

**Land to the rear of Canonbury Street
Berkeley
Gloucestershire**

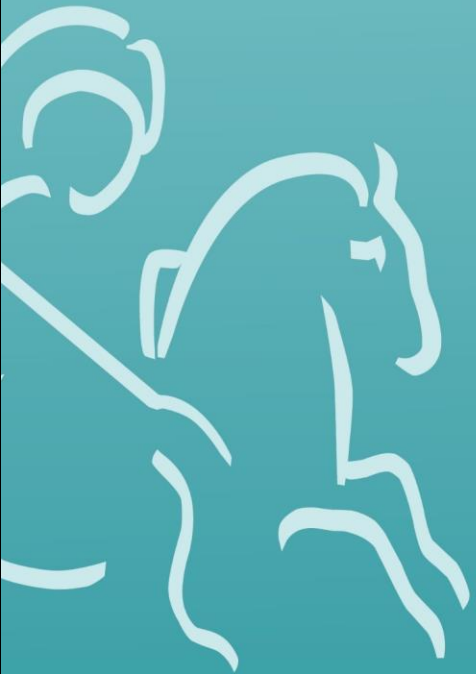
Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief



for:
Charles Church Developments

CA Project: 6395
CA Report: 6395_1

August 2022



Land to the rear of Canonbury Street Berkeley Gloucestershire

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land to the rear of Canonbury Street
Location:	Berkeley, Gloucestershire
NGR:	368716 199518
Type:	Excavation and Watching Brief
Date:	3 – 9 July 2018; 22 – 25 March 2021 and 7 July 2022
Planning reference:	S.14/0619/FUL
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with The Museum in the Park, Stroud and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	LRCB 18

Between July 2018 and July 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation and watching brief on land to the rear of Canonbury Road, Berkeley.

Within the excavation area, a ditch and pit dating to the 3rd to 4th century AD were identified. An undated pit was also identified in this area and is considered likely to be contemporary with these features. All of the features identified contained quantities of ironworking slag and hammerscale, likely to relate to iron smithing. However, no direct evidence of iron smithing taking place on the site itself was recorded during the current works.

No further features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified during the watching brief.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Between July 2018 and July 2022 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a programme of archaeological works, comprising an archaeological excavation and watching brief, for Charles Church Developments on land to the rear of Canonbury Street, Berkeley, Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: 368716 199518; Fig. 1). The excavation and watching brief were undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to planning consent for the erection of 188 dwellings which was granted on appeal (appeal Ref: APP/C1625/W/15/3133335) following an application to Stroud District Council (SDC; planning application ref S.14/0619/FUL, condition 15).
- 1.2. The scope of this excavation and watching brief was defined by Charles Parry, Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council (GCC), the former archaeological advisor to SDC). The excavation and watching brief were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2017) and approved by Mr. Parry.
- 1.3. The excavation was also in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.4. The development area encloses an area of approximately 11ha. It is located within a sub-triangular parcel of land defined by Canonbury Street to the south, the B4066 to the north and east, and the edge of Berkeley itself, specifically a row of modern houses on Hillcrest Road. More widely, the site is located within the Vale of Berkeley, a lowland agricultural landscape between the eastern banks of the River Severn and the western edge of the Cotswold scarp, west of Dursley. The western part of the site lies at approximately 22m above ordnance datum (AOD) with the ground dropping away from west to east to approximately 11m AOD.
- 1.5. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Raglan Mudstone Formation siltstone and mudstone of the Silurian Period. No superficial deposits are

recorded (BGS 2018). The eastern portion of the site, roughly one third of the site's total area, is known to have recently been used for landfill.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The site has been subject to previous investigation including a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; CA 2013a), an archaeological evaluation (CA 2013b) and a Geophysical Survey (PCG 2013). The following is a brief summary of the findings of these investigations.
- 2.2. There is little evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the site (CA 2013a).
- 2.3. Archaeological trenching within Berkeley Castle's Victorian kitchen gardens, c.100m to the south-west of the site, identified an Anglo-Saxon ditch dating to between the 9th and 11th centuries. The size, location and alignment of the ditch suggest that it may well relate to a supposed Saxon *Mynster* at Berkeley which appears to have gone into decline towards the end of the 10th century AD. A skeleton excavated in the grounds of The Chantry is also thought to be early medieval in date (*Ibid.*).
- 2.4. To the east of the original town, documentary sources record the medieval Hospital of Holy Trinity (c.1170-1547), and this was thought likely to be located somewhere to the south-east of the proposed development site, near Longbridge, although the precise location of the hospital is unknown. The Gloucestershire County Council Historic Towns Survey of Berkeley records the hospital to the east of the site, on the other side of Moors Brook, though an earthwork survey c.40m south-east of the site carried out in 2006 identified the probable remnants of two fishponds and a building which could also be associated with the medieval hospital complex. The hospital was intended for a single prior and several brothers to provide the spiritual and temporal welfare for the sick poor. No medieval heritage assets were identified within the site itself (*Ibid.*).
- 2.5. In his 2003 book 'Berkeley: A town in the Marshes', local historian David Tandy, suggested that a Civil War mortar / cannon emplacement was located 'in the fields to the left hand side of [Canonbury Street] (on leaving the town), called Leys or Lyes' (Tandy 2003). Fields labelled 'The Two Leys' are located within the proposed site. Tandy goes on to describe that 'There was a depression out in these fields that filled up with water, a pond, suggesting the location of the cannon battery' (*ibid.*). A pond is

illustrated on the tithe map of 1840 and later sources including the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886, which may equate to the one described by Tandy. The pond, however, lies outside of the proposed development site, within the gardens of adjoining houses, and has been in-filled.

