



# Hullasey Barns (Barn 5) Tarlton Gloucestershire

Archaeological Watching Brief



for: Mrs Chantel Elshout

CA Project: CR1084 CA Report: CR1084\_1

April 2023



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# **CONTENTS**

SUMMA	\RY	2
1.	INTRODUCTION	3
2.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	4
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	5
4.	METHODOLOGY	5
5.	RESULTS	6
6.	DISCUSSION	6
7.	CA PROJECT TEAM	7
8.	REFERENCES	7
APPEN	DIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	8
APPEN	DIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM	8

# **LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS**

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 The site, showing monitored groundworks (1:1000 & 1:200)
- Fig. 3 Photographs

# **SUMMARY**

Project name: Hullasey Barns (Barn 5)

**Location:** Tarlton, Gloucestershire

**NGR**: 397135 199091

**Type:** Watching brief

Date: 10 February 2023

Planning reference: Cotswold District Council ref: 21/04029/FUL

Location of Archive: To be deposited with Corinium Museum and the Archaeology Data

Service (ADS)

Site Code: CATARL 23

In February 2023, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of a home office, ancillary accommodation, swimming pool, plant room and associated ground works at Hullasey Barns, Tarlton, Gloucestershire.

Despite the proximity of the site to the deserted medieval village of Hullasey Grove and an associated chapel recorded approximately 140m from the current site, no features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed, and no artefactual material was recovered.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In February 2023, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief at Hullasey Barns, Tarlton, Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: 397135 199091; Fig. 1). This watching brief was undertaken for Mrs Chantel Elshout.
- 1.2. Planning permission for the erection of a home office, ancillary accommodation, swimming pool, plant room and associated ground works has been granted by Cotswold District Council (CDC; planning ref: 21/04029/FUL). Condition 10 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- 1.3. The scope of this watching brief was defined by Rachel Foster, Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council, the archaeological advisor to CDC, during correspondence with CA. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a WSI prepared by CA (2022) and approved by Rachel Foster.
- 1.4. The watching brief was also undertaken in line with Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015).

#### The site

- 1.5. The development site is approximately 0.1ha in extent and forms part of a residential development, comprising a group of recently converted former agricultural buildings. It lies on the north-eastern side of an unnamed road running from the village of Tarlton to the Fosse Way (A433). It is bounded to the south by the unnamed road, to the north by further converted agricultural buildings, and to the east and west by agricultural fields. The site lies at approximately 125m AOD and is broadly level.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Chalfield Oolite Formation Limestone, Ooidal within the south of site, and Forest Marble Formation Mudstone in the north, both of which formed in the Jurassic Period (BGS 2023). The natural substrate, comprising limestone brash, was revealed throughout the majority of the development area during the current works.

# 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The wider development site has previously been subject to Heritage Settings Assessment (CA 2016) and archaeological watching brief (CA forthcoming). The following is a brief summary of information taken from these assessments.

#### **Prehistoric**

2.2. There is no prehistoric activity recorded within the site itself; however, evidence of human occupation and activity within the Cotswolds from the Mesolithic period onwards is well attested and a number of Mesolithic to Iron Age findspots including flint axe heads and an Iron Age Dubonnic gold coin have been recovered within the wider environs of the current site (CA 2016).

#### Roman

2.3. No finds or features of Roman date are recorded within the site itself. However, the proposed development area is located within the agricultural landscape of Cirencester, the location of the important Roman civitas capital of *Corinium Dubunnorum*. A section of the Fosse Way, a major Roman road, which connected this capital to Bath (*Aquae Sulis*) passes approximately *c.* 940m south-east of the site (CA 2016).

