



Allotments Site Bishop's Cleeve Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation





Grass Roots Planning Ltd

on behalf of: Cotswold Homes Ltd

CA Project: CR0295 CA Report: CR0295_1

December 2020



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A	18 December 2020	Sara-Jayne Boughton	Steven Sheldon	Draft	-	Richard Young					

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CONTENTS

SUMMA	ARY3
1.	INTRODUCTION4
2.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND5
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES6
4.	METHODOLOGY6
5.	RESULTS7
	Trench 11 (Figs 2 & 3) 7 Trench 12 (Figs 2 & 4) 8 Trench 19 (Figs 2 & 5) 8
6.	THE FINDS8
7.	THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE8
8.	DISCUSSION9
9.	CA PROJECT TEAM10
10.	REFERENCES10
APPEN	DIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS12
APPEN	DIX B: THE FINDS15
APPEN	DIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE15
APPEN	DIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM16

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan showing evaluation trenches and identified archaeological features (1:1250)
- Fig. 3 Trench 11: plan (1:50), section (1:20) and photograph
- Fig. 4 Trench 12: plan (1:50), section (1:20) and photograph
- Fig. 5 Trench 19: plan (1:50), section (1:20) and photographs

SUMMARY

Project name: Allotments Site

Location: Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire

NGR: 395464 228290

Type: Evaluation

Date: 9 - 20 November 2020

Location of Archive: To be deposited with Cheltenham Art Galley & Museum and the

Archaeology Data Service (ADS)

Site Code: CA ALL20

In November 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at the Allotments Site, Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire. A total of 23 trenches were excavated.

A single pit, containing worked flint flakes and pottery of probable Early Neolithic date, was identified within a trench excavated in the southern part of the site. The function of this pit remains unclear, although environmental evidence suggests that it contains material indicative of a small dump of food preparation waste or domestic hearth material.

Evidence of agricultural practice, comprising the ploughed out remains of probable medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, was identified in the southern half of the site. Two undated ditches, also seemingly relating to agricultural land management, drainage or division, were identified in the central part of the site and may be associated with the identified ridge and furrow field system due to their broadly similar alignment.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In November 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at the Allotments Site, Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: 395464 228290; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken at the request of Grass Roots Planning Ltd, who were acting on behalf of Cotswold Homes Ltd.
- 1.2. The evaluation was undertaken to inform a planning application for residential development of the site, which will be made to Tewkesbury Borough Council (TBC).
- 1.3. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2020a) and approved by Toby Catchpole, Heritage Team Leader, Gloucestershire County Council, the archaeological advisor to TBC. The evaluation was also in line with Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 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 work was monitored by Toby Catchpole, including a site visit on 13 November 2020.