2.6. The preceding geophysical survey revealed a limited number of discrete anomalies situated in the west and south-west of the area. These were thought to have the potential to represent ditches and pits of archaeological origin (PCG 2013).

2.7. An archaeological evaluation and geotechnical test pit monitoring was subsequently completed. Archaeological features dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age (a single flint scraper recovered from a colluvial deposit), Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern periods were identified. Ironworking slag recovered from a ditch containing pottery of late 3rd to 4th-century AD date suggested the possibility that iron smelting took place somewhere in the site vicinity during the Late Roman period. A probable medieval hollow way, which may at one time have led to Berkeley castle from the north/north-east, was identified, along with a possible building which may date to the same period. It is possible the building is a structure associated with the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, which is known to have existed in the vicinity of the site in the 12th to 16th centuries. Possible building plots, agricultural boundary ditches and gullies of both medieval and post-medieval/modern date were also identified, with a focus of medieval activity in the southwest of the site (CA 2013a).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objectives of the archaeological excavation were to:

- identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features at the site prior to their destruction by the proposed development;
- recover and analyse any artefactual evidence;
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy;
- report on and publish the archaeological results at a level appropriate to their significance; and
- compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.

3.2. The specific aims of the work were to:

- record any of evidence associated with the iron slags recovered from evaluation Trench 9
- Verify the nature of the earthworks within the area observed during the watching brief
- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy

3.3. Research aims identified from the regional research framework (*South West Archaeological Research Framework 2007*) included:

- Research Aim 3: Address apparent “gaps” in our knowledge and assess whether they are meaningful or simply biases in current knowledge
- Research Aim 29: Improve understanding of non-villa Roman rural settlement.

4. METHODOLOGY

Excavation

4.1. The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2017). The location of the excavation area was agreed with Charles Parry, informed by the results of the archaeological evaluation (CA 2013b). An excavation area measuring 30m by 30m was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*. The excavation area was scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*

4.2. Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision. Due to onsite constraints from an overhead cable, the eastern extent of the excavation area was unable to be stripped.

Watching brief

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- 4.3. The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2017). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks associated with a new cycle lane and footpath and building plots 79 and 80, which lay within the eastern extent of the original excavation area (see Fig. 2 for location and extent)
 - 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
 - 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. A total of four environmental samples were recovered.
 - 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
 - 4.7. CA will make arrangements with The Museum in the Park, Stroud for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
 - 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the excavation and watching brief results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (animal bones) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.
- 5.2. The natural substrate, comprising mottled mid reddish-brown and yellow-brown silty clay, was identified in the excavation and watching brief areas at a depth of between 0.1 and 0.5m below present ground level (bpgl). In the excavation area, the natural substrate was sealed by mid brown silty subsoil measuring approximately 0.2m in

depth. This was in turn sealed by mid grey-brown silty topsoil measuring approximately 0.3m in depth.

- 5.3. Within the excavation area (Trench 1) a ditch and two pits were identified. The ditch corresponded with a linear anomaly identified during the preceding geophysical survey (PCG 2013) , which was also identified by the subsequent archaeological evaluation (CA 2013b; Trench 9, Ditch 903).
- 5.4. No further archaeological features or deposits were identified within the watching brief areas.

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 3)

- 5.5. Ditch 1003/1011/1013/1015 (Fig. 3, Section CC) was broadly aligned north-east/south-west and extended beyond the limits of the excavation area. It had moderate sides, a concave base and measured c. 1.3m in width and 0.4m in depth. It contained a single silty clay fill, 1004/1012/1014/1016, from which 36 sherds of pottery of late 2nd to 4th century date, quantities of ironworking slag, two sandstone fragments and two fragments of animal bone, were recovered. An environmental sample <4> was recovered from fill 1016 of this ditch, which produced further ironworking slag.
- 5.6. Pits 1005 and 1007 were both identified in the far south-western corner of the excavation area.
- 5.7. Pit 1005 (Fig.3, Section AA) was sub-circular in plan with shallow sides and concave base. It measured 0.5m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.1m in depth and contained a single silty clay fill, 1006, from which a small quantity of iron slag was recovered. An environmental sample <3> was recovered the fill of this pit, which produced further microresidues, including hammerscale and slag spheres.
- 5.8. Pit 1007 (Fig.3, Section BB) was circular in plan with steep sides and flat base. It measured 0.6m in diameter and 0.25m in depth and contained three fills, 1008, 1009 and 1010. Quantities of Iron slag was recovered from all of these three fills. Two pottery sherds of late 2nd to 4th century date were recovered from the latest of these fills, 1010. Two environmental samples <1> and <2>, recovered from fills 1008 and 1009 respectively, produced ironworking microresidues, including hammerscale and slag

