Cotswold Archaeology

Aldi, Exeter Road
Topsham
Devon

Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation

for
Planning Potential

on behalf of
Aldi Stores Limited

CA Project: 889003
CA Report: 16234

November 2016

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

Aldi, Exeter Road
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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Aldi, Exeter Road, Topsham, Devon
Location:	Topsham, Devon
NGR:	SX 9565 8905
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An archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between October 2015 and January 2016 at Aldi, Exeter Road, Topsham, Devon. An initial evaluation of the site comprised the excavation of six trenches, which uncovered a number of prehistoric and Roman features. Three excavation areas and eight additional trenches subsequently targeted the identified features.

The evaluation and excavation identified seven phases of activity between the Neolithic to post-medieval periods. A number of Neolithic pits and several Early Bronze Age cremation burials were uncovered during the archaeological investigation. A probable later prehistoric roundhouse was succeeded by several phases of Roman occupation. Four buildings which have been interpreted as Roman military warehouses were replaced by an area of agriculture in the late 1st to 2nd centuries AD. Some evidence for post-Roman activity is illustrated by a single pit dated to this period and possibly by a number of undated ditches and pits that were stratigraphically later than the prehistoric and Roman remains. Finally, several large post-medieval quarry pits were also found on the western side of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between October 2015 and January 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological investigation at the request of Planning Potential on behalf of Aldi Stores Limited, at Aldi, Exeter Road, Topsham, Devon (centred at NGR: SX 9565 8905); Fig. 1). The programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken to fulfil a condition (no 10) to planning consent granted by Exeter City Council (ECC) for the construction of a Class A1 foodstore and associated access, car parking, landscaping and other works (ECC planning ref. no: 14/2083/03).

1.2 The initial phase of archaeological investigations comprised the excavation of six evaluation trenches, one of which targeted the results of a preceding geophysical survey. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015) and approved by Andrew Pye, Principal Project Manager - Heritage (PPM-H), ECC. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a).

1.3 Following the identification of significant features within three of the excavated trenches and in consultation with Andrew Pye, (PPM-H, ECC), it was determined that a further phase of work was required, consisting of the excavation of number of further trenches and excavation areas. The results of both phases of archaeological investigation form part of this report. The excavation phase was undertaken in accordance with a revised *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015) and approved by Andrew Pye (PPM-H - ECC). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014b); the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015a) and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015b). It was monitored by Andrew Pye, including site visits on 30 October, 11 and 19 November 2015 and 26 and 28 January 2016.

The site

1.4 The development site is approximately 0.6ha, and was located within a single agricultural field. The site is bounded to the north-east by Exeter Road, to the south-east by the M5 motorway, to the south-west by a residential property and garden and to the north-west by Newport Park Caravan Park. The site lies at approximately 10m AOD and slopes gently downward to the south-west.

1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Dawlish Sandstone Formation, formed in the Permian period, approximately 251 to 299 million years. Superficial deposits are mapped as Quaternary River Terrace deposits of sand and gravel (BGS 2015). The natural substrate encountered throughout the site comprised gravel within an orange clay matrix.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The area around Topsham is known to contain extensive prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains. A number of archaeological excavations undertaken in the area immediately the surrounding the site have revealed evidence for occupation in the prehistoric and Roman periods.

2.2 In 1974, excavations were carried out immediately to the south-east of the site (Fig. 2), ahead of the construction of the M5 motorway (Jarvis and Maxfield 1975). Possible Mesolithic and Neolithic activity was identified through the presence of a small number of small stone tools (microliths) and later Neolithic pottery and worked flints within a series of discrete features. These investigations also revealed a 1st-century AD Roman farmstead, including timber framed buildings, stake holes and a large rectangular post complex. Activity dating to the later 2nd century and late 3rd to early 4th century activity was also identified, including a small cremation burial.

2.3 In 1999, in an area immediately to the north-east of site, on the opposite side of Exeter Road, an evaluation by Exeter Archaeology also revealed a number of archaeological remains (Sage and Allan 2004). A large mid 2nd to 3rd-century AD Roman enclosure was uncovered in the south-western part of the site. This enclosure extended beyond the site boundary and it has been suggested that it may have extended into the eastern part of the development site (RSK 2014, 11), however, no remains of the enclosure were uncovered. There was further evaluation and field walking on the north-eastern side of Exeter Road in 2008 and 2009 (JMHS 2008; 2009). These investigations revealed the remnants of a Bronze Age landscape, including field systems, structures and a possible ‘ritual’ enclosure. Subsequent excavation in this area has revealed a number of probable Iron Age roundhouses, which may form part of a wider settlement that extends into the development area (Wessex Archaeology forthcoming).

2.4 In the area to the south-east of the site, a number of recent evaluations by Wessex Archaeology (2014) and Oakford Archaeology (2014), between Exeter Road and Wessex Close, have revealed extensive features of Roman date. These features include a metalled surface, stone walling and other linear and discreet features. Due to the proximity of these features, it was argued by the previous WSI (CA 2015, 3) that they may also extend into the western part of the site.

2.5 Recent excavations by AC Archaeology in the area to the south-east of M5 motorway have also revealed evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity (Farnell and Payne 2016). Two Bronze Age features and a ring gully (possible roundhouse) and pit of probable Iron Age date were uncovered during the excavations. The majority of the archaeological remains uncovered during the excavation dated to the Roman period and comprised a number of 1st century AD land divisions, replaced at a later date by a probable road or track. A substantial building with stone foundations was also uncovered and probably dated to the 2nd to 3rd Century AD. Full post-excavation analysis of this excavation is forthcoming.

2.6 A geophysical survey by Pre-Construct Geophysics (2014) (Fig. 2) revealed strong magnetic variation in the results in the south-western area of site. It is probable that these results relate to the demolition of the glass houses and other debris that formerly occupied this part of the site, and may mask any underlying archaeological features (CA 2015, 6). Furthermore, a single potential north-east/south-west aligned ditch was identified in the north-eastern part of site.

2.7 Evaluation trenching was undertaken within the site during September 2015. The evaluation comprised the excavation of six 1.8m wide trenches (a 5.5% sample of the site, CA 2015, 5). This revealed archaeological activity in the form of cut features dating to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. An oval pit, which contained a small amount of prehistoric pottery, was identified in the northern part of the site as well as the foundation trenches of a possible Roman building, in the area to the south-east. A substantial north-east/southwest aligned ‘V’ profiled ditch was also noted in the central part of the site. The ditch correlated with an anomaly identified by the preceding geophysical survey however none of the other features were identified during that survey. The results of the evaluation have been incorporated into this report along with the archaeological evidence uncovered by the excavation areas and additional trial trenching.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological excavation are to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered,
- record and understand the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains,
- record and understand the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.

3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:

- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use prior to destruction by the new development,
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified,
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy,
- archive and report on the results of this work at a level appropriate to their significance.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The evaluation and excavation followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2015). Six evaluation trenches were initially excavated (Trenches 1 – 6) followed by two excavation areas (Areas 7 and 10), which targeted features identified during the evaluation (a Roman building and a prehistoric pit, respectively). Following the identification of archaeological features within these areas, each was extended to allow a buffer of 5m beyond the last archaeological feature. Eight additional trenches (Trenches 8, 9, 11 and 13 - 17) and one additional area (Area 12) were subsequently excavated to further test the archaeological potential of the site. Trenches 8 and 9 were excavated specifically to target a north-east/south-west orientated ditch. The location of the trenches and excavation areas was agreed with Andrew Pye (ECC).

4.2 The excavation areas and additional 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*.

4.3 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision.

4.4 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. Two features (wells) were hand excavated as far as safe working levels allowed. The base of each feature was the reached using a mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.5 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and five features considered to have potential for containing cremation deposits were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.6 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2–9)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation and excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A–O.

5.2 Archaeological features were identified across the site, but predominantly in the southern area, and included ditches, pits, postholes, the probable drip gully of a roundhouse, the foundation trenches of four timber buildings, two wells, two cremation burials and other probable cremation-related features and numerous quarry pits (Fig. 3). The features recorded were assigned to periods based on dates of recovered artefacts, radiocarbon dating and on the spatial relationships of

undated features to those containing dated artefacts. Analysis of the features has indicated seven distinguishable phases of activity:

- Phase 1: Early Neolithic (4000–3000 BC)
- Phase 2: Early Bronze Age (2400-1500 BC)
- Phase 3: Later Prehistoric (1500 BC-AD 43)
- Phase 4: Roman Military (AD 55–75)
- Phase 5: Roman Civil (1st–2nd Century AD)
- Phase 6: Post-Roman (6th century AD – 16th century AD)
- Phase 7: Post-medieval (1540-1800)
- Undated

Phase 1, Early Neolithic (Fig. 3 and 7)

5.3 The earliest dated activity on the site comprised a cluster of pits, Pit Group A (see Fig.3). The pit group was located in the western part of excavation Area 12 and comprised five pits (1204, 1218, 1234, 1237 and 1216). The pits comprising Pit Group A were circular in plan with moderately steep sloping sides and flat bases. The pits measured between 0.49 to 0.77m in diameter and up to 0.23m in depth (Fig. 7, Sections II & JJ) and contained either one or two fills.

5.4 A substantial amount of Early Neolithic pottery and flint was recovered from the fills of four of the five pits in Cluster A, 1204 (1205), 1218 (1219), 1234 (1235) and 1237 (1238). The pottery is distinguished by the inclusion of crushed vein quartz (Appendix B). The pottery recovered from Pit Group A (64 sherds, 390g including a small piece rim, possibly from a bowl) appears to represent one of the largest assemblages of Early Neolithic pottery from the Exeter area. Pits 1204, 1218 and 1234 produced 33 lithics in particularly good condition indicating that they are likely to be in primary context. Pit 1218 produced a multi-platform flake core and pit 1204 an unusual end scraper. The flints from the three pits outlined above are consistent with the Early Neolithic date of the associated pottery. Although pit 1216 did not produce any datable evidence, it was probably contemporary and formed part of the same group due to its proximity and similarity in form and fill characteristics. A single additional sherd of Early Neolithic pottery was recovered from the fill of a foundation trench for a later building (Building 1, below).

5.5 Near the western corner of excavation Area 7 a single Early Neolithic feature (pit 10202) was found. Pit 10202 was located 13m to the south of Pit Group A (Fig. 3). The pit was circular in shape with a U-shaped profile and measured 0.45m in diameter and 0.1m deep. The pit contained a single sandy silt fill (10203). A single grain of hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), together with fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell and a crab apple pip *(Malus sylvestris)* were recovered from fill 10203 (sample 90) of pit 10202 (Appendix N). The crab apple pip was radiocarbon dated to the Early Neolithic period, 3635-3380 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-68427; Appendix P).

Phase 2, Early Bronze Age (Figs. 3 and 5)

5.6 Two cremation burials (10165 and 10194) were uncovered within 8m of one another in the southern part of excavation Area 7 (Fig. 3). The burials are referred to throughout this report using the grave cut numbers (10165 and 10194). Cremation burial 10165 had a U-shaped profile and measured 0.5m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.12m in depth (Fig. 5, Section CC). Cremation burial 10194 (fill 10193) was circular in plan and measured 0.3m in diameter and 0.05m in depth. Each of the burials was un-urned, and was found to be the cremated remains of an adult individual (Appendix M). Fragments of the cremated human bone recovered from cremation burial 10165 were radiocarbon dated to 1880–1691 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-68425; Appendix P). Cremation burial 10194 has also been assigned to the Early Bronze Age based on its similarity and proximity to cremation burial 10165. The recovered weights of human bone (164.5g and 50.1g respectively) were low in comparison to the average for the Bronze Age (327g-466g - McKinley in Davis and Mates 2005, 14) and it is probable that either the cremation burials were subject to high levels of fragmentation resulting from later truncation or that the quantity of cremated bone interred was only a select amount and not the entire individual (Appendix M). Charcoal recovered from the fills of 10165 (10166-10177, samples 84-89) and 10194 (10192-10193, samples 82-83) was identified as oak (*Quercus*) (Appendix O).

5.7 A cremation-related feature, 10195, was located immediately adjacent to the two cremation burials. The feature was oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and flat base. Large amounts of oak charcoal and false oat-grass tubers and stem fragments were recovered from the fills (10196-10201) of the pit. Samples (84-89) from the fills of pit produced no bone. Such material may be representative of pyre debris

(Appendix N) and it is therefore assumed to have been contemporary with the other cremation-related features. Two beads, one made of glass or glass paste and the second of sandstone, were recovered from the second fill (10200) of pit 10195 (Appendix K). While the surface of the glass bead was somewhat decayed, it is unlikely that this and the sandstone bead had been burnt, suggesting that each had not formed part of the actions associated with the pyre itself but were deposited independently in the pit. Furthermore, although it is not possible to securely date these finds to a particular period, they are considered broadly prehistoric in date..

Phase 3, Later Prehistoric (Figs. 3 and 6)

5.8 The only feature assigned to the later prehistoric phase is a ring ditch (Ring Ditch A) identified in Area 10 in the northern part of site adjacent to Exeter Road (Fig. 3). Ring Ditch A had an internal diameter of 13m. Modern truncation has removed all traces of the ring ditch on the north-eastern side. During the excavation, the ring ditch was typically shown to measure between 0.3-0.4m in width and 0.15m in depth (Fig. 6, Section HH). The interventions through Ring Ditch A each had a single fill that represents natural infilling. The ring ditch was observed as truncating pit 404, an undated pit identified within Trench 4. No finds were recovered during the excavation of the ring ditch apart from three abraded body sherds of pottery of possible Middle Bronze Age date (Appendix B).

5.9 Only two irregular tree-throw holes, 1031 and 1037 were uncovered within the confines of Ring Ditch A, however, no structural features were revealed. Based on the presence of the abraded pottery sherds and comparable examples from the area surrounding Exeter, it is possible that the Ring Ditch represented the remains of a Bronze Age barrow. However, a group of similar ring ditches, probably representing the drip gullies of Iron Age roundhouses, has been identified immediately to the north of the site, to the north-east of Exeter Road (Wessex Archaeology forthcoming) and, further to the north, at the former lower Royal Naval Stores site (AC Archaeology forthcoming). It may be that Ring Ditch A represents the drip gully of a probable roundhouse structure, which illustrates the continuation of this late prehistoric settlement activity to the south.

Phase 4, Roman Military (Figs. 3 and 5)

5.10 Phase 4 comprised the foundation trenches of four rectangular timber buildings (Buildings 1-4), which were identified in Area 7 in the southern part of the site. The buildings were laid out parallel with each other on a north-east/south-west alignment, and were rectangular in plan, typically measuring 12m in length and 4m in width. The buildings were of post-in-trench construction, with a large number of postholes identified within the base of the foundation trenches of Building 2, 3 and 4. The foundation trenches of the four buildings showed that they typically measured 0.35m in width and 0.2m in depth and had generally steeply sloping with flat base. (Fig. 5, Sections EE & FF). The postholes were broadly circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and concave bases and typically measured 0.18m in depth. The datable evidence from this phase of occupation was limited, comprising a small quantity of early Roman pottery (AD 55–75), including flagons and a possible honey-pot, recovered from the posthole and foundation trenches of Building 1. The limited pottery assemblage recovered from this phase of occupation is similar in character to that from the site excavated nearby in 1974 (Jarvis and Maxfield 1975) and from the occupation of the Exeter fortress and its environs in the mid 1st century AD (Appendix C). The preponderance of flagons and possible honey-pots is unusual: flagons from the 1974 excavations (quantified by minimum numbers) represented 20.4% of the pottery, excluding samian, whereas by weight the vessels from the present site make up 84.7% of the pottery. If not a matter of chance, the apparently exceptional numbers might be connected with activities within the excavated building, perhaps the retailing or storage of small quantities of liquids.

5.11 The buildings correspond, both in date and recovered material culture, to the occupation of the legionary fortress at Exeter (AD 55–75) and were constructed in a Roman military style (post-in-trenches). The limited evidence from these structures, suggests that they may represent store buildings possibly associated with the presence of a possible Roman port in the Topsham Area (Henderson 1988, 92). The site lay to the south-west of the line of Topsham Road, which broadly followed the line of a Roman road that led to the legionary fortress at Exeter. Gaps of *c*. 4m along the north-eastern side of each building may have represented openings to allow the loading of goods from the nearby Roman road (*c*. 40m to the north-east).

5.12 A north-west/south-east aligned row of six shallow postholes (799, 822, 850, 854, 897 and 10190) was identified immediately to the north-east of the buildings. The postholes had moderately steep sloping sides and concave bases. No finds were recovered from the single fills of these features, however, the alignment of the

postholes and their position in relation to the buildings suggest that they represent a contemporary post-built structure, possibly a veranda or fence line, which lay along the north-eastern extent of the buildings. To the north-west of the row of postholes, the corner of a shallow foundation trench (Ditch E - 1210, 1223, 1229, 10204 and 10206) was identified, which may represent the continuation of the posthole alignment.

5.13 A probable second phase of construction within Buildings 1 and 2 was represented by a number of foundation trenches that, in some instances, contained postholes. These features probably represented a number of additions and/or internal divisions to each of these structures. Towards the east of Building 1 two substantial postholes (705 and 724) were identified, including one (724) that was placed in the terminus of a foundation trench. Postholes 705 and 724 (along with posthole 111 identified in Trench 1 of the preceding evaluation) possibly formed an extension of the Building 1 to the south-east. Furthermore, the presence of a number of post-trenches to the south-west of Building 1 and 2 suggests the presence of additional rooms. Building 1 may have been extended in length *c.* 9m to the south-west and in width *c.* 6m to the south-east, while Building 2 was extended *c.* 3.5m to the south-west. Although there is little dating evidence to suggest that these elements represented a separate phase of construction, the comparative size and shape of some elements of Buildings 1-4 suggest that these were later additions to these buildings.

5.14 A large sub-rectangular feature (734/781/10226) was uncovered to the south-west of Buildings 1 and 2. The feature had steeply sloping sides and flat base (Fig. 5, Section DD) and measured 7.98m in length, 2.64m in width and 0.9m in depth. Pottery of early Roman date (including flagons) was recovered from the fills (735/ 784) of this pit (Appendix C). Nine sherds of South Gaulish samian ware from La Graufesenque were recovered from the fills (735, 10230) of this pit. The samian ware included examples of dishes (two examples of Dr.15/17 in fill 735; one Dr.18 in fill 10230) and cups (one Dr.24/25 in fill 735, one Dr.24/25 and one Dr.27 in fill 10230). Such cups tend to be pre-Flavian in Britain (Appendix D). Furthermore, the rim of a honey-pot, a double-handled jar, was also recovered from fill 10230 (Fig. 9, no. 1 Appendix C). Although the function of this feature remains unclear, it seems to have been overlain by the extensions to the rear of Buildings 1 and 2 and suggest that it may be associated with the initial phase of construction.

