

Report



Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report: Clean Water Connection at Southway House, South Way Cirencester

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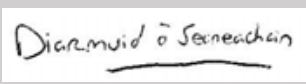
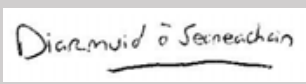
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Revision History

Revision	Date	Amendment

Summary

In May 2018 ADAS carried out an archaeological watching brief for Kier Integrated Services and Clancy Docwra (KCD) of groundworks for a planned clean water connection works to an existing water main located outside Southway House, South Way, Cirencester (NGR: SP 02464 01841) (Figure 1).

The works at Southway House lie within the historic core of Roman Cirencester and are located 15 m to the west of the Roman Corinium Scheduled Ancient Monument. Following consultation with Mr Charles Parry, the Archaeologist for Gloucestershire County Council, it was determined that the proposed works may have 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 should be carried out during the groundworks in order to identify, assess and record any unknown archaeological remains.

No archaeological features were observed during the groundworks at Southway House. The archaeological evidence indicates that beneath the tarmac (1001) there is up to 0.60 m of modern disturbed ground and intercutting service trenches. This disturbed ground overlies a potential 'dark earth' layer which contained few fragments of pottery, animal bone, and modern glass ranging in date from the Romano-British to Modern periods.

The evidence indicates that although Southway House is located approximately 15 m to the west of the recorded position of the Roman Forum and Basilica and located on the potential alignment of Ermin Street, no buried archaeological remains associated with either structures was observed. The stratigraphic evidence suggests the area had been previously disturbed by previous service trenches to a maximum depth of approximately 0.60 m. The presence of a likely 'dark earth' layer (1007) below these modern deposits suggests that prior to the development of Southway and Southway House during the early 1960s the area had been little developed. Indeed historic map analysis of the Site indicates that the immediate area around Southway House was made up of gardens behind residential houses prior to the development of South Way (Oldmaps 2018). The presence of archaeological artefacts ranging in date from the Romano-British, Post-medieval and Modern periods suggest that the development of South Way is likely to have pushed artefacts from later periods into this layer (1007) over time.

The absence of archaeological features recorded during the archaeological monitoring at Southway House may be attributed to the relatively limited ground impact of the groundworks and due to the impact of previous development from the 1960s onwards when South Way and Southway House was constructed. The results indicate that deposits with archaeological potential may be present at a depth below 0.60 m below present ground level at this location.

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 artefact analysis report was produced by Ms Lorraine Mephram of Wessex Archaeology, the final 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 April 2018 ADAS carried out archaeological monitoring and recording for Kier Integrated Services and Clancy Docwra (KCD) of groundworks for planned clean water connection works to an existing water main located outside Southway House, South Way, Cirencester (NGR: SP 02464 01841) (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 Southway House lie within the historic core of Roman Cirencester and are located 15 m to the west of the Roman Corinium Scheduled Ancient Monument. Following consultation with Mr Charles Parry, the Archaeologist for Gloucestershire County Council, it was determined that the proposed works may have 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 should be carried out during the groundworks in order to identify, assess and record any unknown archaeological remains.
- 1.1.4 Ms Melanie Barge, the Inspector of Scheduled Monuments for Historic England confirmed that the development is located approximately 15 m to the west of the Corinium Scheduled Monument Area and that Scheduled Monument Consent was not required (confirmed via email dated 26th March 2018).
- 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).

The Site, Location and Geology

- 1.2.1 The proposed development involves groundworks for planned clean water connection works to an existing water main located outside Southway House, South Way, Cirencester (NGR: SP 02464 01841) (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology on the area at Southway House is recorded as sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Kellaways Formation. This sedimentary bedrock was laid down approximately

164-166 million years ago during the Jurassic Period. Superficial deposits of gravel river terrace deposits are recorded. No useful borehole data is recorded in the vicinity of the proposed development (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 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

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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 Southway House (Figure 2). 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 the 100 m Study Area are referenced by their HER Excavation Index number.