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. The finds assemblage comprises 40 sherds (369g) of pottery, 2 (15g) items of stone and 1 (12g) of iron, together with quantities of metallurgical residues (15.2kg). The pottery dates to the Roman period. The items were recovered by hand from three ditches and one pit.
- 6.2. The assemblage has been recorded direct to an Ms Access database, from which Table 1(Appendix B) has been adapted, and to the current standard for archaeological material (Barclay et al. 2016). Quantification is according to sherd count/weight and pottery has been recorded by fabric, with a record made of vessel form/rim morphology and diameter. The fabric codes used (defined below) relate to the Gloucester Pottery Type series (glospot.potsherd.net/) and National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery

- 6.3. The pottery is well-fragmented with large amounts of abrasion apparent which has resulted in some surface loss. Only four rim sherds were recorded, and most deposits produced only small numbers of sherds, the largest groups of sherds relate to the fills of ditch 1003 (12 sherds) and ditch 1015 (23 sherds).
- 6.4. The pottery fabric types recorded are defined below and the overall assemblage set out in Table 1 (Appendix B). Continental types were present as samian from Central Gaul (Lezoux; TF8A). The remainder of the fabrics comprises mainly micaceous greyware (TF5) and Severn Valley ware (TF11B). A sherd of Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (TF12A) with rouletted decoration and a sherd of Southeast Dorset Black-burnished Ware (TF4) decorated with an obtuse lattice design were recovered from ditch 1015 (fill 1016).
- 6.5. Rim sherds from four vessels were recorded (0.30 rim EVEs) and jar forms account for the majority (3 vessels; 0.28 EVEs). One rim from ditch 1013 (fill 1014) in Severn Valley ware (TF11B) fabric is identified as a (Webster C) Type 32 wide mouthed jar of 4th century date (Webster 1976, 28). The two everted rim jars from amongst the micaceous greyware fabric (TF5) recovered from ditch 1003 (fill 1004) and pit 1007 (fill 1010) are a common type in the area from the late 2nd–4th centuries (Timby 2017, 314). The remaining rim sherd from ditch 1003 (fill 1004) is from an Oxford red-slipped ware (TF12A) C45 bowl, imitating a Dr 31 samian form with a beaded rim,

which was in production by c. 270 AD through to the end of the Roman period (Young 1977, 158).

Samian

- 6.6. The single sherd of samian from ditch 1015 (fill 1016) is from Central Gaul (TF8A) and is heavily abraded with slip loss and likely residual.

Fabrics: (codes in bold relate to National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998))

- 6.7. TF4 Southeast Dorset Black Burnished Ware. DOR BB1 (Tomber and Dore 1998, 127).

TF5 Micaceous Grey Ware.

TF11B Severn Valley Ware. SVW OX2 (ibid., 149).

TF12A Oxfordshire red-slipped ware. OXR RS (ibid., 176).

TF8A Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian. LEZ SA2 (ibid., 31).

Ditch 1003

- 6.8. The majority of pottery from Ditch 1003 was recorded in micaceous grey ware (TF5; 8 sherds, 89g), a type dating to the late 2nd–4th centuries (Timby 2017, 314). Other fabrics recorded include Severn Valley ware (TF11B; 3 sherds, 62g) and further indication for dating is from a beaded rim bowl (1 sherd, 7g) in Oxford red-slipped ware (TF12A) of c. 270–400 AD.

Pit 1007

- 6.9. A total of three sherds (32g) of micaceous greyware (TF5) was recovered from Pit 1007 including a sherd from an everted rim jar from the late 2nd–4th centuries.

Ditch 1013

- 6.10. Two sherds of pottery were recorded in Ditch 1013, one in micaceous greyware fabric (TF5; 33g) and the other from a Severn Valley ware (TF11B) wide mouthed jar (58g), which is comparable with (Webster's Type C), no. 32 and likely to be of 4th century date (1976, 28).

Ditch 1015

- 6.11. This ditch produced the largest pottery group including 19 sherds (65g) of micaceous greyware (TF5) and one sherd (13g) of Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware

(TF4). The latter has obtuse lattice decoration suggestive of dating from c. 220 AD onwards. The two sherds of Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (TF12A; 6g) indicate a date of c. 270–400 AD for this feature. A sherd (4g) of Central Gaulish Samian (TF8A) is heavily abraded and likely residual.

Iron

- 6.12. A single iron nail weighing 12g was recovered from ditch 1003 (fill 1004). It has a flat, sub-rectangular head and a square sectioned shaft and is similar in form to (Manning) Type 1 nails of Roman date, suitable for various carpentry related tasks (1985, 134).

Stone

- 6.13. Two fragments of sandstone weighting 15g and measuring 8mm in thickness were recorded in ditch 1003 (fill 1004). It is unclear whether they have naturally broken or were worked into a circular form. They were recorded alongside Roman dated pottery and, if worked, they could have functioned as counters for a Roman board game.

