

Land at Rissington Road Bourton-on-the-Water Gloucestershire

Archaeological Excavation



for
Mr and Mrs Burdett

CA Project: 6235
CA Report: 17599

October 2017



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| Document Control Grid | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------|----------------------|---------------|
| Revision | Date | Author | Checked by | Status | Reasons for revision | Approved by |
| A | 30 October 17 | Alex Thomson | Steven Sheldon | Final | | Cliff Bateman |
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SUMMARY

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Project Name: | Land at Rissington Road |
| Location: | Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire |
| NGR: | 417007 220610 |
| Type: | Excavation |
| Date: | 9–11 October 2017 |
| Planning Reference: | Cotswold District Council planning ref: 16/04232/FUL |
| Location of Archive: | To be deposited with the Corinium Museum, Cirencester |
| Site Code: | RRD 17 |

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October 2017 on land at Rissington Road, Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire.

Two residual worked flint flakes, only broadly datable to the prehistoric period, were recovered from the fill of a ditch identified in the south-western half of the stripped area. No features or deposits of definite prehistoric date were identified during the current works.

Part of a curving ditch/gully, containing a single sherd of pottery of broad Roman date, was identified in the north-western part of the stripped area. The function of this feature remains unclear; however it may represent part of a foundation trench or drip gully for a circular or semi-circular structure. A further ditch, also containing a single sherd of pottery of broad Roman date, was partially exposed in the north-eastern part of the stripped area and may represent part of a sub-square or sub-rectangular enclosure.

A ditch, identified by a preceding archaeological evaluation, was identified in the south-western half of the stripped area and contained pottery of 2nd to 4th-century AD date along with a fragment of box flue tile and a fragment of worked stone.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In October 2017, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation at the request of Mr and Mrs Burdett, on land at Rissington Road, Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: 417007 220610; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Planning permission for the erection of a single dwelling was granted by Cotswold District Council (CDC), conditional on a programme of archaeological work being completed prior to development (CDC planning ref: 16/04232/FUL, condition 3). Following consultation between CA and Charles Parry, Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council, the archaeological advisor to CDC, it was determined that the works should comprise an area of archaeological excavation throughout the footprint of the new dwelling. It was further determined that any new service trenches associated with the development, but located outside of the building footprint, would be subject to archaeological excavation.
- 1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2017) and approved by Mr Parry. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (ClfA 2014), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.4 The site is approximately 0.06ha in extent and comprises part of the garden of an existing residential property at 24 Rissington Road. The site is bounded to the north-east by an open field, to the south-east by a tarmac driveway and to the south-west and north-west by further residential properties and their associated gardens. The site lies at approximately 130m AOD, and is broadly level.
- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as Charmouth Mudstone Formation - Mudstone of the Jurassic era. Superficial deposits are mapped as terrace gravels of the Rissington Member Gravel formed in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2017). The natural substrate, comprising compact yellow brown sand and gravel with occasional patches of silt clay, was identified throughout the areas of archaeological excavation.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site has previously been subject to archaeological desk-based assessment (CA 2016a) and archaeological trial-trench evaluation (CA 2016b). The following is a brief summary of the findings of these investigations.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

2.2 Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of the site included a possible Neolithic causewayed enclosure identified within Salmonsbury Camp (see below; see also Fig. 2) and a probable Bronze Age ring ditch recorded during the construction of a car park c. 280m to the north of the site. A small number of Neolithic and Bronze Age flint artefacts have also been recovered during archaeological investigations undertaken c. 100m to the south-west of the site (CA 2016a).

Iron Age and Roman

2.3 The site is located approximately 50m to the south of Scheduled Monument *Salmonsbury Camp* (National Monument 1017340), an Iron Age settlement and potential trading centre, comprising a large (c. 23ha) double-ditched enclosure. Salmonsbury Camp is known to have continued to hold some importance, and may have been occupied, throughout the Roman period. However, some of the enclosure's defences appear to have been reduced during this period, possibly to create more agricultural land (*ibid.*).

2.4 Further extensive archaeological remains of Iron Age and Roman date have been identified throughout Bourton-on-the-Water (primarily between Salmonsbury Camp and the Romano-British roadside settlement at Bourton Bridge, c. 750m to the west of the site). Archaeological works undertaken in 1946, prior to the construction of residential properties c. 50m to the south of the current site, revealed a series of large Roman rubbish pits along with a number of postholes, pits and gullies indicative of settlement (*ibid.*).

