



**Mayo's Land
Quedgeley, Gloucester
Gloucestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation

for

The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP)


CA Project: 4361
CA Report: 13420

July 2013

Mayo's Land
Quedgeley, Gloucester
Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 4361
CA Report: 13420

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date	5 July 2013
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date	7 July 2013
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signed	
date	7 July 2013
issue	01

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Mayo's Land
Location:	Quedgeley, Gloucester, Gloucestershire
NGR:	SO 8060 1280
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	17-20 June 2013
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Gloucester City Museum
Site Code:	MLQ 13

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2013 at Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucester, Gloucestershire. A total of nine trenches was excavated.

Archaeological features were identified in four of the nine trenches: Prehistoric pits were identified in Trench 3 with a possible associated prehistoric ditch. Probable Roman ditches were identified in Trench 4. Undated features were identified in Trenches 2 and 7.

Furrows probably relating to medieval or post-medieval agricultural practices were identified in Trenches 2 and 4.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2013 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) at Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucester, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SO 8060 1280; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site to accompany a future planning application.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2013a) and approved by Andrew Armstrong, Gloucester City Archaeologist, Gloucester City Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* (GCC 1995), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Andrew Armstrong, including site visits on 18 and 19 June 2013.

The site

1.3 The proposed development encloses an area of approximately 1.7ha, and comprises two adjoining parcels of land, the northern half of a large field under rough pasture and a small rectangular plot of scrub land. The parcels are separated by an existing property boundary comprising a strip of wooded vegetation and stream, which defines the north-eastern limit of the large field. The south-eastern site boundary is defined by the course of the A38. The north-western boundary follows the east side of Bristol Road, which is a minor thoroughfare running roughly parallel to the site. The north-western limit of the small parcel of scrubland is defined by a neighbouring residential property boundary. The south-western limit of the site is defined by a former field boundary which ran broadly north-west/south-east across the field and which is visible as a cropmark.

1.4 The site is located on the lower slopes of the valley of a minor stream, which flows broadly from east to west within it and defines the boundary between the historic parishes of Quedgeley, to the north, and Hardwicke, to the south. The land within the site is broadly level at c. 20m AOD. It drops slightly downward from south to north.

- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation formed in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods (BGS 2013).

Archaeological background

- 1.6 An archaeological desk-based assessment (EDP 2012) of the site has been carried out and reference to that document should be made for a full archaeological background. However, the results of that study are summarised below.
- 1.7 The site does not contain any known archaeological remains of significance, where this has been recognised through inclusion on either the Gloucestershire HER or the Gloucester HER.
- 1.8 There is evidence for later prehistoric and Roman occupation within the area surrounding the site. This includes at least two enclosed farmsteads and associated field systems, which have been identified through archaeological investigation on the eastern side of the A38 dual carriageway. In 2001 an archaeological evaluation, undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology found evidence for a Roman farmstead on the former RAF Quedgeley site (GSHER 19837), located c. 350m north-east of the site boundary. This fieldwork identified large ditches dating to the 1st century AD and gullies forming an enclosure and field system. In 2005 Oxford Archaeology excavated 351 trenches at Hunts Grove (GSHER 20712) approximately 1km south-east of the site. This work confirmed the presence of a double-ditched enclosure, of Late Iron Age or Early Roman date, which was interpreted as a farmstead set within an associated field system. It is considered likely that the location of these farmsteads and their associated field systems were in some way connected with the proximity of the important Roman road from *Abonae* (Sea Mills) to *Glevum* (Gloucester) (identified as road **541** by Margary (Margary 1973)), which runs north/south to the west of the site boundary (EDP 2012).
- 1.9 A recent archaeological evaluation at 104-112 Bristol Road, Quedgeley, located approximately 1.7km to the north of the site targeted the projected line of this Roman road but did not identify any features or deposits of archaeological interest (CA 2013b).

