



**Exeter Gateway  
Phase 2  
Clyst Honiton  
Devon**

*Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
The Church Commissioners  
for England

CA Project: 880165  
CA Report: 16734

January 2017



# Exeter Gateway Phase 2 Clyst Honiton Devon

## Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 880165  
CA Report: 16734



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A	26 January 2017	Jonathan Orellana	Derek Evans	Internal review	–	Duncan Coe

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Exeter Gateway, Phase 2
<b>Location:</b>	Clyst Honiton, Devon
<b>NGR:</b>	SX 9918 9452
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	15–21 December 2016
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
<b>Site Code:</b>	EGW 16

In December 2016, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at the proposed Exeter Gateway Phase 2 site, Clyst Honiton, Devon. A total of sixteen trenches were excavated within the site.

The evaluation identified five ditches in the central part of the site and a pit and a posthole near the northern site boundary. No artefactual material was recovered from any of these features. Two ditches corresponded to a curved enclosure ditch known from previous archaeological investigations at the site, when it was tentatively dated to the early post-Roman period. The remainder of the features were undated, although one ditch (corresponding to a rectilinear enclosure known from cropmarks and a previous geophysical survey) was stratigraphically later than the other features.

There was evidence that the south-western part of the site had been truncated, removing any below-ground remains associated with enclosures and other potential features visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In December 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for The Church Commissioners for England at the proposed Exeter Gateway Phase 2 site, Clyst Honiton, Devon (centred on NGR: SX 9918 9452; Fig. 1). The evaluation was part of a series of surveys to undertaken to inform proposals for mixed use development of the site. The scope of this evaluation and the other archaeological surveys was defined in consultation with Bill Horner (the Devon County Archaeologist) and is set out in an *Archaeological Strategy* document (Cotswold Archaeology 2016a).
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2016b) and approved by Bill Horner. The evaluation was also in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).
- 1.3 The evaluation fieldwork was monitored by Bill Horner, including a site visit on 20 December 2016.

### **The site**

- 1.4 The proposed development site is approximately 16.28ha in extent. It lies to the north-east of Clyst Honiton village in the Clyst Valley, some 7.5km north-east of Exeter. The site is on the north-western side of London Road, which separates the site from Exeter Airport.
- 1.5 At the time of the evaluation, the site comprised a series of arable fields. There is a gentle slope down in ground level to the north-west, and the ground rises to the south-east; there is also a drop in ground level to the south-west.
- 1.6 The bedrock geology within the proposed development site comprises Dawlish formation sandstone (British Geological Survey 2016). This is overlain by two soil types: one consisting of freely draining and slightly acid sandy soils and the second of loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater (Soilscapes 2016).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous archaeological works at Hayes Farm Quarry (to the immediate south-east of the present evaluation site), Project Dixie (to the immediate west of the present evaluation site) and other works in the near vicinity of the site (Stratascan 1996, 2006, 2011) have revealed a complex archaeological landscape, with activity dating from the Mesolithic to early medieval periods (Hart *et al.* 2014; Simpson, *et al.* 1989). Previous archaeological works within the Phase 2 site itself – including small-scale evaluation trenching/open-area excavation in 1987 (Simpson, *et al.* 1989), a review of aerial photographs (CA 2016c), a fieldwalking survey (CA 2016d) and a geophysical survey (AOC Archaeology Group 2016) – demonstrated the potential for significant archaeological features to survive below-ground at the site.

2.2 The following text presents a brief summary of the results of these investigations, which are also summarised on Figure 2.

### ***Mesolithic (10,000 BC–4000 BC)***

2.3 Small quantities of unstratified and redeposited Mesolithic worked flints have been found across the evaluation site. It is not clear from where these artefacts originally derived.

### ***Neolithic (4000 BC–2400 BC)***

2.4 Three clusters of Neolithic features were recorded at Hayes Farm Quarry. These included possible wall footings for rectangular structures and a pit containing early Neolithic loomweights.

### ***Early–middle Bronze Age (2400 BC–1100 BC)***

2.5 A ring ditch (ploughed out burial mound) was excavated on the Project Dixie site; C14 analysis provided a date in the early to middle Bronze Age. Another ring ditch was recorded within the Phase 2 site during the 1987 excavation works. Cropmarks suggested the presence of at least two further ring ditches within the Phase 2 site.

### ***Later Bronze Age***

2.6 The remnants of later Bronze Age field system ditches have been recorded at the Hayes Farm Quarry and Project Dixie sites. Several small enclosures appear to have been present amongst the fields, from which some evidence for settlement activity has been recovered. Two burnt mounds, typical of the period, have been found: one at the Hayes Farm Quarry site and one at the Project Dixie site.

### ***Early Iron Age***

- 2.7 An early Iron Age roundhouse and related pits was recorded at the Project Dixie site.

### ***Later Iron Age and Roman***

- 2.8 Enclosures recorded as cropmarks within the Phase 2 site conform to a type typically dated to the later Iron Age and Roman periods. The 1987 excavations within the Phase 2 site found evidence that one of these enclosures dated to the Roman period and may have had an internal structure.
- 2.9 London Road, which runs along the south-eastern site boundary, is on the line of a Roman road between Exeter and Dorchester.

### ***Early medieval***

- 2.10 The 1987 excavations within the Phase 2 site recorded a larger curvilinear enclosure which cut through the Roman enclosure and was therefore tentatively dated to the early post-Roman period. A small number of early medieval features, including a possible smithing furnace, were recorded at the Hayes Farm Quarry and Project Dixie site; these may indicate that an as-yet unlocated early medieval settlement lay nearby.

### ***Geophysical survey***

- 2.11 The geophysical survey of the evaluation site recorded anomalies indicative of a series of rectilinear enclosures, ring ditches, pits and ditches.

### ***Fieldwalking***

- 2.12 A total of 272 prehistoric worked flint items was recovered during the fieldwalking survey of the Phase 2 site; these flints dated from the Mesolithic, the Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age. A minor concentration of flint artefacts was noted in the north-western part of the site, adjacent to the semi-circular double enclosure seen as a cropmark (tested by T2 of the present evaluation; Figure 2).



### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The evaluation was designed to contribute to the research and archaeological objectives set out in Sections 4 and 5 of the *Archaeological Strategy* (CA 2016a).
- 3.2 The objective of the evaluation was to provide further information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. This information will enable the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance, and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department of Communities and Local Government 2012).

### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 16 trenches (Fig. 2). All trenches were 1.8m wide. Thirteen trenches were 50m long; two trenches were 30m long; one trench was 12m long. T16 was additional to the trenches specified in the WSI (CA 2016b); it was excavated at the request of Bill Horner once the fieldwork was underway. It was necessary to move T14 to the north-eastwards from the location specified in the WSI due to the presence of a substantial mound of earth in the southern corner of the site.
- 4.2 The trench plan was designed to investigate potential archaeological features (identified as cropmarks and/or geophysical anomalies) and areas of the site where further clarification on the nature, extent and date of archaeological features was required. Those areas already examined during earlier archaeological fieldwork (see Section 2) were not reinvestigated by the present evaluation.
- 4.3 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*. All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

- 4.4 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*; no deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.5 As no artefacts were recovered during the evaluation, it is not proposed to prepare a material (finds) archive for deposition with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter. A digital archive, to comprise born-digital data and scans of the primary site archive, will be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, along with an uploaded copy of this report.

## 5. RESULTS

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts can be found in Appendix A.
- 5.2 The natural substrate comprised sands and gravels and was generally exposed at depths of 0.24m–0.8m below present ground level (bpgl). A sandy silt subsoil layer measuring 0.09m–0.5m in thickness overlay the natural substrate in T1–T8, T14 and T15; this subsoil was sealed in turn by the modern topsoil. In T9–T13, no subsoil was present and the natural substrate was overlain directly by the modern topsoil; there is evidence that this area of the site has been stripped previously (see Section 6).
- 5.3 T16 varied from the sequences outlined above. Here, the natural substrate was exposed 1.25m bpgl. It was sealed by two modern made ground layers with a combined thickness of 1.1m, which were overlain in turn by the modern topsoil.
- 5.4 Archaeological features were recorded in T1, T6, T8 and T16. The remainder of the trenches were blank, except for post-medieval/modern features such as plough furrows (T11 and T12), a service trench (T15) and general disturbance (T10).

### **Trench 1 (Fig. 3)**

- 5.5 Natural substrate 102 was encountered at a depth of 0.24m bpgl. It was cut in the central part of the trench by shallow sub-oval pit 103 (Fig. 3, Sec. AA), which was 1.9m wide and 0.14m deep and contained a single undated fill (104). Circular

posthole 105 (Fig. 3, Sec. BB) was identified at the base of pit 103. This posthole was 0.24m wide and 0.21m deep and contained two undated fills (106 and 107).

**Trench 6 (Fig. 4)**

- 5.6 Natural substrate 602 was exposed at a depth of 0.57m bpgl. It was cut by west-north-west/east-south-east orientated ditch 603 (Fig. 4, Sec. CC). This ditch was 0.65m wide and 0.47m deep, with two undated fills (604 and 605).

**Trench 8 (Fig. 5)**

- 5.7 Natural substrate 802 was encountered at a depth of 0.6m bpgl. It was cut by substantial east/west orientated ditch 808 (Fig. 5, Sec. EE). This ditch had a pronounced V-shaped profile, with steep sides and flat base, and measured 1.8m in width and 1.18m in depth. It contained a sequence of three undated silty fills (809, 810 and 811).

- 5.8 East/west aligned ditch 803 (Fig. 5, Sec. DD) was cut into subsoil 801. This ditch was 2.85m wide and 0.67m deep, with a broad U-shaped profile and flat base. It contained four undated fills (804, 805, 806 and 807).

**Trench 16 (Fig. 6)**

- 5.9 Natural substrate 1603 was exposed at a depth of 1.25m bpgl. It was cut by north-east/south-west aligned ditch 1607 (unexcavated), which was 1.25m wide. Ditch 1607 was truncated by ditch 1604, which featured a 90° bend from a north-east/south-west alignment to a north-west/south east one. Ditch 1604 was 1.2m wide and 0.75m deep (Fig. 6, Sec. FF), with a steep south-eastern side and a flat base; it contained two undated fills (1605 and 1606).
- 5.10 Ditch 1604 was sealed by two modern made ground layers (1602 and 1601), which had a combined thickness of 1.1m. Both of these layers contained modern artefacts which were noted but not retained.



## 6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The evaluation identified five ditches in the central part of the site (T6, T8 and T16), and a pit and a posthole near the northern site boundary (T1). No artefactual material was recovered from any of these features.
- 6.2 Ditch 603 (T6) was immediately adjacent to, and on the same alignment as, a linear geophysical anomaly interpreted as a potential prehistoric field system boundary.
- 6.3 Ditch 808 (in the southern end of T8) aligned with a curved enclosure ditch known from cropmarks (Cotswold Archaeology 2016c) and geophysical anomalies (AOC Archaeology Group 2016). This ditch was investigated previously in 1987 (Simpson *et al.* 1989), when it was judged to be of probable early post-Roman date. The profile of this ditch as recorded by the present evaluation corresponds well with that recorded in 1987. Ditch 1607 (T16; unexcavated) was also on the line of this curved enclosure ditch.
- 6.4 Ditch 1604 (T16) corresponded broadly to a cropmark. It cut across possible early post-Roman ditch 1607, which suggests that it is early medieval or medieval in date.
- 6.5 A pit (103), with a posthole (105) at its base, was recorded in T1. This pit had not been detected by the geophysical survey. Its function and date are uncertain, although it was in the broad location of a minor concentration of prehistoric flint artefacts recorded by the fieldwalking survey (Cotswold Archaeology 2016d).
- 6.6 Ditch 803 (in the northern end of T8) aligned with a rectilinear enclosure known from cropmarks and the geophysical survey. This ditch was cut through the subsoil and was therefore stratigraphically later than the other features at the site, which were cut into the natural substrate and sealed by the subsoil. As such, it is likely that ditch 803 is late medieval or later in date.
- 6.7 The trenches in the south-western part of the site (T9–T13, T16) demonstrated that the ground level in this area has been subject to horizontal truncation. None of these trenches featured a subsoil horizon, and T16 contained two modern made ground layers immediately overlying the natural substrate. A localised reduction in ground level in this area is clearly visible in the landscape of the site. It is known that this area of the site was used for spoil storage during the adjacent Project Dixie enabling works (Bill Horner, pers. comm.) and it is possible that localised topsoil and subsoil stripping were undertaken in advance of this.

