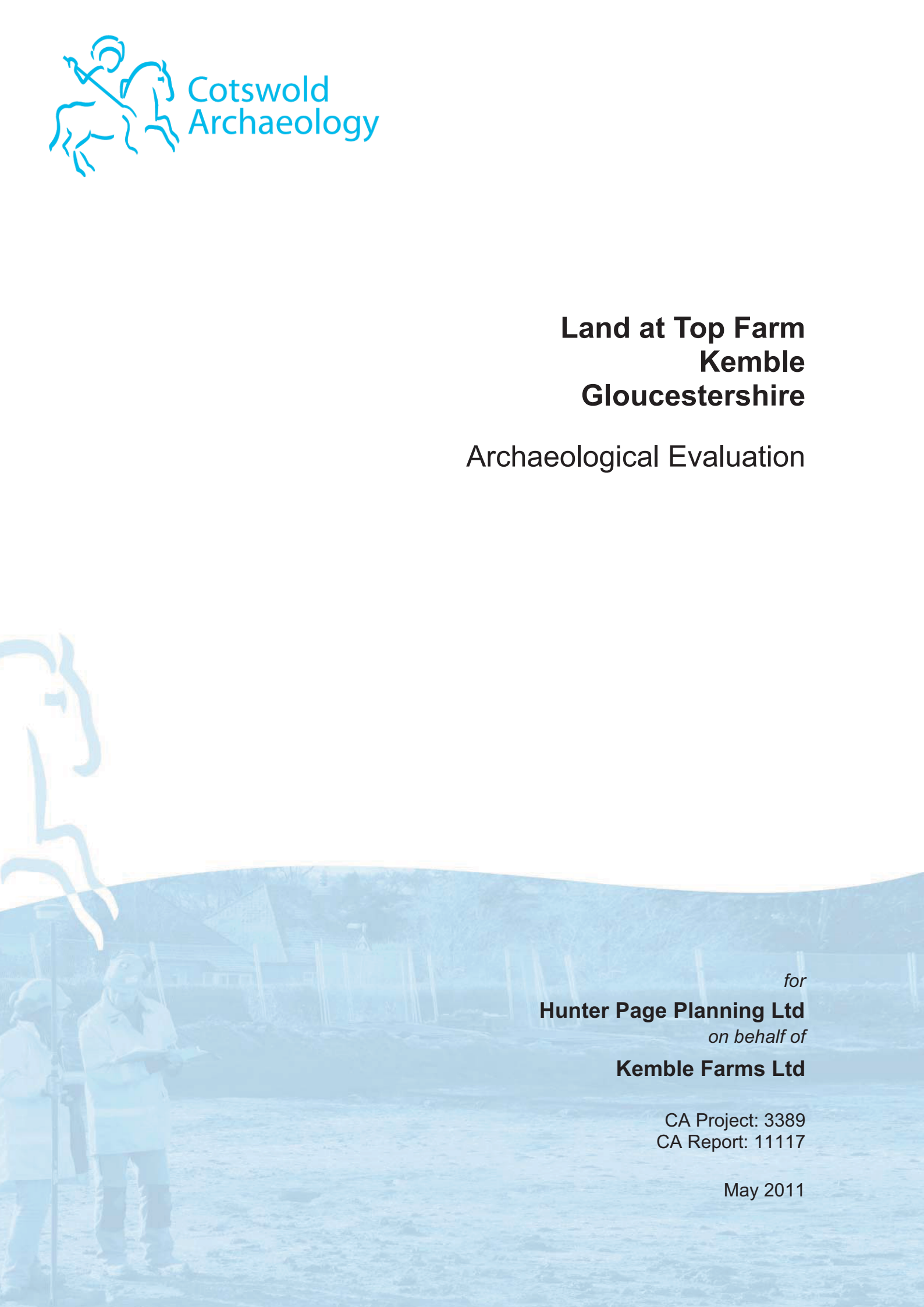


**Land at Top Farm  
Kemble  
Gloucestershire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**



*for*  
**Hunter Page Planning Ltd**  
*on behalf of*  
**Kemble Farms Ltd**

CA Project: 3389  
CA Report: 11117

May 2011

LAND AT TOP FARM  
KEMBLE  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 3389  
CA Report: 11117

prepared by	Sian Reynish, Project Supervisor
date	9 May 2011
checked by	Tom Wilson, Project Manager
date	10 May 2011
approved by	Simon Cox, Head of Fieldwork
signed	
date	19 May 2011
issue	01

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land at Top Farm
<b>Location:</b>	Kemble, Gloucestershire
<b>NGR:</b>	ST 9868 9700
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	3-5 May 2011
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Corinium Museum
<b>Site Code:</b>	TFK 11

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. 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.





## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2011, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation, at the request of Hunter Page Planning Ltd. on behalf of Kemble Farms Ltd., of land at Top Farm, Kemble, Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: ST 9868 9700; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken prior to preparation and submission of a planning application to Cotswold District Council (CDC) for residential development. The scope of the archaeological evaluation was recommended by Mr. Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer, Gloucestershire County Council (GCC) and archaeological advisor to CDC.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2011a) and approved by Mr. Parry. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* issued by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Section (1995), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006).

### **The site**

1.3 The proposed development encloses an area of approximately 4ha and is located on the south-western edge of Kemble village. The site is bounded by West Lane to the north, by housing and buildings associated with Top Farm to the east and by open fields to the south and west (Fig. 2). The Kemble Railway tunnel runs below the site at its western boundary. The northern end of the site contains large modern barns, associated hard standing and offices, whilst the southern area comprises one field divided into a number of fenced grass paddocks. The application site also encompasses a small part of the field further south, where a SUDS drainage pond is proposed.

1.4 The site is relatively flat and lies at approximately 115m AOD. The underlying solid geology of the site comprises the Forest Marble Formation of the Middle Jurassic epoch (Bathonian age; BGS 2010). A limestone brash geological formation was observed in all trenches. No superficial deposits are recorded on the British



Geological Survey 1:50000 plan (*ibid.*), and no deposits of palaeoenvironmental interest or B horizons were observed during the evaluation.

### **Archaeological background**

- 1.5 An archaeological desk-based assessment has been produced (CA 2011b), the main results of which are summarised below.
- 1.6 Archaeological excavations have been carried out previously on the north side of West Lane, directly opposite the site. These excavations identified crouched Iron Age and Roman inhumations, the latter probably part of a larger cemetery. Anglo-Saxon burials were also recorded. The limits of these burial sites are not known, and there is a potential for further burials of these dates to extend within the current site.
- 1.7 The excavations on the opposite (north) side of West Lane identified a medieval building fronting onto it, indicating potential for medieval settlement within the northern part of the site, in particular, fronting onto the lane.
- 1.8 The existing buildings within the site are of late 20th century date, but earlier buildings are illustrated in the northern part of the site on maps from the late 18th century and later.
- 1.9 The southern boundary of the south of the site comprises a hedgerow and is depicted on a map of 1807. As such, it may be defined as historically 'Important' by the Local Authority under the review of the Hedgerows Regulations 1998. This comprises a heritage asset of low significance by virtue of its historical interest (CA 2011b).
- 1.10 A cropmark visible on an aerial photograph of 2003 appears to indicate either an archaeological feature such as an enclosure, or a temporary effect of agricultural origin. During the evaluation, this was confirmed to be a curvilinear ditch (see Section 2).
- 1.11 A geophysical survey of the site has been undertaken as part of this project (PCG 2011). This identified an area of possible geophysical anomalies in the south-eastern part of the site, an area of quarrying, the railway tunnel and some modern services. No geophysical anomalies corresponding to the cropmark (above) were identified.

### **Archaeological objectives**

- 1.12 The objectives of the evaluation were: to establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. This information will assist Cotswold District Council in making an informed judgement on the significance of the archaeological resource, and any likely impact upon it of the proposed development.

### **Methodology**

- 1.13 The fieldwork comprised excavation of nine trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Eight trenches were 25m long and 2m wide and one (Trench 9) was 10m long and 2m wide. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2009).
- 1.14 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.15 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* (2003) and, were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (2010).
- 1.16 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Corinium Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.



