

**Land West of Worwell Farmhouse  
Cirencester Road  
Tetbury  
Gloucestershire**

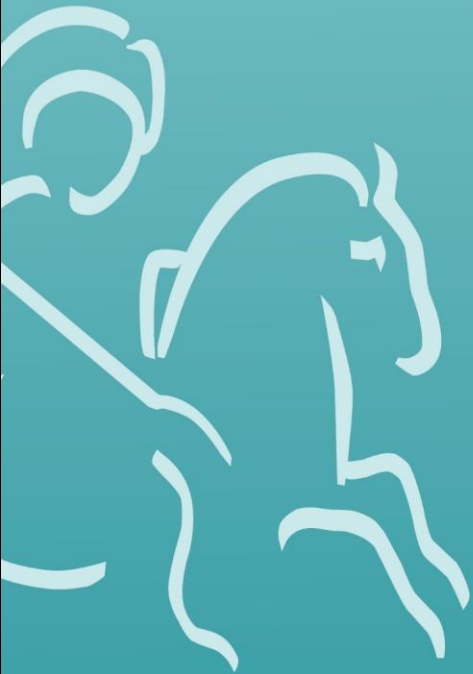
*Archaeological Evaluation*



*for:*  
Stonewood Homes Ltd

CA Project: CR1290  
CA Report: CR1290\_1

March 2023



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## SUMMARY

<b>Project name:</b>	Land West of Worwell Farmhouse
<b>Location:</b>	Cirencester Road, Tetbury, Gloucestershire
<b>NGR:</b>	390082 194011
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	6–10 February 2023
<b>Planning reference:</b>	Cotswold District Council planning ref: 22/03495/FUL
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Corinium Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
<b>Site Code:</b>	CAWORT23

In January 2023, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of Land West of Worwell Farmhouse, Cirencester Road, Tetbury, Gloucestershire. A total of 7 trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified a small number of archaeological features, comprising pits and ditches, in the northern end and, to a lesser extent, central parts of the site.

A total of 46 fragments of worked flint, some of which is of possible Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date, was recovered as residual finds from later features and a probable colluvial deposit identified in the northern and central parts of the site.

Two ditches, most likely associated with land management, drainage or division were in trenches excavated towards the western edge of the site, contained small quantities of pottery of a broad Romano-British date.

Six sherds of early to mid Anglo-Saxon (mid-5th to 7th/8th century AD) pottery, were recovered as residual finds from the fills of later features identified the northern parts of the site.

A small number of probable quarry pits were identified in the northern and central parts of the site, with artefactual material from these features suggesting a medieval/post-medieval date.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In January 2023, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land West of Worwell Farmhouse, Cirencester Road, Tetbury, Gloucestershire. (centred at NGR: 390082 194011; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Stonewood Homes Ltd.
- 1.2. The evaluation results will inform a planning application for the construction of a healthcare facility and 27 houses which has been made to Cotswold District Council (CDC; planning ref: 22/03495/FUL).
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Rachel Foster, Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service (GCCAS), the archaeological advisor to CDC, during email correspondence with CA. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* prepared by CA (2023) and approved by Rachel Foster.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

### The site

- 1.5. The proposed development site is roughly triangular in shape and measures approximately 1.6ha in extent. It lies on the south-eastern side of Cirencester Road, on the north-eastern outskirts of Tetbury. The site currently comprises a single agricultural field that is bounded to the east by Worwell Farmhouse; to the south by a private trackway and to the west by Cirencester Road. The site lies at approximately 123m AOD, with the ground level dropping away towards the south-eastern corner of the site.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as mudstone of the Forest Marble Formation and limestone of the Chalfield Oolite Formation, which were formed in Jurassic Period. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2023). The natural comprising light orangey brown mudstone and brash mixed with silty clay, was identified in all of the excavated trenches.

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## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The site has been subject to Heritage Assessment (BA 2022) and Geophysical Survey (SUMO 2023). The following is a brief summary of information taken from these assessments.

### Prehistoric and Roman

2.2. An assemblage of 103 flints, dating to the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic periods, were recovered as residual finds in later features during an archaeological excavation undertaken to the south-west of the Cirencester Road (CA 2017), directly opposite to the site.

2.3. A prehistoric bowl barrow is located c. 385m to the north of the site (List Entry No. 1016838). It lies to the east of a series of sub-rectangular enclosures recorded by the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (GHER; 21397) which were identified through aerial photography.

2.4. Two boundary and/or drainage ditches containing pottery of 2nd to 4th century AD date were recorded during an archaeological excavation undertaken to the south-west of the site (CA 2017). A small assemblage of residual Roman pottery, including Late Iron Age/Roman transitional material and pottery of later Roman date, was also recovered from later deposits (ibid.)

2.5. An archaeological evaluation undertaken c. 400m to the south-west of the site (FA 2012) revealed ditches, postholes and pits of later prehistoric/Early Roman date. Further pits and ditches dating to the 1st century AD, along with quarry pits producing pottery from the 3rd to 4th centuries AD, were recorded during an archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2010 at Highfield Farm, c. 600m to the west of the site (CA 2010).

### Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

2.6. Tetbury itself is recorded as Tetta's Minster in a charter of AD 681 (Finberg 1961). The town is listed in the Domesday Book as Tetberie. In the 11th-century Tetbury was the centre of a large agricultural estate. It was located on Cirencester Road which was an important medieval routeway connecting Oxford and Bristol, and it developed further with the establishment of a Cistercian abbey in the 12th century.

2.7. The site itself lies within the extensive open field of 'North Hayes' or 'Northway' which remained in use as agricultural land throughout the medieval period.

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### Post-medieval

- 2.8. A possible post-medieval 'outfarm' structure and enclosure, along with the Wor Well were recorded on the 1838 Tetbury Tithe Map and the early editions of Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping immediately to the south of the site.
- 2.9. Quarrying activity, of probable medieval/post-medieval date, was recorded directly to the south-west of the site (CA 2017).

### Geophysical survey

- 2.10. A geophysical (magnetometry) survey of the site has been carried by SUMO Geophysics Ltd (SUMO 2023). The results identified the presence of weakly magnetically enhanced linear and pit-like features which were tentatively interpreted as linear ditches, ring ditches and pits. Other anomalies were generally weak and lacked a coherent morphology but were considered to potentially relate to archaeological features.

## 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable CDC to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021). A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.
- 3.2. The specific objective of the evaluation was to investigate anomalies identified by the preceding geophysical survey (SUMO 2022).

## 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 7 trenches in the location shown in the attached plan (Fig.2):
- 6no 30m x 1.8 trenches; and
  - 1no 20m x 1.8m trench.

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- 4.2. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.3. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.4. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. A single deposit was identified that required sampling.
- 4.5. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.6. CA will make arrangements with Corinium Museum for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.7. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental paleoenvironmental evidence are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.
- 5.2. The natural geological substrate, comprising light orange-brown mudstone and brash mixed with silty clay, was encountered at between 0.5m and 0.75m below present ground level (bpgl) in all of the excavated trenches. This was overlain by up to 0.38m

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of mid orange brown clayey silt, that most likely represents a colluvial deposit, in Trench 3, located in the south-western part of the site. This colluvial deposit, and the natural substrate in the remaining trenches, was sealed by an average of 0.3m of mid orange grey clay silt subsoil, which was in turn overlain by an average of 0.2m of dark grey brown clay silt topsoil.

- 5.3. Archaeological features were recorded cutting the natural substrate in Trenches 2, 7 and 4, where they were sealed by subsoil. In Trench 3, an archaeological feature was recorded cutting a probable colluvial deposit and its fill was sealed by subsoil. In Trench 1, the ditches identified cut the natural substrate and their respective fills were sealed by subsoil, whereas three pits, 103, 113 and 121, were recorded cutting the subsoil and their respective fills were sealed by topsoil.
- 5.4. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in Trenches 5 and 6.

*Trench 1 (Figs. 2 and 3)*

- 5.5. East/west aligned ditch 105 (Fig. 3, Section AA) was identified in the central part of the trench where it terminated within the trench itself. It measured 0.68m in width and 0.25m in depth and contained a single undated silty fill, 106.
- 5.6. In the north-eastern half of the trench north-west/south-east aligned ditch 107 was identified. It measured 2m in width and 0.48m in depth and contained a single undated fill, 108, which was cut by pit 109.
- 5.7. Pit 109 measured more than 1.3m in width and 0.54m in depth and extended the south-eastern limit of the trench. A single sherd of pottery of Early Medieval/Saxon date and five sherds of pottery of broad Romano-British date, were recovered from fill 110, alongside four fragments of animal bone and a quantity of residual flint flakes of broad prehistoric date.
- 5.8. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 117 was recorded towards the north-eastern end of the trench. It measured 1.98m in width and 0.44m in depth and contained a single silty fill, 118, from which a single sherd of pottery of broad Romano-British date, a residual flint flake and one iron nail were recovered. To the north-east of ditch 117, pit 115 was recorded. It measured 1.16m in width and 0.44m in depth and contained a single undated fill, 116.
- 5.9. Pits 103, 113 and 121 (Fig.3, Section BB) were recorded towards the south-western end of the trench.

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- 5.10. Pit 113 measured 1m in width and 0.89m in depth and contained a single fill, 114, from which iron working waste material and an iron strip were recovered. Fill 114 was cut by pit 103.
- 5.11. Pit 103 measured 1.7m in length and 0.89m in width and continued beyond the eastern limit of the trench. It contained a series of three fills, 104, 119 and 120. Two sherds of pottery dated to the Roman period were recovered from the earliest of these fills, 119; whilst fills 104 and 120 remained undated. The upper fill of this ditch, 120, was cut by pit 121.
- 5.12. Pit 121 measured 2.15m in length and 1.03m in depth. It contained three fills, 122, 123 and 124. Five sherds of pottery of late 2nd to 4th Century AD date, a quantity of flint flakes, a flint core and fragment of bones tentatively identified as human were recovered from the earliest of these fills, 122.

