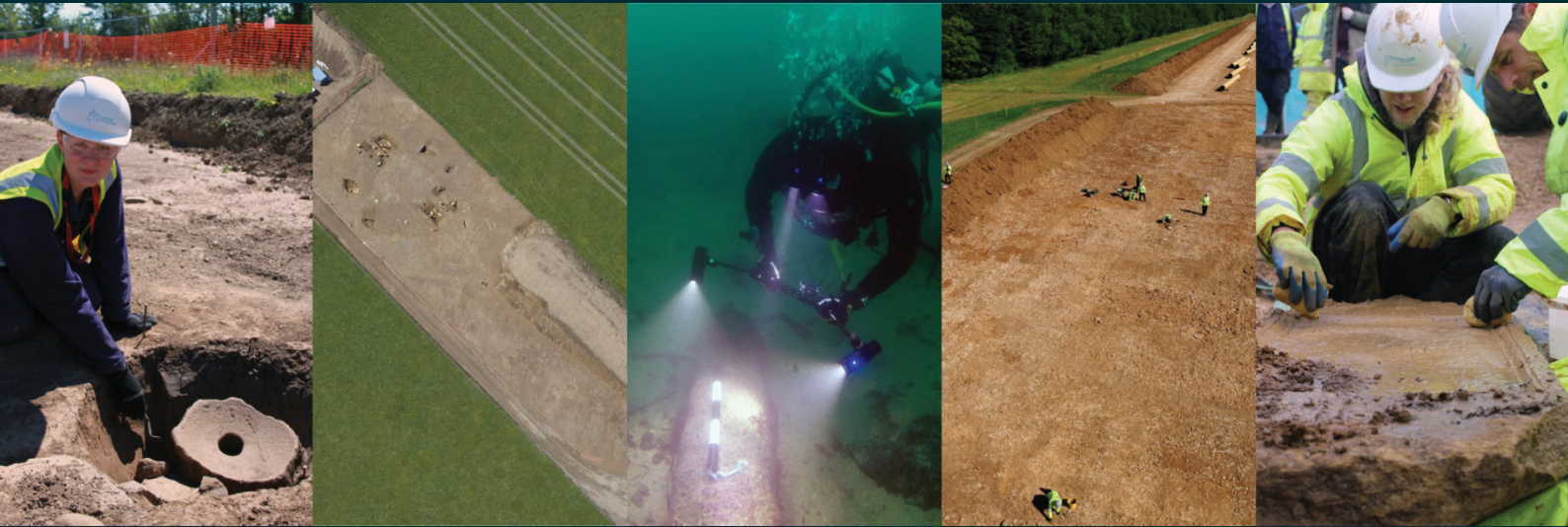


**Land off Station Road  
Berkeley  
Gloucestershire**  
*Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
Redrow Homes

CA Project: 6642  
CA Report: 18555

November 2018



Land off Station Road  
Berkeley  
Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

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Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	26 October 2018	Christopher Leonard	Cliff Bateman			

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

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land off Station Road
<b>Location:</b>	Berkeley, Gloucestershire
<b>NGR:</b>	368218 200023
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	22–26 October 2018
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited in the Museum in the Park, Stroud
<b>Site Code:</b>	STAT 18

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October 2018 on land off Station Road, Berkeley, Gloucestershire. Thirteen trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified alluvial and buried soil deposits along the western extent of the site, close to the course of a stream. An east/west aligned ditch, from which a sherd of late prehistoric pottery was recovered, cut through and was sealed by the alluvial deposits.

Ditches correlating to geophysical anomalies and/or boundaries depicted on 19th-century maps of the site were recorded in a number of trenches in the central and eastern areas of the site.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In October 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Redrow Homes on land off Station Road, Berkeley, Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: 368218 200023; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to support a forthcoming planning application to Stroud District Council (SDC) for residential development at the site.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2018a) and approved by Charles Parry, Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council (GCC), the archaeological advisor to SDC. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014).

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 6.5ha in extent and comprises a single arable field with a wooded area in the northern part of the site. Although the wooded area forms part of the site, this area will be excluded from any future development. The site is bounded to the south by residential housing and farmland, to the west by a canalised stream beyond which is further farmland and to the north-east by the B4066 Berkeley Heath to Sharpness Docks road. The site slopes from approximately 22m AOD in the south-east to 8m AOD in the west.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Raglan Mudstone Formation of the Silurian Period, overlain along the western boundary by alluvial deposits (BGS 2018). Yellow and red clays with occasional outcrops of mudstone were identified in all of the evaluation trenches.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site has been subject of a detailed *Heritage Desk-Based Assessment* (CA 2018b) and subsequent geophysical survey (Substrata 2018). The assessment noted a low potential for the presence of any features of archaeological significance within the majority of the site, however a ditch around the wooded area in the north of the site may relate to a linear feature depicted on historic maps (CA 2018b).

