

**Cirencester Primary School
Victoria Road, Cirencester
Gloucestershire**

Archaeological Watching Brief



for:
Gloucestershire County Council

CA Project: CR0653
CA Report: CR0653_1

May 2021



Cirencester Primary School Victoria Road, Cirencester Gloucestershire

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771 022	Milton Keynes Unit 8, The IO Centre Fingle Drive Stonebridge Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK13 0AT t. 01908 564 660	Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH t. 01264 347 630	Exeter Unit 1, Clyst Units Cofton Road Marsh Barton Exeter EX2 8QW t. 01392 573 970	Suffolk Unit 5, Plot 11 Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ t. 01449 900 120
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk				

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Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)

Fig. 2 Site plan showing location of groundworks (1:500 and 1:5000)

Fig. 3 Photographs

SUMMARY

Project name:	Cirencester Primary School
Location:	Victoria Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire
NGR:	40288 20149
Type:	Watching brief
Date:	3 and 4 March 2021
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Corinium Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	CACSCH 21

In March 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the excavation of three soakaways at Cirencester Primary School, Victoria Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

A mortar and metalled limestone surface was identified in the northern-most soakaway c. 0.73m below present ground level (bpgl). This is potentially Roman Intramural Street D which was predicted to be within this area. The two soakaways to the south contained Roman demolition deposits at c. 0.95m bpgl. Both the surface and the demolition deposits were sealed by 'dark earth' deposits which were in turn overlain by topsoil.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In March 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief at Cirencester Primary School, Victoria Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: 40288 20149; Fig. 1). This watching brief was undertaken at the request of Gloucestershire County Council (GCC).
- 1.2. The soakaways were not covered by any planning consent, however, GCC requested that an archaeological watching brief was maintained during their excavation.
- 1.3. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* prepared by CA (2021) and approved by Rachel Foster, Archaeologist, GCC.
- 1.4. The watching brief was also in line with *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The site is located on the eastern side of Victoria Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, within the grounds of Cirencester Primary School. The site lies at approximately 109m AOD and slopes gently from east to west.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Forest Marble Formation – Mudstone of the Jurassic era with superficial deposits, comprising River Terrace deposits of the Quaternary Period, also noted (BGS 2021).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The proposed development lies in an area of high archaeological potential, reflected in the designation of the eastern part of the school site as part of the Scheduled Monument of Corinium Roman Town (National Monument 1003426, formerly Gloucestershire Monument 361). The location of the current works lies outside the Scheduled Monument (see Fig. 2).

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- 2.2. A detailed account of the archaeological context of the site has previously been presented in an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and a subsequent evaluation report, both of which should be referred to for further details (CA 2016a and b respectively).
- 2.3. The assessment noted that little substantive evidence for prehistoric occupation is currently recorded within Cirencester. The remains of possible prehistoric barrows survive at Tar Barrow to the north-east of the town, to the south-east of which is the more recently discovered site of Kingshill North, where evidence for occupation from the Neolithic through until the later Iron Age was recorded (CA 2016a).
- 2.4. Cirencester (*Corinium Dobunorum*) was first established as a Roman military centre with the construction of a fort at Leaholme in c. 45-50 AD. The fort was short-lived and seems to have been abandoned c. 75 AD. Subsequently, the area developed into an urban centre, eventually becoming the *civitas* capital, the administrative and political centre of the Dobunni tribal area. The establishment of the street grid and construction of the town's major public buildings took place during the late 1st/early 2nd century (ibid.).
- 2.5. The current works are located on, or adjacent to, Roman Intramural Street D, with the majority of the school site being sited within adjacent Insula X of the Roman town (ibid; see Fig. 2). The Roman street, comprising limestone metalling and a timber plank-lined drain, was observed immediately north-west of the current site during archaeological excavations in 1963 (Holbrook and Pamment 1998, 28).
- 2.6. Substantial remains of Roman buildings and other settlement activity have been recorded within Insula X, including within the school site itself. To date, seven main structures/buildings have been hypothesised (Buildings X.1 to X.7). More recently, one of these, X.7 within the playing fields to the east of the school, has come to be considered an unlikely structure and is now thought more likely to represent a post-medieval watermeadow. Doubt has also been cast on the locations, though not necessarily the existence, of Buildings X.5 and X.6, both of which were only roughly planned on the basis of outlines (soil marks) revealed subsequent to ploughing within the playing field adjacent to the River Churn during the 1960s (CA 2016a).
- 2.7. An archaeological evaluation undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in 2016 at the school revealed two sections of Roman wall, indicative of two separate buildings

