



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

AT

LITTLE BARROW FARM,

LANGBOROUGH,

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

NGR SP 20628 29644

On behalf of

CgMs Consulting Ltd

OCTOBER 2010

REPORT FOR CgMs Consulting Ltd
Burlington House
Lypiatt Road
Cheltenham
GL50 2SY

PREPARED BY Stephen Yeates

ILLUSTRATION BY Eoin Fitzsimons

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ENQUIRES TO John Moore Heritage Services
Hill View
Woodperry Road
Beckley
Oxfordshire OX3 9UZ

Tel/Fax 01865 358300
Email: info@jmheritageservices.co.uk

JMHS Project No: 2316
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Summary

John Moore Heritage Services conducted an evaluation at Little Barrow Farm, Longborough (NGR SP 20628 29644), due to the extensive group of cropmarks that surround the farm. The evaluation identified a number of undated features, which probably represent a continuation of these cropmarks, and which are presumed to have a Roman date.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The development site is located at Little Barrow Farm, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire (NGR SP 20628 29644). The site lies between 125-135m OD. The underlying bedrock is Lower Jurassic Dyrham formation (mudstone, siltstone and fine grained sandstone), while in the northeast corner of the field there is Charmouth Mudstone formation (mudstone with limestone nodules).

1.2 Planning Background

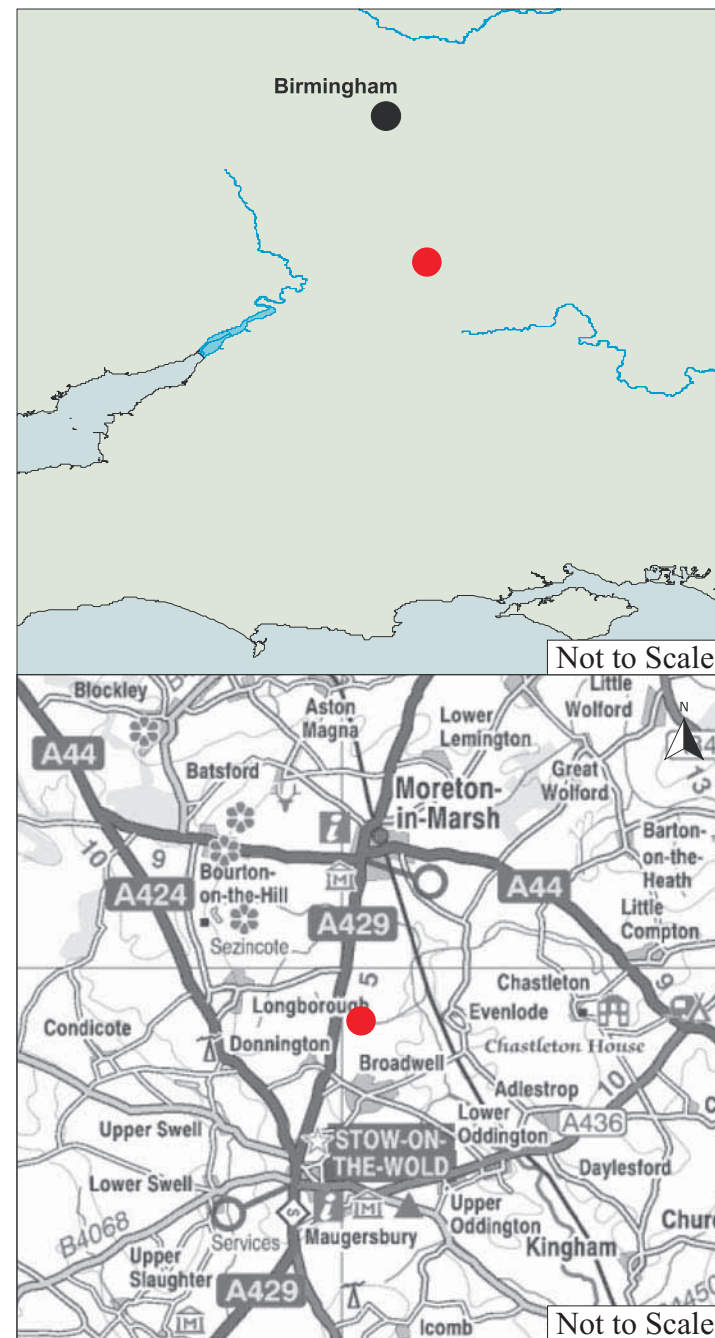
In July 2010, a planning application was submitted to Cotswold District Council for the change of use of land from agriculture to mixed agriculture and equestrian use, demolition of existing buildings and construction of new agricultural buildings, manure clamp and manège for mixed agricultural/equestrian use. The application was formally registered by the Council on 12th August 2010 and given application reference number 10/02950/FUL.

1.3 Archaeological Background

Neolithic finds and sites have been noted in the general area (CgMs 2010) but these are too distant to have any immediate impact on the results of the evaluation carried out on the site. These include Adlestrop long barrow (SAM 31182), Burnt Hill long barrow (SAM 21792) and portal dolmen (SAM 21793), Ganborough long barrow (SAM GC153) and Condicote Henge (Saville 1983).

