



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**AT**

**NAUNTON DOWNS GOLF CLUB,**

**NAUNTON, CHELTENHAM,**

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE GL54 3AE**

**NGR SP 11856 22989**

**MAY 2021**

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## **SUMMARY**

*John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at Naunton Downs Golf Club, Gloucestershire (NGR SP 11856 22989). Where archaeological remains were encountered they appeared to represent elements of an enclosure or the ditches of a field system associated with a modest settlement of late Iron Age to early Roman date. No evidence of the cist grave uncovered in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century was encountered, though excavation did not extend to the highest point of the hill where the grave was reportedly found.*

*It is uncertain whether the features recorded during the watching brief represent the outer ditches of an enclosed settlement, focused on the hill at the centre of the site, or if they form elements of a field system associated with such a settlement; the small area available for excavation makes definitive interpretation difficult. However, the presence of two discrete pit features, quantity of the ceramic assemblage and former discovery of the inhumation burial perhaps indicates that a settlement is located nearby.*

*The results of the watching brief suggest that the cist burial encountered in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century was of late Iron Age or early Roman date; this may correspond to evidence from excavation elsewhere in the Cotswolds, which demonstrates that crouched inhumation burials were a distinct feature of late Iron Age and Romano-British burial practice in the region.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The development site is located at the eastern end of the present golf course, situated just south of the B4068 (centred NGR SP 11856 22989). The site, previously in use as a golf course, lies at approximately 200m OD and the underlying geology is Salperton Limestone Formation.

### 1.2 Planning Background

Cotswold District Council granted planning permission for **Erection of new model stable yard including administrative spaces, stables, welfare and hay store building, trotting and exercise tracks and gallops. Temporary siting of 1 mobile home. Use of associated land for keeping and training horses at Naunton Downs Golf Club Ltd Naunton Cheltenham Gloucestershire GL54 3AE (20/02934/FUL)**. Due to the potential of the site to contain archaeological remains the following condition was attached:

*20 No development shall take place within the application site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

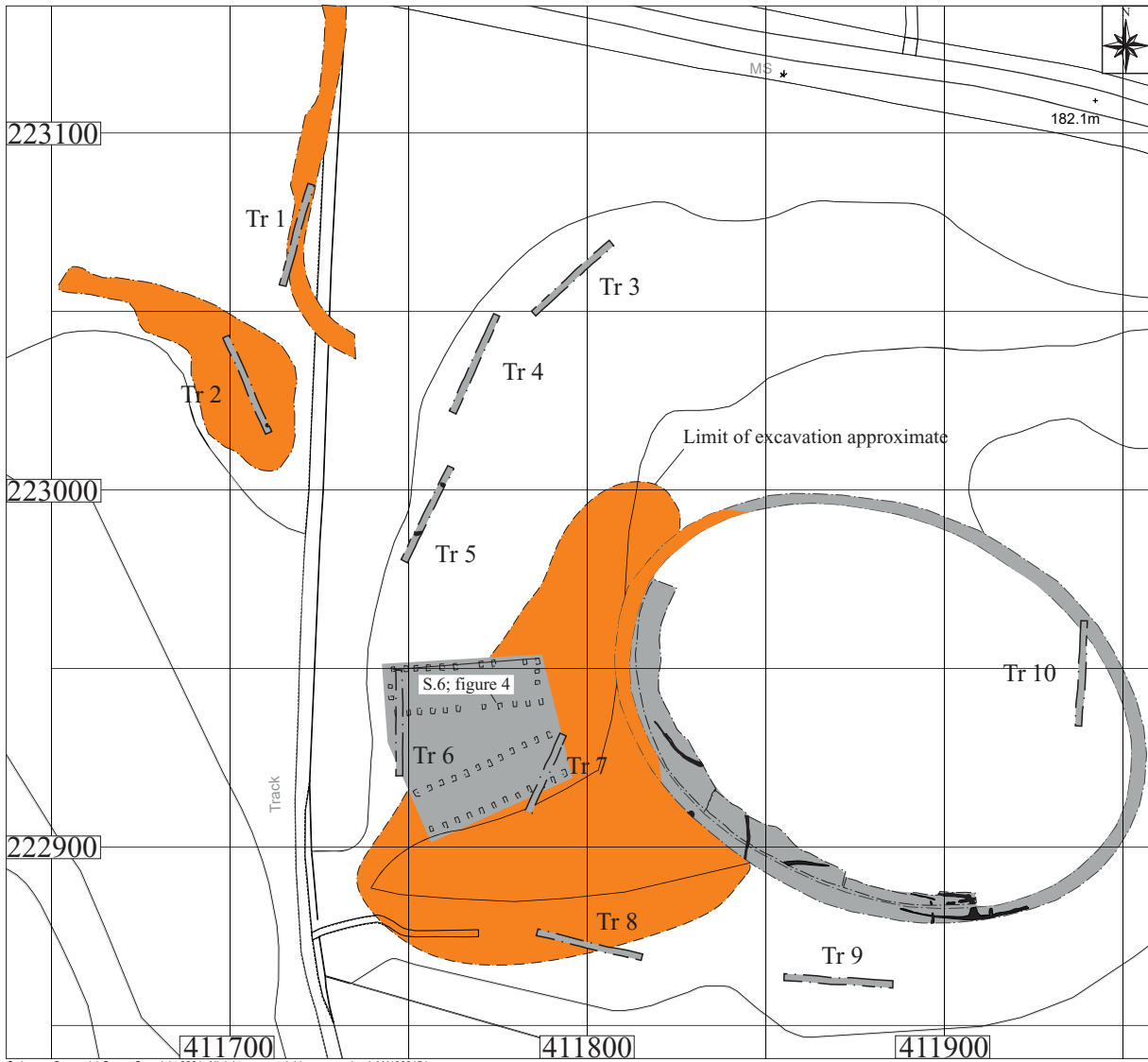
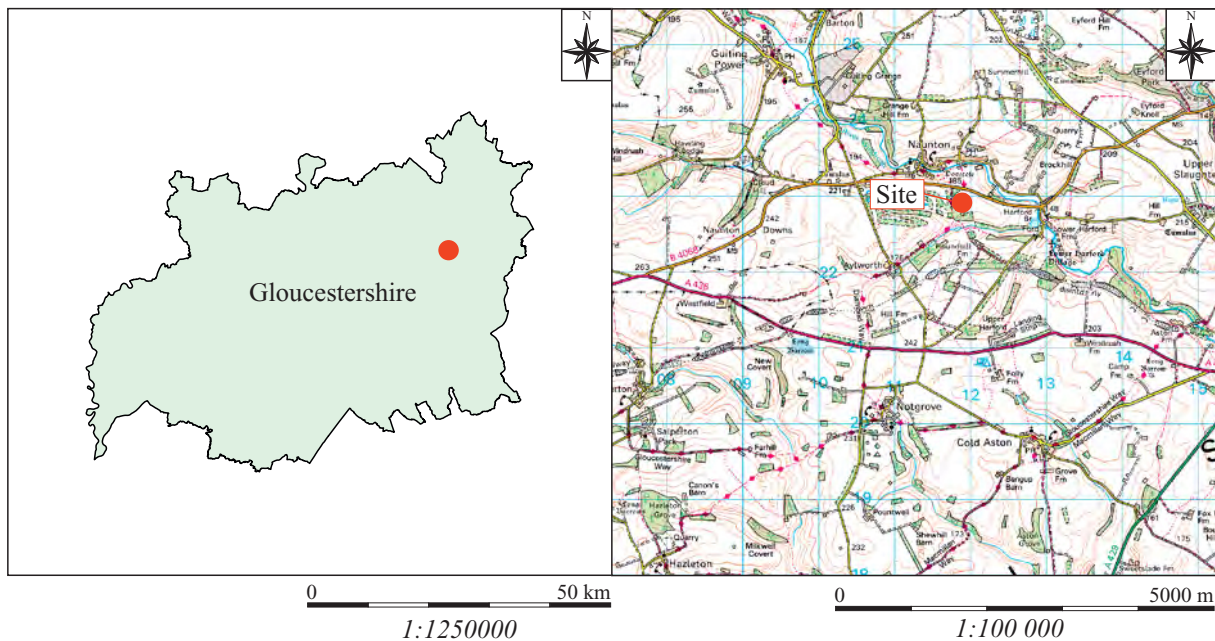
*Reason: It is important to agree a programme of archaeological work in advance of the commencement of development, so as to make provision for the investigation and recording of any archaeological remains that may be destroyed by ground works required for the scheme. The archaeological programme will advance understanding of any heritage assets which will be lost, in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework*

