Site K1B, Clayfurlong Farm, Kemble, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

January 2020

EDP on behalf of Bathurst Developments Ltd

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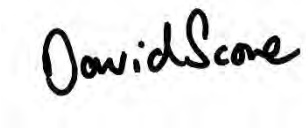
Signature:	

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Site K1B, Clayfurlong Farm, Kemble, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Bj Ware

With contributions from John Cotter, Alex Davies, Rebecca Nicholson, Richard Palmer, Cynthia Poole and Ian Scott, and illustrations by Aidan Farnan and Charles Rousseaux

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Summary

Between 30th October and 1st November 2019, Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation and metal detector survey at Site K1B, Clayfurlong View, Kemble, Gloucestershire (NGR 398892 197637). A total of five trenches were excavated which had been targeted to investigate anomalies identified by a previous geophysical survey and to target the results of the metal detector survey.

Two postholes and a small pit were recorded in one of the trenches, with no features of an archaeological origin present in the other trenches. A small assemblage of Iron Age pottery was recovered from each of the postholes. Although the features do not relate to anomalies identified by the prior geophysical survey, they are located within the same area. Therefore, even though the results of the geophysical are not directly representative of the remains found, they appear to be a good indicator of the areas of archaeological activity within the site.

The results suggest the presence of Iron Age domestic activity, including a structure within the vicinity of the proposed development area. However, truncation through ploughing is likely to have limited the significance of any further remains present.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank the Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) for commissioning this project. Thanks, are also extended to Charles Parry who monitored the work on behalf of Gloucestershire County Council .

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by John Boothroyd. The fieldwork was directed by John Carne, who was supported by Bj Ware. Survey and digitizing were carried out by John Carne and Aidan Farnan. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, prepared the archive under the management of Nicola Scott, and the processing of the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Allen.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by the Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) on behalf of Bathurst Developments Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation of the site of a proposed housing development.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by OA detailing the scope of work necessary to inform the planning process (OA 2019). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.1.3 The work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies, particularly Policy S6 and Chapter 7.7 of the Local Plan that pertains to Kemble (Cotswold District Council 2014), and in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (CIfA 2014).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site is centered on NGR 398892 197637 on the northern periphery of Kemble, Gloucestershire (Fig. 1). It is situated between properties on Clayfurlong Grove to the west and south, the A429 immediately to the east, and an open field to the north. The site is fairly level at between 107 and 108m OD.

1.2.2 The area of proposed development, measuring approximately 0.6ha in area, and is currently in arable use.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as limestone from the Great Oolite Group with superficial deposits of sand, clay and gravel alluvium along watercourses (BGS online).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in a Desk Based Assessment (DBA; LP Archaeology 2018).

1.3.2 In 2019 Headland Archaeology undertook a geophysical (magnetometer) of the site (HA 2019). It identified a cluster of broad, high magnitude anomalies of possible archaeological potential in the north-west corner of the site (Fig. 2). These were tentatively interpreted as possible pits and/or burials.

1.3.3 There is little evidence for prehistoric archaeology in this area, however, several flint finds were made during an archaeological evaluation within 100m of the site, one of which has been dated to the Early Bronze Age.

1.3.4 The Fosse Way, the Roman road running from Lincoln via Cirencester and south to Exeter, lies 1.1km from the site. Cropmarks, potentially of Romano-British date, lie about 500m northwest of the site. An archaeological evaluation carried out in 1989 in

Clayfurlong Grove, directly adjacent to the site, produced a scatter of Romano-British pottery sherds but no other evidence for any associated settlement.

1.3.5 Twenty-six Anglo-Saxon burials were uncovered during the 19th century at Clayfurlong Farmhouse immediately north of the site (Akerman 1857), while a further two inhumations were uncovered in 1986 immediately to the south-west (Wilkinson 1988).

