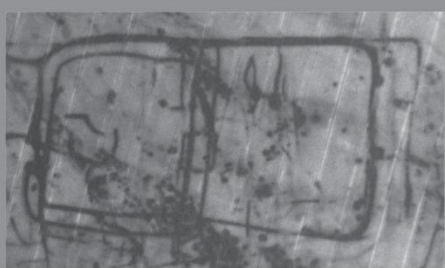
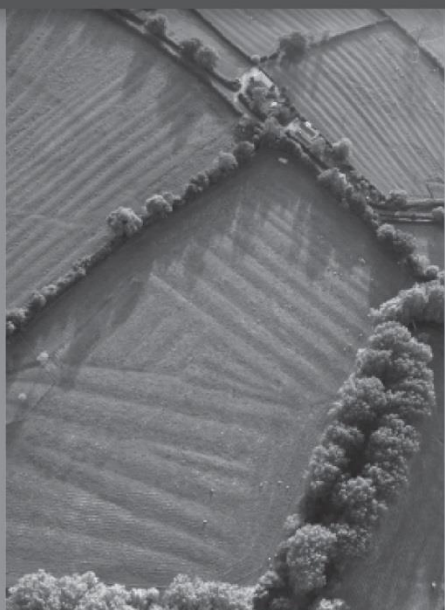




ARCHAEOLOGY
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solutions



Kemble,
Gloucestershire

HERITAGE APPRAISAL

Prepared for Martin Kingston

6th December 2017



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GLOUCESTERSHIRE

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CONTENTS

1	Introduction	1
2	Planning guidance.....	2
3	Guidelines for developer funded heritage assessments	9
4	Recorded heritage assets within and around Kemble	13
5	Summary of Key Heritage Attributes.....	23
6	References.....	28

Figures 1-15

Appendix: Recorded relevant heritage assets

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents a baseline assessment of recorded heritage assets within and around the village of Kemble in Gloucestershire centred on National Grid Reference ST 9874 9732 (Figure 1). The report is intended to provide a baseline resource which can be used by the parish council when assessing the potential effects of future developments within the village and the surrounding countryside.
- 1.2 A heritage asset is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (Annex 2) as ‘a *building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)*’. Heritage assets can be categorised into the following:
- designated heritage assets which include world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields and conservation areas. In this regard a conservation area and listed buildings are present within the village and further listed buildings are present in the surrounding countryside; and
 - non-designated heritage assets which include sites held on the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record, elements of the historic landscape and sites where there is the potential to encounter unrecorded archaeological remains. In this regard archaeological investigations have established that the village has a rich archaeological background and further archaeological sites are known within the surrounding countryside.
- 1.3 Topographically, the village of Kemble and its rural surroundings are located on gently undulating land between 105m and 120m above Ordnance Datum, although there is a low north-east to south-west aligned ridge between the village and Field Barn (see contours on Figure 1). Information provided by the British Geological Survey indicates that a narrow band of the Athelstan Oolite Limestone Formation and the Chalfield Oolite Limestone Formation, which contain a strip of alluvium from a watercourse, underlies this ridge. Elsewhere, the geology within the village and its surroundings predominantly consists of the Forest Marble Limestone and Mudstone Formations and the Cornbrash Limestone Formation,

2 PLANNING GUIDANCE

Introduction

- 2.1 All development proposals affecting heritage assets within and around the village must comply with the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the National Planning Policy Framework and relevant planning policies in the Cotswold District Local Plan 2001-2011 prior to its replacement by the emerging Local Plan.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 2.2 Section 66 (1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that *"in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the Local Planning Authority or, as the case may be, Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses"*.
- 2.3 Section 69 of the Act requires local authorities to define as conservation areas any *'areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'*. Section 72 gives local authorities a general duty to pay special attention *'to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area'*.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.4 Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) entitled *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* (DCLG 2012). This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the delivery of sustainable development; understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment; the conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our knowledge and understanding of the past.

- 2.5 Advice on enhancing and conserving the historic environment is also published in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG; DCLG 2014) which expands on how the historic environment should be assessed within the National Planning Policy Framework. This acknowledges that *"the appropriate conservation of heritage assets forms one of the 'Core Planning Principles' that underpin the planning system."* This core principle states that *"planning decisions should conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations"*.
- 2.6 Within the NPPF the most relevant planning guidance concerning heritage assets is to be found in paragraphs 126-141 and specific paragraphs are summarised below.

General

- 2.7 Paragraph 128 addresses planning applications stating that *"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"*.
- 2.8 Paragraph 129 states that *"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."*

Designated heritage assets

- 2.9 Designated heritage assets, such as conservation areas and listed buildings, are addressed in Paragraph 132 which states that *"when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification."*

Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional".*

2.10 Paragraph 133 states that *"where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*

- *the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- *no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- *conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- *the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use".*

2.11 Paragraph 134 states that *"where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use".* Paragraph 20 of the accompanying Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) outlines what is meant by public benefits namely: *"public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental progress as described in the National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 7). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and should not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits."*

2.12 The key test in NPPF paragraphs 132-134 is whether a proposed development will result in substantial harm or less than substantial harm. Substantial harm is not defined in the NPPF although paragraph 17 of the accompanying PPG provides guidance and states *"what matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact on the significance of the heritage asset. As the National Planning Policy Framework makes clear, significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the*

decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed."

- 2.13 Paragraph 137 states that *"local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably"*.

Non Designated Heritage Assets

- 2.14 Non-designated heritage assets include the archaeological remains which are known to exist within the village and surrounding area. In this regard paragraph 135 states that *"the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that effect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset"*.

Cotswold District Council Planning Policy

- 2.15 At the time of writing policies regarding the historic environment in the Cotswold District Local Plan 2001-2011 have been saved until their replacement by policies in the emerging Local Plan 2011-2031. Until their replacement the following policies are of relevance.

Policy 12: Sites of archaeological interest

"1. Development will not be permitted where it would involve significant alteration, or cause damage to, nationally important archaeological remains (whether scheduled or not), or which would have a significant impact on the setting of visible remains.

2. Development that affects other remains of archaeological interest will only be permitted where the importance of the development is sufficient to outweigh the local value of the remains.

3. In archaeologically sensitive areas, applicants may be required to commission an archaeological assessment (and/or a field evaluation as appropriate) to establish the archaeological implications of the proposed development before the Council determines the application. The result of that assessment/evaluation shall be submitted with the application, together with an indication of how the impact of the proposal on the archaeological remains will be mitigated.

4. Where proposed development would harm significant archaeological remains, applicants should seek to minimise this impact by design solutions allowing the preservation in situ of the archaeological remains. The recording of archaeological remains harmed by development will be secured by planning conditions or legal agreements, and will comprise archaeological excavation or other programmes of investigation as appropriate, followed by the preparation and publication of a report.

5. Opportunities will be sought for the management and presentation of archaeological sites for educational, recreational and tourism purposes."

Policy 13: Development affecting a listed building or its setting

"Demolition affecting a Listed Building

1. Development proposals involving demolition will only be permitted if it does not harm the character or appearance of a listed building or its setting

Additions, Extension, Alteration or Change of Use of a Listed Building

2. Development proposals for the alteration, extension or change of use of a listed building, including additions, will be permitted provided it does not harm the building's architectural or historic interest, character, appearance or setting. Development proposals may be permitted where harm is minimal and outweighed by other material factors, in particular the need to renovate the building to ensure its optimum viable use.

3. In areas where limewash or roughcast render are traditional features, their re-introduction on listed buildings will be encouraged provided there is historical evidence that such finishes had previously existed.

Development Affecting the Setting of a Listed Building

4. Development proposals, including the erection of a new building or other structure, or the use of land, will not be permitted where this would harm the character or setting of a listed building."

Policy 14: conversion of historic agricultural buildings of traditional design

"1. The conversion of agricultural or similar buildings of historic interest and traditional design to an alternative use, particularly a use which would make a positive contribution to the local economy or meet a local need for affordable housing, will be permitted unless the proposal:

(a) would be significantly detrimental to the form, details, character or setting of the building;

(b) involves the extension or significant alteration of a building, which is of insufficient size or of an unsuitable form to allow its conversion without this extension or alteration;

(c) involves a building which is so derelict, or in such poor structural condition, that it requires complete or substantial reconstruction as part of its conversion;

(d) would have a detrimental impact on the appearance or character of the landscape; or

(e) would be detrimental to the continued or future agricultural operation of a farm, or would create new dwellings in which residents would be adversely affected by farming activities.

2. Provision should be made for wildlife, in particular protected species, which use rural buildings as their habitat, for example bats and owls.

3. Where practicable, materials from the building being converted shall be re-used for repair and maintenance as part of the conversion."

Policy 15: conservation areas

“1. Construction of, alterations to and changes of use of buildings or land, and the display of advertisements within or affecting a conservation area, must preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area as a whole, or any part of the designated area. Uses that create additional traffic, noise or other nuisance, which would adversely affect the character of a Conservation Area will not be permitted. However, development may be permitted if it can be demonstrated that a proposal can help an Area to remain alive and prosperous without compromising its character or appearance.

2. Proposals for development requiring planning permission and/or Conservation Area Consent will be permitted unless:

(a) they result in the demolition or partial demolition of a wall, structure or building, or the replacement of doors, windows or roofing materials, which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the Area;

(b) the siting, scale, form, proportions, design, colour and materials of any new or altered buildings or advertisements, are out of keeping with the special character or appearance of the Conservation Area in general, or the particular location; or

(c) they would result in the loss of open spaces, including garden areas and village greens, which by their openness make a valuable contribution to the character or appearance, or allow important views into or out of the Conservation Area;

3. Existing trees, hedgerows and other features, which are important to the character or appearance of a Conservation Area, will be protected. Within a Conservation Area, any new tree planting or other landscaping work, including surfacing and means of enclosure, shall be in character with the appearance of the Area.

4. Minor householder development that does not adversely affect or obscure historic property boundaries, such as burgage plots, is likely to be acceptable in principle, although cumulative development that adversely affects the area as a whole may not be permitted. Where appropriate, the local authority will seek the reinstatement or enhancement of historic features, such as boundary walls, in association with acceptable development. New dwellings or other substantial structures, particularly those that cover more than one plot, are unlikely to be acceptable.”

3 GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPER FUNDED HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Introduction

- 3.1 Development proposals within and around the village should include an assessment on the effects on heritage assets. Guidance on how these assessments should be produced are provided in documents produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA) and Historic England (HE). The CIFA guidelines should be followed by developers when assessing the potential effects of development on archaeology. The HE guidelines should be followed by developers when assessing the potential effects of development on the conservation area and listed buildings.

Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists Guidelines

- 3.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA) provide guidance on how archaeological projects should be carried out and should be followed by developers in order to provide a thorough assessment of the effects of development on archaeology. It should also be emphasised that the Historic Environment Service (HES) of Gloucestershire County Council, the archaeological advisors to Cotswold District Council, will always advise developers on what steps they need to take in order to assess the effects of development on archaeological remains.
- 3.3 Except in the cases of very small minor household developments, and only if appropriate, the developer should commission an archaeological desk-based assessment which should predict the effects of a proposed development on archaeological remains. CIFA provide guidance on the production of such assessments in *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIFA 2017). Advice on whether a desk-based assessment is required will be provided by the HES of Gloucestershire County Council. The scope of any such assessment must also be agreed in advance with the HES.
- 3.4 If desk-based assessment cannot in itself provide a thorough prediction of the effect of a development on archaeology the developer will have to commission an archaeological field evaluation which could consist of a geophysical survey (on greenfield sites only) and/or an archaeological trial trench evaluation. CIFA provide guidance on the production of such evaluations in *Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey* (CIFA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for*

archaeological field evaluation (CIFA 2014b). The scope of such archaeological evaluations must also be agreed in advance with the HES of Gloucestershire County Council.

Historic England Guidance

- 3.5 Historic England have produced guidance on how the effects of development on the significance of heritage assets should be assessed. These guidelines must be followed by developers when assessing the effects of development on the conservation area and listed buildings.
- 3.6 The guidelines consist of *Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (EH 2008) which describes the criteria for defining the significance of a heritage asset. In addition there are two Good Practice Advice Notes namely *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015a) and *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (HE 2015b).

Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment

- 3.7 Historic England define the significance of a heritage asset as a collective term for the sum of all the heritage values attached to a place, be it a building, an archaeological site or a larger historic area such as a village or landscape. The value that can be placed on historic places can be grouped into four categories as follows:

Evidential value: the potential of a heritage asset to yield evidence about past human activity including through archaeological remains or built fabric.