- 2.2 The landscape surrounding the site contains evidence of settlement and agricultural practice dating from the medieval onwards, with the medieval settlement and castle at Berkeley located approximately 700m to the south. There is evidence of activity pre-dating this, although such records are centred within the historic town (ibid.).
- 2.3 The available historic maps indicate that land use within the site has changed since the early 19th century. The 1839 Tithe map of Berkley depicts the site as multiple fields, most of which extend beyond the site's current north-eastern boundary. Between 1839 and the compilation of the 1884 Ordnance Survey (OS) First Edition map, the fields in the centre and east of the site were amalgamated. The main change to the application area occurred with the construction of the B4066 in the late 20th century after which the site took its current form, with the new road forming a new north-eastern boundary.
- 2.4 The geophysical survey identified a series of anomalies interpreted as potential buried archaeology. Of these, four anomalies coincide with, and most probably represent, field boundaries depicted on the 1839 Berkeley Tithe apportionment (see Fig. 2). The majority of the remaining anomalies in the north and central portion of the site may represent ridge-and-furrow ploughing, although some in the south may be indicative of further enclosures and/or field boundaries (Substrata 2018).
- 2.5 The geophysical survey also indicated that the western side of the site had been subjected to the deposition of rubble containing ferrous material (ibid.).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 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 *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information 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).

## 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 13 trenches, each measuring 50m in length and 1.9m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The 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*.
- 4.2 All 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*.
- 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*. Three deposits were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 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 Museum in the Park, Stroud along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 2–4)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively. Details of the relative heights of the alluvial sequences identified in Trenches 10-12, expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD), appear in Appendix D.
- 5.2 The natural geological substrate, comprising red and yellow clays with outcrops of mudstone, was typically observed at a depth of 0.3m below present ground level (bpgl) within Trenches 1 to 9 and Trench 13. In these trenches it was overlain by

subsoil, which was in turn covered by topsoil/ploughsoil. Within Trenches 10 and 12, and the western extent of Trench 11, the natural substrate was encountered between 1.44m and 3.25m bpgl (5.05m AOD to 6.82m AOD) and was sealed by a sequence of alluvial deposits.

5.3 In Trenches 1, 2, 4-7, 9 and 11 a series of ditches were identified cutting through the subsoil, all of which corresponded to geophysical anomalies and/or field divisions depicted on 19th-century mapping (see Fig. 2 for correlation). Modern pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered (but not retained) from the fills of these ditches.

5.4 No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in Trenches 3, 8, 12 and 13.

#### **Trench 10 (Figs 2 & 3)**

5.5 Throughout the western extent of the trench the natural clays were identified up to 2.1m bpgl and were overlain by two alluvial deposits, 10009 and 10008, both of which contained organic material indicative of a wet marshy grassland (see sections 7.5 to 7.7 below). No artefacts were recovered from either of these deposits. These deposits, and the natural clays throughout the remainder of the trench, were sealed by a further sequence of alluvial deposits, 10012, 10011, and 10003.

5.6 Deposit 10008, and towards the centre of the trench the natural substrate, was cut by east/west aligned ditch 10004/10006 (Fig. 3, section AA). The ditch was only partially revealed within the trench and was at least 0.7m wide, 0.21m deep with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill, 10005/10007, from which a sherd of late prehistoric, most probably Iron Age, pottery was recovered. The environmental sample recovered from fill 10005/10007 contained seeds indicative of marshy wet grassland, as well as waterlogged wood fragments.

5.7 The ditch was sealed by successive deposits of alluvium, 10003, 10011 and 10012, which were in turn covered by buried topsoil 10002 (see Fig. 3, section BB). The buried topsoil was overlain by 0.6m of dumped modern material comprising crushed stone, sands and large fragments of concrete and tarmac. This was in turn overlain by a modern ploughsoil



### **Trenches 11 and 12 (Figs 2 & 4)**

- 5.8 The sequence of alluvial deposits sealing the natural substrate and underlying a buried topsoil that was identified in the eastern extent of Trench 10 was replicated in the north-western extent of Trench 11 and throughout Trench 12 (see Fig. 4 photograph). Similarly, the buried topsoil was also sealed by modern made-ground deposits up to 1m in thickness. No finds were recovered from any of the alluvial layers although a clay tobacco pipe bowl dating to the late 17th century was recovered from buried topsoil 11002 in Trench 11.
- 5.9 Ditch 11007, revealed centrally within Trench 11 cutting through the subsoil, correlates closely with a former field boundary ditch identified by the preceding geological survey and depicted on the 1839 Berkeley Tithe map (see Fig. 2). It is noteworthy that the ditch respects the top of a former combe/valley with the natural clays being identified at 9.32m AOD to the east and at 6.12m AOD, closest to the stream, to the west.

## **6. THE FINDS**

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from two deposits (a ditch fill and buried topsoil). The recovered material dates to the late prehistoric and post-medieval periods. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric and the fabric code has been created for the purpose of this report.

### *Pottery*

- 6.2 An unfeatured bodysherd in a fabric tempered with fossiliferous limestone (LSF) was recorded from fill 10005 of ditch 10004. In the absence of indications of form or decoration, this pottery is broadly dateable to the Iron Age.

### *Other finds*

- 6.3 Two heavily abraded joining fragments from a clay tobacco pipe were retrieved from buried topsoil 11002. The bowl most closely accords with Peacey's Type 5, dating to c. 1670-170 (Peacey 1979, 46–7, Fig. 1).

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Three environmental samples (80 litres of soil) were taken from ditch 10004/10006 and underlying alluvial deposits within Trench 10 with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site and examining the nature of the local environment. Sub-samples of these three samples (6 litres of soil) were processed for the recovery of waterlogged remains following standard procedures (Ca Technical Manual No. 2).