2.5 A ditch, containing two sherds of pottery of broad Roman date, was identified in both of the trenches excavated during the preceding archaeological evaluation (CA 2016b). The limited quantity of artefactual material recovered from this ditch suggested that it was set away from any focus of settlement, and was most likely to be associated with agricultural land management or division. However, it remains

possible that it was associated with the Roman settlement activity previously identified to the south of the current site.

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.6 The site was likely to have been located in the agricultural hinterland of Bourton-on-the-Water during the medieval, post-medieval and early modern period (CA 2016a). It was shown as being within a large, undivided field on the 1884-1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map and on all subsequent editions of the OS mapping until 1955, after which it is shown as forming part of the garden of the existing property.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains

- 3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:

- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2017) and comprised the excavation of an area measuring 120m² (see Fig. 2 for location and extent). New service trenches, located outside of this area, were also mechanically stripped following the methodology outlined in paragraph 4.3 below.



- 4.2 The excavation area was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica GPS and the excavation area and new drainage and service trenches were surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*.
- 4.3 Mechanical removal of non-archaeologically significant soils was completed under archaeological supervision (using a toothless ditching bucket) and ceased when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate was revealed (whichever was encountered first).
- 4.4 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. Two environmental samples were recovered and have been processed. All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.
- 4.6 The archive and artefacts from the excavation 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 excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 5.2 The natural substrate, 102, comprising compact yellow brown sand and gravel with occasional patches of silt clay, was revealed throughout the footprint of the new dwelling and the excavated service trenches at a typical depth of 0.55m below present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain by silt clay subsoil 101, averaging

0.25m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by topsoil 100. All identified archaeological features cut the natural substrate and were sealed by subsoil. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified within the excavated service trenches.

- 5.3 Curving Ditch/Gully A (containing excavated slots 1008/1010/1016) was partially exposed in the north-western corner of the excavation area. It measured up to 0.68m in width, 0.24m in depth, had an open 'U'-shaped profile (Fig. 3, section AA) and contained a single silt clay fill, 1007/1009/1015, from which a single sherd of pottery of broad Roman date and four fragments of fired clay were recovered. The processing of environmental sample <1> taken from this fill contained small quantities of indeterminate grain and charcoal fragments along with small quantities of mollusc shell.
- 5.4 North-west/south-east aligned Ditch B (containing excavated slots 1004/1014/1020) was partially exposed in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area. It measured more than 6m in length, before turning at a right angle and continuing for more than 3.5m to the north-east. It had a shallow concave profile (Fig. 4, section BB), measured up to 0.58m in width, 0.14m in depth and contained a single silt clay fill, 1003/1013/1019, from which a single sherd of pottery of broad Roman date and a fragment of fired clay were recovered. An environmental sample <2> taken from this fill contained small quantities of indeterminate grain and charcoal fragments along with small quantities of mollusc shell.
- 5.5 North-west/south-east aligned Ditch C (containing excavated slots 1006/1012/1018) was identified in the south-western half of the excavation area. It measured up to 1.49m in width, 0.25m in depth, had a shallow irregular profile (Fig. 5, section CC) and contained a single silt fill, 1005/1011/1017, from which a total of 10 sherds of 2nd to 4th-century AD pottery, a fragment of Roman box flue tile, a fragment of worked stone (Ra. 1) and two residual prehistoric worked flint flakes were recovered.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from seven deposits (ditch/gully fills). The recovered material dates to the prehistoric and Roman periods. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to

sherd count/weight per fabric. Pottery fabric codes (in parenthesis in the text) are equated to the Gloucester pottery type series (Ireland 1983) where possible. Where applicable, National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are also given in Appendix B (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery

- 6.2 A total of 13 sherds (268g) of Roman pottery was recovered from five deposits (ditch/gully fills 1003, 1005, 1009, 1011 and 1017). Of broadly Roman date are unfeatured bodysherds in greyware (TF20) and oxidised Severn Valley ware (TF11b). Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (TF4), which dates to the 2nd to 4th centuries when found outside Dorset, was represented by three sherds. These include a rimsherd from jar/cooking pot with an everted rim from fill 1017 of Ditch C. The only continental import is a single sherd of central Gaulish samian (TF8b) which was imported to Britain during the 2nd century AD (Webster 1996, 3) recovered from fill 1011 of Ditch C.

