

**LAND AT TETBURY ROAD,
CIRENCESTER,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**

NGR: 402014.201775 (centred)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Report No. 968
May 2014



ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES



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Quality Assurance

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SUMMARY

Between 28th April and 16th May 2014 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at Tetbury Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire (NGR: 402014.201775 - centred). The project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting.

The project comprised the excavation and recording of thirteen test pits within a proposed development area.

The evaluation has identified sloping natural deposits sealed beneath a former plough soil, which extended across the evaluated area. Subsequent to the ploughing, a significant amount of material was dumped onto the site in the late Post-medieval – Modern period. A number of darker soil layers, present within parts of the site, may have represented the remains of Post-medieval – Modern horticultural or agricultural activity.

A relatively small number of archaeological features were present, all of which were datable to the late Post-medieval – Modern periods. These included two brick-built walls, two partially revealed cut features and part of a possible soakaway.

There were no human burials, cremations or other evidence for funerary activity within the test pits and, as such, the site was likely to have been situated away from the focus of Roman funerary activity, which has previously been recorded immediately to the west, at the site of the former Bridges Garage.

There was no evidence for the Roman town defensive ditch within test pits at the east of the site and, therefore, the western edge of the ditch must be located to the east of the previously predicted location.

The evaluation has indicated that there is a low potential for significant archaeological remains to be present within the site; however, due to a relatively limited sample of basal deposits, it was not possible to entirely rule out the potential for the presence of dispersed and/or discrete features within the site area.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

Medieval

The period between AD 1066 and AD 1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval

The period between AD 1500 and AD 1900.

Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43, traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic* – c. 500,000 BC to c. 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – c. 12,000 BC to c. 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – c. 4,500 BC to c. 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – c. 2,000 BC to c. 800 BC; *Iron Age* – c. 800 BC to AD 43.

Roman

The period traditionally dated AD 43 until AD 410.

Saxon

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology between 28th April and 16th May 2014 on land at Tetbury Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire (NGR: 402014.201775 - centred). The project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting.
- 1.2 The project was conducted in accordance with the approved WSI, prepared by Foundations Archaeology (2014) and IfA *Standards and Guidance on Archaeological Evaluation* (2011).
- 1.3 The code of conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists was adhered to throughout.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 It is proposed to re-develop the former TH White garage site in Tetbury Road, Cirencester.
- 2.2 The site comprises an approximately triangular piece of land with an area of 0.33ha. It is located to the southeast of Tetbury Road, immediately northeast of Hammond Way and is bounded to the east by the Old Station Car Park. The southern site boundary fronts onto a roundabout at the southern end of Hammond Way.
- 2.3 At the time of the fieldwork the site consisted of a former commercial garage with associated areas of hardstanding. The general topography around the site comprised built-over urban land, which sloped gradually downwards from north (115mOD) to south (113mOD). It was noted that the land immediately to the east of the site was significantly lower. The underlying geology is recorded as *Forest Marble Formation* – mudstone and *Cornbrash Formation* – limestone (BGS – on-line viewer).
- 2.4 The site has been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs 2014), which highlighted that recent excavations at the location of the former Bridges Garage, approximately 20m to the west of the site, had revealed significant archaeological remains, in the form of a Roman cemetery and other Roman features, along with a possible Anglo-Saxon Sunken Featured Building. The desk-based assessment concluded that there was a high potential for Roman funerary remains to be present within the site, along with a moderate potential for Saxon heritage assets. It is also noted that there was potential for late 19th century structural remains, of limited local significance, to be present within the site.
- 2.5 In accordance with NPPF (2012), the archaeological advisor to Cotswold District Council required that a programme of archaeological evaluation be undertaken in order to allow the potential archaeological impact of the new development to be assessed.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains. This would allow reasonable planning decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development.
- 3.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) To define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
 - ii) To attempt to characterise the nature of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of features present on the site;
 - iii) To recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence and recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
 - iv) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 A total of 13 test pits were excavated within the proposed development area, as shown in Figure 2. It was necessary to alter the location of some of the test pits due to the presence of live services and space constraints. All amendments to the trenching methodology were agreed, on site, with the archaeological advisor to Cotswold District Council.
- 4.2 Where possible, non-significant overburden was mechanically removed, under constant archaeological supervision, to a level above significant archaeological horizons. This was achieved through the use of a JCB type mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Thereafter, further reduction and excavation within the test pits was undertaken manually, by archaeologists.
- 4.3 During the manual excavation phase, the top of each encountered layer or deposit was hand-cleaned in order to identify possible features. If no features were present, then the layer was removed. This process continued until the top of significant archaeological features/deposits or the natural substrates were reached.

- 4.4 Due to the presence of deep deposits, it was necessary to widen some of the test pits in order to create a slope and/or step, so as to allow for safe access/egress and a safe working area. The base of some of the test pits were widened at the time of backfilling in order to maximise the area of exposed natural deposits. This was achieved through the use of a JCB type mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket, whilst under constant archaeological supervision.
- 4.5 The detailed test pit dimensions are shown in Figures 3 and 4, and the location and extent of exposed natural deposits is shown in Figure 5. The total area of exposed natural deposits was approximately 36m².
- 4.6 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual. Due to safety constraints, the recording of some deep sections was undertaken from outside of the test pits. Where this was the case, the relevant part of the section drawing is labelled as 'sketch section' in Figures 7 and 8.

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 A full description of all contexts identified during the course of the project is presented in Appendix 1, along with a pottery report in Appendix 2 and a miscellaneous finds list in Appendix 3.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The natural limestone, clay and sand substrates were present at 114.31m OD at the northwest of the site and 111.12m OD at the southeast. The relative depth of the natural deposits within the test pits indicated that the underlying natural topography generally sloped downwards from northwest to southeast (Figure 9). Where soft (sandy) natural deposits were present, these often contained intrusive small charcoal flecks, which suggested that they had been subjected to a degree of bioturbation.
- 6.2 The natural was situated beneath a relatively uniform tan brown clay subsoil ((104), (201), (301), (407), (507), (607), (711), (807), (906), (1006), (1105), (1201) and (1301)) within every test pit. The subsoil contained artefacts, which included small, abraded pieces of pottery and CBM, bone fragments, oyster shell and a small number of struck flints. The pottery mostly dated to the Roman period, however, a single sherd of Medieval pottery was present within subsoil (711).
- 6.2.1 The presence of abraded artefacts within the subsoil indicated that it probably represented a former plough soil and, as such, the natural substrates would most likely have been subject to a degree of plough damage. This is consistent with the evidence from the excavation at Bridges Garage where 'horizontal' (plough?) truncation had damaged graves which had been cut into the top of

the natural deposits (Wright 2012; para. 4.3). The Medieval pottery within subsoil (711) suggested that the site had been subject to ploughing at least as late as the Medieval period.

- 6.3 The former plough soil was subsequently overlaid by a series of dumped deposits and soil layers.
- 6.3.1 Test Pit 1, Test Pits 3 to 6 and Test Pit 12, which were all situated towards the west of the site, contained relatively dark soil layers ((103), (302), (408), (503/4/5), (603/4) and (1204/5)), from which, a mixture of Roman, Post-medieval and Modern artefacts were recovered. It is possible that these soil layers may have been related to Post-medieval horticultural and agricultural activity within the site, which was noted in the desk-based assessment cartographic survey.
- 6.3.2 The possible horticultural/agricultural soil layers present within Test Pits 5, 6 and 12 were situated above dumped layers, which suggested that parts of the site had been made-up prior to the formation/deposition of these soils.
- 6.3.3 None of the other test pits contained soil layers which could be convincingly interpreted as horticultural horizons; however, due to deep sections, many of the layers within these test pits were not subject to hand cleaning and were recorded from outside the area of excavation and, as such, it was uncertain if the absence of evidence represented an absence of activity.
- 6.3.4 Test Pits 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 contained dumped layers ((202), (506), (606), (712), (808), (907), (1001), (1101), (1202)) which were situated directly above the former plough soil. This indicated that the dumping had occurred directly onto relatively recently ploughed soil or, alternatively, that parts of the site had been subjected to topsoil removal prior to dumping. Artefacts recovered from the dumped layers situated above the former plough soil included Roman and Post-medieval pottery, brick and CBM fragments, bone fragments, a ceramic smoking-pipe fragment, oyster shell and clinker. It is therefore likely that the majority of the dumping activity within the site occurred in the late Post-medieval period or later.
- 6.3.5 The site contained further dumped deposits, Modern make-up layers and hard standing, as detailed in Appendix 1.
- 6.4 A number of features/deposits were present within the test pits. These comprised:
- 6.4.1 **Feature [105]** was only partially present within Test Pit 1 but appeared to be part of a linear feature, such as ditch or gully, which contained red to brown clay sand fills ((106) and (108)). The feature, however, did not contain any artefacts and the fills within the feature were inter-leaved between what appeared to be *in-situ* horizontally bedded natural limestones. As such, it is most likely that feature [105] represented a natural hollow, which contained intrusive charcoal flecks.