#### *Trench 2 (Figs. 2 and 4)*

- 5.13. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 203 (Fig. 4, section CC) was identified towards the centre of the trench. It measured 1.7m in width and 0.27m in depth and contained a single fill, 204, from which worked flint, four fragments of animal bone, pottery of a broad Romano-British date and sherds of pottery of mid-12th to late 15th-century date were recovered.
- 5.14. Shallow, north-west/south-east aligned, ditch 205 was identified in the north-eastern half of the trench. It measured 0.72m in width and 0.2m in depth and contained a single undated fill, 206.

#### *Trench 3 (Figs. 2 and 5)*

- 5.15. Broadly north/south aligned ditch 304 (Fig. 5, Section DD) was recorded cutting probable colluvial deposit 302 in the central part of the trench. It measured 1.9m in width and 0.58m in depth and contained two fills, 305 and 306. Its earliest fill, 305, remained undated, whereas fragments of animal bone and seven sherds of pottery of late 2nd to 4th-century AD date were recovered from later fill 306. An environmental sample <1> taken from fill 306 produced a small assemblage of charred seed and charcoal that could represent a small deposit of hearth waste material.



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#### *Trench 4 (Figs. 2 and 6)*

- 5.16. Broadly east-west aligned ditch terminus 405 (Fig. 6, Section EE) was identified towards the north-western end of the trench. It measured 0.7m in width and 0.35m in depth and contained a single undated fill, 406.
- 5.17. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 403 was identified towards the south-western end of the trench. It measured 1.26m in width and 0.32m in depth and contained a single fill, 404, from which flint, a residual sherd of pottery of broad Romano-British date, iron working waste, coal, one fragment of animal bone and sherds of pottery of 17th to 18th-century date were recovered.

#### *Trench 7 (Figs. 2 and 7)*

- 5.18. Oval pit 703 was partially exposed at the north-western end of the trench. It measured more than 0.48m in width and 0.49m in depth and continued under the northern limit of the trench. Two fragments of animal bone, two flint flakes and sherds of pottery the late 2nd to 4th century AD date were recorded from its fill, 704.
- 5.19. Broadly north-south aligned ditch 705 (Fig. 7, Section FF) was identified to the west of pit 703. It measured 2.2 m in width and 0.4m in depth and contained a single fill, 706, from which pottery of a mid-12th to late 15<sup>th</sup>-century date were recovered, alongside six residual Roman pottery sherds and 11 fragments of flint.
- 5.20. Fill 706 was cut by pit 707 (Fig. 8, Section FF). It measured 1.52m in width, 0.41m in depth and contained a single fill, 708, from which a single sherd of pottery of Early Medieval/Saxon date was recovered alongside a residual sherd of Roman pottery and four flint flakes.

## **6. THE FINDS**

- 6.1. Artefactual material consisting of lithics, pottery, iron, industrial waste and coal was recovered from 12 different deposits. Recording of this material was direct to an Excel spreadsheet, from which Appendix B, Table 1 is taken. The artefacts have been recorded by deposit and fragment/item count, weight, type and morphological characteristics according to each find category. The recording undertaken is in accordance with the ClfA finds Toolkit (ClfA 2021).

### **Pottery**

- 6.2. A total of 47 sherds of pottery, weighing 483g, was hand recovered from 11 deposits consisting of the fills of ditches and pits. The majority (33 sherds, 431g) of the pottery

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dates to the Roman period with small numbers of sherds dating to the early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods. The assemblage is well broken-up, containing few vessels reconstructable below shoulder level. Surface survival tends to be good, with minimal abrasion recorded. Fabric codes used for recording are defined below (Appendix B, Table 1). Where appropriate for the Roman material, the codes relate to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). Table 1 also includes a concordance showing corresponding type codes for the Cirencester type series (summarised in Cooper 1998, 325 and Ireland 1998, 98–140).

### *Roman*

- 6.3. Pottery dating to the Roman-British period makes up the majority of the total assemblage, amounting to 33 sherds (431g). The majority of the assemblage is made up of sandy coarsewares of broad Roman date and likely of local manufacture. These include greywares (GW1–3, 7 sherds, 36g) and oxidised (OX1–2, 3 sherds, 30g) types. Micaceous greywares (MGW, 12 sherds, 59g) were recorded in pits 109 (fill 110) and 703 (fill 704) and ditches 203 and 705 (fill 706). This fabric type dates to the late 2nd–4th centuries. A single rimsherd in a micaceous black sandy fabric (F5, 151g) was recorded in ditch 304 (fill 306) and is a plain rim dish of late 2nd–4th century date. Also from ditch fill 306 was a sherd (2g) of Southwest white-slipped flagon fabric (SOW WS), a type in use in the late 2nd–3rd centuries. Regional fabric types are limited to Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1, 9 sherds, 153g). Recognisable forms from amongst DOR BB1 include plain rim dishes of late 2nd–4th century date, recorded in pits 109 (fill 110) and 121 (fill 122) and a Type 2 everted rim jar in ditch 304 (fill 306).

### *Early medieval*

- 6.4. A total of six sherds (28g) of chaff tempered (F255) fabric was recorded from pits 109 (fill 110) and 707 (fill 708) and ditch 705 (fill 706). All consist of unfeathered bodysherds permitting broad dating to the early–mid Anglo-Saxon period (mid-5th to 7th/8th centuries).

### *Medieval*

- 6.5. A total of six sherds (19g) of material of medieval date was recovered. Four sherds (10g) of Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered (F202) fabric were recorded in ditch 705 (fill 706). This type was in use between the 11th–14th centuries. Two sherds (9g) of Minety ware (F200), produced in north Wiltshire between the mid-12th to late 15th centuries, were recorded in ditches 203 and 705 (fill 706).

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### *Post-medieval*

- 6.6. Two small sherds (5g) of glazed red earthenware (GRE), dating to the 17th–18th centuries, was recovered from pit 121 (fill 124) and ditch 403 (fill 404).

### **Industrial Waste and Coal**

- 6.7. A total of three fragments (167g) of industrial waste were recorded in pit 113 (fill 114) and ditch 403 (fill 404). They are identified as indeterminate iron working slag deriving either from smithing or smelting processes. A single fragment (1g) of coal was also recorded in ditch 403.

### **Metal: Iron**

- 6.8. A total of three pieces (77g) of ironwork were recovered. A nail, measuring 117mm in length, with a rectangular section shaft and rectangular head, was recovered from ditch 117 (fill 118). Its form/other characteristics would be consistent with the Roman date indicated for this deposit, although a later date would be possible. Two flat strip fragments from pit 113 (114) and ditch 705 (fill 706) are of uncertain function or date.

### **Lithics**

- 6.9. A total of 46 worked flints (159.5g) was retrieved via the hand-excavation and bulk soil sampling of 11 deposits (pit and ditch fills, colluvial and subsoil). Cortex is present on 23 items – it is chalky on 21 of these and abraded on 2. Chalk geology, of the Grey Chalk Subgroup, is located approximately 25km to the south-east of the site (BGS 2023).
- 6.10. The lithics have been recorded according to broad debitage/artefact type, as defined by Butler (2005). The assemblage comprises flakes, blades, bladelets, chips, shatter, a core rejuvenation flake and cores. A number of items are indicative of Mesolithic, and possibly Early Neolithic, activity. These are the blades and bladelets (both from colluvial deposit 302 and fill 706 of ditch 705), the core rejuvenation flake and a flake removed with a soft hammer (also from colluvium 302) and the possible bladelet core (from fill 122 of pit 121). The remaining flakes, chips and multi-platform flake core are not chronologically diagnostic – similar dating may apply to these, or they may date to later periods of prehistory.
- 6.11. With the exception of the flints from colluvial deposit 302 and subsoil deposit 401, all were recovered in association with pottery of Roman or later date and are, therefore, residual.

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## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### Animal bone

- 7.1. 14 fragments (355g) of animal bone were recovered from six pit and ditch fills. Artefactual material dating to the Romano-British, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods were also recovered from these features (See Table 1, Appendix C). The material was well preserved making possible the identification of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa* sp.) and horse (*Equus caballus*).

### *Romano-British*

- 7.2. Three fragments (11g) were recovered from deposits 306 and 703, fills of ditch 304 and pit 703 respectively. Sheep/goat was identified from two loose molar teeth recovered from 306.

### *Early medieval*

- 7.3. Four fragments (6g) were recovered from pit fill 110, none of which were identifiable to element or species.

### *Medieval*

- 7.4. A total of six fragments (336g) were recovered from ditch fills 204 and 706. Pig was identified from a fragment of maxilla and horse from a partial tibia. Neither of these bones displayed any damage indicative of butchery practice.

### *Post-medieval*

- 7.5. Cattle was identified from a single, loose incisor tooth recovered from ditch fill 404.

### *Summary*

- 7.6. The low recovery of animal bone remains limits the interpretation of the site economy and animal husbandry. However, each species identified was commonly exploited as domestic animal, so their inclusion in an assemblage of any or all of these periods is to be expected.

### ?Human Bone

#### *Trench 1 Pit 121*

- 7.7. Three small fragments of bone, tentatively identified as human, were recovered from the lowest fill of pit 121, 122, along with animal bone and Roman pottery. These fragments are identified as of a humeral head, a rib fragment and a cranial fragment. All the fragments were the same colour, the surfaces were clear and well preserved.

