Cotswold Archaeology

Land near Sharpness Docks
Sharpness
Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

for

Howard Tenens (Sharpness) Ltd

CA Project: 4907
CA Report: 14398

September 2014

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CA Project: 4907
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prepared by	Daniel Sausins, Project Supervisor
date	1 September 2014
checked by	Cliff Bateman, Principal Fieldwork Manager
date	03 September 2014
approved by	Simon Cox, Head of Fieldwork
signed	
date	05 September 2014
issue	01

Cirencester	**Milton Keynes**	**Andover**
Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Kemble, Cirencester Gloucestershire, GL7 6BQ **t.** 01285 771022 **f.** 01285 771033	Unit 4 Cromwell Business Centre Howard Way, Newport Pagnell MK16 9QS **t.** 01908 218320	Stanley House Walworth Road Andover, Hampshire SP10 5LH **t.** 01264 347630
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk		

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land near Sharpness Docks
Location:	Sharpness, Gloucestershire
NGR:	SO 6698 0154
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	4 to 8 August 2014
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Museum in the Park, Stroud
Site Code:	HOW 14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2014 on land near Sharpness Docks, Gloucestershire. Twenty-two trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified a series of Roman ditches, most probably forming agricultural boundaries or an enclosure(s), on locally high ground close to the eastern extent of the site. The excavated evidence suggests possibly two phases of Roman activity survive, the earliest of which is dated to the late 1st to 2nd century.

Former field boundaries depicted on the 1881 OS First Edition map and which correlated closely with geophysical anomalies were identified throughout the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Howard Tenens (Sharpness) Ltd on land near Sharpness Docks, Sharpness, Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: SO 6698 0154). The evaluation was undertaken to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site in support of a forthcoming planning application. The archaeological works were recommended by Charles Parry, Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council (GCC), the archaeological advisor to Stroud District Council (SDC).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2014) that was approved by Charles Parry, GCC. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* (GCC 1996), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Charles Parry, including a site visit on 7 August 2014

The site

1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 9.5ha in extent and comprises a single agricultural field that is currently under arable cultivation. The site is bordered by industrial development to the north and a water treatment plant to the west, with the River Severn beyond. The B4066 road lies to the east with further agricultural land, and Saniger Farm, to the south. The site lies at approximately 10m AOD, with locally high ground adjacent to the east extent of the site (Trench 22 at 11.6m AOD) that slopes down towards the River Severn (Trench 1 at 8m AOD).

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Raglan Mudstone Formation (siltstone and mudstone) of the Silurian Period that is overlain to the west by Tidal Flat Deposits (clay, silt and sand) and to the east by Holt Heath Sand and Gravel member (BGS 14). The natural geological substrate, comprising red-brown sandy clay was typically encountered within each trench at 0.5m below present ground level (bpgl), the exception being Trench 1 where alluvial clays were identified.

Archaeological background

1.5 The archaeological potential of the site has been assessed within an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2013), the results of which are summarised as follows:

1.6 The assessment noted that deep deposits of peaty material were encountered during the excavation of Sharpness Docks in the 19th century which may potentially represent deposits of the 'Wentlooge Formation', a sequence of alluvial deposits dating from the Mesolithic period onward. The assessment considered there to be limited potential for remains of prehistoric or Roman date to survive within the site (*ibid)*.

1.7 Ridge and furrow earthworks, possibly the remnants of a medieval open field agricultural system, have been recorded in the site on aerial photographs dating from the 1940s. Further areas of ridge and furrow earthworks, as well as associated features such as holloways and ditches, have been recorded within the wider area (*ibid)*.

1.8 The site remained part of undeveloped land within Berkeley parish throughout the post-medieval period. The recorded evidence for activity of post-medieval date within the immediate vicinity includes the site of various farmsteads, all of which contain Grade II Listed buildings, and the numerous locations of ridge and furrow earthworks. The line of a post-medieval sea defence bank is recorded to the west of the site and two tentative records of possible post-medieval peat cutting sites are recorded to the west and south-west of the site (*ibid)*.