- 6.4.2 **Feature [303]** was only visible in section, in the southern corner of Test Pit 3, and was therefore difficult to interpret. It was, however, stratigraphically later than possible horticultural soil layer (302) and, as such, most likely represented late Post-medieval or Modern activity.
- 6.4.3 **Layers (401), (402), (403), (508) and (509)** contained rare small charcoal flecks and were entirely removed in order to expose the underlying bedded limestone deposits. It is, however, most likely that these layers represented natural sand – clay deposits, which contained intrusive charcoal.
- 6.4.4 **Feature [413]** was only partially present within Test Pit 4. The feature contained a series of clay – sand layers ((404), (405) and (406)), which were similar to layers (401) – (403). The feature, therefore, most likely represented a natural hollow within the top of the natural limestone deposits.
- 6.4.5 **Walls (704) and (706)** represented either the corner of a brick-built structure, or, a north – south aligned brick-built wall, which was associated with a perpendicular east – west aligned brick-built wall at the east. Wall (706) was stratigraphically later than wall (704); although, it was unclear if this merely indicated the sequence of construction, or, that wall (706) was a later addition/amendment to wall (704). It is possible that these walls are related to a boundary wall, surrounding two rectangular structures, which is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1921 at the approximate location of Test Pit 7 (CgMs 2014; Figure 7).
- 6.4.6 **Feature [1302]** was only partially present within Test Pit 13 and, as such, its function remained unclear; however, a sherd of chinaware pottery contained within primary fill (1303) indicated that the feature represented late Post-medieval or Modern activity.
- 6.4.7 **Feature [1306]** was stratigraphically later than feature [1302] and therefore represented further Modern activity within Test Pit 13. It contained a substantial deposit of large limestone fragments and was possibly part of a soakaway.
- 6.5 Artefacts recovered during the evaluation works included struck flint, Roman, Medieval, Post-medieval and Modern pottery, brick and CBM, bottle glass, ceramic smoking-pipe, oyster shell, bone, iron nail, a fragment of lead, vitrified material and a fragment of ceramic service pipe.
- 6.5.1 The Roman and Medieval pottery was present as residual material within either the former plough soil or later dumped layers. Fragments of Roman *tegula* and box-flue tile were present as residual material within layers (302) and (605) respectively. Two struck flints were also present as residual material within the former plough soil. Where identifiable, some of the recovered bone represented animal species; none was demonstrably human. The vitrified material was recovered from a Modern deposit (1308).
- 6.6 The evaluation has identified sloping natural deposits sealed beneath a former plough soil, which extended across the evaluated area. Artefactual evidence

indicated that the site had been ploughed at least as late as the Medieval period. Subsequent to the ploughing, a significant amount of material was dumped onto the site in the late Post-medieval – Modern period. A number of darker soil layers, present within parts of the site, may have represented the remains of Post-medieval – Modern horticultural or agricultural activity.

- 6.6.1 A relatively small number of archaeological features were present, all of which were datable to the late Post-medieval – Modern periods.
- 6.6.2 There were no human burials, cremations or other evidence for funerary activity within the test pits. The site had almost certainly been subjected to a degree of plough truncation; however, given that the Bridges Garage cemetery site had been subject to similar formation processes, it seems unlikely that the complete absence of funerary evidence was caused by plough damage. It is therefore probable that the site was situated away from the focus of Roman funerary activity. In light of the relatively small sample of natural deposits exposed during the evaluation, this does not preclude the possibility that dispersed burials, or other discrete features, may occur within the site area.
- 6.6.3 There was no evidence for the Roman town defensive ditch within Test Pits 8, 9, 11 or 13 and, as such, the western edge of the ditch must be located to the east of these test pits.
- 6.7 The evaluation has indicated that there is a low potential for significant archaeological remains to be present within the site; however, due to a relatively limited sample of basal deposits, it was not possible to entirely rule out the potential for the presence of dispersed and/or discrete features within the site area.
- 6.8 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited within 12 months with Corinium Museum. A short note will be submitted for publication in the relevant local archaeological journal and an OASIS form will also be submitted to ADS.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Land at Tetbury Road, Cirencester: Archaeological Evaluation

APPENDIX 1: Stratigraphic Data

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				Test Pit 1: 2.4m by 2.4m (top), 2.2m by 1.9m (base); natural = limestone, pink beige clay and sand at 114.31m OD.		
101	2.4	2.4	0.09	Modern ground surface: grey gravel loose-core.	102	na
102	2.38	2.35	0.27	Layer of beige loose-core.	103	101
103	2.34	2.3	0.13	Layer of mid-dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	104	102
104	2.31	2.31	0.23	Layer of tan brown soft plastic clay silt, which contained occasional small pieces of CBM and occasional charcoal flecks.	106, 107, 108	103
[105]	2.1	1.05	0.28	North-northwest - south-southeast aligned linear feature with a rounded profile. Contained fills 106, 107 and 108.	nat.	106, 107, 108
106	2.1	0.8	0.28	Fill of feature [105]; red pink soft clay silt sand, which contained rare - occasional charcoal flecks. Inter-leaved with 107 and 108.	[105]	104
107	0.35	0.28	0.2	Fill of feature [105]; deposit of beige limestones. Inter-leaved with 106 and 108.	[105]	104
108	1.1	0.38	0.18	Fill of feature [105]; red brown soft clay silt sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks. Inter-leaved with 106 and 107.	[105]	104
				Test Pit 2: 2.6m by 2.55m (top), 2.33m by 1.9m (base); natural = limestone at 113.84m OD.		
201	2.33	1.4	0.17	Layer of tan brown soft plastic clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Occurred intermittently within the test pit.	nat.	202
202	2.33	1.9	0.21	Layer of orange brown plastic clay, which contained occasional Modern brick fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	201	203
203	2.33	1.76	0.19	Layer of dark brown clay silt and grit, which contained occasional Modern brick fragments and occasional fragments of limestone.	202	204
204	2.6	2.55	0.14	Layer of beige loose-core.	203	205
205	2.6	2.55	0.06	Tarmac.	204	206
206	2.6	2.55	0.06	Modern ground surface: grey gravel loose-core.	205	na
				No archaeological features present within the test pit.		
				Test Pit 3: 2.5m by 2.3m (top), 2.17m by 1.96m (base); natural = limestone and sand at 113.50m OD.		
301	2.17	1.96	0.27	Layer of tan brown soft clay silt, which contained occasional small limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	nat.	302
302	2.17	1.96	0.34	Layer of grey brown clay silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks, occasional limestone fragments and rare CBM flecks and fragments.	301	[303]

Land at Tetbury Road, Cirencester: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
[303]	0.6	0.47	0.37	Cut feature with near vertical sides and a flat base. The feature had been cut down to the top of the natural limestone deposits. Only visible in section. Contained fills 304, 305, 306.	302	304
304	0.56	0.35	0.1	Primary fill of feature [303]; brown black gritty clay silt.	[303]	305
305	0.59	0.42	0.13	Secondary fill of feature [303]; mixed beige brown clay silt.	304	306
306	0.61	0.47	0.22	Tertiary fill of feature [303]; dark brown clay and grit.	305	307
307	2.19	1.85	0.19	Layer of dark grey black gritty clay silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks and pieces of clinker.	306	311
308	2.5	2.3	0.17	Layer of beige loose-core.	311	309
309	2.5	2.3	0.09	Tarmac.	308	310
310	2.5	2.3	0.04	Modern ground surface: light beige pebble gravel.	309	na
311	0.65	0.48	0.08	Lens of grey loose-core.	307	308
				Test Pit 4: 2.1m by 2m (top), 1.9m by 1.8m (base); natural = limestone, pink beige clay and sand at 113.12m OD.		
401	?	1.25	0.14	Layer of soft grey sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	nat. limestone	402
402	?	1.65	0.19	Layer of orange gritty sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	401	403
403	?	1.87	0.13	Layer of soft beige brown clay sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	402	407
404	?	0.35	0.13	Primary fill of feature [413]; soft grey sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[413]	405
405	?	0.63	0.13	Secondary fill of feature [413]; orange gritty sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	404	406
406	?	0.97	0.24	Tertiary fill of feature [413]; orange brown soft clay sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	405	407
407	1.9	1.8	0.25	Layer of tan brown soft clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small pieces of limestone.	403, 406	408
408	1.93	1.87	0.36	Layer of grey brown clay silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small limestone pieces and occasional CBM fragments. Similar to layer 302.	407	409
409	1.9	0.5	0.2	Layer of horizontal irregular limestone fragments. Probable levelling/make-up layer.	408	410
410	2.1	2	0.28	Layer of brown soil, brick, clinker and concrete.	409	411
411	2.1	2	0.13	Layer of beige loose-core.	410	412
412	2.1	2	0.16	Modern ground surface: tarmac.	411	na
[413]	0.9	0.17	0.46	Feature with a sloping profile. Contained fills 404, 405 and 406. Only partially present within the test pit.	nat. limestone	404

Land at Tetbury Road, Cirencester: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				Test Pit 5: 2.3m by 2.1m (top), 1.42m by 1.39m (base); natural = limestone and pink beige grey sand at 112.7m OD.		
501	2.3	2.1	0.1	Modern ground surface: tarmac.	502	na
502	2.3	2.1	0.24	Layer of beige loose-core.	503	501
503	1.6	1.8	0.14	Layer of black clay silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks, occasional limestone fragments and occasional brick fragments.	504	502
504	1.47	1.45	0.14	Layer of brown gritty clay silt, which contained occasional limestone fragments and frequent charcoal flecks.	505	503
505	?	1.2	0.1	Layer of brown clay silt.	506	504
506	1.9	1.4	0.33	Layer of compact orange beige clay and limestone, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	507	505
507	1.45	1.4	0.18	Layer of soft tan brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small pieces of limestone.	508	506
508	1.45	1.4	0.18	Layer of bright orange gritty sand.	509	507
509	1.45	1.4	0.15	Layer of soft grey sand.	nat. limestone	508
				No archaeological features present within the test pit.		
				Test Pit 6: 2.1m by 2.05m (top), 1.8m by 1.4m (base); natural = limestone and pink beige grey sand at 111.89m OD.		
601	2.1	2.05	0.1	Layer of grey black shingle and tarmac.	602	608
602	2	2	0.3	Layer of beige loose-core.	603	601
603	1.9	1.85	0.18	Layer of soft black clay silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks.	604	602
604	1.8	1.8	0.16	Layer of soft brown clay silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks.	605	603
605	1.78	1.75	0.2	Layer of soft brown clay silt, which contained frequent limestone fragments.	606	604
606	1.25	1	0.12	Layer of orange beige plastic clay and limestone.	607	605
607	1.25	1	0.35	Layer of soft tan brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	nat.	606
608	2.1	2.05	0.07	Modern ground surface: grey gravel loose-core.	601	na
				No archaeological features present within the test pit.		
				Test Pit 7: 2.35m by 2.25m (top), 1.1m by 0.83m (base); natural = pink beige clay at 111.46m OD.		
701	1.5	1.2	0.45	Layer of loose irregular limestone fragments.	712	702
702	1.5	1.2	0.19	Layer of khaki plastic clay silt, which contained occasional fragments of limestone.	701	[703]

