

**Lidl, Bishops Cleeve
Tewkesbury
Gloucestershire**

Archaeological Excavation



for
The Environmental Dimension Partnership

on behalf of
Lidl UK Ltd

CA Project: 6747
CA Report: 18717

April 2019



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Lidl Bishops Cleeve
Location:	Bishops Cleeve, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire
NGR:	39574 22779
Type:	Excavation
Date:	22 October–15 November 2018
Planning Reference:	17/00133/FUL
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery
Site Code:	LID 18

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October and November 2018 on land adjacent to the existing Lidl store at Bishops Cleeve, Gloucestershire. Two separate excavation areas (Areas 1 and 2), together amounting to 2.377m², were excavated across the development area.

The earliest features comprised a quarry pit, five shallow ditches, and a circular pit that were identified in the north-western part of the site (Area 1). These were found in association with pottery of Late Roman date and charred plant remains.

A ditch and two pits of medieval date were revealed in the south-eastern part of the site (Area 2). A stone-lined well of probable post-medieval date was also recorded in Area 2, and a large post-medieval quarry pit was identified in Area 1. Several undated pits and postholes were also identified in both excavation areas.

Modern truncation, probably associated with the construction of the existing store, was encountered across the site.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In October and November 2018, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation of land adjacent to the existing Lidl store at Bishops Cleeve, Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: 39574 22779; Fig. 1). The excavation was commissioned by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) acting on behalf of Lidl UK Ltd.
- 1.2 Planning permission for the demolition of the existing and erection of a replacement Lidl store and associated works was granted by Tewkesbury Borough Council (TBC) conditional on a programme of archaeological work being undertaken (TBC ref: 17/00133/FUL, Condition 4). The condition was recommended by Charles Parry, Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council (GCC) the archaeological advisor to TBC.
- 1.3 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) compiled by EDP (2018) and approved by TBC. The excavation was also undertaken in compliance with a *Method Statement* (MS) produced by CA (2018). The fieldwork also followed *the Standard and guidance: Archaeological excavation (CIfA 2014)*, *the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide and the accompanying PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015)*.
- 1.4 The archaeological fieldwork was monitored by Charles Parry, including a site visit on 1 November 2018.

The site

- 1.5 The development area as a whole is approximately 1ha in extent, although approximately 0.72ha comprised the existing Lidl supermarket store, associated car park/loading area and an area of open space. The site is bounded to the south and west by public open space and residential development, to the north by Evesham Road and Home Farm (now Cleeve Day Nursery) and to the east by Cheltenham Road.
- 1.6 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Charmouth Mudstone Formation formed in the Jurassic Period, overlain by superficial Quaternary deposits

of sand and gravel (BGS 2018). The natural geological substrate encountered during the current works comprised grey-yellow silty sand with occasional patches of clay and gravel.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Prior to the construction of the existing supermarket complex a desk-based assessment (DBA), field evaluation, excavation and watching brief were undertaken by CA between 1993 and 1994 (Barber and Walker 1998). These investigations identified a complex of Roman ditches and pits, dating from the 2nd to the 4th centuries AD, located immediately south-east of the current north-western excavation area (Area 1). The features, as described in the report, comprised:

- 2nd-century activity including linear boundaries, a pit and gully complex and two pits indicating metalworking;
- 3rd-century activity consisting of a sinuous boundary ditch with a posthole at its southern terminal;
- Activity dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD included two circular bread ovens, linear ditches (potentially representing garden plots), a group of rubbish pits, remnants of a possible boundary wall and remains of demolition material including quern and millstone fragments, whetstones and other artefacts highlighting domestic activities;
- Eighteen sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery dated to 5th to 7th centuries;
- Several narrow medieval gullies and medieval pottery dating from between the 12th and 14th centuries and;
- Extensive post-medieval disturbance in the form of sand quarrying, refuse pitting, animal burials, building footings, infilled circular shafts and a modern sewer trench.

2.2 Previous archaeological investigations undertaken in the vicinity of the current site include an evaluation on land immediately to the west in 1992 by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service (Hart 1992). This investigation revealed Roman ditches on similar alignments to those identified at the current site, a possible pond, undated postholes and masonry wall foundations. A dense scatter of building rubble associated with Late Roman pottery suggested that the masonry structure may form a part of a larger Roman building (ibid.). Additionally, evidence of occupation dating from the mid-late Iron Age had previously been identified at

Gilder's Corner and Bishops Cleeve Mill (Parry 1991; 1993) and Roman pottery dating from the 1st to 4th centuries AD has been identified at numerous sites throughout Bishops Cleeve suggesting the presence of a number of small Late Iron Age and Roman settlements (EDP 2018).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains

3.2 The specific aims of the work, as outlined within the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) (EDP 2018) are listed below:

- Do the features from the excavations to the east of the site continue into the extension area?
- Where was the focus of occupation?
- Was there spatial continuity between Iron Age occupation at Gilder's Corner and Bishops Cleeve Mill and the Roman settlement discussed above?
- What practices were associated with the 2nd-century pits and channels identified by the previous works at the site?
- Did activity continue beyond the 4th century and what (if any) is the relationship between the Roman settlement and the Anglo-Saxon pottery?

3.3 Research aims identified from the South West Archaeological Research framework include:

- Research Aim 10: Address our lack of understanding of key transitional periods, specifically section f that states: we need to understand better just how long "Roman" sites continued in use.
- Research Aim 29: Improve our understanding of non-villa Roman rural settlement. A villa has yet to be identified within the site and adjacent area, the excavation area may yield further information regarding Roman agricultural practices.

- Research Aim 41: Assess the impact of the Roman Empire on farming. The data produced by the excavation potentially could have relevance to this section.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The archaeological excavation, totalling c. 0.24ha in extent, comprised two excavation areas (Areas 1 and 2) that targeted areas of the site that had not previously been subject to the 1995 archaeological excavations. Both excavation areas were 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 both excavation areas by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Examination of features concentrated on recovering the plan and any structural sequences. Particular emphasis was placed upon gaining a secure understanding of the stratigraphic and chronological development of the site, and on obtaining details of the phasing of the site. All discrete features (postholes, pits) were sampled by hand excavation (to a maximum **50%**). All linear features (ditches) were sampled to a minimum **20%**.
- 4.4 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and two features considered to have environmental potential were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (see Section 7 below).
- 4.5 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation* (see Section 6 below).

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2–5)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A-C respectively.

5.2 Archaeological features were identified in both excavation areas and included ditches, pits, postholes, quarry pits and a stone-lined well. The visibility of features throughout the site was generally good and stratigraphic sequences, where present, were established with a good degree of confidence.

5.3 The identified features have been assigned to periods based on dates of the recovered artefacts and also on the stratigraphic and spatial relationships between features.

- Period 1: Late prehistoric
- Period 2: Late Roman (AD 200– AD 410)
- Period 3: Medieval (1066–1539)
- Period 4: Post-medieval (1540–1800)
- Unphased

Area 1

Period 1: Late prehistoric

5.4 Prehistoric activity was restricted to the recovery of three residual fragments of broadly dated Late prehistoric pottery. All were recovered from features of Late Roman date.

Period 2: Late Roman (AD 200 – AD 410)

5.5 Late Roman activity consisted of a sand extraction pit, five shallow ditches and a circular pit. The ceramic assemblages retrieved from these features comprised wares of Late Roman date with some occasional residual Early Roman sherds.

5.6 Three intercutting shallow ditches (Ditches 1-3) were identified in the southern and western part of Area 1. Ditch 2 contained a single fill, 1021, from which three sherds of Late Roman pottery and a 3rd-century copper-alloy coin were recovered. The northern terminal of Ditch 2 was truncated by north-west/south-east-orientated Ditch 1.

