



making sense of heritage

Brockridge Road, Twyning, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 102301.02
January 2014



**Brockridge Road,
Twyning, Gloucestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation following a geophysical survey on land at Brockridge Road, Twyning, Gloucestershire (hereafter the 'Site'). The Site covers an area of 4.75ha and comprises agricultural pastoral farmland centred on NGR: 389629 236773 (**Figure 1**).

A total of ten 50m trenches were excavated across the Site to examine the results from a previous geophysical survey and to determine the archaeological potential of the Site. The trenching amounted to a 2% coverage of the total area.

The results of the evaluation revealed that the Site was covered by a 0.4m thick, fairly homogeneous mid orangey brown fine sandy silt/loam topsoil. The underlying geology consisted, predominantly, of a lighter yellowish brown to orangey brown fine sandy clay which contained a common abundance of well sorted small to medium rounded pebbles. The natural deposition is suggestive of an alluvial deposit. The upper surface of the natural was found to undulate slightly and some grey/orange mottling to the soil matrix indicated a gleyed (waterlogged/dried) depositional history.

Only one feature was revealed; in a modern 0.2m diameter stake hole containing a 0.03m square stake with white paint at one end. The examination of other potential features revealed bioturbation, natural undulations and possible post-medieval ridge and furrow features which contained artefacts of a post-medieval and modern date.

No significant archaeological features were revealed. The results from the evaluation indicate that the development is highly unlikely to impact on any significant archaeological remains.

The project archive has been compiled according to the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2013) and is fully cross-referenced and indexed. It is currently held by Wessex Archaeology under the project code **102301** and will be transferred to the Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum under an accession number to be issued in due course.



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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and are grateful to Cathy Patrick in this regard. The Fieldwork was directed by Neil Dransfield with the assistance of Lawrence Savage. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Swales. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Charles Parry, the Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service (GCCAS) Planning Officer, for his involvement in the project.

The report was compiled by Neil Dransfield with contributions by Lorraine Mepham (Finds). The illustrations were prepared by Chris Swales.



Brockeridge Road, Twyning, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation following a geophysical survey on land at Brockeridge Road, Twyning, Gloucestershire (hereafter the 'Site'). The Site covers an area of 4.75ha and comprises pasture centred on NGR: 389629 236773 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 A desk based assessment (DBA) undertaken by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2013) determined that there is the potential for 'peripheral' Prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains within the survey area. However, no archaeological remains were identified during previous archaeological investigations in the area.
- 1.1.3 The geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2014) revealed a cluster of possible pit-like anomalies and one probable linear anomaly of archaeological interest at the northern end of the Site. A series of parallel trends across the southern portion of the survey area were likely to indicate former ploughing or perhaps a system of field drains.
- 1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) set out the strategy and methodology by which Wessex Archaeology (2013) implemented the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation. All works undertaken conformed to current best practice and to the guidance outlined in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment ('MoRPHE') (English Heritage 2006), the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Standards and Guidance for archaeological evaluation (2008). The WSI was submitted to CgMs and GCCAS and was approved prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site (**Figure 1**) comprises 4.75ha of agricultural pasture immediately to the southwest of Twyning, Gloucestershire (NGR: 389629 236773). The Site is bounded by Brockeridge Road to the north and north-south road to the west. The Site is bounded the east by Bird's Farm and Kilmore Lane with a farm track defining the southern extent of the Site.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology comprises Charmouth Mudstone Formation, a Jurassic period shallow sea deposit, which is overlaid by a Quaternary period superficial deposition of sand and gravel from river terracing <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following is summarised from the DBA provided by CgMs (2013).



2.1.2 Although no heritage assets are situated in the Site, those located in the surrounding area are considered relevant to the Site's wider contextual understanding.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Palaeolithic and later prehistoric flints have been recovered from as little as 375m southeast of the Site. The potential of a prehistoric enclosure and trackways have been postulated from cropmark and aerial photographic evidence close to the Site's location. These features could equally be of a later Roman date, as no excavation has taken place on the features.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 Roman pottery has been recovered close to the southeast and north of the Site, but no associated features were observed.

2.4 Early medieval

2.4.1 The earliest record of the name of the village was "Tweoneaum" from AD 740 and a minster was recorded there from this time. House platforms and surviving earthworks thought to date from this period (or equally the later medieval period) are located 400m to the east of the Site, nearer to the River Avon.

