

Report



Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report: Repair and Maintenance Works: 34 Burge Court and Hanover Court, Cirencester

Report By: Andrew Brown BA (Hons) MSc ACIfA

Issued by: Andrew Brown BA (Hons) MSc ACIfA

Date: February 2018

Submitted to:

Clancy Docwra
The Clancy Group
Clare House, Coppermill Lane
Harefield, Middlesex
UB9 6HZ
Tel. no: 07884 473811

Prepared by:

RSK ADAS Limited
11D Park House
Milton Park
Abingdon
OX14 4RS
Tel. no: 01235 355638

Contents

List of Plates	2
Summary	2
Acknowledgements	3
1 Introduction	4
<i>Project Background</i>	4
<i>The Site, Location and Geology</i>	4
2 Objectives	5
<i>Aims and Scope</i>	5
3 Copyright	6
4 Archaeological and Historical Context	6
<i>Introduction</i>	6
5 Methodology	8
<i>Introduction</i>	8
<i>Artefacts, Human Remains, Treasure and Environmental Sampling</i>	8
<i>Post-Excavation Analysis</i>	8
<i>Archives and Deposition</i>	9
<i>ADAS Project Team</i>	9
6 Results	9
7 Discussion and Conclusions	10
8 References	12
<i>Online Resources</i>	12
Appendix A: Context Descriptions	xiii
Appendix B: The Finds	xiv
Appendix C: Oasis Report Form	xv
Plates	xvii

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of the Proposed Development.

Figure 2: Recorded Heritage Assets and Previous Archaeological Investigations in the Burge Court Study Area.

Figure 3: Recorded Heritage Assets and Previous Archaeological Investigations in the Hanover Court Study Area.

List of Plates

Plate 1: General view of No. 34 Burge Court prior to excavation looking north.

Plate 2: View of Trench 1 at No. 34 Burge Court showing made ground layers and existing stop tap looking south.

Plate 3: View looking north at Hanover Court prior to excavation.

Plate 4: View of Trench 2 during the removal of the modern tarmac (2001) exposing the modern brick built twin chambered inspection pit (2002) looking west

Plate 5: View of Trench 2 showing the modern brick inspection chamber (2002) and surrounding made ground (2003) following removal of the tarmac surface (2001).

Quality Assurance

ADAS Project Code	Accession Code	Local Authority HER No.	Scheduled Consent Ref.	OASIS Reference No.	Site Code
<i>CEN-2182 Burge Court and Hanover Court</i>	<i>TBC</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>S00181562</i>	<i>adasukt1- 307677</i>	<i>BURG18</i>

Author	Checked	Approved
<i>Andrew Brown BA (Hons) MSc ACIfA</i>	<i>Diarmuid O Seaneachain BA PhD MCIfA</i>	<i>Diarmuid O Seaneachain BA PhD MCIfA</i>

Disclaimer

Copyright RSK ADAS Ltd. All rights reserved.

No part of this report may be copied or reproduced by any means without prior written consent from RSK ADAS Ltd. If you have received this report in error please destroy all copies in your possession or control and notify RSK ADAS Ltd.

This report has been commissioned for the exclusive use of the commissioning party unless otherwise agreed in writing by RSK ADAS Ltd; no other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of the report. No liability is accepted by RSK ADAS Ltd for any of this report, other than for the purposes for which it was originally prepared and provided.

Opinions and information provided in this report are on basis of RSK ADAS Ltd using due skill, care and diligence in the preparation of this report and no explicit warranty is provided as to its accuracy. It should be noted that no independent verification of any of the documents supplied to RSK ADAS Ltd has been made.

Revision History

Revision	Date	Amendment

Summary

In January 2018 ADAS carried out an archaeological watching brief for Kier Integrated Services and Clancy Docwra (KCD) of groundworks for repair and maintenance works to an existing water meter located outside No. 34 Burge Court, Cirencester (NGR: SP 02653 01184) and to an existing water hydrant located outside Flat 2, Hanover Court, Cirencester (NGR: SP 02538 01563) (Figure 1).

