

**Land West of Cirencester
Gloucestershire
Phase 1**

Archaeological Evaluation



for
The Environmental Dimension Partnership
on behalf of
The Bathurst Estate


CA Project: 4623
CA Report: 13714

January 2014

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CA Report: 13714

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land West of Cirencester
Location:	Gloucestershire
NGR:	401518 200413
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	2-17 December 2013
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Corinium Museum
Site Code:	LAWC 13

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2013 on land west of Cirencester, Gloucestershire. Fifty trenches were excavated.

A ditch was identified, the upper fill of which contained Middle Iron Age pottery. The ditch appears to relate to an enclosure depicted on a preceding geophysical survey and may have once had a bank on its south-western edge, inside the enclosure, which has since slumped into the ditch.

Several ditches thought to relate to a post-medieval field system, track way and enclosure were also identified. An area of post-medieval quarrying in the northern part of the site was also identified. Ploughed out furrows were identified in the east of the site.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In December 2013 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for the Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) on behalf of the Bathurst Estate, on land west of Cirencester, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: 401518 200413; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken on the advice of Charles Parry, Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council (GCC), archaeological advisor to Cotswold District Council (CDC) the local planning authority. It will provide additional information on the archaeological potential of the site and the resultant report will accompany any future planning application to CDC for the development of the site. The archaeological evaluation will be undertaken using a phased approach, with this report detailing the findings of Phase 1.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2013) and approved by Charles Parry. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), *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 Charles Parry, including a site visit on 12 December 2013.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 120ha in extent, and comprises agricultural land. It is bounded to the north by the suburb of Chesterton, to the south and east by fields and to the west by the A429 Cirencester to Tetbury road. The site lies at approximately 120m AOD and is relatively flat. Phase 1 consists of three fields immediately to the east of the A429 (Fig. 2).
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as limestone and mudstone of the Forest Marble Formation of the Jurassic Era (BGS 2013). Limestone brash and red sandy clay were encountered during the evaluation.

Archaeological background

- 1.5 An archaeological assessment (EDP 2011) and a geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2011) have been undertaken for the proposed development areas as a whole.

Whilst it is not intended to duplicate that information here the main points are summarised below.

Prehistoric

- 1.6 With the exception of some possible features in the Chesterton Farm Scheduled Monument (SAM 464), which is principally of Roman date and located approximately 750m to the south-east of Phase 1 (in fields 13 and 14 on Fig. 2), there are no previously recorded prehistoric assets within the site boundary, although an Iron Age adze is recorded as a findspot (Gloucestershire HER 32541).
- 1.7 The presence of a circular anomaly revealed in the geophysical survey (located close to the northern boundary of field 13, Fig. 2) may relate to the ploughed down remains of a round barrow.
- 1.8 Analysis of aerial photographs has identified a later prehistoric road or trackway (HER 33309) entering the site from the north and extending for over 500 metres in length and is defined on either side by discontinuous sections of possibly flanking ditches. The track extends south through the Chesterton Farm Scheduled Monument (SAM 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 and it is postulated that the feature may not correlate with geological anomalies.

Roman

- 1.9 A concentrated 'spread' of Roman pottery was identified to the east of SAM 464. The presence of settlement activity within this area has been confirmed by the subsequent geophysical survey which revealed anomalies of a similar alignment and morphology to those within the scheduled monument area and may be contemporary, spatially separate settlements but with adjoining field systems.
- 1.10 The partial remains of an enclosure in the eastern part of the site which is on a similar alignment to the two settlements suggests that archaeological remains could have been degraded through ploughing.
- 1.11 With the location of the Roman town of Corinium and its associated features to the north, the land within the current site would have served as part of its wider hinterland. Potential settlement, further to that defined within the Roman farmstead

which forms the Chesterton Farm Scheduled Monument, would have been largely agricultural in nature, comprising small farmsteads with associated stock enclosures and field systems.

- 1.12 Within the site, just off the line of the Fosse Way (HER 6491), are potential quarries used from the Roman to the post-medieval periods (HER 33209), with the minerals being a source of construction material for the Fosse Way, or possibly for a villa immediately to the north of the site on the farm of the Agricultural College (HER 32536). The geophysical survey revealed further quarrying activities within the north-western corner of the site which may have Roman origins but was infilled prior to 1770, the date of the earliest tithe plan of the area.
- 1.13 The cropmarks around the site probably relate to smaller farmstead settlements, and, in some instances, probably represent a continuation of settlement from the later prehistoric period (i.e. the Iron Age).

Medieval

- 1.14 There are no archaeological remains of certain medieval date recorded on the Gloucestershire HER within the site boundary, although linear quarries (HER 33209) may have been used in this period.
- 1.15 Aerial photographs depict extant ridge and furrow earthworks within the site, although these are mostly ploughed out now and no longer visible as landscape features. They are concentrated in the eastern half of the site, as well as to the south of The Cranhams.
- 1.16 Although there is no evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation in the western half of the site, it is likely that the land within the redline boundary was subject to a mixed agricultural economy throughout this period.

Post-Medieval

- 1.17 There is only one record of post-medieval activity within the site, as recorded on the Gloucestershire HER. This refers to stone quarries in the west of the site; recorded as HER 33209.

- 1.18 To the north east of the site, immediately north of the allotments, archaeological investigations prior to residential development in the mid-1990s identified a series of post-medieval ditches, probably representing former field boundaries (HER 17970).

Modern

- 1.19 Aside from the farm buildings, there are no recorded heritage assets from the Victorian and modern periods within the site boundary. However, the eastern edge of the site is defined by the line of the branch line to Cirencester Station from the Cheltenham and Gloucester to London railway line (HER 11189).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.20 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009). This information will enable CDC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of any proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of any development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

- 1.21 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of fifty trenches, measuring 50m by 1.8m, excavated in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Where possible, trenches targeted geophysical anomalies identified on a previous survey (ASWYAS 2011). Trenches 11, 25, 30, 36 and 39 were moved slightly towards the centre of site and Trench 34 was shortened by 8m on its western end to avoid environmental field margins, with the approval of Charles Parry. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).
- 1.22 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* (2013).

