visit

The site visit was carried out on 13th January 2015. The area to the north of the proposed development and lake (where the Roman buildings are located) has been ploughed but now has grass cover. There is an area around the edge of the field that appears to be designated set aside, where fences have been constructed for gallops. Beyond this the field has been ploughed to take crops. There are thus no visible earthworks in the fields and the only notable

earthwork is the bund created due to the quarry activity. Therefore, the indications are on the area for further extraction that no archaeology is visible above ground.

To the north of the site there is Ham Lane that appears to be the remains of a possible green lane or way. To the east of the site, Washpool Lane also has the appearance of a green lane or way. The area in which the site is located lies to the south of Moor Ground Farm and Moor Ground is recorded as being water meadows that represent common lands that were enclosed during the period of Inclosure. It is thus possible that these two roads may represent drove roads down onto the area of common land.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 The Archaeological Landscape of the Search Area

The indications from the search area are that the sand and gravel terraces around Kempsford are rich in archaeological deposits. Some Bronze Age ring ditches have been noted in the search area. There are significant Iron Age and Roman archaeological sites to the southeast of Brazen Church Hill, and also around Kempsford and to the north of that village. Aerial photographs with cropmarks followed by excavations have shown that extensive Roman field systems associated with enclosures and buildings were, and are, located in and around the proposal site. The Roman settlement and field systems at Stubbs Farm are considered to have originated in the 2nd century AD and been abandoned in the later Roman period. It is noted elsewhere that low lying farmsteads or villas appear to be abandoned elsewhere in the Thames Valley (Booth, Dodd et al. 2007, 75). This is also noted at Kempsford Bowmoor and Whelford Bowmoor and may indicate that in the late Roman period the watertable was rising in the Thames Valley, a factor which is noted elsewhere in Britain for example on the Somerset Levels.

In the post-Roman period it is likely that the area between Brazen Church Hill and Kempsford village that covers the area of the Kempsford Quarry was part of a meadow land used as a common. This would imply that the surrounding area was not dominated by an archaeologically visible medieval landscape. This type of landscape is perhaps hinted at through the taxation on cheese production that was recorded in respect to the 11th century estate. The nearest significant medieval structures are located to the south of the search area in the village, which includes the significant grade I listed church of Saint Mary.

The situation continues into the post-medieval period. It is only towards the end of the 18th century and into the 19th century that the landscape of the common meadows is transformed into enclosed fields. The field boundaries from this point have remained in the same location.

5.2 The Archaeological Potential of the Proposal Area

The assessment of the search area shows that it had a rich archaeological landscape from at least the later prehistoric period to the Roman period and that during the medieval period the landscape took on the current underlying form of water meadow. Research has shown that the proposal area did contain the remains of significant Roman archaeology (Booth and Stanbie 2007) although much of it has already been archaeologically excavated. The new proposal site does not include the Roman stone buildings, but does contain extensions of the field ditches, trackways, and could contain pits, postholes and also possibly cremations and burials; although it should be noted that the cremations predominantly lie away from the edge where the quarry is to be extended.

5.3 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Archaeological Remains

Historically it would appear that in the medieval period the site was probably part of the common meadow land. This means that any damage to the archaeology at that time would have been created through the excavation of drainage channels across the water meadow. It is perhaps reasonable to surmise at this time that standing monuments may have existed on the site across this type of landscape. At the end of the 18th century and into the early 19th century it is apparent that the common meadow was designated an area for Inclosure and that this was carried out. This process would see the removal of positive features by initial ploughing resulting with the survival of more significant positive features and on the whole most or all negative features.

The surrounding areas of the Kempsford Quarry (known as Stubbs Farm) were stripped and explored by excavations from 1997 to 2001 (Booth and Stanbie 2007). At that time limited excavations were carried out over the Roman stone building and at that time it was considered necessary to omit this area from the former quarry site. Similarly this area does not form part of the present proposal site.

5.4 The Impact of the Proposal on non-designated heritage assets

The features recognised at Stubbs Farm during the excavation have been recorded on the HER and are, therefore, considered to be part of a non-designated heritage asset. These have been affected by previous gravel extraction.

The archaeological features such as ditches, trackways, pits and postholes undoubtedly continue under the boundary of the excavated area and, therefore, these non-designated heritage assets will be further affected.

5.5 The Impact of the Proposal on scheduled heritage assets

There is one scheduled ancient monument (SAM349) located in the search area. This designation means that the site is considered to be an archaeological

site of national and in some cases international importance. Such sites are legally protected and should not have their ground disturbed. Any excavation or destruction has to be legally sanctioned by the proper authorities. This legal protection is provided under the “Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979”.