- 6.8 The cropmarks of an enclosure complex are visible in the south-western part of the site on historic aerial photographs, and the 2016 geophysical survey recorded anomalies correlating to some (but not all) of these features. No corresponding below-ground archaeological features were recorded in T9–T13 of the present evaluation, which exposed firm natural sands and gravels at a depth of 0.3m bpgl. It is possible that the horizontal truncation in this area of the site has removed any former archaeological features, although there remains the question of why the 2016 geophysical survey (which post-dated the truncation) recorded some anomalies in this area.
- 6.9 In the remainder of the site, there was a variable correspondence between the evaluation results and the cropmarks and geophysical anomalies. While the archaeological features recorded by the evaluation generally matched geophysical anomalies/cropmarks, further geophysical anomalies tested by T3–T8 and T14 were not found to correspond to below-ground archaeological features. A natural band of sand within the gravel substrate was identified in the south-western end of T6, on the line of a curved geophysical anomaly; similarly, a semi-circular double enclosure recorded as a cropmark (but not by the geophysical survey) and tested by T2 was found to have been formed by the variable natural substrate in this area, which comprised gravel interspersed with bands/patches of sand.

## 7. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 7.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Orellana, assisted by George Gandham and Parris Stubbings. This report was written by Jonathan Orellana. The report illustrations were prepared by Sam O’Leary. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Jessica Cook. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.



## 8. REFERENCES

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- Stratascan 2006 *Water/Sewage Treatment Infrastructure Near Exeter Airport East Devon* Stratascan report ref. **J2262**
- Stratascan 2011 *Geophysical Survey Report Exeter Gateway* Stratascan report ref. **J2904**

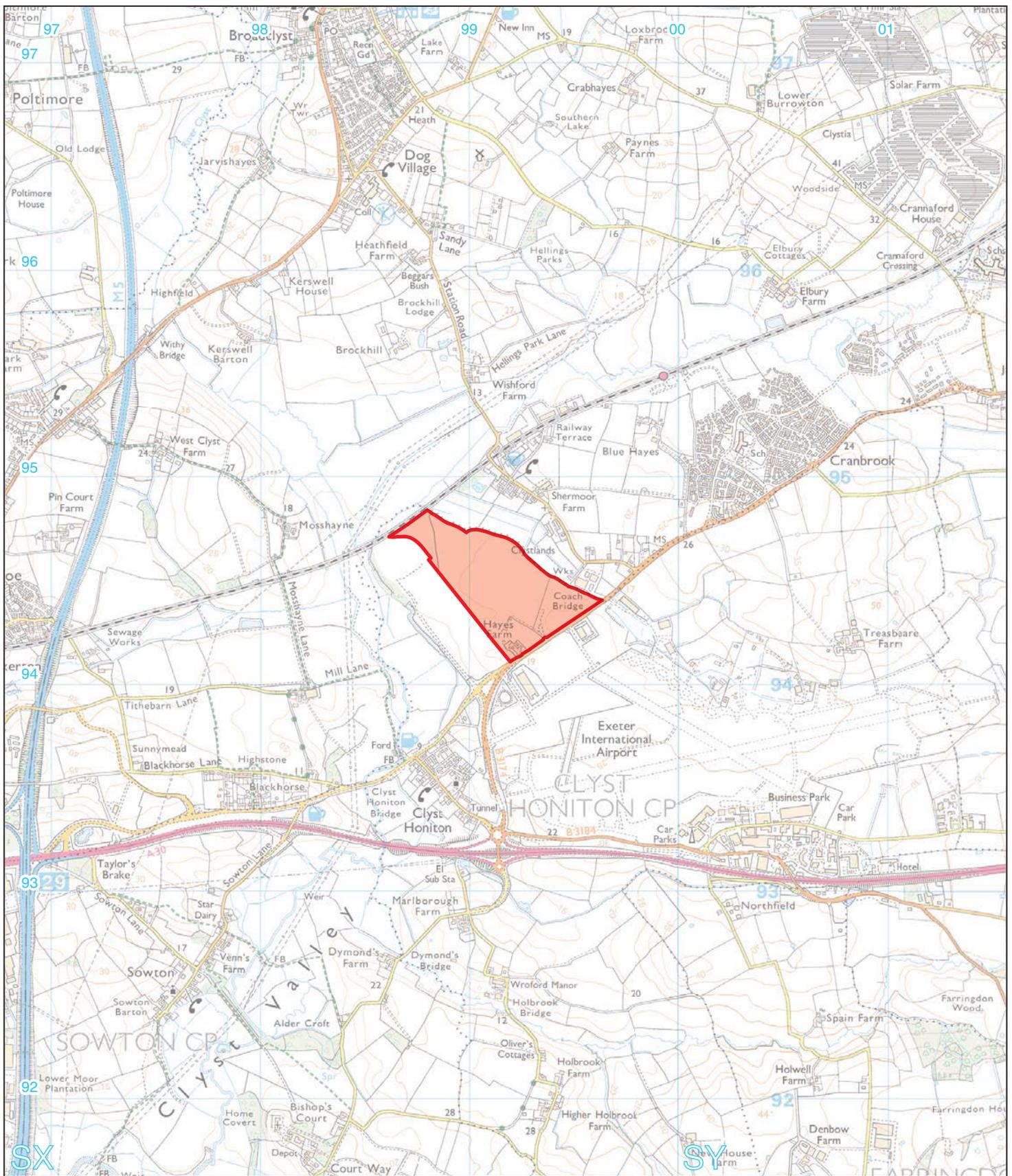
## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
1	100	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown sandy clay			0.15
1	101	Layer		subsoil	mid yellowish brown silty clay			0.09
1	102	Layer		natural substrate	gravel within a red orangey sand matrix			
1	103	Cut		pit	sub-oval in plan, shallow irregular sides and flat base	>0.76	1.9	0.14
1	104	Fill	103	single fill of pit	dark brownish grey silty sand	>0.76	1.9	0.14
1	105	Cut		posthole	circular in plan, steep sides and concave base	0.27	0.24	0.22
1	106	Fill	105	1st fill of posthole	mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional gravel	0.27	0.24	0.16
1	107	Fill	105	2nd fill of posthole	mid grey sandy silt	0.27	0.24	0.14
2	200	Layer		topsoil	loose dark greyish brown clayey sand			0.3
2	201	Layer		subsoil	light pinkish brown silty sand			0.2
2	202	Layer		natural substrate	firm gravel with frequent bands of pinkish brown sand			
3	300	Layer		topsoil	loose mid reddish brown clayey sand			0.3
3	301	Layer		subsoil	mid reddish grey silty sand with frequent gravel			0.2
3	302	Layer		natural substrate	gravel with occasional bands of light reddish pink sand			
4	400	Layer		topsoil	loose dark greyish brown clayey sand			0.3
4	401	Layer		subsoil	light pinkish brown silty sand			0.25
4	402	Layer		natural substrate	light brownish pink sand			
5	500	Layer		topsoil	loose mid reddish brown clayey sand			0.35
5	501	Layer		subsoil	mid reddish grey silty sand with frequent gravel			0.4
5	502	Layer		natural substrate	light reddish pink sand with occasional patches of gravel			
6	600	Layer		topsoil	dark reddish brown sandy silt			0.3
6	601	Layer		subsoil	mid reddish brown sandy silt			0.3
6	602	Layer		natural substrate	gravel with patches of mid orangey red sand			
6	603	Cut		ditch	NW/SE aligned, moderate sloping sides and concave base	>1.44	0.65	0.47
6	604	Fill	603	1st fill of ditch	mid reddish brown silty sand	>1.44	0.65	0.22
6	605	Fill	603	2nd fill of ditch	mid orange brown sandy silt	>1.44	0.65	0.23
7	700	Layer		topsoil	loose mid reddish grey silty sand			0.3
7	701	Layer		subsoil	mid reddish grey silty sand with frequent gravel			0.25
7	702	Layer		natural substrate	firm gravel with frequent patches of light pinkish red sand			
8	800	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey sandy clay			0.3
8	801	Layer		subsoil	mid pinkish brown silty sand			0.35
8	802	Layer		natural substrate	light reddish pink and orangey sand with patches of gravel			
8	803	Cut		ditch	E/W orientated, U-shaped profile with steep sides and flat base	>0.75	2.85	0.67
8	804	Fill	803	1st fill of ditch	mid pink silty sand	>0.75	0.72	0.06
8	805	Fill	803	2nd fill of ditch	dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones	>0.75	2.65	0.29
8	806	Fill	803	3rd fill of ditch	mid orangey pink silty sand	>0.75	2.1	0.25
8	807	Fill	803	4th fill of ditch	mid orangey grey silty sand	>0.75	2.85	0.37
8	808	Cut		ditch	E/W aligned, V-shaped profile with steep sides and flat base	>0.8	1.8	1.18
8	809	Fill	808	1st fill of ditch	light pinkish brown silty sand	>0.8	0.9	0.45
8	810	Fill	808	2nd fill of ditch	mid pinkish brown sandy silt	>0.8	1.8	0.5
8	811	Fill	808	3rd fill of ditch	mid orangey brown sandy silt	>0.8	1.8	0.3