- 1.23 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* (2003) and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.24 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 C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-8)

- 2.1 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 respectively.
- 2.2 The general stratigraphy encountered throughout the site was limestone brash or sandy clay substrate. This was overlain by subsoil, with an average thickness of 0.2m, in Trenches 2, 3, 6-9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 26, 28, 30, 33, 37, 42, 47. The substrate or subsoil was covered by topsoil with an average thickness of 0.3m. Furrows were identified in Trenches 10 and 11. Archaeological features were present in Trenches 1-3, 7, 15-19, 24, 29 and 30. The short linear anomalies located in Trenches 42, 45, 46 and 49 were identified as geological features, most probably peri-glacial ice wedges, upon excavation. The long sinuous anomalies running through Trenches 31, 32, 36 and 37 correlated with a change in the natural substrate, occurring on the interface between the limestone brash and mudstone.

Field 1

Trenches 1, 2, 3, 7 and 10 (Figs 2, 3 & 8)

- 2.3 A NE/SW aligned geophysical anomaly was targeted by Trenches 1 and 3. In Trench 1 the natural substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.36m and was cut by ditch 102. Fill 103 within ditch 102 contained a fragment of ceramic building material

(CBM), a clay tobacco pipe fragment and five iron objects, all of which can be broadly dated to the post-medieval period. In Trench 3 the natural substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.4m. The continuation of ditch 102 where identified in Trench 3 was recorded as ditch 307.

- 2.4 Two broadly rectangular quarry pits identified during geophysical survey were targeted by Trenches 2, 3 and 7. In Trench 2 the natural substrate, encountered at a depth of 0.48m, was cut by the south-western limit of the quarry pit 204 (see Fig. 8). The quarry was excavated by machine to its full depth of 0.9m. It contained several fills, 203, 205-209 inclusive, the latest of which, 203, produced two sherds of pottery dating from the late 18th to 19th centuries. The quarry pit was recorded as 306 in Trench 3. In Trench 7 the natural substrate, encountered at a depth of 0.5m, was cut by quarry pit 703 (see Fig. 8) which remains undated. In Trench 10 a treethrow pit was observed.

Field 2

Trench 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Figs. 2, 4, 6 & 7)

- 2.5 Two broadly parallel, sinuous geophysical anomalies were targeted by Trenches 15-19 inclusive. The north-easternmost of the anomalies was recorded in each of the trenches cutting the subsoil. In Trench 16, this ditch, measured 0.74m in width and 0.24m in depth. It contained two fills, 1603 and 1602, both of which were undated.
- 2.6 Where excavated in Trench 17 the ditch, 1705, was of comparable dimensions, but was noted cutting the subsoil, suggesting a probable post-medieval date. The ditch was filled by two deposits, the lower 1704 and the upper 1703. The ditch was noted, but not excavated, in Trenches 15, 18 and 19. It was recorded in these trenches as ditch 1504, 1805 and 1906 respectively.
- 2.7 The south-westernmost of the parallel geophysical anomalies was recorded in Trenches 17, 18 and 19 as ditches 1710, 1803 and 1904. Where excavated in trench 19 measured 0.6m wide and 0.23m deep and was filled by 1905.
- 2.8 Located in the centre of Trench 17 was ditch 1708 measuring 0.85m wide and 0.19m deep. It contained two fills, the lower 1707 and the upper 1706. This feature also correlates with the results of the geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2011) and may relate to a curvilinear feature located between, and probably associated with, ditches 1705 and 1710.

Trench 24 & 29 (Figs. 2, 4 & 7)

- 2.9 An intermittent linear geophysical anomaly was targeted by Trenches 24 and 29. In Trench 24 the natural substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.33m bpgl and contained ditch 2403. It measured 0.54m in width, 0.2m in depth and was filled by 2402 which remained undated. In Trench 29 the natural substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.23m bpgl and contained a south-western continuation of ditch 2403 (as ditch 2903).

Trench 30 (Figs. 2, 4 & 5)

- 2.10 Ditch 3007 was identified at the south-western extent of Trench 30 and measured 2.59m wide and 1.24m deep. The earliest fill within the ditch was fill 3006 a light brown sandy clay. This was covered by fill 3005, a probable slumped deposit possibly originating from a bank on the southern side of the ditch which contained fired clay and limestone fragments. This was covered by fill 3004, a dark grey silt which contained 15 sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery.

The finds

- 2.11 Finds recovered during the evaluation included pottery, CBM, clay tobacco pipe, worked flint and animal bone (appendix B).

2.12 Pottery***Late prehistoric***

A total of 15 sherds of pottery in a shell-and-limestone tempered fabric were recovered from subsoil 3002 and ditch fill 3004. The material from deposit 3004 includes one rimsherd from a jar with a simple, upright rim and a sherd featuring a lug handle. The latter is a feature of Middle Iron Age assemblages and the fabrics are consistent with local origin.

- 2.13 A total of six unfeatured bodysherds in a fine, quartz-tempered fabric and a coarse, shell-tempered fabric were recovered from subsoil 3002 and 4202, and ditch fill 3004. As no vessel forms could be identified, a broad Iron Age date is suggested for these on the basis of the fabrics.



2.14 *Post-medieval*

Quarry pit fill 203 produced one sherd of blue transfer-printed refined whiteware and a rimsherd from a bowl in industrial yellow ware. These pottery types date to the late 18th to 19th centuries.

2.15 *Ceramic Building Material*

Two fragments of unclassifiable CBM dated to the post-medieval period were recovered: one from ditch fill 103 and one from quarry pit 205.

2.16 *Clay tobacco pipe*

One fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from ditch fill 103. This is broadly dateable to the late 16th to late 19th centuries.

2.17 *Worked flint*

One broken flint flake was recovered from subsoil 4202. This cannot be more precisely dated than to the prehistoric period.

2.18 A flint knife (Ra. 1) was an unstratified find recovered approximately 72m to the north of potentially Iron Age ditch 3007. It was made using a tertiary long flake/broad blade blank (62mm x 31mm) and features continuous abrupt or semi-abrupt retouch to its longer edges and some invasive bifacial retouch to its proximal and distal ends. Raw material consists of good quality (flaw-free) flint which corticated to a uniform pale grey. It is in moderately good condition exhibiting some light/moderate edge damage to its longer edges. Knives are moderately common tool forms in use across the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. The use of a blade-like blank and use of invasive retouch is perhaps suggestive of earlier Neolithic dating.