Lithics

- 6.3 Fill 1017 of Ditch C produced two residual, broken flint flakes of broad prehistoric date.

Ceramic building material

- 6.4 A fragment of box flue tile of broad Roman date was recovered from fill 1005 of Ditch C.

Other finds

- 6.5 A fragment of worked building stone (Ra. 1) was recovered from fill 1017 of Ditch C. It is identifiable as Blue Lias, which outcrops in areas such as the Severn Vale, Dorset, Somerset and south Wales.
- 6.6 A total of 10 fragments (110g) of fired clay were recovered during the excavation. None displayed features, such as surfaces or wattle impressions, which would allow them to be identified as objects or daub.



7. THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1 Two environmental samples (totalling 40 litres of soil) were recovered from the fills of probable Roman Ditch/Gully A <1> and Ditch B <2>. It was hoped that any environmental remains recovered might provide additional information on settlement activity in the vicinity.
- 7.2 The bulk samples were processed following standard flotation methods, using a 250µm sieve for the recovery of the flot and a 1mm sieve for the collection of the residue. All identifiable charred plant remains were identified following nomenclature of Stace (1997). The results are recorded in Table 1.
- 7.3 The charred plant remains recovered from the fills of Ditch/Gully A and Ditch B both contained small quantities of indeterminate grain fragments and charcoal fragments greater than 2mm. A small quantity of mollusc shell was also recovered. Nomenclature for the mollusc assemblages follows Anderson (2005) and details of the ecological preferences of the species follow Evans (1972), Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008). The mollusc shells noted from the recovered environmental samples included those of the open country species *Vallonia excentrica* and *Helicella itala*, and the shade-loving species *Oxychilus cellarius*.
- 7.4 Overall the recovered assemblages are likely to be representative of dispersed material and there is no evidence from the environmental remains of any specific settlement activities taking place in the immediate vicinity.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The excavation has identified a small number of archaeological features within the stripped area. These comprise; a partially exposed curving ditch/gully, part of a possible sub-square or sub-rectangular enclosure and a ditch.

Prehistoric

- 8.2 No features or deposits of definite prehistoric date were identified despite the current site's close proximity to a number of known prehistoric sites; including the Iron Age settlement and potential trading centre at Salmonsbury Camp (see *archaeological background* above). Two residual worked flint flakes, only broadly datable to the prehistoric period, were recovered from the fill of Ditch C, dated to the 2nd to 4th-

century AD. The flint recovered from the current excavation further confirms the presence of prehistoric activity in this part of Bourton-on-the-Water; however the highly limited artefactual evidence recovered does not significantly enhance our understanding of this period.

Roman

- 8.3 Ditch B, identified in the north-eastern corner of the stripped area, contained a single sherd of pottery of broad Roman date. However, the possibility that this pottery is intrusive and derives from later infilling or plough disturbance cannot be entirely discounted due to the limited quantity of the artefactual material recovered. The function and extent of this feature remains unclear due to its limited exposure within the stripped area; however it is possible that it represents part of a sub-square or sub-rectangular enclosure. The interior of this postulated enclosure was devoid of archaeological features and it therefore remains unclear whether it relates to settlement or agricultural activity.
- 8.4 Curving ditch/gully A, partially exposed in the north-western corner of the stripped area, contained a single sherd of pottery of broad Roman date, along with four fragments of fired clay. Given the limited exposure of this feature within the stripped area its exact function remains unclear; however its form and projected diameter of c. 8.5m suggests that it may represent part of a foundation trench or drip gully (it is not clear which) for a circular or semi-circular structure. Whether this structure represents a roundhouse or is associated with agricultural activity etc. remains equally unclear as no evidence of associated postholes or other structural elements were identified during the current works. The exposed terminal end of Ditch/Gully A did not appear to have been caused by later truncation and it is therefore possible that it indicates the presence of a south-west facing entrance within the postulated structure.
- 8.5 Ditch C, located in the south-western half of the stripped area, contained pottery of 2nd to 4th-century AD date, along with a fragment of box flue tile and a fragment of worked stone. The results of the preceding archaeological evaluation (CA 2016b) suggested that this ditch was set away from any focus of settlement; however the results of the current works appear to contradict this interpretation. The recovery of architectural material from Ditch C raises the possibility that a stone-built structure may be present in the vicinity of the stripped area, with the fragment of box flue tile suggesting that this postulated building may be of some status. However, this

suggestion remains necessarily tentative due to the limited quantity of the artefactual material recovered. Furthermore, how any possible stone-built structure relates to the identified archaeological features within the stripped area remains unclear.

