

**Woolmarket Car Park  
The Waterloo  
Cirencester  
Gloucestershire**

Programme of Archaeological Works



*for*  
**Enterprise Heritage Ltd**

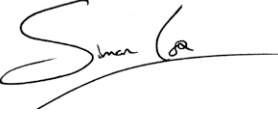
CA Project: 2383  
CA Report: 14159

June 2014

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The Waterloo  
Cirencester  
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## CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	2
1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
<i>The site</i> .....	4
<i>Archaeological background</i> .....	4
<i>Archaeological objectives</i> .....	6
<i>Methodology</i> .....	6
2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4).....	7
3. DISCUSSION.....	13
4. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	14
5. REFERENCES.....	15
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS .....	18
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS.....	21
APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM .....	23

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Site plan, showing trenches and archaeological features (1:200)
- Fig. 3 Close up plan of 5.1 and photograph to show detail (1:50)
- Fig. 4 Close up plan of 5.2 and photograph to show detail (1:50)
- Fig. 5 Photograph: overview of wall 107/109/112/113/114 (1m scale)
- Fig. 6 Correlation of results with 1875 town plan of Cirencester

## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Woolmarket Car Park
<b>Location:</b>	The Waterloo, Cirencester, Gloucestershire
<b>NGR:</b>	SP 0258 0203
<b>Type:</b>	Programme of Archaeological Works
<b>Date:</b>	13-21 May, 24 June 2013 and January – April 2014
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	08/0557/FUL – APP/F1610/A/2114884/NWF
<b>SMC:</b>	HSD 9/2/10089
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Corinium Museum
<b>Site Code:</b>	WMK 13

A programme of archaeological works was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of four shop units with eight apartments on two floors above at the Woolmarket Car Park, The Waterloo, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

Two areas of probable Roman demolition material were revealed to the south of the site. A possible boundary wall associated with the medieval Archebald's Manor House was recorded. Walls, floors and deposits associated with modern buildings were also identified.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between May 2013 and April 2014, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a programme of archaeological works for Enterprise Heritage Ltd at the Woolmarket Car Park, The Waterloo, Cirencester, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SP 0258 0203; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The site lies within the area of Scheduled Monument Glos. 361 (*Corinium* Roman Town). The archaeological works were undertaken to fulfil conditions (nos ii and iii) attached to a letter (ref HSD 9/2/10089) dated 28 March 2008 from Mrs April Daines on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), and acting on the advice of English Heritage, granting Scheduled Monument Consent for development of four shop units with eight apartments on two floors above and construction of associated paving, parking and access routes. The development was designed to be built on raft foundations (with a maximum formation depth of 0.84m below present ground level) to reduce the impact on the buried archaeological remains and preserve it *in situ* where possible. Services were designed to be almost entirely within the raft or the post-medieval deposits (except for connection to the existing foul drains in The Waterloo via a ramped backdrop). Two lift pits were previously archaeologically excavated (CA 2013).
- 1.3 The programme of archaeological works was carried out in accordance with an *Archaeological Impact Assessment and Strategy for Monitoring and Mitigation of Proposed Development* prepared by Oxford Archaeology (amended by Cotswold Archaeology 2012a) and with an appended detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2012b). The *Archaeological Impact Assessment and Strategy for Monitoring and Mitigation of Proposed Development* was submitted with the application for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). The programme of archaeological works also followed the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* issued by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Section (1995), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006).

### **The site**

- 1.4 The site is 0.133ha in extent and comprised a private car park bounded to the north by The Waterloo, to the east by a car park, to the south by the rear of commercial properties fronting onto Dyer Street and The Woolmarket to the west.
- 1.5 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Kellaways Formation (sandstone, siltstone and mudstone) of the Jurassic Era, overlain by River Terrace Deposits 1 (gravel) of the Quaternary Age (BGS 2013). The geological substrate encountered during groundworks was bluish yellow clayey sand recorded at 2.4m below present ground level (bpgl).

### **Archaeological background**

- 1.6 The known archaeological information is outlined in the *Archaeological Impact Assessment and Strategy for Monitoring and Mitigation of Proposed Development* prepared by CA (2012a) and is summarised below.
- 1.7 The Desk-Based Assessment carried out by Oxford Archaeology (2005) concluded that the archaeological potential for the Roman period at the site was very high, as excavations around the area of proposed development had produced significant remains from this period. For all other periods the archaeological potential was judged to be low. The site lies within *insula XVII* of the Roman town and is thought to lie to the north of the Forum enclosure (Holbrook 2008). An attempt was made by CA to predict the archaeological depths by reference to the results from the archaeological evaluation at the Waterloo Car Park (Cotswold Archaeological Trust (CAT) 1998) and the discovery of a mosaic and associated features on the site of the Argos store located to the south of the site. On the basis of this evidence, it was thought that the 'dark earth' would be identified at c. 1.3m below present ground level (bpgl) and the *in situ* Roman deposits at 1.6m to 1.7m bpgl. Generally the potential for survival of archaeological features was predicted to be good.
- 1.8 The results of a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey, carried out by Arrow Geophysics (AG) in 2005 identified modern disturbance over the north-western part of the site (AG 2005). Conversely, the apparent lack of activity shown over the south-eastern part of the site appeared to reflect the presence of broadly undisturbed cultivation soils. A north-east/south-west orientated wall was depicted by the GPR survey and was thought to represent a property boundary wall of post-medieval date. An east/west orientated wall was also detected by the GPR survey

and was thought likely to have represented the rear of a property fronting Dyer Street.

- 1.9 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Oxford Archaeology in 2006 and comprised the excavation of 14 trenches (OA 2006; Fig. 2, OAT1-14).
- 1.10 Roman remains were found to be present throughout the site at depths of between 1m and 1.48m bpgl, but exceptionally were found at a depth of c. 0.84m bpgl in Trenches 4 and 8. These predominantly comprised the upper levels of rubble from demolished buildings. However, walls, foundations and the remains of robbed walls (OAT 2, 5 and 9), one bordering a tessellated pavement (OAT 14), were also identified.
- 1.11 Evidence for a post-Roman 'dark earth' was revealed in the south-eastern part of the site, but elsewhere this had been largely disturbed by post-medieval activity. The south-eastern part of the site was covered by a layer of mixed cultivation soil of post-medieval date. This was the result of the backyard and garden use of the area until the mid 20th-century. The foundations of two Victorian garden walls orientated south-east/north-west were identified within the central part of the site and represented the remains of a property boundary.
- 1.12 Walls and paved areas were found on the street frontage (OAT 8, 11 and 14) at c. 0.3m bpgl (109.64m AOD). These appeared to represent the remains of garden walls and other features dating to the 18th and 19th centuries and which therefore pre-dated the re-alignment of The Waterloo during the early 20th-century.
- 1.13 Two lift pits were archaeologically excavated by CA in 2013 as part of this development (CA 2013). These revealed Roman rubble deposits, possibly associated with the demolition of buildings within *insula XVII* of the Roman town of *Corinium*, in the easternmost lift pit. Wall foundations were revealed in both pits, probably relating to division of medieval plot boundaries. In particular a north-east/south-west aligned wall foundation may be a medieval boundary wall delineating the grounds of the former Archebalds's Manor House (Beecham 1887). The Manor House is recorded as early as Domesday, when it was occupied by the Erchebald family, who held it until 1435, and in 1566 it was sold to Richard Master (Gloucestershire Archives reference **D674/b/T19**, accessed online 12.6.14 at <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=040-d674&cid=24-9->

[1#24-9-1](#)). A number of post-medieval pits and cultivation soils were also identified in both lift pits.