### 1.3 Archaeological Background

The following was reported as part of the planning application: that in the 1950s a cist grave and pits were found during ploughing of a grass field. A team from Cheltenham excavated a small area. A human skeleton was removed from the grave along with various associated grave goods. Stone floors and stone built air shafts with signs of burning were exposed by the team. Only photographic evidence was taken and then the area was recovered with soil.

A site examination by JMHS found the highest part of the field which is considered to be the location of the burial close to Evaluation Trench 10 (JMHS 2020). This is covered with trees (planted during the golf course design)

An archaeological evaluation of accessible areas of the golf course within the application area was carried out in November 2020 by JMHS. The evaluation consisted of 10 trenches, all 30m long and 2m wide, and produced evidence of limited archaeological preservation across the proposal site. Two partial pits (likely horticultural in nature) and one ditch were revealed. No archaeological finds were



Key  Site boundary  Monitored areas and previous evaluation trenches  
 Archaeological features  Areas excavated without archaeological monitoring

Figure 1: Site location

forthcoming from any of the features sampled.

## **2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION**

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- To make a record of any significant archaeological remains revealed during the course of any operations that may disturb or destroy archaeological remains.

In particular:

- To record any further evidence of archaeological remains relating to the cist grave and associated features.
- To determine the nature and date of the ditch and to ascertain whether it is related to other features.

## **3 STRATEGY**

### **3.1 Research Design**

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with the Gloucestershire County Council Archaeologist, the archaeological advisor to the Cotswold District Council.

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

### **3.2 Methodology**

As laid out in the WSI the watching brief was to be undertaken in the following areas during ground reduction for the new build and the excavations for foundations and new services, along with any other significant below ground impacts (JMHS 2020):

*...the access from the B4068, the holding pond west of that, the western half of the trot and jump track, the courtyard building and associated groundworks within and to the rear of it, the area of the NE part of the two furlong track close to where is thought to have been the cist burial (see plan below). If archaeological remains are found in these areas then the watching brief will be extended into other relevant areas where there would appear to be potential for archaeological remains to be preserved.*

However, initial groundworks commenced on site without an archaeologist in attendance. Groundworks that were not monitored included (See Figure 1):

- Excavation of the holding pond
- Construction of the access track
- Excavation of the two furlong track
- Ground reduction in the area of American Barns 1 to 3.