7.2 Moderate to good preservation levels of waterlogged material were present within each sample. Due to the high abundance of such material within each sample only part of the samples were assessed. Sample 1, only 125ml was assessed and Samples 2 and 3 had 250ml assessed. Preliminary identification of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants.

### *Late Prehistoric*

7.3 Ditch 10004/10006 has been provisionally dated by a sherd of late prehistoric pottery, most likely to be Iron Age, recovered from fill 10005/10007 within the ditch.

7.4 The waterlogged material recovered from fill 10005 (sample 1) is dominated by seeds of sedge (*Carex* sp.) and also includes seeds belonging to rush (*Juncus* sp.), oraches (*Atriplex* sp.), stitchworts (*Stellaria* sp.), water cress (*Rorippa* sp.) and a possible penny-cress (*Thlapsi* sp.) seed. These species are indicative of marshy wet grassland. High quantities of waterlogged wood and leaf fragments were also present within sample 1 alongside those of insects. A small amount of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were also recorded.

### *Undated*

7.5 Two alluvial layers, 10008 and 10009, both of which pre-dated and were cut by ditch 10004/6 within Trench 10 were also sampled. Deposit 10008 (sample 2) contained waterlogged material consisting of seeds belonging to sedge, pondweeds (*Potamogeton* sp.), cinquefoils (*Potentilla* sp.), water-pepper (*Persicaria* sp.), gentians (*Geranium* sp.), water-dropwort (*Oenathe* sp.) and possible water-plantain (*Alisma* sp.). These species are also indicative of wet grasslands and standing water environments. High quantities of waterlogged wood and leaf fragments were identified from within sample 2 alongside moderate quantities of insect remains.

Small quantities of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were recorded during assessment.

- 7.6 Deposit 10009 (sample 3) provided the lowest variation of plant species from the recovered samples. However, it had large fragments of waterlogged wood (including roundwood and twig fragments) which have been given a tentative identification as being part of the *Betulaceae* family. This identification was achieved by examining the wood fragments and any attached bark. High quantities of waterlogged wood and leaf fragments were identified from within sample 3 alongside moderate quantities of insect remains. Small quantities of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were recorded during assessment. The waterlogged plant remains contained moderate to high quantities of sedge seeds alongside small to moderate quantities of water-pepper and possible gentians seeds.

#### *Summary*

- 7.7 The samples provide an indication of a local environment of wet and marshy grassland with some standing water. The lowest deposit, 10009, appears to show a possible increased level of woodland in the vicinity. The waterlogged seed assemblage provides no indication of industrial or domestic activities taking place within the immediate area and is likely to be representative of local vegetation.

## **8. DISCUSSION**

- 8.1 Ditch 10004/10006 in Trench 10 was the only archaeological feature revealed during the current works that did not correlate to the post-medieval/modern field system identified during the preceding geological survey and by 19th-century cartographic sources. Pottery recovered from within the fill of this ditch dates to the later prehistoric period, although given its seeming isolation it is difficult to draw any further interpretation from the feature, except to note its location close to the base of the valley floor and therefore most probably utilised for drainage.
- 8.2 The sequence of alluvial deposits identified along the western edge of the site suggests it has accumulated over a long period. The 1839 Berkeley Tithe Map records this part of site as a thin strip of land alongside, and parallel to, an unnamed stream and it is probable that it was a low-lying area prone to flooding. Such an interpretation is given further credence by the recovered palaeoenvironmental

evidence and the identification of the modern dumping throughout this former field. The latter was undoubtedly utilised to locally infill the coombe/valley closer to the levels throughout the remainder of the site, and also presumably above the flood zone.

- 8.3 Throughout the central and eastern parts of the site a number of ditches were identified in the locations indicated by the preceding geophysical survey. All cut through the subsoil and contained modern pottery, CBM and clay tobacco pipe within their fills, confirming their interpretation as being associated with the field boundaries depicted on 19th-century mapping.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Christopher Leonard, assisted by Jack Harrison and Simon McKenna. The report was written by Christopher Leonard. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Emma Aitkins respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

## 10. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2018 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 26 October 2018

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Peacey, A. 1979 *Clay Tobacco Pipes in Gloucestershire*. Occasional Papers No. **4**. Bristol. Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset

Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press  
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Magnetometer Survey*. Substrata report **1803BER-R-1**



## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Tr	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot date
1	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Occasional small stones			0.2	
1	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay. Occasional stones			0.12	
1	1002	Layer		Natural	Mixed yellow and red clay				
1	1003	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned ditch	>2	2.09		
1	1004	Fill	1003	Ditch fill	Mid reddish brown clay silt. Occasional stones and charcoal. Modern pottery, CBM and clay tobacco pipe. Unexcavated	>2	2.09		
2	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000			0.2	
2	2001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001			0.1	
2	2002	Layer		Natural	Same as 1002				
2	2003	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned ditch	>2	2.4		
2	2004	Fill	2003	Ditch fill	Mid reddish brown clay silt. Occasional stones and charcoal. Modern pottery. Unexcavated	>2	2.4		
3	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000			0.4	
3	3001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001			0.2	
3	3002	Layer		Natural	Same as 1002				
4	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000			0.4	
4	4001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001			0.1	
4	4002	Layer		Natural	Same as 1002				
4	4003	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned ditch	>2	1.3		
4	4004	Fill	4003	Ditch fill	Mid reddish brown clay silt. Occasional stones and charcoal. Modern pottery. Unexcavated	>2	1.3		
5	5000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000			0.35	
5	5001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001			0.15	
5	5002	Layer		Natural	Same as 1002				
5	5003	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned ditch	>2	0.4		
5	5004	Fill	5003	Ditch fill	Mid reddish brown clay silt. Occasional stones and charcoal. Unexcavated	>2	0.4		
6	6000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000			0.4	
6	6001			Subsoil	Same as 1001			0.24	
6	6002			Natural	Same as 1002				
6	6003	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned ditch	>2	1.15		
6	6004	Fill	6003	Ditch fill	Mid reddish brown clay silt. Occasional stones and charcoal. Modern pottery and clay tobacco pipe	>2	1.15		
7	7000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000			0.22	
7	7001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001			0.18	
7	7002	Layer		Natural	Red clay with outcrops of limestone				
7	7003	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned ditch	>2	1.07		
7	7004	Fill	7003	Ditch fill	Mid reddish brown clay silt. Frequent stones and coal lumps. Modern pottery and CBM. Unexcavated	>2	1.07		
7	7005	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned ditch	>2	0.8		

Tr	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot date
7	7006	Fill	7005	Ditch fill	Mid pinkish grey clay silt. Common stones. Modern pottery and clay tobacco pipe. Unexcavated	>2	0.8		
8	8000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000			0.25	
8	8001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001			0.13	
8	8002	Layer		Natural	Same as 1002				
9	9000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000			0.3	
9	9001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001			0.36	
9	9002	Layer		Natural	Red and yellow clays with outcrops of limestone				
9	9003	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned ditch	>2	1.9		
9	9004	Fill	9003	Ditch fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay. Occasional stones. Modern CBM. Unexcavated	>2	1.9		
10	10000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000			0.4	
10	10001	Layer		Made ground	Stones in pink sand. Large pieces of tarmac and concrete			0.6	
10	10002	Layer		Buried topsoil	Mid greyish brown clay silt			0.15	
10	10003	Layer		Alluvium	Mid pinkish brown clay silt			0.17	
10	10004	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned ditch	>10	>0.7	0.15	
10	10005	Fill	10004	Ditch fill	Dark blueish grey. Lenses of alluvial silts. Preserved organic material	>10	>0.7	0.15	IA
10	10006	Cut		Ditch	Continuation of 10004	>10	>0.7	0.34	
10	10007	Fill	10006	Ditch fill	Continuation of 10005	>10	>0.7	0.34	
10	10008	Layer		Buried soil	Dark black clay silt. Frequent preserved organic material. Occasional charcoal	>24	>2	0.36	
10	10009	Layer		Buried soil	Dark reddish brown clay silt. Frequent preserved organic material. Occasional charcoal			0.42	
10	10010	Layer		Natural	Red clay				
10	10011	Layer		Alluvium	Light greyish blue clay silt			0.12	
10	10012	Layer		Alluvium	Light brownish pink clay silt			0.43	
11	11000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000			0.3	
11	11001	Layer		Made ground	Same as 10001			1	
11	11002	Layer		Buried topsoil	Same as 10002			0.2	LC17th
11	11003	Layer		Alluvium	Same as 10003			0.25	
11	11004	Layer		Alluvium	Same as 10011			0.13	
11	11005	Layer		Alluvium	Same as 10012			0.22	
11	11006	Layer		Natural	Same as 1002				
11	11007	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned ditch. Continuation of 9003	>2	1.05		
11	11008	Fill	11007	Ditch fill	Continuation of 9004	>2	1.05		
11	11009	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001			0.2	
12	12000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000			0.28	
12	12001	Layer		Made ground	Same as 10001			0.82	
12	12002	Layer		Alluvium	Mid blueish grey clay silt			0.45	
12	12003	Layer		Buried topsoil	Same as 10002			0.2	
12	12004	Layer		Alluvium	Same as 10003			0.23	
12	12005	Layer		Alluvium	Same as 10011			0.45	
12	12006	Layer		Alluvium	Same as 10012			0.4	
12	12007	Layer		Natural	Same as 10010				
13	13000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 1000			0.2	
13	13000	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 1001			0.4	
13	13000	Layer		Natural	Same as 7002				

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
10005	Late prehistoric pottery	Fossiliferous limestone-tempered fabric	LSF	1	7	IA
11002	Clay tobacco pipe	Bowl/stem		2	16	1660-80

## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 2: Assessment of Environmental Evidence

Feature		10004	-	-
Context		10005	10008	10009
Sample		1	2	3
Sample Type		bulk	bulk	bulk
Processed vol (L)		2	2	2
Assessed vol (ml)		125	250	250
<b>Waterlogged material</b>				
Woody stems/twigs frags > 4mm		***	***	***
Woody stems/twigs frags > 2mm		***	***	***
Leaf frags		***	***	***
<i>Atriplex</i> sp. L.	oraches	*	-	-
<i>Stellaria</i> sp. L.	stitchworts	*	-	-
<i>Periscaria</i> sp.	water-pepper	-	*	*
c.f. <i>Thlapsi</i> sp.	penny-cress	*	-	-
<i>Rorippa</i> sp.	water cress	*	-	-
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	cinquefoils	-	*	-
<i>Geranium</i> sp.	Gentians	-	*	*
<i>Oenanthe</i> sp.	water-dropwort	-	*	-
c.f. <i>Alisma</i> sp. L.	water-plantain	-	*	-
<i>Potamogeton</i> sp.	pondweeds	-	*	-
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	rush	*	-	-
<i>Carex</i> sp. L. trigonous	sedge trigonous seed	*	*	*
<b>Charred material</b>				
Charcoal 4/2mm		0/*	0/*	0/*
<b>Other</b>				
Insect remains		**	*	*

