## 17, St Peters Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire:

Results of an archaeological trench evaluation: Corinium Roman Town Scheduled Monument Ref 1003426

NGR 402200, 201640

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On behalf of: Mr Brian Harris

Document No: ACW1051/2/0

Date: December 2017



# 17 ST PETERS ROAD, CIRENCESTER, GLOUCESTERSHIRE:

### Results of an archaeological trial pit evaluation

NGR 402200 201640

#### **SUMMARY**

This report outlines the results of an archaeological investigation, carried out in support of both a planning application and an application for scheduled monument consent in relation to a proposed residential extension to the rear of 17 St Peters Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire (NGR 402200 201640). The works comprised a single hand-dug trial pit, excavated by AC archaeology Ltd in November 2017.

The single trial pit was positioned within the line of the proposed foundations and exposed a 1.3m deep profile of post-medieval deposits, although a significant amount of re-deposited Romano-British material was present within these deposits. Due to the loose nature of the soils, hand excavation was halted at this depth and three augered profiles were taken in order to ascertain the nature of the deposits below the limit of excavation. This established the likelihood that these deposits continue to a depth of at least 2 metres below ground, without a significant change. The origin of these deposits is thought to relate to the construction of the house, which can be dated via historic mapping to between 1889 – 1902.

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trench evaluation was carried out on behalf of the site owners, Mr and Mrs Harris, in support of both a planning application to Cotswold District Council (17/02681/FUL) and a proposed application for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) to Historic England, for the construction of a replacement single storey extension to the property, which lies partly within a scheduled monument (LEN 1003426). Both the local planning authority and Historic England have requested further information about the potential impacts of the new building on any buried archaeological deposits that may exist, prior to determining consents. This document has been completed with the aim of fulfilling these requirements.
- 1.2 The site lies to the rear of 17 St Peters Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire (Fig. 1). The location of the trial pit partly covered a grassed area of the rear garden, and partly a block paved surface, immediately adjacent to an existing modern conservatory. The area lies at approximately 112m OD; the underlying geology comprises sandstone, limestone and argillaceous rocks of the Great Oolite Group (BGS Online).

#### 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site lies within the St Peters Road Conservation Area, as designated in the Cotswold District Local Plan 2001- 2011 (adopted April 2006).

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- 2.2 The site also lies within the Corinium Roman Town Scheduled Monument (SM No. GC361, National Heritage List for England No. 1003426). Corinium (Cirencester) occupied a key position at the junction of the Fosse Way and Ermine Street. When military occupation ended it was laid out as the civitas capital and by the 2nd century AD was the second largest town in Britain. Further development during the 4th century may mark an increase in status to capital of the province of Britannia Prima (Wales and the West Country), one of four provinces created during the 4th century. The Corinium Roman Town Scheduled Monument comprises twelve distinct areas within the Roman town which have produced Roman remains and are potentially open to archaeological examination. Apart from the city banks, no remains are visible above ground. Only the rear gardens of the properties on St Peters Road are part of the Scheduled Monument, the ground on which the houses stand is excluded.
- 2.3 There have been previous archaeological watching briefs at 17 St Peter's Road (Gloucestershire Historic Environment Records GHERs 9885 and 10738). Record GHER 9885 consisted of a watching brief undertaken in 1991, associated with a new garage on the front of the property. This revealed the upper levels of the Roman rampart at a depth of c.0.35m below the predevelopment ground surface. Footings for the associated drive and path to the north and west of the house revealed no deposits predating the construction of the house, as they did not exceed 0.30m in depth. An earlier watching brief carried out in the back garden of 17 St Peter's Road in 1989 again produced no archaeological deposits (GHER 10738). This is likely to be because the groundworks did not go deep enough to encounter archaeological deposits.
- 2.4 Elsewhere in St Peter's Road, there has been archaeological fieldwork undertaken in the form of trench evaluation and watching briefs on both the north and south side of the road. Some of this work has produced important information as to what level above Ordnance Datum, that archaeological deposits were encountered around St Peter's Road. To the rear of 30 St Peter's Road, an archaeological evaluation revealed a layer of Roman demolition debris 0.44m below ground level (109.09m OD) (GHER 22104). The finds within this deposit indicate a date range from the 2nd to 3rd century AD. This material was overlain by modern deposits, which may indicate that the later Roman deposits and a post Roman 'dark earth', which is frequently revealed across Cirencester, had been removed in this area by modern activity. This post Roman 'dark earth' was noted as sealing Roman remains at 24 St Peter's Road (GHER 29103).
- 2.5 At 18 St Peter's Road, an evaluation undertaken in 2007 revealed probable Roman demolition debris at 0.80m below the present ground level (108.14 OD). This was sealed by a series of post-medieval garden deposits (GHER 30465). At 9 St Peter's Road, an evaluation trench excavated in advance of the construction of a conservatory revealed Roman demolition debris at 0.67m below the modern ground level (108.8m OD). Roman 'dark earth' deposits were identified above this level at 0.16m below modern ground level (109.31m OD). Finds included pottery, tegula, box flue tile and animal bone.
- 2.6 At 11 St Peter's Road, approximately 50m north east of No17 a watching brief undertaken during groundworks for a conservatory, foundations were excavated to a depth of 0.8m below ground level (108.93m OD) (GHER 20948). A layer of landscaping

and made up ground was recorded overlain by modern topsoil. No archaeological features were encountered.

- 2.7 At 34 St Peter's Road, on the opposite side of the road to No 17, a single evaluation trench (1.5m by 1.5m) was excavated in 2011 (GHER 39959). No archaeological deposits pre-dating the 19th century layers were encountered. Elsewhere on St Peter's Road, a watching brief carried out at No 22 located nothing of archaeological significance (GHER 42753).
- 2.8 In addition to fieldwork, archaeological finds, dating primarily from the Roman period have been recovered in St Peter's Road. For example, opposite the Church Hall, large quantities of pottery and metal objects were found in 1991 (GHER 30153).

