Atlantic Array Onshore Cable Route and Substation Bideford Devon

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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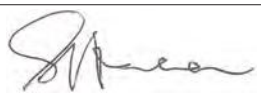
1	Vix Hughes Project Officer		Stuart Foreman Senior Project Manager	

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Illustrated by	Leo Heatley and Julia Moxham

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES
t: +44 (0) 1865 263800 e: oasouth@thehumanjourney.net
f: +44 (0) 1865 793496 w: oasouth.thehumanjourney.net
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Atlantic Array Onshore Cable Route and Substation, Bideford, Devon
Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Vix Hughes
with contributions from John Cotter (pottery and CBM), Geraldine Crann (flint), Ian Scott (metals and glass), Julia Meen (environmental samples), illustrated by Leo Heatley and Julia Moxham

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology South (OAS), was commissioned by RWE Npower Renewables Ltd through the agency of Mick Rawlings of RPS Planning and Development, to undertake an evaluation along the proposed onshore cable route associated with the Atlantic Array Offshore Wind Farm, in the District of Torridge in Devon. The proposed cable route starts at Cornborough Range on the north Devon coast (National Grid Reference (NGR): SS 4110 2780) and ends at the Alverdiscott substation (NGR: SS 5000 2510). The 14km route will be up to 60m wide during construction in order to facilitate laying of up to a maximum of 10 cables and a construction access route including haul road.

The work was undertaken on an intermittent basis between 24th August and 28th October 2011. A total of 36 trenches out of the proposed 45 were excavated. The remaining 9 trenches were not completed as landowner permission was not forthcoming.

The main aim of the targeted evaluation trenching was to test the results of previous desk-based assessment and geophysical survey. With a few exceptions, the features identified in the non-intrusive surveys were successfully identified in the trenches, and very few additional features were identified in the trenches. This indicates that the geophysical and desk-based survey results are generally reliable, although the correlation between geophysical survey and excavated features was not always precise or consistent. The geophysical survey and low density trenching would not be expected to detect localised ephemeral remains.

The results of the investigation indicate a relatively low density of archaeological activity overall, although the targeted approach to the trenching meant that most of the excavated trenches contained features. Artefactual evidence was found for activity spanning the Late Iron Age or Early Roman (1st century BC - 2nd century AD) period and the Post-medieval (15th - 18th century AD) and Modern (19th - 20th century). The density of artefacts, although very low, perhaps reflects comparatively intensive agricultural land-use during those periods. The character of the activity in these broad phases varied, although the vast majority of the features identified can be interpreted as components of agricultural field boundaries or drains. No definite settlement or funerary features were identified.

No definite prehistoric remains were identified. A substantial boundary that was identified by the geophysical survey and investigated in trenches 13, 14 and 15, was initially attributed to the later prehistoric period based on its curved alignment. However, comparison with the 1840 Tithe Map and survey plots suggests that the curving ditch is more likely to be a Post-medieval field boundary or lane. The feature produced no artefacts and the boundary itself is not marked on the Tithe Map, so the evidence is equivocal. A prehistoric date cannot be ruled out without further investigation. If a prehistoric date is proved by further investigation it would be of potentially national significance.

Four features, all linear boundaries, which produced very small quantities of Late Iron Age / early Roman pottery, were found in four separate trenches on either side of the River Torridge. Comparison with the geophysical survey plot for this area suggests that the ditches on the western side of the river form part of a rectilinear field system. This is potentially of some significance at a regional level and is helpful for providing

corroboration of the suspected date of a cropmark enclosure recorded on aerial photographs to the north of the cable route (Gazetteer Site 10, HER 43947).

The most common features encountered were Post-medieval field boundaries, many of which could not be dated on the basis of artefacts. However, comparison with the Tithe Maps of 1838-41, the earliest available detailed historic map source, indicates that the majority of the features investigated in the evaluation formed part of the mid-19th century field boundary system. The chronology of enclosure of the landscape is uncertain but appears to pre-date the 18th / 19th century Enclosure Acts, as is normally the case in Devon. The evidence from the evaluation is consistent with piecemeal enclosure of the landscape, possibly in the Late Medieval and Early Post-medieval periods.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS), was commissioned by RWE Npower Renewables Ltd, through the agency of Mick Rawlings of RPS Planning and Development, to undertake an evaluation along the route of an onshore cable trench associated with the Atlantic Array Offshore Wind Farm, off the north Devon coast, within the area of Torridge District Council (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The proposed cable route starts at Cornborough Range on the north Devon coast (National Grid Reference (NGR): SS 4110 2780) and ends at the Alverdiscott substation (NGR: SS 5000 2510). The 14km route will be up to 60m wide during construction in order to facilitate laying of up to 10 cables and a construction access route including haul road. It is proposed to extract minerals from the site. The work was undertaken on an intermittent basis between 24th August and 28th October 2011.The programme was constrained by the need to obtain agreement from multiple landowners and tenant farmers for access to their land.

1.1.3 The evaluation was overseen by RPS who prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) incorporating a desk-based assessment (DBA), which was approved by the archaeological advisor for Devon County Council (RPS, 2011). The WSI proposed an array of 45 trenches along the cable route. The trenches primarily targeted areas identified in the DBA (RPS, 2011) and a geophysical survey as having heightened potential to contain archaeological remains. Some trenches were located to test the interpretation of the geophysical anomalies considered to be geological or otherwise of non-archaeological origin.

1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5) and the local authority's policies on archaeology.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The proposed cable route starts at the western end near Cornborough Cliff, south-west of Westward Ho!, on the north Devon coast, where the cable will come onshore (SS 4110 2800). The route then continues south, approximately 3km, turns south-west for 2.5km, turns north-east for 2.5km and then crosses the western side of the River Torridge at approximately SS 4550 1250. On the eastern side of the river the cable route continues in a generally eastward direction for 6km. The route is located to the south of Bideford and for the most part is south of the A39, which runs between Barnstaple and Bude.

1.2.2 The topographic conditions are variable throughout the route - the western end (by Cornborough) lies at c. 20m aOD (above Ordnance Datum), progressing to c 70m aOD at Abbotsham Court, 120m aOD along the ridge at Winscott Barton towards Littleham; gradually dropping to around 55m aOD at Halsannery and then down to the river. The river is approximately 150-200m wide at the point where it is crossed by the cable route and there is a large tidal range. On the eastern side there is a sharp rise from the river up to the east-west ridge north of Tennacott Farm which is between 75 and 95m aOD. As the route continues east the ground gradually rises to c 130m aOD from

Gammerton Moor to the existing electricity substation.

1.2.3 The area of the proposed route is estimated to be 84 hectares, based on a length of 14km and a width of 60m. The route passes through more than 60 fields and, although the landuse is mixed agricultural, there is a predominance of pasture to the west of the river and arable to the east.

1.2.4 The solid geology of the area is mapped west of the River Torridge as the Bideford Formation of mudstone and siltstones (Trenches 1-2) and the Bude Formation sandstones (Trenches 3-25). The Bideford formation is composed of mudstones with abundant thin to medium-bedded sandstones and siltstones. The Bude Formation sandstones are grey thick bedded, somewhat argillaceous and silty sandstones in laterally discontinuous beds with grey mudstones. To the east of the River Torridge the geology is also of the Bude Formation. The geology is dated to the marine Carboniferous period, specifically the Langsettian to Bolsovian stages, approximately 312 to 309 million years ago.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in a desk-based assessment (RPS 2011). The sites referred to in the following text are identified using the DBA gazetteer numbers.

Prehistoric Period

1.3.2 The earliest known archaeological evidence for human activity in the general area is confined to findspots of stone tools, the majority of which are associated with fluvial deposits, such as river gravels. Sites with evidence of activity and occupation are mostly cave sites, predominantly now in coastal locations on the south coast of Devon. Evidence for Mesolithic activity is dominated by surface artefact scatters which incorporate later material, including some distinctive Neolithic types. However, this latter period also saw the development of settlement and agriculture along with the construction of monuments such as stone and timber circles. Visible remains of Bronze Age activity are mostly in the form of burial monuments (such as round barrows) or ceremonial sites such as stone circles and stone rows.

1.3.3 There is one key site of earlier prehistoric date within the study area. Just to the south of the proposed landfall at Cornborough (Site 4) an extensive scatter of lithic material was identified following the stripping of topsoil along the route of a sewage outfall pipeline (Site 4). Subsequently a triangular area of ground measuring 35m by 15m by 37m was cleared by hand and a small number of possible archaeological features were identified, although these did not appear to be associated with the scatter of lithic material. Much of the lithic assemblage was of Mesolithic date, with tools including geometric microliths and microdenticulates (Newberry & Pearce 2005). However there were also some flint tools that are possibly of Palaeolithic date such as right angles cores and notched tools and a single Levallois point, and a few others that may be of Neolithic or even Bronze Age date.

1.3.4 Other land parcels within the study area in the vicinity of the landfall have been subject to systematic surface artefact collection (fieldwalking). In all of these parcels worked flint has been recovered, mainly material of Neolithic and Bronze Age date but also some Mesolithic. Overall this indicates general background activity within the area

rather than the presence of specific archaeological sites, but the presence of settlements and other site types cannot be ruled out.

