

**ULEY LONG BARROW  
(HETTY PEGLAR'S TUMP)  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**

*For*

**ENGLISH HERITAGE**


CA PROJECT: 3076  
CA REPORT: 10068

JUNE 2010

ULEY LONG BARROW  
(HETTY PEGLAR'S TUMP)  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

CA PROJECT: 3076  
CA REPORT: 10068

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date	17 May 2010
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date	21 May 2010
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signed	
date	9 June 2010 (revision)
issue	02

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Uley Long Barrow (Hetty Peglar's Tump)
<b>Location:</b>	Uley, Gloucestershire
<b>NGR:</b>	SO 7895 0003
<b>Type:</b>	Excavation
<b>Date:</b>	13 – 26 April 2010
<b>SMC:</b>	5381
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with English Heritage
<b>Site Code:</b>	ULB 10

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2010 at Uley Long Barrow (Hetty Peglar's Tump), Gloucestershire. One trench was excavated.

Fragmentary limestone and clay deposits encountered within the southern part of the trench appear to represent surviving Neolithic mound construction material. Structural remains associated with the south-western and western burial chambers (including orthostats and capstones) were partially revealed at the limit of excavation. In addition, an east/west-aligned cut, excavated at least to the level of these burial chambers, was noted within the northern part of the trench, correlating with the position and orientation of an extant depression in the tail of the mound. Post-medieval artefacts recovered from its loose stone and soil backfill deposits, together with residual prehistoric and Roman pottery, worked flint and human bone, suggests that this represents one of several documented 19th-century investigations of the long barrow. At least one of the chamber capstones had been removed during this activity, the western chamber capstone lying directly upon post-medieval backfill.

The Neolithic and later deposits exposed within the trench were sealed by modern topsoil, into which foundation pads for an Ordnance Survey trig point had been set.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2010 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation for English Heritage (EH) at Uley Long Barrow (Hetty Peglar's Tump), Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SO 7895 0003; Fig. 1). English Heritage propose to undertake structural repairs to the monument, which has been damaged by vandalism in recent years leading to the closure of the interior of the barrow to visitors. This damage and the subsequent closure of the monument required temporary structural components by way of timber and metal supports to be introduced into the chambers prior to their closure; these supports became visible as the work progressed during the excavation. The archaeological investigation was required to develop the detailed engineering designs to allow re-opening, including proposed consolidation of orthostat and capping stones associated with the burial chambers within the barrow.
- 1.2 Excavation of a single trench, to investigate the proposed location of the consolidation works outlined above, was approved under a Scheduled Monument (class 6) Consent (ref. no. 5381) issued on the 10 March 2010 by David Bull, EH Inspector of Ancient Monuments.
- 1.3 The excavation was carried out in accordance with an *Outline Brief for Archaeological Excavation* (EH 2010) and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2010) and approved by English Heritage. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (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* (EH 2006).
- 1.4 Notification of the start of site works was made to English Heritage (EH), prior to the commencement of the excavation so that there were opportunities to visit the monument and check on the quality and progress of the work. Site visits were made by Ian Ashby, EH Project Manager, Heather Sebire, EH Property Curator, David Bull, EH Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Niall Morrissey EH Technical Manager, and Arthur McCallum, EH Conservation Engineering Technician. Jan Wills, County

Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council, and Toby Catchpole, Senior Project Officer, Archaeology Service, GCC, visited the site on the 20 April 2010. In addition Professor Timothy Darvill, Professor of Archaeology, Bournemouth University, visited the site on 19 April 2010 to provide expert advice on the context of the excavated deposits and structures.

### ***The site***

- 1.5 Uley Long Barrow is located approximately 1.2km to the south-west of the village of Nympsfield. The site lies at approximately 250m AOD.
- 1.6 The underlying geology of the area is mapped as Salperton Limestone Formation (Oolitic Limestone) of the Middle Jurassic period (BGS 2010). The natural substrate was not encountered during the archaeological excavation.

### ***Archaeological background***

- 1.7 Uley Long Barrow is Scheduled as National Monument no. 22858 (DNH), and is in the Guardianship of English Heritage. It is a prehistoric long barrow, of transepted terminal chamber form, and one of the Cotswold Severn group of such monuments. It lies on the western edge of the Cotswold escarpment overlooking the Severn valley (Darvill 2004). It lies within an arable field.
- 1.8 The site has recently been the subject of detailed documentary research (GCC 2009). That report set out in detail the archaeological and historical background for the barrow, and considers the history and nature of previous investigations at the site. This is summarised below:
- 1.9 There are surviving records of partial excavations of the barrow by Dr Fry in 1821 and by Dr Thurnam and Professor E.A. Freeman in 1854. The 1821 excavations revealed two human skeletons and several wild boar jaws within the blocked tomb entrance, and 13 human skeletons within the tomb itself (six, including two crouched examples, from the entrance passage; four from the eastern side chamber, in association with Neolithic pottery; one from the western chamber together with further Neolithic pottery; and two from the north-eastern chamber). A Roman burial was also recorded cut into the mound above the north-eastern chamber. Written accounts (primarily a contemporary note by Lloyd-Baker; Gloucestershire Archives ref. no. D3549/23/3/9) indicate the then recent removal of beech trees from the mound, describe orthostat and capping stones being exposed and broken up, that

bones were found but not kept and suggest that the mound was 'completely examined'.