Nearer to the site there are alleged indications of Bronze Age funerary monuments, a charter of AD 779 refers to the Green Beorhs (HER 3919; NMR 332541). A further barrow is claimed at Little Barrow some 500m to the southwest, but investigation has failed to identify both monuments.

The remains of an enclosed Middle Bronze Age settlement with subsequent Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age occupation has been identified 2.9km to the north of the site at Blenheim Farm (Hart and Alexander 2007). Other prehistoric camps of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age have been recognised in the surrounding area including Batsford Camp (SAM GC302), Stow Hillfort (SAM 32393), Chastleton Barrow Camp (SAM 21791) and Eubury Camp (SAM GC138). All of these lie some distance from the site.



Reproduced with permission from CgMs Consulting under the license number: AL100014723 ● Site location

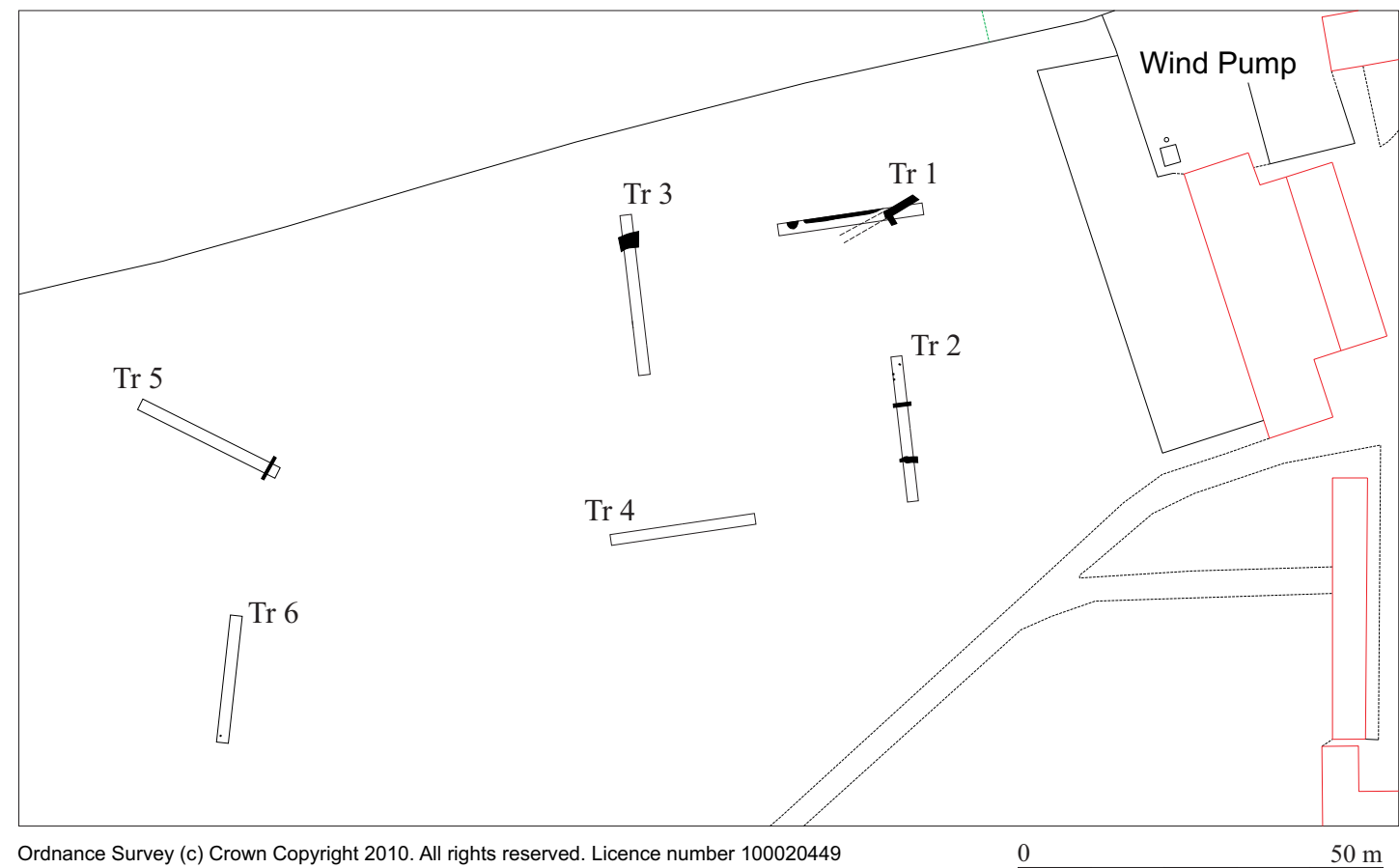
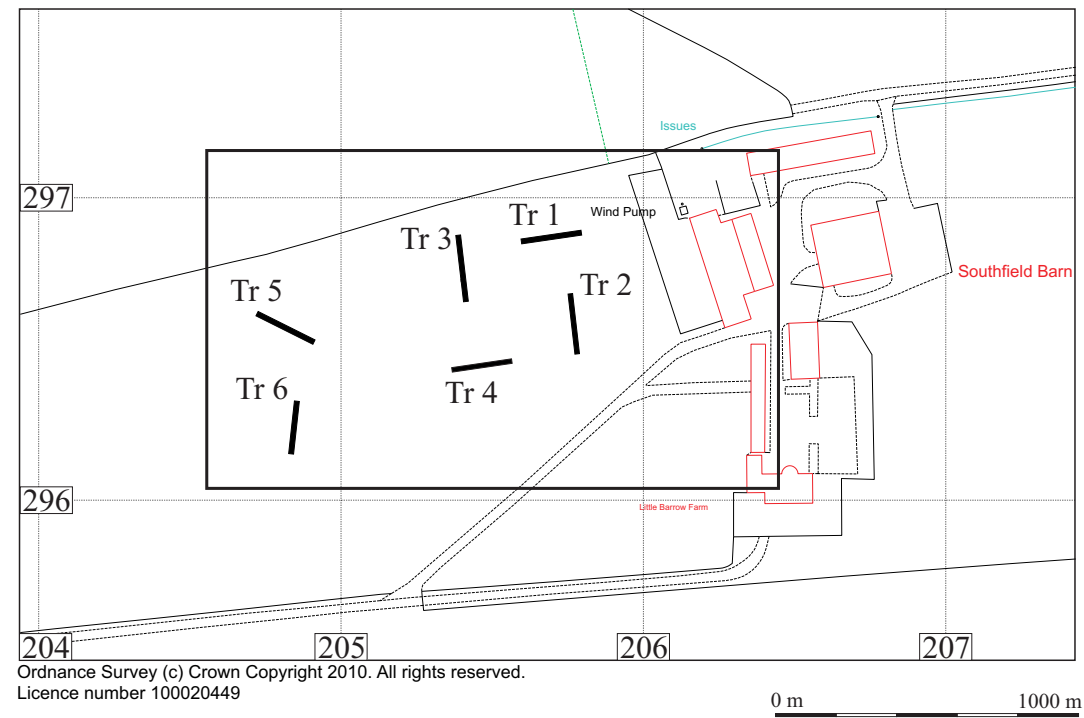