#### 3. AIMS

- 3.1 The principal aim of the investigation was to establish whether significant archaeological remains were present within the proposed foundation trenches and how the proposed construction might affect these. This report includes details of the proposed foundations and a statement has been made regarding the potential archaeological impact that such works will have, should planning permission and SMC be granted for the extension.
- 3.2 The terms of specific objectives, the excavation of the trial pit was required to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, condition, nature, character, quality, and date of any archaeological remains present without causing unnecessary damage or disturbance to any heritage assets on the site.

#### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The trial pit investigation was undertaken in accordance with the terms of a scheduled monument consent, granted by Historic England in October 2017 (Case No. S00176511). The works were undertaken in accordance with a Project Design, compiled by AC archaeology (Clark 2017), which was submitted to, and approved by, Historic England and the Gloucestershire Archaeological Officer, advisor to Cotswold District Council, prior to commencement on site.
- 4.2 The investigations comprised the hand-excavation and recording of one trial pit, 1.5m x 1.5m in plan (see Fig. 1). The trial pit was excavated by hand, using appropriate tools, to a depth of 1.3m. The excavated pit had to be stepped to allow for safe access, and to aid stability of sections through very loose soils; the pit was stepped at 0.5m and 1m depth. Displaced artefacts were retained, a representative sample of modern (post-1850) material from the topsoil and any relatively recently dated deposits, was retained for initial inspection. Spoil heaps were also scanned for additional displaced artefacts.
- 4.3 All deposits encountered during the works were recorded using the standard AC archaeology Ltd pro-forma recording system, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, and in accordance with AC archaeology Ltd's General

Recording Manual, Version 2 (revised August 2012). Detailed sections or plans were produced at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. All site levels relate to Ordnance Datum, and trial pit locations were recorded using a Leica Viva GNSS, with a horizontal accuracy of 2cm.

#### 5. RESULTS (Fig. 2; Plates 1-4)

5.1 The trial pit was located adjacent to an existing conservatory, and positioned in the northern corner of the proposed location for the extension. A summary of the complete stratigraphic sequence is displayed in Table 1, below.

Context No.	Depth – Below Ground Surface (metres)	Description	Interpretation	Date	
100	0 – 0.2	Very dark brown, humic silty clay, loose to friable	Topsoil	Modern	
102	0.2 – 0.5	Mixed lenses of made ground, mid purple- brown, clayey silt, with sub-rounded limestone gravel (<40mm), very loose	Succession of dumped deposits of clinker and ferrous waste	Modern/Late Post- medieval	
103	0.5 – 0.9	Light yellowish/greyish brown, degraded mortar, clayey silt with elements of sand, very loose	Re-deposited roman demolition layers – very mixed and occurs with modern material	Modern/Late Post- medieval	
104	0.9 – 1.1	Same as 102	Another series of lenses od dumped clinker and ferrous waste	Modern/Late Post- medieval	
105	1.1 – Over 2	Dark grey, sticky clayey silt, very compacted with large sub rounded to sub angular limestone (<100mm)	Possible made-up ground?	Late Post-medieval	

Table 1: Principal depositional sequence within trial trench

- While no archaeological features were present within the trial pit, several distinct horizons were present. The natural subsoil was not encountered within the confines of the trench, and is thought to lie at a significant depth below the ground surface (b.g.s). The trial pit was excavated to a depth of 1.3m b.g.s, being stepped in two places at 0.5m and 1m (both b.g.s). In order to ascertain the nature of the deposits occurring below this depth, a Dutch auger was used to create three auger profiles; these were positioned along the length of the line of the proposed foundation trenches, providing spatial information as well as data regarding depth of deposits.
- 5.3 Following the removal of turf, block paving and associated bedding sand, the trial pit was excavated through a loose, dark, humic topsoil of 0.2m depth. This sealed a series of lens representing individual events of dumped clinker and ferrous waste (these were amalgamated and recorded as context 102); early 20th to late 19th century datable artefacts were recovered from these lenses. These were dark purple to brown in colour, and comprised abundant sub-rounded clinker and iron oxide, which may relate to



Plate 1: NW facing section of trial pit- Viewed with two 1m scales



Plate 2: NE facing section – viewed with two 1m scales



Plate 3: View of backfilled trial pit location upon completion of works. Viewed from the W.

deposition from the former 'Corinium Iron Works', located to the north of the site, or possibly from the former goods station for the Cirencester cattle market, located to the east of the site. Occasionally interspersed between these lenses, were dumped deposits of degraded mortar, plaster and limestone; these are thought to derive from Romano-British layers disturbed and transported to this location during the creation the house, being up-cast from foundations and cellars for the housing along Ashcroft Villas, which would later become St Peters Road. At a depth of 0.4m b.g.s, a loose deposit of this nature was witnessed and recorded as context 103. While containing concentrations of former building materials such as limestone roof tile and wall plaster, along with abraded Roman pottery, significant amounts of industrial white ware ceramics were also present. This deposit was composed of a mid-yellow brown, clayey silt with occasional elements of sand, the deposit was incredibly loose, and became very unstable within the exposed sections, limiting the safe depth of hand excavation.

A further clinker and ferrous waste deposit (104) was noted below this re-deposited Romano-British building debris. The most substantial deposit encountered was recorded as context 105. This was at least 1.1m in depth, continuing beyond the limit of hand excavation, and present within all auger profiles. This deposit was mid grey, clayey silt, with a firm to compacted consistency, occurring with abundant sub angular to sub rounded limestone (of less than 100mm in size). Although a range of datable pottery was recovered from this which, ranged from the Roman period into the post-medieval period, the presence of abraded white glazed earthenware provides a date of deposition in the 1800s or later.

#### 6. FINDS

- All finds recovered on site have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. Finds have been marked using the relevant AC archaeology site code and will be returned to the owner. Table 2 outlines all finds recovered during the investigation. Most of the finds comprise fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), which is an umbrella term used to cover all building materials made of baked or fired clay.
- 6.2 A representative selection of artefacts disturbed from the upper layers those deemed to be of 'modern' date (i.e. post-1850s) were retained for inspection and quantification. All finds pre-dating 1850 were retained and quantified and have been included in this section of the report.