The scheduled monument lies some distance to the east of the application site and will not be affected by this development.

5.6 The Impact of the Proposal on listed heritage assets

A listed designation means that a building is considered to be nationally or internationally important. There are three ranks of designation that are I, II* and II. The legal back-ground for designation is provided by the “*Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*”. Any alteration or destruction has to be legally sanctioned by the proper authorities with a listed building consent.

Buildings are visible from the site in Ham Lane, however, none of these are designated listed structures. The buildings along this lane were constructed relatively late. Of the buildings that front on to the main thoroughfare through the village the only listed building visible is the tower of Saint Mary’s church which is a grade I listed building. The building is not visible at ground level and is shielded at this level by a hedge line. There is thus a minimal visual impact on this structure.



Plate 1: View of the church from the proposed quarry extension

5.7 The Impact of the Proposal on known burial sites

‘The *Burial Act 1857* makes the removal of buried human remains an offence unless a Home Office licence, or in relevant circumstances, a faculty from the diocesan consistory court, has first been obtained’ (HO 2004).

Burials only become designated heritage assets if they are part of a listed cemetery structure in a churchyard, a burial in a church, or part of a scheduled monument like a long barrow, round barrow, a burial mound inside a later designated structure for example a hill-fort or are a secondary or satellite cemetery to a listed or scheduled structure. In all these cases it can be argued that the individual burial or cemetery is thus protected. In other cases where past burials have been or become located they are essentially non-designated heritage assets as their presence will become added to the Historic Environment Record. In any event burials can only be moved with the permission of the Ministry of Justice and should not be touched by building contractors.

The Stubbs Farm excavation report records the location of three human burials (Booth and Stanbie 2007, 13). The burials were located in the northern part of the previously excavated area. They do not appear to extend across to the area in which further gravel extraction is proposed. This means that further cremations may be unlikely, but this cannot be categorically determined.

6 CONCLUSIONS

John Moore Heritage Services were requested by Multi-Agg Ltd (Earthline Ltd) to carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment for further a sand and gravel extraction for a quarry extension.

The site is located to the northeast of the village of Kempsford and to the west of Brazen Church Hill. Kempsford is a historic parish, originally located in the Hundred of Brightwells Barrow and the historic County of Gloucestershire. The site is on ground associated with Stubbs Farm but appears potentially to have been part of the common meadow of the Thames floodplain. The underlying geology is Oxford Clay that is capped with sand and gravel deposits.

Standard research procedures were used in accordance with the guidelines of English Heritage and the Chartered Institute of Archaeology.

This heritage impact assessment (part 4) shows that Kempsford had a rich archaeological landscape with significant features evident to substantiate this on the sand and gravel deposits. A number of Bronze Age ring ditches have been identified in the archaeological search area along with extensive settlements of an Iron Age to Roman date. Indeed a series of field boundaries, trackways, enclosures, buildings and burials were noted on areas of the former quarry that were excavated from 1997 to 2001. The archaeology over much of the proposal site has thus previously been dealt with prior to gravel extraction in that area. Historically the site excavated was one of a number of low lying sites in the Kempsford area that was abandoned in the later Roman period, which may be associated with rising water tables.

The historical assessment indicates that Kempsford was a long established settlement, with its crossing point on the River Thames being noted in the

early medieval period. Medieval activity is thus focussed to the southwest of the former quarry and proposal site. An early medieval defensive site has been claimed to have existed in the vicinity of the church, and it is around this site and the church from which medieval Kempsford developed. The Moor Grounds, of which Stubbs Farm appears to be a part of, would seem to be common meadow through the medieval period a status probably obtained through high water tables and flooding, as discussed in the evidence of Roman period abandonment. If this is indeed the case it means that evidence of ridge and furrow should not be anticipated. The land was enclosed by act of parliament at the end of the 18th century and into the early part of the 19th century. The known medieval and later sites are discrete features that show up in the search area but which would not impinge greatly upon this proposal.

The proposal includes extraction of the remaining gravel from under the bund area, an area covering 0.7 hectares.