The proposed works at both locations lie within the Corinium Roman Town Scheduled Monument. Initial consultation with Historic England indicated that the development had the potential to impact upon unknown buried archaeological remains associated with the remains of the Corinium Roman Town Scheduled Monument. It was recommended that archaeological monitoring with Scheduled Monument Consent should be carried out during the groundworks in order to identify, assess and record any unknown archaeological remains.

No archaeological features or artefacts were observed during the groundworks at No 34 Burge Court. The evidence indicates that although No. 34 Burge Court is located approximately 45 m to the south of the Roman town wall, the area had been heavily disturbed by previous development. Anecdotal evidence from a resident suggested that the area where the current car park was located was previously grassed over which was then entirely removed and the carpark was created. This anecdotal evidence is supported by online aerial photography showing that in 1999 the area between the buildings of Burge Court was indeed grassed over with a tree in the centre.

The absence of archaeological features recorded during the archaeological monitoring at No. 34 Burge Court may be attributed to the relatively limited ground impact of the groundworks and due to the impact of previous development from 1999 onwards when the car park was constructed.

The groundworks at Hanover Court involved the removal of approximately 0.10 m of modern tarmac, the existing modern steel inspection plates, and the uppermost course of bricks from the modern inspection pit. New steel inspection plates were then installed. No further groundworks were carried and archaeological features or artefacts were disturbed.

Acknowledgements

This archaeological watching brief was commissioned by Kier Integrated Services and Clancy Docwra (KCD) on behalf of Thames Water, and thanks are due in this regard. Fieldwork was carried out by Andrew Brown. The report and supporting illustrations were prepared by Andrew Brown, and checked by Diarmuid O'Seaneachain. The archive was compiled by Andrew Brown.

1 Introduction

Project Background

- 1.1.1 In January 2018 ADAS carried out an archaeological watching brief for Kier Integrated Services and Clancy Docwra (KCD) of groundworks for repair and maintenance works to an existing water meter located outside No. 34 Burge Court, Cirencester (NGR: SP 02653 01184) and to an existing water hydrant located outside Flat 2, Hanover Court, Cirencester (NGR: SP 02538 01563) (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The works were carried out within the permitted development rights of the statutory undertaker Thames Water, and therefore were not subject to a planning application.
- 1.1.3 The works at both locations lay within the Corinium Roman Town Scheduled Monument. Initial consultation with Mrs Melanie Barge, the Inspector of Scheduled Monuments for Historic England, indicated that the development had the potential to impact upon unknown buried archaeological remains within the development area associated with the remains of the Corinium Roman Town Scheduled Monument. It was recommended that archaeological monitoring with Scheduled Monument Consent should be carried out during the groundworks in order to identify, assess and record any unknown archaeological remains.
- 1.1.4 Scheduled Monument Consent (S00181562) was subsequently sought and granted under Section 2 of the Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 for the works at No. 34 Burge Court and for the works outside Flat 2, Hanover Court, Cirencester.
- 1.1.5 ADAS were instructed to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to carry out the required archaeological works and record any archaeological remains during the monitoring of the groundworks (ADAS 2018).
- 1.1.6 The fieldwork followed the *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014), *the Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and the RSK Technical Manual (RSK 2018).
- 1.1.7 In carrying out this work Thames Water complied with their obligations to the historic environment under the Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

The Site, Location and Geology

- 1.2.1 The proposed development involves groundworks for repair and maintenance works to an existing water meter located outside No. 34 Burge Court, Cirencester (NGR: SP 02653 01184) and to an existing water hydrant located outside Flat 2, Hanover Court, Cirencester (NGR: SP 02538 01563) (Figure 1).

