

# Land West of Cirencester III Gloucestershire

## *Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
The Environmental Dimension Partnership

on behalf of  
Bathurst Development Limited

CA Project: 5044  
CA Report: 14568 Part 2

June 2015



# Land West of Cirencester III Gloucestershire

## Archaeological Evaluation

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land West of Cirencester Phase III
<b>Location:</b>	Chesterton, Gloucestershire
<b>NGR:</b>	SP 0160 0003
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	1–5 June 2015
<b>SMC:</b>	S00109244
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Corinium Museum
<b>Site Code:</b>	LAWC 14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2015 on land west of Cirencester, Gloucestershire. Seven trenches were excavated.

Six ditches were identified during the evaluation, all appearing to form part of enclosures associated with the Chesterton Farm Scheduled Monument (SM 464). The ditches broadly corresponded with anomalies identified during a previous geophysical survey of the monument and corroborate the accuracy of the survey interpretations. All of the ditches contained finds dating to the Roman period. The presence of slag in one of the ditch fills may indicate industrial activity on the site.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a third phase of archaeological evaluation for the Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) on behalf of Bathurst Development Limited, on land west of Cirencester, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SP 0160 0003; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) S001092544 for an archaeological evaluation within Chesterton Farm Scheduled Monument (SM 464). A detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was produced by CA (2015a) and approved by Mel Barge, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England (HE). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), *the Statement of standards and practices appropriate for archaeological fieldwork in Gloucestershire* (GCC 1995), *the Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and *the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Mel Barge, including a site visit on 3 June 2015.

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The evaluation area was approximately 4.3ha in extent, and comprised agricultural land lying entirely within the SM boundary (see Fig. 2 for the SM extent). The site lies at approximately 120m AOD and comprises a low ridge at the east, with the ground level falling away to the west.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as limestone of the Forest Marble Formation of the Jurassic Era with no overlying superficial deposits (BGS 2015). The natural substrate, consisting of limestone brash, was identified at the limit of excavation of all trenches.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 An archaeological assessment (EDP 2011) and geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2011) were carried out for a development area (hereafter 'the main proposal area') which incorporated the evaluation area (hereafter 'the site'). Two preceding phases

of trial trenching (CA 2015b) were carried out in the immediate vicinity (see Fig. 2). A summary of the main points of these completed works is as follows.

### **Prehistoric**

- 2.2 Within the Chesterton Farm Scheduled Monument (SM 464) some features of possible prehistoric date were identified. An Iron Age adze is recorded as a find spot nearby (Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) 32541) (EDP 2011).
- 2.3 Analysis of aerial photographs identified a possible later prehistoric road or trackway (HER 33309) entering the main proposal area from the north and extending for over 500m in length. It is defined on either side by discontinuous sections of possibly flanking ditches. The track extends south through the SM 464 and may, later, have formed part of the road network that linked the settlement to the Roman town at Cirencester. However no anomalies relating to such a feature were revealed by the geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2011).
- 2.4 The trial trenching results supported the presence of prehistoric activity through the recovery of flint artefacts surrounding the site (CA 2015b).

### **Roman**

- 2.5 A concentrated 'spread' of Roman pottery is identified to the east of SM 464. The presence of settlement activity within this area has been confirmed by the geophysical survey, which revealed anomalies of a similar alignment and morphology to those within SAM 464 (ASWYAS 2011) and may be contemporary, spatially separate settlements but with adjoining field systems. The partial remains of an enclosure in the eastern part of the main proposal area, which is on a similar alignment to the two settlements, suggests that intervening archaeological remains could have been degraded through ploughing (EDP 2011).
- 2.6 The land within the main proposal area would have served as part of the wider hinterland of the Roman town of Corinium. Potential settlement, further to that defined within the Roman farmstead which forms SAM 464, would have been largely agricultural in nature, comprising small farmsteads with associated stock enclosures and field systems (EDP 2011).
- 2.7 The geophysical survey revealed quarrying activities in the north-west of the main proposal area (ASWYAS 2011) which may have Roman origins, but were infilled

prior to 1770, the date of the earliest tithe plan of the area (EDP 2011). The minerals extracted may have been a source of construction material for the Fosse Way, or possibly for a villa immediately to the north of the main proposal area on the farm of the Agricultural University (HER 32536).

### **Medieval**

- 2.10 There are no archaeological remains of certain medieval date recorded on the Gloucestershire HER within the site, although linear quarries (HER 33209) may have been used in this period (EDP 2011).
- 2.11 Aerial photographs depict extant ridge and furrow earthworks surrounding the evaluation area, although these are mostly ploughed out now and no longer visible as landscape features.

### **Post-Medieval**

- 2.12 There is only one record of post medieval activity in the vicinity of the main proposal area as recorded on the Gloucestershire HER. This refers to stone quarries to the west of the main proposal area; recorded as HER 33209 (EDP 2011).
- 2.13 The evaluations have confirmed that quarrying activity had occurred in the vicinity of the site. Pottery recovered from some of the quarry pits investigated suggest they were backfilled in the late 18th to 19th centuries (CA 2014).

## **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the SM, and also other archaeological resources within the site, including their presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable Historic England to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

## 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 7 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (see Fig. 2 for locations). All of the trenches were 15m long and 1.6m wide and were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*. The trench number sequence followed on from those used in the preceding phases.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation 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 D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-5)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B.
- 5.2 The natural geological substrate encountered in all trenches was limestone brash. In Trenches 211, 213 and the western end of Trench 212, the natural brash was sealed by subsoil. The topography in these trench locations makes it likely that the subsoils were derived from colluvium and/or ploughing. Subsoil was also recorded in Trench 217, the location of this trench near the modern field boundary suggests that



it may represent the remains of a ploughing headland. In Trenches 214, 215, 216 and the eastern part of Trench 212 the natural was directly overlain by topsoil.

- 5.3 Trenches 212, 215 and 217 contained no archaeological features or deposits. Trench 216 contained a modern field drain.

#### ***Trench 211 (Figs 2 & 3)***

- 5.4 Ditch 21102 was located near the centre of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. The ditch was 1.16m in width and 0.27m in depth, with moderately steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 3, Section AA). Its single silt fill, 21103, contained an abraded sherd of 2nd-4th century Roman pottery. It was intended that this trench examine two linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. The feature recorded within the trench is likely to correspond to the southernmost of the geophysical anomalies extending north-west from the SM area (Fig. 2). The northern anomaly, assuming that the accuracy of the geophysical survey is consistent, will therefore be beyond the north-eastern extent of the trench.