Figure 1. Site location

More significantly there are a series of cropmarks that have been identified as surrounding Little Barrow Farm (NMR 1075353, 1075350, 1476776, 1476802 and 1476814). To the northeast and southeast of the site there are clusters of small circular and rectilinear enclosures, most with visible entrances. Some show evidence of internal activity. These are associated with a larger rectilinear enclosure with a smaller adjoining enclosure (NMR 1476776), and an associated north south aligned trackway (NMR 1476814). These have previously been interpreted as the remains of enclosures associated with buildings of the Iron Age or Roman period. A further suggestion is that this represents the remains of a ploughed out barrow cemetery (CgMs 2010). The descriptions are more in keeping with a Roman period river shrine complex identifiable in the area of the *Dobunni* tribe and in neighbouring tribal areas (Yeates 2006, 39-56; Yeates 2008, 30-58). At these shrines a large enclosure can be recognised enclosing a shrine or temple, while the other smaller enclosures contain the remains of votive wells. Such sites have been identified at the Chessels, Lower Slaughter, Gloucestershire (some 8km to the south in the Windrush valley), where the shrine was associated with *Cuda* (goddess of the Cotswold Hills and the river *Codeswellan*, now the Eye, topographical features that are homonyms of her name), or at Baginton, Warwickshire, where over 50 pits or wells were found cut into the gravel terrace above the river Sowe. Excavations at the site of Marcham-Frilford on the River Ock, now Oxfordshire, have also identified two enclosed votive wells as part of the shrine complex, while at the source of the Kennet near Silbury Hill, Wiltshire, a further complex of enclosed votive wells have been identified. If this is part of a river shrine complex then the river venerated would be the Evenlode, or as it was known prior to the 16th century, the Bladon. The old name corresponds to that of a legendary king of Powys, Wales, and may refer to the one that blooms (Yeates 2009, 78-136). In the case of the site at Lower Slaughter the shrine complex covers over 10ha. It is possible that the word barrow, which simply means hill, may be referring to the remains of a podium of a Roman temple and not a funerary mound. At present there are a number of possibilities for this site, none of which have been satisfactorily proved as yet.

The most familiar Roman feature in the landscape of Longborough is the Fosse Way (HER 6491; NMR 1164971), the road from Cirencester (*Corinium Dobunorum*) and Lincoln (*Colonia Lindum*). A villa complex has been recognised at Broadwell (SAM GC157) and a small town at Dorn (SAM 31926).

Undated archaeological remains nearer to the site include the large enclosure at Frogmore Coppice (HER 2743; NMR 332864) and west of Crawthorn Wood (NMR 920190).

Though Donnington is the nearest village to the site, the early medieval estate in which Little Barrow Farm was located is that of Longborough. Medieval parish boundaries were established at least as early as the granting of an Early Medieval estate, once the church was established in this estate the subsequent parish boundaries were set and the church protected its right to tithe and soul-scot, thus defining and strengthening the recognised borders. The village of Longborough, first recorded as Langeberg in 1086, probably takes its name from the **lang beorg**, a long barrow (Smith 1964, 246-7).