- 8.6 Overall the identified features appear to represent a phase of enclosure and settlement, which on current evidence, can be broadly assigned to the Roman period. It is therefore possible that the identified features represent a northward continuation of Roman settlement activity previously identified c. 50m to the south of the current site (see *archaeological background* above). However, the possibility that this settlement has an earlier (Iron Age) antecedent cannot be completely discounted at present (see *paragraphs* 8.4 and 8.5). A comprehensive understanding of the sites development cannot be achieved at present due to the broad date range obtained from the artefactual material recovered and the absence of any stratigraphic relationship between the features identified. Equally, there is little information with which to characterise the nature of this settlement, either from the excavated features themselves or the material within them. However, the limited evidence available suggests that it may be seen as a 'typical' Romano-British farmstead. An increasing number of settlements of this type, established throughout the Roman period but featuring structures such as roundhouses previously more commonly associated with the Iron Age, have been identified in Gloucestershire. Examples include those identified at Hucclecote (Thomas *et al.* 2003, 63), Brockworth (Rawes 1981), Birdlip Quarry (Mudd *et al* 1999) and Tewkesbury (Walker *et al* 2004).

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Alex Thomson, assisted by Franco Vartuca. The report was written by Alex Thomson. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville and the palaeoenvironmental report was written by Sarah Wyles. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Alex Thomson. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Steven Sheldon.



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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| Context Number | Context Type | Fill of | Context interpretation | Context Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth/thickness (m) | Feature Label | Spot Date |
|----------------|--------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1000 | Layer | | Topsoil | Dark brown grey clay silt | >12 | >10 | 0.3 | | |
| 1001 | Layer | | Subsoil | Mid orange brown silt clay | >12 | >10 | 0.25 | | |
| 1002 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Compact yellow brown sand and gravel with occasional patches of silt clay | >12 | >10 | >0.1 | | |
| 1003 | Fill | 1004 | Single fill of ditch 1004 | Orange brown silt clay with occasional rounded pebble inclusions | >1 | 0.53 | 0.122 | | RB |
| 1004 | Cut | | Ditch | NW/SE aligned, shallow concave profile | >1 | 0.53 | 0.122 | Ditch B | |
| 1005 | Fill | 1006 | Single fill of ditch 1006 | Orange brown silt clay with occasional rounded pebble inclusions | >1 | 1.37 | 0.21 | | RB |
| 1006 | Cut | | Ditch | NW/SE aligned, shallow irregular profile | >1 | 1.37 | 0.21 | Ditch C | |
| 1007 | Fill | 1008 | Single fill of ditch/gully 1008 | Orange brown silt clay with occasional rounded pebble inclusions | >1.08 | 0.73 | 0.23 | | |
| 1008 | Cut | | Ditch/gully | Curving ditch/gully, open 'U'-shaped profile | >1.08 | 0.73 | 0.23 | Ditch/gully A | |
| 1009 | Fill | 1010 | Single fill of ditch/gully 1010 | Orange brown silt clay with occasional rounded pebble inclusions | >0.8 | 1.2 | 0.27 | | RB |
| 1010 | Cut | | Ditch | Curving ditch/gully, open 'U'-shaped profile | >0.8 | 1.2 | 0.27 | | |
| 1011 | Fill | 1012 | Single fill of ditch 1012 | Orange brown silt clay with occasional rounded pebble inclusions | >1 | 1.51 | 0.32 | | C2-C4 |
| 1012 | Cut | | Ditch | NW/SE aligned, shallow irregular profile | >1 | 1.51 | 0.32 | Ditch C | |
| 1013 | Fill | 1014 | Single fill of ditch 1014 | Orange brown silt clay with occasional rounded pebble inclusions | >1.3 | 0.68 | 0.2 | | |