- 5.7 Ditch 1 was north-east/south-west orientated and varied between 1.3m and 1.8m in width. It was typically 0.3m deep, with moderate sloping sides and concave base (Fig. 5, Section AA). It contained a single fill throughout from which 18 sherds of pottery dating to the mid 3rd to 4th century were recovered. Ditch 1 terminated immediately after its intersection with Ditch 2 and was subsequently truncated by shallow north-west/south-east orientated Ditch 3, although the latter may represent a continuation of the alignment of Ditch 1. Pottery of broad Roman date was recovered from the single fill of Ditch 3. Ditches 2 and 3 were truncated at the southern limit of the site by a modern sewer trench.
- 5.8 Irregular quarry pit 1034 was revealed approximately 10m north-east of Ditches 1 to 3. It was up to 3.35m in width, 0.42m deep with irregular sides and uneven base (Fig. 5, Section BB). It contained a single fill, 1035, from which seven sherds of late 2nd to 4th-century Roman pottery and iron slag was recovered. It was cut by circular pit/posthole 1036. The latter was 0.86m wide, 0.6m deep with vertical sides and a concave base (Fig. 5, Section BB). It contained a single silty sand fill, 1037, from which mid 3rd to 4th-century pottery and three iron hobnails were retrieved. An environmental soil sample (sample 1) taken from fill 1037 yielded wheat and spelt grains suggestive of crop processing.
- 5.9 Quarry pit 1034 was also cut by broadly east/west-orientated Ditch 4. The latter measured 0.6m in width, 0.1m in depth and contained a single fill, 1029, from which a small quantity of broadly dated Roman pottery was recovered (Fig. 5, Section BB). Ditch 4 also cut north-west/south-east-orientated Ditch 5 that similarly yielded a small quantity of broadly dated Roman pottery.

Period 3: medieval (1066–1539)

- 5.10 No medieval features or artefacts were identified within Area 1.

Period 4: Post-medieval (1540–1800)

- 5.11 A large irregular quarry pit, 1064, was identified in the central part of Area 1. This feature had been previously noted during the preceding evaluation when it was still visible as a depression in the landscape (CA 1993).
- 5.12 During the current works this quarry pit was investigated by a machine-excavated intervention which showed that its western edge had moderate sloping sides and flat base. Excavation was halted at 0.9m below the level of the natural substrate without

the base of the pit being reached. Artefactual material retrieved from the quarry fill comprised two sherds of pottery and two fragments of glass, all of which were of post-medieval date.

Undated

- 5.13 A number of undated pits and postholes were identified within Area 1 although none had any physical or stratigraphic relationship with the identified Roman features. The exception was pit 1052, which contained charcoal-rich fill 1053, cut into the northern side of Roman Ditch 4. Sample 2 was taken from pit fill 1053 but contained only generic agricultural weed seeds.

Area 2

Period 1: Late prehistoric and Period 2: Late Roman (AD 200– AD 410)

- 5.14 No prehistoric or Roman activity was identified within Area 2, although four residual sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from later features.

Period 3: Medieval (1066–1539)

- 5.15 Medieval features within Area 2 comprised a ditch and two pits. North-east/south-west-orientated Ditch 6 was identified close to the western extent of Area 2. It measured 1.12m in width, 0.72m in depth, with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 6, Section CC). It contained a single silty sand fill, 2025, from which a residual sherd of Roman pottery and a single sherd of 11th to 13th-century medieval pottery were retrieved.
- 5.16 Circular pits 2004 and 2017 were identified centrally within Area 2. Pit 2004 measured 1.2m in width, 0.3m in depth and contained single fill 2005 from which two sherds of mid 13th to 14th-century medieval pottery and a residual sherd of Roman pottery were recovered. Pit 2017, revealed 2m east of pit 2004, was 0.95m wide, 0.71m deep, with steep sides and concave base. A single residual sherd of Roman pottery and three sherds of mid 13th to 14th-century medieval pottery were recovered from fill 2018 within pit 2017.

Period 4: Post-medieval (1540–1800)

- 5.17 Stone lined well 2007 was revealed in the eastern extent of Area 2. It consisted of irregular, but broadly sub-circular, construction cut 2006 within which a circular stone-lining, 1.35m in diameter, had been constructed in regular drystone courses of roughly dressed limestone blocks. A fragment of clay tobacco pipe was recovered

from construction infill 2008 between the stone-lining and the construction cut. The stone-lined well had been covered by two large limestone slabs that represented deliberate capping, presumably contemporary with the well's disuse.

Unphased

- 5.18 A number of pits and postholes were identified with Area 2 that remain unphased due to the lack of artefactual material. Intercutting ditches 2011 and 2013 revealed in the southern part of Area 2 also remained undated. Both were subsequently re-cut by a modern drainage trench perhaps suggesting that the ditches were modern features, or at least were still visible in the modern period.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from 22 deposits (ditch, pit and well fills, topsoil and subsoil). The recovered material dates to the Late prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern periods. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Where possible, pottery fabric codes (in parenthesis in the text) are equated to the online Gloucester pottery type series (<http://glospot.potsherd.net/docs/intro>). National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are also given in Appendix B, where applicable (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery

- 6.2 Three residual unfeatured bodysherds (44g) are considered likely to be Late prehistoric in date (Late Bronze Age to Iron Age), based on characteristics of fabric and firing. They present in a fabric tempered with quartz and sparse organic material (QZOR) and a quartz-tempered vesicular fabric (QVES). The latter appears to have resulted from the leaching out of calcareous inclusions, probably shell.
- 6.3 The bulk of the recovered pottery is Roman in date (53 sherds, 355.5g). Coarsewares of broad Roman date are common – sandy reduced, oxidised and buff-firing fabrics (TF20) and Severn Valley (oxidised) ware (TF11b). Of 1st-century (AD) date is grog-tempered fabric (TF2) recovered as a residual find within medieval pit 2017 (fill 2018). Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (TF4), manufactured near Poole, was retrieved from five deposits. Most occurs in forms of later Roman date – Seager Smith and Davies Type 20 plain rim dishes (late 2nd to 4th century) and Type 3 jars with everted rims (late 3rd to 4th century) (Seager Smith and Davies

1993, 230–3). A Young Type C113 miniature necked bowl in Oxford red-slipped ware (OXF RS), from pit 1036 (fill 1037), is a relatively uncommon form of mid to late 4th-century date (Young 1977, 175, Fig. 66). An unfeatured bodysherd of central Gaulish samian (TF8a) from Ditch 1 (ditch 1004; fill 1005) dates to the 2nd century (Webster 1996, 2–3) but is in poor condition with no slip remaining.

- 6.4 The small medieval assemblage totals seven sherds (117g), occurring in types commonly found in north Gloucestershire. Four sherds of Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware (TF41), in use from the 11th to 13th centuries, include a rimsherd from a jar with an everted, thickened rim from fill 2018 of pit 2017. Also represented are Malvernian unglazed ware (TF40) of 12th to 14th-century date and Worcester sandy unglazed ware (TF91, mid 13th to 14th centuries).
- 6.5 Four sherds (42g) of post-medieval/modern date were recorded. These comprise yellow slipware (TF72), dating to the late 17th to 18th century, creamware (TF69) of mid to late 18th-century date, transfer-printed refined whiteware (TF71, late 18th to 19th century) and unglazed earthenware of ‘flowerpot’ type (TF63, 19th to 20th centuries).

Other finds

- 6.6 A fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem (3g) from construction fill 2008 within well 2007 is only broadly dateable to the late 16th to late 19th centuries.