Industrial waste

- 6.14. A substantial quantity of industrial waste (15.2kg), entirely comprising ironworking residues or related materials, was recorded. This material, all of which was collected by hand from the excavation of seven deposits, was examined visually and quantified according to broad residue class (Appendix B). In addition quantities of microresidues, including iron hammerscale were recovered from bulk soil samples taken from four deposits (below).
- 6.15. The large quantities of material recovered would appear to indicate industrial activity in the vicinity of the area excavated. Most was derived from the fills of north-east/south-west aligned ditch (fills 1004, 1014, 1016) in association with later Roman-dated pottery, with smaller quantities from undated small pit-like features (fills 1006, 1009, 1010).
- 6.16. Compact slag cakes from deposits 1004, 1014 and 1016 are of similar form and (observed) composition, sub-circular in plan and plano-convex in section or with slight concavity also to the upper surface. They probably represent hearth bottoms deriving from blacksmithing activity and composed of iron-rich slags and other materials accumulated in the base of the hearth in operation and needing to be removed regularly by the smith. These vary in size and weight, however five of the six examples, from ditch fills 1004, 1014 and 1016 are of untypically large size, each weighing in excess of 650g, with the largest (from deposit 1014) weighing 1484g.

While hearth bottoms from archaeological contexts are known to weigh over 2kg, most are in the 200-500g range (Historic England 2001). The further possibility that such slag cakes instead represent furnace bottoms, which tend to larger sizes, should be allowed, although microstructural analysis would be needed to confirm this.

- 6.17. The majority of the remaining residues (6495g), recorded from deposits 1004, 1006, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1015 and 1016, consists of ironworking slag which is indeterminate of process, visibly similar material known to be produced in both smithing and smelting processes. Typically, such material consists of irregular lumps, which where broken surfaces are exposed, can be seen to be moderately vesicular. A minority (665g) is characterised by greater density and greyish colouration. None however has the appearance of the lustrous ‘ropey’ structured ‘tap slags’ commonly characteristic of smelting residues. Some possible evidence for smelting was however recovered from ditch fill 1004 as small fragments of iron ore.
- 6.18. A small number of slag fragments (37g) from deposits 1004 and 1016 preserve adhering fired/burnt clay identifiable as the hearth or furnace lining. The small fragments of coal (6g) noted from deposits 1004 and 1016, if they are not modern intrusions, probably represent unused fuel. There is good and growing evidence for blacksmithing in the later Roman period utilising coal from sites in the Bristol/Gloucestershire region (Young 2018a/b).

Microresidues

- 6.19. Sub-samples of 10L size were processed by wet sieving from four fills. Ditch fill 1016 (fill of feature 1015, sample 4), pit fill 1006 (single fill of feature 1005, sample 3), and pit fills 1008 and 1009 (lower fills of feature 1007, samples 1 & 2 respectively).
- 6.20. The sample residues from pit fills 1006 and 1008–9 (at 2mm, 1mm and 0.5 sieved fractions) were all found to be highly rich in microresidues, with the magnetic portion making up the majority of the retained residue, which in total amounted to 3193g. In addition, the 4mm sieved fraction from deposits 1006 and 1009 comprised entirely quantities (6.9g and 3.2g) of microresidue including flake hammerscale and slag spheres. Selective scanning (of the 2mm fraction residue) indicates that the microresidues comprises flake and spheroidal hammerscale in approximately equal quantities together with a smaller element made up of indeterminate magnetic particles. In contrast to the pit fills, ditch fill 1016 was free of magnetic material.

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- 6.21. Flake hammerscale is a product of iron smithing, formed from the surface flakes of iron removed by repeated striking with a hammer. Spheroidal hammerscale similarly can be produced by iron smithing, specifically from higher temperature processes such as forge welding. Although the abundance of microresidues from pits 1005 and 1007 clearly demonstrates association with smithing activities, their function is likely secondary – the hearth structures from this period all being associated with above ground construction.

Summary/Discussion

- 6.22. The sizable quantities of metallurgical (ironworking) residues provide good evidence for industrial activities, undertaken close to the area investigated. Much of the ironworking residues were undiagnostic of process, however the bulk of material is considered to derive from iron smithing, probably fuelled by coal. Microresidues from pits 1005 and 1007 more clearly demonstrates an association with smithing activity, with indications from the abundance of spheroidal hammerscale that this included high temperature metal joining (forge welding) activities. It seems likely that the ironworking in the Roman period was of a significant scale, with evidence seemingly for both iron smithing and smelting recorded close by at Canonbury Street, Berkeley (CA 2013b).
- 6.23. Dating evidence for this activity was provided exclusively by pottery, most occurring in local micaceous greywares (TF5) and Severn Valley ware (TF11B) fabrics. The forms, fabric and decoration present provide dating evidence for the four features from which they were recovered; ditches 1003 and 1015 date to the late 3rd–4th centuries and pit 1007 and ditch 1013 to the late 2nd–4th centuries. The pottery assemblage is small but consistent in its range with later Roman groups from the region (Timby 2017, 318). A single iron nail and two possible worked stone counters were recovered from ditch 1003 and contribute little information on the activities on this site.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

- 7.1. Two fragments of animal bone (19g) were recovered from deposit 1016, the fill of ditch 1015. Artefactual material dating to the Romano-British period was also recovered from this feature (See Table 1, Appendix C). The fragments were poorly preserved but identified as two fragmented molar teeth, one cattle (*Bos taurus*) and

one sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*). The low recovery of animal remains severely limits what can be said in terms of site economy and animal husbandry. However, both species were commonly exploited domestic animals so their inclusion in an assemblage of this period is to be