The estate at Longborough was divided into at least two manors in 1086, the largest of which belonged to the king (Moore 1982, 29.1, 69.1). Tovi held one of the manors in

1066, which after the Conquest passed to the Count of Mortain. This estate covered 2 hides had 3 villagers, 1 smallholder and 4 slaves. Humphrey the Chamberlain held the second manor from the king, and from Humphrey by Alstan, Blackman, Edric, and Alric as four separate manors. The manor had 3 villagers, 5 smallholders and 9 slaves. The latter manor eventually came into the hands of Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, who gave the estate to Hailes Abbey, near Winchcombe, at the abbey's foundation. The tithes in Longborough were divided between the Abbeys of Winchcombe and Hailes (Atkyns 1712, 544; Rudder 1779, 533). Longborough was a mother church in the medieval period with a chapel at Sezincote (Bigland 1992, 1055). Little Barrow Farm is still marked on the modern Ordnance Survey map as Southfield Barn. Southfield is recorded as the location of a medieval manor, with a former chapel dedicated to Saint Edmund (Atkyns 1712: 544; Rudder 1779, 532; Bigland 1990, 167/816). Atkyns and Rudder locate this manor at Longborough, but Bigland believed that it lay at Thornbury in South Gloucestershire. The manor and chapel of Southfield were held by the College of Westbury-on-Trym, near Bristol. The abbey of Hailes was at war with the parishioners in the 14th century wishing to turn the estate into one of pastoral activity, and thus evict the residents.

The land at Longborough was inclosed in 1765 (CgMs 2010). A copy of the map of 1765 shows the remains of an east to west drive heading to the Fosseyway (CgMs 2010). The 1794 map shows two inclosed fields in the area divided north to south. The oak trees in the northern boundary hedge line are indicative, due to their age, of this boundary being of that date. The present trackway to the farm is apparent on the first Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (CgMs 2010). Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps show alterations to the farm complex.

Geophysical survey work was carried out on the site prior to evaluation, but failed to identify any of the subsequent features identified (BCC 2010).

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

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

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with Gloucestershire County Council (GCC) the archaeological advisors to Cotswold District Council. 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 and possible.

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (1994).

3.2 Methodology

The evaluation called for the opening up of six evaluation trenches 20m long.

4 RESULTS (Figure 2-3)

4.1 Natural

The natural (4/02) was a highly compact orange-brown silt clay with common pebble and larger boulder inclusions. This was interpreted as the remains of the Lower Jurassic mudstones and siltstones. This deposit was evident also in Trenches 2 (south end), 3, 5 and 6, capping the brow of the hill. In Trench 1 and the lower part of Trench 2 (1/02) was a highly compact yellow-brown silt clay with rounded and poorly sorted pebble inclusions, which though similar to the Dyrham formation was probably the Charmouth Mudstone formation, which was a different type of mudstone and limestone. In the lower part of the field where this interface in the geology was detected the ground was prone to water logging, and it was evident that over the two days the lower end of Trench 2 rapidly pooled with water. It is highly likely that there was a spring at one time in this location, which is why the water pump was built adjacent to this area. This is the source of water for the now canalised stream.

4.2 Undated Features

All the features are essentially undated so they have been classed as all of one loosely dated phase.

Trench 1 (Figure 2)

There were three features recognisable in Trench 1, these included linear ditches of a possible enclosure in the east of the trench and a long linear ditch running the length of the trench and a circular or shallow deposit. The enclosure ditches 1/03 and 1/07 lay at right angles to each other. Ditch 1/07 was the wider of the two features being 1.2m wide and 0.1m deep. The sides were steep and the base flat. The fill (1/08) was a moderately compact mid-grey brown clay silt with some pebble inclusions. Patches of grey sand were also evident in the fill. Ditch 1/03 was not as broad being some 0.8m wide and 0.14m deep, with a similar profile. The fill (1/04) was a moderately compact mid-grey brown clay silt with orange patches. No clear distinction existed between these two fills, so they were considered to be contemporary with each other, and thus part of an enclosure, rather than two ditches of different date crossing. The other linear feature in the trench 1/10 (and also 1/11) was 0.4m+ wide and 0.07m deep, this had shallow sides and a rounded base. The fill (1/12) was a moderately compact mid-grey brown silt clay with sparse pebble inclusions. The remaining feature, cut 1/09, was probably circular in shape and run under the baulk, and was 0.7m by 1m but only shallow at 0.03m. The fill (1/14) was a loosely compact light-grey brown sand deposit. This was possibly the fill of a natural hollow or an extremely truncated pit.

Trench 2 (Figure 2)

Trench 2 had five distinct features, four of which were linear features and the other a circular posthole. The features 2/03 and 2/05 were similar to each other and were either two parallel gullies or two beam slots. The cut 2/03 was 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep, it extended under the baulk with only 0.42m of its length uncovered. The sides were steep and the base rounded. The fill (2/04) was a compact dark grey clay silt. Cut 2/05 had a similar profile and dimensions to that of its counterpart save that it was 0.12m deep. The fill (2/06) was similar to that of fill (2/04). Cut 2/09 was oval on plan measuring 0.35m by 0.25m and having a depth of 0.11m. These three features were located in an extremely sandy deposit in the natural, which may be deposits associated with the spring. This area rapidly filled with water.