1.9 The 1840 Tithe Map for Berkeley is the first cartographic source to record the site in detail. At this date the site was formed by seven fields, predominantly pasture, with two orchards (*ibid)*. Subsequent Ordnance Survey (OS) maps record little change to the site throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries, with the two orchards surviving until the production of the 1972 OS map. The site boundaries shown on the Tithe Map remained unchanged until the production of the 1995 OS map, after which they were removed and depicted in their present layout (*ibid)*.

1.10 A geophysical survey of the site identified features associated with modern activity, including strong, linear anomalies along, or in close proximity to, recently removed field boundaries. The survey also detected evidence for ridge and furrow in the

central area of the site. A number of anomalies were tentatively interpreted as being of potential archaeological origin, including two short linear anomalies in the middle part of the field that may represent buried ditches (PCG 2013).

Archaeological objectives

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

Methodology

1.12 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 22 trenches, each measuring 50m in length and 2m in width. These were designed to examine geophysical anomalies as well as putative blank areas with no such anomalies. All trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).

1.13 The trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).

1.14 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), but no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).

1.15 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 the Museum in the Park, Stroud along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4)

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

2.2 A broadly analogous stratigraphic sequence was identified throughout the site. The natural geological substrate, comprising red-brown sandy clays, was typically identified at a depth of between 0.5m and 0.6m bpgl. It was overlain by subsoil, typically 0.25m in thickness, which in turn was sealed by a modern ploughsoil, typically 0.3m thick.

2.3 Archaeological features identified within Trenches 13, 17, 18 & 20 cut into the natural substrate and were overlain by subsoil. By contrast the post-medieval or later features revealed in Trenches 3, 7, 11, 12, 18 and 19 all cut through the subsoil and were immediately sealed by the modern ploughsoil. Occasional evidence of furrows associated with former ridge and furrow cultivation was identified cutting the subsoil, particularly within the central extent of the site (Trenches 9, 11, 12 and 15).

Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

2.4 Ditch 302 was observed aligned broadly east/west cutting the subsoil. It measured 1.5m in width, contained fill 303 and correlated in location and alignment with a geophysical anomaly and a former field boundary depicted on the 1881 First Edition OS map.

Trench 7 (Fig. 2)

2.5 Ditch 703 was observed aligned broadly north/south cutting through the subsoil. It measured 0.5m in width, contained fill 704 and correlated in location and alignment with a geophysical anomaly and a former field boundary depicted on the 1881 First Edition OS map.

Trench 11 (Fig. 2)

2.6 Ditch 1103 was revealed aligned broadly north/south cutting the subsoil. It measured approximately 1.7m in width, contained fill 1104 and correlated in location and alignment with a geophysical anomaly and a former field boundary depicted on the 1881 First Edition OS map.

Trench 12 (Fig. 2)

2.7 Ditch 1203 was identified aligned broadly east/west cutting the subsoil It measured approximately 0.7m width, contained fill 1204 and correlated in location and alignment with a geophysical anomaly and a former field boundary depicted on the 1881 First Edition OS map.

Trench 13 (Fig. 2)

2.8 Circular pit/posthole 1303 was revealed close to the northern limit of the trench cutting the natural substrate (Fig. 4; section CC). It was approximately 0.6m in diameter and contained fill 1204 from which no artefacts were recovered. It remained undetermined whether the pit was sealed by or cut through the subsoil.

Trench 17 (Figs. 2 & 3)

2.9 Natural substrate 1702 was cut by broadly north/south aligned ditch 1704 that measured 1.2m in width, 0.3m in depth and contained a single sandy–clay fill, 1705, that yielded 39 sherds of late 1st to 2nd century-pottery (Fig. 3; section AA). It was cut by east/west aligned ditch 1708 that measured 1.2m in width and 0.2m in depth. Ditch 1708 contained a single fill, 1709, from which three sherds of broadly dated Roman pottery were recovered. Both ditches were sealed by subsoil 1701.

