

**AKEMAN COURT  
CIRENCESTER  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

*For*

**E.G. CARTER & CO. LIMITED**

*On behalf of*

**THE BROMFORD HOUSING GROUP**


CA PROJECT: 2995  
CA REPORT: 10018

FEBRUARY 2010

AKEMAN COURT  
CIRENCESTER  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CA PROJECT: 2995  
CA REPORT: 10018

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signed	
date	12 February 2010
issue	1

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## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Akeman Court  
**Location:** Cirencester, Gloucestershire  
**NGR:** SP 0245 0177  
**Type:** Evaluation  
**Date:** 20-26 January 2010  
**Location of Archive:** To be deposited with Corinium Museum, Cirencester  
**Site Code:** AKE 10

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2010 at Akeman Court, Cirencester, Gloucestershire. Four test pits were excavated.

The evaluation identified probable Roman demolition deposits survive at a depth of 1.05m and 1.2m below present ground level in all four test pits. In one test pit these demolition deposits were cut by a pit containing 14th to 15th-century AD pottery. Evidence for the 19th-century buildings shown occupying the site on cartographic sources was also encountered.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2010 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at the request of E.G. Carter and Co. Limited, on behalf of the Bromford Housing Group at Akeman Court, Cirencester (centred at NGR: SP 0245 0176; Fig. 1). The evaluation was carried out prior to the submission of a planning application to Cotswold District Council (CDC) for redevelopment of part of the site.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out at the request of Mr Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer, Gloucestershire County Council (GCC), archaeological advisor to CDC. It followed a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2009) and approved by Mr Parry. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* (GCC 1995), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (EH 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006).

### ***The site***

1.3 The site is approximately 0.2ha in area, and comprises Akeman Court (Fig. 1), an assisted living facility, as well as the surrounding area of car park and hard standing. The site lies at approximately 111m AOD and is generally flat. No basements are recorded within Akeman Court.

### ***Archaeological background***

1.4 A Desk-based Assessment (DBA) has previously been carried out for this site (CA 2009). Whilst it is not proposed to repeat the findings of this document, a summary of it is presented below.

1.5 A watching brief carried out within the site revealed a possible building footing, probably of late Roman origin. An area of courtyard surface or hardstanding was also uncovered, possibly extending north from the Fosse Way which lay to the south. These features were preserved *in situ*. The site lies within insula XIX of Roman Cirencester, a short distance away from the forum and public buildings. The DBA

concluded that further Roman deposit may survive within the site and are likely to comprise evidence of houses or shops facing onto the projected streets to the south and west of the site, and the less densely occupied back plots that may have lain in the centre of the insula, in the northern area of the site.

- 1.6 The Roman hardstanding recorded during the watching brief within the site lay approximately 2.3m below ground level, and was overlain by a significant depth of dark earth. The features in the area exposed within the site did not appear to have been significantly impacted upon by the construction of the extant Akeman Court building, which does not include cellars or a basement.
- 1.7 No medieval evidence was recorded within the site during the watching brief. However, the site lies within the established area of the medieval borough, and there is considered to be potential for currently unrecorded medieval remains, particularly relating to the tenements and plots which would have faced onto Cricklade Street and Lewis Lane. Medieval remains recorded at the Cotswold Mill, 35m to the south of the site, comprised a stone wall, pits, and other features. Medieval remains in Cirencester are generally recorded between 0.2m and 1m below ground level, and any currently unrecorded remains within the site are likely to lie at a similar level.
- 1.8 Post-medieval and modern construction has taken place extensively within the site, and there is some potential for building footings or foundations of this date to survive. Although Akeman Court itself does not appear to have impacted upon any remains, the foundations and groundworks associated with this earlier construction may have had some impact.

### ***Archaeological objectives***

- 1.9 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. This information will assist CDC in making an informed judgement on the significance of the archaeological resource, and the likely impact upon it of the proposed development.

### ***Methodology***

- 1.10 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of four test pits measuring approximately 2m in length and 2m in width in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The test pits were excavated by hand to the uppermost level of significant archaeology. All excavation and recording was undertaken in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.11 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). No deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995).
- 1.12 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Corinium Museum along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## **2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-3)**

- 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. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) appear in Appendix C.

### ***Test Pit 1 (Fig. 3)***

- 2.2 Possible Roman demolition layer 1004, comprising limestone cobbles and pea grit in a matrix of sandy mortar, was identified at a depth of 1.05m below present ground level (bpgl).
- 2.3 The demolition layer was sealed by make-up layer 1003, a greyish-brown sandy-silt containing limestone cobbles, and make-up layer 1002, a brown clay-silt with abundant rubble and mortar inclusions. Layer 1002 was covered by a bedding layer of loose yellow sand and gravels 1001 and sealed by modern tarmac 1000.