Linear cut 2/07 was 1m wide and 0.17m deep. The sides were irregular with a shallow slope on the south and a sharp slope on the north side. The cut was also probably near the terminus of a ditch. The fill (2/08) was a moderately compact mid-grey brown sand silt with well-sorted pebble inclusions.

The final feature was that of a stone lined drain, of which the cut 2/12 was a linear cut orientated east to west, 0.55m wide and 0.2m deep. The cut had vertical sides and a flat base. The stone lining 2/11 contained irregular limestone blocks some of which may have been roughly faced. This had two courses of laid limestone blocks on either side with a row of capping stones. Some of the capping had been removed by the plough, which must have disturbed part of the fill. The fill of the drain (2/13) was a loosely compact grey brown sand silt with mottling and charcoal throughout. A similar drain was found in Trench 5, but if they are part of the same drain, the alignment is wrong unless the drain changes direction.

Trench 3 (Figure 2)

A linear cut 3/03 had what appeared to be a slight curve, it was 1.85m wide and 0.23m deep. The sides were gently sloping and the base flat. On the south side of the feature there was a steeper cut with a rounded base, as if this was a cut for a posthole in the trench. The fill (3/02) was a compact yellow-grey silt clay with occasional burnt limestone, charcoal, and ceramic building material or burnt clay fragments. The slight curve could indicate a possible ring-ditch for a barrow, although the ceramic building material in the fill would be indicative of a far later date, probably Roman, thus we may have a circular enclosure with a fence enclosing the inner space.

Trench 5 (Figure 3)

The only really notable feature in Trench 5 was that of the stone lined drain. The linear trench 5/04 was 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep. The sides were vertical and the base flat. The stone built drain 5/03 had either one or two courses in either side of the trench. The stones were irregular in shape but may have been faced for the internal part of the drain. This was capped by a series of stones all of which were in place when stripped. Fill (5/05) was a moderately compact mid-grey brown silt clay 0.1m deep which was either a backfill or bond for the drain between the stone lining and the cut.