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However, the small size and type of fragments, and the area of the body, makes them undiagnostic to species. Although no animal parts are thought to be similar in morphology, it is possible they are animal in origin, and so their human identification is tentative.

- 7.8. Further investigation in the area of the pit may elucidate whether a grave had lain in the area and been disturbed, or if these few fragments are indeed animal remains.

#### Paleoenvironmental

- 7.9. A bulk sample of 20 litres of soil was taken from fill 306 ditch 304 (Fig. 5, section DD, and Appendix C, Table 2).

- 7.10. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, and state of preservation. The sample was intended to contribute to the realisation of this objective. It was taken to evaluate the preservation of paleoenvironmental remains and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. It was also hoped that the sample might assist with the dating of these features. The specific objective of the evaluation was to investigate anomalies identified by the preceding geophysical survey (SUMO 2022).

- 7.11. The bulk sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (using a 0.25mm mesh for the flot and a 0.5mm mesh for the residue) (CA Technical Manual No. 2). The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope and the presence of any charred plant remains or ecofacts are noted in Table 1. Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary et al (2012) for cereals. Molluscs were present in these samples. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).

#### Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

- 7.12. The flot was small in size and just under a third of its volume was fibrous root material. This may be indicative of some post depositional movement. A moderate number of charred plant remains were present and these were well preserved. This included moderate number of charred cereal grains, including barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and a wheat species (*Triticum* sp.), oat or brome grass (*Avena/Bromus*) seed, a pea

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(*Pisum sativum*), and a charred tuber stem. A small number of charcoal pieces were present, but the majority of these were poorly preserved and comminuted. This material appears to represent a small deposit of hearth waste material. Given the concentration of plant types typically exploited as food, the material could quite possibly come from a domestic hearth. This material suggests that there may have been settlement activity in the vicinity of the trench. The range of taxa present would be compatible with the Roman date suggested for this ditch by the finds.

- 7.13. A small number of molluscan remains were also present. These were the open country species *Helicella itala* and *Vallonia* sp. Although the quantity present is insufficient for full analysis. Tentatively, the presence of these species suggests that the environment in the immediate vicinity of this trench during the Romano-British period was a well-established open landscape.

## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The evaluation identified a concentration of archaeological features in the northern and, to a lesser extent, central parts of the site. Although the majority of these features did not, individually, correspond to specific anomalies identified by the preceding geophysical survey (SUMO 2023) the ability of this survey to identify general areas of archaeological activity appears to be relatively good, given the identification of archaeological features in Trenches 1-4.

### *Prehistoric*

- 8.2. A total of 46 fragments of worked flint, some of which is of possible Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date, was recovered as residual finds from the fills of a number of later features identified in Trenches 1 and 7 and from a probable colluvial deposits identified in Trench 3. A similarly large assemblage of worked flint of a comparable date was recorded during an archaeological excavation undertaken to the south-west of the site (CA 2017; see *Archaeological Background* above) and may indicate widespread activity in the area during these periods; however, the nature of this activity remains unclear.

### *Roman*

- 8.3. Ditches 117 and 304, identified in Trenches 1 and 3 respectively, contained small quantities of pottery of a broad Romano-British date. Whilst the exact function of these features remains unclear, the limited quantity artefactual material recovered from their respective fills suggests that they most likely to be associated with land

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management, drainage or division, perhaps associated with previously identified Roman activity identified to the south-west and west (see *Archaeological Background* above). Further residual Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fill of a number of later pits (e.g. pits 103, 113 and 121, identified in Trench 1).

#### *Anglo-Saxon/Medieval*

- 8.4. Six sherds of early to mid Anglo-Saxon (mid-5th to 7th/8th century AD) pottery, were recovered from the fills of later pits 109 and 707 and ditch 705, identified in Trenches 1 and 7 respectively. Although residual in nature, the presence of this pottery is intriguing and indicates activity, albeit of an indeterminate type, of this date in the nearby area.
- 8.5. Pottery of 12th to 15th century date was recovered as residual finds from pit 109 and ditch 705, identified in Trenches 1 and 7 respectively. Whilst the function of these features currently remains unclear, it is possible that pit 109 may represent localised quarrying activity by virtue of its form and profile.

#### *Post-Medieval*

- 8.6. Three pits, 103, 113 and 121, most probably relating to localised quarrying activity were recorded in Trench 1. These pits were recorded cutting the subsoil and are therefore likely to be of a relatively recent (i.e. post-medieval/modern) date. Pottery of a 17th to 18th century date was recovered from the fill of one of these pits, 109. Similar pits, also interpreted as evidence of quarrying activity, were recorded during archaeological evaluation to the south-west of the site (CA 2017) and were similarly dated to from the Medieval to the Post-Medieval periods.
- 8.7. Fragments of possible human bone were recovered from pit 121, identified in Trench 1, however no evidence for the presence of deliberate human burials of any period was identified by the current works. These fragments of bone are therefore currently assumed to be derived from material obtained elsewhere and inadvertently used to backfill this pit.
- 8.8. One further ditch (405) was recorded with post-medieval pottery sherds and may represent a drainage ditch.



---

*Undated*

- 8.9. Ditches 105, 107 and 205, identified in Trenches 1 and 2 respectively, remained undated. Whatever their date, these features are considered most likely to relate to land management, drainage or division.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Amy Evans, assisted by James Harris, Laura Hemsley, Chole Merret, Bethany Revell, Alistair Thomson and Daniel White. This report was written by Kinga Werner. The finds and lithics evidence reports were written by Claire Collier-Jones and Jacky Sommerville respectively. The animal bone, human bone and Paleoenvironmental evidence reports were written by Andy Clarke, Sharon Clough and Charlotte Molly, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Ken Lymer. The project archive has been compiled by Amy Evans, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neil. The project was managed for CA by Monica Fombellida.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt	>30	>1.8	0.31	
1	101	layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey grey clayey silt	>30	>1.8	0.23	
1	102	layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown mudstone brush with silty clay	>30	>1.8	>0.01	
1	103	cut		Pit	Sub circular pit	2.02	>1.15	0.72	
1	104	fill	103	Fill	Mottled mid greyish brown sandy silt	2.02	>1.15	0.72	
1	105	cut		Ditch	E/W aligned ditch terminus	>1.9	0.68	0.25	
1	106	fill	105	Fill	Mid orange brown clayey silt	>1.9	0.68	0.25	
1	107	cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned linear	>1.8	2	0.46	
1	108	fill	107	Fill	Mid brownish yellow sandy silt	>1.8	2	0.46	
1	109	cut		Pit	Sub oval quarry pit	>1	1.3	0.54	
1	110	fill	109	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	>0.5	0.6	0.32	E-M AS
1	111	fill	109	Fill	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt with limestone	>1	1.2	0.15	
1	112	fill	109	Fill	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt with limestone brush	>1	1.6	0.3	
1	113	cut		Pit	Sub rectangular quarry pit	>1.7	>1	0.89	
1	114	fill	113	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand	>1.7	>1	0.89	
1	115	cut		Pit	Irregular in shape quarry pit	>2.62	1.16	0.3	
1	116	fill	115	Fill	Mid orangey brown clayey silty	>2.62	1.16	0.3	
1	117	cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned ditch	>1	1.98	0.44	
1	118	fill	117	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand	>1	1.98	0.44	RB
1	119	fill	103	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	1.7	>1.15	0.22	RB
1	120	fill	103	Fill	Mid yellowish /greyish brown sandy silt	1.05	>1.15	0.23	
1	121	cut		Pit	Sub circular quarry pit	2.15	>0.95	1.03	
1	122	fill	121	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	2.15	>0.95	0.29	LC2-C4
1	123	fill	121	Fill	Mid yellowish /greyish brown sandy silt	1.7	>0.95	0.19	
1	124	fill	121	Fill	Mottled mid greyish brown and brownish yellow sandy silt	1.57	>0.95	0.55	C17-C18
2	200	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	>30	>1.8	0.47	
2	201	layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey grey clayey silt	>30	>1.8	0.19	
2	202	layer		Natural	Light orangey brown mudstone brush with silty clay	>30	>1.8	>0.01	
2	203	cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned ditch	>1.8	1.7	0.27	
2	204	fill	203	Fill	Light orangey brown clayey silt	>1.8	1.7	0.27	MC12-LC15
2	205	cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned ditch	>1.8	0.72	0.2	
2	206	fill	205	Fill	Light orangey brown clayey silt	>1.8	0.72	0.2	
3	300	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	>30	>1.8	0.29	
3	301	layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey grey clayey silt	>30	>1.8	0.22	
3	302	layer		Colluvial	Mid orangey brown clayey silt	>30	>1.8	0.38	
3	303	layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown mudstone brush with silty clay	>30	>1.8	>0.05	
3	304	cut		Ditch	N/S aligned ditch	>1.8	1.9	0.58	
3	305	fill	304	Fill	Mid brownish orange clayey silt	>1.8	0.82	0.17	
3	306	fill	304	Fill	Dark brownish grey clayey silt	>1.8	1.9	0.41	LC2-C4

