Cotswold Archaeology

Mayo's Land
Hardwicke
Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

for

Newbridge Construction Ltd

CA Project: 4551
CA Report: 13698

January 2014

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date	10 January 2014
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signed	
date	13 January 2014
issue	01

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Mayo's Land
Location:	Hardwicke, Gloucestershire
NGR:	SO 8060 1280
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	10-13 December 2013
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Museum in the Park, Stroud
Site Code:	MAH 13

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2013 at Mayo's Land, Hardwicke, Gloucestershire. A total of eight trenches was excavated.

Archaeological features were identified in four of the eight trenches: Prehistoric ditches and a pit were identified in Trench 7 and a prehistoric ring ditch was identified in Trench 8. A possible prehistoric ditch and undated pit were identified in Trench 3.

A post-medieval field boundary was identified in Trench 2 and a post-medieval pit was identified in Trench 1. Furrows probably relating to medieval or post-medieval agricultural practices were identified in all of the trenches.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2013 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Newbridge Construction Ltd at Mayo's Land, Hardwicke, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SO 8060 1280; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application that is being submitted to Stroud District Council (SDC) for development of the site. The archaeological works were recommended by Charles Parry, Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council, the archaeological advisor to SDC.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2013a) and approved by Charles Parry. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate For Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* (GCC 1996), 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 Charles Parry, including a site visit on 12 December 2013.

The site

1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 1.5ha in extent and comprises a single field of rough pasture. The site is bounded to the east by the A38 dual carriageway, to the south by an existing property boundary, to the west by properties adjacent to the B4008 and to the north by further rough pasture. The site lies at approximately 20m AOD and slopes gently downward from south to north.

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation of the Jurassic and Triassic Periods (BGS 2013). Light yellow-brown silt clays and blue clays were recorded across site.

Archaeological background

1.5 A desk-based assessment (DBA) has been compiled for the site (EDP 2013) and the results are summarised as follows:

1.6 The DBA concluded that the site contained no known remains of archaeological significance, where this has been recognised through inclusion on either the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) or the Gloucester HER.

1.7 The DBA did however identify evidence for later prehistoric and Roman occupation in the vicinity of the site. This included at least two enclosed farmsteads, together with associated field systems, which have been identified through archaeological investigations on the eastern side of the A38. Although the precise nature of this activity remains unclear, it is considered probable that location of these farmsteads is in some way connected with the important Roman road between Sea Mills and Gloucester which runs north/south to the west of the site (EDP 2013).

1.8 A programme of archaeological evaluation (CA 2013b) and excavation has recently been undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology immediately to the north of the site (see Figs 1 & 2). Provisional results indicate an area of Late Iron Age settlement activity (including the remains of roundhouses and enclosure ditches) in the southern part of the excavation area and part of a Romano-British enclosure in the western part of the excavation area.

1.9 A geophysical survey of the current site has recently been undertaken by Archaeological Surveys (AS 2013). The survey results (Fig. 2) indicate the south-westward continuation of one of the enclosure ditches identified to the north (1); a possible roundhouse (2); possible pits (3, 4 and 8); possible ditches (5, 6 and 7; and magnetic debris and/or disturbance (10, 11 and 12).

Archaeological objectives

1.10 The objectives of the evaluation were 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 SDC 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

1.11 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of eight trenches, each measuring 20m in length and 1.8 in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). 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).

1.12 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* (2013).

1.13 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). 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).

1.14 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 Museum in the Park, Stroud, 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 was broadly similar throughout site and consisted of light brown-yellow silty clay with areas of blue clay that was revealed at an approximate depth of 0.4m below present ground level (bpgl). It was overlain by approximately 0.2m of subsoil which, in turn, was sealed by approximately 0.2m of topsoil. Furrows were identified in all trenches and a post-medieval field boundary,

ditch 203, was identified in Trench 2. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified within Trenches 4, 5 and 6.

2.3 There was good correlation between the location of the archaeological features identified during the current works and geophysical anomalies, with two potential archaeological features being revealed whose presence had not been suggested by the geophysical survey. Such evidence would suggest that there is no reason to believe that the geophysical survey and the trenching together do not provide a robust representation of the site's archaeological interest.