| Context Number | Context Type | Fill of | Context interpretation | Context Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth/thickness (m) | Feature Label | Spot Date |
|----------------|--------------|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1014 | Cut | | Ditch | NW/SE aligned, shallow concave profile | >1.3 | 0.68 | 0.2 | Ditch B | |
| 1015 | Fill | 1016 | Single fill of ditch/gully 1016 | Orange brown silt clay with occasional rounded pebble inclusions | >1 | 0.64 | 0.22 | | |
| 1016 | Cut | | Ditch/gully | Curving ditch/gully, open 'U'-shaped profile | >1 | 0.64 | 0.22 | Ditch/gully A | |
| 1017 | Fill | 1018 | Single fill of ditch 1018 | Orange brown silt clay with occasional rounded pebble inclusions | >0.6 | 1.58 | 0.23 | | C2-C4 |
| 1018 | Cut | | Ditch | NW/SE aligned, shallow irregular profile | >0.6 | 1.58 | 0.23 | Ditch C | |
| 1019 | Fill | 1020 | Single fill of ditch 1020 | Orange brown silt clay with occasional rounded pebble inclusions | >1 | 0.52 | 0.1 | | |
| 1020 | Cut | | Ditch | NW/SE aligned, shallow concave profile | >1 | 0.52 | 0.1 | Ditch B | |

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

| Context | Category | Description | Fabric Code/ NRFRC* | Count | Weight (g) | Spot-date |
|---------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|---------------|-----------|
| 1003 | Roman pottery | Greyware | TF20 | 1 | 3 | RB |
| | Fired clay | | | 1 | 2 | |
| 1005 | Roman pottery | Severn Valley ware (oxidised) | TF11b/ SVW OX2 | 1 | 20 | RB |
| | Roman pottery | Greyware | TF20 | 2 | 41 | |
| | Roman ceramic building material | Box flue tile | | 1 | 83 | |
| 1009 | Roman pottery | Severn Valley ware (oxidised) | TF11b SVW OX2 | 1 | 6 | RB |
| | Fired clay | | | 4 | 68 | |
| 1011 | Roman pottery | Central Gaulish samian | TF8b/ LEZ SA2 | 2 | 7 | C2-4 |
| | Roman pottery | Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware | TF4/ DOR BB1 | 1 | 6 | |
| | Roman pottery | Severn Valley ware (oxidised) | TF11b/ SVW OX2 | 1 | 6 | |
| | Roman pottery | Black-firing, sand-tempered pottery | TF20 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1015 | Fired clay | | | 4 | 31 | - |
| 1017 | Roman pottery | Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware | TF4/ DOR BB1 | 2 | 7 | C2-C4 |
| | Roman pottery | Severn Valley ware (oxidised) | TF11b/ SVW OX2 | 1 | 171 | |
| | Worked flint worked stone | Flake Masonry, Ra. 1 | | 2 1 | 7 2033 | |