2.4.2 No evidence relating to the early settlement has been found nearer to the Site and it is likely that the area was part of the agricultural landscape at that time.

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 The Domesday Book (AD 1086) mentions Tveninge/Tuninge(?) and the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, 600m south of the Site, dates to the 12th century. It is thought that the settlement was focussed around the church at this time. The settlement may have shifted to the north, to its current location, after the Black Death of AD 1348-50.

2.5.2 Although nearby ridge and furrow earthworks and medieval finds have been uncovered during ploughing, no observable medieval agricultural evidence has been observed on the Site.

2.6 Post-medieval and modern

2.6.1 The earliest cartographic evidence from 1713 shows the Site as part of Twyning's agricultural landscape. By 1841 the Site was divided into three fields with the current Public Right of Way running down the centre. Further minor developments in the field patterns and usage were noted over the years until the Site became the single field it is today by the 1960s. The Site remained undeveloped with modern residential development taking place immediately to the east and northeast up to the present day.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1.1 This report focusses on the results of the archaeological evaluation. The following summarizes the methodologies set out in full in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2013).

3.2 Aims and objectives

3.2.1 The aims of the project were:



- *To record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed.*
- *To provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for additional archaeological mitigation.*
- *To investigate geophysical anomalies revealed by survey.*
- *To make available the results of the work.*

3.3 Fieldwork methodology

3.3.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of ten trenches measuring 50m by 2m (**Figure 2**) which were targeted on geophysical anomalies and blank areas (a 2% strategy).

3.4 Machine excavation

3.4.1 Topsoil and subsoil were removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the natural geology. Two deeper sondages were excavated in **Trenches 1** and **10** to confirm the natural geological sequence.

3.5 Hand excavation

3.5.1 Natural features were sampled sufficiently to establish their origin and to characterise any related human activity.

3.5.2 Archaeological features were hand excavated but the complete excavation of obviously modern features was not regarded as necessary.

3.6 Recording

3.6.1 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology pro forma recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. A stratigraphic matrix was compiled to record the relationships between features and deposits (including those within 'blank' trenches).

3.6.2 All trenches were located in relation to the OS grid, and other plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were drawn as necessary at 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50 as appropriate.

3.6.3 Photographs were taken of all trenches and natural and archaeological features to produce a photographic record consisting of digital images to a resolution of at least 10 megapixel.

3.7 Monitoring

3.7.1 Backfilling of the archaeologically empty trenches was allowed prior to the monitor meeting. Four of the trenches were left open for inspection and the evaluation was not deemed completed until GCCAS were satisfied that the excavation had been carried out to an appropriate standard. These trenches were subsequently backfilled after inspection by GCCAS and the evaluation was deemed successful.



3.8 Specialist strategies

Artefacts

- 3.8.1 All finds were treated in accordance with relevant industry guidance (UKIC 2001; MGC 1991; English Heritage 2005, 2006), and the requirements of GCCAS.
- 3.8.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained and taken to Wessex Archaeology offices in Sheffield for further work and analysis.
- 3.8.3 All artefacts were recorded by context, with summary listing of artefacts by category to provide simple quantification. Artefacts were analysed and reported by specialists to confirm their modernity. The pottery will then be discarded in line with recommendations on modern artefacts in the WSI.

Environmental

- 3.8.4 No environmental samples were taken due to the lack of significant archaeological features.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A total of ten trenches were excavated across the Site (**Figure 2**), providing a 2% sample of the area.
- 4.1.2 Three of the trenches had to be moved due to on Site obstacles. **Trench 4** was moved 5m further to the southeast to avoid a ground monitoring well located at its northwest end. **Trench 5** was pivoted to a north-south alignment from its north-northeast end to avoid crossing a Public Right of Way. **Trench 6** was also moved some 15m further to the west-north west to avoid crossing the same Public Right of Way (**Figure 2**).
- 4.1.3 The archaeological layers and stratigraphy were very similar in all the trenches, though depths of deposits varied across the Site. Features of note are described by trench below. A full trench context listing is provided in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 General summary

Natural geology

- 4.2.1 The underlying natural geology consisted mainly of a light yellowish to orangey brown very fine sandy clay with a common frequency (20%) of fairly well sorted small (20mm) to medium sized (60mm) rounded pebbles. A slight grey and orange mottling was detected in many of the trenches indicating a gleyed formation under fluctuating wet and dry conditions. The character of the natural clay varied at the northern, higher end of the Site (**Trench 1** and **2**), where variations of bluish-grey clay with an undulating upper horizon were noted below the sandy clay. A higher proportion (c. 30%) of gravel pebbles were noted at the southern end of **Trench 9** towards the current brook at the southern end of Site.