Phase 5, Roman Civil (Figs. 3 and 5)

5.15 Following the military phase of Roman activity at the site, the archaeological remains suggest that the site was reorganised for agricultural activities. This phase of Roman activity comprised a rectilinear field system, represented by two ditches, Ditches A and B, and two wells (115 and 1039).

5.16 Ditch A, orientated north-west/south-east, was identified in the central part of the site and had been previously identified in Trench 1 of the preceding evaluation. The ditch had a V-shaped profile and a concave base (Fig. 5, Section BB) and measured 1.1m in width and 0.35m in depth. Ditch A ran for more than 44m in length and terminated within excavation Area 12. The only finds recovered from the ditch were a single coin each of Vespasian (Ra. 4 - AD71) and of Hadrian (a *Sestertius,* Ra. 8 – AD134-138) from ditch fills 747 and 751 respectively (Appendix H). It is possible that Ditch A was the continuation of the Roman boundary ditch investigated to the south-east of the site in 1974 prior to the construction of the M5 (Jarvis and Maxfield 1975, 223-224). Ditch A also appears to have been stratigraphically later than the Buildings 1-4, as it clearly truncated the fills of the row of six postholes (section 5.12), which have been interpreted as a veranda along the north-eastern side of the four buildings.

5.17 Along the north-western side of Building 4, Ditch A (fill 751 of segment 750) was cut by the terminal of Ditch B (10178) at a right angle. The ditches were probably contemporary, forming part of the same boundary or field system. Ditch B was aligned north-east/south-west and had moderately steep sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch typically measured 0.7m in width and 0.4m in depth. Ditch B had a single fill from which a substantial amount of marine shells and an iron nail (ditch fill 743) were recovered (Appendix G). The presence of this material may suggest refuse disposal into the ditch. No further dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

5.18 Well 1039 was uncovered in Area 10, immediately to the south of Ring Ditch A. The well was circular in plan, measured 1.8m in diameter and had vertical sides (Fig. 6, Section GG). During the excavation, well 1039 was shown to have a tapered base at a depth of 2.8m. A small quantity of pottery was recovered from the secondary and tertiary fills of this feature (1040, 1041), including 15 sherds of Roman South Western Black Burnished Ware (BB1 - Fig. 9, no. 2) and two probably residual

sherds of prehistoric pottery (Appendix B and C). It may be that this well was later prehistoric in date and corresponded with the occupation of the roundhouse (section 5.8-5.9) however, there is limited further information to support this interpretation.

5.19 Well 115 was uncovered in the south of the excavation area and had been previously identified in Trench 1 of the preceding evaluation. The well was circular in plan, measured 1.45m in diameter and had near vertical sides. During the excavation the well was shown to extend to a depth greater than 3.2m. No finds were recovered from its fills but it is probable that well 115 is contemporary in date to well 1039, due to the similarities in its form and fills characteristics.

Phase 6, Post-Roman (Fig. 3)

5.20 Two probable post-Roman features were found towards the south-east of the site, adjacent to the foundation trenches of Building 1 (Fig. 3). Pit 826 was oval in shape with steeply sloping sides and measured 0.9m in width and 0.4m in depth. The pit contained two fills (827 and 828). No finds were recovered from the fills of this feature, however, it was truncated by, and therefore stratigraphically earlier than pit 829 (see below).

5.21 Pit 829 was sub oval in shape, had moderately steep sloping sides and measured 1.72m in diameter and 0.56m in depth. The pit contained four fills (830, 831, 832, 833). A large quantity of plant remains was recovered from the primary fill (830) of the pit (sample 93). This assemblage included a large amount of cereal remains, predominantly barley, as well as hulled wheat and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum type*) grains, seeds of oat (Avena sp.), oat/brome grass (Avena/Bromus sp.), celtic bean/pea (*Vicia faba/Pisum sativum*), brassica (*Brassica* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and docks (*Rumex* sp.); Appendix N). The assemblage appears to be representative of a dump of domestic settlement waste, probably from stored grain. A carbonised barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain from fill 830 was radiocarbon dated to 430-631 AD at 95.4% probability (SUERC-68427; Appendix P). Charcoal identified as oak (*Quercus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), alder/ hazel *(Alnus glutinosa /Corylus avellana*), hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus/Malus sylvestris*) and birch (*Betula*) was also present (Appendix O). The only artefactual material recovered from pit 829 was a single fragment of floor tile from the latest fill (833). This fragment has tentatively been dated as later medieval (Appendix I). The isolated nature of pit 829 makes a clear interpretation of

this phase of activity difficult at present. However, the radiocarbon date of the primary fill clearly suggests some post-Roman activity at the site. The stratigraphic relationship between pit 829 and pit 826 suggests that the earlier feature (826) is probable either Roman or post-Roman in date, although no further information is available to support this interpretation. The presence of these pits could suggest a post-Roman date for some of the undated ditches, pits and quarry pits, which have been identified as stratigraphically later than the Roman features (section 5.26-5.28).

Phase 7, Post-medieval (Fig. 3)

5.22 Two large irregular features (1108 and 1402) were identified in Trenches 11 and 14 respectively. These have been interpreted as quarry/extraction pits of post-medieval date. Quarry pit 1108 was partially exposed in the southern end of Trench 11 and was observed cutting through Ditch C. Limited excavations of quarry pit 1108 showed that it had steeply sloping sides and was deeper than 0.6m. Quarry pit 1402 was uncovered within the central part of Trench 14 and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m below present ground level, without reaching the base of the feature. No finds were recovered from the fill of either feature, however, they have been assigned a post-medieval date based on their stratigraphic relationship to other features.

Undated (Figs. 3 and 4)

5.23 A number of undated ditches, pits and postholes were identified across the site. The function of these features remains unclear at present.

5.24 Two parallel north-east/south-west orientated ditches 1225 and 1227 were found in the southern corner of excavation Area 12. Ditches 1225 and 1227 were undated artefactually but as they were parallel and were similar in plan and profile, they probably represent contemporary features. Ditch 1227 was truncated by Ditch E and Ditch A, each of which has been assigned a Roman date. The location of ditches 1225 and 1227, between Early Neolithic features (Pit Group A and Pit 10202), and their stratigraphic relationship to Roman features suggests that they could be prehistoric in date.

5.25 A small undated pit (10219) was also uncovered in close proximity to the Early Bronze Age cremation burials and associated features discussed above (section

5.6-5.7). While the pit was similar in form and size to pit 10195, environmental analysis (samples 91-92) of the fills of this feature (10217, 10218) found no evidence of charcoal or other pyre debris (Appendix N). Consequently it is undetermined whether this feature was contemporary in date.

5.26 A substantial ditch (C) was exposed across the central part of the site. The ditch was identified in Trenches 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15 and Area 12. Ditch C was north-east/south-west aligned and corresponded well with a linear anomaly detected during the previous geophysical survey. Sections excavated through Ditch C showed that it had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and measured 1.45m-3m in width and typically 1m in depth (Fig.4, Section AA). The ditch contained two fills and the only artefact recovered was a single tested nodule on Greensand chert retrieved from upper fill 505 of ditch 503. The ditch also produced 23 fragments of animal bone (41g) identified as sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/capra hircus*) from fill 1107 of ditch 1106. It seems plausible that Ditch C could be associated with a post-Roman phase as it truncated Ditch A which has been interpreted as a Roman agricultural boundary (section 5.16), however, Ditch B, also of a Roman civil date, also truncated Ditch A. Consequently the ditch is interpreted as either Roman or post-Roman in date.

5.27 A group of features, possibly representing quarry/extraction pits were also identified within the southern part of the site. The pits were irregular in plan and fairly shallow in depth. Pits 744 and 789 truncated the foundations of Buildings 1 and 4, and pit 923/926/957 was truncated Ditch B, suggesting that they were each post-Roman in date. A later quarry pit (778) also truncated pit 774. A redeposited early Roman coin (a *dupondius* of Vespasian, Ra. 4 - dated to AD71), was recovered from the secondary fill (780) of this pit (Appendix H).

5.28 A single small pit (1503) was located in isolation on the eastern edge of the site. While no finds were recovered from the fill of this feature, it did contain an abundant assemblage of charcoal material from which oak, alder/hazel, hazel, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple, cherry species and yew was identified (fill 1504, sample 150). It is probable that this material represents a dump of firing debris, however, in the absence of other associated finds or plant macrofossils, it is not possible to ascertain whether this was of domestic or industrial origin (Appendix N).

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Finds recovered from both the evaluation trenches and the excavation areas are listed in Table 1 below. Details are to be found in Appendices A to J.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Prehistoric total	70	418
	Early Neolithic	65	394
	?Middle Bronze Age	3	11
	?Prehistoric uncert.	2	13
	Roman total	214	1516
	Non-samian	204	1433
	samian	10	83
	Post-medieval/modern	4	93
	Total	*288*	*2027*
Worked flint		80	664
Burnt flint		3	2
Metalwork	Cu alloy plate brooch	1	-
	Cu alloy coins	6	40
	Fe nails	9	-
	Fe other	1	-
	Lead alloy	1	74
CBM		2	581
Glass		4	16

Table 1: Overall finds summary

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Biological evidence recovered from both the evaluation trenches and excavation areas is listed in the Table 2 below. Details are to be found in Appendices K to O.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments (ID to species)	23
Human cremation	No. of samples	2
Samples	Environmental	25

Table 2: Overall biological evidence summary

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The investigations have recorded the presence and survival of archaeological remains across the site and allowed the investigation of the evidence for past occupation. The survival and intelligibility of the site stratigraphy was good with archaeological remains having survived as negative features despite later post-medieval agricultural activities. The site stratigraphy has been analysed as far as the evidence allows and features have been dated by associated finds, radiocarbon dating, stratigraphic relationships and spatial logic where possible. Although the

recovered finds assemblage recovered was limited in quantity, the excavation has identified seven phases of activity.

8.2 Although no Early Neolithic pottery was found in the 1970s work at Topsham, the small group of Neolithic pits uncovered at the Aldi site, suggest that the area may have been utilised by a transitory hunter-gatherer community in this period, periodically stopping at this point for short periods. It may be that the position of the site adjacent to the River Exe made it an attractive location for the exploitation of riverine resources such as fish. The presence of hazelnut and other wild fruit fragments within the fills of these pits are also indicative of the exploitation and general reliance on these wild food resources during this period (Appendix N). Similar palaeo-environmental assemblages have been uncovered from Neolithic deposits in a number of sites to the east of Exeter. This included the Pinn Brook Enclosure, Redhayes (CA forthcoming) and at Hayes Farm Quarry, Clyst Honiton (Cobain 2014), both located 5.5km to the north.

8.3 Two Early Bronze Age cremation burials and a probable cremation-related feature were uncovered during the excavation of the southern part of the site. These features are of particular interest as, in contrast to a number of similarly dated burials in the Exeter area (e.g. Pinn Brook enclosure – CA forthcoming; Hayes Farm - Hart *et al.* 2014, 7-8), the two adults appear to have not been buried in barrow monuments. Furthermore, the presence of two decorative beads, each of which were unburnt, suggest the placement of However, it is probable that only a small proportion of cremation burials in the south-west were interred in barrows and the available evidence, albeit sparse, suggests that inhumation, excarnation and cremation practices were occurring throughout this period (Pollard and Healey 2008, 101).

8.4 The presence of a later prehistoric roundhouse suggests settlement activities that pre-dated the Roman military occupation of the site. Although evidence for dating and the structural layout of this structure is sparse, is it probable that the roundhouse represents the continuation of similar Late Iron Age settlement activities recently uncovered to the north of Exeter Road (Wessex Archaeology forthcoming). The excavation of a number of Roman military sites along the River Exe and in Exeter itself have uncovered evidence for Iron Age occupation prior to the establishment of a military presence. This includes probable prehistoric roundhouses uncovered at Trichay Street (Bidwell 1980, 34) and just outside the

fortress off Southernhay Street, Exeter (Stead 2004) within Exeter itself, and the farmstead excavated during the construction of the M5 to the south-east of the site (Jarvis and Maxfield 1975, 227-8). Furthermore, two successive Late Iron Age enclosures pre-dated a Roman military supply base at the Former St Loye's College (Salvatore and Steinmetzer forthcoming) and recent excavations at the Exeter and Devon crematorium car park (Govier & Rainbird 2016), to the south of the Former St Loye's College, also uncovered a probable Middle Iron Age roundhouse that predated later military structures. It may be that Roman military sites established within and surrounding Exeter were, in some cases, appropriated from indigenous groups in order place military installations in the most beneficial topographic locations, i.e. for transport/communications (Salvatore and Steinmetzer forthcoming).

8.5 The excavation at the Aldi site has provided evidence that suggests the presence of four Early Roman military buildings, perhaps within a single unenclosed complex located parallel to, and at a distance of *c.*50m, from the line of the Roman road. It is probable that these buildings were used as warehouses, as the construction techniques are similar to a number of excavated timber structures at former St. Loyes´s College (Salvatore and Steinmetzer forthcoming) and the adjacent site at Exeter and Devon crematorium car park (Govier & Rainbird 2016). Although details are forthcoming, recent excavations at Wessex Close also appear to have revealed evidence for a similar and contemporary structure. Possible military store buildings were also uncovered during the M5 excavation to the south-east of the site (Jarvis and Maxfield 1975, 213-5). The form of these buildings, in particular the open ended frontage with an associated veranda, are similar to Roman military store buildings found elsewhere in Britain, including the forts at Corbridge, Northumberland and Castleford, West Yorkshire (Bidwell *pers comm*). Although dating evidence was only recovered from one of the four structures, it is probable, based on similarities in their form, that they together form a single phase of occupation that was contemporary with the Roman legionary fortress at Exeter (AD55-75).

8.6 The Exeter legionary fortress occupied a strategic location on the Exe estuary and was very well placed to receive goods and supplies that were shipped across the channel and along the Atlantic coast. The possible use of these Roman military timber buildings as warehouses is supported by the location of site adjacent to the highest navigable point in the River Exe. A possible quayside has been suggested at the early Roman military base excavated at the Topsham School (Sage and Allan

2004), located less than a kilometre south-east of the Aldi site, and it is probable that goods and supplies were brought from the Continent via the river and then taken by road to the fortress and other auxiliary installations.

8.7 Abandonment of the Aldi site at the end of the Roman military period (AD75-80) coincided with the end of occupation on a number of military sites in the Topsham area, including the military supply base at the former St Loye's Collge (Salvatore and Steinmetzer forthcoming) and the legionary fortress itself. This cut-off date, it has been argued, heralded the withdrawal of the Legion from this area and the abandonment of associated military bases and facilities (Henderson 1988, 109-110). Some cross over between military and civilian occupation has been argued for the fortress at Exeter (Henderson 1988, 110), illustrated by the continuation in use of the military street grid and defences, and a similar sequence of occupation may be deduced for the Aldi site. The civilian phase of occupation included the establishment of a number of field boundaries, which partly (apart from the veranda of each structure) respected the position of the military warehouses. Although there is limited dating evidence to suggest continuity, it may be that these buildings continued in use for some time after the withdrawal of military forces from this area.

8.8 Only a single feature of post-Roman date was identified during the archaeological excavations at Topsham. No artefactual evidence was recovered from the fill of the pit to suggest its function, however, carbonised cereal grains indicate the dumping of stored grain from somewhere nearby (Appendix N). A number of undated features, including a substantial ditch and a number of pits, uncovered during the excavation may also be considered post-Roman in date, due to their stratigraphic relationship with prehistoric and Roman features. The overall evidence for the period suggests that the site was intermittently used following the abandonment of the site at some point in the 2nd-3rd centuries AD.

8.9 Increasingly archaeological investigation of the area to the east of Exeter has revealed some evidence for early medieval occupation, including the large enclosure and crop processing site at Pinn Brook, located 5.5km to the north (CA forthcoming). This evidence suggests that there this further occupation in the Exeter area in the post-Roman period although specific settlement sites have yet to be identified. Analysis of the surviving post-medieval remains suggests that following the post-Roman occupation, the site was used as an area of quarrying activities.

8.10 As a result of very recent excavations undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the site, it is our understanding that the context of (at least) the later prehistoric and Roman elements of these results is likely to change in the near future. No further work has been recommended on the artefactual or ecofactual remains though some limited further research as to the context of the prehistoric to post-Roman remains could be undertaken as part of the publication stage. In particular, a detailed examination of the evidence for the Roman military buildings from Topsham, within a wider understanding of this occupation in this period (AD55-75) may allow us to place the site and the activities undertaken within it (storage of imported goods) within the wider context of Roman military occupation.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Orellana, assisted by George Gandham, Jerry Austin, Edoardo Vigo, Mary Lutescu-Jones, Victoria Parsons, Liam Wolley, Christina Tapply, Martin Gillard, Jacopo Cerasoni, Alice Short and Keighley Wasenczuk. The report was written by Jonathan Orellana with some input into the discussion by Nicky Garland. The prehistoric pottery report was produced by Henrietta Quinnell and the Roman pottery report was produced by Paul Bidwell. The Roman samian ware was reported on by Gwladys Monteil. The metal finds, ceramic building material and glass reports were written by Ed McSloy, the worked flint report by Jacky Sommerville, the faunal remains report by Andrew Clarke and the plant microfossils and charcoal report by Sarah Wyles and Sarah Cobain. The cremation burials were reported on by Sharon Clough. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Jessica Cook. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman and the post-excavation was managed by Karen Walker.

10. STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Kemble whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, under accession number RAMM 15/41. Any artefacts that the RAMM do not wish to retain will be offered to the landowner, and then discarded or added to teaching/reference collections. The digital archive and

scanned images of the primary site archive will be submitted to the appropriate Trusted Digital Repository (the Archaeological Data Service (ADS)). A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix Q, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

11. PUBLICATION PROPOSALS

11.1 A summary report will be published in the *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society* to bring these results to the attention of the local readership, and to draw wider attention to the fact that this report will be made available on-line. The publication will be quality assured by Martin Watts MCIfA (Head of Publications: HoP) and managed by Karen Walker MCIfA (Principal Post-Excavation Manager).