The site

- 1.4. The proposed development site is approximately 3.8ha in extent and is situated immediately to the west of the A435 (Greenacre Way), at the northern edge of Bishop's Cleeve. The site currently comprises an irregularly shaped parcel of land, previously occupied by allotment gardens. It lies on a gentle north/south facing slope, rising from approximately 45m AOD in the north to 48m AOD in the south.
- 1.5. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Charmouth Mudstone Formation, which formed in the Jurassic Period (BGS 2020). Within the southern half of site, this is overlain by Cheltenham Sand and Gravel of the Quaternary Period (ibid.). The natural substrate, comprising compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel, was identified in all of the excavated trenches.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The site has previously been the subject to Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2020b). The following is a summary of the key information presented in this assessment, along with any other publically available information pertinent to the site.
- 2.2. Considerable evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified within the immediate vicinity of the current site. During geophysical survey (BCC 2009), evaluation (CA 2010a) and resultant archaeological excavations (CA 2017 and CA 2018), directly to the west of the proposed development, Bronze Age to Iron Age features were identified. These included cremation and inhumation burials (recorded c. 300m to the west and south-west of site), an area of late prehistoric settlement, as evidenced by post-built structures, ditches and pits, and a series of waterlogged Bronze Age pits of uncertain, possibly industrial/agricultural, function (see CA 2018, 11-13; c. 50m to the west of the current site). Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement and agricultural activity has also been recorded during further trial trenching and excavation 300m to the north-east of the proposed development (CA 2010b; HA 2018).
- 2.3. Roman activity has been identified in the area directly adjacent to the site. Enclosures, field boundaries, occupation, burials and industrial evidence (including crop-drying ovens and metal-working areas), dating from the 1st to early 5th centuries have been recorded by the evaluation trenching and excavations to the west of the current site (CA 2010; 2017; 2018). The Rural Roman Settlement Project refers to Bishop's Cleeve as a place of agricultural activity, initially formed from small farmsteads progressing into a nucleated settlement (Allen et al. 2016).
- 2.4. A single early medieval (5th to 8th century) pit has been identified to the west of site (CA 2018, 18), and a single medieval pit was recorded to the north-east (WAAS 2016). Further features of medieval and post-medieval date primarily comprised of furrows, suggesting that the area of the site lay in the hinterland of medieval and post-medieval Bishop's Cleeve. The 1842 Tithe map of Bishop's Cleeve shows the site as open land and the site is labelled as 'Allotment Gardens' by the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1902 (CA 2020).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable TBC to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 23 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). A total of 12 trenches were moved from their original positions, as set out in the WSI, or split due to the presence of existing allotment structures, dense vegetation or areas of modern dumping, with the approval of Mr Catchpole. Trench 1 could not be excavated due to the presence of trees; however two additional trenches, 22 and 23, were excavated to ensure adequate coverage of the site.
- 4.2. The trenches were located to provide a representative 5% sample of the site.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 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. One deposit was identified which required sampling.
- 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 Cheltenham Art Gallery & Museum 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 evaluation 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 (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.
- 5.2. The natural substrate, comprising compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel, was encountered in all of the excavated trenches. This was overlain by between 0.19m and 0.46m thickness of subsoil. In Trenches 16-18 and 20-21 the subsoil was cut by a series of evenly spaced, east/west aligned plough furrows. Where investigated, these measured up to 2.05m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.23m. The fills of the furrows were subsequently sealed by between 0.05m and 0.34m thickness of topsoil.
- 5.3. Archaeological features (excluding those relating to ridge and furrow cultivation) were identified in a total of three trenches.

Trench 11 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.4. Broadly east/west aligned ditch 1104 (Fig. 3, Section AA) was identified towards the south-western end of the trench. It had an irregular profile, measured at least 1.8m in length, 0.95m in width and 0.26m in depth and contained a single undated fill, 1103.

Trench 12 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.5. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 1204 (Fig. 4, Section BB) was identified at the north-western end of the trench. It had a 'U'-shaped profile, measured at least 5m in length, 0.52m in width and 0.2m in depth and contained a single undated fill, 1203.

Trench 19 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.6. Sub-circular pit 1905 (Fig. 5, Section CC) was partially exposed in the eastern half of the trench. It had a gently sloping southern side and a flat base, measured 0.95m in length, at least 0.63m in width and 0.19m in depth and contained two fills, 1904 and 1903. A total of 12 sherds of pottery of probable early Neolithic date and nine worked flint flake of broad prehistoric date were recovered from the latest fill of this feature, 1903. An environmental sample <1> was also recovered from fill 1903, which produced small quantities of hazelnut shell and charcoal fragments. The earliest fill of pit 1905, 1904, remained undated.

6. THE FINDS

6.1. Artefactual material, dating to the prehistoric period, was hand-recovered from fill 1903 of pit 1905. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric and the fabric code (in parenthesis in the text) has been devised for the purpose of this report.

Pottery: Early prehistoric

6.2. Twelve bodysherds (49g) in a handmade, vesicular fabric were recorded from fill 1903 of pit 1905. Rim or other featured sherds are absent, however, Early Neolithic dating is considered most likely on the basis of fabric and firing characteristics.