#### **Pottery**

6.3 The bulk of the pottery assemblage is modern to late post-medieval in date, with a minority of residual Romano-British and medieval pottery sherds present. Breaks for the most part are relatively fresh with some sherds illustrating almost no abrasion. One or two sherds of Roman date, however, illustrate heavy abrasion suggestive of residuality and indicating repeated disturbance or considerable weathering. The entire pottery assemblage numbers 40 sherds, totalling 1527 grams, with the total minimum number of vessels (MNV) present being 32; various ware types and forms are represented, and these are discussed by period below.

Context	Material	Count	Wt. (g)
100	Animal Bone	2	14
100	СВМ	1	53
100	Pottery	2	71
102	Pottery	14	680
102	СВМ	1	159
102	Animal Bone	4	58
102	Clay Pipe	1	4
102	Cu Alloy	1	1
103	Stone	3	1005
103	Wall Plaster	7	177
103	Mortar	1	52
103	Pottery	11	155
103	Glass	2	17
103	Cu Alloy	1	1
103	Iron	3	18
103	Clay Pipe	1	2
104	Pottery	1	210
105	Oyster Shell	1	23
105	Animal Bone	2	23
105	Wall Plaster	1	21
105	Pottery	8	496
105	СВМ	3	89
105	Stone	1	252

**Table 2: Finds by Context** 

Romano-British
By Mark Corney

6.4 The Romano-British element of the pottery assemblage comprises 10 fragments (28% of entire assemblage), weighing 167g (10%); a more detailed analysis is provided for the ware types and forms present in Table 3. All the material is of residual nature, being found alongside later pottery of medieval, post-medieval or modern date. Coarse Severn Valley wares and Central Gaulish Samian dishes dominate the group, with two Drag. 18/31 forms being present from two different vessels (contexts 103 and 105). A single ovoid sherd, from context 104, in a coarse oxidised fabric shows signs of being re-used as a counter, having re-worked fractures around the periphery. British regional imports are present comprising a single sherd of Black Burnished Ware from South East Dorset, and a single sherd of Manchetter-Hartshill mortaria; the St Peter's Road site lies well within the known bounds of the distribution patterns for both these ware types (Tyers 2004). The Roman-British material can be broadly dated to the 2nd to 3rd century AD, with at least ten different vessels being demonstrated within this group.

#### Medieval

6.5 The medieval pottery forms a very small part of the assemblage with three sherds (8% of total fragments) being attributed to this date. These have a combined weight of 15g and are from separate vessels. As with the Romano-British material, all sherds are considered to be of a residual nature, occurring alongside late post-medieval and Victorian pottery, and possessing limited signs of abrasion. One sherd, weighing 7g from context 103, derives from a wheel-thrown, lead glazed, pale-firing jug of probable 14-15th century date. A single sherd of a handmade vessel in Bath A fabric (Vince, 1979), weighing 5g, was recovered from context 105, and finally a tiny unglazed sherd weighing 3g - in a fine sandy fabric probably deriving from a wheel thrown vessel - was recovered from the same deposit, this may date from the 14th-16th century.

#### Post-medieval

6.6 Seven fragments (449g) of pottery have tentatively been ascribed to the post-medieval period, although could be placed within the early Victorian date range. They have been placed separately from the Victorian assemblage due to the presence of a single micarich sherd probably derived from the Malverns, which is considered to likely be of post-medieval date. The remainder of this group is rather unsurprisingly dominated by the presence of probable Ashton Keynes-type ware, with a minimum of five vessels being represented. Sherds of note comprise, a single jar rim from a possible bread crock, a heavy rimmed pancheon – both with a clear lead glaze, and a jug handle illustrating the dipped application of a lead glaze to this vessel.

#### Victorian/early modern

6.7 The bulk of the pottery from this assemblage dates to this period (58% of the total by weight), and is dominated by the presence of industrial whitewares, and transfer printed wares. The bulk of the vessel types within this group represent blue and white saucers and plates (MNV = 3, all from deposit 102), these broadly date to the late 19th century onwards, supported by the nature of the applied transfer decoration. While numerous sources for these wares exist, a provenance from the Staffordshire potteries seems the most likely. This is supported by the presence of two sherds (42g) - probably from the same vessel – of a mocha ware quart-jug, one sherd possessed remnants of an applied imperial measurement relief on the upper body; this pot can be dated to the 19th century onwards. Also of interest, a complete marmalade jar with a printed transfer of James Keiller & Sons, was retrieved from deposit 103; the date of 1862 is shown as part of the transfer. A base sherd of an industrial white ware tea cup from deposit 102, conjoins with a fragment from 103, illustrating that these deposits are likely to be relatively contemporaneous. Breakages illustrated within this group are relatively sharp and unabraded, suggesting these sherds are in their primary depositional locations - having not travelled far from the site of breakage, and showing no signs of having been left open to the elements for an extended length of time. Some signs of iron-oxide staining are evident on some of the breaks, these probably derive from the ferrous content noted from some of the deposits witnessed within the trench.

Period	Ware Type	No.	Wt.	MNV	Comments
Victorian – Late	Transfer Printed Earthenware	10	595	8	Three blue and white plate/dishes, one tea cup, one mug with angular rod handle and one Kieller marmalade jar, one small jug handle – All Staffordshire in origin?
Post- medieval	Porcelain (all tea cups)	3	52	2	Cross context join between 102 and 103
medievai	Industrial whiteware	4	199	1	Jars and a tea cup handle
	Mocha Ware	2	42	1	Probable 'quart' jug
	English Stoneware	1	8	1	_
Post- medieval	Ashton Keynes Earthenware	6	439	5	One large jar rim (bread crock?) with an internal clear/orange lead glaze. One body sherd in a dark green glaze int and ext. One unglazed body sherd, One steep bowl/pancheon rim - with internal clear glaze. One strap handle from a jug - yellow glaze.
	Malvernian? Fabric	1	10	1	One unglazed body sherd
Medieval	Unprovenanced pale firing sherd with quartz inclusions	1	7	1	External lead glaze; wheel thrown
	Bath A Fabric	1	5	1	Handmade; unglazed body sherd
	Unprovenanced fine sandy	1	3	1	Wheel thrown; unglazed body sherd
Roman0- British	Central Gaulish Samian	2	7	2	Both sherds from separate Drag 18/31 dish/bowl forms - 2nd C AD
	Severn Valley	4	81	4	Largely jars 2nd-3rd C AD
	Grey ware	1	4	1	Body sherd
	South East Dorset Black Burnished Ware	1	5	1	Body sherd
	Unprovenanced Oxidised Ware	1	11	1	Oxidised coarse ware cut down for use as a counter
	Manchetter/Hartshill Mortarium	1	59	1	Mortarium - iron stone grits in interior
	Total	40	1527	32	

Table 3 – Pottery by ware type and period

#### Clay Pipe

6.8 Two fragments of clay pipe stem, with combined weight of 9g, were recovered from contexts 102, and 103. Both are in a white fabric and are unmarked and exhibit no decoration; they are considered to be of limited archaeological value.