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
100	layer		Topsoil, dark brownish grey sandy silt		
101	layer		Made ground.		
102	layer		Made ground.		
103	layer		Subsoil, mid reddish brown sandy clay.		Mod
104	layer		Natural substrate. Firm gravel within an orangey clay matrix		
105	cut		Ditch, NW/SE aligned with V-shaped profile.	Ditch A	
106	fill	105	Single fill of ditch: mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
107	cut		Foundation trench terminus: NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides with concave base.	Building 1	
108	fill	107	Single fill of foundation trench terminus: mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
109	cut		Foundation trench terminus: NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides with concave base.	Building 1	
110	fill	109	Single fill of foundation trench terminus: mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
111	cut		Posthole, sub-circular in plan with moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 1	
112	fill	111	Single fill of posthole: dark brownish red silty sand.		
113	cut		Foundation trench: NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides with flat base.	Building 1	
114	fill	113	Single fill of foundation trench: mid reddish brown silty sand.		
115	cut		Well, circular in plan with steep symmetrical sides, base not reached.		
116	fill	115	Upper fill of well: mid greyish brown silty sand.		
117	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, moderate sloping sides with flat base.	Building 1	
118	fill	117	Single fill of foundation trench: mid orangey grey silty sand.		EN
119	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 1	
120	fill	119	Single fill of foundation trench: mid orangey brown silty sand.		
200	layer		Topsoil: dark greyish brown silty sand.		
201	layer		Made ground: mixed of modern CBM with dark grey clayey sand.		
202	layer		Subsoil: mid greyish brown silty clay with gravel.		
203	layer		Natural substrate: gravel within a reddish orange clayey sand matrix.		
300	layer		Topsoil: dark greyish brown silty sand.		
301	layer		Made ground: mixed of modern CBM with dark grey clayey sand.		
302	layer		Subsoil, mid greyish brown silty clay with gravel.		
303	layer		Natural substrate: gravel within a reddish orange clayey sand matrix		
401	layer		Topsoil: dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
402	layer		Subsoil: mi yellowish brown silty sand.		
403	layer		Natural substrate: gravel within an orangey clay matrix		
404	cut		Pit, sub-circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and flat base.		
405	fill	404	Single fill of pit: light greyish brown silty sand.		
406	cut		Ditch, U-shaped profile, concave base.		
407	fill	406	Single fill of ditch: light greyish brown silty sand.		
500	layer		Topsoil: dark grey silty sand.		
501	layer		Subsoil: mid brownish grey silty clay.		
502	layer		Natural substrate: gravel within an orangey sandy clay matrix		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
503	cut		Ditch, NE/SW aligned, V-shaped profile and concave base.	Ditch C	
504	fill	503	First fill of ditch: light reddish brown silty sand.		
505	fill	503	Second fill of ditch, mid greyish brown silty sand.		
600	layer		Topsoil: dark grey sandy silt.		
601	layer		Natural substrate: gravel within an orange sandy clay matrix		
602	cut		Ditch, NW/SE alignment, shallow irregular sides and concave base.		
603	fill	602	Single fill of ditch: light greyish brown silty sand. 0.13m thick		C19
604	layer		Subsoil, only in the southern part of the trench. Mid brownish red sandy clay.		
700	layer		Topsoil: dark blackish grey sandy silt.		
701	layer		Made ground.		
702	layer		Made ground.		
703	layer		Subsoil: mid brownish red sandy clay.		
704	layer		Natural substrate: gravel within an orange sandy clay matrix.		
705	cut		Posthole, circular plan, steep sides and flat base.	Building 1	
706	fill	705	First fill of posthole: mid brown silty sand.		MLC1
707	fill	705	Second fill of posthole: mid greyish brown silty sand.		MLC1
708	cut		Pit, oval in plan, steep sides and flat base.		
709	fill	708	Single fill of pit: mid brown silty sand.		
710	cut		Pit, circular in plan with steep sides and flat base.		
711	fill	710	Single fill of pit: dark greyish brown sandy clay.		
712	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, U-shaped profile and concave base.		
713	fill	712	Single fill of posthole: dark greyish brown sandy clay.		
714	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.		
715	fill	714	Single fill of posthole: dark greyish brown sandy clay.		
716	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, U-shaped profile with concave base.		
717	fill	716	Single fill of posthole, dark greyish brown sandy clay.		
718	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, shallow sides and irregular base.		
719	fill	718	Single fill of posthole, dark grey sandy silt.		
720	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 1	
721	fill	720	Single fill of foundation trench, dark greyish brown sandy clay.		
722	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base. 0.5m wide x 0.27m deep	Building 1	
723	fill	722	Second fill of foundation trench, mid brown silty sand. 0.25m thick		RB
724	cut		Foundation trench terminus, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and concave base.	Building 1	
725	fill	724	First fill of foundation trench terminus: mid greyish brown silty sand.		MLC1
726	fill	724	Second fill of foundation trench terminus: mid brown silty sand.		
727	fill	722	First fill of foundation trench, mid greyish brown silty sand.		
728	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 1	
729	fill	728	Single fill of foundation trench: mid brown silty sand.		
730	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 1	
731	fill	730	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
732	fill	733	Single fill of foundation trench, mid brown silty clay.		C1-C3

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
733	cut		Corner of foundation trench, steep sides and concave base.	Building 1	
734	cut		Pit, rectangular in plan, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and flat base.		
735	fill	734	5th (upper) fill of pit: dark reddish brown silty sand.		MLC1
736	fill	737	Fill of foundation trench: dark brown silty clay.		
737	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE alignment, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 1	
738	fill	739	Single fill of posthole: dark brown silty clay.		
739	cut		Posthole in foundation trench, circular plan, U-shaped profile and concave base.	Building 1	
740	fill		Fill of foundation trench: dark orangey brown sandy clay.		
741	cut		Foundation trench, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 1	
742	cut		Ditch, NE/SW aligned, V-shaped profile and concave base.	Ditch B	
743	fill	742	Single fill of ditch: mid reddish brown silty sand. 0.42m thick		
744	cut		Pit, elongated in plan, NW/SE aligned, irregular sides and flat base.		
745	fill	744	Single fill of pit, dark brown silty sand. 0.38m thick		
746	cut		Ditch, NW/SE aligned, V-shaped profile and flat base.	Ditch A	
747	fill	746	Single fill of ditch: mid greyish brown sandy silt.		LC1
750	cut		Ditch, NW/SE aligned, V-shaped profile.	Ditch A	
751	fill	750	Single fill of ditch, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		EMC2
752	cut		Posthole, sub-oval in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.		
753	fill	752	Single fill of posthole, mid reddish grey silty sand.		
754	cut		Posthole, sub-oval in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 4	
755	fill	754	Single fill of posthole, light reddish brown silty sand. 0.05m thick		
756	cut		Posthole, sub-circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.		
757	fill	756	Single fill of posthole, light reddish brown silty sand.		
758	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 1	
759	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 1	
760	fill	758	Single fill of foundation trench, mid brown silty sand.		
761	fill	762	Single fill of foundation trench, dark grey brown silty clay.		
762	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 1	
763	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned steep sides and flat base.	Building 1	
764	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 1	
765	fill	763	Single fill of corner of foundation trench, mid brown silty sand.		
766	fill	734	4th fill of pit, light reddish brown sandy silt.		
767	fill	734	Second fill of pit, dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
768	fill	734	First fill of pit, mid yellowish brown sandy silt.		
769	fill	734	3rd fill of pit, mid reddish pink clayey sand.		
770	cut		Ditch, NE/SW aligned, V-shaped profile and concave base.	Ditch B	
771	fill	770	Single fill of ditch, dark reddish brown sandy silt.		
772	cut		Pit, sub-oval in plan, irregular sides and concave base.		
773	fill	772	Single fill of pit, light brownish grey silty sand.		
774	cut		Posthole, circular plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
775	fill	776	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
776	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE, steep sides and flat base.	Building 1	
777	fill	776	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
778	cut		Pit, irregular plan and profile, uneven base.		
779	fill	778	First fill of pit, light red silty sand.		RB
780	fill	778	Second fill of pit, mid greyish brown silty sand.		LC1
781	cut		Pit, moderate sloping sides and flat base.		
782	fill	781	First fill of pit, mid yellowish brown sandy silt.		
783	fill	781	Second fill of pit, mid pinkish orange sand.		
784	fill	781	Third fill of pit, dark reddish brown sandy silt.		MC1
785	cut		Ditch, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Ditch B	
786	fill	785	Single fill of ditch, dark grey sandy silt.		
787	cut		Foundation trench, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 4	
788	fill	787	Single fill of foundation trench, dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
789	cut		Pit, irregular plan and profile, uneven base.		
790	fill	789	Single fill of pit, mid greyish brown sandy silt. 0.1m thick		
791	fill	792	Single fill of foundation trench, dark orangey brown sandy clay.		
792	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and concave base.	Building 1	
793	fill	794	Single fill of foundation trench, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
794	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 3	
795	fill	796	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy clay.		
796	cut		Posthole, circular plan, steep sides and concave base.		
797	fill	798	Single fill of foundation trench, mid greyish brown sandy silt. 0.15m thick		
798	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and concave base.	Building 3	
799	cut		Posthole, oval in plan, steep sides and concave base.		
800	fill	799	First fill of posthole, light reddish brown silty sand.		
801	fill	799	Second fill of posthole, mid reddish brown silty clay.		
802	cut		Ditch, NW/SE aligned, V-shaped profile and concave base.	Ditch A	
803	fill	802	Single fill of ditch, mid reddish brown silty clay.		
804	fill	805	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown silty sand.		
805	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and irregular base.		
806	fill	807	Single fill of pit, mid greyish brown silty sand.		
807	cut		Pit, sub-oval in plan, irregular sides and concave base.		
808	cut		Foundation trench terminus, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 4	
809	fill	808	Single fill of foundation trench terminus, dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
810	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 4	
811	fill	810	Single fill of posthole, dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
812	fill	813	Single fill of foundation trench, mid orangey brown silty sand.		
813	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and concave base.	Building 1	
814	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
815	fill	814	Single fill of foundation trench, mid brown grey sandy clay.		
816	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 4	
817	fill	816	Single fill of foundation trench, dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
818	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, U-shaped profile and flat base.	Building 4	
819	fill	818	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
820	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 1	
821	fill	820	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
822	cut		Posthole, oval in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.		
823	fill	822	Single fill of posthole, light reddish brown silty clay.		
824	cut		Ditch, NW/SE aligned, Steep sides and flat base.	Ditch A	
825	fill	824	Single fill of ditch, mid reddish brown silty clay.		
826	cut		Pit, oval in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.		
827	fill	826	First fill of pit, mid grey silty sand.		
828	fill	826	Second fill of pit, mid brown silty sand.		
829	cut		Pit, oval in plan, steep sides and flat base.		
830	fill	829	First fill of pit, mid greyish brown silty sand		
831	fill	829	Second fill of pit, mid greyish brown silty sand.		
832	fill	829	Third fill of pit, dark blackish grey silty sand.		
833	fill	829	Fourth fill of pit, mid brownish grey silty sand. 0.3m thick		RB
834	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and concave base.	Building 2	
835	fill	834	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty sand		
836	cut		Pit, steep sides and flat base.		
837	fill	836	Single fill of pit, mid brownish grey silty sand		
838	fill	839	Single fill of construction cut, mid orangey brown silty sand.		RB
839	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and concave base.	Building 1	
840	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
841	fill	840	Single fill of foundation trench, mid greyish brown sandy clay.		
842	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 1	
843	fill	842	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
844	fill	845	Single fill of foundation trench: mid greyish brown silty clay.		
845	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides, irregular base.	Building 3	
846	fill	847	Single fill of foundation trench, mid greyish brown silty sand.		
847	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and concave base.	Building 3	
848	fill	849	Single fill of foundation trench, mid greyish brown sandy clay.		
849	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and concave base.	Building 3	
850	cut		Posthole, oval in plan, moderate sloping sides and flat base.		
851	fill	850	Single fill of posthole, light reddish brown silty clay.		
852	cut		Ditch, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Ditch A	
853	fill	852	Single fill of ditch, mid reddish brown silty clay.		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
854	cut		Posthole, oval in plan, gentle sloping sides and concave base.		
855	fill	854	Single fill of posthole, mid reddish brown silty clay.		
856	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 4	
857	fill	856	Single fill of foundation trench: dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
858	cut		Pit, irregular in plan, moderate sloping sides and uneven base.		
859	fill	858	Single fill of pit: mid yellowish brown sandy silt.		
860	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and irregular base.	Building 4	
861	fill	860	Single fill of foundation trench: dark greyish brown sandy clay.		
862	fill	863	Single fill of posthole: mid orangey brown sandy clay.		
863	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 1	
864	fill	865	Single fill of foundation trench: mid orangey brown silty sand.		
865	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and uneven base.	Building 1	
866	fill	867	Single fill of posthole, mid orange brown silty sand.		
867	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base		
868	cut		Pit, irregular in plan, moderate sloping sides and uneven base.		
869	cut		Pit, sub oval in plan, steep sides and flat base.		
870	fill	869	Single fill of pit, dark reddish brown sandy silt.		
871	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 1	
872	fill	871	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
873	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 4	
874	fill	873	Single fill of foundation trench, dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
875	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 4	
876	fill	875	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
877	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 4	
878	fill	877	Single fill of posthole, dark greyish brown sandy clay.		
879	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 4	
880	fill	879	Single fill of posthole, dark greyish brown sandy clay.		
881	cut		Posthole, sub-circular in plan, steep sides and tapered base.	Building 1	
882	fill	881	Single fill of posthole, light greyish brown silty sand.		
883	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 1	
884	fill	883	Single fill of foundation trench, light greyish brown silty sand.		
887	cut		Corner of foundation trench, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 4	
888	fill	887	Single fill of foundation trench corner, dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
889	fill	890	Single fill of foundation trench: mid orangey brown silty sand.		
890	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW, steep sides and concave base.	Building 1	
891	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and irregular base.	Building 2	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
892	fill	891	Single fill of foundation trench, dark reddish brown silty sand.		
893	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 4	
894	fill	893	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
895	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 2	
896	fill	895	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
897	cut		Posthole, oval in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.		
898	fill	897	Single fill of posthole, mid reddish brown silty clay.		
899	cut		Ditch, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Ditch A	
900	fill	899	Single fill of ditch, mid reddish brown silty clay.		
901	cut		Corner of foundation trench, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 4	
902	fill	901	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown sandy silt.		
903	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 4	
904	fill	903	Single fill of foundation trench, dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
905	cut		Posthole, circular plan, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 4	
906	fill	905	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
907	cut		Foundation trench corner, steep sides and concave base.	Building 2	
908	fill	907	Single fill of foundation trench, dark reddish brown sandy silt.		
909	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 4	
910	fill	909	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown sandy silt.		
911	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 2	
912	fill	911	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
913	fill	914	Single fill of foundation trench, mid orangey brown silty sand.		
914	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 1	
915	fill	916	Single fill of foundation trench, mid greyish brown sandy clay.		
916	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and concave base.	Building 3	
917	fill	918	Single fill of foundation trench, mid greyish brown sandy clay.		
918	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and concave base.	Building 3	
919	fill	920	Single fill of foundation trench, mid greyish brown sandy clay.		
920	cut		Foundation trench corner, steep sides and concave base.	Building 3	
921	fill	922	Single fill of foundation trench, mid greyish brown silty sand.		
922	cut		Foundation trench, steep sides and irregular base.	Building 3	
923	cut		Pit, irregular in plan, steep sides and concave base.		
924	fill	923	First fill of pit, mid brownish orange silty sand.		
925	fill	923	Second fill of pit, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
926	cut		Pit, irregular plan, steep sides and concave base.		
927	fill	926	First fill of pit, mid reddish brown silty sand.		C1