(TP1 and TP3, Fig. 2). Elsewhere spreads of Roman demolition debris were identified throughout the proposed development area at depths of between 0.4m and 0.9m below the present ground level (bpgl). All were sealed by reworked 'dark earth' deposits which were in turn overlain by modern deposits and hardstanding (CA 2016b).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objectives of the watching brief were:

- to monitor the development groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features thus revealed.
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated project archive and a report setting out the watching brief results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.
- at the conclusion of the project, to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 6).

3.2. The specific objective of the watching brief was to investigate and record any remains associated with Roman Cirencester which were exposed by the development groundworks.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The watching brief comprised the observation by a competent archaeologist of all intrusive groundworks associated with the proposed development. These works comprised the machine excavation of three soakaways and associated service trenches (Fig. 2). The soakaways were planned to measure c. 1.5m in length and c. 1.5m in width. However, Trench 102 was increased in size and reduced in depth so that the identified archaeological remains could be preserved *in situ*.

4.2. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded 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.

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- 4.4. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.5. CA will make arrangements with the Corinium Museum for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020) and the *Gloucestershire Archaeological Archive Standards* (South West Museum Development Programme 2018)
- 4.6. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the watching brief results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the biological evidence (animal bone) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) are given in Appendix D.
- 5.2. A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was observed within all the observed trenches. The earliest deposits identified within the trenches were Roman demolition deposits, 10002 and 10102 in Trenches 100 and 101 respectively, and a possible Roman surface 10202 in Trench 102. The Roman demolition deposits 10002 and 10102 were observed at c. 0.95m below present ground level (bpgl), while the possible Roman surface 10202 was observed at c. 0.75m bpgl. Both the Roman demolition deposits 10002 and 10102, and Roman surface 10202 were overlain by 'dark earth' deposits measuring between 0.52m and 0.72m in thickness. The 'dark earth' deposits contained post-medieval and modern pottery, modern glass, animal bone fragments and intrusive fragments of Roman roof tile. These deposits were, in turn, sealed by 0.24m of topsoil.

Trenches 100 and 101 (Figs. 2-3)

- 5.3. The Roman demolition deposits 10002 and 10102 were only observed within the soakaways, at the western end of the groundworks, at a depth of 0.95m bpgl. The demolition deposits comprised light-mid yellowish brown sandy silt containing a large quantity of limestone fragments. A total of 8 fragments of Roman roof tiles, including tegula and flue tile fragments, and one pottery sherd of mid-3rd to 4th-century date were recovered from deposit 10002. Deposit 10102 produced 13 pottery sherds of common ware and a fragment of mortarium all dated to the mid-3rd to 4th century AD; deposit 10102 also contained one fragment of possibly worked blue lias stone and a fragment of sheep bone. The eastern parts of the trenches were excavated to a depth of 0.44m bpgl and only the 'dark earth' deposits 10001 and 10101 were exposed. These produced mixed materials including Roman pottery and CBM as well as post-medieval and modern pottery and glass.