The animal bone

2.19 A total of 28 fragments of animal bone (311g) were recovered from four contexts (Table 1). The bones were poorly preserved and fragmentary, clearly having suffered from prolonged exposure to the elements. This has resulted in 64% of the assemblage being unidentifiable beyond the level of large or medium sized mammal.

2.20 It was possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), ovicaprid (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa sp.*), represented in the main by meat poor

skeletal elements. The small number of identifiable fragments within the assemblage meant there is no further interpretative data that can be obtained.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The evaluation revealed one prehistoric feature as well as post-medieval and undated features. The correlation between the excavated archaeology and the geophysical survey results was generally very good, however further possible archaeological anomalies were found to relate to geological features. Many of the geophysical anomalies that were interpreted as being agricultural in origin were not encountered during the evaluation. Where furrows were present they were cut into the mudstone, presumably where ploughing has left a greater impression than on the limestone brash.

Prehistoric

3.2 The recovery of an unstratified flint knife approximately 72m to the north of ditch 3007 provides tentative evidence for early Neolithic activity within the site, although the item could obviously have been brought to the site from elsewhere at a later date.

3.3 Ditch 3007, located in Trench 30, correlates closely with a geophysical anomaly indicative of a probable enclosure extending to the south and west of Trench 30. Pottery recovered from the ditch fills suggest an Iron Age date at the latest and as the pottery was recovered from the uppermost fill there is the possibility that the enclosure ditch may be earlier. Fill 3005 within ditch 3007 suggests that there may have been an earthen bank on the south-western edge of the ditch (inside the enclosure) which had subsequently slumped into the ditch, forming fill 3005 before being covered by fill 3004 which contained the Middle Iron Age pottery.

Post-medieval

3.4 The evaluation has confirmed that quarrying activity has occurred in the north-western half of Field 1, as suggested by both the preceding desk-based assessment (EDP 2011) and the geophysical survey results (ASWYAS 2011). Pottery recovered from the fills of the quarry pit investigated in Trenches 2 and 3 give a date for the back filling of the quarry pit in the late 18th to 19th centuries. Whilst the quarry pit

investigated in Trench 7 did not yield any dateable material it is possible that all of the stone quarrying in this area is of a similar period. It is possible that the quarrying in this area had been ongoing prior the post-medieval period. Ditch 102 in Trench 1 produced CBM and clay tobacco pipe fragments dated to the post-medieval period. This may be a field boundary running north-east/south-west from Trench 1 to at least Trench 3.

- 3.5 The ditches observed in Trenches 15-19 inclusive appear to form a track way and/or field boundary. As such both features are likely to be contemporary. Ditches of a similar sinuous form were identified during excavations at St Augustine's Farm (Mudd *et al* 1999), approximately 2.5km east of Cirencester, which were found to date to the Middle Iron Age. Although this was based on a limited pottery assemblage and a single radiocarbon date from the ditch. Given ditch 1705 was identified as cutting the subsoil a post-medieval date for the ditches in the north-eastern part of Field 2 is much more likely. It is possible that curvilinear ditch 1708 is associated with ditch 1705 as the geophysical survey results (ASWYAS 2011) do depict both ditches forming what appears to be a small enclosure.

Undated

- 3.6 Ditch 2403 in Trench 24, also identified as ditch 2903 in Trench 29 remains undated. It is uncertain whether this ditch relates to the probable post-medieval field boundaries identified to the north or forms part of an earlier feature. Given the alignment of the ditch, parallel to the current field boundary to the south-east, it is more likely the former.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Tom Weavill assisted by Christopher Watts, Dane Wright, Andy Loader and Jon Pick. The report was written by Tom Weavill. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville and the animal bone report by Andy Clarke. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Tom Weavill, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

5. REFERENCES

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

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.36	
1	101	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
1	102	Cut		Ditch	Irregular field boundary	>1.8	0.75	0.28	
1	103	Fill	102	Fill of ditch	Dark reddish brown silty clay	>1.8	0.75	0.28	

2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.22	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.23	
2	202	Layer		Natural Substrate	Limestone brash				
2	203	Fill	204	Fill of quarry pit	Mid reddish brown clayey sand with frequent limestone fragments	10	>1.8	0.35	LC18-C19
2	204	Cut		Quarry pit	Steep sided, flat based cut	>21	>1.8	0.9	
2	205	Fill	204	Fill of quarry pit	Dark brownish red clayey sand with occasional limestone fragments	14	>1.8	0.5	Post-medieval
2	206	Fill	204	Fill of quarry pit	Redeposited limestone brash	>1.8	1	0.2	
2	207	Fill	204	Fill of quarry pit	Light yellowish grey sand	>1.8	0.7	0.43	
2	208	Fill	204	Fill of quarry pit	Dark reddish brown clayey sand	2.3	>1.8	0.52	
2	209	Fill	204	Fill of quarry pit	Light greyish brown clayey sand with frequent limestone fragments	>1.8	>1.5	0.45	

3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.28	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	>50	>1.8	0.12	
3	302	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
3	303	Fill	306	Fill of quarry pit	Dark orangey yellow clayey sand with frequent limestone fragments	>5	>1.8	0.39	
3	304	Fill	306	Fill of quarry pit	Redeposited limestone brash	>9	>1.8	0.5	
3	305	Fill	306	Fill of quarry pit	Dark reddish brown clayey sand	>15	>1.8	0.2	
3	306	Cut		Quarry pit	Stepped side, flat base	>15	>1.8	0.75	
3	307	Cut		Ditch	Irregular sided, flat base	>1.8	1.01	0.14	
3	308	Fill	307	Fill of ditch	Light reddish brown silty clay	>1.8	1.01	0.14	

4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.24	
4	401	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.25	
5	501	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.30	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.27	
6	602	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.30	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.17	
7	702	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
7	703	Cut		Quarry Pit	Stepped side, flat base	14	>1.8	0.6	
7	704	Fill	703	Fill of quarry pit	Reddish grey clayey sand	14	>1.8	0.47	
7	705	Fill	703	Fill of quarry pit	Brown sandy clay	14	>1.8	0.13	