Trench 1 (Fig 2)

2.4 Pit 103 was circular in plan, measured 0.98m in diameter, 0.08m in depth with moderate sides and concave base. It was filled by sandy silt 104 that contained post-medieval tile and was sealed by subsoil 102. Pit 103 broadly correlated with the location of linear geophysical anomaly

Trench 3 (Fig 2)

2.5 Ditch 305 was aligned north-east/south-west and measured 1.12m in width and 0.14m in depth. It contained sandy silt 306 from which two sherds of Late Iron Age/1st century AD pottery were recovered. Fill 306 was cut by probable pit 303 that was sub-circular in plan and measured >1.5m in diameter and 0.1m in depth. It contained sandy silt 304 and remained undated. Both features were sealed by subsoil 301.

Trench 7 (Figs 2 & 3)

2.6 Ditch 709 was aligned north-east/south-west, measured 0.9m in width and 0.51m in depth, with moderately sloping sides and flat base. Lower re-deposited natural clay fill 711 contained two sherds of Late Iron Age/1st century AD pottery, with five sherds of Mid-Late Iron Age pottery being recovered from later fill 710. It was cut by ditch 704 to the south-east and by pit 706 (Fig 3; section AA) to the north-west and correlated with the location of a geophysical anomaly.

2.7 Ditch 704 was aligned north-east/south-west, measured 1.57m in width and 0.34m in depth and contained fill 705 from which four sherds of Late Iron Age/1st century AD pottery were recovered.

2.8 Pit 706 was sub-circular in plan, measured 1.33m in diameter, 0.15m in depth and contained clay silts 707 and 708. A single sherd of Late Iron Age/1st century AD

pottery and a residual Mesolithic/early Neolithic flint blade were recovered from lower fill 708. The fills of pit 706 and ditches 704 and 709 were sealed by subsoil.

Trench 8 (Figs 2 & 4)

2.9 Ditch 815 entered the trench aligned east/west and curved to a north-east/south-west alignment. It measured 0.35m in width and 0.18m in depth and contained sandy silt clay 816. It was cut by ditch 803 on the same alignment. Ditch 803 measured 1.35m in width, 0.37m in depth, had steep sloping sides and flat base and contained silty clays 809, 805 and 804. Its secondary fill, 805, contained 18 sherds of Mid-Late Iron Age pottery. Upper fill 804 was cut by ditch 806 that measured 1.05m in width and 0.35m in depth. It broadly followed the same alignment with a v-shaped profile and contained sandy silt clays 808 and 807. A total of six sherds of mid-late Iron Age pottery were recovered from lower fill 808. Ditches 803, 806 and 815 were all sealed by subsoil (Fig 4; section BB).

2.10 Ditch 820 entered the trench aligned east/west then curved to a north-west/south-east alignment. It measured 0.46m in width, 0.23m in depth and undated contained clay silts 821 and 819 that were cut by ditches 810 and 817, both on the same alignment. Ditch 810 measured 0.65m in width, 0.16m in depth, had moderately sloping sides with a concave base and contained clay silt 811 from which 18 sherds of Mid-Late Iron Age pottery were recovered. Ditch 817 measured 0.88m in width, 0.36m in depth and contained sandy silty clays 812 and 818. A total of two sherds of Late Iron Age/1st century AD pottery were recovered from lower fill 812. The fills of ditches 810, 817 and 820 were truncated by furrow 813 and sealed by furrow fill 814 (Fig 4; section CC).

2.11 Ditches 815 and 820 represent the first phase of a ring ditch that was subsequently recut at least twice and correlated with a probable ring ditch identified by the geophysical survey (geophysical anomaly 2).

The finds

2.12 Finds recovered during the evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, an iron object and worked flint.

Pottery: Late Prehistoric

2.13 A total of 47 sherds of pottery identified as dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age were recovered from ditch fills 710 and 711 (ditch 709) and ring ditch fills 805 (ditch

803), 808 (ditch 806) and 811 (ditch 810). Fine vesicular as well as fine/coarser quartz sand-tempered fabrics were represented. Two of the sherds in the fine, sand-tempered fabric from fill 805 (ditch 803) featured external burnishing. The only identifiable vessel was a sherd featuring the stub of a handle, from a lug-handled jar, in the vesicular fabric from ditch fill 710 (ditch 709).