- 1.2.2 The underlying geology on the area at Burge Court is recorded as mudstone of the Forest Marble Formation. This sedimentary bedrock was laid down approximately 166-168 million years ago during the Jurassic Period. No superficial deposits are recorded.
- 1.2.3 However, borehole data (SP00SW39/D- Cotswold DC Offices BH1) approximately 50 m to the north-east of Burge Court recorded made ground overlay approximately 4.50 m of firm light reddish brown silty clay with inclusions of fine to medium gravels. Below this a layer of soft greenish grey clay sandy clay is recorded, which in turn overlaid 1.10 m of compacted fine and medium gravel within a sandy and silt matrix. Below this a layer of stiff to very stiff blue grey clay at least 2.30 m thick is recorded at the base of the borehole. This earliest deposit is interpreted as the natural substrate at this location and the gravel levels are superficial deposits not previously recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2018).
- 1.2.4 The underlying geology of the area at Hanover Court changes and is recorded as sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Kellaways Formation. This sedimentary bedrock was laid down approximately 164-166 million years ago, also in the Jurassic Period. Superficial deposits of River Terrace gravel deposits are recorded which were formed up to 3 million years ago and suggest that the local environment was previously dominated by rivers. No borehole data is recorded in the immediate vicinity (BGS 2018).

2 Objectives

Aims and Scope

- 2.1.1 The aims of this watching brief were:
- *To ensure that any archaeological features/deposits exposed during groundworks associated with the development area were identified, recorded and interpreted to an acceptable standard;*
 - *To ensure that any significant discoveries of artefactual evidence were recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard;*
 - *The specific aim of the fieldwork was to identify and record any unknown buried archaeological remains or artefacts that may be associated with the Corinium Roman Town Scheduled Monument.*
 - *To ensure that the works were carried out in compliance of the Scheduled Monument Consent (REF: S000181562).*

- *To ensure that the fieldwork took place within, and contributes to the goals of the South West Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF) for the south-west of England (Grove J, Croft B. Eds. 2012)*
- *To report the results as appropriate.*

3 Copyright

3.1.1 This report may contain material that is not the copyright of RSK ADAS Ltd. or is the intellectual property of third parties that we are able to include for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences. Copyright itself for such material is not transferable by RSK ADAS Ltd. and you are reminded that you remain bound by the terms and conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to copying and dissemination of this report.

4 Archaeological and Historical Context

Introduction

- 4.1.1 An online search was conducted which assessed the historic environment potential of a 100 m Study Area around the proposed works located at both No. 34 Burge Court and at Flat 2 Hanover Court (Figures 2 and 3). The results of this assessment are described in more detail in the written scheme of investigation produced for these works (ADAS 2018) but have been briefly outlined below. The Corinium Roman Town Scheduled Monument is referred to in the text by its Historic England (Heritage List Entry) number. Recorded previous archaeological investigations within each 100 m Study Area are referenced by their HER Excavation Index number.
- 4.1.2 The proposed groundworks at both No. 34 Burge Court and Hanover Court are within the Corinium Roman Town Scheduled Monument (HE No. 1003426; National Heritage List 2018). The origins of the Roman town of Corinium began as a small civilian or *vicus* settlement adjacent to a military fort built there after the Roman Invasion of 43AD. By 75AD the Roman garrison had been transferred elsewhere, reflecting the changing military situation in the south-west of England (Corinium Museum 2018).
- 4.1.3 After the army left the civilian settlement was remodelled and a gridded street pattern was laid out, forming rectangular plots or *insulae*. These *insulae* measured on average 160 m by 100 m and were allocated for development. In the centre of the town, bordering Ermin Street, stood the main public buildings, the basilica and forum. Shops, private houses and public buildings such as temples and baths and a theatre were built elsewhere in the town. The roads leading out from the gates were lined with the town's cemeteries (Corinium Museum 2018). By the 2nd Century the

town had expanded to become one of the largest in Roman Britain with a population possibly around 12,000. The town council also built a covered market, likely to mark a visit by the Emperor Hadrian. At its height, the town covered an area measuring approximately 96 hectares and was surpassed in size only by Roman London (Roman Britain 2018).

