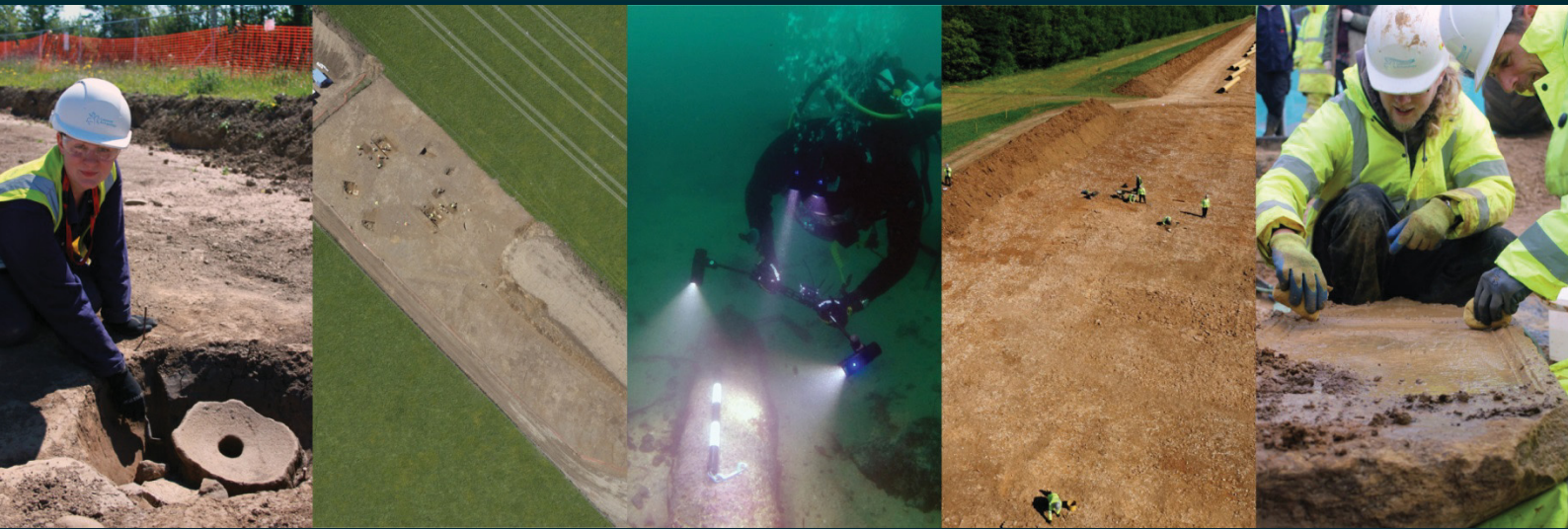


# Land North of Knight's Furlong Plantation Tarlton Gloucestershire



for  
Cirencester Park Farms  
Ltd

CA Project: 5659  
CA Report: 15865

January 2016



# Land North of Knight's Furlong Plantation Tarlton Gloucestershire

## Archaeological Watching Brief

CA Project: 5659  
CA Report: 15865



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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land North of Knight's Furlong Plantation
<b>Location:</b>	Tarlton, Gloucestershire
<b>NGR:</b>	ST 9691 9837
<b>Type:</b>	Watching Brief
<b>Date:</b>	12-19 November 2015
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	Cotswold District Council 15/00861/FUL, condition 3
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Corinium Museum
<b>Site Code:</b>	SLU 15

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of a slurry lagoon on land north of Knight's Furlong Plantation, Tarlton, Gloucestershire.

Two foci of archaeological features, predominantly pits, were identified at the northern and southern extent of the development area. Two pits in the southern group contained early prehistoric pottery and worked flint. It remains unproven, if probable, whether the remaining undated features are broadly contemporary.

Three large, undated quarry scoops and a series of tree-throws were also identified.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for Cirencester Park Farms Ltd on land north of Knight's Furlong Plantation, Tarlton, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: ST 9691 9837; Fig. 1). The watching brief was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to planning consent for the construction of a slurry lagoon (Cotswold District Council (CDC); planning reference 15/00861/FUL, condition 3).
- 1.2 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015a) that was approved by CDC acting on the advice of Charles Parry, Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council (GCC), the archaeological advisor to CDC. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014), and the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). It was monitored by Charles Parry.

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The development area is approximately 0.7ha in extent and comprises part of an agricultural field, currently under an arable regime. It lies approximately 1.4km south-east of the village of Tarlton and is bound to the north, east and west by further agricultural land and to the south by Knight's Furlong Plantation. The site lies at approximately 139m AOD and is relatively flat.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Forest Marble Formation Limestone of the Jurassic era (BGS 2015). No superficial geological deposits are recorded within the site (ibid.). The watching brief revealed limestone brash that was overlain by a natural silty clay in the east of the site (see Fig. 2).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 There are no prehistoric remains recorded within the site, but evidence of prehistoric activity, principally associated with Scheduled bowl barrows, lies to the south-west of the site. A section of the Fosse Way, a major Roman road, passes 500m south-east of the site. This section of the Fosse Way connected the large temple complex at

Bath (Aquae Sulis) and the civitas capital at Cirencester (Corinium Dubonorum), which lies approximately 6km to the north-east of the site. The Roman road subsequently formed the county boundary between Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. Further Roman activity in the area is attested at Hayley Woods and within Kemble village, approximately 2km to the north-west and the south-east respectively.