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
9	900	Layer		topsoil	dark reddish brown sandy silt			0.3
9	901	Layer		natural substrate	compact gravel within a mid orangey brown clay sand			
10	1000	Layer		topsoil	dark reddish brown sandy silt			0.3
10	1001	Layer		natural substrate	gravel with patches of mid orange brown sand and small stones			
11	1100	Layer		topsoil	dark reddish brown sandy silt			0.3
11	1101	Layer		natural substrate	mid orangey brown sand with patches of compact gravel and small stones			
12	1200	Layer		topsoil	dark reddish brown sandy silt			0.3
12	1201	Layer		natural substrate	mid orangey brown sand with patches of compact gravel and small stones			
13	1300	Layer		topsoil	dark reddish brown sandy silt			0.3
13	1301	Layer		natural substrate	light yellowish orange sand with patches of compact gravel			
14	1400	Layer		topsoil	mid reddish brown clayey sand			0.3
14	1401	Layer		subsoil	mid pinkish brown clayey sand			0.5
14	1402	Layer		natural substrate	firm gravel within a pinkish brown sand matrix			
15	1500	Layer		topsoil	mid reddish brown clayey sand			0.3
15	1501	Layer		subsoil	mid pinkish brown clayey sand			0.4
15	1502	Layer		natural substrate	firm gravel within a pinkish brown sand matrix			
16	1600	Layer		topsoil	loose dark greyish brown silty sand			0.35
16	1601	Layer		made ground	mixed of grey silty sand with gravel, and modern inclusions			0.4
16	1602	Layer		made ground	light brownish grey silty sand with modern inclusions			0.5
16	1603	Layer		natural substrate	light reddish pink sand			
16	1604	Cut		ditch	rounded corner of ditch, moderate sloping side and flat base	>2.15	1.2	0.75
16	1605	Fill	1604	1st fill of ditch	light brownish pink silty sand	>2.15	1.2	0.42
16	1606	Fill	1604	2nd fill of ditch	mid brown sandy silt	>2.15	1.2	0.3
16	1607	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, not excavated	>1.1	1.25	
16	1608	Fill	1607	fill of ditch	light greyish brown silty sand	>1.1	1.25	

## APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	Exeter Gateway Phase 2, Clyst Honiton, Devon: archaeological evaluation	
Short description	<p>In December 2016, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at the proposed Exeter Gateway Phase 2 site, Clyst Honiton, Devon. A total of sixteen trenches was excavated within the site.</p> <p>The evaluation identified five ditches in the central part of the site and a pit and a posthole near the northern site boundary. No artefactual material was recovered from any of these features. Two ditches corresponded to a curved enclosure ditch known from previous archaeological investigations at the site, when it was tentatively dated to the early post-Roman period. The remainder of the features were undated, although one ditch (corresponding to a rectilinear enclosure known from cropmarks and a previous geophysical survey) was stratigraphically later than the other features.</p> <p>There was evidence that the south-western part of the site had been truncated, removing any below-ground remains associated with enclosures and other potential features visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photographs.</p>	
Project dates	15–21 December 2016	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Evaluation (Simpson, et. al. 1987) Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 1996/97) Evaluation (CA 1996) Excavation (CA 1999) Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2011) Evaluation (CA 2011) Fieldwalking Survey (CA 2016) Geophysical Survey (AOC 2016)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site location	Clyst Honiton, Devon	
Study area (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)	16.28ha	
Site co-ordinates	SX 9918 9452	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Jonathan Orellana	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	N/A	N/A
Paper	N/A	N/A
Digital	Archaeology Data Service (ADS)	Born-digital data; scans of primary site archive
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Cotswold Archaeology 2017 <i>Exeter Gateway, Phase 2, Clyst Honiton, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>16734</b>		