#### ***Trench 213 (Figs 2 & 4)***

- 5.5 At the north-east end of the trench buried soil layer 21302 (up to 0.14m in thickness) was preserved beneath the subsoil. The layer comprised a clay silt that contained relatively few limestone inclusions in comparison to the overlying subsoil and topsoil. No finds were recovered from the layer but it was cut by two ditches (21304 and 21307) which contained pottery of Roman date. The layer was not visible to the south of ditch 21304.
- 5.6 Ditch 21304 was located near the north-eastern end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. It was 2m in width, 0.8m in depth, with a steep south-west side and a more gently sloping north-west side (Fig. 4, Section DD). The primary fill of the ditch, 21305, was very similar in colour and composition to layer 21302. Upper fill 21306 may have been a deliberate backfill event: the high proportion of stone is indicative of the presence of a nearby bank. Broadly dated Roman pottery, ceramic building material and cattle bone were recovered from upper fill 21306. The geophysical survey indicated that this ditch formed part of the main coaxial field system of the settlement.
- 5.7 Ditch 21307 was only partially exposed within the trench. It was over 5m in length and at least 0.3m in width. The ditch, which cut through the backfill of ditch 21304,

and had steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 4, Section BB). Its fill, 21308, was a dark clay silt, which contained a large amount of cultural material, including Roman pottery (broadly of 2nd century or later date), ceramic building material and slag. The ditch did not correspond to any of the geophysical anomalies, although its alignment was consistent with many of the anomalies within the SM.

- 5.8 Ditch 21311 was located 3m south-west of ditch 21304, on a parallel alignment. It was 1.18m in width and 0.33m in depth, with steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills: lower fill 21313 and upper fill 21312. Roman pottery (the majority dating to the 2nd-4th centuries) and fired clay was recovered from the fill 21313.

#### ***Trench 214 (Figs 2 & 5)***

- 5.7 Two parallel ditches, 21402 and 21404, were recorded 8m apart on a north-west/south-east alignment. The ditches were approximately 0.8m in width and 0.35m in depth, with steep sides and flat bases (Fig. 5, Sections DD and EE respectively). Both were filled with silty clay deposits (21403 and 21405 respectively), from which Roman pottery and cattle bone were recovered. The ditches broadly correspond with geophysical anomalies interpreted as part of a small sub-rectangular or oval enclosure.

## **6. THE FINDS**

- 6.1 Artefactual material was recovered from seven deposits during the evaluation, and included pottery, ceramic building material, fired clay, and metalwork. Retained dateable material was almost exclusively of Roman date. Quantities of the artefact types recovered are given in Appendix B. In relation to pottery, fabric codes equate to the Cirencester pottery type series (Rigby 1982).

#### ***Pottery***

- 6.2 A total of 54 sherds (184g) of pottery was recovered: all but one sherd were of Roman date. The Roman pottery sherds have a mean weight of 3.4g, which is a low figure for Roman material. This can be compared to Phase II of the evaluation, for which the mean sherd weight was 9.7g. Surface survival is also poor, though burial environment is likely to be a factor in this. In its overall composition the Roman assemblage is typical of many from the area comprising local/north Wiltshire coarseware types, regional and continental imports. The common presence of

southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (TF 74) is an indication of dating after c. AD 120. In most instances dating is broad, a consequence of small context size and the prevalence of long-lived fabric types. The largest and most varied group, from fill 21308 of ditch 21307, includes Savernake ware TF6, Central Gaulish samian TF 154b and white-slipped wares TF95, all of 2nd century date. A conical flanged bowl in Black-burnished ware (TF 74) was recovered from fill 21405 of ditch 21404, a form which post-dates c.AD 250.

- 6.3 The small size and poor condition of the Roman group is suggestive of fairly low-level activity in the area investigated. In its composition and date range the current assemblage is comparable with the larger quantities recorded during preceding trench evaluations (CA 2015b).
- 6.4 Pottery which post-dates the Roman period is limited to one transfer-printed refined whiteware sherd, of likely 19th century date, from fill 21604 of field drain 21603.

#### **Other finds**

- 6.5 Artefactual material other than the pottery was limited in scale and significance. Small and unfeatured Roman brick/tile fragments (fill 21306 of ditch 21304, fill 21308 of 21307), iron nail fragments (fill 21403 of ditch 21402, fill 21405 of ditch 21404) and fired clay (fill 21313 of ditch 21311) are further evidence for low-intensity Romano-British activity. However, a fragment of dense ironworking slag from fill 21308 of ditch 21307 hints at some extra-mural industrial activity (smelting) in the area.

## **7. THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

- 7.1 An assemblage of animal bones (totalling 14 fragments, 366g in weight) was recovered by from fills 21306, 21403 and 21405 of ditches 21304, 21402 and 21404 respectively; all of the fills contained artefacts of Roman date. It was possible to identify the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*) from meat-rich and meat-poor skeletal elements. The bones were generally well preserved but highly fragmented and displayed clear evidence of having been gnawed, resulting in 78% of the assemblage being unidentifiable to a species (Appendix C).



## 7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The results of the current phase of archaeological evaluation broadly confirm the accuracy of the geophysical survey. Although the accuracy of the geophysical interpretation was high, there was a discrepancy between the location of the features as plotted by the geophysical survey and as recorded during the evaluation. In Trench 214 at the north-east of the evaluation area, the recorded ditches were located 3.5m north of the correspondent geophysical anomalies, while in Trench 211, to the southwest, ditch 21102 was located 1.6m north of the mapped geophysical anomaly. This discrepancy did not occur during the previous two phases of evaluation, in which the geophysical data and the recorded archaeological features were closely matched (CA 2015b).
- 7.2 The presence of intercutting features, such as ditches 21304 and 21307, as well as the potential deliberate backfilling of ditches 21304 and 21311, suggests that more than one phase of activity is present in the Scheduled Monument area: this had been noted by previous desk based assessment (EDP 2011) and suggested by the results of geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2011). Evidence of such intercutting enclosures is commonplace, for example at Rudgeway Lane, Tewkesbury (Holbrook 2008).
- 7.3 It was noticeable during the current evaluation that only large linear features were present in the trenches. The absence of other features typically seen within a settlement could be due to the small scale of the investigation, but it is also possible that historic agricultural activity has removed many of the smaller discrete features, leaving only the larger features, such as ditches, remaining.
- 7.4 The features revealed in Trench 213 had noticeably darker fills and a higher density of artefactual material than those in other trenches, suggesting that the main focus of the settlement in, or immediately outwith, this region of the evaluation area. The recovery of slag from the fill of ditch 21307 may indicate that metal processing was occurring on or very close by the site.
- 7.5 The finds assemblage recovered from this phase of evaluation has been compared to that recovered from previous phases of evaluation. While the pottery component of the assemblages are broadly comparable, the primary point of similarity was noted to be the recovery of Southeast Dorset Black-burnished (fabric code TF 74) -

the only common fabric type between the two phases of investigation. During the preceding phases of evaluation, the recovery of this fabric was limited to areas of Roman activity (running along a north-south ridge of higher ground, c.100m to the east of the site). However, given the wide date range and pervasive nature of this fabric type, the similarities between the assemblages do not suggest a unique connection.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Christopher Leonard, Sikko van der Brug and Noel Boothroyd. The report was written by Christopher Leonard. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Ed McSloy and Andrew Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ian Barnes.