- 1.10 Recent archaeological work at Sellars Farm, located approximately 1km to the west of the site, has identified a number of archaeological features ranging in date from the Middle Bronze Age (1500 – 1100 BC) and Roman (AD 43 – 410) periods to the medieval period (1066 – 1539 AD), mainly comprising ditched landscape features associated with agricultural and animal husbandry practices, but which also included funerary activity of possible Bronze Age or Romano-British date (C. Ellis & S. Joyce *pers comm.*).
- 1.11 The bulk of the known archaeological sites, monuments and findspots that are recorded within the vicinity of the site refer to the origins and development of the wider landscape from the medieval period onwards. These include moated enclosures and other historic buildings, including the Hardwicke parish church, as well as areas of former open field agriculture. The presence of ridge and furrow within the site, visible on historic aerial photographs, illustrates that it was formerly cultivated and not subject to either settlement or industrial activity (EDP 2012).
- 1.12 Although it was subject to arable cultivation from at least the post-medieval period, which may have had an adverse impact on the preservation of any archaeological remains that may exist within its boundary, more recent documentary evidence shows that the site area has been used for grazing since at least the middle of the 19th century (EDP 2012).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.13 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009). This information will enable Gloucester City Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

- 1.14 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of nine trenches measuring 25m in length and 1.8m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trench 1 was moved 5m to the north-east and Trench 7 was moved 2m to south-west to

avoid nearby bushes. Trench 9 was moved 5m to the south-west to ensure it was clear of tree canopies to the north-east. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).

- 1.15 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.16 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.17 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Gloucester City Museum along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 2.2 The natural geological substrate within each of the excavated trenches varied with a bluish grey clay being revealed in Trenches 1, 6 and 7 and mottled brownish orange clayey sand within the remaining trenches. The natural substrate was covered in Trenches 1 and 6 by a layer of alluvium measuring between 0.1m and 0.19m in thickness. Overlying this, and directly overlying the natural substrate in the other trenches was a layer of subsoil between 0.1m and 0.37m thick which in turn was overlain by 0.20 to 0.30m of topsoil. No features or deposits of archaeological

significance were identified within Trenches 1, 5, 6, 8 and 9. Trenches 2 and 4 contained furrows.

Trench 2

- 2.3 A shallow sided north-east/south-west aligned ditch 203 was revealed in Trench 2. The ditch contained two undated fills, the lower 204, and the upper 205.

Trench 3 (Figs 3)

- 2.5 A shallow pit 310 with a diameter of 2.55m was identified in the north-eastern end of Trench 3. This was filled by 309, greyish brown silty sand which contained charcoal flecks, burnt clay and heat-affected stones and 10 sherds pottery of probable Iron Age date. Fill 309 was cut by pits 304, 306 and 308. Each pit was filled by a single fill of dark greyish brown sandy silt, very similar to fill 309. Pit 304 was filled by 303 which contained fragments of burnt stone and pit 306 was filled by 305 which contained fragments of burnt clay or poorly fired pottery. Although the artefacts recovered from 305 are of indeterminate date it is likely that the fill is of Iron Age origin given its proximity to other features of Iron Age date. Pit 308 was filled by 307 which contained heat-affected stone which, along with pottery and heat-affected stone from within fill 309, may represent further evidence of Iron Age activity within the area.

- 2.6 Within the south-western part of Trench 3 ditch 311 was identified (Fig. 3, section AA). The ditch appeared to enter the north-west of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment then turn to the south west within the trench possibly forming the corner of an enclosure or boundary. It was filled by three fills, the lower, 312 was a yellowish brown sandy clay which was covered by 313, a greyish brown clayey sand which produced a single fragment of cow bone. This was covered by fill 314, a light greyish brown clayey sand which contained fragments of pottery of probable prehistoric date, however the sherds were too heavily degraded to be recovered.

Trench 4 (Fig 4)

- 2.7 At the north-western end of Trench 4 north-east/south-west aligned ditch 403 was identified. The ditch contained undated fill 404. Approximately 14m to the south-east of ditch 403 a parallel ditch, 407 (Fig 4, section CC) was revealed. This ditch contained two fills, the lower 408 contained cow bone and five sherds of Roman pottery and the upper, 409, which contained no dating evidence.

- 2.8 In the north-western part of Trench 4 ditch 405 (Fig. 4, section BB) was also identified. It is possible that 405 forms a curvilinear ditch, however not enough of the feature was exposed within the trench to confirm this. Ditch 405 was filled by a single fill 406 from which several fragments of Roman pottery were recovered.