1.3.6 The DBA concluded that there is low potential for remains of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date, and a moderate potential for Roman and early medieval remains to be present within the development area.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains,

ii. determine and confirm the character of any remains present, without compromising any deposits that may merit detailed investigation or preservation,

iii. determine or estimate the date range of any remains from artefacts or otherwise,

iv. characterize any underlying archaeological strata down to undisturbed geology without significantly impacting upon younger (overlying) deposits where possible,

v. determine the geo-archaeological and paleo-environmental potential of any archaeological deposits encountered where appropriate.

vi. recover suitable materials for scientific dating where appropriate,

vii. make available the results of the investigation to inform subsequent development designs or mitigation strategies.

viii. produce a factual report, full archive and HER data submission,

ix. disseminate the results of the investigation at a level appropriate to their importance,

x. to establish the presence or absence of prehistoric features or other evidence such as stray finds,

xi. to establish the presence or absence of Roman features or other evidence such as stray finds,

xii. to establish the presence or absence of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery on the site.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The evaluation works comprised a metal detector survey followed by the excavation of five trenches each measuring 10m by 1.6m. The trenches were laid out as shown in Figure 2 using a GPS with sub-15mm accuracy.

2.2.2 Prior to the commencement of the trial trench evaluation, the site was subjected to a metal detector survey. The survey was designed to identify metal objects that may indicate the presence of grave goods in burials.

2.2.3 A number of positive responses were recorded during the survey (Fig. 2) and the trenches repositioned from the locations proposed in the WSI to investigate them. Trenches 3 and 4 were both moved slightly to the east and re-orientated onto broadly NE-SW alignments. Trench 5 was moved to the south and changed to a NW-SE alignment. Neither Trench 1 or Trench 2 were moved as these had been positioned to investigate the results of the geophysical survey.

2.2.4 The trenches were excavated using a JCB fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was stored adjacent to, but at a

safe distance from the trench edges. The trenches and the up-cast spoil were scanned with a metal detector at regular intervals.

2.2.5 Machining continued in even spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology. The exposed surface of the trench was sufficiently clean to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains. Where archaeological deposits were exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand.

2.2.6 All excavation and recording was undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined in the WSI.

2.2.7 Upon completion of the works and in agreement with the Local Planning Archaeologist, Charles Parry , the trenches were backfilled.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the one trench that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits are tabulated in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are presented in Appendix B, and environmental data in Appendix C.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated e.g. context 105 is posthole within Trench 1, while layer 301 is subsoil within Trench 3.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology is limestone with patches of natural clay (Plates 1 and 3), which is overlain by a silty clay subsoil, which in turn is overlain by topsoil (Plates 2 and 4). Reflecting its low-lying location, subsoil accumulation in Trench 4 was found to be greater than that in Trench 1, at 0.14m compared to 0.06m.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were good, and the site remained dry. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 Metal detector survey

3.3.1 An array of positive signals were recorded during the metal detector survey, however, they were not investigated, and all material left in-situ and the results used to better target the trenches.

3.3.2 The upcast spoil and archaeological features were scanned with the metal detector but no artefacts pre-dating the post-medieval period were recovered.

3.4 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.4.1 All trenches except Trench 1 were devoid of archaeological remains. A potential feature was investigated in Trench 5 but upon excavation it was concluded that it was a geological fissure in the limestone that had been filled by natural silting.

3.5 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

3.5.1 Orientated NW-SE, Trench 1 had been positioned to enable the investigation of a series of geophysical anomalies. The trench contained two postholes and a small pit (Fig. 3). Posthole 109 was located in the centre of the trench and had a diameter of 0.5m and measured 0.35m deep with steep sides and a flattish base. The posthole contained two fills, 110 and 111. Animal bone, fired clay and a small assemblage of early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the later of the two fills (110), which was found to fill the majority of the feature.

3.5.2 Posthole 105 was located approximately 1m to the south-east of posthole 109. This posthole was slightly smaller in size, measuring 0.36m in dimeter and 0.3m deep. The posthole contained two fills, 106 and 108, with the later fill, 108, interpreted as the

remains of the postpipe. Pottery dating to the earliest Iron Age was recovered from fill 108.

3.5.3 At the southern end of the trench was a shallow pit, 103, which contained a single fill containing evidence of burning. The feature was 100% excavated but no finds were recovered, although charcoal in good condition, wheat, speedwell and goosefoot were recovered from an environmental sample taken from the fill (See Appendix C.1).