#### **Ceramic Building Material**

6.9 Five fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 301g, were recovered during the course of the investigations. Three of these were recovered from deposits 100, 102, and 105, and can be dated to the Roman period, but are relatively abraded. The fragment from 102 (148g) derives from a tegula, and the fragment from deposit 105 (31g) probably represents a worn piece of imbrex; two fragments of post-medieval roof tile were recovered from the same deposit.

#### **Animal Bone**

By Royston Clark

- **6.10** A very small assemblage of animal bone, consisting of six bone fragments, was recorded from the evaluation. The recovered bone consisted of three sheep / goat bone fragments, together with a single cattle bone (chopped fragment of a lumber vertebra), a dog femur from quite a large animal and a long bone possibly belonging to a large bird.
- **6.11** The sheep bone consisted a distal metacarpal, a scapula fragment that had its proximal end chopped off and a chopped femoral ball fragment.
- **6.12** This is a very small assemblage from post-medieval deposits, possibly of 19th date, and has no potential for any further study.

No	Context	Species	Bone type	Fusion	Side	%	Butchery	Other Details
1	100	Sheep/goat	Metacarpal	Mature				
2	100	Unknown	Long bone	Unfused				Large bird?
3	102	Cattle	Lumber vert	Unfused		50	Chopped	
4	102	Dog	Femur	Mature	L	100		
5	105	Sheep/goat	Scapula	Mature	R	50		Proximal end chopped off
6	105	Sheep/goat	Femoral ball	Mature				

Table 4: Animal bone analysis

6.13 A single Victorian bone toothbrush was recovered from context 102 and comprises of two adjoining pieces. An inscription can be discerned on the handle reading "LEWIS ?IGIS" "CHEMIST" "BATH" along with a symbol of a bird on a branch, within a circle. A Mr Lewis Vigis is listed as being a chemist of 12 Chapel Row, Bath, in the 1889 Kelly's Directory of Somersetshire with the City of Bristol.

#### Stone

6.14 Four fragments of stone were recovered during the investigations, all have been shaped and utilised as construction or building material. Two fragments of limestone roof tile, weighing 390g, were recovered from deposit 103. Both possess round peg holes of 7mm diameter. The lack of any further diagnostic aspects prevents a firm date for these tiles, but it is likely that these could be either Romano-British or medieval in date. Recovered alongside this material was a single fragment of a door or window jamb in a pale sandstone, this weighed 521g, and possessed two worked surfaces, with no clear tooling marks present. A single fragment of 25mm thick pennant sandstone floor tile, weighing 258g from deposit 105 was also recovered.

#### **Glass**

**6.15** Two pieces of cullet, or glass waste, derived from modern or late post-medieval glass production were recovered from deposit 103; these weigh 18g.

#### Shell

**6.16** One Oyster shell was recovered from deposit 105, this comprises a single left-hand valve weighing 23g.

#### Mortar and wall plaster

6.17 Eight fragments of wall plaster weighing 198g, were recovered from the investigations, five of which exhibited burning. One fragment possesses a black painted surface. All are lime-based with visible inclusions of chalk and charcoal (<10mm). A further fragment (52g) of mortar is also lime based. These are all considered to be of Romano-British date, and derived from the disturbance of demolition deposits or buildings of this date.</p>

#### **Iron Objects**

By Angi Britten

6.18 Three iron objects were recovered. The assemblage comprises two small nails, with a combined weight of 9g, and a single iron eyelet with a screw threaded stem, also of 9g. These were all recovered from deposit 102, and are thought to be of late 19th century date and as such are of limited archaeological value.

#### **Copper Alloy Objects**

**6.19** Two copper alloy objects were recovered from the investigations, these comprise a small button (deposit 102), and a small unidentifiable fragment (deposit 102).

#### 7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The evaluation has established that a substantial depth of relatively modern and post-medieval material lies below the ground surface at the rear of 17 St Peters Road, Cirencester. Although no in-situ Romano-British deposits, which can be directly associated with the scheduled monument of Corinium, were identified as part of the investigation, the presence of re-deposited material of this date highlights the fact that in-situ remains may be present in the vicinity of the site, and are very likely within the bounds of the property itself. The results of the evaluation, however, suggest that these probably lie at a substantial depth below the existing ground surface, certainly beyond 2m from the present ground surface.
- 7.2 The evidence gathered during the investigation at the rear of 17 St Peters Road, add to the enigma that appears to be prevalent in archaeological investigations previously undertaken in this part of Cirencester. Numerous investigations have shown that the level of Post Roman deposits can occur as little as 0.16m below the ground surface, evidenced by the 'dark earth' encountered at 9 St Peter's Road (GHER 32693). While Roman demolition layers were encountered at 0.8m at no.18 St Peters Road (GHER 30465). The story for this site at the rear of 17 St Peters Road, appears to be significantly different, in that there is a significant build-up of modern and late post-medieval deposits. It is possible that this area was the lowest point of the Victorian development of Ashcroft Villas, and has therefore been subjected to periodic dumping to raise the levels to bring them in line with the rest of the street.

#### 8. STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT

- 8.1 The evidence from the trial pit excavation and related augering indicates that there is at least 2m of post-medieval and modern deposits above any in-situ Romano-British or medieval deposits that are likely to be present on the site.
- 8.2 The design drawings produced by O'Brien and Price (included in Appendix 1 of this report) indicate that the new foundations for the extension will reach a maximum depth of approximately 2m below the existing ground level (drawing numbers C7407/04 and C7407/05). The foundation trenches are therefore unlikely to impact on any underlying Romano-British or early medieval deposits as none have been shown to exist within this depth (i.e. above 107.68m OD). Beyond this depth the impact upon the buried archaeology is unknown.