Lithics

6.3. Pit fill 1903 also produced 9 worked flint flakes (65g). All but one of these is broken and three are also burnt. These flakes do not display chronologically diagnostic features and only broad prehistoric dating is possible.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1. A single environmental sample (20 litres of soil) was processed from probable Early Neolithic pit 1905, identified in Trench 19. The sample was processed to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. The sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No.

- 2). Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1, following nomenclature of Stace (1997).
- 7.2. The sample recovered from pit 1905 contained a moderate number of charred hazelnut shell fragments (Corylus avellana) alongside a moderate amount of charcoal. No other charred plant remains were noted in this assemblage. This material is likely to be indicative of a small dump of food preparation/waste or domestic hearth material and is compatible with an early Neolithic date. The dominance of hazelnut fragments and other wild food remains may be indicative of the exploitation and general reliance on these wild food resources during the Neolithic period (Moffett et al 1989; Stevens 2007; Robinson 2000).

8. DISCUSSION

8.1. The evaluation has identified a small number of archaeological features within the central and southern parts of the proposed development area.

Prehistoric

8.2. Worked flint flakes and pottery of prehistoric (most likely Early Neolithic) date were recovered from the latest fill of pit 1905, identified in Trench 19. The function of this pit is difficult to interpret due, in part, to the absence of further demonstrably contemporary activity either within the site or its immediate environs. However, the environmental evidence suggests that this pit contains material likely to represent a small dump of food preparation waste or domestic hearth material and, given the absence of further contemporary features within the proposed development area, it may therefore indicate small-scale, possibly seasonal or transient activity, away from any main area of Early Neolithic settlement, should this have existed.

Medieval/post-medieval

- 8.3. Evidence of medieval and/or post-medieval agricultural activity, comprising the ploughed out remains of a ridge and furrow field system, was identified in Trenches 16-18 and 20-21, located in the southern half of the site.
- 8.4. Ditches 1104 and 1204, identified in Trenches 11 and 12 respectively, also appear to relate to land management, drainage or division and may be associated with the identified ridge and furrow field system due to their broadly similar alignment; however the possibility that the ditches may be of greater antiquity cannot be entirely discounted. Neither ditch appears to correlate to any field boundary

depicted by available historic mapping, suggesting that the field system in the area was changed prior to the production of the 1884 First Edition OS map, presumably as a result of enclosure during the 18th or 19th centuries.

8.5. Overall, the results of the evaluation support the findings of the preceding Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2020) that suggested that the proposed development area was likely to have remained in agricultural usage from at least the medieval period onwards

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Sian Reynish, assisted by Hazel O'Neill. This report was written by Sara-Jayne Boughton. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Andrew Clarke, Jacky Sommerville and Emma Aitken, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Steven Sheldon.

10. REFERENCES

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- Robinson, M.A., 2000 Further considerations of Neolithic charred cereals, fruits, and nuts, in A.S. Fairbairn, 85–90.
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 Archaeological evaluation of land off Evesham Road, Bishop's Cleeve,

 Gloucestershire, WAAS report no. 2328

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>50	1.8	0.25	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>50	1.8	0.35	
2	202	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>50	1.8	-	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>50	1.8	0.26	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>50	1.8	0.4	
3	302	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>50	1.8	-	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>50	1.8	0.28	
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>50	1.8	0.42	
4	402	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>50	1.8	-	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>50	1.8	0.17	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>50	1.8	0.19	
5	502	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>50	1.8	-	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>50	1.8	0.27	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>50	1.8	0.39	
6	602	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>50	1.8	-	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>50	1.8	0.26	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>50	1.8	0.46	
7	702	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>50	1.8	-	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>50	1.8	0.05	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>50	1.8	0.22	
8	802	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>50	1.8	-	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>50	1.8	0.27	
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>50	1.8	0.27	
9	903	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>50	1.8	-	
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>26	1.8	0.27	
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>26	1.8	0.31	
10	1002	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>26	1.8	-	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>50	1.8	0.2	
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>50	1.8	0.41	
11	1102	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>50	1.8	-	
11	1103	Fill	1104	Fill of ditch	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>1.8	0.95	0.26	
11	1104	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned ditch with gently sloping sides and concave base	>1.8	0.95	0.26	