## 2. RESULTS (FIGS. 2-3)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence and cremated remains) are to be found in Appendices A and B, respectively.
- 2.2 A similar stratigraphic sequence was identified in all of the trenches consisting of natural substrate (101, 201, 301, 401, 501, 602, 701, 801 and 901), comprising limestone brash with patches of a reddish brown silty clay, at an average depth of 0.22m below present ground level (bpgl). This was sealed by a topsoil layer (100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800 and 900).
- 2.3 A human cremation was identified in Trench 6. Ditches were located in Trenches 1, 4 and 5, of which those in Trenches 1 and 4 corresponded with the curvilinear cropmark visible in an aerial photograph. Trench 5 also 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.

### ***Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 3)***

- 2.4 A curvilinear ditch, 105, approximately 1.36m wide and 0.39m deep, was identified towards the south-western end of the trench. It contained three fills, two of which, 102 and 104, consisted largely of limestone fragments and were located on either edge of the ditch, suggesting either slumping deposits or deliberate backfilling. The upper fill, 103, was sterile in comparison, suggesting that it had accumulated through silting. The angle of the lower horizon of fill 102, and a slight lip in the base of the ditch, suggest that there may have been a recut (of which 102 is the infill). Ditch 105 did not match with any geophysical anomaly; however, it did align with the undated cropmark visible on the 2003 aerial photograph.

### ***Trench 2 (Fig. 2)***

- 2.5 A possible quarry pit, 204, was identified in the south-western end of the trench, and contained two fills, 202 and 203. Fill 203, the lower fill, was fairly thin and silty suggesting it accumulated during or immediately after the quarrying (possibly washed in), whereas thicker fill 202 probably resulted from continued silting or backfilling after disuse. Both fills were sterile.



**Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 3)**

- 2.6 A curvilinear ditch, 402, approximately 0.94m wide and 0.3m deep was identified towards the north-eastern end of this trench. The ditch was in the same position as the undated cropmark visible on the 2003 aerial photograph; therefore ditch 105 in Trench 1 and ditch 402 are interpreted as part of the same ditch. Ditch 402 contained two fills, one of which, 403, consisted largely of limestone fragments located on the north-eastern edge of the ditch. This may have resulted from slumping into the ditch; however, like 102 and 103 it may be the earlier fill of two phases. The second fill, 404, was sterile in comparison, suggesting silting similar to 104. There may have been a recut between deposition of 403 and 404, as like in Trench 1 there also seems to be a slight lip in the base of the ditch.

**Trench 5 (Fig. 2)**

- 2.7 Trench 5 contained a stakehole 502 in the eastern end of the trench and a curvilinear feature or large pit 504 in the western end. Stakehole 502 was 0.14m in diameter and 0.08m in depth, comprising one fill 503, which contained charcoal flecks and undateable fragments of ceramic material. No other stakeholes were observed. Only part of curvilinear feature/large pit 504 was observed, as it was located at the very end of the trench. One sterile fill was identified, 505. Feature 504 did not match with any geophysical anomaly.

**Trench 6 (Fig. 2)**

- 2.8 Shallow circular pit 604, 0.22m in diameter, was identified towards the northern end of the trench. Pit 604 comprised one fill 603 containing charcoal and burnt bone. A sample of this deposit was taken, and the bone was found to be human. This pit did not immediately match with any geophysical anomaly; however, a wider geophysical anomaly was targeted within Trench 6 that was not observed.

**The Finds and Palaeoenvironmental Evidence***Finds*

- 2.9 A small single fragment of fired clay weighing five grams was recovered from deposit 503. It consists of a formless fragment in a soft inclusionless fabric. Original function and dating are unknown.

*Palaeoenvironmental Evidence*

- 2.10 An environmental sample (5 litres of soil) was retrieved from a single deposit with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for

potential radiocarbon dating. The sample was processed by wet sieving (CA Technical Manual No. 2) and the results are presented in Appendix B.

- 2.11 Sample 1 was retrieved from the single fill (603) of undated pit 604. The material recovered consisted of charcoal (which was too small to identify to species) and cremated human bone. The fact that only a small amount of charcoal was recovered suggests that the cremated bone was separated from firing debris prior to burial.
- 2.12 As the charcoal is unidentifiable, it would not be suitable for radiocarbon dating (i.e. it may be from the heartwood of a long-lived tree); however, if required it would be possible to radiocarbon date fragments of the cremated bone.