**Test Pit 2 (Fig. 3)**

- 2.4 A compact layer of yellowish-grey sandy clay 2006, containing seven fragments of Roman tile, was noted at the limit of excavation (at a depth of 1.16m bpgl). An overlying yellow gravel layer 2005, at 1.11m bpgl, yielded a single sherd of Roman pottery together with small quantities of animal bone, oyster shell and tile. A possible pit 2007, cut through 2005 and established from augering to be approximately 0.8m deep, contained a dark silty-clay 2008 (excavated to 1.5m bpgl) which yielded 15 sherds of 14th to 15th-century AD pottery together with small quantities of residual Roman pottery, CBM, animal bone and shell.
- 2.5 Pit fill 2008 was overlain by layer 2004, comprised of a dark-grey silty-clay containing post-medieval bottle glass and clay pipe fragments together with pottery of 18th-century AD date. This layer, which also contained small quantities of residual medieval and Roman pottery and CBM, flint, animal bone and oyster shell, was sealed by a compact grey-black, charcoal-flecked, sandy-clay dump deposit 2009. An overlying concrete surface 2003 was sealed by modern make-up layer 2002 and concrete surface 2001, overlain by extant flagstone surface 2000.

**Test Pit 3 (Fig. 3)**

- 2.6 Possible demolition layer 3006, comprising grey-brown sandy-silt with frequent pebbles and occasional pieces of mortar and charcoal, was identified at a depth of 1.2m bpgl. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. This layer was hand excavated to a depth of 1.5m bpgl and augured to a further depth of 0.35m (to 1.85m bpgl) before a firm surface was encountered.
- 2.7 The possible demolition layer was covered by a make-up layer 3004 of dark grey sandy-silt with moderate small pebble inclusions. This layer may have been cut by the construction of the stone and mortar foundations 3005 which formed part of a red brick structure 3007 (not illustrated), although no clear cut could be identified in the available section. The disturbance caused by the construction of the foundations may account for the presence of artefacts with a relatively wide age range recovered from this context.
- 2.8 Make-up layer 3004 was overlain by a further make-up layer 3003, comprised of dark-grey gritty-sandy-silt, containing two sherds of late 18th to 19th-century pottery



together with post-medieval bottle glass, a clay-pipe stem, residual medieval and Roman pottery, and animal bone, snail and oyster shell fragments. The brick, stone and mortar foundations 3005 of part of a probable Victorian era red brick structure 3007 were set into this layer. Both the remains of this structure and layer 3003 were covered by a compact modern make-up layer 3002 of dark grey-black sandy-clay containing abundant building rubble and moderate charcoal inclusions. This layer was sealed by the level yellow concrete surface 3001, which provide the base for the modern flagstones 3000 that currently pave the internal courtyard of Akeman Court.

### **Test Pit 4 (Fig. 3)**

- 2.9 Possible Roman floor surface 4009, comprising stone cobbles and pebbles, was identified at a depth of 1.1m bpgl. This surface was covered by a possible demolition layer 4008, a grey sandy-silt with moderate pebble and mortar inclusions. This layer was covered by make-up layer 4007, which yielded a fragment of mid 16th to 18th-century tile together with animal bone fragments and residual Roman pottery.
- 2.10 Layer 4007 was cut by the foundation trench 4014 of a stone wall 4006 (the rubble foundations of which extended down through the demolition layer 4008 to rest on surface 4009). Wall 4006 was laid in random courses and survived to a height of 0.65m. The uppermost surviving courses were mortared. A probable corner angle was visible in the north-eastern area of the test pit. Make-up layer 4007 was partially covered by 4005, a deposit of light-brown sandy-silt and blocks of stone that probably represent the internal collapse of wall 4006. Both this internal collapse, and the wall itself, were covered by make-up 4004.
- 2.11 Make-up 4004 was partially covered by a thin layer of concrete 4011 (not illustrated). Both the concrete layer 4011 and layer 4004 were covered by make-up layer 4003. This layer appeared to be cut along the eastern side of Test Pit 4 by a cut 4010 filled with a mixture of building debris and loose yellow sandy gravel 4012 that ran parallel to the modern services structure 4013.
- 2.12 Both the fill of cut 4010 and layer 4003 were covered by a yellow concrete surface 4002, on top of which was spread a layer of loose yellow sandy gravel and pebbles

4001. The loose sandy gravel and pebbles also covered the modern services structure 4013. This deposit was sealed by a modern flagstone surface 4000.