3.6 Finds summary

3.6.1 Iron Age pottery was recovered from two of the three features recorded in Trench 1. The pottery sherds come from three separate vessels including a probable All Cannings Cross vessel which dates to the earliest Iron Age (*c* 800-600/550 BC).

3.6.2 In addition to Iron Age pottery, 14 fragments of fired clay were recovered from posthole 109. The fragments all seem to be from a single object, a triangular perforated brick. Two indeterminate fragments of animal bone were also recovered, one from each posthole.

3.6.3 Other finds included a sherd of post-medieval pottery and an iron nail recovered from the subsoil in Trench 5.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The fieldwork was undertaken during dry and cloudy conditions over a period of three days. Where present, archaeological features were clear and easy to identify against the underlying natural geology. Through the relocation of trenches upon completion of the metal detector survey, the evaluation provided a targeted approached while maintaining an even distribution of the proposed development area. Therefore, the evaluation can be considered to provide a reliable assessment of the archaeological potential of the site.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The aims and objects of the evaluation are outlined in Section 2 of this report. The overarching aim was to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and, if present, a date for the remains through artefactual evidence where possible.

4.2.2 Archaeological remains were identified within a single trench, Trench 1. Of the three archaeological features identified, two postholes and one pit, dateable material was recovered from both postholes. The localised nature of the remains and the absence of any other archaeological features within the site suggests that the pit is likely to be contemporary to the postholes.

4.2.3 Another aim of the evaluation was to ground truth the results of the geophysical survey. Trenches 1 and 2 were positioned over geophysical anomalies. Trench 2 was devoid of archaeological remains and the features identified in Trench 1 do not corollate with the geophysical anomalies. However, identification of small discrete features such as those recorded in Trench 1 is difficult through geophysical survey. The absence of archaeological remains beyond the area of geophysical anomalies does suggest that although the survey may not accurately reflect the remains present, it does indicate the limit of archaeological activity within the site.

4.2.4 Given the presence of inhumations immediately to the south of the site, the metal detector survey and trial trenching were undertaken to establish if this activity continues into the site. No evidence of burials was recorded within the site.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The evaluation has identified activity of an early Iron Age date within the site. The nature of the archaeological features, postholes and pits, and the finds, including the fire clay which is likely to be the remains of a loom or thatch weight, suggest the presence of a structure within the local area. The results of the trial trenching and the geophysical survey indicate that any remains within the site are confined to the north-west corner of the proposed development area. The limited overburden and the shallow nature of the archaeological features, most notably pit 103 which only survives to a depth of 0.13m, demonstrates that the remains have been previously truncated by agricultural practices. As such, the remains should be considered as being of limited, or of local significance only.

4.3.2 The absence of human remains cannot be ruled out, although the potential can be considered to be low. Through combining the results of the geophysical survey, metal detector survey and trial trench evaluation, the areas with the highest potential to contain inhumations have been targeted and none were found to be present.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone.					**Length (m)**	10
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
103	Cut	0.78	0.13	Pit - moderate sides and concave base	-	-
104	Fill	0.78	0.13	Fill of 103 – dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent sub angular limestone and charcoal flecking	-	-
105	Cut	0.36	0.30	Posthole – near vertical sides and flat base	-	-
106	Fill	0.11	0.30	Fill of 105 – mid brownish grey silty clay with sub angular limestone.	-	-
107	Void	-	-	Void	-	-
108	Fill	0.19	0.30	Fill of 105 – mid to dark blackish brown silty clay with occasional sub angular limestone.	Pottery, animal bone	Earliest Iron Age
109	Cut	0.50	0.35	Posthole	-	-
110	Fill	0.40	0.35	Fill of 109 – dark greyish brown silty clay with sub angular limestone	Pottery, fired clay, animal bone	Earliest or Early Iron Age
111	Fill	0.11	0.14	Fill of 109 – mid grey brown silty clay with sub angular limestone	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone.					**Length (m)**	10
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.22
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 3

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone.					Length (m)	10
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone.					**Length (m)**	10
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone.					**Length (m)**	10
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
500	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	Pottery, Fe obj	Post-med
502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Prehistoric pottery

By Alex Davies

B.1.1 Two contexts produced prehistoric pottery, 108 and 110, from three vessels. There are a total of 9 sherds weighing 50g, all tempered with shell. The sherd in 108 is probably from an All Cannings Cross decorated vessel dating to the earliest Iron Age (*c* 800-600/550 cal BC). There are two vessels from 110. A slight shoulder is present on one of the vessels. This, along with the fabric, suggests an earliest or early Iron Age date (*c* 800-350 cal BC).