## 10. REFERENCES

ASWYAS (Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archaeology Service) 2011 *Land South-West of Cirencester, Gloucestershire*, Report No. **2229**

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2015 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 9 June 2015

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 *Land West of Cirencester III, Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

EDP (The Environmental Development Partnership) 2011 *Land West of Cirencester: Archaeological Assessment*, Report Ref. **EDP1063/01a**

Rigby, V. 1982a 'The coarse pottery', in Wachter and McWhirr 1982, 153–209

Wachter, J. and McWhirr, A. 1982 *Cirencester Excavations I: Early Roman Occupation at Cirencester* Cirencester Excavation Committee, Gloucester, Alan Sutton

## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
211	21100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay. Common limestone			0.22	
211	21101	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash				
211	21102	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Moderately steep sides, concave base	>1.6	1.16	0.27	
211	21103	Fill	21102	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks	>1.6	1.16	0.27	Roman
212	21200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey clay silt. Frequent angular limestone			0.2	
212	21201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt. Frequent angular limestone			0.2	
212	21202	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash				
213	21300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey clay silt. Frequent angular limestone			0.34	
213	21301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt. Frequent angular limestone			0.18	
213	21302	Layer		Buried soil	Mid brownish orange clay silt. Frequent angular limestone and gravel	>1.3	>1.6	0.14	
213	21303	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash				
213	21304	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep to steep sides, flat base	>1.6	2	0.8	
213	21305	Fill	21304	Ditch fill	Lower fill: mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent small limestone and gravel	>1.6	2	0.1	
213	21306	Fill	21304	Ditch fill	Upper fill: mid greyish brown clay silt. Frequent angular limestone	>1.6	2	0.7	Roman
213	21307	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Steep sides, flat base	>5	>0.65	0.3	
213	21308	Fill	21307	Ditch fill	Dark brownish grey clay silt. Common small limestones	>5	>0.65	0.3	Roman
213	21309	Cut		Geology	Uneven linear periglacial feature	>1.6	1.13	0.23	
213	21310	Fill	21309	Geology	Sterile orange silty clay	>1.6	1.13	0.23	
213	21311	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Steep sides, flat base	>1.6	1.18	0.4	
213	21312	Fill	21311	Ditch fill	Upper fill: mid orange brown silty clay. Frequent angular limestone	>1.6	1.18	0.17	
213	21313	Fill	21311	Ditch fill	Lower fill: mid orange brown silty clay. Common angular limestone	>1.6	1.18	0.23	
213	21314	Cut		Geology	Uneven linear periglacial feature	>1.6	0.6	0.2	
213	21315	Fill	21314	Geology	Sterile orange silty clay	>1.6	0.6	0.2	
214	21400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey clay silt. Frequent angular limestone			0.3	
214	21401	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash				
214	21402	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Steep sides, flat base	>1.7	0.88	0.36	
214	21403	Fill	21402	Ditch fill	Mid reddish brown silty clay. Frequent limestone	>1.7	0.88	0.36	Roman
214	21404	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Steep sides, flat base	>1.8	0.79	0.33	
214	21405	Fill	21404	Ditch fill	Mid reddish brown silty clay. Frequent limestone	>1.8	0.79	0.33	Roman
215	21500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey clay silt. Frequent angular limestone			0.25	
215	21501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt. Frequent angular limestone			0.09	
215	21502	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash				
216	21600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey clay silt. Frequent angular limestone			0.25	
216	21601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt. Frequent angular limestone			0.15	
216	21602	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash				

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
216	21603	Cut		Field drain	Modern field drain	>1.6	0.6	>0.3	
216	21604	Fill	21603	Field drain	Dark brown silty clay.	>1.6	0.6	0.3	
217	21700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey clay silt. Frequent angular limestone			0.2	
217	21701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt. Frequent angular limestone			0.2	
217	21702	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash				

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
21103	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished (TF 74)	1	1	C2-C4
21306	Roman pottery	sandy oxidised (TF 9/98)	1	2	RB
	Ceramic building material	Roman tile/brick	1	9	
21308	Roman pottery	greyware (TF 17/98)	10	42	C2+
	Roman pottery	Savernake ware (TF6)	1	7	
	Roman pottery	local black sandy (TF 5)	1	2	
	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished (TF 74)	10	50	
	Roman pottery	White-slipped (TF 95)	2	3	
	Roman pottery	sandy oxidised (TF 9/98)	5	8	
	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian (TF 154b)	1	1	
	Ceramic building material	Roman tile/brick	2	25	
21313	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished (TF 74)	2	4	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	sandy oxidised (TF 9/98)	1	1	
	Fired clay	misc	1	4	
21403	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished (TF 74)	13	28	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	greyware (TF 17/98)	1	2	
	Iron object	nail	1		
21405	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished (TF 74)	1	15	mC3-C4
	Roman pottery	greyware (TF 17/98)	2	10	
	Iron object	nail	1		
21604	Roman pottery	greyware (TF 17/98)	1	4	LC18-C19
	modern pottery	T-P decorated ref. whiteware	1	4	

Table 2: Pottery fabrics descriptions

Period	Description	Ciren TF*	Ct.	Wt. (g)
Roman (Local/ North Wilts)	North Wilts greywares	TF 17/98	14	58
	North Wilts oxidised	TF 9/98	7	11
	North Wilts white-slipped	TF 95	2	3
	Local black sandy	TF 5	1	2
	Savernake	TF 6	1	7
(Regional) (Continental)	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished	TF 74	27	98
	Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian	TF 154b	1	2
modern	Refined whiteware	-	1	4