#### *Cremation Burial*

- 2.13 Sample 1 contained a total of 191g of cremated human bone, of which only a small percentage was identifiable. This was then separated into skeletal area (skull, long bone and axial skeleton) and the maximum size recorded as follows.
- Cranium fragment: 2cm, 1.59g
  - Long bone: 4cm, 4.8g
  - Axial portion: 2.1cm, 1.44g
- 2.14 The identifiable fragments originate mainly from the cranial area of the skull, together with three tooth roots. A small number of limb bone fragments were also recovered; however, no epiphyses were present. An accurate estimation of age is not possible, but from those bones that could be identified to skeletal area, it is clear that this cremation is that of an adult.
- 2.15 The colouration of the bone varies from extreme white to black, indicating that it was unevenly oxidised. The quantity of human bone retrieved is very low suggesting that most of the cremation has been dispersed by truncation of feature 604.

### **3. DISCUSSION**

- 3.1 The evaluation identified two ditch sections within Trenches 1 and 4 that aligned with the cropmark visible on the 2003 aerial photograph. Both ditches are very similar in depth and profile, with a base AOD height of 116.82m in 105 and 116.53m in 402. The fall in AOD height from 116.82m in 105 and 116.53m in 402 follows the fall of

the AOD heights of the surface and would allow for drainage. No dateable material was recovered from either trench so the date of this cropmark still remains unknown.

- 3.2 Another geophysical anomaly was identified as quarry pit 204 in Trench 2. The date of this quarry pit is also unknown. The ditch, stakehole and cremation within Trenches 5 and 6 also remain undated.
- 3.3 The presence of a human cremation indicates that the burial activity taking place north of West Lane may have been more widely dispersed, and suggests that such remains might be present elsewhere in the north of the site. There is no indication of what date this might be, and it is notable that the West Lane examples were all burials, not cremations.
- 3.4 The cropmark and excavated ditch sections indicate the existence of a sub-rectangular enclosed area approximately 30m in diameter. The aerial photograph provides no clear indication of the nature of this feature, although an entrance in the north-west corner can be conjectured. There also may be internal sub-divisions, although those cropmarks are insubstantial and equally could be of another phase or recent in origin.

#### **4. CA PROJECT TEAM**

Fieldwork was undertaken by Sian Reynish, assisted by Andrew Baines, Hazel O'Neill and Andrew Loader. The report was written by Sian Reynish. The illustrations were prepared by Peter Moore. The archive has been compiled by Sian Reynish, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Tom Wilson.



## 5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2010 *Geology of Britain Viewer* (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=FMB> accessed 9 December 2010)

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011a *Land at Kemble, Kemble, Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011b *Land at Kemble, Kemble, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* CA report no. **10230**

PCG (Pre-Construct Geophysics) 2011 *Land at Kemble, Gloucestershire: Geophysical Survey*





**APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**

## Trench 1

Present ground level north-west end: 117.98m AOD  
south-east end: 117.34m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Topsoil: dark reddish brown clayey silt			0.2	
101	Layer	Natural substrate: limestone brash with patches of a mid reddish brown silty clay				
102	Fill	Fill on north-west side of ditch 105	>2	1.01	0.35	
103	Fill	Fill on south-east side of ditch 105	>2	0.49	0.39	
104	Fill	Central silty fill of ditch 105	>0.6	0.36	0.16	
105	Cut	Curvilinear ditch	>2	1.36	0.39	

## Trench 2

Present ground level north-east end: 117.61m AOD  
south-west end: 117.45m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Topsoil: dark reddish brown clayey silt			0.22	
201	Layer	Natural substrate: limestone brash with patches of a mid reddish brown silty clay				
202	Fill	Upper fill of 204	>9.66	>2	0.6	
203	Fill	Lower fill of 204	>9.54	>2	0.1	
204	Cut	Quarry pit	>9.66	>2	0.7	

## Trench 3

Present ground level north end: 117.22m AOD  
south end: 116.86m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer	Topsoil: dark reddish brown clayey silt			0.24	
301	Layer	Natural substrate: limestone brash with patches of a mid reddish brown silty clay				