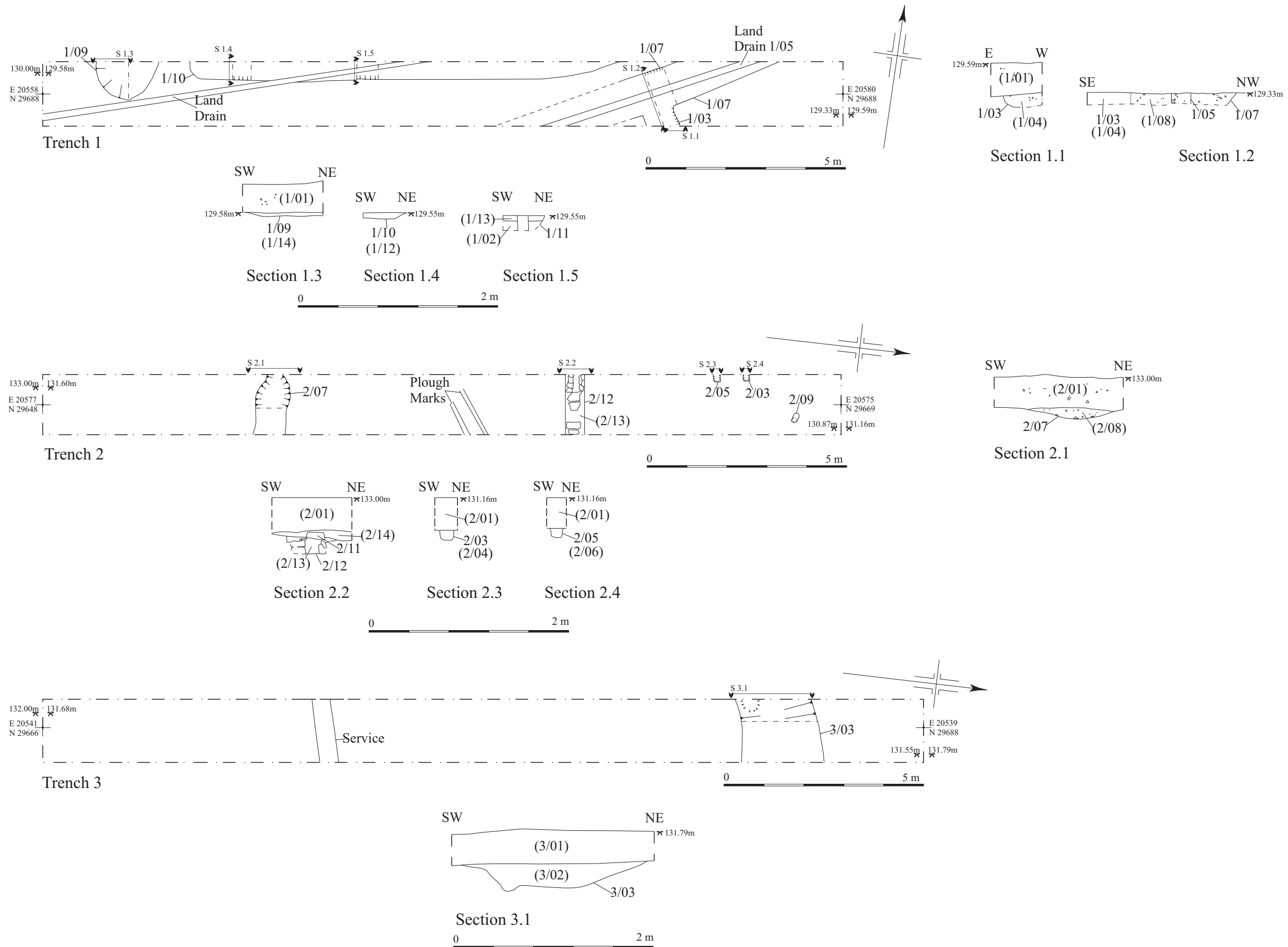


Figure 2. Trenches 1-3 Plans and sections

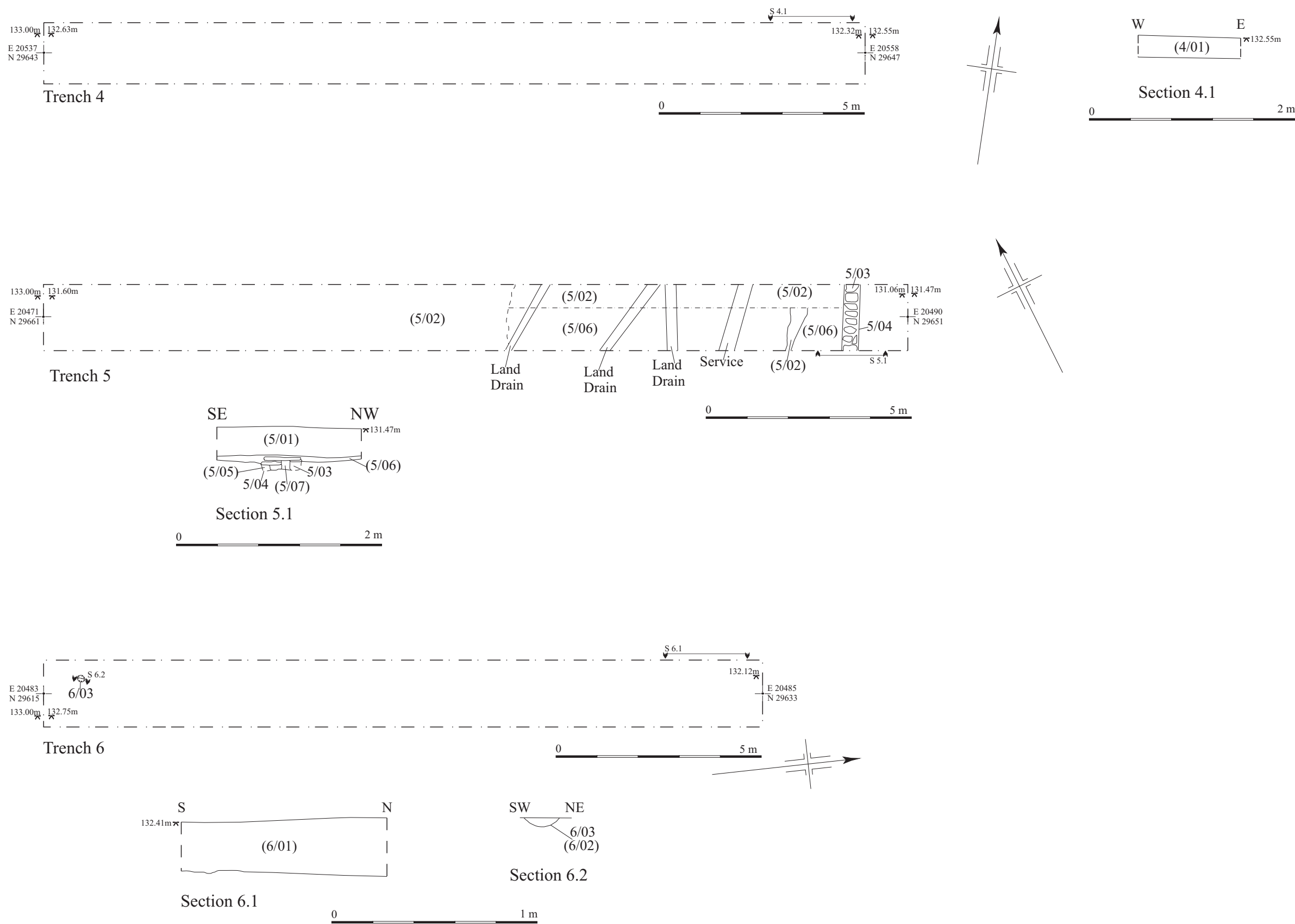


Figure 3. Trenches 4-6 Plans and sections

The drain was sealed by layer (5/06), the subsoil (see below), and was thus the oldest feature in the Trench. The fill of the drain (5/07) was a loosely compact mid grey brown silt deposit 0.15m deep. An extremely worn and un-diagnostic fragment of ceramic building material was recovered from the fill.