Key: + = 1–49 items; ++ = 50–100 items; +++ = >100 items



**APPENDIX D: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES**

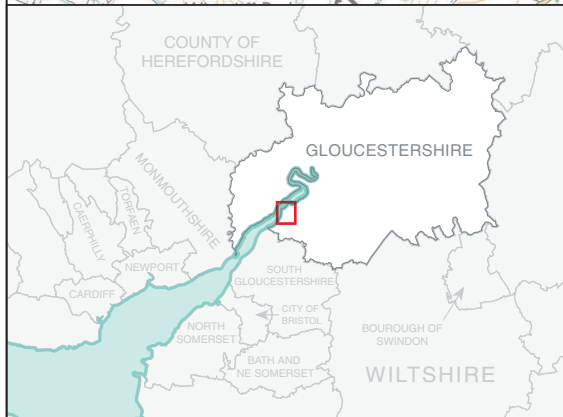
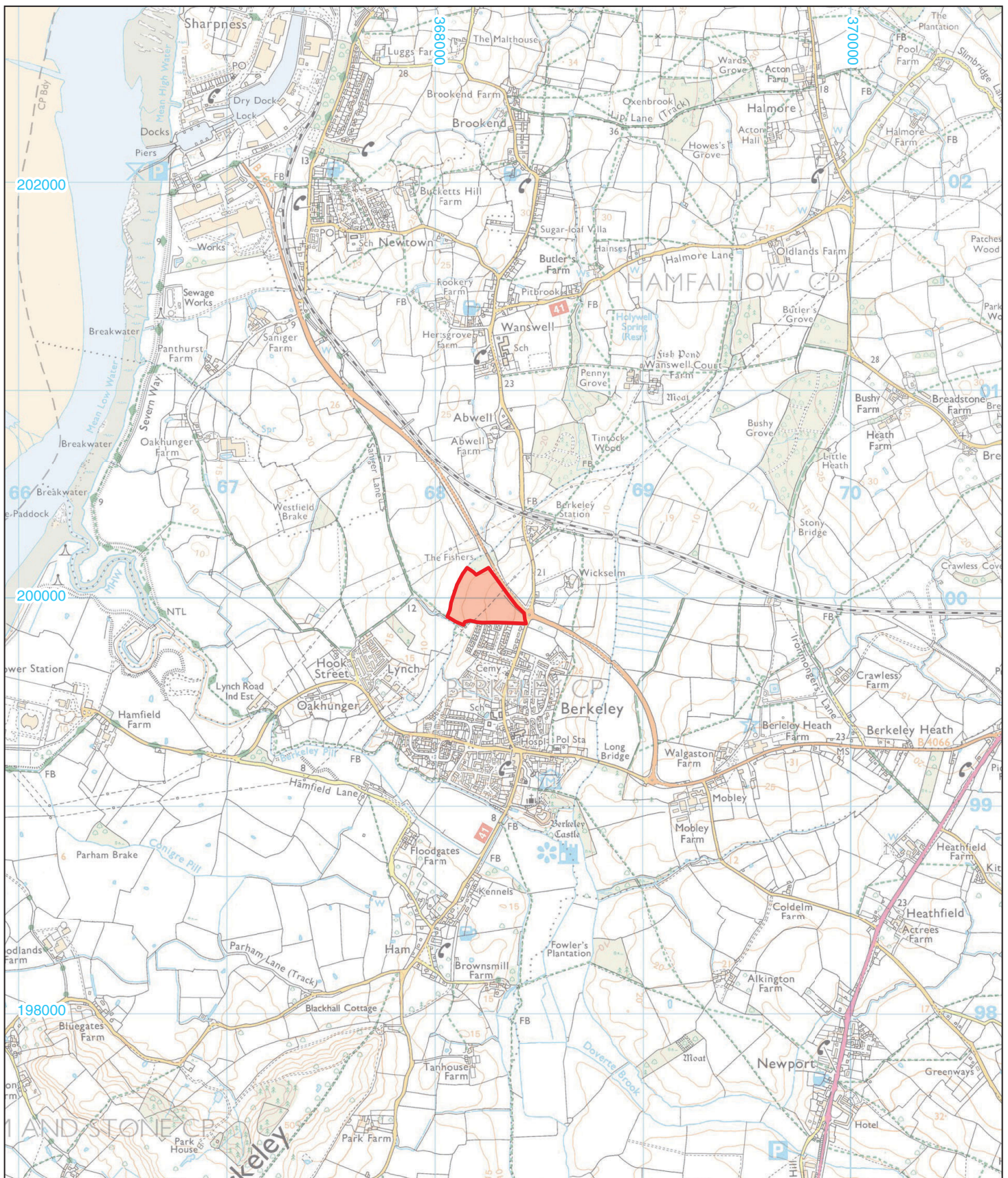
Levels of the buried deposits in Trenches 10, 11 and 12