Trench 18 (Figs. 2 & 4)

2.10 The natural substrate was cut by north-west/south-east aligned ditch/gully 1805 (Fig. 4; section DD). It measured 0.6m in width, 0.12m in depth and contained undated fill 1806 that was sealed by subsoil. The subsoil was cut by ditch 1803 which correlated in location and alignment with a geophysical anomaly and a former field boundary depicted on the 1881 First Edition OS map.

Trench 19 (Figs. 2)

2.11 Ditch 1903 was observed aligned broadly north/south cutting the subsoil. It measured approximately 3m width, contained fill 1904 and correlated in location and alignment with a geophysical anomaly and a former field boundary depicted on the 1881 First Edition OS map.

Trench 20 (Figs. 2, 3 and 4)

2.12 Natural substrate 2002 was cut by east/west aligned ditch 2003 which measured 1.05m in width and 0.1m in depth (Fig. 3; section BB). It contained two fills, 2004 and 2005, the latest of which, 2004, yielded four sherds of late 1st to 2nd century-pottery. Ditch 2006 was identified approximately 20m to the north of ditch 2003 and terminated within the trench. It was aligned north-west/south-east, measured 0.8m in width, 0.08m in depth and contained a single fill, 2007, from which one sherd of broadly dated Roman pottery was recovered (Fig. 4; section EE). Both ditches were sealed by subsoil 2001.

The finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence

2.13 The finds recovered during the evaluation consisted entirely of pottery. Codings for Roman fabrics correspond to those defined in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery: Roman

2.14 Severn Valley Oxidised ware (SVW OX1), totalling ten sherds, was recovered from fills 1705, 1709 and 2004 within ditches 1704, 1708 and 2003 respectively. This type of pottery is commonly found in Gloucestershire and was produced throughout the Roman period (Webster 1976). Three of the sherds represent a charcoal-tempered variant of Severn Valley ware, which dates to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. The only identifiable form was a probable Webster Type 21 wide mouth jar in the latter fabric, which can be more closely dated to the mid to late 2nd century.

2.15 Pottery which is only broadly dateable to the Roman period comprised a total of 35 unfeatured bodysherds in a dark grey/black-firing, sand-tempered fabric recorded in ditch fills 1705 and 2004; and a total of five unfeatured bodysherds in an oxidised fabric from fills 1709 and 2004 and from fill 2007 within ditch 2006.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The evaluation identified a series of Roman ditches, most probably forming agricultural boundaries or an enclosure(s), within Trenches 17 and 20 on locally high ground close to the eastern extent of the site (ground levels fall away to the south and west). The excavated evidence suggests two phases of Roman activity survive, the earliest of which is dated to the late 1st to 2nd–century by the pottery recovered from the fills of ditches 1704 and 2004. Ditch 1704 was subsequently cut by ditch 1708 from which only broadly dated Roman pottery was recovered. It is possible that the latter forms the western continuation of ditch 2003 identified within Trench 20 and that all of the identified activity is broadly contemporary. It remains undetermined whether ditch 2008, from which one sherd of broadly dated Roman pottery was recovered, is associated with this postulated enclosure.

3.2 It is noteworthy that none of these Roman features, all of which were sealed by subsoil, were identified by the preceding geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014). It remains undetermined, but is presumed, that this is a consequence of the similarity of the fills of the identified features to the underlying natural geology. A possible ditch identified during the geophysical survey that was targeted by Trench 14 was not identified during the current works.

3.3 Former field boundaries depicted on the 1881 OS First Edition map were recorded within Trenches 3, 7, 11, 12, 18 and 19. All correlated with geophysical anomalies (see Fig. 2).