Historical value: this derives from particular aspects of past ways of life, or an association with notable families, persons, events or movements which can be seen to connect the past with the present.

Aesthetic value: this derives from the sensory and intellectual stimulation people draw from a historic asset. It may include its physical form, and how it lies within its setting and may be the result of design or be unplanned.

Communal value: this derives from the meanings that a historic asset has for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. It may be commemorative or symbolic.

Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment

3.8 This Good Practice Advice Note provides information to assist in the implementation of historic environment policy in the NPPF and PPG. It outlines a 6 stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets which could potentially be affected by development either physically or through development within their setting. This six-stage process has the following objectives:

- to understand the significance of the affected heritage assets;
- to understand the impact of the development proposal on that significance;
- to avoid, minimise and mitigate the impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- to look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- to justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- to offset any negative impacts on significance by enhancing others through the recording, disseminating and archiving of important heritage elements.

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets

3.9 This Good Practice Advice Note provides guidance on how to assess the effects that a development may have on the setting and significance of heritage assets and must be followed by developers in assessing the effects that a development may have on the settings and significance of the conservation area and listed buildings.

3.10 Section 4 of this best practice guidance states that *"the NPPF makes it clear that the setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate the significance or may be neutral."*

3.11 This Historic England guidance also states that the importance of setting *"lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. This depends on a wide range of*

physical elements within, as well as perceptual and associational attributes pertaining to, the heritage asset's surroundings". It goes on to note that "all heritage assets have significance, some of which have particular significance and are designated and the contribution made by their setting to their significance also varies. And, though many settings may be enhanced by development, not all settings have the same capacity to accommodate change without harm to the significance of the heritage asset".

3.12 Whilst identifying that elements of the setting of a heritage asset can make an important contribution to its significance, the guidance recognises that *"setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, though land within a setting may itself be designated"*. It also goes on to state that *"protection of the setting of heritage assets need not prevent change; indeed change may be positive"*.

3.13 On a practical level Historic England identify a staged approach to establishing the effects on the setting and significance of heritage assets as follows:

- Stage 1 identifies those heritage assets whose setting may be affected by development.
- Stage 2 assesses whether the existing setting of the affected heritage assets makes a positive contribution to their significance. This includes a consideration of the key attributes of the heritage asset and then considers the physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other heritage assets; the way the asset is appreciated; and the asset's associations and patterns of use.
- Stage 3 assesses the effect of the proposed development on the importance of the affected heritage assets through the consideration of the key attributes of the proposed development in terms of its location and siting; form and appearance; additional effects and permanence.
- Stage 4 assesses the potential for the development to maximise enhancement and minimise harm to heritage assets, which may be achieved for example, through the removal or re-modelling of an intrusive building or feature; the replacement of a detrimental feature by a new and more harmonious one; restoring or revealing a lost historic feature; introducing a wholly new feature that adds to the public appreciation of the asset; introducing new views that add to the public experience of the asset; and improving public access to, or interpretation of, the asset including its setting.

4 RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN AND AROUND KEMBLE

Introduction

- 4.1 This section summarises the recorded heritage resource within and around the village of Kemble. It initially lists designated heritage assets and then goes on to describe the results of several archaeological investigations in the village and the recorded archaeological resource around the village. Much of the archaeological information is derived from the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) although it is important to note that the HER database is constantly being updated as new discoveries are made and therefore must not be interpreted as a definitive list of all surviving archaeological remains.

Designated Heritage Assets

Kemble and Kemble Station Conservation Areas

- 4.2 An assessment of the Kemble and Kemble Station Conservation Areas which identifies their special character and appearance has recently been produced (ME 2016).
- 4.3 Kemble Conservation Area (Figure 2, no. 1) was designated in 1981 and the boundary was reviewed and extended in 1990. It comprises two areas that straddle the A429. To the south, the older part of the village includes buildings which range from traditional Cotswold stone cottages along West Lane and Church Road to Victorian properties on Limes Road and School Road and the Church of All Saints. The much smaller part of the conservation area to the north of the A429 is centred on Biddulph Cottages and is prominent from the road. The conservation area contains the grade II* listed Church of All Saints and thirteen grade II listed buildings.
- 4.4 Kemble Station Conservation Area (Figure 2, no. 2) covers 2.9ha, was designated in 1990 and comprises Kemble Station which was built in 1882 on the Great Western Railway. The area contains three associated grade II listed buildings, namely the station, a water tank and a bridge over the railway.
- 4.5 The 2016 assessment recommended that the conservation area boundaries be extended to include a parcel of land to the south and west of the village which spans a railway cutting (Figure 2, no. 3) and a parkland formerly associated with Kemble House (Figure 2, no. 4).

Listed buildings

4.6 Apart from the seventeen listed buildings within the Kemble and Kemble Station Conservation Areas there are three others within the rural setting of the village. These consist of the following:

- the grade II listed Clayfurlong House, a farmhouse built in the mid-19th century (Figure 2, no. 5) and two grade II listed adjoining barns at Clayfurlong Farm which were built in the mid-late 18th and early 19th centuries (Figure 2, no. 6); and
- the grade II listed Mill Farmhouse, which was built in the late 17th century (Figure 2, no. 7).

Archaeological Investigations within Kemble

4.7 Several archaeological investigations have been carried out within the village and these are described below.

Clayfurlong Farm

4.8 An Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery was discovered at Clayfurlong Farm in 1856 when twenty-six east-west aligned skeletons were found in a field, possibly when the farmhouse was being constructed (Figure 3, no. 8). Associated grave goods included shield-bosses, spearheads, a bronze hairpin, brooches, a possible Roman bronze spoon and a Roman coin. A field to the south of the site was trenched but no more human remains were found. A note on the findings also makes mention of a further cemetery which was found around 1836 close to the roadside just to the north of Kemble Wood (Akerman, 1856).

Clayfurlong Grove

4.9 In 1986 two burials, dated by accompanying grave goods to the 7th century AD, were discovered in the gardens of nos. 39 and 40 Clayfurlong Grove (Figure 3, no. 9). These probably belong to the same cemetery found at Clayfurlong Farm to the north (Wilkinson, 1988, 198-201). A further burial has been discovered at shallow depth in recent years in the garden of no. 40 Clayfurlong Grove but, after being seen by the Gloucestershire County Council Archaeologist, was covered up and remains in-situ. A flint arrowhead, possibly of Neolithic date, was found during the exposure of the burial

but has since been lost (pers. comm. Lester Napper).

- 4.10 Because of the discovery of these burials an archaeological evaluation, which consisted of eight trenches, was carried out at two locations within Clayfurlong Grove in 1989 prior to a housing development (Figure 3, no. 10). No significant archaeological features were identified although five prehistoric flint flakes and a flint edge scraper of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date were found along with Roman and medieval potsherds (CAT 1989).

North of Station Road

- 4.11 Following an archaeological evaluation in 2001 north of Station Road prior to a housing development, an archaeological excavation was carried out in 2005-6 (Figure 3, no. 11). This excavation identified two shallow early Bronze Age pits which contained potsherds, small fragments of worked flint, animal bone and fired clay, suggestive of domestic occupation. A 3m long ditch also produced a flint flake consistent with an early Bronze Age date. Unstratified or residual flintwork of possible early Bronze Age date was also recovered from the site. An L-shaped Roman ditch of 2nd century AD date was also identified and was interpreted as the remains of an enclosure which extended beneath Station Road to the south (Evans & McSloy 2006).

South of the Tavern Public House

- 4.12 Following a geophysical survey and an archaeological trial trench evaluation an archaeological excavation was carried out in 2016 on land south of the Tavern Public House, prior to the construction of a car park serving the railway station (Figure 3, no. 12). Along with a very small amount of prehistoric flintwork, a 75m long Roman ditch aligned north-west to south-east was identified and was dated by a coin and buckle to the 2nd-3rd centuries AD. This ditch may have marked a boundary for Roman activity identified in other investigations to the east. The ditch had been re-used in the early Anglo-Saxon period indicating that it may have been an important landscape feature. Post-dating this were three small pits located along the same ditch line (JMHS 2017).

West Lane

- 4.13 In 1983 during a barn conversion at Fosse View House, a north-west to south-east aligned stone coffin was found which was considered to be of Roman date (Figure 3, no. 13; Clews & Viner 1992). Just to the north during 1985 when the A429 was being

constructed further burials of Roman or Anglo-Saxon date were rumoured to have been observed between West Hay Yard, which was formerly located to the west of Fosse View House, and the road (HER reference 13870).

- 4.14 Following the discovery of a further two burials in the garden of Fosse View House an archaeological investigation was carried out in 1990 which identified another five burials, four of which were buried in wooden coffins and one of which had a tanged knife resting on the rib cage. These were again assumed to be of Roman date (CAT 1993, 223). In addition later archaeological observations at Fosse View House identified a linear north-south aligned enclosure ditch which contained pottery of later 1st and early 2nd century AD date. The presence of the ditch suggests Roman occupation close to West Lane in the early Roman period (King *et al* 1996, p49-50).
- 4.15 Following proposals to develop West Hay Field, which lay directly to the west of Fosse View House, an archaeological evaluation was followed in 1992 and 1993 by an archaeological excavation (Figure 3, no. 14). This excavation revealed five sub-circular pits, two of which had been re-used for the insertion of Iron Age burials. In addition, eleven Roman burials spaced around 1m apart were identified. These were generally on a north-east to south-west or north-south alignment and some were buried in wooden coffins (King *et al* 1996).
- 4.16 A further five burials with the fragmentary remains of a sixth which were of Anglo-Saxon date were also identified. Grave goods including iron chains, an iron belt buckle, an iron ring, an iron knife, a whetstone and beads were found with some of these burials (King *et al* 1996).
- 4.17 During the 12th and 13th centuries the site had been divided into at least three properties defined by two parallel north-south aligned drystone walls. In addition, a total of thirteen medieval quarries were identified, all but one of which was in the southern part of the site adjacent to West Lane, possibly suggesting that West Lane was in existence by that time. A rectangular building, with approximate overall dimensions of 14m x 8.5m, showed signs of domestic occupation and was dated to the 13th-14th centuries. This probably formed part of a two-roomed unit with a cross passage (King *et al* 1996).

West of Old Vicarage Lane

- 4.18 Following a geophysical survey an archaeological evaluation, which consisted of eight

trenches, was carried out in 2011 on land to the west of Old Vicarage Lane prior to the submission of a residential planning application (Figure 3, no. 15). Undated ditches, including those which formed part of a sub-rectangular enclosure with a diameter of around 30m observed on an aerial photograph, were identified along with an undated human cremation burial and a possible quarry. The cremation burial may suggest that the Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemetery north of West Lane may be more extensive although it is possible that it could be of prehistoric date given that the burials north of West Lane were all inhumations (CA 2011). It is assumed that further archaeological work was carried out here prior to the construction of the existing housing estate but the report on the results is presently unavailable.

All Saints Church

- 4.19 In 2001 an archaeological evaluation which consisted of three small test pits was carried out prior to the insertion of a footpath within the churchyard of All Saints Church (Figure 3, no. 16). Several medieval or post medieval inhumation burials were identified along with several sherds of Roman pottery (GCC 2001).