#### 9. ARCHIVE

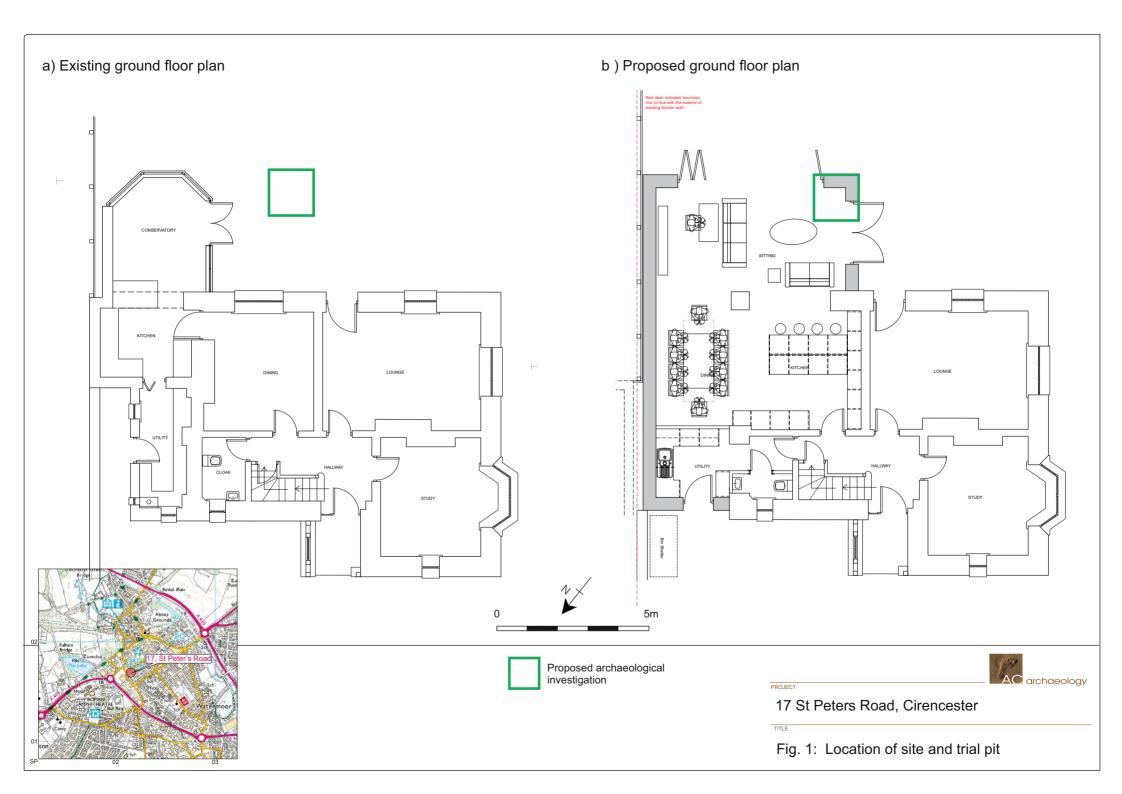
9.1 The project archive will be compiled using the AC archaeology Ltd unique site code of ACW1051. Due to the limited archaeological value of the recovered finds, the entire finds archive will be returned to the landowner, with only the site archive along with any specialist reports being deposited with the Corinium Museum, Cirencester. An OASIS record will be completed and submitted to allow for the inclusion of this report within the Archaeology Data Service's Grey Literature Library.

#### 10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 The investigation was commissioned by Eric Cole Ltd., on behalf of their client, Mr Brian Harris. The site investigations were carried out by Dan Carter and Yvette Barbier, with the illustrations for this report prepared by Sarah Cottam; the project was managed by Peter Cox. The collaborative role and advice of Charles Parry of Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service is gratefully acknowledged.

#### 11. REFERENCES

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### a) NW facing section

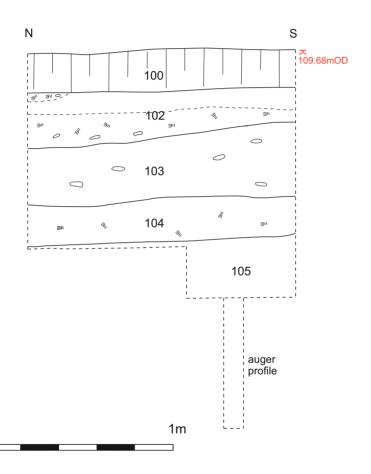




Plate 4: NE facing section of the trial pit



PROJECT

17 St Peters Road, Cirencester

TITLE

Fig. 2: Section and photograph of trial pit



Front Elevation 1:50



PLAIN TILES BUFF BRICK Dashed line indicates fence height and garage position Side Elevation 1:50 PLAIN TILES STONE PLAIN TILES

Stone banding simplified to side elevation

PLAIN TILES

STONE

PLAIN TILES

Stone parapet height lowered on boundary

Side Elevation 1:50

NOTES:

1. Scaled dimensions must not be taken from this drawing.

2. This drawing must be read in conjunction with all relevant drawings, documents and information prepared by the Architects, other Consultants and Specialists.

3. Any discrepancy on this drawing must be referred to the Architects and clarification obtained before any action by others and prior to commencement of works.

4. All dimensions must be checked on site before any action by others and prior to commencement of work or the preparation of Specialists drawings.