### ***The Finds***

- 2.13 Artefactual material, comprising pottery, ceramic building material, stone tile, iron objects, glass, clay pipe, flint, oyster shell and snail, was recovered from 12 separate deposits (Appendix B). Pottery fabrics referred to in parenthesis below relate to the Cirencester fabric type series (see Rigby 1982; Ireland 1998).

#### *Pottery*

- 2.14 A total of 22 sherds of Roman Pottery were recovered from seven deposits. The majority of this material is demonstrably residual. The most commonly occurring fabric is Dorset Black-Burnished (TF74) which was identified from deposit 103, 2008 and 3004. Further regionally-produced types were identified from deposits 103, 2008 and 3004, consisting of Oxfordshire white-slipped ware (FT84), Oxfordshire whiteware (TF90), Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (TF83) and a shell-tempered ware (TF115). Attributable as local production are the sherds of North Wiltshire grey and oxidised ware (TF98) from deposits 3004 and 3006, a late Black-Burnished imitation fabric (TF118) from deposits 2004 and 2008, North Wiltshire Colour-Coated ware (TF85) from 103 and Severn Valley Ware (TF106) from deposit 4007.
- 2.15 Pottery of medieval date was recovered from three deposits 2004, 2008 and 3004. Identifiable types comprise Minety ware (TF200) and an oolitic limestone-tempered ware (TF202), both of which are locally-produced types.
- 2.16 A total of 10 fragments of post-medieval pottery, mainly consisting of glazed earthenware (TF243), were collected from deposits 103, 2004 and 4005. From deposit 2004 were also recovered sherds of tin glazed earthenware (TF209), black-glazed ware (TF242) and Staffordshire mottled brown glazed ware (TF257) of likely 18th century. A sherd of imported Frechen stoneware (TF216), from deposit 4005 is dateable to 16th century to 17th century.
- 2.17 Modern material including a sherd of flowerpot type earthenware and the refined white-ware was recovered from deposit 3004. In addition there is a complete stoneware bottle from deposit 4004.

### *Ceramic Building Material*

- 2.18 A total of 22 fragments were recovered from seven deposits. All of this material is heavily fragmented and identification is difficult for this reason. Fragments of Roman tile and brick were identifiable from deposits 2005, 2004 and 2008. One glazed tile fragment in a red sandy fabric from deposit 4007, is identifiable as ridge tile of post-medieval date and probably manufactured at Asthon Keynes.

### *Other finds*

- 2.19 A small quantity of post-medieval bottle glass and tobacco clay pipe was recovered from deposits 3004 and 2004.

### *Animal bone*

- 2.20 Animal bone was recovered from six deposits totalling 39 fragments weighing 0.5kg. Horse, cattle sheep/goat and pig were identified; the remainder being more fragmented is described as cow-sized and sheep-sized. Deposit 2005 is the only one of Roman date to produce animal bone comprising sheep/goat. The bulk of the assemblage comes from post-medieval deposits with frequent evidence for butchery and occasional signs of weathering and gnawing by dogs.

## **3. DISCUSSION**

- 3.1 The stratigraphic sequence identified during the evaluation indicated that probable Roman deposits survive at a depth of 1.05m and 1.2m bpgl in those areas evaluated. This is at least a metre higher than the Roman surface encountered in the watching brief undertaken in 1999. These demolition layers are consistent with similar deposits found throughout Cirencester (CA 2002; Havard and Watts 2008). The lack of dark earth in the area evaluated may suggest that the site was partially truncated during the construction of the first modern buildings on the site in the 19th century.
- 3.2 The red brick structure that occupies most of Test Pit 3 may have been a chimney base. It might represent the remains of a building on the end of a row of tenement structures that appears on the 1902 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map. No structure appears on the 1875 Ordnance Survey Town Plan of Cirencester.

3.3 The stone wall exposed in Test Pit 4 appears to have been constructed of the same materials as a surviving Grade II Listed post-medieval building across Lewis Lane to the south-east. Furthermore, the alignment of the wall angle with respect to both the north-east gable wall of this building, and the rear wall of the adjacent modern building to the south-west, suggest that the wall represents the north-east corner of a building of similar dimensions to the surviving Grade II Listed building directly across the street. This building does not appear on the 1795 plan of the Borough Town of Cirencester. Buildings with this alignment first appear on Wood's 1835 plan of Cirencester.