\* (see Rigby 1986)



**APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

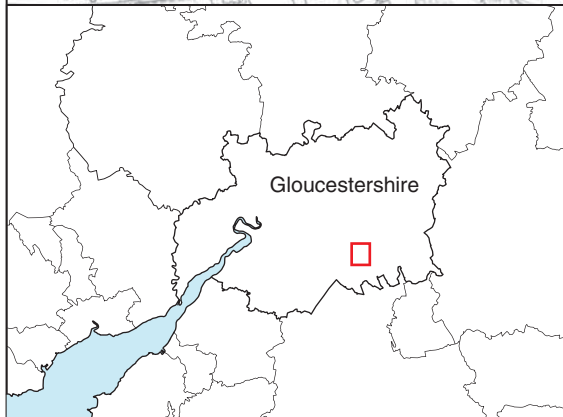
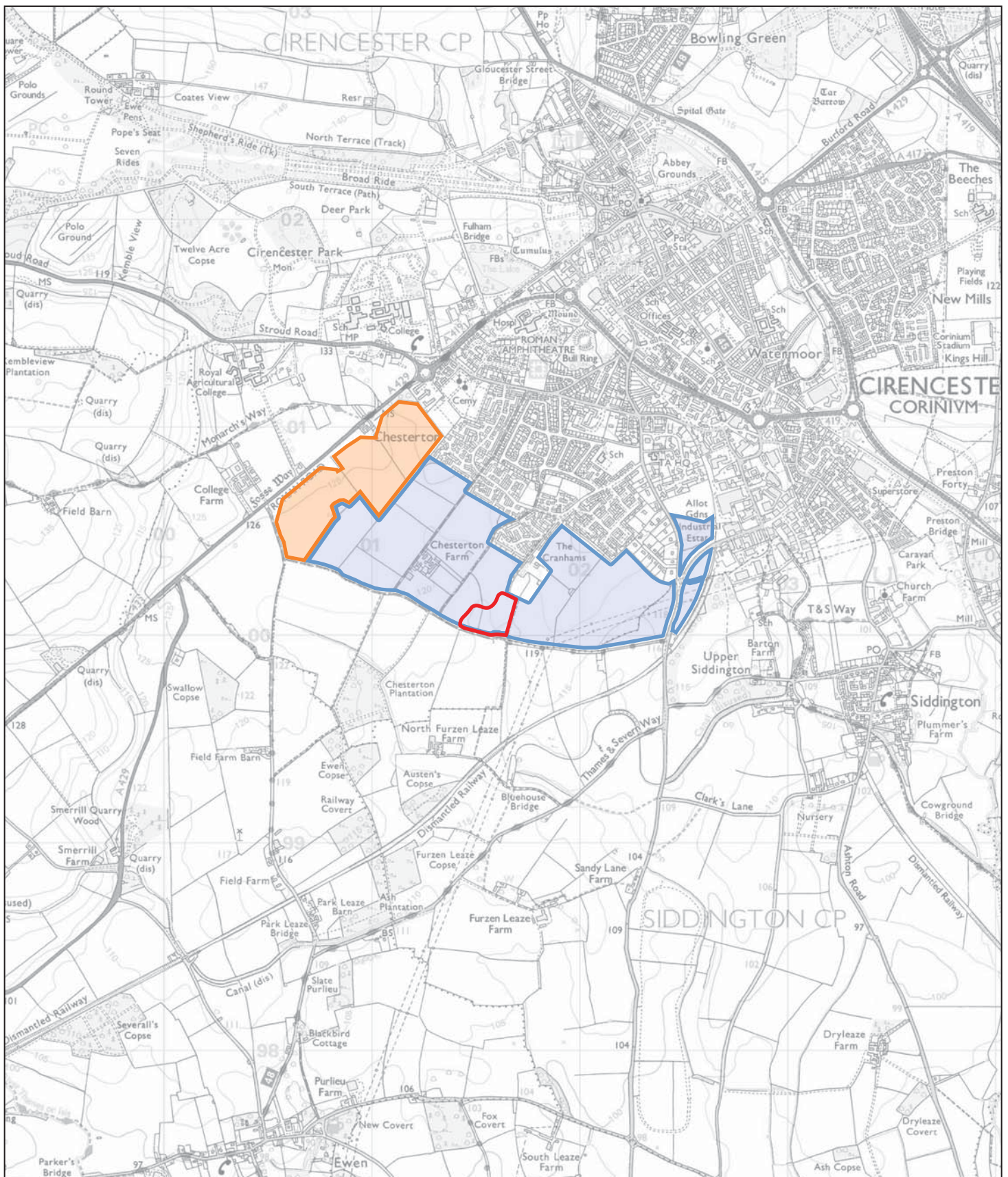
Identified animals by fragment count (NISP), weight and context

<b>Cut</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>BOS</b>	<b>Ind</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>
21304	21306	1	1	2	180
21402	21403	1	9	10	28
21404	21405	1	1	2	158
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	
<b>Weight</b>		<b>329</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>366</b>	

BOS = cattle; Ind = Indeterminable fragments

**APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Land West of Cirencester III, Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2015 at land west of Cirencester, Gloucestershire. Seven trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Six ditches were identified during the evaluation, all appearing to form part of enclosures associated with the Chesterton Farm Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 464). The ditches corresponded with anomalies identified during a previous geophysical survey of the monument and corroborate the accuracy of the survey interpretations. All of the ditches contained finds dating to the Roman period. The presence of slag in one of the ditch fills may indicate industrial activity on the site.</p>	
Project dates	1–5 June 2015	
Project type	Archaeological Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment (EDP 2011) Geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2013)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Land West of Cirencester, Gloucestershire	
Study area	4.3ha	
Site co-ordinates	SP 0160 0003	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ian Barnes	
Project Supervisor	Christopher Leonard	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	Chesterton Farm Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 464)	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Corinium Museum	Animal bone, CBM, pottery, slag
Paper	Corinium Museum	Context sheets, trench sheets, permatrace drawings, digital photo register
Digital	Corinium Museum	Database, digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Land West of Cirencester III, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>00000</b>		



- site
- Phase I
- Phase II



0  1km

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[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