Trench 7

- 2.10 Gully terminus 704 was revealed in Trench 7 which was filled by a single fill 703 which remains undated. In the north-western end of Trench 7 undated ditch 706 was identified. The full width of ditch 706 could not be attained as it was only partially exposed within the end of the trench.

The finds

- 2.11 Small quantities of artefactual material or animal bone were recorded from five deposits (appendix B).
- 2.12 Pottery of probable Iron Age date was noted from pit 310 (fill 309). This material consists of unfeathered bodysherds in a quartz-tempered fabric and the indicated dating is tentative. Further material from pit 306 (fill 305) which consists of very heavily fragmented and unfeathered sherds in a very soft, inclusionless fabric which may represent burnt clay or pottery fired at a low temperature.
- 2.13 Pottery of Roman type was recorded from fills 406 (fill of ditch 405) and 408 (fill of feature 407). Two sherds from deposit 406 are identifiable as of Severn Valley ware, a type abundant locally, with production known to span the Roman period (1st to 4th centuries). The form in this instance is identifiable a tankard with burnished lattice decoration. The latter, and the moderately flaring profile are indications of 2nd century dating. Further small bodysherds of Severn valley ware were recorded from deposit 409, together with two small bodysherds of Dorset Black-burnished ware. The latter type is common in Romano-British pottery assemblages from the area dating from the earlier/mid-2nd century up to the middle or later 4th century.

3. DISCUSSION

Prehistoric

- 3.1 Probable Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill of pit 310 and heat-affected stone identified within fills of pits 306 and 304. The presence of pottery and burnt stone within the pits suggest settlement activity within the area of Trench 3, however

the purpose of these pits remains unknown. Ditch 311, which appears to turn within Trench 3, may form an enclosure or field boundary ditch of a similar date to the pits.

Roman

- 3.2 Pottery recovered from possible curvilinear ditch 405 gives a definite Roman date for the feature. The purpose of the feature remains unclear, if the ditch does curve it could tentatively be interpreted as a ring ditch however without further investigation this remains uncertain.
- 3.3 Ditches 403 and 407 may also be of Roman date, although it should be noted that the pottery recovered from the upper fill of 408 was abraded and may therefore be residual. The possibility that these ditches are of a later date (they are parallel to the furrows) cannot be discounted.

Undated

- 3.4 Three undated ditches 203, 403 and 706 were identified. These ditches are on either a north-west/south-east or north-east/south-west alignment, parallel to the current field boundaries and may represent previous land divisions on the site, however without further investigation this remains uncertain.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Tom Weavill, assisted by Greg Crees, Alex Thomson and Stuart Joyce. The report was written by Tom Weavill and the finds report was written by Ed McSloy. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Tom Weavill, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

5. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2013 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html. Accessed 30 May 2013

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013a *Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucester, Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013b *104 to 112 Bristol Road, Quedgeley, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation* CA Report No. **13364**