1.10 Further, disturbed, human bone was identified within the passage during the 1854 excavations 1854. Thurnam's report noted that the north side chamber was completely broken up in 1821, and that neither the north-western or north-eastern chambers survived (Thurman 1854).

1.11 There are several extant depressions within the top of the long barrow (Figs 2 and 3) which appear to relate to one or both of the 19th-century excavations, although it was uncertain how much of the original long barrow structure survives and how much has been reconstructed (GCC 2009)

### ***Archaeological objectives***

1.12 The primary objective of the excavation was to:

- establish how much of the barrow mound in this area is original undisturbed Neolithic work and how much has been disturbed by later excavation and backfilling by excavating through the mound material to the level of the chamber capstones

Additionally the excavation would:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural remains
- seek to understand the development of the monument and its later uses
- characterise the nature and extent of previous investigations
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains
- record any evidence of past human activity or other land use

- seek to recover material which may be used for scientific dating of deposits, artefacts or ecofacts encountered
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use
- disseminate the results of the work to the widest possible audience#
- prepare an archaeological archive of the site including the treatment and preservation of any finds, and the detailed analysis and publication of results to an appropriate level

### **Methodology**

- 1.13 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of a single trench (Fig. 2), 5m in length and 2m in width at ground level, to partially expose the capstones, supporting orthostats and drystone walling of the western and south-western burial chambers at a maximum depth of approximately 2m below present ground level (bpgl).
- 1.14 All work was undertaken by hand. Turf was stripped and stored in accordance with English Heritage's requirements, with excavated spoil stored on plastic sheeting within the centre of the mound. The trench was then hand-excavated to required depths in consultation with Ian Ashby, EH Project Manager, Heather Sebire, EH Property Manager, and Arthur McCallum, EH Conservation Engineering Technician. The trench was backfilled at the conclusion of the works and the turf carefully replaced.
- 1.15 All archaeological features were excavated, planned and recorded in accordance with Technical Manual 1 *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2007).
- 1.16 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 no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts were recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (CA 1995).
- 1.17 Several fragments of human bone were identified during post-excavation processing of artefacts and ecofacts and the Ministry of Justice subsequently informed. These

will be treated in accordance with the *CA Recording Manual* and IFA Technical Paper 13: *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*.

- 1.18 The archive and artefacts from the excavation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with English Heritage, 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

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 2.2 Removal of modern topsoil revealed that archaeological deposits had been cut into by an east/west-aligned, post-medieval, intrusion within the northern part of the trench. This feature corresponded to a depression visible on the surface of the mound (Figs 2 and 3). Excavation of the backfill deposits within this intrusion revealed the deposits described below.

### ***Trench 1 (Figs 2-10)***

- 2.3 A compact deposit 1016 of sub-rounded, angular and flat limestone fragments and sandy-clay was encountered within the southern part of the trench at 0.15m to 0.35m below present ground level (bpgl) (Fig 4 Section BB and Figs 5 and 9). This deposit, which was in excess of 1.6m thick, was not excavated. No artefactual material was recovered during surface cleaning. The compact nature and high stone content of deposit 1016, together with the inclined angle of the flat limestone fragments within its upper 1m (lain to rise upward towards the central spine of the mound) suggests that this is undisturbed Neolithic mound construction material. A thin stony soil 1011 overlying deposit 1016 appeared to represent further, weathered and/or tree root-affected, mound material (Fig. 4 Section AA).
- 2.4 At the limit of excavation within the northern part of the trench, at approximately 2.2m bpgl, a series of structural remains associated with the western and south-western burial chambers of the long barrow were identified. A vertical limestone slab

1021, only partially exposed, appeared to represent one of a series of orthostats known from internal examination of the western chamber to form part of its southern side (Fig. 4 Section BB and Fig. 7). The orthostat lay immediately adjacent to, and north of, a horizontally-lain limestone slab 1022 which might represent undisturbed mound material or a deliberate packing stone behind orthostat 1021. The orthostat was partially overlain by at least three courses of loose limestone wall stones 1020 (thought to mask further, underlying, orthostats known from internal examination of the chamber) supporting a large horizontal limestone capstone 1019. It should be noted that this capstone 1019 is currently supported on a modern timber insert as shown in Fig. 4, section BB (and also see section 1.1). A small void within wall coursing 1020 allowed a restricted view into the western burial chamber. At least four courses of dry stone walling could be discerned inside the chamber, overlying the orthostats of the southern side of the chamber and supporting capstone 1019. Capstone 1019 overlies a stone deposit 1023, identical to post-medieval backfill 1014, indicating that it had been removed and repositioned during documented 19th-century investigations (Fig. 8).

