

Archaeological evaluation of land off Evesham Road, Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire



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Tim Cornah, Nina O'Hare and Aidan Woodger

With contributions by Laura Griffin, Rob Hedge and Elizabeth Pearson

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken of land off Evesham Road, Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire (NGR SO 9563 2853). It was undertaken on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd., whose client intends to construct housing with associated infrastructure and public open space, for which a planning application will be submitted to Tewkesbury Borough Council.

A shallow north to south aligned ditch of uncertain date was excavated in the central northern area, sealed below the subsoil. The subsoil was in turn cut by a furrow of medieval date. The ditch corresponds to a geophysical anomaly, although given the sterile nature of the fill and absence of dating evidence it is not possible to assign a definite phase. Its relationship to the subsoil and furrow however suggest that it is not a recent field boundary.

A single discreet pit or hollow of medieval date was identified, which appeared to have naturally silted up. This interpretation is supported by the feature being located in one of the lowest points of the field, close to the Dean Brook. The presence of the pottery within it would suggest some limited settlement activity within the vicinity.

Across the site, linear features aligned with the visible earthworks were recorded and interpreted as furrows. These were aligned broadly north to south, apart from in the southern end of the site where one ran north-west to south-east.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken of land off Evesham Road, Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire (NGR SO 9563 2853). It was undertaken on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd, whose client intends to construct housing with associated infrastructure and public open space, for which a planning application will be submitted to Tewkesbury Borough Council.

The proposed development site is considered to include potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the application.

The project conforms to the standard evaluation brief issued by Gloucestershire County Council and for which a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2016) in consultation with CgMs Consulting Ltd. The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a). The WA project reference for this project is P4786.

2 Aims

The aims of this evaluation are:

- to describe and assess the significance of the heritage asset with archaeological interest;
- to establish the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological site;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was led by Timothy Cornah (BA (hons.), MSc), who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2006 and has been practicing archaeology since 2001, assisted by Nina O'Hare (BA (hons.)) and Aidan Woodger (BA (hons.); MSc; PCIfA). The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan (BA (hons.); MA; ACIfA). Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BSc (hons.); PG Cert; MCIfA). Laura Griffin Laura Griffin (BA (hons.); PG Cert; ACIfA) and Robert Hedge (MA Cantab) contributed the finds report and Elizabeth Pearson (MSc; ACIfA) contributed the environmental report.

3.2 Documentary research

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) was prepared by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2015).

3.3 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2016).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 30 March and 1 April 2016 on a subdivided area of pasture (Plate 1).

Five trenches (Plates 2-6), amounting to 450m², were excavated over the site area of 3.4ha, representing a sample of 2%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 1. The original plan to excavate six trenches was revised. Instead five trenches, numbered 2-6, were excavated. Trench 2 was divided and extended in order to avoid a modern service.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits

were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

The following techniques were considered for use but were not considered to be appropriate for this project; fieldwalking and topographic/earthwork survey. A geophysical survey had previously been undertaken.

3.4 Structural analysis

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

3.5 Artefact methodology, by Laura Griffin

The finds work reported here conforms with the relevant sections of *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), with archive creation informed by *Archaeological archives: a guide to the best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2011), and museum deposition by *Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections* (SMA 1993).

3.5.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012; appendix 2).

3.5.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date (TPQ) was produced for each stratified context. The date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on *pro forma* sheets.

Artefacts from environmental samples were examined, but none were worthy of comment, and so they are not included below, nor in the Table 1 quantification.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form according to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) and the Gloucester City Medieval Pottery Type Fabric Series (Vince 1983, 53).

3.6 Environmental archaeology methodology, by Elizabeth Pearson

3.6.1 Sampling policy

Samples were taken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (2012). A single sample (of 20 litres) was taken from the site (Env Table 1).

3.6.2 Processing and analysis

The samples were processed by flotation using a Siraf tank. The flots were collected on a 300µm sieve and the residue retained on a 1mm mesh. This allows for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds.

The residues were scanned by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. A magnet was also used to test for the presence of hammerscale. The flots were scanned using a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology, and a seed identification manual (Cappers *et al* 2012). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows the New Flora of the British Isles, 3rd edition (Stace 2010).

Hand-collected animal bone recovered during fieldwork was quantified by fragment count and weight (g) for each context.

3.6.3 Discard policy

Scanned residues will be discarded after a period of 6 months following submission of this report unless there is a specific request to retain them.