Undated Cropmarks Identified from Aerial Photographs

- 4.20 An aerial photographic study of the Cotswolds Hill area covering some 950km² has been carried out and included the area around Kemble (Janik *et al* 2011). The main aims of the project were to enable the identification, preservation and improved management of monuments threatened by intensive arable agriculture in the Cotswolds, specifically through agri-environment schemes and to inform local planning decisions where housing development, transport networks, or industrial activities might threaten archaeological sites. Among other sources it also utilised aerial photographs taken by the RAF between 1946 and 2001 and the Ordnance Survey. All of the findings have been included on the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record which includes the following entries:

- a probable Iron Age or Roman rectilinear enclosure and a pair of field boundaries. The site extends over an area which measures 268m x 105m. The rectilinear enclosure is defined by a linear ditch which encloses an area of 22m x 19m and an entrance, defined by a 3m wide gap, is visible in the western side. A sinuous pair of narrow field boundaries is also visible to the south of this enclosure (Figure 4, no. 17; HER ref. 38056);
- a possible later prehistoric or Roman curvilinear enclosure. The site extends over

an area which measures 54m across and comprises a curved chevron-shaped enclosure defined by a linear ditch. The southern 45m is oriented north-south before curving westwards into an east-west orientation. A possible entrance into this enclosure is indicated by a 5m wide gap (Figure 4, no. 18; HER ref. 3252);

- a later prehistoric, Roman or Medieval rectilinear enclosure and a possible undated trackway. The site extends over an area which measures 300m x 230m and comprises a possible enclosure, a boundary ditch and a trackway. The possible rectilinear enclosure is defined by several sections of aligned narrow ditch and measures 90m x 65m. The trackway appears to lead into this enclosure from the north, extending for 215m and is oriented NNW-SSE, parallel with the surrounding field boundaries. A boundary bank is visible to the north of the possible enclosure (Figure 4, no. 19; HER ref. 3050);
- two or three possible later prehistoric, Roman or medieval rectilinear enclosures. The site extends over an area which measures 105m x 80m and a right-angled ditch defines a partial enclosure which appears to measure 19m². This is overlaid by the railway embankment. A Y-shaped ditch appears to partially define another possible pair of enclosures and measures 86m x 45m (Figure 4, no. 20; HER ref. 38046);
- a probable Iron Age or Roman rectilinear enclosure and a possible quarry pit. The enclosure, which measures 62m across, is partially defined by several lengths of linear ditch, while the ditches which define it measure between 1m and 2m in width. The western side of the enclosure is not defined. A possible sub-division of this enclosure is defined by a pair of boundary ditches in the southern half of the enclosure. A possible quarry is located in the north-eastern corner of the enclosure (Figure 4, no. 21; HER ref. 3061); and
- an undated circular enclosure or ring ditch (Figure 4, no. 22; HER ref. 3953).

4.21 All of the above cropmarks are located to the south-east of the Roman road known as the Fosse Way which runs in a south-westerly direction from the Roman town of Corinium (Cirencester) (Figure 4, no. 23).

4.22 In addition extensive cropmarks of ridge and furrow cultivation of medieval or later date have been identified from aerial photographs and the extent of these cropmarks is shown on Figure 4. In addition, the following medieval and post medieval agricultural features have also been recognised from aerial photographs:

- a medieval or post medieval plough headland (Figure 4, no. 24; HER ref. 38048);

- an area of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow and an associated plough headland or field boundary (Figure 4, no. 25; HER ref. 38054);
- a probable medieval or post medieval field boundary (Figure 4, no. 26; HER ref. 38055); and
- a probable post medieval pond (Figure 4, no. 27; HER ref. 38047).

Other Recorded Heritage Assets of Medieval and Post Medieval date on the Gloucestershire HER

4.23 Several other non-designated heritage assets of medieval and later date are recorded on the Gloucestershire HER within and around the village of Kemble and these are summarised below:

- Kemble Wood, which may be a survival of a much larger woodland in Kemble mentioned in 7th century AD Anglo-Saxon charters. A survey of the woodland has identified earthworks likely to be of medieval or earlier date (Heyes 1996; Figure 5, no. 28);
- the route of the 1778 Malmesbury First District turnpike road (Figure 5, no. 29);
- the route of the 1743 Cirencester and Bath turnpike road (Figure 5, no. 30);
- Kemble Railway Station and the Cheltenham and Great Western Union Railway, later part of the Great Western Railway (Figure 5, no. 31);
- the Kemble to Tetbury branch line of the Great Western Railway which opened in 1889 and which closed in 1964 (Figure 5, no. 32);
- the site of a swing bridge over the Thames and Severn Canal (Figure 5, no. 33);
- the possible sites of two windmills (Figure 5, nos. 34 & 35). However, there is no documentary or cartographic evidence for these windmills and they may be confused with Kemble Windmill which is marked within the village on historic mapping;
- the site of a lime kiln which was last fired in 1916 (Figure 5, no. 36); and
- the site of a spring in the Lydwell valley (Figure 5, no. 37).

Historic Landscape Characterisation

4.24 Analysis of Historic Landscape Characterisation data held by the Gloucestershire HER has been carried out and the data held on the village and the surrounding fields is summarised below and illustrated on Figure 6:

- G2: the existing settlement of Kemble which is of medieval or earlier origin;
- G3: the extent of Kemble by the mid-19th century;
- G4: together with G3 the extent of Kemble as at present;
- F2: a post-medieval designed ornamental landscape associated with Kemble House. This category has lost its ornamental character and has been converted into arable fields;
- A2: small irregular fields which respect a number of boundaries including plough headlands belonging to the previous unenclosed open field system and interpreted as the result of piecemeal enclosure of earlier open fields. Although this may have been undertaken by local arrangement and exchange, the internal cohesion suggests that enclosure was undertaken in a relatively organised way. In some areas, the enclosure may be medieval or early post-medieval in date and may contain the earliest surviving boundaries within the landscape. The irregular pattern of the field boundaries, the generally smaller enclosure size and the interrelationship of individual fields in these areas are what defines this type and gives it its special landscape character. In places, these areas may have been enclosed to create pasture fields, and might have largely remained uncultivated since that time. Accordingly, this type could contain well-preserved earthworks, principally evidence of the pre-enclosure open field system;
- A3: fields which consist of fairly large (generally between around 6 and 14ha, although some were as small as 4ha) enclosures. These enclosures have extensive co-axial boundaries, are generally straight and ignore former open-cultivation divisions. Although boundaries within this type are likely to be relatively late, i.e. dating to the 18th century or later, they are now a defining element of the character of the landscape in which they are found. Most of the fields in this type have been extensively ploughed since enclosure, but some archaeologically significant earthworks, including evidence of earlier open field systems, do survive in some areas. These fields were formerly part of Brooke Field within the Kemble common fields (pers. comm. Lester Napper);
- B3: fields which take the form of generally large (usually between 6 and 14ha, although some were as small as 4ha) regular fields often with straight boundaries showing regular organised enclosure of former unenclosed pasture. These fields are likely to be the result of the 1777 Enclosure Act for which no map survives and which were previously known as Wood Field within the Kemble common fields (pers. comm. Lester Napper);
- C2: Kemble Wood, a remnant of early woodland which was previously part of the Malmesbury Abbey Estate (pers. comm. Lester Napper), otherwise cleared

in the post-medieval period. The outer boundaries of this type of enclosure are likely to be medieval or earlier in date, and in many areas will be amongst the earliest surviving boundaries within the landscape.

- 4.25 Area F2 is of particular interest as the area around Kemble House may have once been part of a medieval deer park. This is suggested by the presence of a woodbank in the south-wester corner of the area and the presence of very large veteran trees. A potential pillow mound or rabbit warren has been identified adjacent to the minor road running past Kemble House (pers. comm. Lester Napper). This would add considerable historic landscape weight to the recommendation in the 2016 assessment that the existing conservation area boundary be extended to include the parkland formerly associated with Kemble House (ME 2016).
- 4.26 In addition the woodland in Park Covert to the east of Kemble House is shown on an estate map of 1807 (Figure 8) and can be regarded as an important part of the historic landscape around the house particularly as, apart from Kemble Wood, there are no other areas of woodland, shown on the 1807 map. Given this historic landscape significance it is recommended that the proposed conservation area boundary be extended to include Park Covert.

Map Regression

Introduction

- 4.27 In order to supplement the HER and other data summarised above, historic maps were studied in order to gain an understanding of the land use within and around Kemble since the late 18th century.

1773 map

- 4.28 The earliest consulted map of Kemble was the Andrews & Dury map of 1777 (Figure 7). This shows the village with Ewen (Yeoing) to the east and Kemble Wick and Poole Keynes to the south. Kemble House is marked as the main house in the village and a windmill is marked to the north. Kemble Common Field is also marked to the west.

1807 map

- 4.29 In the absence of the 1777 enclosure map the earliest consulted detailed map showing

Kemble and its environs was an 1807 estate map of Elizabeth Ann Coxe (Figure 8). This map probably accurately depicts the extent of the field enclosure brought about by the 1777 Act. Kemble Wood and Park Covert are the only areas of woodland shown on the extract of the map shown.

Late 19th century map

- 4.30 A late 19th century map showing the area to the north of Kemble depicts Kemble Station and the Great Western Railway (Figure 9). Clayfurlong Farm is marked to the east of the station. Two watercourses are also shown along with a system of rectilinear fields around the farm and north of the railway line.

1882 Ordnance Survey map

- 4.31 The field system shown on the above maps is largely unchanged by the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1882 (Figure 10). Kemble village is shown with the railway lines to the west and north and Kemble Station is also marked. Also of note are the site of Kemble Windmill, presumably the one marked on the 1773 map and now marked as disused, Windmill Quarry and an adjacent kiln. Otherwise the village is shown surrounded by a system of sub-rectangular fields with some woodland. Clayfurlong Farm, Mill Farm and Great Barn are located within this field system.
- 4.32 A more detailed extract from the same map (Figure 11) shows the extent of the late 19th century village which is concentrated around the same road junction as shown on the preceding 1773 map. Buildings of note include All Saints Church, Kemble House, the Vicarage, the school and Kemble Station. A small quarry is also marked.

1903 and 1921 Ordnance Survey maps

- 4.33 By the time of the Ordnance Survey maps of 1903 (Figure 12) and 1921 (Figure 13) there had only been a few additions to existing buildings within the village along with new buildings such as the Reading Room opposite the school. A smithy adjacent to a graveyard is also marked.

5 SUMMARY OF KEY HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Introduction

- 5.1 This section summarises the main heritage attributes of the village of Kemble and the surrounding area. Any proposed developments must pay appropriate regard to these attributes.

Kemble Conservation Area and Listed Buildings.

- 5.2 An assessment of the Kemble and Kemble Station Conservation Areas which identifies their special character and appearance has recently been produced (ME 2016). Any development within the conservation areas must preserve or enhance their character or appearance. In addition any development outside but considered to be within the setting of the conservation areas must take into account the impact on their significance and this should be produced in accordance with Historic England guidelines.
- 5.3 The 2016 assessment recommended that the conservation area boundaries be extended to include a parcel of land to the south and west of the village which spans a railway cutting (Figure 2, no. 3) and a former parkland associated with Kemble House (Figure 2, no. 4). Any development within these two areas should pay due regard to their relationship with the designated conservation area and take into account the impact on their significance using Historic England guidelines.
- 5.4 The area including the former parkland around Kemble House may once been part of a medieval deer park. The presence of veteran trees, a potential pillow mound or rabbit warren and the former Sowmere Pond contributes further to the historic landscape significance of the area around the house. The location of the potential rabbit warren and pond are shown on Figure 14 where the fields shown on the 1807 estate map have been transposed onto a 1950's Ordnance Survey map (information provided by Lester Napper). This demonstrates that many of these boundaries have been removed relatively recently. It is suggested that the proposed extension to the conservation area boundary be further extended to include Park Covert which in 1807 was, apart from Kemble Wood, the only woodland in the area surrounding the village.

5.5 There are seventeen listed buildings within the Kemble and Kemble Station Conservation Areas and three others within the rural setting of the village. Any proposed development must pay special regard to the desirability of preserving these buildings and their settings. Historic England guidelines should again be followed.

Archaeology

Prehistoric

5.6 Archaeological investigations in the village have been quite extensive and some have produced evidence of prehistoric archaeology. These consist of the following:

- a small assemblage of prehistoric flintwork consisting of five flakes and an edge scraper found in the archaeological trial trenching carried out at Clayfurlong Grove in 1989 (Figure 15, no. 10);
- two shallow early Bronze Age pits found at Station Road. These pits contained potsherds, small fragments of worked flint, animal bone and fired clay, which are suggestive of domestic occupation. In addition a 3m long ditch produced a flint flake consistent with an early Bronze Age date. Unstratified or residual flint of possible early Bronze Age date was also recovered from the site (Figure 15, no. 11); and
- Iron Age pit burials found at West Lane (Figure 15, no. 14).

5.7 These investigations have established that Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeological remains are present within the village. The indications are that a settled Bronze Age agricultural community existed around Station Road and the Iron Age burials point to the presence of a settlement in the near vicinity of West Lane. The potential for other archaeological remains of prehistoric date being encountered during development work within the village is high. It is also highly likely that further later prehistoric remains associated with other Bronze Age and Iron Age agricultural communities with associated funerary sites will be present within the rural surroundings of the village. In this regard the potential ring ditch identified as a cropmark on an aerial photograph is of note (Figure 4, no. 22).