4	400	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	>30	>1.8	0.2	
4	401	layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey grey clayey silt	>30	>1.8	0.8	
4	402	layer		Natural	Mid orangey yellow/brown mudstone brush with silty clay	>30	>1.8	0.8	
4	403	cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned possible ditch	>2	1.26	0.32	
4	404	fill	403	Fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay	>2	1.26	0.32	C17-C18
4	405	cut		Ditch	N/S aligned ditch terminus	>2	0.7	0.3	
4	406	fill	405	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>2	0.7	0.3	
5	500	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	>30	>1.8	0.2	
5	501	layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey grey clayey silt	>30	>1.8	0.4	
5	502	layer		Natural	Mid orangey yellow/brown mudstone brush with silty clay	>30	>1.8	>0.05	
6	600	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	>30	>1.8	0.2	
6	601	layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey grey clayey silt	>30	>1.8	0.45	
6	602	layer		Natural	Mid orangey yellow/brown mudstone brush with silty clay	>30	>1.8	>0.05	
7	700	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	>22	>1.8	0.3	
7	701	layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey grey clayey silt	>22	>1.8	0.4	
7	702	layer		Natural	Mid orangey yellow/brown mudstone brush with silty clay	>22	>1.8	>0.05	
7	703	cut		Pit	Oval pit	0.52	>0.47	0.49	
7	704	fill	703	Fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	0.52	>0.47	0.49	LC2-C4
7	705	cut		Ditch	N/S aligned ditch	>2	2.2	0.4	
7	706	fill	705	Fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay	>2	2.2	0.4	MC12-LC15
7	707	cut		Pit	Sub oval pit	>1	1.52	0.41	
7	708	fill	707	Fill	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	>1	1.52	0.41	E-M AS

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

**Table 1:** Finds Concordance

Context	Material	Fabric*	CFC†	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Spot-date
110	RB Pottery	MGW		Micaceous greyware	5	41	E-M AS
	EMed Pottery	CHA	F255	Chaff tempered	1	3	
	RB Pottery	<b>DOR BB1</b>	F74	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	1	9	
	Flint			Flakes, bladelet	3	8	
114	Industrial Waste			Indit. Iron working waste	1	148	-
	Iron			Strip	1	6	
118	Iron			Nail, rectangular head and shaft, 117mm L.	1	43	RB
	RB Pottery	GW1		Fine sandy greyware	1	5	
	Flint			Flake	1	1	
119	RB Pottery	GW3		Coarse sandy greyware	2	10	RB
122	RB Pottery	<b>DOR BB1</b>	F74	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	1	43	LC2-C4
	Flint			Flake, core	2	17	
124	PMed Pottery	GRE		Glazed red earthenware	1	2	C17-C18
204	Med Pottery	MIN	F200	Minety ware	1	2	MC12- LC15
	RB Pottery	MGW		Micaceous greyware	1	3	
	Flint			Flake	3	20	
306 <1>	RB Pottery	MBS	F5	Micaceous black sandy	1	151	LC2-C4
	RB Pottery	GW1		Fine sandy greyware	1	11	
	RB Pottery	GW3		Coarse sandy greyware	1	7	
	RB Pottery	DOR BB1	F74	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	3	90	
	RB Pottery	<b>SOW WS</b>		South West white- slipped flagon	1	2	
	RB Pottery	OX2		Medium sandy oxidised	2	29	
	Flint			Flakes, chips	4	0.5	
401	Flint			Flake	1	4	-
404	RB Pottery	OX1		Fine sandy oxidised	1	1	C17-C18
	PMed Pottery	GREs		Glazed earthenware with white underglaze slip decoration	1	3	
	Industrial Waste			Indit. Iron working waste	2	19	
	Coal				1	1	
	Flint			Flakes, bladelet, core	4	29	
704	RB Pottery	MGW		Micaceous greyware	2	4	LC2-C4
	Flint			Flake	2	2	
706	EMed Pottery	CHA	F255	Chaff tempered	4	13	MC12-

	Med Pottery	OOL	F202?	Cotswold Oolitic limestone tempered	4	10	LC15
	RB Pottery	<b>DOR BB1</b>	F74	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	3	5	
	Iron				1	28	
	RB Pottery	GW2		Medium sandy greyware	2	3	
	RB Pottery	MGW		Micaceous greyware	4	11	
	Med Pottery	MIN	F200	Minety ware	1	7	
	Flint			Flakes, blades, bladelet, core	11	33	
708	RB Pottery	<b>DOR BB1</b>	F74	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	1	6	E-M AS
	EMed Pottery	CHA	F255	Chaff tempered	1	12	
	Flint			Flake	4	8	

\*Codes in bold relate to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

† Cirencester type series codes (summarised in Cooper 1998, 325 and Ireland 1998, 98–140)

## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

**Table 1:** Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
<b>Romano-British</b>										
304	306		2						2	9
703	704						1		1	2
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>2</b>				<b>1</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Early Medieval</b>										
109	110						4		4	6
<b>Medieval</b>										
203	204			1	1	2			4	334
705	706							2	2	2
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>336</b>
<b>Post-medieval</b>										
403	404	1							1	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	
<b>Weight</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>355</b>	

BOS = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; EQ = horse; LM = large size mammal; MM = medium size mammal; Ind = indeterminate

**Table 2:** The paleoenvironmental evidence

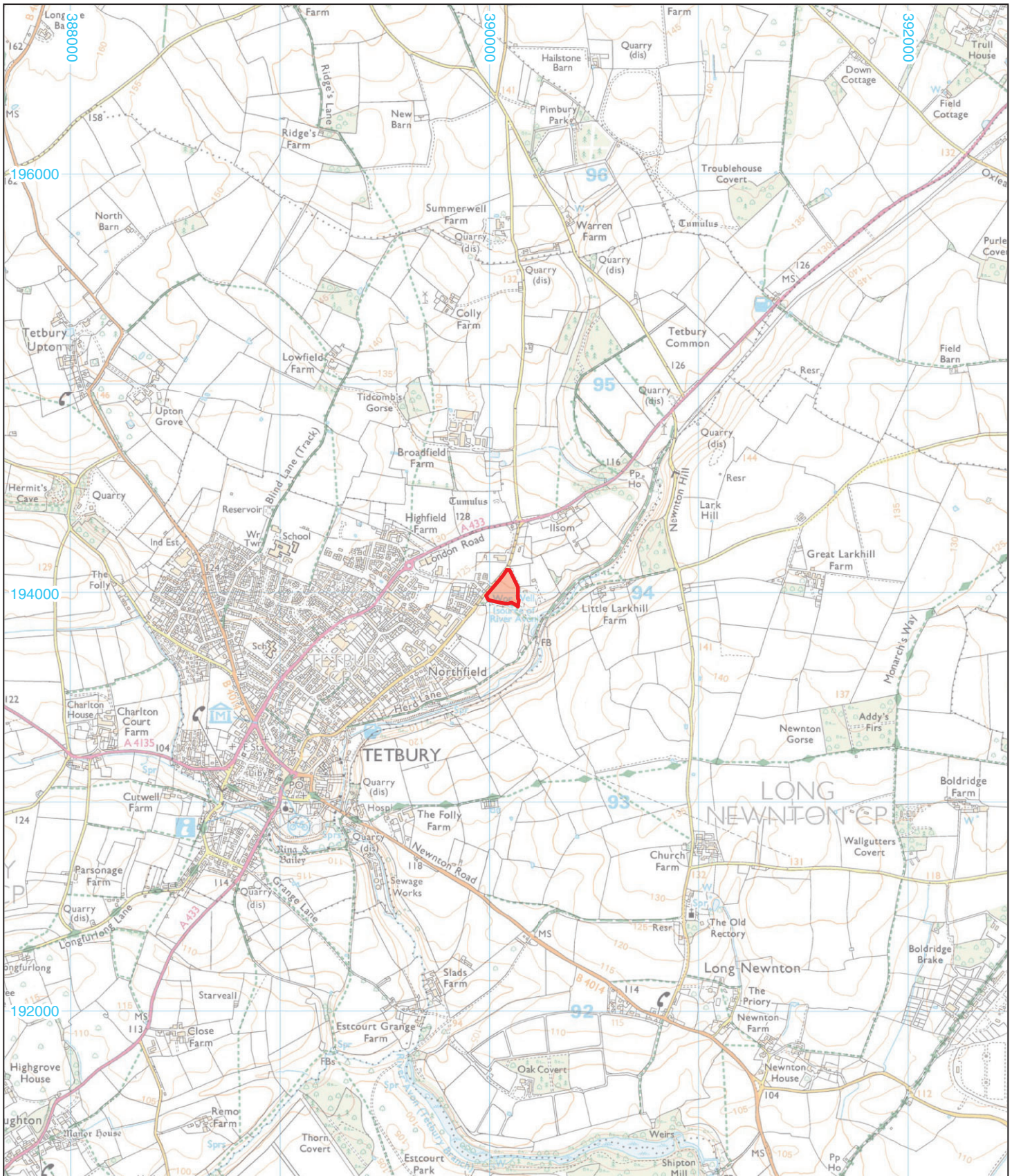
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Other notes
<b>Trench 3</b>													
304	306	1	20	15	30	***	-	Barley; Wheat sp.; Indet frags	*	<i>Avena/Bromus</i> ; tuber stem; <i>Pisum sativum</i>	**/**	Moll-t(**)	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.; <i>Helicella itala</i>

Key: \* = 1-4, \*\* = 5-19, \*\*\* = 20-49, \*\*\*\* = 50-99, \*\*\*\*\* = >100 specimens, Moll-t= terrestrial molluscs



## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	Land West of Worwell Farmhouse, Cirencester Road, Tetbury, Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>In January 2023, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of Land West of Worwell Farmhouse, Cirencester Road, Tetbury, Gloucestershire. A total of 7 trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation identified a small number of archaeological features, comprising pits and ditches, in the northern and, to a lesser extent, central parts of the site.</p> <p>A total of 46 fragments of worked flint, some of which is of possible Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date, was recovered as residual finds from later features and a probable colluvial deposit identified in the northern and central parts of the site.</p> <p>Two ditches, most likely associated with land management, drainage or division were in trenches excavated towards the western edge of the site, contained small quantities of pottery of a broad Romano-British date.</p> <p>Six sherds of early to mid Anglo-Saxon (mid-5th to 7th/8th century AD) pottery, were recovered as residual finds from the fills of later features identified the northern parts of the site.</p> <p>A small number of probable quarry pits were identified in the northern and central parts of the site, with artefactual material from these features suggesting a medieval/post-medieval date.</p>	
Project dates	6-10 February 2023	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Desk Base Assessment (BA 2022) Geophysical survey (SUMO 2022)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site location	Cirencester Road, Tetbury, Gloucestershire	
Study area (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)	1.6ha	
Site co-ordinates	390082 194011	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	n/a	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Monica Fombellida	
Project Supervisor	Amy Evans	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)</b>	<b>Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)</b>
Physical	Corinium Museum	Pottery, animal bone, flint, metal object
Paper	Corinium Museum	Context sheets, drawings, trench sheets
Digital	Corinium Museum ADS	Database, digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Cotswold Archaeology 2023 <i>Land West of Worwell Farmhouse, Cirencester Road, Tetbury, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report <b>CR1290_1</b>		



 Site boundary



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land West of Worwell Farmhouse, Cirencester Road, Tetbury, Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	KL	PROJECT NO.	CR1290	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	22/02/2023	1
APPROVED BY	MF	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	





- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Deposit

Geophysical survey results (SUMO 2023)

- Possible archaeology
- Uncertain origin
- Service
- Magnetic disturbance
- Ferrous



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land West of Worwell Farmhouse, Cirencester Road, Tetbury, Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	KL	PROJECT NO.	CR1290	FIGURE NO.
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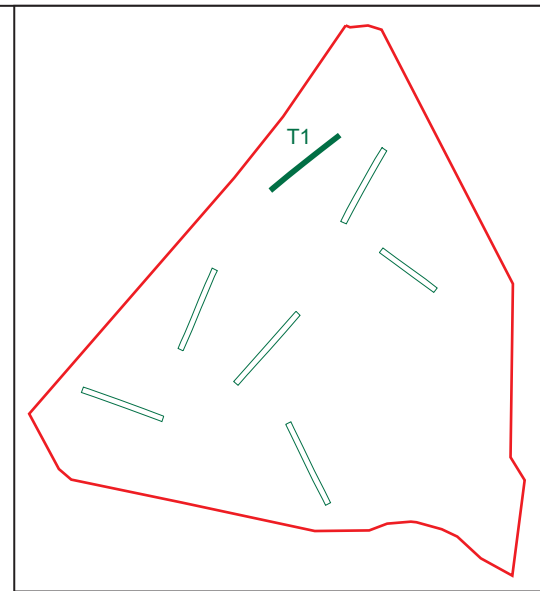
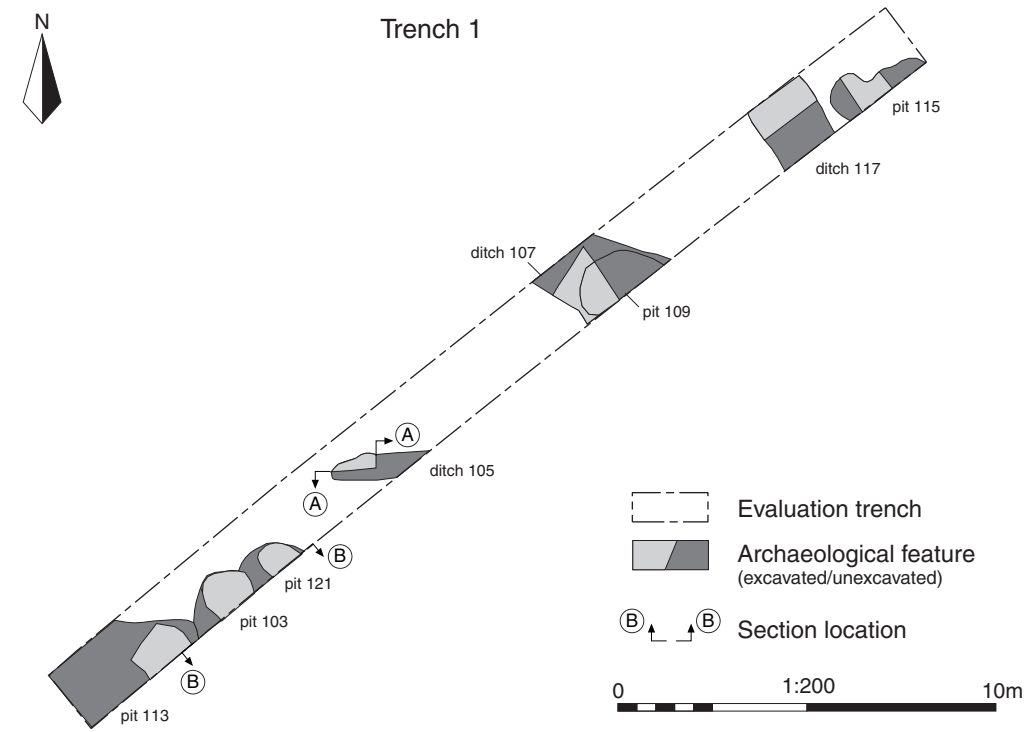




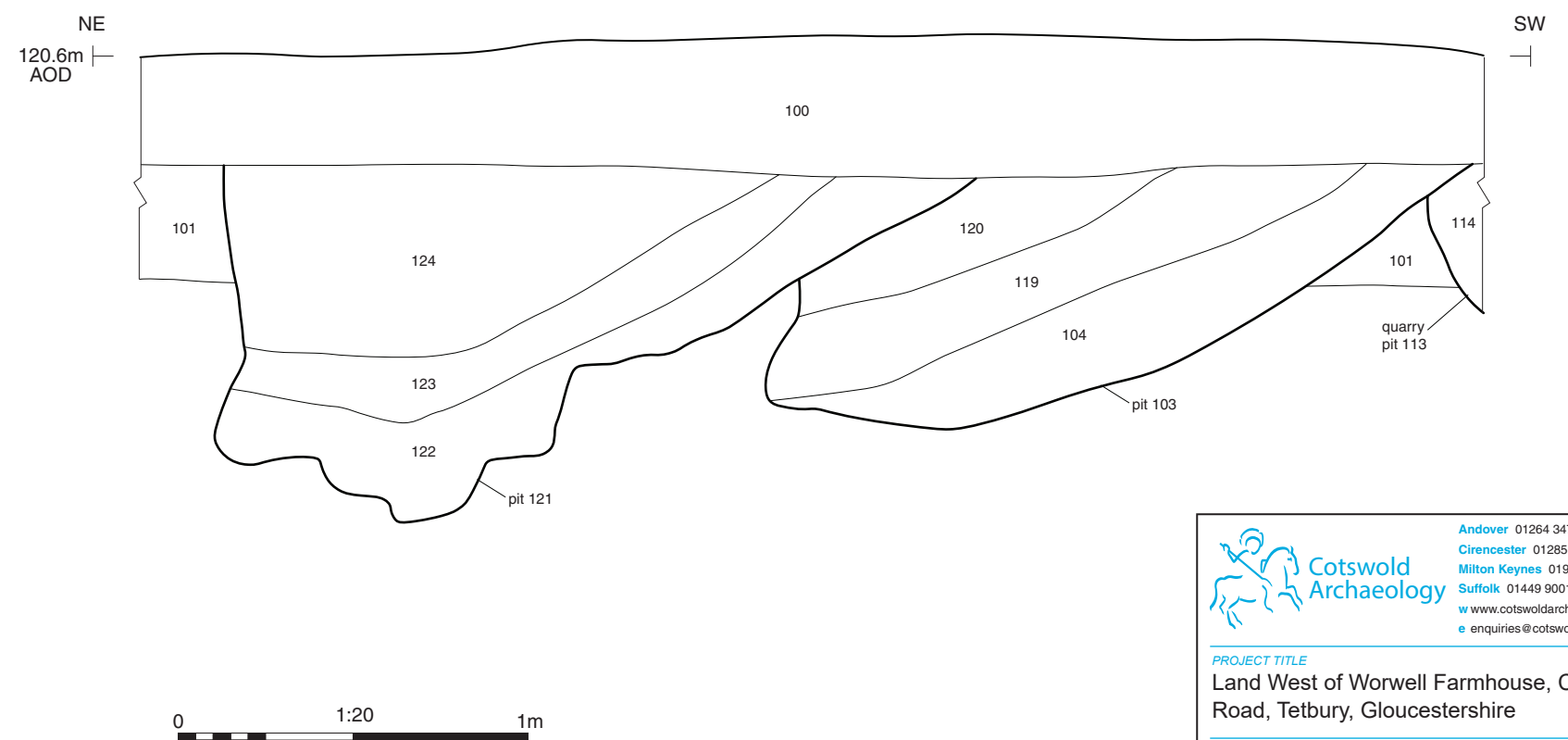
Ditch terminus 105, looking south (1m scale)



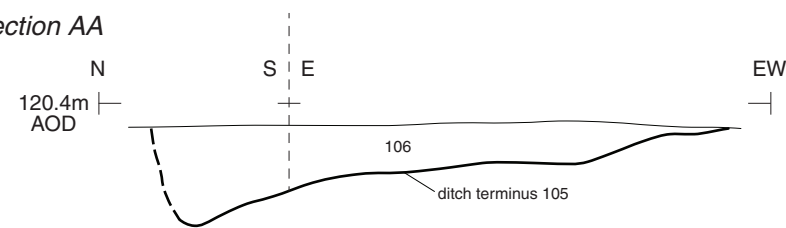
Pits 103, 113 and 121, looking south-east (1m scale)