3.7 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

4 The application site

4.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context

The proposed development site is located on the northern periphery of present day Bishop's Cleeve, immediately east of the A435 and bounded to the south by Evesham Road. The site is currently a subdivided pasture field with the Dean Brook and its tributary lying along its northern and southern boundaries, towards which the land gently slopes (Plate 1). The centre of the site lies at c 46m AOD and the underlying geology is mapped as Charmouth Mudstone Formation (BGS 2016), overlain to the north and south by superficial alluvial deposits.

The DBA identified that no designated heritage assets are located in the site (CgMs 2015). Previous archaeological investigations in the wider area have revealed evidence of sporadic Bronze Age activity, Iron Age settlement to the south and east and Roman agricultural and industrial activity to the south, along with a probable field system to the south and east. No other significant archaeological evidence was identified, although extant ridge and furrow relating to the medieval field system centred on Bishop's Cleeve was noted.

The geophysical survey by Stratascan identified anomalies tentatively interpreted as elements of the medieval and post-medieval agricultural earthworks of ridge and furrow, a long linear feature in the central northern area of the site and a modern service trench in the south (Stratascan 2015). The linear feature in the northern half of the field appeared to be consistent with a field boundary identified in the desk-based assessment and based upon historic mapping.

4.2 Current land-use

The site is currently unoccupied but was pasture for horses until recently.

5 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Fig 1-2; Plates 2-11. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural geology was observed in all five trenches as compact mottled clay of dark greyish blue and brownish orange colour with frequent inclusions of limestone gravel, which were generally absent in other deposits. Sondages were excavated by machine in Trenches 2 and 4 to c 1.3m in depth, which confirmed the identification of the geological deposits. Subsequent subsoil and topsoil formation appeared relatively even across the site, with the natural being encountered at a depth of 0.37-0.59m in all areas, except for the northern end of Trench 2 where natural deposits were recorded at 0.89m. Increasing patches of light greyish blue in this area are suggestive of waterlogging, which may account for the difference in depth observed.

5.1.2 Phase 3: Undated deposit

A north to south aligned ditch [505] of uncertain date was excavated in Trench 5 (Plate 11; Fig 3). Sealed below the subsoil (501), which was in turn cut by furrow [507], the ditch was shallow (0.2m)

with gently sloping sides, and 3.2m wide (Plate 11). The ditch corresponds to a response on the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2015) interpreted as a possible field boundary. Due to the sterile fill and absence of dating evidence it is not possible to assign this feature to a phase, however, its relationship to the subsoil and a furrow indicate that it should not be assigned to the later phases of activity. The profile of this feature was not clearly indicative of a drainage ditch given its shallow sides and depth. It is possible that it was part of an earlier field system, predating the medieval ridge and furrow.

5.1.3 Phase 4: Medieval deposits

A single discreet feature [404] of this date was identified in Trench 4 (Plates 7 and 8; Fig 3). Whilst the full extent of the feature is unclear, as it continued beyond the western edge of Trench 4, it appeared to be an elongated oval, 1.18m wide or a linear feature with a rounded eastern end. The feature contained two sherds of residual Roman pottery and two further sherds of 10th to 12th century date, as discussed below. Despite containing pottery, the shallow (0.15m) and indistinct boundary of the cut, together with the relatively sterile and subsoil-like nature of the fill (403), implies that this feature is more likely to be a hollow naturally filled by alluvium. This interpretation is supported by the feature being located in one of the lowest points of the field, close to the Dean Brook.

In four of the trenches (2, 3, 5 and 6) linear features that aligned with the visible ridge and furrow earthworks were recorded. The alignment of Trench 4 along a ridge accounts for the lack of furrows encountered there. Along the base of two furrows at the eastern end of Trench 5 were a linear arrangement of seemingly deliberately placed stones (Plate 9); given the poorly drained soil, these stones may have been placed to aid drainage in the furrows. It is also notable that the westernmost furrow in Trench 6 contained deposits likely to have formed through waterlogging (603) (Plate 10).

5.1.4 Phase 5: Post-medieval/modern deposits

The upper boundary of the subsoil was encountered around 0.20-0.25m below the modern ground surface sealed by the contemporary topsoil.

Several land drains were encountered in the south of the site (Trenches 2 and 3), along with a modern service and manhole (hence the division of Trench 2). Across the site a topsoil of friable mid greyish-brown clay silt was recorded to a depth of 0.20-0.26m.