- 2.2 The proposed development area lies 750m south-west of the Scheduled Monument; Hullasey Grove Medieval Village Site (National Monument 1003359). The village is mentioned as a manor in Domesday (1086). Remains of a chapel with 14th-century pottery were found in the cattle yard of Hullasey Barn. The medieval settlement appears to have been laid out along a north-south aligned trackway that, along with another trackway running to the east, may be associated with earlier Roman settlement. Thirty medieval house sites, some of long house type, and five possible stone houses were recorded during excavations in 1907.
- 2.3 The current site, and the adjacent Knight's Furlong Planation, has remained unchanged since the compilation of the 1880 Ordnance Survey (OS) First Edition map.
- 2.4 A preceding geophysical survey identified two positive linear anomalies and discrete responses to the east, and outwith, the proposed development area. Both anomalies appear to relate to possible ditch-like and pit-like features, although their origin is uncertain. Several other discrete positive responses were located within and also beyond the development area that may relate to pit-like features with a natural or anthropogenic origin. Evidence for agricultural activity, and also for a zone of naturally formed pit-like responses, was also identified (AS 2015).
- 2.5 An archaeological evaluation undertaken prior to determination of the planning consent identified a circular pit which correlated with the location of a geophysical anomaly. The date and function of the pit remained undetermined (CA 2015b).

### **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:

- to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks;
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

#### **4. METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2015a). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks comprising of the removal of modern ploughsoil and the underlying subsoil to expose the natural substrate throughout (Fig. 2).
- 4.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and two features considered to have potential for characterising the earlier phases of activity were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. All recovered artefacts were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the watching brief 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 D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

#### **5. RESULTS (FIGS 2 -5)**

- 5.1 The natural geological substrate consisting of limestone brash, 10005, overlain in the eastern extent of the site by natural silty clay 10004, was revealed at an average



depth of 0.5m below the present ground level (bpgl). These deposits were sealed by subsoil, 10002, averaging 0.25m in thickness that was in turn overlain by 0.35m of modern ploughsoil, 10001. All archaeological features were sealed by subsoil 10002 and cut the natural substrate.

- 5.2 In general there was a poor correlation between the preceding geophysical results and the identified archaeological features. In addition there were numerous tree-throw disturbances observed throughout the site.
- 5.3 Two concentrations of archaeological features were revealed during the current work: one adjacent to the northern extent of the site and a second at the southern limit. For ease these two areas are described separately below.

#### ***Northern focus (Fig. 2)***

- 5.4 North-east/south-west orientated ditch or linear pit, 10023, was revealed in the north-eastern corner of the site. Its single silt clay fill, 10022, remained undated but was cut by pit 10009 at its southern extent. Pit 10009 was broadly sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained single undated fill 10008. To the east of ditch/pit 10023 was a further undated pit, 10021.
- 5.6 To the south and west of these features were three small, shallow, undated pits (pits 10017, 10019 and 10011). The later was rectangular in plan and containing heat affected limestone.
- 5.7 In addition to the above, four large features that were irregular in plan (10015, 10025, 10026 and 10029) were revealed. Feature 10015 was excavated revealing irregular sides and a base, suggesting that these features represent tree-throw pits. Approximately 20m to the west a further tree-throw, 10013, was revealed.

#### ***Southern focus (Figs. 2 - 5)***

- 5.8 Fourteen pits, two probable quarries and a number of tree-throws were identified in the southern area (see Fig. 3 for locations and extent).
- 5.9 Three vertically sided, sub-circular pits, 10063, 10065 and 10067, of broadly similar size were identified in the centre of this southern focus (Fig. 3). Pit 10063 was 0.58m in diameter, 0.31m deep and contained three fills, 10062, 10068 and 10069 (Fig. 4; section AA). Fills 10062 and 10068 comprised charcoal stained silts that were



interleaved with grey-red brown silty clay fill 10069. A flint flake was recovered from primary fill 10062. In addition, over 50 very small fragments of Grog-tempered pottery, broadly dated to the prehistoric period, and two flint chips were recovered from upper fill 10068 during processing of an environmental sample (sample 5). The recovered carbonised plant remains and animal bone from this sample were indicative of dumps of burnt and other domestic waste from the early prehistoric period.

- 5.9 Pit 10065 was 0.62m in diameter, 0.31m deep and contained two undated fills 10064 and 10070 (Fig 4, section BB). An environmental sample (sample 4) retrieved from fill 10064 produced a carbonised plant assemblage comparable to that recovered from fill 10068 within pit 10063. The third pit, 10067, was oval in plan measuring 1m in length, 0.72m in width and 0.23m in depth. It contained a single clay silt fill, 10066, from which one small sherd of possible Late Neolithic Grooved ware style pottery was retrieved.
- 5.10 All of the remaining pits were undated, although pit 10061 did contain heat affected limestone and pit 10055 a charcoal rich fill, 10052 (Fig. 4, section CC).
- 5.11 Three undated probable quarry pits, 10033, 10051 and 10074 were identified. Broadly circular pit 10074 was 3.2m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.72m. The upper, excavated fills (10068, 10069, 10070, 10071, 10072 and 10073) comprised a succession of red-brown silt clays with varying amounts of limestone brash (Fig. 5, photograph). Quarry 10033 was located at the interface of the natural clays and limestone. It was an irregular rectangle in plan with vertical sides and was 3.6m long, 2.55m wide and at least 0.25m deep. It contained a succession of dumped fills comprising soils and limestone. Immediately to the south of the quarry were two irregular patches of charcoal and reddened natural clay, 10057 and 10059 interpreted as burnt tree-throws.

## 6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from two deposits and also retrieved from a further two deposits (both it fills) during bulk soil sampling. The recovered material dates to the prehistoric period. Quantities of the recorded artefact types are given in

Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric.