5. The copyright of this drawing remains with the Architect.

6. If in doubt ask!

## 25/07/2017 Rev B - Changes include;

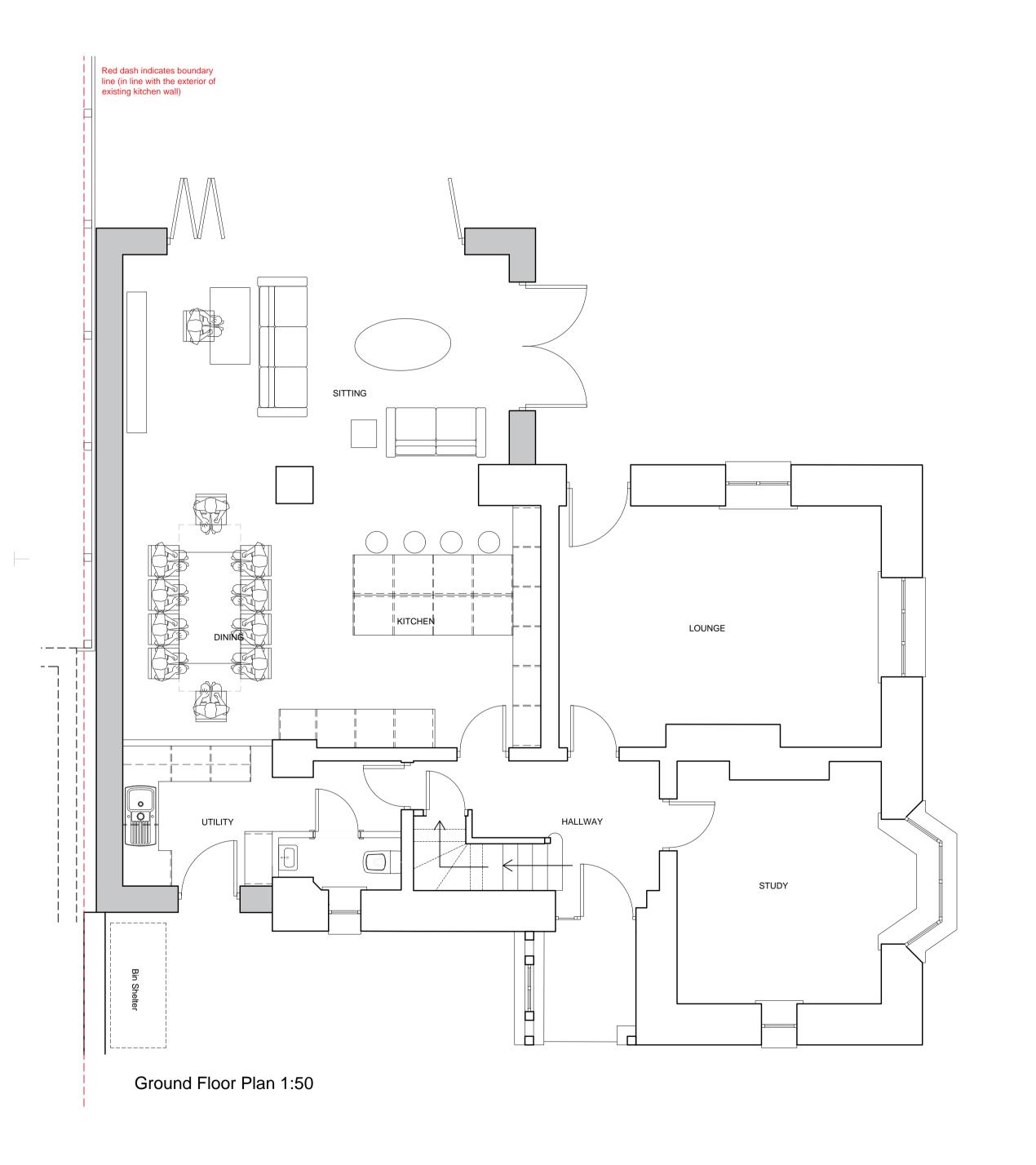
- Extension moved 200mm away from boundary line Stone parapet of single storey extension removed on boundary elevation
- Front dormer size reduced as per conservation officer comments.