#### Medieval

- 2.4. The site is located within the historic parish of Coates, recorded as 'Cotes' in the Domesday Survey of 1086, and within the medieval manor of Hullasey. The remains of a 14th-century chapel were previously identified under the former access trackway leading to the site during archaeological works undertaken in 1905, whilst a number of burials and grave markers have also reportedly been found within the vicinity (CA 2016). The probable remains of this chapel, comprising a partially intact internal surface and associated external and internal walls, were also recorded *c*. 140m to the north-west of Barn 5 during a recent archaeological watching brief (CA forthcoming; see Fig. 2 for location).
- 2.5. The site is located *c*. 60m to the south-west of the Scheduled Monument of Hullasey Grove Medieval Village Site (National Monument 1003359), a deserted medieval village. It comprises an area of woodland and earthworks with a possible trackway previously recorded as 'Hullased Grove, site of Hallacide (Saxon Hamlet)'. Previous works within the monument have recorded the presence of up to thirty stone-built

houses, as well as kilns, holloways, lynchets and associated artefactual material. It is postulated that the village was abandoned after the 15th century (CA 2016).

#### Post-medieval and modern

- 2.6. During the post-medieval period, the medieval chapel at Hullasey survived as a barn before it was demolished in the 18th century (CA 2016). From this date, the surrounding area was enclosed with new fields creating the current land arrangement.
- 2.7. During the 19th century, the current site consisted of a farm complex recorded as 'Hullased Barn' and comprised two agricultural buildings and associated cattle yards. Two ponds, possibly originating in the medieval period, were recorded just north of this. Later extensions and alterations to the site continued throughout the 20th and 21st centuries; these included the construction of further agricultural buildings, the removal of internal boundaries and the aforementioned cattle yards, and the replacement of the trackway leading to Hullasey Grove (CA 2016).

# 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objectives of the watching brief were:
  - to monitor the development groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features thus revealed;
  - at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated project archive and a report setting out the watching brief results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

#### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The watching brief comprised the observation by a competent archaeologist of the removal of overburden to the top of the natural substrate across the development area prior to further groundworks taking place (Fig. 2).
- 4.2. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other

Samples from Archaeological Sites, but no deposits were identified that required sampling.

- 4.4. CA will make arrangements with Corinium Museum for the deposition of the project archive. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.5. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

### 5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the watching brief results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A
- 5.2. The natural geological substrate, 101, comprising compact limestone brash, was revealed at an average depth of 0.6m below present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain by a layer of mixed rubble and soil overburden (100), averaging 0.6m in thickness.
- 5.3. A deposit of mixed limestone rubble (102), comprising yellow sand and yellowish-brown silt, was identified along the south-eastern edge of the development area, evidently raising the naturally sloping ground level behind a partially extant drystone retaining wall to create a flat terrace.
- 5.4. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed, and no artefactual material was recovered.

## 6. DISCUSSION

6.1. Despite the archaeological potential of the site (see *Archaeological Background*, above), the watching brief identified no archaeological remains within the areas subject to groundworks. The absence of archaeological deposits indicates that archaeological remains associated with the chapel recorded *c*. 140m to the northwest of Barn 5, initially in 1905 and more recently in 2022 (CA forthcoming), or the nearby deserted medieval village of Hullasey Grove, either do not extend as far as the development groundworks or have been removed during previous development

associated with the former use of the site as part of the former farm complex occupying the site.

# 7. CA PROJECT TEAM

7.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Brett. This report was written by Mark Brett. The report illustrations were prepared by Ken Lymer. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Steven Sheldon.

# 8. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2023 BGS Geology Viewer <a href="https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/">https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/</a> Accessed 17 March 2023
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 Hullasey Barns, Tarlton, Gloucestershire: Heritage Settings Assessment, CA Report no. **16824**
- CA forthcoming *Hullasey Barns, Tarlton, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Watching Brief*, CA Report No. **CR0570\_1**