Excavations carried out for the former quarry site in 1997 and 2000 identified the remains of a Roman field system, with associated trackways, pits, postholes, animal burials and cremations. There were stone building at its northwest end and a rectangular and circular enclosure to the north. The majority of this has been excavated and as such the archaeology has already been dealt with. The area containing the stone buildings was taken out of the previous proposed quarry site, and was excluded from these proposals so that they will be retained as a heritage asset. However, the knowledge of our archaeological deposits indicates that the features probably extend in some form into the proposed extraction area and that some form of mitigation is expected. We would recommend that further investigation be carried out using a strip, map and record method in accordance with details to be agreed under a planning condition.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED

7.1 Books and Documents

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Booth, P and Stansbie, D 2007 *A Roman rural landscape at Kempsford Quarry, Gloucestershire*, Oxford: Oxford Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 15

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VCH 1981 A History of the County of Gloucester, volume 7: Brightwells Barrow Hundred and Rapsgate Hundred, Oxford: Institute of Historic Research London / Oxford University Press

7.2 Historic Maps

D1447/5/2 1777 Isaac Taylor's map of Gloucestershire

Q/R/87 1801 Inclosure Map

Bryant 1823-4 Bryant's map of Gloucestershire

D1388 c1825 Map of Dunfield in Kempsford

OS Sh69 1828 Ordnance Survey map

Glos 60.8 1875 First Edition Ordnance Survey map

D2025 Fairford and Kempsford 1903 maps of Kempsford estate

Glos 60.8 1899 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map

Glos 60.8 1923 Third Edition Ordnance Survey map

7.3 GAZETTEER OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS

ID	Period	Identifying Number	X coordinate	Y coordinate	Description
1	Bronze Age	580	417540	196390	Manor House Barn: a scheduled Bronze Age ring ditch
2	Bronze Age	3033	415980	197280	Northeast of Kempsford: A ring ditch
3	Bronze Age	3052	416030	197380	Northeast of Kempsford: A ring ditch
4	Bronze Age	17055	417450	196580	Manor Ham Barn: a ring ditch
5	Bronze Age	3164	416370	197210	An oval feature alternatively interpreted as an enclosure or a ring ditch
6	Bronze Age	323	418470	196870	A Bronze Age round barrow located in an area of later Iron Age and Roman settlement
7	Iron Age	42541	416720	196859	Iron Age pottery sherds recovered from an excavation south of the site
8	Iron Age	20460	415000	198200	RAF Fairford: Iron Age features and burials thought to be of that date
9	Iron Age-Roman	323	418000	196680	Manor Ham Barn: A settlement of an Iron Age to Roman date that covers an area of 28ha. The site is scheduled and includes field boundaries, curvilinear and rectangular enclosures, linear features and trackways
10	Iron Age-Roman	3163	416170	197250	North of Kempsford: An area of Iron Age and Roman settlement that covers 12ha. The individually listed features include rectangular enclosures, a possible farmstead, pits, curvilinear enclosure, round house circles, and field boundaries.
11	Iron Age-Roman	36255	417155	197783	Manor Farm: Site of an Iron Age and Roman field system covering 7ha
12	Iron Age-Roman	36258	417155	197783	Manor Farm: Iron Age to Roman field system covering 12ha
13	Iron Age-Roman	42542	416662	196891	Kempsford: Iron Age to Roman field system covering 6ha
14	Roman	3156	416560	196930	Stubbs Farm / Kempsford Quarry: Roman building, field system, two un-urned cremations and an inhumation
15	Roman	26680	416390	197000	Roman building interpreted as a villa, measuring 28m x 12m and divided into 8 rooms
16	Roman	42540	416720	196861	East of Kempsford: Finds from the site are indicative of this site being that of a Roman building
17	Roman	42541	416720	196859	Stubbs Farm / Roman building with post-pad construction
18	Roman	42542	416662	196891	Kempsford: A ditched field system followed by a regularly laid out field system and trackways. There are indications of pastoral activity associated with horse bones
19	Roman	9297	416300	196700	Roman field systems and enclosures