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
928	fill	926	Second fill of pit, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
929	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 4	
930	fill	929	Single fill of foundation trench, dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
931	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and flat base.	Building 4	
932	fill	931	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
933	cut		Posthole, circular plan, steep sides and flat base.	Building 4	
934	fill	933	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
935	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
936	fill	935	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown sandy silt.		
937	cut		Posthole, oval in plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 2	
938	fill	937	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
939	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, U-Shaped profile and irregular base.	Building 2	
940	fill	939	Single fill of foundation trench, dark reddish brown sandy silt.		
941	fill	942	Single fill of foundation trench, mid orangey brown sandy clay.		
942	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 1	
943	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
944	fill	943	Single fill of foundation trench, light reddish brown silty clay.		
945	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
946	fill	945	Single fill of foundation trench, light reddish brown silty clay.		
947	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
948	fill	947	Single fill of foundation trench, light reddish brown silty clay.		
949	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 4	
950	fill	949	Single fill of foundation trench, dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
951	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 4	
952	fill	951	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
953	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 4	
954	fill	953	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
955	cut		Ditch, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Ditch B	
956	fill	955	Single fill of ditch, mid orangey brown silty sand.		
957	cut		Pit, irregular plan, steep sides and concave base.		
958	fill	957	Single fill of pit, mid brown silty sand. 0.5m thick		
959	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and irregular base.	Building 2	
960	fill	959	Single fill of foundation trench, dark reddish brown sandy silt.		
961	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and flat base.		
962	fill	961	Single fill of posthole, dark reddish brown sandy silt.		
963	fill	964	Single fill of foundation trench, mid orangey brown silty sand.		
964	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 1	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
965	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 4	
966	fill	965	Single fill of foundation trench, dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
967	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 4	
968	fill	967	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
969	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 4	
970	fill	969	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
971	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and flat base.	Building 4	
972	fill	971	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
973	cut		Posthole, sub-oval in plan, steep sides and tapered base.		
974	fill	973	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown silty sand.		
975	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 1	
976	fill	975	Single fill of foundation trench, light brownish grey silty sand.		
979	cut		Posthole, sub-circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and flat base.		
980	fill	979	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown silty sand.		
981	cut		Posthole, oval in plan, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
982	fill	981	Single fill of posthole, mid brown silty clay.		
983	cut		Posthole, oval in plan, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
984	fill	983	Single fill of posthole, mid brown silty clay.		
985	cut		Posthole, oval in plan, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
986	fill	985	Single fill of posthole, mid reddish brown silty clay.		
987	cut		Posthole, oval in plan, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
988	fill	987	Single fill of posthole, mid brown silty clay.		
989	cut		Posthole, oval in plan, steep sides and concave base. 0.36m wide x 0.25m deep	Building 2	
990	fill	989	First fill of posthole, mid reddish brown silty clay.		
991	fill	989	Second fill of posthole, dark brown silty clay. 0.15m thick		
992	cut		Foundation trench terminus, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 1	
993	fill	992	Single fill of foundation trench terminus, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
994	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 1	
995	fill	996	Single fill of posthole, mid brown sandy silt. 0.16m thick		
996	cut		Posthole, sub-oval in plan, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 1	
997	fill	996	Single fill of posthole, mid brown sandy silt. 0.17m thick		
998	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and irregular base.	Building 2	
999	fill	998	Single fill of posthole, dark reddish brown sandy silt.		
1000	layer		Topsoil: dark greyish brown silty clay.		
1001	layer		Subsoil: mid greyish brown silty clay.		
1002	layer		Natural substrate: gravel within an orangey grey silty clay matrix		
1003	fill	1004	Single fill of ring ditch, light orangey brown silty clay.		
1004	cut		Ring ditch, E/W aligned, curvilinear in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Ring Ditch A	
1005	fill	1006	Single fill of ring ditch, light orangey brown silty clay.		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
1006	cut		Ring ditch, E/W aligned, curvilinear in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Ring Ditch A	
1007	cut		Ring ditch, NE/SW aligned, curvilinear in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Ring Ditch A	
1008	fill	1007	Single fill of ring ditch, mid brown silty sand.		
1009	fill	1018	Single fill of ring ditch, mid brown silty sand.		
1010	cut		Ring ditch, NW/SE aligned, curvilinear in plan, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Ring Ditch A	
1011	fill	1010	Single fill of ring ditch, light reddish brown silty sand.		
1012	cut		Ring ditch terminus, N/S aligned, curvilinear in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Ring Ditch A	
1013	fill	1012	Single fill of ring ditch terminus, light greyish brown silty sand.		
1014	cut		Ring ditch, NE/SW aligned, curvilinear in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Ring Ditch A	
1015	fill	1014	Single fill of ring ditch, mid brownish grey silty sand.		
1016	cut		Ring ditch, NW/SE aligned, curvilinear in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Ring Ditch A	
1017	fill	1016	Single fill of ring ditch, light greyish brown silty sand.		
1018	cut		Ring ditch, E/W aligned, curvilinear in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Ring Ditch A	
1019	cut		Ring ditch, NW/SE aligned, curvilinear in plan, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Ring Ditch A	
1020	fill	1019	Single fill of ring ditch, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
1021	cut		Ring ditch, N/S aligned, curvilinear in plan, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Ring Ditch A	
1022	fill	1021	Single fill of ring ditch, mid brownish red silty sand.		MBA?
1023	fill	1024	Single fill of ring ditch terminus, orangey brown silty clay.		
1024	cut		Ring ditch terminus, NE/SW aligned, curvilinear in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Ring Ditch A	
1025	cut		Ring ditch, N/S aligned, curvilinear in plan, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Ring Ditch A	
1026	fill	1025	Single fill of ring ditch, dark greyish brown silty sand.		
1027	cut		Posthole, circular plan, steep sides and flat base.		
1028	fill	1027	Single fill of posthole, mid brown silty sand.		
1029	cut		Ring ditch, NE/SW aligned, curvilinear in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Ring Ditch A	
1030	fill	1029	Single fill of ring ditch, light greyish brown silty sand.		
1031	cut		Tree hole, irregular in plan and profile, uneven base.		
1032	fill	1031	Single fill of tree hole, dark brown sandy silt.		
1033	cut		Tree hole, irregular in plan and profile with concave base.		
1034	fill	1033	Single fill of tree hole, dark brown sandy silt.		
1035	cut		Pit, rectangular in plan, steep sides and flat base.		
1036	fill	1035	Single fill of pit, dark greyish brown silty sand.		MC1-
1037	cut		Tree hole, irregular in plan and profile and uneven base.		
1038	fill	1037	Single fill of tree hole, light reddish brown silty sand.		
1039	cut		Well, circular in plan, steep sides and tapered base.		
1040	fill	1039	Second fill of well, mid greyish brown silty sand.		C1-C2
1041	fill	1039	Third fill of well, mid brown silty sand.		C1-C2
1042	fill	1039	First fill of well, light blue sandy silt.		
1100	layer		Topsoil, dark greyish brown silty clay.		
1101	layer		Made ground, dark brown silty clay with modern CBM.		
1102	layer		Subsoil, mid reddish brown sandy clay.		
1103	layer		Natural substrate: gravel within an orange sandy clay matrix.		
1104	cut		Ditch, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and concave base.	Ditch D	
1105	fill	1104	Single fill of ditch, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		C2
1106	cut		Ditch, NE/SW aligned, steep sides, base not reached.	Ditch C	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
1107	fill	1106	Fill of ditch, mid reddish brown silty sand		
1108	cut		Pit, irregular in plan, steep sides, base not reached.		
1109	fill	1108	First fill of pit, mid reddish brown silty sand		
1110	fill	1108	Second fill of pit, light brown sand		
1111	fill	1110	Third fill of pit, light brownish red sand.		
1112	fill	1108	Fourth (upper) fill of pit, light brown sand		
1113	layer		Layer, light brown silty sand.		
1200	layer		Topsoil: dark greyish brown silty clay.		
1201	layer		Made ground: dark brownish grey sandy clay with modern CBM.		
1202	layer		Subsoil, mid orangey brown silty clay.		
1203	layer		Natural substrate: gravel within an orangey grey sandy clay		
1204	cut		Pit, sub-circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Pit Group A	
1205	fill	1204	Single fill of pit, mid reddish brown silty clay.		EN
1206	cut		Ditch, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and flat base.		
1207	fill	1206	Single fill of ditch, mid greyish brown sandy clay.		
1208	cut		Ditch, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and flat base	Ditch A	
1209	fill	1208	Single fill of ditch, mid reddish brown silty sand		
1210	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Ditch E	
1211	fill	1210	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty clay.		
1212	cut		Ditch, NW/SE aligned, steep sides, not bottomed.	Ditch D	
1213	fill	1212	Single fill of ditch, mid greyish brown sandy silt		
1214	cut		Ditch, NE/SW aligned, steep sides, not bottomed.	Ditch C	
1215	fill	1214	Fill of ditch, mid brown sandy silt		
1216	cut		Pit, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Pit Group A	
1217	fill	1216	Single fill of pit, mid reddish brown silty clay.		
1218	cut		Pit, circular in plan, steep sides and concave base.	Pit Group A	
1219	fill	1218	Second fill of pit, mid reddish brown silty clay.		EN
1220	fill	1218	First fill of pit, dark reddish brown silty clay.		
1221	cut		Ditch terminus, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and flat base.		
1222	fill	1221	Single fill of ditch terminus, light greyish brown sandy clay.		
1223	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, V-shaped sides with concave base.	Ditch E	
1224	fill	1223	Single fill of foundation trench, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
1225	cut		Ditch, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and concave base.		
1226	fill	1225	Single fill of ditch, mid brown sandy silt.		
1227	cut		Ditch, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and flat base.		
1228	fill	1227	Single fill of ditch, mid brown sandy silt.		
1229	cut		Foundation trench terminus, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and concave base.	Ditch E	
1230	fill	1229	Single fill of foundation trench terminus, mid reddish brown silty clay.		
1231	cut		Ditch, NW/SE aligned, V-shaped profile and concave base.	Ditch A	
1232	fill	1231	First fill of ditch, mid greyish orange sandy clay.		
1233	fill	1231	Second fill of ditch, light brown silty clay.		
1234	cut		Pit, sub-oval in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Pit Group A	
1235	fill	1234	First fill of pit, dark black silty sand.		EN
1236	fill	1234	Second fill of pit, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
1237	cut		Pit, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Pit Group A	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
1238	fill	1237	Single fill of pit, mid reddish brown silty sand.		EN
1239	cut		Ditch, NW/SE aligned, steep sides, not bottomed.	Ditch A	
1240	fill	1239	First fill of ditch, mid greyish brown sandy silt		
1241	fill	1239	Second fill of ditch, mid brown sandy silt.		
1242	cut		Ditch, NE/SW aligned, steep sides, not bottomed	Ditch C	
1243	fill	1242	Fill of ditch, mid reddish brown sandy silt		
1244	cut		Ditch terminus, NW/SE aligned steep sides and flat base.	Ditch A	
1245	fill	1244	Single fill of ditch terminus, mid brown sandy silt.		
1300	layer		Topsoil, dark greyish brown sandy clay.		
1301	layer		Subsoil, light yellowish brown sandy clay.		
1302	layer		Natural substrate, gravel within a sandy clay matrix		
1303	cut		Ditch terminus, E/W aligned, moderate sloping sides and concave base.		
1304	fill	1303	Single fill of ditch terminus, mid reddish brown sandy clay.		
1305	cut		Ditch, NW/SE aligned, U-shaped profile and flat base.		
1306	fill	1305	Single fill of ditch, mid orangey brown sandy silt.		
1307	cut		Ditch, NW/SE aligned, asymmetrical steep sides and flat base.		
1308	fill	1307	Single fill of ditch, mid orangey grey sandy silt.		
1400	layer		Topsoil, dark blackish grey silty clay.		
1401	layer		Made ground, mid brown sandy clay with modern CBM.		
1402	cut		Pit, irregular in plan, machine excavated, not bottomed.		
1403	fill	1402	Single fill of pit, mid brownish grey silty clay.		
1404	cut		Dich, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and concave base.		
1405	fill	1404	Single fill of ditch, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
1406	layer		Natural substrate, gravel within an orange sandy clay matrix.		
1500	layer		Topsoil, dark brown silty clay.		
1501	layer		Subsoil, mid reddish brown sandy clay.		
1502	layer		Natural substrate, gravel within a red orangey sandy clay matrix		
1503	cut		Pit, circular in plan, steep sides and flat base.		
1504	fill	1503	Single fill of pit, dark reddish brown silty sand.		
1505	cut		Horse grave, rectangular in plan, steep sides and flat base.		
1506	fill	1505	Single fill of horse grave, dark brown sandy clay.		
1507	cut		Ditch, NE/SW aligned, V-shaped profile and concave base.	Ditch C	
1508	fill	1507	Single fill of ditch, mid reddish brown sandy clay.		
1600	layer		Topsoil, dark brownish grey sandy clay.		
1601	layer		Subsoil, mid reddish brown sandy clay.		
1602	layer		Natural substrate, gravel within a reddish grey sandy clay matrix.		
1700	layer		Topsoil, dark brownish grey sandy clay.		
1701	layer		Subsoil, mid orangey grey sandy clay.		
1702	layer		Natural substrate, gravel within an orangey sandy clay matrix.		
1800	layer		Topsoil, mid brown silty clay.		
1801	layer		Subsoil, light reddish brown sandy clay.		
1802	layer		Natural substrate, gravel within an orangey sandy clay matrix.		
8000	layer		Topsoil: dark brown silty clay.		
8001	layer		Subsoil: dark orangey brown sandy silt.		
8002	layer		Natural substrate: gravel within a orangey sandy clay matrix.		
8003	cut		Ditch, NE/SW aligned, V-shaped profile and concave base.	Ditch C	
8004	fill	8003	First fill of ditch, dark pinkish brown sandy silt.		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
8005	fill	8003	Second fill of ditch, dark pinkish brown sandy silt.		
9000	layer		Topsoil: dark greyish brown silty clay.		
9001	layer		Subsoil: mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
9002	layer		Natural substrate: gravel within an orangey silty clay matrix.		
9003	fill	9005	Second fill of ditch, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
9004	fill	9005	First fill of ditch, light brown sandy silt.		
9005	cut		Ditch, NE/SW aligned, V-Shaped profile and concave base.	Ditch C	
10000	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
10001	fill	10000	Single fill of posthole, dark reddish brown sandy silt.		
10002	fill	10003	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown silty sand.		
10003	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 3	
10004	fill	10005	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown silty sand.		
10005	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 3	
10006	fill	10007	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy clay.		
10007	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 3	
10008	fill	10009	Single fill of foundation trench, mid greyish brown sandy clay.		
10009	cut		Foundation trench corner, steep sides and flat base.	Building 3	
10010	fill	10011	Single fill of foundation trench, mid greyish brown sandy clay.		
10011	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and concave base.	Building 3	
10012	fill	10013	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown silty sand.		
10013	cut		Posthole, circular plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 3	
10014	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and uneven base.	Building 4	
10015	fill	10014	Single fill of foundation trench, dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
10016	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and tapered base.	Building 4	
10017	fill	10016	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
10018	cut		Posthole, circular plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 4	
10019	fill	10018	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
10020	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 4	
10021	fill	10020	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
10022	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and uneven base.	Building 1	
10023	fill	10022	Single fill of foundation trench, mid brownish red silty sand.		
10024	cut		Posthole, oval in plan, U-shaped profile and tapered base.	Building 1	
10025	fill	10024	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown silty sand.		
10026	fill	10027	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown silty clay.		
10027	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 1	
10028	fill	10029	Single fill of foundation trench, mid orangey brown silty sand.		
10029	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 1	
10030	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 1	
10031	fill	10030	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty sand.		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
10032	cut		Ditch, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and concave base.		
10033	fill	10033	Single fill of ditch, light reddish grey silty sand.		
10034	cut		Ditch, NE/SW aligned, irregular sides and concave base.		
10035	fill	10034	Single fill of ditch, light orangey grey silty sand.		
10036	cut		Ditch, NE/SW aligned, irregular sides and concave base.		
10037	fill	10036	Single fill of ditch, light orangey brown silty sand.		
10046	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 1	
10047	fill	10046	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
10048	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 4	
10049	fill	10048	Single fill of foundation trench, dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
10050	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 4	
10051	fill	10050	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
10052	fill	10053	Single fill of foundation trench, mid orangey brown silty sand.		
10053	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, moderate sloping sides and uneven base.	Building 1	
10054	cut		Pit, sub-oval in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.		
10055	fill	10054	Single fill of pit, mid greyish brown silty sand.		
10056	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
10057	fill	10056	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty clay.		
10058	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
10059	fill	10058	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty clay.		
10060	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 1	
10061	fill	10060	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
10062	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 1	
10063	fill	10062	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
10064	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 1	
10065	fill	10064	Single fill of posthole, mid brown silty sand.		
10066	cut		Pit, elongated in plan, moderate sloping sides and flat base.		
10067	fill	10066	Single fill of pit, dark reddish brown sandy silt.		
10068	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
10069	fill	10068	Single fill of foundation trench, dark reddish brown sandy silt.		
10070	cut		Foundation trench terminus, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 4	
10071	fill	10070	Single fill of foundation trench terminus, dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
10072	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 4	
10073	fill	10072	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
10074	fill	10075	Single fill of foundation trench, mid orangey brown silty sand.		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
10075	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 1	
10076	fill	10077	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy clay.		
10077	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 3	
10078	fill	10079	Single fill of foundation trench, mid greyish brown silty sand.		
10079	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 3	
10080	fill	10081	Fill of posthole, mid greyish brown silty sand.		
10081	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 3	
10082	fill	10083	Single fill of posthole, light greyish brown sandy silt.		
10083	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 2	
10084	fill	10085	Single fill of foundation trench, mid greyish brown silty sand.		
10085	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and uneven base.	Building 3	
10086	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, U-shaped profile and concave base.		
10087	fill	10086	Single fill of posthole, light greyish brown silty sand.		
10088	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
10089	fill	10088	Single fill of foundation trench, mid brown silty clay.		
10090	cut		Stakehole, oval in plan, steep sides and tapered base.	Building 2	
10091	fill	10090	First fill of stakehole, light greyish brown silty clay.		
10092	fill	10090	Second fill of stakehole, red silty sand.		
10093	cut		Posthole, oval in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 2	
10094	fill	10093	Single fill of posthole, mid grey silty clay.		
10095	cut		Posthole, oval in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 2	
10096	fill	10095	Single fill of posthole, mid grey silty clay.		
10097	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
10098	fill	10097	Single fill of foundation trench, dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
10099	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 1	
10100	fill	10099	Single fill of foundation trench, light greyish brown silty sand.		
10101	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 1	
10102	fill	10101	Single fill of foundation trench, light greyish brown silty sand.		
10103	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and tapered base.	Building 1	
10104	fill	10103	Single fill of posthole, light orangey brown silty sand.		
10105	fill	10106	Single fill of pit, light brown silty clay.		
10106	cut		Pit, elongated in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.		
10107	fill	10108	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy clay.		
10108	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 3	
10109	fill	10110	Single fill of posthole, mid reddish grey sandy clay.		
10110	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, U-shaped profile and concave base.	Building 1	
10111	fill	10112	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown sandy clay.		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
10112	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 3	
10113	fill	10114	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty clay.		
10114	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, step sides and flat base.	Building 3	
10115	fill	10116	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish grey sandy clay.		
10116	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 3	
10117	fill	10118	Single fill of foundation trench terminus, light reddish brown sandy clay.		
10118	cut		Foundation trench terminus, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 3	
10119	fill	10120	Single fill of posthole, mid brownish grey sandy clay.		
10120	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 3	
10121	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
10122	fill	10121	Single fill of foundation trench, dark greyish brown sandy silt.		
10123	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 2	
10124	fill	10123	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
10125	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
10126	fill	10125	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
10127	fill	10128	Single fill of posthole, mid reddish grey sandy clay.		
10128	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 3	
10129	fill	10130	Single fill of posthole, mid brown sandy clay.		
10130	cut		Posthole, circular plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 3	
10131	fill	10132	Single fill of posthole, mid brown sandy clay.		
10132	cut		Posthole, circular plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.	Building 3	
10133	cut		Corner of foundation trench, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
10134	fill	10133	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
10135	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
10136	fill		Single fill of posthole, mid brown sandy silt.		
10137	fill	10135	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
10138	fill		Single fill of posthole, mid brown sandy silt.		
10139	fill	10140	Single fill of foundation trench, mid greyish brown sandy clay.		
10140	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and concave base.	Buildings 3 & 4	
10141	fill	10142	Single fill of foundation trench, mid greyish brown sandy clay.		
10142	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Buildings 3 & 4	
10143	fill	10144	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy clay.		
10144	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and tapered base.	Buildings 3 & 4	
10145	fill	10146	Single fill of posthole, mid greyish brown sandy clay.		
10146	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, irregular sides and concave base.	Buildings 3 & 4	
10149	cut		Corner of foundation trench, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
10150	fill	10149	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty clay.		
10151	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
10152	fill	10151	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty clay.		
10153	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Building 2	
10154	fill	10153	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown sandy clay.		
10155	cut		Posthole, rectangular in plan, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Building 2	
10156	fill	10155	Single fill of posthole, mid brown silty clay.		
10157	cut		Posthole, oval in plan, steep sides and concave base.	Building 2	
10158	fill	10157	Single fill of posthole, mid dark brown silty clay.		
10159	cut		Pit, elongated in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.		
10160	fill	10159	Single fill of pit, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
10161	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and flat base.		
10162	fill	10161	Single fill of pit, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
10163	cut		Pit, elongated in plan, irregular sides and uneven base.		
10164	fill	10163	Single fill of pit, mid brown sandy clay.		
10165	cut		Cremation pit, oval in plan, steep sides and flat base.		
10166	fill	10165	Fill of cremation pit, dark black clay, charcoal rich fill with fragments of cremated bone. 5cm spit. Quadrant A		
10167	fill	10165	Fill of cremation pit, dark black clay, charcoal rich fill with fragments of cremated bone. 5cm spit. Quadrant A		
10168	fill	10165	Fill of cremation pit, dark black clay, charcoal rich fill with fragments of cremated bone. 5cm spit. Quadrant A		
10169	fill	10165	Fill of cremation pit, dark black clay, charcoal rich fill with fragments of cremated bone. 5cm spit. Quadrant B		
10170	fill	10165	Fill of cremation pit, dark black clay, charcoal rich fill with fragments of cremated bone. 5cm spit. Quadrant B		
10171	fill	10165	Fill of cremation pit, dark black clay, charcoal rich fill with fragments of cremated bone. 5cm spit. Quadrant B		
10172	fill	10165	Fill of cremation pit, dark black clay, charcoal rich fill with fragments of cremated bone. 5cm spit. Quadrant C		
10173	fill	10165	Fill of cremation pit, dark black clay, charcoal rich fill with fragments of cremated bone. 5cm spit. Quadrant C		
10174	fill	10165	Fill of cremation pit, dark black clay, charcoal rich fill with fragments of cremated bone. 5cm spit. Quadrant C		
10175	fill	10165	Fill of cremation pit, dark black clay, charcoal rich fill with fragments of cremated bone. 5cm spit. Quadrant D		
10176	Fill	10165	Fill of cremation pit, dark black clay, charcoal rich fill with fragments of cremated bone. 5cm spit. Quadrant D		
10177	fill	10165	Fill of cremation pit, dark black clay, charcoal rich fill with fragments of cremated bone. 5cm spit. Quadrant D		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
10178	cut		Ditch terminus, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and flat base. 0.3m deep	Ditch B	
10179	fill	10178	Single fill of ditch terminus, mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent marine shells.		
10180	cut		Foundation trench, NE/SW aligned, steep sides and irregular base.	Building 2	
10181	fill	10180	Single fill of foundation trench, dark reddish brown sandy silt.		
10182	cut		Posthole, oval in plan, steep sides and irregular base.	Building 2	
10183	fill	10182	Single fill of posthole, dark reddish brown sandy silt.		
10184	cut		Corner of foundation trench, square in plan, steep sides and irregular base.	Building 2	
10185	fill	10184	Single fill of corner of foundation trench, dark reddish brown sandy silt.		
10186	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and irregular base.	Building 2	
10187	fill	10186	Single fill of foundation trench, dark brown sandy silt.		
10188	cut		Ditch, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Ditch A	
10189	fill	10188	Single fill of ditch, mid greyish brown sandy silt.		
10190	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and flat base.		
10191	fill	10190	Single fill of posthole, mid brownish orange sandy silt.		
10192	fill	10194	Fill of cremation pit, dark reddish brown silty clay, charcoal rich fill with fragments of cremated bone.		
10193	fill	10194	Fill of cremation pit, dark reddish brown silty clay, charcoal rich fill with fragments of cremated bone.		
10194	cut		Cremation pit, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and uneven base.		
10195	cut		Pit, oval in plan, steep sides and flat base.		
10196	fill	10195	Fill of pit, dark black silty clay with abundant charcoal and frequent fragments of cremated bone.		
10197	fill	10195	Fill of pit, dark black silty clay with abundant charcoal and frequent fragments of cremated bone.		
10198	fill	10195	Fill of pit, dark black silty clay with abundant charcoal and frequent fragments of cremated bone.		
10199	fill	10195	Fill of pit, dark black silty clay with abundant charcoal and frequent fragments of cremated bone.		
10200	fill	10195	Fill of pit, dark black silty clay with abundant charcoal and frequent fragments of cremated bone.		
10201	fill	10195	Fill of pit, dark black silty clay with abundant charcoal and frequent fragments of cremated bone.		
10202	cut		Pit, sub oval in plan, moderate sloping sides and flat base.		
10203	fill	10202	Single fill of pit, dark brownish black silty sand with frequent charcoal.		
10204	cut		Foundation trench terminus, NW/SE aligned, moderate sloping sides and flat base.	Ditch E	
10205	fill	10204	Single fill of foundation trench terminus, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
10206	cut		Foundation trench, NW/SE aligned steep sides and flat base.	Ditch E	
10207	fill	10206	Single fill of foundation trench, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
10208	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, steep sides and flat base.		
10209	fill	10208	Single fill of posthole, mid reddish brown silty sand.		
10210	cut		Posthole, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and tapered base.		
10211	fill	10210	Single fill of posthole, light greyish brown silty sand.		
10212	fill	10090	Third fill of stakehole, mid reddish brown silty clay.		
10213	cut		Stakehole, circular in plan, steep sides and tapered base.	Building 2	
10214	fill	10213	Single fill of stakehole, mid greyish brown silty clay.		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
10215	fill	10216	Single fill of ditch, light brown sandy clay.		
10216	cut		Ditch, NW/SE aligned, steep sides and flat base.	Ditch A	
10217	fill	10219	Fill of pit, dark greyish brown silty clay with charcoal and some fragments of cremated bone.		
10218	fill	10219	Fill of pit, dark greyish brown silty clay with charcoal and some fragments of cremated bone.		
10219	cut		Pit, circular in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base.		
10220	fill	10221	Single fill of pit, mid greyish brown sandy clay. 0.1m thick		
10221	cut		Pit, oval in plan, irregular sides and concave base.		
10222	fill	10223	Single fill of pit, mid greyish brown sandy clay.		
10223	cut		Pit, circular plan, steep sides and flat base.		
10224	fill	10225	Single fill of stakehole, mid greyish brown sandy clay.		
10225	cut		Stakehole, circular in plan, steep sides and tapered base.		
10226	cut		Pit, rectangular in plan, steep sides, base not reached		
10227	fill	10226	Fill of pit, mid reddish orange sand.		
10228	fill	10226	Fill of pit, light orangey brown silty sand.		
10229	fill	10226	Fill of pit, mid greyish brown silty sand.		MLC1
10230	fill	10226	Fill of pit, dark brown silty sand.		MLC1
10231	cut		Pit, oval in plan, stepped sides and concave base.		
10232	fill	10231	Single fill of pit, mid brown silty clay.		
10233	fill	115	Lower fill of well (not bottomed), light yellowish brown silty sand.		