Roman

5.8 Archaeological investigations in the village have also established the presence of Roman archaeology. This consists of the following:

- an extensive Roman cemetery between West Lane and the A429 (Figure 14, nos. 13 & 14);
- a Roman enclosure ditch at Fosse View House (Figure 14, no. 13);
- an L-shaped Roman ditch of 2nd century AD date interpreted as the remains of an enclosure at Station Road (Figure 14, no. 11);
- a 75m long ditch dating to the 2nd-3rd centuries AD found south of the Tavern Public House which may have marked a boundary for Roman settlement and activity recorded elsewhere to the east (Figure 14, no. 12);
- Roman pottery found at Clayfurlong Grove along with pottery and a coin found at Clayfurlong Farm (Figure 14, nos. 8 & 10); and
- further Roman pottery found at All Saints Church (Figure 14, no. 16).

5.9 These investigations have established that Roman archaeological remains are present within the village. The only potential settlement remains have been found at Fosse View House in the form of a linear north-south aligned enclosure ditch which contained pottery of later 1st and early 2nd century AD date. The presence of the ditch suggests Roman occupation close to West Lane in the early Roman period (King *et al* 1996, p49-50). The settlement may have been bounded to the west by the boundary ditch seen at Station Road. The potential for further archaeological remains of Roman date being encountered during development work within the village is high.

5.10 The Roman remains at Kemble should be seen within the context of the presence of the Fosse Way to the north-west and the Roman town of Corinium (Cirencester) to the east. It is highly likely that the area around Cirencester was extensively settled by agricultural communities supplying a major urban centre and many of these communities probably continued in use from preceding Iron Age farmsteads. In this regard the presence of undated but what may be Iron Age or Roman enclosures and ditches recognised as cropmarks on aerial photographs within the rural surroundings of the village, point to the extensive agricultural use of the land around the village (Figure 4, nos. 17-21).

Anglo-Saxon

5.11 Kemble (Kemele) is mentioned in charters dated to AD 682, 688 and 854 and was located close to the boundary between the kingdoms of Wessex and Mercia. The AD 682 charter records a grant by Ceadwalla, the king of Wessex, to Malmesbury Abbey on either side of the wood called Kemele. It is again referred to in AD 956 when a large tract of land which extended as far as Kemeles Hage was given to the church at

Malmesbury (Akerman, 1856). Kemble is again mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 when it was held by Malmesbury Abbey which records around 247 acres of woodland (Heyes 1996, 51).

- 5.12 Kemble is therefore likely to have had a long-lived Anglo-Saxon settlement, probably centred around the Church of All Saints which may have been built on the site of an earlier church. To date no trace of this settlement has been found although it may have been bounded to the south-west by the re-used Roman boundary ditch identified south of the Tavern Public House (Figure 14, no. 12).
- 5.13 In addition, two probably separate cemeteries have been found at Clayfurlong Farm/Clayfurlong Grove and West Lane (Figure 14, nos. 8, 9 & 14) with the latter on the site of a pre-existing Roman cemetery suggesting a continuity of use. The full extent of both cemeteries is unknown although at Clayfurlong Farm the cemetery may not have extended as far west as the trenches excavated in Clayfurlong Grove in 1989. A further cemetery has also been reputedly identified north of Kemble Wood.
- 5.14 The potential for further archaeological remains of Anglo-Saxon date being encountered during development work within the village is high. The presence of the third potential cemetery north of Kemble Wood also suggests that there is potential for further Anglo-Saxon agricultural communities to be present within the area surrounding the village.

Medieval and post medieval

- 5.15 Despite the extensive archaeological investigations within the village the only significant medieval structure found has been the building at West Lane (Figure 14, no. 14). The medieval village probably had its core around the road network to the north of the Church of All Saints which was built between 1100 and 1250 and the village layout was probably similar to that shown on the 1807 estate map. The village is unlikely to have been very extensive but the potential for further archaeological remains of medieval date being encountered during development work within the village south of the A429 is high.
- 5.16 Elsewhere, the presence of the ridge and furrow cropmarks around the village identified from aerial photographs indicates that the land around the medieval village was probably predominantly agricultural and under an open field system, although areas of woodland such as at Kemble Wood were also present. The open fields were

replaced through piecemeal or Parliamentary enclosure and surviving farmsteads such as those at Clayfurlong Farm, Mill Farm and Field Barn were then created.

Summary

- 5.17 In summary the archaeological potential of Kemble and its rural surroundings can be regarded as high. Therefore, any future proposals for development within and around the village should be accompanied by a thorough assessment of the potential effects on heritage assets in accordance with guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and in accordance with a brief approved by the Historic Environment Service of Gloucestershire County Council. This work must be carried out prior to the submission of any planning application and, in this regard, must satisfy paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework and point 3 of saved policy 12 of the Cotswold District Council Local Plan 2001-2011.

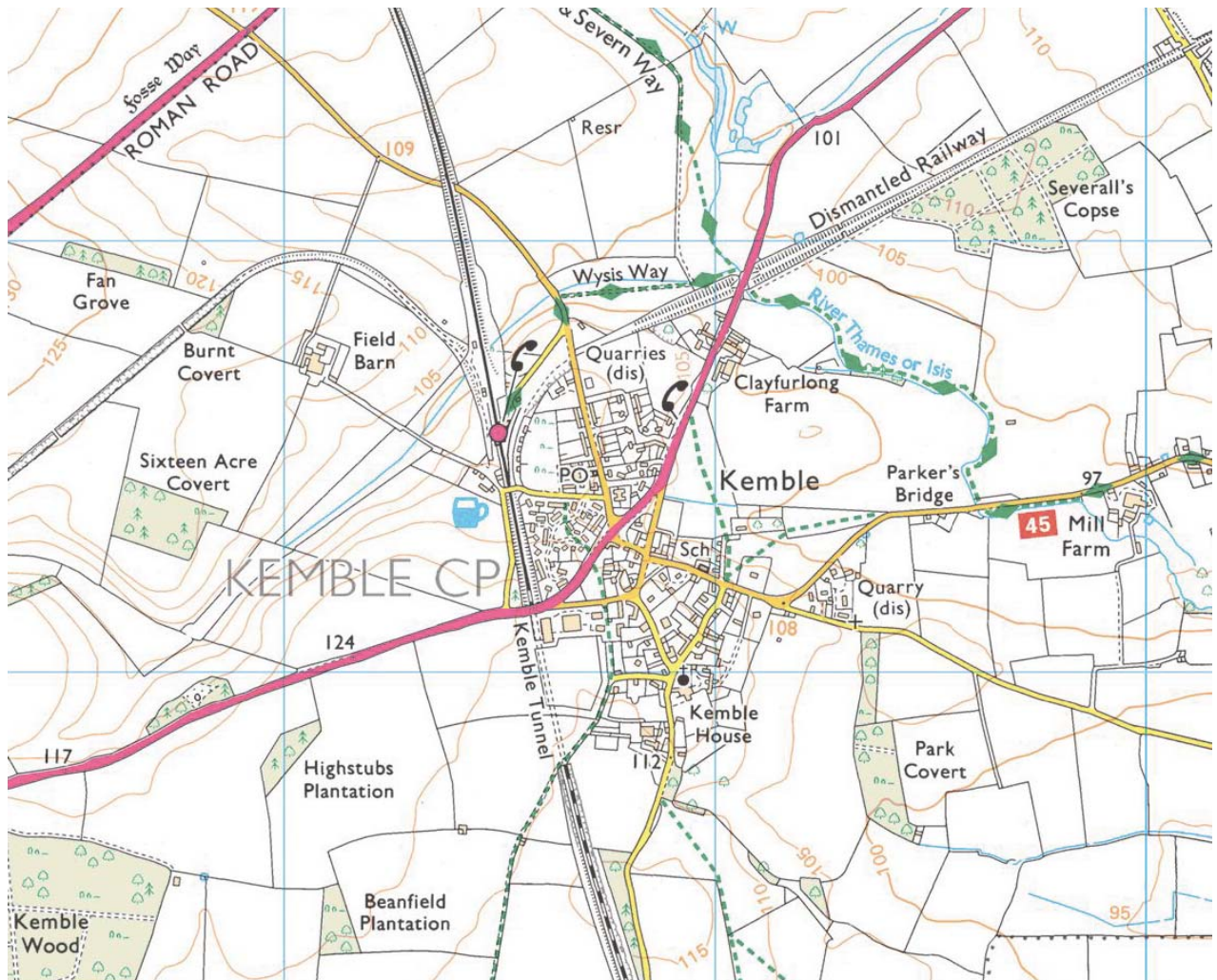
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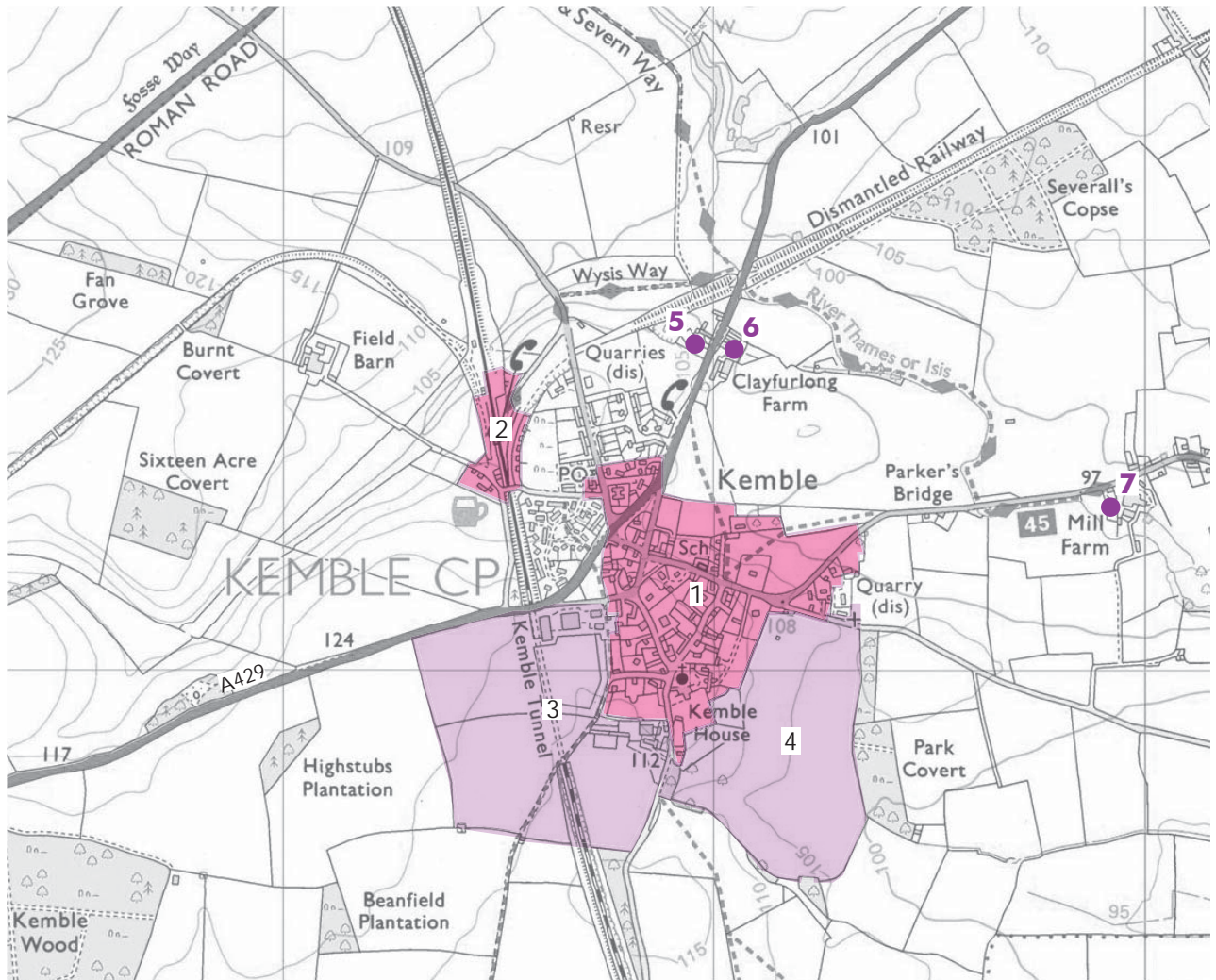
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Figure 1: Site location