Late Iron Age to 1st century AD

2.14 Pottery dating to this period, which spans the Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition, amounts to 14 sherds recovered from furrow fill 713 (furrow 712), pit fill 708 (pit 706), ditch fills 306 (ditch 305), 705 (ditch 704) and 711 (ditch 709), and ring ditch fills 809 (ditch 803) and 812 (ditch 817). No forms could be identified and the pottery is dated on the basis of the fine vesicular and grog-and-quartz tempered fabrics. The vesicular fabric is likely to result from the leaching of limestone temper: limestone-tempered/calcitic fabrics (Group 3) are a feature of late prehistoric assemblages locally (Peacock 1969, 48).

Roman

2.15 One residual unfeatured bodysherd of Severn Valley ware was recovered from furrow fill 814 (furrow 813). This is very commonly found in Gloucestershire and was produced throughout the Roman period (Webster 1976).

Post-medieval

2.16 One sherd of glazed earthenware, dating to the 16th to 18th centuries, was recovered from furrow fill 106 and one from ditch fill 204. Furrow fill 814 produced a sherd of black-glazed earthenware, which dates to the 18th to 19th centuries.

Ceramic building material

2.17 A total of five fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered from three contexts. This comprised three unclassifiable fragments from furrow fill 106 and pieces of tile from furrow fill 814 and fill 104 within pit 103.

Iron object

2.18 The shaft of an undated iron nail was recovered from furrow fill 814 (furrow 813).

Worked flint

2.19 A flint blade was recovered from within pit 706. This residual item dates to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods.

Animal bone

2.20 A total of 59 fragments (185g) of animal bone were recovered from four deposits dating to the Iron Age. The bone was highly fragmented and in a poor to moderate state of preservation. It was possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), pig (*Sus scrofa domesticus*) and horse (*Equus callabus*). Given the limited amount of bone identified to species and the fragmentary nature of the assemblage (see Table 1 below), there is little significant interpretative data can be obtained beyond confirming the presence of these species on site.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The results of the evaluation trenching correlated reasonably with the preceding geophysical survey that identified anomalies interpreted as a ring ditch and ditches. Two broad phases of activity can be identified, a series of Middle Iron Age to 1st century AD ring ditches and an enclosure ditch with associated pitting, followed by post-medieval agricultural activity.

Middle Iron Age to 1st century AD

3.2 The ring ditch identified in Trench 8 is comparable to two identified in the excavation immediately to the north and which appeared to represent the drip gullies of roundhouses of Iron Age date. The three ring ditches all appear to have at least three phases of recutting, they are of comparable diameter (*c.* 12m) and contemporary pottery was recovered from each.

3.3 The geophysical survey shows the ditch identified in Trench 7 is the continuation of the enclosure ditch identified during excavation. Iron Age pottery recovered from the ditch also shows it to be contemporary.

3.4 The geophysical survey did not record any anomalies that correlated to a ditch in Trench 3. Iron Age pottery was recovered from the ditch fill and the alignment is different to the furrows but broadly parallel to the enclosure ditch in Trench 7. It is possible these are contemporary, however, features associated with the enclosures were well defined and of reasonable depth which this ditch is not. An undated pit could possibly be contemporary by association and could suggest settlement activity within the area of Trench 3. The purpose of the ditch and pit remains unknown.

Medieval/ *Post-medieval*

3.5 Cartographic evidence indicates that ditch 203 recorded in Trench 2 correlates with a field boundary identified on the 1st Edition OS map of 1839. The small pit, 103, recorded in Trench 1 contained post-medieval tile and is likely to be broadly contemporary with the ditch.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken Daniel Sausins, assisted by Noel Boothroyd and Sikko Van Der Brug. The report was written by Daniel Sausins. The finds reports were written by Jacky Somerville and Andy Clarke. The illustrations were prepared by Jonathan Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Daniel Sausins, and prepared for deposition by Jon Hart. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman

5. REFERENCES

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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	grey brown sandy silty clay			0.17	
1	101	natural		natural geology	light brown sandy clay			n/a	
1	102	layer		subsoil	dark grey brown sandy silt			0.35	
1	103	cut		pit	oval gradual to steep sided base of pit		0.98	0.08	
1	104	fill	103	fill of pit	mid to dark grey brown sandy silt		0.98	0.08	p-med
1	105	cut		furrow	linear NW/SE aligned furrow	>1.8	5.5	0.12	
1	106	fill	105	fill of furrow	mid grey sandy silt	>1.8	5.5	0.12	C18
2	200	layer		topsoil	grey brown sandy silty clay			0.15	
2	201	layer		subsoil	dark grey brown sandy silt			0.15	
2	202	natural		natural geology	light brown sandy clay			n/a	
2	203	cut		ditch	post-medieval NW/SE aligned boundary ditch	>1.8	2.1		
2	204	fill	203	fill of ditch	grey brown sandy clayey silt	>1.8	2.1		C16-18
3	300	layer		topsoil	grey brown sandy silty clay			0.17	
3	301	layer		subsoil	dark grey brown sandy silt			0.35	
3	302	natural		natural geology	light brown sandy clay			n/a	
3	303	cut		pit	shallow oval pit	2.35	>1.5	0.1	
3	304	fill	303	fill of pit	mid grey brown sandy silt	2.35	>1.5	0.1	
3	305	cut		ditch	SW/NE aligned linear ditch	2.2	1.12	0.14	
3	306	fill	305	fill of ditch	mid grey orange brown sandy silt	2.2	1.12	0.14	LIA-C1
4	400	layer		topsoil	grey brown sandy silty clay			0.15	
4	401	layer		subsoil	dark grey brown sandy silt			0.2	
4	402	natural		natural geology	light brown sandy clay			n/a	
4	403	cut		furrow	Unexcavated furrow		3		
4	404	cut		furrow	Unexcavated furrow		2.3		
5	500	layer		topsoil	dark grey brown silty clay			0.2	
5	501	cut		furrow	NW/SE aligned furrow	2	>1		
5	502	fill	501	fill of furrow	dark black brown clayey silt	2	>1		
5	503	layer		natural geology	light grey yellow clay silt and blue clay			n/a	
6	600	layer		topsoil	dark grey brown silty clay			0.25	
6	601	layer		subsoil	mid brown grey silty clay			0.15	
6	602	natural		natural geology	mid to light grey clayey silt			n/a	
7	701	layer		topsoil	dark grey brown silty clay			0.22	
7	702	layer		subsoil	mid yellow brown clayey silt			0.18	
7	703	natural		natural geology	light grey yellow clay silt and blue clay			n/a	
7	704	cut		ditch	linear NE/SW aligned enclosure ditch (re-cut)	>1.8	1.57	0.34	
7	705	fill	704	fill of ditch	mixed yellow brown and blue grey clay silt	>1.8	1.57	0.34	LIA-C1
7	706	cut		pit	sub-circular pit with moderately sloped sides		1.33	0.15	
7	707	fill	706	upper fill of pit	mid grey-brown clayey silt		1.33	0.11	
7	708	fill	706	lower fill of pit	dark blue grey clayey silt		1.33	0.06	LIA-C1