3.4 Two undated features, pit 1303 and ditch/gully 1805, were identified within the southern, central part of the site. Both were sealed by subsoil, suggesting that they pre-date the ridge and furrow cultivation and the post-medieval field boundaries. However, it is noteworthy that ditch/gully 1805 broadly correlates with one of a series of broadly north-west/south-east aligned linear trends revealed during the geophysical survey, and the possibility that it represent a geological anomaly rather than a ditch should not be overlooked.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Daniel Sausins, assisted by Sam Bateman, Luke Brannlund, Eleanor Buttery and Sikko van der Brug. The report was written by Cliff

Bateman. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley with the finds report compiled by Jackie Sommerville and Ed McSloy. The archive has been compiled by Daniel Sausins and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

5. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	layer		topsoil	dark grey sandy clay			0.23	
1	101	layer		subsoil	mid reddish brown sandy clay			0.25	
1	102	layer		natural	light brown-grey silty clay				
2	200	layer		topsoil	dark brown grey sandy clay			0.37	
2	201	layer		subsoil	mid brown red sandy clay			0.25	
2	202	layer		natural	light red-brown sandy clay				
3	300	Layer		topsoil	mid brown-grey sandy clay			0.32	
3	301	layer		subsoil	mid brown red sandy clay			0.31	
3	302	cut		boundary ditch	aligned E/W, unexcavated	>5.0	1.5		
3	303	fill	302	ditch fill	mid black -grey sandy clay	>5.0	1.5		
3	304	layer		natural	light red sandy clay				
4	400	layer		topsoil	mid brown grey clayey sand			0.34	
4	401	layer		subsoil	mid red brown clayey sand			0.23	
4	402	layer		natural	light red brown sandy clay				
5	500	layer		topsoil	mid brown grey clayey sand			0.3	
5	501	layer		subsoil	mid brown grey clayey sand			0.17	
5	502	layer		natural	mid brown grey sandy clay				
6	600	layer		topsoil	mid brown grey clayey sand			0.42	
6	601	layer		subsoil	mid brown red clayey sand			0.26	
6	602	layer		natural	light red sandy clay sandy clay				
7	700	layer		topsoil	mid brown grey clayey sand			0.38	
7	701	layer		subsoil	mid red brown clayey sand			0.21	
7	702	layer		natural	mid brown-red sandy clay				
7	703	cut		boundary ditch	aligned NW/SE, unexcavated	>3.0	0.5		
7	704	fill	703	ditch fill	mid brown grey sandy clay	>3.0	0.5		
8	800	layer		topsoil	mid brown-grey sandy clay			0.34	
8	801	layer		subsoil	mid brown-red sandy clay			0.26	
8	802	layer		natural	light brown-red sandy clay				
9	900	layer		topsoil	mid grey-brown sandy clay			0.24	
9	901	layer		subsoil	mid brown-red sandy clay			0.42	
9	902	layer		natural	light brown-red sandy clay				
10	1000	layer		topsoil	mid brown-grey clayey sand			0.26	
10	1001	layer		subsoil	mid brown-red clayey sand			0.36	
10	1002	layer		natural	light brown-red sandy clay				
11	1100	layer		topsoil	dark grey-brown-grey sandy clay			0.24	
11	1101	layer		subsoil	mid red-brown sandy clay			0.28	
11	1102	layer		natural	light brown-orange sandy clay				
11	1103	cut		boundary ditch	aligned NW/SE, unexcavated	>1.8	1.7		
11	1104	fill	110	ditch fill	mid brown-grey sandy clay	>1.8	1.7		
12	1200	layer		topsoil	dark grey-brown sandy clay			0.35	
12	1201	layer		subsoil	mid red-brown sandy clay			0.2	
12	1202	layer		natural	light orange-red sandy clay				
12	1203	cut		boundary ditch	aligned E/W, unexcavated	>1.8	1.5		
12	1204	fill	120	ditch fill	dark brown-black sandy clay	>1.8	1.5		