#### 4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Stuart Joyce, Diarmuid O Seaneachain, Charlotte Haines and Alex Wilkinson. The report was written by Diarmuid O Seaneachain. The finds report was written by Ed McSloy and the illustrations were prepared by Jon Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Diarmuid O Seaneachain, and prepared for deposition by Jon Hart. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

#### 5. REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

## Test Pit 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1000	Deposit	Modern tarmac				
1001	Deposit	Modern bedding layer: yellow sands and gravels				
1002	Deposit	Make-up layer: brown clay-silt with rubble and mortar inclusions				
1003	Deposit	Make-up layer: grey-brown sandy-silt with limestone cobbles			0.3	MC16-C18
1004	Deposit	?Roman demolition layer: limestone cobbles and pea grit				

## Test Pit 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2000	Deposit	Modern flagstone surface			0.05	
2001	Deposit	Modern concrete surface			0.18	
2002	Deposit	Modern building rubble			0.2	
2003	Deposit	Modern concrete surface			0.09	
2004	Deposit	Dark earth deposit: dark grey silt-clay with pebbles and gravels			0.8	C18
2005	Deposit	?Roman surface; yellow gravels			0.06	RB
2006	Deposit	?Roman surface; yellow-grey sandy-clay			0.3	RB
2007	Cut	Possible pit:			0.3	
2008	Fill	Fill of ?pit 2007			0.3	
2009	Deposit	Charcoal-rich dump deposit above dark earth 2004			0.7	

## Test Pit 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3000	Layer	Modern flagstones			0.05	
3001	Deposit	Modern concrete surface			0.1	
3002	Deposit	Modern make-up layer: grey-black sandy-clay with building rubble			0.47	
3003	Deposit	Make up layer: grey gritty-sandy-silt with pebble inclusions			0.46	
3004	Deposit	Make-up layer: dark grey sandy-silt with pebble inclusions			0.47	
3005	Structure	Stone and mortar foundations			0.6	
3006	Deposit	Possible Roman demolition layer: brown sandy-silt with pebble, mortar and charcoal inclusions			0.65	
3007	Structure	Red brick structure			0.35	

## Test Pit 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4000		Modern flagstone surface.			0.06	
4001		Modern deposit; yellow sandy-gravel and pebbles			0.1	

4002		Modern concrete surface			0.11	
4003		Modern make-up layer: grey-brown silt-clay with building rubble			0.14	
4004		Make-up layer 4004: grey-black silty-clay			0.31	
4005		?internal wall collapse: light-brown sandy-silt and fragmentary limestone			0.19	
4006		Wall: NE/SW and NW/SE-aligned, limestone construction, random coursing.			0.65	
4007		Make-up layer 4007: grey-brown sandy-silt			0.31	
4008		?demolition layer: grey sandy-silt with pebble and mortar inclusions			0.14	
4009		?Roman floor surface: stone cobbles and pebbles				
4010	cut	Modern cut				
4011		Modern concrete layer			0.05	
4012	Fill	Fill of 4010: building debris and yellow sandy-gravel				
4013		Modern stone and concrete structure, containing services				
4014		Wall foundation trench: NE/SW and NW/SE-aligned				

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Artefact type	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
1003	Animal bone	horse, cattle, sheep/goat, cow-sized; butchered	4	133	MC16-C18
	CBM	brick	4	83	
	Roman pottery:	Dorset Black Burnished, Oxfordshire white-slipped mortarium, North Wiltshire Colour Coated ware? , shell tempered ware, oxidized ware.	6	107	
	Post-med. pottery:	Glazed earthenware.	2	21	
2004	Flint:	flake	1	5	C18
	Stone tile:	sandstone	1	119	
	Animal bone:	cattle, pig, cow-sized; butchered, gnawed	15	216	
	Shell:	oyster shell	10	0	
	Clay pipe:	stems	6	17	
	Glass:	Post-medieval bottle glass	3	13	
	CBM:	misc, Brick	8	268	
	Roman pottery:	Oxfordshire whiteware (mortarium), late Black - Burnished imitation, whiteware.	4	109	
	Medieval pottery:	Oolitic limestone-tempered, Minety ware.	2	23	
	Post-med. pottery:	Glazed earthenware, black glazed ware, tin glazed earthenware, Staffordshire mottled brown glazed ware.	7	65	
2005	Animal Bone:	sheep/goat	8	44	RB
	Shell:	oyster shell	1	14	
	CBM	Roman tile	5	154	
	Roman pottery:	whiteware	1	22	
2006	CBM	Roman tile	7	206	RB
2008	Animal bone:	cow-sized, sheep-sized; butchered, weathered	2	17	C14-C15
	Shell:	oyster shell	1	5	
	CBM:	misc.	20	275	
	Roman Pottery:	Dorset Black Burnished ware, Late Black Burnished imitation, oxidized ware.	3	12	
	Medieval Pottery:	Minety ware.	15	15	
3003/3004	Animal Bone:	cow-sized, sheep-sized	6	62	LC18-C19
	Shell:	oyster shell	1	8	
	Clay pipe:	stem	1	1	
	snail:		1	1	
	glass:	Post-medieval bottle glass	1	2	
	CBM:	brick	3	74	
	Iron object:	sheet fragments	4	41	
	Roman pottery:	Oxfordshire red slipped ware, Dorset Black - Burnished ware, North Wilts greyware.	6	74	
	Medieval pottery:	Minety ware.	1	20	
	Modern pottery:	refined whiteware, flowerpot.	2	63	
3006	Roman pottery:	North Wilts greyware	1	26	RB
4003	Shell	Oyster shell	1	26	
	Snail		1	2	
	Fe nail		2	10	
4004	Modern pottery:	English stoneware container	1	101	C19
4005	shell	oyster shell	1	13	MC16-
	Post medieval:	Frechen stoneware	1	11	
4007	Animal bone	Sheep/goat, cow-sized, sheep-sized; butchered	4	23	MC16-C18
	Roman Pottery	Severn Valley ware	1	47	
	CBM	Tile green glazed (?Ashton Keynes)	1	123	