### **Archaeological objectives**

1.14 The objectives of the archaeological works were:

- to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks;
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

### **Methodology**

1.15 The programme of archaeological works followed the methodology set out within the *Archaeological Impact Assessment and Strategy for Monitoring and Mitigation of Proposed Development* (CA 2012a) and the appended WSI (CA 2012b). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks comprising: ground reduction for the raft foundation (Area 1) to a depth of 0.84m bpgl, with an additional 0.15m excavated for a 0.6m wide drainage run, aligned north-east/south-west, across the centre of the site; excavation of a stepped trench (Area 1) approximately 2m in length, 2m in width and 2.7m in depth to facilitate the connection of the final drainage run to an existing manhole via a ramped backdrop; ground reduction for the car park (Area 5) and footpath areas (Areas 6 and 7), 0.45m and 0.3m bpgl respectively, and associated services (Areas 2, 3 and 4).

1.16 The non-archaeologically sensitive overburden was removed by machine excavation under archaeological supervision. This stratum was identified as the upper cultivation soils and 20th-century dumps identified in the evaluation trenches as well as the backfill of the evaluation trenches themselves. Where the level of excavation came close to the upper levels of the Roman deposits any remaining excavation required was undertaken by hand, by archaeologists, to the required formation depth, in order to avoid damage to those deposits by mechanical excavation. Any structural remains which were exposed during the groundworks and pre-dated the modern period were hand-excavated and recorded before being removed.



- 1.17 The archive and artefacts from the watching brief are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Corinium Museum along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the archaeological results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively. Areas 1-7 were observed during the programme of archaeological works.

- 2.2 Areas 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 did not extend as far as the Roman archaeological remains. Natural substrate, comprising blue-yellow clay sand, was observed at 2.4m bpgl (107.4m AOD) within the ramped backdrop excavation (Area 1). The general stratigraphy throughout site comprised cultivation soils covered by reworked soils associated with the construction and subsequent demolition of modern structures that were also identified during the programme of archaeological works. Walls, internal and external surfaces and paths were all recorded and described in detail below.

### ***Area 1, The raft foundation (Figs. 2 & 5)***

- 2.3 The earliest deposit encountered was demolition rubble 124 comprised of light yellow crushed mortar and gravel. This was revealed along the southern edge of the excavation at 0.84m bpgl (108.96m AOD). A single sherd of 2nd to 4th-century pottery and Roman wall plaster was recovered from within the deposit which was sealed by cultivation soil 105.
- 2.4 Walls 107, 109, 112, 113 and 114 formed a boundary wall aligned north-east/south-west, with an east/west return at its northern extent. It measured approximately 0.5m in width, at least 0.8m in depth and was constructed of irregular courses of roughly shaped limestone with a light yellow-grey mortar. Buttress 110 was constructed against the north-west face of wall 107 and measured 0.75m in length, 0.75m in

width and at least 0.7m in depth. No construction cut was observed for the walls. Walls 107, 109, 112, 113 and 114 was butted to the south-east by cultivation soils 105, 104 and 103 and to the north-west by re-worked soil 102. An entrance was recorded between walls 109 and 112 (see Fig. 2 for location). Other sections of these walls were identified during previous investigations (OA 2006 and CA 2013).

- 2.5 Wall 109 was butted to the north-east by rubble deposit 120 from which, three sherds of 3rd to 4th-century pottery and *tegula* were recovered. Rubble deposit 120 was cut to the east by pit 121, and to the west by construction cut 123 for wall 115. Wall 115 was constructed from a single course of rough limestone blocks, aligned north/south, and measured 0.25m in width, at least 0.06m in depth.
- 2.6 Modern brick wall foundations 108 and 119 formed a rectangular structure constructed upon cultivation soil 103. Wall 108 was butted boundary wall 112/113 and the structure was backfilled by demolition deposit 111, which contained modern building rubble and corrugated iron.

#### **Area 4, Gas Trench (Fig. 2)**

- 2.7 Possible Roman demolition rubble 405 was revealed at approximately 1.05m bpgl (108.75m AOD). It comprised yellow-grey silty sand with stone and rubble, from which four pieces of Roman *tegula* were recovered and was sealed by cultivation soil 404, which was also identified within Areas 1 and 5.

#### **Area 5, Car Park (Fig. 2, 3 & 4)**

- 2.8 Wall 506 was aligned north-west/south-east and measured 0.7m in width and at least 0.34m in depth. It was constructed from regular courses of roughly shaped limestone blocks with sandy lime mortar and was butted by wall 507 against its north-east face. Wall 507 was on the same alignment as wall 506 and constructed from regular courses of roughly squared limestone blocks with a light yellow mortar. It measured 0.39m in width and at least 0.27m in depth.
- 2.9 Walls 506 and 507 were both butted at their north-western extent by wall 509. Aligned north-east/south-west, it measured 0.52m in width, at least 0.45m in depth and was of similar construction to wall 506. Wall 509 and wall 507 were butted (to the south-east and north-east respectively) by floor 508 constructed from limestone slabs covered by a concrete screed.

- 2.10 An extant building known as 'The Barn' was butted by wall 516, that along with walls 518 and 527 (Fig. 3) formed the north-east corner of a building with an entrance between walls 516 and 518, facing towards to the south-east. The walls were approximately 0.5m in width and constructed of regular courses of roughly shaped limestone blocks with a white-grey mortar. They were associated with internal brick surfaces 521 and 520 and cobbled surface 523. Exterior surfaces were formed of pavior bricks 517 and a cobbled footpath 519. Internal surface 521 was overlain by a single layer of red brick, 528, suggesting a raised platform.
- 2.11 Walls 509 and 516 were butted by cobbled surface 510 to the north-west and south-east respectively. The cobbled surface was also identified during the previous evaluation (OA 2006; Fig. 2, OAT 12) creating a surface between two structures and was sealed by concrete surface 513/531.

### ***The finds***

- 2.12 Finds recovered during the programme of archaeological works included pottery, ceramic building material, glass, clay tobacco pipe and metal objects. Codings for Roman fabrics given in the text and Appendix B in parenthesis correspond to the Cirencester pottery type series codes as defined by Rigby (1982); codings for post-medieval fabrics correspond to the Cirencester pottery type series codes as defined by Ireland (1998).

### ***Pottery: Roman***

- 2.13 Cultivation soil 117 produced a fragment from the handle of a Baetican amphora (40). It displayed a maker's mark, however, only the letter "M" remained. These vessels were imported from Spain from the mid 1st to mid 3rd centuries.
- 2.14 A total of 10 sherds of Dorset BB1 (74) was recovered from reworked soil 102, cultivation soil 103 and demolition material 124. Black-burnished ware was produced near Poole in Dorset, and when found outside Dorset it typically dates to the second to fourth centuries (Davies *et al.* 107, 1994). The only identifiable form was a Type 1 or 2 everted rim jar from demolition material 124 (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 230-231).
- 2.15 Two sherds of Oxford red slipped ware (83) were recovered from cultivation soil 103. These comprised a rimsherd most likely from a Type C45 bowl, which was

manufactured from the late 3rd to 4th centuries and a base sherd, probably from a flagon, dating to the mid 3rd to 4th centuries (Young 1980, 148-150; 158-159).