- 2.5 No orthostats associated with the south-western burial chamber were encountered, although these are likely to have been obscured by a series of horizontally lain limestone slabs 1018 which were not excavated (Fig 4 Section CC and Fig. 7). It is uncertain whether these undated slabs are associated with removal and replacement of the south-western chamber capstone, the latter perhaps implied since the capstone does not directly overlie the chamber orthostats. A small void within the uppermost course of these slabs allowed a restricted view into the south-west corner of the south-west burial chamber. A horizontally-lain limestone capstone 1017 rested upon stone slabs 1018.
- 2.6 A steep-sided east/west-aligned trench was investigated cut through probable Neolithic mound construction deposits 1011 and 1016 to at least the level of the western and south-west burial chambers (the current limit of excavation, at approximately 2m below present ground level) (Fig. 40). The trench, which appeared to follow the edges of the western and south-western chambers, contained a lower fill 1023 of stony soil, 0.3m to 0.5m in thickness, beneath replaced capstone 1019. A stony-soil 1014, 0.2m to 1.4m in thickness, directly overlies capstones 1017 and 1019 of the two partially revealed burial chambers. Deposit 1014 contained a clay pipe stem fragment, three residual prehistoric pot sherds, one broken and burnt worked flint flake, two animal bone fragments and 29 fragments of burnt limestone.

An overlying fill 1013 of clean, loose, small, angular limestone fragments produced one post-medieval copper alloy button, one clay pipe bowl fragment, an iron nail, one piece of slag, six animal bone fragments, a worked flint core fragment, three human hand phalanges, two prehistoric pot sherds and one Roman pot sherd.

- 2.7 Modern topsoil 1002, which overlay disturbed/weathered mound material 1011 and uppermost backfill deposit 1013, had been cut through during the insertion of a concrete foundation pad 1010 and smaller outlying pads 1004, 1006 and 1008 for an Ordnance Survey trig point (Fig. 10). This structure, within the centre of the trench, was sealed by a thin modern topsoil 1001.

### ***The Finds Evidence***

- 2.8 Small quantities of artefactual material were recovered from six deposits (Appendix B). Much of the material, including sherds of clear-glazed earthenware pottery (from topsoil 1002) and fragments of clay tobacco pipe (from backfill deposits 1013 and 1015) dates to the post-medieval or later periods. Pottery and worked flint of prehistoric date and one possible Romano-British pottery sherd are described below.
- 2.9 Sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from deposits 1013 and 1014. The sherd from deposit 1013 (registered artefact 4) is the largest and least abraded fragment. Both sherds are of a similar handmade fabric with common or sparse limestone inclusions, and neither sherd is decorated or otherwise featured. Earlier Neolithic dating in the plain bowl tradition would be possible for either sherd, although in the absence of diagnostic features, broad 'prehistoric' dating is given. A single, very abraded, bodysherd in a hard, oxidised sandy fabric from backfill deposit 1013 is considered to be of Roman date.
- 2.10 Three pieces of worked flint were recovered from backfill deposits 1013 (registered artefacts 12 and 13) and 1014 (registered artefact 1). A broken flake and core fragment from deposit 1013 feature deep white patination; with broken edges showing the original dark grey. The broken flake from deposit 1014 is burnt to a pale grey. None of the recovered pieces feature secondary working and none can be closely dated.



- 2.11 Three human hand phalanges were recovered from backfill deposit 1013, together with six unidentifiable animal bone fragments. A total of 29 fragments of burnt limestone were also recovered from this deposit.

### 3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The excavation has identified compact fragmentary limestone deposits within the southern part of the trench which, although unexcavated and therefore currently undated, appear likely to represent intact Neolithic mound construction material. This suggests that although the long barrow has been investigated on a number of occasions, including documented excavations by Dr Fry in 1821 and by Dr Thurnam and Professor E. A. Freeman in 1854, the mound is not entirely reconstructed and further areas of intact mound material might be anticipated to survive within the monument.

- 3.2 Structural remains associated with the western and south-western burial chambers were successfully viewed within the northern part of the trench. An orthostat stone 1021, perhaps supported to its rear by horizontally lain stone, associated with the western burial chamber appears undisturbed. The capstone 1019 of the western chamber overlies loose limestone walling 1020 and post-medieval backfill 1023, however, whilst the south-west chamber capstone 1017 lies over undated limestone slabs 1018; neither capstone now being directly supported by the original orthostats. Previous documentary research (GCC 2009) highlights considerable uncertainty as to the extent and nature of the 19th-century investigations, but the results from the excavation at least confirm that previous investigations reached to the level of the western and south-western chambers. Western chamber capstone 1019 had clearly been removed and, directly overlying post-medieval backfill deposit 1023, subsequently replaced. South-western capstone 1017, which does not rest directly upon the original orthostats, may also have been removed and replaced during 19th-century investigations.

- 3.3 The excavation has partially revealed a well defined, steep-sided, east/west cut through the mound material, in excess of 2m in width, whose southern edge matches the position and orientation of the south side of a linear depression within the tail of the mound. This is believed to represent part of either the recorded 1821 and/or 1854 investigation of the long barrow. Backfill deposits 1014 and 1013 contained post-medieval clay pipe fragments, together with residual prehistoric



pottery, undiagnostic prehistoric worked flint, human and animal bone and burnt stone possibly disturbed from burial chambers exposed during the 19th-century excavations. The recovery of a single sherd of Roman pottery from upper backfill 1013 is noteworthy, given the previous discovery of a human skeleton, associated with three Roman coins, near the north-east burial chamber (GCC 2009).