Context	Fabric	Sherd count	Weight (g)	Comment	Date
108	Sparse fine shell and ?chalk; sparse fine quartz sand	1	7	Decorated with incised parallel lines infilled with diagonal slashed, and edge of ?triangle infilled with incisions	Earliest Iron Age
110	Frequent coarse shell	7	41	Slight shoulder	Earliest / early Iron Age
110	Sparse fine shell	1	2		Iron Age
TOTAL		***9***	***50***		

B.2 Post-Roman Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 A single sherd of pottery weighing 5g was recovered. Given the small quantity present, this has not been separately catalogued but is fully described below. Fabric codes referred to are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014).

Description

B.2.2 Context (501) Spot-date: c 1760-1830. Description: 1 sherd (weight 5g). Rim sherd from a dish in Developed Creamware (Fabric CREA DEV). This ware was produced in Staffordshire, Leeds and Bristol. Fresh condition.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.2.3 The pottery here has little potential for further research and could be discarded, if so desired.

B.3 Metals

By Ian R Scott

B.3.1 There is a single iron nail with chisel tip from context 501. Nails with chisel tips are often found in 19th-century contexts.

Finds Register

Context 501	(1)	Nail, offset flat rectangular head and tapering square section stem ending in chisel tip. Fe. L: 81mm

B.4 Fired clay

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

B.4.1 Fired clay (FC) amounting to 14 fragments and weighing 235g was recovered from the fill (110) of posthole 109. In view of the small quantity of material, the fired clay is not separately catalogued but described fully below.

Description

B.4.2 The fragments of fired clay probably derive from a single object. All the pieces are made in the same fabric which is a very fine sandy micaceous faintly laminated clay with a scatter of red-maroon ferruginous clay pellets 0.5-5mm and rare cream limestone or shell grits 0.5-2mm. The clay is fired to red, light orange or buff where oxidised or dark grey and black when reduced. The largest fragment forms the corner of a perforated triangular brick, but not apparently of the standard shape, as the angle of the corner, which is slightly flattened suggests a narrow isosceles triangle in form, rather than the standard equilateral triangle. The two sides converge at an angle of 30°, which is half that of typical triangular bricks. It measures 73mm thick and 25mm wide at the corner widening to 41mm at the maximum surviving. In terms of height only 40mm survives. The second unusual feature is that the perforation run through the corner pieces of the triangular face rather than running from side to side.

B.4.3 The smaller broken fragments retain some areas of the exterior moulded surface, which in general is fairly regular, smooth and flat, but rounded at the corners and angles. There is also a second piece with part of a perforation and possibly also a third, though in the latter only a very small area of potential perforation survives. The perforation on the corner fragment measures 11mm in diameter and that on the fragment 10mm diameter.

B.4.4 There is clearly differential firing or burning of the object with a blackened circular patch at one end of the corner and amongst the other pieces there is a mix of oxidised and reduced surface areas.

Conclusions

B.4.5 The object clearly falls within the tradition of Iron Age triangular perforated bricks, though is clearly atypical in form. Perforations through the triangular face have occasionally been observed at sites such as at Danebury, Hampshire (Poole 1984, fig.7.48 no.7.65), but are not the standard practice. The fired clay is associated with early Iron Age pottery including sherds of All Cannings Cross tradition. This suggests the fired clay is also likely to be an early form and may be intermediate between the late Bronze Age-early Iron Age pyramidal type and the succeeding triangular form.