As such groundworks monitored included:

- Ground reduction around the internal perimeter of the two furlong track
- Excavation of footings for American Barns 1 and 2
- Further ground reduction and cleaning within two furlong track

Elsewhere ground levels were raised substantially, thus ensuring that any underlying archaeological remains present would not have been impacted by the development. This included within the area of The Courtyard, American Barns 1 and 4, the Hay Barn and both Horse Walkers.

Where archaeological horizons were encountered they were cleaned by hand and excavated appropriately. Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was also produced.

The resultant spoil from the works was visually scanned, especially for finds relating to the prehistoric period.

## **4 RESULTS**

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers without brackets indicate features i.e. pit cuts, numbers in ( ) show feature fills or deposits of material, while numbers in bold indicate structural features.

### **4.1 Two Furlong Track** (Figures 2, 3)

An area of 860m<sup>2</sup> was stripped of overburden around the interior of the two furlong track prior to further ground reduction. A further 2.5ha was stripped from the two furlong track prior to attendance by JMHS; the depth of ground reduction varied along the track meaning that some areas were subject to total truncation, while archaeological remains survived elsewhere.

#### **Natural deposits**

The lowest deposit encountered was natural clay (3); this was a compact light brownish yellow clay with moderate to frequent sub-angular and angular limestone. In places the clay was lighter, with fewer inclusions of stone. Where the area of excavation cut through areas of former woodland subsoil (2) was present, overlying the archaeological features. This was a firm light greyish brown silty clay 0.1m in thickness. This was overlain by topsoil (1), a soft mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.15m in thickness.

#### **Late Iron Age to Early Roman Period**

A series of features were identified cutting the natural clay. Pottery recovered from these dated from the late Iron Age period through to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Century AD. The majority of these features appeared to take the form of boundary ditches, or ditch segments, that had been heavily truncated by later ploughing or landscaping.