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Conservation Area



Proposed
 Conservation Area
 extensions



5
 Listed buildings
 outside of the
 Conservation Area

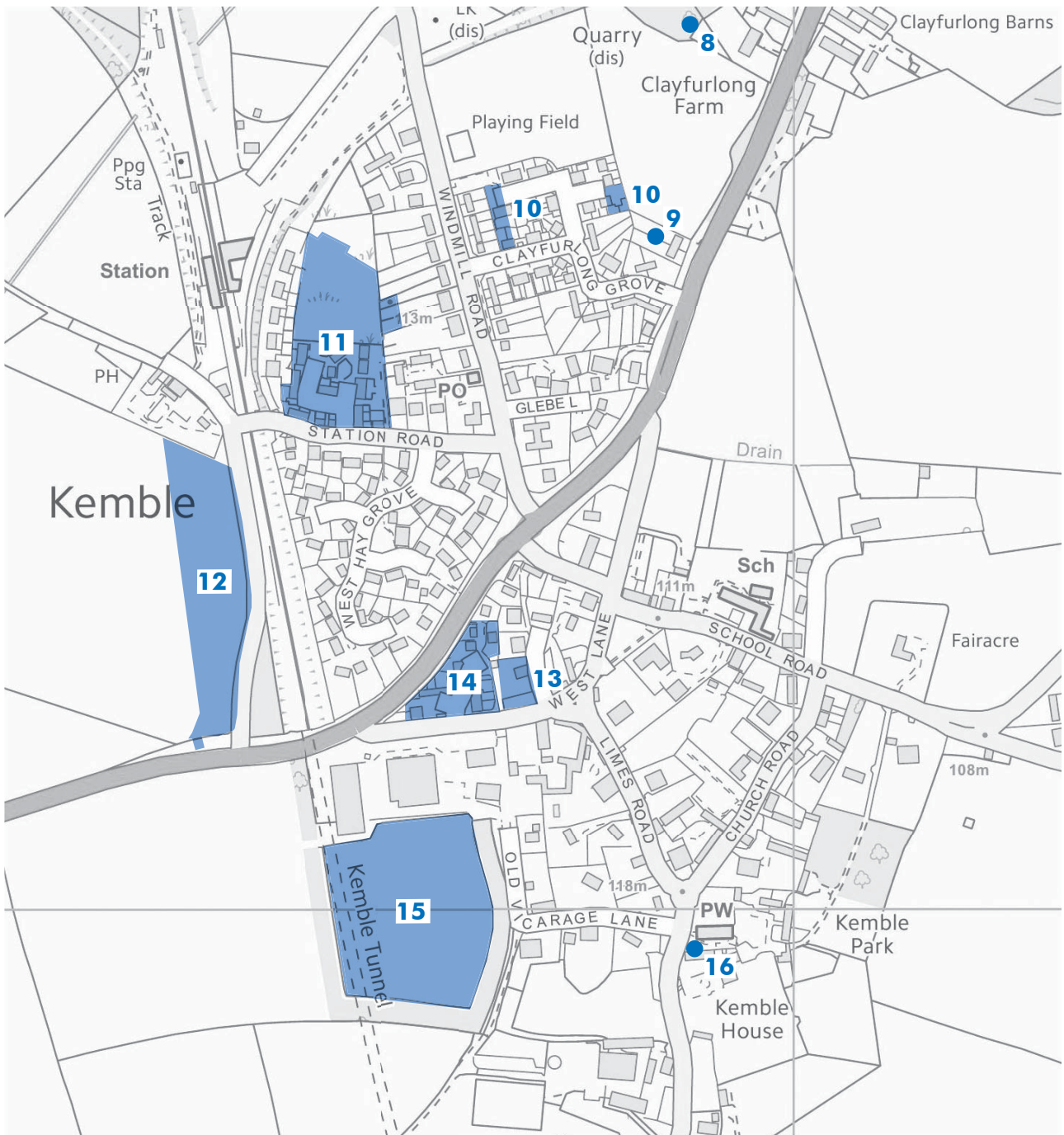
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Figure 2: Designated heritage assets

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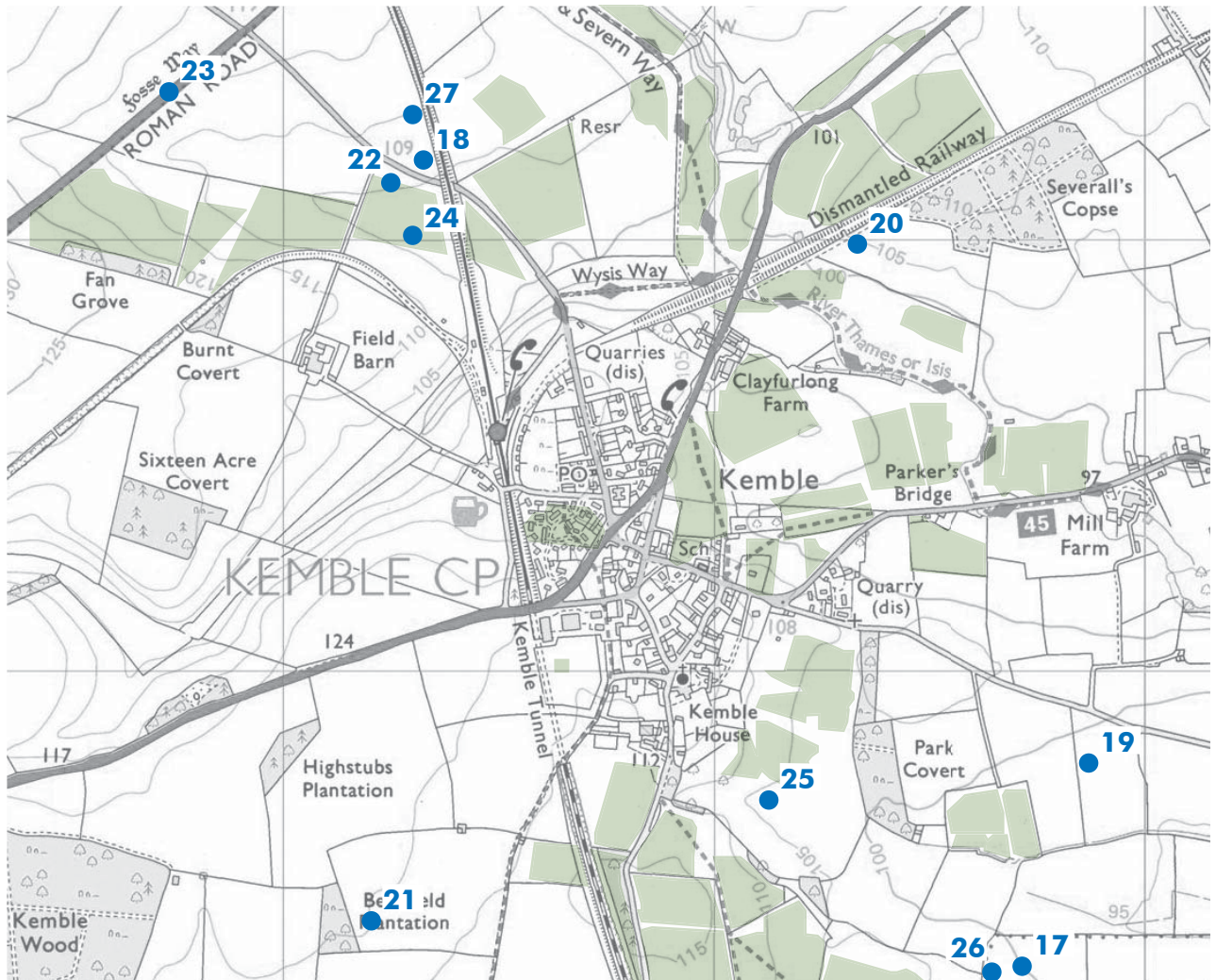
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**Figure 3: Archaeological
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- 17 HER entries
- Ridge and furrow

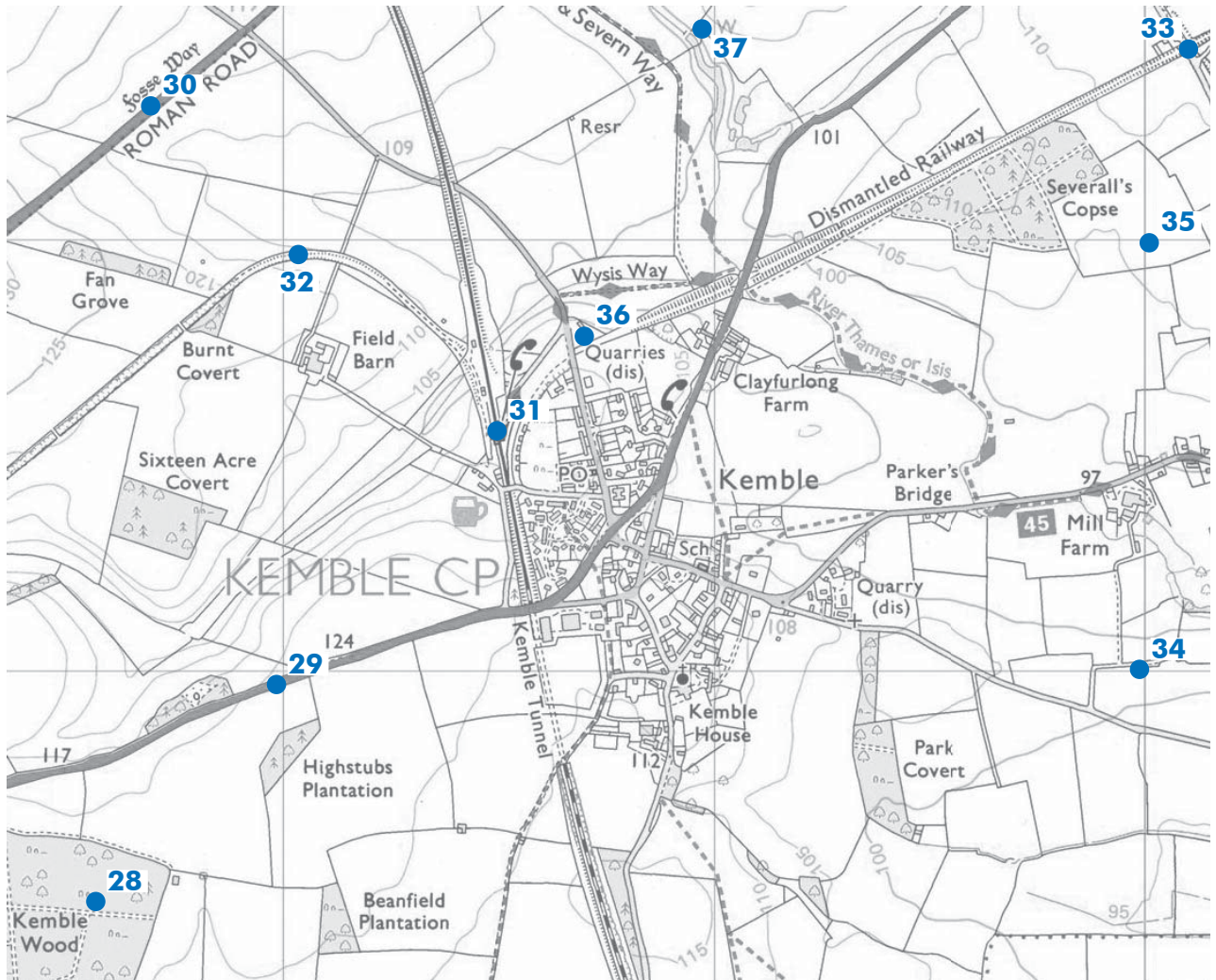
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Figure 4: Cropmark sites and ridge and furrow identified from aerial photographs