- 4.1.4 The earliest recorded archaeological excavation within the 34 Burge Court Study Area was carried out in 1961 at Watermoor Primary School (1846868). Two trenches were dug and only made ground was recorded. In 1967 an archaeological excavation was carried out at Midland Road (1847342) which recorded a possible natural feature. An archaeological watching brief was carried out on part of a service trench at the Watermoor Family Centre in 1989 (1852876) although again no archaeological remains were recorded.
- 4.1.5 An archaeological watching brief carried out in 1991 in the garden of No. 121 Watermoor Road (1851050) during works on a service trench revealed a well preserved section of the Roman town wall (Heritage Gateway 2018; ADS 2018). Archaeological monitoring of groundworks during development at the Watermoor Family Centre (182619) in 2000 also recorded elements of the Roman town wall and rampart. Archaeological trial trenching on land at School Lane/ Stepstairs Lane (1828589/ 1888874) in advance of proposed development in 2001 recorded early Roman postholes, pits and ditches which were sealed by a 'dark earth' layer of possible mid-2nd Century date. Further excavation revealed a Roman building and later Medieval settlement activity.
- 4.1.6 Archaeological trial trenching in 2005, also at School Lane/ Stepstairs Lane in advance of a proposed development (1831320) recorded the town wall and the rampart and ditch. An archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out at No.3 School Land in 2006 (1902327) in advance of the construction of a conservatory recorded no significant archaeological remains (Heritage Gateway 2018; ADS 2018).
- 4.1.7 The earliest recorded archaeological excavation within the Hanover Court Study Area dates from 1898 (1846848) where remains of the Roman Basilica were discovered approximately 73 m to the north-east of the proposed works at Hanover Court. An excavation carried out in 1968 in advance of the Watermoor Road Health Centre (1847295) discovered Roman buildings and other settlement activity. Archaeological monitoring undertaken at No. 29 Watermoor Road in 1969 (1877925) and in 1981 (1977905) recorded no archaeological features present within the monitoring areas. An archaeological excavation carried out in 1984 at the Jefferies Nursery Site (1880376) provides no information on what if anything was discovered (Heritage Gateway 2018; ADS 2018).
- 4.1.8 Throughout the 1990s a number of archaeological investigations were carried out around Watermoor House and Watermoor Road. In 1990 an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried

out in advance of a proposed extension at Watermoor House recorded a possible Roman industrial site and later Medieval stone robbing. A later archaeological excavation carried out in 1992 (1849933) at the site discovered a Roman building with a hearth and evidence of later Medieval settlement activity. Archaeological monitoring of groundworks at No. 28 Watermoor Road in 1994 (1849572) located Roman deposits. In 1999 a single archaeological trench (1872778) was excavated ahead of an extension to the dining room at Watermoor House. This recorded in-situ 1st and 2nd century deposits. Archaeological monitoring of groundworks on land a Watermoor House in 2000 (1882530) recorded a Post-medieval well and a cellar (Heritage Gateway 2018; ADS 2018).

- 4.1.9 In 1999 and 2000 archaeological excavations carried out at Paternoster School (1842962 and 1827573 respectively) recorded Roman demolition deposits, Romano-British pottery, Medieval pottery and a probable Post-medieval floor surface. Later archaeological monitoring carried out at Paternoster School (1820003) in 2001 recorded no significant archaeology, however a test pit evaluation also carried out in 2001 (1821316) at the school revealed a Roman wall and floor surface. Archaeological monitoring of groundworks at No. 24 Watermoor Road (1895801) in 2007 recorded a number of walls of probable modern date (Heritage Gateway 2018; ADS 2018).

5 Methodology

Introduction

- 5.1.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation (ADAS 2018). An archaeologist was present during all intrusive groundworks to excavate the new cable trench within the watching brief area.
- 5.1.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological watching brief 2014*.

Artefacts, Human Remains, Treasure and Environmental Sampling

- 5.1.3 No artefacts or human remains were encountered during the watching brief. No archaeologically significant deposits were disturbed by the groundworks, so no environmental sampling was undertaken.

Post-Excavation Analysis

- 5.1.4 No archaeological artefacts or deposits were encountered during the watching brief, and therefore no post-excavation analysis was required.