13	1300	layer		topsoil	dark grey-brown sandy clay			0.23	
13	1301	layer		subsoil	mid red-brown sandy clay			0.22	
13	1302	layer		natural	light orange-red sandy clay				
13	1303	cut		pit	circular, moderate sides, concave base		0.6	0.16	
13	1304	fill	130	pit fill	mid red-brown sandy clay		0.6	0.16	
14	1400	layer		topsoil	dark grey-brown sandy clay			0.35	
14	1401	layer		subsoil	mid brown-orange sandy clay			0.3	
14	1402	layer		natural	light orange-red sandy clay				
14	1403	cut		pit	circular, moderate sides, irregular base		1.46	0.44	
14	1404	fill	140	pit fill	mid grey with red mottling sandy clay		1.46	0.44	
15	1500	layer		topsoil	dark grey-brown sandy clay			0.23	
15	1501	layer		subsoil	mid red-brown sandy clay			0.2	
15	1502	layer		natural	light orange-red sandy clay				
15	1503	cut		furrow	aligned NW/SE, uneven profile	>2.1	0.69	0.04	
15	1504	fill	150	furrow fill	mid brown sandy clay	>2.1	0.69	0.04	
16	1600	layer		topsoil	dark brown sandy clay			0.35	
16	1601	layer		subsoil	mid brown-red sandy clay			0.2	
16	1602	layer		natural	light orange-red sandy clay with gravel				
17	1700	layer		topsoil	dark grey-brown sandy clay			0.35	
17	1701	layer		subsoil	mid red-brown sandy clay			0.25	
17	1702	layer		natural	light brown-red sandy clay with gravel				
17	1703				VOID				
17	1704	cut		ditch	aligned NW/SE, moderate sides, concave base	>1.8	1.2	0.29	
17	1705	fill	170	ditch fill	mid brown red clayey sand	>1.8	1.2	0.29	LC1-C2
17	1706	cut		ditch	same as 1704		1.2	0.2	
17	1707	fill	170	ditch fill	same as 1705		1.2	0.2	
17	1708	cut		ditch	aligned NE/SW. moderate sides, concave base	>5.2	>0.3	0.27	
17	1709	fill	170	ditch fill	dark grey-brown sandy clay	>5.2	>0.3	0.27	RB
18	1800	layer		topsoil	dark grey-brown sandy clay			0.26	
18	1801	layer		subsoil	mid red-brown sandy clay			0.12	
18	1802	layer		natural	light orange-red sandy clay with gravel				
18	1803	cut		boundary ditch	aligned NW/SE, unexcavated	>1.8	1		
18	1804	fill	180	ditch fill	dark grey-black silty clay sand	>1.8	1		
18	1805	cut		ditch	aligned NW/SE, irregular profile	>2.0	0.59	0.12	
18	1806	fill	180	ditch fill	dark brown sandy clay	>2.0	0.59	0.12	
19	1900	layer		topsoil	dark grey-brown sandy clay			0.3	
19	1901	layer		subsoil	mid red-brown sandy clay			0.2	
19	1902	layer		natural	light orange-red sandy clay				
19	1903	cut		boundary ditch	aligned NW/SE. unexcavated	>1.8	1.5		
19	1904	fill	190	ditch fill	dark brown-grey silty clay	>1.8	1.5		
20	2000	layer		topsoil	dark grey-brown sandy clay			0.4	
20	2001	layer		subsoil	mid red-brown sandy clay			0.2	
20	2002	layer		natural	light orange-red sandy clay				
20	2003	cut		ditch	aligned E-W, moderate sides, flat	>1.8	1.05	0.22	

					base				
20	2004	fill	200	upper ditch fill	mid brown-grey sandy clay	>1.8	1.05	0.12	LC1-C2
20	2005	fill	200	lower ditch fill	mid red-orange sandy clay	>1.0	0.8	0.1	
20	2006	cut		ditch	aligned NW/SE, moderate side, flat base	>0.7	0.8	0.07	
20	2007	fill	200	ditch fill	mid brown-orange sandy clay	>0.7	0.8	0.07	RB
21	2100	layer		topsoil	dark grey-brown sandy clay			0.3	
21	2101	layer		subsoil	mid red-brown sandy clay			0.16	
21	2102	layer		natural	light orange-red sandy clay				
22	2200	layer		topsoil	dark brown sandy clay			0.4	
22	2201	layer		subsoil	mid red-orange sandy clay			0.2	
22	2202	layer		natural	light orange red sandy clay				