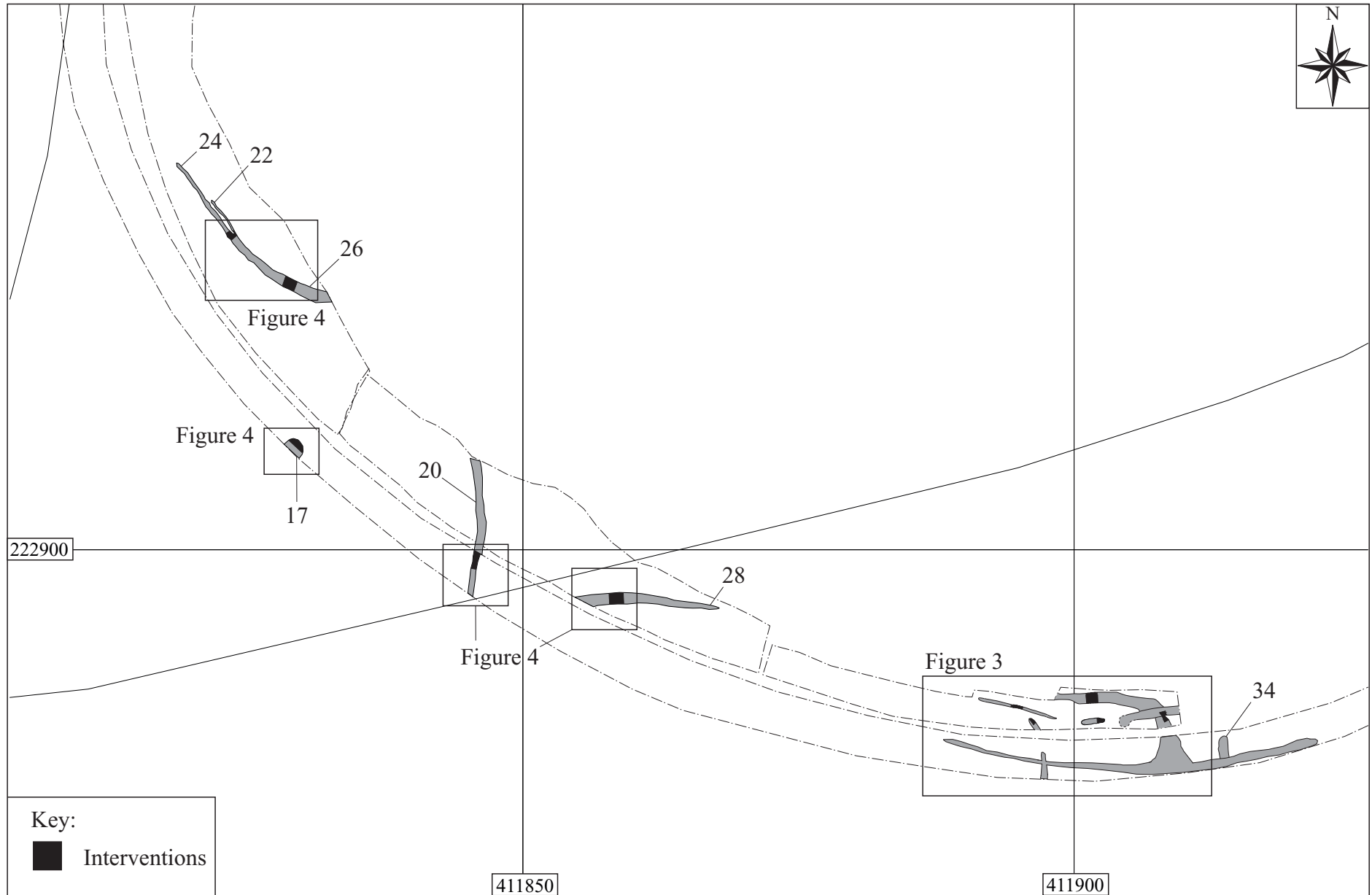


Figure 2: Archaeological features in the area of the two furlong track

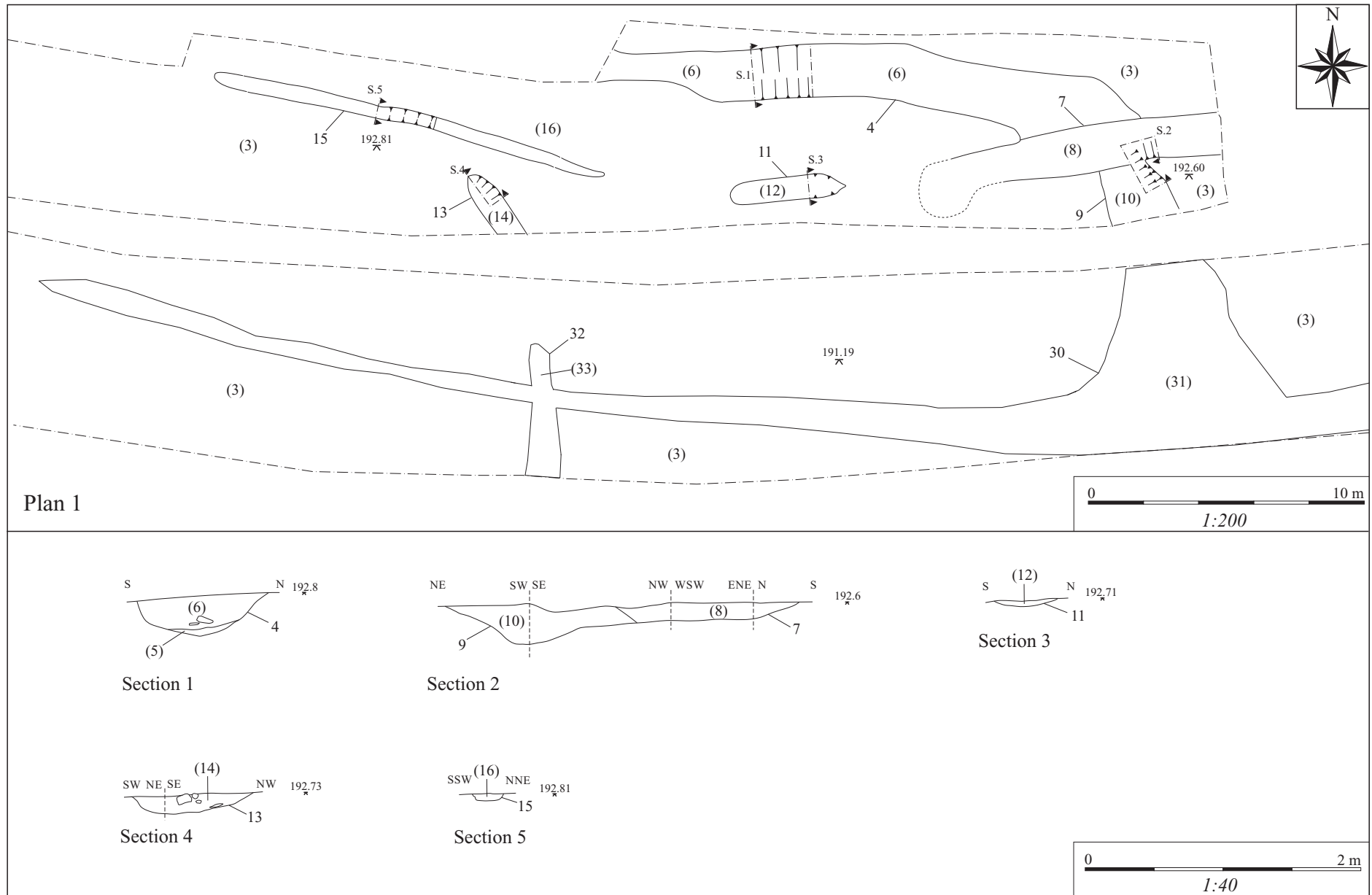


Figure 3: Plan 1; sections 1-5

Ditch 4 (also recorded as 9), located at the eastern end of the excavated area, was a curvilinear feature 10m in length, 0.9m in width and 0.25m in depth where excavated (Figure 3; section 1; plate 1). The ditch, which had steep sides and a concave base, was aligned E-W, turning southwards at its eastern end to run into ditch 30. The lowest fill was (5) a soft mid grey silty clay 80mm in thickness; this was overlain by (6) a firm mid brownish grey silty clay 0.2m in thickness containing occasional sub-angular stone. Pottery of late Iron Age to early Roman date and animal bone was recovered from the fill.



Plate 1: Ditch 4, section 1. Looking west

Ditch 30, curvilinear in plan, ran parallel to ditch 4 (Figure 3; plan 1; plate 2). The feature measured 33m in length by 0.65m in width. The ditch was not excavated as it lay below the level of impact within the furlong track. Pottery of late 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century date and animal bone was recovered from fill (31), a stiff mid to light brown clay with occasional angular stone.

Ovoid pit 34 was located 3.2m east of the junction of ditches 9 and 30 (Figure 2; plate 2). The feature measured 1.9m in length by 0.9m in width and appeared to have been truncated by ditch 30. Fill (35) was a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate angular stone; pottery recovered from the fill also dated from the late 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century. The feature was not excavated as it was located below the level of impact.