Land at Tetbury Road, Cirencester: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
[703]	1.9	0.2	0.52	North-south aligned vertically sided cut, which contained brick wall 704 and backfill 705.	702	704
704	1.95	0.3	0.48	North - south aligned brick wall. Orange red bricks, which measured up to 0.22m by 0.11m by 0.08m, were set in an irregular pattern, at least six courses deep. Bonded by a soft light grey mortar. Contained within cut [703].	[703]	705, 707
				Abutted by fill 707 at the east. Not fully exposed. Associated with wall 706 at the north of the test pit.		
705	1.95	0.2	0.54	Fill of [703]; mid brown soft clay silt, which contained occasional limestone fragments and occasional CBM fragments. Construction backfill situated between cut [703] and the west face of wall 704.	704	706
706	0.93	?	0.25	East - west aligned brick wall. Orange red bricks, which measured up to 0.24m by 0.11m, were generally set in a stretcher - stretcher pattern, at least three courses deep. Bonded by soft light grey mortar. Similar to wall 704.	705	707
				Abutted by fill 707. Not fully exposed; only visible in section.		
707	1.93	0.26	?	Deposit of dark brown loose clay silt. Not excavated. Abutted walls 704 and 706.	704, 706	708
708	2.35	2.25	0.47	Deposit of dark brown mixed clay silt and brick, which contained occasional limestone fragments.	707	709
709	2.35	2.25	0.32	Mid brown mixed clay silt and brick.	708	710
710	2.35	2.25	0.17	Modern ground surface: grey, pink and yellow gravel.	709	na
711	1.1	0.83	0.28	Layer of tan brown soft plastic clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	nat.	712
712	1.3	0.85	0.12	Layer of pink to brown plastic clay, which contained frequent limestone fragments.	711	701
				Test Pit 8: 5m by 4.5m (top), 1.5m by 1.4m (base); natural = beige pink yellow clay sand at 111.12m OD.		
801	5	4.5	0.1	Modern ground surface: grey and pink loose-core.	802	na
802	5	4.5	0.28	Layer of light grey soil, clinker, stone rubble and brick.	803	801
803	?	?	0.4	Layer of dark brown soft clay silt, which contained occasional brick.	804	802
804	?	?	0.25	Layer of light grey brown and beige loose soil with limestone and brick fragments.	805	803
805	?	?	0.18	Layer of beige loose crushed limestone.	806	804
806	?	?	0.32	Layer of beige brown loose soil and limestone.	808	805
807	1	1	0.19	Layer of tan brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and rare CBM flecks.	nat.	808
808	1.6	1.5	0.28	Layer of mixed beige grey clay and limestone.	807	806
				No archaeological features present within the test pit.		

Land at Tetbury Road, Cirencester: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				Test Pit 9: 4.5m by 4.3m (top), 1.4m by 1.3m (base); natural = pink brown clay and limestone at 111.61m OD.		
901	?	?	0.56	Layer of limestone and brick rubble.	907	902
902	4.5	4.3	0.59	Layer of dark brown soft clay silt.	901	903
903	4.5	4.3	0.18	Layer of beige loose-core.	902	904
904	4.5	4.3	0.06	Layer of pink gravel.	903	905
905	4.5	4.3	0.06	Modern ground surface: layer of grey gravel.	904	na
906	1.1	0.8	0.18	Layer of tan brown compact clay silt sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small pieces of CBM.	nat.	907
907	1.5	1.5	0.19	Layer of beige gritty clay and limestone with patches of pink clay.	906	901
				No archaeological features present within the test pit.		
				Test Pit 10: 5.1m by 4.3m (top), 1.35m by 1.2m (base); natural = pink yellow limestone clay and sand at 112.12m OD.		
1001	1.55	1.35	0.2	Layer of mixed loose soil, limestone and brick.	1006	1002
1002	?	?	0.3	Layer of brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal and occasional brick.	1001	1003
1003	?	?	0.8	Layer of dark brown loose clay silt.	1002	1004
1004	5.1	4.3	0.1	Layer of beige loose-core.	1003	1005
1005	5.1	4.3	0.1	Modern ground surface: concrete and gravel.	1004	na
1006	1.6	1.35	0.16	Layer of tan brown soft clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	nat.	1001
				No archaeological features present within the test pit.		
				Test Pit 11: 5.9m by 4.8m (top), 1.6m by 1.4m (base); natural = limestone at 112.18m OD.		
1101	1.9	1.7	0.36	Layer of dark grey soil, grit, clinker and limestone.	1105	1102
1102	1.9	1.7	0.13	Layer of dark grey black clay silt grit and limestone, which contained occasional brick fragments.	1101	1103
1103	5.9	4.8	0.88	Layer of dark brown black clay silt grit with frequent brick and lenses of charcoal.	1102	1104
1104	5.9	4.8	0.12	Modern ground surface: concrete.	1103	na
1105	1.9	1.7	0.21	Layer of tan brown soft clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	nat.	1101
				No archaeological features present within the test pit.		

Land at Tetbury Road, Cirencester: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				Test Pit 12: 2.4m by 2.3m (top), 1.8m by 1.4m (base); natural = orange beige sand, clay and limestone at 112.65m OD.		
1201	1	0.96	0.21	Layer of tan brown soft clay silt sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	nat.	1202
1202	1.9	1.6	0.23	Layer of compact beige and grey clay and limestone, which contained rare CBM flecks.	1201	1203
1203	1.9	1.68	0.2	Layer of brown clay silt with patches of beige plastic clay, which contained frequent charcoal lumps and flecks, as well as occasional CBM fragments.	1202	1204
1204	1.9	1.76	0.16	Layer of dark grey brown gritty clay silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks and occasional limestone fragments.	1203	1205
1205	2.2	1.87	0.19	Layer of soft brown black clay silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks and occasional limestone fragments.	1204	1206
1206	2.3	1.87	0.19	Layer of compact light brown clay silt, which contained frequent limestone and brick fragments, as well as frequent charcoal flecks.	1205	1207
1207	?	0.67	0.06	Lens of dark brown black gritty silt.	1206	1208
1208	2.3	1.87	0.16	Layer of beige loose-core.	1207	1209
1209	2.4	2.3	0.13	Modern ground surface: concrete.	1208	na
				No archaeological features present within the test pit.		
				Test Pit 13: 2.3m by 2.2m (top), 2.1m by 1.5m (base); natural = orange beige clay at 112.53m OD.		
1301	1.1	0.65	0.28	Layer of soft tan brown clay silt.	nat.	[1302]
[1302]	1.7	0.6	0.38	Cut feature with a sloping, rounded profile. Only partially exposed within the test pit. Contained fills 1303 and 1304, and possibly 1305.	1301	1303
1303	?	0.32	0.18	Primary fill of feature [1302]; sticky plastic grey clay, which contained frequent charcoal flecks.	[1302]	1304
1304	1.7	0.6	0.21	Secondary fill of feature [1302]; beige brown gritty clay silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks.	1303	1305
1305	?	0.46	0.24	Deposit of grey brown clay silt, which contained frequent small limestone fragments and grit. Possibly a fill associated with feature [1302].	1304	[1306]
[1306]	1.7	1.7	0.48	Large feature with a near vertical western edge and a flat base. Only partially exposed within the test pit. Contained fills 1307 and 1308.	1305	1307
1307	1.7	1.7	0.4	Primary fill of feature [1306]; substantial deposit of loose, irregular limestone fragments.	[1306]	1308

Land at Tetbury Road, Cirencester: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1308	?	1.7	0.3	Secondary fill of feature [1306]; grey beige pea-grit and limestone, which contained occasional bricks.	1307	1309, 1310
1309	?	1.08	0.35	Deposit of dark grey brown gritty clay silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks. Abutted fills 1310 and 1315.	1308	1314
1310	?	1.04	0.17	Layer of limestone fragments and clay. Abutted fill 1309.	1308	1315
1311	2.3	2.2	0.3	Layer of brick rubble and clay silt soil.	1314	1312
1312	2.3	2.2	0.19	Inter-leaved layers of cement and beige loose-core.	1311	1313
1313	2.3	2.2	0.14	Modern ground surface: concrete.	1312	na
1314	?	1.3	0.09	Layer of beige grey limestone fragments.	1315	1311
1315	?	1.04	0.15	Layer of crushed bricks. Abutted fill 1309.	1310	1314

APPENDIX 2: The Pottery

By Jane Timby

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of 33 sherds weighing 334.5 g and 12 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 193 g. The assemblage includes material of Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval date.
- 1.2 Pottery was recovered from 22 separate contexts spread across 11 test pits.
- 1.3 The condition of the Roman material was extremely poor with small abraded sherds and negligible featured pieces. The CBM largely comprises small, rounded abraded lumps. The Post-medieval sherds are fresher and larger in size. The overall average sherd weight of 10 g reflects this mixture.
- 1.4 For the purposes of the assessment the pottery assemblage was briefly scanned to assess its likely chronology and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. Freshly broken sherds were counted as single pieces. The resulting data is summarised in Table 1.