1.3.5 At the eastern end of the study area there are three ring ditches that have been recorded as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Each of these may represent the ploughed-out remains of a Bronze Age round barrow. One is adjacent to the track leading to Higher Kingdon, west of the proposed substation (Site 5). Two more are located to the north, not far from Webbery Barton (Sites 6 and 7). To the north of Alverdiscott two dark circular soilmarks have been recorded on aerial photographs (Sites 8 and 9) and these too may represent the ploughed-out remains of Bronze Age round barrows.

Iron Age (c. 700 BC – AD 43)

1.3.6 Iron Age activity in the general area is demonstrated by the presence of settlements of varying form. Many survive as earthwork enclosures, including promontory enclosures such as Clovelly Dykes and Peppercombe Hill, whilst at other locations the earthworks have not survived or the settlements were of open, unenclosed form. The triple-ditched enclosure at Higher Kingdon (Site 2) as is part of a Scheduled Monument. Several other enclosures within the study area are identified on the HER and are described in this part of the report, although they remain essentially undated.

1.3.7 Just to the west of the point at which the River Yeo joins the estuary of the River Torridge, a subcircular single-ditched enclosure measuring approximately 100m by 60m has been recorded as a cropmark visible on aerial photographs (Site 10). A site visit in 1992 found that a distinct summit was enclosed here, the northern part of the enclosure circuit represented by the current field boundary. Three pieces of worked flint were found during examination of the interior of the enclosure. During the site walkover of 7th/8th February 2011 a few sherds of late prehistoric pottery were noted within the enclosure, along with a few sherds of Roman date. The ground had been recently ploughed.

1.3.8 Another enclosure recorded as a cropmark on aerial photographs is located to the east of the River Torridge, north of Tannacott Lodge (Site 11). This is a double-ditched subsquare enclosure but the full form is not clear – the eastern side clearly has two ditches, but the southern and eastern sides have only one and the northern side is not visible at all. During the site walkover of 7th/8th February 2011, the ground was planted with winter wheat however this was quite low and some bare ground was visible. All pottery observed was of Post-medieval and Modern date, and some pieces of iron slag and burnt clay were also noted.

1.3.9 Site 12, also an enclosure, is located in the vicinity of the proposed substation. Here a single-ditched oval enclosure lies within an area of rectilinear cropmarks. Some of the rectilinear features are likely to be former field boundaries. This land was not available for examination during the site walkover of 7th/8th February 2011.

1.3.10 Site 13, located to the west of Higher Kingdon, is recorded as a subcircular enclosure c. 45m in diameter to the north of a hedge bank. It was not visited during the site walkover of 7th/8th February 2011 as no works are planned in this area and no access to the land has been sought.

1.3.11 Site 14, an enclosure located to the south-west of Gammaton Moor Cross, is recorded

as a double-ditched; the inner element measuring c. 60m by 40m and outer one c. 105m by 100m. It was not visited during the site walkover of 7th/8th February 2011 as no works are planned in this area and no access to the land has been sought.

1.3.12 Site 15, located to the north of Webbery Barton, is a squarish double-ditched enclosure recorded on the HER as being of prehistoric date. It was not visited during the site walkover of 7th/8th February 2011 as no works are planned in this area and no access to the land has been sought.

1.3.13 Site 16, just to the east, is another possible enclosure, sub-rectangular in form. It was not visited during the site walkover of 7th/8th February 2011 as no works are planned in this area and no access to the land has been sought.

1.3.14 Continuing to the east, Site 17 is another possible enclosure, recorded on the ground as an eroded earthwork around a low hilltop. Two large ponds have recently been created in this area. It was not visited during the site walkover of 7th/8th February 2011 as no works are planned in this area and no access to the land has been sought.

1.3.15 At Abbotsham, parts of an irregular enclosure have been recorded just to the west of Shebbertown Court Farm (Site 18). It was not visited during the site walkover of 7th/8th February 2011 as no works are planned in this area and no access to the land has been sought.

Roman (c. AD 43 - 410)

1.3.16 Sites of this period are rare in north Devon. The only Roman site known within the study area is the marching camp (Site 3) that forms part of the Scheduled Monument at Higher Kingdon. A few sherds of Roman pottery were observed within the enclosure at Site 5.

Saxon - Medieval (c. AD 410 - 1500)

1.3.17 This period would have seen the general development of the network of parishes that still exists today, each one with its own church. Settlement would mainly have been in the form of small hamlets and isolated farms, as shown in the Domesday survey. No sites or material of definite Saxon date (AD 410 - 1066) are recorded within the study area.

1.3.18 A small settlement of probable later medieval date (Site 19) was recorded during the construction of the Cornborough Sewage Treatment Works towards the landfall end of the proposed cable route (Reed 1995).

1.3.19 Close to the point at which the cable route crosses the A39 road is a lane known as Gypsy Lane (Site 20). This is referred to in a boundary deed dated to AD 1174.

Post-Medieval and Modern (c. AD 1500-present)

1.3.20 During the Post-medieval period the settlement pattern continued to evolve with hamlets growing or coalescing into villages. Some isolated farms disappeared, whilst some hamlets declined to become single farmsteads or occasionally were totally deserted. Several of the identified sites of this period are farmsteads or other buildings that may actually have earlier (possibly Medieval) origins.

1.3.21 A hoard of Post-medieval coins were found at Gammaton Moor Cross (Site 21). This comprised a total of 434 coins of 16th / 17th century date contained in a broken glazed ceramic pot.

1.3.22 To the north of the landfall at Cornborough is a watchtower that was built c. 1750 – anecdotally this was originally a gazebo (Site 22). Further south and just to the east of the point at which the cable route crosses the A39 road is the site of a former windmill (Site 23) that is shown on the Benjamin Donn map of 1765 and also on the Abbotsham Tithe Map of 1840, but is not present on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25'' map of 1886-89.

1.3.23 Also close to the point at which the cable route crosses the A39 road is the recorded location of a pair of boundary stones (Site 24). These were not seen during the walkover of 7th/8th February 2011. There are two other instances within the study area of pairs of boundary stones that are known from historic maps: One pair was recorded just to the west of Heale Farm near Littleham (Site 25) and another pair at the eastern end of the cable route, close to the substation (Site 26). At Gammaton Moor Cross there are four boundary stones recorded on mid 20th century Ordnance Survey maps of the area (Site 27) – this location was not examined during the walkover of 7th/8th February 2011 as the cable route passes well to the north.

1.3.24 To the west of Landcross another limekiln is recorded on historic maps (Site 28), located on the west bank of the River Yeo. Further to the north the historic maps also show an 'Old Pottery' close to the A386 (Site 29), just north of the Scheduled limekiln at this location. Close to Woodville Cottage (east of Gammaton Reservoir) a milestone is shown on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map (Site 30). This was not checked during the site walkover of 7th/8th February 2011 as it is on the north side of the road whereas the cable route is in the field to the south of the road.

1.3.25 In the same area, a small sunken lane leads west from Woodville Cottage and passes over a low summit to join Tennacott Lane, adjacent to a property known as Bybury. Examination of the Bideford Tithe Map and Apportionment of 1840 shows that a number of buildings were present on either side of the sunken lane, not far from what is now Woodville Farm. None of these buildings are shown on the Ordnance Survey 25'' map of 1887 and have clearly been demolished by that date. The Tithe Apportionment indicates that there were at least five houses here and that the settlement was possibly known as 'Bryberry' (Site 31). Examination of the northern part of this area during the walkover survey of 7th/8th February 2011 recorded the presence of pottery of 17th and 18th century date.

1.3.26 Just to the south is a large elongated excavation into the summit of the hill (Site 32). This is probably a former quarry and its presence is shown on the Ordnance Survey 25'' map of 1904, but it is not on the earlier edition of that map, nor is it on the Tithe Map.

1.3.27 Just to the south of the cable landfall at Cornborough, the Ordnance Survey 25'' map of 1886-89 records the presence of the 'Shebbeartown Limekiln (Disused)' (Site 33). This limekiln is not shown on the Abbotsham Tithe Map of 1840 or on the 1905 edition of the Ordnance Survey 25'' map. Examination of this area during the walkover survey of 7th/8th February 2011 recorded subcircular earthworks that almost certainly represent the remains of the limekiln. Shebbear Town was the old name of what is now Abbotsham Court (the latter name is used on the Tithe Map).

1.3.28 The 1905 Ordnance Survey 25'' map shows something else at Cornborough – a rifle range aligned along the valley here, with the target at the coastal end and distance markers at the following intervals: 100 yards, 150 yards, 200 yards, 300 yards, 400 yards, 500 yards and finally at 600 yards at which point a small structure is depicted. Examination of this area during the walkover survey of 7th/8th February 2011 found that the target and mantlet are still present in the form of a sloping earthwork with a ditch at the front (eastern side). The western (coastal) side is faced in stone (Site 34).

1.3.29 The rifle range must have gone out of use quite quickly, as this land then became the site of the Shebberton Racecourse – a one and a quarter mile track for pony and Galloway races. The initial meeting was held on September 27th 1922 and the course was described as 'the most beautifully situated race course in England'. Again this was a short-lived phenomenon - a planned grandstand was never built and the course was later used for greyhound racing. All that now remains is a building constructed to provide changing and refreshment facilities, which is now a residential property known as Racecourse Bungalow (Site 35).