**APPENDIX C: 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 spot heights provided by the client's base map

Test Pit 1	
Current ground level	0.00m (110.94m)
Top of Roman deposits	1.05m (109.89m)
Limit of excavation	1.05m (109.89m)

Test Pit 2	
Current ground level	0.00m (110.94m)
Top of fill of Cut/Roman deposits	1.15m (109.79m)
Limit of excavation	1.5m (109.44)

Test Pit 3	
Current ground level	0.00m (110.94m)
Top of Roman deposits	1.1m (109.84m)
Limit of excavation	1.5m (109.44m)

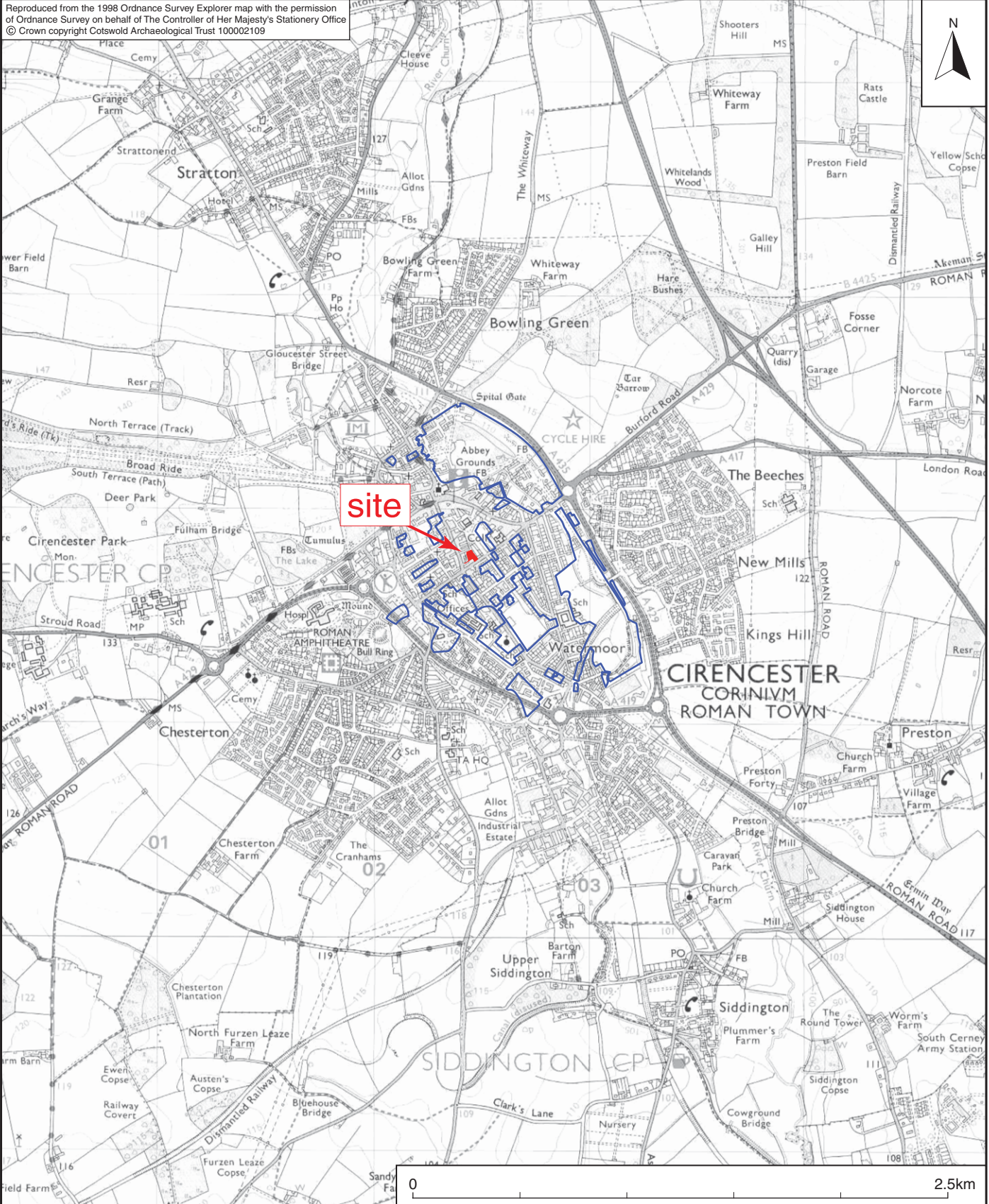
Test Pit 4	
Current ground level	0.00m (110.88m)
Top of Roman deposits	1.1m (109.78m)
Limit of excavation	1.1m (109.78m)