	Trench 10 (E end)	Trench 10 (W end)	Trench 11 (SE end)	Trench 11 (NW end)	Trench 12 (NE end)	Trench 12 (SW end)
Current ground level	0.00m (8.22m)	0.00m (7.14m)	0.00m (9.68m)	0.00m (7.9m)	0.00m (8.35m)	0.00m (8.42m)
Top of buried soil (10002/11002/12003)	0.96m (7.26m)	1.06m (6.08m)	n/a	1.31m (6.59m)	1.55m (6.8m)	1.32m (7.1m)
Top of alluvial silt deposits (10003/11003/12004)	1.11m (7.11m)	1.21m (5.93m)	n/a	1.44m (6.46m)	1.68m (6.67m)	1.54m (6.88m)
Top of preserved organic deposit 10008	n/a	1.46m (5.68m)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Natural substrate	1.40m (6.82m)	2.10m (5.05m)	0.36m (9.32m)	1.78m (6.12m)	3.01m (5.34m)	3.25m (5.17m)

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

**APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Land off Station Road, Berkeley, Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October 2018 on land off Station Road, Berkeley, Gloucestershire. Thirteen trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation identified alluvial and buried soil deposits along the western extent of the site, close to the course of a stream. An east/west aligned ditch, from which a sherd of late prehistoric pottery was recovered, cut through and was sealed by the alluvial deposits.</p> <p>Ditches correlating to geophysical anomalies and/or boundaries depicted on 19th-century maps of the site were recorded in a number of trenches in the central and eastern areas of the site.</p>	
Project dates	22–26 October 2018	
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	DBA (CA 2018) Geophysical survey (Substrata 2018)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Berkeley, Gloucestershire	
Study area	6.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	368218 200023 SO 68218 00023	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	None	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Christopher Leonard	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Museum in the Park, Stroud	Pottery and clay tobacco pipe
Paper	Museum in the Park, Stroud	Context sheets, site drawings
Digital	Museum in the Park, Stroud	Database, digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 <i>Land off Station Road, Berkeley, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>18555</b>		



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land off Station Road,  
 Berkeley, Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