Subsoil

- 4.2.2 A light yellowish grey, remnant plough soil, silty clay was observed in several trenches (**Appendix 1**). The deposit was observed as a 0.1m thick layer occupying the diffuse horizon between the underlying natural and the topsoil and was 0.2m thick in the hollow undulations across the Site, particularly noted in **Trenches 6** and **10 (Plate 1)**.

Topsoil

- 4.2.3 The topsoil was predominantly a mid-yellowish/orange brown sandy silt/loam typically present to a depth of 0.40 to 0.5m below ground level (bgl). The deposit was markedly deeper 0.6-1m (maximum) at the northern, upslope end of the Site (**Trenches 1 and 2**). Very little difference was noted in the character of the layer across the site and artefact recovery was very low.

4.3 Features of note

- 4.3.1 **Trenches 1, 4, 5 and 9** were archaeologically sterile. The possible pit-like structures interpreted by the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2014) which were located to the south-eastern end of **Trench 1** probably related to the natural infill of sandy clay **102** in natural hollows of grey clay **103**.
- 4.3.2 **Trench 2 (Figure 2)** contained two features which were investigated. One of these **203** at the west-northwest end of the trench was found to be a bioturbatory feature with highly irregular shape, sides and base. An irregular hollow measuring 0.8m round x 0.2m deep also had irregular sides and base with obvious rootlets penetrating the underlying natural. The geophysical anomaly **4003** (Wessex Archaeology 2014) probably related to a natural bar of gravel **206** in the middle of the trench.
- 4.3.3 A 0.2m diameter stake hole **303** was revealed 2.1m from the southwest end of **Trench 3**. The feature contained an obviously modern squared stake **304** measuring 0.3m long x 0.03m square. White paint was noted at one end of the stake (**Plate 2**).
- 4.3.4 A large modern service cut for a high pressure sewer was located 4m from the east-southeast end of **Trench 6 (Figure 2, Plates 3 & 4)**. 9m to the west-northwest of the sewer were four hollows aligned northeast-southwest. The hollows correlated with the extrapolated lines of probable ploughing anomalies noted in the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2014). The hollows were spaced 7.5m to 8m apart and were approximately 4-5m wide, peak to peak. The features were reminiscent of post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture and the fills contained fragments of late 18th/19th century wine bottle (**Section 5.4.1 below**).
- 4.3.5 Two modern ceramic land drains cut north to south across the central part of **Trench 7**.
- 4.3.6 An improvised land drain **803** was excavated 8m from the east-northeast end of **Trench 8 (Figure 2)**. The cut had straight, vertical sides and was filled by a mixture of large stones, broken CBM, slate with sherds of post-medieval pottery in a sandy clay matrix (**804**). Evidence of probably plough activity noted in the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2014) was not detectable in this trench.
- 4.3.7 **Trench 10** contained a 0.2m deep, 4m wide hollow at the west-northwest end (**Plate 1**) and a narrower shallow hollow in the centre which appeared to correlate with probable plough activity noted in the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2014). Finds from the subsoil fill (**1002**) of the wide hollow confirm a post-medieval deposition. A 0.7m deep sondage dug at the east-southeast end of the trench confirmed that the natural deposit of clay became greyer on depth.



5 FINDS

5.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered, deriving from contexts in four of the trenches excavated (**Trenches 3, 6, 8 and 10**). Within these trenches, finds were recovered from topsoil and subsoil layers, and from one cut feature (improvised field drain in **Trench 8**).

5.1.2 The finds have been quantified by material type within each context (see **Table 1**). The assemblage ranges in date from medieval to post-medieval.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Pottery provides most of the dating information. All eight sherds recovered are post-medieval, and with the exception of one sherd of refined whiteware, transfer-printed (19th/20th century, all sherds are Staffordshire- or Bristol-type coarsewares, in 'streaky', pale-firing fabrics, lead-glazed over an iron-rich slip (17th/18th century). Sherds came from **Trench 3** topsoil, land drain **803**, and **Trench 10** subsoil.