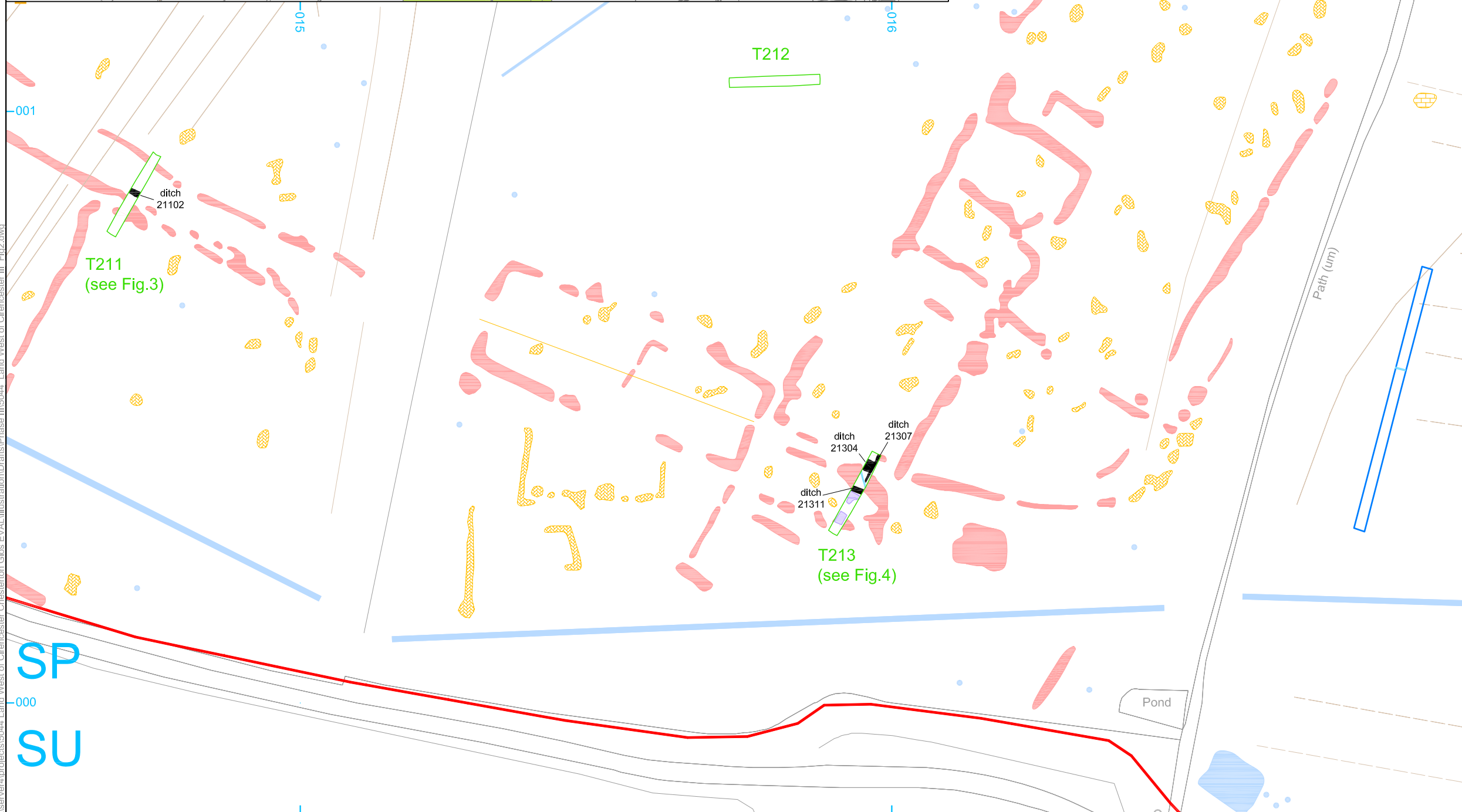
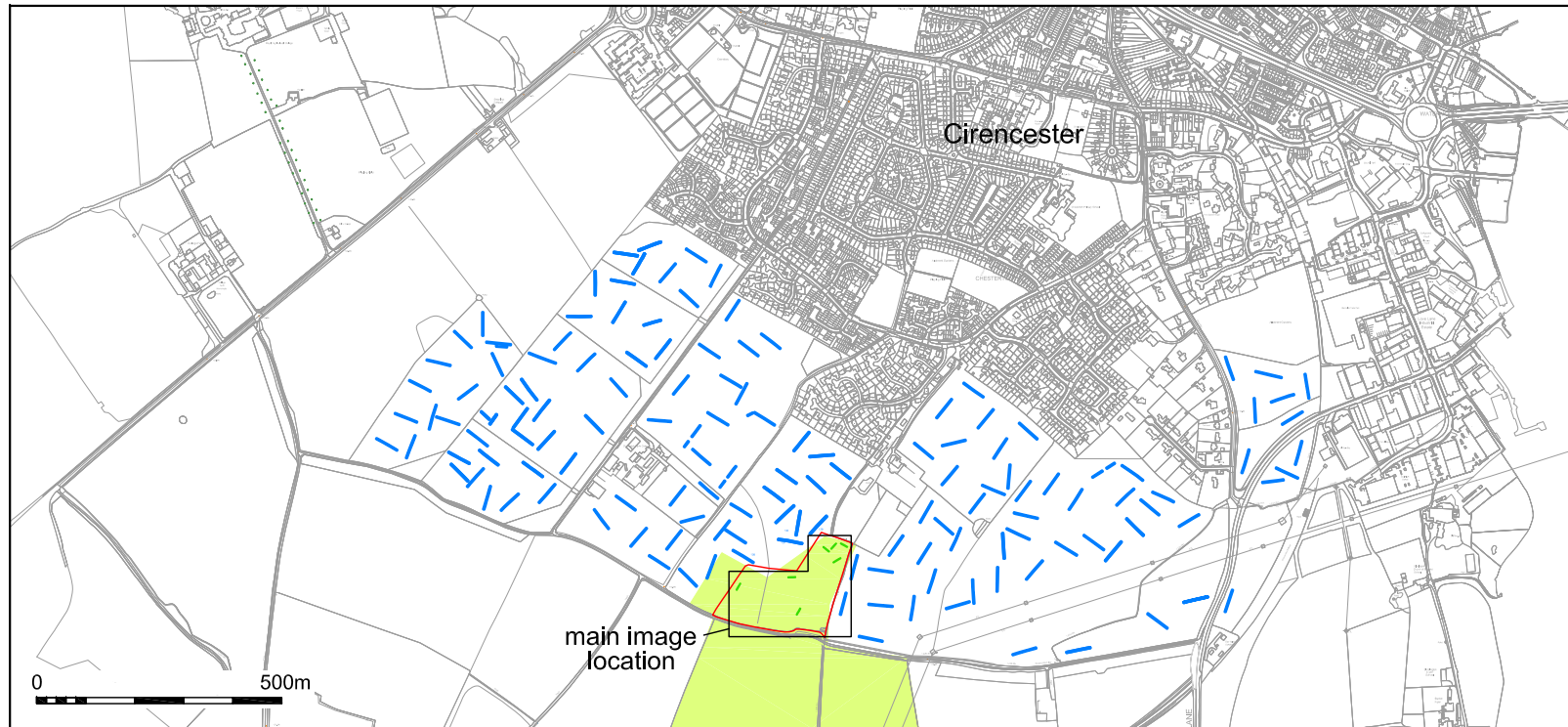
**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land West of Cirencester III,  
Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Site location plan