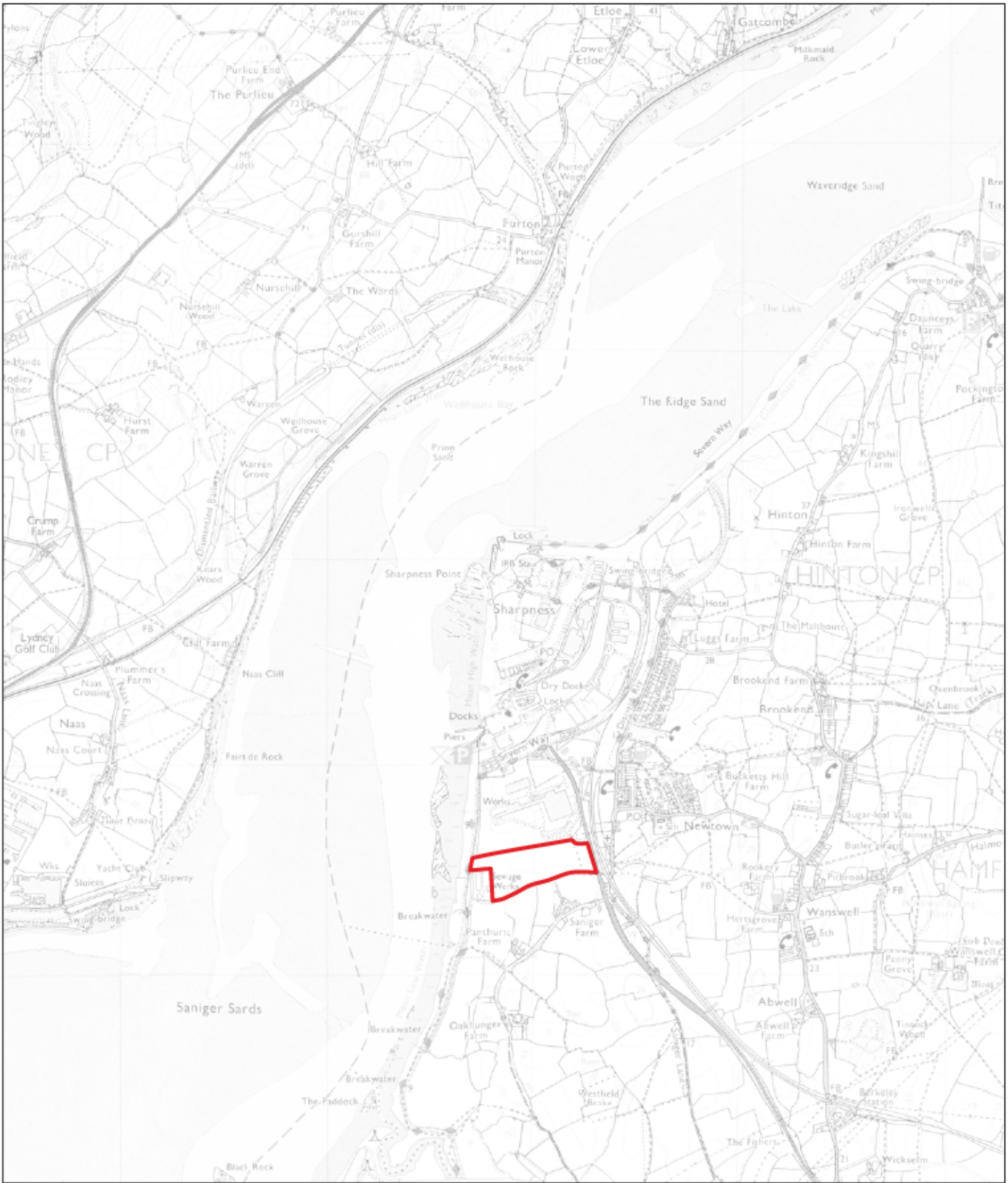
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