APPENDIX B: PREHISTORIC POTTERY

By Henrietta Quinnell

Early Neolithic

Pottery from this period was recorded from five deposits (below). All material comprised sherds which are distinguished by the inclusion of crushed vein quartz: this is known to have been used locally from Early Neolithic down to Early Bronze Age. Early Neolithic fabrics of this type tend to have a more compact matrix and to be thinner, Middle/Late versions are less well worked and thicker. Currently this looks like the largest assemblage of Early Neolithic pottery from the Exeter area as there has been very little material of this date from recent interventions. No Early Neolithic was found in the 1970s work at Topsham.

Catalogue: Early Neolithic

Context

118 Single sherd (4g). Vein quartz type.

1205 23 smallish body sherds (115g). Vein quartz type.

1219 Two sherds (21g). Vein quartz type. Includes small piece of upright rim with slight out-turn, possibly from a bowl.

1235 Three scraps (4g). Probably vein quartz fabric.

1238 36 body sherds (250g). Vein quartz type.

Uncertain

1022 Three body sherds (11g), very reduced, fabric well finished but with large inclusions. Possibly Middle Bronze Age

1040 Two sherds (13g) of similar fabric with common inclusions of mixed materials >2mm, possibly from coarse sand. These could be anywhere between the Middle Bronze Age and the Iron Age. (Included one sherd probably Roman South Western BB1 (13g) so the others possibly residual).

APPENDIX C: ROMAN POTTERY

By Paul Bidwell

Summary

The excavations recovered 204 sherds (1.43kg) of Roman pottery, excluding samian ware. One tiny sherd weighing less than 1g is possibly prehistoric. Otherwise the pottery could all date to *c.* AD 55 –75; some vessels, such as those in BB1, represent types which continued well beyond AD 75, but there is nothing from the excavation which is exclusively later than the early Flavian period. The pottery is similar in character to that from the site excavated nearby in 1974 (Jarvis and Maxfield 1975) and from the Exeter fortress and its environs. The assemblage is of such a small size that no significance can be attached to the absence of particular wares — for example, mortaria — although the preponderance of flagons and possible honey-pots in the quantification is unusual: flagons from the 1974 excavations (quantified by minimum numbers) represented 20.4% of the pottery, excluding samian, whereas by weight the vessels from the present site make up approximately 84.7% of the pottery. If not a matter of chance, the apparently exceptional numbers might be connected with activities within the excavated buildings, perhaps the retailing or storage of small quantities of liquids.

This seems to be the only general comment that can be made about the assemblage, but the significance of some of the individual vessels are discussed in the list of individual fabrics. Table 1 shows the overall quantification. The fabric codes for common widely-traded wares are those used in the National Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998); the codes for regional or less well-known fabrics are those used in Holbrook and Bidwell 1991 and are explained below.

Assemblage Composition (Table 00)

Flagons: in context 706 were many sherds, but no rim fragments, from two flagons in Exeter Fabric 406, a fine, white or pink fabric with smooth, sometimes polished surfaces, for which a source in northern Gaul now seems likely (Bidwell forthcoming). The same origin is far more certain for the sherds in Exeter Fabric 440 (NG), while Exeter Fabric 435, though a broad classification, probably consists of mainly local products.

Honey-pots ?: Fig. 9, no. 1 (context 10230), is probably the rim of a honey-pot, which is a double-handled jar; the flat surface of the rim has traces of two shallow grooves. The vessel is in Exeter Fabric 435 but its pinkish body includes occasional large inclusions of white clay. Sherds from context 723 are probably from a second honey-pot, but not enough of the rim is preserved to make this certain; its fabric, which is light-buff, hard and sandy, is not represented in the Exeter series.

Terra nigra: a platter as Camulodunum 16, the commonest type at Exeter and well-represented at the adjacent site excavated in 1974.

Fortress wares: sherds of Fortress Ware B and C are present.

BB1: BB1 vessels from south-east Dorset (DOR BB 1) and the South-West (SOW BB 1) are present. Fig. 9, no. 2, illustrates a jar with counter-sunk lug handles in SOW BB 1 from context 1041; the vertical lines or crease on the handle are not a common feature (cf. Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, fig. 40, type 33.3).

Sandy grey ware (SGW): a fragment of a lid, as Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, fig. 61, type 57, came from context 735.

Table 1: Roman pottery assemblage

context	feature	fabric	vessel	type	part	dec	wt (g)	sh no	EVE %	dia (cm)	comments
405	Pit 404	?	?	?	body		4	3	0		scraps
706	Building no. 1	406	flagon	?	neck, body, base		349	20	0		see discussion
706	Building no. 1	406	flagon	?	body, base		738	65	0		see discussion
707	Building no. 1	406	flagon	?	body		22	11	0		part of flagon from 706?
723	Building no. 1	unident	honey-pot?	?	rim, body		9	5	13	11	**Drwg. no. 1** see discussion
725	Building no. 1	406	flagon	?	body		4	1	0		
732	Building no. 1	BAT AM 1	amphora	P&W 25	body		43	2	0		
735	Pit 734	406	flagon	?	body		40	7			
735		oxidised	?	?	body		4	1			
735		DOR BB 1	ckg pot	?	body, rim	lattice	61	7	3	c. 15	
735		FWB	?	?	body		4	3			
735		SGW	lid	57	rim	brnd line	6	1			
735		unident	flagon?	?	body		3	2			
779	Pit 778	DOR BB 1	?	?	body		3	1			
784	Pit 781	GAB TN 1	platter	Cam 16	base, rim		37	10	8.5	18	
784		435	flagon	?	handle		19	2			large, three-ribbed
838	Building no. 1	unident	?	?	?		0	1			pre-Roman ?? too small to be certain
927	Pit 926	NG (440)	flagon	?	body		28	17			
1040	Well 1039	SOW BB 1					13	1			
1041	Well 1039	SOW BB 1	jar	33	rim, c-s lug handle		14	14	5	c. 14	**Drwg. no. 2** see discussion
10229	Pit 10226	oxidised	?	?	?		0	1			tiny chip
10230	Pit 10226	435?	honey-pot?	?	rim, body		18	23	26	10	see discussion
10230		FWC	?	?	body		14	6			exterior burnt
Totals							1433	204			

APPENDIX D: THE SAMIAN WARE

By Gwladys Monteil

Ten sherds of samian ware were recovered from excavations on land to the south of Exeter Road, Topsham, Exeter, Devon and submitted for this report. The whole assemblage was catalogued and quantified following the methodology and codes used at Museum of London Archaeology (Symonds 1999). The fabric of each sherd was examined, after taking a small fresh break, under a x 20 binocular microscope. Each archive entry consists of a context number, fabric, form and decoration identification, condition, sherd count, rim EVE (Estimated Vessel Equivalents), rim diameter, weight, notes and a date range.

	La Graufesenque			Lezoux		Total		
	sherd	wght	RE	sherd	wght	sherd	wght	RE
DR15/17	4	57	0.15			4	57	0.15
DR18	1	5	0.05			1	5	0.05
DR24/25	2	8	0.16			2	8	0.16
DR27	2	4	0.02			2	4	0.02
DR37				1	9	1	9	
Total	9	74	0.38	1	9	10	83	0.38

Table 1: Samian fabrics and forms

	area 7		Tr.11
	Pit 734	Pit 10226	ditch
La Graufesenque	5	4	
Lezoux			1
Total	5	4	1

Table 2: features with samian (sherd count)

With the exception of a single small body sherd from a decorated bowl from Lezoux recovered from Trench 11 (fill 1105) which is 2nd c. AD in date, the samian is from La Graufesenque in South Gaul and from area 7 (table 2). With only nine sherds, the range of forms is limited and consists of dishes (two examples of Dr.15/17 in pit 734 and one Dr.18 in pit 10226) and cups (one Dr.24/25 in pit 734, one Dr.24/25 and one Dr.27 in pit 10226).

In the absence of stamp and decorated ware, it is difficult to date such a small group of South Gaulish samian precisely. The types present are consistent with a pre-Flavian date (table 1) and the ones recovered in samian assemblages from similar sites in the area (Hartley 1975, Mills 2010). Examples of cup form Dr.24/25 tend to be pre-Flavian in Britain and dish form Dr.15/17 declined in popularity during the Flavian period with most examples usually pre-dating AD80.

APPENDIX E: POST-MEDIEVAL/MODERN POTTERY

By Ed McSloy

A small group of four sherds (93g) can be dated to this period. Three sherds from Trench 6 Ditch 602 (fill 603) included 2 abraded sherds in a red-fired lead glazed earthenware. A date as early as the 17th or 18th centuries is possible although both are likely to be redeposited. A date in the later 19th century is indicated by a blue transfer-printed refined whiteware sherd and modern bottle glass. Similarly modern dating is suggested for an unglazed 'flowerpot' sherd recovered from subsoil layer 103.

APPENDIX F: WORKED FLINT

By Jacky Sommerville

Introduction and methodology

A total of 80 worked lithics (664g) and three pieces of burnt, unworked flint (2g) was recovered from hand-excavation of 32 separate deposits during evaluation and excavation phases. Two further flint fragments (<1g) were retrieved via bulk soil sampling of two deposits during the excavation.

The artefacts were recorded according to broad debitage type and catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database. Attributes recorded include: raw material; weight; degree of edge damage (microflaking), rolling (abrasion) and recortication (a white or blueish surface discolouration resulting from soil conditions [Shepherd 1972, 109]); colour; cortex description; the presence of breakage and burning; and for debitage, hammer mode (whether hard or soft hammer struck) and evidence of preparation of the striking platform.

Raw material and condition

One core and two flakes had been made on Greensand chert and the remainder were on flint. The chert most likely derives from the Upper Greensand of the nearby Blackdown Hills (Quinnell *et al*. 2015, 16). The majority of the flint (78%) is chocolate brown in colour. Most of this is fine-grained and where cortex remains, it is buff-coloured and chalky. Only 13% of the flint is grey. Overall, cortex remains on 45 items: it is chalky on 78% of these and abraded on 22%, indicating a primary reliance on chalk sources, with a smaller contribution from secondary sources such as river gravels. The nearest of the inland flint sources identified by Newberry (2002, 14–7) is the Haldon Hills which lie south-west of Exeter, approximately 9km from Topsham. This flint, however, is not especially good quality and brown colouration is not common, therefore, the source of the chalk flint used remains unknown.

A very high degree of breakage (55%) was recorded amongst the lithics and none displayed any evidence of recortication. Eight of the worked lithics had also been burnt (10%). Overall, condition was variable, with minimal edge damage on 41% of items and minimal rolling on 65%. The 33 flints from the three Early Neolithic pits, however, were in very good condition, which supports the idea that they were stratified (85% with minimal edge damage; 97% with minimal rolling).