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


## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Akeman Court, Cirencester, Gloucester	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2010 at Akeman Court, Cirencester, Gloucestershire. Four test pits were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation identified probable Roman deposits survive at a depth of 1.05m and 1.2m below present ground level in all four test pits. In one test pit these demolition deposits were cut by a pit containing 14th to 15th-century AD pottery. Evidence for the 19th-century buildings shown occupying the site on cartographic sources was also encountered.</p>	
Project dates	20-26 January 2010	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Yes - Desk-based assessment.	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Akeman Court, Cirencester, Gloucester	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	10m by 6.50m	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SP 0233 0241	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Gloucestershire County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Stuart Joyce	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Corinium Museum	Pottery, CBM, animal bone
Paper	Corinium Museum	Trench sheet, context sheets, photographic registers, levels register, permatrace plans and sections, WSI, b/w negatives
Digital	Corinium Museum	Digital photographs
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 <i>Akeman Court, Cirencester, Gloucestershire</i> CA typescript report no. <b>010018</b>		

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□ Scheduled monuments

 <b>COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY</b>			
PROJECT TITLE <b>Akeman Court, Cirencester          Gloucestershire</b>			
FIGURE TITLE <b>Site location plan</b>			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	1:25,000@A4	2995	<b>1</b>



- site
- evaluation trench showing archaeological feature
- previous archaeological works
- projected Roman roads



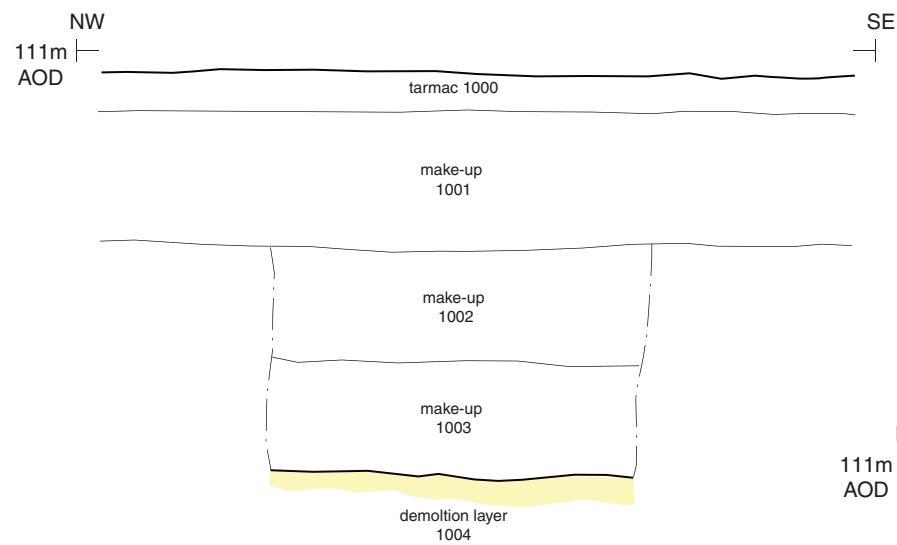
**COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY**