- 4.1.2 The proposed groundworks at Southway House are located approximately 15 m to the west of the recorded location of the Roman Forum and Basilica which forms part of 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 In the centre of the town, at the junction of the Fosse Way and Ermin Street, stood the forum and basilica. This massive structure was 103 metres long. Originally built about 110 –130 AD, it was modified in the mid- 2nd century, and again at the end of 3rd or early 4th century. The basilica consisted of an aisled hall, approximately 85 by 26 metres. A paved apse on the southwest end accommodated the tribunal or law court. The hall was divided into a nave and aisles by dwarf walls, which carried a colonnade. Beyond the southeast aisle lay a range of rooms flanked by an external veranda. Internally the basilica was decorated with mouldings of Purbeck marble and parts of the walls covered in Italian marble veneer. Excavations show the forum consisted of a piazza 103 by 84 metres adjacent to the basilica. The piazza was floored with flagstones and surrounded on at least two sides by a range of rooms with internal and external verandas. Sometime in the 4th century the forum was modified. On the northwest and northeast the porticoes were filled in and tessellated pavements inserted. A secondary cross wall, dividing the piazza into two parts, was also added (Corinium Museum 2018).

- 4.1.5 The earliest recorded archaeological excavation was carried out in 1957 at Dyer Court (648, 1846857, 48616, 9178, 92987). A second excavation was carried out at the same location 1963 (1847287). Roman levels were encountered during these investigations at a depth of 2 m to 3.2 m and the natural gravels at a depth of 4.8 m to 6 m. A number of Roman buildings and a road (possibly Ermin Street) were identified. One building extended for 55.4 m to the east of the Southway. Although the walls had been previously robbed out, fragments of mosaic floors including a Greek style motif were uncovered. Evidence of a hypocaust were identified in another building. The excavations produced very little evidence for 1st century remains. However, at least seven colonnades appeared to have existed on the Ermin street frontage in the 4th century (Heritage Gateway 2018; Know your Place 2018).
- 4.1.6 In 1962 an archaeological excavation was carried out at the police station (1847305/8887) located approximately 85 m to the north of the Site. These investigations revealed that the site was bound by Ermine Street to the south-west and subdivided another street separating Insula XVIII from Insula XXIII. The excavations also revealed multiple phases of building and demolition from the 1st to 4th centuries AD. The uppermost archaeological levels were recorded as being below a layer of garden soil up to 2.4 m deep (Heritage Gateway 2018; Know your Place 2018).
- 4.1.7 In 1983 an archaeological watching brief (1880422/ 1893859) was carried out during the installation of street lighting, however no archaeological remains were recorded. Excavations at Nos. 81/85 Cricklade Street (1880357) were carried out also in 1983.
- 4.1.8 In 1997 a Roman wall and other structural debris was revealed during an archaeological trial trench evaluation ahead of a building extension (1826882) at Lewes Road to the east of the Site. At Nos. 10/12 Cricklade Street archaeological monitoring of groundworks for a small extension revealed a drystone wall and a stone lined well of probable Medieval date (1829334). Archaeological monitoring of residential groundworks at Akeman Court, Lewis Lane (1838448) in 1999 recorded a metalled surface slightly to the north-west of the projected line of the Fosse Way. An archaeological desk-based assessment carried out in 1999 (1892767) and subsequent archaeological trial trenching evaluation in 2002 (1830484) revealed a dark earth soil horizon. An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out in 2000 in advance of a proposed development within the north-east corner of Insula XIX of the Roman town on land to the rear of Nos. 61-71 Cricklade Street (29139).
- 4.1.9 In 2006 an archaeological desk-based assessment (1934478) and geophysical survey (1940926) were carried out (Heritage Gateway 2018; ADS 2018).
- 4.1.10 Most recently in 2014 an archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out in the car park of Southway House. Two trenches were excavated which revealed evidence of Roman street

metalling associated with Ermin Street including the probable fill of its western drainage ditch. This road surface was identified at a depth of 0.77 m to 0.91 m below the present ground level and were truncated by later Post-medieval pits and sealed by 'dark earth' deposits. Evidence for buildings shown on late 19th and early 20th century historic mapping was also revealed (Busby P, 2014).

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 trench for the water pipe connection 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 A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered during the archaeological monitoring, all of which came from a single context (1007). The artefacts comprised animal bone, pottery, glass and iron ranging in date from the Roman-British to Modern periods (Mephram 2018).