**Section BB**



**Section AA**



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land West of Worwell Farmhouse, Cirencester Road, Tetbury, Gloucestershire

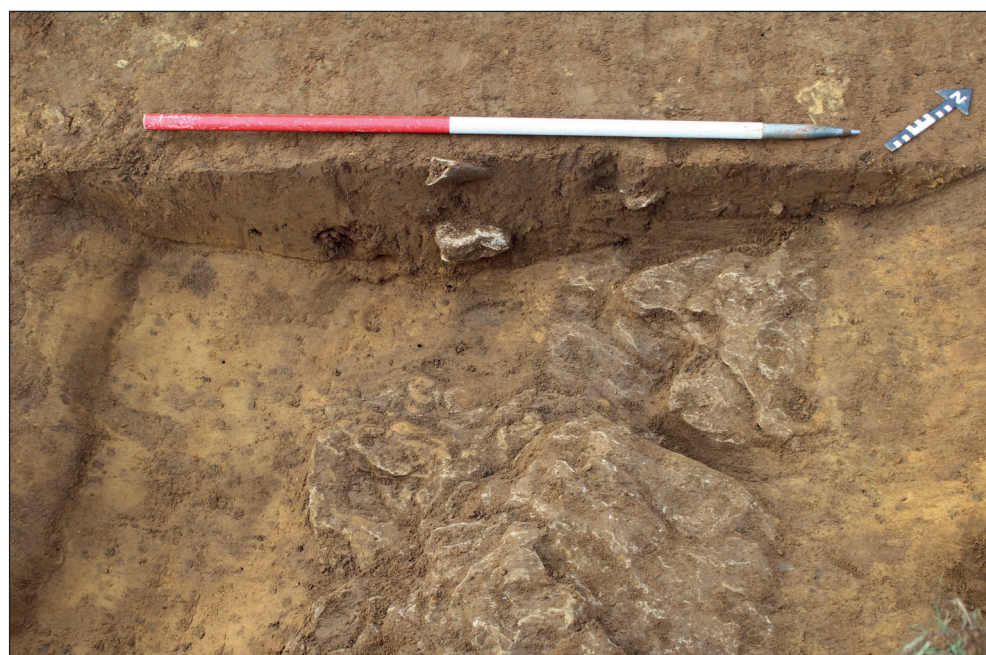
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench 1: plan, sections and photographs

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**APPROVED BY** MF **SCALE@A3** 1:200 & 1:20

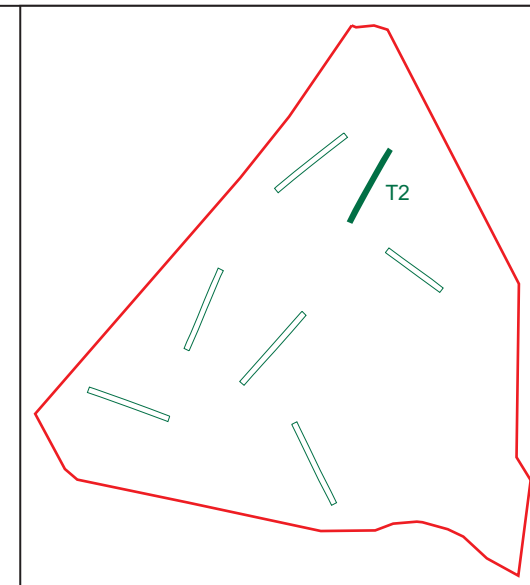
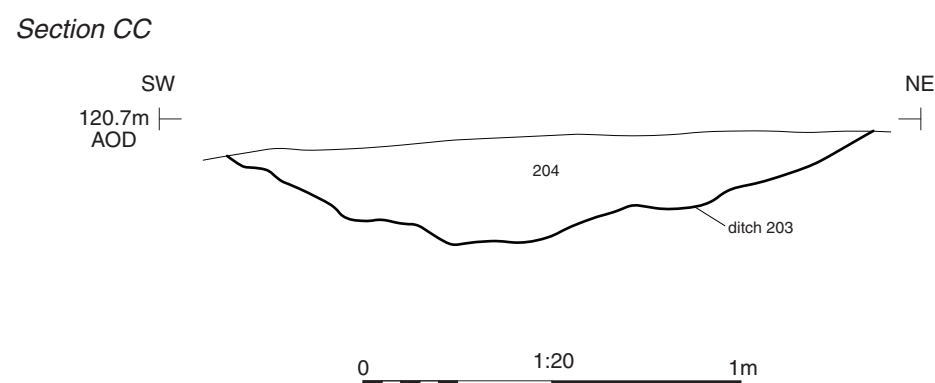
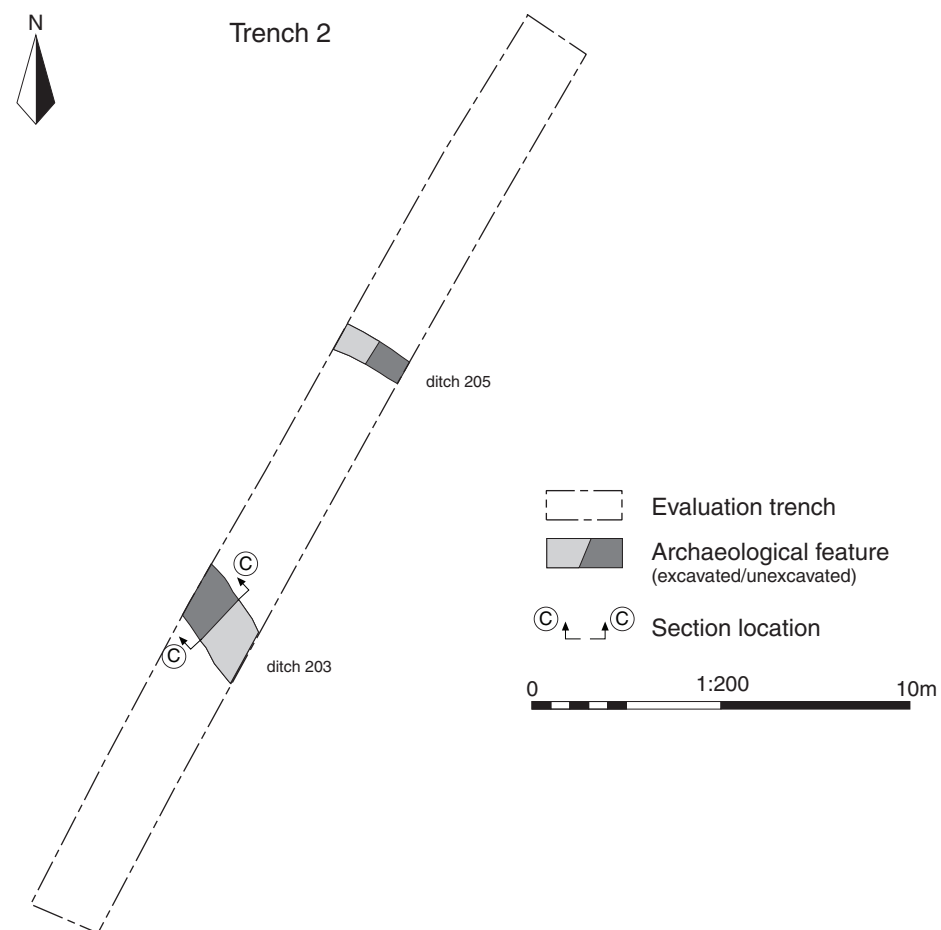




Ditch 205, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



Ditch 203, looking north-west (1m scale)



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land West of Worwell Farmhouse, Cirencester Road, Tetbury, Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Trench 2: plan, section and photographs**

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**APPROVED BY** MF **SCALE@A3** 1:200 & 1:20