Trench 102 (Figs. 2-3)

- 5.4. The possible Roman surface 10202 within Trench 102 was only observed within the soakaway, at the western end of the trench, at a depth of 0.75m bpgl. The surface comprised a compact mortar and limestone metalled surface, with the stones measuring a maximum of 50mm in diameter. The surface consisted of several layers of compacted mortar and stone, and the presence of a lower level of metalling, observed in a small area of the trench, may indicate possible later repairs. Recovered from within the surface 10202 were twelve iron nails, 1 hobnail, a fragment of Roman glass vessel, 1 cattle bone fragment and, pressed into the top of the metalling with the small stones, were 6 ceramic building material (CBM) fragments. Surface 10202 was sealed by 'dark earth' deposit 10201 which contained 19 fragments of Roman CBM, 12 fragments of modern pottery 5 sherds of modern glass and 5 fragments of modern CBM.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Artefactual material was recovered by hand from six deposits, comprising 'dark earth' and demolition layers and a metalled surface. The recovered material is listed by context in Appendix B (Table 1) and discussed further below. Codes used for the recording of Roman and later pottery and referred to below are defined in Appendix B (Table 2). A concordance has been provided matching Roman types to the Cirencester pottery type series (Keely 1986) and to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery

- 6.2. A total of 34 sherds weighing 1105g and dating to the Roman and post-medieval/modern periods was recovered (Appendix B Tables 1–2). Condition is typically good, with abrasion limited to a small number of Roman sherds from demolition layer 10102. The Roman material from dark earth layers 1001, 10101 and 10201 occurred in association with post-medieval/modern pottery types, suggesting that these deposits are disturbed. The Roman group, which amounted to 18 sherds (451g) is composed of common coarseware types known from the town and made up of local (including north Wiltshire fabrics) and regional types. Rim sherds recorded from deposits 10002, 10101 and 10102 are identifiable as utilitarian jar, dish/bowl and lid forms, with a mortarium sherd (OXF RS) coming from 10102. Flanged dish/bowl forms in Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1) from deposits 10002 and 10102 and the Oxfordshire mortarium (OXF RS) from 10102 are dateable to the later Roman period after c. AD 250.
- 6.3. The remainder of the pottery, 16 sherds weighing 654g, dates to the post-medieval/modern periods. A sherd of Westerwald stoneware (WWALD) from dark earth 10001 dates to the late 17th or 18th century. The remainder (types FLOP, PEARL, PORC, YELLW, LENGSTO) is later, all probably dating to the 19th century or possibly a little later.

Glass

- 6.4. Eight fragments (49g) of glass were recorded, all but one dating to the modern period (appendix B). The single Roman fragment was from metallated surface 10202 and consists of a body fragment of colourless (greenish) glass, probably from a free-blown tableware vessel. The modern material comprises fragments of vessels (bottles) in green or brown glass, an opaque white glass lid and colourless window glass.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.5. CBM amounting to 45 fragments (5981g) was recorded from five deposits. The majority, 39 fragments from deposits 10001, 10002, 10101, 10201 and 10202, is datable to the Roman period. All occurs in a pale orange, fine sandy fabric which is typical of products from the tiler at Minety, north Wiltshire which is known to have supplied the town. Most featured fragments comprise roofing forms (tegula and imbrex), with a small number of combed flue tiles noted from deposits 10002 and

10201. The few fragments of flat tiles of post-medieval or modern type were recorded from 'dark earth' deposits 10101 and 10201.

Other finds

- 6.6. Artefactual material in other materials was limited to a possible fragment of building stone from demolition layer 10102 and 13 iron objects from metalled surface 10202. The stone item, from a Roman-dated deposit, consisted of a flat fragment of local blue lias which may have been utilised as roofing material. The iron objects comprise nails (12) and a single probable hobnail. The nails are unusual in featuring T-shaped heads, a feature uncommon (though not unknown) for Roman nails, and possibly suggesting later (medieval or post-medieval) dating. The hobnail is more probably of Roman date.