5.2 Artefact analysis, by Laura Griffin

The artefactual assemblage (including animal bone) is summarised in Finds Tables 1 and 2. The assemblage totalled 35 finds (438g), from five stratified contexts and topsoil (see Finds Table 1). Material could be dated from the Roman period onwards. Using pottery as an index of artefact condition, this was generally good with the majority of sherds displaying moderate levels of abrasion, though the sherd size was below average.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	total	weight (g)
Roman	ceramic		pot	2	50
Roman	ceramic		tile	1	32
medieval	ceramic		pot	8	21
?medieval	ceramic		daub	8	185
late medieval	ceramic		pot	3	14

post-medieval	ceramic		cbm	1	6
post-medieval	ceramic		pipe	1	1
post-medieval	ceramic		tile	2	48
post-medieval	ceramic		brick	1	53
modern	ceramic		pot	1	2
undated	ceramic	fired clay		1	3
undated	organic	coal		1	14
	bone	animal bone		5	9

Finds Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

5.2.1 Summary artefactual evidence by period by Laura Griffin and Rob Hedge

The artefactual assemblage can be dated from the Roman period onwards, but largely comprises residual material incorporated into furrows and modern agricultural soils.

Roman

Roman material was all residual and consisted of two sherds of locally produced Severn valley ware (SVW OX2; context 403) and a fragment of highly abraded tile (context 200).

Medieval

The earliest material of medieval date came from a possible hollow feature (context 403/404) and comprised two abraded sherds of Cotswolds oolitic limestone-tempered ware (TF41B) of 10th–12th century date.

Remaining material of medieval date was residual, primarily consisting of small, highly abraded sherds of local produced pottery from both cooking pot and jug forms dating from c 12th century onwards. Sherds of note included a green-glazed, roller-tamped body sherd from a Worcester sandy ware jug (TF90; context 401) and the rim of another jug of an unidentified sandy fabric which was decorated with both slip and glaze (context 401).

The latest pottery from this period consisted of three sherds which could be dated 15th–16th century (contexts 501 and 603). The latter appeared to be from a large, open form typical of this period, having a distinctive brownish green external glaze and red internal slip.

Quantities of organic-tempered fired clay provisionally identified as daub, and likely to be of medieval or early post-medieval date, were recovered from the topsoil (200) in Trench 2.

Post-medieval

Post-medieval material consisted of fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), including highly fired flat roof tile (context 203) and a small piece of clay pipe stem (context 200).

Modern

Material of this period consisted of a single piece of 19th century transfer-printed stone china from the topsoil of Trench 4 (context 400).

5.2.2 Significance

The site assemblage seemed to be typical domestic material and it was predominantly from the topsoil, subsoil and furrows, and this association, coupled with the below average sherd size, would suggest that the assemblage has resulted from manuring as part of normal agricultural

practice, especially as represented by ridge and furrow of the medieval period. None of the assemblage has any inherent special significance, apart from the possible Cotswold ware (TF41B), which has not often been recorded in a rural context, at least in other parts of the Midlands (Derek Hurst, pers comm).

context	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	tpq date range
200	organic	coal		1	14			
200	ceramic		pipe	1	1	16C	18C	
200	ceramic		daub	8	185			
200	ceramic		tile	1	32	1C	4C	
200	bone	animal bone		1	4			
203	ceramic		tile	2	48			post-medieval
203	ceramic		cbm	1	6			
203	bone	animal bone		4	5			
400	ceramic		pot	1	2		19C	
401	ceramic		pot	1	5	13C	14C	16 th -18 th century
401	ceramic		pot	1	3	15C	16C	
401	ceramic		brick	1	53		18C	
401	ceramic		pot	1	1	13C	15C	
401	ceramic		pot	1	5			
403	ceramic		pot	2	50	M1C	4C	
403	ceramic		pot	2	5	10C	12C	10 th -12 th century
501	ceramic		pot	2	8	15C	16C	15 th -16 th century
501	ceramic	fired clay		1	3			
501	ceramic		pot	1	1			
603	ceramic		pot	1	6	15C	16C	15 th -16 th century
603	ceramic		pot	1	1			

Finds Table 2: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

5.3 Environmental analysis, by Elizabeth Pearson

Results are summarised in Env Tables 1 to 4.

Animal bone

A total of five fragments (9g) of animal bone were hand-collected during fieldwork (Env Table 1) from a furrow (503) and topsoil (200). These included unidentifiable limb fragments and a possible cattle phalange fragment. Little interpretation could be made of these remains.