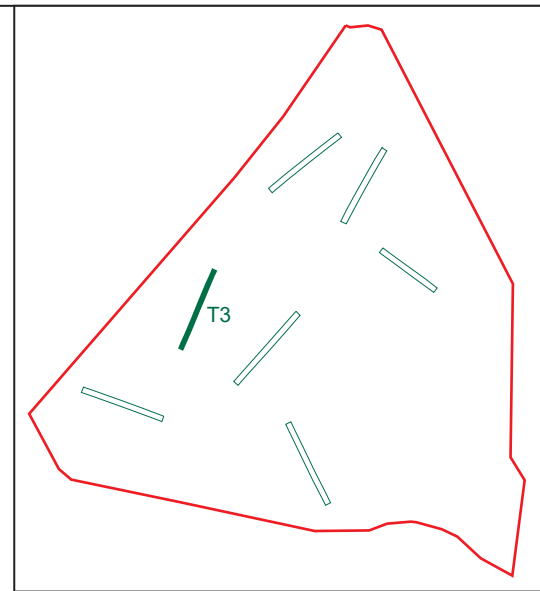
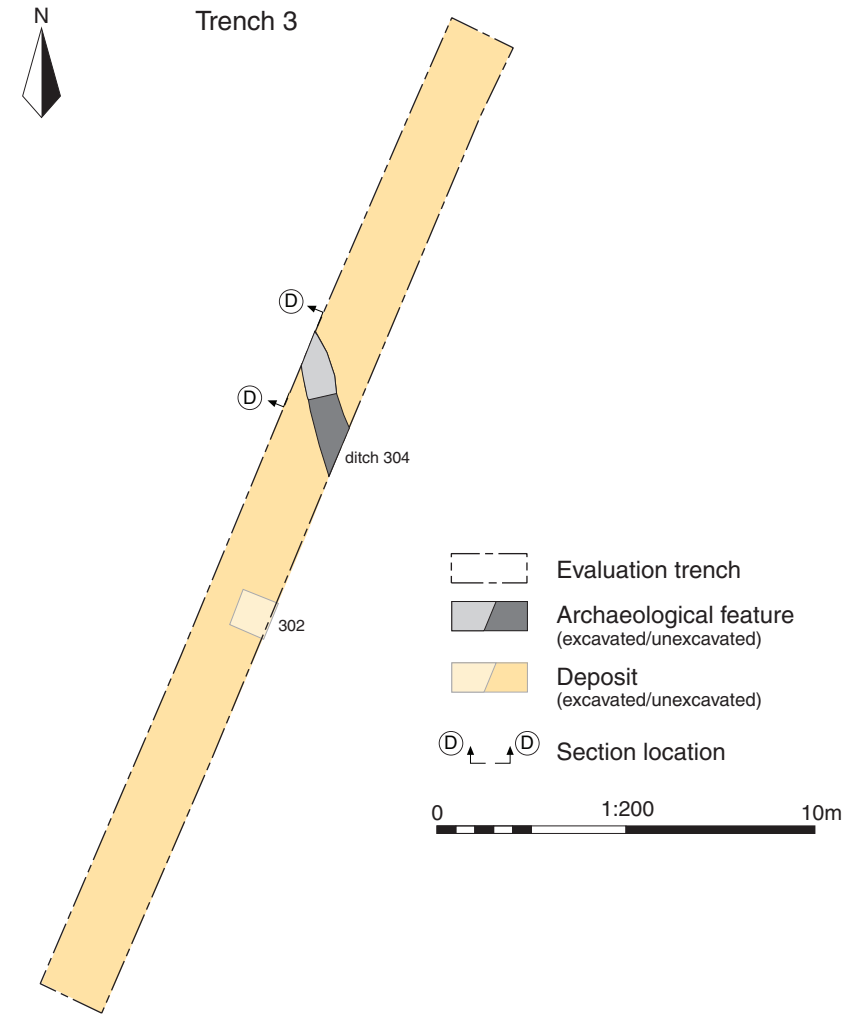




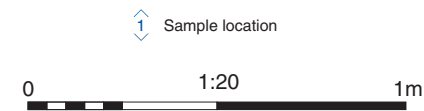
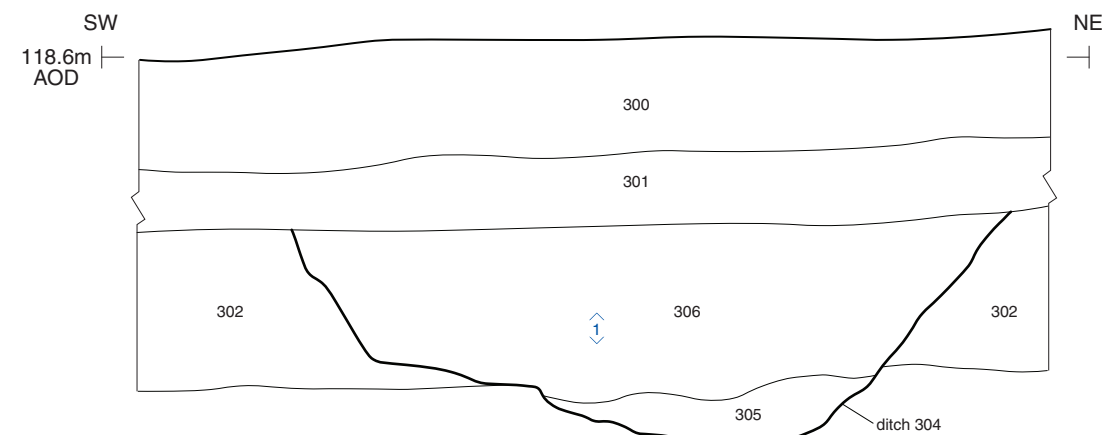
Trench 3, looking south-west (1m scale)



Ditch 304, looking north-west (1m scale)



Section DD



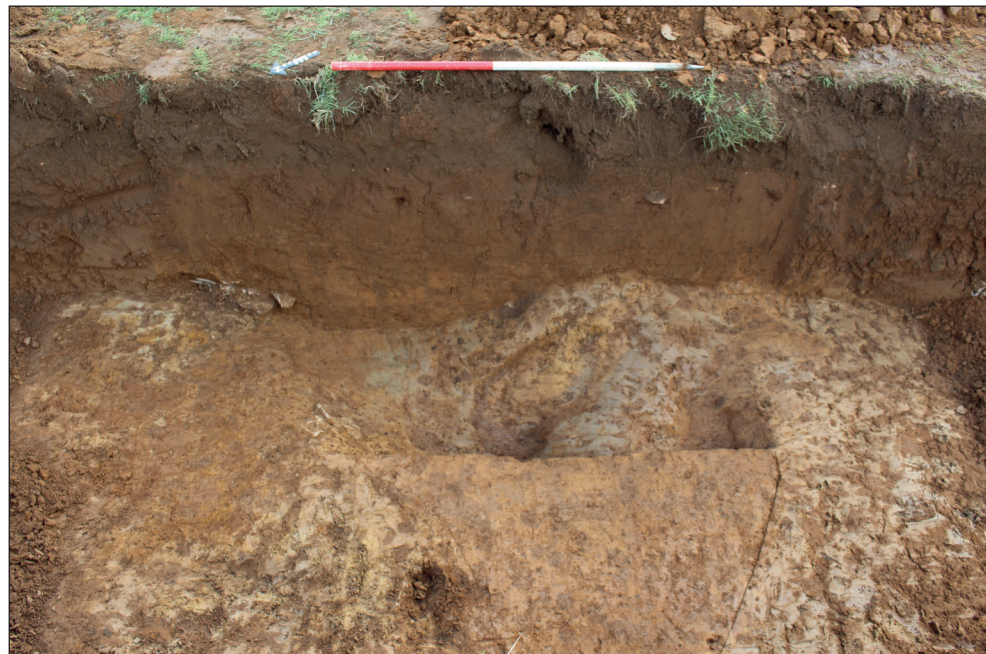

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PROJECT TITLE  
 Land West of Worwell Farmhouse, Cirencester  
 Road, Tetbury, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 3: plan, section and  
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	KL	PROJECT NO.	CR1290	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	27/02/2023	5
APPROVED BY	MF	SCALE@A3	1:200 & 1:20	

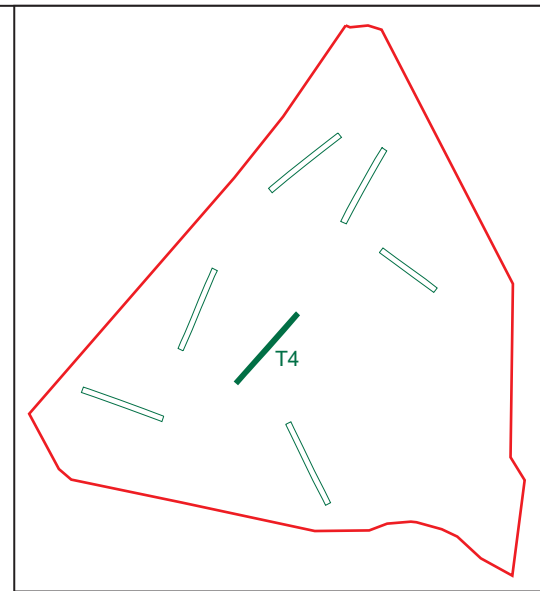
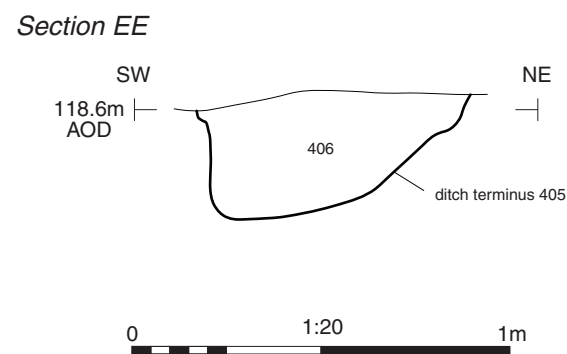
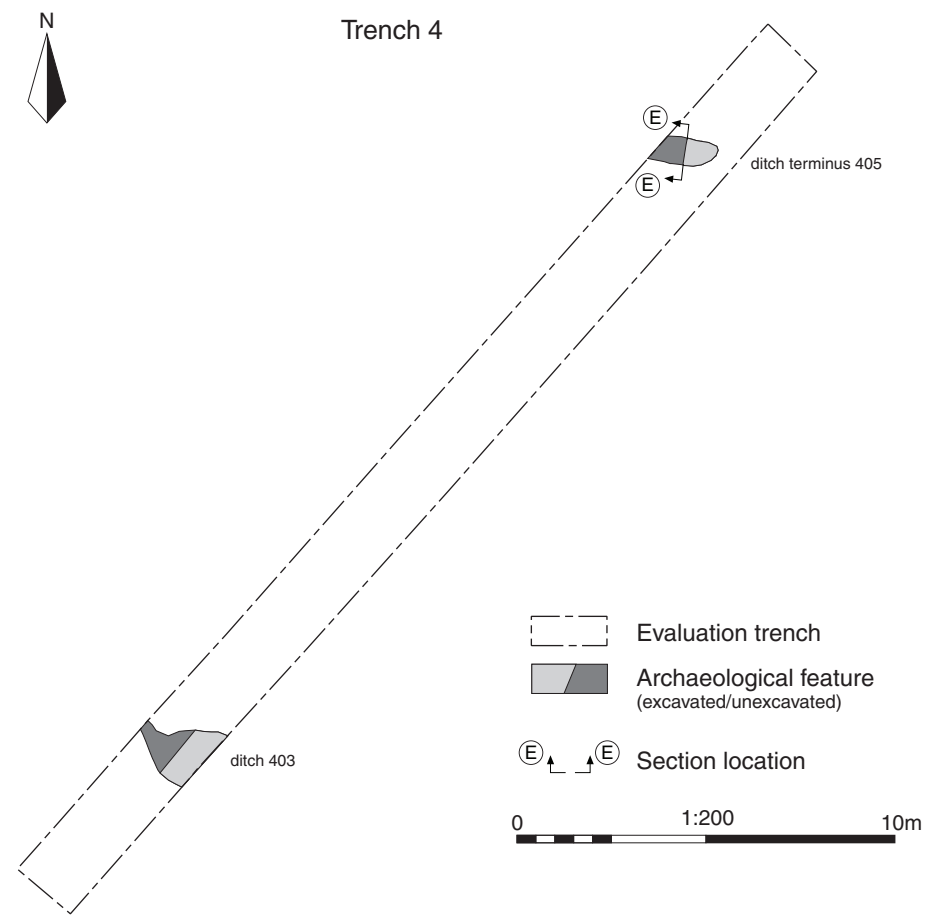