 Site boundary



Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

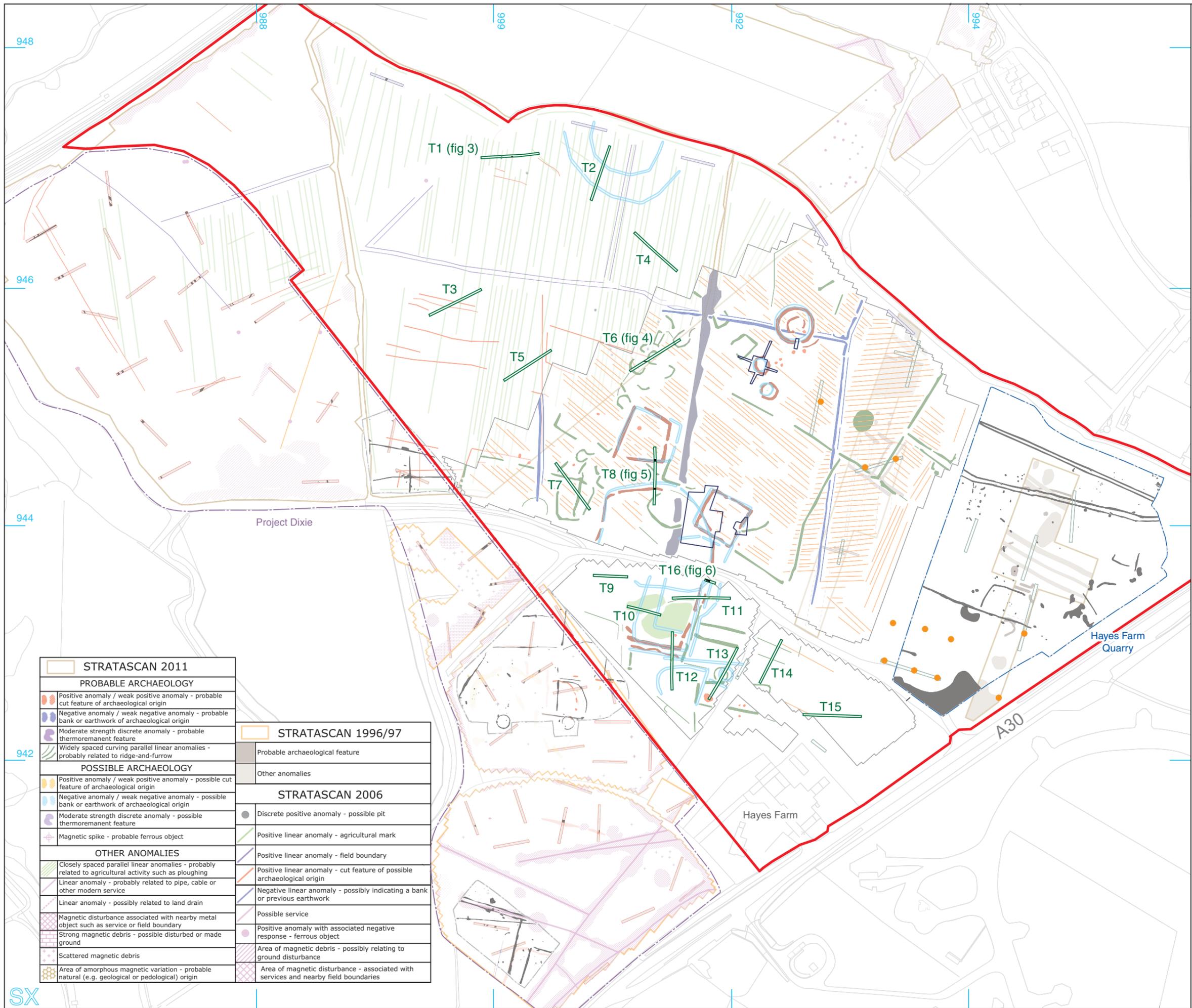
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Exeter Gateway Phase 2, Clyst Honiton,  
 Devon

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan



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<b>DRAWN BY</b>	SO	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	880165	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	DJB	<b>DATE</b>	03/01/2017	
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	DE	<b>SCALE@A4</b>	1:25,000	<b>1</b>



- Site boundary (Phase 2)
  - Evaluation trench
  - Archaeological feature
  - Furrow
  - Geology
  - Modern
- Previous Archaeological Works**
- Excavation area
  - 2011 evaluation trench (AC Archaeology)
  - 2011 evaluation trench
  - 1996 evaluation trench
  - 1996 testpit
  - 1987 excavation area
  - Previous archaeological feature
  - Cropmarks: Devon HER 2014

- Geophysical Survey Results (AOC 2016)**
- Survey extent
  - Area of magnetic disturbance
  - Discrete archaeology
  - Probable pit
  - Field boundary
  - Old field boundary
  - Probable archaeological feature
  - Plough marks

STRATASCAN 2011	
<b>PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY</b>	
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: orange; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: blue; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: purple; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - probable thermoremanent feature
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: lightblue; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
<b>POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY</b>	
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: lightblue; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: purple; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: pink; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object
<b>OTHER ANOMALIES</b>	
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: lightgreen; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: pink; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: lightblue; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: grey; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: brown; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: purple; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Scattered magnetic debris
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

STRATASCAN 1996/97	
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: grey; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Probable archaeological feature
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: lightgrey; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Other anomalies

STRATASCAN 2006	
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: grey; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Discrete positive anomaly - possible pit
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: lightgreen; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Positive linear anomaly - agricultural mark
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Positive linear anomaly - field boundary
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: orange; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Positive linear anomaly - cut feature of possible archaeological origin
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: blue; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Negative linear anomaly - possibly indicating a bank or previous earthwork
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: pink; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Possible service
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: purple; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Positive anomaly with associated negative response - ferrous object
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: lightgreen; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Area of magnetic debris - possibly relating to ground disturbance
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: brown; margin-right: 5px;"></span>	Area of magnetic disturbance - associated with services and nearby field boundaries