7	709	cut		ditch	linear NE/SW aligned enclosure ditch	>1.8	0.9	0.51	
7	710	fill	709	upper fill of ditch	dark blue grey clayey silt	>1.9	0.86	0.34	MIA-LIA
7	711	fill	709	lower fill of ditch	light grey yellow silty clay	>1.8	0.86	0.17	LIA-C1
7	712	cut		furrow	linear NE/SW aligned furrow	>1.8	1.2	0.25	
7	713	fill	712	fill of furrow	light yellow clayey silt	>1.9	1.2	0.25	
8	800	layer		topsoil	grey brown sandy silty clay				
8	801	layer		subsoil	dark grey brown sandy silt				
8	802	natural		natural geology	light brown sandy clay				
8	803	cut		curving linear feature	probable ring ditch to round house	>2.3	1.35	0.37	
8	804	fill	803	upper fill of curving linear feature	dark grey brown sandy silty clay	>2.3	0.88	0.13	
8	805	fill	803	middle fill of curving linear feature	dark grey sandy clayey silt	>2.3	0.95	0.33	MIA-LIA
8	806	cut		curving linear feature	probable re-cut of round house ditch	>1.8	1.05	0.34	
8	807	fill	806	upper fill of curving linear feature	mid grey sandy silty clay	>1.8	1.05	0.2	
8	808	fill	806	lower fill of curving linear feature	dark grey sandy clayey silt	>1.8	0.78	0.2	MIA-LIA
8	809	fill	803	lower fill of curving linear feature	light to mid grey brown silty clay		0.55	0.07	LIA-C1
8	810	cut		ring ditch	probable ring ditch for round house	>1.8	0.65	0.16	
8	811	fill	810	fill of ring ditch	dark grey sandy clayey silt	>1.8	0.65	0.16	MIA-LIA
8	812	fill	817	lower fill of ring ditch	mid brown grey silty clay	>1.8	0.85	0.29	LIA-C1
8	813	cut		furrow	NW/SE aligned furrow	>1.8	4.49	0.3	
8	814	fill	813	fill of furrow	mid grey brown sandy silty clay	>1.8	4.49	0.3	
8	815	cut		ring ditch	possibly original round house ring ditch	>1.8	0.35	0.18	
8	816	fill	815	fill of ring ditch	mid grey brown sandy silty clay	>1.8	0.35	0.18	
8	817	cut		ring ditch	probable re-cut of round house ditch	>1.8	0.88	0.36	
8	818	fill	817	upper fill of ring ditch	mid grey brown sandy silty clay	>1.8	0.88	0.07	
8	819	fill	820	upper fill of ring ditch	mid grey, red brown clayey silt	>1.8			
8	820	cut		ring ditch	probably original round house ring ditch	>1.8	0.46	0.23	
8	821	fill	820	lower fill of ring ditch	light grey brown, red brown sandy clayey silt	>1.8	0.32	0.14	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
104	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	34	Post-medieval
106	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware Post-medieval ceramic building material	1 3	5 30	C18
204	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	84	C16-C18
306	Late Prehistoric pottery: fine vesicular fabric	2	2	LIA-C1
705	Late Prehistoric pottery: fine vesicular fabric; grog-and-quartz tempered fabric	4	19	LIA-C1
708	Late Prehistoric pottery: grog-and-quartz tempered fabric Worked flint: blade	1 1	3 3	LIA-C1
710	Late Prehistoric pottery: fine vesicular fabric; fine sand-tempered fabric Fired clay	5 4	10 12	MIA-LIA
711	Late Prehistoric pottery: fine vesicular fabric	2	0	LIA-C1
713	Late Prehistoric pottery: fine vesicular fabric	1	13	LIA-C1
805	Late Prehistoric pottery: fine vesicular fabric; grog-and-quartz tempered fabric; fine sand-tempered fabric Burnt stone	18 5	35 302	MIA-LIA
808	Late Prehistoric pottery: fine vesicular fabric; quartz-tempered fabric	6	12	MIA-LIA
809	Late Prehistoric pottery: grog-and-quartz tempered fabric	1	22	LIA-C1
811	Late Prehistoric pottery: fine vesicular fabric; quartz-tempered fabric Fired clay Burnt stone	18 1 1	36 0 4	MIA-LIA
812	Late Prehistoric pottery: fine vesicular fabric; grog-and-quartz tempered fabric	2	3	LIA-C1
814	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware Post-medieval pottery: black-glazed earthenware Post-medieval ceramic building material Iron object: nail Coal	1 1 1 1 1	0 3 3 2 3	C18-C19

Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP), weight and context

Context	BOS	SUS	EQ	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
710			1		5	6	10
805	1	1			26	28	74
808			1		5	6	17
811	6			6	7	19	84
Total	**7**	**1**	**2**	**6**	**43**	**59**	
Weight	**61**	**28**	**15**	**22**	**59**	**185**	

BOS = Cattle; Sus = pig; EQ = horse; MM = medium sized mammal

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Mayo's Land, Hardwicke, Gloucestershire	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2013 at Mayo's Land, Hardwicke, Gloucestershire. A total of eight trenches was excavated. Archaeological features were identified in four of the eight trenches: Prehistoric ditches and a pit were identified in Trench 7 and a prehistoric ring ditch was identified in Trench 8. A possible prehistoric ditch and undated pit were identified in Trench 3. A post-medieval field boundary was identified in Trench 2 and a post-medieval pit was identified in Trench 1. Furrows probably relating to medieval or post-medieval agricultural practices were identified in all of the trenches.	
Project dates	10-13 December 2013	
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (AS 2013)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Mayo's Land, Hardwicke, Gloucestershire	
Study area	1.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	SO 8060 1280	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Daniel Sausins	
MONUMENT TYPE	none	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Museum in the Park, Stroud	Pottery, flint
Paper	Museum in the Park, Stroud	Context sheets, section drawings, trench sheets
Digital	Museum in the Park, Stroud	Digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		