Summary and Interpretation

- 6.7. The artefactual material is fairly typical of smaller interventions from the town, exposing only the uppermost, demolition and dark earth deposits. Roman-dated material makes up the majority, although a proportion (from dark earth type deposit) occurs with significantly later finds. It is notable however that no certainly post-medieval/modern material was recorded from demolition deposits 100002 and 10102 or metalled surface 10202, suggesting that these, and any underlying deposits, are undisturbed.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

- 7.1. Animal bone amounting to eight fragments (180g) was recovered from 'dark earth' deposits 10101, 10102, 10201 and 10202. Artefactual material dating to the Roman and post-medieval periods was also recovered from these deposits (See Table 1, Appendix C). The material was fragmentary but well preserved enough to identify the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*), and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) from fragments of the lower limb bones or isolated molar teeth. No cut marks or impact damage indicative of butchery waste was observed in either phase which, when coupled with the low recovery, limits what can be said about this assemblage in terms of site economy and animal husbandry. However, both species are commonly exploited domestic animals so their inclusion in an assemblage dating to the Roman and/or post-medieval period is to be expected.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The archaeological watching brief identified Roman deposits within the area of observed groundworks, and the excavation ceased at the top of these deposit. Demolition deposits were observed at a depth of 0.95m bpgl in the southern part of the site and structures (Roman surface) was observed at a depth of 0.75m bpgl in the northern part of the site. These depths were similar to those observed within other excavations within Cirencester Primary School, to the east of the current works, where Roman demolition deposits were observed between 0.42m and 0.87m bpgl and Roman structures (Roman walls) were observed between 0.37m and 0.68m bpgl (CA 2016b).
- 8.2. Surface 10202, identified within Trench 102, is likely to be part of Roman Intramural Street D as its projected line runs directly under the observed groundworks (Fig. 2). Roman Intramural Street D had been previously observed immediately north-west of the current site during archaeological excavations in 1963 and during excavations in 2004 and 2006 at the site of the former Angel Cinema along Lewis Lane (Holbrook and Pamment 1998, 28 and Holbrook 2008). The records from both of these excavations describe the road as a limestone metalled surface. The surface is also similar to Ermin Street Roman road surfaces identified within nearby excavations at Bingham Hall in 2002 and 9 Church Street in 2013. The road surface within these archaeological works was described as a series of limestone metalled surfaces and was identified at 107.5m AOD and 107.22m AOD (CA 2015 and Holbrook 2008). This is consistent with surface 10202 which was observed at 107.14m AOD.
- 8.3. The Roman demolition debris sealed by 'dark earth' deposits was consistent with past observations within the site. Similar deposits are also found throughout much of Cirencester. It is also not uncommon for the 'dark earth' deposits to contain post-medieval material alongside Roman artefacts.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Sian Reynish. This report was written by Sian Reynish and Paolo Guarino. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Ed McSloy and Andy Clarke, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Krissy Moore. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
100	10000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt.			0.24	
100	10001	Layer		'dark earth'	Dark yellowish/greyish brown slightly sandy clayey silt with limestone inclusions and lenses of yellow mortar/sandy silt.			0.72	C19+
100	10002	Deposit		demolition deposit	Light-mid yellowish brown sandy silt containing a large quantity of limestone 2mm-100mm.	>1.4	>1.25		mC3-C4
101	10100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt.			0.26	
101	10101	Layer		'dark earth'	Dark yellowish/greyish brown slightly sandy clayey silt with limestone inclusions and lenses of yellow mortar/sandy silt.			0.69	C19+
101	10102	Deposit		demolition deposit	Light-mid yellowish brown sandy silt containing a large quantity of limestone 2mm-150mm.	>1.35	>1.12		mC3-C4
102	10200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt.				
102	10201	Layer		'dark earth'	Dark yellowish/greyish brown slightly sandy clayey silt with limestone inclusions and lenses of yellow mortar/sandy silt.				C19+
102	10202	surface		metalled surface	Mortar and limestone metalled surface. Stones measure 2mm-50mm.	>3	>1.46		RB+