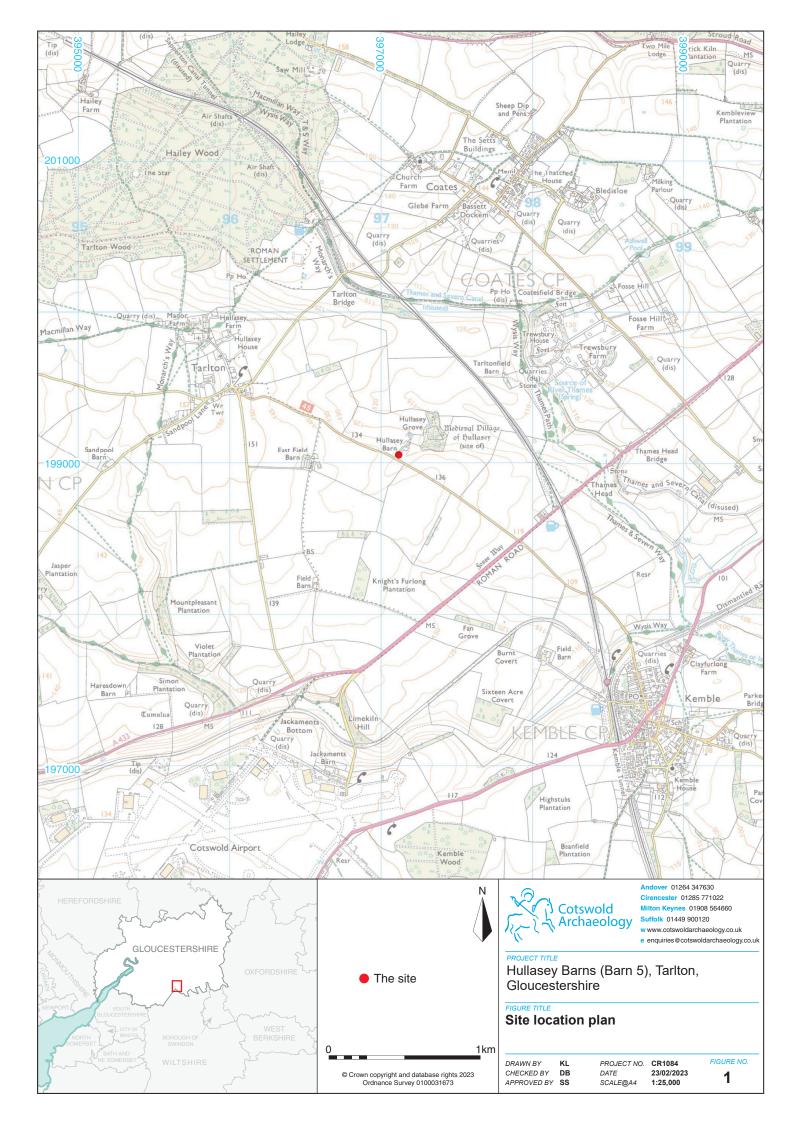
# **APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**