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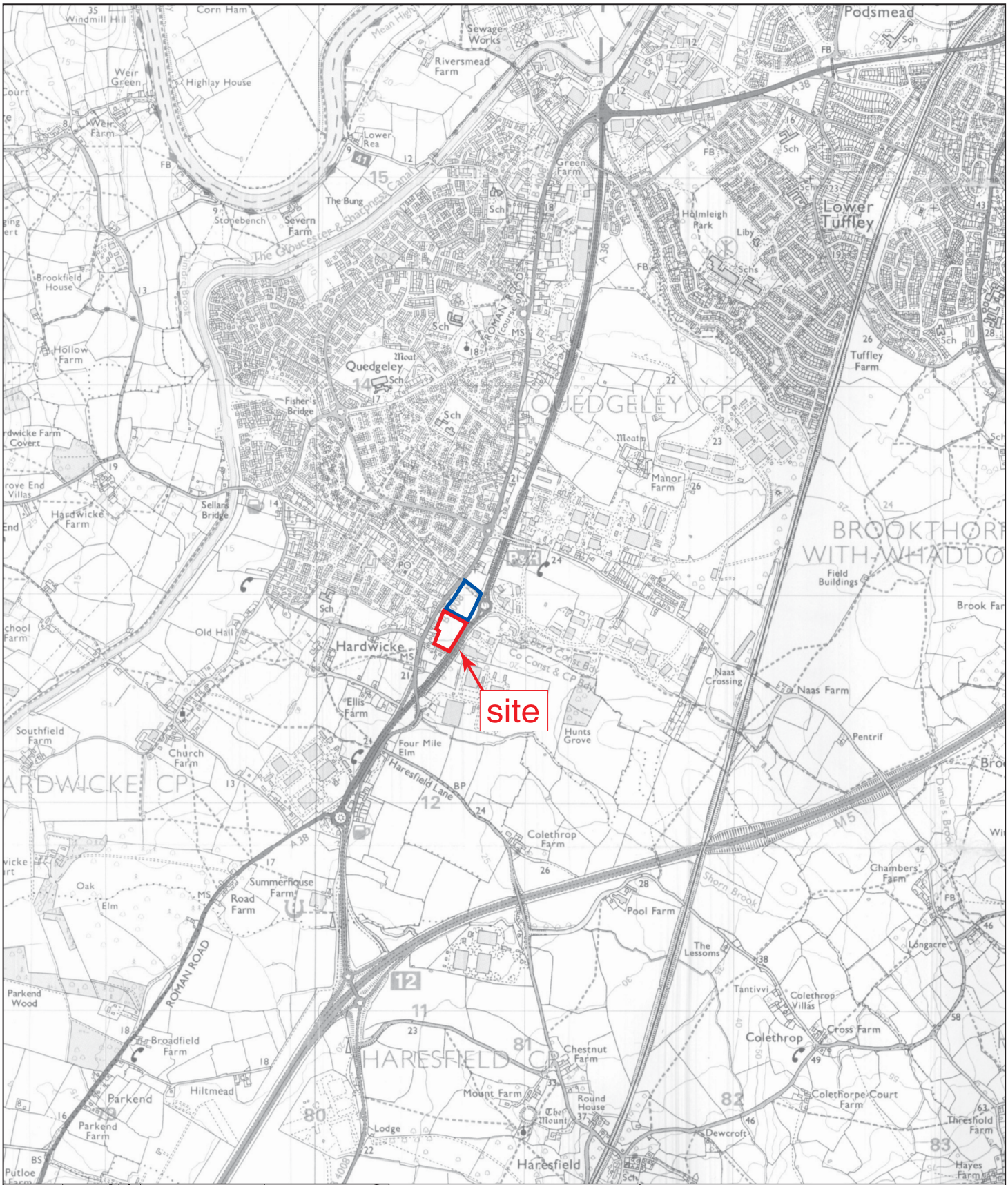