Post-Excavation Analysis

- 5.1.4 Specialist post-excavation finds analysis was carried out on the small assemblage of artefacts recovered from context 1007. The recovered pottery provided the most reliable dating evidence. In total six sherds were recovered of which four were Romano-British in date and two were Post-medieval in date (Mephram 2018).
- 5.1.5 The Romano-British sherd were rim-sherds representing one everted rim jar of Dorset Black Burnished ware, one hooked rim jar in a limestone tempered fabric, and a mortarium and other convex dish in Oxfordshire colour coated ware. These artefacts together indicate a date range from the late 3rd or 4th century AD (Mephram 2018).
- 5.1.6 The two Post-medieval sherds represented bowl rims in glazed red-ware and were broadly dated to the 16th century or later (Mephram 2018).
- 5.1.7 The animal bone assemblage comprised of nine fragments of bone in total. Two bone fragments were identified as cattle bones, one sheep bone and one pig bone. The remaining five fragments

were identified only as a large mammal (cattle size). The artefacts indicates nothing other than normal domestic consumption and refuse (Mephram 2018).

- 5.1.8 The remain artefacts were a single piece of 19th or 20th century green bottle glass and an iron nail of unknown date (Mephram 2018). It is considered likely that these two finds are both from the Post-medieval or Modern period.
- 5.1.9 All the artefacts were recovered from a single stratigraphic layer (1007) which was interpreted as likely to be a garden soil layer (Mephram 2018).

Archives and Deposition

- 5.1.5 The archive is currently held by ADAS at their offices in Milton Park. The artefacts recovered during the monitoring have been assessed and are of limited value. Corinium Museum confirmed at the mid-project review stage that the pottery and animal bone artefacts are to be submitted to the Museum.
- 5.1.6 A paper archive and artefacts 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 adasukt1-314417 has been provisionally completed and will be submitted at the time of completion.

ADAS Project Team

- 5.1.7 Fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Brown and Stephenie Dalby. 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.
- 5.1.8 The artefact analysis report was produced by Ms Lorraine Mephram of Wessex Archaeology.

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 watching brief area was located on South Way, approximately 15 m to the west of the recorded remains of the Roman Forum and Basilica (Figure 2; Plates 1-5). The works began on Monday 30th April and were completed on Tuesday 1st May. The weather on Monday was overcast and cool during the morning but became brighter during the afternoon. The weather on Tuesday was warmer with sunny spells.

Trench 1 (Southway House)

- 6.1.3 Trench 1 measured approximately 6.20 m by 0.40 m wide with a joint bay at each end. It was located on the existing pedestrian footpath along South Way directly outside Southway House (See Plate 1 and 5). The joint bay at the south-western end measured 1.50 m by 1 m and the joint bay at the north-western end measure 1.30 m by 1 m. The whole trench was approximately 0.80 m deep.
- 6.1.4 The modern tarmac surface (1001) of the pavement was 0.10 m thick and overlay approximately 0.60 to 1 m of yellow sandy gravel made ground (1002). This made ground was cut by pipe trench cuts [1004] and [1006]. The yellow sandy gravel was approximately 0.60 m at the western side of the trench and sloped down to a depth of approximately 1 m on the eastern side (Plate 2).
- 6.1.5 Cut [1004] was approximately 0.40 m wide by 0.60 m deep and more than 6.20 m in length. The cut was filled by type 1 greyish pink gravel (1003), which contained four modern plastic BT line ducts.
- 6.1.6 Cut [1006] was not clearly observed within the trench sides and was only exposed when the south-eastern side of the trench was extended beneath hoarding to connect to a modern residential development. However, it contained a single fill of mixed gravel and soil (1005) approximately 0.40 m deep which contained a modern 11kV high voltage electricity cable (Plates 3 and 4).
- 6.1.7 Beneath these modern interventions lay a layer of 'dark earth' material (1007). This was a very distinctive layer of friable very dark brownish grey silt at least 0.60 m thick. This layer contained finds of animal bone, pottery sherds and moderate oyster shell.
- 6.1.8 No other archaeologically significant features or artefacts were observed or recovered from the trench.