2 Roman

- 2.1 Just over half the assemblage, some 19 sherds dates to the early Roman period.
- 2.2 The group exclusively comprises wares of local manufacture, particular fine sandy wares in reduced or oxidised fabrics which are likely to come from the North Wiltshire industries. There was a single abraded rim-herd from a small jar or beaker.
- 2.3 Roman pottery was recovered from 11 contexts ranging between 1 and 3 sherds per context; specifically from test pits 1, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 13.
- 2.4 The very poor condition of the material could suggest redeposited finds.

3 Medieval

- 3.1 A single abraded sherd of Medieval cooking pot was recovered from context (711). This has a sand and limestone-tempered fabric probably from Wiltshire.

4 Post-medieval

- 4.1 The remaining 13 sherds are of Post-medieval/Modern date. These include industrial transfer-decorated white-wares, salt-glazed ware, cream ware glazed red earthenware, unglazed red earthenware flowerpot and a single sherd of green glazed Surrey-Hampshire Border ware.

Land at Tetbury Road, Cirencester: Archaeological Evaluation

- 4.2 This material was associated with 10 contexts, specifically test-pits 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13.
- 5 Ceramic building material
- 5.1 Twelve pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered most of which were much abraded small lumps which are presumed to be Roman. There are at least two recognisable definite Roman pieces, one a fragment of roofing tile (*tegula*) from context (302); the other a fragment of combed box-flue tile from (605).
- 6 Summary and further work
- 6.1 The assemblage recovered appears to document activity at or near the site during the early Roman period; although given the proximity of the Roman town this is not surprising.
- 6.2 The assemblage is too small and in too poor a condition to warrant further work.

Land at Tetbury Road, Cirencester: Archaeological Evaluation

Table 1: The Pottery from Tetbury Road, Cirencester

Context	Roman	Med	Pmed	CBM	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date
103	3	0	1	0	4	8	Pmed
302	0	0	0	1	1	78	Roman
408	0	0	1	0	1	2	Pmed
506	1	0	0	1	2	7	Roman
507	1	0	0	5	6	39	?Roman
603	0	0	1	0	1	0.5	modern
604	0	0	1	0	1	31	modern
605	0	0	0	1	1	43	Roman
607	1	0	0	1	2	24	IC1-eC2
711	0	1	0	0	1	4	IC12-14th
712	1	0	0	0	1	4	IC1-eC2
806	0	0	2	0	2	91	Pmed
808	0	0	3	0	3	86	Pmed
1003	0	0	1	0	1	16	modern
1105	3	0	0	1	4	15	IC1-eC2
1201	3	0	0	2	5	14	IC1-eC2
1203	0	0	1	0	1	24	modern
1301	2	0	0	0	2	8	IC1-eC2
1303	0	0	1	0	1	5	modern
1309	0	0	1	0	1	12	modern
TP5	2	0	0	0	2	8	IC1-eC2
TR1	1	0	0	0	1	3	Roman
us	1	0	0	0	1	5	Roman
TOTAL	19	1	13	12	45	527.5	

APPENDIX 3: Miscellaneous Finds

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
103	1 x bottle glass fragment
103	1 x oyster shell fragment
103	1 x undiagnostic bone fragment
103	1 x CBM fragment
104	1 x CBM fragment
104	1 x animal bone fragment
302	2 x animal bone fragments (Bovine? and Pig?)
408	1 x Fe nail
TP5 U/S	1 x oyster shell fragment
TP5 U/S	1 x undiagnostic bone fragment
502	1 x lead fragment
506	1 x CBM fragment
506	2 x undiagnostic bone fragments
507	5 x oyster shell fragments
507	2 x undiagnostic bone fragments
603	1 x CBM fragment
711	1 x animal bone fragment
803	1 x ceramic service-pipe fragment
807	1 x struck flint
808	1 x smoking-pipe stem fragment
808	1 x animal (Bovine?) bone fragment
906	1 x undiagnostic bone fragment
907	1 x oyster shell fragment
1002	1 x brick fragment
1003	3 x CBM fragments
1101	1 x brick/CBM fragment
1101	1 x animal bone fragment
1102	1 x CBM fragment
1105	1 x struck flint
1105	2 x undiagnostic bone fragments
1201	1 x oyster shell fragment
1203	2 x CBM fragments
1308	2 x lumps of vitrified material/slag



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FIGURE 1: Site Location

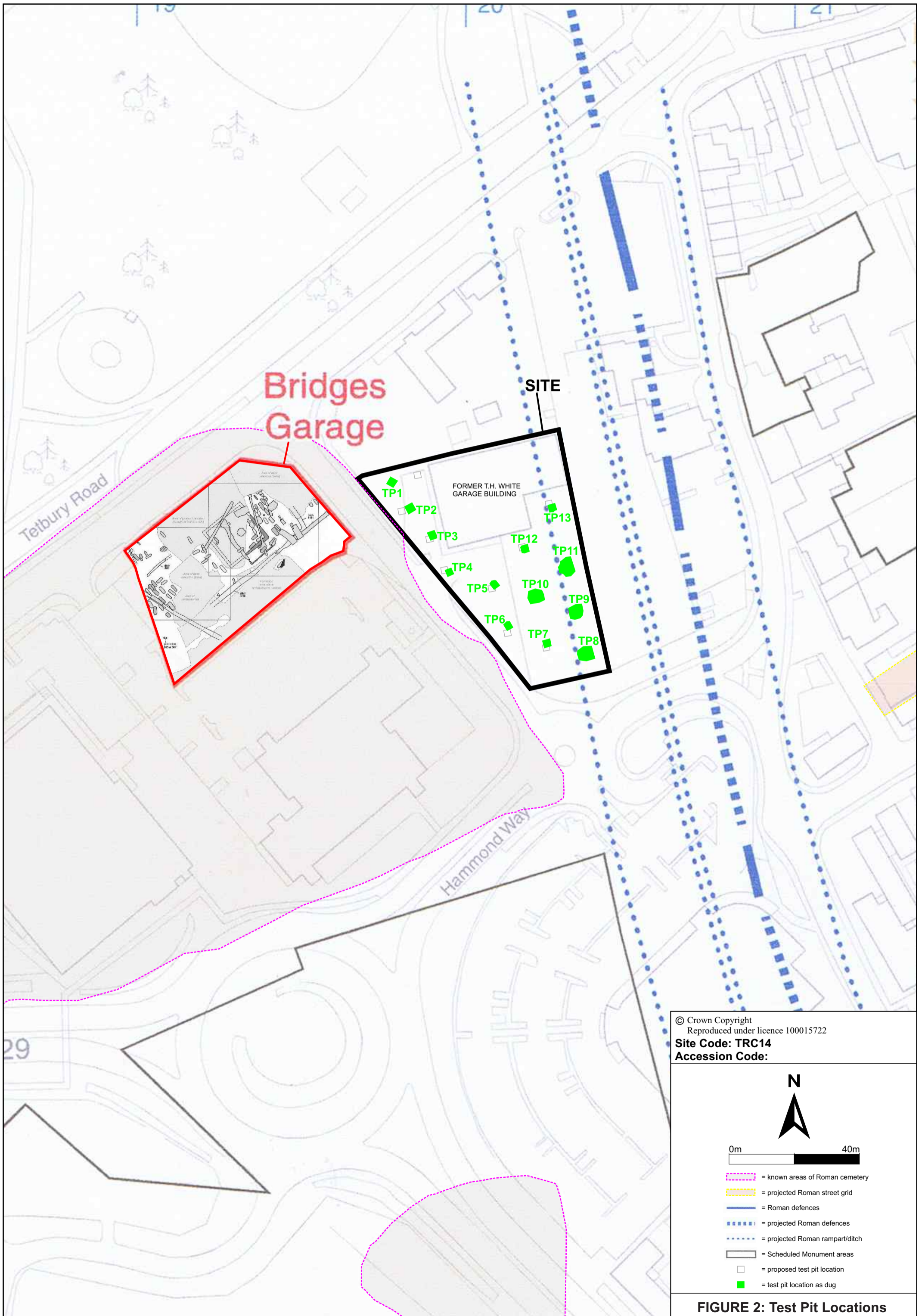
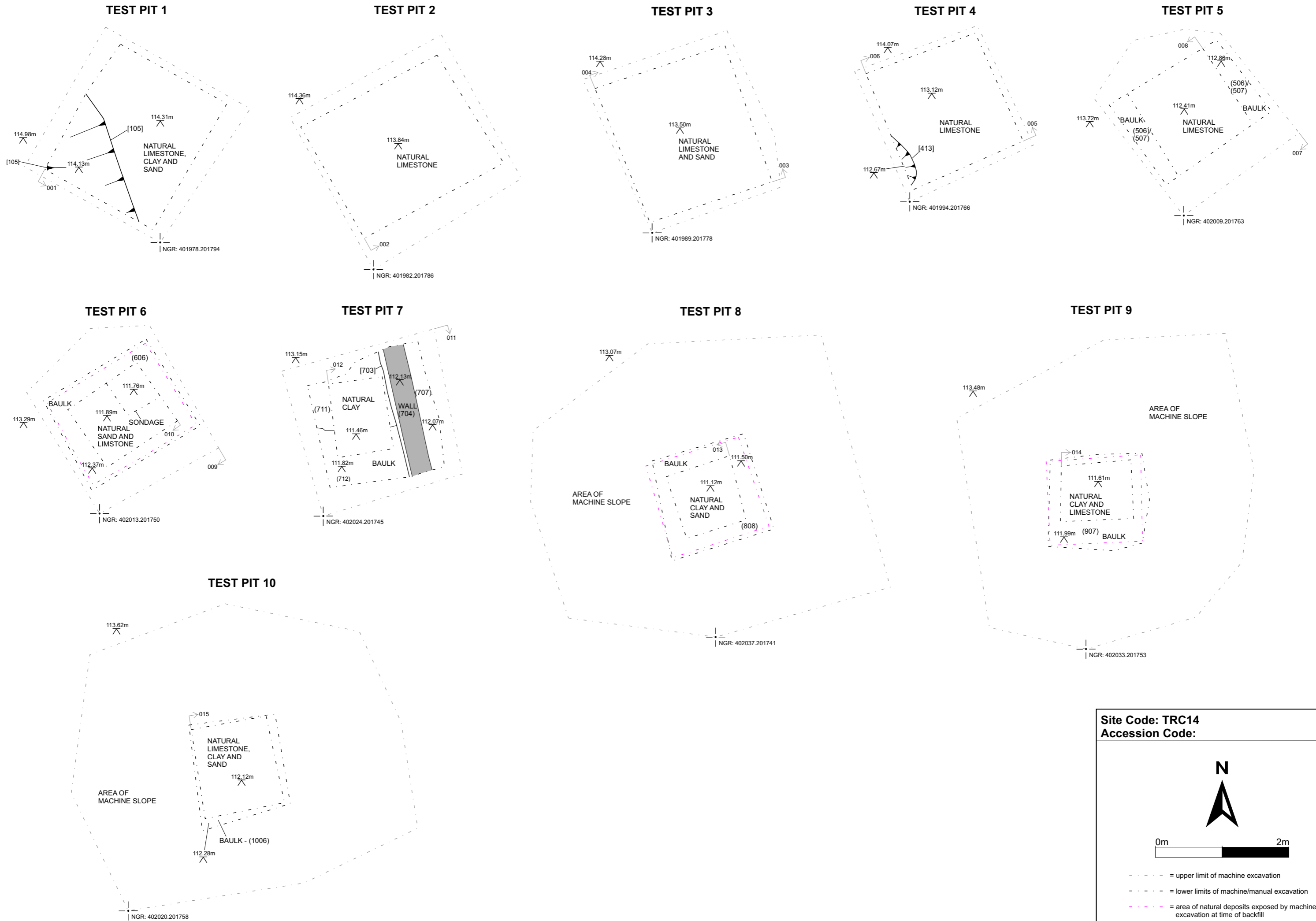