- 3.4 An on-site assessment by the EH Conservation Engineering Technician suggests that post-medieval intrusion 1015, although not fully exposed by the excavation, is likely to provide sufficient working space for proposed consolidation works, affording access to the rear of the south-western and rear burial chambers for repair works, without necessitating disturbance of intact Neolithic mound material.
- 3.5 The excavation has successfully met several of primary research objectives in establishing how much of the barrow mound (within the excavation area) is likely to be original undisturbed Neolithic work, by characterising the nature and extent of previous investigations through identification of a clear east/west-aligned intrusion, and through the recovery of residual prehistoric pottery and human bone fragments assessing the presence, survival, condition and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains within the barrow. Retention *in situ* of probable mound construction material, within the southern part of the trench, precluded however a consideration of other archaeological objectives including the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating of deposits, and the palaeo-environmental sampling of deposits for an understanding of past land use.

#### 4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Alistair Barber, assisted by Victoria Facknell, Lucy Maynard and Tom Weavill. The report was written by Alistair Barber. The finds report was compiled by Angela Aggujaro, Sylvia Warman and Ed McSloy. The illustrations were prepared by Jonathan Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Alistair Barber and prepared for deposition by Jon Hart. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

## 5. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2010 <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer-google/googleviewer.html> accessed 21 May 2010
- CA 2010 *Uley Long Barrow (Hetty Peglar's Tump), Uley, Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation. February 2010*
- Darvill, T, 2004 *Long Barrows of the Cotswolds and surrounding areas*
- EH (English Heritage) 2010 *Uley Long Barrow, Gloucestershire. Outline Brief for Archaeological Excavation. January 2010.*
- GCC (Gloucestershire County Council) 2009 *A programme of Documentary Research into Uley Long Barrow (Hetty Peglar's Tump), Uley, Gloucestershire*
- Thurman, J. 1854 'Description of a chambered tumulus near Uley, Gloucestershire. *Archaeological Journal* **11**, 315-27

## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

## Trench 1

N: 251.26m AOD, S: 251.08m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1001	Deposit	Modern turfline/topsoil: grey-brown sandy silt-clay			0.02-0.05	modern
1002	Deposit	Modern topsoil: grey-brown stony silt-clay			0.2-0.3	Post-med
1003	Cut	Cut for modern foundation	0.33	0.34	0.22	
1004	Structure	Concrete foundation pad	0.31	0.3	0.22	
1005	Cut	Cut for modern foundation	0.32	0.31	0.22	
1006	Structure	Concrete foundation pad	0.3	0.3	0.22	
1007	Cut	Cut for modern foundation	0.34	0.28	0.21	
1008	Structure	Concrete foundation pad	0.34	0.27	0.21	
1009	Cut	Cut for modern foundation	0.88	0.72	0.35	
1010	Structure	Concrete foundation pad	0.84	0.68	0.35	
1011	Deposit	Fragmentary limestone and soil: ?weathered/disturbed mound	>1.4	>1.2	0.1	
1012	unused	Unused context				
1013	Deposit	Fill of 1015: fragmentary sub-rounded to angular limestone	>2.6	>2.05	1.3-1.4	Post-med
1014	Deposit	Fill of 1015: fragmentary limestone and gritty clay	>2.6	>2.05	0.6-1.3	Post-med
1015	Cut	Cut of modern investigation	>2	>3.6	>1.8	
1016	Deposit	Probable Neolithic mound construction material: bedded flat and sub-angular limestone and sandy-clay			>1.4	
1017	Structure	Capstone of south-west burial chamber	0.95		0.2	
1018	Structure	3 courses of drystone limestone supporting capstone of southwest burial chamber	>1	>0.6	>0.45	
1019	Structure	Capstone of rear burial chamber	1.26		0.18	
1020	Structure	Vertical orthostat on south side of rear burial chamber	0.4	0.2		
1021	Structure	Limestone slabs overlying orthostats of rear chamber: loose drystone	0.35	0.2	0.1	
1022	Structure	Single horizontal limestone slab lying immediately south of vertical orthostat 1021	0.8	0.2-0.35		
1023	Deposit	Fill of 1015: fragmentary limestone and gritty clay			0.2	

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Ra*	Artefact type	Description	Ct.	Wt (g)	Context date
1001		Glass	modern blue vessel glass	1	1	modern
1002		Glass	modern blue vessel glass	1	2	post-med.
		Post-medieval pottery	clear-glazed earthenware	1	6	
1013	4	Prehistoric pottery	common limestone inclusions	1	12	post-med.
	5	CuA object	button	1	1	
	6	Animal bone		2	1	
	7	?Roman pottery	grey with oxid. surfaces; abraded.	1	5	
	8	Animal bone		1	1	
	9	Human bone	proximal and middle hand phalanges	2	4	
	10	Animal bone		1	1	
	11	Slag		1	6	
	11	Animal bone		1	1	
	12	Worked flint	broken flake	1	3	
	13	Worked flint	core fragment	1	4	
	14	Human bone	proximal hand phalanges	1	2	
		Clay pipe	spurred bowl form	1	5	
		Animal bone		1	1	
	Fe object	nail	1	7		
1014	1	Worked flint	broken and burnt flake	1	5	
	2	Animal bone		1	12	
	3	Prehistoric pottery	sparse limestone inclusions	1	2	
		Clay pipe	stem	1	6	
		Stone	burnt limestone fragments	29	15,800	

\* Registered artefact no.


## APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Uley Long Barrow (Hetty Peglar's Tump), Gloucestershire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2010 at Uley Long Barrow (Hetty Peglar's Tump), Gloucestershire. One trench was excavated.</p> <p>Fragmentary limestone and clay deposits encountered within the southern part of the trench appear to represent surviving Neolithic mound construction material. Structural remains associated with the south-western and western burial chambers (including orthostats and capstones) were partially revealed at the limit of excavation. In addition, an east/west-aligned cut, excavated at least to the level of these burial chambers, was noted within the northern part of the trench, correlating with the position and orientation of an extant depression in the tail of the mound. Post-medieval artefacts recovered from its loose stone and soil backfill deposits, together with residual prehistoric and Roman pottery, worked flint and human bone, suggests that this represents one of several documented 19th-century investigations of the long barrow. At least one of the chamber capstones had been removed during this activity, the western capstone lying upon post-medieval backfill.</p> <p>The Neolithic and later deposits exposed within the trench were sealed by modern topsoil, into which foundation pads for an Ordnance Survey trig point had been set.</p>	
Project dates	13 – 26 April 2010	
Project type	Excavation	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Uley, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	10m <sup>2</sup>	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 7895 0003	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	English Heritage	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Alistair Barber	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	English Heritage	Pottery, clay pipe, Cua object, fe nail, glass, animal bone, human bone, worked flint, slag
Paper	English Heritage	Context sheets, levels and photographic registers, permatrace drawings, black and white photographs
Digital	English Heritage	Digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 <i>Uley Long Barrow (Hetty Peglar's Tump), Uley, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Excavation</i> . CA typescript report <b>10068</b>		



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 <b>COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY</b>			
<b>PROJECT TITLE</b> Uley Long Barrow (Hetty Peglar's Tump), Gloucestershire			
<b>FIGURE TITLE</b> Site location plan			
<b>DRAWN BY</b>	<b>SCALE</b>	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
JB	1:25,000@A4	3076	1



Coaley Wood

780

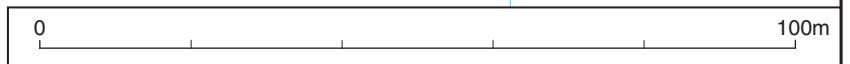
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Stones

Hetty Peglar's Tump  
Long Barrow

SO  
ST

000



-  site
-  evaluation trench



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Uley Long Barrow (hetty Peglar's  
Tump), Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan

DRAWN BY

JB

SCALE

1:1000@A4

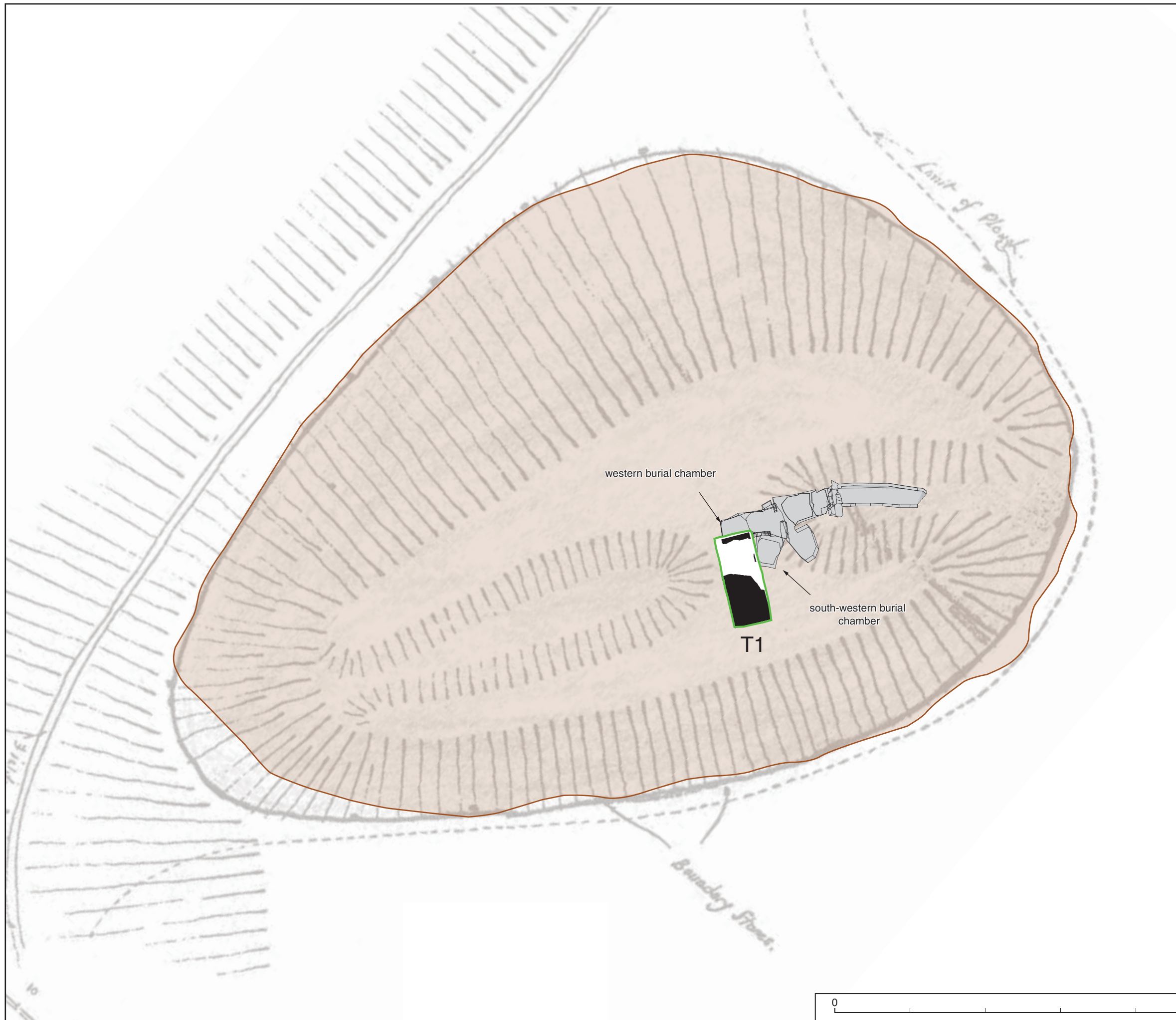
PROJECT NO.

3076

FIGURE NO.

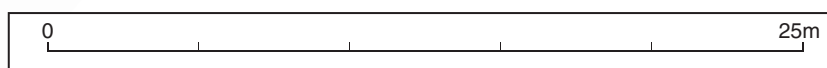
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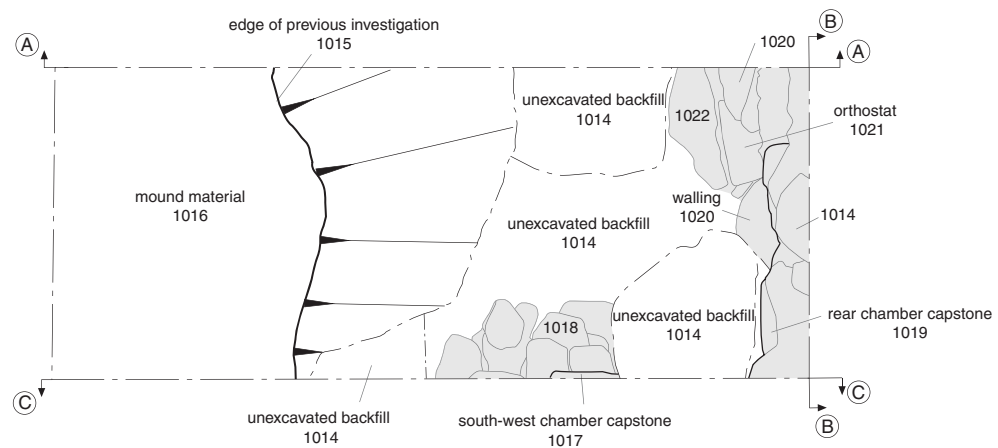
N

- trench showing archaeological features
- internal features covered by mound (EH plan)
- mound material (EH plan)
- Background hachure plan from Guardianship deed plan (1937)



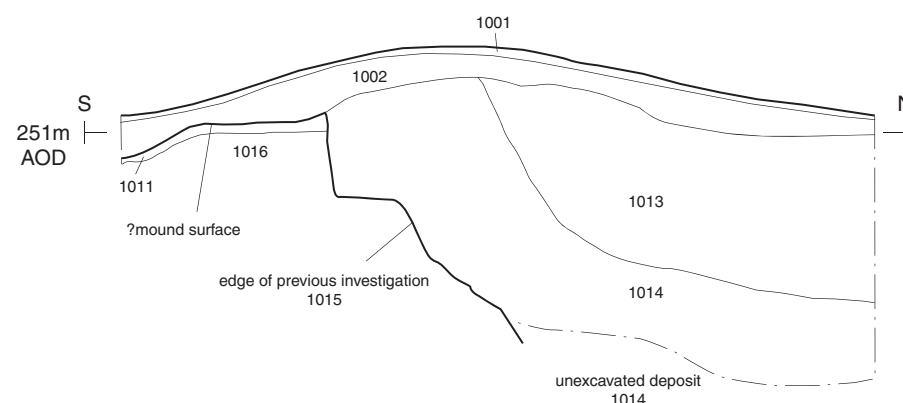
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	1:200@A3	3076	<b>3</b>