EDP (The Environmental Dimension Partnership) 2012 *Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey clayey sand	>25	>1.8	0.22	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown clayey sand	>25	>1.8	0.18	
1	102	Layer		Natural substrate	Blue clay with occasional limestone gravel inclusions				
1	103	Layer		Alluvium	Greyish brown sandy clay	>25	>1.8	>0.1	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey clayey sand	>25	>1.8	0.2	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown clayey sand	>25	>1.8	0.25	
2	202	Layer		Natural substrate	Orangey brown clayey sand with occasional grey clay patches				
2	203	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned ditch	>25	>1.8	>0.1	
2	204	Fill	203		Brownish grey sandy clay	>1.8	0.5	0.15	
2	205	Fill	203		Yellowish brown clayey sand	>1.8	1.6	0.2	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey clayey sand	>25	>1.8	0.23	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown clayey sand	>25	>1.8	0.24	
3	302	Layer		Natural substrate	Greyish orange clayey sand with occasional manganese flecks				
3	303	Fill	304		Dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare charcoal and burnt clay flecks	0.37	0.37	0.09	
3	304	Cut		Pit	Circular pit	0.37	0.37	0.09	
3	305	Fill	306		Dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare charcoal and burnt clay flecks	0.38	0.30	0.09	
3	306	Cut		Pit	Oval pit	0.38	0.30	0.09	
3	307	Fill	308		Dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare charcoal and burnt clay flecks	0.40	>0.2	0.20	
3	308	Cut		Pit	Oval pit	0.40	>0.2	0.20	
3	309	Fill	310		Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and burnt clay flecks	2.55	>1.0	0.23	IA?
3	310	Cut		Pit	Oval pit	2.55	>1.0	0.23	
3	311	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned ditch		1.48	0.55	
3	312	Fill	311		Yellowish brown sandy clay		0.96	0.25	
3	313	Fill	311		Mid greyish brown clayey sand		1.48	0.37	
3	314	Fill	311		Light greyish brown clayey sand		1.36	0.16	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey clayey sand	>25	>1.8	0.30	
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown clayey sand	>25	>1.8	0.20	
4	402	Layer		Natural substrate	Orangey brown sand with occasional grey clay patches				
4	403	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned ditch	>1.8	0.85	0.27	
4	404	Fill	403		Greyish brown silty sand with occasional manganese flecks	>1.8	0.85	0.27	

4	405	Cut		Ditch	Curvilinear gully	>1.8	0.30	0.15	
4	406	Fill	405		Light greyish brown silty sand	>1.8	0.30	0.15	LC1-C2
4	407	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned ditch	>1.8	1.15	0.35	
4	408	Fill	407		Mid yellowish brown sandy clay	>1.8	0.80	0.10	C2-C4
4	409	Fill	407		Yellowish brown silty sand	>1.8	1.15	0.25	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey clayey sand	>25	>1.8	0.27	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown clayey sand	>25	>1.8	0.24	
5	502	Layer		Natural substrate	Brownish orange mottled clayey sand				

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey clayey sand	>25	>1.8	0.22	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown clayey sand	>25	>1.8	0.18	
6	602	Layer		Alluvium	Patches of mid greyish brown sandy clay above 603	>25	>1.8	>1.9	
6	603	Layer		Natural substrate	Greyish orange clayey sand with occasional manganese flecks				

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey clayey sand	>25	>1.8	0.23	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown clayey sand	>25	>1.8	0.25	
7	702	Layer		Natural substrate	Greyish blue clay with occasional brownish orange sand patches				
7	703	Fill	704		Light yellowish grey clayey sand	>0.73	0.30	0.05	
7	704	Cut		Gully terminus	Straight NW/SE aligned gully terminus	>0.73	0.30	0.05	
7	705	Fill	706		Mid greyish brown silty clay	>1.8	>1.3	0.57	
7	706	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned ditch	>1.8	>1.3	0.57	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
8	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey clayey sand	>25	>1.8	0.24	
8	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown clayey sand	>25	>1.8	0.19	
8	102	Layer		Natural substrate	Blue clay with occasional patches of brownish orange sand				

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
9	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey clayey sand	>25	>1.8	0.30	
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown clayey sand	>25	>1.8	0.37	
9	902	Layer		Natural substrate	Blue clay with brownish orange sand to SW				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