FIGURE 2: Test Pit Locations

BASED UPON COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY PLAN (CA Report: 12240, Wright, J. 2012: Fig. 1). For key to Bridges Garage site see CA report.



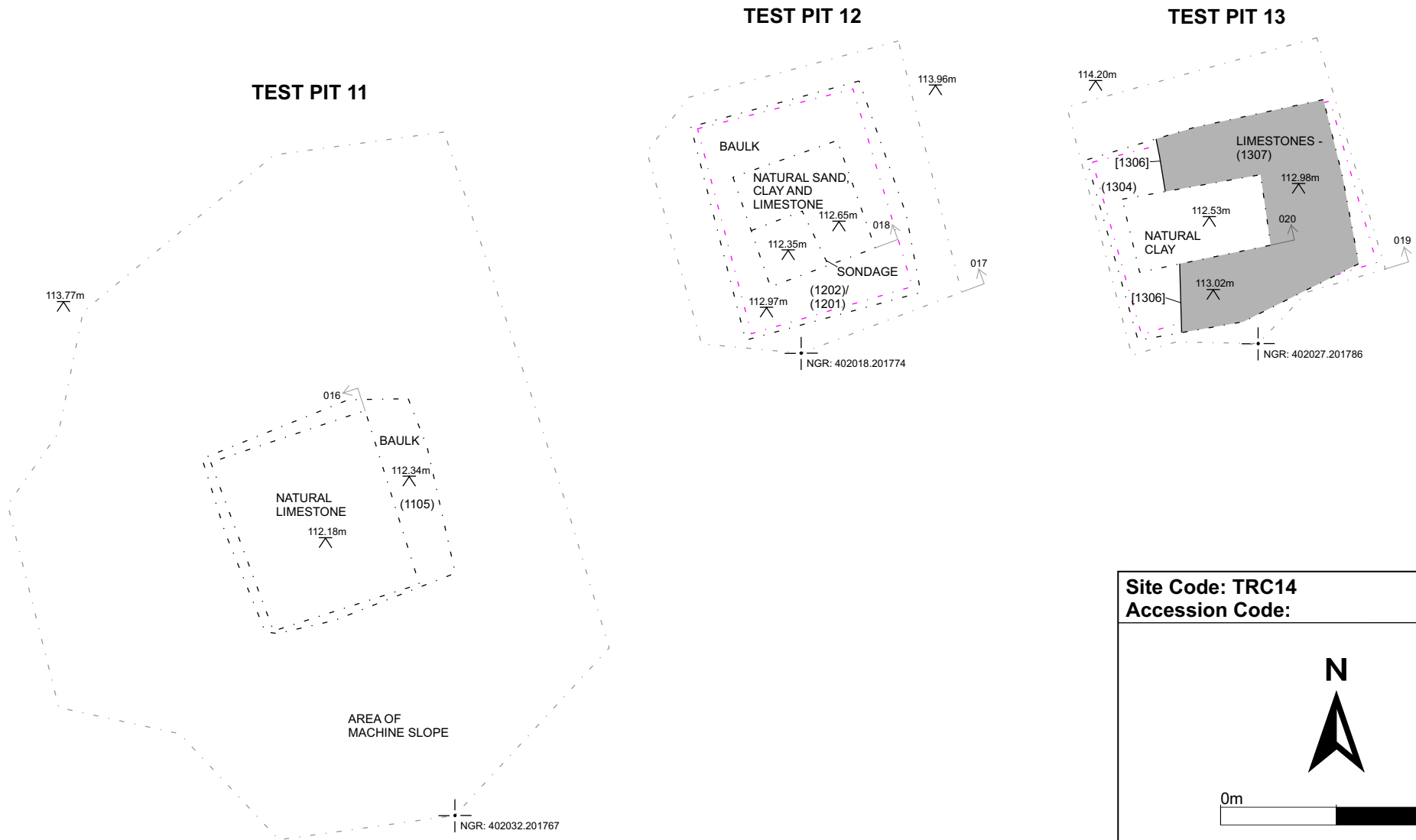
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N

0m 2m

- - - - - = upper limit of machine excavation
- . - . - = lower limits of machine/manual excavation
- - - - - = area of natural deposits exposed by machine excavation at time of backfill

FIGURE 3: Test Pits 1 to 10 Plans



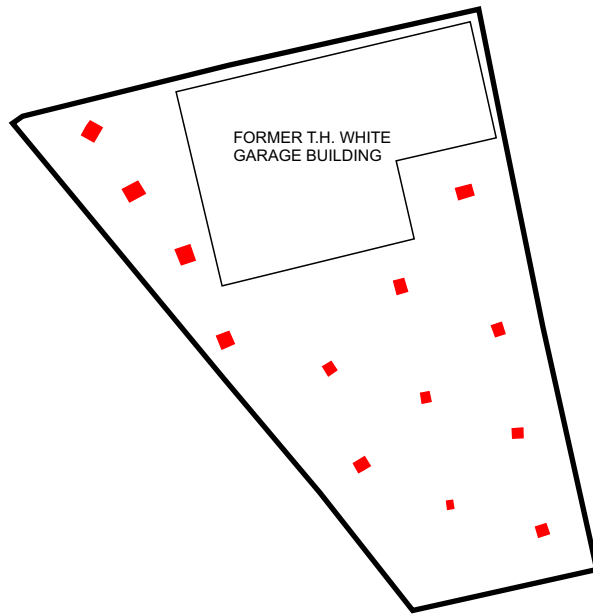
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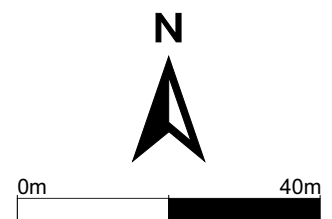
0m 2m

- - - - - = upper limit of machine excavation
- . - . - = lower limits of machine/manual excavation
- · - · - = area of natural deposits exposed by machine excavation at time of backfill