### **Pottery: Prehistoric**

- 6.2 Bulk soil sampling of fill 10068 within pit 10063 produced 56 undecorated scraps of pottery (18g) in a grog-tempered fabric. Only broad prehistoric dating is possible for this group due to heavy fragmentation. A small bodysherd (1g) was recorded in fill 10066 of pit 10067. Its condition is moderate and the exterior features deeply incised with cross-hatched decoration. This sherd is tentatively identified as belonging to the Late Neolithic Grooved ware style, which dates within the 2900–2100 Cal BC range in southern Britain.

### **Lithics**

- 6.3 The lithics assemblage comprises six flakes (four of which are broken) and eight chips (debitage measuring <10mm) recovered from four pit fills. None can be dated more closely than to the prehistoric period.

## **7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

### **Animal Bone**

- 7.1 A total of 110 fragments (69.5g) of animal bone were recovered via hand excavation and bulk soil sampling from deposits 10064, 10066, the fills of pit 10067, 10068 and 10070 respectively. The bone was very poorly preserved, displaying surface erosion due to exposure to the elements as well as historical and modern damage. When combined, these factors have resulted in almost the entire assemblage being unidentifiable, certainly no fragments identifiable to species were recovered in association with datable artefacts. The only identifiable bones were an astragalus (a bone of the ankle) from a cow (*Bos taurus*), recovered from fill 10064 and a fragmented pig molar from fill 10068. Of note among the unidentifiable material are 46 (1g) fragments recovered from fill 10064 via bulk soil sample 4. This bone displays the calcined nature and bright white colouration associated with prolonged heating (Lyman, 1994).

### **Plant Macrofossils**

- 7.3 Two samples (samples 4 and 5) totalling 27 litres of soil, were recovered from two pits with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and

material for radiocarbon dating. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

### ***Prehistoric***

- 7.4 Sample 4 was recovered from fill 10064 within pit 10065 with sample 5 being from fill 10068 within pit 10063. Both pits contained similar plant macrofossil assemblages consisting of moderate quantities of hazelnut shells, alongside a fragment of fruit flesh in pit 10065 and a leaf bud in pit 10063. Charcoal was low in quantity but diverse with small quantities of oak, hazel, maple, elm and hawthorn/rowan/crab apple present. Charred hazelnut shells and fruit flesh are relatively common finds within prehistoric pits and support an earlier prehistoric date for these two features. The mixture of charred plant remains, charcoal, flint and animal bone is indicative of dumps of burnt and other domestic waste.

## **8. DISCUSSION**

- 8.1 There was a poor correlation between the geophysical anomalies noted during the preceding survey and the identified archaeological features (AS 2015). However, the watching brief confirmed the findings of the evaluation (CA 2015b) that indicated despite the archaeological potential of the area (see archaeological background above) there was limited archaeological potential within the area of the site.

### ***Early Prehistoric***

- 8.2 The small, charcoal rich pits (10031, 10055, 10063, 10065 and 10067) revealed within the southern extent of the site most probably date to early prehistoric period given the small fragments of pottery retrieved from fills 10066 and 10068 within pits 10067 and 10063 respectively. The original function of the pits remains undetermined, although the palaeoenvironmental evidence perhaps suggests that once redundant they were the depository for domestic waste suggesting nearby settlement activity.

### ***Undated features***

- 8.3 The remaining features identified during both the current works and the preceding evaluation trenching remained undated, although the possible association of at least some of these features, particularly the remaining pits in the southern extent of the



site, with the Early prehistoric activity can not be overlooked. Exceptions to this possibility include probable quarry pits 10033, 10051 and 10074.

- 8.4 A number of tree-throws were identified throughout the site. It remains undetermined whether this evidence is indicative of a single phase of tree clearance or the *ad hoc* removal of individual trees.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Peter Busby, assisted by Jess Stevens and Michael Joyce. The report was written by Peter Busby. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville, Andy Clarke and Sarah Cobain respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled by Peter Busby, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

## 10. REFERENCES

AS (Archaeological Surveys Ltd) 2015 *Land north of Knight's Furlong Plantation, Tarlton, Gloucestershire: Magnetometer Survey Report*

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2015 *Geology of Britain Viewer* [http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology\\_viewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html) Accessed 3 December 2015

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015a *Land North of Knight's Furlong Plantation, Tarlton, Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015b *Land North of Knight's Furlong Plantation, Tarlton, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation*. CA Typescript report **15315**

Lyman, R.L. 1994 *Vertebrate Taphonomy* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press



## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
10	10001	Layer		Plough soil	Brown silt clay	90	65	0.35	
10	10002	Layer		Subsoil	Orange brown silt clay with limestone brash	90	65	0.34	
10	10003	VOID		VOID	VOID				
10	10004	Layer		Natural	Light yellow/yellow brown clay with 15% limestone brash	90	65	>0.4	
10	10005	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash	53	42	>0.5	
10	10006	Fill		Treethrow fill	Dark brown silt clay	2.5	0.64	0.16	
10	10007	Cut		Treethrow	NW-SE Curvy-linear in plan with moderate irregular sloped sides	2.5	0.64	0.16	
10	10008	Fill	10009	Pit fill	Brown grey silt with 1% charcoal flecks and 1% limestone brash	2.64	1.81	0.19	
10	10009	Cut		Pit	Circular/sub-circular in plan with concave sides and concave base.	2.64	1.81	0.19	
10	10010	Fill	10011	Pit fill	Light red brown silt clay with 15% burnt limestone brash and 1% charcoal flecks	0.73	0.47	0.04	
10	10011	Cut		Pit	Rectangular in plan with rounded corners; shallow sides with a flat base	0.73	0.47	0.04	
10	10012	Fill	10013	Burnt tree bole fill	Mix of dark grey brown clay and patches of red brown clay with 15% charcoal flecks	0.8	0.7	0.1	
10	10013	Cut		Burnt tree bole	Irregular in plan with irregular and uneven sides and base	0.8	0.7	0.1	
10	10014	Fill	10015	Treethrow fill	Dark brown grey silt clay with 5% charcoal and 1% limestone brash	1.64	0.92	0.18	
10	10015	Cut		Treethrow	Sub-circular in plan with uneven concave sides and an uneven concave base	1.64	0.92	0.18	
10	10016	Fill	10017	Pit fill	Red brown clay with dark grey patches, 1% small limestone brash	0.64	0.5	0.16	
10	10017	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan with uneven concave sides and a slightly concave even base	0.64	0.5	0.16	
10	10018	Fill	10019	Pit fill	Light yellow grey silt clay with 1% charcoal flecks	-	0.31	0.16	
10	10019	Cut		Pit	Circular with steep concave sides and concave base	-	0.31	0.16	
10	10020	Fill	10021	Pit fill	Light orange grey silt clay	>2.2	>0.72	-	
10	10021	Cut		Pit	Slightly irregular in plan, not excavated	>2.2	>0.72	-	
10	10022	Fill	10023	Ditch fill	Mixed light and mid orange grey silt clay, not excavated	>2.9	1.72	-	
10	10023	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW orientated irregular linear in plan, not excavated	>2.9	1.72	-	
10	10024	Fill	10024	Treethrow fill	Light grey brown silt clay, not excavated	2	>0.8	-	
10	10025	Cut		Treethrow	Irregular in plan, not excavated	2	>0.8	-	
10	10026	Fill	10027	Treethrow fill	Mottled grey brown silt clay, not excavated	>2.8	>2.3	-	
10	10027	Cut		Treethrow	Irregular in plan, not excavated	>2.8	>2.3	-	
10	10028	Fill	10029	Treethrow fill	Orange grey silt clay	5.2	3.3	-	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
10	10029	Cut		Treethrow	Irregular in plan, not excavated	5.2	3.3	-	
10	10030	Fill	10031	Pit fill	Dark grey brown silt clay with 10% charcoal flecks	0.37	0.26	0.09	
10	10031	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base	0.37	0.26	0.09	
10	10032	Fill	10033	Quarry fill	Thick bands of very dark brown, yellow brown and light brown silt clay with 75% limestone brash in the light brown soil	3.6	2.55	>0.25	
10	10033	Cut		Quarry	An irregular rectangle in plan with vertical sides. Base not seen	3.6	2.55	>0.25	
10	10034	Fill	10035	Pit fill	Slightly red brown silt clay	0.71	0.57	0.12	
10	10035	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan with steep sides and flat base	0.71	0.57	0.12	
10	10036	Fill	10037	Pit fill	Slightly red brown silt clay	0.52	0.37	0.09	
10	10037	Cut		Pit	Sub-rectangular in plan with moderately sloping sides and pointed base	0.52	0.37	0.09	
10	10038	VOID		VOID	VOID	-	-	-	
10	10039	Fill	10040	Pit fill	Brown grey silt clay with 5% limestone brash		1.04	0.2	
10	10040	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and rounded base		1.04	0.2	
10	10041	Fill	10042	Pit fill	Yellow grey silt clay with 15% limestone brash	0.84	0.45	0.09	
10	10042	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and irregular base	0.84	0.45	0.09	
10	10043	Fill	10044	Pit fill	Orange grey silt clay with 10% limestone brash and 1% charcoal flecks	1.72	1.27	0.16	
10	10044	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a rounded base	1.72	1.27	0.16	
10	10045	Fill	10047	Upper pit fill	Brown grey silt clay	1.02	0.8	0.31	
10	10046	Fill	10047	Lower pit fill	Light blue grey clay	>0.8	0.8	0.06	
10	10047	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and slightly rounded base	1.02	0.8	0.36	
10	10048	Fill	10049	Pit fill	Brown grey silt clay with 5% limestone brash, not excavated	2.21	>0.89	-	
10	10049	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan not excavated	2.21	>0.89	-	
10	10050	Fill	10051	Pit fill	Brown grey silt clay with 5% limestone brash, not excavated	4.8	>3.2	-	
10	10051	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan not excavated	4.8	>3.2	-	
10	10052	Fill	10055	Upper pit fill	Dark grey silt clay with 10% charcoal flecks	0.4	0.32	0.1	
10	10053	Fill	10055	Second pit fill	Yellow brown silt clay	0.54	0.38	0.14	
10	10054	Fill	10055	First pit fill	Light brown silt clay	0.57	0.44	0.1	
10	10055	Cut		Pit	Sub-triangular in plan with irregular vertical sides and uneven base	0.57	0.44	0.27	
10	10056	Fill	10057	Burnt tree bole fill	Brown grey/red brown silt clay with 15% charcoal flecks	1.26	0.93	-	
10	10057	Cut		Burnt tree bole	Irregular in plan not excavated	1.26	0.93	-	
10	10058	Fill	10059	Burnt tree bole fill	Brown grey/red brown silt clay with 15% charcoal flecks	0.68	0.39	-	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
10	10059	Cut		Burnt tree bole	Irregular in plan not excavated	0.68	0.39	-	
10	10060	Fill	10061	Pit fill	Red brown silt clay with 5% charcoal flecks and limestone brash	-	0.59	0.13	
10	10061	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and an uneven base	-	0.59	0.13	
10	10062	Fill	10063	Pit fill	Black clay silt with 25% charcoal flecks	-	0.58	0.12	
10	10063	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and slightly sloping base to a slight point	-	0.58	0.31	
10	10064	Fill	10065	Pit fill	Grey black brown clay silt with 10% charcoal flecks	0.59	0.53	0.31	
10	10065	Cut		Pit fill	Sub-circular in plan with initially vertical sides that gradually become a rounded base	-	0.62	0.31	
10	10066	Fill	10067	Pit fill	Mixed grey black brown/dark brown clay silt with 15% charcoal flecks and <1% burnt bone fragments	0.98	0.72	0.23	Early prehistoric
10	10067	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular with vertical sides and flat base	0.98	0.72	0.23	
10	10068	Fill	10063	Pit fill	Black silt with 75% charcoal flecks	0.52	0.49	0.18	Prehistoric
10	10069	Fill	10063	Pit fill	Grey red brown silt clay with 1% charcoal flecks	0.58	0.36	0.21	
10	10070	Fill	10065	Pit fill	Red brown silt clay	0.62	0.08	0.24	
10	10071	Fill	10074	Pit fill	Grey orange brown silt clay with 20% limestone brash	-	3.2	0.46	
10	10072	Fill	10074	Pit fill	Red brown silt clay with 10% limestone brash	1.35	1.35	0.2	
10	10073	Fill	10074	Pit fill	Light orange grey clay	0.45	0.45	>0.07	
10	10074	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan with steep sides, base not seen	-	3.2	>0.72	