**DRAWN BY** LJH    **PROJECT NO.** 5044  
**CHECKED BY** JB    **DATE** 09/06/15  
**APPROVED BY** IB    **SCALE@A4** 1:25,000

**FIGURE NO.**

**1**



- site
- Scheduled Monument
- phase I & II evaluation trench
- phase III evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- geological feature
- field drain

**Geophysics key**  
(ASWYAS 2011)

TYPE OF ANOMALY		INTERPRETATION
•	DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
—	DIPOLAR LINEAR	SERVICE PIPE
●	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
—	LINEAR TREND	AGRICULTURAL
⊕	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	GEOLOGY
⊙	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY?
⊖	MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	ARCHAEOLOGY - DITCH



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land West of Cirencester III,  
Gloucestershire

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

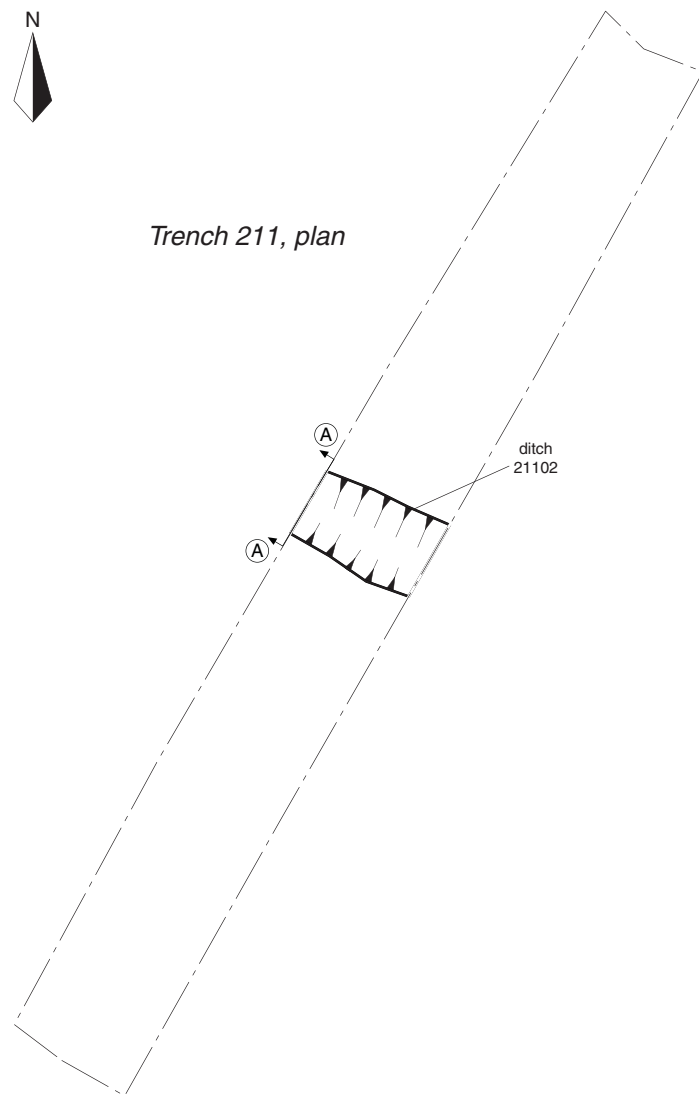
**DRAWN BY** LJH     **PROJECT NO.** 5044     **FIGURE NO.**  
**CHECKED BY** JB     **REVISION** 01  
**DATE** 11/06/2015     **SCALE@A3** 1:750 & 1:15,000     **2**

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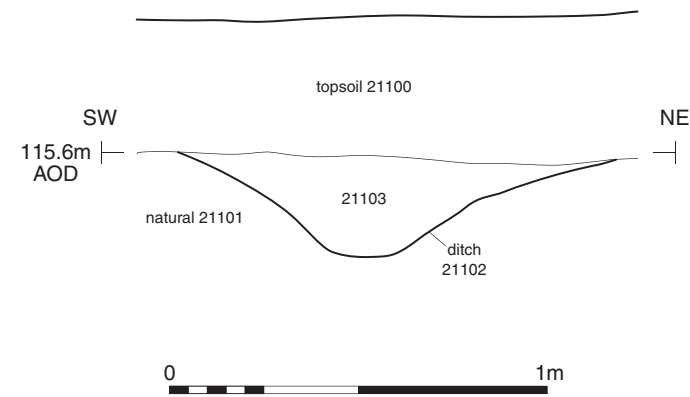


Trench 211, plan



0 5m

Section AA



View of ditch 21102, looking north-west (scale 1m)