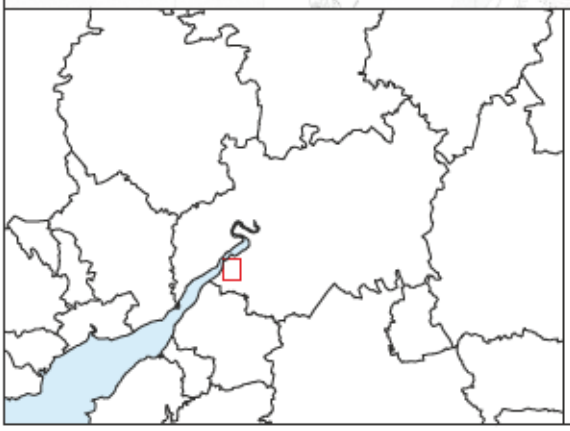
Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
1705	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	39	201	LC1-C2
1709	Roman pottery: oxidised fabric	3	10	RB
2004	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric; oxidised fabric	4	14	LC1-C2
2007	Roman pottery: oxidised fabric	1	1	RB

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land near Sharpness Docks	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2014 on land near Sharpness Docks, Gloucestershire. Twenty-two trenches were excavated. The evaluation identified a series of Roman ditches, most probably forming agricultural boundaries or an enclosure(s), on locally high ground close to the eastern extent of the site. The excavated evidence suggests two phases of Roman activity survive, the earliest of which is dated to the late 1st to 2nd century. Former field boundaries depicted on the 1881 OS First Edition map and which correlated closely with geophysical anomalies were identified throughout the site.	
Project dates	4 to 8 August 2014	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Desk Based Assessment (CA 2013) Geophysical Survey (PCG 2013)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land near Sharpness Docks, Sharpness, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M^2/ha)	9.5ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 6698 0154	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	none	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Daniel Sausins	
MONUMENT TYPE	none	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	Museum in the Park, Stroud	Roman pottery
Paper	Museum in the Park, Stroud	Context sheets, Trench Recording Forms, permatrace drawings
Digital	Museum in the Park, Stroud	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 *Land near Sharpness Docks, Sharpness, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **14398**		





Cotswold Archaeology

Land near Sharpness Docks
Sharpness, Gloucestershire

Site location plan

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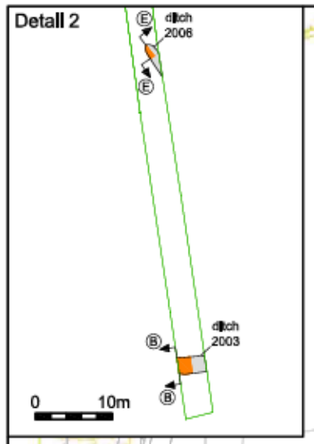
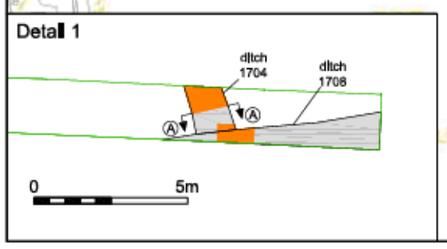




T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8 T9 T10 T11 T12 T13 T14 T15 T16 T17 T18 T19 T20 T21 T22

Detail 1

Detail 2

pit 1303 (fig.4)

ditch 1805 (fig.4)

Sewage Works

Pond

Slurry Pit

Track

Sanlger Farm

The Dairy

Flood Gate

Saniger Farm

site

evaluation trench

archaeological feature

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map

Insets:

archaeological feature

Potential ditch

Potential pit

Recent boundary

Cultivation

Service

Typically modern (rubble, metal objects/fencing etc)

Suggested natural

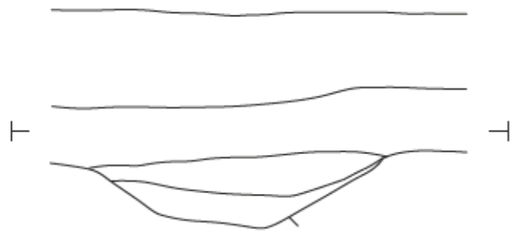
0 100m

Cotswold Archaeology
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land near Sharpness Docks
Sharpness, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features

PROJECT NO.	4907	DATE	18-08-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	00	2
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:2000	