B.4.6 The placing of both the pottery and fired clay within a posthole may be indicative of some form of structured deposit. The deposition of potsherds on the base of postholes of circular structures is a practice recognised from a number of early Iron Age sites.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.4.7 The object has intrinsic interest and has potential for further research through re-analysis and comparison with other similar artefacts from the region and further afield. It is therefore recommended that the fired clay be retained. Should there be further excavation on the site it is recommended that fired clay is included in any published report pertaining to the site.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

C.1.1 A single 12L bulk sample was taken from the evaluation, primarily for the retrieval and assessment of Charred Plant Remains (CPR) and the recovery of bones and artefacts.

Method

C.1.2 The sample was processed in its entirety at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flot was collected in a 250µm mesh and heavy residue in a 500µm mesh and dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye and with the aid of a magnet while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

Results

C.1.3 Results of the flot assessment are presented in table below.

C.1.4 Sample 1 is from fill 104 of pit 103 which is undated. Sediment was a dark yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR 3/6) sandy silt loam with frequent angular stones. A 75ml flot was recovered. The flot is predominantly charcoal which is in good condition with some fragments providing potential for further identification. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) was recovered and all grains are damaged or fragmented. Speedwells (*Veronica* sp.) and goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) are also present in the flot. No material was recovered from the residue.

Discussion

C.1.5 On its own the sample has limited interpretive value but it does indicate a good potential for the recovery of material on site. As only grain preservation was poor this is unlikely to be indicative of general on site preservation.

Recommendations

C.1.6 In general, if further excavation is carried out it is recommended that sampling should take place, ideally from a range of features across the site. This sampling should be carried out in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (Historic England 2011).

C.1.7 The flots warrant retention until all works on the site are complete although at this stage it is not expected that further work will be required on the material.

Sample no.	Context no.	Area/Trench	Feature/Deposit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1	104	Tr.1	103		12	75	++++	++		++	+		10YR 3/6 sandy silt loam. Modern roots present.

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (100+).
Table 1: Assessment of Bulk Sample Flot.

C.2 Animal bone

Identified by Rebecca Nicholson

Context	Description
108	1 indeterminate fragment , 2g
110	1 indeterminate burnt fragment, 2g