5.3 Ceramic and stone building material

5.3.1 A sample of ceramic and stone building rubble was collected from improvised land drain **803**. This comprised one piece of roofing slate, and a number of fragments from unfrosted bricks in varying coarse fabrics, and flat (peg) roof tiles. The roof tile fragments could be of medieval date, but otherwise this group is likely to date to the 17th or 18th century.

5.3.2 Another fragment of medieval ceramic roof tile was recovered from subsoil **603**.

5.4 Other finds

5.4.1 Three fragments of glass from subsoil **603** are from the base of a cylindrical wine bottle of late 18th or early 19th century date.

5.4.2 The two animal bone fragments from land drain **803** are heavily abraded; they include one sheep femur.

5.5 Potential and further recommendations

5.5.1 This is a small assemblage of restricted range, and its archaeological potential is correspondingly limited. All finds have been recorded to an appropriate archive level but, given the quantity involved, the date range and provenance, no further analysis is proposed, and the finds do not warrant retention for long-term curation.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Glass	Pottery	Stone
0301				2/34	
0603		1/390	3/162		
0804	2/46	41/5632		4/143	1/41
1001				1/3	
1002				1/40	
TOTALS	2/46	42/6022	3/162	8/220	1/41



6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 A total of ten 50m x 2m trenches were excavated across the Site. The evaluation uncovered no archaeological remains of significance. Hollow features reminiscent of post-medieval agricultural practices were revealed in two of the trenches. The features contained post-medieval pottery and glass in the subsoil fill. One modern stake hole, three land drains and two bioturbatory features that were revealed were of a clearly modern date.

6.2 Conclusions

6.2.1 The inclusion of small to medium sized rounded pebbles in the underlying clays suggests that the deposit originated in a moderate to low energy fluctuating fluvial environment. The slight gleying observed in the deposit indicated that the deposit has been subjected to periodic flood and drying episodes.

6.2.2 The evaluation has demonstrated that the upper horizon of the natural clay had undulating characteristics. The undulations in **Trench 6** and **10** appeared to share the same northwest-southeast alignment and the spacing in **Trench 6** was reminiscent of post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture. The “furrows” contained post-medieval pottery and glass in the sub soil fills.

6.2.3 A single modern stake hole containing a modern painted stake was uncovered suggesting that the field may have been sub-divided by wooden fencing at some point in its recent history.

6.2.4 The topsoil across the Site was fairly homogeneous and the low yield of artefactual evidence suggested that the current overlying pastoral usage had changed little during the Site's recent history.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be issued in due course. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

7.2 Archive

7.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises one file document case of paper records.



7.3 Discard policy

- 7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA) 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 7.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; IfA 2009).

7.4 Security copy

In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



8 REFERENCES

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9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Trench context tables

Trench 1		Dimensions: 50 x 2m Max depth: 1.1m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
101	Top soil – Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	0–1.1 (average 0.6)
102	Natural – Greyish orange sandy clay with common small-medium rounded pebbles	1.1+
103	Natural – greyish blue clay with slight orange gleyed mottling	1.1+

Trench 2		Dimensions: 50 x 2m Max depth: 0.6m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
201	Top soil – Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	0-0.6
202	Natural – Greyish orange sandy clay with common small-medium rounded pebbles	0.6+
203	Cut (Bioturbation) – Irregular L-shaped feature with irregular sized edges and base at maximum 0.15m depth	0.5-0.65
204	Fill - Mid grey brown sandy silt fill of 203	0.5-0.65
205	Natural – Blueish grey clay	0.6+
206	Natural – Small to medium sized rounded pebble gravel in an orange clayey sand matrix	0.6+

Trench 3		Dimensions: 50 x 2m Max depth: 0.55m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
301	Top soil – Mid yellowish brown sandy silt with diffuse horizon to 302	0-0.55
302	Natural – Light greyish brown sandy clay with patches of small-medium rounded pebbles	0.55+
303	Cut – 0.2m diameter stake hole containing modern stake 304	0.55+
304	Str – Modern squared stake measuring 0.3m long x 0.03m square with a patch of white paint at one end	0.45-0.55+
305	Fill – Blackened fine sandy clay fill of 303	0.55+

Trench 4		Dimensions: 50 x 2m Max depth: 0.5m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
401	Top soil – Mid reddish brown fine sandy clay/loam with diffuse horizon to 402	0-0.5
402	Natural – Light pinkish/greyishbrown sandy clay with common small-medium rounded pebbles. Slight orangey grey mottling suggestive of gleyed formation	0.5+