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Material	Description	Ct	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
10001	Pottery (Modern)	TP CHN	1	3	C19+
	Pottery (Pmed)	WWALD	1	7	
	Pottery (Roman)	LIM BB	1	10	
	CBM (Roman)	tegula	4	1187	
	Glass (modern)	colourless window glass	1	3	
10002	Pottery (Roman)	DOR BB1 (flanged dish)	1	69	mC3-C4
	CBM (Roman)	Tegula, flue tile, misc	8	860	
10101	Pottery (Modern)	TP CHN	2	6	C19+
	Pottery (Roman)	DOR BB1	1	14	
	Pottery (Roman)	GW (lid)	1	36	
	Animal Bone		3	96	
	CBM (Roman)	Tegula, imbrex	2	549	
	CBM (Pmed/modern)	Flat tile	1	168	
	Glass (modern)	Brown, moulded	1	4	
	Shell		1	25	
10102	Pottery (Roman)	DOR BB1 (flanged dish and bowl; plain rim dish)	6	199	mC3-C4
	Pottery (Roman)	OXF WH (mortarium M22)	1	24	
	Pottery (Roman)	NWI OX (jar rim)	1	13	
	Pottery (Roman)	LIM BB	2	23	
	Pottery (Roman)	NWI GW (jar rim)	2	24	
	Pottery (Roman)	GW (jar rim x 2)	2	39	
	Worked Stone	Lias (roofing? or natural)	1	172	
	Animal Bone		1	7	
10201	Pottery (Modern)	FLOP	6	517	C19+
	Pottery (Modern)	PEARL	1	10	
	Pottery (Modern)	PORC	1	15	
	Pottery (Modern)	YELLW	2	29	
	Pottery (Modern)	LENGSTO	2	67	
	Glass	Opaque 'Milk' glass	1	20	
	Animal Bone		3	66	
	CBM (Roman)	Tegula, flue tile, imbrex, misc.	19	2929	
	CBM (pmed/modern)	Flat tile	5	191	
	Glass (pmed/modern)	green vessel glass	2	8	
	Glass (modern)	Clear window glass	2	13	
10202	Glass (Roman)	Blown vessel glass	1	1	RB+
	Animal Bone		1	17	
	CBM (Roman)	Misc.	6	97	
	Iron	nails	12	55	
	Iron	hobnail	1	2	

Table 2: Pottery summary

Period	Code*	Ciren. Code	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)
(Roman)	LIM BB	103/4	Late imitation Black-burnished	3	33
	DOR BB1	74	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished	8	282
	GW	-	Greywares (indeterminate source)	3	75
	OXF WH	90	Oxfordshire whiteware	1	24
	NWI OX	98	North Wiltshire oxidised ware	1	13
	NWI GW	98	North Wiltshire greyware	2	24
<i>Sub-total</i>				18	451
Post-med./ modern	WWALD	-	Westerwald stoneware	1	7
	FLOP	-	Unglazed earthenware (flowerpots)	6	517
	PEARL	-	Pearlware	1	10
	PORC	-	Porcelain (English)	1	15
	YELLW	-	Yellow ware	2	29
	LENGSTO	-	Late English stoneware	2	67
	TP CHN	-	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	3	9
<i>Sub-total</i>				16	654
Total				34	1105

*types in bold correspond to those of the National Roman fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998)

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

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

Fill	BOS	O/C	LM	Total	Weight (g)
Romano-British					
10102			1	1	5
10202	1			1	16
Subtotal	1		1	2	21
Post-medieval					
10101	2			3	95
10201	3			3	64
Subtotal	5		1	6	159
Total	6		1	1	8
Weight	168		5	7	180