Macrofossil remains

Environmental remains were poorly preserved in this sample. Only occasional mollusc remains and a single fragment of unidentified cereal grains were identified. Uncharred remains (root fragments and occasional seed remains) are thought to be modern and intrusive as they are unlikely to have survived in the soils on the site for long.

No material suitable for radiocarbon dating or archaeological interpretation of the site was recovered, and the ditch (504) remains undated.

5.3.1 Significance

No environmental remains of significance were identified from the site.

Context	Sample	Feature type	Fill of	Period	Sample volume (L)	Volume processed (L)	Residue assessed	Flot assessed
504	1	Ditch	[505]	undated	20	20	Yes	Yes

Env Table 1: List of bulk samples

context	material class	material subtype	count	weight(g)	Feature type	Period	Phase
200	bone	animal bone	1	4	Topsoil	Modern	5
203	bone	animal bone	4	5	Furrow	Post-medieval	5

Env Table 2: Hand-collected animal bone

context	sample	large mammal	mollusc	charcoal	charred plant	uncharred plant	comments
504	1		occ	occ	occ	abt*	* = probably modern & intrusive

Env Table 3: Summary of remains from bulk sample; occ = occasional, mod = moderate, abt = abundant

context	sample	preservation type	species detail	category remains	quantity/diversity	comment
504	1	ch	cf Cereal sp indet grain fragment	grain	+/low	
504	1	?wa	unidentified root fragments	misc	+++/low	probably modern and intrusive
504	1	?wa	Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus fragment, Atriplex sp	seed	+/low	probably modern and intrusive

Env Table 4: Plant remains from ditch fill (504)

Key:

preservation	quantity
ch = charred	+ = 1 - 10
min = mineralised	++ = 11- 50
wa = waterlogged	+++ = 51 - 100
?wa = waterlogged or uncharred	++++ = 101+
	* = fragments

6 Synthesis

A shallow north to south aligned ditch of uncertain date, but sealed below the subsoil, was excavated in the central northern area. The subsoil was in turn cut by a furrow of medieval date. The ditch corresponds to a geophysical anomaly although given the sterile nature of the fill and

absence of dating evidence it is not possible to assign this feature to a phase. Its relationships to the subsoil and furrow however suggest that it is not a recent field boundary, as previously thought. Field systems of Iron Age and Romano-British date have been identified to the south and east of the site and such an interpretation for this feature cannot currently be ruled out though seems unlikely given its alignment with the medieval and later agricultural features.

A single discreet feature potentially of 10th to 12th century date was identified. Whilst the shape and extent of the feature is unclear it appeared to be an elongated oval or linear feature with rounded ends. Although it contained three small and heavily abraded sherds of pottery and one large and less abraded, it was possibly a hollow filled by alluvial processes. This interpretation is supported by the feature being located in one of the lowest points of the field, close to the Dean Brook. The presence of the pottery within it would suggest some limited settlement activity within the vicinity.

Across the site, features aligned with the visible earthworks were recorded and interpreted as furrows. These were aligned broadly north to south apart from in the southern end of the site one ran north-west to south-east. These contained residual pottery of the 12th century onwards.

6.1 Research frameworks

The site provides no direct evidence of settlement of either Iron Age or Romano-British date. It cannot therefore be related to any research agendas, apart from the pattern of activity within the area of Bishop's Cleeve itself with this immediate area remaining unpopulated at this time.

The undated ditch within Trench 4 cannot fit into any clear research frameworks as its full extent, character and date have not been determined.

Extant medieval ridge and furrow are suggested as an essential element within landscape survey as they can reveal distinctive local profiles (Hunt 2011) and highlight the hinterland of Bishops Cleeve at this time.

7 Significance

7.1 Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

Whilst late Iron Age and Romano-British activity were expected to be the most likely deposits on the site, only residual artefactual evidence of the Romano-British period was seen. Archaeological interest relating to these periods on this site is therefore minimal.

One ditch was recognised on the alignment of a geophysical anomaly. Whilst this remained undated by artefactual and ecofactual evidence, its stratigraphic position below the medieval ridge and furrow suggests an early date. The exact nature of this feature is difficult to determine though it ran in a straight line, broadly north to south across the northern half of the field. The archaeological interest in the feature is likely to be in further determining its date and character and whether it was part of an earlier field system or otherwise.