7 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1.1 No archaeological features were observed during the groundworks at Southway House. The archaeological evidence indicates that beneath the tarmac (1001) there is up to 0.60 m of modern disturbed ground and intercutting service trenches. This disturbed ground overlies a possible 'dark earth' layer which contained few fragments pottery, animal bone, and modern glass ranging in date from the Romano-British to Modern periods.
- 7.1.2 The evidence indicates that although Southway House is located approximately 15 m to the west of the recorded position of the Roman Forum and Basilica and located on the potential alignment

of Ermin Street, no buried archaeological remains associated with either structures was observed. The stratigraphic evidence suggests the area had been previously disturbed by previous service trenches to a maximum depth of approximately 0.60 m. The presence of a likely 'dark earth' deposit (1007) below these modern deposits suggests that prior to the development of Southway and Southway House during the early 1960s the area had been little developed. Indeed historic map analysis of the Site indicates that the immediate area around Southway House was made up of gardens behind residential houses prior to the development of South Way (Oldmaps 2018). The presence of archaeological artefacts ranging in date from the Romano-British, Post-medieval and Modern periods suggest that later truncations have pushed later artefacts into this layer (1007) over time.

- 7.1.3 The absence of archaeological features recorded during the archaeological monitoring at Southway House may be attributed to the relatively limited ground impact of the groundworks. Due to the impact of previous development from the 1960s onwards when South Way and Southway House was constructed. The results indicate that deposits with archaeological potential may be present at a depth below 0.60 m below present ground level at this location.

8 References

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Online Resources

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Appendix A: Context Descriptions

Trench 1 (Southway House)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
1001	Layer	Modern pavement surface	➤ 6.20	➤ 1.50	0.10 m
1002	Fill	Yellow sand and gravel	➤ 6.20	➤ 1.50	0.60 m
1003	Fill	Greyish pink gravel	➤ 6.20	0.40	0.60 m
1004	Cut	Cut of pipe trench	➤ 6.20	➤ 0.40	0.60 m
1005	Fill	Backfill	➤ 6.20	➤ unknown	0.40 m
1006	Cut	Cut of pipe trench	➤ 6.20	➤ 1.20	0.40 m
1007	Layer	Dark Earth Deposits	➤ 6.20	➤ 1.20	0.60 m

Appendix B: The Finds

All Artefacts by Context

Context	Material Type	No. (Amount)	Weight (g)	Description
1007	Animal Bone	9	230	2 Cattle (Metatarsal, Premolar tooth); 1 Pig (Tibia); 1 Sheep (Radius); 5 large mammal (cattle size).
1007	Glass	1	17	Modern green bottle, 19 th -20 th century
1007	Iron	1	12	Nail
1007	Pottery	2	27	Post-medieval: red glazed ware; two bowl rims
1007	Pottery	1	30	Romano-British: Black Burnished Ware everted rim jar; Late 3 rd -4 th century
1007	Pottery	2	36	Romano-British: Oxfordshire finewares, 1 red-slipped dish, 1 white slipped mortarium
1007	Pottery	1	32	Romano-British: Limestone tempered hooked rim jar; 4 th century

Appendix C: Oasis Report Form

OASIS ID: adasuklt1-314417

Project details

Project name	R and M Works at Southway House, Cirencester
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring of ground works for the connection of a clean water pipe to the existing water main at Southway House, Cirencester. A dark earth layer was recorded beneath modern service cuts which contained animal bone, Romano-British pottery and Post-medieval pottery fragments. This layer was interpreted as a potential dark earth layer.
Project dates	Start: 26-04-2018 End: 26-04-2018
Previous/future work	Not known / No
Any associated project reference codes	SOUTH18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 3 - Utilities
Monument type	TOWN Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GLOUCESTERSHIRE COTSWOLD CIRENCESTER Southway House
Postcode	GL7 1FN
Study area	4 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 02464 01841 51.71483501323 -1.964330829544 51 42 53 N 001 57 51 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 111.9m Max: 112.7m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	RSK ADAS Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	RSK ADAS Ltd
Project director/manager	Andrew Brown
Project supervisor	Andrew Brown