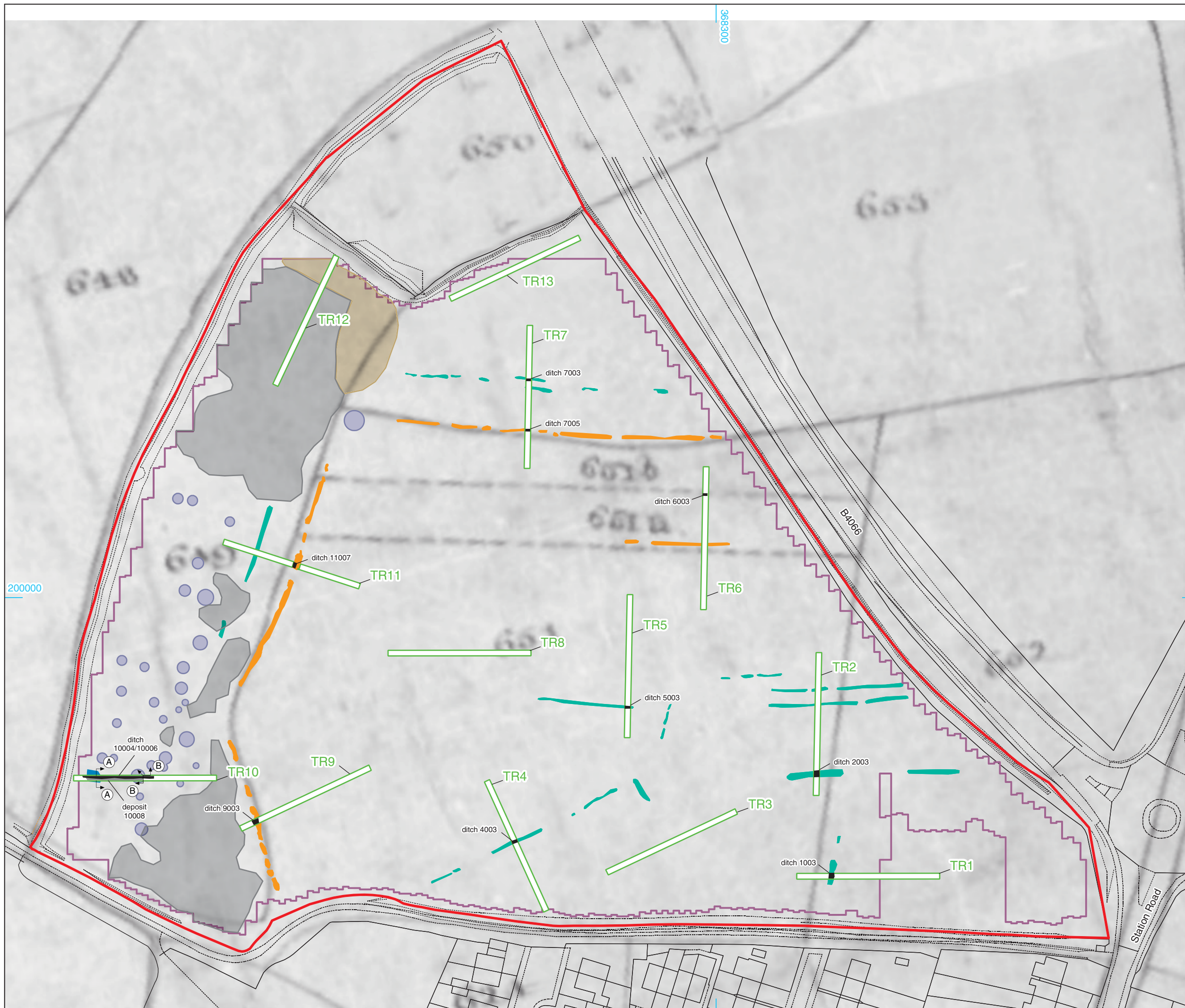


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**DRAWN BY** AW      **PROJECT NO.** 6642  
**CHECKED BY** DJB      **DATE** 29.10.18  
**APPROVED BY** CL      **SCALE@A4** 1:25,000

**FIGURE NO.**

**1**



- Site boundary
  - Evaluation trench
  - Archaeological feature
  - Deposit
  - Magnetometer survey area
  - A A Location of section
- Geophysical Survey Results**  
(Substrata Ltd)
- Magnetometer survey area
  - Certainty, anomaly type (2) likely, positive (3)
  - Certainty, anomaly type (2) likely, positive (3)
  - Certainty, anomaly type (2) possible, dipole (4)
  - Certainty, anomaly type (2) possible, high contrast mixed spread
  - Certainty, anomaly type (2) possible, high contrast response (4)
  - Certainty, anomaly type (2) possible, high negative

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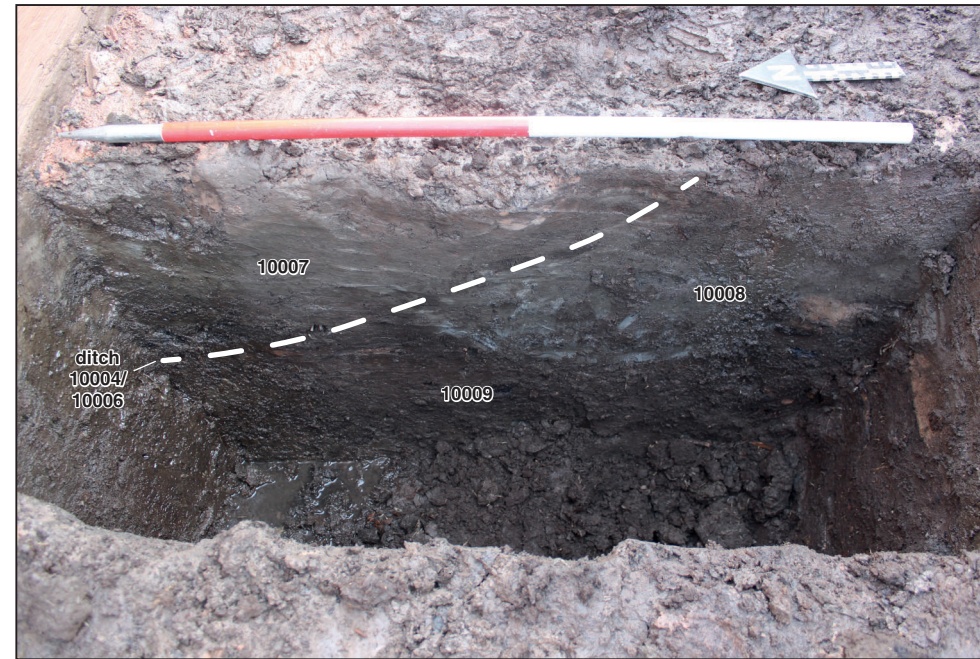
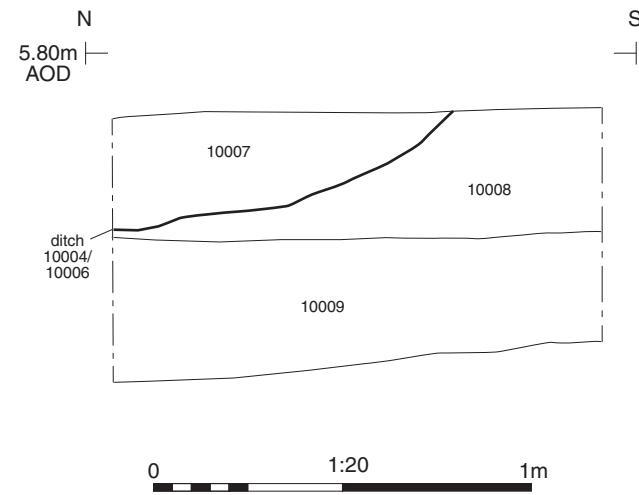
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land off Station Road,  
 Berkeley, Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan, showing identified  
 archaeological features, geophysical survey  
 results, and 1839 Berkeley Tithe Map

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30.10.18	<b>2</b>
APPROVED BY	CL	SCALE@A3	1:1250	