- 2.16 Cultivation soil 103 produced one sherd of Oxford parchment ware. This appeared to be a base sherd from a platter and it featured painted decoration on the internal surface. Platters in this ware type were manufactured from c. AD 240 to 400 (Young 1980, 85-87).
- 2.17 One rimsherd from a flaring tankard with a beaded rim (Webster Type 43) in Severn Valley ware (106), which retained external burnishing, was recovered from rubble deposit 120. This pottery type is commonly found in the Gloucestershire area and is broadly dateable to the Romano-British period: however, this form can be dated to the late 2nd to 3rd centuries (Webster 1976, 31).
- 2.18 Fill 122 within pit 121 produced a base sherd in local colour-coated ware (105), featuring a brown colour coat and most likely from a beaker.
- 2.19 A total of four sherds of North Wiltshire oxidised wares was recovered from reworked soil 102, cultivation soil 103 and rubble deposit 120.

#### *Medieval*

- 2.20 Cultivation soil 103 produced five unfeatured bodysherds in an oolitic limestone-tempered fabric (F202), which is commonly found in Cirencester dating to the 11th to early 13th centuries (Ireland 1998, 115).

#### *Post-medieval*

- 2.21 Four sherds of Chinese porcelain (F218) were recorded in reworked soil 102. Dating in the 17th to 18th centuries is probable (Ireland 1998, 116).
- 2.22 Reworked soil 102 produced two sherds of Westerwald stoneware (F217). This German stoneware was exported to Britain during the late 17th and 18th centuries (Ireland 1998, 116). One sherd featured the letters "GR". This is likely to be from a George I or II commemorative tankard, dating it to the early to mid 18th century. One sherd of English stoneware, which was manufactured in London and elsewhere from the late 17th to 18th centuries (Soden and Ratkai 1998, 177), was also recovered from reworked soil 102. A sherd of 'late' English stoneware from a strainer was recorded in buried soil 512. A total of seven sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware

(F215), dateable to c. 1720-1780, was recorded in cultivation soil 103, fill 122 within pit 121 and buried soil 512.

- 2.23 Two rimsherds and two bodysherds from plates in Moulded slipware (F213), dating to the late 17th to mid 18th centuries, were recovered from fill 122 within pit 121 (Ireland 1998, 116).
- 2.24 A total of six sherds of tin-glazed earthenware (F209), of late 17th to 18th-century date, was recorded in cultivation soil 103 and fill 122 within pit 121.
- 2.25 A total of 13 sherds of Creamware (F211), which dates to the mid and later 18th century, were recovered from reworked soil 102 and cultivation soil 103, including six rimsherds from dishes or bowls from reworked soil 102.
- 2.26 A total of 25 sherds of Ashton Keynes glazed earthenware (F201), dating to the 16th to 18th centuries (Ireland 1998, 115), were recovered from reworked soil 102, cultivation soil 103, fill 122 within pit 121 and buried soil 512. These included four rimsherds from large storage jars from fill 122 within pit 121. A further nine sherds of undefined glazed earthenwares, and three sherds of unglazed earthenwares, also dating to the 16th to 18th centuries, were recovered from cultivation soil 103, fill 122 within pit 121 and buried soil 512.
- 2.27 A total of eight sherds of mottled brown-glazed earthenware, dating to the late-17th to 18th centuries, was recovered from reworked soil 102, cultivation soil 103, fill 122 within pit 121 and buried soil 512. A base sherd from reworked soil 102 most likely represented a tankard.
- 2.28 A total of seven sherds of transfer printed refined whiteware (F214), which are late 18th to 19th century in date, were recorded in cultivation soils 103, 202 and 503 and buried soil 512.

#### *Ceramic building material*

- 2.29 A total of 27 fragments of Roman ceramic building material were recovered from six deposits (see Table 1). Nine of these were identified as fragments of *tegula*, six as other tile and one as brick.

- 2.30 One pavior was retained from pavior floor surface 517. This type of brick dates to the mid 19th to mid 20th centuries and was typically used to floor structures such as stables, market halls or industrial buildings.

#### *Glass*

- 2.31 A large amount of dark green-coloured bottle glass of post-medieval type was recovered, totalling 88 fragments from reworked soil 102, cultivation soil 103 and fill 122 within pit 121. Such material is broadly dateable to the late 17th to late 19th centuries. None are sufficiently complete to identify the bottles' profiles: however, features such as the low kick on two base fragments from broad bottles from fill 122 within pit 121 are suggestive of later 17th-century manufacture. A fragment from a short-necked bottle with string rim from fill 122 within pit 121 is also typical of late 17th-century forms (Hume 1969, 63-68). Five fragments of post-medieval window glass were also recovered from cultivation soil 103 and two fragments of modern glass from cultivation soil 503.

#### *Plaster*

- 2.32 Demolition rubble 124 produced five fragments of Roman wall plaster, three of which retained painted surfaces.

#### *Clay tobacco pipe*

- 2.33 A total of nine fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem, broadly dateable to the late 16th to late-19th centuries, were recovered from reworked soil 102, cultivation soils 103 and 503, and buried soil 512.

#### *Metal objects*

- 2.34 A fragment from the body of an 18th-century cast iron skillet or cauldron, with handle attached, was recovered from reworked soil 102. An iron nail was recovered from fill 122 of pit 121.
- 2.35 Reworked soil 102 also produced a modern furniture fitting, made in copper alloy.

#### *Faunal Remains*

- 2.36 A total of 19 fragments (279g) of animal bone was recovered from three depsoits in association with finds dating to the post-medieval period (Table 2). It was possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig

(*Sus scrofa* sp.) all of which are common and expected species in assemblages from the Roman period onwards. The presence of dogs (*Canis familiaris*) on site is established from gnaw marks observed throughout the assemblage. The bone was well-preserved but highly fragmented with the majority displaying the typical rough chop, saw marks and fracture patterns associated with primary and secondary butchery waste.

### 3. DISCUSSION

#### *Roman*

- 3.1 Roman demolition deposits were identified in the south of the site within Areas 1 and 4. This is consistent with the demolition/collapse of buildings within the site identified during the previous works (OA 2006 & CA 2013) and confirms that Roman deposits within this part of the site are less truncated than elsewhere.