Range and variety

Primary technology

The debitage totals 68 items (60 flakes, seven blades and a bladelet). Of the 42 items of debitage which retain a termination, it is feathered in 93% of cases. This type is considered to be most desirable to the knapper (Whittaker 1994, 17). Other termination types tend to result from errors in the striking angle or the force of the blow, or from flaws in the raw material (Cotterell and Kamminga 1987, 699–701). The most common butt types are plain (49%) and dihedral (15%). Also seen are punctiform (9%) and linear (2%), both of which may indicate soft hammer percussion (Inizan *et al.* 1992, 80). Three blades and seven flakes displayed typical soft hammer features (including a diffuse bulb of percussion and a 'lip' at the junction of the butt and the ventral face [Ohnuma and Bergman 1982, 166]). Five flakes also exhibit evidence of the preparation of the striking platform. Overall, these technological characteristics (in addition to 12% of blades amongst the debitage) suggest dating in the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic for at least some of this material.

Only two cores were retrieved. From undated ditch 503 (fill 505) is a tested nodule on Greensand chert, with a single flake removed by hard hammer. Early Neolithic pit 1218 produced a multi-platform flake core, with at least five platforms recorded. A flaw was noted in the flint, which may be the reason why such a large number of platforms was used, in order to produce as many flakes as possible, whilst avoiding the flaw.

Secondary technology

Retouched tools total 10 items, all made on flake blanks (Table 1). The saw is from fill 917 of undated foundation trench 918. It had three clear serrations *c*. 5mm apart, made from steep retouch on the proximal end of the left ventral edge. The same deposit also produced the notched flake, which had a shallow notch formed from neat, regular, semi-abrupt retouch on the right ventral edge. The five scrapers include a disc type, which is typically a Neolithic tool (Butler 2005, 126; Edmonds 1995, 96), and which is the only chronologically diagnostic tool from the assemblage. It was sub-circular in plan (35 x 31mm) with abrupt to semi abrupt, slightly irregular retouch around the whole perimeter.

Neolithic pits

Three pits (1204, 1218 and 1234) contained a total of 33 lithics in association with Early Neolithic pottery. As mentioned above, this material is in particularly good condition and is likely to be in primary context. The debitage consists of four blades and 27 flakes. The latter are of thin proportions, which is typical of flakes from this period. Evidence of knapping technology in use during the Mesolithic and Neolithic was also observed on several items from these pits: soft hammer percussion on three blades and five flakes; and preparation of the striking platform on three flakes. The core is described above.

Only one tool was recovered: an end scraper from pit 1204. This is an unusual type, with regular, abrupt retouch on the proximal ventral edge, which is concave. However, the thin flake blank used is consistent with Early Neolithic dating for this tool.

Conclusions

The lithics assemblage from Exeter Road, Topsham is small and comprises a mixture of residual and stratified material. The former includes 16 items from Roman-dated deposits and two from subsoil. The flints from the three pits outlined above are consistent with the Early Neolithic date of the associated pottery. A proportion of the remainder of the lithics displays features which suggest similar dating. However, few items can be dated more precisely than to the prehistoric period and it is possible that part of the assemblage is later in date (i.e. Later Neolithic or Bronze Age).

Table 1: Worked flint assemblage

	Evaluation	Excavation
(Burnt unworked		3)
Primary technology		
Blade		7
Bladelet		1
Chip		1
Core	1	1
Flake	1	60
Secondary technology		
Knife		1
Miscellaneous retouched		1
Notched flake		1
Retouched flake		1
Saw		1
Scraper (disc)		1
Scraper (end)		2
Scraper (side)		2
Total	**2**	**80**

APPENDIX G: METAL ITEMS

By Katie Marsden and E McSloy

Excluding the coins, a total of 11 items of metal were recorded. The single copper alloy items were recorded from Roman-dated pit 734 (fill 735). It consists of a plate brooch fragment. Only a small area of the disc-like body is present, the rear face with a simple lug-type hinge.

Of the ten items iron, nine consist of fragmentary nails. A strip, measuring 185mm x 40mm comes from Ditch A, for which Roman dating is probable. Three among the nail fragments, from pits 734 (fill 735) and 10226 (fill 10229), were recovered from Roman-dated deposits. All of the nails are forged flat-headed types for which Roman or later dating would be appropriate.

One object of lead or lead alloy (74g) is from subsoil deposit. It is conical in form and much worn/damaged. Use as a weight is probable and medieval or later date is suggested.

APPENDIX H: COINS

By E McSloy

Ra. 2 *Dupondius*. Vespasian AD 71. RIC II 475 (var.). *Rev*. PAX AVG, Pax standing left feeding sacrificing out of patera over altar and holding caduceus and branch. *Obv.* IMP. CAESAR VESPASIAN. AVG. COS IIII. Diam. 28mm. 11.6g. Pit 778 (fill 780).

Ra. 3 Unid. Roman? Surfaces entirely lost. Diam. 19-20mm. Subsoil 703.

Ra. 4 *As*. Vespasian AD 71. RIC II 497. *Rev*. Imperial eagle on globe. *Obv.* IMP. CAESAR VESPASIAN. AVG. COS III. Diam. 27mm. 9.5g. Ditch 746 (fill 747).

Ra. 6 Barbarous Radiate. *c*. AD 270–90. Details unclear. Rev. Pax. Diam. 14.5mm. Subsoil 703.

Ra. 7 Unid. Roman? Fragment only. Subsoil 703.

Ra. 8 *Sestertius*. Hadrian AD 134–38. V. worn. As RIC II 785. *Rev.* Salus standing right feeding from patera in left hand snake coiled around altar. Diam. 29mm. Wt. 18.2g. Ditch 750 (fill 751).

APPENDIX I: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By E McSloy

A total of two fragments (581g) was recorded. A small brick fragment from Trench 6 ditch 602 (fill 603) is modern. A floor tile fragment, which was the only artefactual material from Area 7 pit 829 (fill 833) is tentatively dated as later medieval. This piece (weighing 412g) is 27mm in thickness, its one surviving side and the corresponding edge of the lower surface are crudely knife-trimmed, and there is an irregular 'keying' scoop to the underside. Post-firing, it has been adapted by the boring (through the upper surface) of a perforation located above the keying scoop. The upper surface of the tile is worn smooth, but appears never to have been glazed. The crudeness of this tile is reminiscent of the probably late medieval tiles associated with the 'Valiant Soldier' kiln (Allan 1982, 242-7), some of which were unglazed. The hard 'silty' fabric is however dissimilar.

APPENDIX J: GLASS

By E McSloy

Vessel glass of Roman and post-medieval date was recorded from two deposits. Fragments from a flask of Roman type (Cat. 1) were the only finds from Pit 1035 and suggest an earlier Roman date for this feature. Two fragments from Trench 6 ditch 602 (fill 603) were modern and are not discussed further.

1. Two joining fragments (4g). Free-blown vessel with neatly rolled-in rim and deep, straight-sided neck. No. 1 is almost certainly a tubular unguent bottle (Isings 1957, Form 8). Such forms were in use from the conquest period and in the later 2nd to early 3rd centuries (Price and Cottam 1998, 169). The rolled rim suggests dating after c. AD 50 (*ibid*.). Rim diam. 24mm; surviving height 40mm. Pit 1035 (fill 1036).

APPENDIX K: GLASS AND STONE BEADS

By E McSloy

1. Annular bead of glass or glass paste. No. 1 is badly decayed, possibly as the result of exposure to heat, its surfaces heavily pitted and now a pale slightly bluish grey. Its outer edges are irregular, in some areas faceted. External diam. 16.5mm; internal diam. 9.2mm; thickness 5.1mm. Pit 10195, fill 10200 (soil sample 88).

2. Bead fragment in a fine-grained and slightly micaceous sandstone. Probably sub-circular/discoid, the edges well rounded, probably ground. The perforation is off-centre and of hourglass profile (bored from the opposing faces). Width 14mm; thickness 4.3mm; internal diam. 2.5mm. Pit 10195, fill 10200 (soil sample 88).

Beads 1 and 2 were the only artefacts recovered from Pit 10195. This feature produced large amounts of oak charcoal and false oat-grass tubers and stem fragments which together with its proximity to Early Bronze Age cremation burials 10165 and 10194 suggested that this deposit was composed of pyre debris and possibly contemporary. Evidence for glass beads in the early part of the Bronze Age is sketchy (Guido 1978) and the few beads known from this period in Britain are unlike no. 2. Its annular form is most consistent with Iron Age dating. The stone bead/pendent no. 2 is in itself not closely dateable and a date across the prehistoric period would be feasible. Beads which are similar in form but of Kimmeridge shale, are known from Earlier Bronze Age funerary contexts (Russel 1990). A further possible and more local analogue is a ‘small amulet of soft stone’ recorded from an earlier or Middle Bronze Age cist burial at Moretonhampstead, Devon (Guido 1978, 20).

APPENDIX L: ANIMAL BONE

By Andrew Clarke

A total of 23 fragments of animal bone (41g) were recovered from deposit 1107, fill of 1106 Ditch C. The bone was not directly associated with any datable artefacts, but was well preserved making possible the identification of sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/capra hircus*) from fragments of femur, pelvis, scapula, tibia and three loose molars. No evidence of butchery in the form of chop and/or cut marks were present.

The potential amount of useful interpretative data to be gleaned from such a small assemblage is extremely limited. Sheep/goat have been exploited as a domestic farm animal from the Neolithic (Baker and Worley 2014), but due to the combined factors of low recovery and absence of dating evidence, no further data can be gained beyond a species identification.

Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context

Fill	**O/C**	**MM**	**Total**	**Weight (g)**
1107	7	16	23	41
Total	**7**	**16**	**23**	
Weight	**30**	**11**	**41**	

O/C = sheep/goat; MM – sheep size mammal

APPENDIX M: HUMAN REMAINS

By Sharon Clough

Summary

A total of two cremation deposits from earth-cut graves were recovered. Cremation burial 10165 was radiocarbon dated 1880-1691 cal BC (95.4% probability) (SUERC – 68421), Early Bronze Age. Each burial was found to be the cremated remains a single adult. The recovered weights of bone were very low when compared to the average for the time period and with high fragmentation levels. This may be explained by truncation and other later activities or that the bone represents token deposits. The bone had been burnt to over 650° for enough time to turn all of the bones white, even the smaller bones, which demonstrated a well-tended pyre and good technology.

Introduction

Both the burials were un-urned in earth-cut pits which varied in size and depth. Later disturbance may have affected the depth of some deposits.

Aims and methods

The cremated human remains were subjected to full analysis which sought to identify type of deposit, weight of bone, degree of fragmentation, bone element, number of individuals, demographic and pathologic data and efficiency of the cremation (Brickley and McKinley 2004; Mays, Brickley and Dodwell 2004).

The methodology is set out in the Appendix

Results

As there were only two deposits, these will be discussed individually.

Pit 10165

The total weight of cremated bone recovered from the pit was 164.5g. As the total weight of bone for an adult from modern crematoria varies from about 1000 to 3600g (McKinley 2000, 404), then this falls short of the complete individual. This may be due to truncation, the depth of the feature was low 0.12m and it was unurned. An unurned burial is a concentration of bone, which may have been in an organic container, which may include secondary deposit of pyre debris within the backfill.

It is possible that the bone collected from the pyre and deposited in the pit was a token amount and may reflect the status of the individual. Experiments (McKinley 1997a) have found that it is fairly easy to collect all the bones from an undisturbed pyre, which often remain in anatomical order. However, it is frequently found that 50% or less of the bone available after cremation is included in the burial (McKinley 2000). Therefore, low weights of bone may indicate intentional deposition of a ‘token’ amount of the individual.

Table 1 displays the weight of bone from 10165 by fraction size. The majority of fragments, 50.88%, were in the 10-5 mm fraction. This was followed by 5-2 mm fraction with 29.72% of the fragments. This suggests high fragmentation levels, which has affected the identification of some elements. An un-urned burial is not protected from the burial environment, and would therefore be expected to become more fragmented due to the taphonomic factors. The maximum fragment size confirms the high level of fragmentation, 41mm. This is slightly

below the average, 45.2mm (McKinley 1994, 340-1), although the same study found that on average 50% of the bone was over 10mm, which is not the case with this deposit of cremated bone.

Table 1: Weight of bone by fraction to determine level of fragmentation

Context	>10mm weight	>10mm %	10-5mm Weight	10-5mm %	5-2mm Weight	5-2mm %
10165	31.9	19.39	83.7	50.88	48.9	29.72
10194	3.9	7.78	23.3	46.5	22.9	45.7

The burial was excavated in spits and quadrants. The cremated bone was fairly evenly distributed throughout the feature, with slightly more in quadrant c. The upper spit contained the most bone, which suggests that this was not the top of the feature, as it would be expected the quantity of bone would start small and increase, due to overlying deposits. Therefore some vertical truncation is assumed to have occurred.

Table 2: Weight of cremated bone by skeletal area

Context	Total Weight (g)	Skull (g)	Skull %	Axial (g)	Axial %	Upper limb (g)	Upper Limb %	Lower limb (g)	Lower limb %	U Long bone (g)	U Long Bone %	Un-identified (g)	U %
10165	164.5	17.6	10.69	1.1	0.66	3.4	2	8.3	5.04	18.7	11.36	115.4	70.15
10194	50.1	1.3	2.59	0	0	0.7	1.39	3	5.98	3.9	7.78	41.2	82.23

Table 2 displays the weights of the identified fragments of bone. 70% of the bone fragments were not identified. This is due to the high fragmentation levels, rendering the bone too small to identify. There does not appear to be any collection bias, nor distribution within the pit.

The higher amount of long bone and also cranial bone observed probably has more to do with the ease with which they are identified compared to other bones. These bones also have thicker cortical bone than those of the axial skeleton and it is thought that areas of high trabecular bone content (epiphyses and os coxae) will disintegrate easily (McKinley 1998). The resulting high quantities of cranium and long bone identified are not unusual for highly fragmented cremation deposits.

The cremated bone was completely white in colour. There were no other hints of colour observed. This included the small bones, such as phalanges, which have little body fat. This indicates that the position of the corpse on the pyre was good and that the pyre burnt at a sufficient heat (over 645°C) and for enough time.

The size of the bone indicated an adult individual. There were no repeated elements and the quantity of bone did not imply more than one individual. There were neither sexually dimorphic features or pathological lesions nor animal bone observed.

Pit 10194

The total weight of cremated bone recovered from the pit was 50.1g. As the total weight of bone for an adult from modern crematoria varies from about 1000 to 3600g (McKinley 2000, 404), then this falls significantly short of the complete individual. This is probably due to vertical truncation as the depth of the feature was low 0.05m deep and it was unurned.

Table 1 displays the weight of bone from 10194 by fraction size. The fragments were fairly evenly split between the 10-5 mm fraction, 46.5%, and the 5-2mm fraction, 45.7%. This suggests high fragmentation levels, which has affected the identification of many elements. The maximum fragment size confirms the high level of fragmentation, 28mm. This is well below the average, 45.2mm (McKinley 1994, 340-1).

Table 2 displays the weights of the identified fragments of bone. 82% of the bone fragments were not identified. This is due to the high fragmentation levels, rendering the bone too small to identify and the low weight. There does not appear to be any collection bias, or distribution within the pit.

The cremated bone was completely white in colour. The completely calcined bone indicates a good pyre technology whereby it burnt at a sufficient heat for enough time.

The size of the bone indicated an adult individual. The very low weight of bone did not allow for observation of any other features.

Discussion

Un-urned, low weight, well burnt bone is typical of Bronze Age cremation burials. These two burials are likely to have been affected by vertical truncation, which reduced the total weight of bone available for examination. However, the entire cremated individual was not generally deposited in the ground in the Bronze Age, it was not important or desired (Rebay-Salisbury 2010). High weighted burials appear to be correlated with primary barrow burials and therefore may be related to status (McKinley 1997, 142). Given that the largest weight of bone from these two burials is 164g, double that barely provides the 327g-466g, which is an average for the period (McKinley in Davis and Mates 2005:14). This may imply that the quantity of cremated bone originally interred was a select amount and not the entire individual.

The un-urned nature of the burials (although may have been deposited in a biodegradable container such as a bag or box) has subjected the bone to significant taphonomic factors, resulting in high fragmentation levels. This has prevented identification of the majority of fragments, limiting most of the identification to cranial and long bone elements.

Both the burials were of single adult individuals and no animal bone was present.

Catalogue of cremated bone

Context	Total weight (g)	Largest Fragment size (mm)	Identified bones	Age	Sex	Bone colour	Comments
10165	119.1	25	Majority unidentified - Cranial, tooth roots, long bone.	Adult	unknown	White & black 3:1	Highly fragmented, low weight. Most bone in NE & NW quadrants.
10194	17.1	19	Majority unidentified- unid long bone.	Adult	unknown	white	Highly fragmented, low weight. Mostly in NE Quadrant.

Methodology

On site where a deposit was identified as containing cremated bone, it was quarter sectioned and then excavated in spits of 50 mm. These were then processed as environmental samples, which involved wet sieving using flotation and 1mm residue mesh. The dry bone was then removed from the sample and sieved through 10, 5 and 2mm mesh size. The weight of the bone retained in each fraction and spit was recorded and its percentage of the total weight of the cremation was calculated. This enabled the degree of fragmentation to be quantified in each cremation.

The bones retained from each sieve size were examined in detail and sorted into the following identifiable bone groups: skull (including mandible and dentition); axial (clavicle, scapula, ribs, vertebra and pelvic elements); upper limb and lower limb. The separation of the bone into these groups helps illuminate any deliberate bias in the skeletal elements collected for burial. Each sample was weighed on digital scales and details of colour and largest fragment were recorded. Where possible, the presence of individual bones within the defined bone groups was noted. Any unidentifiable fragments of long bone shafts or cancellous bone, which are often the majority recovered from cremations, were weighed and incorporated into any subsequent quantitative analysis. The prevalence of unidentifiable bone is largely dependent on the degree of fragmentation, whereby larger fragments are easier to identify than smaller ones.

It must also be taken into consideration that some skeletal elements are more diagnostic and more easily identifiable than others and, therefore, more often recorded. This may create bias in calculations of the relative quantities of skeletal elements collected for burial.

Fragments below a certain size are not distinguishable as to whether they are human or animal except microscopically or chemically.

Age estimations from cremated remains are dependent on the survival of particular age diagnostic elements. In adult cremations, the most useful age indicators are degenerative changes to the auricular surface (Lovejoy et al. 1985) and pubic symphysis (Suchey and Brooks 1990) and cranial suture closure (Meindl and Lovejoy 1985). For subadults unerupted teeth, cranial thickness and size of bones help to identify age.