Only one small discreet feature of medieval date was present and contained abraded pottery suggesting the feature was of limited interest in itself, though it may indicate further activity within the vicinity. The two pieces of the pottery it contained were of Cotswold ware type, not often found in a rural context. Evidence of cultivation in the form of ridge and furrow ran across the site. These features contained residual pottery, also of medieval date.

7.2 Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

The importance of the ditch within Trench 4 is uncertain, given the lack of associated dating and its unclear overall form and function.

The relative importance of the medieval discreet feature is likely to be low, given that the associated artefacts were abraded and its fill deposited by natural alluvial processes.

7.3 Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

The archaeological features identified within Trenches 4 and 5 accord with the geophysical anomalies, across the majority of the northern field. The rest of the field revealed no significant archaeological features. The top of the features seen were at a depth of between 0.37 and 0.47m.

Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks were visible across the extent of the site, and seen within the excavated trenches.

8 The impact of the development

The nature of the development is residential which will involve excavation for footings and other associated services although the exact depth and extent of foundations and service trenches are, at present, unknown. The extent of any ground levelling is also unknown at present. The top of archaeological features identified here were seen at a depth of between 0.37m and 0.47m below the existing ground surface, so any footings, services or ground levelling at these or greater depths have the potential to disturb archaeological deposits.

9 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd of land off Evesham Road, Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire (NGR SO 9563 2853).

A shallow north to south aligned ditch of uncertain date was excavated in the central northern area, sealed below the subsoil. The subsoil was in turn cut by a furrow of medieval date. The ditch corresponds to a geophysical anomaly, although given the sterile nature of the fill and absence of dating evidence it is not possible to assign a definite phase. Its relationship to the subsoil and furrow however suggest that it is not a recent field boundary.