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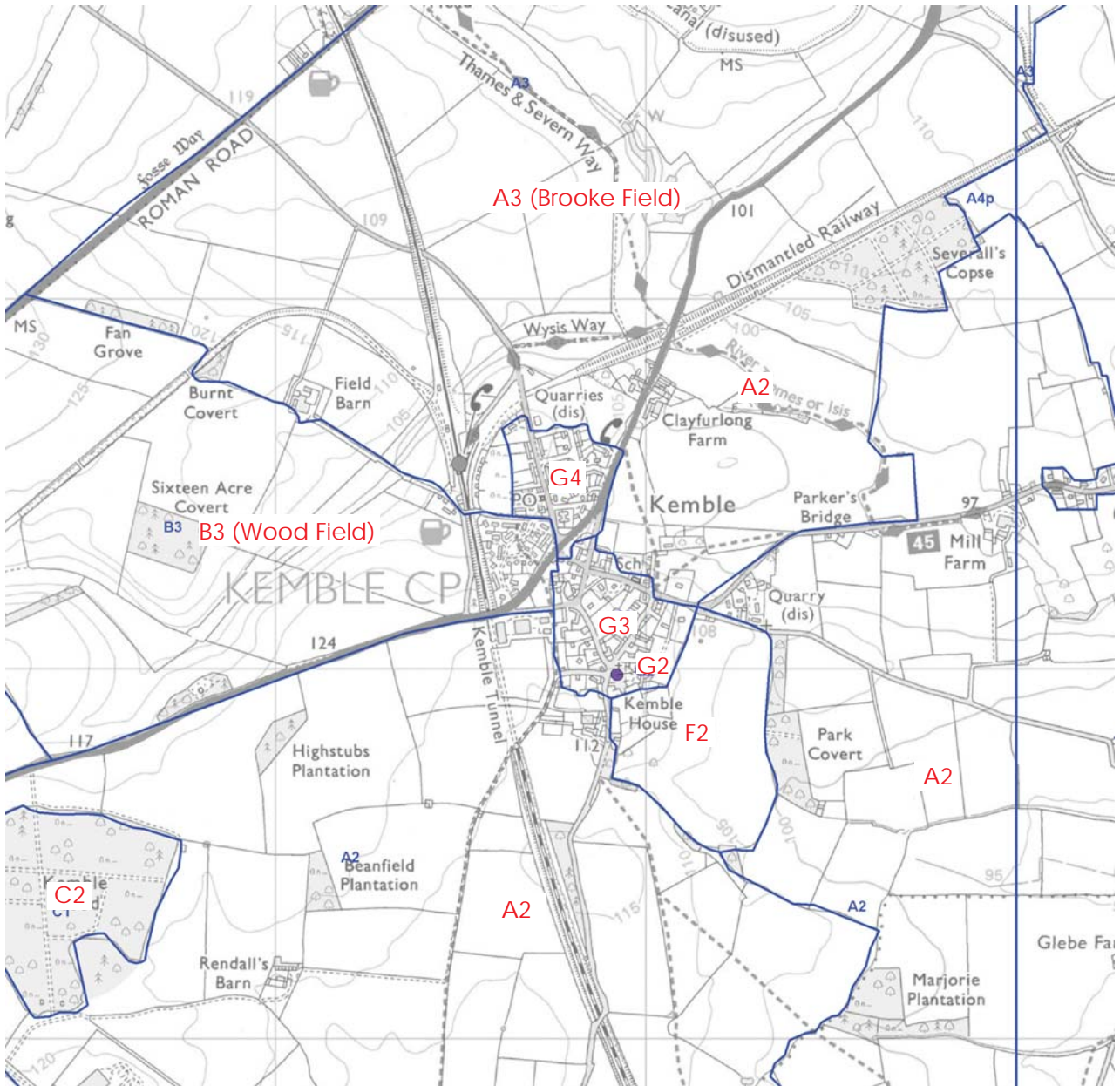
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Figure 5: Other recorded heritage assets (medieval & post medieval)

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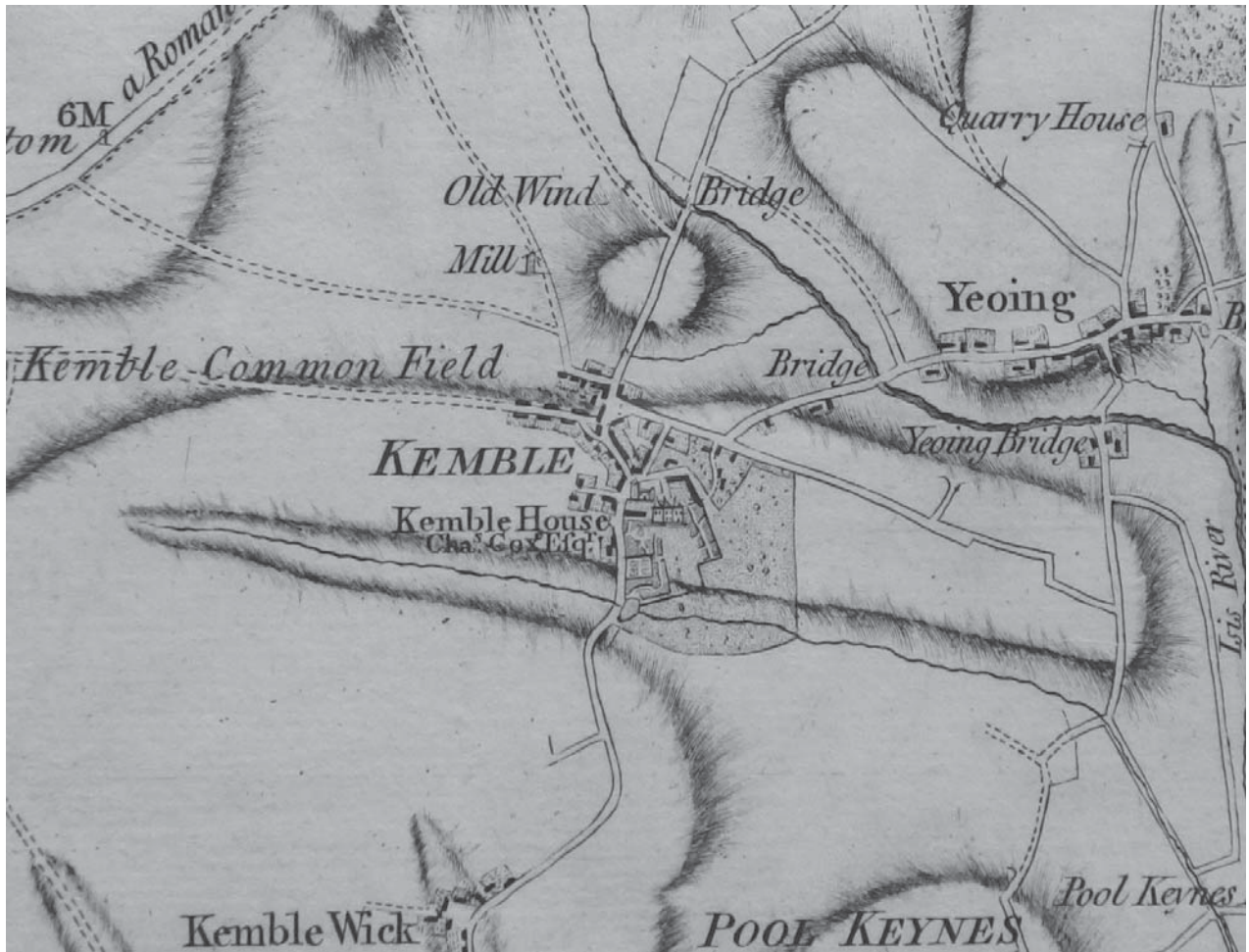
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Figure 6: Historic Landscape
Characterisation data

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**Figure 7: Extract from the Andrews
& Dury map of 1773**

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Figure 8: Extract from an estate map of 1807

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Figure 9: Extract from a late 19th century map

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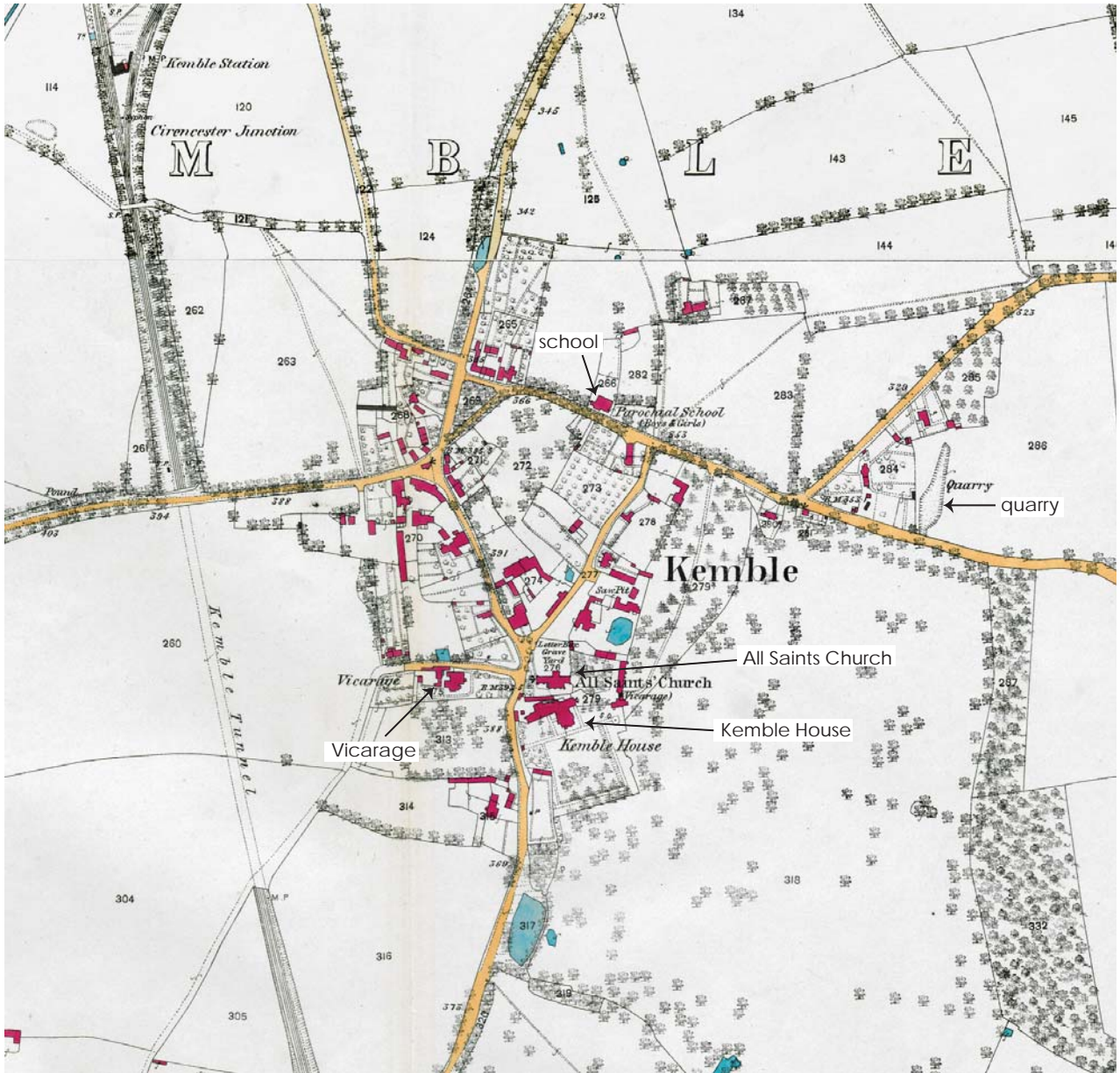
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**Figure 10: Extract from the
Ordnance Survey map of 1882**