	T				1				
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>45	1.8	0.28	1
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>45	1.8	0.27	
12	1202	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of	>45	1.8	-	
40	4000	F:::1	4004	Till of disale	yellow-brown gravel		0.50	0.0	
12	1203 1204	Fill Cut	1204	Fill of ditch Ditch	Mid brown-grey clay-silt NE/SW aligned ditch with steep sloping sides and flat base	>5 >5	0.52 0.52	0.2	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>50	1.8	0.17	
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>50	1.8	0.28	
13	1302	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>50	1.8	-	
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>50	1.8	0.21	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>50	1.8	0.29	
14	1402	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>50	1.8	*	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>30	1.8	0.25	
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>30	1.8	0.28	
15	1502	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>30	1.8	-	
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>50	1.8	0.26	
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>50	1.8	0.27	
16	1602	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>50	1.8	-	
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>41	1.8	0.15	
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>41	1.8	0.29	
17	1702	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>41	1.8	-	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>50	1.8	0.27	
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>50	1.8	0.31	
18	1802	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>50	1.8	-	
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>50	1.8	0.23	
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>50	1.8	0.38	
19	1902	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>50	1.8	-	
19	1903	Fill	1905	Fill of pit	Mid brown-grey sand-silt	0.95	>0.63	0.14	ENeo?
19	1904	Fill	1905	Fill of pit	with frequent charcoal flecks Mid grey silt-gravel with occasional charcoal flecks	0.95	>0.47	0.05	
19	1905	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit with gently sloping sides and flat base	0.95	>0.63	0.19	
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>35	1.8	0.32	
20	2001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>35	1.8	0.38	
20	2002	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>35	1.8	-	
21	2100	Layer	ļ	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>50	1.8	0.34	1
21	2101 2102	Layer Layer		Subsoil Natural substrate	Mid grey-brown clay-silt Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of	>50 >50	1.8	0.38	
			<u> </u>		yellow-brown gravel				

22	2200	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>10	1.8	0.28	
22	2201	Layer	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>10	1.8	0.32	
22	2202	Layer	Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>10	1.8	-	
23	2300	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>16	1.8	0.28	
23	2301	Layer	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>16	1.8	0.45	
23	2302	Layer	Natural substrate	Compact mid grey-blue and yellow-orange clay with occasional patches of yellow-brown gravel	>16	1.8	-	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