Sex estimation of adult burnt bone relies on the preservation of specific elements and is uncommon in cremated material. The quantity of warping and shrinkage of the bone during the cremation process must also been taken into consideration when estimating sex using the standard analytical techniques used on dry bone.

APPENDIX N: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

By Sarah F. Wyles

A total of 25 bulk soil samples were analysed from a range of phases and features across the site, as shown in Table 1 below. The majority of the samples were from Early Bronze Age cremation related deposits. An Early Neolithic date of 3635-3380 cal. BC (4739±27 BP, SUERC-68427) was obtained by radiocarbon dating a charred crab apple pip (*Malus sylvestris*) from pit 10203, an Early Bronze Age date of 1880-1690 cal. BC (3456±29 BP, SUERC-68425) on cremated bone from cremation deposit 10165 and a post-Roman date of 430-630 cal. AD (1508±29 BP, SUERC-68426) on a grain of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) from pit 829.

Table 1 Summary of Samples

Phase	Number	Volume (L)	Feature types
Early Neolithic	1	4	Pit
Early Bronze Age	20	46	Cremations, ?Pyre debris
post-Roman	1	9	Pit
Undated	3	13	Pits
Total	25	72	

These samples were processed following standard flotation methods, using a 250µm sieve for the recovery of the flot and a 1 mm sieve for the collection of the residue. All identifiable charred plant remains were identified following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The results are recorded in Table 2.

Generally relatively few charred plant remains were recovered from the samples of Early Neolithic and Early Bronze Age date, together with those from undated deposits while a large assemblage was recorded from pit 829 of post-Roman date.

Early Neolithic

A single hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grain, together with fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell and a crab apple pip was recovered from fill 10202 (sample 90) of pit 10203.

The predominance of hazelnut and other wild fruit fragments within the assemblages of Neolithic date has been recorded from other Neolithic deposits in Southern Britain and this may be indicative of the exploitation and general reliance on these wild food resources during this period (Moffett *et al* 1989; Stevens 2007; Robinson 2000). A number of small assemblages from Neolithic deposits on the nearby site of Pinn Brook Enclosure, Redhayes were also dominated by hazelnut shell (Cotswold Archaeology client report), while both hazelnut shells and crab apple remains were recovered from some Early Neolithic deposits at Hayes Farm Quarry, Clyst Honiton (Cobain 2014).

Early Bronze Age

Very few charred plant remains were recovered in the 14 samples from the cremation deposits 10165 and 10194. The remains included a grain of barley, a tuber of false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*) and a thorn fragment of bramble/hawthorn (*Prunus/Crataegus* monogyna type).

Larger numbers of false oat-grass tubers and stem fragments were recorded in five of the six samples (84-88) from cremation related deposit 10195. This may be representative of pyre debris.

Plant tubers, in particular those of false oat-grass, can be found in cremation deposits (Godwin 1984; Robinson 1988), particularly those of Bronze Age date, and it is thought that some of these tubers and stems may represent material uprooted while creating a fire break around the cremation site and then used as tinder (Stevens 2008). These deposits are comparable with other assemblages such as those from some of the cremation related deposits of Bronze Age date at North of Saltwood Tunnel, Kent (Stevens 2006), Kingsborough Manor, Isle of Sheppey, Kent (Stevens 2008) and Twyford Down (Clapham 2000).

Post-Roman

Fill 830 (sample 93) of pit 829 contained a high number of charred plant remains. Cereal remains were dominant within the assemblage, with grains of barley being predominant. Hulled wheat and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum type*) grains were also present. No chaff elements however were recovered. Other remains included seeds of oat (Avena sp.), oat/brome grass (Avena/Bromus sp.), celtic bean/pea (*Vicia faba/Pisum sativum*), brassica (*Brassica* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and docks (*Rumex* sp.).

This assemblage appears to be representative of a dump of domestic settlement waste. The cereal remains are more likely to be indicative of waste from stored grain rather than an earlier stage of crop processing due to the lack of chaff elements within the assemblage. The weed seeds are species typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments.

Free-threshing wheat becomes the predominant wheat in Southern Britain during this period (Greig 1991). Other assemblages from deposits of this date in the area, such as those from the ovens at Pinn Brook Enclosure, Redhayes, follow this trend. The cereal remains recovered from some early medieval deposits (although later than those at Topsham) at Hayes Farm, Clyst Honiton, included those of barley, oats, rye (*Secale cereale*) and free-threshing and hulled wheat (Cobain 2014).

Undated

A single wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain was recorded from deposit 1504 (sample 150) from pit 1503, while no charred remains were present in samples 91 and 92 from fills 10217 and 10218 of pit 10219.

There is no indication of date of these features from these samples.

Table 2 Charred plant identification

Phase	Early Neolithic	Early Bronze Age																				post-Roman	Undated		
Feature type	Pit	Cremations														?Pyre Debris						Pit	Pits		
Feature	10203	10165												10194		10195						829	10219		1503
Context	10202	10166	10167	10168	10169	10170	10171	10172	10173	10174	10175	10176	10177	10192	10193	10196	10197	10198	10199	10200	10201	830	10217	10218	1504
Sample	90	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	93	91	92	150
Vol (L)	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	3	3	5	5	10	9	3	3	7
Flot size (ml)	10	100	25	5	50	150	15	75	75	10	80	150	10	2	2	100	200	75	160	250	325	30	2	1	30
Roots %	2	2	2	5	5	2	2	2	2	5	2	1	5	5	10	2	2	2	2	1	1	5	40	50	10
Cereals																									
Hordeum vulgare L. *sl* (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum/ spelta (grain)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Triticum turgidum/ aestivum (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cereal indet. (grains)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Cereal frag. (est. whole grains)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
Other Species																									
Corylus avellana L. (fragments)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum aviculare L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Rumex sp. L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Brassica sp. L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Prunus spinosa/ Crataegus monogyna (thorns/twigs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malus type	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia faba/Pisum sativum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Arrhenatherum elatius Var. bulbosum (Willd)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	12 + stems	33 + stems	5 + stems	-	-	-	-	-
Avena sp. L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
Avena L./*Bromus* L. sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-

APPENDIX O: CHARCOAL

By Sarah Cobain

Introduction

A total of 25 bulk soil samples were processed to retrieve charcoal from a Neolithic pit, Bronze Age pits and cremation burial/deposit and Roman pit. The aim of this report is to provide evidence of socio-economic activities being undertaken on the site (cremation rituals, exploitation of woodlands for fuel, woodland management), and to infer the composition of the local woodlands.

Methodology

Following flotation (CA Technical Manual No 2), the residue was dried and sorted by eye, the floated material scanned. Up to 100 charcoal fragments were fractured by hand to reveal the wood anatomy on radial, tangential and transverse planes. The pieces were then supported in a sand bath and identified under an epi-illuminating microscope (Brunel SP400) at magnifications from x40 to x400. Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions by Gale and Cutler (2000) and Schoch *et al.* (2004) and Wheeler *et al.* (1989). Nomenclature of species follows Stace (1997).

Results

The charcoal was recovered in moderate to large quantities and was generally well-preserved. The results are presented in tabular form (Table 1). Taxa have been identified as one of two possibilities (for example alder/hazel - *Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*) where the two species exhibit similar morphology but the species are not sufficiently well-preserved to observe subtle anatomical differences required for full identification.

Discussion

Neolithic

A small amount of charcoal was recovered from fill 10203 within pit 10202 and identified as oak (*Quercus*) and hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus/Malus sylvestris*). The small amount recovered, alongside charred hazelnut shell, apple-type pip (*Malus*) and fruit fragment is consistent with the deposition of a small amount of hearth waste, likely of domestic origin. A crab apple pip was radiocarbon dated to the Early Neolithic period (SUERC-68427 3635-3380 cal BC), (Appendix P).

Bronze Age

Charcoal recovered from cremation burial 10165 and possible pyre deposit within pit 10195 was abundant, well-preserved and identified solely as oak. Charcoal from cremation burial 10194 was also identified as oak, although only three identifiable fragments were recovered. The majority of the charcoal appears to originate from mature oak timbers, although a small number of roundwood oak fragments were identified. This suggests the pyres were constructed out of large oak timbers and smaller oak poles. Given that oak is one of densest and most calorific fuels (Gale and Cutler 2000, 205), it is one of the most efficient choices for, and commonly used as, fuel within cremation pyres. For example it was the dominant fuel found in cremation burials at Salston B, Ottery St Mary,

Devon (Cobain 2014, 68). Fragments of the created human bone recovered from cremation burial 10165 were radiocarbon dated to 1880–1691 cal BC (SUERC-68425; Appendix P).

As the only identified species was oak, it is difficult to reconstruct the local woodlands within the Bronze Age period. Given that cremating human remain uses a large quantity of wood - up to 500kg (McKinley 1994, 80), it is likely that the fuel was collected locally, suggesting the presence of oak woodlands nearby.

Post-Roman?

Pit 829 contained a moderate assemblage of charcoal identified as oak, ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), alder, hazel, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple and birch (*Betula*) alongside a deposit of charred cereal remains and weeds. Mixed charcoal assemblages are typically recorded within deposits associated with crop processing waste assemblages. As the pressure on woodland and hedgerow resources increased, fuels such as oak were reserved for tasks such as metalworking or pyres which required long-lasting efficient fuels.

Fuel utilised for tasks which did not require long heating times (such as crop processing) would have been locally collected from nearby scrub and hedgerows and include fuel from smaller branches and less efficient species. Identifications undertaken suggest that fuel was sought locally from scrub woodland or hedgerows consisting of alder, hazel, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple and birch. The presence of oak and ash suggests (most likely small) stands of more mature woodland were present in the area.

Undated

Pit 10219 contained no identifiable charcoal. The charcoal recovered from pit 1503 was moderately abundant and poorly preserved. It was however possible to identify oak, alder/hazel, hazel, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple, cherry species (*Prunus*) and yew (*Taxus baccata*). This material represents a dump of firing debris, although the absence of any other associated finds or plant macrofossils means it is not possible to discern whether this was of domestic or industrial origin.

Table 1: Charcoal identifications

Context number			10203	10166–10177	10192–10193	10196–10201	830	10217–10218	1504
Feature number			10202	10165	10194	10195	829	10219	1503
Sample number (SS)			90	70–81	82–83	84–89	93	91	150
Flot volume (ml)			90	745	4	1110	30	3	30
Sample volume processed (l)			4	12	6	28	9	6	7
Soil remaining (l)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Period			Neo?	BA?	BA?	BA?	P-R?	UD	UD
Charcoal quantity >2mm			++	++++++	++	++++++	++++	0	++++
Charcoal preservation			Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	N/A	Poor
Family	**Species**	**Common Name**							
Betulaceae	*Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn.	Alder					2		
	Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn./ *Corylus avellana* L.	Alder/Hazel					10		3
	Betula L.	Birches					1		
	Corylus avellana L.	Hazel					37		5
	Corylus avellana L.	Hazel r/w							1
Fagaceae	*Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl./ *Quercus robur* L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak	4				1		15
	Quercus petraea (Matt.) Liebl./ *Quercus robur* L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak h/w		100	3	100			
Oleaceae	*Fraxinus excelsior* L.	Ash					5		4
Rosaceae	*Crataegus monogyna* Jacq./ *Sorbus* L./*Malus sylvestris* (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/ Crab apple	2				3		9
	Crataegus monogyna Jacq./ *Sorbus* L./*Malus sylvestris* (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans /Crab apple r/w							1
	Prunus L.	Cherries							2
Taxaceae	*Taxus baccata* L.	Yew							1
	Taxus baccata L.	Yew r/w							1
		Indeterminate	3						8
		Total	6	100	3	100	59	0	42

Key
+ = 1– 4 items; ++ = 5–20 items; +++ = 21–40 items; ++++ = 41–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items; ++++++ = >500 items
r/w = roundwood branch
h/w = heart wood (tyloses present)

APPENDIX P: RADIOCARBON DATING

By Sarah Cobain

Radiocarbon dating was undertaken in order to confirm the dates of cremation burial 10165, pit 829 and pit 10202. The samples were analysed during July/August 2016 at Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC), Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow, G75 0QF, Scotland.

The uncalibrated dates are conventional radiocarbon ages. The radiocarbon ages were calibrated using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme OxCal 4.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2009) using the IntCal13 curve (Reimer *et al.* 2013).

Table 1 Radiocarbon dating results

Feature	Lab No.	Material	δ ^{13}C	Radiocarbon age	Calibrated radiocarbon age 95.4% probability	Calibrated radiocarbon age 68.2% probability
Context 10170 Cremation burial 10165	SUERC-68425	Cremated human bone - Unidentifiable fragments	-21.4‰	3456 ± 29 yr BP	1880–1691 cal BC (95.4%)	1872–1844 cal BC (18.4%) 1814–1801 cal BC (6.7%) 1778–1739 cal BC (30.8%) 1715–1696 cal BC (12.3%)
Context 830 Pit 829	SUERC-68426	Carbonised grain - *Hordeum vulgare* (barley)	-24.7‰	1508 ± 29 yr BP	430–493 cal AD (16.8 %) 530–631 cal AD (78.6%)	539–600 cal AD (68.2%)
Context 10203 Pit 10202	SUERC-68427	Carbonised seed – *Malus sylvestris* (crab apple pip)	-25.5‰	4739 ± 27 yr BP	3635–3551 cal BC (55.4%) 3542–3501 cal BC (20.3%) 3429–3380 cal BC (19.7%)	3632–3562 cal BC (48.7%) 3536–3517 cal BC (13.9%) 3396–3386 cal BC (5.5%)

APPENDIX Q: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Aldi, Exeter Road, Topsham, Devon	
Short description	An archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between October 2015 and January 2016 at land to the south of Exeter Road, Topsham, Exeter, Devon. Excavation areas and additional trenches were targeted on Prehistoric and Roman features identified in a previous evaluation of the site. The excavation identified seven phases of activity between the Neolithic to post-medieval periods. Evidence for occupation included the presence of a number of Neolithic pits and several Early Bronze Age cremation burials. Evidence for a probable later prehistoric roundhouse was succeeded by several phases of Roman occupation. Four Roman military warehouses were replaced by an area of agriculture in the late 1st-2nd centuries AD. Some evidence for post-Roman activities is illustrated by a single dated pit and a possibly number of undated ditches and pits that were stratigraphically later that the prehistoric and Roman remains. Finally several large post-medieval quarry pits were also uncovered on the western side of the site.	
Project dates	19 October 2015 – 29 January 2016	
Project type	Archaeological excavation	
Previous work	Desk-Based assessment (RSK 2014) Geophysical survey (Pre-Construct Geophysics 2014) Field evaluation (CA 2015)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land to the south of Exeter Road, Topsham, Exeter, Devon	
Study area (M^2/ha)	0.6ha	
Site co-ordinates	SX 9565 8905	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Jonathan Orellana	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Royal Albert Memorial Museum, RAMM 15/41	Ceramics, bone, metal
Paper	Royal Albert Memorial Museum, RAMM 15/41	Context sheets, trench forms, permatrace drawings
Digital	Royal Albert Memorial Museum, RAMM 15/41	Survey data, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 *Aldi, Exeter Road, Topsham, Devon: Archaeological Excavation*. CA typescript report **16234**		

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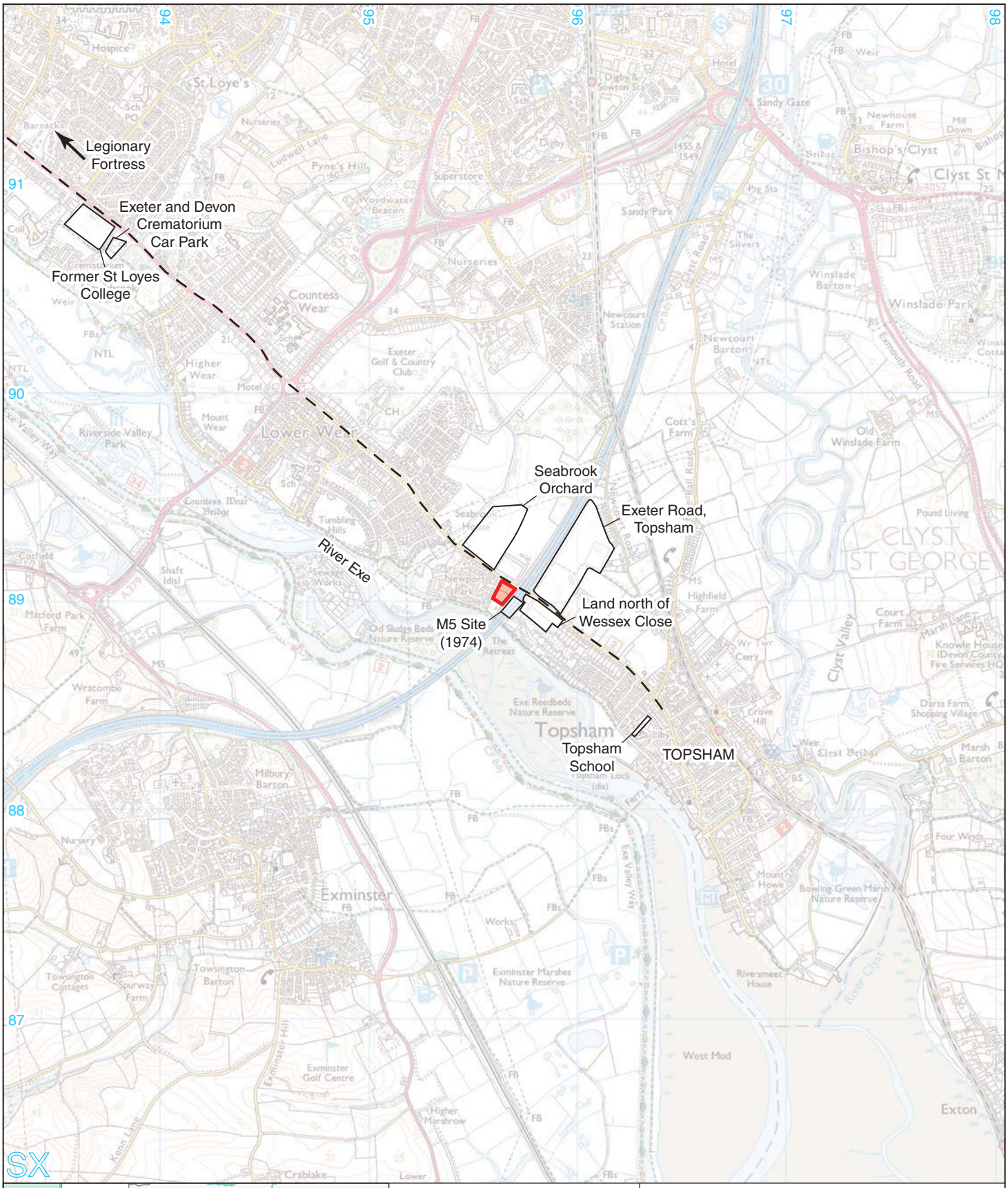