Ditch 4 was truncated by 7, a linear ditch at least 4.9m in length that extended beyond the limit of excavation (l.o.e.) to the east (Figure 3; section 2). This ditch, 0.65m in width and 0.15m in depth, was also aligned E-W and appeared to form part of a longer ditch feature comprising features 11 and 15. Fill (8) was a stiff mid grey silty clay 0.15m in thickness that contained pottery sherds dating from the late Iron Age to early Roman period.



Plate 2: Ditch 30 and pit 34. Looking north east

Ditch 11, located 1m east of ditch 7, measured 4.8m in length, 0.4m in width and 40mm in depth (Figure 3; section 3). The feature, which had gently sloping sides and a concave base, was very shallow, suggesting that it had been extensively truncated. As such this was perhaps formerly part of ditches 7 and 15. Fill (12) was a stiff mid grey silty clay that contained several early Roman pottery sherds.

Ditch 15, located 2m west of ditch 11, measured 7.2m in length, 0.2m in width and 50mm in depth (Figure 3; section 5; plate 3). The cut, which had steep sides and a concave base, contained a single fill (16), a firm mid grey silty clay containing one sherd of early Roman pottery.



Plate 3: Overview of ditch 11, section 3. Ditch 15 is visible in the background.

Ditch 13 was located 0.5m south of ditch 15 (Figure 3; section 4). The feature measured 1.5m in length and 0.55m in width, extending beyond the l.o.e. to the south. Fill (14) was a firm dark greyish brown silty clay 0.11m in thickness. Located 2m

south of ditch 13 was ditch 32, aligned north – south; the ditch measured 2.44m in length by 0.6m in width. The alignment suggests that this is a truncated segment of ditch 15. Fill (33) was a stiff mid brown clay with occasional angular stone.

To the west of the above were four further ditches and one pit, distributed more sporadically. Curvilinear ditch 28 was located 25m west of ditch 15 (Figures 2, 4; section 12; plate 3). The ditch, 12.3m in length by 1m in width and 0.18m in depth, was aligned E-W and formerly extended beyond the l.o.e. to the west but had unfortunately been truncated by construction of the two furlong track. Ditch 28 was filled by (29) a soft mid greyish brown clay. Pottery of early Roman date was recovered from the fill.



Plate 4: Ditch 28, section 12. Looking east.

Located 10m west was ditch 20 (Figures 2, 4; sections 8, 9). This was curvilinear in plan, measuring 11m in length by 1.1m in width, and aligned north - south, extending beyond the l.o.e. in both directions. The cut had steep sides, a concave base and was filled by (21) a firm mid grey silty clay up to 0.5m in thickness. Pottery of late 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century date and animal bone was recovered from the fill.

Located 14m west of ditch 20 was pit 17 (Figures 2, 4; section 7; plate 4). The cut was ovoid in plan, measuring 1.57m in width by over 1.1m in width, extending beyond the l.o.e. to the south west. The cut had steep to vertical sides and a concave base and measured 0.4m in depth. The lowest deposit was (18), a firm mid greyish brown silty clay 0.4m in thickness. Two heavily abraded fragments of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered from this fill. Upper fill (19) was a firm mid brown silty clay containing frequent sub-angular and angular limestone, 0.35m in thickness.