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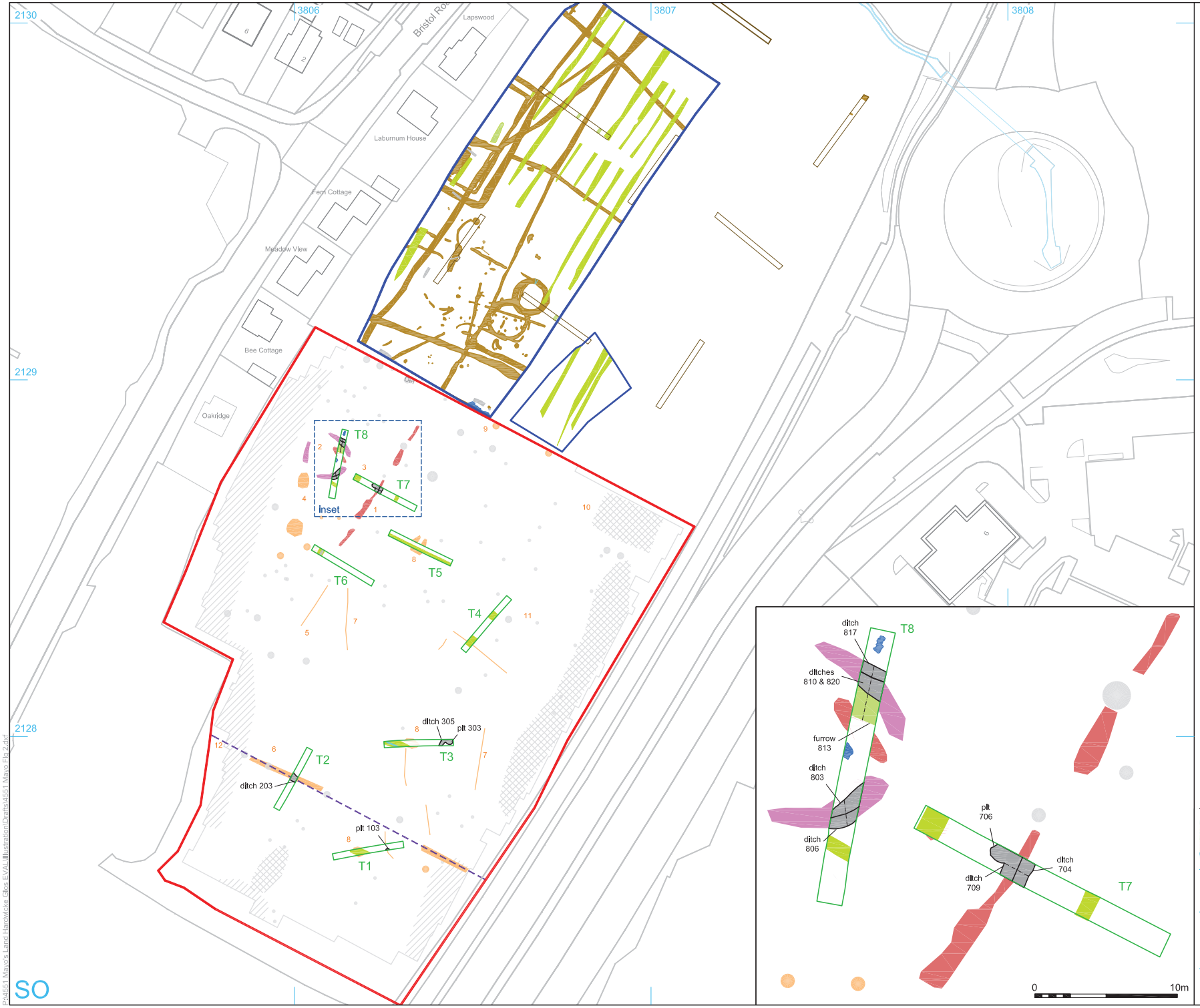
PROJECT TITLE
Mayo's Land, Hardwicke, Gloucester
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

PROJECT NO.	4551	DATE	23-12-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	1
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



N

- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- modern feature
- tree throw
- previous excavation (CA 2013)
- previous evaluation trench
- previous archaeological feature
- field boundary ditch depicted on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map

Abstraction and interpretation of magnetometer anomalies
(Archaeological Surveys Ltd)