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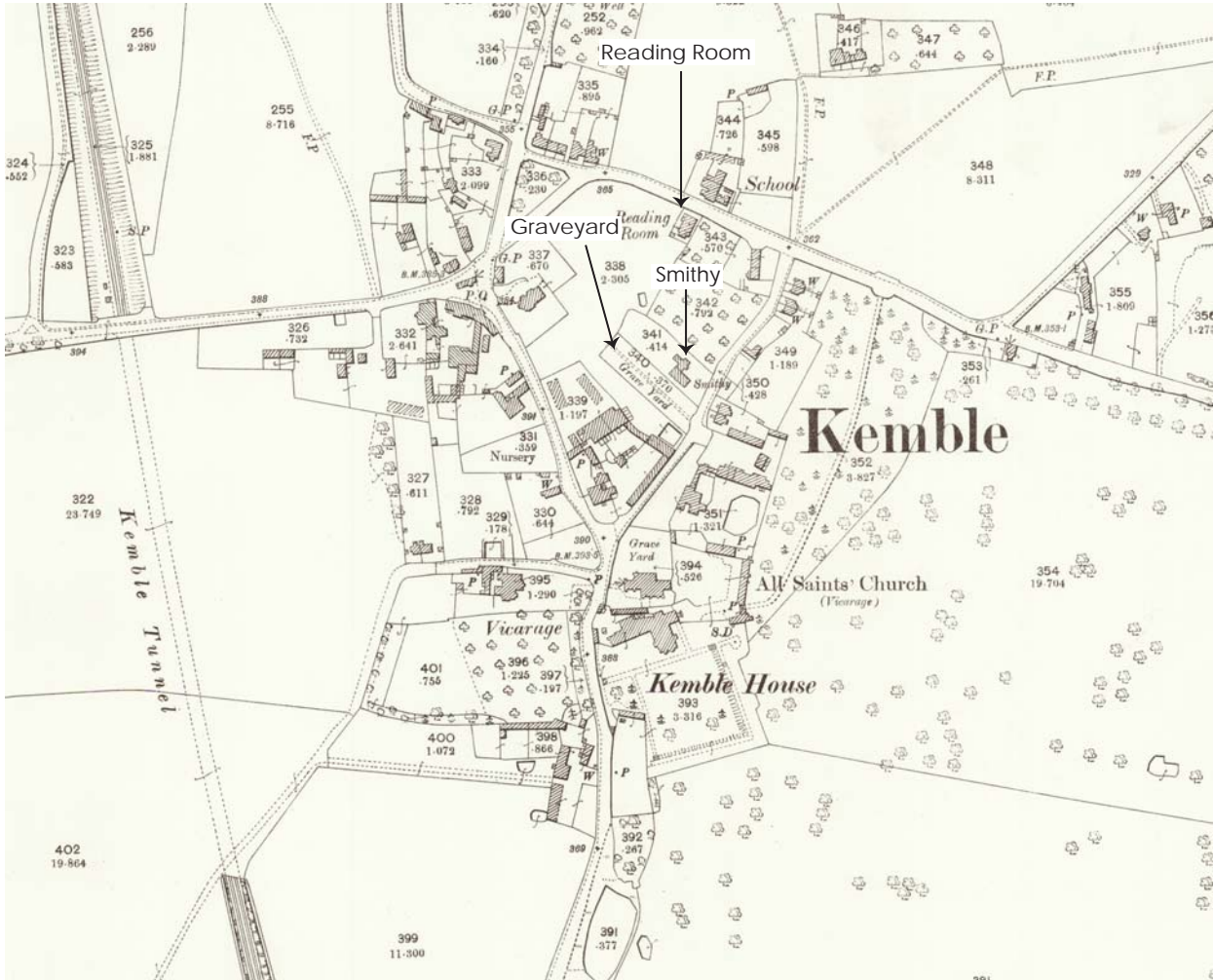
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Figure 11: Detailed extract from the
Ordnance Survey map of 1882

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PROJECT

Kemble, Gloucestershire

TITLE

**Figure 12: Extract from the
Ordnance Survey map of 1903**

SCALE	DATE	PROJECT NO	APPROVED
NTS	Dec 2017	APS 17_585	AT



Map supplied by The National Library of Scotland



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**Figure 13: Extract from the
Ordnance Survey map of 1921**

SCALE	DATE	PROJECT NO	APPROVED
NTS	Dec 2017	APS 17_585	AT



Map supplied courtesy of Lester Napper



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S = shore
G = garston
W = white earth

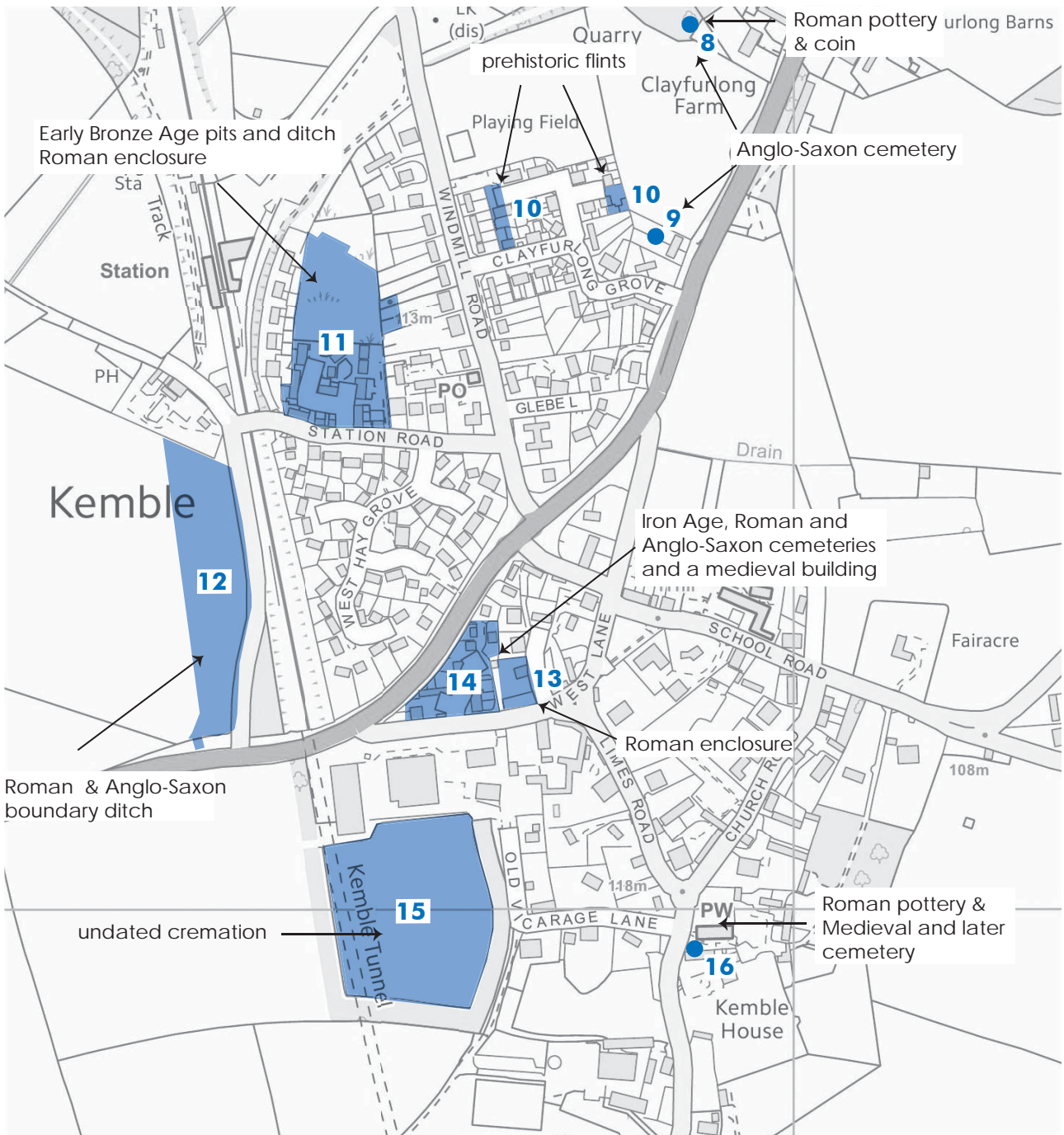
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Figure 14: Fields around Kemble House as shown on the 1807 estate map transposed onto a 1950's Ordnance Survey map

SCALE	DATE	PROJECT NO	APPROVED
NTS	Dec 2017	APS 17_585	AT



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**Figure 15: Summary of main
 archaeological discoveries**

SCALE	DATE	PROJECT NO	APPROVED
NTS	Dec 2017	APS 17_585	AT

Appendix

Recorded relevant heritage assets (from the National Heritage List for England and the Gloucestershire HER)

Figure 2 no		
1		Kemble Conservation Area
2		Kemble Station Conservation Area
3		Recommended extension to Kemble Conservation Area
4		Recommended extension to Kemble Conservation Area
5		Grade II listed Clayfurlong House, a farmhouse built in the mid-19 th century.
6		Grade II listed two adjoining barns at Clayfurlong Farm which were respectively built in the mid-late 18 th century and early 19 th century.
7		Grade II listed Mill Farmhouse, which was built in the late 17 th century.
Figure 3 no.	HER no.	Description
8	3117	An early Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery was discovered at Kemble in 1856 when twenty-six skeletons were found 6" deep orientated east-west in a field described as about 200-300 yards north of the railway station, later occupied by a house and garden. A large proportion of the associated finds were dispersed, but some, including shield-bosses, spearhead, a bronze hairpin, brooches, a bronze spoon thought possibly to be a Roman survival and a bronze coin of Carausius. A field to the south of the site was trenched by Akerman, but no more remains were found. <i>Archaeologia</i> 37, 1856
9	4894	<p>A human burial was found in 1986 whilst deep digging the garden of no. 40 Clayfurlong Grove. It lay on the bedrock at a depth of 0.42m below existing ground level. Only c. 0.10m of undisturbed grave fill was observed, the rest having been removed by ploughing prior to the building of the houses. The body lay in a supine position orientated north-south with arms at the sides and legs lying on their right sides, slightly bent at the hips and at right angles at the knee. The posture together with the lack of ironwork suggests that the body was either buried in clothes or in a shroud. There were 4 associated finds - a silver pin found near the left shoulder thought to date from the first half of the 7th century AD; a turquoise coloured glass bead of Saxon type; an iron object found near the grave; and a small body sherd of reduced coarse ware pottery with faint undulations on the surface. This burial may be associated with those found at the farmhouse in 1856 (HER source work 484)</p> <p>Again in 1986 a second inhumation was found close to where the first was located. Half of it lay in the garden of no. 39 and half in no. 40. It had a slightly more defined grave cut than the first burial and was cut 0.10m into the bedrock, the general level of which was about 0.37m below ground level. The skull had been crushed the body lay in a supine position orientated north-south with the right arm bent at the elbow with the hand close to the forehead and the left arm bent so that the hand was near the jaw. The skull was on its right side as were the legs. The legs were slightly bent at the hips and bent at almost right angles at the knees. A lilac coloured polished quartz bead was found within the skull and an opaque glass bead was also found at the neck. A 7th century AD</p>

		date would be consistent for the finds from both the burials. (HER source work 484).
10	12316 12317 12318 12319	Prehistoric flints, including one Neolithic or Early Bronze Age edge scraper, Roman artefacts and medieval pottery found in an archaeological evaluation carried out 1989. (HER source work 5903).
11	21088 28724	<p>In 2001, a geophysical survey of land at Station Road identified topsoil contaminated with ferrous, brick and stone debris, which interfered with the recording of more subtle archaeological features. This site contamination is thought to relate to the former use of the site as allotments (source work 6376. This was followed in the same year by an archaeological evaluation which consisted of seven trenches in connection with a proposal to develop the site with housing. Two Early Bronze Age pits containing pottery including eight fragments of decorated Beaker material were identified. In addition, an undated part skeleton of a child in a north-south orientated grave was found and this has been interpreted as being of Romano-British date due to its alignment and proximity to other Romano-British burials in Kemble. Two pits and a ditch were interpreted as being of medieval date from their 12th-15th century AD pottery assemblage. An undated ditch was also recorded (HER source work 6414).</p> <p>In 2005 - 6 an archaeological excavation of land off Station Road, identified three phases of archaeological activity. The prehistoric period was represented by a Beaker period pit (previously seen in an evaluation excavation of 2000), and a possibly contemporary ditch that had a Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint flake in one of its fills. The pit is considered significant as it is non-funerary and therefore suggests possible domestic associations. An L-shaped Romano-British ditch was also recorded which was interpreted as the north-western corner of a field or enclosure. Two probable furrows were dated to the medieval period. Two undated features were a stone-lined pit (interpreted as a possible small pond or cattle-watering hole) and a sheep burial, again previously seen in the 2000 evaluation. The report noted that "the relative shallowness of all features suggested that the area had been subjected to significant truncation through time, relating to its long term use as a cultivation area."</p>
12	49210 49211 49212 47704 48043	<p>In 2014 A gradiometry survey was conducted over approximately 1 hectare of grassland to the south-west of Kemble Station. Evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation and linear anomalies possibly related to former field boundaries indicated an agricultural past, however the restricted width of the site meant further interpretation of the anomalies was difficult. A number of possible former pits may be of archaeological or natural origin but the remaining features are modern in origin and include evidence for ploughing, magnetic disturbance from nearby ferrous metal objects and magnetic spikes, likely to be modern rubbish (HER source work 12864).</p> <p>In 2016 an archaeological excavation was carried out on land adjacent to The Tavern Public House in Station Road, during groundworks to reduce ground levels for a proposed carpark and access road from the A429. Two ditches were present on site. The largest of these was Roman of the 2nd - 3rd century AD (dated by Samian ware, a coin and small buckle piece) and was re-used in the Saxon period. Post-dating this were three small pits located along the same ditch line. The smaller ditch included a parallel hedgerow dated to the mid to late Medieval period likely</p>