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10 Acknowledgements

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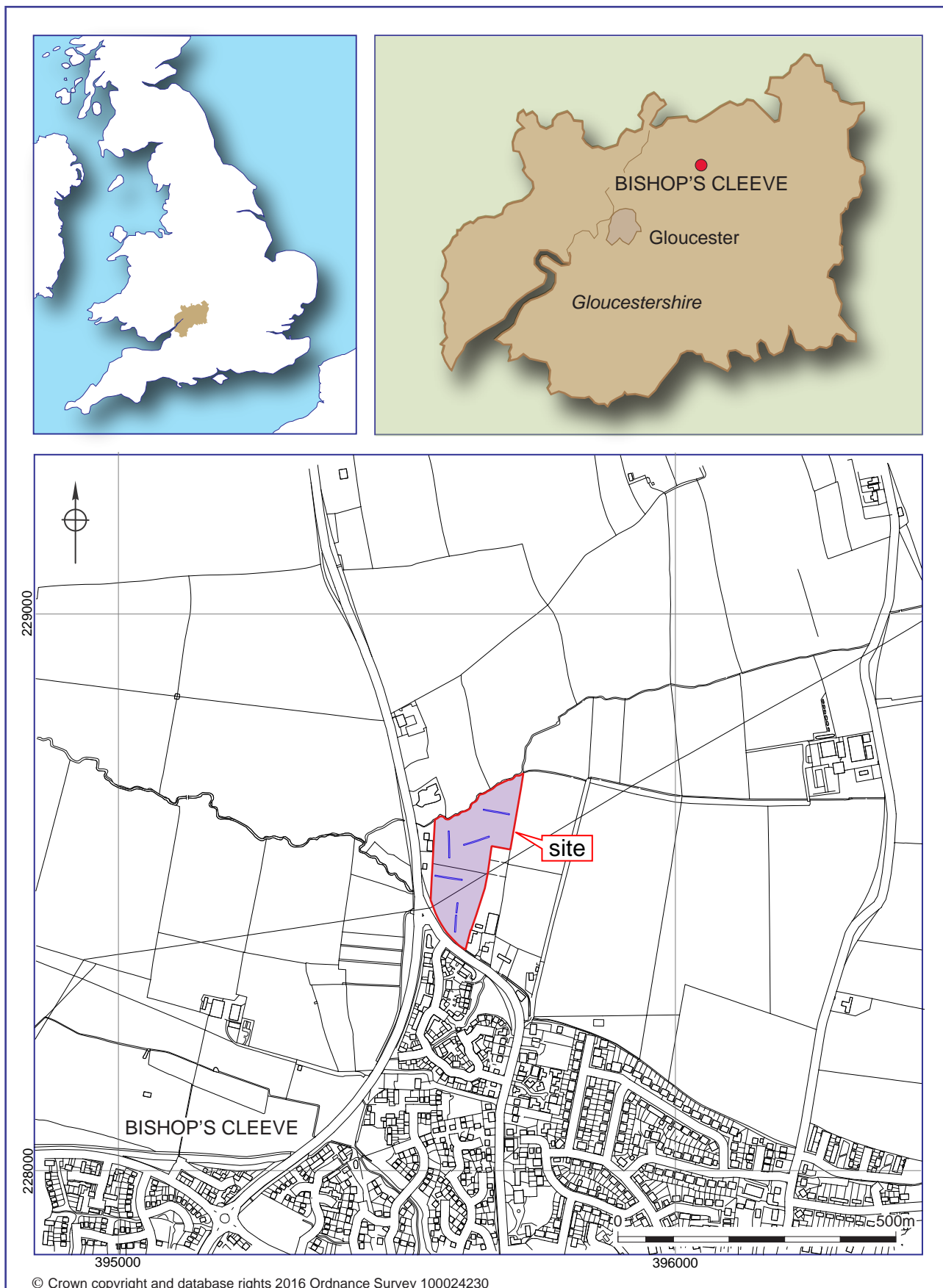
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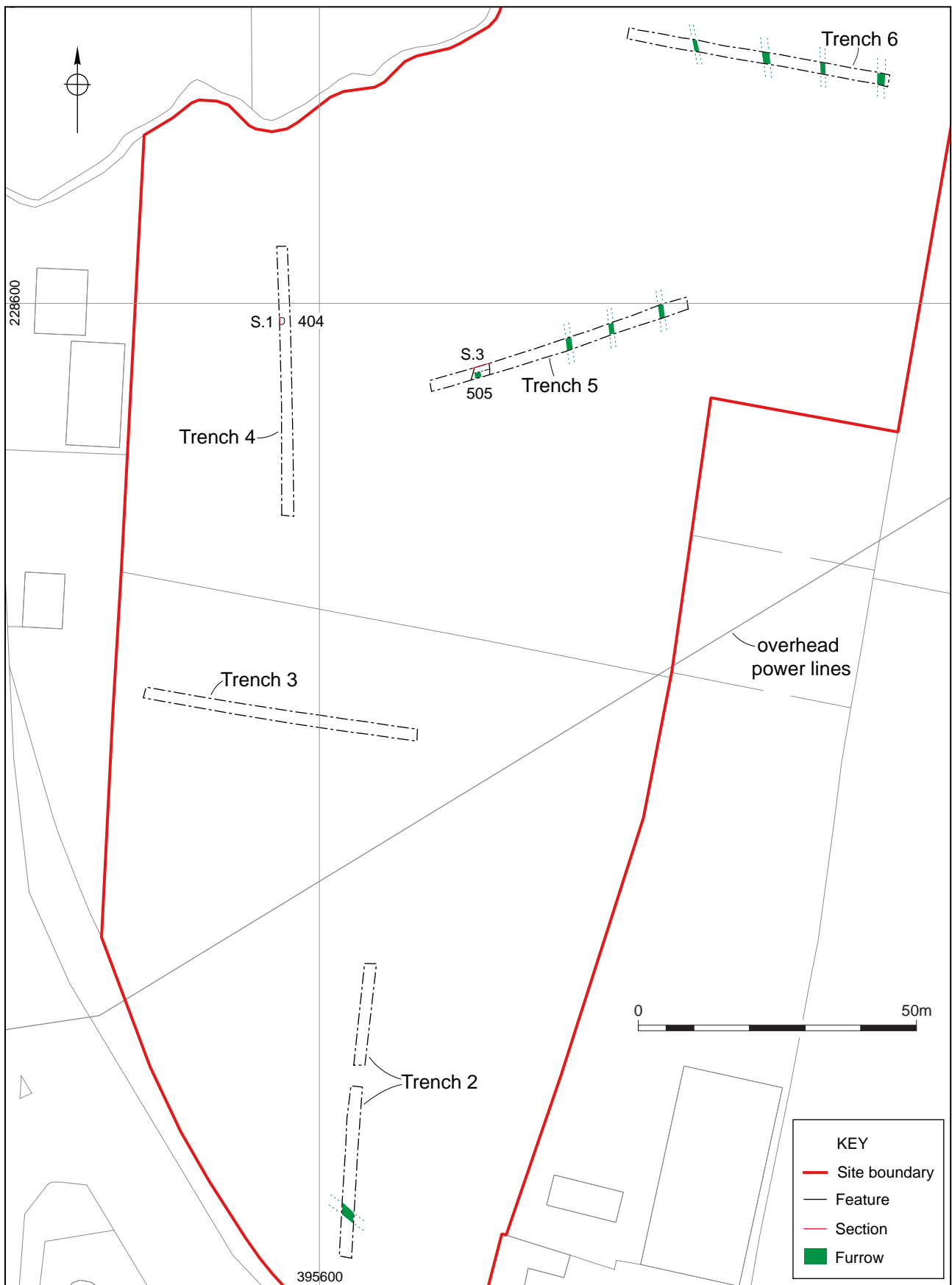
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Figures