1.3.30 Just to the north of the cable route at landfall is the line of the former Bideford, Westward Ho! and Appledore Railway (Site 36). Opened in stages between 1901 and 1908 this was a standard gauge line but was never connected to the rest of the railway network. The main line at Bideford was at East-the-Water, on the other side of the River Torridge. The track and rolling stock were requisitioned in 1917 by the War Office and the line never reopened.

1.3.31 To the south of the proposed substation are the locations of three small farmsteads that are recorded on historic maps of the area; Higher Oakworthy (Site 37), Oakworthy (Site 38) and Kitsham (Site 39).

1.3.32 Other undated features of potential archaeological significance within the study area include an area of earthworks adjacent to Ashridge Barton (Site 40), a linear cropmark (Site 41) and a linear bank (Site 42), both close to the potential substation locations.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 RWE Npower Renewables Ltd funded the project which was managed by Natasha Bacon. Mick Rawlings of RPS Planning and Development acted as consultant for the project and Ann-Marie Dick and Stephen Reed of Devon County Council Historic Environment Service monitored the work. Philip Hodgkin of Smiths Gore was of great assistance throughout in arranging access to the land, and the excavator and operator were supplied by S.E.L. Clarke of Bideford. The fieldwork was conducted by Vix Hughes, assisted by Nathan Chinchen, Jane Smallridge, Alex Latham, Laura King, Vicky Skipper, Pete Lovett, Ben Attfield, Mark Gibson and Chris Pickard. The report was written by Vix Hughes. The project was managed for OA by Stuart Foreman.

2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The main aims and objectives of the Atlantic Array evaluation were:

(i) To determine the nature, extent, preservation, date and significance of any archaeological remains which may survive.

(ii) To evaluate the potential for unrecorded remains to be present within the area of proposed construction.

2.1.2 The site specific aims and objectives of the Atlantic Array evaluation were:

(iii) To investigate the anomalies identified through geophysical survey that were considered to have the potential to represent archaeological features.

(iv) To examine areas identified by the geophysical survey as having a magnetic signal indicative of geological differentiation or some other form of disturbance and to test these assumptions.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Along the proposed cable route a total of 45 trenches was proposed, their locations determined by RPS in the WSI (2011). The trenches were primarily located to test the interpretation of features identified by the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey as having potential to contain archaeological remains. Some of the trenches were located to 'ground truth' geophysical anomalies interpreted as geological features. The proposed trenches consisted of:

- 11 trenches measuring 60 x 1.8m (9 completed, Tr20 half completed, Tr8 not available)
- 4 trenches measuring 50 x 1.8m (3 completed, Tr4 not available)
- 16 trenches measuring 40 x 1.8m (13 completed, Tr3, 6, 7 not available)
- 14 trenches measuring 30 x 1.8m (11 completed, Tr1, 2, 5, 9 not available)

2.2.2 The trenches were numbered sequentially from west to east. Due to difficulties in gaining access to some areas at this pre-planning stage, several planned trenches could not be excavated, including Trenches 1 to 9 inclusive. Trenches 10 to 45 were excavated, comprising 36 in total. There were three changes to the position or extent of trenches in the course of the fieldwork: Trench 19 was moved 3m to the east to avoid working below a telephone cable; Trench 20 was abandoned part way through excavation, following an altercation with the landowner; Trench 21 was moved 4.5m to the north to maintain a safe working distance from the adjacent road.

2.2.3 The trenches were excavated using a JCB 3CX mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Plate 1) under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

2.2.4 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the WSI prepared by RPS (July 2011), IFA guidelines and the OA Method Statement (OA 2011).

3 Results

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, beginning with a summary of the trench results, followed by a stratigraphic description of the trenches which contained potentially significant archaeological remains. Appendix A is an index of trenches and context numbers. The context numbers referred to in the text are prefixed by the Trench number (e.g. context 29004 refers is context 004 in Trench 29).

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The underlying geology across the 10km extent of the trenching consisted of a range of siltstones and silty clays, often with a banded appearance.

3.2.2 The investigation area lay mostly on arable fields where the cereal crops had been harvested and more rarely on pasture fields. The topsoil was on average 0.3m thick and consisted of a thoroughly mixed and disturbed ploughsoil. The undulating terrain meant that subsoil (probably plough-disturbed colluvium) was present in localised areas and was not necessarily uniformly thick within trenches. The archaeological remains were all stratigraphically below the subsoil, which was present in the majority of trenches, a significant thickness of subsoil being present in the following trenches: 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 41 and 42.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological remains

3.3.1 The area subject to evaluation is approximately 84 hectares in total. The total area of the trenches *c* 2405m^2. The majority of trenches contained archaeological features as predicted by the geophysical survey. Several concentrations of features were identified.

3.3.2 Of the 36 trenches excavated, 28 contained archaeological features; 2 contained only modern field drains (44 and 45); and 6 contained no archaeological features. The majority of features recorded were linear ditches. The table below summarises the number and estimated date of the features in each trench. Some of the features encountered are shown on the earliest available (mid-19th century) historic maps, as shown on the georectified Tithe Map extracts illustrated in Figures 25-27.

Trench No.	Archaeology present ?	Number of features	Date range of main features
1	Not excavated	-	-
2	Not excavated	-	-
3	Not excavated	-	-
4	Not excavated	-	-
5	Not excavated	-	-
6	Not excavated	-	-
7	Not excavated	-	-
8	Not excavated	-	-
9	Not excavated	-	-
10	No	0	None
11	Yes	2	Shown on 19th century Tithe Map
12	Yes	4	Shown on 19th century Tithe Map

Trench No.	Archaeology present ?	Number of features	Date range of main features
13	Yes	3	Uncertain, probably Post-medieval
14	Yes	2	Uncertain, probably Post-medieval
15	Yes	1	Uncertain, probably Post-medieval
16	Yes	5	Shown on 19th century Tithe Map
17	Yes	1	Shown on 19th century Tithe Map
18	Yes	1	Unknown
19	No	0	None
20	No	0	None
21	Yes	1	Shown on 19th century Tithe Map
22	Yes	1	Unknown
23	Yes	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman?
24	Yes	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman?
25	Yes	1	Late Iron Age / Early Roman?
26	No	0	None
27	Yes	1	Uncertain
28	No	0	None
29	Yes	6	Shown on 19th century Tithe Map, others uncertain
30	Yes	1	Shown on 19th century Tithe Map
31	Yes	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman?
32	Yes	1	Late Iron Age / Early Roman?
33	Yes	9	Shown on 19th century Tithe Map
34	Yes	1	Shown on 19th century Tithe Map
35	No	0	None
36	Yes	2	Shown on 19th century Tithe Map
37	Yes	2	Uncertain
38	Yes	1	Shown on 19th century Tithe Map
39	Yes	1	Shown on 19th century Tithe Map
40	Yes	2	Shown on 19th century Tithe Map
41	Yes	3	Shown on 19th century Tithe Map
42	Yes	2	Uncertain
43	Yes	1	Shown on 19th century Tithe Map
44	Yes	2	Shown on 19th century Tithe Map
45	Yes	2	19th/20th century field drains only

3.4 Trench descriptions

Trench 10

3.4.1 This trench contained a single depression or undulation seen towards the northern end of the trench. It was 2.2m wide, 0.21m deep and aligned NE-SW. The single fill was a slightly paler variation of the subsoil and it would appear that the feature was a natural undulation which had infilled with subsoil. The geophysical plot weakly indicated a possible archaeological feature in the general vicinity of the depression, but the correlation is not clear. No archaeology was present.

Trench 11

3.4.2 Trench 11 contained three linear features: A substantial ditch (11004), which was 2.2m wide and 0.62m deep, had a slightly steeper southern side (Plate 2). It had four fills; the lower two of which (11008 and 11007) sloped in from the south-western side, suggesting a former bank on that side of the feature. The upper fills (11006 and

11005) were deposited centrally in the ditch. Fill 11005 produced one worked flint flake. Approximately 2.3m south of the ditch was a probable hedgeline (11009 - 1.66m wide and 0.09m deep), with two fills (11008 and 11009). Both linear features were aligned approximately NW-SE. At the northern end of the trench was a modern field drain on the same NW-SE alignment. The features in this trench correlate with geophysical anomalies (Figure 5) and with a boundary shown on the Tithe Map (Figure 25).

Trench 12

3.4.3 This trench contained four features: At the northern end was ditch 12004, 2.3m wide and 0.59m deep, with three fills (Plate 3). It had a slightly asymmetrical profile and was steeper on the southern side. The middle fill 12012 contained one flint flake. The ditch was disturbed by a later tree throw hole 12019. Approximately 2.4m to the south was a probable drainage feature 12003, 0.8m wide and 0.9m, with five fills. The fills were highly mixed indicative of rapid and deliberate backfilling. This group of features correlates with geophysical anomalies (Figure 5) and is probably part of the same Post-medieval boundary recorded in Trench 11. Towards the south end of the trench was a shallow, slightly curving small ditch (12005) with one fill, which produced no dating evidence. Also present was a modern land drain.