20	Roman	29724	416735	197128	Stubbs Farm: Roman field system with a multi-ditched curvilinear enclosure measuring 55m across. The internal ditch was cut on three occasions. There were internal post holes
21	Roman	14655	417000	197000	Stubbs Farm: Extensive Roman field system
22	Roman	14656	417000	197500	Manor Farm: Extensive Roman field system
23	Roman	44158	417350	197650	Manor Farm: Extensive Roman field system
24	Roman	20460	415000	198200	RAF Fairford: Roman features
25	Roman	27679	416620	196890	Kempsford: Line of a Roman road
26	Roman	21758	415966	197598	Cotswold Eastern Spine Road: Roman pottery recovered
27	Undated	3157	416360	196920	Undated trackway probably late prehistoric or Roman
28	Undated	26679	416270	196850	Kempsford: Ditch undated probably late Prehistoric or Roman
29	Early Medieval	2418	416050	196550	Ford across the Thames, associated with recorded data of AD 800
30	Early Medieval	2426	416000	196500	Kempsford: Considered to be the location of an early medieval earthwork
31	High Medieval	3127	416131	196498	Saint Mary the Virgin: A structure that dates back to the 12th century, but is known to have been built on a site with at least an early 11th century origin
32	High Medieval	2426	416000	196500	Kempsford: Location of a 12th to 13th century moated manor house or castle under the tenure of the earl of Lancaster
33	High Medieval	2423	416170	196550	Kempsford: The village cross that was originally located in the village, but is now located in the churchyard
34	Medieval Post-med	26668	417340	196580	Kempsford: Gravel pit of a medieval or post-medieval origin
35	Medieval Post-med	26685	416630	197110	Kempsford: Gravel pit that predates 1799
36	Post-medieval	2427	416120	196420	Manor Farmhouse: Grade II listed building with a 16th century rear structure that was extended in 1846
37	Post-medieval	28421	416067	196458	Sho-tower part of the Thynnes house
38	Post-medieval	47133	416054	196481	Lady Maud's Walk: constructed on an earlier rampart of at least the 13th century, which was converted c 1630. A pavilion was constructed at one of the ends of the walk
39	Post-medieval	47142	416211	196489	Manor Farm Barns: Two adjoining barns that occur on an engraving of 1700 and are probably contemporary with the house of c 1630
40	Post-medieval	47134	415916	196855	Tackwell House, Kempsford: A grade II listed building of the late 17th to early 18th century, with later 18th and early 19th century additions
41	Post-medieval	47126	416101	196554	Vicarage, Kempsford: A listed building of the late 17th century with

					19th century additions
42	Post-medieval	41502	416850	196630	Milestone described as being post-medieval in date
43	Post-medieval	41504	416080	196700	Milestone described as being post-medieval in date
44	Post-medieval	47131	416154	196510	Churchyard: Ten chest tombs dated from the late 17th to the late 19th century
45	Imperial	47132	416114	196496	Churchyard: Parker monument a listed chest tomb of 1736
46	Imperial	47137	416135	196529	Churchyard: Pope monuments or chest tombs dated to 1759 and 1816
47	Imperial	47139	416130	196514	Churchyard: Couling monument or chest tomb of the late 18th century
48	Imperial	47124	416131	196491	Churchyard: Iles and Arkel family tombs consisting of 7 monuments from the late 18th century to the mid-19th century
49	Industrial	47125	416110	196496	Churchyard: Chest tomb of the early 19th century
50	Industrial	47138	416112	196492	Churchyard: Dadge monument is a chest tomb of 1815
51	Industrial	47136	416125	196516	Churchyard: King monument is a listed chest tom of 1832
52	Post-medieval	36258	417155	197783	Manor Farm, Kempsford: Field system of a post-medieval date
53	Post-medieval	44158	417350	197650	Manor Farm, Kempsford: Field system of a post-medieval date
54	Imperial	47140	415729	196823	Kempsford Manor: A structure of the mid-18th century with a later west wing added in 1868
55	Imperial	41497	417260	196740	The remain of a post-medieval culvert lie underneath the line of the Thames and Severn Canal
56	Imperial	3900	416900	196660	The Thames and Severn Canal: Runs from Wallbridge to Lechlade
57	Imperial	3184	415980	196700	Wharfinger's Cottage: A grade II listed building constructed c 1789
58	Imperial	3184	416950	196700	A canal bridge
59	Imperial	41680	416080	196700	Kempsford Bridge: This crosses the line of the canal in the village
60	Industrial	41496	416074	196678	Kempsford Bridge: A 19th century milestone to the west of Kempsford Bridge
61	Industrial	41503	416080	196670	Kempsford Bridge: A pump of the late 19th to early 20th century to the west of Kempsford Bridge
62	Modern	41495	415990	196660	Kempsford House: A 20th century pump near Kempsford House
63	Modern	20964	415966	197598	RAF Fairford: Airfield established in 1944, subsequently used by the USAF
64	Post-medieval		416300	196780	Ham Lane: The location of a green way or drove road to the common meadow
65	Post-medieval		416860	196780	Washpool Lane: The location of a green way or drove road to the

					common meadow
66	Roman		415830	197000	Kempsford: Cropmark enclosures undated, but probably of an Iron Age or Roman date
67	Roman	29725	416740	197058	Stubbs Farm: A field system with a double ditched rectangular enclosure measuring 53m by 42m. There is evidence of a gated entrance. The site was in use from the 2 nd to the 3 rd century AD