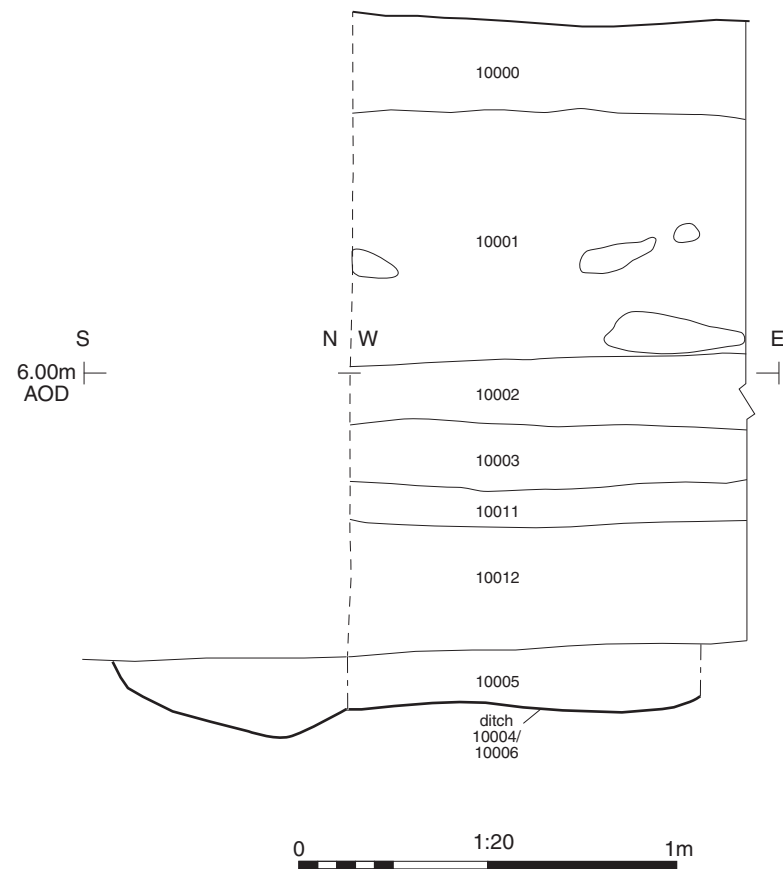


Section AA

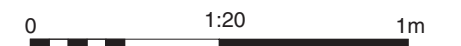


Ditch 10006 and deposits 10008 and 10009, west facing. 1m scale

Section BB



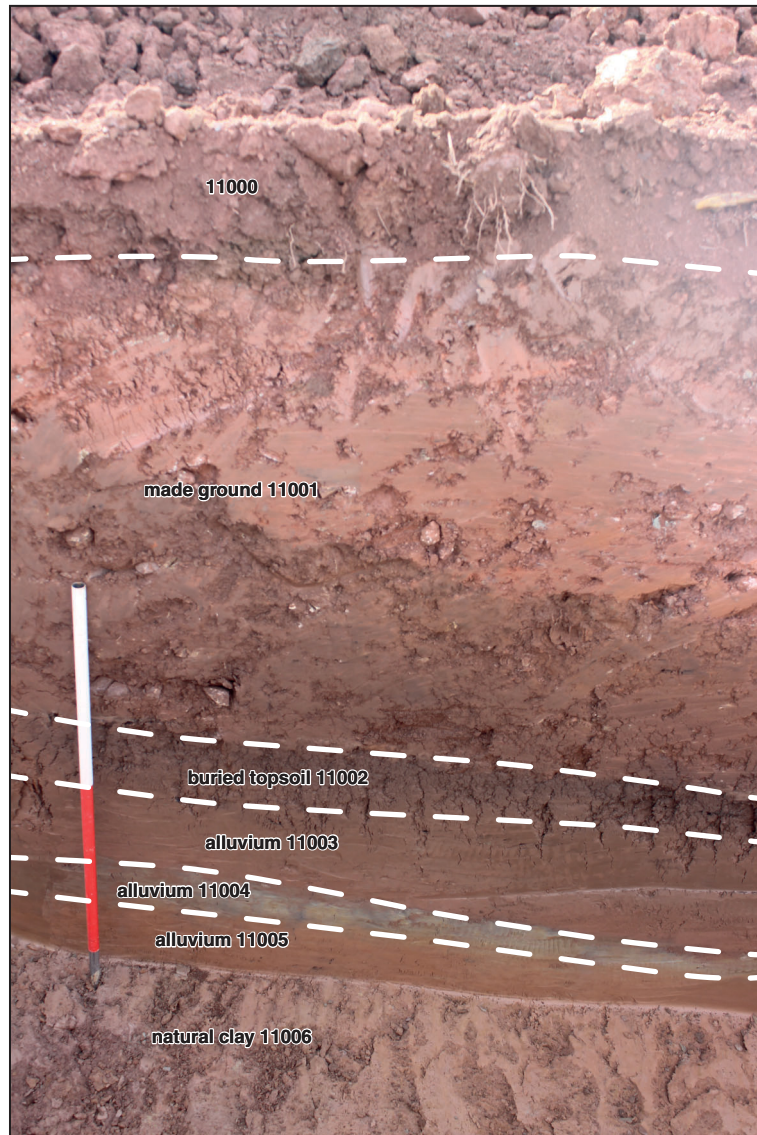
Ditch 10004 and overlying alluvial deposits, south east facing. 1m scale



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PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 10: sections and photographs**



Trench 11 alluvial deposits, north-east facing. 1m scale.



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PROJECT TITLE

Land off Station Road,  
 Berkeley, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 11: photograph**

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 CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **29.10.18**  
 APPROVED BY **CL** SCALE@A4 **NA**

FIGURE NO.

**4**

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