Trench 5		Dimensions: 50 x 2m Max depth: 0.4m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
501	Top soil – Light reddish brown sandy silt	0-0.4
502	Natural – Light yellowish brown sandy silt (with some clay) with frequent small-medium rounded pebbles	0.4+

Trench 6		Dimensions: 50 x 2m Max depth: 0.47m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
601	Top soil – Mid orangey brown fine sandy silt	0-0.37
602	Natural – Mid orangey brown sandy silt with common well sorted small-medium rounded pebbles	0.37-0.47
603	Subsoil – Mid orangey grey fine sandy clay – Located in the hollow depressions/furrows, containing late 18th/early 20th century soda bottle glass and tile	0.37-0.47

Trench 7		Dimensions: 50 x 2m Max depth: 0.45m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
701	Top soil – Mid orangey brown fine sandy clay	0-0.3
702	Subsoil – Mid greenish yellow fine sandy clay with occasional small to medium rounded pebbles	0.3-0.45
703	Natural – Light yellowish brown with some slight mottled greyish blue clay	0.45+

Trench 8		Dimensions: 50 x 2m Max depth: 0.65m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
801	Top soil – Light yellowish brown sandy clay	0-0.4
802	Natural – Pale yellowish brown sandy clay with common small-medium rounded pebbles	0.4
803	Cut – NNW-SSE aligned 'improvised' land drain measuring 2m+ x 0.2 x 0.25m deep filled with stone and tile rubble (804)	0.4-0.65
804	Fill – Stone, tile and slate rubble in a light yellowish brown fine sandy clay matrix. Loosely packed, presumably to act as a land drain. Contained post-medieval pottery	0.4-0.65

Trench 9		Dimensions: 50 x 2m Max depth: 0.5m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
901	Top soil – Mid orangey brown fine sandy silt with some clay	0-0.4
902	Subsoil – Light brownish grey silty clay – diffuse horizon between the topsoil and natural	0.4-0.5
903	Natural – Patchy blueish-grey/orangey grey/greyish orange sandy clay with common small to medium rounded pebbles – some gleying evident in the matrix	0.5+



Trench 10		Dimensions: 50 x 2m Max depth: 0.7m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1001	Top soil – Mid orangey brown clayey silt	0 - 0.3
1002	Subsoil – Light yellowish silty clay – diffuse horizon between the topsoil and natural and fills the hollow towards the W end of the trench	0.3-0.5(max)
1003	Natural – Light greyish brown silty clay with a 0.2m deep x 4m wide hollow at the W end of trench and slight undulations throughout. NB. Deposit becomes greyer on depth in sonadge to 0.7m depth	0.4-0.7+



9.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

Project details

Project name	Brockridge Road, Twyning
Short description of the project	Natural geology of alluvial clays overlain by homogeneous topsoil, currently under pasture. - Equally spaced hollow depressions in Trenches 6 and 10 are suggestive of medieval ridge and furrow agricultural practises; however, modern (post-medieval) finds securely recovered from the fills of the hollows would contradict this and the hollows were interpreted as a result of in-filling of the natural hollows across the Site. - Other modern land use in the form of post-medieval land drains and a modern painted post indicated that the land was in need of drainage and may have been sub-divided by wooden fences. - No archaeological features of significance were observed.
Project dates	Start: 10-12-2013 End: 13-12-2013
Previous/future work	Yes/No
Any associated project reference codes	102301 - Site code
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GLOUCESTERSHIRE TEWKESBURY TWYNING Land at Brockridge Road, Twyning, Gloucestershire
Postcode	GL20 6DF
Study area	4.75 Hectares
Site coordinates	SO 89991 36622 52 -2 52 01 39 N 002 08 45 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.37m Max: 1.10m



Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Project design originator	CgMs
Project director/manager	Chris Swales
Project supervisor	Neil Dransfield