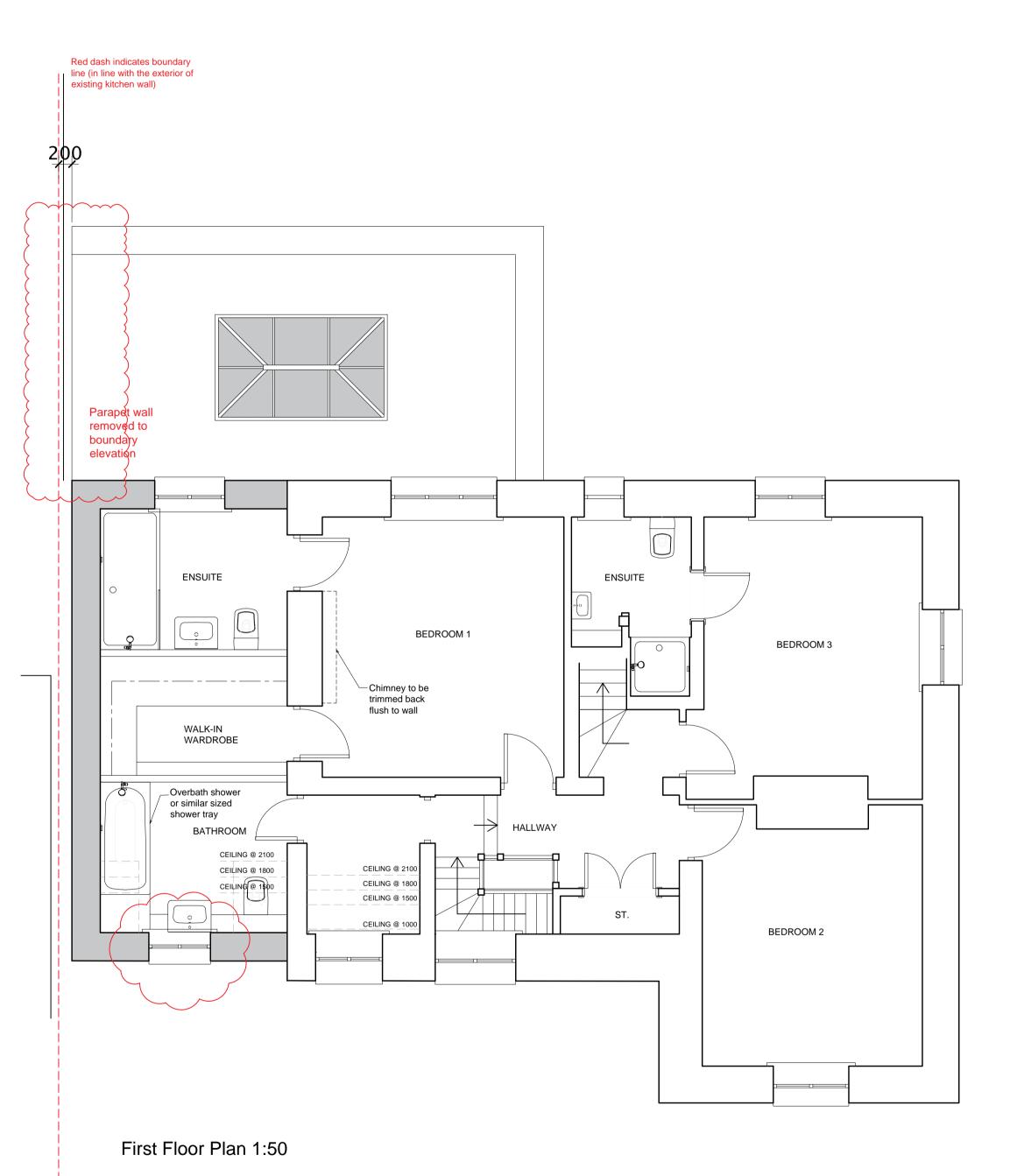


## ERIC COLE ARCHITECTURE

Eric Cole Ltd. 15 The Woolmarket, Cirencester, Gloucestershire GL7 2PR T: +44 (0)1285 641234 E: mail@ericcole.co.uk W: www.ericcole.co.uk

PROJECT:	17 ST PETERS ROAD, CIRENCESTER					
DWG TITLE:	PROPOSED - ELEVATIONS					
SCALE:	1:50 @A1, 1:100 @A3	DRAWN	l: HLK	CHECKED: JD		
DWG NO:	17.021.201	REV:	С	DATE: APR 17		





NOTES:

1. Scaled dimensions must not be taken from this drawing.

2. This drawing must be read in conjunction with all relevant drawings, documents and information prepared by the Architects, other Consultants and Specialists.

3. Any discrepancy on this drawing must be referred to the Architects and clarification obtained before any action by others and prior to commencement of works.

4. All dimensions must be checked on site before any action by others and prior to commencement of work or the preparation of Specialists drawings.

5. The copyright of this drawing remains with the Architect.

6. If in doubt ask!

## 25/07/2017 Rev B - Changes include;

- Extension moved 200mm away from boundary line Stone parapet of single storey extension removed on boundary elevation
   Front dormer size reduced as per conservation officer

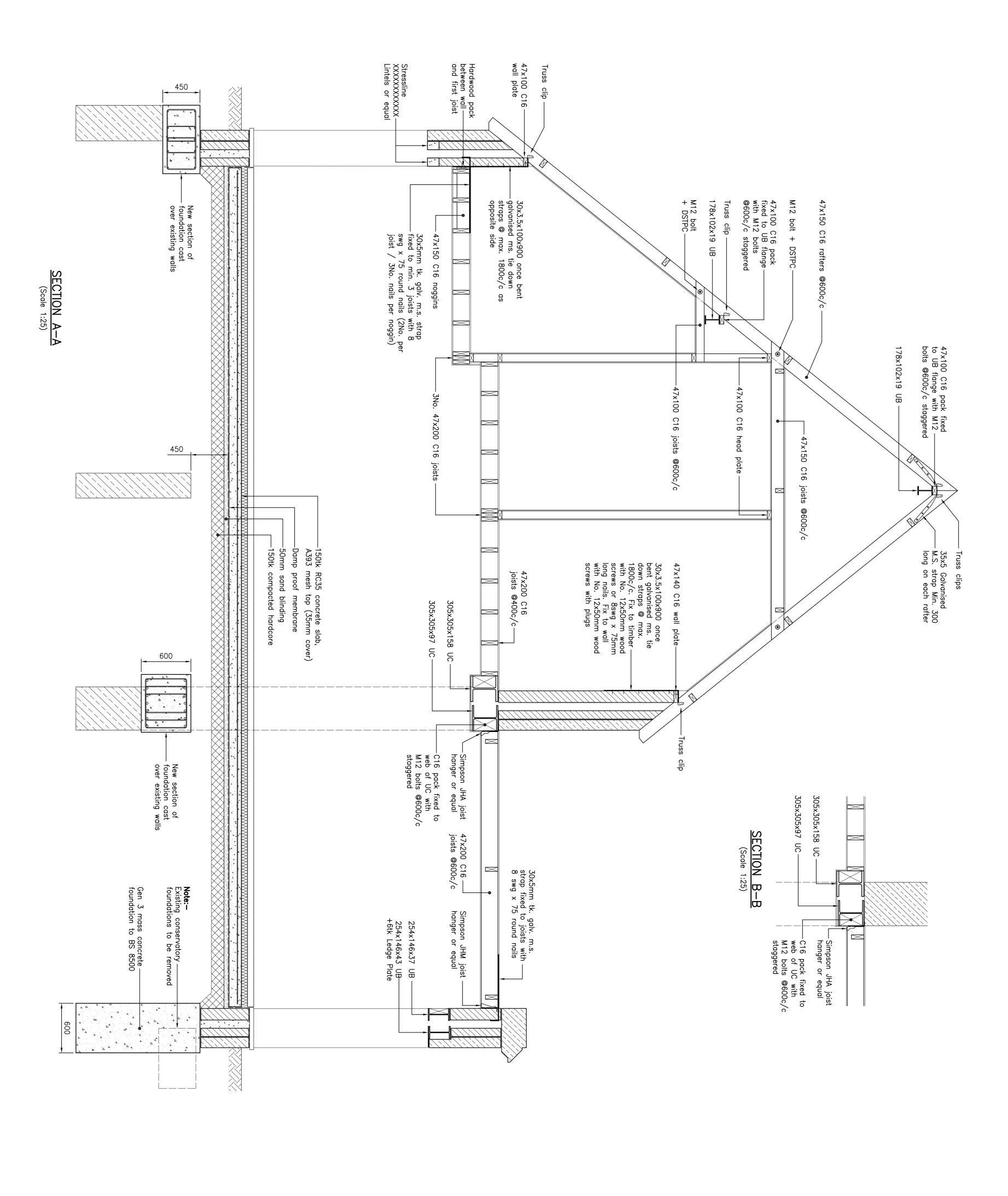
comments. 31/07/2017 Rev C - Boundary Line noted