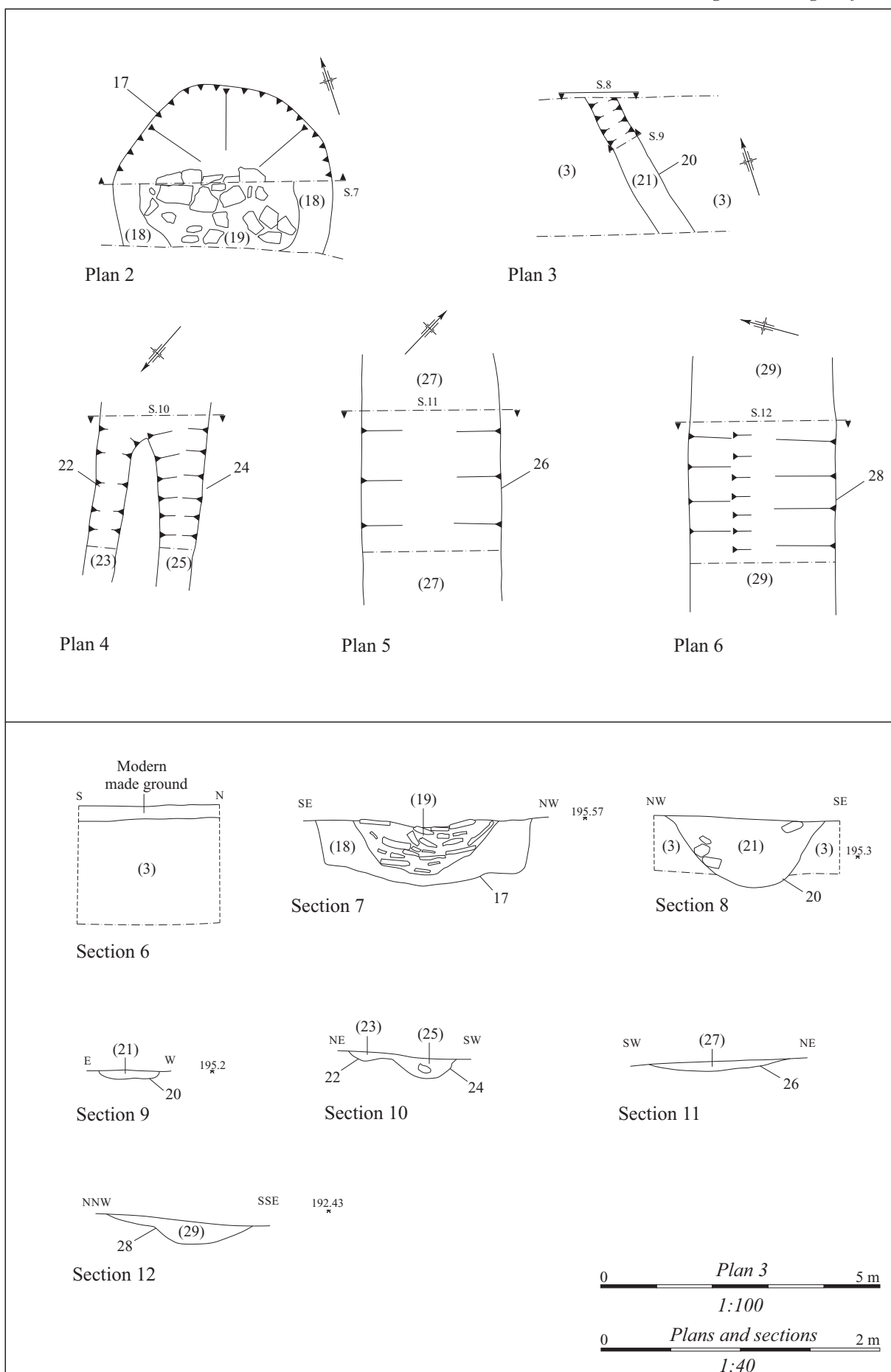


Figure 4: Plans 2 - 6, sections 6 - 12.



Plate 5: Pit 17, section 7. Looking south-south west.

Located 11m north of pit 17 were gullies 22 and 24. These were aligned north west – south east, merging to the south east where they were recorded as a single feature, 26. There was no evidence of differentiation between the fills of 22 and 24 where recorded as 26, though given their similar alignment it is likely that one was a recut of the other. Gully 22 measured 3.9m in length before merging with 24, was 0.25m in width and 80mm in depth. Fill (23) was a stiff mid grey silty clay. Gully 24 measured 8.5m in length before joining 22, measuring 0.43m in width and 0.15m in depth. Fill (25) was a firm mid grey silty clay. Ditch 26 measured 10.2m in length by 1m in width and 0.1m in depth, extending beyond the l.o.e. to the south east. Fill (27) was a firm dark greyish brown silty clay containing occasional sub-angular stone. Several pottery sherds dated to the late Iron Age to early Roman period were recovered from the fill.



Plate 6: Ditches 22, 24 and 26. Looking north west.





Plate 7: Ditches 22 and 24, section 10. Looking east.

#### 4.2 Footings (Figure 1)

The excavation of 48 foundation pads were monitored. Each foundation measured 1.5m in length by 1m in width and 1m in depth; no archaeological features or deposits were encountered during monitoring. This was likely to be due to unmonitored ground reduction during construction. The natural geology (3) was encountered, overlain by a deposit of made ground associated with the current construction works.



Plate 8: Section 6; representative section of foundation pit. Looking west

#### 4.3 Reliability of Results

Where archaeological monitoring was possible the results of the investigation are considered to be reliable, with archaeological remains subject to suitable recording. However, a large area of the site was subject to truncation without archaeological

monitoring, thus resulting in a potential loss of archaeological remains and the evidential value that they held.

## 5 FINDS

### 5.1 Pottery by Jane Timby

#### Introduction and methodology

The archaeological work produced an assemblage of some 52 sherds weighing 529 g dating to the later Iron Age-early Roman period. The pottery was recorded using selected recommendations outlined in Pottery Standards (Barclay *et al.* 2016). Known or traded Roman wares are coded with reference to the National Roman fabric reference series (Tomber and Dore 1998). Other Roman wares were either coded using a similar format to that used in the NFRRC or coded more generically according to the firing colour and texture. Where relevant, fabrics are referenced to the Gloucester City type fabric (TF) series (Timby and Tyers 2020).

The sorted assemblage was quantified by sherd number and weight. Freshly broken sherds were counted as single pieces. Non-pottery (stone), was noted but excluded from the quantification. The data was been entered onto an MS Excel spread-sheet deposited with the site archive.

Pottery was recovered from 12 individually recorded contexts. Quantities ranged from single sherds to a maximum of 10 from ditch [7]. The overall average sherd size is moderately good for generally low fired at 10.2 g.

#### Description of fabrics and forms

The assemblage comprises a mixture of handmade 'native' wares, local product and a few sherds from the North Wiltshire industries and two very small pieces of Dorset black burnished ware (DOR BB1). The native wares include grog-tempered sherds in handmade and wheel-made forms (Glos TF 2) and handmade Palaeozoic limestone-tempered ware, probably from the region of the Woolhope hills (MAL RE B, Glos TF 216; Peacock 1968, fabric B). Amongst the local wares are products of the Severn Valley industry (SVW OX, TF 11B) with a number of earlier variants (Glos TF 11D, 17). Imports from North Wiltshire include two sherds from a beaded rim jar in Savernake ware (Glos TF 6), wheel-made black burnished ware (WIL BB, TF 201) and North Wiltshire grey sandy ware (NWIL RE, TF 205/232). In addition there are a few unprovenanced sherds mainly fine grey wares. All the features sherds come from jar forms.