		<p>prior to the Enclosure Acts. Lazy bed features were present across a large portion of the site and there was widespread evidence for late 19th to early 20th century activity in the form of a quarry, bottle dump and prolific waste material in the topsoil (HER source work 14722).</p>
13	5767 15690 13870	<p>A Roman stone coffin which was revealed during building works. The oolitic limestone coffin contained an adult female inhumation and was orientated from north-west to south-east the head at the south-eastern end.</p> <p>In 1990 field recording and the excavation of human burials was carried out at Fosse View House, West Hay Yard, Kemble. Seven graves were revealed, three of which were intact. The burials were of adult or adolescent individuals and both sexes appear to have been represented. The burials occur in close proximity to the site of a Romano-British inhumation within a stone coffin, discovered in 1983, and the inhumations are all believed to date to the Romano-British period (HER source work 992).</p>
14	5767 15690 13870	<p>Following proposals to develop West Hay Field an archaeological evaluation identified Anglo-Saxon burials, medieval quarrying and a building. Consequently a full archaeological excavation was undertaken in 1992 and 1993. Twenty-four individual burials and the disarticulated bones of another five individuals were recorded. Iron Age, late Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon burials were all identified. A rectangular structure delineated by four major walls with approximate overall dimensions of 8.5m by 14m was excavated and dated to the 13th or 14th centuries (HER source work 4255).</p> <p>In 1992, an archaeological field evaluation and excavation was undertaken at West Lane. Initial evaluation trenching revealed an Anglo-Saxon burial, two parallel drystone boundary walls 43m apart and two medieval limestone quarry pits. Subsequent open-area excavation over part of the development site revealed a second Anglo-Saxon inhumation (late Roman burials were found nearby in 1990) and a further four quarry pits aligned parallel with West Lane (and therefore indicating its medieval origin). Pottery suggests a mid to late 13th-century date for the infilling of the quarries. Overlying the quarries were the drystone foundations (0.7-0.9m wide) of a medieval building fronting onto West Lane and contained within the boundary walls. Excavation uncovered a rectangular 'rear' room, 13.5m long by m wide, to what is clearly a more extensive structure which extends a further 8m S. towards West Lane. The rear room was divided by an internal cross wall and contained a hearth, stone-lined drain, and a slab-lined cess pit c. 1m across from which several late 13th- or 14th-century Minety ware vessels were recovered. A 'D'-shaped enclosure covering an area of c. 64 sq. m abutted the building. Pottery suggests that the building was constructed in the mid to late 13th century and abandoned in the early to mid-14th century. (HER source work 10893 & 4745).</p> <p>In 1993 the final phase of excavation revealed additional medieval activity. A further four Anglo-Saxon burials were uncovered, consisting of two adolescents, a child, and an infant; the latter two were buried in the same grave. During the 12th and 13th centuries the West Lane frontage was subject to extensive quarrying, followed by the construction of a drystone building over the infilled workings. The building, of 13th to 14th century date, consisted of a roughly square structure measuring c 12m by 14m. It comprised three principal rooms; a rectangular 'rear' room and two sub-square rooms fronting onto West Lane. A</p>

		flagged passageway ran from the main entrance through to the 'rear' room, but all other floors appeared to have been earthen. No evidence was recovered to indicate how the building had been roofed. The corner of an additional stone-built structure of uncertain date was located to the west of the building (HER source work 10894).
15	38519 38520 39954 39955 39956 39957 38053	<p>An archaeological geophysical survey was undertaken in 2011 to accompany a planning application for the construction of houses across the site. The 4.2ha area on the south-western edge of Kemble village was surveyed, and a series of anomalies were recorded some of which are thought archaeological. The survey, however, did not record clearly defined magnetic traces of a cropmark feature located within the field (HER source work 10434).</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2011 at Land at Top Farm, Kemble, Gloucestershire. Nine trenches were excavated. Undated ditches were located in Trenches 1, 4 and 5, of which those in Trenches 1 and 4 were part of a sub-rectangular enclosure visible on an aerial photograph taken in 2003. Two trenches were excavated across the circuit of the cropmark. Within Trench 1 the ditch was recorded as a curvilinear ditch about 1.36m wide by 0.39m deep with a series of three fills, possibly with slumping deposits or deliberate backfilling. In Trench 4 the curvilinear nature of the ditch was again recorded, though of lesser dimensions as 0.94m wide by 0.30m deep with two fills similar to the others recorded elsewhere. No dateable material was recovered from either trench and the date of the enclosure remains unknown. An undated human cremation was identified in Trench 6. Trench 5 contained a stakehole. A possible quarry pit in was identified in the south-western end of Trench 2. Trenches 3, 7, 8 and 9 were devoid of archaeology. The only artefact recovered was one fragment of ceramic building material, of unknown date.</p>
16	21067	In 2001 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Kemble Church, prior to the construction of a new path. Three test pits were excavated by hand to the upper level of the archaeological deposits. Multiple burials were recorded in test pits 1 and 2, the uppermost of these being recorded at a depth of 0.55 m. {Source Work 6367.} In 2003 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the laying of the path and the remains of one articulated human skeleton were discovered 0.6m below present ground level and the disarticulated remains of at least two others were also recovered. A single sherd of medieval pottery was retrieved. No structural archaeological features were recorded (HER source work 7590).
Figure 4 no.	HER no.	Description
17	38056	A probable Iron Age or Roman rectilinear enclosure and a pair of possible Iron Age or Roman field boundaries which are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 268m from east-west and 105m from north-south. The rectilinear enclosure is defined by a linear ditch which encloses an area which measures 22m long by 19m wide. An entrance, defined by a 3m wide gap is visible in the western side. A sinuous pair of narrow field boundaries are visible to the south of this enclosure, defined by narrow boundary ditches. The western field boundary curves from a WNW-ESE orientation into a N-S orientation, seeming to form a funnel or entranceway with the western field boundary. These field boundaries do not seem to fit into the extant pattern.

18	3252	A possibly later prehistoric or Roman curvilinear enclosure which is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 54m across. The site comprises a curved chevron shaped enclosure defined by a linear ditch. The southern 45m is oriented north-south before curving westwards into an east-west orientation. A possible entrance into this enclosure is indicated by a 5m wide gap.
19	3050	A later prehistoric, Roman or Medieval rectilinear enclosure and a possible undated trackway which are visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks. The site extends over an area which measures 300m north-south and 230m east-west. The site comprises a possible enclosure, a boundary ditch and a trackway. The possible rectilinear enclosure is defined by several sections of aligned narrow ditch, and measures 90m long and 65m wide. The trackway appears to lead into this enclosure from the north, extending for 215m and is oriented NNW-SSE, parallel with the surrounding field boundaries. A boundary bank is visible to the north of the possible enclosure.
20	38046	Two or possible three possible later prehistoric, Roman or Medieval rectilinear enclosures which are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 80m east-west and 105m north-south. A right-angled ditch defines a partial enclosure which appears to measure 19m ² . This is overlaid by the railway embankment (HER 971282). A Y-shaped ditch appears to partially define another possible pair of enclosures, and measures 86m east-west and 45m north-south.
21	3061	A probable Iron Age or Roman rectilinear enclosure and a possible extractive pit which are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site comprises a square enclosure partially defined by several lengths of linear ditch. The enclosure measures 62m across, while the ditches which define it measure between 1m and 2m in width. The western side of the enclosure is not defined. A possible sub-division of this enclosure is visible, defined by a pair of boundary ditches in the southern half of the enclosure. A possible extractive pit is located in the north eastern corner of the enclosure.
22	3953	A circular enclosure/ring ditch which is visible as a cropmark to the north-east of Field Barn.
23	6491	Portion of the Roman road known as the Fosse Way which runs south-west from Cirencester.
24	38048	A medieval or post medieval plough headland is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1952, though it appears that this has now been levelled. It comprises three aligned sections of a broad sinuous bank which measures a total length of 525m in length. Each section measures between 135m and 230m long, and about 20m wide. The plough headland is cut by the extant railway line and by a trackway to Field Barn. It is overlaid by a block of probable post medieval ridge and furrow.
25	38054	An area of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow and an associated plough headland or field boundary is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1952, though it has now been levelled. The site extends over an area which measures 350m east to west and 300m north to south. The possible plough headland or field boundary is located at the southern edge of the block of ridge and furrow and measures 75m long by 8m wide.
26	38055	A probable medieval or post medieval field boundary which is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends between ST 9970 9629 and ST 9964 9629. This branching pair of

		field boundaries are likely to be a continuation of an extant field boundary.
27	38047	A probable post medieval pond is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs and comprises a roughly square pond which measures 12.5m ² . This pond is located at the junction of field boundaries which are shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.
Figure 5 no.	HER no.	Description
28	15307	<p>Kemble Wood. The earliest mentions of Kemble Wood are from Saxon charters supposedly dated to the 680's AD. The Domesday Book of 1086 records the Wood as covering 247 acres and the earliest plan of the wood is 1807. A survey of the woodland in 1991 identified 5 earthworks as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On the western side of the wood, extending around half of the southern side are two banks with external ditches, the outer one considered to be later according to the author, with the inner bank thought to be a 'Woodbank' - the external ditch to exclude grazing animals. 2. The northern side of the wood is bounded by a bank and ditch with an entrance and nearby the remains of a stone wall. This is a possible woodbank. 3. The south-eastern corner of the wood has been 'asserted', the irregular area, defined by a small bank and ditch - to mark the new extent. 4. The eastern side of the wood has a wide and low bank, with associated internal and external ditches. The form is similar to that used in deerparks, one of which is believed to have been located to the north of Kemble village. 5. A short length of bank and ditch in the south-western corner of the wood. <p>The author considers the earthworks to be of medieval or earlier date, due to their morphology, suggesting a complicated history.</p>
29	48826	Route of the 1778 Malmesbury First District turnpike.
30	48829	Route of the 1743 Cirencester and Bath turnpike.
31	11189	Kemble Railway Station and the Cheltenham and Great Western Union Railway (later part of the Great Western Railway. In 1836, the CGWUR Act authorized a broad gauge line to Swindon via Gloucester, Stonehouse, Stroud, Chalford and Kemble, with a branch to Cirencester. The CGWUR agreed with the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway to construct a joint line between Cheltenham and Gloucester (despite being different gauges). After some initial activity not much work was undertaken at the Cheltenham end and after various disputes and financial difficulties the company was taken over by the GWR in 1843. Kemble Railway Station and railwaymen's housing are sited at the junction with the branches to Tetbury and Cirencester (which remains as a siding). At first Kemble merely had timber platforms and no road access, the present station was built in 1882.
32	3935	The Kemble to Tetbury branch line of the Great Western Railway opened in 1889 which was closed in 1964.
33	3900 41668 41669	The site of a swing bridge over the Thames and Severn Canal. The bridge was located north of Ewen Wharf and there is now no trace of the bridge. Just to the south Halfway Bridge crosses the canal. This bridge was restored in 1997 and appears to be of typical design, topped by a stone caped parapet, but unusually has stone voussoirs in the arch. The canal was constructed to link the River Severn (via the Stroudwater Canal) and the River Thames near Lechlade and was completed in 1789, including a branch 1.5 miles long to a basin at Cirencester, completed in 1782. The canal was 45km long. Now disused, the canal was in use from 1789 to 1911, although parts were in use until 1933.

34	3119	A windmill in approximately this location is shown on the corner of Household's 'The Thames and Severn Canal'. This reference is probably erroneous and probably refers to the site of Kemble Windmill which was located within the village.
35	7136	A windmill in approximately this location is shown on the corner of Household's 'The Thames and Severn Canal'. This reference is probably erroneous and probably refers to the site of Kemble Windmill which was located within the village.
36	17224	Lime kiln. The kiln is described as having been restored in 1984 although it was last fired in 1916 by a Jobey Lock who died in 1984 aged 88. The lime kiln's drum is lined with plum coloured engineering bricks. The stoke hole arch is of dressed Bath stone.
37	41186	The site known as Lyd Well, located to the south-east of the Thames Head Bridge is reputed to be of Roman origin. The Lydwell is actually the name of the winterbourne which flows to Clayfurlong Bridge (pers. comm. Lester Napper). The site is a spring which is noted as the last to dry up when other water supplies have already ceased. It is 14 feet deep and has a culvert at the base to intercept the water and conduct it away towards the pumping station of the Thames and Severn Canal to the northwest. (HER source work 107220).



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