Coins and objects of metal by E. R. McSloy

- 6.7 Nine coins were recorded, with all but one coming from topsoil/subsoil deposits within Area 1. Six are Roman copper-alloy issues, mostly dating to the later 3rd and 4th centuries (see Appendix B for details). The single medieval coin is a silver long cross penny of Edward III, from the London mint. It is moderately worn and identification as of Edward’s third coinage (c. 1344-51) is tentative. The latest coins are brass pennies of Victoria and George VI, dated 1899 and 1938 respectively.
- 6.8 Eight objects of copper alloy, iron and lead were also recovered (Appendix B). Those of iron comprise three hobnails of Roman type from fill 1037 within Later Roman pit 1036. Items of copper alloy all come from topsoil or subsoil deposits; those from Area 1 topsoil layer 1000 consist of a forked spacer probably from a composite form strap-end of later medieval type (cf. Egan and Pritchard 1991, 140-1, fig. 92), and a (?harness) pendant probably of similar date. The pendant is of

unusual form, disc-like with a suspension loop above and projection below. Its front face features decoration as close-set radial lines and a central recess for a setting, probably of glass (missing). The copper-alloy object from subsoil layer 1001 is a cast strap mount of tri-lobate form, the larger central element with hatched decoration and the outer elements each with a central rivet. It probably dates to the post-medieval period. Objects of lead comprise a small lead shot (diameter 11mm), probably of a later post-medieval date, from subsoil 1001 and a uniface token most likely of 17th or 18th-century date from Area 2 topsoil deposit 2000. The latter item measures 27mm in diameter and is marked with the initials 'WT' cast in relief and with pellets above and below.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Animal bone amounting to 48 fragments (1480g) was recovered via hand excavation and bulk soil sampling from the fills of seven pits and from two ditches. Artefactual material dating from the Roman and medieval periods was also recovered from these features (see Appendix C, Table 2). The material was fragmentary but well preserved enough to make possible the identification of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*) and horse (*Equus caballus*)

Roman

- 7.2 A total of 32 (1044g) fragments from deposits 1007, 1035 and 1037, the fills of Ditch 1 and pits 1034 and 1054 respectively. Six fragments were identifiable, making it possible to confirm the presence of cattle, pig and horse. No cut or chop marks that might suggest an origin in butchery waste were present, but each of these species are to be expected in assemblages of this period. Of note however is the horse bone recovered from fill 1035. A fragment of mandible (130g) was identified in which a single molar was present. This tooth was highly polished, displayed a very uneven wear pattern and the bone itself showed evidence of periodontal disease. The combination of these factors is suggestive of an animal that was 'stall kept' and fed dried food, such as barley, which polishes the surface of the teeth. A horse would not need to engage its incisors to eat this type of food, and as such causes an uneven wear pattern on the posterior teeth. The dry diet would potentially irritate the gums, resulting in the development of periodontal disease. Despite the detrimental effects of such a diet such evidence may be indicative of a highly valued animal.



Medieval

- 7.3 Eight fragments (62g) were recovered from deposits 2005, 2018 and 2025, the fills of pits 2004, 2017 and ditch 2024 respectively. Of these three (46g) were identifiable to species, confirming the presence of cattle and sheep/goat. As with the Roman period, no cut or chop marks that might suggest an origin in butchery waste were present.

Undated and modern

- 7.4 A total of 8 fragments (364g) were recovered from deposits 1055, 2023 and 2027 the fills of pits 1054, 2021 and 2026 respectively. The remains of cattle and sheep/goat were recovered, the former of which displayed heavy chop marks suggestive of an origin in butchery waste.

Plant Macrofossils

- 7.5 Two bulk soil samples (totalling 21 litres of soil) were analysed from Roman pit 1036 and possible Roman pit 1052, both in Area 1. These pits cut into pit 1034 and Ditch 4 respectively.
- 7.6 Both samples were processed following standard flotation methods, using a 250µm sieve for the recovery of the flot and a 1 mm sieve for the collection of the residue. All identifiable charred plant remains were identified following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary et al. (2012) for cereals. The results are recorded in Table 3 (Appendix C).
- 7.7 A moderate number of charred plant remains were recovered from pit 1036 but very few from pit 1052. The preservation of the charred material varied.

Roman

- 7.8 The moderate charred plant assemblage recovered from fill 1037 (sample 1) from pit 1036 contained almost equal numbers of cereal remains and weed seeds, with grain fragments outnumbering chaff elements. The cereal remains included hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grains, glume base and spikelet fork fragments and a few possible free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) grains. Some of the chaff elements were identifiable as being those of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and a smaller number as being those of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*). Both spelt and emmer wheat are found within assemblages of this date in southern Britain (Greig 1991). Emmer and spelt wheat were present in

samples from Roman features from sites in the wider area such as Church Road, Bishops Cleeve (Lovell *et al* 2007) and Churchdown Hill (Wyles 2016).

- 7.9 The weed seeds within this assemblage were generally those typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments and included those of brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), (*Plantago lanceolata*) and sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*). Such evidence hints at the possibility of a number of different soil types/environments being exploited during the Roman period, with species such as clover/medick favouring lighter dry calcareous soils, with those such as sheep's sorrel thriving on heath and sandier soils and those such as blinks (*Montia fontana* subsp. *chondrosperma*) and sedge (*Carex* sp.) being typical of damper environments.
- 7.10 This assemblage may be indicative of debris from a late stage of crop processing, namely when the crops are taken from storage as semi-cleaned grain or spikelets, having already been harvested, threshed and winnowed, and coarse and fine sieved in preparation for drying (Hillman 1981, 1984). The presence of twining species, such as cleavers (*Galium aparine*) and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), and low growing species, such as clover/medick, within the weed assemblages may suggest harvesting by sickle (Hillman 1981).

?Roman

- 7.11 Few weed seeds were recorded from fill 1053 (sample 2) pit 1052. Those that were recovered included seeds of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*). Stinking mayweed is a species typical of heavier clay soils and may be indicative of the use of such soils.

Summary

- 7.12 The assemblage recovered from the Roman pit is comparable with others of a similar date from the wider area such as from Church Road, Bishops Cleeve (Lovell *et al* 2007) and Churchdown Hill (Wyles 2016). There is an indication of crop processing, probably a late stage of it, taking place in the vicinity on the site. This may have been being carried out on a local domestic level rather than as a large scale enterprise.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The current archaeological works confirmed the presence of archaeological features in both excavation areas. A range of ditches, pits, postholes and a stone-lined well were identified. These features were mainly located in the south-western part of Area 1 and the central part of Area 2.

Late prehistoric

- 8.2 The earliest evidence of activity was represented by the recovery of three fragments of Late prehistoric pottery albeit found residually within Roman features. A paucity of prehistoric evidence was also noted during the preceding archaeological excavations undertaken immediately to the south-east prior to construction of the current superstore in 1995 (Barber and Walker 1998). By contrast, Mid and Late Iron Age occupation was previously recorded nearby at Gilder's Paddock, Bishops Cleeve Mill and 21 Church Road (Parry 1991, Parry 1993, Cullen and Hancocks 2007).

Late Roman

- 8.3 The Late Roman ditches identified in Area 1 appear to represent boundaries, field systems or garden plots, although north-west/south-east aligned Ditch 1 may, together with a parallel ditch recently revealed immediately to the west by Benchmark Archaeology, define a trackway or driveway. Whilst the recovered pottery suggests this activity is contemporary with the main phase (phase 4) of activity identified during the preceding excavations, no direct correlation between the archaeological features identified in 1995 and during the current works could be established, with the possible exception of Ditch 4 that may represent a continuation of ditch/garden plot 122.
- 8.4 No evidence was identified during the current excavation, nor indeed during the preceding works, to indicate where the associated focus of Late Roman occupation was located.

Medieval

- 8.5 Evidence for medieval activity was solely identified in Area 2 and consisted of a ditch (Ditch 6) and two pits. Ditch 6 was substantial in depth (over 0.7m) and was aligned parallel to, and approximately 35m west of Cheltenham Road. Whether such a boundary was agricultural in origin, or perhaps associated with contemporary

settlement fronting Cheltenham Road remains undetermined. The two medieval pits may add further credence to a domestic setting, although such an interpretation is perhaps countered by the paucity of artefacts recovered from either feature. Further pits were also identified in Area 2 and, although artefactually undated, the possibility that they represent domestic activity within the backlands of a medieval toft/burgage plot cannot be ignored.

- 8.6 The medieval activity identified during the preceding archaeological works was similarly limited and principally comprised narrow east/west aligned ditches (Barber and Walker 1998).

Post-medieval

- 8.7 Artefactual evidence of post-medieval date was recovered from the large quarrying feature identified in the eastern part of Area 2. The substantial depth of the quarry pit, that exceeded 0.9m below the level of the natural substrate, without its base being reached; clearly indicates that if any archaeological remains that pre-dated the post-medieval period had been present in that part of the site, it had been most likely truncated by the quarrying.

- 8.8 A post-medieval or later date for the stone-lined well recorded in the south-eastern extent of Area 2 is reasonable based on the fragment of clay tobacco pipe retrieved from the rubble deposit around the lining, contemporary to the well's construction. The well is not depicted in any historic cartographic source.