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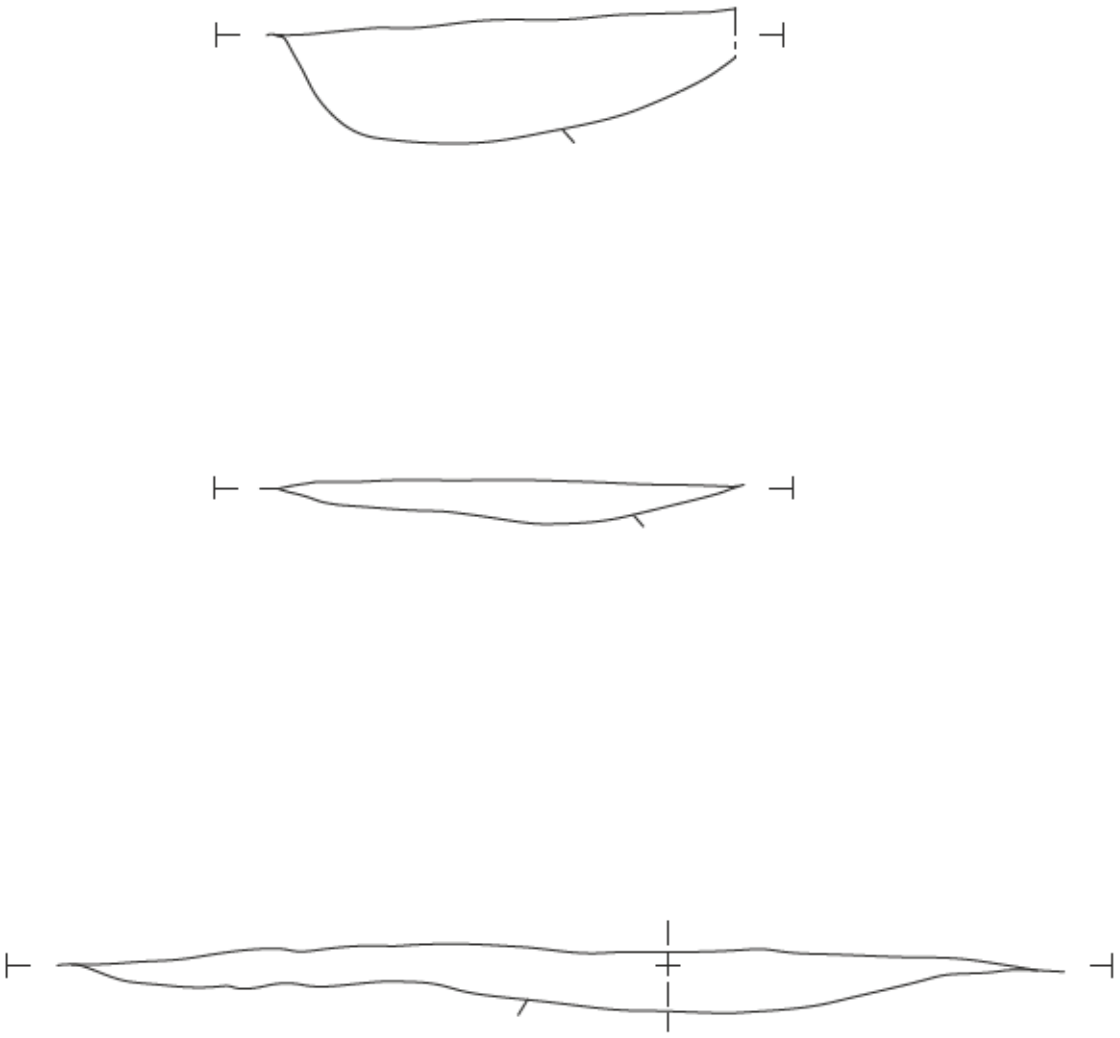
Land near Sharpness Docks
Sharpness, Gloucestershire

Trenches 17 and 20: sections and photographs

4907	22/08/2014	
LJH	00	
LM	1:20	3



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Land near Sharpness Docks
Sharpness, Gloucestershire

Trenches 13, 18 and 20: sections

4907	22/08/2014
LJH	00
LM	1:10

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