Trench 13

3.4.4 This trench was in the same field as Trenches 14 and 15. The trench contained two linear features, one of which was recut. A large ditch 13002, (4.95m wide and over 1.25m deep - Plate 4). The restricted confines of the evaluation trench and wet conditions meant that it was not possible to excavate to the base. It had a slightly asymmetrical profile and was steeper on the southern side. Within the ditch was a sequence of ten fills, mostly finely textured indicative of gradual accumulation and they tipped from south to north, suggesting a bank on the southern side. To the immediate north was a later smaller ditch 13003 (1.6m wide and 0.6m deep with one fill) sealed by layer 13018. This had been recut (13020, 1.4m wide 0.6m deep) the fill of which contained two fills, in turn sealed by a layer 13019. A later layer (13014) had a distinctive pink hue (possibly burnt material) and may have been a deliberate infill of the uppermost ditch hollow. The ditches were aligned approximately E-W. The only find was an iron object, probably a cart tire from the base of layer 13014. The series of recut ditches in this trench correlates both with geophysical anomalies (Figure 6) and with a boundary junction shown on the Tithe Map (Figure 25). The geophysical survey suggests the former presence of banks or hedge lines on either side of the ditch.

Trench 14

3.4.5 Two linear features were recorded: A large ditch 14002, 4.8m wide and over 1.4m deep (Plate 5). A series of 8 interleaved fills are identified and it was aligned WNW-ESE in the centre of the trench. Towards the lower excavation limit was a distinctive dark grey organic fill, 14008 which suggested a waterlogged period in the formation of the fills. The rest were generally finely textured and consistent with gradual accumulation, with a slight indication that it filled mainly from the southern side. It had a slightly asymmetrical profile and was steeper on the southern side. A very slight, shallow ditch 14003, with one fill was seen 6.5m to the south of the main ditch. No finds were present. This series of features correlates clearly with a linear

geophysical anomaly, but there is no corresponding boundary on the Tithe Map (Figure 25). In the field this was considered to be a possible prehistoric enclosure, due to its slightly curving alignment (there is no supporting artefactual dating evidence). The similar form of this? boundary to Post-medieval boundaries seen elsewhere, comprising a single ditch flanked on each side by a hedge or embankment, suggests that it may be of broadly similar date, although it appears to have been removed before the Tithe Map.

3.4.6 The northern end of this trench should be crossed by a 19th century boundary that is apparent as both a geophysical anomaly and on the Tithe Map. At the northern end of the trench, there was a band of reddish coloured clay, but no trace of a ditch cut. The deposit lies on the line between the two existing field gates and is clearly part of the same field track or hedged boundary recorded in Trench 13.

Trench 15

3.4.7 This trench contained a large NW-SE aligned ditch (15002, Plate 6) which was 4.76m wide and 0.56m deep. Six fills were recorded, one of which (15006) was organic in character and similar to an equivalent deposit in Trench 14 (14008). No finds were recovered from the ditch fills. The boundary is certainly the same as that recorded in Trench 14 (Figure 6).

Trench 16

3.4.8 The trench contained five linear features. At the northern end was a large, moderately deep feature (16011) with a steep southern edge and gentle northern edge (Plate 7). Aligned WSW-ENE, this feature was 4.1m wide, 0.52m deep and contained two fills. It was cut by a later ditch 16012, which had a V-shaped profile and was 2.15m wide by 0.64m deep. The latter had four fills, of which 16014 contained a worn base sherd in North Devon fine earthenware (date range *c*1550-1800). Another ditch (16003) lay 3.5m to the south on a parallel alignment to 16011 (Plate 8). It was 1.1m wide and 0.53m deep with two fills, neither of which contained any datable finds. To the immediate north was a small undated NW-SE aligned linear feature (16004) only 0.4m wide and 0.05m deep. At the southern end of the trench was a field drain. The boundary comprising 16012 and 16003 correlates with a series of geophysical anomalies (Figure 7) and with a boundary shown on the Tithe Map (Figure 25).

Trench 17

3.4.9 A single N-S aligned ditch was found (17004), which was 2.4m wide and 0.42m deep, with three fills. Sealing the uppermost fill on the eastern side was a layer 17002 that was 2.85m in extent and 0.22m in depth. It was interpreted as a ploughed out bank deposit spread out into the hollow of the disused ditch. An area of tree root disturbance 17008, approximately 1m in diameter and 0.09m in depth was seen towards the eastern end of the trench. The boundary comprising 17004 and 17010 correlates closely with both geophysical anomalies (Figure 7) and with a boundary shown on the Tithe Map (Figure 25). The geophysical survey suggests the presence of a linear feature on a parallel alignment at the eastern end of this trench, but no trace was seen during the excavation.

Trench 18

3.4.10 A single linear ditch feature 18004, with two fills was seen within this trench. The feature was a shallow ditch, 1.2m wide and 0.16m deep. It was aligned NE-SW and had a broad U-shaped profile. An irregular area of grey gleyed clay was seen to the south of this. No finds were present. This feature may correspond with a group of narrow linear geophysical anomalies (Figure 8). These follow the alignment of the Post-medieval field system but do not appear on the Tithe Map and appear too narrow to be field boundaries. They are most likely to be land drains.

Trench 19

3.4.11 This trench, which was positioned over two negative geophysical anomalies, was devoid of archaeological remains (Figure 8). However, linear stoney areas were identified which may explain the survey results. These could be geological or the result of plough erosion.

Trench 20

3.4.12 The trench was devoid of archaeological remains (Figure 9). Only 32m of the outlined 60m was excavated due to an altercation with the landowner. It was positioned over an area of magnetic variation detected by geophysical survey, which suggested two possible linear cut features and a possible cut and bank.

Trench 21

3.4.13 Within this trench was one linear ditch (21002) which was aligned E-W, *c.*20m north of an extant field boundary and road, on a parallel alignment (Figure 10). The ditch was 1.4m wide, 0.5m deep and had two fills, which contained a high proportion of stone inclusions but no finds. The ditch contained no datable finds, but the alignment suggests that it is part of the Post-medieval field system, probably the northern boundary of a former field track.

Trench 22

3.4.14 The trench contained one linear ditch feature 22003, aligned E-W, 1.2m wide and 0.45m deep (Figure 11, Plate 9). The single stoney fill yielded no finds and it was sealed by a subsoil layer (22001), probably colluvium, that extended across the entire trench. This feature may represent a continuation of the equivalent lower subsoil (22002) which was present in the deeper northern part of the trench where the ground gradually dipped to the north.

Trench 23

3.4.15 This trench was located near the river Torridge (Plate 10, Figures 12 and 26). It contained one N-S aligned linear ditch (23003), which continued north into Trench 24. The ditch was 1.1m wide and 0.6m deep with five recorded fills. Fill 23008, towards the base, contained a single sherd of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery (50BC-AD100). The ditch profile was V-shaped. The Tithe Map shows no Post-medieval boundaries in this field, so a late Iron Age / Roman date is plausible for this feature (further pottery of similar date was recovered from the same ditch in Trench 24). A second feature (23005) was thought to be natural in origin.

Trench 24

3.4.16 The trench contained two linear features (Figures 12 and 26). A N-S aligned ditch (24004) contained a series of five fills, the lowest of which (24007) contained two sherds of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery (50BC-AD100). The geophysical survey indicates that this is part of the same ditch recorded in Trench 23. It was 1.56m wide and 0.5m deep, with a U-shaped profile (Plate 11). To the west was a less regular SW-NE aligned ditch (24012) which was 0.73m wide and 0.34m deep and produced no finds.

Trench 25

3.4.17 This trench contained one linear ditch (25003) towards the northern end. It was aligned E-W and was 3m wide and 0.43m deep with a flat bottom. The single fill produced no artefacts. The geophysical survey indicates that the ditch is perpendicular to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman ditch recorded in trenches 23 and 24, so it may part of a field system of that date.

Trench 26

3.4.18 The trench, which was positioned over several possible cut features indicated by the geophysical survey. The trench was devoid of archaeological remains, but variations in the geology were visible, which may explain the geophysical anomalies.

Trench 27

3.4.19 This trench intersected with Trench 28, forming a cross. The trench contained one E-W aligned linear ditch (27003) which was 2.88m wide and 1.03m deep (Figures 13 and 26, Plate 12). The single stoney fill contained no datable artefacts. There is no indication of a boundary at this location on the Tithe Map, but the alignment of the ditch is similar to that of the adjacent 19th century field boundaries. At the northern end of the trench was an iron pipe within a narrow cut. Both features correspond with geophysical anomalies (Figure 13).

Trench 28

3.4.20 This trench intersected with Trench 27 forming a cross. It was positioned over a weak geophysical anomaly, and the site of DBA Gazetteer, Site 11. The latter was recorded as a cropmark on aerial photographs and interpreted as an enclosure. It comprised a double-ditched sub-square enclosure, the full form of which was not clear. No archaeological remains were found in Trench 28. Variations in the geology were apparent, which might explain the cropmarks.

Trench 29

3.4.21 A probable natural depression or tree throw hole (29015) was stratigraphically the earliest feature in the trench. It was filled by a finely textured, gradually accumulated deposit. The feature was 5.3m wide and 0.34m deep and had slightly irregular, diffuse edges (Plate 13). Cutting through the fill of 29015 were two NW-SE aligned ditches (29013 and 29011). Ditch 29011 was 0.9m wide and 0.21m deep. This was cut by a small pit (29014) which was 0.61m in diameter, 0.19m deep and extended beyond the western trench limit. The fill of the pit contained a high proportion of apparently charred remains, predominantly charcoal (see Appendix C, Section C.1.4).