Trench 6

The only feature in Trench 6 was that of a posthole 6/03, which was of a circular shape in plan with a 0.17m diameter and a depth of 0.05m. The sides were gentle and the base rounded, while the inclination of the axis from what remained appeared vertical. The fill (6/02) was a moderately compact grey silt clay with occasional pebble inclusions.

4.3 Modern (19th-20th centuries)

Trench 1

Trench 1 had two land drains one of which was given a cut number 1/05, these land drains, probably of the 19th or 20th century cut through the earlier features thus providing a stratigraphic date for the features of being earlier than the 18th century. These were sealed by the layer (1/01) a moderately compact mid-red brown silt clay with some pebble inclusions and a depth of 0.3m.

Trench 2

The surface of the drain was sealed by layer (2/14) a moderately compact yellow grey silt clay some 0.1m deep in places. The topsoil (2/01) sealed the subsoil, a moderately compact brown-grey silt clay.

Trench 3

A linear service trench was identified containing an iron water pipe. This was sealed by the topsoil (3/03).

Trench 4

The only deposit evident in Trench 4 was the topsoil (4/01) that was 0.25m deep.

Trench 5

The subsoil (5/06) was a moderately compact red-brown silt clay, which sealed the top of the stone drain and was cut by three land drains and a water service trench (in which was an iron water pipe). The land drains and service trench were sealed by the topsoil (5/01), a moderately compact mid-red brown silt clay that was 0.33m deep.

5 FINDS

No finds were recovered to date the features, and no environmental samples taken.

6 DISCUSSION

The lack of dating evidence makes it difficult to phase these features adequately, though the most plausible solution that could be suggested is that most of the features if not all could be a further continuation of the features identified on aerial photographs to the east, north and south of Little Barrow Farm. That the ditch in

Trench 3 and the stone drain in Trench 5 produced fragments of ceramic building material would indicate a date for construction between the 1st century AD (Roman period) and the 18th century (early Post-Medieval). That none of the features apparent on the aerial photographs show up on the map of Longborough parish of 1794 is perhaps significant.

The most likely suggestion is that the linear ditches represent part of a series of enclosures most probably of a Roman date. They could be later but no good parallels have yet been identified from other periods. The cut in Trench 3 looks as though it may be part of a curving ditch with ceramic building material and charcoal flecks. The probable cut for a posthole in this trench would make it likely that the enclosure had a wooden fence or palisade around it, thus implying that many of the circular enclosures may not be barrows, hence their entrances.

The probable rectangular enclosure in Trench 1 may also be part of the larger complex although the surviving features are greatly ploughed down. These are certainly features prior to the 18th century as the land drain cuts them. The possible beam slots in Trench 2 and posthole are also undated, what is perhaps of interest here is that they are concentrated in an area where water seeps up out of the ground. It is perhaps this former spring site that is the main focus for the whole complex, a spring with a short outflow down to the River Evenlode (nee Bladon). The village of Moreton-in-Marsh takes its name from an area of the Cotswolds called Henmarsh, recorded *Hennemerse* in 1235, the etymology of which is normally given as marsh haunted by wild hen-birds (Smith 1964, 230), which was focused on the upper stretch of the Evenlode.

The dating of the stone built drain in a rural context is also problematic, rural stone drains have been noted on sites broadly dated from the Roman to the early Post-Medieval period. A rural Roman example has been excavated at the shrine of Marcham-Frilford (Lock and Gosden 2004, 91-3; Gosden, Lock *et al.* 2005, 100-5; 2006, 65-7, 70) where the theatre is drained by a stone lined and capped conduit that leads to the River Ock. Medieval rural examples have been identified near Bramshill Manor (Moore 2002) and at Chilworth Farm (Moore 2007) both sites in Oxfordshire. The technology existed to create one of these drains here in the early Post-Medieval period. The key question here is their purpose and, therefore, their relationship with any other known archaeological features. So little of the features were uncovered it is at present impossible to determine this. If Roman, where are the drains running from or to, perhaps feeding the spring with an extra supply of water? Mapping of the ridge and furrow by Gloucestershire County Council has shown that the surrounding fields are covered with these monuments although there is a lack of them on the site. The drain is on a hilltop so if Post-Medieval would it be appropriate to spend time and effort constructing a drain in this location.

At present the largest difficulty in accepting the site as Roman is the lack of finds. Shrine sites are normally considered to have high concentrations of Roman material culture surviving, for example at Uley (Woodward and Leach 1993) and at Bath (Cunliffe 1988). However, this does not always prove to be the case, the shrine on Brean Down in Somerset (Ap Simon 1965, 195-258) had a Roman stone temple but the finds recovered were slight compared to the two shrines previously cited. Recent analysis of Roman religious complexes have suggested that there was structured deposition (King 2005, 329-369), thus objects would be placed in certain locations

and other areas would be relatively barren. The lack of Roman finds cannot, therefore, be seen as a positive indicator that the site is not of a Roman date.

A clear interpretation of the character of occupation recorded at the site remains presently uncertain given the limitations of the investigations to date. However, in view of adjacent recorded cropmarks, the recorded remains could represent activity associated with late Prehistoric or Roman use of the site, which with their possible association with a spring may have served a ritual or religious function.