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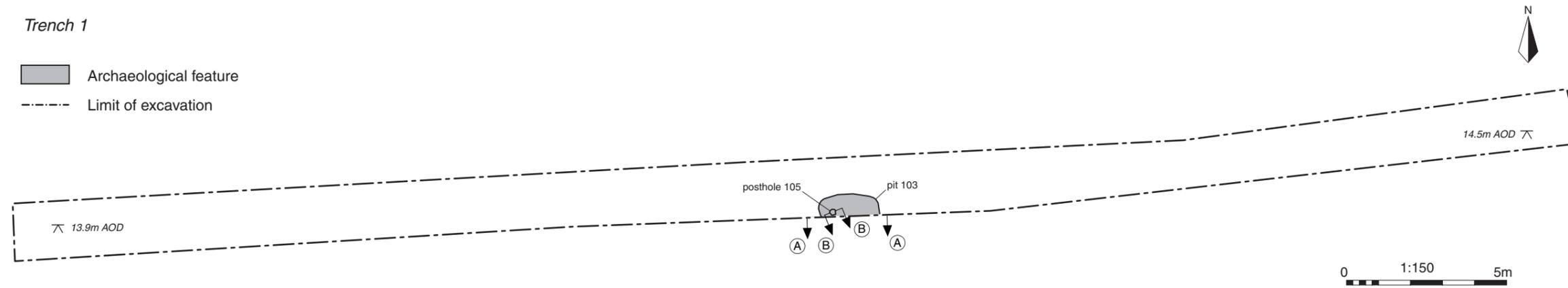
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Exeter Gateway Phase 2, Clyst Honiton, Devon

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

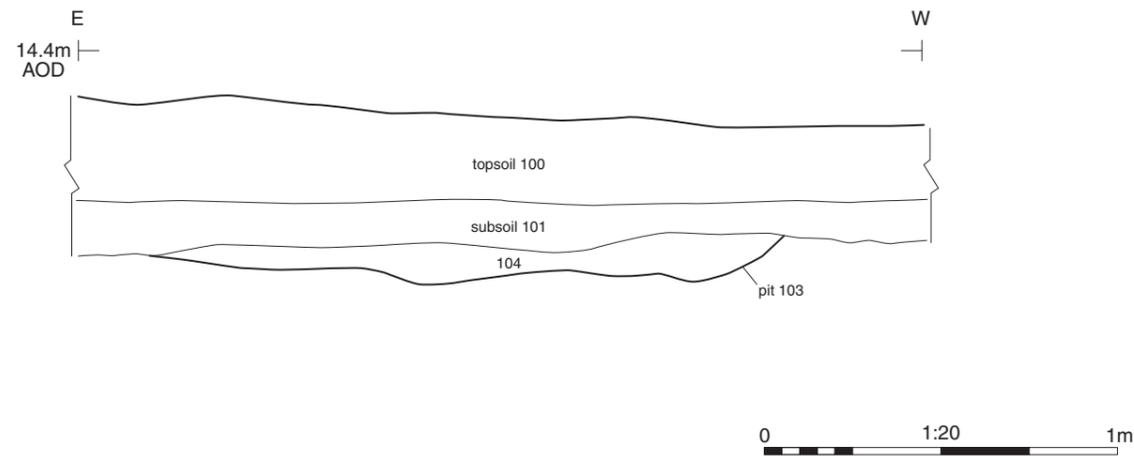
**DRAWN BY** SO **PROJECT NO.** 880165 **FIGURE NO.**  
**CHECKED BY** DJB **DATE** 03/01/2016 **2**  
**APPROVED BY** DC **SCALE@A3** 1:3000

Trench 1

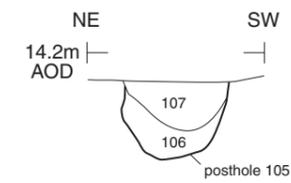
-  Archaeological feature
-  Limit of excavation



Section AA



Section BB



Pit 103 and posthole 105, looking south (scale 1m)



Posthole 105, looking south-east (scale 0.3m)

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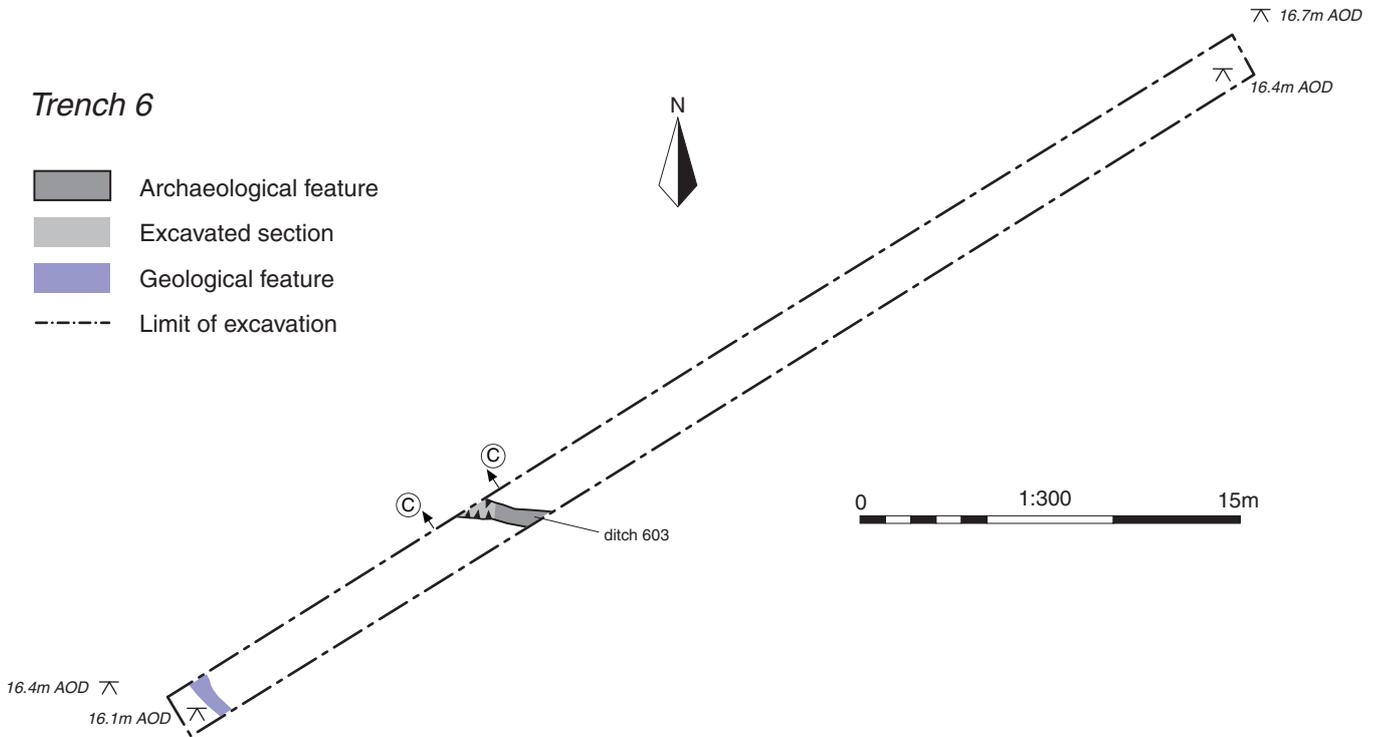
PROJECT TITLE  
 Exeter Gateway Phase 2, Clyst Honiton,  
 Devon