3.4.22 To the south of this was a less clear ditch (29013) which may have been a hedge line rather than a deliberate cut. The feature contained a 0.14m deep finely textured fill (29012) overlain by a stoney spread in a linear band (29003, Plate 14). This deposit was probably the remains of a bank and from within the deposit, three small fragments of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery (50BC-AD100) and a complete ceramic spindle whorl were recovered. This feature shows up on the geophysical survey as a weak series of anomalies on an east-west alignment, slightly different from the surrounding Post-medieval boundaries depicted on the Tithe Map.

3.4.23 At the southern end of the trench were two parallel ditches, 2.5m apart which correspond with a clear geophysical anomaly indicating a bank and double-ditch, and a field boundary marked on the Tithe Map (29009 and 29007, Figures 14 and 26). The ditches were of similar size - typically 1m wide and 0.18m deep and both had similar fills of mid grey clayey silt. A fragment of coal was recovered from 29008, the fill of 29009.

Trench 30

3.4.24 Within this trench there were no cut features but an extensive deposit of stoney debris (30001) was present at the southern end of the trench (not illustrated). This covered a 9.5m length of the trench and was 0.2m thick, which corresponds with a Post-medieval boundary marked on the Tithe Map. It could be the traces of a removed hedgerow or a field track. The deposit was stratigraphically beneath the topsoil but overlayed/ overlaying? the subsoil. The trench was located to investigate two narrow linear features visible on the geophysical survey, which follow the alignment of the Post-medieval / Modern? field system and may be land drains, although no trace of them was apparent in the trench.

Trench 31

3.4.25 This trench contained two linear features (31004, 31006, Figures 15 and 26). At the southern end of the trench was an E-W aligned ditch (31004) which was 1.02m wide, 0.16m deep with one fill. Approximately 27m to the north was a second E-W aligned ditch (31006) which was 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep, also with one fill. No artefacts were recovered from the fills of these features. The ditches broadly correspond with a pair of probable linear features that are apparent on the geophysical survey, although they do not match precisely. While the alignment of these ditches appears broadly similar to the surrounding Post-medieval field system, no boundary appears on the Tithe Map at this location, so their date is uncertain. The alignment also appears broadly similar to a possible Late Iron Age / Early Roman ditch in the adjacent trench (32007).

Trench 32

3.4.26 The trench contained an E-W aligned linear ditch (32007) which was 2.3m wide and 0.4 deep (Figure 15, Plate 15). It had a broad U-shaped profile with three fills, the uppermost of which (32004) contained a sherd of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery (50BC-AD100). A single sherd is not sufficient to date a feature but, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the date is plausible. This ditch corresponds with one of a series of roughly parallel E-W aligned geophysical anomalies, most of which did not appear as features in Trench 32.

3.4.27 An irregular feature (32010), interpreted as a tree throw hole, was sealed by a subsoil layer which was only present in the northern half of the trench. Several undulations in the natural at the northern end were investigated, but there was no evidence that they were archaeological features.

Trench 33

3.4.28 Trench 33 contained evidence for a number of ditches on a parallel E-W alignment and one at right angles (33010). Of these, one was clearly Post-medieval (33008). The remains of a probable stone bank (33003) contained several fragments of pottery dated from *c.*1550-1800. Pottery from the fill of Ditch 33005 was of similar date. Ditches 33004, 33006, 33010, 33014, 33015 and 33016 may represent remnants of boundary ditches and/or trackways but they were undated. 30014 and 33015 were probably hedgerows rather than ditches since they were very irregularly shaped. A single pit was also seen at the south end of the trench, possibly associated with Ditch 33016. A subsoil layer (33013) was present only towards the deeper, west end of the trench, where it lay beneath the bank feature. The ditches were all relatively similar in appearance and profile (Plate 16). A broad 3m wide cut (33012) may have been a lynchet rather than a ditch (the field sloped gently downwards from SE to NW). Above this was a moderately stoney bank material 33003 (Plate 17). The bank deposit 33003 contained a high proportion of apparently charred remains, predominantly charcoal (see Appendix C, section C.1.4).

3.4.29 This group of features corresponds with a series of weak linear anomalies on the geophysical survey (Figure 16), and with a boundary shown on the Tithe Map (Figure 27). Trench 33 was located approximately 625m to the east of Gazetteer Site 31. This site was a small settlement shown as 'Bryberry' on the 1838 Tithe Map, which had disappeared by the 1887 OS mapping. 17th to 18th century pottery was found during the walkover survey in February 2011. Associated with this was a sunken lane leading west towards Tennacott and possibly eastwards into the fields (shown on the Tithe Map).

Trench 34

3.4.30 This trench contained one SW-NE aligned linear ditch 34005, which was 2.4m wide and 0.52m deep (Plate 19). It contained two fills of which the uppermost (34003) produced a single sherd of Post-medieval pottery (AD 1550-1800). This feature corresponds with a pair of weak linear anomalies on the geophysical survey (Figure 17), and with a boundary shown on the Tithe Map (Figure 27).

Trench 35

3.4.31 The trench was devoid of archaeological remains. The geophysical plot weakly indicated a possible cut feature and an area of amorphous magnetic variation (Figure 18). The trench exhibited bands of clay between bands of stoney material in the approximate position of the geophysical anomaly, which appeared to be entirely natural in origin.

Trench 36

3.4.32 Within this trench were two N-S aligned linear features (Plate 20). Ditch 36004, was 1.1m wide, 0.34m deep and contained three fills (Plate 21). The adjacent ditch 1.6m

to the west 36006, with one fill, was 0.82m wide by 0.18m deep (Plate 22). No finds were recovered from the ditch fills. These features correspond closely with a pair of weak linear anomalies on the geophysical survey (Figure 19), and with a boundary shown on the Tithe Map (Figure 27).

Trench 37

3.4.33 This trench contained two N-S aligned linear features. Ditch 37002 and 37003 were located 34m apart and had the same dimensions (1.3m wide by 0.4m deep). No finds were recovered from the fills. The features correspond closely with a series of narrow linear anomalies on the geophysical survey which are on broadly the same alignment as the surrounding field boundaries and are mostly likely to be land drains.

Trench 38

3.4.34 A single E-W aligned linear ditch (38002) was recorded in the middle of this trench (measuring 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep, Figure 21, Plate 23). No finds were recovered from the fills. The feature corresponds closely with a narrow linear anomaly on the geophysical survey.

3.4.35 Possible evidence was also found for a N-S aligned field boundary shown on both the geophysics plot and the Tithe Map (Figures 21 and 27). A band of yellow clay was investigated in the northern part of the trench. It was thought in the field to be a change in the natural geology, although it could perhaps be the trace of a former hedgerow.

Trench 39

3.4.36 A single NW-SE aligned linear ditch (39002) was present in the middle part of the trench (1.3m wide and 0.3m deep – Plate 24). A single fragment of glass was recovered from the uppermost fill (39004). This feature corresponds with a pair of linear anomalies on the geophysical survey, suggestive of a bank-and-ditch field boundary (Figure 21). The boundary is also shown on the Tithe Map (Figure 27).

Trench 40

3.4.37 This trench contained a pair of parallel linear ditches that were both aligned NE-SW. The more northerly ditch 40002, was 1.3m wide, 0.14m deep and had two fills. The uppermost fill 40004 produced a single sherd of Post-medieval pottery (AD 1550-1800). At a distance of 2.2m to the south was ditch 40005. It was 0.95m wide and 0.14m deep. Both ditches had broad U-shaped profiles and together correspond closely with field boundaries shown on the geophysical survey and Tithe Map.

Trench 41

3.4.38 The trench contained four features. The earliest comprised an E-W aligned linear ditch (41005) with two fills and a shallow feature (41006) with one fill. Both were cut by ditch 41004, which obscured their full extent. The latter was 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep and contained four fills, the lower three of which were naturally accumulated from erosion of the sides, whereas the uppermost (41007) was more characteristic of deliberate backfilling. The location of the ditch corresponds closely with field boundaries shown on the geophysical survey and Tithe Map. This ditch was in turn

cut by an unnumbered field drain. The upper ditch fill was sealed by a subsoil layer that extended across all except the extreme northern part of the trench.

Trench 42

3.4.39 Several features were investigated in this trench. Probable archaeological features include 42003, 42006 and 42009, while 42007 and 42008 were probably variations in the natural. At the eastern end of the trench 42003 was a relatively shallow NW-SE aligned ditch which contained two fills. Parallel to this, 1.25m to the west was a narrower, linear feature with a single fill (42008). This appeared clear in plan and may be the traces of an embankment between bands of stony material, possibly removed hedgerows. In the centre of the trench was 42006, a N-S aligned ditch with two fills of rapidly deposited natural (Plate 25). Taken together these features may represent a former field boundary comprising bank, ditch and hedgerows, although no boundary is marked at this location on the Tithe Map, so the date is uncertain. The N-S aligned features correspond with a strong geophysical anomaly (Figure 22).

Trench 43

3.4.40 The trench contained a single E-W aligned ditch (43003 - 0.9m wide, 0.24m deep), which corresponds with a strong, narrow geophysical anomaly and a field boundary shown on the Tithe Map.