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.

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ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 1								
1/01	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid-red brown, silt clay with pebble inclusion	0.3				Topsoil	
1/02	Deposit	Highly compact, yellow brown, clay, with pebble or boulder inclusions					Natural	
1/03	Cut	Linear, steep sides and a flat base	0.14	0.5			Ditch	
1/04	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid-grey brown clay silt with pebble inclusions	0.14	0.5			Ditch fill	
1/05	Cut	Linear, with steep sides and flay base, aligned SW to NE	0.1	0.5			Ditch	
1/06	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid-grey brown clay silt with small rounded pebbles	0.1	0.5			Ditch fill	
1/07	Cut	Linear, with steep sides, aligned on a SW to NE	0.1	0.5			Ditch	
1/08	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid-grey brown, clay silt with common pebble inclusions	0.1	0.5			Ditch fill	
1/09	Cut	Circular/oval	0.03	0.7+	1		Natural hollow	
1/10	Cut	Linear, steep sides with a flat bottom	0.07	0.4+			Ditch	
1/11	Cut	Linear, steep sides with a flat base	0.05	0.4+			Ditch (second section through this linear)	
1/12	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid-grey brown, silt clay with some pebble inclusions	0.07	0.4+			Ditch fill	
1/13	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid-grey brown, silt clay with some pebble inclusions	0.05	0.4+			Ditch fill	
1/14	Deposit	Loosely compact, light grey orange, sandy with some pebbles	0.03	0.7+			Fill of Natural hollow	

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 2								
2/01	Deposit	Moderately compact, brown grey silt clay					Topsil	
2/02	Deposit	Predominantly a highly compact orange clay with pebble and boulder inclusions, but with a lens of sand					Natural, Dyrham Formation	
2/03	Cut	Linear, steep sides with rounded base, with rounded ends, running under the	0.1	0.3			Cut of gully or beam-slot	

		baulk, orientation E to W						
2/04	Deposit	Compact, dark grey clay silt	0.1	0.3				Fill of gully or beam-slot
2/05	Cut	Linear, with sharp sides and a rounded base, and rounded terminus, orientated E to W	0.12	0.3				Cut of gully or beam-slot
2/06	Deposit	Compact, dark-grey, clay silt	0.12	0.3				Fill of gully or beam-slot
2/07	Cut	Curving linear, with sharp sides and a rounded base	0.17	0.3				Gully
2/08	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid grey-brown, sandy silt, with pebble inclusions	0.17	0.3				Fill of gully
2/09	Cut	Oval, with steep sides and a rounded base	0.11	0.25	0.35			Posthole
2/10	Deposit	Compact, pale grey brown, sand	0.11	0.25	0.35			Posthole fill
2/11	Masonry	Cut, but irregular limestone blocks and capping	0.15	0.53				Limestone construction of drain
2/12	Cut	Linear with vertical sides and a flat base	0.15	0.53				The cut for the stone drain
2/13	Deposit	Loosely compact grey brown sand silt with mottling throughout and inclusions of flint and charcoal	0.1	0.1				Fill of Drain
2/14	Deposit	Moderately compact, yellow grey, silt clay	0.1					Subsoil

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 3								
3/01	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid-grey, silt clay	0.3				Topsoil	
3/02	Deposit	Compact, yellow grey, silt clay, inclusions of burnt limestone, flint and charcoal	0.23	1.85			Ditch fill	
3/03	Cut	Linear with slight curve, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. On the south side of the trench there is a circular cut with steeper sides	0.23	1.85			Curving ditch cut, ring ditch?	
3/04	Deposit	Highly compact, yellow orange clay					Natural, Dyrham Formation	

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 4								
4/01	Deposit	Moderately compact, dark grey brown, silt clay	0.25				Topsoil	
4/02	Deposit	Highly compact, orange brown containing numerous boulders and pebbles					Natural, Dyrham Formation	

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 5								
5/01	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid-red brown, silt clay, with some pebble inclusions					Topsoil	
5/02	Deposit	Highly compact, mid-orange brown, clay					Natural, Dyrham Formation	
5/03	Masonry	Roughly hewn limestone blocks, with various sizes, two courses, plus capping stones, on an E to W alignment	0.1	0.3			Stone lined drain	
5/04	Cut	Linear with steep sides and a flat base	0.1	0.3			Cut for drain	
5/05	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid-grey brown silt clay	0.1				The backfill of the land drain	
5/06	Deposit	Compact, red brown, silt clay, extending in patches across the trench, through which land drains are cut	0.07				Subsoil	
5/07	Deposit	Loosely compact, mid-grey brown, clay silt	0.1	0.1			Silt of drain	

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 6								
6/01	Deposit	Moderately compact, brown grey, silt clay	0.28				Topsoil	
6/02	Deposit	Moderately compact, grey, silt clay with pebble inclusions	0.05	0.17			Posthole fill	
6/03	Cut	Circular with gentle sides and a rounded base, with a vertical axis	0.05	0.17	0.17		Posthole	
6/04	Deposit	Highly compact, orange clay, with pebble and boulder inclusions					Natural, Dyrham Formation	