8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.30	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.25	
8	802	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.30	
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	31	>1.8	0.23	
9	902	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.30	
10	1001	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
10	1002	Cut		Treethrow	Moderately sided, rounded base	1.12	0.31	0.32	
10	1003	Fill	1002	Fill of treethrow	Grey silty sandy clay	0.51	0.31	0.08	
10	1004	Fill	1002	Fill of treethrow	Greyish brown silty clay	0.60	0.31	0.16	
10	1005	Fill	1002	Fill of treethrow	Grey silty sandy clay	0.51	0.31	0.19	
10	1006	Fill	1002	Fill of treethrow	Greyish brown silty clay	0.79	0.31	0.16	

11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.24	
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.18	
11	1102	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.36	
12	1201	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.29	
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	21	>1.8	0.27	
13	1302	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.34	
14	1401	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.29	
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	11.30	>1.8	0.16	
15	1502	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
15	1503	Fill	1504	Fill of ditch	Reddish brown silty clay	>1.8	1.10		
15	1504	Cut		Ditch	East-west linear	>1.8	1.10		

16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.29	
16	1601	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
16	1602	Fill	1604	Fill of ditch	Reddish brown clay silt	>1.8	0.29	0.07	
16	1603	Fill	1604	Fill of ditch	Brash in red brown clay silt	>1.8	0.65	0.24	
16	1604	Cut		Ditch	East-west irregular linear	>1.8	0.74	0.24	

17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.30	
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.22	
17	1702	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
17	1703	Fill	1705	Fill of ditch	Reddish brown clay silt	>1.8	1.13	0.17	
17	1704	Fill	1705	Fill of ditch	Brash in red brown clay silt	>1.8	0.83	0.20	
17	1705	Cut		Ditch	East-west irregular linear	>1.8	1.13	0.35	
17	1706	Fill	1708	Fill of ditch	Reddish brown clay silt	>1.8	0.66	0.07	
17	1707	Fill	1708	Fill of ditch	Brash in red brown clay silt	>1.8	0.85	0.14	
17	1708	Cut		Ditch	East-west irregular linear	>1.8	0.85	0.19	
17	1709	Fill	1710	Fill of ditch	Greyish brown silty clay	>1.8	1.08		
17	1710	Cut		Ditch	Linear	>1.8	1.08		

18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.30	
18	1801	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
18	1802	Fill	1803	Fill of ditch	Reddish brown clay silt	2.05	0.65		
18	1803	Cut		Ditch	Linear	2.05	0.65		
18	1804	Fill	1805	Fill of ditch	Reddish brown clay silt	1.85	0.93		
18	1805	Cut		Ditch	Linear	1.85	0.93		

19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.29	
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.31	
19	1902	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
19	1903	Fill	1904	Fill of ditch	Reddish brown clay silt	0.78	0.42	0.22	
19	1904	Cut		Ditch	V shaped linear, uneven base	0.78	0.42	0.22	
19	1905	Fill	1906	Fill of ditch	Reddish brown clay silt	0.85	0.60	0.23	
19	1906	Cut		Ditch	Irregular linear, uneven base	0.85	0.60	0.23	

20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.45	
20	2001	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.38	
21	2101	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.34	
22	2201	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.30	
23	2301	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.33	
24	2401	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
24	2402	Fill	2403	Fill of ditch/gully	Orange brown silty clay	>2	0.54	0.20	
24	2403	Cut		Ditch/Gully	Steep sided with flat base	>2	0.54	0.20	

25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.40	
25	2501	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.30	
26	2601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.10	
26	2602	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.30	
27	2701	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.25	
28	2801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.10	
28	2802	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.23	
29	2901	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
29	2902	Fill	2903	Fill of ditch	Reddish brown sandy clay	>2	0.30	0.20	
29	2903	Cut		Ditch	Steep with flat base	>2	0.30	0.20	

30	3001	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.35	
30	3002	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.26	
30	3003	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
30	3004	Fill	3007	Fill of ditch	Blackish grey sandy silt			0.18	
30	3005	Fill	3007	Fill of ditch	Greyish brown sandy silt			0.50	
30	3006	Fill	3007	Fill of ditch	Greyish brown sandy clay			0.15	
30	3007	Cut		Ditch	Moderate with flat base	1.8	2.59	1.24	

31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.34	
31	3101	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.43	
32	3201	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

33	3301	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.25	
33	3302	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.03	
33	3303	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
33	3304	Fill	3305	Fill of geological feature	Greyish brown silty brown			0.18	
33	3305	Cut		Geological feature	Steep with concave base	2.90	0.67	0.25	

34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.32	
34	3401	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.35	
35	3501	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.38	
36	3601	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
37	3701	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.27	
37	3702	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.6	
37	3703	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.40	
38	3801	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
39	3900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.36	
39	3901	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
40	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.32	
40	4001	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
41	4100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.34	
41	4101	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
42	4200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.22	
42	4201	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
42	4202	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	>1.8	0.65	0.77	
43	4300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.41	
43	4301	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
44	4400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.31	
44	4401	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
45	4500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.36	
45	4501	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
46	4600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.36	
46	4601	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
47	4701	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.28	
47	4702	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	0.27	>1.8	0.30	
47	4703	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

48	4800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.34	
48	4801	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

49	4900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.38	
49	4901	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				
49	4902	Fill	4903	Fill of geological feature	Grey clayey sand	>1	0.88	0.18	
49	4903	Cut		Geological feature	Gradually sloping, flat base	>1	0.88	0.18	

50	5000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.30	
50	5000	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
103	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	3	Post-medieval
	Clay tobacco pipe	1	3	
	Iron objects	5	25	
203	Post-medieval pottery: transfer-printed refined whiteware	1	69	LC18-C19
	Post-medieval pottery: yellow industrial ware	1		
205	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	14	Post-medieval
3002	Late Prehistoric pottery: shell-and-limestone tempered fabric	1	53	IA
	Late Prehistoric pottery: fine, quartz-tempered fabric	2		
	Fired clay	2		
3004	Late Prehistoric pottery: shell-and-limestone tempered fabric	14	114	MIA
	Late Prehistoric pottery: fine, quartz-tempered fabric	1		
	Burnt stone	1		
3005	Fired clay	2	5	-
4202	Late Prehistoric pottery: coarse, shell-tempered fabric	3	2	IA
	Worked flint: flake	1	0	
Us.	Worked flint: knife	1	0	-