Trench 44

3.4.41 The trench contained a pair of parallel ditches, each comprising an E-W aligned field drain in a wide ditch. Drain 44004 was 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep and contained a segmented ceramic drain. Drain 44009 was 2.5m to the north and was 1.32m wide, over 0.5m deep, had three fills and also contained a segmented ceramic drain, circular in cross section. The features appear to correspond with a pair of strong, narrow geophysical anomalies, and a field boundary shown on the Tithe Map, although the match is not precise.

Trench 45

3.4.42 Trench 45 contained two linear features, both NW-SE aligned land drains (on slightly different alignments. The northern drain (45003) was 0.55m wide, over 0.6m deep, had one fill and contained a segmented ceramic drain, hexagonal in cross section. The southern drain (45005) had a stony fill (not investigated). Both features appear on the geophysics plot as strong and narrow linear anomalies.

3.5 Finds and environmental summary

3.5.1 A small amount of cultural material was recovered from the 11 features seen in the evaluation. The range of material included pottery, CBM, worked flint, metal and glass. No animal bone was recovered. All assemblages were very small.

3.5.2 The abraded pottery assemblage constituted Late Iron Age to Early Roman material, with some Late Medieval to Early Post-medieval material also present. The two pieces of worked flint were undiagnostic, but of prehistoric date. The CBM assemblage was very fragmentary and in a worn condition and in small pieces, some of them barely recognisable by type, suggesting that the material has been

redeposited from the ploughsoil..

3.5.3 In general the assemblage had a character of dispersed and redeposited material consistent with what might be found in ploughed fields as a result of manuring, on the perimeters of human settlement, rather than close to it. Only a small amount of material was found sealed within features and fills.

3.5.4 The presence of identifiable charred material in each of the three samples taken from selected deposits demonstrates that charred plant remains do survive at sites along the route. The samples were essentially charcoal with only limited other plant and animal remains. None of the samples are securely dated and all are from ditch fills. In the absence of reliably dated contexts and a settlement or other definite archaeological focus, there is little justification for further sampling on present evidence.

4 Discussion

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The trial trenching strategy has adopted a targeted approach, the main purpose of which was to 'ground-truth' archaeological features identified by the preceding non-intrusive surveys. A key question in assessing the reliability of the archaeological investigations is whether the geophysical survey and desk-based studies accurately reflect the archaeological potential of the route, as they have much more extensive coverage than the evaluation trenching (The total area of the thirty-six excavated trenches was 0.24ha, compared with a total project area of 84ha). With a few exceptions, the features identified in the non-intrusive surveys were successfully identified in the trenches and very few additional features were identified. This indicates that the geophysical and desk-based survey results are generally reliable, although the correlation between geophysical survey and excavated features was not always precise or consistent.

4.1.2 The main limitation of the results arises from the limited extent of the trenches. Proposed Trenches 1-9 were not completed as agreement with the landowners was not forthcoming, leaving a gap in coverage at the western end of the scheme. The second limitation lies in the detection of more ephemeral archaeological remains consisting of localised groups of fairly small discreet features, which are rarely detected successfully by non-intrusive survey methods. Such remains might include, for example, early prehistoric settlements and monuments, and non-barrow cemeteries of various dates. The trenching is not sufficiently extensive to reliably detect remains of this type, in fact the only reliable method of detecting some important but ephemeral remains is extensive open area soil stripping.

4.1.3 Artefactual dating evidence was sparse. Pottery is the most substantial and important artefact category for dating archaeological features. Only fifty sherds of pottery were recovered from all trenches, of which six sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman date and thirteen of Post-medieval date were recovered from feature fills, the remainder being unstratified finds from the topsoil (mostly of 19th century date). The pottery occurred in very small groups which would not normally be considered reliable dating evidence – However, in conjunction with the georectified Tithe Map plots (Figures 25-27) it is possible to distinguish elements of the Post-medieval field system with

considerable confidence in most cases. This leaves a small group of linear features on either side of the River Torridge which contained only Late Iron Age / Early Roman sherds and did not appear on the Tithe Map, which are most likely to be of Early Roman date (see Trenches 23, 24, 29 and 32).

4.1.4 A substantial boundary that was identified by the geophysical survey and was investigated in trenches 13, 14 and 15, was initially attributed to the later prehistoric period based on the curved alignment of Ditch 14002/ 15002. However, close examination of the georectified Tithe Map (Figure 25) and survey plots suggests that the curving ditch is perhaps most likely to be a Post-medieval field boundary (discussed further below). The feature produced no artefacts and the boundary itself is not marked on the Tithe Map so the evidence is equivocal. A prehistoric date cannot be ruled out without further investigation.

4.2 Interpretation

4.2.1 The results of the investigation indicate a relatively low density of archaeological activity overall, although the targeted approach to the trenching meant that almost all of the excavated trenches contained features. Artefactual evidence was found for activity spanning the Late Iron Age or Early Roman (1st century BC - 2nd century AD) period and the Post-medieval (15th - 19th century AD). The density of artefacts, although very low, perhaps points at comparatively intensive agricultural land-use during those periods. The character of the activity in these broad phases varied, although the vast majority of the features identified can be interpreted as components of agricultural field boundaries or drains. No definite settlement or funerary features were identified.

Mesolithic to Late Iron Age

4.2.2 No definite prehistoric remains were identified. The earliest datable features and finds date from the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period, but the small group of possible Late Iron sherds discussed below are just as likely to be of Early Roman date.

4.2.3 The ditch investigated in Trenches 13, 14 and 15 was initially attributed to the later prehistoric period based on the slightly curved alignment of one of the boundaries. However there is no positive evidence to support this (discussed below, para 4.2.11)

Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period

4.2.4 Four features, all linear boundaries which produced very small quantities of late Iron Age/ early Roman pottery, were found in four separate trenches on either side of the River Torridge. They include Ditches 23003 and 24007, which were found in adjacent trenches on the west side of the river. Comparison with the geophysical survey plot for this area suggests that they form part of a rectilinear field system. Ditch 25003 produced no finds but is almost certainly a further element of the same system (see Figure 12). Two further features (bank 29003 and ditch 32004) on the opposite side of the river produced pottery of the same period. None of these features appear on the Tithe Map, which suggests that the date range indicated by the artefacts (*c* 50 BC - AD 100) is plausible. It is impossible to say, with such a small assemblage, whether the material dates from before or after the Roman conquest. All of the probable Late Iron Age / early Roman boundaries comprise a single ditch, in at least one case with slight indications of a former bank on one side.

4.2.5 The fragments of Roman boundaries hint at a rectilinear field system focussed in the valley of the River Torridge. Approximately 200m to the north of Trenches 23 and 24 is an earthwork enclosure (Gazetteer Site 10, HER 43947), which has been tentatively dated to the later Prehistoric period. The boundaries revealed in the evaluation may be part of an associated field system.

4.2.6 There is no indication of continuity between the Roman and Post-medieval field systems in this area, and no evidence at all was recovered for late Roman or early Medieval activity.

Post-medieval

4.2.7 The most common features encountered were field boundaries, many of which could not be dated on the basis of artefacts. However, comparison with the georectified Tithe Map, the earliest available detailed historic map source, indicates that most of the features investigated in the evaluation formed part of the mid-19th century field boundary system (Figures 24-26). Seventeen trenches out of thirty-six contained traces of boundaries shown on the Tithe Map (Trenches 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 29, 30, 33, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44).

4.2.8 The chronology of enclosure of the agricultural landscape of Devon is not well documented, as for the most part it pre-dates the Enclosure Acts of the 18th / 19th century. John Hooker, the 16th century author of *'A Synopsis Chorographical of Devonshire'*, considered 'the most part' of the county to be enclosed by his time (Kain, 2006). The most characteristic form of field boundaries is the massive 'Devon bank', which is usually a stone-revetted earthen bank topped with vegetation, sometimes including trees and on occasion these are associated with adjacent hollow-ways. These are often of great antiquity with considerable archaeological importance in their own right. Other forms of traditional field boundary are found in Devon, including: stone walls in the limestone and granite areas and more conventional later enclosure hedges with no banks (DCC 1998).

4.2.9 The original date of enclosure in the Bideford area is uncertain, certainly pre-dating the 18th-19th century. It may be relevant that several of the Post-medieval boundary features (16012, 33003, 33004, 34005, 40002) produced pottery with a broad 16th-18th century date range, some pieces at least belonging in the earlier part of that range, and one or two individual sherds that could be of 15th century date (see Appendix B.1). However, pottery dating is not necessarily a good indicator of the date of origin of long-established field systems, as any material found is likely to reflect the fortunes of nearby settlements. The presence of pottery perhaps reflects the use of domestic refuse for manuring fields, suggesting an increase in the intensity of agricultural production from the 15th or 16th century onwards.

4.2.10 The form of the Post-medieval boundaries encountered in the evaluation appears very variable, both in the trenches and in the geophysical survey results. Some are single ditches, sometimes with hints of a bank, but more often double-ditched with traces of a bank and/or hedgerow in between (eg, Figures 5 and 7). The variation found in this series of trenches perhaps reflects piecemeal enclosure by individual landowners over a long period, rather than the uniform characteristics and regular layout typically found in large scale 18th-19th century enclosures. The arrangement of fields appears less regular than the fragmentary Late Iron Age or Romano-British rectilinear field system found in the Valley of the River Torridge (see 4.2.4 above), but

the Post-medieval boundaries are generally more substantial and are found throughout the study area).