Type of sponsor/funding body	Water Authority/Company
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Name of sponsor/funding body	Thames Water
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Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Corinium Musium
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Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
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Digital Archive recipient	Corinium Museum
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Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
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Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
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Paper Archive recipient	Corinium Museum
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Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
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Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary"
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Entered by	Andrew Brown (andrew.brown@adas.co.uk)
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Entered on	31 May 2018
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Appendix D: The Finds Report



**Southway House, Cirencester
Gloucestershire**

Finds Assessment Report

Prepared for:

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11D Milton Park
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Prepared by:

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www.wessexarch.co.uk

May 2018

Report No. 104073.24

Southway House, Cirencester Gloucestershire

Finds Assessment Report

by Lorraine Mephram

A very small quantity of finds was recovered during the watching brief, deriving from a single context (1007), possibly a garden soil layer. Finds comprised pottery, animal bone, glass, and iron, and these range in date from Romano-British to modern. Finds are listed by material type in **Table 1**.

Table 1: All finds by context

Context	Material Type	No.	Wt. (g)	Description
1007	Animal Bone	9	230	2 cattle (metatarsal, premolar tooth); 1 pig (tibia); 1 sheep (radius); 5 large mammal (cattle-size)
1007	Glass	1	7	modern green bottle, C19/C20
1007	Iron	1	12	nail
1007	Pottery	2	27	post-medieval: glazed redware; two bowl rims
1007	Pottery	1	30	RB: Black Burnished ware everted rim jar (late C3/C4)
1007	Pottery	2	36	RB: Oxfordshire finewares, 1 red-slipped dish, 1 white-slipped mortarium
1007	Pottery	1	32	RB: limestone-tempered hooked rim jar (C4)

POTTERY

Pottery provides most of the dating evidence. Of the six sherds recovered, four are Romano-British and two post-medieval. The Romano-British sherds are all rims, and represent one everted rim jar in south-east Dorset Black Burnished ware (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, type 3), one hooked rim jar in an oolitic limestone-tempered fabric, and a convex dish and a mortarium in Oxfordshire colour coated ware (Young 1977, types C54, WC7). All these forms indicate a date range in the later 3rd or 4th century AD.

The two post-medieval sherds are both bowl rims in glazed redware; they can be only broadly dated to the post-medieval period (16th century or later).

ANIMAL BONE

Of the nine bone fragments recovered, two are cattle, one sheep and one pig; anatomical parts are given in **Table 1**. The other five fragments are identifiable only as large mammal (cattle size). There is no reason to suggest that this small group represents anything other than normal domestic consumption refuse.



OTHER FINDS

Other finds comprise a piece of modern (19th/20th century) bottle glass and an iron nail of unknown date.

POTENTIAL AND FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

This is a very small assemblage, which has a correspondingly limited potential to contribute further to an understanding of the site beyond what has already been recorded in terms of the range of types and their chronology.

Data has been collected to an appropriate archive level, and no further analysis or publication is warranted.

Given the very small quantities involved, and the provenance (deposit of mixed chronological date), retention of this assemblage for long-term curation is not recommended.

REFERENCES

Seager Smith, R and Davies, S M, 1993, Roman pottery, in P J Woodward, A H and S M Davies, *Excavations at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester 1981–4*, Dorset Natur Hist Archaeol Soc Monogr 12, 202–89

Young, C J, 1977, *The Roman Pottery Industry of the Oxford Region*, Oxford: Brit Archaeol Rep 43

Plates



Plate 1: General view of Southway looking, south-east towards the proposed works.



Plate 2: View of the north-west facing section of Trench 1 showing pipe cut [1004] and disturbed ground (1002) looking south-east.