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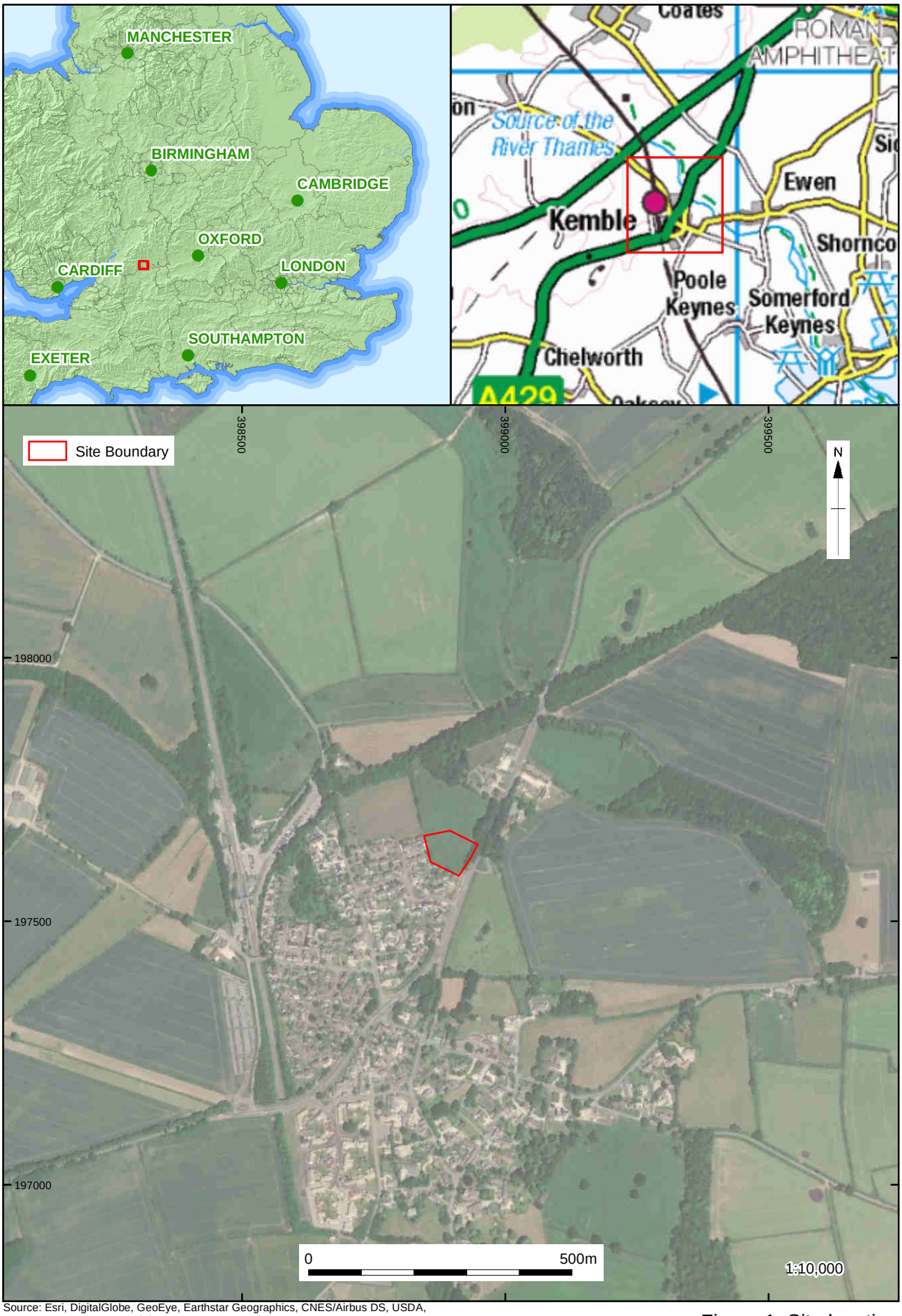
APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Site name:	Site K1B, Clayfurlong Farm, Kemble
Site code:	OAKECF19
Grid Reference	398892 197637
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	October 30th to November 1st (3 days)
Area of Site	0.6ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, and will be deposited with Corinium Museum in due course.
Summary of Results:	Between 30th October and 1st November 2019, Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation and metal detector survey at Site K1B, Clayfurlong Farm, Kemble, Gloucestershire (NGR 398892 197637). A total of five trenches were excavated which had been targeted to investigate anomalies identified by a previous geophysical survey and to target the results of the metal detector survey. Two postholes and a small pit were recorded in one of the trenches, with no features of an archaeological origin present in the other trenches. A small assemblage of Iron Age pottery was recovered from each of the postholes. Although the features do not relate to anomalies identified by the prior geophysical survey, they are located within the same area. Therefore, even though the results of the geophysical are not directly representative of the remains found, they appear to be a good indicator of the areas of archaeological activity within the site. The results suggest the presence of Iron Age domestic activity, including a structure within the vicinity of the proposed development area. However, truncation through ploughing is likely to have limited the significance of any further remains present.



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 1: Site location

X:\k\Kemble Clayfurlong Farm\010Geomatics\03 GIS Projects - OAKECF19v2\Figures\OAKECF19_Figure1.mxd*gary.jones*06/11/2019