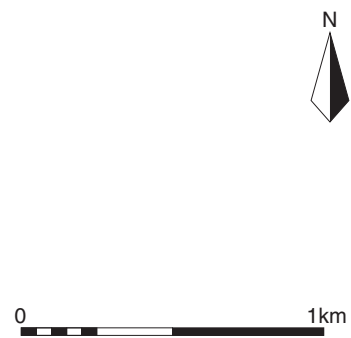
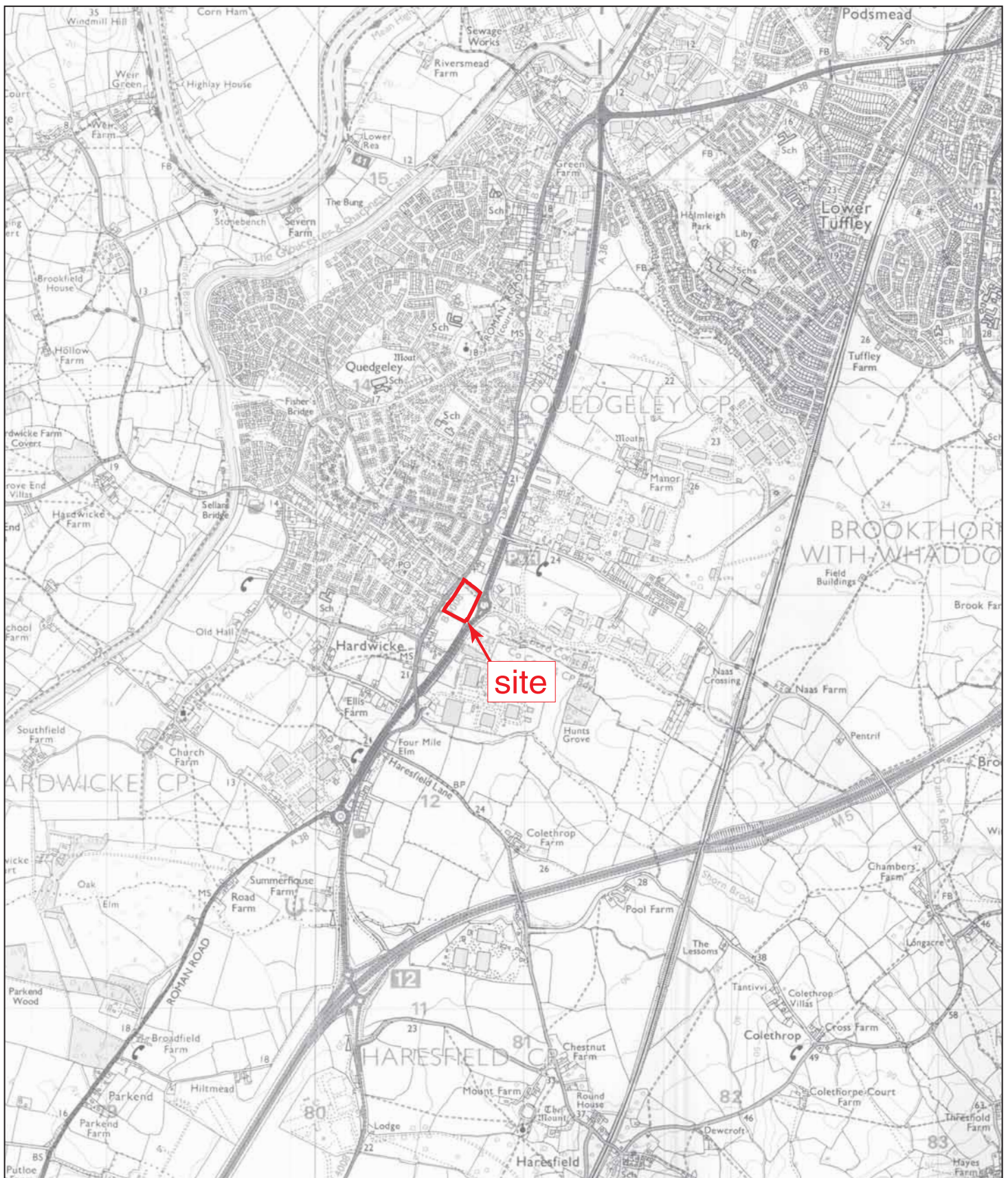
Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
305	Pottery/burnt clay	30	580	-
309	Prehistoric pottery: QZ*	10	11	IA?
313	Animal bone: cow	1	39	-
406	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware	2	36	LC1-C2
408	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware	3	2	C2-C4
	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware	2	1	
	Animal bone: cow; indet.	2	12	

Prehistoric pottery: fabric key

QZ Dark grey throughout. Soft with irregular fracture. Contains sparse, rounded or sub-rounded quartz (0.3-0.5mm).