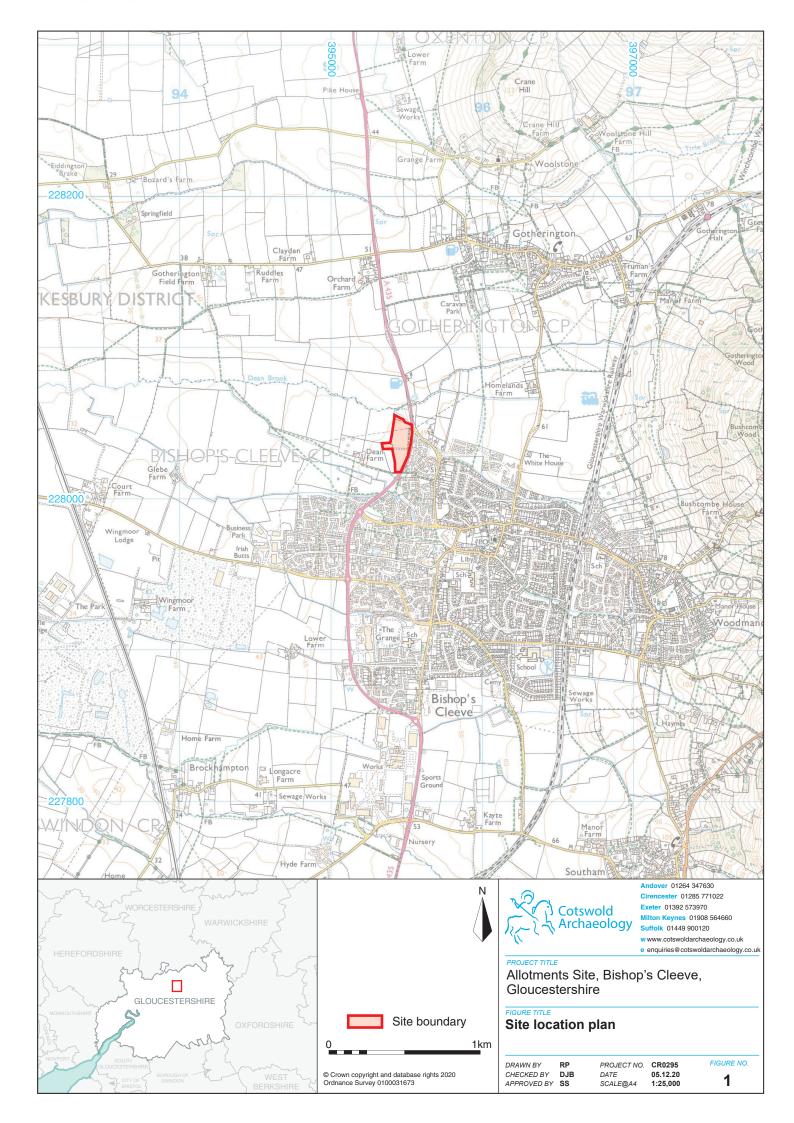
Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1903	Early prehistoric pottery	Vesicular fabric	VES	12	49	ENeo?
	Flint	Flake		a	65	