#### *Medieval/post-medieval*

- 3.2 The substantial limestone wall (107/109/112/113/114) identified in Area 1 was previously identified during lift pit excavations (see Figure 2 for locations) by CA in 2013 where pottery recovered from deposits stratigraphically below the construction cut and within the backfill of the construction cut for the wall, which was not identified during the current works, dates to between the 12th and 13th centuries (CA 2013). The wall may be medieval in origin and relate to the boundary wall of the rear garden plot of Archibald's Manor which stood on the site of No. 104 Dyer Street from Domesday (see *Archaeological Background* above). It appears to have survived in some form, and been incorporated into the south-eastern wall of a southwest/northeast orientated building by the time of the 1875 town plan of Cirencester (Fig. 6). Its eastward return forms part of an east-west boundary wall depicted on the same plan running along the south side of the former Bull Lane (now The Waterloo). The entrance formed between walls 109 and 112 can also be seen on the town plan, at the junction between the northeast corner of the building and Bull Lane, leading to a pathway to an orchard or formal garden. Buttress 110, which butted against the north-west face of wall 107, appears to be of similar width to buttresses depicted along the north side of the Bull Lane Boundary wall on the 1875 town plan (Fig. 6), lending weight to the suggestion that wall (107/109/112/113/114) was originally a garden or orchard boundary wall enclosing the garden area in the

located in southern part of the site, part of which had been subsumed within a southwest/northeast orientated building by 1875.

- 3.3 Rubble deposit 120 (identified at 108.94m AOD) to the north of site contained Roman material and could be contemporary with Roman demolition material identified during the evaluation (OA 2006; Fig. 2, OAT 8) approximately 8m to the west at 108.75m AOD. However, the deposit is more likely contemporary with post-medieval deposits identified at the same height (108.95m AOD) immediately to the west in OAT 11, suggesting the Roman artefacts recovered are intrusive.
- 3.4 Cultivation soil to the south-east of the boundary wall (107/109/112/113/114) is likely to be associated with the orchard or formal garden depicted on the 1875 Cirencester town plan (Fig. 6). Reworked soil 102 to the north-west of the boundary wall differed in composition from the cultivation soils and contained brick and rubble fragments that suggest it had been disturbed at a later date, possibly during the construction, or later demolition, of the buildings identified in the south-west of the site and depicted on the 1875 town plan.
- 3.5 Wall 516, internal surfaces 521, 523 and possible platform 528 all butted the footings of an existing building (The Barn). The structure was possibly an extension of The Barn, and contemporary with walls 506 and 509 to the east that were separated by cobbled surface 510. Together with walls 518 and 527 these walls form parts of the buildings depicted on the 1875 town plan (Fig. 6). Brick structures 108/119 appear to form a rectangular structure added to the south side of boundary wall 112/113 at a later date, and demolished by 1960. Their position is coincident with that of a small greenhouse structure depicted on the 1875 town plan (Fig. 6), and they may relate to a later, larger, greenhouse or garden structure built in the same location.

#### 4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Tom Weavill, Daniel Sausins and Greg Crees, assisted by Sikko van der Brug, Aleksandra Osinska, Chris Watts, Anthony Beechey, Noel Boothryd, Jon Pick and Sarah Foster. The report was written by Tom Weavill and Daniel Sausins. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska.



The archive has been compiled by Tom Weavill, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neil. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

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## Cartographic Sources

1875 Cirencester Town Plan

1875 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Cirencester

1960 Ordnance Survey Map, Cirencester



## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Conte xt No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	layer		surface	tarmac			0.06	
1	101	layer		Consolidation layer	yellow sand, breeze blocks and gravel			0.26	
1	102	layer		reworked soil	mid grey-brown silty clay			0.52	MC18-LC18
1	103	layer		cultivation soil	dark brown-black silty clay			0.1	C18-C19
1	104	layer		reworked cultivation soil	mid brown-grey silty clay			0.18	
1	105	layer		cultivation soil	light grey clay silt			0.17	
1	106	layer		cobbled surface	rectangular cobble stones	1.44	0.34	0.3	
1	107	masonry		boundary wall	aligned NE/SW regulars course of limestone blocks with a light yellow-grey mortar	3.9	0.5	>0.78	
1	108	masonry		brick wall	aligned E/W, single course of red brick	4	0.1	0.05	
1	109	masonry		boundary wall	same as 107	7.6	0.5	>0.5	
1	110	masonry		buttress	irregular courses of limestone blocks with a light yellow-grey mortar	0.75	0.75	>0.7	
1	111	layer		demolition material	brick, slate and limestone in a mottled yellow-grey and grey-black silty clay matrix	7.2	2.2		
1	112	masonry		boundary wall	aligned E/W, same as 107	2.6	0.5	>0.65	
1	113	masonry		boundary wall	aligned E/W, same as 107	1.3	0.48	>0.47	
1	114	masonry		boundary wall	aligned E/W, same as 107	0.9	0.6	0.4	
1	115	masonry		wall	aligned N/S, single course of limestone blocks in lime mortar, within 123	0.9	0.25	>0.06	
1	116	layer		demolition material	limestone rubble in a grey-brown sandy silty clay matrix	>1.3	>0.2	0.46	
1	117	layer		cultivation soil	dark brown-black sandy clay silt	>1.3	>0.2		C1-C3
1	118				VOID				
1	119	masonry		brick wall	english bonding, red brick with cement mortar	7.2	0.25		
1	120	layer		rubble deposit	mid grey-yellow silty clay with rubble	1.6	1		C3-C4
1	121	cut		pit	irregular in plan, steep side				
1	122	fill	121	pit fill	mid brown-grey sandy silty clay with gravel				C18
1	123	cut		construction trench	aligned N/S, vertical sides	0.9	0.5		
1	124	layer		demolition rubble	light yellow gravel in mortar	2	2		C2-C4
1	125	layer		natural substrate	blue-yellow clay sand				
2	200	layer		surface	tarmac			0.08	
2	201	layer		levelling for 200	yellow-grey sand with limestone and concrete inclusions			0.2	
2	202	layer		cultivation soil	dark black grey-brown clay silt			>0.37	C19
2	203	layer		buried soil	mid grey-sand silt with charcoal and mortar inclusions			>0.18	
3	300	layer		surface	mid yellow gravel			0.5	
3	301	fill	301	service trench backfill	purple stone chippings			>0.6	
3	302	cut		service trench	vertical sides			>0.6	