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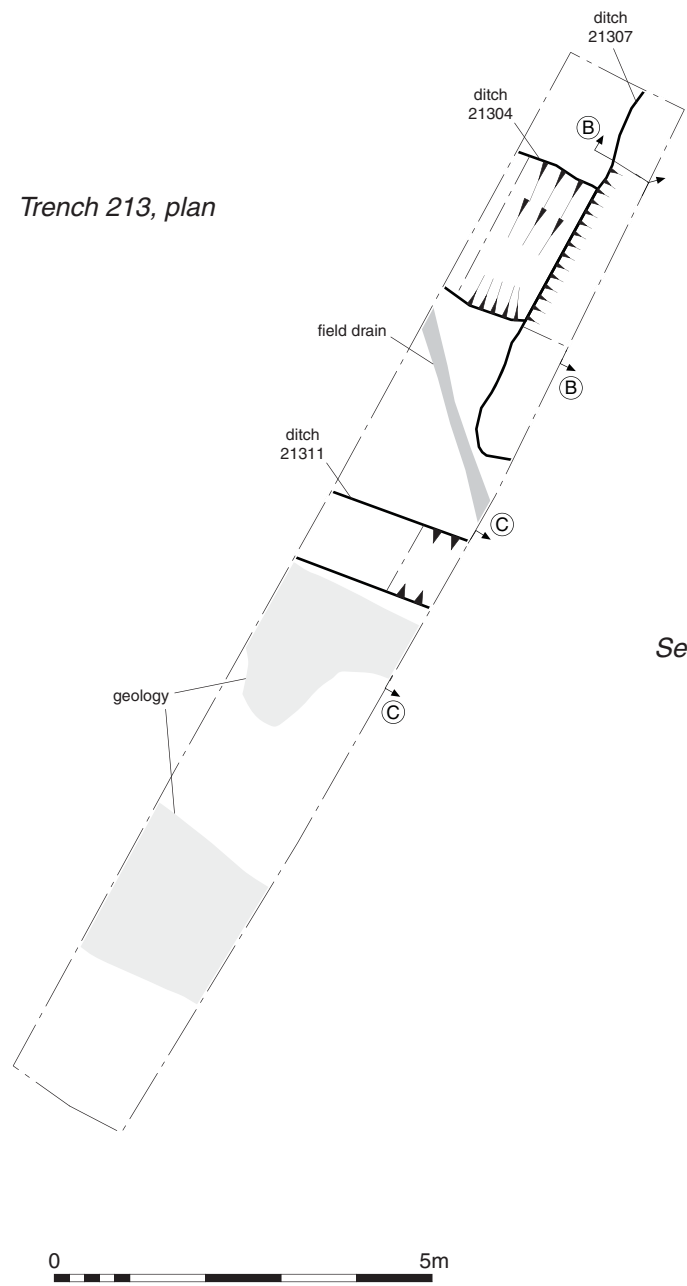
PROJECT TITLE  
Land West of Cirencester III  
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE  
Trench 211: plan, section and  
photograph

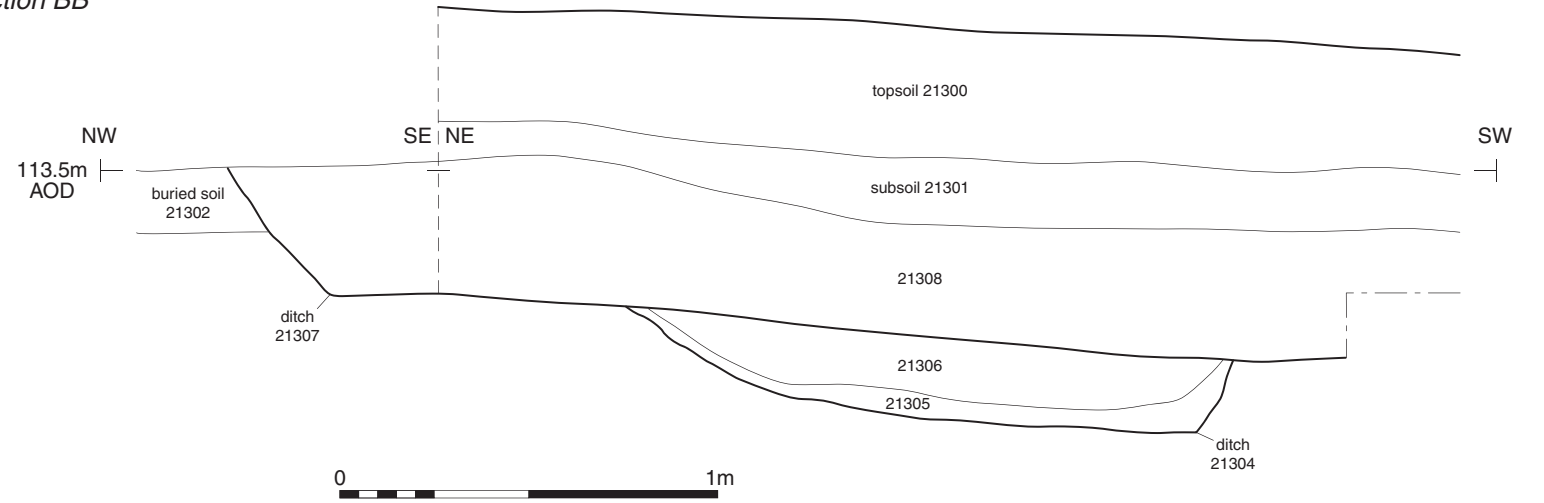
DRAWN BY L J H PROJECT NO. 5044 FIGURE NO.  
CHECKED BY J B DATE 10/06/15  
APPROVED BY I B SCALE@A3 1:100 & 1:20 3



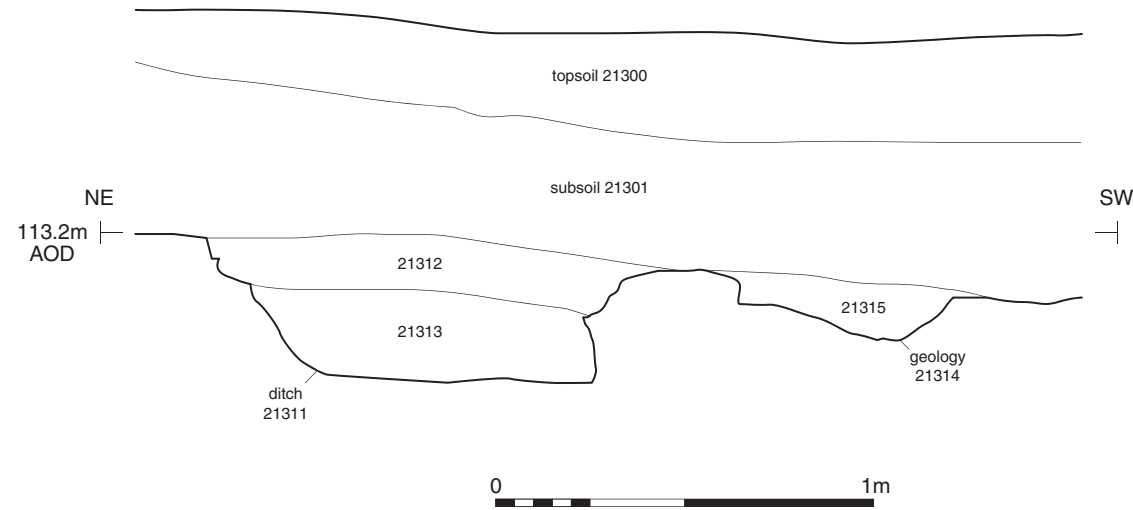
Trench 213, plan



Section BB



Section CC



View of ditch 21304, looking north-west (scale 1m)