#### Chronology

The assemblage forms a fairly coherent group of material likely to date to the late Iron Age-early Roman period or early Roman period. Potentially the earliest features are the two curvi-linear ditches [4] and [7] which both yielded sherds of grog-tempered and Palaeozoic-limestone tempered ware. These are LIA fabrics which continued in use into the later 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. Grog-tempered wares first appear in the area in the early 1<sup>st</sup> century AD whilst the limestone-tempered wares have slightly earlier origins. Most of the other features yielded pottery more suggestive of a date in the second half

of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD with Severn Valley wares. North Wiltshire sandy ware, present in curvi-linear ditch 30 and the top fill (35) of an ovoid pit, dated from the late 1<sup>st</sup> century into the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century whilst the DOR BB1 from ovoid pit [17] is likely to be of 2<sup>nd</sup> -century date.

## Conclusion

This is a very small assemblage distributed over quite a few features with nine sherds coming from the topsoil so individual groups are small. As a group it appears to be consistent in date indicating a small settlement probably dating from around the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century AD into the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

The pottery should be retained and referred to if further work takes place. The stone can be discarded.

## 5.2 Animal Bone by Simona Denis

A small assemblage of 25 fragments of animal bone, of a combined weight of 151.5g, was recovered during the archaeological works. The state of preservation of the material is generally poor and extremely fragmentary; the only complete examples recorded were four sheep/goat molars.

Context	Species	Type	No. of Items	Weight (g)	Comments
01	?Sheep/Goat	?Tibia diaphysis	1	16.4	?Blade insertion
06	Small mammal	Cranium	1	10.2	
		?Maxilla	2	25.7	
		Rib	2	10.5	?Slice marks
		Vertebrae	1	5.8	
	?Sheep/Goat	Scapula	1	15.4	Young individual
16	Sheep/Goat	Molar	3	3.7	Young individual
20	Small mammal	?Maxilla	3	10.5	
	Mammal	Undetermined	4	8.1	
27	Mammal	Cortex	1	0.9	
29	Small mammal	Cortex	1	4.1	
31	Sheep/Goat	Molar	2	21.2	
	Mammal	Cortex	2	9.9	
35	Mammal	Cortex	1	9.1	
<b>Total</b>			<b>25</b>	<b>151.5</b>	

Only seven of the items, or 28% of the assemblage, were identified on the basis of the observation of *Genus*-specific characteristics 10 of the remaining items, representing 40% of the collection, were attributed to a 'small mammal' (usually including sheep/goat, pig, and roe deer) of undetermined species (O'Connor 2003) exclusively

on the basis of the size range of the fragments. The remaining 32% of the items were too small and fragmentary for any identification to be attempted.

The only examples identified with certainty were four Sheep/Goat molars; due to the variable sizes and robustness of animal bones taphonomic factors may favour preservation of certain species, resulting in the under-representation of other, smaller animals (Kasumally 2002).

The poor preservation of most of the bone prevented from positive observation of butchering marks; however, a cluster of potential slice marks and a possible blade insertion marks were recorded.

### **5.3 Other Finds**

#### *Clay Tobacco Pipe*

Topsoil (01) contained a single fragment of clay tobacco pipe, weighing 1.6g.

It originated from a pipe stem, and had no visible decoration or marks. The mouthpiece was not preserved; furthermore, the incomplete state of the object precludes any attempt to reconstruct the original overall length or attempt a dating. Unmarked stem fragments without diagnostic features or decorations have very little dating value, and can only generally be assigned to the Post-Medieval period.

It is not recommended to retain the clay tobacco pipe fragment due to their very little potential for further research.

## **6 DISCUSSION**

The archaeological watching brief was partially successful in meeting the aims of the investigation as laid out in the written scheme of investigation; unfortunately, due to work commencing without archaeological involvement the full extent of the archaeological remains present within the site remain unknown.

Where archaeological remains were encountered they appeared to represent elements of an enclosure or the ditches of a field system associated with a modest settlement of late Iron Age to early Roman date. No evidence of the cist grave (Gloucestershire HER: 21210) was encountered, though excavation did not extend to the highest point of the hill where the grave was reportedly found.

It is uncertain whether the features recorded during the watching brief represent the outer ditches of an enclosed settlement, focused on the hill at the centre of the site, or if they form elements of a field system associated with such a settlement; the small area available for excavation makes definitive interpretation difficult. However, the presence of two discrete pit features, quantity of the ceramic assemblage and former discovery of the inhumation burial perhaps indicates that a settlement is located nearby. There appears to be some evidence of re-cutting and the re-alignment of some features, suggesting continued occupation and maintenance throughout the early Romano-British period. Though modest, the ceramic assemblage is made up of both local and imported wares from the wider region, demonstrating a certain level of trade. It is probable that Salmonsbury Camp, a late Iron age and Romano-British

valley fort near Bourton-on-the-Water, located c.5km east, was an important centre for trade with the local area during this period. The faunal assemblage, though small, appears typical of such a site; during the period mixed farming predominated in the region with sheep, cattle and pig being the dominant species present (Moore 2006, p.84). Unfortunately, no deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered.

Existing evidence derived from excavation and aerial photography indicates that during the late Iron Age the Cotswold region was relatively densely settled. The dominant settlement type being small single-household enclosures of rectilinear form (Moore 2006, p.69). These are typically found in isolation and are distributed through the region, though there is some evidence for clusters of enclosures such as that at Birdlip, located c.20km south west (English Heritage (now Historic England) 2011, p.44); Fitzpatrick 2008, p.131).