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; LM = cattle sized mammal

APPENDIX D: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

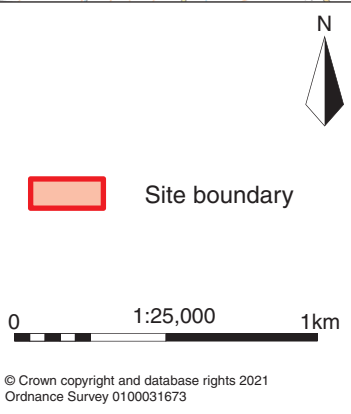
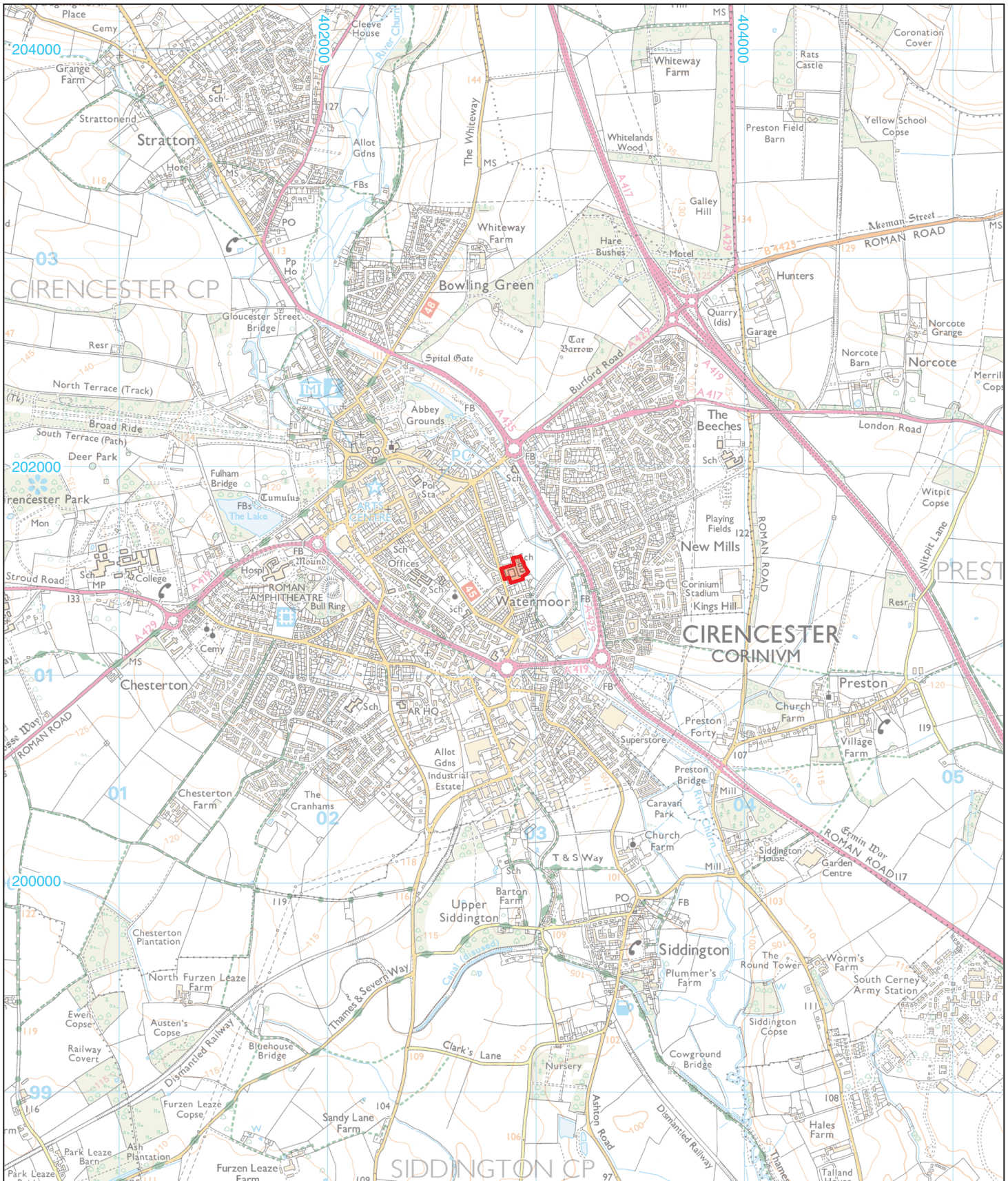
Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using the benchmark located at location (0m AOD).