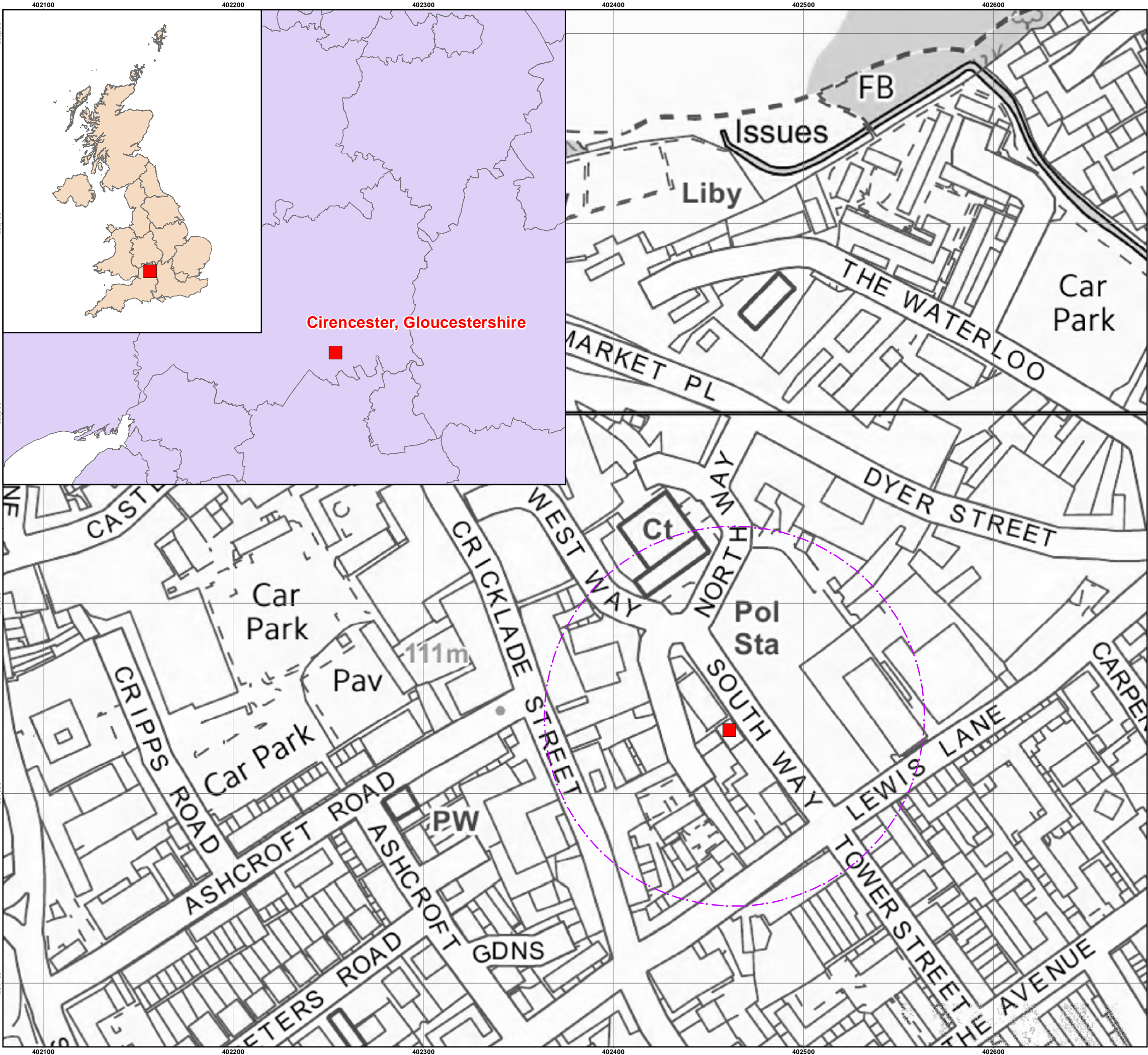
Plate 3: General view of Trench 1, looking south-east.



Plate 4: View of the north-western end of Trench 1 showing disturbed ground (1002), looking south-east.



Plate 5: View of the extent of Trench 1 looking north-west from the south-eastern end of the trench.