There is evidence for late Iron Age and Romano-British activity within the environs of the site, including an undated rectilinear enclosure located 700m east, identified through aerial photography (HER 4316); though undated the morphology of the feature is indicative of a late Iron Age or Romano British date. More substantial evidence for settlement has been recorded 1.6km north at Summerhill (HER 92) where scatters of pottery, tile and several coins have been found, in addition to a number of inhumation burials.

The results of the watching brief suggest that the cist burial encountered in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century was of late Iron Age or early Roman date; this may correspond to evidence from excavation elsewhere in the Cotswolds, which demonstrates that crouched inhumation burials were a distinct feature of late Iron Age burial practice in the region (Moore 2006, p.84; Holbrook 2006 p.121). Further inhumation burials dating to the period were found during construction of the former Banbury and Cheltenham Railway approximately 1.8km south west of the site (HER 2611) and 1.6km north at Summerhill (HER 92), where they were found interred in stone lined graves.

## 7 ARCHIVE

### Archive Contents

The archive consists of the following:

#### Paper record

The project brief  
Written scheme of investigation  
The project report  
The primary site record

#### Physical record

Finds

The archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be transferred to the Corinium Museum with accession number TBC.

## 8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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**APPENDIX 1: The ceramic assemblage**

Cxt	Cut	Type	Fabric	Description	Form	Name	Wt	No	Rim	Comment	Date
1	0	topsoil	SAVGT*	Savernake ware	J1	bead rim jar	74	1	1		
1	0	topsoil	SVWOX*	Severn Valley ware, Gos 11B			20	2	0		
1	0	topsoil	GYFSY	fine grey sandy	J2	everted rim necked jar	6	0	1		
1	0	topsoil	WILBB	Wiltshire black burnished Gos 201			4	1	0		
1	0	topsoil	MALREB	Palaeozoic limestone tempered, Gos 216			5	1	0		
1	0	topsoil	SAFCA	fine sandy with calcareous			3	0	1		
1	0	topsoil	SAFGR	fine sandy with sparse grog			3	1	0		ERO
6	4	curvilinear ditch	Glos 2	grog-tempered Gos 2	J12	expanded rim necked jar	10	0	1	wm	LIA-ERO
6	4	curvilinear ditch	MALREB	Palaeozoic limestone tempered Gos 216			27	6	0		
6	4	curvilinear ditch	STONE				0	0	0	burnt natural stone	
8	7	curvilinear ditch	MALREB	Palaeozoic limestone tempered	J2	everted rim necked jar	32	5	1		LIA-ERO
8	7	curvilinear ditch	Glos 2	grog-tempered, Gos 2			20	4	0	hm	
10	?	?	GYFGR	fine grey with sparse grog			9	1	0		ERO
12	11	ditch	SVW17	charcoal tempered Severn Valley ware Gos 17			28	1	0	2=1 fresh break	ERO
16	15	ditch	SVWvar	Severn Valley variant			11	1	0		ERO
18	17	ovoid pit	DORBB1*	Dorset black burnished			3	2	0		C2

				ware (TF4)							
21	20	linear ditch	GYFSY	fine grey sandy			54	4	0		LC1-C2
21	20	linear ditch	Glos 2	grog tempered Glos 2	base		7	1	0		
27	26	ditch	MALREB	Palaeozoic limestone tempered, Glos 216			6	2	0		LIA-ERO
27	26	ditch	SVW17	charcoal tempered Severn Valley ware Glos 17			4	1	0		
27	26	ditch	SVW11D	early Severn Valley ware Glos 11d			1	1	0		
29	28	curvilinear ditch	GYFGR	fine grey with sparse grog			107	4	0	5=4 fresh break; 1 vess	ERO
31	30	curvilinear ditch	NWILRE	North Wilts grey ware TF 205/232	J2	everted rim necked jar	23	4	1		IC1-C2
31	30	curvilinear ditch	Glos 2	grog-tempered, Glos 2			53	1	0	2=1 fresh break	
35	34	ovoid pit top fill	NWILRE	North Wilts grey ware TF 205/232			19	2	0	hm. Black	IC1-C2
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>529</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>6</b>		
			*	National Roman fabric codes							



**Appendix 2: OASIS Report Form****OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England**

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**OASIS ID: johnmoor1-421811**

**Project details**

Project name	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT NAUNTON DOWNS GOLF CLUB, NAUNTON, CHELTENHAM, GLOUCESTERSHIRE
Short description of the project	John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at Naunton Downs Golf Club, Gloucestershire (NGR SP 11856 22989). Where archaeological remains were encountered they appeared to represent elements of an enclosure or the ditches of a field system associated with a modest settlement of late Iron Age to early Roman date. No evidence of the cist grave uncovered in the mid 20th century was encountered, though excavation did not extend to the highest point of the hill where the grave was reportedly found.
Project dates	Start: 24-03-2021 End: 14-04-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NNND 20 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	4409 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Significant Finds	SHERD Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	SHERD Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	GLOUCESTERSHIRE COTSWOLD NAUNTON Naunton Downs Golf Club
Postcode	GL543AE

Study area 5 Hectares  
Site coordinates SP 11856 22989 51.904877719134 -1.827647670438 51 54 17 N 001 49 39 W Point

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation John Moore Heritage Services  
Project brief originator Gloucestershire County Council  
Project design originator JMHS  
Project director/manager John Moore  
Project supervisor Tom Rose-Jones  
Type of sponsor/funding body Client

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
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