	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3
Current ground level	0.00m (107.54m)	0.00m (107.55m)	0.00m (107.89m)
Top of Roman deposits	0.96m (106.58m)	0.95m (106.6m)	0.75m (107.14m)

Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Cirencester Primary School, Victoria Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>In March 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the excavation of three soakaways at Cirencester Primary School, Victoria Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.</p> <p>A mortar and metalled limestone surface was identified in the northern most soakaway 0.73m below present ground level (bpgl). This is potentially Roman Intramural Street D which was predicted to be within this area. The two soakaways to the south contained Roman demolition deposits 0.95m bpgl. Both the surface and the demolition deposits were sealed by 'dark earth' deposits which were, in turn, overlain by topsoil.</p>	
Project dates	3 and 4 March 2021	
Project type	Archaeological watching Brief	
Previous work	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2016) Archaeological Evaluation (CA 2016)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Cirencester Primary School, Victoria Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire	
Study area (m ² /ha)	1.1ha	
Site co-ordinates	40288 20149	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Gloucestershire County Council	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Sian Reynish	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Corinium Museum	Pottery, animal bone and CBM.
Paper	Corinium Museum	Trench sheets and digital photographic register.
Digital	Corinium Museum	Digital plan and digital photographs.
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2021 <i>Cirencester Primary School, Cirencester, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Watching Brief</i> CA typescript report CR0653_1		



Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Cirencester Primary School, Victoria Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire

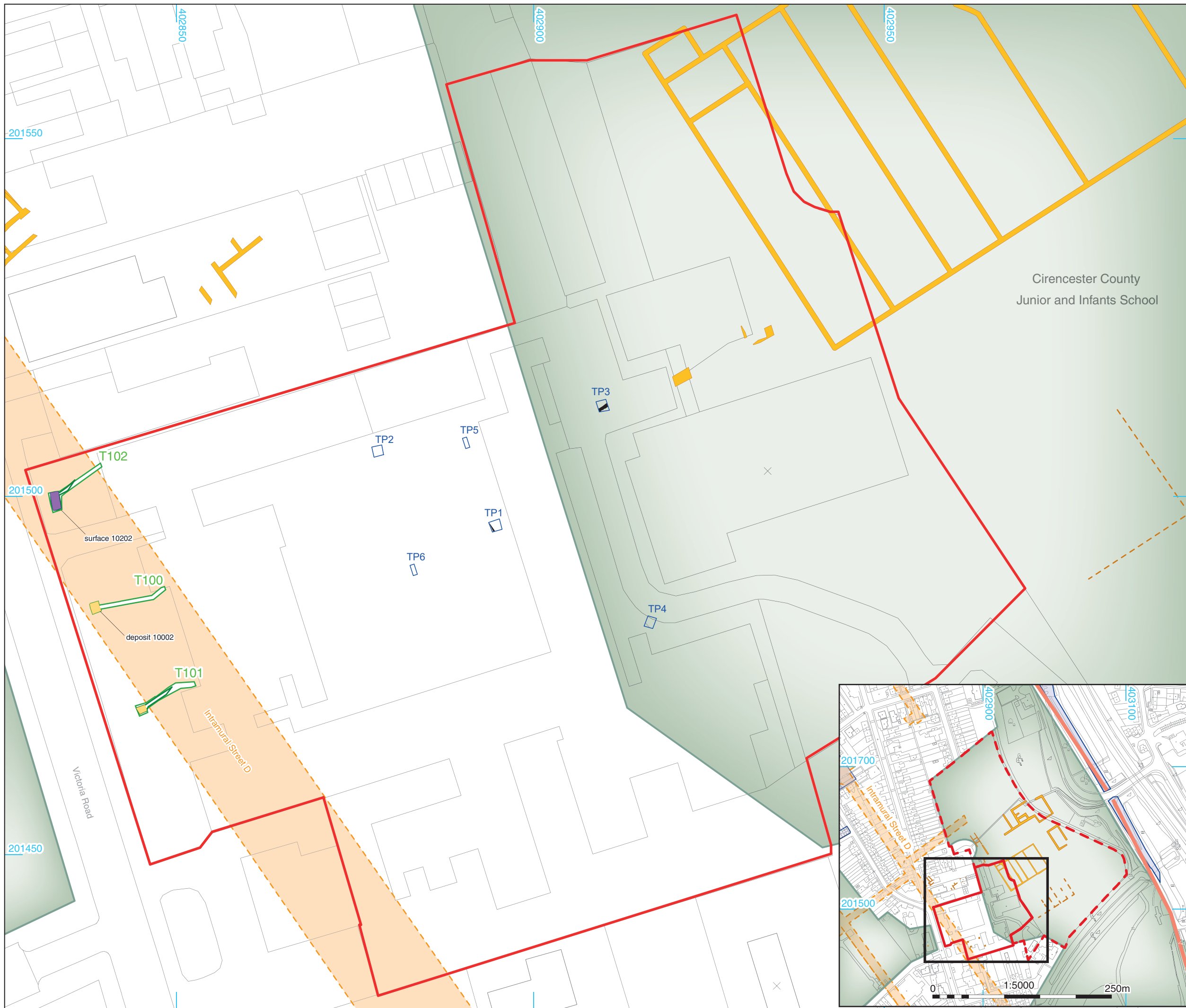
FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