**APPENDIX B: THE FINDS**

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
10062	Worked flint	Flake		1	3	-
10064 <4>	Worked flint	Flakes, chips		6	5	-
10066	Early prehistoric pottery	Grooved ware?	GRO	1	1	Early prehistoric
	Worked flint	Flake		2	12	
	Wood			1	2	
10068 <5>	Prehistoric pottery	Grog-tempered fabric	GT	56	18	Prehistoric
<5>	Worked flint	Chips		5	<1	
<5>	Burnt flint			1	<1	

## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

**Table 1:** Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	SUS	Ind	un-id SS	Total	Weight (g)
<b>Early Prehistoric</b>							
	10066			13		13	25
<b>Undated</b>							
	10064	1		4	58	63	10
	10068		1	1	4	6	4.5
	10070			28		28	30
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>110</b>	
<b>Weight</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>69.5</b>	

BOS = cattle; SUS = pig; Ind = indeterminate; un-id SS = unidentifiable fragments from bulk soil samples

**Table 2:** Plant macrofossil identifications

<b>Context number</b>				10064	10068
<b>Feature number</b>				10065	10063
<b>Sample number (SS)</b>				4	5
<b>Flot volume (ml)</b>				9	21.5
<b>Sample volume processed (l)</b>				18	9
<b>Soil remaining (l)</b>				0	0
<b>Period</b>				EPRE	EPRE
<b>Plant macrofossil preservation</b>				Good	Good
<b>Habitat Code</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Common Name</b>		
HSW	Betulaceae	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazelnut shells	++++	+++
HSW			? fruit flesh	+	
HSW			Leaf bud		+
<b>Total</b>				62	0

Table 3: Charcoal identifications

<b>Context number</b>			10064	10068
<b>Feature number</b>			10065	10063
<b>Sample number (SS)</b>			4	5
<b>Flot volume (ml)</b>			9	21.5
<b>Sample volume processed (l)</b>			18	9
<b>Soil remaining (l)</b>			0	0
<b>Period</b>			EPRE	EPRE
<b>Charcoal quantity &gt;2mm</b>			+++	+++
<b>Charcoal preservation</b>			Good	Good
<b>Family</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Common Name</b>		
Aceraceae	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Field maple	2	
Betulaceae	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel	4	2
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak	2	7
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq./ <i>Sorbus</i> L./ <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/ Crab apple	1	1
Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> Huds.	Elm	1	
<b>Total</b>			10	10