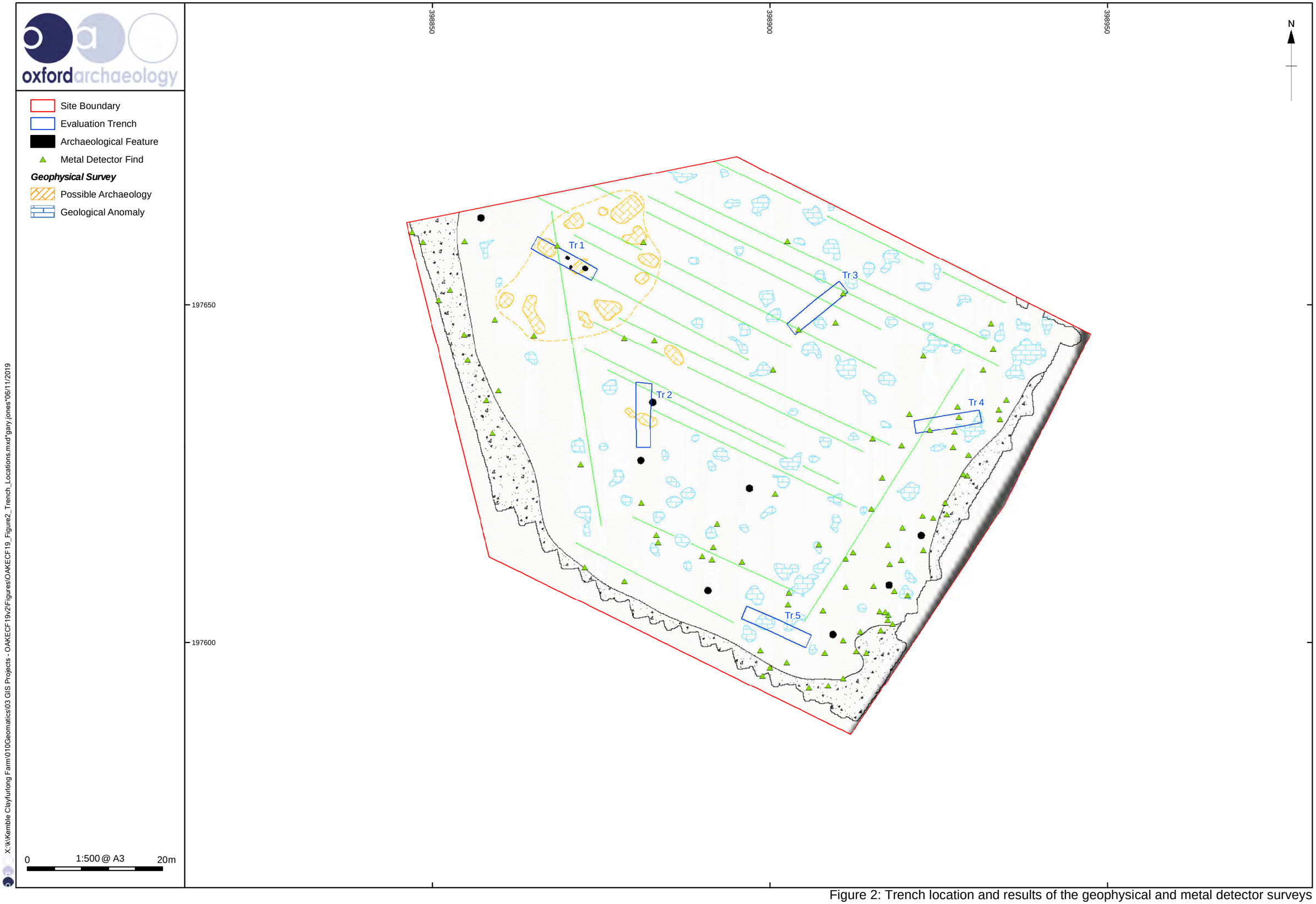
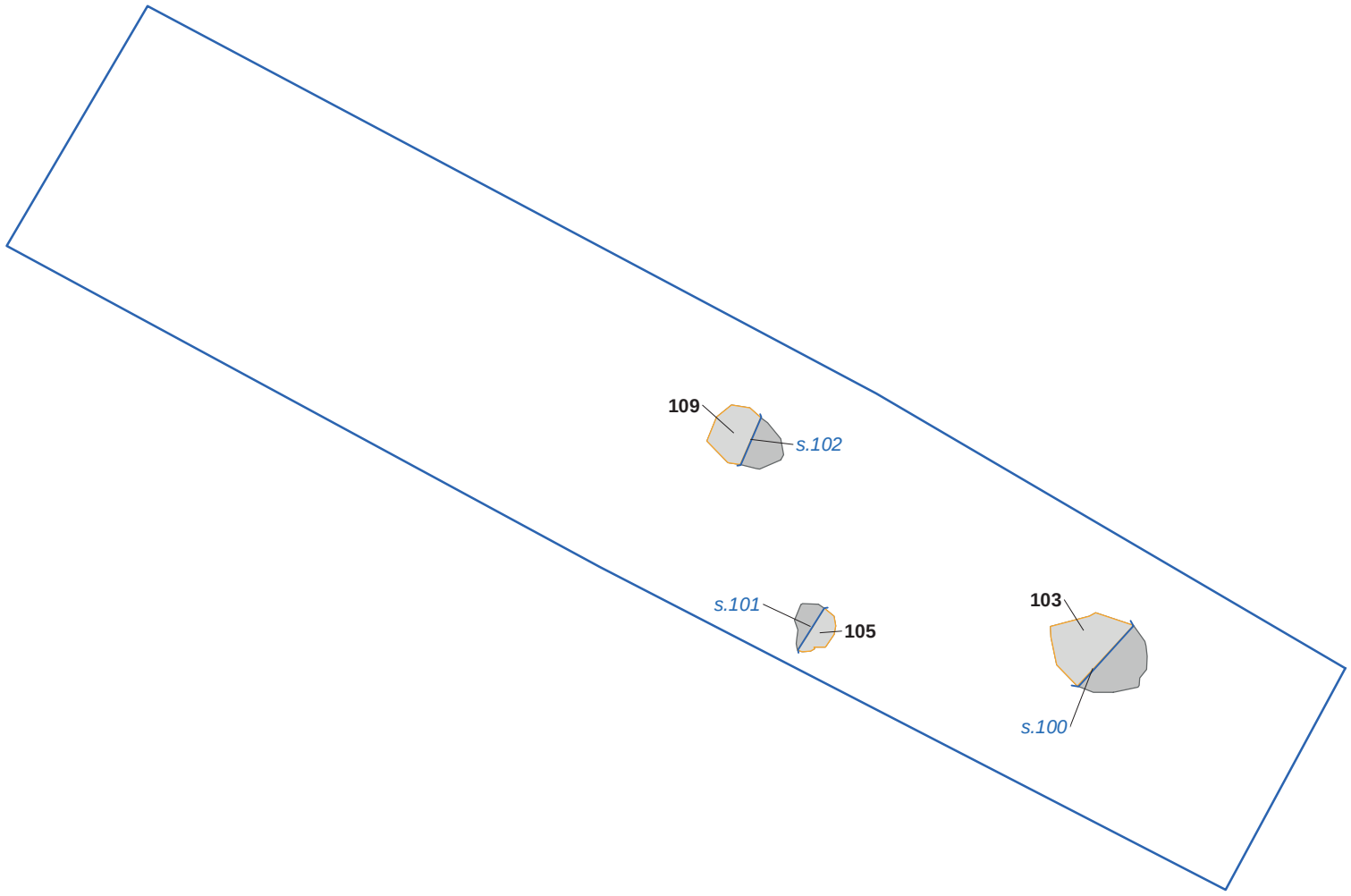
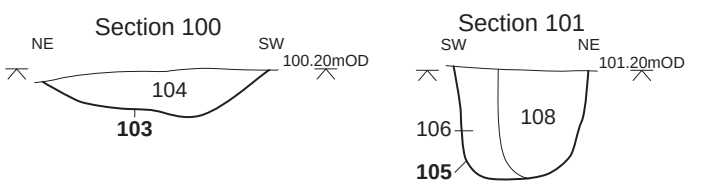
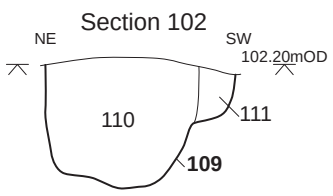


Figure 2: Trench location and results of the geophysical and metal detector surveys







0 1m

1:20

197650

Pit 103, view to south-east

Posthole 105, view to north-west

Evaluation Trench
Archaeological Feature
Archaeological Intervention
Archaeological Section

0 1m

1:50 @ A3

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Figure 3: Trench 1

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O:\K_codes\KOGCFEV1\Clayfurlong Farm*Site K1B, Clayfurlong Farm, Kemble, Gloucestershire*CAR*07.11.19

Plate 1: Trench 2, view to south

Plate 2: Trench 2, view to east

Plate 3: Trench 4, view to north-east

Plate 4: Trench 4, view to north-west

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