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R&M Works at
Southway House

**Figure 1: Location of the
Proposed Development**

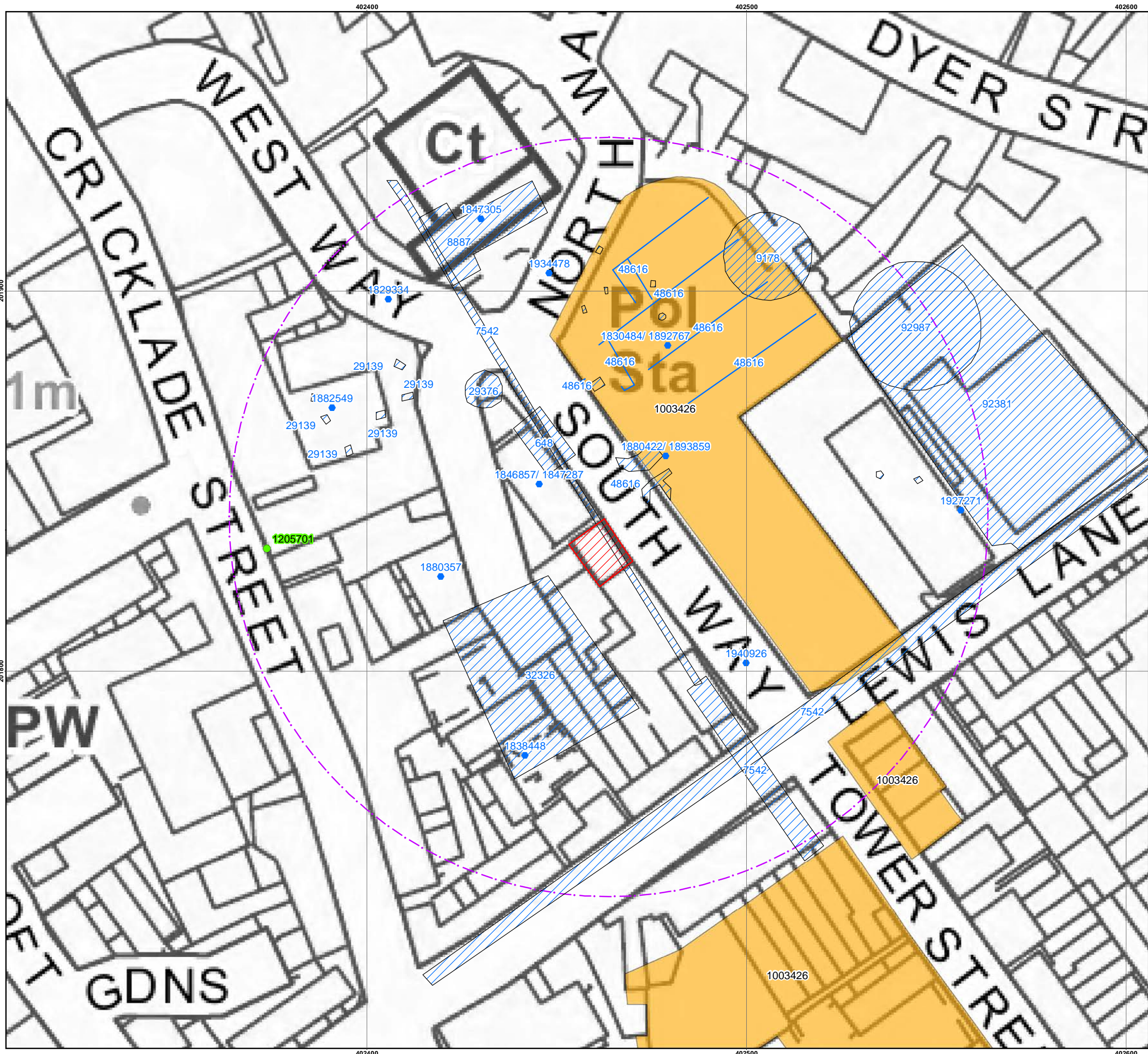
- Southway House
- Study Area

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Scale 1:2,000 at A3 size

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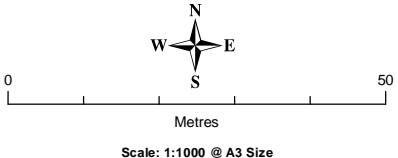
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Clean Water Connection at Southway House, Cirencester

Figure 2: Recorded Heritage Assets and Previous Archaeological Investigations in the Southway House Study Area

- Southway House
- Study Area
- Corinium Roman Town Scheduled Monument
- Grade II Listed Building
- HER Polygons
- HER Polylines
- Previous Excavations