## Key

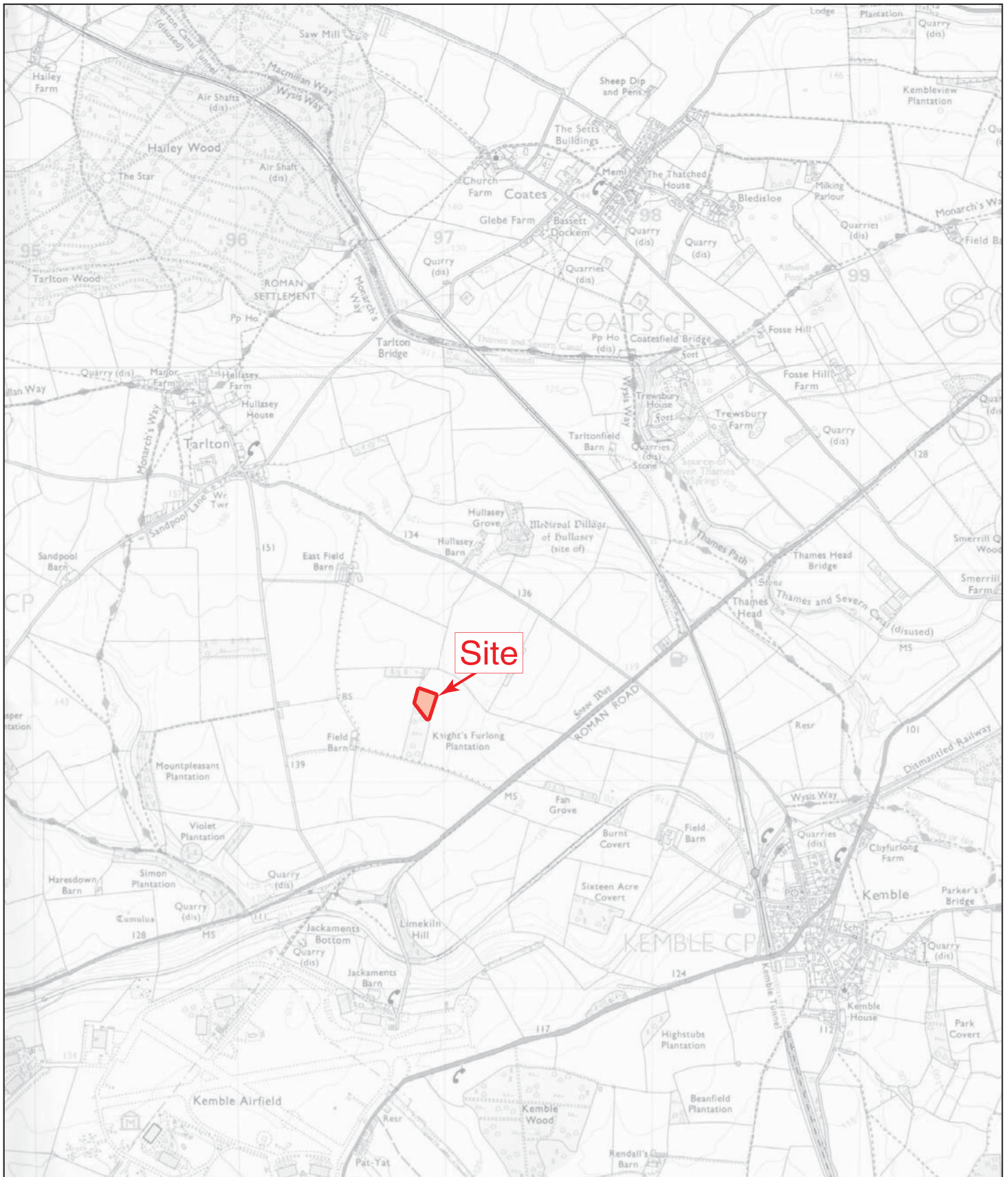
HSW = hedgerow/woodland/scrub specie

+ = 1–4 items; ++ = 5–20 items; +++ = 21–40 items; ++++ = 40–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items; ++++++ = &gt;500 items

EPRE = Earlier Prehistoric

## APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Land North of Knight's Furlong Plantation	
Short description	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of a slurry lagoon on land north of Knight's Furlong Plantation, Tarlton, Gloucestershire.</p> <p>Two foci of archaeological features, predominantly pits, were identified at the northern and southern extent of the development area. Two pits in the southern group contained early prehistoric pottery and worked flint. It remains unproven, if probable, whether the remaining undated features are broadly contemporary.</p> <p>Three large, undated quarry scoops and a series of tree-throws were also identified.</p>	
Project dates	12-19 November 2015	
Project type	Archaeological watching brief	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	<p>Geophysical survey: Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2015 <i>Land north of Knight's Furlong Plantation, Tarlton, Gloucestershire: Magnetometer Survey Report</i></p> <p>Archaeological field evaluation: Cotswold Archaeology 2015 <i>Land North of Knight's Furlong Plantation, Tarlton, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA Typescript report <b>15315</b></p>	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Tarlton, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	0.7ha	
Site co-ordinates	ST 9691 9837	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	None	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Peter Busby	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
None		
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
None		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Corinium Museum	Ceramics, animal bone
Paper	Corinium Museum	Context and trench sheets, drawings
Digital	Corinium Museum	Digital photos and drawings
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 Land North of Knight's Furlong Plantation, Tarlton, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Watching Brief. CA typescript report <b>15865</b>		



Site



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land North of Knight's Furlong plantation  
 Tarlton, Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