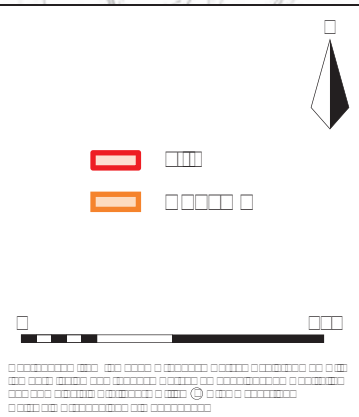
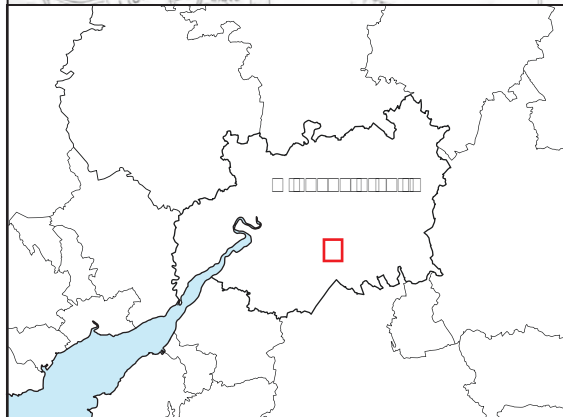
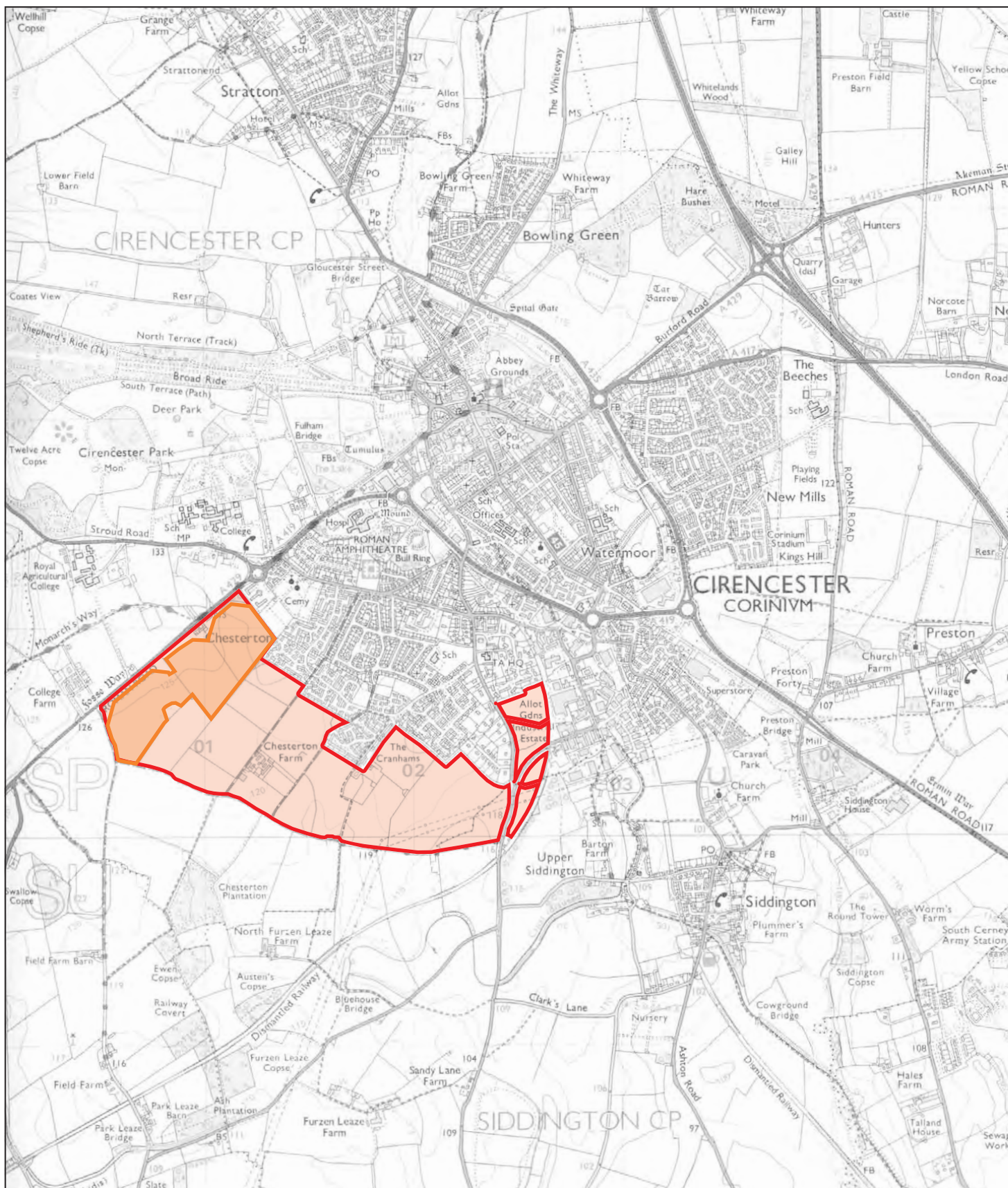
Table 2: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context

Context	BOS	O/C	SUS	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
3002		1	3	2		6	34
3004	2	1			2	5	113
3005		1			5	6	12
4902	2				9	11	152
Total	4	3	3	2	16	28	
Weight	243	15	14	15	24	311	

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

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land West of Cirencester, Phase 1 , Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2013 on land west of Cirencester, Gloucestershire. Fifty trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A ditch was identified in Trench 30, the upper fill of which contained Middle Iron Age pottery. The ditch appears to relate to an enclosure depicted on a preceding geophysical survey and may have one had a bank on its south-western edge, inside the enclosure, which has since slumped into the ditch.</p> <p>Several ditches thought to relate to a post-medieval field system, track way and enclosure were also identified. An area of post-medieval quarrying in the northern part of the site was also identified. Ploughed out furrows were identified in in the east of the site.</p>	
Project dates	2 December – 17 December 2013	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2011), Desk-based assessment (EDP 2011),	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land West of Cirencester, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	120ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SP 401518 200413	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	None	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Tom Weavill	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Corinium Museum	Pottery, metalwork, flint, CBM
Paper	Corinium Museum	Context sheets, trench sheets, permatrace drawings, registered artefact index, digital photo register
Digital	Corinium Museum	digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 <i>Land West of Cirencester, Gloucestershire, Phase 1: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 13714		