Modern

- 8.9 Modern disturbance, existing services and truncation, which most likely was associated with the construction of the existing store; were identified throughout both excavation areas. Truncation was especially severe in the north-eastern extent of Area 1 where the natural substrate was not encountered as this part of the site was covered by a sequence of modern made ground deposits that totalled more than 1.6m in thickness.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Orellana, assisted by Jack Harrison, Simon McKenna and Nathan Chinchin. The report was written by Jonathan Orellana. The

finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville and Ed McSloy. The plant macrofossils report was written by Sarah Wyles. The animal bone report was written by Andy Clarke. The illustrations were prepared by Tom Brown. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The fieldwork and reporting was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

10. STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Kemble whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with the Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

11. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Period	Feat Label	Spot Date
1000	Layer		Topsoil: loose dark brownish grey silty sand. 0.35m thick.			
1001	Layer		Subsoil: light yellowish brown silty sand. 0.3m thick.			
1002	Layer		Natural substrate: compact mid greyish yellow sand with patches of manganese.			
1003	Layer		Made ground: mix of mid brown silty sand with degraded modern demolition material. 0.5m thick.			
1004	Cut		Ditch: NW/SE orientated, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 1.82m wide x 0.28m deep.	2	Ditch 1	
1005	Fill	1004	Single fill of ditch: mid orangey brown sandy silt.	2	Ditch 1	RB
1006	Cut		Ditch: NW/SE orientated, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 1.32m wide x 0.24m deep.	2	Ditch 1	
1007	Fill	1006	Single fill of ditch: mid orangey brown sandy silt.	2	Ditch 1	MC3-C4
1008	Cut	1007	Ditch: NW/SE orientated, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 1.6m wide x 0.48m deep.	2	Ditch 1	
1009	Fill	1008	Single fill of ditch: mid orangey grey sandy silt.	2	Ditch 1	LC2-C4
1010	Cut		Ditch: NW/SE orientated, with moderate sloping sides and flat base. 0.91m wide x 0.1m deep.	2	Ditch 5	
1011	Fill	1010	Single fill of ditch: dark grey silty sand.	2	Ditch 5	RB
1012	Cut		Ditch terminus: NW/SE orientated, with moderate sloping sides and flat base. 0.8m wide x 0.15m deep	2	Ditch 5	
1013	Fill	1012	Single fill of ditch terminus: dark grey silty sand.	2	Ditch 5	
1014	Cut		Posthole: oval in plan, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 0.2m wide x 0.05m deep.			
1015	Fill	1014	Single fill of posthole: mid brownish grey sandy silt.			
1016	Cut		Posthole: oval in plan, with moderate sloping sides and flat base. 0.35m wide x 0.1m deep.			
1017	Fill	1016	Single fill of posthole: mid brownish grey sandy silt.			
1018	Cut		Posthole: oval in plan, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 0.36m wide x 0.1m deep.			
1019	Fill	1018	Single fill of posthole: mid brownish grey sandy silt. 0.36m wide x 0.1m deep.			
1020	Cut		Ditch: NE/SW orientated, with moderate sloping sides and flat base. 1.26m wide x 0.3m deep	2	Ditch 2	
1021	Fill	1020	Single fill of ditch: mid greyish brown silty clay.	2	Ditch 2	C4
1022	Cut		Ditch: NE/SW orientated, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 0.41m wide x 0.26m deep	2	Ditch 2	
1023	Fill	1022	Mid greyish brown silty clay.	2	Ditch 2	
1024	Cut		Ditch: NW/SE orientated, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 0.62m wide x 0.18m deep.	2	Ditch 1	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Period	Feat Label	Spot Date
1025	Fill	1024	Single fill of ditch: mid greyish brown silty clay.	2	Ditch 1	MC3-C4
1026	Cut		Pit: oval in plan, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 0.82m wide x 0.2m deep.			
1027	Fill	1026	Single fill of pit: mid orangey brown sandy silt.			
1028	Cut		Ditch: E/W orientated, with moderate sloping sides and flat base. 0.6m wide x 0.1m deep.	2	Ditch 4	
1029	Fill	1028	Single fill of ditch: dark grey silty sand.	2	Ditch 4	RB
1030	Cut		Ditch terminus: E/W orientated, with moderate sloping sides and flat base. 0.25m wide x 0.02m deep	2	Ditch 4	
1031	Fill	1030	Single fill of ditch terminus: dark grey silty sand.	2	Ditch 4	
1032	Cut		Posthole: oval in plan, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 0.25m wide x 0.11m deep.			
1033	Fill	1032	Single fill of posthole: mid orangey brown sandy silt.			
1034	Cut		Pit: irregular in plan, with irregular sides and uneven base. 3.35m wide x 0.42m deep.	2		
1035	Fill	1034	Single fill of pit: mid greyish brown silty sand.	2		LC2-C4
1036	Cut		Pit: sub-oval in plan, with vertical sides and concave base. 0.86m wide x 0.6m deep	2		
1037	Fill	1036	Single fill of pit: dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	2		MC3-C4
1038	Cut		Ditch: E/W orientated, with moderate sloping sides and flat base. 0.4m wide x 0.1m deep.	2	Ditch 4	
1039	Fill	1038	Single fill of ditch: dark grey silty sand.	2	Ditch 4	
1040	Cut		Ditch: NW/SE orientated, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 1.05m wide x 0.4m deep.	2	Ditch 1	
1041	Fill	1040	Single fill of ditch: mid bluish grey sandy silt.	2	Ditch 1	RB
1042	Cut		Ditch: NW/SE orientated, with steep sides and concave base. 0.54m wide x 0.09m deep.	2	Ditch 3	
1043	Fill	1042	Single fill of ditch: mid greyish brown silty clay.	2	Ditch 3	RB
1044	Cut		Ditch terminus: NW/SE orientated, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 0.32m x 0.14m deep.	2	Ditch 3	
1045	Fill	1044	Single fill of ditch terminus: mid greyish brown silty clay.	2	Ditch 3	RB
1046	Cut		Ditch terminus: NW/SE orientated, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 0.42m wide x 0.11m deep.	2	Ditch 1	
1047	Fill	1046	Single fill of ditch terminus: mid greyish brown silty clay.	2	Ditch 1	
1048	Cut		Posthole: circular in plan, with steep sides and concave base. 0.26m wide x 0.27m deep.			
1049	Fill	1048	Single fill of posthole: mid bluish brown sandy silt.			
1050	Cut		Posthole: oval in plan, with steep sides and concave base. 0.14m wide x 0.2m deep.			
1051	Fill	1050	Single fill of posthole: mid orangey brown sandy silt.			

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Period	Feat Label	Spot Date
1052	Cut		Pit: circular in plan, with moderate sloping sides and flat base. 0.21m wide x 0.04m deep.			
1053	Fill	1052	Single fill of pit: dark blackish grey sandy silt.			
1054	Cut		Pit: oval in plan, with moderate sloping sides and flat base. 0.64m wide x 0.1m deep.			
1055	Fill	1054	Single fill of pit: mid brownish grey sandy silt.			
1056	Cut		Pit: oval in plan, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 0.24m wide x 0.06m deep.			
1057	Fill	1056	Single fill of pit: mid brownish grey sandy silt.			
1058	Cut		Posthole: oval in plan, with steep sides and concave base. 0.15m wide x 0.1m deep.			
1059	Fill	1058	Single fill of posthole: mid bluish grey sandy silt.			
1060	Cut		Ditch: NW/SE orientated, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 0.16m wide x 0.09m deep.	2	Ditch 5	
1061	Fill	1060	Single fill of ditch: mid greyish brown silty clay.	2	Ditch 5	
1062	Cut		Ditch: E/W orientated, with moderate sloping sides and flat base. 0.3m wide x 0.11m deep.	2	Ditch 4	
1063	Fill	1062	Single fill of ditch: mid greyish brown silty clay.	2	Ditch 4	RB
1064	Cut		Pit: sub-circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and flat base. >19m long x >9m wide x >0.9m deep.	4		
1065	Fill	1064	Fill of pit: light yellowish grey silty sand.	4		MC18-LC18
2000	Layer		Topsoil: loose dark grey silty sand. 0.45m thick.			
2001	Layer		Subsoil: mid yellowish grey silty sand. 0.25m thick.			
2002	Layer		Natural substrate: light greyish yellow silty sand with patches of gravel.			
2003	Layer		Made ground: mix of modern demolition rubble. >0.5m thick.			
2004	Cut		Pit: oval in plan, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 1.2m wide x 0.3m deep.	3		
2005	Fill	2004	Single fill of pit: dark brownish grey silty sand.	3		MC13-C14
2006	Cut		Construction cut for well: oval in plan, not excavated. 4.05m long x 3.5m wide x >1.5 m deep.	4		
2007	Masonry		Stone lining of well: circular in plan, built in dry limestone regular courses. 1.35m diameter x >1.5m deep.	4		
2008	Fill	2006	Rubble infill around stone lined well: dark greyish brown sandy silt with abundant stone rubble.	4		Post-med
2009	Fill	2006	Fill of construction cut: mid greyish brown silty sand.	4		
2010	Fill	2007	Internal fill of stone lined well: mid brownish grey silty sand containing large stone slabs.	4		
2011	Cut		Ditch: NW/SE orientated, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 0.6m wide x 0.23m deep.			