Archives and Deposition

5.1.5 The archive is currently held by ADAS at their offices in Milton Park. No artefacts were recovered during the monitoring and therefore no artefacts will need to be deposited with an approved local museum. A paper archive will be deposited with Corinium Museum within six months of the completion of the fieldwork under an accession number which will be issued upon deposition. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS database of archaeological projects in Britain. An OASIS form, ID reference adasuklt1-307667 has been provisionally completed and will be submitted at the time of completion.

ADAS Project Team

5.1.6 Fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Brown. The report was written by Andrew Brown. The illustrations were prepared by Andrew Brown. The archive was compiled and prepared for deposition by Andrew Brown. The project was managed for ADAS by Andrew Brown.

6 Results

6.1.1 This section provides an overview of the monitoring results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendix A.

6.1.2 The two watching brief areas centred on a stop tap located outside No. 34 Burge Court and a water inspection chamber located outside Flat 2, Hanover Court (Figures 2 and 3; Plates 1-5). The works were completed in a single day on Monday 29th January and the weather was overcast and cold during the morning but became brighter during the afternoon.

Trench 1 (34 Burge Court)

6.1.3 Trench 1 was an irregularly shaped hexagonal trench measuring approximately 1.60 m by 1.20 m across. Each side measured 0.60 m by 1 m by 0.90 m by 0.70 m by 1.10 m and was located within the residential car park of modern flats (See Plate 1).

6.1.4 The modern car park surface consisted of modern inter-locking bricks (1001) 70 mm thick which overlay 60 mm of grey pea-gravel (1002). A layer of felt matting (1003) had then been laid down over 160 mm of Type 1 hardcore crush (1004). A second layer of felt matting (1005) had been laid down separating layer (1004) from 700 mm plus of reddish brown silty clay gravels with Type 1 stones mixed in throughout (1006) and contained modern plastic pipework and three stop taps (Plate 2).

6.1.5 This layer was interpreted as redeposited natural gravels described in borehole data (SP00SW39/D- Cotswold DC Offices BH1) mixed with Type 1 hardcore. This deposit would have filled a construction cut [1007] for the modern water service which was not visible in any side of Trench 1.

6.1.6 No archaeologically significant features or artefacts were observed or recovered from the trench.

Trench 2 (Hanover Court)

6.1.7 Trench 2 was rectangular in plan and measured 1.50 m by 1 m in size. The trench was located at the meeting point of three pedestrian walkways within the Hanover Court residential complex (Plate 3).

6.1.8 The groundworks consisted of cutting and removing the modern tarmac (2001) which was 0.10 m deep exposing a twin chambered brick built inspection pit (2002) containing two water meters. Each chamber measured 0.60 m by 0.45 m and was 0.60 m deep. The inspection pit sat within cut [2004] which, although it could not be clearly seen in plan, cut into made ground (2003) (Plates 4 and 5).

6.1.9 The existing steel inspection plates and the upper most course of bricks from the inspection pit were removed and replaced with two new steel inspection plates. No further works were carried out at that location.

7 Discussion and Conclusions

7.1.1 No archaeological features or artefacts were observed during the groundworks at No. 34 Burge Court. Below the made ground of Type 1 hardcore, pea-gravel and the existing brick surface was 0.70 m of mixed type 1 hardcore and reddish brown silty clay and fine gravels containing the modern water pipe network and stop taps. This layer (1006) was interpreted as redeposited natural gravels described in borehole data (SP00SW39/D- Cotswold DC Offices BH1) mixed with Type 1 hardcore. This deposit would have filled a construction cut [1007] for the modern service which was not visible in any side of Trench 1.

7.1.2 The evidence indicates that although No. 34 Burge Court is located approximately 45 m to the south of the Roman town wall, the area had been heavily disturbed by previous development. Anecdotal evidence from a resident suggested that the area where the current car park was located was previously grassed over which was then entirely removed and the carpark was created. This anecdotal evidence is supported by online aerial photography showing that in 1999

the area between the buildings of Burge Court was indeed grassed over with a tree in the centre (Getmapping 2018).