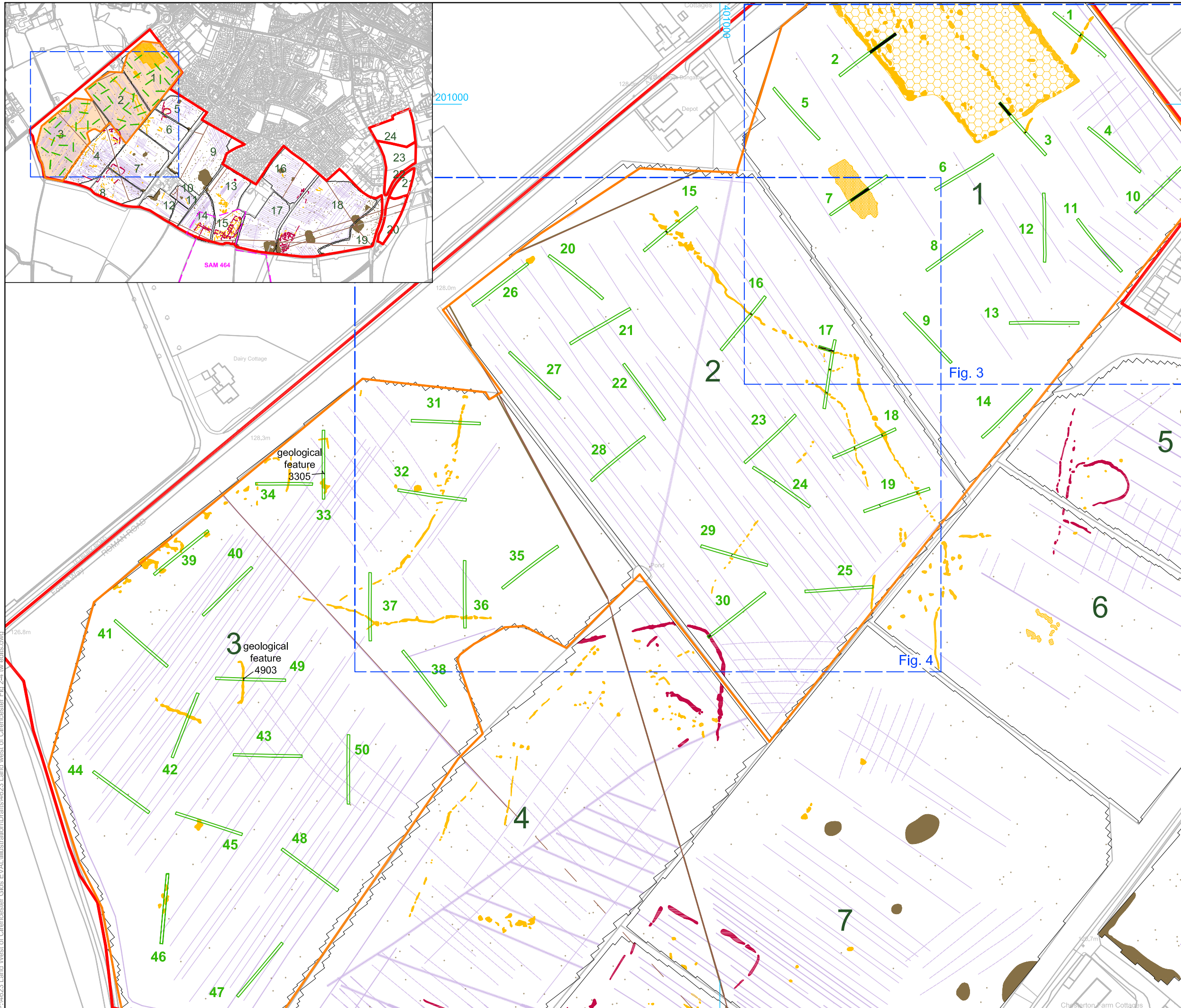


 Cotswold Archaeology

PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Cirencester
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 4623	DATE 07-01-2014	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY LM	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	



- site
- phase 1 evaluation
- 1** field number
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- Scheduled Monument

Geophysical Survey Results
(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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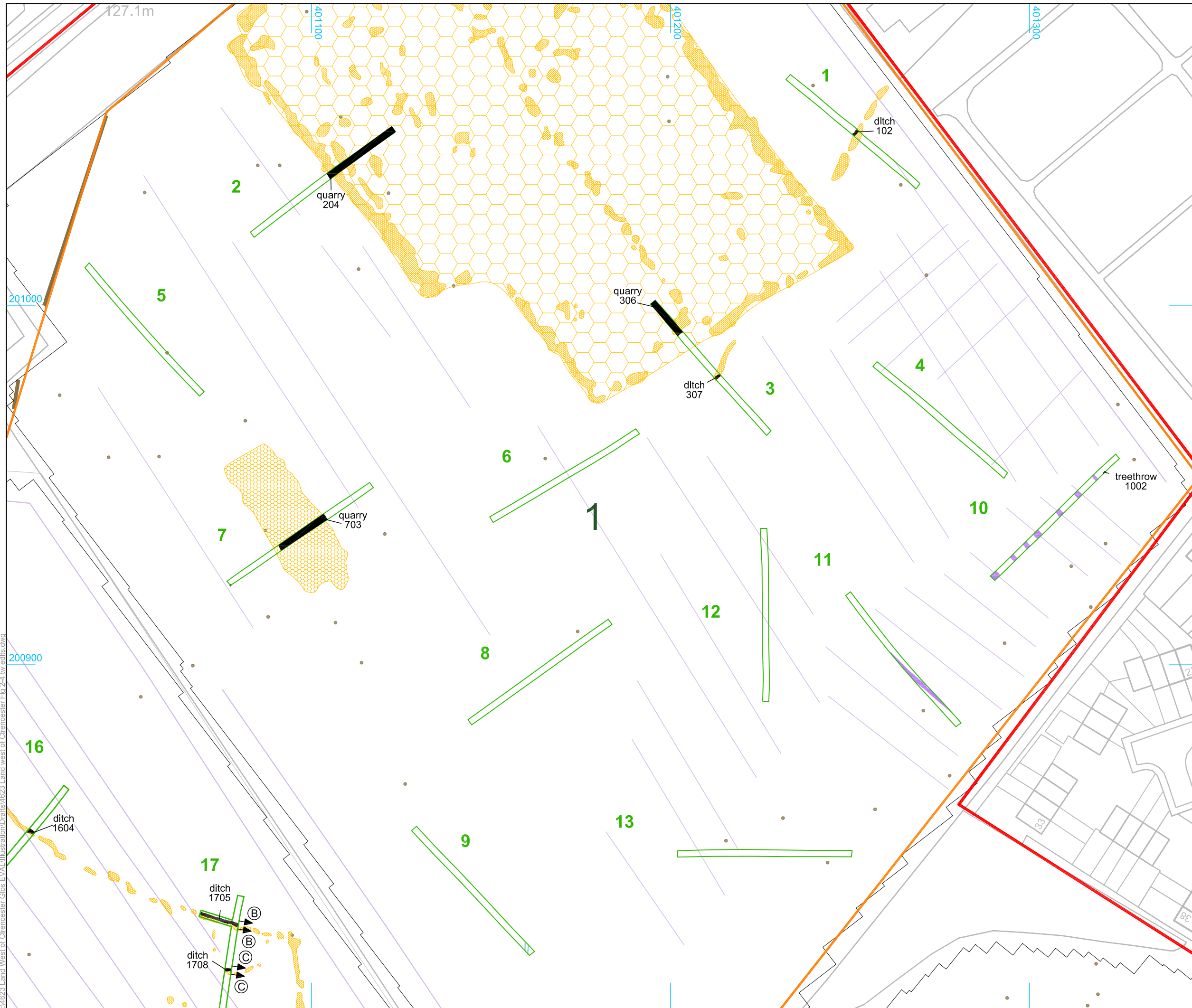
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 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 347630
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Cirencester Gloucestershire