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Period	Feat Label	Spot Date
2012	Fill	2011	Single fill of ditch: mid greyish brown sandy silt.			
2013	Cut		Ditch: NW/SE orientated, with steep sides and concave base. 0.47m wide x 0.16m deep.			
2014	Fill	2013	Single fill of ditch: dark grey silty sand.			
2015	Cut		Posthole: oval in plan, with steep sides and concave base. 0.55m wide x 0.54m deep.			
2016	Fill	2015	Single fill of posthole: mid yellowish grey silty sand.			
2017	Cut		Pit: circular in plan, with steep sides and concave base. 0.95m wide x 0.71m deep.	3		
2018	Fill	2017	Single fill of pit: dark brownish grey silty sand.	3		MC13-C14
2019	Cut		Pit: oval in plan, with moderate sloping sides and flat base. 1.6m wide x 0.25m deep.			
2020	Fill	2019	Single fill of pit: mid greyish brown sandy silt.			
2021	Cut		Pit: oval in plan, with steep sides and flat base. 1.62m wide x 0.28m deep.			
2022	Fill	2021	1st fill of pit: mid brownish grey sandy silt.			
2023	Fill	2021	2nd fill of pit: mid brownish grey sandy silt.			
2024	Cut		Ditch: NE/SW orientated, with steep sides and concave base. 1.12m wide x 0.72m deep.	3	Ditch 6	
2025	Fill	2014	Single fill of ditch: light brownish grey sandy silt.	3	Ditch 6	C11-C13
2026	Cut		Pit: oval in plan, with steep sides and concave base. 0.67m wide x 0.54m deep.			
2027	Fill	2026	Single fill of pit: mid greyish brown silty clay.			C19-C20
2028	Cut		Pit: oval in plan, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 0.7m wide x 0.2m deep.			
2029	Fill	2028	1st fill of pit: dark bluish grey sandy silt.			
2030	Fill	2028	2nd fill of pit: mid brownish grey sandy silt.			
2031	Cut		Pit: partially exposed, steep sides and flat base. >0.3m wide x 0.45m deep.			
2032	Fill	2032	1st fill of pit: mid brownish grey sandy silt.			
2033	Fill	2032	2nd fill of pit: mid brown clayey silt.			
2034	Cut		Pit: oval in plan, with moderate sloping sides and flat base. 0.77m wide x 0.17m deep.			
2035	Fill	2034	Single fill of pit: mid greyish brown silty clay.			
2036	Cut		Pit: oval in plan, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. 0.6m wide x 0.2m deep.			
2037	Fill	2036	Single fill of pit: dark brown sandy silt.			

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance (coin details given below)

Context	Context type	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1000	Topsoil	Roman pottery	Imitation Black-burnished ware	TF5	1	3	
		Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/SVW OX2	1	13	
		Medieval pottery	Malvernian unglazed ware	TF40	1	13	
		Post-medieval/modern pottery	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TF71	1	4	
		Copper alloy	Coin		1	1	
		Copper alloy	Object		1	3	
1001	Subsoil	Copper alloy	Coin		2	18	
		Copper alloy	Coin, Ra. 2		1	7	
		Copper alloy	Coin, Ra. 3		1	2	
		Copper alloy	Coin, Ra. 4		1	1	
		Copper alloy	Coin, Ra. 5		1	2	
		Copper alloy	Object		2	5	
		Lead	shot		1	11	
		Silver	Coin, Ra. 1		1	1	
1005	Ditch 1	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	TF8A/LEZ SA2	1	0.5	RB
		Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/SVW OX2	1	26	
1007	Ditch 1	Roman pottery	Malvernian greyware	MAL GW	1	3	MC3-C4
		Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/SVW OX2	2	9	
		Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4/DOR BB1	1	10	
1009	Ditch 1	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	TF20	1	10	LC2-C4
		Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/SVW OX2	5	23	
		Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4/DOR BB1	1	12	
1011	Ditch 5	Roman pottery	Imitation Black-burnished ware	TF5	2	1	RB
1021	Ditch 2	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-and-organic tempered fabric	QZOR	1	15	C4
		Roman pottery	Sandy greyware	TF20	1	3	
		Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/SVW OX2	3	11	
		Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4/DOR BB1	1	1	
		Copper alloy	Coin, Ra. 6		1	0.9	

1025	Ditch 1	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4/ DOR BB1	1	16	MC3-C4
1029	Ditch 4	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ SVW OX2	1	5	RB
1035	Pit 1034	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ SVW OX2	5	20	LC2-C4
		Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4/ DOR BB1	2	16	
		Industrial waste	Ironworking		1	58	
1037	Pit 1036	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-tempered vesicular fabric	QZVES	2	29	MC3-C4
		Roman pottery	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	TF20	2	15	
		Roman pottery	Oxford red-slipped ware	TF12a/ OXF RS	1	11	
		Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ SVW OX2	6	65	
1037 <1>		Iron	Hobnail		3	3	
1041	Ditch 1	Roman pottery	Buff-firing sandy fabric	TF20	1	2	RB
		Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ SVW OX2	3	39	
		Roman pottery	Severn Valley (reduced) ware	TF11b	1	4	
1043	Ditch 3	Roman pottery	Sandy greyware	TF20	1	1	RB
		Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ SVW OX2	1	2	
1045	Ditch 3	Roman pottery	Shell-tempered fabric	TF22/ ROB SH	1	5	RB
1063	Ditch 4	Roman pottery	Sandy greyware with black external surface	TF20	1	6	RB
1065	Pit 1064	Post-medieval pottery	Creamware	TF69	1	2	MC18-LC18
		Post-medieval pottery	Yellow slipware	TF72	1	30	
		Post-medieval glass	Bottle		2	4	
2000	Topsoil	Lead	Token		1	10	Post-med
2005	Pit 2004	Roman pottery	Sandy greyware	TF20	2	2	MC13-C14
		Medieval pottery	Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware	TF41	1	2	
		Medieval pottery	Worcester sandy unglazed ware	TF91	1	3	
2008	Well 2007	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		1	3	-
2018	Pit 2018	Roman pottery	Grog-tempered ware	TF2	1	16	MC13-C14
		Medieval pottery	Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware	TF41	2	22	
		Medieval pottery	Worcester sandy unglazed ware	TF91	1	10	
2025	Pit 2024	Roman pottery	Shell-tempered fabric	TF22/ ROB SH	1	5	C11-C13
		Medieval pottery	Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware	TF41	1	67	
2027	Pit 2026	Modern pottery	Flowerpot	TF63	1	6	C19-C20

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

Coin list

- 1 Copper alloy *as* or *dupondius*. Surfaces pitted and worn. Unid. Prob. later 1st or 2nd century AD. Ra. 2 (subsoil 1001).
- 2 Copper alloy *Barbarous radiate* (20-22mm). Rev. standing figure facing l.; details unclear. c. 270-290 AD. Ra. 5 (subsoil 1001).
- 3 Copper alloy *Barbarous radiate* (11-12mm). Rev. altar (Consecratio). c. 270-290 AD. Ra. 6 (fill 1021 of ditch 1020).
- 4 Copper alloy *nummus* (AE3). Constantine I. Obv. CONSTANTI NVS PF AVG; Rev. Soldiers with standard (GLORIA EXERCITVS) Mint mark illeg. 335-337 AD. Ra. 7 (topsoil 1000).
- 5 Copper alloy *nummus* (AE3). House of Constantine. Rev. Victories facing with wreaths (VICTORIAE DD AVGG QNN). Other details unclear. 343-348 AD. Ra. 3 (subsoil 1001).
- 6 Copper alloy *nummus* (AE3). Corroded and illeg. C4 AD. Ra. 4 (subsoil 1001).
- 7 Silver penny. Long-cross. Obv. EDWARDVS REX ANG. London mint. Prob. Third coinage Class 4, but some details uncertain. 1344-51. Ra. 1 (subsoil 1001).
- 8 Copper alloy penny. Victoria 'old head' issue. Dated 1899. (subsoil 1001).
- 9 Copper alloy penny. George VI first issue. Dated 1938. (subsoil 1001).