FIGURE NO.
 1

DRAWN BY KM
CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY SR

PROJECT NO. CR0653
DATE 24/03/2021
SCALE @A4

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 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



- Site boundary
- Associated playing fields
- Scheduled Monument
- Roman street
- Roman defences
- Known Roman buildings
- Hypothesised Roman buildings
- Evaluation trench
- Test pit (CA 2016b)
- Structural feature
- Layer / deposit
- Surface



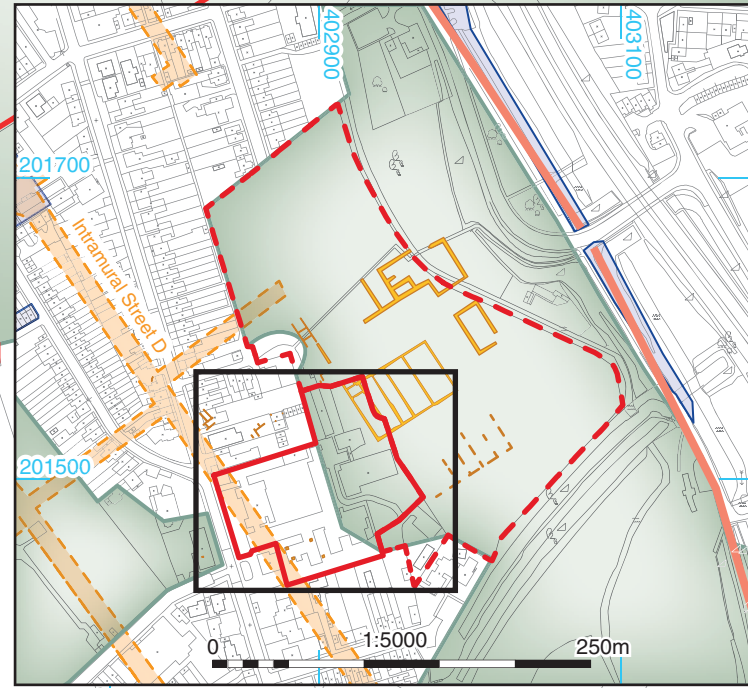
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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Cirencester Primary School, Victoria Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site plan showing location of groundworks

DRAWN BY KM	PROJECT NO. CR0653	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 24/03/2020	2
APPROVED BY SR	SCALE@A3 1:500 & 1:5000	





Trench 100, looking east (scale 1m)



Trench 101, looking north-east (scale 1m)



Trench 102, looking north-east (scale 1m)



Surface 10202, looking south (scale 1m)

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 1, Clyst Units
Cofton Road
Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