Project archives

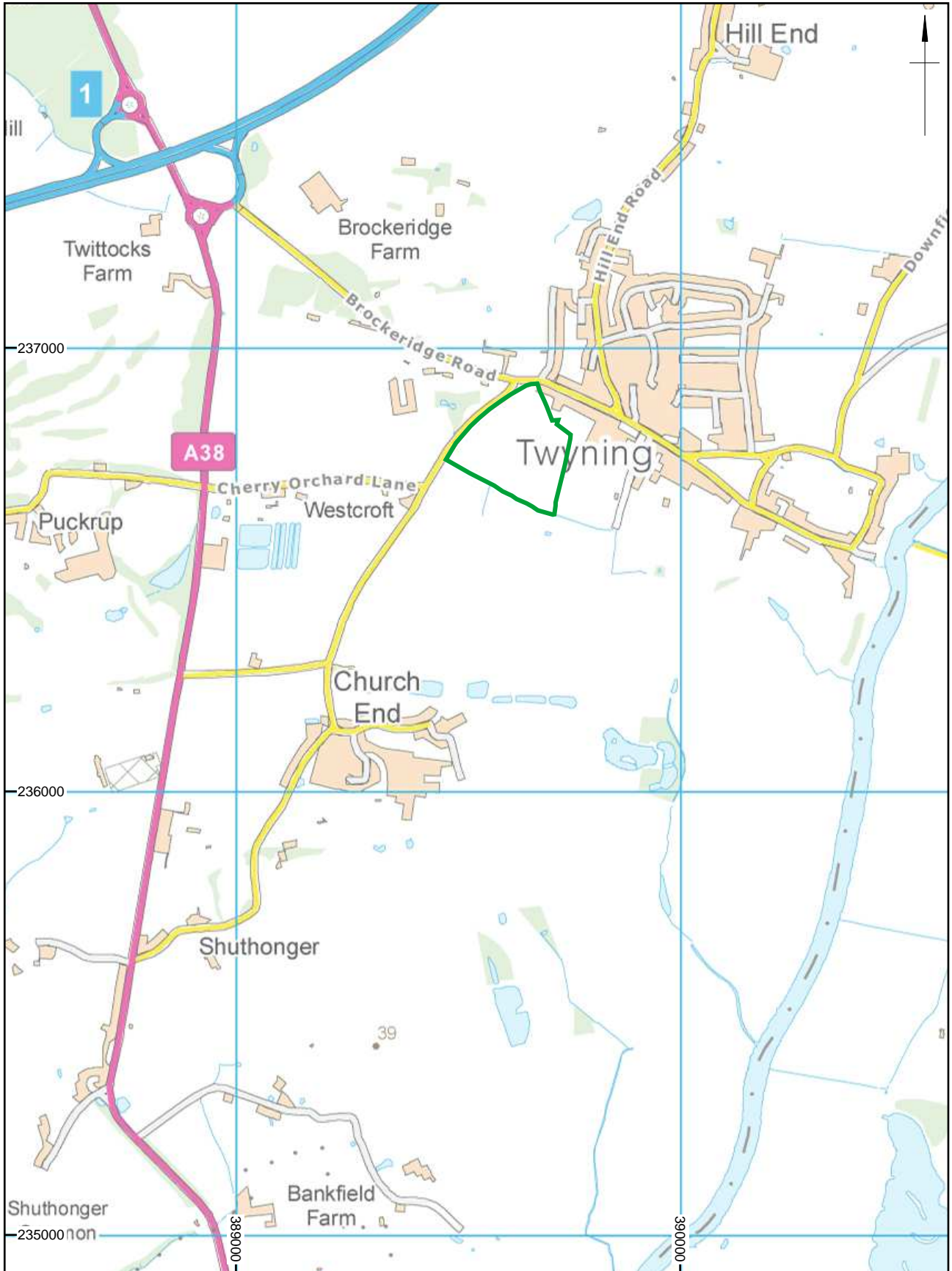
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive notes	Modern Finds to be discarded
Digital Archive recipient	Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Geophysics' 'Images vector' 'Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section"



Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Brockridge Road, Twyning, Gloucestershire. Archaeological Evaluation: Statement of Results
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dransfield, N.
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Wessex Archaeology Sheffield
Description	7 Pages of results including table of contexts.