APPENDIX C: THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Table 2: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	LM	MM	Ind	BB SS	Total	Weight (g)
Roman											
1006	1007							1		1	3
1034	1035	3			1	2				6	1039
1036	1037			2			1		22	25	11
Subtotal		3		2	1	3	1	1	22	32	1044
Medieval											
2004	2005	1				1	3			5	43
2017	2018		2							2	15
2024	2025						1			1	5
Subtotal		1	2			1	4			8	63
Undated and modern											
1054	1055		1				2			3	10
2021	2023	1				3				4	259
2026	2027	1								1	95
Subtotal		2	1			3	2			8	364
Total		6	3	2	1	6	7	1	22	48	
Weight		1205	21	2	130	96	17	3	6	1480	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; EQ = horse; LM = cattle size mammal; MM = medium sized mammal; Ind = indeterminate; BB SS = unidentifiable burnt bone from bulk soil samples

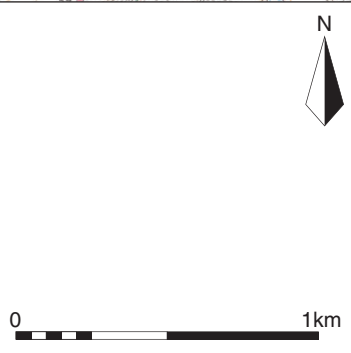
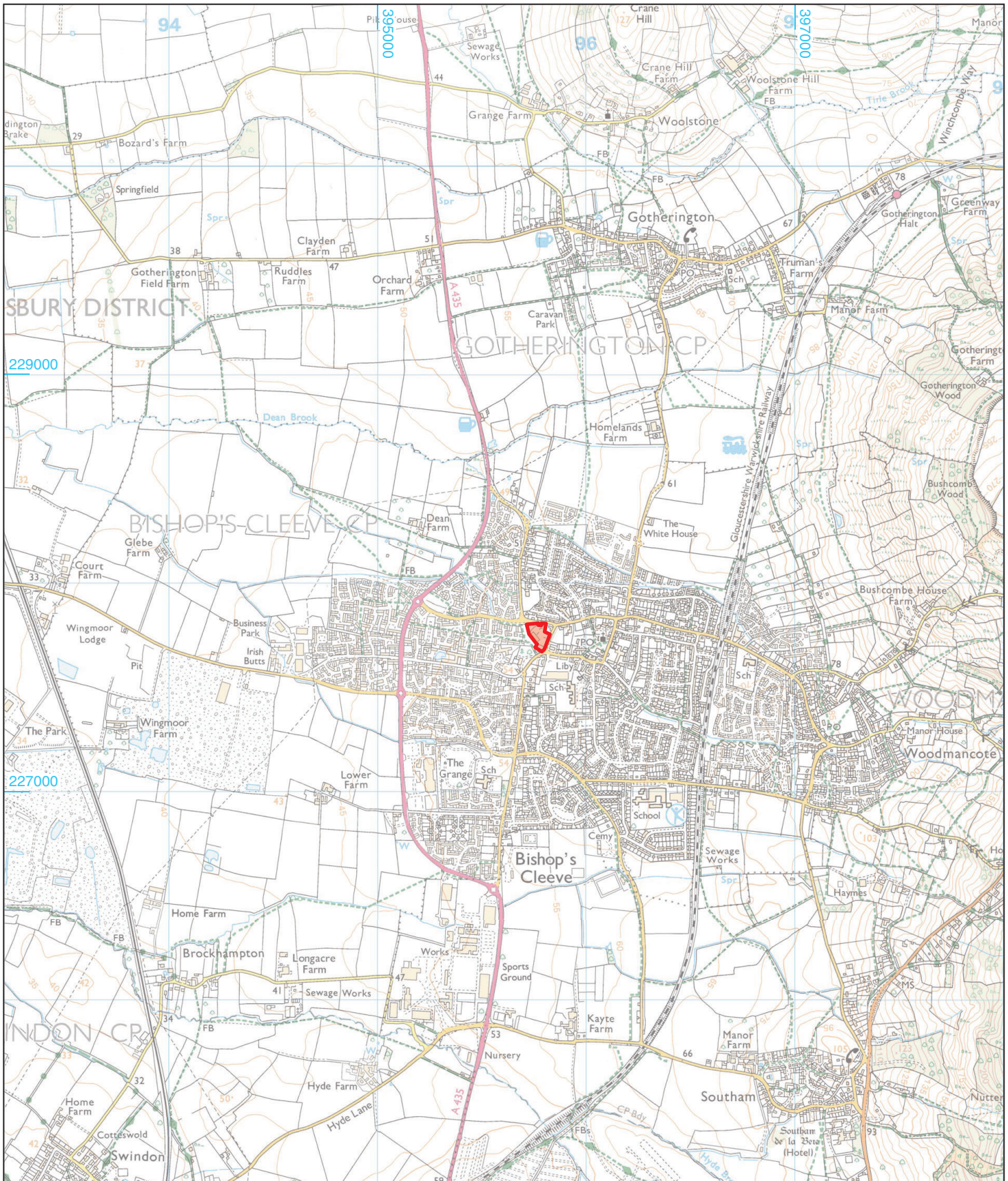
Table 3: Charred plant Identifications

Area	Phase	1	
		RB	?RB
Feature type		Pits	
Cut		1036	1052
Context		1037	1053
Sample		1	2
Vol (L)		20	1
Flot size		80	30
%Roots		10	10
Cereals	Common Name		
Triticum dicoccum (Schübl) (glume base)	emmer wheat	1	
Triticum spelta L. (glume bases)	spelt wheat	5	
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (grain)	emmer/spelt wheat	8	
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (glume bases)	emmer/spelt wheat	4	
Triticum turgidum/aestivum (grain)	free-threshing wheat	cf. 2	
Cereal indet. (grains)	cereal	7	
Cereal frag. (est. whole grains)	cereal	2	
Cereal frags (coleoptile)	cereal	1	
Other Species			
Chenopodium sp. L.	goosefoot	1	1
Montia fontana subsp. chondrosperma (Fenzl) Walters	blinks	1	
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Å. Löve	black-bindweed	1	
Rumex sp. L.	docks	6	
Rumex acetosella group Raf.	sheep's sorrel	2	
Vicia L./Lathyrus sp. L.	vetch/wild pea	3	
Medicago/Trifolium sp. L.	medick/clover	5	
Galium sp. L.	bedstraw	1	
Galium aparine L.	cleavers	1	
Anthemis cotula L. (seeds)	stinking mayweed		1
Carex sp. L. flat	sedge flat seed	1	
Poaceae culm node	grass	1	
Lolium/Festuca sp. L.	rye-grass/fescue	1	
Poa/Phleum sp. L.	meadow grass/cat's-tails	1	
Avena L./Bromus L. sp.	oat/brome grass	2	
Bromus sp. L.	brome grass	2	
Monocot. Stem/rootlet frag		2	
Charcoal		**/**	**/**

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 5–19 items; *** = 20–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items,