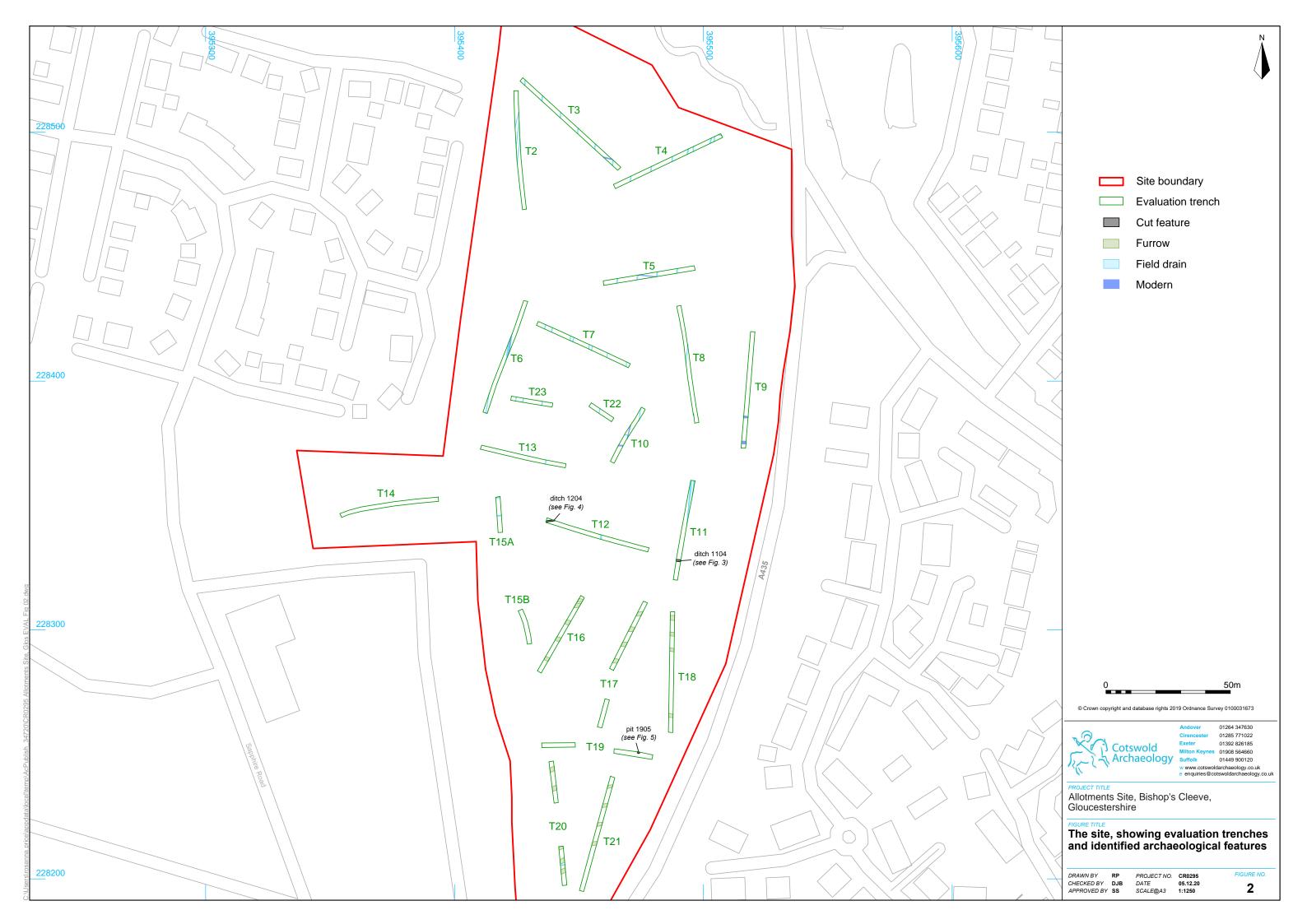
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Ditch 1905	1903	1	20	60	30	-	-	-	***	Corylus avellana	**/***	brnt bn***

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

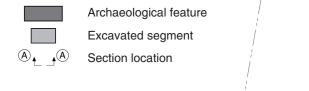
PROJECT DETAILS							
Project name	Allotments Site, Bishop's Cleeve, Glou-	cestershire					
Short description	In November 2020, Cotswold Arc archaeological evaluation of land at the	In November 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out ar archaeological evaluation of land at the Allotments Site, Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire. A total of 23 trenches were excavated.					
	A single pit, containing worked flint flat Early Neolithic date, was identified with southern part of the site. The function although environmental evidence suggindicative of a small dump of food prehearth material.	nin a trench excavated in the n of this pit remains unclear, yests that it contains material					
	remains of probable medieval/post-cultivation, was identified in the sou undated ditches, also seemingly remanagement, drainage or division, w	Evidence of agricultural practice, comprising the ploughed out remains of probable medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, was identified in the southern half of the site. Two undated ditches, also seemingly relating to agricultural land management, drainage or division, were identified in the central part of the site and may be associated with the identified ridge and furrow field system due to their breadly similar alignment.					
Project dates	9 - 20 November 2020						
Project type	Field evaluation						
Previous work	Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (CA	(2020)					
Future work	Unknown	Unknown					
PROJECT LOCATION	·						
Site location	Allotment Site, Bishop's Cleeve, Glouc	estershire					
Study area (m²/ha)	c.3.8ha						
Site co-ordinates	395464 228290						
PROJECT CREATORS	·						
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology						
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology						
Project Manager	Steven Sheldon						
Project Supervisor	Sian Reynish						
MONUMENT TYPE	None						
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None						
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive:	Content:					
Physical	Cheltenham Art Gallery & Museum	Pottery, worked flint					
Paper	Cheltenham Art Gallery & Museum	Context sheets, trench recording forms, permatrace drawings, photo and sample registers					
Digital	Cheltenham Art Gallery & Museum	Digital photographs					
BIBLIOGRAPHY	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
	s Site, Bishops Cleeve, Gloucestershire: Archa	aeological Evaluation CA					
typescript report CR0295_1	, ., .,	3					