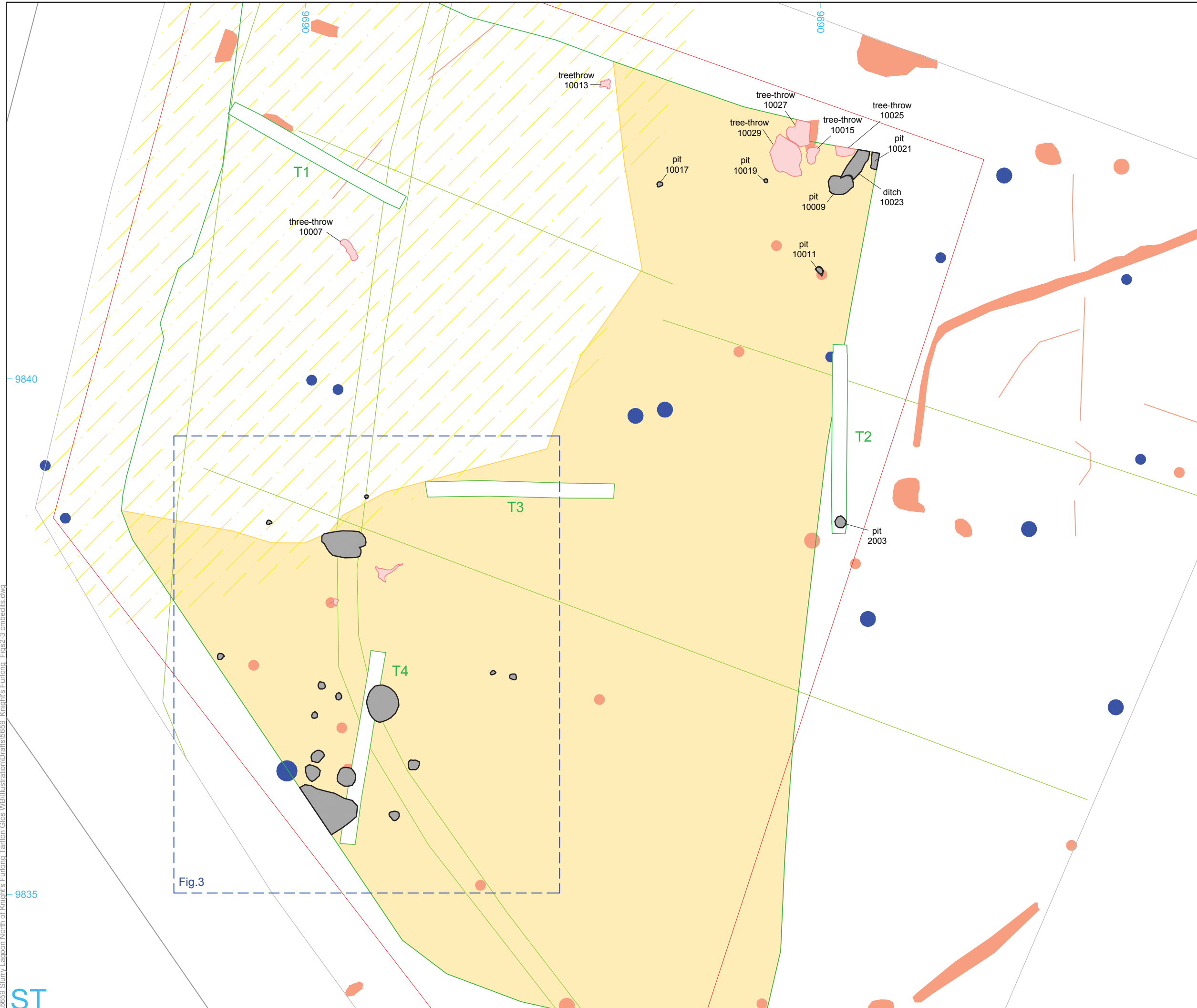
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**DRAWN BY** LJH  
**CHECKED BY** DJB  
**APPROVED BY** CB  
**PROJECT NO.** 5659  
**DATE** 11/01/16  
**SCALE@A4** 1:25,000

**FIGURE NO.**  
 1





- site boundary
- natural (silt clay 10004)
- natural (limestone brash 10005)
- evaluation trench (CA 2015)
- archaeological feature
- treethrow / burnt tree bowl

**Geophysical Survey Results  
(Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2015)**

- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Linear anomaly - of agricultural origin
- Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
- Variable magnetic response - of natural origin
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object



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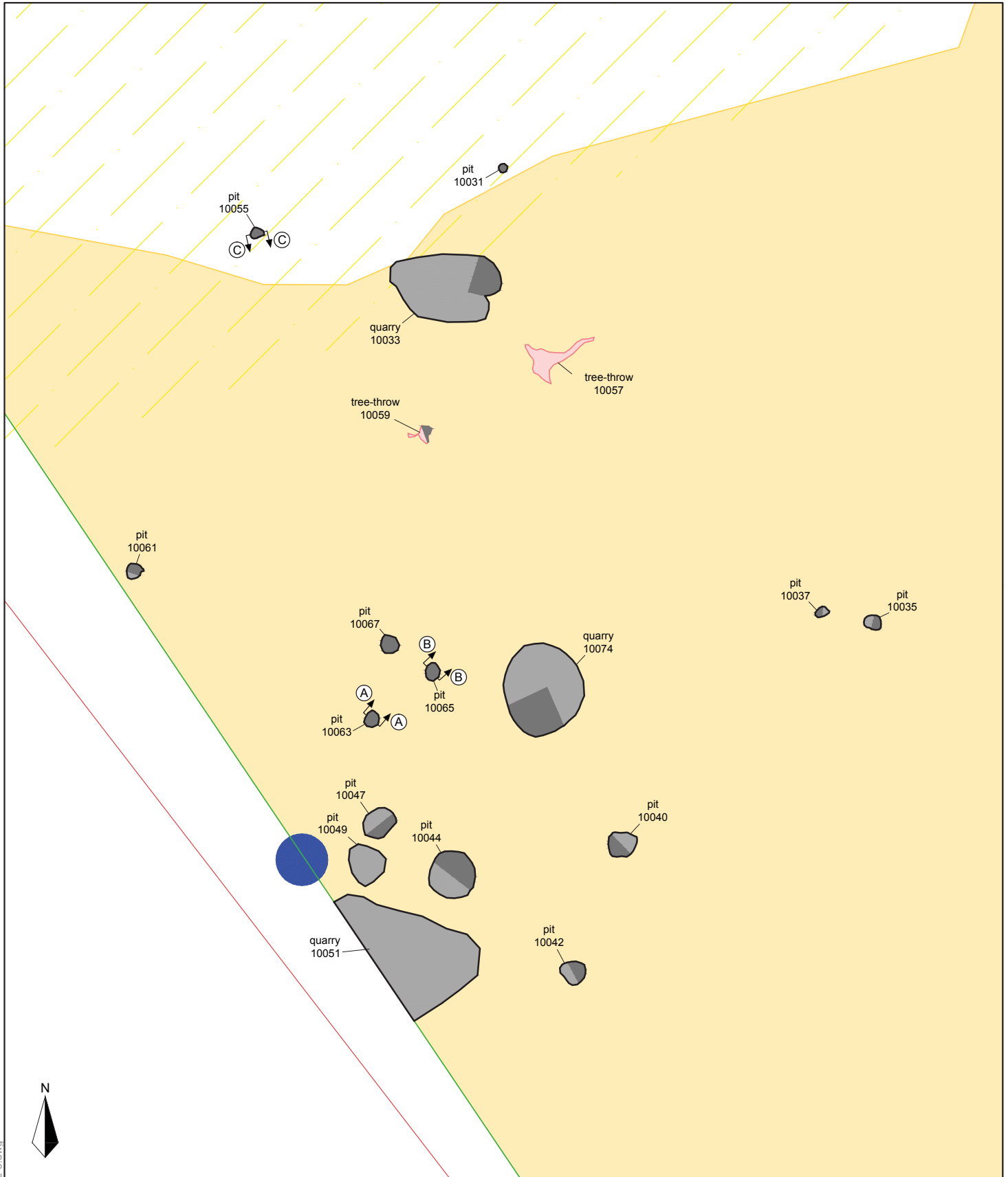
**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land North of Knight's Furlong Plantation  
Tarlton, Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
The site, showing location of observed  
groundworks, identified archaeological  
features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	5659	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	11/01/2016	2
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A3	1:350	