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Lidl Bishops Cleeve	
Short description	<p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October and November 2018 on land adjacent to the existing Lidl store at Bishops Cleeve, Gloucestershire. Two separate excavation areas (1-2), together amounting to 2.377m², were excavated across the development area.</p> <p>The earliest features comprised a quarry pit, five shallow ditches, and a circular pit that were identified in the north-western part of the site (Area 1). These were found in association with pottery of Late Roman date and charred plant remains.</p> <p>A ditch and two pits of medieval date were revealed in the south-eastern part of the site (Area 2). A stone-lined well of probable post-medieval date was also recorded in Area 2; and a large post-medieval quarry pit was identified in Area 1. Several undated pits and postholes were identified in both excavation areas.</p> <p>Modern truncation, probably associated with the construction of the existing store, was encountered across the site.</p>	
Project dates	22 October–15 November 2018	
Project type	Excavation	
Previous work	Evaluation (AS/GCC 1992) Desk-based assessment (CA 1993–1994) Evaluation, excavation and watching brief (CA 1993–1994)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Bishops Cleeve, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	c. 1ha	
Site co-ordinates	39574 22779	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Jonathan Orellana	
MONUMENT TYPE	N/A	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	N/A	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery	Pottery, coins, animal bone
Paper	Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery	Context sheets, section drawings
Digital	Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery	Digital photos, digital survey
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2018 <i>Lidl Bishops Cleeve, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Excavation</i> . CA typescript report 18717		



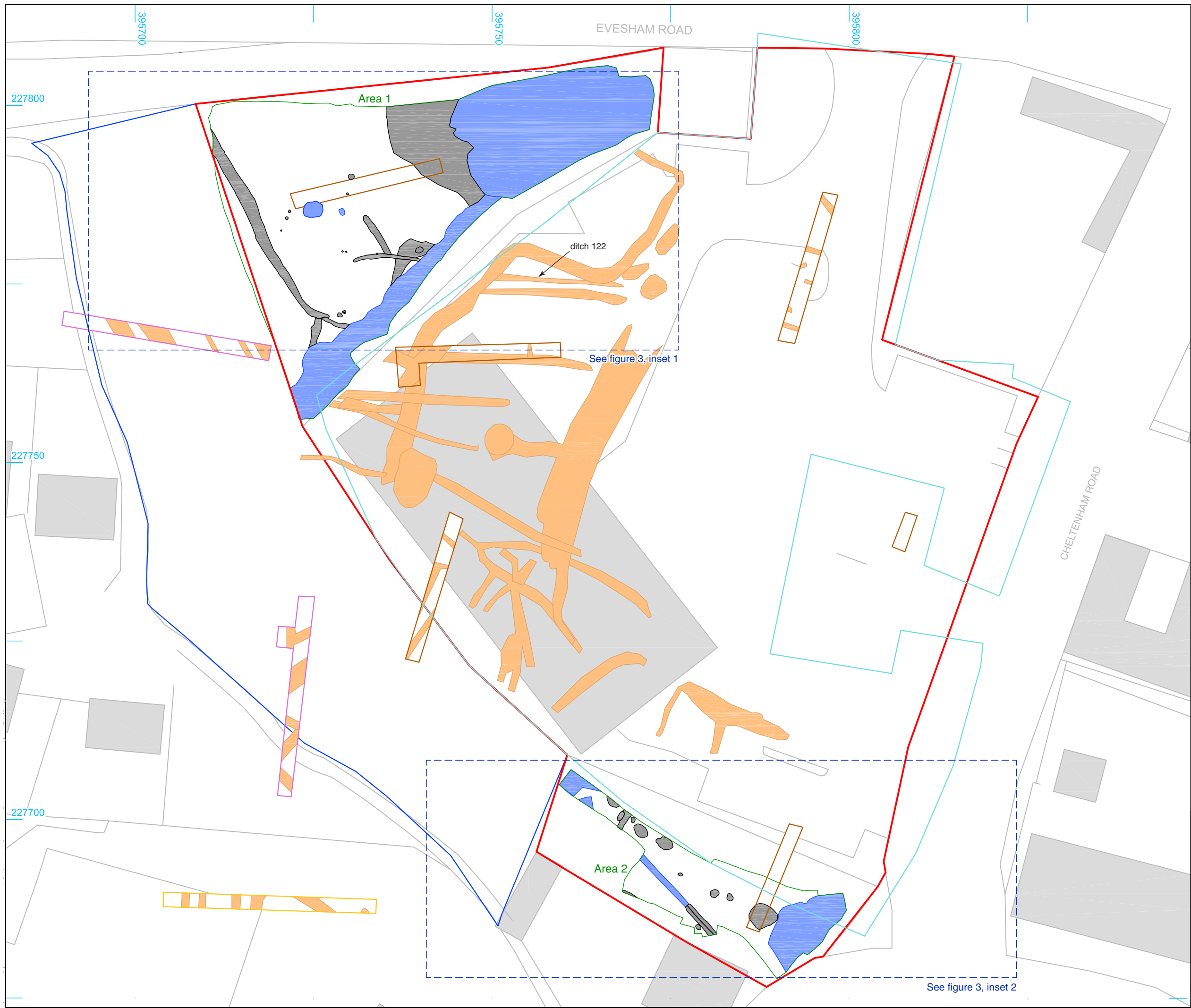

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 Gloucestershire

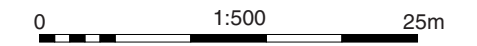
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 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

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APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A4	1:25,000		



- site boundary
- excavation area
- AS/GCC 1992 excavation trench
- CA 1993 excavation trench
- CAT 1995 excavation trench
- CA 1998 excavation area
- Benchmark Archaeology 2018 excavation area
- archaeological feature
- modern disturbance
- previously identified archaeological feature



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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
**The Site, showing excavation areas,
 archaeological features and previous
 archaeological works**

<small>DRAWN BY</small> TB	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> 6747	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 10.12.18	2
<small>APPROVED BY</small> CMB	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:500	