## ERIC COLE ARCHITECTURE

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PROJECT:	17 ST PETERS ROAD, CIRENCESTER PROPOSED - FLOOR PLANS					
DWG TITLE:						
SCALE:	1:50 @A1, 1:100 @A3	DRAWN: HLK	CHECKED: JD			
DWG NO:	17.021.202	REV: C	DATE: APR 17			



CDM RESIDUAL RISKS

There are no residual risks which a competent contractor should not be able to deal with

preliminery FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY

+0 OHELTENHAM ON THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT OF

O'BRIEN & PRICE CHELTENHAM LTD
13 IMPERIAL SQUARE
CHELTENHAM, GLOS, GL50 1QB
TEL: 01242 237227 FAX: 01242 234227
email: structures@obrien-price.co.uk
REGISTERED IN ENGLAND No 4642598

(SHEET SECTIONS 17 ST. PETERS CIRENCESTER 1/2) DETAILS

PROJECT

ROAD

SCALES DRAWN As Noted BH @ A1 DATE Nov 2017 WCK

ISSUED FOR ::
PRELIMINARY.
COMMENT. CONSTRUCTION. 

AS BUILT.

DRAWING NO. C7407/04 ТeV

All dimensions are in millimetres unless noted otherwise. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with the Architects Drawings.

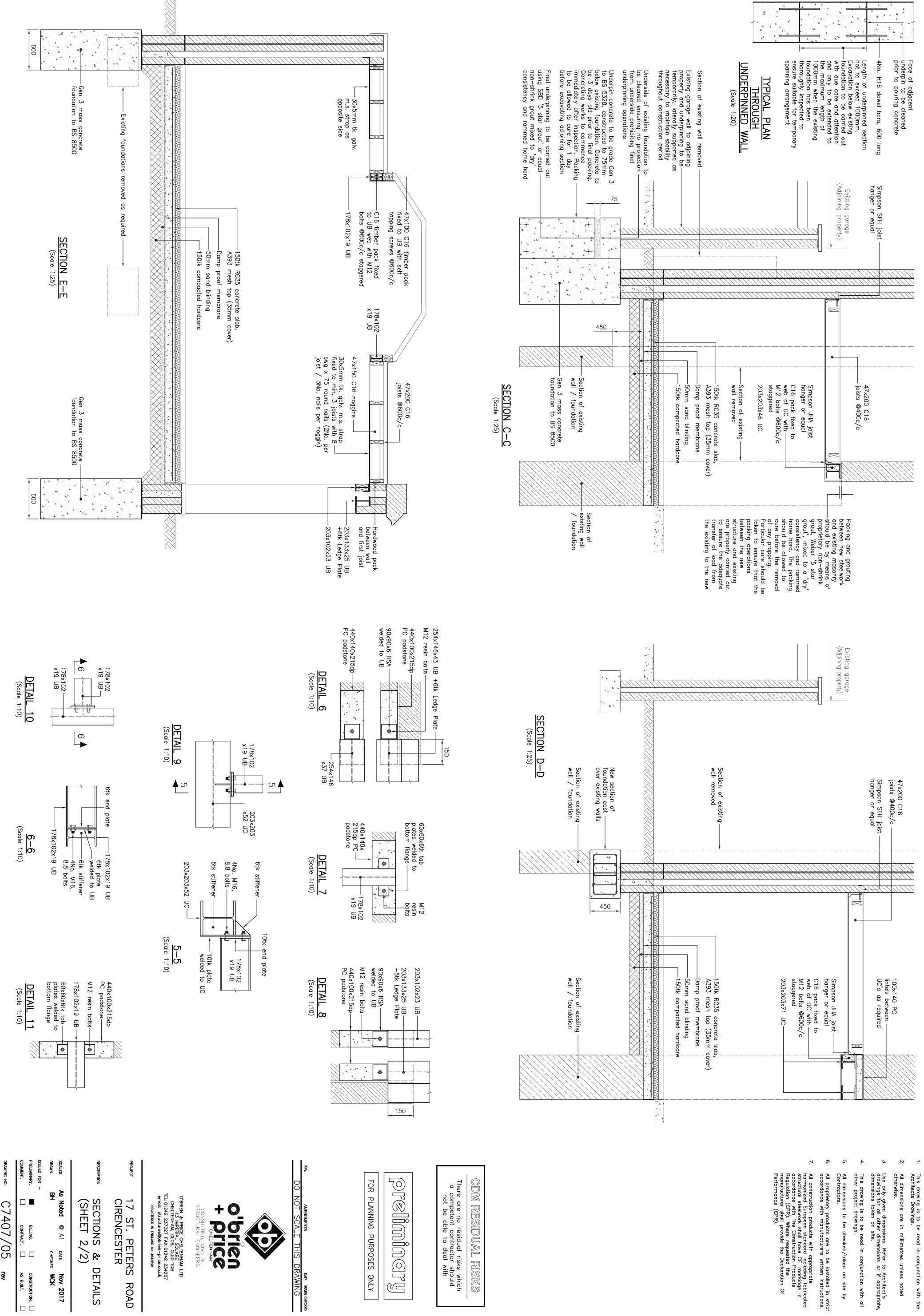
Use only given dimensions. Refer to Architect's drawings for all other dimensions or if appropriate, dimensions taken on site.

This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other project drawings.

All dimensions to be checked/taken on site by Contractors.

All proprietary products are to be installed in strict accordance with manufacturers written instructions.

All construction products with appropriate harmonized European standard including fabricated structural steelwork shall have CE markings in accordance with The Construction Products Regulation (CPR). Where requested the manufacturer shall provide the Declaration Of Performance (CPR).



CDM RESIDUAL RISKS

There are no residual risks which a competent contractor should not be able to deal with

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17 ST. PETERS CIRENCESTER SECTIONS & | (SHEET 2/2) **DETAILS** 

@ A1 DATE Nov 2017 WCK

C7407/05 ГeV 

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