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The excavation identified a small number of archaeological features within the stripped area. These comprised two small pits, one of which contained pottery of Roman (3rd to 4th century) date, and a ditch which also contained pottery of 3rd to 4th century date. All three features contained quantities of ironworking slag and hammerscale.
- 8.2. Pit 1007 contained pottery of 3rd to 4th century. Artefactually undated pit 1005 would also appear to be broadly contemporary with pit 1007 given the similarity in its form/fill characteristics and by the nature of the environmental remains recovered from the fills of these features. The function of these pits remains unclear due, in part, to their relatively isolated nature within the excavated area and the absence of further Roman activity either within the site or its immediate environs (see *Archaeological Background* above). However, it is conceivable that they represent rubbish pits for the disposal of material associated with metalworking.
- 8.3. The function of ditch 1003/1011/1013/1015 similarly remains unclear, although it is likely to relate to land management, drainage or division.
- 8.4. The sizable quantities of metallurgical (ironworking) residues recovered from the fills of these features provides further evidence for industrial activities, currently considered to relate to iron smithing, to have taken place in the area during the Roman period. However, no direct evidence of iron smithing taking place on the site itself was recorded during the current works; therefore this is likely to have been undertaken beyond the boundaries of the current site.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

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- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Alison Roberts and Sian Reynish, assisted by Kinga Werner and Holly Young. This report was written by Daniel Sausins. The finds report was written by Claire Collier-Jones, with the finds report relating to industrial waste written by E. McSloy. The animal bone report was written by Andy Clarke. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled by and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neil. The project was managed for CA by Laurie Coleman and Monica Fombellida.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay			0.3	
1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay			0.2	
1002	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange-brown silty clay				
1003	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW. moderate sides, concave base	>1.0	1.17	0.38	
1004	Fill	1003	Ditch fill	Grey-brown silty clay	>1.0	1.17	0.38	LC3-C4
1005	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan, shallow sides, concave base	0.5	0.44	0.09	
1006	Fill	1005	Pit fill	Yellow blackish-grey silty clay	0.5	0.44	0.09	
1007	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan, steep sides and flat base		0.62	0.25	
1008	Fill	1008	Basal pit fill	Dark brownish black silty clay		0.62	0.13	
1009	Fill	1008	Secondary pit fill	Brownish black silt		0.51	0.03	
1010	Fill	1008	Upper pit fill	Brownish green-grey silty clay		0.62	0.13	LC2-LC4
1011	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW. moderate sides, concave base	>1.0	1.34	0.34	
1012	Fill	1011	Ditch fill	Mid red-brown silty clay	>1.0	1.34	0.34	
1013	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW. moderate sides, concave base	>1.0	1.04	0.32	
1014	Fill	1013	Ditch fill	Mid red-brown silt clay with stone	>2.0	1.04	0.32	LC2-LC4
1015	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW. moderate sides, concave base	>2.0	1.28	0.41	
1016	Fill	1015	Ditch fill	Mid orange-brown silty clay	>2.0	1.28	0.41	LC3-C4
79000	Layer		Disturbed ground	Mid grey-brown silty clay with modern brick and plastic			0.2	
79001	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid red-brown silty clay with id yellowish brown mottling and bluey grey mudstone flecking			--	
80000	Layer		Disturbed ground	Mid grey-brown silty clay with modern brick and plastic			0.1	
80001	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid red-brown silty clay with id yellowish brown mottling and bluey grey mudstone flecking			--	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Material	Fabric	Comments	Count	Weight (g)	Date
1004	Roman Pottery	TF5	Micaceous grey ware, 1 sherd everted rim jar	8	89	LC3-C4
	Roman Pottery	TF11B	Severn Valley Ware	3	62	
	Roman Pottery	TF12A	Oxford red-slipped ware, one sherd	1	7	
	Stone		Type C45 bowl Sandstone, possibly worked into counters	2	15	
	Iron		Nail, (Manning) Type 1	1	12	
	Industrial waste		Hearth or furnace bottom	3	1614	
	Industrial waste		Indeterminate ironworking slag	48	3431	
	Industrial waste		Dense indeterminate ironworking slag	6	280	
	Industrial waste		Hearth/furnace lining	4	27	
	Ore?			3	144	
	Coal			3	3	
1006	Industrial waste		Indeterminate ironworking slag	2	26	-
1006<3>	Industrial waste		Ironworking microresidues	-	1244	-
1008	Industrial waste		Indeterminate ironworking slag	9	165	-
	Industrial waste		Dense indeterminate ironworking slag	1	43	-
1008<1>	Industrial waste		Ironworking microresidues	-	826	-
1009	Industrial waste		Indeterminate ironworking slag	9	304	-
	Industrial waste		Dense indeterminate ironworking slag	3	159	-
1009<2>	Industrial waste		Ironworking microresidues	-	1157	-
1010	Roman Pottery	TF5	Micaceous grey ware, 1 sherd everted rim jar	3	32	LC2-LC4
	Industrial waste		Indeterminate ironworking slag	16	158	
	Industrial waste		Dense indeterminate ironworking slag	3	68	
1014	Roman Pottery	TF5	Micaceous grey ware	1	33	LC2-LC4
	Roman Pottery	TF11B	Severn Valley Ware, wide mouthed jar	1	58	
	Industrial waste		Hearth or furnace bottom	2	5712	
	Industrial waste		Indeterminate ironworking slag	6	1532	
1016	Roman Pottery	TF4	Dorset Black Burnished Ware (BB1), obtuse lattice decoration	1	13	LC3-C4
	Roman Pottery	TF5	Micaceous Grey Ware	19	65	
	Roman Pottery	TF8A	Central Gaulish Samian (Lezoux)	1	4	
	Roman Pottery	TF12A	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware, rouletted	2	6	
<4>	Industrial waste		Hearth or furnace bottom	2	1346	
	Industrial waste		Indeterminate ironworking slag	6	214	
	Industrial waste		Dense indeterminate ironworking slag	4	115	
	Industrial waste		Hearth/furnace lining	1	10	
	Coal			1	3	