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucester, Gloucestershire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2013 at Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucester, Gloucestershire. Nine trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Archaeological features were identified in four of the nine trenches. Prehistoric pits were identified in Trench 3 with a possible associated prehistoric ditch. A Roman ditch was revealed in Trench 4, an undated gully terminus in Trench 7 and undated ditches and furrows probably relating to post-medieval or later agricultural practices in Trenches 2, 4 and 7 respectively.</p>	
Project dates	17-20 June 2013	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucester, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	1.7ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 8060 1280	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	None	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Tom Weavill	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Gloucester City Museum	Pottery, animal bone
Paper	Gloucester City Museum	Context sheets, trench sheets, photo registers, permatrace drawings
Digital	Gloucester City Museum	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 <i>Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucester, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA typescript report 13420</p>		



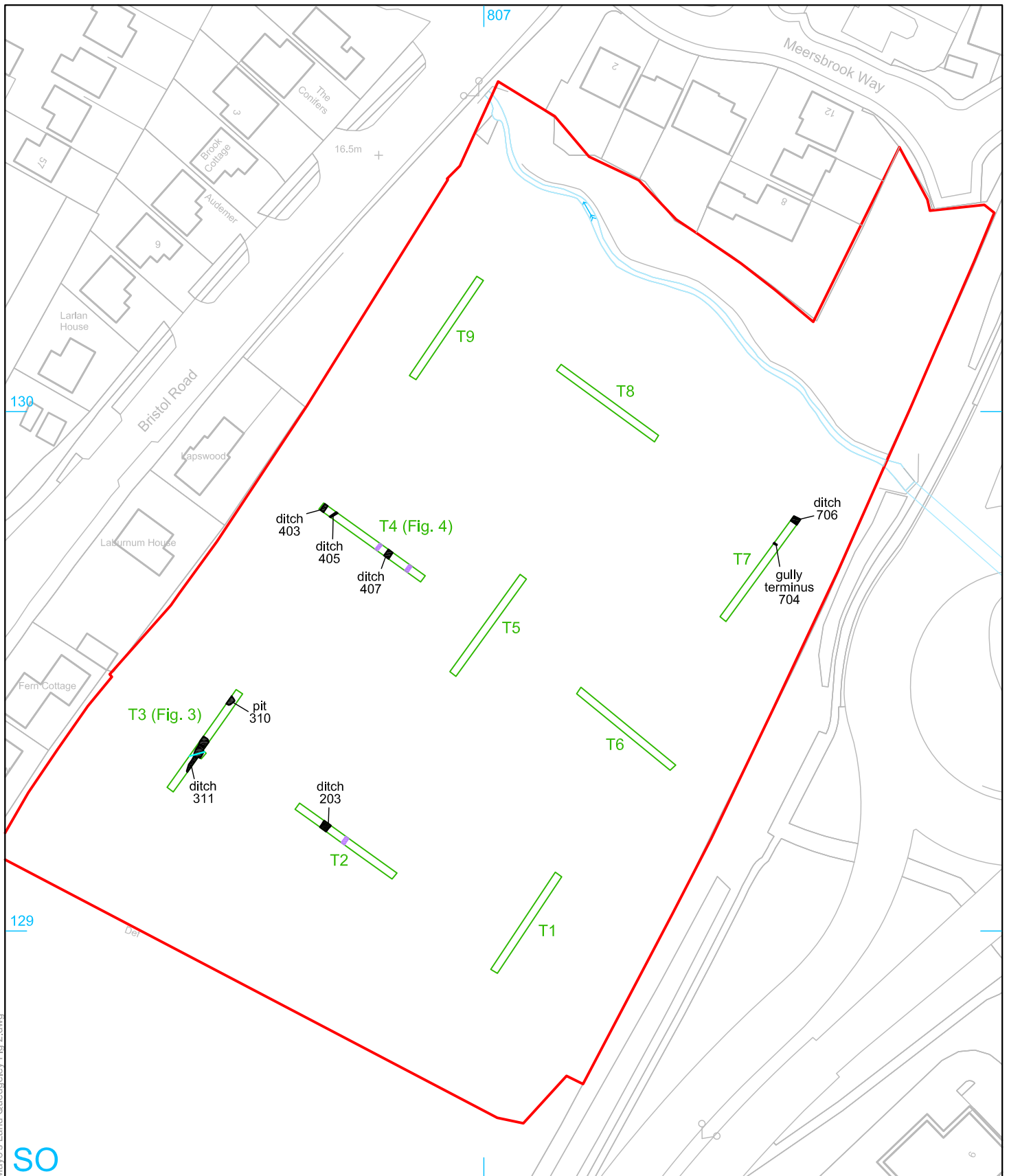
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PROJECT TITLE
 Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucester
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 4361	DATE 04-07-2013	FIGURE NO. 1
DRAWN BY LG	REVISION 00	
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	