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 1: plan, sections and  
 photographs**

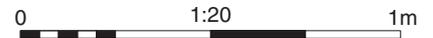
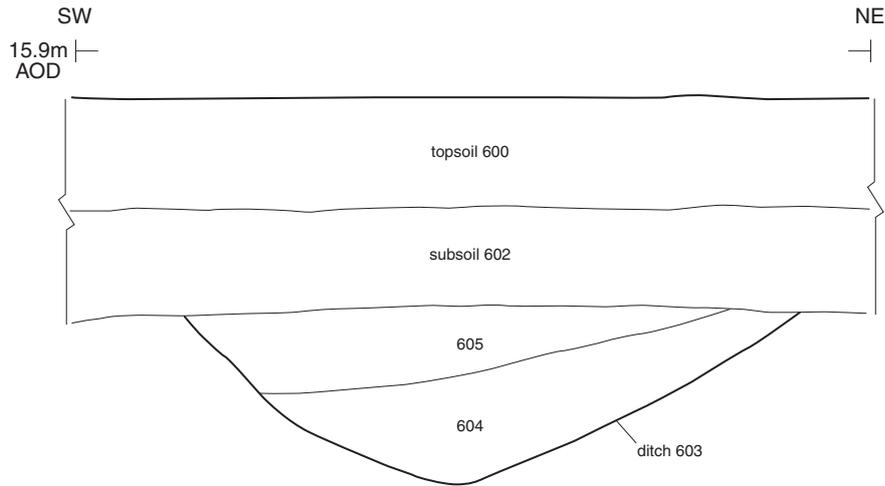
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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03/01/2016	<b>3</b>
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A4	1:150 and 1:20	

### Trench 6

-  Archaeological feature
-  Excavated section
-  Geological feature
-  Limit of excavation



### Section CC



Ditch 603, looking north-west (scale 1m)



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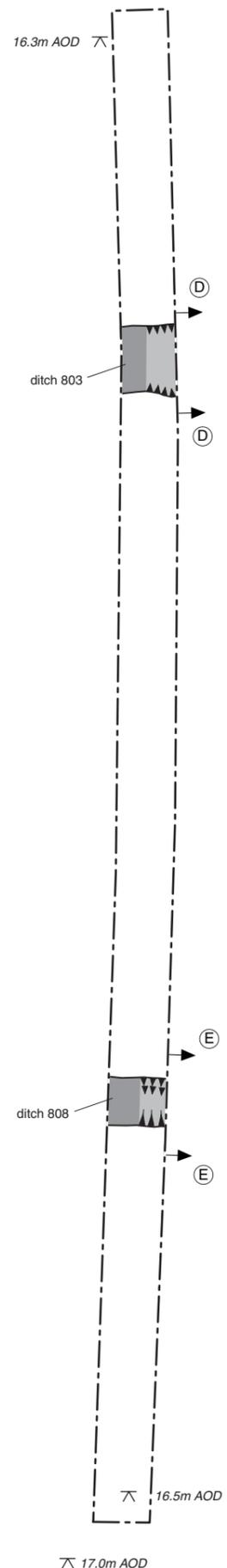
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FIGURE TITLE

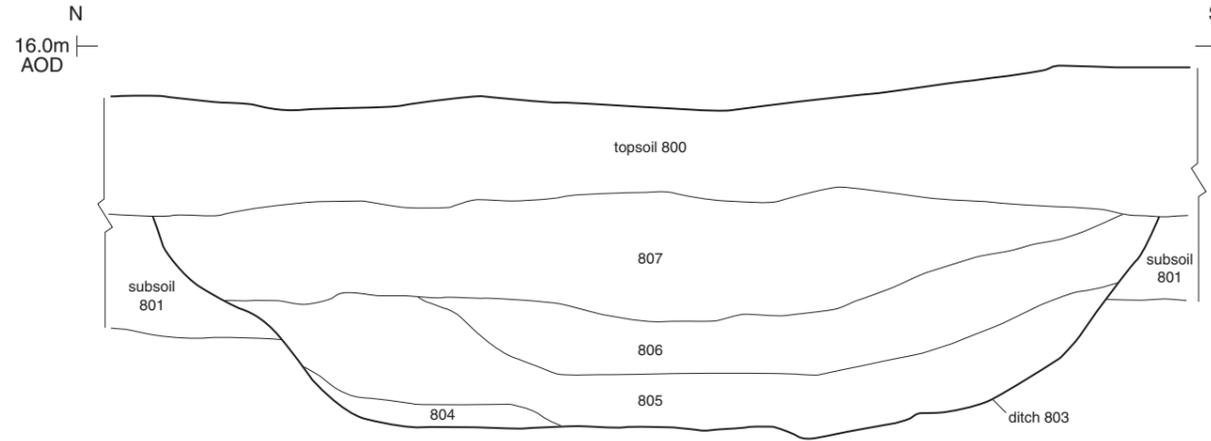
**Trench 6: plan, section and photograph**