3	303	layer		made-ground	yellow sand and gravel			0.25	
3	304	layer		buried soil	grey sandy silt with brick and limestone inclusions			0.2	
3	305	layer		buried garden soil	clack clay silt with BM inclusions			>0.2	
3	306	layer		surface	concrete			0.2	
3	307	masonry		wall	aligned NE/SW regular courses of limestone blocks with limestone mortar	>3.0	>0.1	>0.3	
4	400	layer		surface	tarmac			0.1	
4	401	layer		levelling for 400	crushed stone			0.3	
4	402	layer		buried soil	light grey sandy silt with limestone and concrete rubble			>0.4	
4	403	layer		cultivation soil	dark grey black sandy silt			0.5	
4	404	layer		cultivation soil	dark brown sandy silt			0.25	
4	405	layer		demolition rubble	yellow grey silt sand with CBM, limestone rubble and tile	3	>0.3		RB
5	501	layer		surface	tarmac and gravel			0.1	
5	502	layer		demolition rubble	limestone and CBM rubble			0.15	
5	503	layer		cultivation soil	dark grey-black sandy silt. Same as 305 and 403			>0.4	C19-C20
5	504	masonry		surface	stone slabs	0.6	0.4	0.03	
5	505	masonry		wall	aligned NE/SW, limestone blocks	2.53	0.51	>0.21	
5	506	masonry		wall	aligned NW/SE, random courses of limestone blocks with sandy lime mortar	3.7	0.72	0.34	
5	507	masonry		wall	aligned NW/SE, regular courses of limestone blocks with yellow lime mortar	3.3	0.39	0.27	
5	508	masonry		surface	limestone slabs and concrete	2.94	1.87	0.18	
5	509	masonry		wall	aligned NE/SW, regular courses of limestone blocks with brown-yellow lime mortar	4.85	0.52	0.45	
5	510	masonry		cobbled surface	rectangular cobble stones	>3.72	>3.6	0.12	
5	511	layer		demolition rubble	brick rubble and limestone mortar in a brown-yellow sand matrix	2.4	1.8	0.2	
5	512	layer		buried soil	mid grey-brown silty sand with gravel and limestone fragments	>3.7	>0.7	>0.3	
5	513	layer		surface	concrete			0.06	
5	514	layer		reworked cultivation soil	grey-brown black silty sand			0.52	
5	515	layer		buried soil	mid brown-red silty sand with frequent limestone inclusions	>3.8	>3.5		
5	516	masonry		wall	aligned NW/SE, irregular courses of roughly shaped limestone blocks with white-grey clay silt mortar	1.8	0.52	>0.45	
5	517	masonry		surface	pavior bricks	3.1	1.33	0.08	
5	518	masonry		wall corner	same as 516		0.52	>0.45	
5	519	masonry		pathway	rectangular cobble stones	0.96	1.16	0.14	C19
5	520	masonry		internal surface	dark blue unfrogged bricks aligned NE/SW	0.9	0.34	0.08	
5	521	masonry		internal surface	dark blue unfrogged bricks aligned NW/SE	1.52	1.44	0.08	
5	522	masonry		drain	stone drain collar	0.48	0.48		
5	523	masonry		internal surface	rectangular cobble stones	0.81	0.58	0.2	
5	524	layer		surface	Concrete screed			0.01	
5	525	cut		service trench	aligned NE/SW, salt glazed foul water pipe		0.5	>0.45	
5	526	fill	525	service trench backfill	brick rubble in brown clay silt matrix		0.5	>0.45	
5	527	masonry		wall	same as 516, aligned NW/SE	1.52	0.42	>0.5	
5	528	masonry		platform	unfrogged red bricks,	1.86	0.78	0.08	

5	529	masonry		drain	stone drain collar	0.4	0.4		
5	530	layer		surface	tarmac			0.1	
5	531	layer		surface	concrete, same as 513			0.1	
5	532	layer		levelling for 531	yellow gravel and sand			0.05	
5	533	layer		demolition rubble	grey-brown gravel	1.0	0.3	0.2	
5	534	masonry		drain	brick inspection chamber	1.0	0.6		
5	535	layer		modern disturbance	brick rubble in a loose brown clay silt matrix	1.0	0.8		
6	600	layer		reworked soil	dark grey-brown silty clay with concrete and plastic			0.4	
7	700	layer		surface	tarmac			0.1	
7	701	masonry		edging	concrete slabs associated with 700			0.3	
7	702	layer		levelling for 700	yellow stone and sand			0.3	
7	703	layer		reworked soil	dark yellow-brown sand silt with concrete and limestone inclusions.			0.3	

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
102	Roman pottery: Dorset BB1; oxidised fabric	2	13	MC18-LC18
	Post-medieval pottery: Chinese porcelain; Westerwald stoneware; English stoneware; Creamware; Mocha ware; Ashton Keynes glazed earthenware; mottled brown-glazed earthenware; black-glazed ware; refined whiteware	31	563	
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	4	13	
	Glass: bottle	7	871	
	Copper alloy: furniture fitting	1	5	
	Cast iron object: cauldron fragment	2	105	
103	Roman pottery: Dorset BB1; Oxford red slipped ware; Oxford parchment ware; oxidised fabric	12	127	C18-C19
	Medieval pottery: oolitic limestone-tempered fabric	5	38	
	Post-medieval pottery: White salt-glazed stoneware; Tin-glazed earthenware; Creamware; Mocha ware; Ashton Keynes glazed earthenware; mottled brown-glazed earthenware; glazed earthenware; transfer printed refined whiteware; flowerpot	26	330	
	Roman ceramic building material: <i>tegula</i> ; tile	7	863	
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	3	8	
117	Roman pottery: Baetican amphora	1	319	C1-C3
	Roman ceramic building material: <i>tegula</i>	1	238	
120	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware; North Wiltshire oxidised	3	54	C3-C4
	Roman ceramic building material: <i>tegula</i> ; tile	4	534	
122	Roman pottery: local colour-coated ware	1	15	C18
	Post-medieval pottery: White salt-glazed stoneware; Tin-glazed earthenware; yellow slipware; Ashton Keynes glazed earthenware; mottled brown-glazed earthenware; glazed earthenware; unglazed earthenware; refined whiteware	34	1258	
	Roman ceramic building material: tile	3	463	
	Post-medieval glass: bottle	76	2865	
	Iron object: nail	1	10	
124	Roman pottery: Dorset BB1	1	3	C2-C4
	Roman wall plaster	5	47	
202	Post-medieval pottery: transfer-printed refined whiteware; flowerpot	3	10	C19
	Roman ceramic building material: <i>tegula</i> , tile	8	1134	
405	Roman ceramic building material: <i>tegula</i>	4	737	RB
503	Post-medieval/modern pottery: transfer-printed refined whiteware; flowerpot	10	103	C19-C20
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	3	
	Modern glass	2	7	
512	Post-medieval/modern pottery: 'late' English stoneware; White salt-glazed stoneware; Ashton Keynes glazed earthenware; mottled brown-glazed earthenware; transfer-printed refined whiteware	11	273	C19
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	3	

Table 2: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

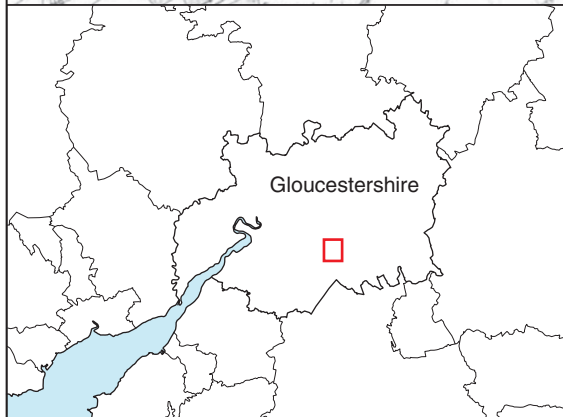
<b>Context</b>	<b>BOS</b>	<b>O/C</b>	<b>SUS</b>	<b>LM</b>	<b>MM</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>
103	1	2		1		4	60
122	1	3	1		3	8	74
202	2	2		1	2	7	145
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>Weight</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>279</b>	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = ovicaprid, SUS = pig; LM= large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal



## APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Woolmarket Car Park, The Waterloo, Cirencester, Gloucestershire	
Short description	A programme of archaeological works was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of four shop units with eight apartments on two floors above at the Woolmarket Car Park, The Waterloo, Cirencester, Gloucestershire. Two areas of probable Roman demolition material were revealed to the south of the site. A possible boundary wall associated with the medieval Archebald's Manor House was recorded. Walls, floors and deposits associated with modern buildings were also identified.	
Project dates	May 2013 – April 2014	
Project type	Programme of archaeological works	
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (Oxford Archaeology 2005), GPR survey (Arrow Geophysics 2005), Field evaluation (Oxford Archaeology 2006), Excavation (Cotswold Archaeology 2013)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Woolmarket Car Park, The Waterloo, Cirencester	
Study area	0.133ha	
Site co-ordinates	SP 0258 0203	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Oxford Archaeology (Amended by Cotswold Archaeology)	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Tom Weavill, Daniel Sausins and Greg Crees	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	Scheduled Monument Glos. 361 ( <i>Corinium</i> Roman Town)	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	none	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Corinium Museum	Pottery, animal bone, glass
Paper	Corinium Museum	Context sheets, trench sheets, section drawings, photo registers
Digital	Corinium Museum	Digital photographs
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 <i>Woolmarket Car Park, The Waterloo, Cirencester, Gloucestershire: Programme of archaeological works</i> . CA typescript report <b>14159</b>		



0 1km

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**PROJECT TITLE**

Woolmarket Car Park, The Waterloo  
Cirencester, Gloucestershire

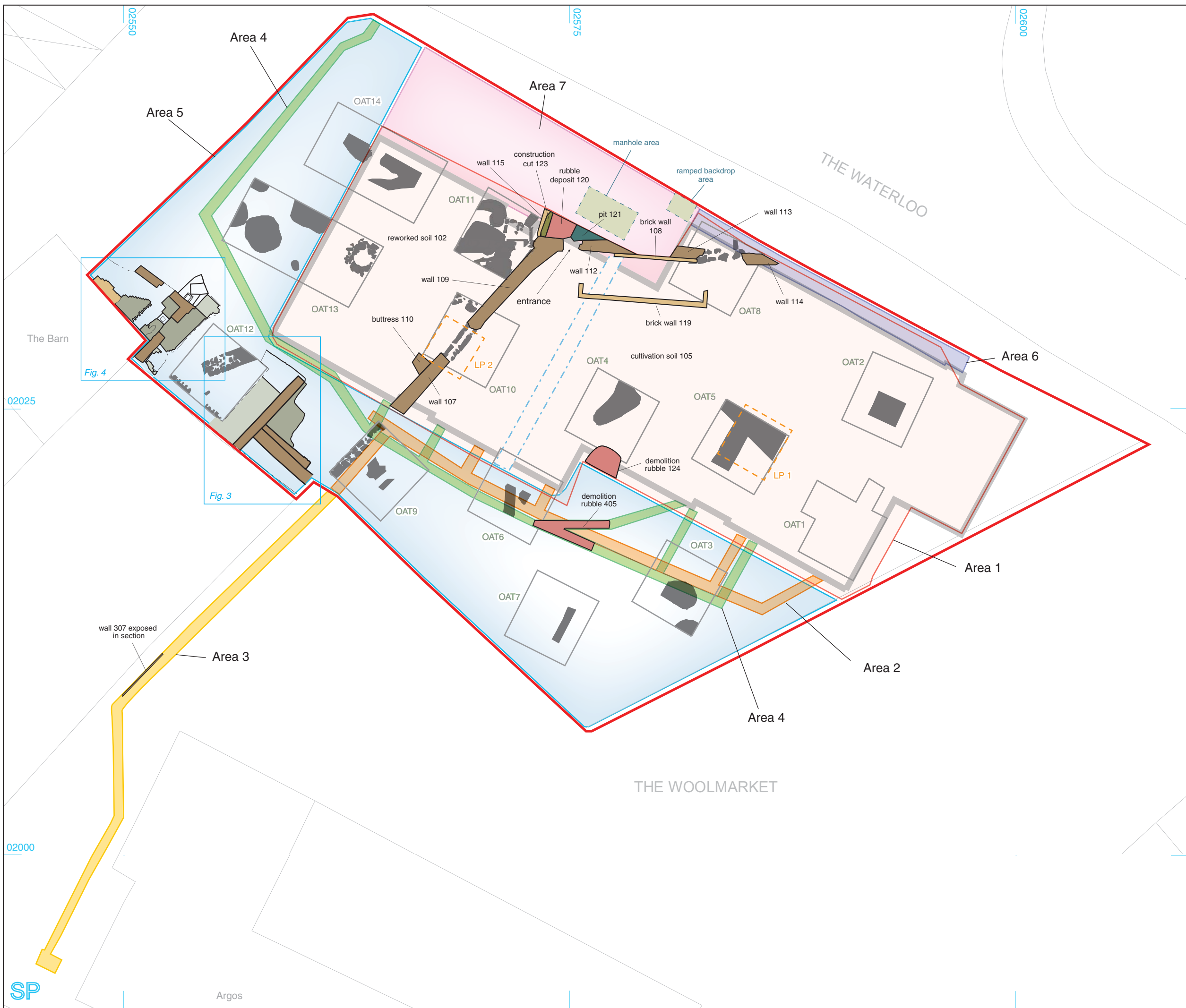
**FIGURE TITLE**

Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 2383 DATE 14/04/2014  
DRAWN BY PJM REVISION 00  
APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- site boundary
  - new building
  - previous evaluation trench (OA 2006) showing archaeological features
  - CA Lift Pit
- Area 2** current groundworks
- Area 1
  - Area 2
  - Area 3
  - Area 4
  - Area 5
  - Area 6
  - Area 7
- drain excavation
- archeological features**
- floor
  - cobbles
  - stone wall
  - brick structure
  - rubble deposit
  - pit
  - construction cut



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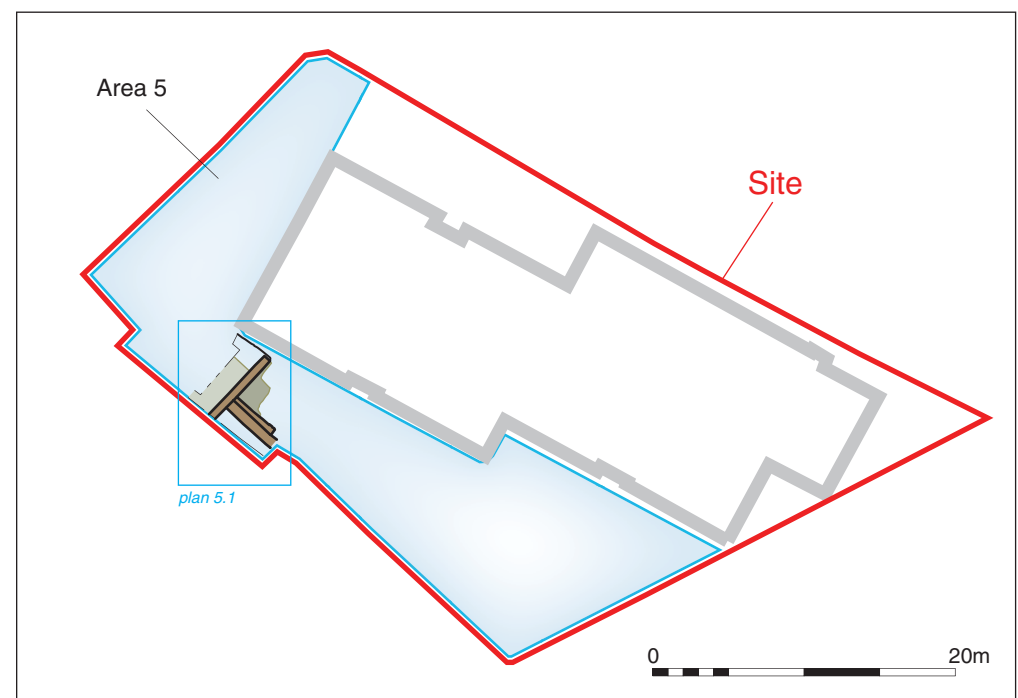
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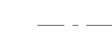
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Woolmarket Car Park, The Waterloo  
 Cirencester, Gloucestershire