## Trench 4

Present ground level north-east end: 117.09m AOD  
south-west end: 116.76m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
400	Layer	Topsoil: dark reddish brown clayey silt			0.25	
401	Layer	Natural substrate: limestone brash with patches of a mid reddish brown silty clay				
402	Cut	Curvilinear ditch	>2	0.92	0.3	
403	Fill	Fill on north-east side of ditch 402	>2	0.54	0.11	
404	Fill	Central silty fill of ditch 402	>2	0.86	0.3	

## Trench 5

Present ground level west end: 116.79m AOD  
east end: 116.60m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
500	Layer	Topsoil: dark reddish brown clayey silt			0.25	
501	Layer	Natural substrate: limestone brash with patches of a mid reddish brown silty clay				
502	Cut	Cut of stakehole		0.14	0.08	
503	Fill	Fill of stakehole 502		0.14	0.08	
504	Cut	Curvilinear ditch/pit	>2	>0.94	0.38	
505	Fill	fill of curvilinear ditch/pit 504	>2	>0.94	0.38	

## Trench 6

Present ground level north end: 116.36m AOD  
south end: 115.82m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
600	Layer	Topsoil: dark reddish brown clayey silt			0.26	
602	Layer	Natural substrate: limestone brash with patches of a mid reddish brown silty clay				
603	Fill	Cut of burnt pit		0.22	0.04	
604	Cut	Fill of pit 603		0.22	0.04	

## Trench 7

Present ground level north-west end: 116.18m AOD  
south-east end: 115.74m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
700	Layer	Topsoil: dark reddish brown clayey silt			0.21	
701	Layer	Natural substrate: limestone brash with patches of a mid reddish brown silty clay				

## Trench 8

Present ground level west end: 115.75m AOD  
east end: 115.40m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
800	Layer	Topsoil: dark reddish brown clayey silt			0.19	
801	Layer	Natural substrate: limestone brash with patches of a mid reddish brown silty clay				

## Trench 9

Present ground level north-east end: 114.53m AOD  
south-west end: 114.51m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
900	Layer	Topsoil: dark reddish brown clayey silt			0.23	
901	Layer	Natural substrate: limestone brash with patches of a mid reddish brown silty clay				

**APPENDIX B: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

Sample 1 was processed by wet sieving (CA Technical Manual No. 2) through a set of brass sieves 1mm and 0.25mm. Subsequently, the dried residue was passed through three sieves, 2mm, 1mm and 0.25mm to obtain percentage fragmentation by weight.

Results of the sample

Sample No.	Context No.	Volume (l)	% of sample processed	Material	Weight (g)	Quantity	Identification (where applicable)
1	603	5	100%	Charcoal	<1	D	Too small to identify
				Cremated bone	191	A	

Quantity Codes:

A = 200+ fragments, B = 100–200 fragments, C = 50–100 fragments, D = 10-50 fragments, E = 1–10