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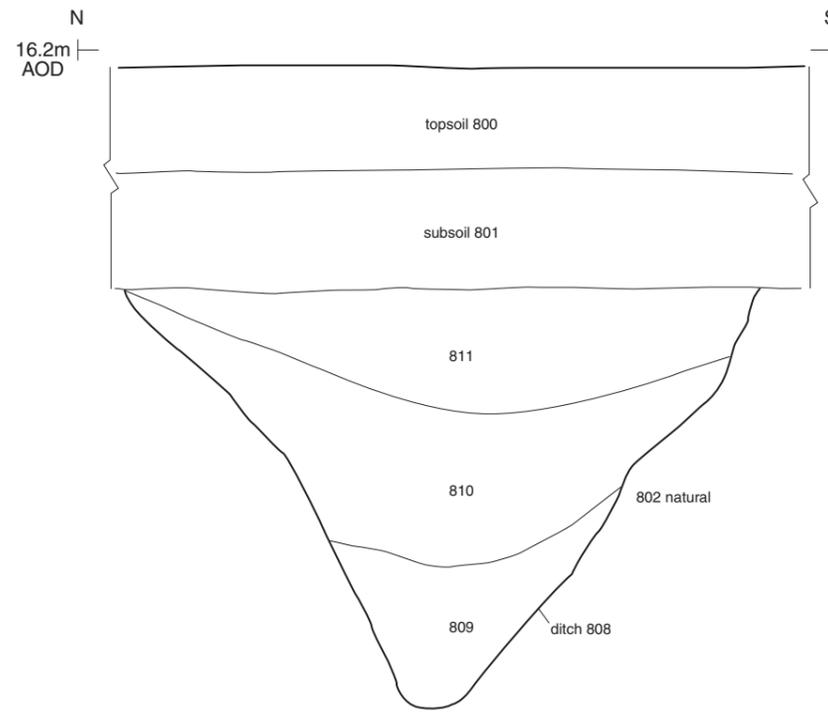
**Trench 8** 16.7m AOD



**Section DD**



**Section EE**



- Archaeological feature
- Excavated section
- Limit of excavation



Ditch 803, looking east (scale 2m)



Ditch 808, looking east (scale 2m)

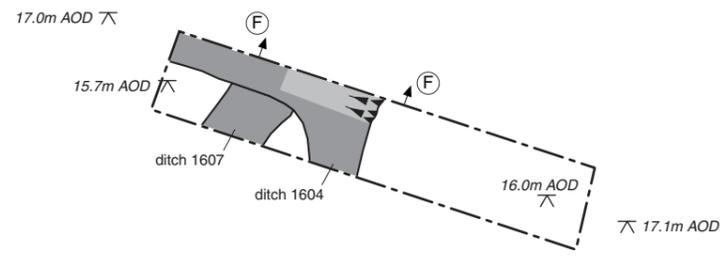
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PROJECT TITLE  
**Exeter Gateway Phase 2, Clyst Honiton, Devon**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 8: plan, sections and photographs**

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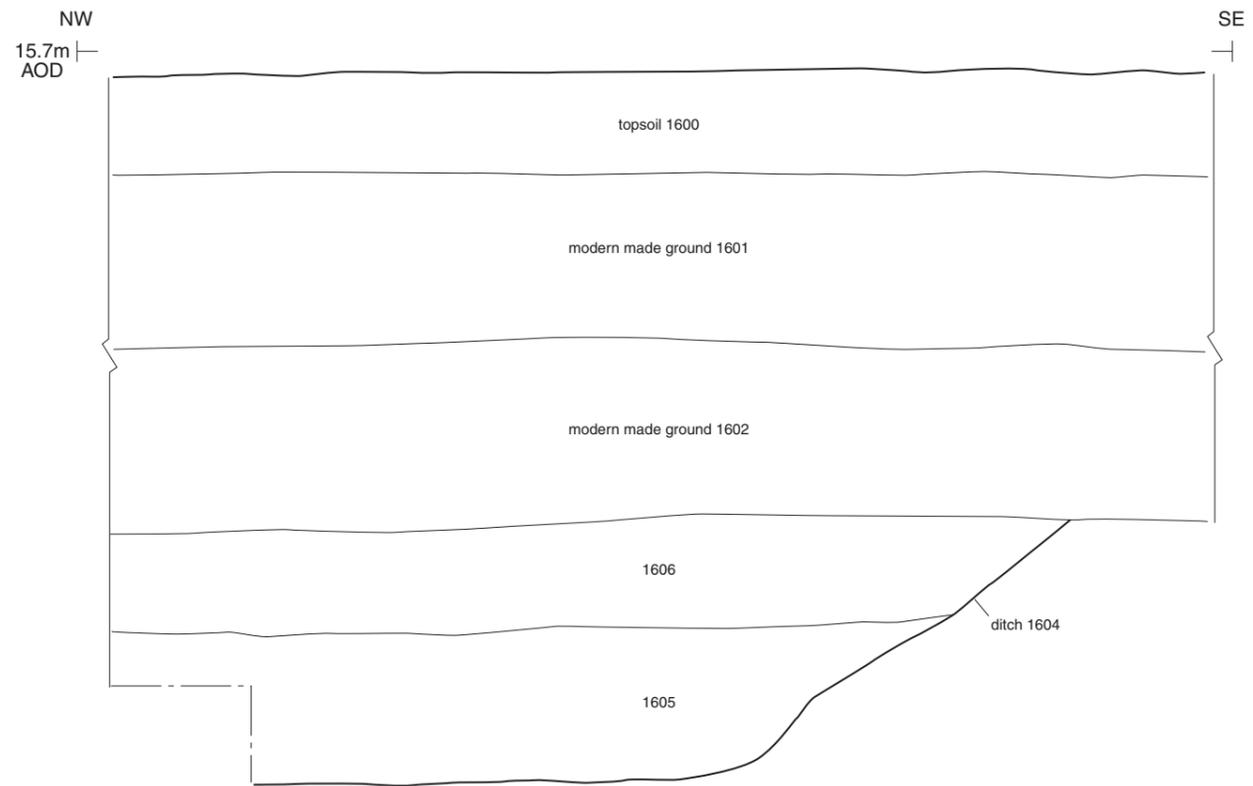
Trench 16



- Archaeological feature
- Excavated section
- Limit of excavation

0 1:150 5m

Section FF



0 1:20 1m



Ditch 1604, looking north-east (scale 1m)



Trench 16, looking south-east (scale 1m)


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PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 16: plan, section and  
 photographs**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03/01/2016	<b>6</b>
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A4	1:150 and 1:20	

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