FIGURE 4: Test Pits 11 to 13 Plans



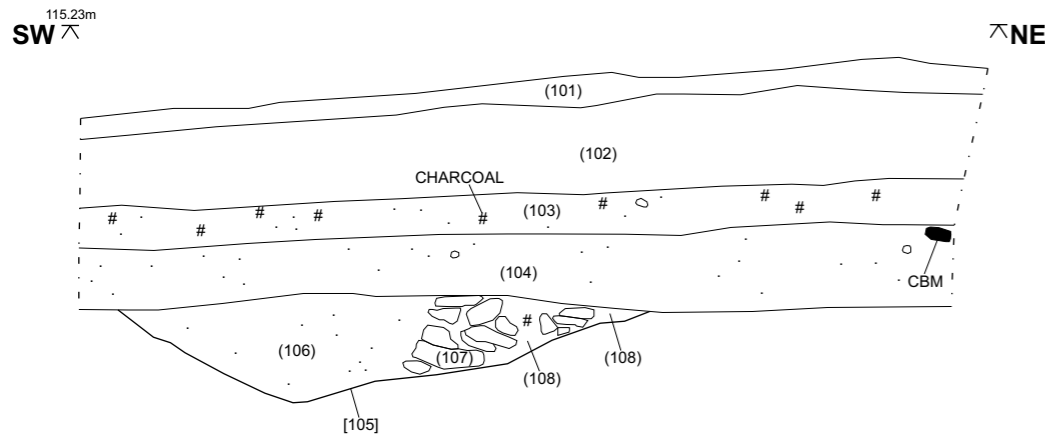
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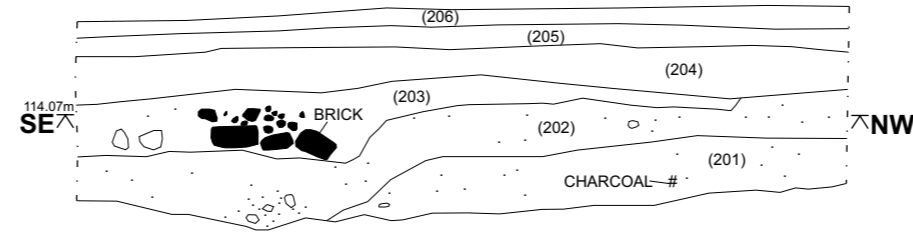
■ = AREA OF EXPOSED NATURAL DEPOSITS

FIGURE 5: Plan Showing Extent of Exposed Natural Deposits

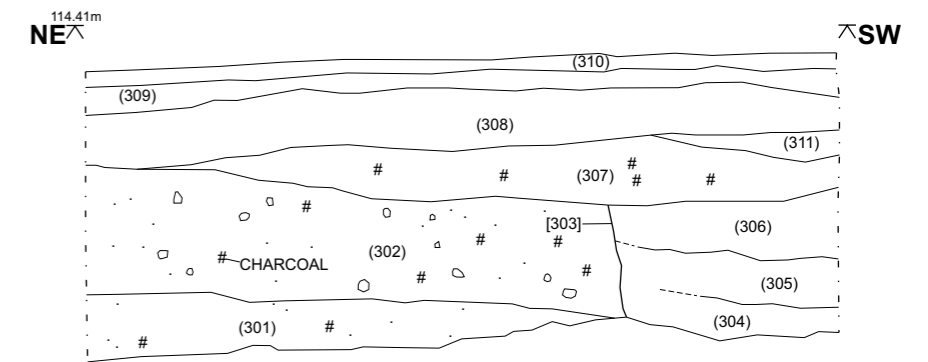
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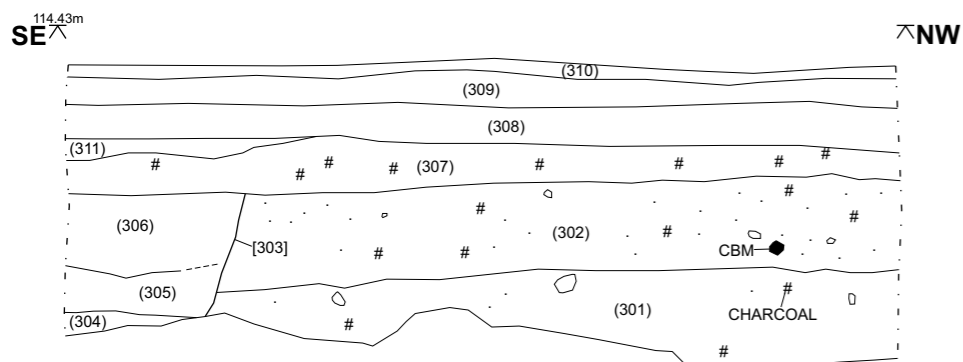
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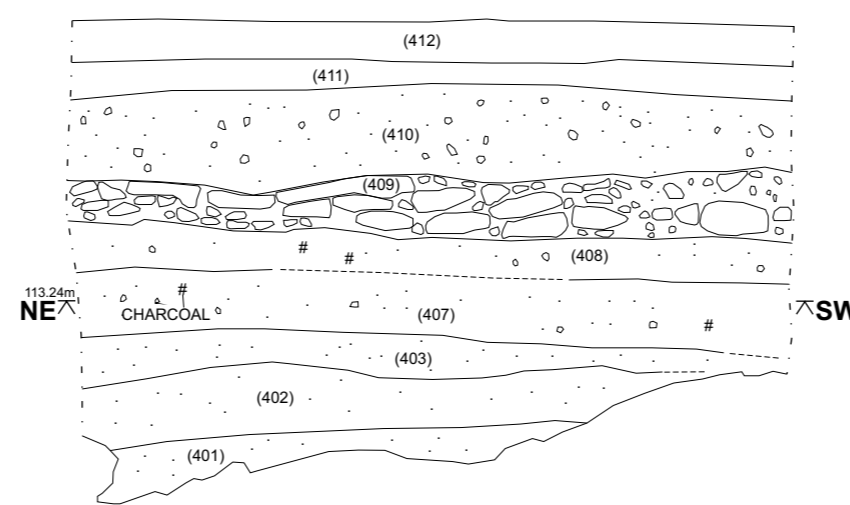
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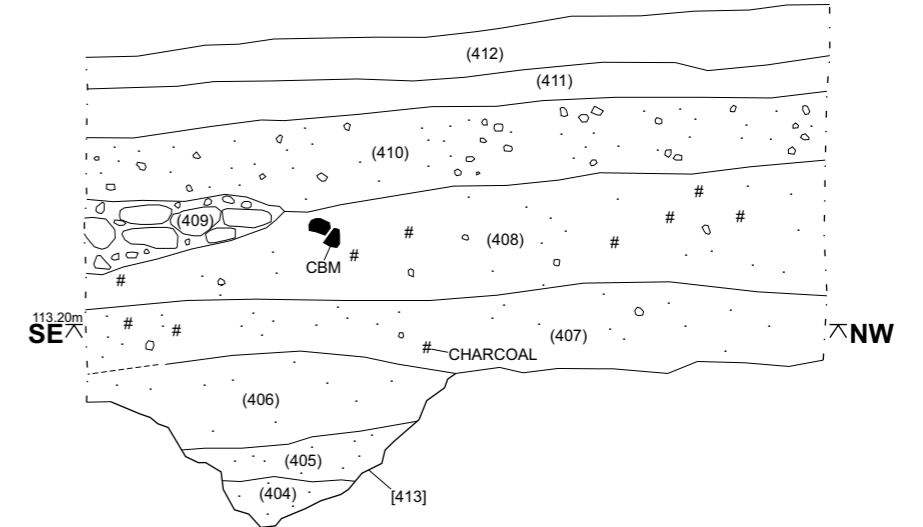
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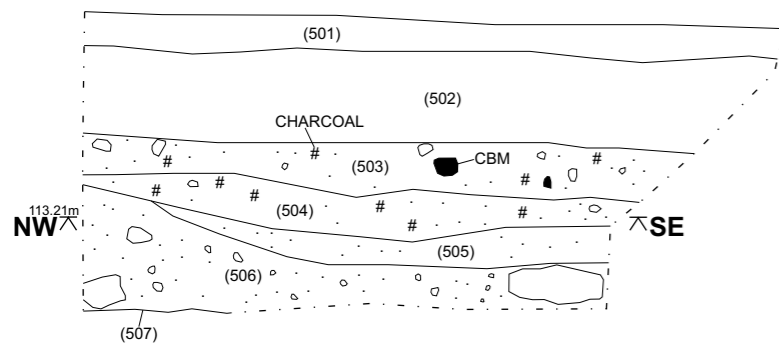
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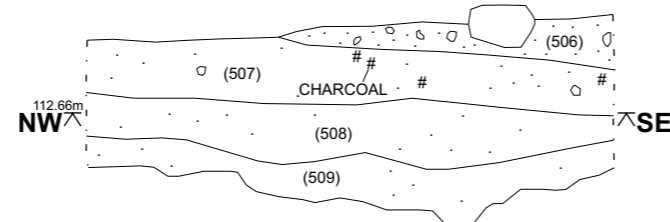
SEC 006: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION TEST PIT 4



SEC 007: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION TEST PIT 5

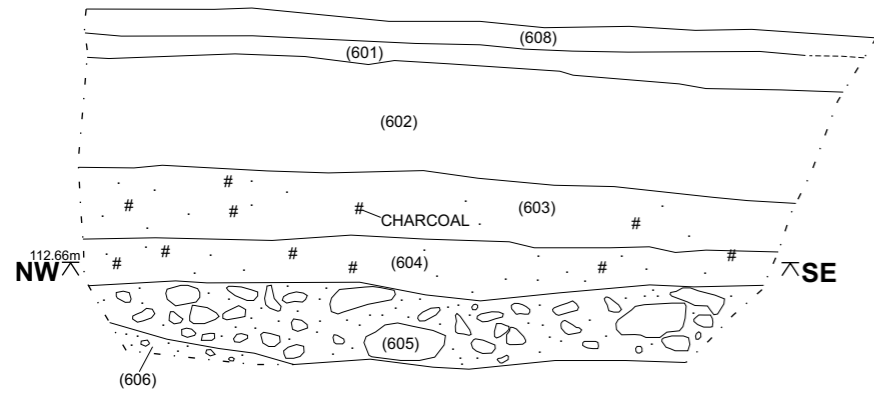


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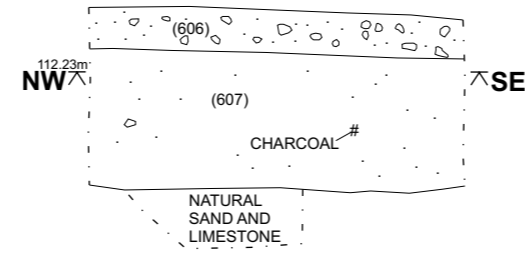