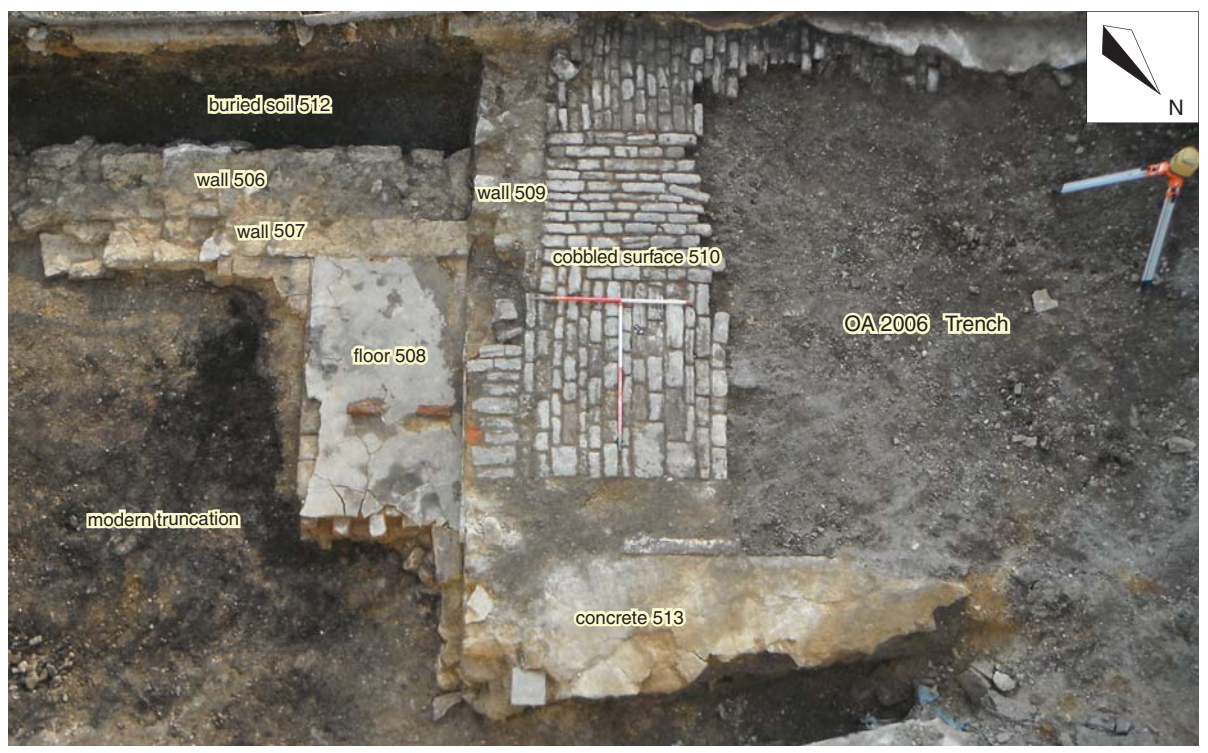
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site plan showing areas and archaeological features

PROJECT NO. 2383 DATE 14/04/2014 FIGURE NO.  
 DRAWN BY AO REVISION 00  
 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A3 1:200 **2**

SP



-  site boundary
-  new building
-  floor
-  cobbles
-  stone wall
-  other feature
-  truncation
-  limit of excavation

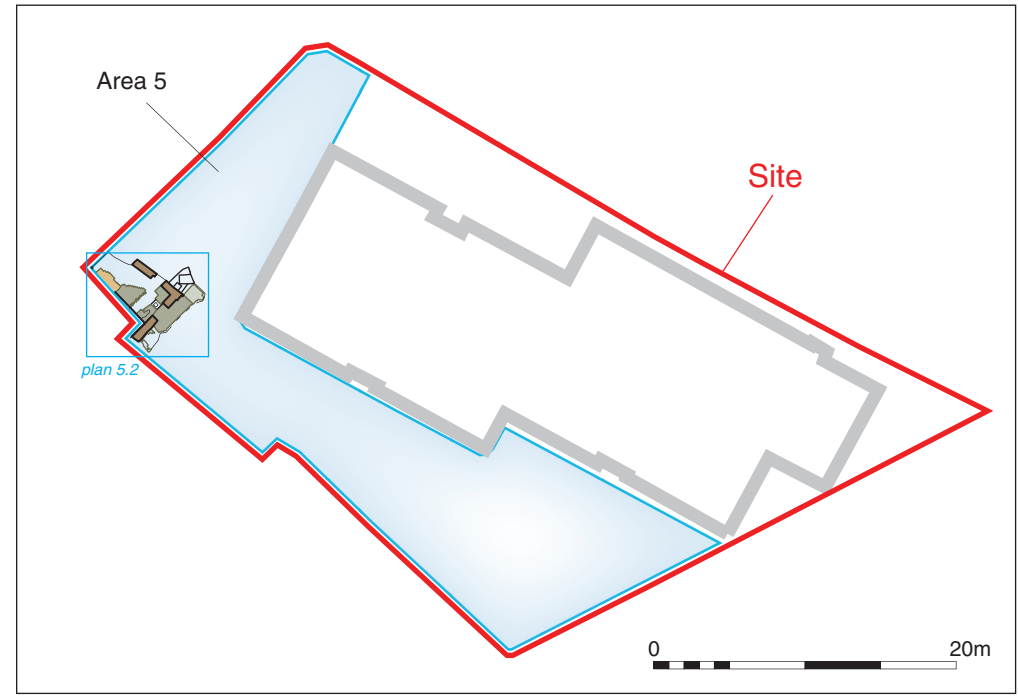


Details of 5.1 looking south west (1m scales)