- Positive linear anomaly - cut feature of archaeological potential
- Positive curvilinear anomaly - possible ring ditch
- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Discrete positive response - cut feature of archaeological potential
- Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
- Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremnant/ferrous material
- Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object
- 2 Geophysics feature number

0 50m

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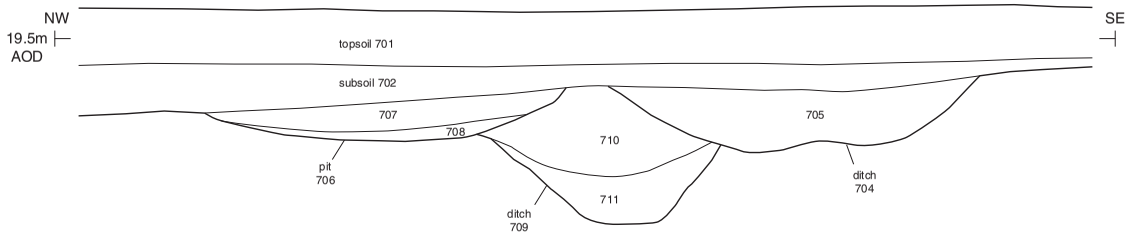
PROJECT TITLE
Mayo's Land, Hardwicke, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features, previous archaeological works and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	4551	DATE	23-12-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	2
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:1000 & 1:250 (inset)	

P:\4551 Mayo's Land Hardwicke Glos EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\4551 Mayo Fig 2.dgf

Trench 7, Section AA



Ditch 704, pit 706 and ditch 709, looking north-east (scale 1m)

0 1m

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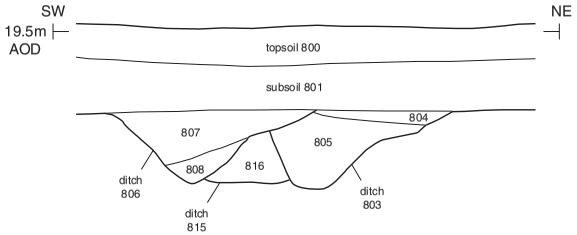
PROJECT TITLE
Mayo's Land, Hardwicke, Gloucester
Gloucestershire

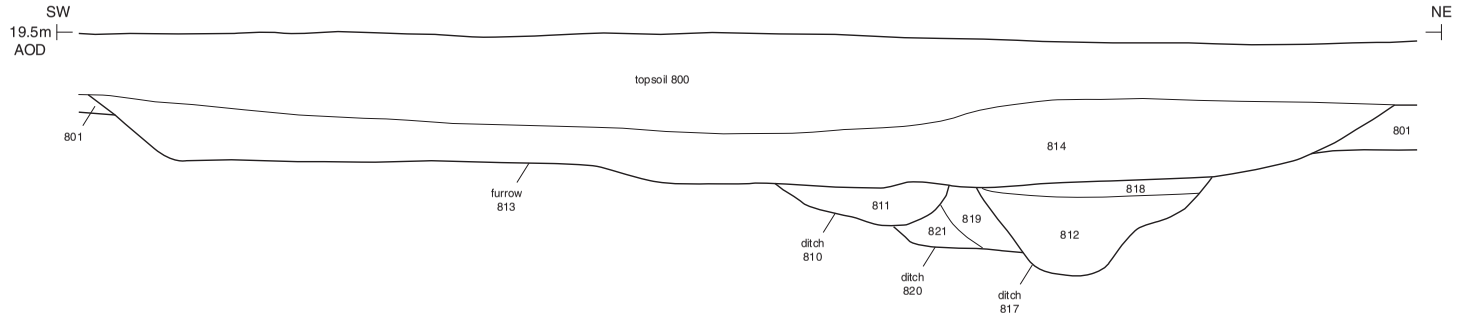
FIGURE TITLE
Section and photograph

PROJECT NO.	4551	DATE	23/12/2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	3
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Trench 8, Section BB



Trench 8, Section CC



Ditches 810, 820, 817 and furrow 813, looking west (scale 1m)

Ditches 803, 806 and 815, looking west (scale 1m)

0 1m

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PROJECT TITLE
Mayo's Land, Hardwicke, Gloucester
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Sections and photographs

PROJECT NO.	4551	DATE	23/12/2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	4
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:20	