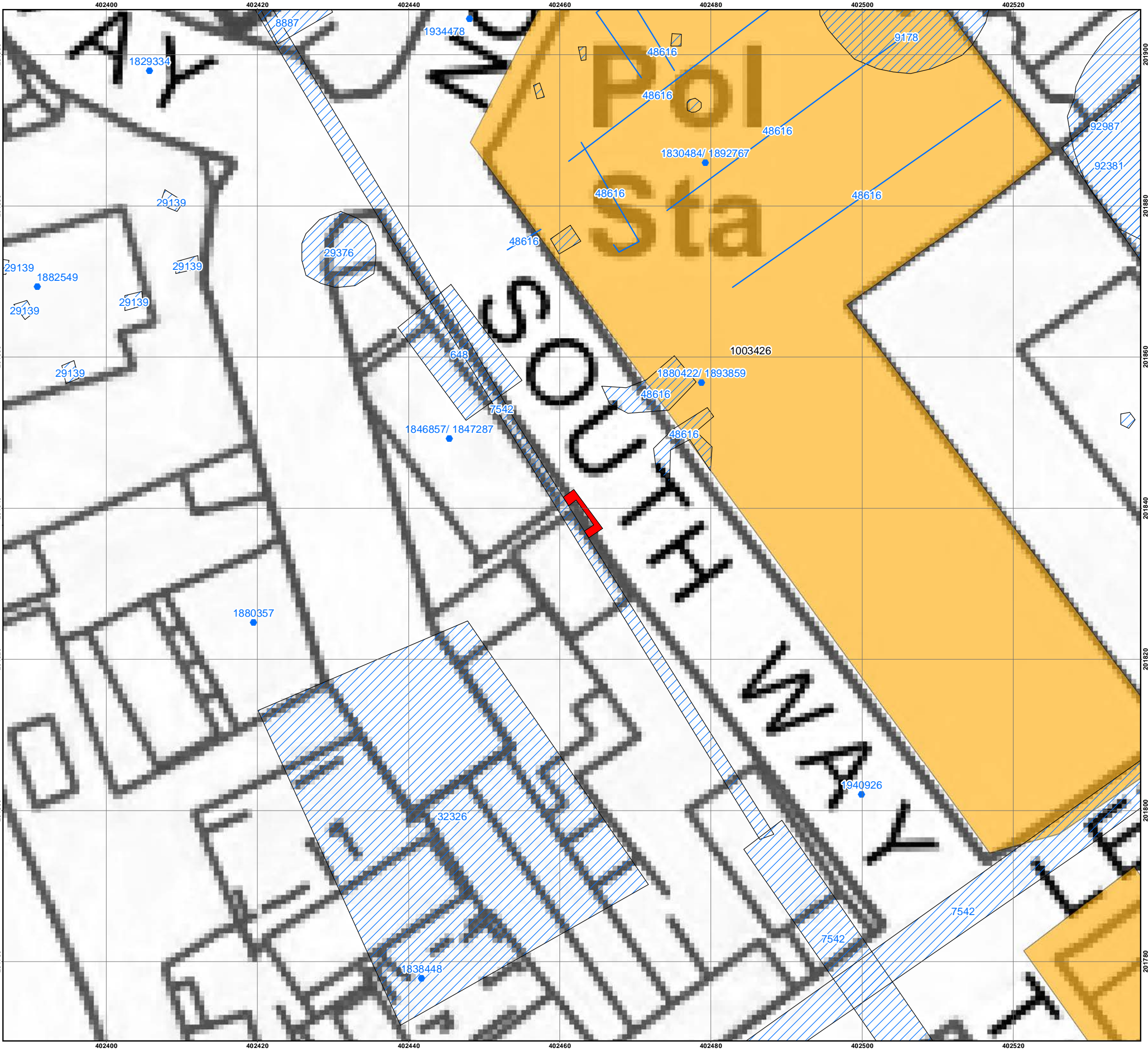
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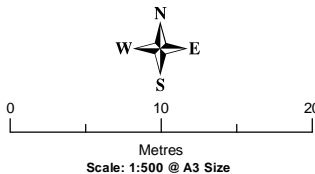
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Figure 3: Location of Trench 1 outside Southway House

- Trench 1
- Corinium Roman Town Scheduled Monument
- HER Polygons
- HER Polygons
- Previous Excavations

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