PROJECT TITLE  
**Akeman Court, Cirencester  
 Gloucestershire**

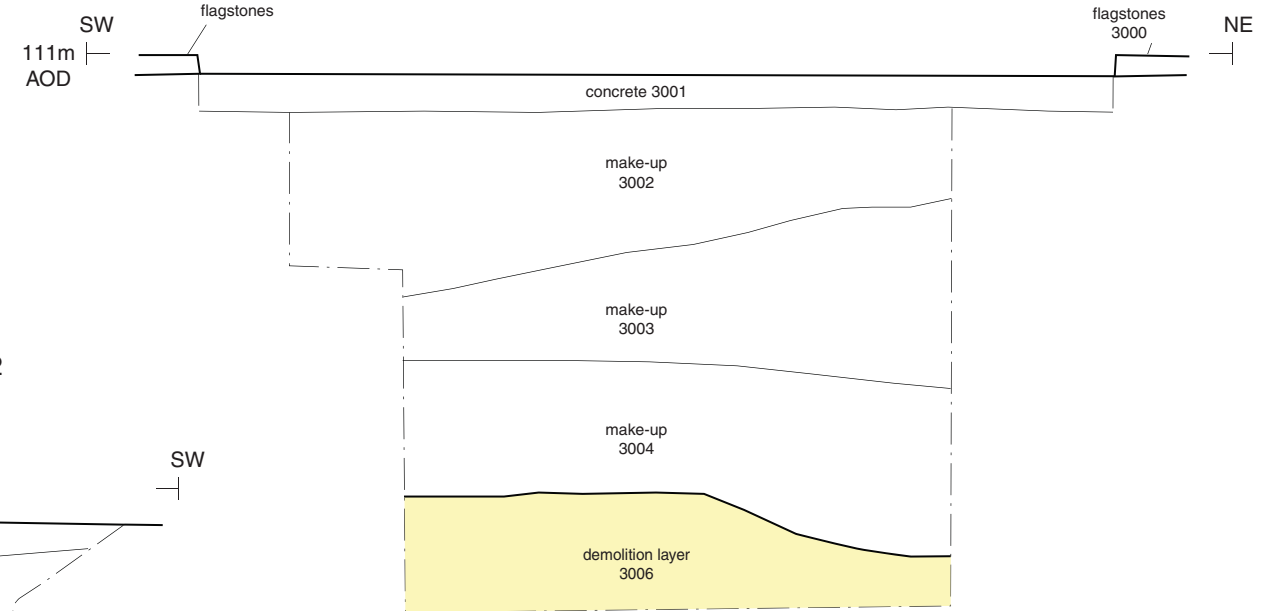
FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench plan location showing  
 archaeological features**

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	1:500@A4	2995	<b>2</b>

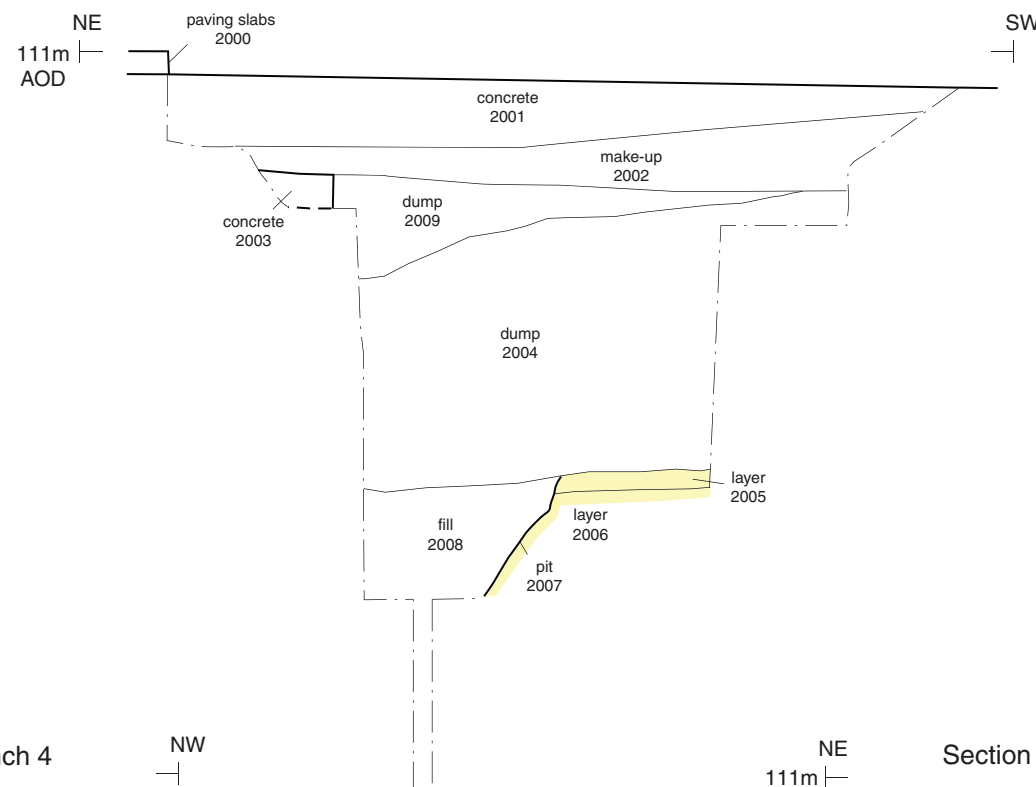
Section AA: South-west facing section of trench 1