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

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

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	Total	Weight (g)
1015	1016		1	1	2
Total			1	1	2
Weight			15	4	19

BOS = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land to the rear of Canonbury Road, Berkeley, Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>Between July 2018 and July 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation and watching brief on land to the rear of Canonbury Road, Berkeley.</p> <p>Within the excavation area, a ditch and pit dating to the 3rd to 4th century AD were identified. An undated pit was also identified in this area and is considered likely to be contemporary with these features. All of the features identified contained quantities of ironworking slag and hammerscale, likely to relate to iron smithing. However, no direct evidence of iron smithing taking place on the site itself was recorded during the current works.</p> <p>No further features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified during the watching brief.</p>	
Project dates	3 – 9 July 2018; 22 – 25 March 2021; 7 July 2022	
Project type	Excavation and Watching Brief	
Previous work	<p>Geophysical Survey (Pre-construct 2013)</p> <p>Archaeological Evaluation (CA 2013)</p>	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Canonbury Road, Berkeley, Gloucestershire	
Study area (m ² /ha)	0.09ha	
Site co-ordinates	368716 199518	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Stroud District Council	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurie Coleman/ Monica Fombellida	
Project Supervisor	Alison Roberts/ Sian Reynish	
MONUMENT TYPE	none	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
Physical	Stroud Museum	Pottery, bone, Iron Slag
Paper	Stroud Museum	Context registers, context sheets, section drawings
Digital	Stroud Museum	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2022 <i>Land to the rear of Canonbury Street, Berkeley, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief</i> CA typescript report 6395_1		

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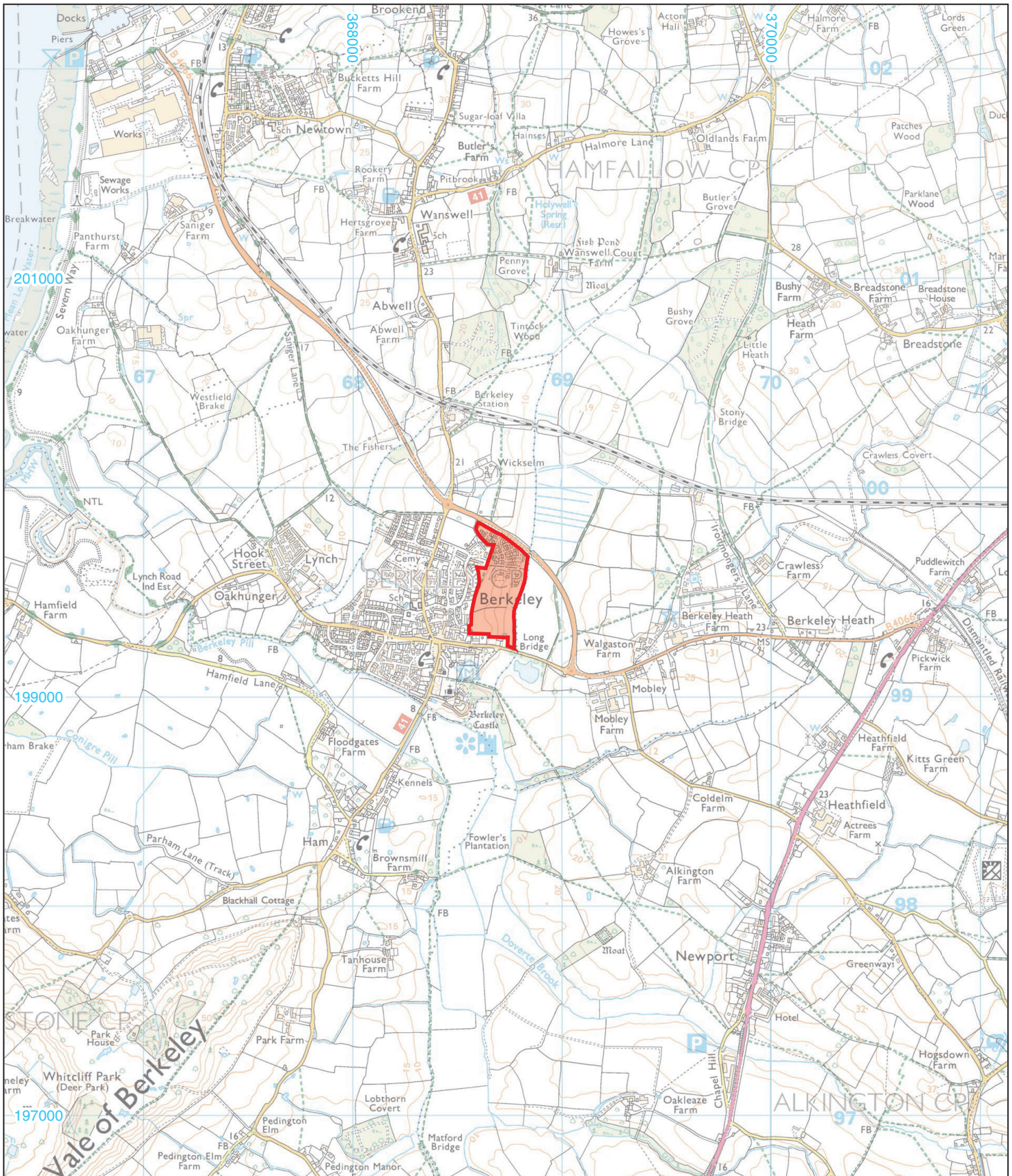
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 Site boundary