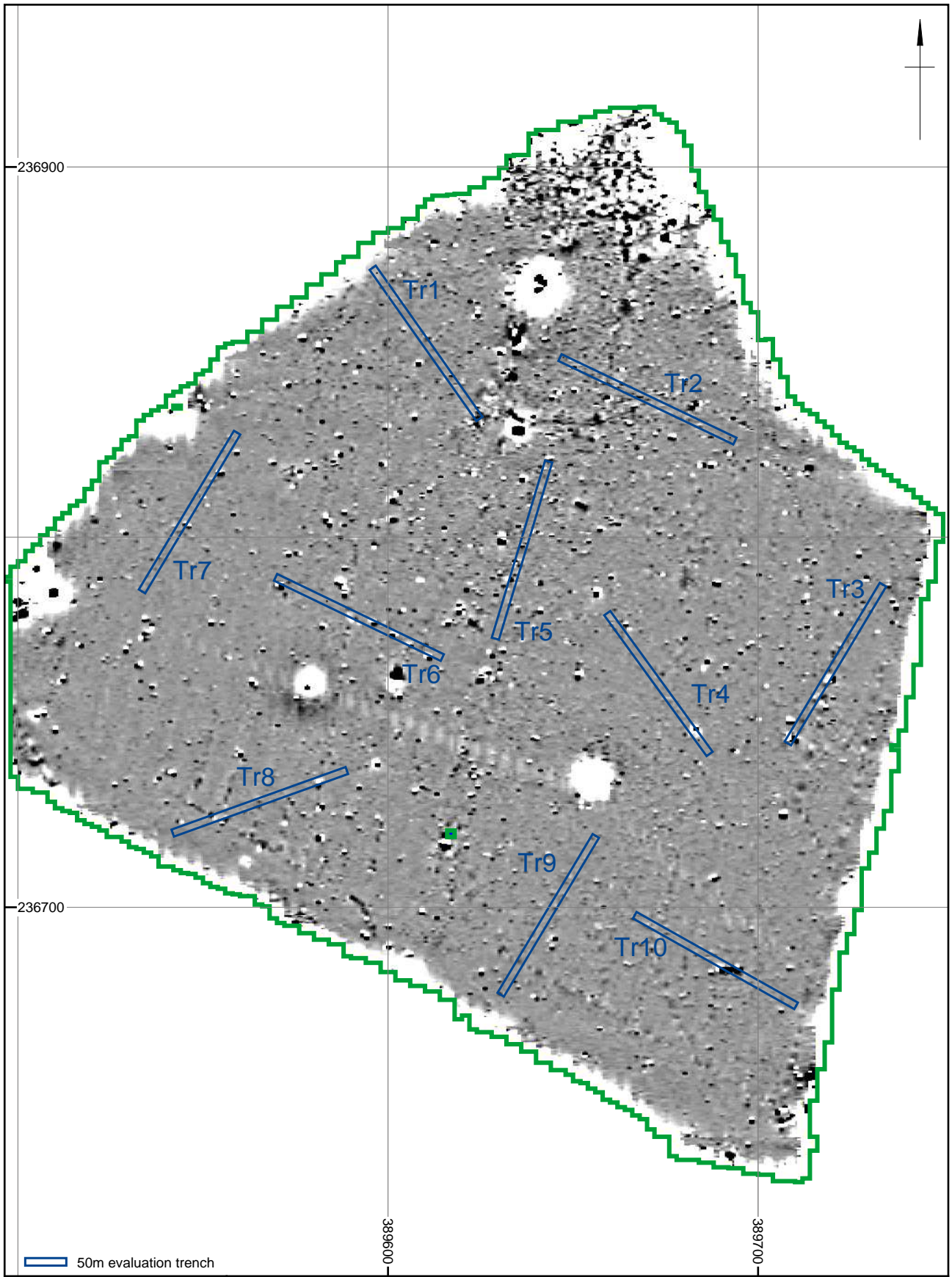
Entered by Jessica Tibber (j.tibber@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on 13 January 2014




 Site boundary	Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2012. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date: 26/11/2013	Revision Number: 0	
Scale: 1:12,500 @ A4	Illustrator: CS		
Path: S:\Tenders\T18049_Brockeridge Road_Twynning_Geophys\Manager\WSI			

Site location

Figure 1



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	Date:	03/12/2013	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	1:1500 @ A4	Illustrator: CS
	Path:	\\Sheffield\Wessex\Tenders\T18049_Brockeridge Road_Twyning_Geophys\Manager\Geophys\AutoCAD	

Trench locations on greyscale

Figure 2



Plate 1: Representative section through hollow in **Trench 10**



Plate 2: Modern stake hole **303** with painted stake **304**



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	Date:	06/01/2014	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	not to scale	Illustrator:	CS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\102301_Brockridge Rd_Twyning_Eval\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\2014-01-06\plates.cdr		



Plate 3: Pressure sewer cut with warning tape



Plate 4: Pressure sewer warning tape

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	Scale:	not to scale	Illustrator:	CS
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