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

PROJECT NO. 4623 DATE 07-01-2014 FIGURE NO. 2
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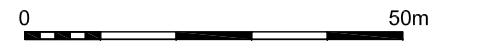
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- site
- phase 1 evaluation
- 1** field number
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow

Geophysical Survey Results
(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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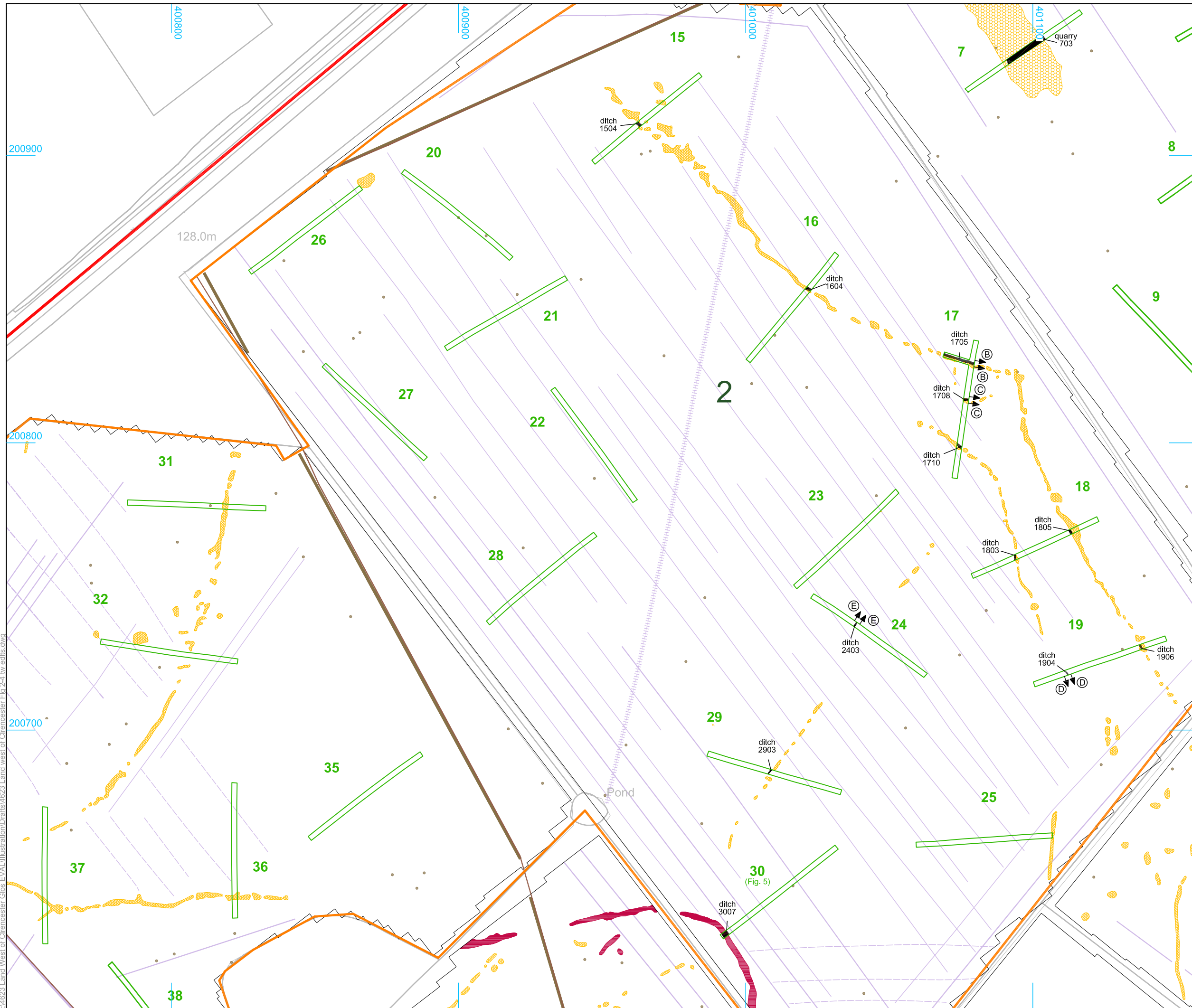
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 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land West of Cirencester
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Field 1, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO. 4623 DATE 07-01-2014 FIGURE NO. 3
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- site
- phase 1 evaluation
- 1** field number
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow

Geophysical Survey Results
(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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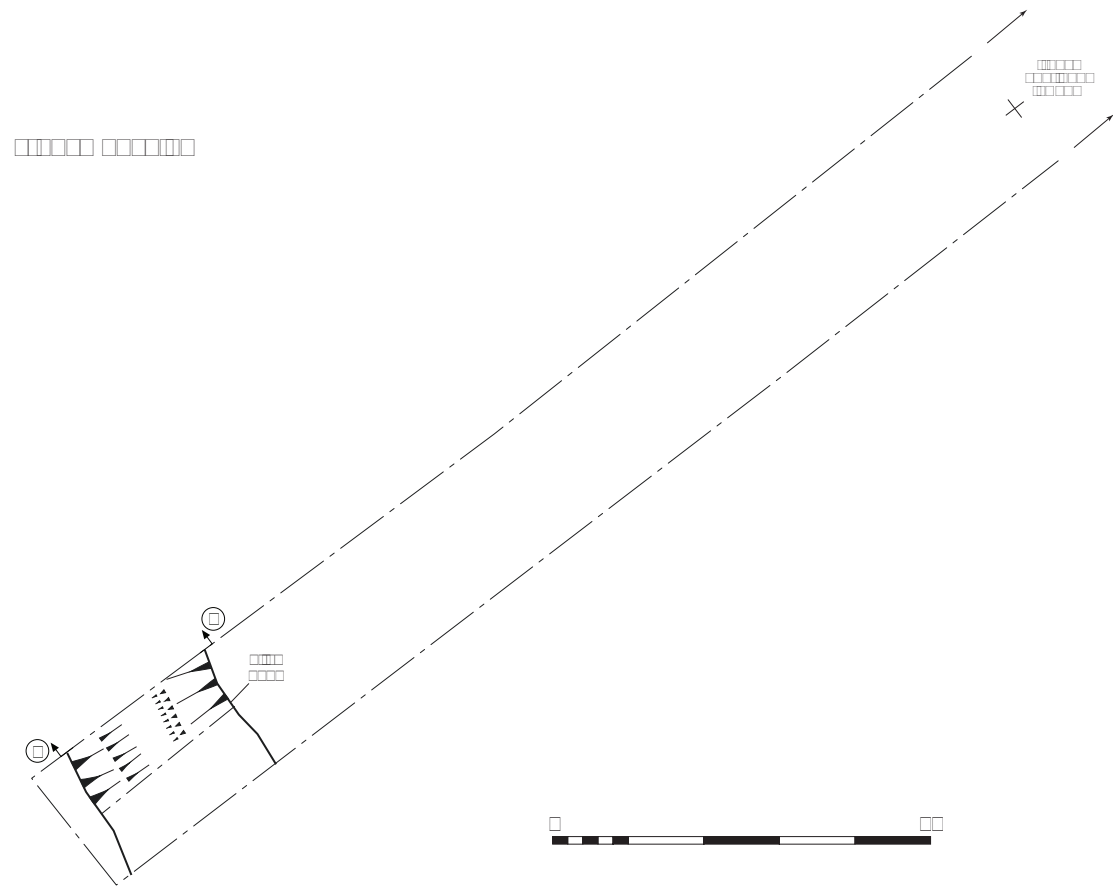
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PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Cirencester Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Field 2, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO. 4623 DATE 07-01-2014 FIGURE NO. 4
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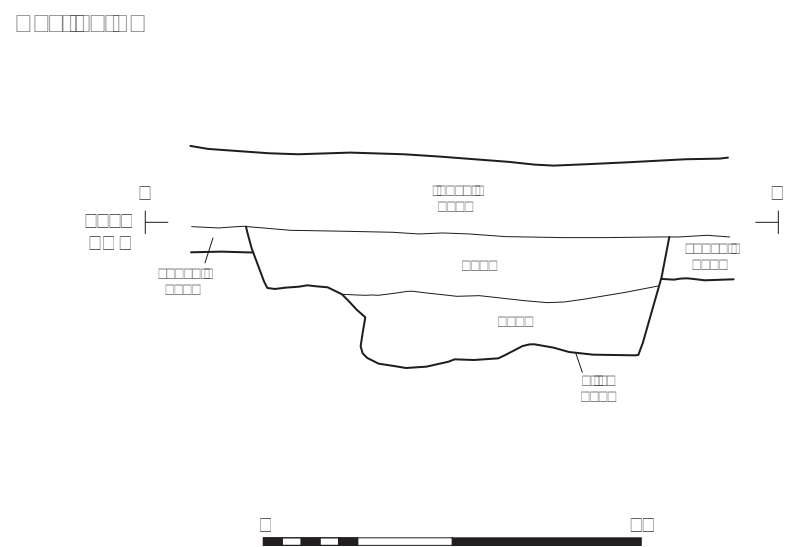


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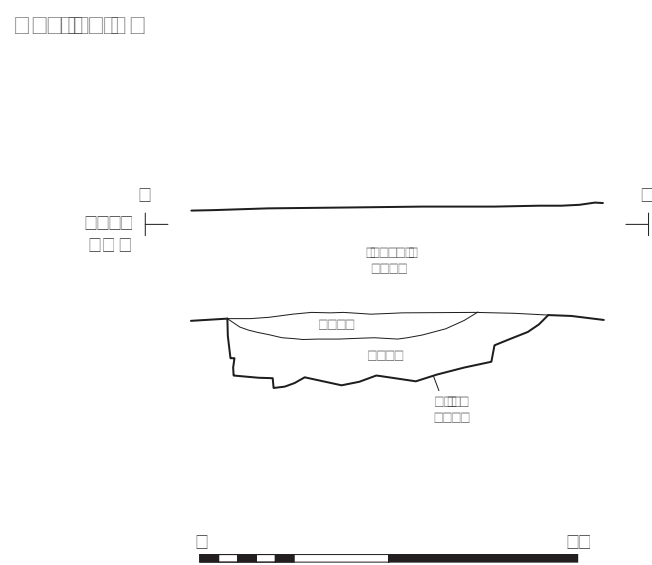


PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Cirencester
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 30: plan, section and photograph



Archaeological plan view of Trench 17 showing a rectangular feature with internal divisions and a scale bar below.



Archaeological plan view of Trench 17 showing a different section of the feature with a scale bar below.



PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Cirencester
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 17: sections and photographs

PROJECT NO. 4623 DATE 07-01-2014 FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A3 1:20 **6**



Figure 2: Trench 2



Figure 7: Trench 7



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PROJECT TITLE

Land West of Cirencester
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 2 and 7: photographs

PROJECT NO.	4623	DATE	08-01-2014	FIGURE NO.
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