P:\5659 Sturry Lagoon North of Knight's Furlong, Tarlton Glos.WB\Illustration\Drafts\5659\_Knight's Furlong\_Figs2-3\_embedded.dwg

**ST**



- site boundary
- natural (silt clay 10004)
- natural (limestone brash 10005)
- excavation area
- archaeological feature
- archaeological intervention
- treethrow / burnt tree bowl
- section location

**Geophysical Survey Results  
(Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2015)**

- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Linear anomaly - of agricultural origin
- Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
- Variable magnetic response - of natural origin
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land North of Knight's Furlong Plantation  
 Tarlton, Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Plan of southern part of site showing  
 archaeological features and  
 geophysical survey results

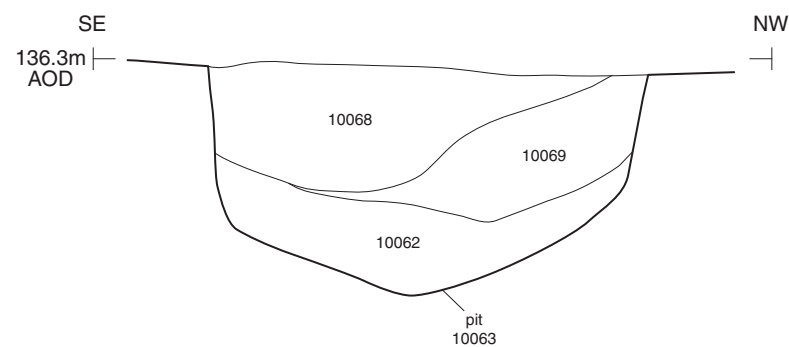
**DRAWN BY** LJH **PROJECT NO.** 5659  
**CHECKED BY** DJB **DATE** 12/01/2016  
**APPROVED BY** CMB **SCALE@A3** 1:200

**FIGURE NO.**

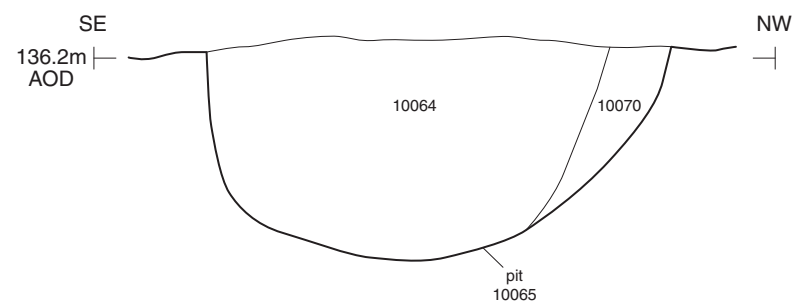
**3**



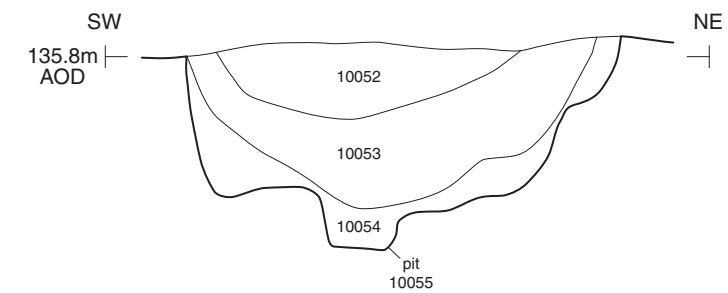
Section AA



Section BB



Section CC



Pit 10063, north-east facing section (0.3m scale)



Pit 10067, north-east facing section (0.3m scale)



Pit 10055, south-east facing section (0.3m scale)




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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land North of Knight's Furlong Plantation  
 Tarlton, Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Sections and photographs

<b>DRAWN BY</b> LJH	<b>PROJECT NO.</b> 5659	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> DJB	<b>DATE</b> 12/01/16	<b>4</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b> CB	<b>SCALE@A3</b> 1:10	





5

**5 Section through pit 10074, facing north (2m scale)**



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*PROJECT TITLE*

Land North of Knight's Furlong Plantation  
 Tarlton, Gloucestershire

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Photograph**

<i>DRAWN BY</i>	<b>LJH</b>	<i>PROJECT NO.</i>	<b>5659</b>	<i>FIGURE NO.</i>
<i>CHECKED BY</i>	<b>DJB</b>	<i>DATE</i>	<b>12/11/16</b>	<b>5</b>
<i>APPROVED BY</i>	<b>CB</b>	<i>SCALE@A4</i>	<b>n/a</b>	

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