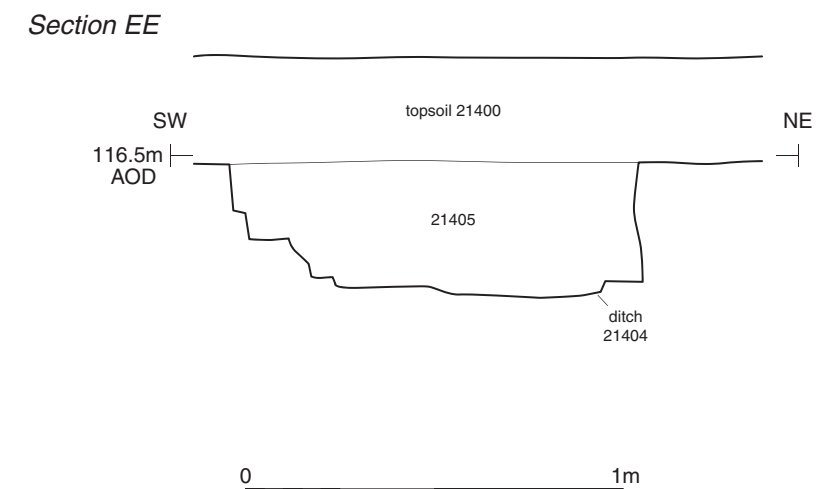
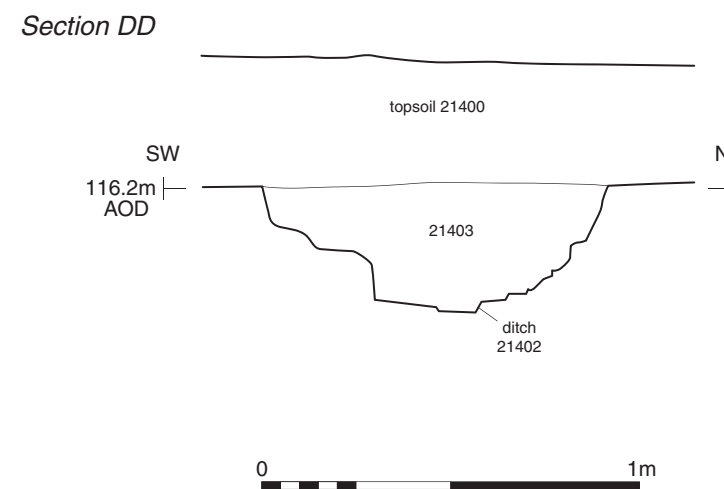
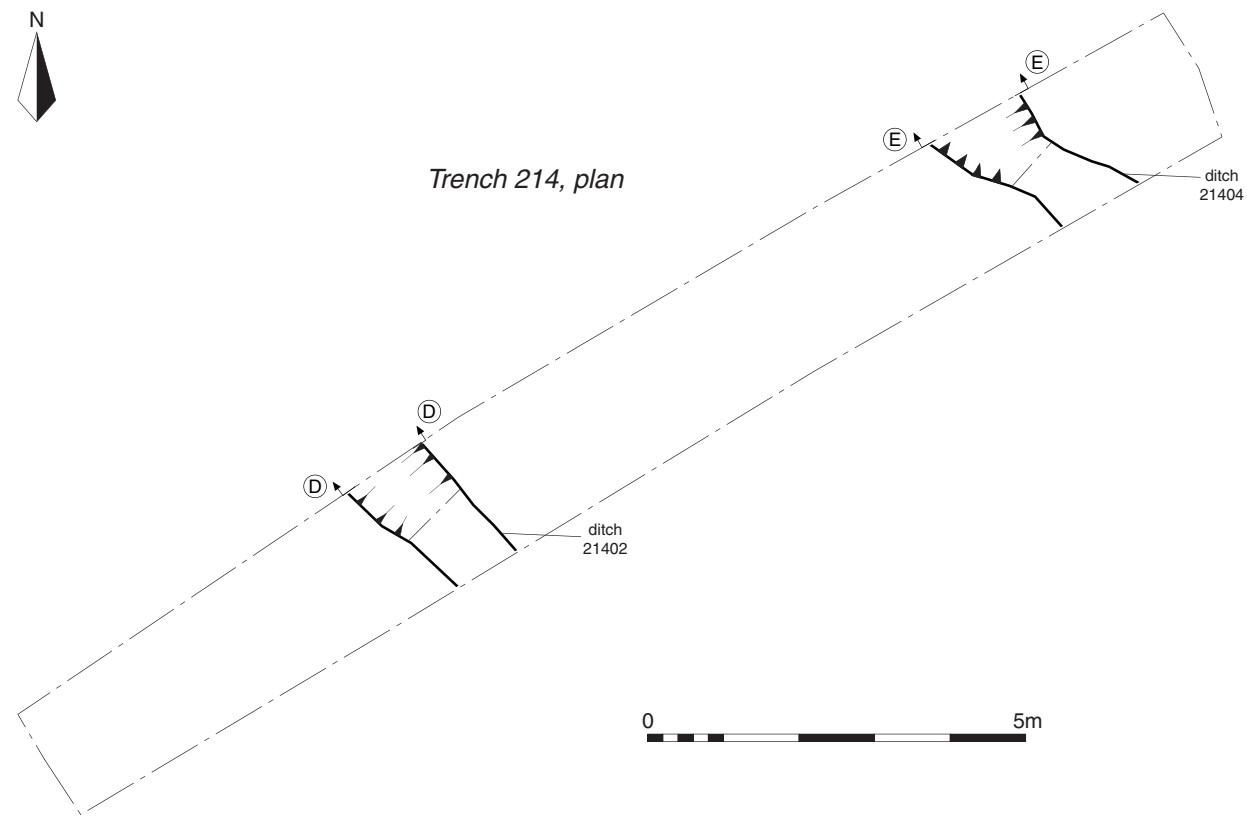
View of ditch 21311, looking south-east (scale 1m)


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PROJECT TITLE  
**Land West of Cirencester III**  
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 213: plan, sections and photographs**

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CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	10/06/15	<b>4</b>
APPROVED BY	IB	SCALE@A3	1:100 & 1:20	



View of ditch 21402, looking north-west (scale 1m)



View of ditch 21404, looking north-west (scale 1m)


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PROJECT TITLE  
**Land West of Cirencester III**  
**Gloucestershire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 214: plan, sections and**  
**photographs**

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CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	10/06/15	<b>5</b>
APPROVED BY	IB	SCALE@A3	1:100 & 1:20	

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