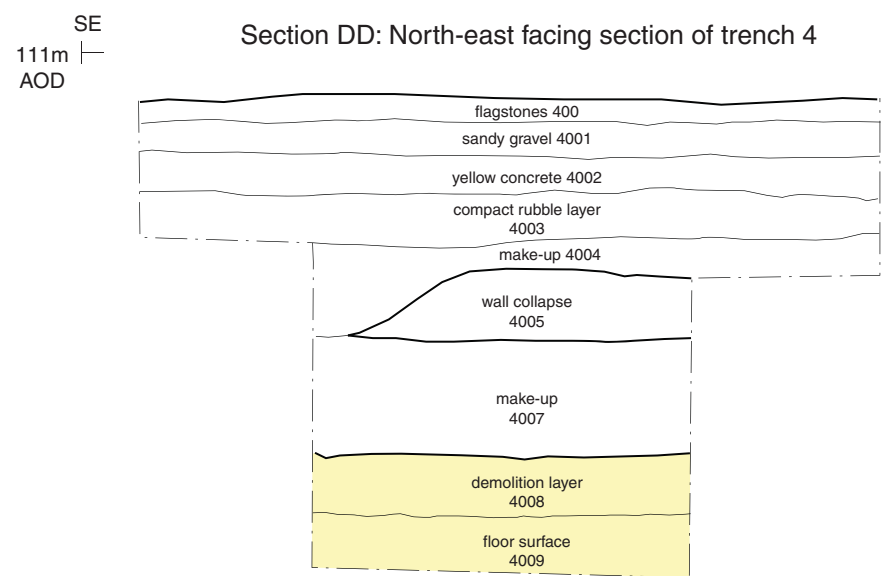
Section CC: South-east facing section of trench 3



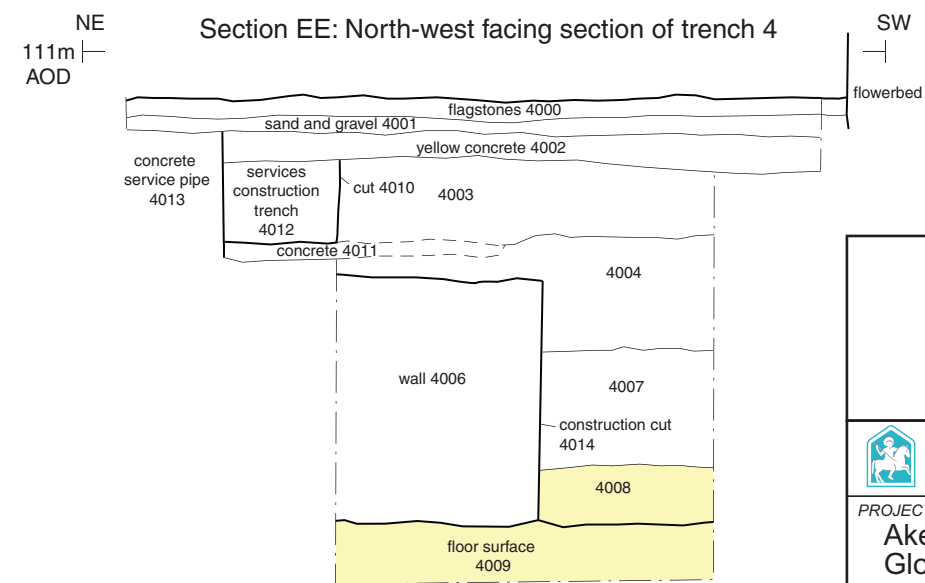
Section BB: North-west facing section of trench 2



Section DD: North-east facing section of trench 4



Section EE: North-west facing section of trench 4



Roman



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FIGURE TITLE  
**Sections**

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	1:20@A3	2995	<b>3</b>