4.2.11 The largest of the boundary ditches investigated (comprising ditches 13002, 14002 and 15002) was initially interpreted as part of a later prehistoric enclosure, as it is not shown on the Tithe Map and has a slightly curving alignment, different from the nearby 19th century field boundaries. However, in the absence of positive dating evidence, it is considered more likely to be of Post-medieval date, although it was clearly no longer an extant feature by c.1840. The sections through this ditch were of variable depth, becoming shallower to the east. The fills dipped from south to north, suggesting the presence of a former bank on the south side. The geophysical survey plot suggests that there may have been banks on either side of the ditch, perhaps indicating that it was a former sunken lane. The feature runs parallel to the modern lane to the south and converges on a 19th century boundary junction investigated in Trench 13. The three trenches (13, 14 and 15) were located in the same field, just north of the minor road east of Littleham Cross and south-west of Littleham Court. No sites have been identified by the DBA in the vicinity. The Historic Map evidence show that the present field was divided into several smaller fields in the mid-19th century, which have been gradually amalgamated during the 19th and 20th centuries. There are several other instances in which field boundaries shown on the Tithe Maps are not shown on the 1890 OS mapping (eg boundaries 33008, 34005, 36004 and 36006), indicating the amalgamation of fields in the intervening 50 years, a process that has continued sporadically to the present day.

4.3 Modern features

4.3.1 Several features may be of more recent date (later 19th-20th century). These included two linear features (12003 and 16008) which, although they contained no field drains or services, had unconsolidated fills consistent with recent deposition.

4.3.2 There were also a number of field drains seen during the project. Some were clearly recognisable as drains prior to excavation and others, particularly those in Trenches 44 and 45, were not, but all were found to contain ceramic field drains. These typically appear on the geophysical survey plots as strong, narrow linear anomalies.

4.4 Undated features

4.4.1 The following features, all of which were ditches, could not be dated on any grounds: 24012, 27003, 31006, 37002, 37003, 42003, 42006, and 42008.

4.5 Evaluation objectives and results

4.5.1 The aims of the evaluation were generally met successfully, although with some limitations, as noted in 4.1 above. In combination with the non-intrusive survey data it is possible to determine the nature, extent, preservation, date and significance of the archaeological remains identified by desk-based assessment and geophysical survey. The date range of surviving remains has been determined in most cases from the form of features, comparison with historic maps, and to a lesser extent through artefactual remains, although the small quantity of pottery recovered is critical in distinguishing the Late Iron Age / Early Roman boundaries from Post-medieval boundaries. There is no clear evidence that the evaluated areas contain a major site of any period, although further investigation of the curved ditch in Trenches 13, 14

and 15 would be needed to eliminate the possibility that it may be part of a prehistoric enclosure.

4.5.2 The features encountered were in variable condition, dependant mostly on their original depth and extent of plough truncation in different areas. All were substantially truncated by cultivation, to the extent that upstanding earthworks barely survived at all, although magnetic anomalies in the geophysical survey hint at former embankments even where no visible trace could be seen in the trenches. There was a generally low degree of complexity in the stratigraphic record, with two broad periods represented - Late Iron Age / Early Roman and Post-medieval. The artefact assemblage, although very limited, does cumulatively have potential to elucidate the development of the historic landscape.

4.5.3 The features investigated have a generally low potential to provide palaeoenvironmental and economic evidence. The material recovered from the soil samples was limited to charred plant remains. No animal bone was recovered but this may be a reflection of the small quantity of finds rather than poor preservation conditions. Field ditches are generally not good targets for palaeoenvironmental analysis due to the risk of residual and intrusive material accumulating in long-lived features, and the difficulties of precisely dating contexts.

4.6 Significance

4.6.1 The discovery of traces of Late Iron Age / Early Roman field systems on either side of the River Torridge (most clearly to the west of the river) is of some significance at a regional level, and is helpful for providing landscape context and corroboration of the suspected date of the cropmark enclosure to the north (Gazetteer Site 10, HER 43947).

4.6.2 The archaeological value of traditional field boundaries lies in two areas: the historic boundaries that they represent and the evidence they provide for earlier land-use, information that can be stored in the fabric of the boundaries themselves. In some cases the field boundary itself may incorporate prehistoric features such as enclosure earthworks or barrows. In this case, the material of the boundary itself (and sometimes the old land surface buried beneath it) can represent an irreplaceable archaeological resource (DCC 1998). Depending on the extent of survival and quality of dating evidence, such remains could be of regional or local importance.

4.6.3 The possible enclosure boundary recorded in Trenches 13, 14 and 15 is uncertainly dated. At present it is thought more likely to be the remains of a Post-medieval boundary or lane, but if a prehistoric date is proved by further investigation it would be of potentially national significance.

APPENDICES

A.1 Trench description and context inventory

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	NW/SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. A single depression or undulation was seen towards the northern end of the trench but this was determined to be of natural origin. It was aligned NE-SW. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a natural that was highly varied; from dark brownish red silty clays with varying stone inclusion frequencies, to pink stoney clay bands, to pale yellowish pink clays.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.4 **Width (m)** 1.55 **Length (m)** 60.75	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**finds**	**date**
10000	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil		
10001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
10002	Cut	2.2	0.21	Interface of natural depression	-	-
10003	Fill	2.2	0.21	Fill of 10002	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	N/S
Trench contained three linear features. The northernmost was an unexcavated field drain aligned NW-SE. There was a substantial ditch 11004 with four fills and a shallow probable hedgeline 11009 with two fills. Both were aligned approximately NW-SE. Deposits consist of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the archaeological features, which cut the natural mid orangey-yellowish clay with occasional stone inclusions.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.3 **Width (m)** 1.5 **Length (m)** 41.35	
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**finds**	**date**
11001	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
11002	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
11003	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
11004	Cut	2.2	0.62	Ditch	-	-
11005	Fill	1.25	0.28	Fill of 11004	flint	Prehistoric
11006	Fill	1.8	0.38	Fill of 11004	-	-
11007	Fill	1.05	0.18	Fill of 11004	-	-
11008	Fill	0.7	0.1	Fill of 11004	-	-
11009	Cut	1.66	0.09	Hedgeline	-	-
11010	Fill	1.45	0.08	Fill of 11009	-	-
11011	Fill	1.2	0.04	Fill of 11009	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained four linear features, one was an unexcavated field drain aligned NW-SE. There was a substantial ditch 12004 with three fills, disturbed by a tree hollow (four fills), and an adjacent drainage feature 12003 with five fills. Both were aligned approximately NW-SE. To the south was a shallow slightly curving linear 12005 with one fill. Deposits consist of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the archaeological features, which cut the variable pale brown/yellow/grey/orange silty clay with stoney patches.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.4 **Width (m)** 1.4 **Length (m)** 61.52	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**finds**	**date**
12000	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
12001	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
12002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
12003	Cut	0.8	0.9	Drainage feature	-	-
12004	Cut	2.3	0.59	Ditch	-	-
12005	Cut	0.4	0.19	Uncertain linear feature	-	-
12006	Fill	0.62	0.43	Fill of 12003	-	-
12007	Fill	0.1	0.07	Fill of 12003	-	-
12008	Fill	0.29	0.35	Fill of 12003	-	-
12009	Fill	0.48	0.08	Fill of 12003	-	-
12010	Fill	0.63	0.44	Fill of 12003	-	-
12011	Fill	0.74	0.25	Fill of 12004	-	-
12012	Fill	1.15	0.31	Fill of 12004	flint	Prehistoric
12013	Fill	1	0.33	Fill of 12004	-	-
12014	Fill	0.26	0.08	Fill of 12019	-	-
12015	Fill	0.24	0.06	Fill of 12019	-	-
12016	Fill	0.48	0.08	Fill of 12019	-	-
12017	Fill	1.05	0.34	Fill of 12019	-	-
12018	Layer	1.3	0.17	Makeup layer	-	-
12019	Cut	1.05	0.45	Tree hollow	-	-
12020	Fill	0.4	0.19	Fill of 12005	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	N/S
Trench contained two linear features, one was recut. There was a substantial ditch 13002 with ten fills and an adjacent ditch 13003 with one fill, recut as 13020 (two fills). Both were aligned approximately E-W. Deposits consist of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the archaeological features, which cut the mid yellowish brown silty clay with siltstone inclusions.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.37 **Width (m)** 1.55 **Length (m)** 31.15	
Contexts						