- 7.1.3 The absence of archaeological features recorded during the archaeological monitoring at No. 34 Burge Court may be attributed to the relatively limited ground impact of the groundworks and due to the impact of previous development from 1999 onwards when the car park was constructed.
- 7.1.4 The groundworks at Hanover Court involved the removal of approximately 0.10 m of modern tarmac, the existing modern steel inspection plates, and the uppermost course of bricks from the modern inspection pit. New steel inspection plates were then installed. No further groundworks were carried and archaeological features or artefacts were disturbed.

8 References

ADAS 2018 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Monitoring and Recording; R&M Works at 34 Burge Court and Hanover Court, Cirencester*. Unpublished Written Scheme of Investigation.

ClfA 2014 *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Watching Brief*.

English Heritage 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects 2*.

English Heritage 2006 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide*.

Grove J and Croft B (Eds) 2012. *The Archaeology of South West England: South West Archaeological Research Framework Research Strategy 2012-2017*. Somerset Heritage Service, Somerset County Council.

Online Resources

(BGS 2018) British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer. Available at: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> [accessed January 2018].

(Corinium Museum 2018) Corinium Museum 2018. Available at: <https://coriniummuseum.org/collections/the-roman-town-of-corinium/> [accessed January 2018]

(Getmapping 2018) Getmapping.com 2018. Available at: <https://www1.getmapping.com/Webshop/Web/CommonPages/Main/preview.aspx?srid=27700&x=402678&y=201178&searchType=µsite=none> [accessed January 2018]

Google Maps 2018. Available at: <https://www.google.co.uk> [accessed January 2018].

Heritage Gateway 2018 Available at: <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results.aspx> [accessed January 2018].

(Roman Britain 2018) Roman Britain.co.uk 2018. Available at: <http://roman-britain.co.uk/places/corinium.htm> [accessed January 2018].

Appendix A: Context Descriptions

Trench 1 (34 Burge Court)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
1001	Layer	Modern Brick car park surface	➤ 1.60	➤ 1.20	0.07
1002	Layer	Pea-gravel	➤ 1.60	➤ 1.20	0.06
1003	Layer	Felt matting	➤ 1.60	➤ 1.20	N/A
1004	Layer	Type 1 Hardcore Crush	➤ 1.60	➤ 1.20	0.16
1005	Layer	Felt matting	➤ 1.60	➤ 1.20	N/A
1006	Fill	Mixed reddish brown silty clay with fine gravels and Type 1 hardcore crush	➤ 1.60	➤ 1.60	0.70
1007	Cut	Cut for existing water pipework and stop taps. Not visible in any section	➤ 1.60	➤ 1.20	0.90
1008	Layer	Reddish Brown silty clay with fine gravels (Natural). Not observed during the archaeological monitoring.	➤ 1.60	➤ 1.20	Unknown

Trench 2 (Hanover Court)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
2001	Layer	Modern Tarmac Pavement	➤ 1.50	➤ 1	0.10
2002	Structure	Modern Twin Chamber brick water inspection chamber	➤ 1	➤ 0.80	0.60
2003	Layer	Made Ground surrounding chamber (2002)	➤ 1.50	➤ 1	0.70
2004	Cut	Cut containing brick structure (2002)	➤ 1	➤ 0.80	0.60

Appendix B: The Finds

No artefacts were identified during the course of the archaeological monitoring.

Appendix C: Oasis Report Form

OASIS ID: adasuklt1-307677

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Monitoring of R and M works at 34 Burge Court and at Hanover Court, Cirencester
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording of ground works during repair and maintenance works on an existing stop tap at 34 Burge Court and the replacement of inspection plates over water meters at Hanover Court. Although both locations were within the Corinium Roman Town Scheduled Monument, no archaeological features or artefacts were observed.
Project dates	Start: 29-01-2018 End: 29-01-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BURG18 – Site code
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	SCHEDULED MONUMENT Roman
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GLOUCESTERSHIRE COTSWOLD CIRENCESTER 34 Burge Court and Hanover Court, Cirencester
Postcode	GL7 1JY
Study area	2 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 02653 01184 51.708926288773 -1.961599845842 51 42 32 N 001 57 41 W Point
Site coordinates	SP 02583 01563 51.712334652422 -1.962610232492 51 42 44 N 001 57 45 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.3m Max: 0.9m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	RSK ADAS Ltd
Project brief originator	English Heritage/Department of Environment