Location of the site

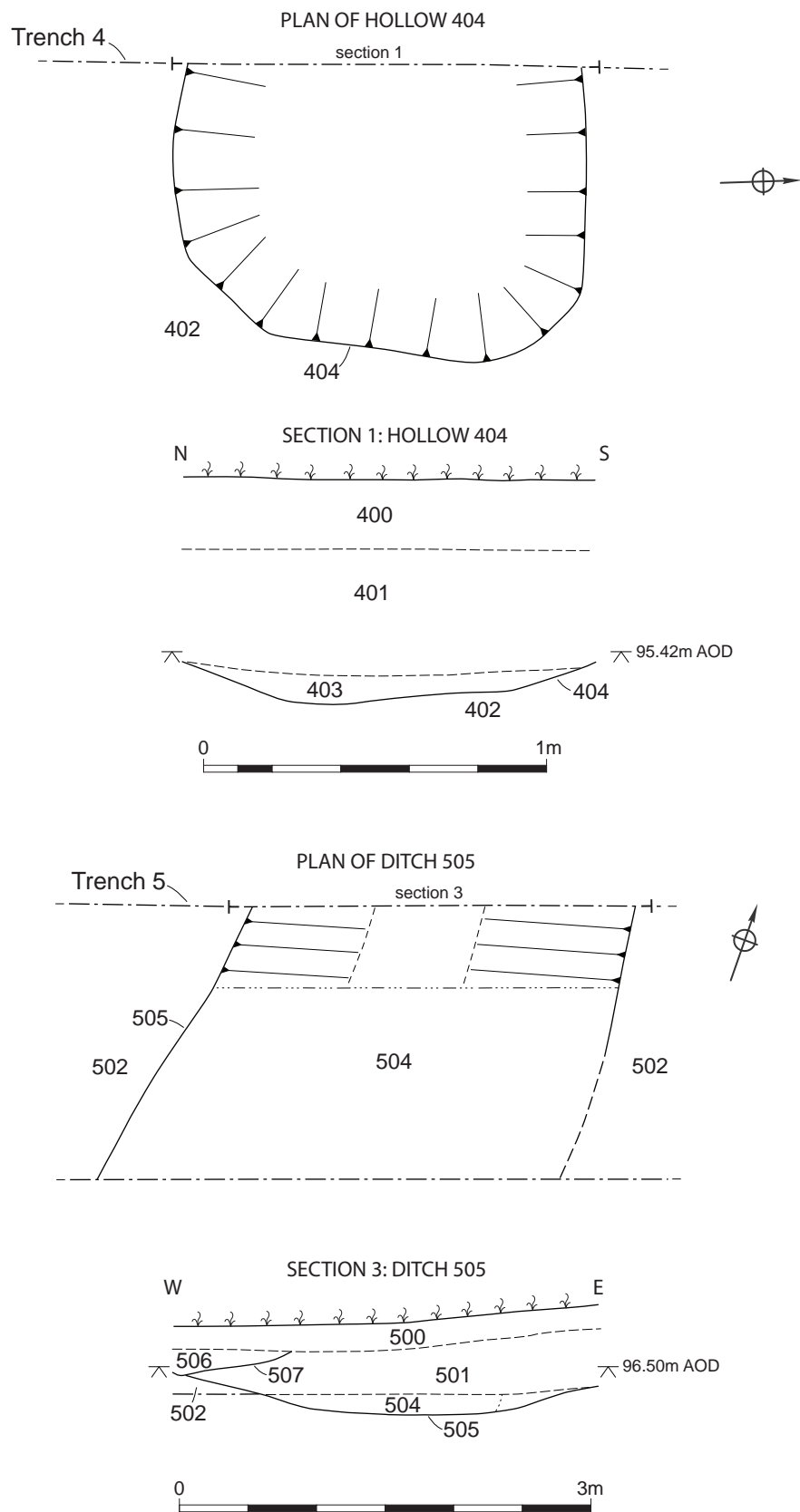
Figure 1



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Location of trenches and features