Site boundary

Line of Roman Road

N

0 1km

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
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PROJECT TITLE

Aldi Site, Land South of Exeter Road Topsham, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	889003	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	17-05-2016	1
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

N

- site boundary
- previous archaeological works (1974)
- previous archaeological feature
- approximate extent of M5 development
- excavation area/evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- geological feature
- modern
- treethrow
- cremation

Geophysical survey results
(pre-construct geophysics ltd 2014)

- >10nT Typically modern (rubble, metal objects/fencing etc)
- Predominately natural, although archaeological remains typically resolve magnetically within this range (e.g ditches/pits). Exceptions include fired material (e.g. tile/pottery, kilns, hearths and other sites subject to intense heat
- <10nT Typically modern (rubble, metal objects/fencing etc)
- potential ditch, though a natural origin also feasible (e.g. palaeochannel)

0 25m

Cotswold Archaeology
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PROJECT TITLE
Aldi Site, Land South of Exeter Road Topsham, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
The Site showing previous archaeological works (1974) archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	889003	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	17/05/2016	2
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A3	1:750	

P:\889003 Aldi Exeter Road Topsham PX\Illustration\Drafts\889003_Aldi_Exeter Road_Fig2.dwg

site boundary

previous archaeological works (1974)

excavation area/evaluation trench

archaeological feature

archaeological intervention (insets)

geological feature

treethrow

cremation

Phase

Early Neolithic

Early Bronze Age

Late Prehistoric

Roman military (1st century AD)

Roman civil. (2nd century AD)

post Roman (6th century AD)

post-medieval

modern

undated

0 20m
1:500

Cotswold Archaeology
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PROJECT TITLE
Aldi Site, Land South of Exeter Road Topsham, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
The site showing archaeological features by phase

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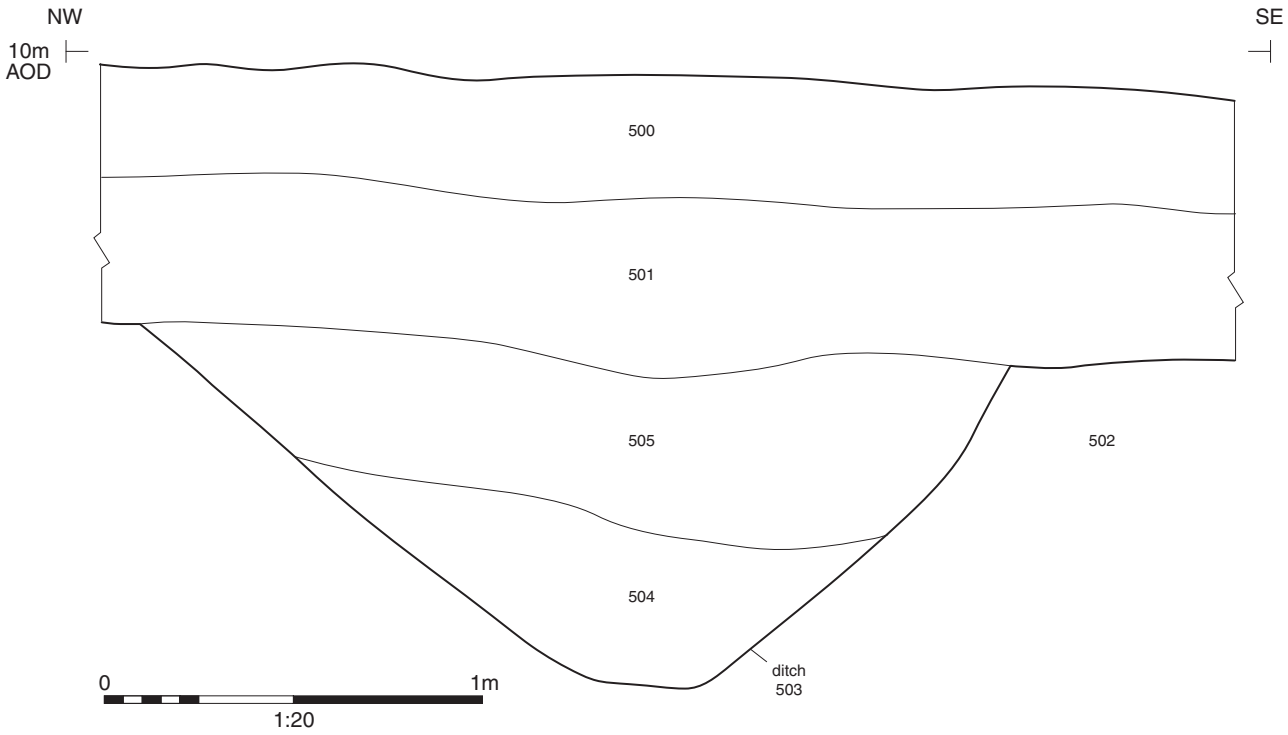
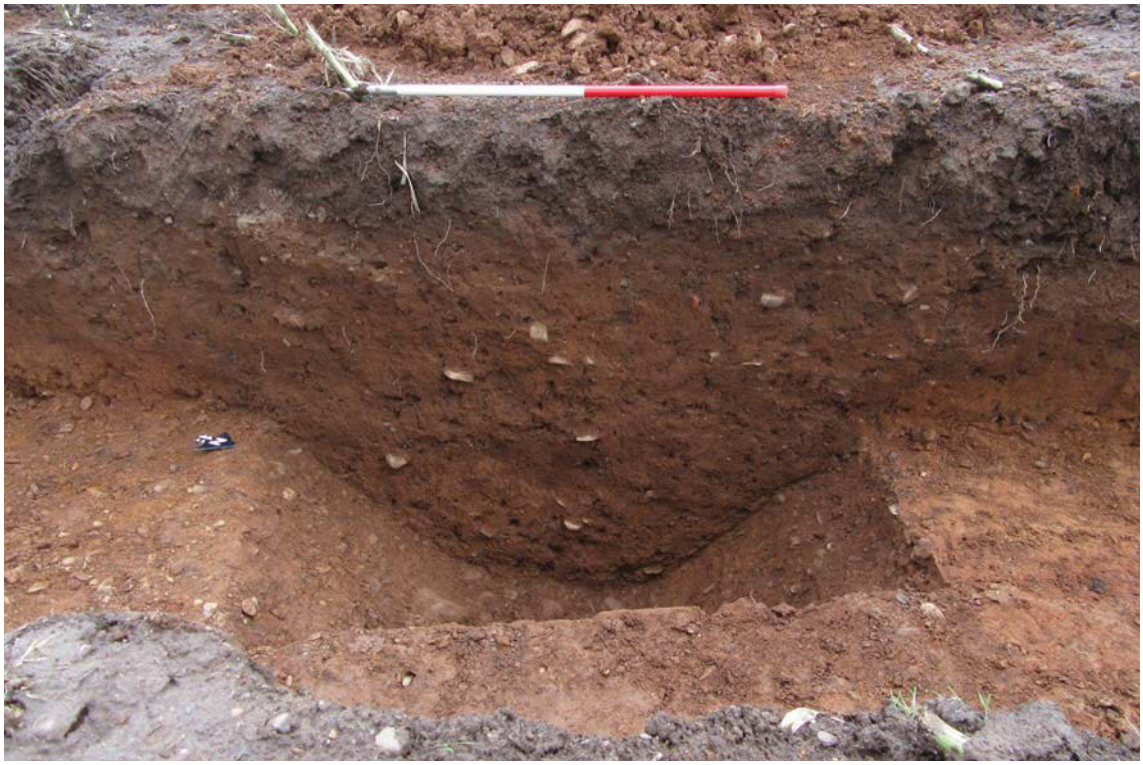
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	17/05/2016	3
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:300 & 1:500	

C:\Users\sam.o'leary\Desktop\Holding files\Aldi Topsham\889003_Aldi_Exeter Road_Fig2_recover.dwg

Section AA





Ditch 503 looking south-west (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 5: section and photograph

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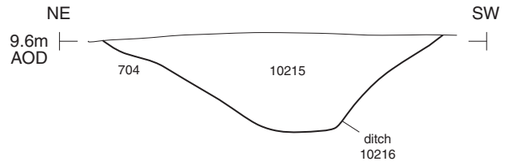
APPROVED BY	**KW**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

Section BB



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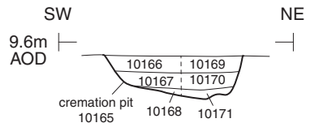

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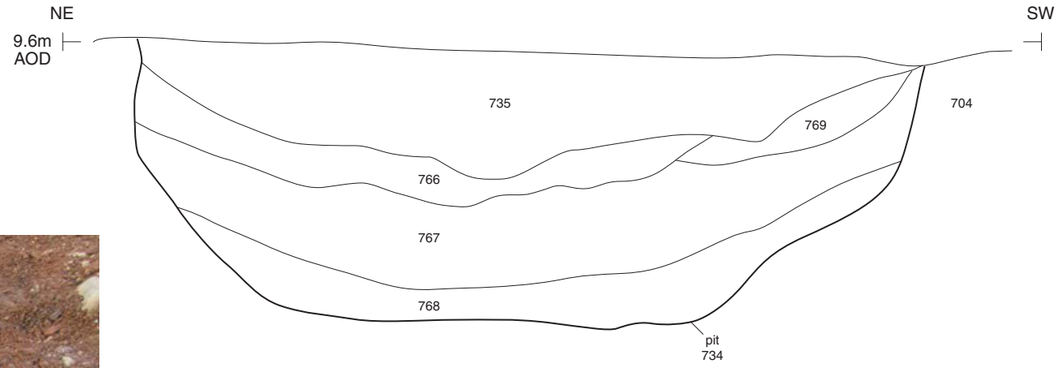
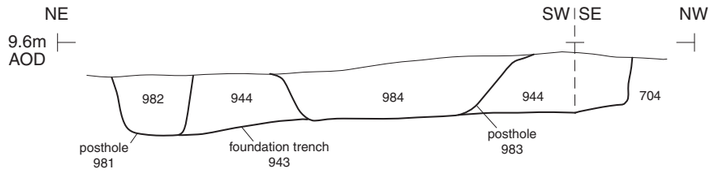


Ditch 10216 looking south-east (0.4m scale)

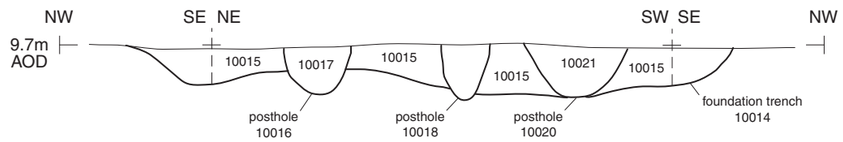
Cremation pit 10165 looking north-west (0.2m scale)

Pit 734 looking south-east (1m scale)

Section EE



Section FF



Foundation trench 943 and Postholes 981 and 983 looking south-east (1m scale)

Foundation trench 10014 and Postholes 10016, 10018 and 10020 looking south-east (1m scale)

0 1m
1:20

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PROJECT TITLE
Aldi Site, Land South of Exeter Road
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FIGURE TITLE
Area 7: sections and photographs

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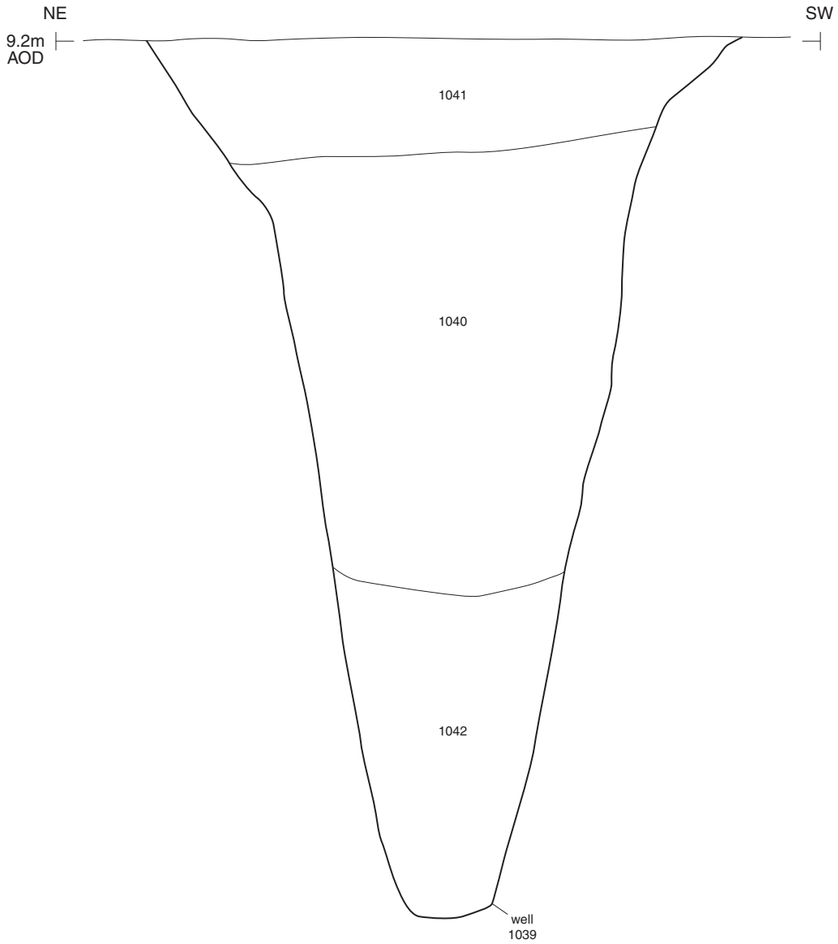
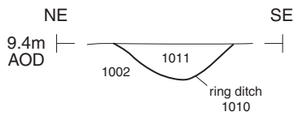
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section GG



Well 1039 looking south-east (1m scale)

Section HH



Ring ditch 1010 looking south-east (0.2m scale)

0 1m

1:20

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Aldi Site, Land South of Exeter Road
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FIGURE TITLE

Area 10: sections and photographs

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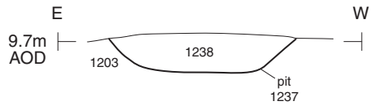
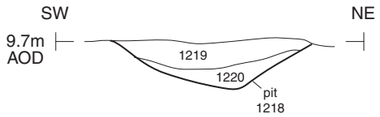
APPROVED BY	**KW**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section II



Pit 1237 looking south-west (0.3m scale)

Section JJ



Pit 1218 looking south-west (0.4m scale)

0 1m

1:20

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Aldi Site, Land South of Exeter Road
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FIGURE TITLE

Area 12: sections and photographs

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APPROVED BY	**KW**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Ring Ditch and Roman Well 1039 in Area 10, looking east (1m scales)

General view of the four buildings in Area 7, looking south-east (1m scales)

Building 2, looking south-west (1m scales)

Building 4, looking south-west (1m scales)

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Aldi Site, Land South of Exeter Road
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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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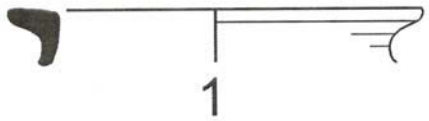
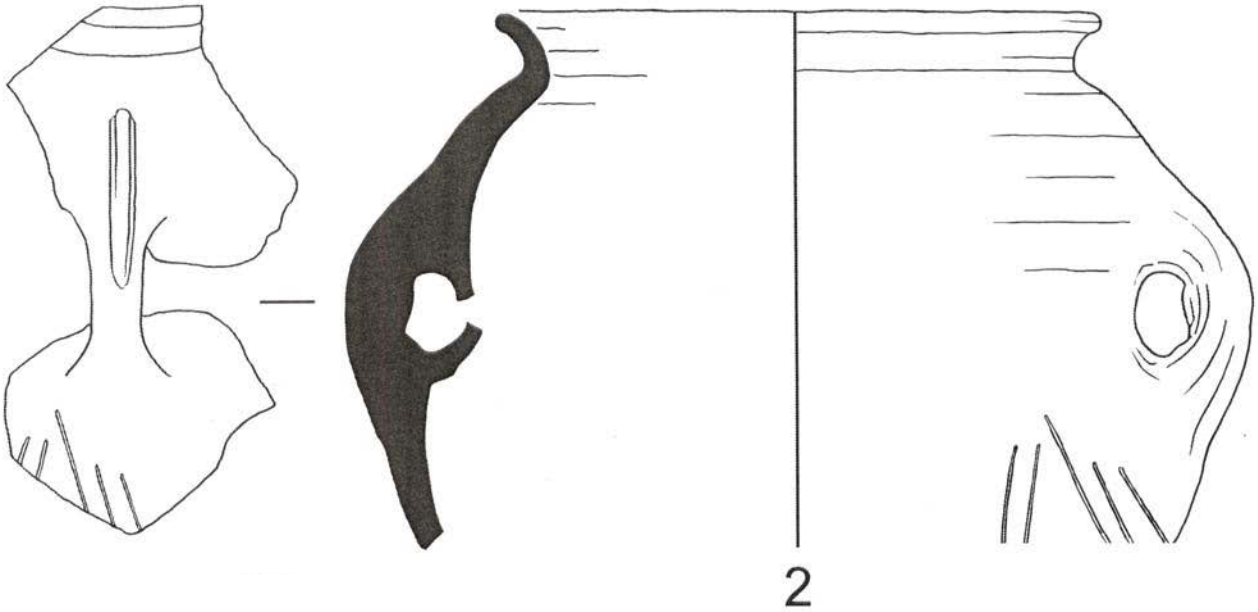
APPROVED BY	**KW**	*SCALE@A3*	**N/A**	





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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Pottery Vessels

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PROJECT TITLE

Aldi Site, Land South of Exeter Road
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FIGURE TITLE

Stone and fired clay beads from Cremation burial 10195

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APPROVED BY	**KW**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:1**	