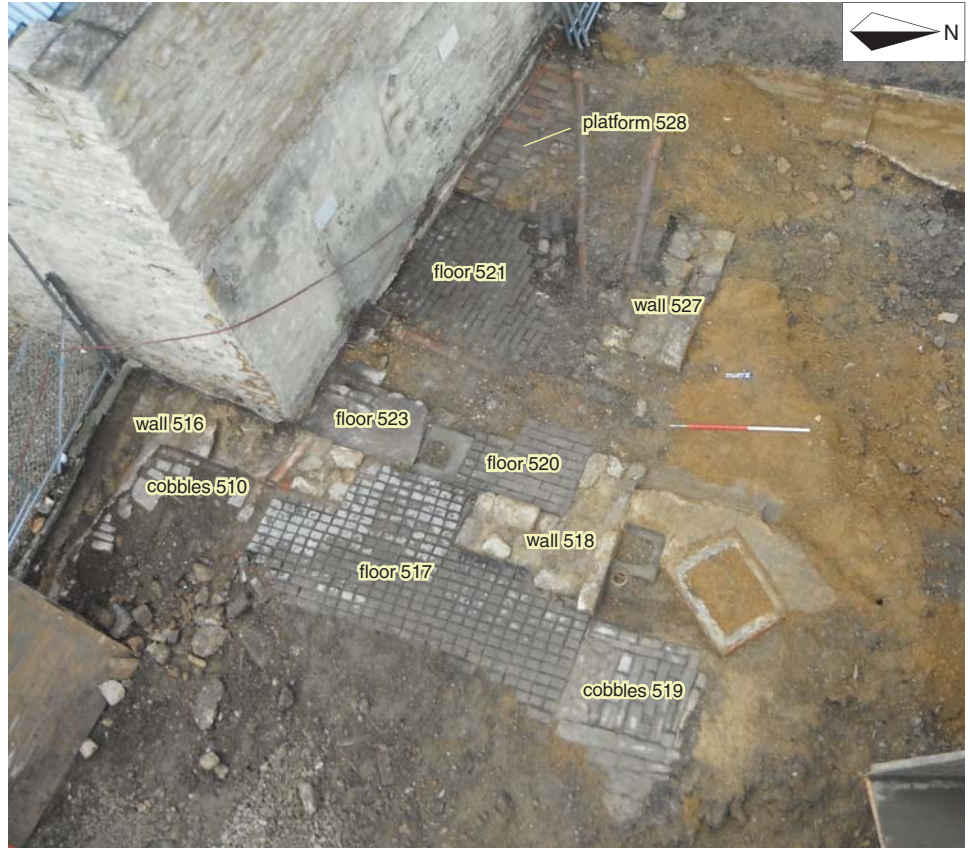
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PROJECT TITLE  
 Woolmarket Car Park, The Waterloo  
 Cirencester, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE  
 Trench 5: Plan 5.1 and photograph



- site boundary
- new building
- floor
- cobbles
- stone wall
- brick structure
- other feature
- truncation
- limit of excavation



Details of 5.2 looking west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE  
**Woolmarket Car Park, The Waterloo**  
**Cirencester, Gloucestershire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 5: Plan 5.2 and photograph**

PROJECT NO. 2383	DATE 12/06/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY AO	REVISION 00	<b>4</b>
APPROVED BY LM	SCALE@A3 1:50 and 1:500	



5

**5 Area 5: Wall 107/109/112/113/114 looking north (1m scales)**



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PROJECT TITLE

Woolmarket Car Park, The Waterloo  
 Cirencester, Gloucestershire

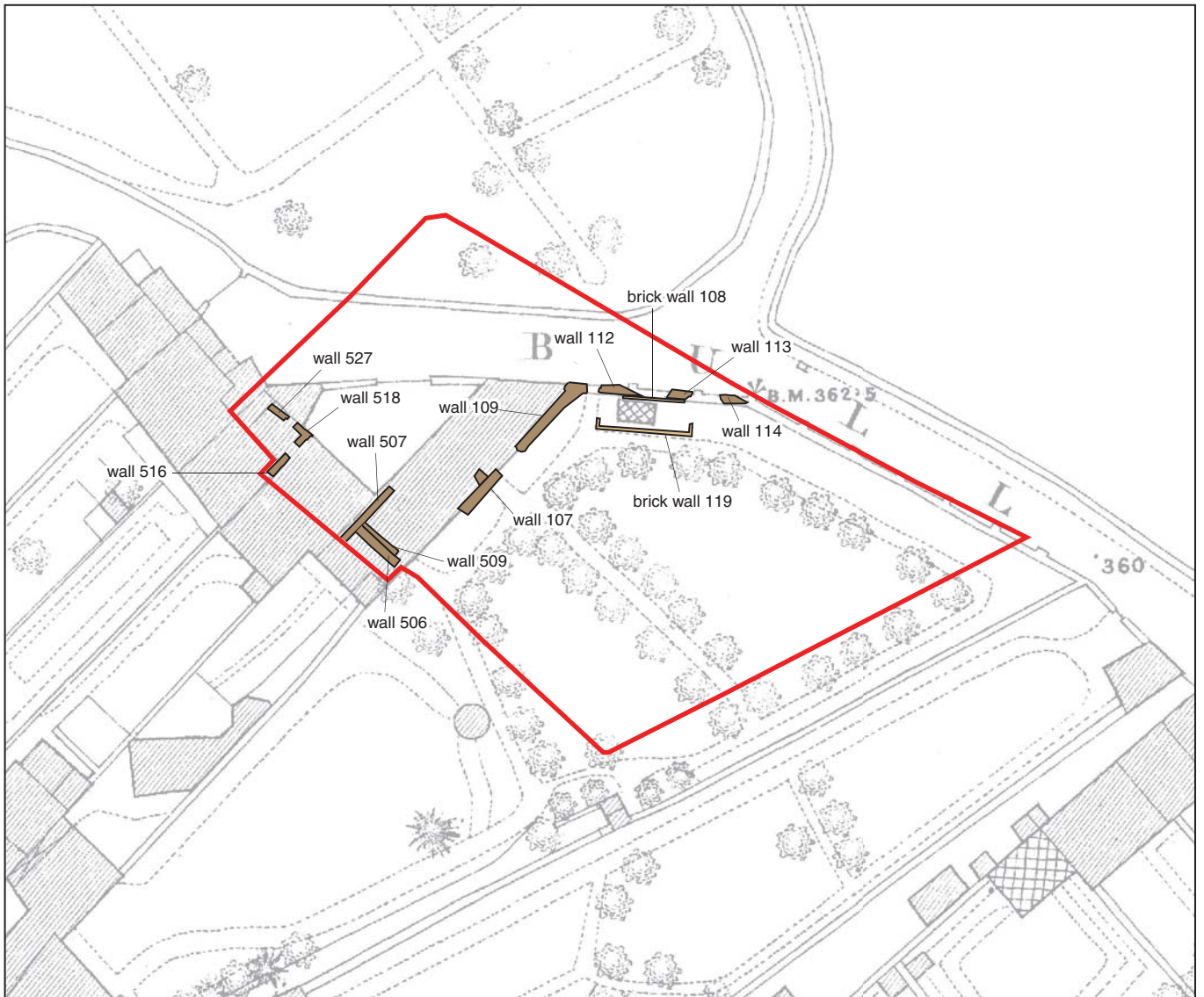
FIGURE TITLE

**Photograph**

PROJECT NO. 2383 DATE 14/04/2014  
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FIGURE NO.

**5**



**6 Correlation of results with 1875 town plan of Cirencester**



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*PROJECT TITLE*  
**Woolmarket Car Park, The Waterloo  
 Cirencester, Gloucestershire**

*FIGURE TITLE*  
**Historic map**

PROJECT NO.	2383	DATE	13/06/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	AO	REVISION	00	<b>6</b>
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A4	1:500	