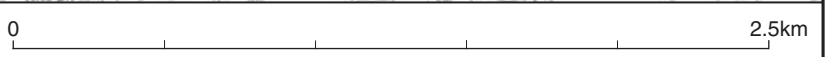
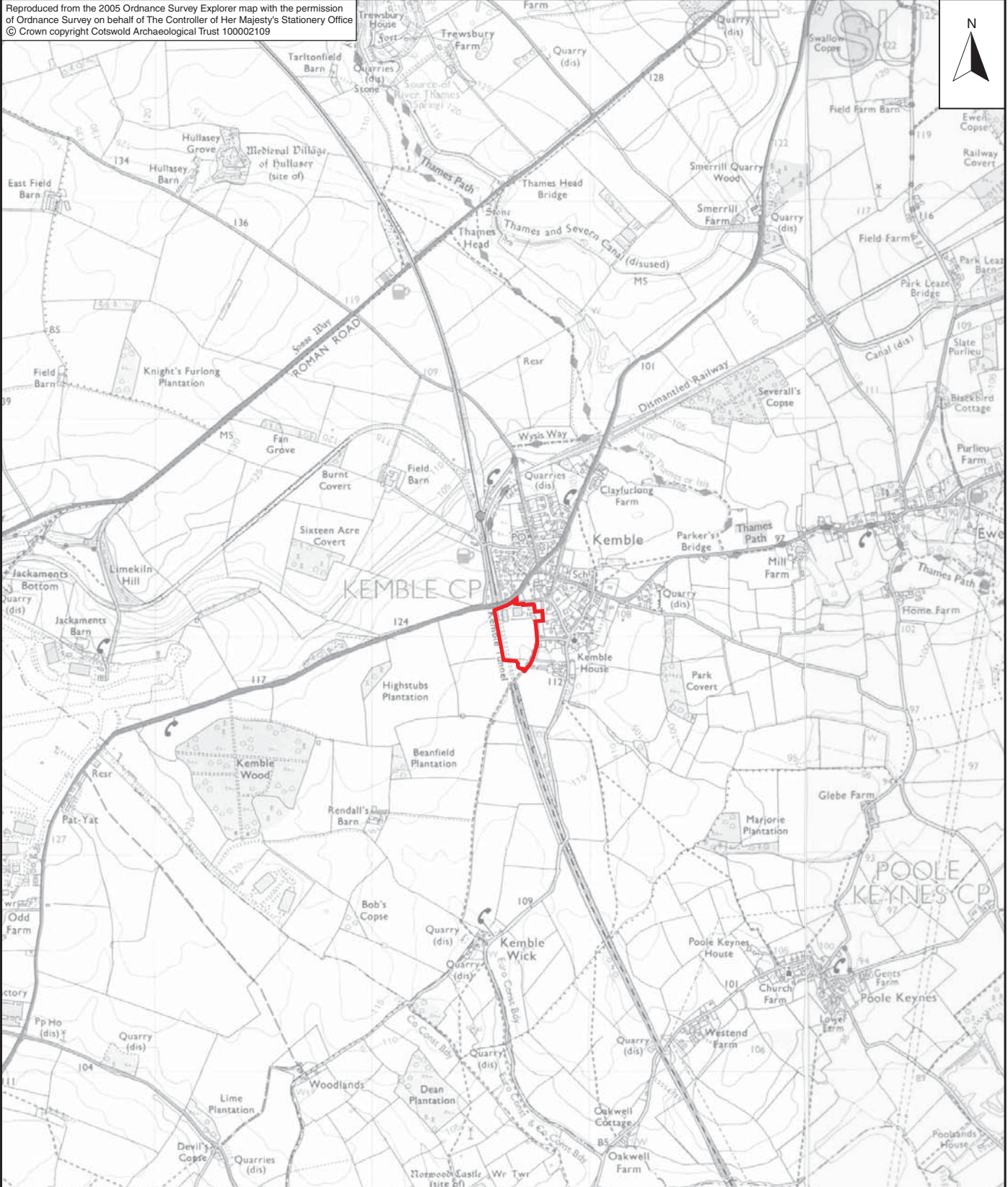
Assessment of the cremation

Cremation Burial	Total weight (g)	Total weight of >2mm fraction (g)	Total weight of >1mm fraction (g)	Total weight of >0.25mm fraction (g)
C1	191	139	31	21

## APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Top Farm, Kemble, Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2011 at Land at Top Farm, Kemble, Gloucestershire. Nine trenches were excavated.</p> <p>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. 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>	
Project dates	3-5 May 2011	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Archaeological desk-based assessment by Cotswold Archaeology report no. <b>10230</b> Geophysical survey by Pre-Construct Geophysics 2011	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land at Top Farm, Kemble, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	4.2ha	
Site co-ordinates	ST 9868 9700	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	None	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Tom Wilson	
Project Supervisor	Sian Reynish	
MONUMENT TYPE		
Cropmark visible on an aerial photograph of 2003		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
None		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Corinium Museum	Ceramics
Paper	Corinium Museum	Trench sheets, context sheets, sample sheet, drawings, photographic registers.
Digital	Corinium Museum	Digital photos and digital plan.
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011 <i>Land at Top Farm, Kemble, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>11117</b>		