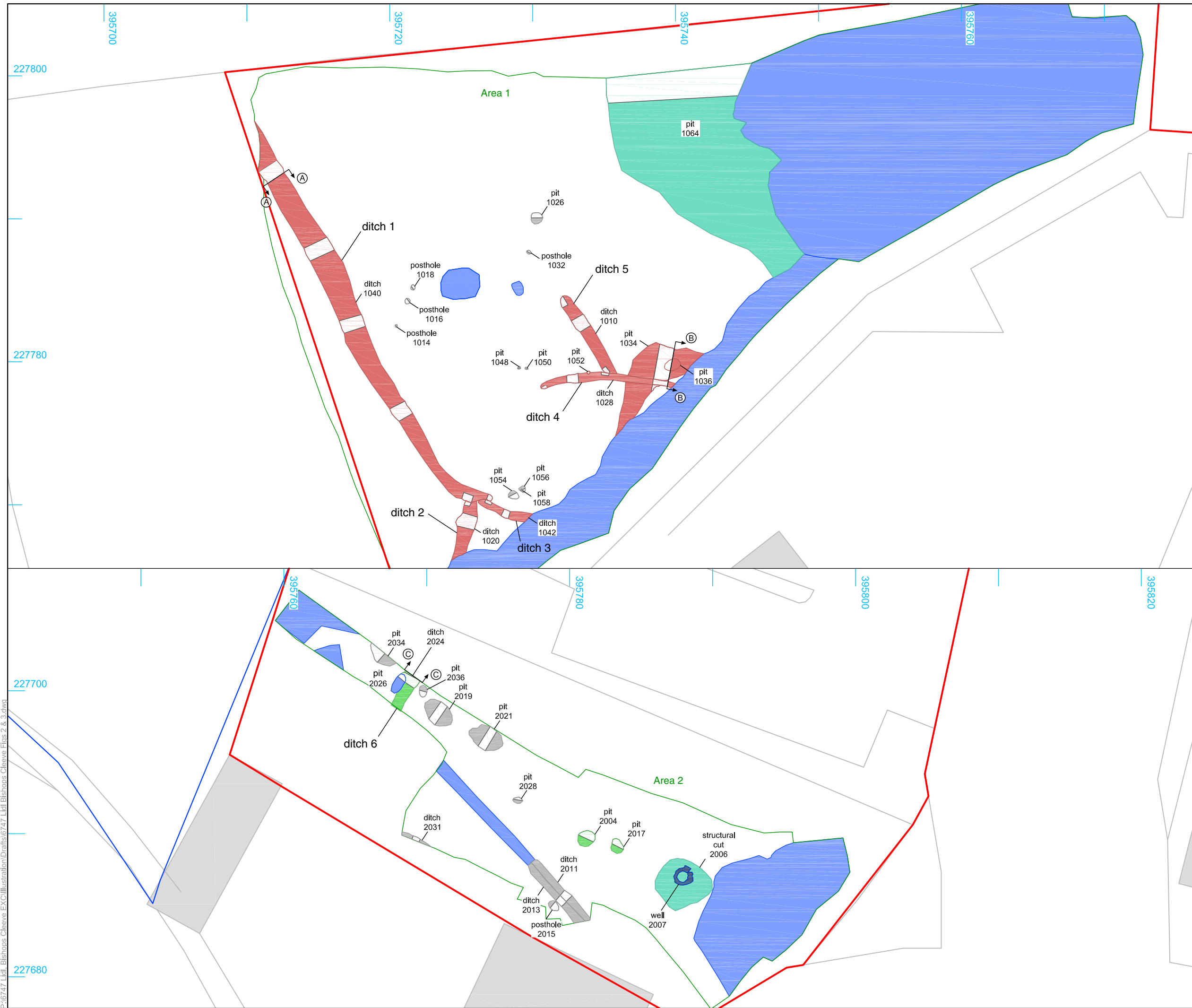
See figure 3, inset 2

See figure 3, inset 1

Area 2

Area 1

ditch 122



- site boundary
- excavation area
- Late Roman (AD 200 - AD 410)
(excavated/unexcavated)
- Medieval (1066 - 1539)
(excavated/unexcavated)
- Post Medieval (1540 - 1800)
(excavated/unexcavated)
- Undated
(excavated/unexcavated)
- Modern
- structure
- section location



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FIGURE TITLE
**Excavation areas showing
archaeological features by phase**

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CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 10.12.18	3
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General view of Area 1, looking west



General view of Area 2, looking south-east (1m scales)



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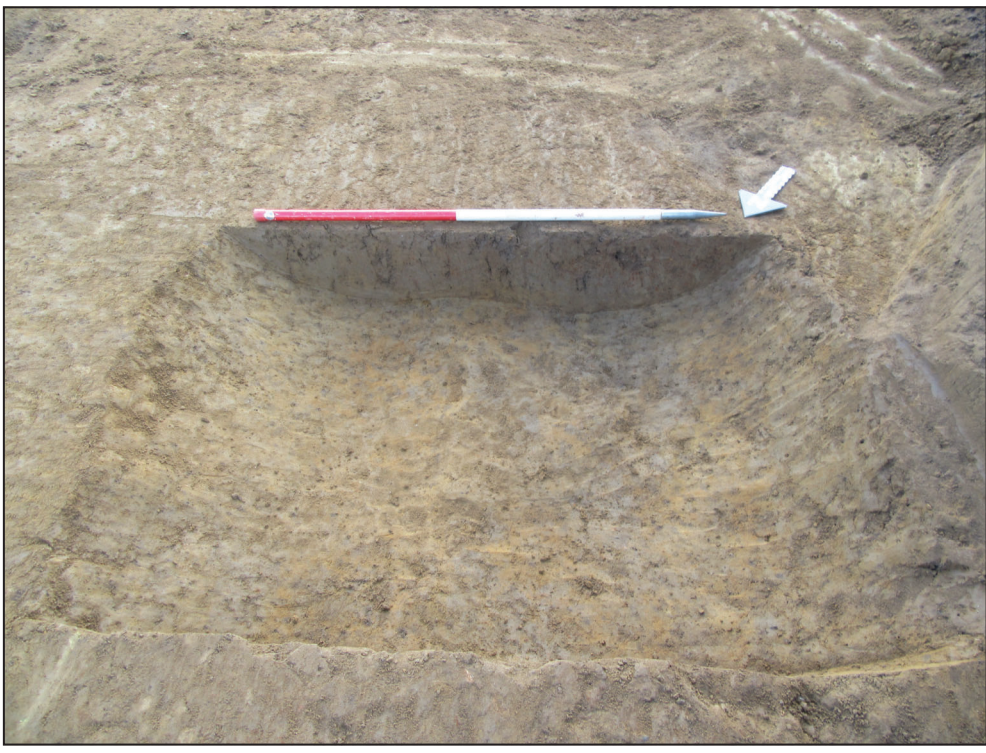
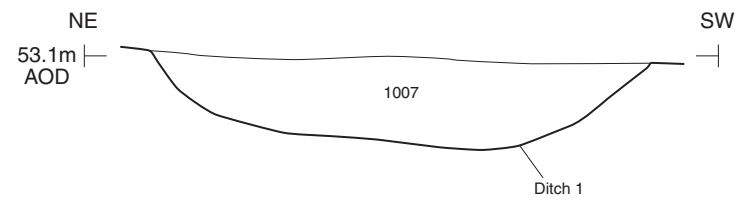
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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

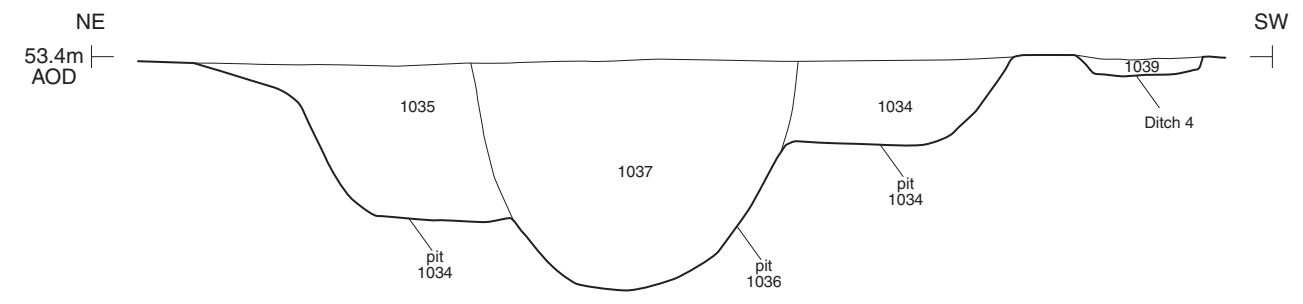
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Section AA



Ditch 1, looking south-east (1m scale)

Section BB



Quarry pit 1034, pit 1036 and ditch 4, looking south-east (1m scale)



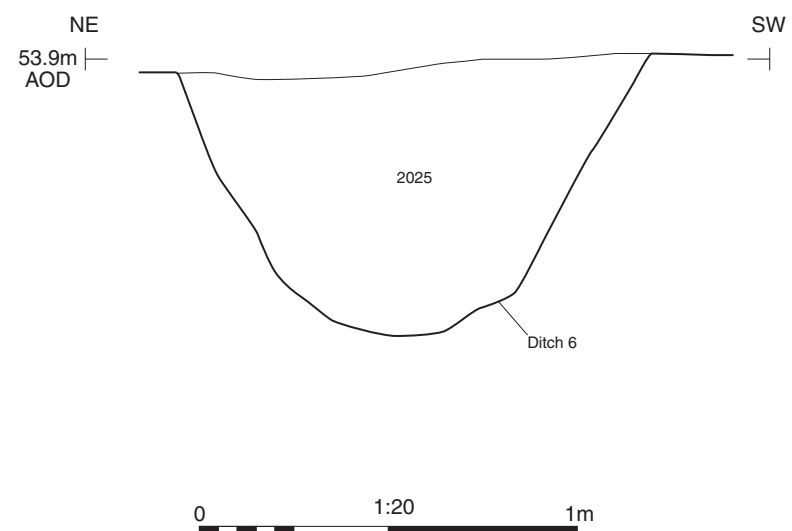

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FIGURE TITLE
Area 1: sections and photographs

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Section CC



Ditch 6, looking north-east (0.4m scale)



Stone lined well 2007, looking north-east (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE
Area 2: sections and photographs

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