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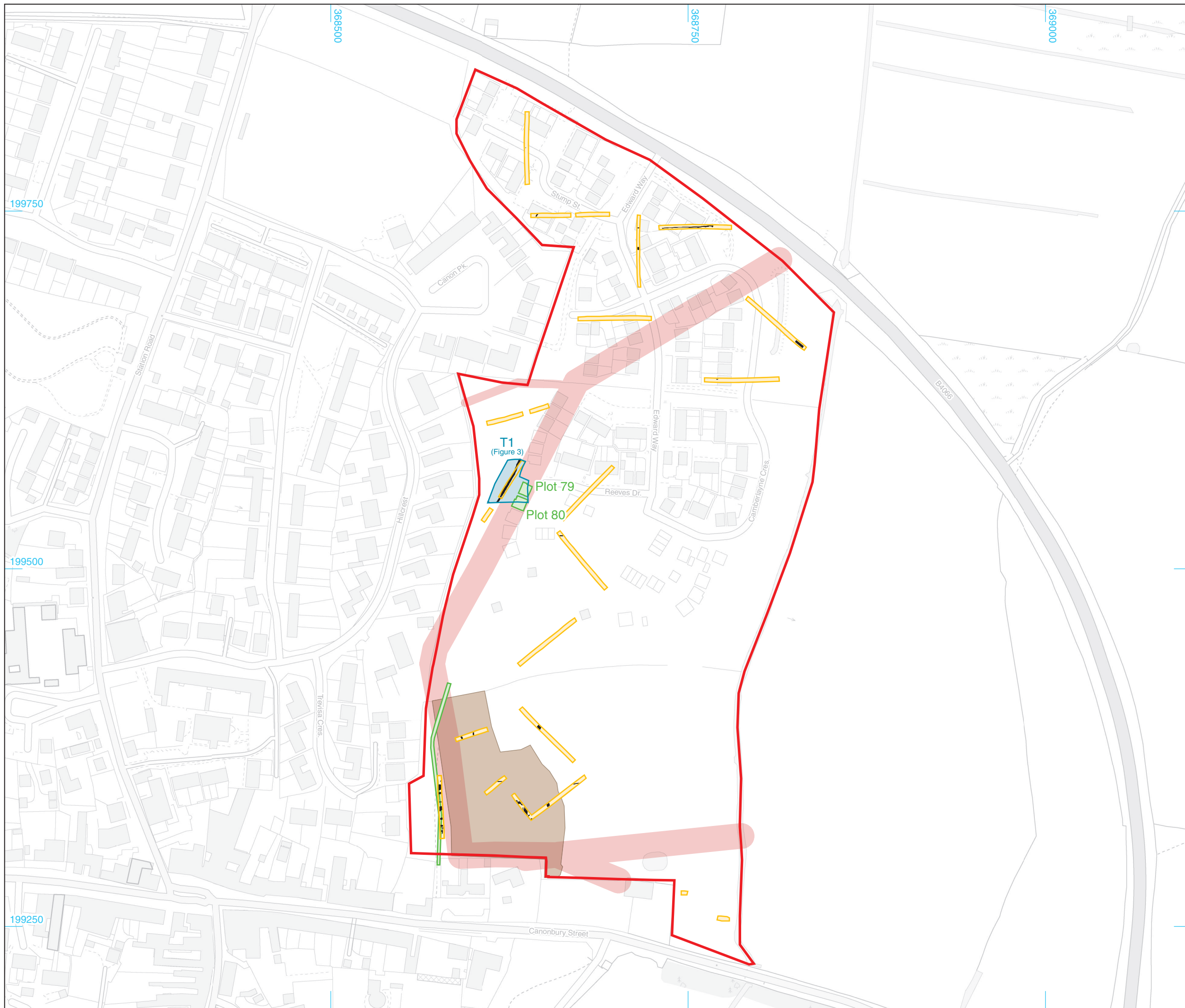