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 site

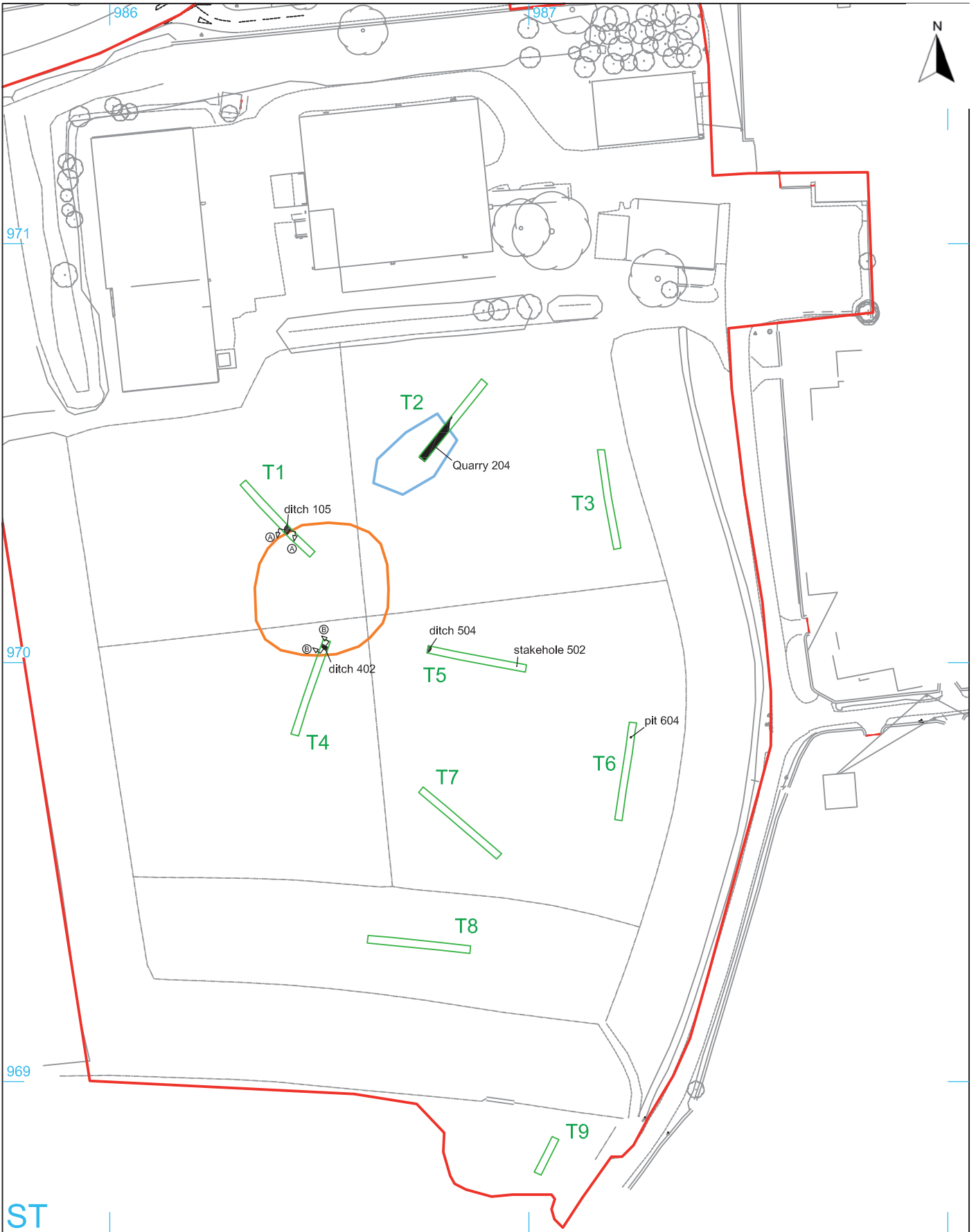
 **COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY**

PROJECT TITLE  
**Land at Top Farm, Kemble  
 Gloucestershire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Site location plan**

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P:\3389 Land at Top Farm Kemble Glos EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\3389 Top Farm Kemble Fig 2.dwg

ST

- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly
- cropmark

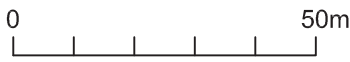
 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE  
Land at Top Farm, Kemble  
Gloucestershire