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

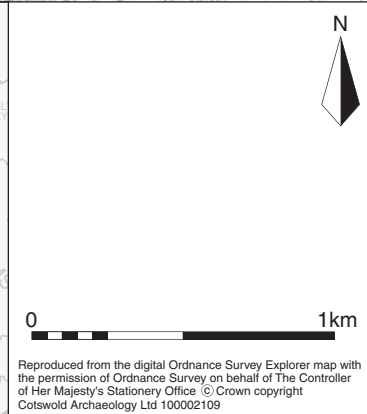
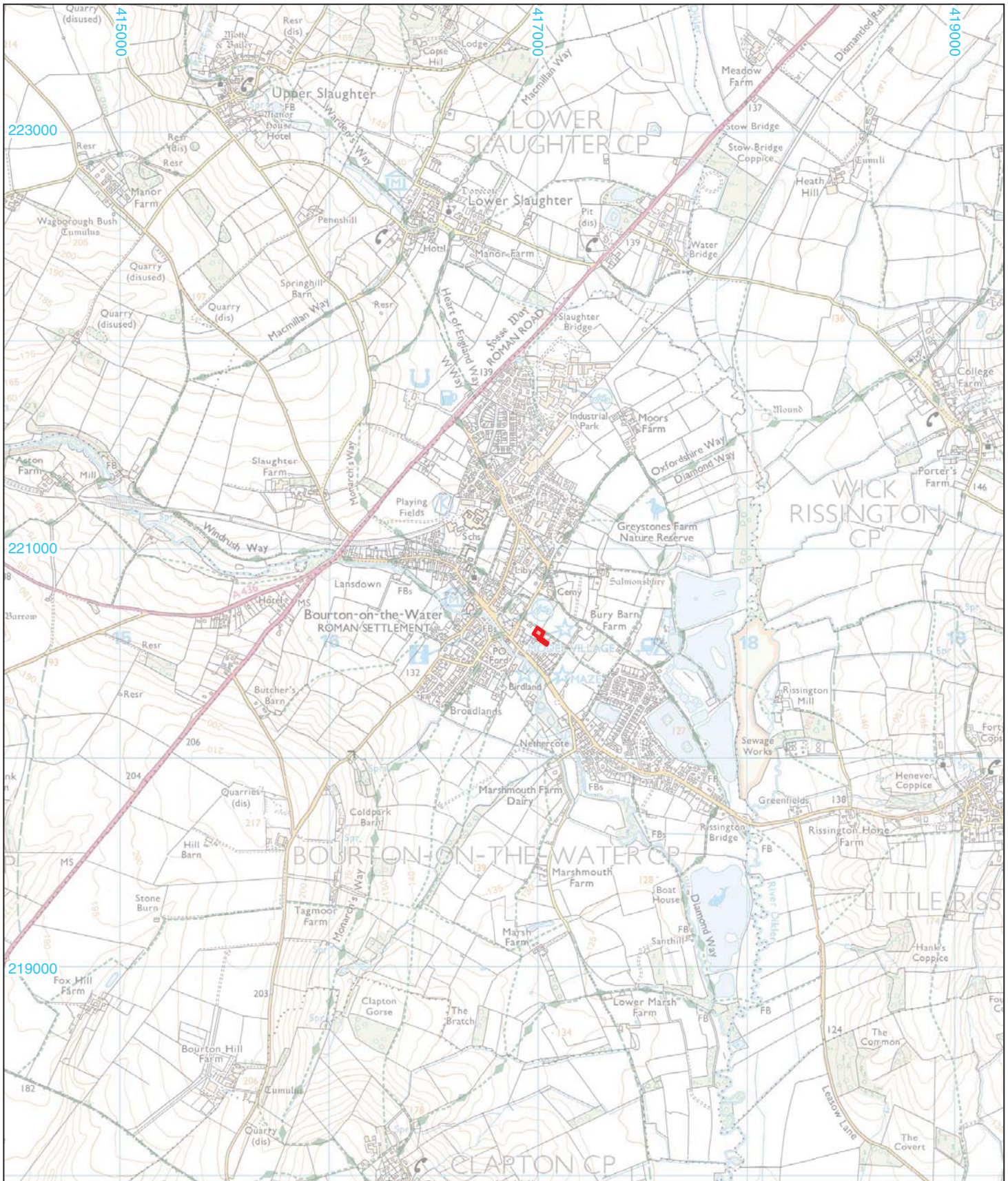
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

| Feature | Context | Sample | Vol (L) | Flot size (ml) | Roots % | Grain | Chaff | Charred Other | Notes for Table | Charcoal > 4/2mm | Other |
|---------------|---------|--------|---------|----------------|---------|-------|-------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Ditch/Gully A | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1016 | 1015 | 1 | 20 | 40 | 75 | * | - | - | Indet. grain frags | */* | Moll-t (*) |
| Ditch B | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1020 | 1019 | 2 | 20 | 100 | 75 | * | - | - | Indet. grain frags | */** | Moll-t (**) |

Key - * = 1-4, ** = 5-19, *** = 20-49, **** = 50-99, ***** = 100+, Moll-t = land snails