Reproduced from the 2005 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeological Trust 100002109



- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- land drain



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PROJECT TITLE
**Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucester
 Gloucestershire**

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench location plan, showing
 archaeological features**

PROJECT NO. 4361 DATE 04-07-2013
 DRAWN BY LG REVISION 00
 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:1000

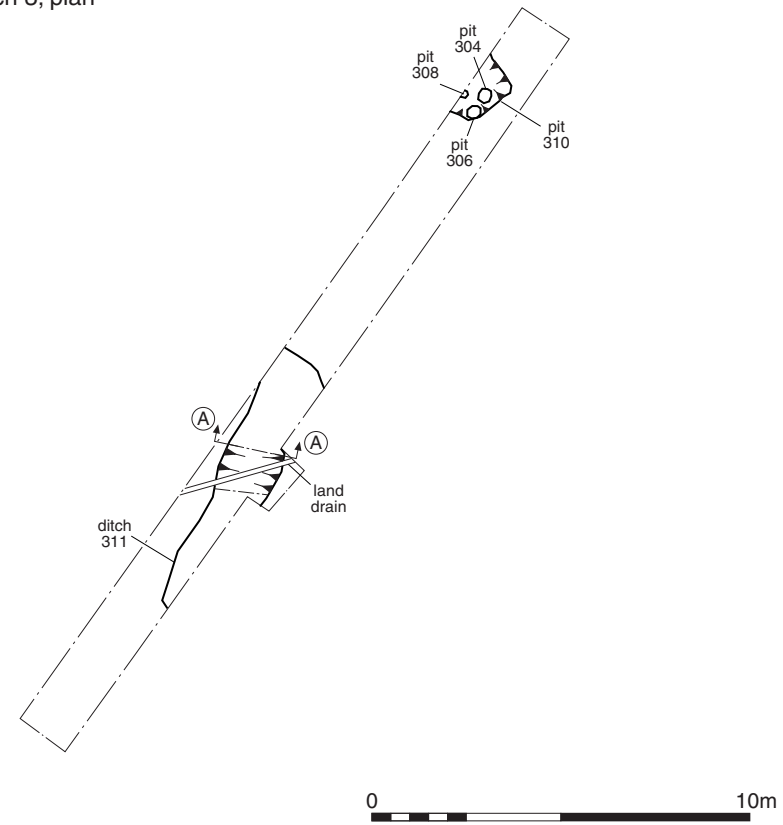
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2

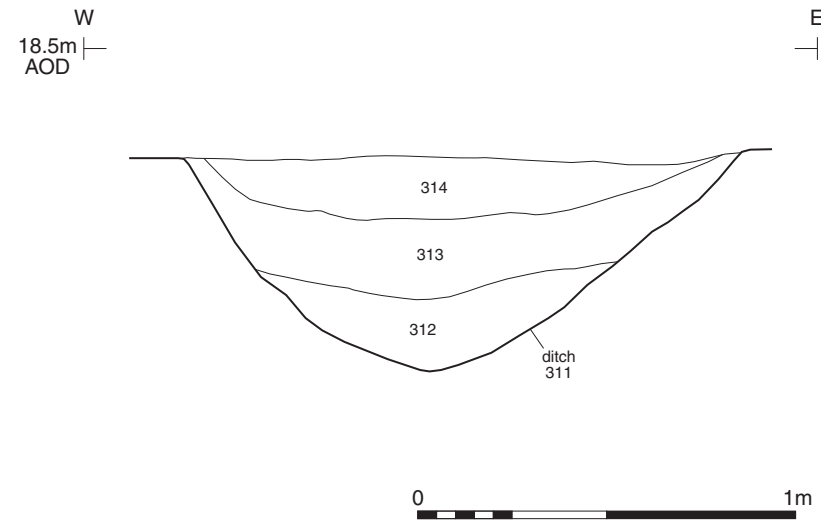




Trench 3; plan



Section AA



View of ditch 311, looking north (scale 1m)