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<p>FIGURE 6: Sections 001 to 008</p>

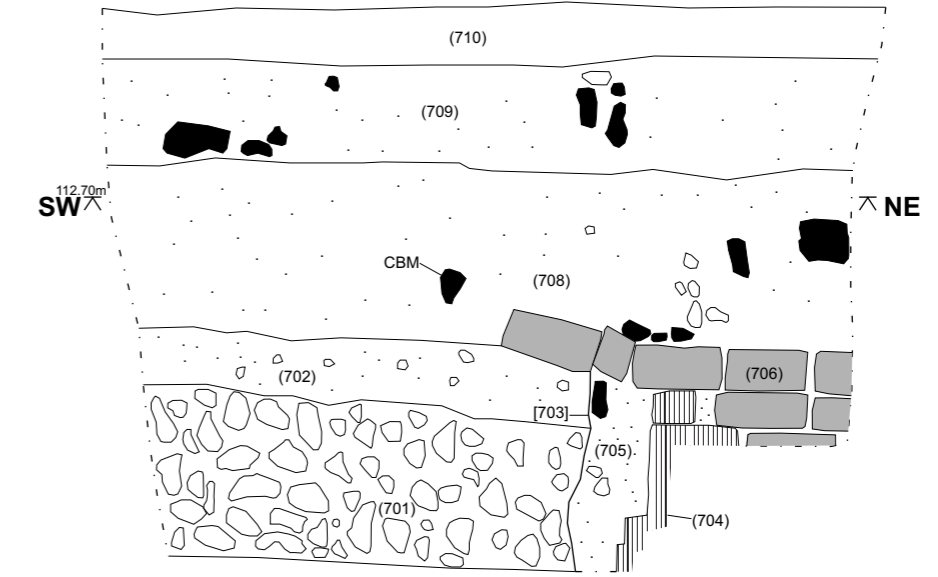
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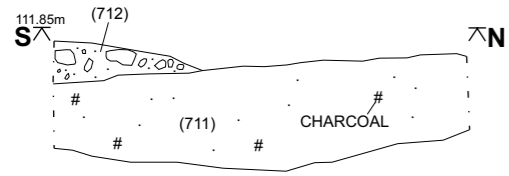
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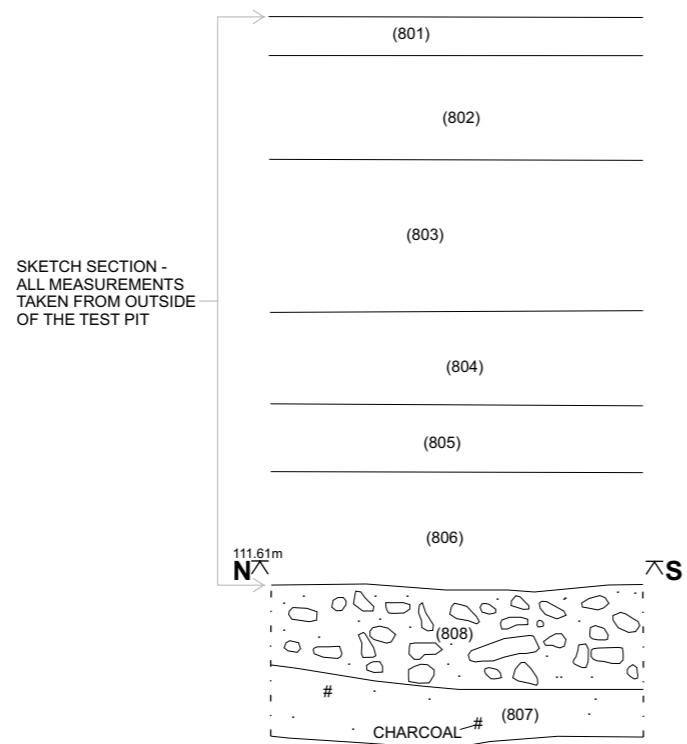
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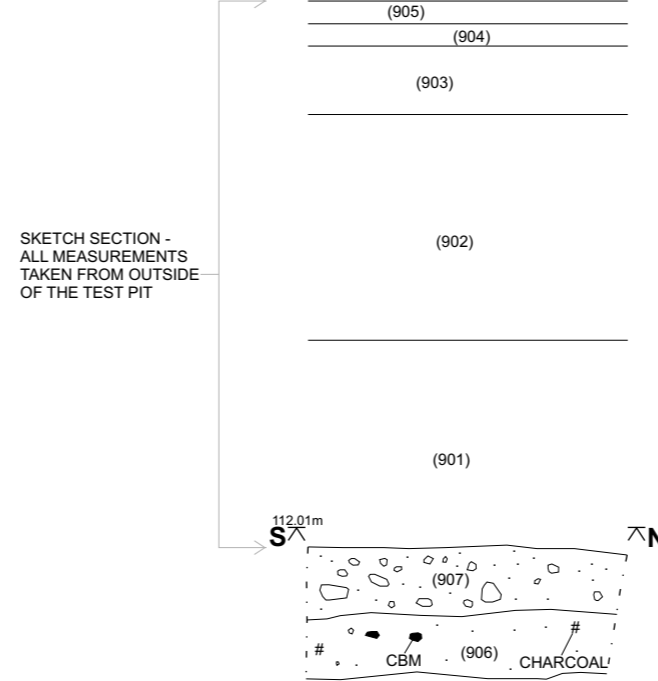
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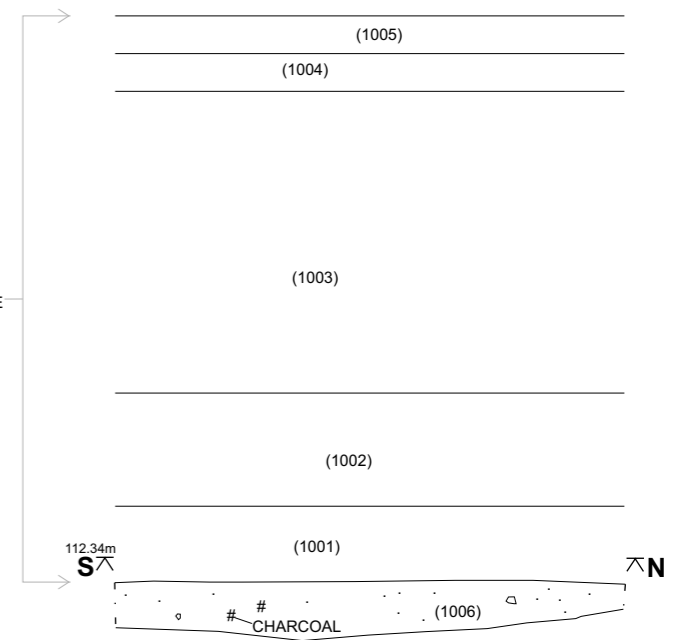
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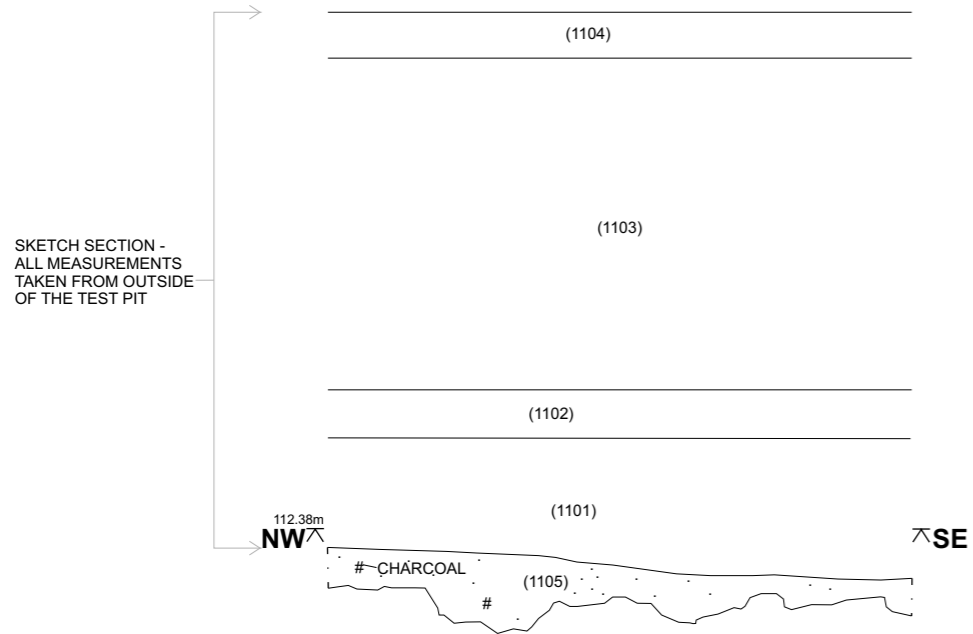


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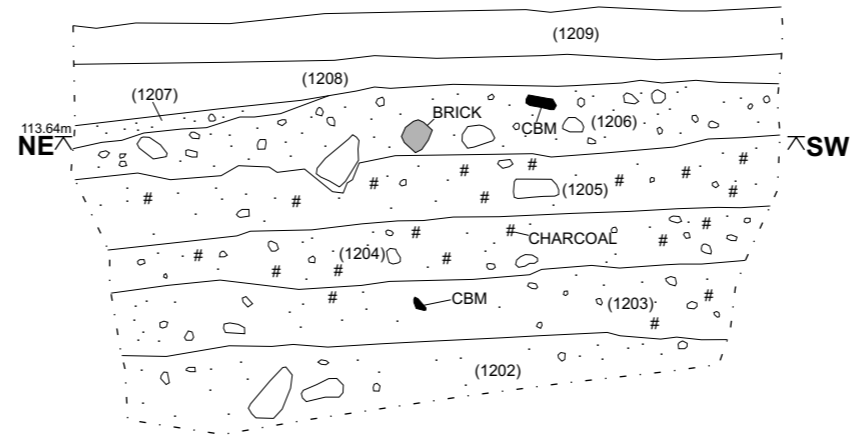