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

| PROJECT DETAILS | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project Name | Land at Rissington Road, Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire | |
| Short description | <p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October 2017 on land at Rissington Road, Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire.</p> <p>Two residual worked flint flakes, only broadly datable to the prehistoric period, were recovered from the fill of a ditch identified in the south-western half of the stripped area. No features or deposits of definite prehistoric date were identified during the current works.</p> <p>Part of a curving ditch/gully, containing a single sherd of pottery of broad Roman date, was identified in the north-western part of the stripped area. The function of this feature remains unclear; however it may represent part of a foundation trench or drip gully for a circular or semi-circular structure. A further ditch, also containing a single sherd of pottery of broad Roman date, was partially exposed in the north-eastern part of the stripped area and may represent part of a sub-square or sub-rectangular enclosure.</p> <p>A ditch, identified by a preceding archaeological evaluation, was identified in the south-western half of the stripped area and contained pottery of 2nd to 4th-century AD date along with a fragment of box flue tile and a fragment of worked stone.</p> | |
| Project dates | 9-11 October 2017 | |
| Project type | Excavation | |
| Previous work | Desk-based assessment (CA 2016) Field evaluation (CA 2016) | |
| Future work | Unknown | |
| PROJECT LOCATION | | |
| Site Location | Land at Rissington Road, Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire | |
| Study area (M ² /ha) | 0.06ha | |
| Site co-ordinates | 417007 220610 | |
| PROJECT CREATORS | | |
| Name of organisation | Cotswold Archaeology | |
| Project Design (WSI) originator | Cotswold Archaeology | |
| Project Manager | Steven Sheldon | |
| Project Supervisor | Alex Thomson | |
| MONUMENT TYPE | None | |
| SIGNIFICANT FINDS | None | |
| PROJECT ARCHIVES | | |
| | Intended final location of archive: | Content: |
| Physical | Corinium Museum, Cirencester | Pottery, fired clay, CBM, flint, worked stone |
| Paper | Corinium Museum, Cirencester | Context sheets, photographic registers, context registers, permatrace drawings |
| Digital | Corinium Museum, Cirencester | Digital photographs |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | | |
| CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 Land at Rissington Road, Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire: <i>Archaeological Excavation</i> . CA typescript report 17599 | | |





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PROJECT TITLE

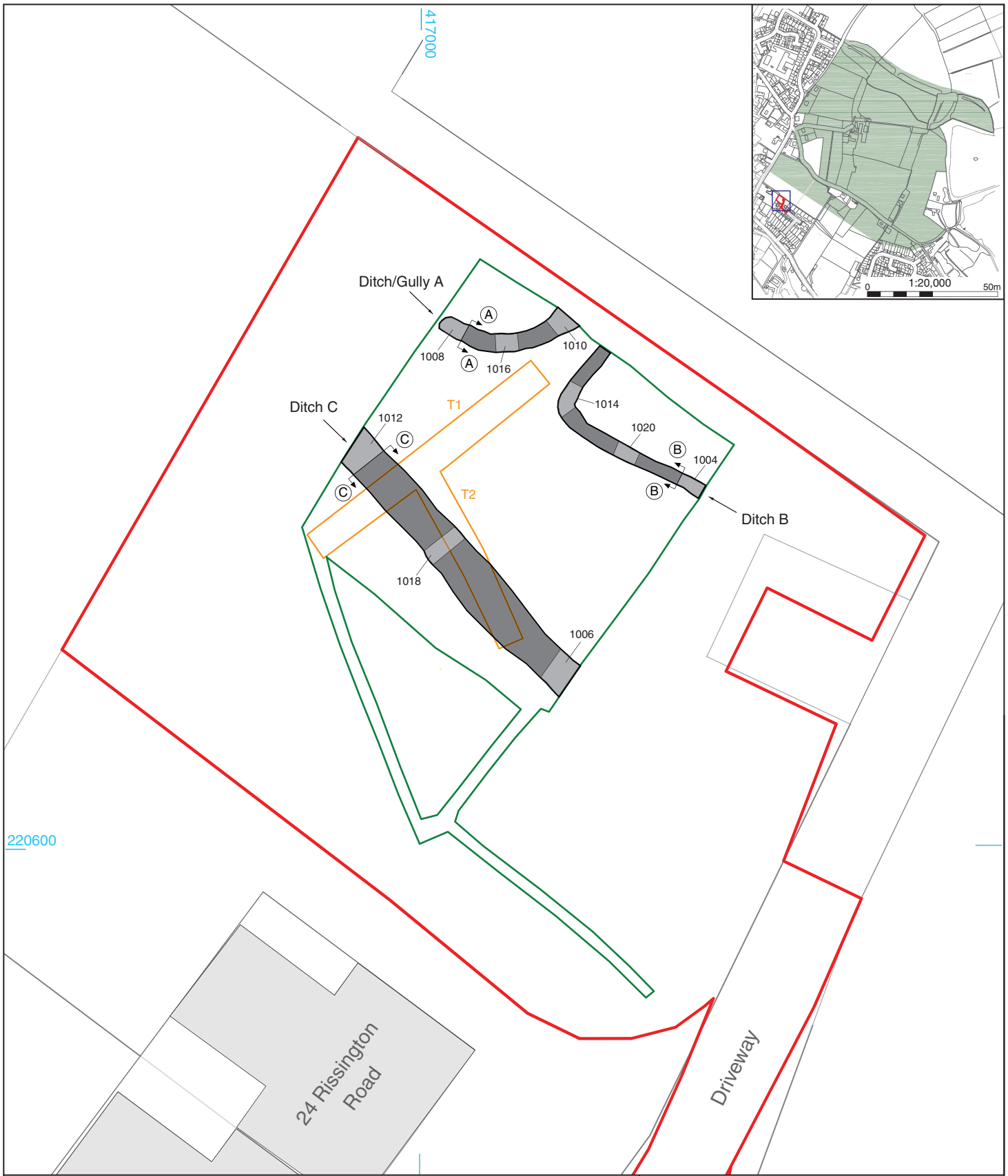
Land at Rissington Road,
Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------------|------------|------------|---|
| DRAWN BY | EE | PROJECT NO. | 6235 | FIGURE NO. | 1 |
| CHECKED BY | DJB | DATE | 16/10/2017 | | |
| APPROVED BY | SS | SCALE@A4 | 1:25,000 | | |