Ditch 403, looking south-east (1m scale)



Ditch terminus 405, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land West of Worwell Farmhouse, Cirencester Road, Tetbury, Gloucestershire

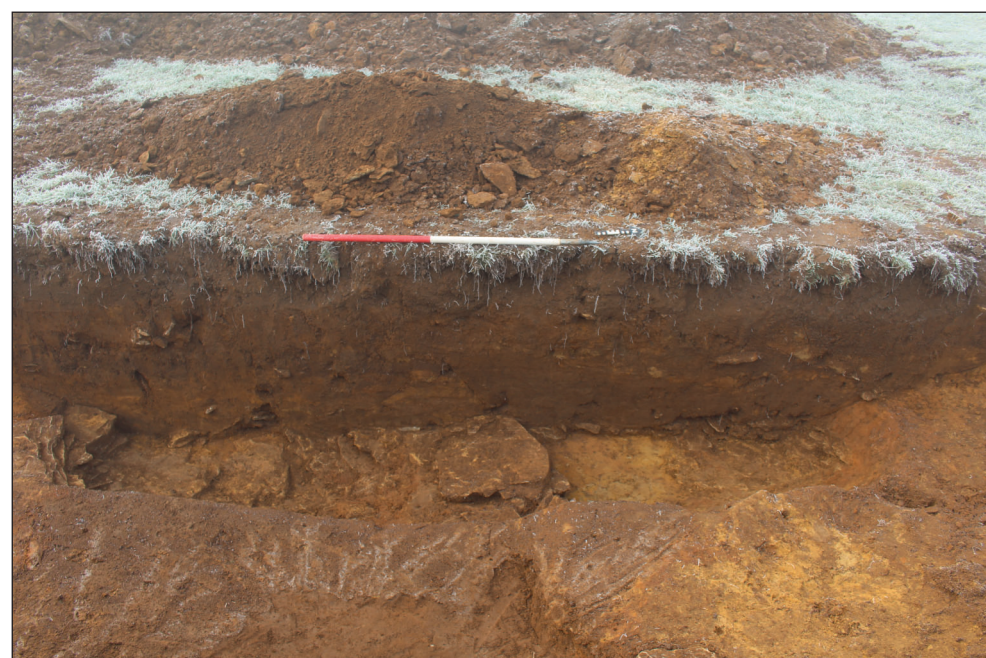
**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Trench 4: plan, section and photographs**

DRAWN BY	KL	PROJECT NO.	CR1290	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	27/02/2023	6
APPROVED BY	MF	SCALE@A3	1:200 & 1:20	

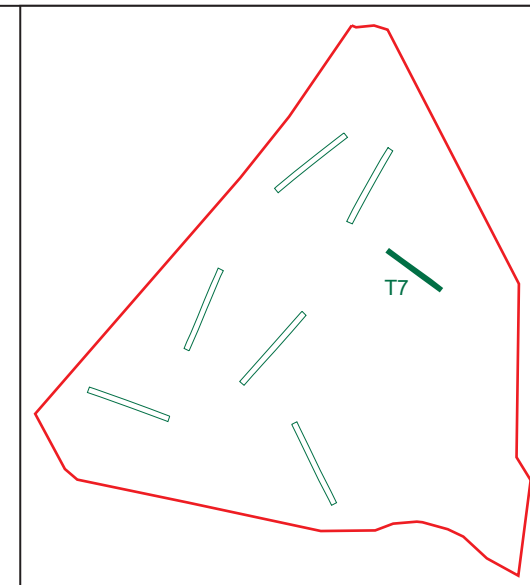
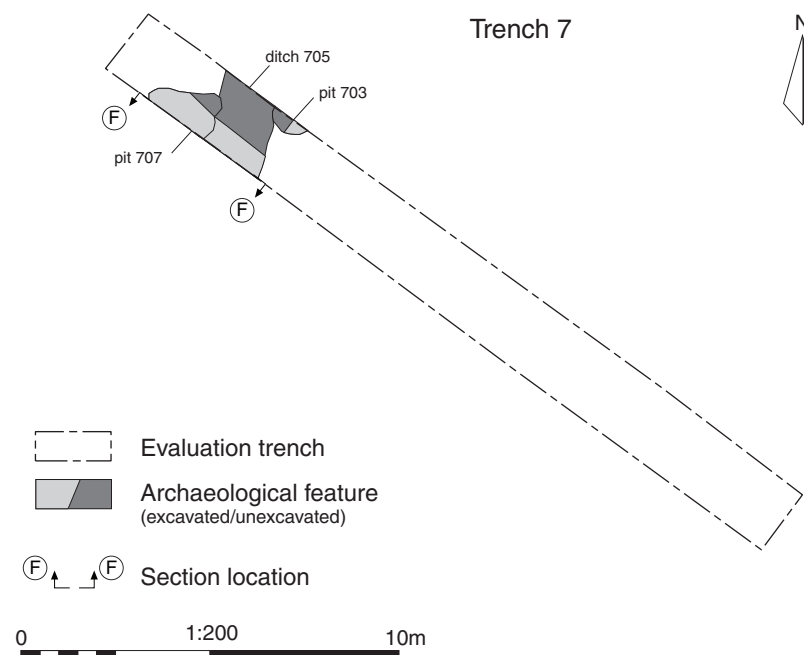




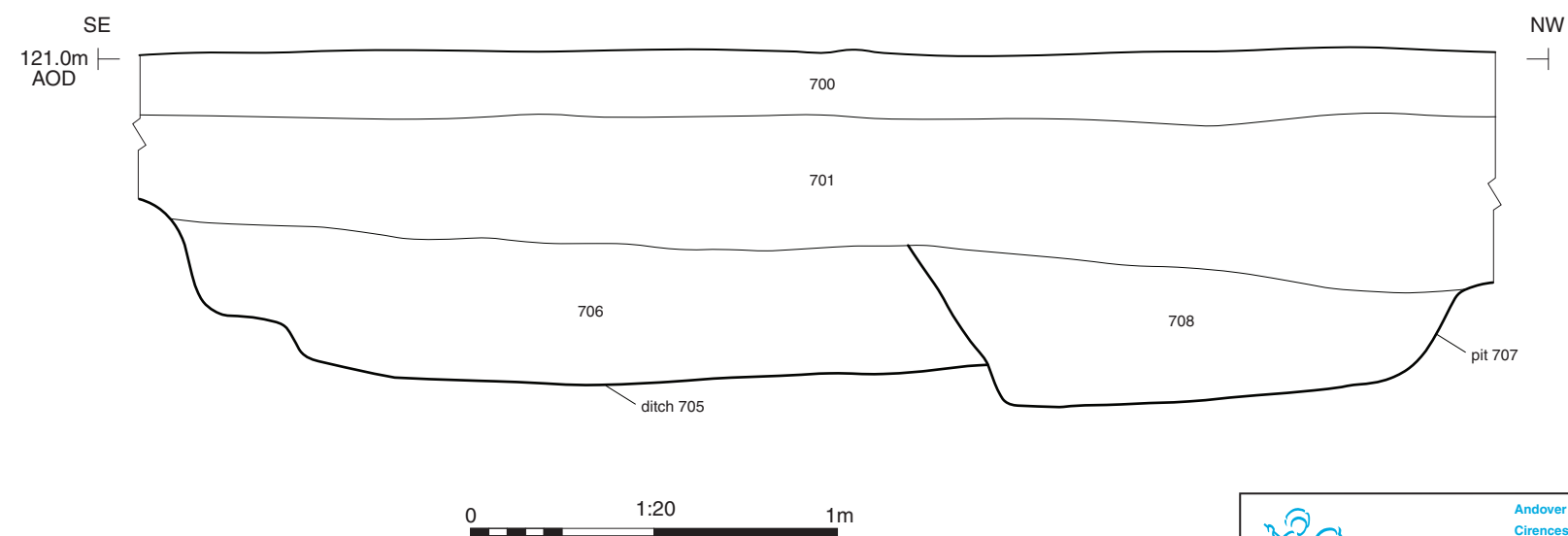
Trench 7, looking south (1m scale)



Ditch 705 and pit 707, looking south-west (1m scale)



Section FF



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PROJECT TITLE  
 Land West of Worwell Farmhouse, Cirencester Road, Tetbury, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 7: plan, section and photographs**

DRAWN BY	KL	PROJECT NO.	CR1290	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	27/02/2023	7
APPROVED BY	MF	SCALE@A3	1:200 & 1:20	

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