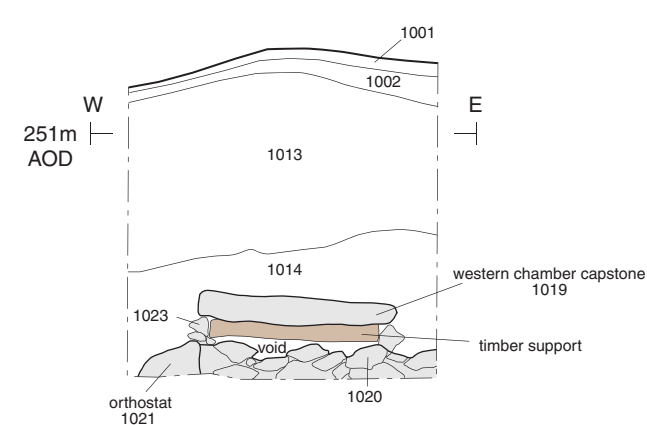


View of intact mound construction material 1016, looking north-west

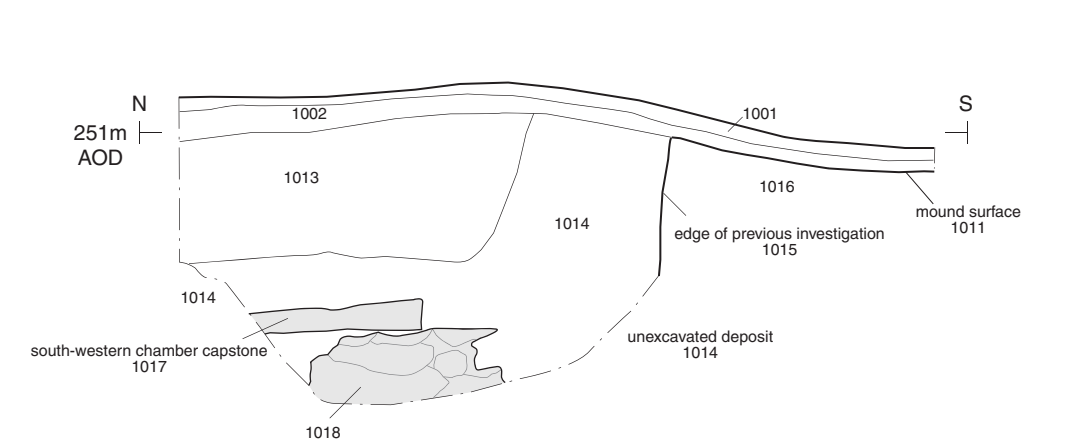
Section AA



Section BB



Section CC



- timber support
- dry stone walls/capstones of burial chambers



PROJECT TITLE Uley Long Barrow (Hetty Peglar's Tump), Gloucestershire			
FIGURE TITLE Plan, sections and photograph			
DRAWN BY JB	SCALE 1:50@A3	PROJECT NO. 3076	FIGURE NO. 4





5



6

- 5 View of intact construction material 1016 and southern edge 1015 of previous investigation, looking south-east (1m and 2m scales)
- 6 View of rear of south-western burial chamber structure, looking north-east (1m scale)



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Uley Long Barrow (Hetty Peglar's Tump), Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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JB

SCALE

n/a

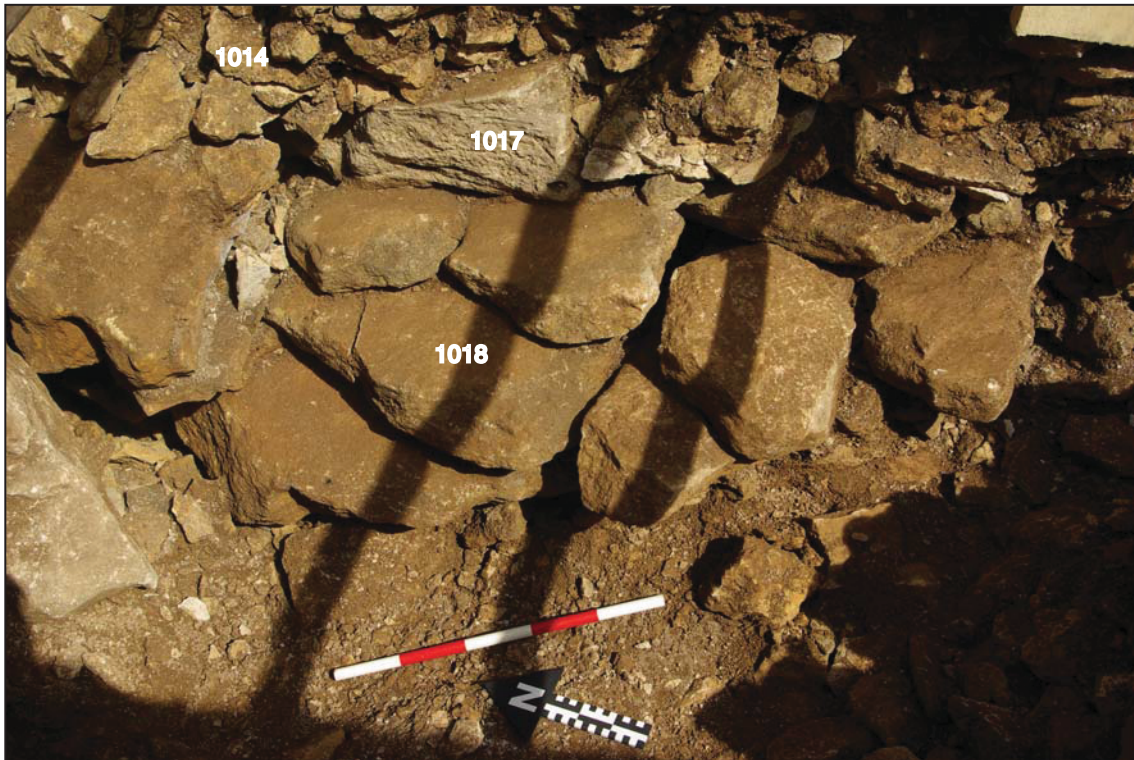
PROJECT NO.