Project design originator	Andrew Brown
Project director/manager	Andrew Brown
Project supervisor	Andrew Brown
Type of sponsor/funding body	Water Authority/Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	Thames Water

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Corinium Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Corinium Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report: Repair and Maintenance Works: 34 Burge Court and Hanover Court, Cirencester
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Andrew Brown
Other bibliographic details	CEN-2182
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	RSK ADAS Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Milton Park
Entered by	Andrew Brown (andrew.brown@adas.co.uk)
Entered on	31 January 2018

Plates



Plate 1: General view of No. 34 Burge Court prior to excavation looking north.



Plate 2: View of Trench 1 at No. 34 Burge Court showing made ground layers and existing stop tap looking south.



Plate 3: View looking north at Hanover Court prior to excavation.



Plate 4: View of Trench 2 during the removal of the modern tarmac (2001) exposing the modern brick built twin chambered inspection pit (2002) looking west.



Plate 5: View of Trench 2 showing the modern brick inspection chamber (2002) and surrounding made ground (2003) following removal of the tarmac surface (2001).



Kier Integrated Services

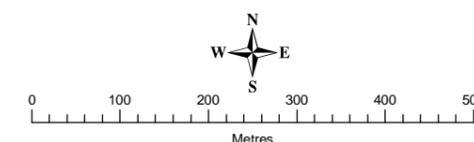
R&M Works 34 Burge Court and Hanover Court

Figure 1: Location of the Proposed Development

- Hanover Court
- 34 Burge Court
- Study Areas

Drawn by: Andrew Brown Date: 06.02.2018

Verified By: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date: 06.02.2018



Scale 1:8,000 at A3 size

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. RSK ADAS Ltd Licence no. OS 0100058606 February 2018 For reference purposes only. No further copies may be made

RSK ADAS Ltd,
11d Park House,
Milton Park,
Abingdon
OX14 4RS





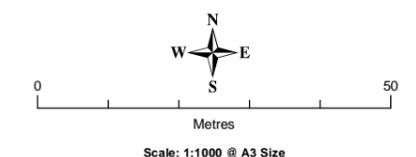
Kier Integrated Services

R&M Works 34 Burge Court and Hanover Court

Figure 2: Recorded Heritage Assets and Previous Archaeological Investigations in the Burge Court Study Area

- Location of Trench 1 at 34 Burge Court
- Study Area
- Corinium Roman Town Scheduled Monument
- Burge Court NMR Excavations

Drawn by: Andrew Brown Date: 06.02.2018
 Verified By: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date: 06.02.2018



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. RSK ADAS Ltd Licence no. OS 0100058606 February 2018 For reference purposes only. No further copies may be made

RSK ADAS Ltd,
 11d Park House,
 Milton Park,
 Abingdon
 OX14 4RS





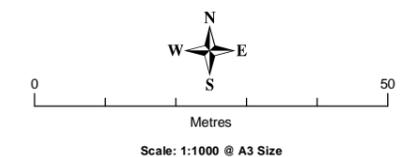
Kier Integrated Services

R&M Works 34 Burge Court and Hanover Court

Figure 3: Recorded Heritage Assets and Previous Archaeological Investigations in the Hanover Court Study Area

- Location of Trench 2 at Hanover Court
- Study Area
- Corinium Roman Town Scheduled Monument
- Grade II Listed Buildings
- Hannover Court NMR Excavations

Drawn by: Andrew Brown Date: 06.02.2018
 Verified By: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date: 06.02.2018



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. RSK ADAS Ltd Licence no. OS 0100058606 February 2018 For reference purposes only. No further copies may be made

RSK ADAS Ltd,
 11d Park House,
 Milton Park,
 Abingdon
 OX14 4RS