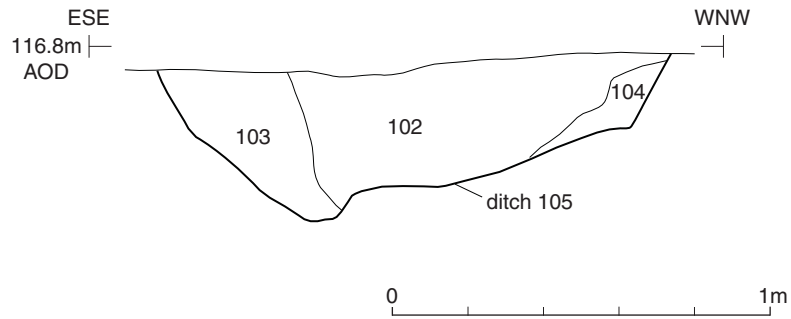
FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench location plan showing  
archaeological features**

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PJM	1:1250@A4	3389	<b>2</b>

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Section AA



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Top Farm, Kemble  
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

**Ditch 105: section and photograph**

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PJM

SCALE

1:20@A4

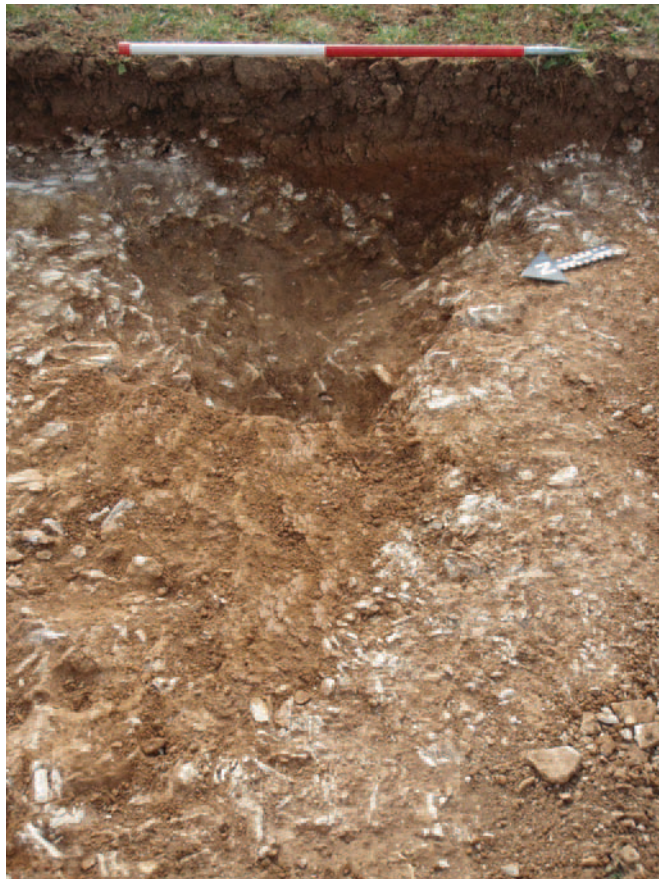
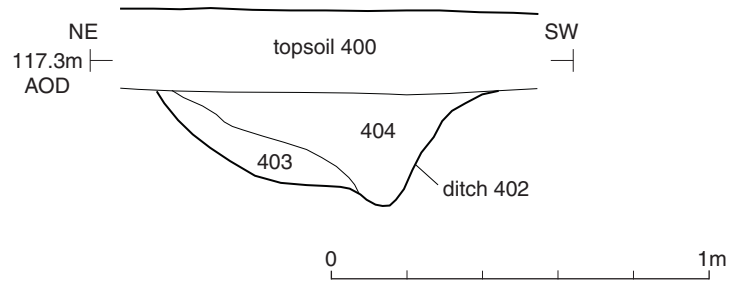
PROJECT NO.

3389

FIGURE NO.

**3**

*Section BB*



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Top Farm, Kemble  
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

**Ditch 402: section and photograph**

DRAWN BY

PJM

SCALE

1:20@A4

PROJECT NO.

3389

FIGURE NO.

**4**