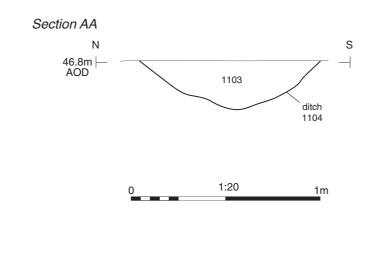






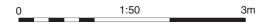
Trench 11, plan







Ditch 1104, looking east (1m scale)



ditch 1104



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e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

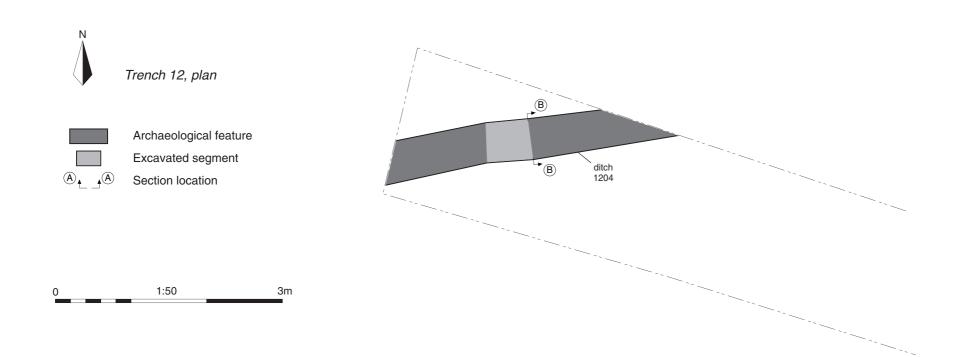
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Trench 11: plan, section and photograph

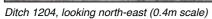
DRAWN BY RP
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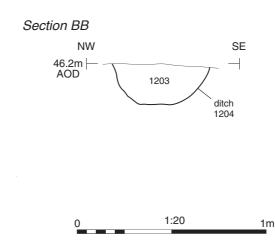
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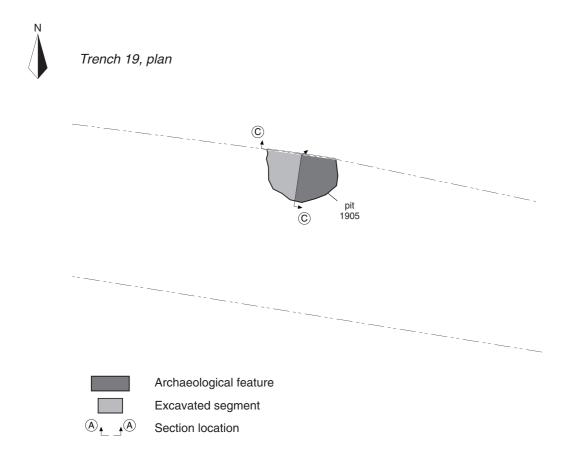
Allotments Site, Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire

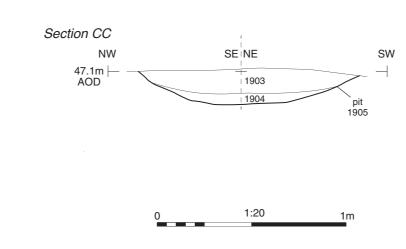
Trench 12: plan, section and photograph

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1:50





Pit 1905, looking east (0.4m scale)



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Allotments Site, Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire

Trench 19: plan, section and photographs

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5



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