Figure 2



Hollow 404 and ditch 505: plans and sections

Figure 3

Plates



Plate 1: The site viewed from the north-east corner, facing south-west



Plate 2: Trench 2 facing north



Plate 3: Trench 3 facing west



Plate 4: Trench 4 facing north



Plate 5: Trench 5 facing east



Plate 6: Trench 6 facing west



Plate 7: Hollow [404], facing west; note similarity between fill (403), in section, subsoil (401) and natural (402)



Plate 8: Excavated section of hollow [404], in plan, facing east



Plate 9: Trench 5 furrow with stones aligned along base (503), facing south



Plate 10: Furrow fill (603) at western end of Trench 6, facing north



Plate 11: Ditch [505], facing north, with subsoil (501) and topsoil (500) immediately above and furrow [507] above the ditch's western edge; note the more orange centre and grey edges of ditch fill (504)

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1 – unexcavated

Trench 2

Length: 49.40m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation
200	Topsoil	Layer	Dark brownish grey clay silt	0.26m	Topsoil
201	Subsoil	Layer	Light greyish orange silty clay	0.37m	Subsoil
202	Natural	Layer	Compact dark greyish blue clay	0.79m	Natural
203	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [204]		
204	Furrow	Cut	NW-SE aligned furrow		

Trench 3

Length: 50m Width: 1.8m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation
300	Topsoil	Layer	Dark greyish brown clay silt	0.19m	Topsoil
301	Subsoil	Layer	Light greyish yellow clay silt	0.18m	Subsoil
302	Natural	Layer	Dark greyish blue	0.1m	Natural

Trench 4

Length: 50m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation
400	Topsoil	Layer	Friable mid greyish brown clay silt	0.19m	Topsoil
401	Subsoil	Layer	Compact mid brownish grey silty clay	0.18m	Subsoil
402	Natural	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown clay mottled with blue grey clay	0.11m	Natural
403	Linear	Fill	Compact light greyish brown silty clay	0.15m	Probable natural hollow/ channel with pottery
404	Linear	Cut	Possible linear cut with rounded ends. Top break of slope uncertain, concave sides, imperceptible break to flattish base. Orientated E-W (if linear).	0.15m	Probable natural hollow/ channel with pottery

Trench 5

Length: 50m Width: 1.8m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation
500	Topsoil	Layer	Friable mid brownish grey clay silt	0.18m	Topsoil
501	Subsoil	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown silty clay	0.29m	Subsoil
502	Natural	Layer	Compact mid brownish orange silty clay with mottles of mid bluish grey clay	>0.15m	Natural
503	Furrow	Fill	Compact light brownish grey clay containing line of stones along base		Fill of furrow containing line of stones along base
504	Ditch	Fill	Compact mid orangey brown silty clay, fill more orange centrally and grey peripherally	0.2m	Fill of ditch [505]
505	Ditch	Cut	Linear with gradual break of slope at top, gently sloping sides to imperceptible break of slope to flattish base	0.2m	Cut of ditch aligned NNE-SSW, underneath furrow [507] so cannot be boundary ditch visible of maps, seemingly aligns to geophysical feature
506	Furrow	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.2m	Fill of furrow [507], not obvious in southern section
507	Furrow	Cut	Linear cut with gently sloping sides, imperceptible break to slightly concave base, aligned N-S.	0.2m	Cut of furrow aligned N-S

Trench 6

Length: 50m Width: 1.8m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation
600	Topsoil	Layer	Friable mid greyish brown clay silt	0.2m	Topsoil
601	Subsoil	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown silty clay	0.18m	Subsoil
602	Natural	Layer	Compact mid brownish orange clay silt with patches of mid bluish grey clay	0.51m	Natural
603	Furrow	Fill	Compact light brownish grey alluvial clay		Alluvial fill in furrow

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (WA project number P4786)

The archive consists of:

- 6 Context records AS1
- 1 Field progress reports AS2
- 1 Photographic records AS3
- 66 Digital photographs
- 1 Drawing number catalogues AS4
- 2 Scale drawings
- 1 Sample number catalogues AS18
- 1 Box of scanned residues and sorted remains from residue and flots
- 5 Trench record sheets AS41
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Cheltenham Art Gallery & Museum
Clarence Street
Cheltenham
GL50 3JT
Tel: 01242 237431