3076

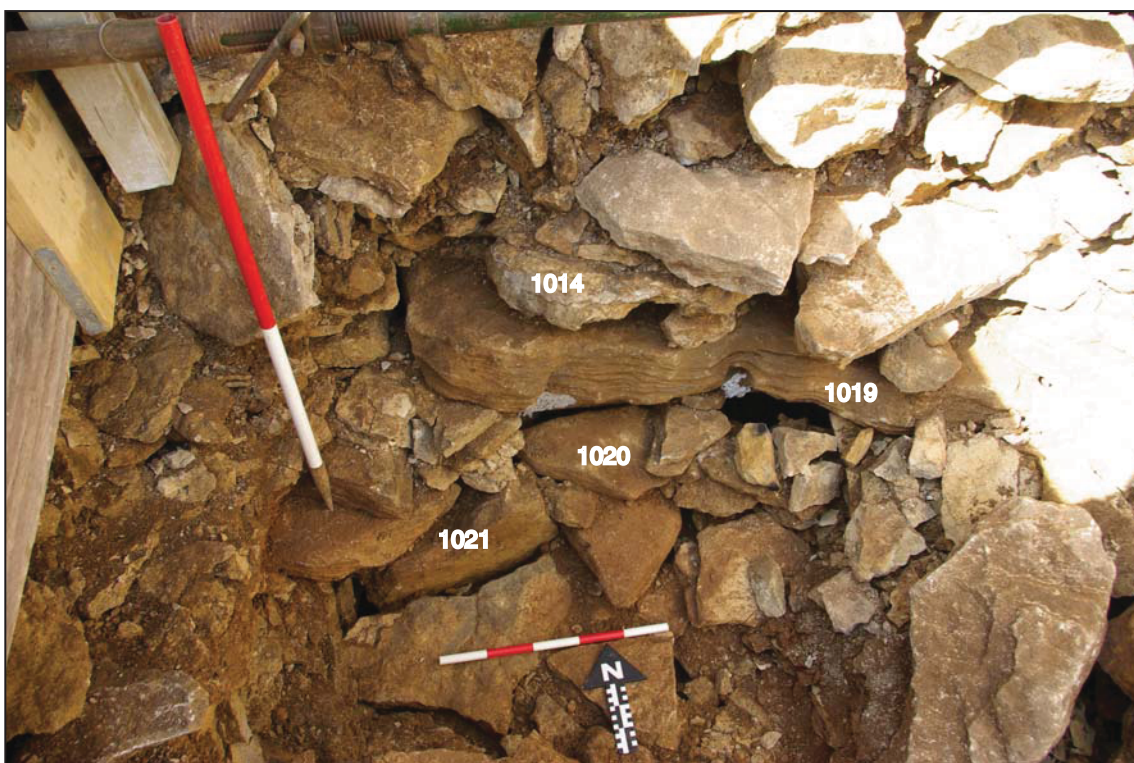
FIGURE NO.

5 & 6





7



8

7 View of rear of south-western burial chamber capstone 1017, supported by stones 1018, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

8 View of western burial chamber orthostat, walling 1020 and capstone 1019, looking north (0.5m and 1m scales)



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Uley Long Barrow (Hetty Peglar's Tump), Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY

JB

SCALE

n/a

PROJECT NO.

3076

FIGURE NO.

7 & 8





9

**9 View of intact mound construction material 1016 looking south (0.5m scale)**



**COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY**

*PROJECT TITLE*

Uley Long Barrow (Hetty Peglar's Tump), Gloucestershire

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Photograph**

*DRAWN BY*

JB

*SCALE*

n/a

*PROJECT NO.*

3076

*FIGURE NO.*

**9**



10

**10 View of Ordnance Survey trig point, looking north**



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Uley Long Barrow (Hetty Peglar's Tump), Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

**Photograph**

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SCALE

n/a

PROJECT NO.

3076

FIGURE NO.

**10**