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FIGURE 7: Sections 009 to 015

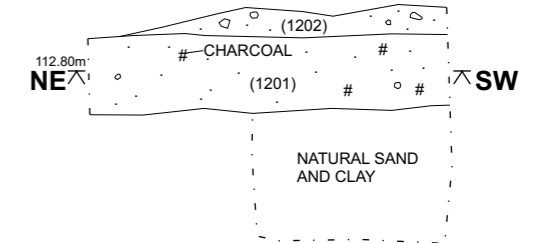
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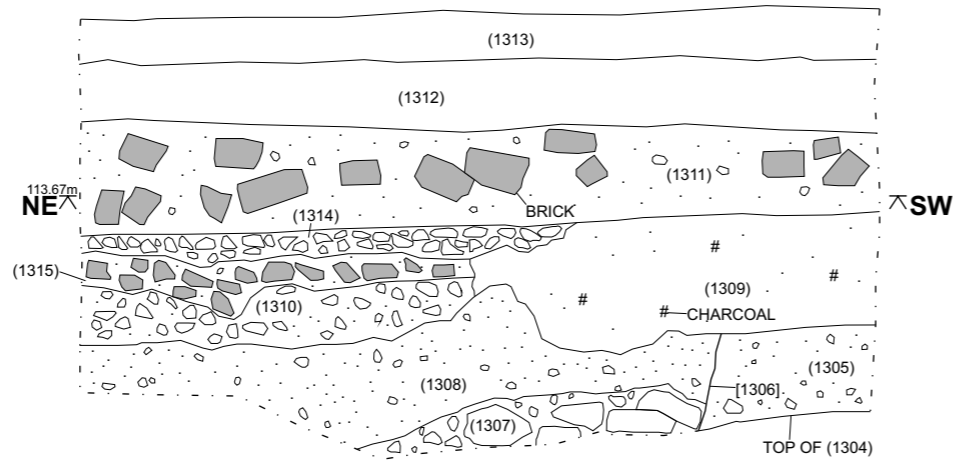
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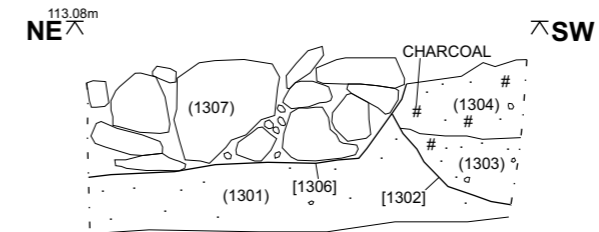
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SEC 019: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION TEST PIT 13



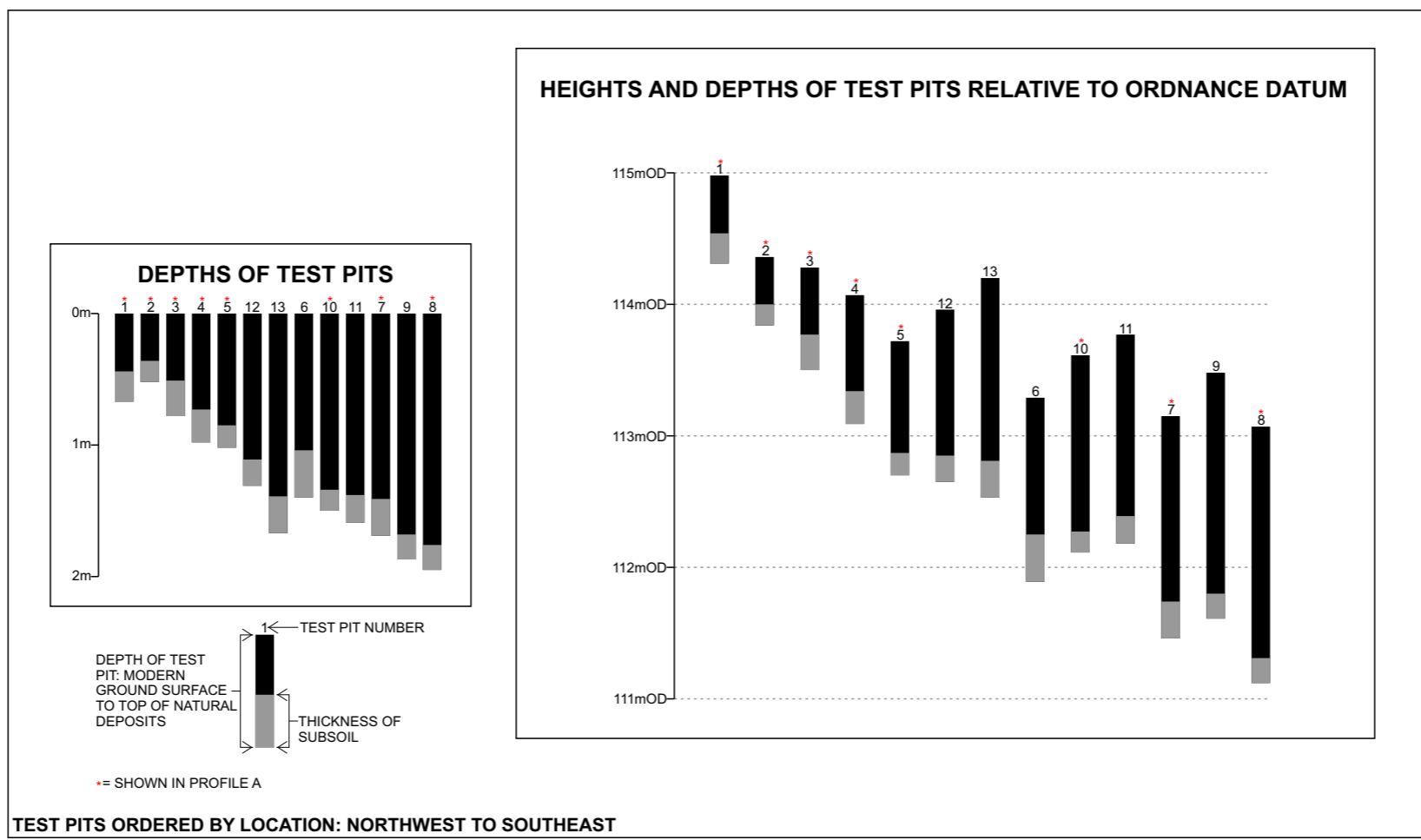
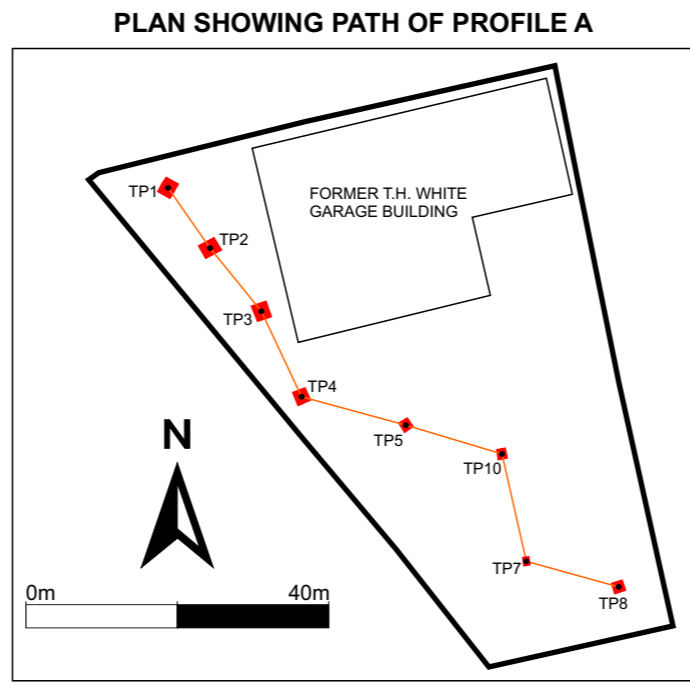
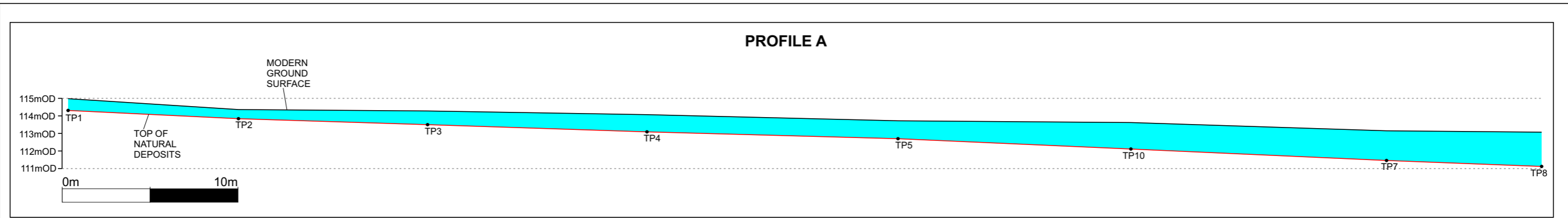
SEC 020: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION TEST PIT 13



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FIGURE 8: Sections 016 to 020



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Accession Code:
FIGURE 9: Site Soil Depth Profiles