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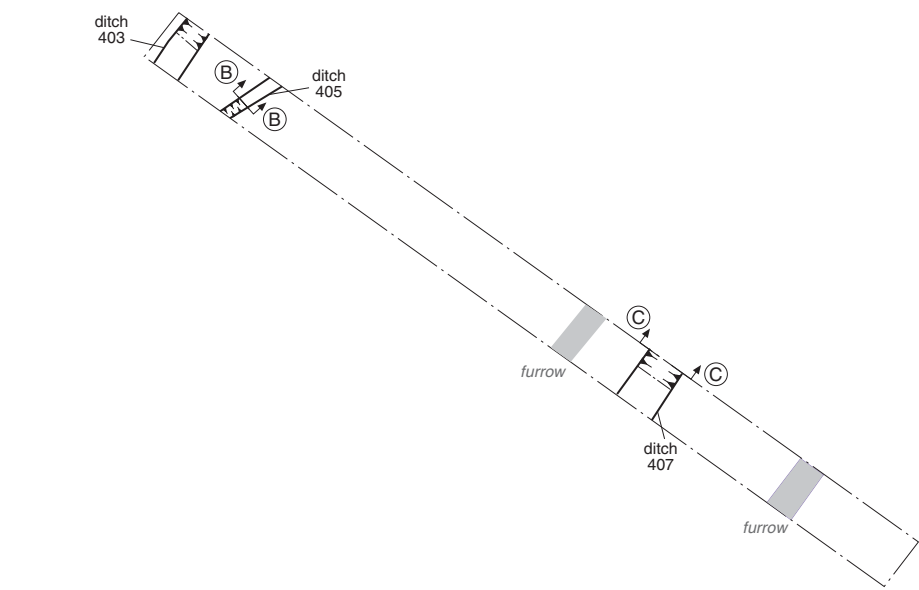
PROJECT TITLE
 Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucester
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 3: plan, section and
 photograph

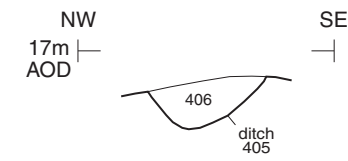
PROJECT NO.	4361	DATE	04-07-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00	3
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:200 & 1:20	



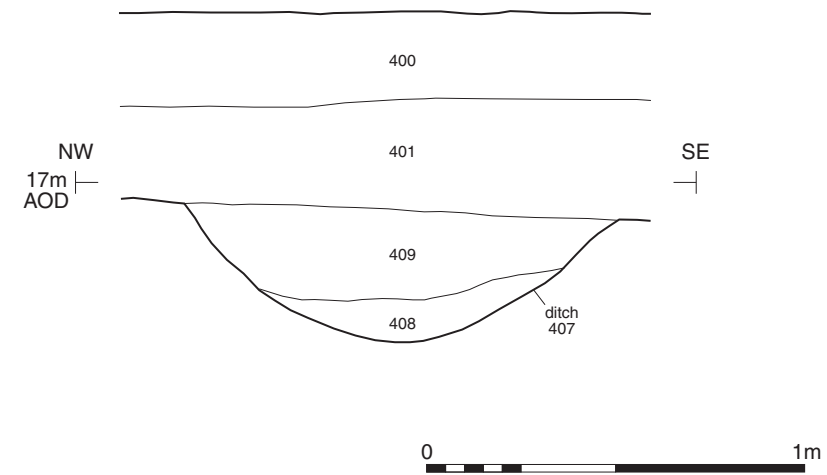
Trench 3; plan



Section BB



Section CC



View of ditch 405, looking north-east (scale 0.2m)



View of ditch 407, looking north-east (scale 1m)




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PROJECT TITLE
 Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucester
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 4: plan, section and
 photograph**

PROJECT NO. 4361	DATE 04-07-2013	FIGURE NO. 4
DRAWN BY LG	REVISION 00	
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:200 & 1:20	