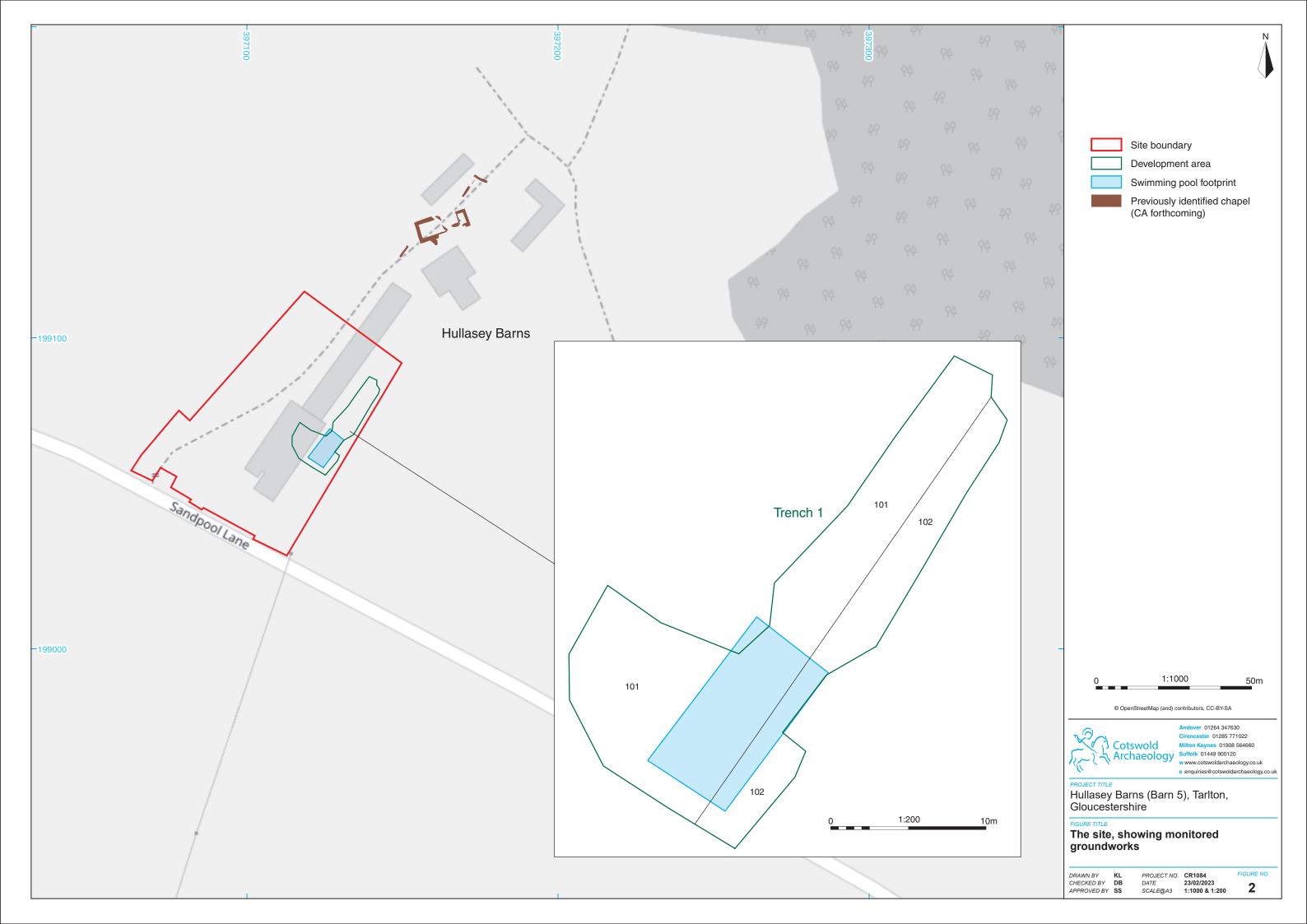
Area	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		Modern overburden	Mixed limestone rubble within silty matrix			<0.6
1	101	Layer		Natural substrate	Bedded limestone brash		1.8	0.15
1	102	Layer		Make- up/levelling	Mixed limestone rubble, sand and silt		1.12	<0.6

# **APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM**

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Unknown			
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Hullasey Barns, Tarlton, Gloucestershire			
0.1ha			
397135 199091			
•			
Cotswold Archaeology			
Cotswold Archaeology			
Steven Sheldon			
Mark Brett			
None			
None			
Intended final location of archive:	Content:		
Corinium Museum	Trench recording forms; photographic register		
Corinium Museum	Digital photos		
	140m from the current site, no archaeological interest were observed, was recovered.  10 February 2023 Watching brief Heritage Assessment (CA 2016) Unknown  Hullasey Barns, Tarlton, Gloucestershin 0.1ha 397135 199091  Cotswold Archaeology Cotswold Archaeology Steven Sheldon Mark Brett None None Intended final location of archive: Corinium Museum		

Cotswold Archaeology 2023 *Hullasey Barns (Barn 5), Tarlton, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Watching Brief*CA typescript report **CR1084\_1** 







The site, looking north-east



The site, looking south-west, showing terrace



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PROJECT TITLE
Hullasey Barns (Barn 5), Tarlton,
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# FIGURE TITLE Photographs

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 CR1084

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FIGURE NO.



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