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PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the rear of Canonbury Street,
 Berkeley, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	6395	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/07/2022	1
APPROVED BY	DS	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



- Site boundary
- Watching brief area
- Excavation Area
- Evaluation trench (CA, 2013)
- Identified feature
- Earthwork
- Service buffer

0 1:2500 100m

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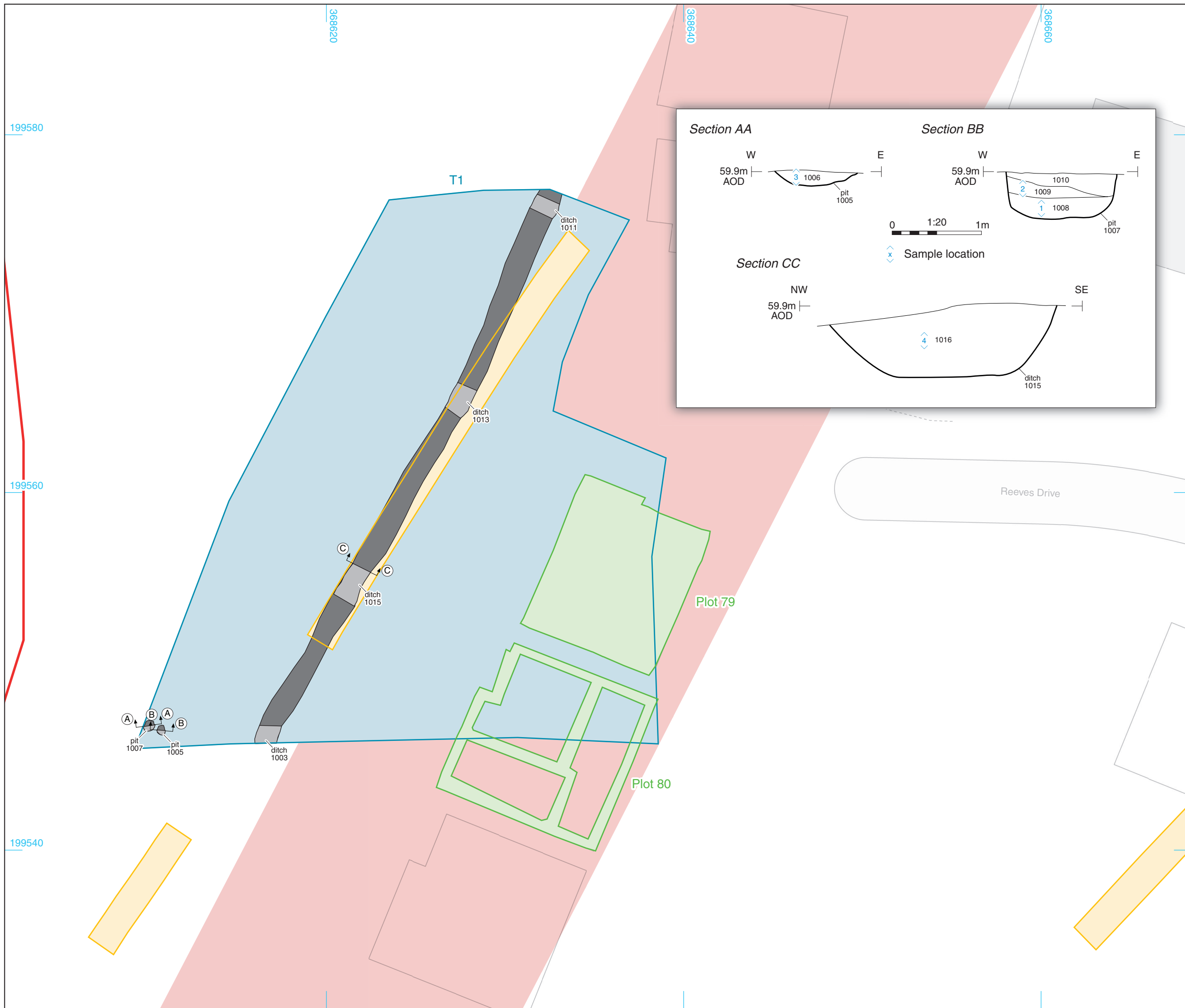
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the rear of Canonbury Street,
 Berkeley, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan showing
 archaeological features and previous
 evaluation trenches

<small>DRAWN BY</small> RW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> 6395	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 21/07/2022	2
<small>APPROVED BY</small> DS	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:2500	



- Site boundary
- Watching brief area
- Excavation Area
- Evaluation trench (CA, 2013)
- Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- A Section location
- Service buffer



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the rear of Canonbury Street,
 Berkeley, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 1: plan and sections

<small>DRAWN BY</small> RW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> 6395	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 21/07/2022	3
<small>APPROVED BY</small> DS	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:200, 1:20	



Plot 79, looking north-west



Plot 80, looking north-east



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PROJECT TITLE

Land to the rear of Canonbury Street,
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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY RW PROJECT NO. 6395
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 21/07/2022
 APPROVED BY DS SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

4