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- Site boundary
- Excavated area
- Previous evaluation trench (CA 2016b)

(excavated/unexcavated)

Archaeological feature

Salmonsbury Camp Scheduled Monument

Section location



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Rissington Road,
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FIGURE TITLE

**The site, showing excavation area,
 identified archaeological features and
 previous evaluation trenches**

0 1:200 10m

DRAWN BY EE PROJECT NO. 6235
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 16/10/2017
 APPROVED BY SS SCALE@A4 1:200

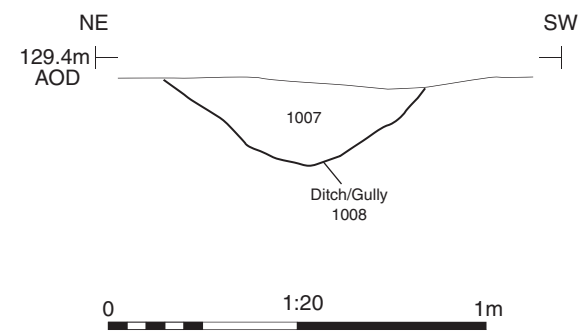
FIGURE NO.

2



Ditch/Gully A, looking north-east (1m scales)

Section AA



Ditch/Gully A, looking south-east (0.4m scale)

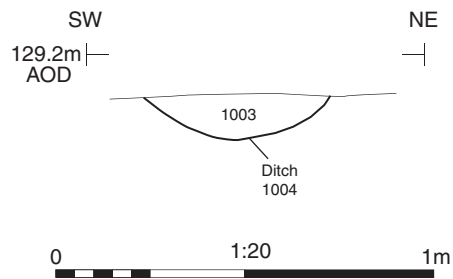

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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Rissington Road,
 Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Ditch/Gully A: section and photographs

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------------|------------|------------|
| DRAWN BY | EE | PROJECT NO. | 6235 | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY | DJB | DATE | 16/10/2017 | 3 |
| APPROVED BY | SS | SCALE @A3 | 1:20 | |

Section BB



Ditch B, looking north-west (0.4m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Rissington Road,
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FIGURE TITLE

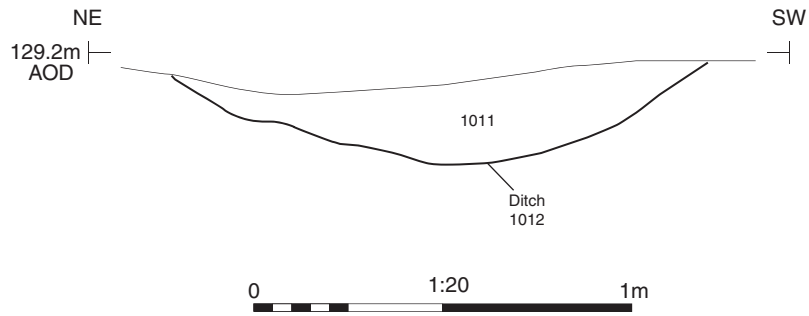
Ditch B: section and photograph

DRAWN BY EE PROJECT NO. 6235
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 16/10/2017
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FIGURE NO.

4

Section CC



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



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Rissington Road,
Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Ditch C: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

5

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