Trench 13						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**finds**	**date**
13000	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
13001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
13002	Cut	4.95	> 1.24	Ditch - large	-	-
13003	Cut	1.6	0.6	Ditch - smaller	-	-
13004	Fill	2.4	0.15	Fill of 13002	-	-
13005	Fill	3	0.15	Fill of 13002	-	-
13006	Fill	4.2	0.2	Fill of 13002	-	-
13007	Fill	3	0.3	Fill of 13002	-	-
13008	Fill	4.1	0.2	Fill of 13002	-	-
13009	Fill	1.9	0.2	Fill of 13002	-	-
13010	Fill	1.5	0.15	Fill of 13002	-	-
13011	Fill	1	0.16	Fill of 13002	-	-
13012	Fill	1	>0.18	Fill of 13002	-	-
13013	Fill	0.9	0.16	Fill of 13002	-	-
13014	Layer	4.3	0.35	Mottled pink clay: makeup	Metal: Fe object	
13015	Fill	0.18	0.12	Fill of 13003	-	-
13016	Fill	0.78	0.35	Fill of 13020	-	-
13017	Fill	1.1	0.29	Fill of 13020	-	-
13018	Layer	2.46	0.2	Brownish grey silty clay	-	-
13019	Layer	2.82	0.26	Dark yellowish brown silty clay	-	-
13020	Cut	1.42	0.58	Recut of 13003	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	N/S
Trench contained two linear features. There was a substantial ditch 14002, with eight fills and a shallow ditch 14003 with one fill. Both were aligned approximately NW-SE. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying the archaeological features, which cut the mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions. At the northern end of the trench the natural was a dark brownish red silty clay.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.3 **Width (m)** 1.4 **Length (m)** 60.65	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**finds**	**date**
14000	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
14001	void	-	-	-	-	-
14002	Cut	4.8	>1.4	Ditch - large	-	-
14003	Cut	0.35	0.1	Ditch - shallow	-	-
14004	Fill	4.8	0.14	Fill of 14002	-	-
14005	Fill	4.3	0.5	Fill of 14002	-	-
14006	Fill	1.3	0.14	Fill of 14002	-	-
14007	Fill	2.4	0.2	Fill of 14002	-	-
14008	Fill	3	0.1	Fill of 14002: organic	-	-
14009	Fill	2.8	0.2	Fill of 14002	-	-
14010	Fill	1.4	0.06	Fill of 14002	-	-

Trench 14						
14011	Fill	2.2	>0.24	Fill of 14002	-	-
14012	Fill	0.35	0.1	Fill of 14003	-	-
14013	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE/SSW
Trench contained a substantial ditch 15002, with six fills. It was aligned NW-SE. Deposits consist of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the archaeological feature, which cut the mid brownish yellow silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.4 **Width (m)** 1.4 **Length (m)** 60.95	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**finds**	**date**
15000	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
15001	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
15002	Cut	4.76	0.56	Ditch	-	-
15003	Fill	0.58	0.06	Fill of 15002	-	-
15004	Fill	0.66	0.06	Fill of 15002	-	-
15005	Fill	3	0.23	Fill of 15002	-	-
15006	Fill	3.12	0.08	Fill of 15002	-	-
15007	Fill	4.76	0.23	Fill of 15002	-	-
15008	Fill	2.08	0.04	Fill of 15002	-	-
15009	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	NW/SE
Trench contained one large, moderately deep linear feature 16011 at the northern end. It was cut by a ditch 16012, both were aligned WSW-ENE. A parallel ditch 16003 was to the south and a shallow linear feature, 16004, was potentially cut by it. Consists of ploughsoil which sealed the drainage feature 16008 that cut the subsoil. Below this were the archaeological features that cut the natural orangey yellow silty clay with occasional red patches of clay.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.35 **Width (m)** 1.6 **Length (m)** 60.6	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**finds**	**date**
16000	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
16001	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
16002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
16003	Cut	1.1	0.53	Ditch – large, south	-	-
16004	Cut	0.4	0.05	Ditch - shallow	-	-

Trench 16						
16005	Fill	1.1	0.43	Fill of 16003	-	-
16006	Fill	0.36	0.1	Fill of 16003	-	-
16007	Fill	0.4	0.05	Fill of 16004	-	-
16008	Cut	1.7	0.85	Drainage feature	-	-
16009	Fill	1.2	0.55	Fill of 16008	-	-
16010	Fill	1.7	0.28	Fill of 16008	-	-
16011	Cut	4.1	0.52	Terrace / Lynchet	-	-
16012	Cut	2.15	0.64	Ditch - north	-	-
16013	Fill	1.25	0.25	Fill of 16012	-	-
16014	Fill	1.55	0.34	Fill of 16012	Pot	c1550-1800?
16015	Fill	0.7	0.15	Fill of 16012	-	-
16016	Fill	0.4	0.18	Fill of 16012	-	-
16017	Fill	1.6	0.18	Fill of 16011	-	-
16018	Fill	1.8	0.4	Fill of 16011	-	-
16019	Fill	3.45	0.3	Fill of 16011	-	-

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a ditch 17004, aligned N-S, with three fills; a possible spread of bank material; and an area of tree root disturbance 17008. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying the archaeological features, which cut the mid brownish yellow silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.3 **Width (m)** 1.4 **Length (m)** 61.7	
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**finds**	**date**
17001	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
17002	Layer	2.85	0.22	Bank material	-	-
17003	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
17004	Cut	2.3	0.42	Ditch	-	-
17005	Fill	0.65	0.15	Fill of 17004	-	-
17006	Fill	1.5	0.26	Fill of 17004	glass	
17007	Fill	0.75	0.05	Fill of 17004	-	-
17008	Cut	1.05	0.09	Interface of tree root disturbance	-	-
17009	Fill	1.1	0.05	Fill of 17010	-	-
17010	Cut	1.1	0.05	Undulation, ? natural	-	-

Trench 18		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained one linear ditch feature 18004, with two fills aligned NE-SW. Deposits consist of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the archaeological feature, which cut the mid orange clay with frequent stone inclusions.	**Avg. depth (m)** 0.35 **Width (m)** 1.6	

Trench 18						
					Length (m) 39.5	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**finds**	**date**
18000	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
18001	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
18002	Fill	1.12	0.14	Fill of 18004	-	-
18003	Fill	0.76	0.16	Fill of 18004	-	-
18004	Cut	1.2	0.16	Ditch	-	-
18005	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 19						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
The trench was devoid of archaeological remains. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying the mid yellow clay with occasional stone inclusions in patches.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.4 **Width (m)** 1.6 **Length (m)** 40.6	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
19000	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	-	-
19001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 20						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Only 32m length of the outlined 60m was excavated. The trench was devoid of archaeological remains. Deposits consist of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the mid orange red clay with occasional stone inclusions particularly towards the north.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.51 **Width (m)** 1.6 **Length (m)** 32	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
20000	Layer	-	0.42	Topsoil	-	-
20001	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
20002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	N/S
Trench contained one linear ditch feature 21002, aligned E-W, with two fills. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying the archaeological feature, which cut the variable dark yellow silty clay to pale grey siltstone natural.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.35 **Width (m)** 1.6 **Length (m)** 32.1	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
21000	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
21001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
21002	Cut	1.4	0.5	Ditch	-	-
21003	Fill	0.5	0.09	Fill of 21002	-	-
21004	Fill	1.4	0.39	Fill of 21002	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	N/S
Trench contained one linear ditch feature 22003, aligned E-W, with one fill. Deposits consist of ploughsoil and two subsoils overlying the archaeological feature, which cut the mid orange clay with frequent stone inclusions. The lower subsoil 22002 was only present at the deeper part of the trench towards the north.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.75 max **Width (m)** 1.6 **Length (m)** 41.5	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
22000	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
22001	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
22002	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
22003	Cut	1.2	0.45	Ditch	-	-
22004	Fill	1.2	0.45	Fill of 22003	-	-
22005	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 23		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one linear ditch feature 23003, aligned N-S, with five fills. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying the archaeological feature, which cut the mid yellow clay with patches of stone inclusions.	**Avg. depth (m)** 0.2 **Width (m)** 1.6	

Trench 23						
					Length (m) 29.8	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
23000	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
23001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
23002	Fill	1.12	0.33	Fill of ditch 23003	-	-
23003	Cut	1.7	0.6	Ditch	-	-
23004	Fill	1.1	0.23	Fill of 23005	-	-
23005	Cut	1.1	0.23	Natural feature	-	-
23006	Fill	0.98	0.3	Fill of ditch 23003	-	-
23007	Fill	0.8	0.1	Fill of ditch 23003	-	-
23008	Fill	0.6	0.13	Fill of ditch 23003	pot	c50 BC-100AD?
23009	Fill	0.6	0.05	Fill of ditch 23003	-	-

Trench 24						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two linear features; a ditch 24004, aligned N-S, with five fills; and a smaller ditch to the north 24012, with three fills, aligned SW-NE. Deposits consist of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the archaeological features, which cut the pale orangey brown clay with patches of stone inclusions.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.4 **Width (m)** 1.6 **Length (m)** 29.6	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
24000	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
24001	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
24002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
24003	Fill	1.3	0.12	Fill of 24004	-	-
24004	Cut	1.56	0.5	Ditch	-	-
24005	Fill	0.9	0.16	Fill of 24004	-	-
24006	Fill	1.2	0.17	Fill of 24004	-	-
24007	Fill	1.28	0.15	Fill of 24004	pot	c50 BC-100AD?
24008	Fill	0.95	0.05	Fill of 24004	-	-
24009	Fill	0.55	0.18	Fill of 24012	-	-
24010	Fill	0.73	0.2	Fill of 24012	-	-
24011	Fill	0.5	0.14	Fill of 24012	-	-
24012	Cut	0.73	0.34	Ditch – north	-	-

Trench 25						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW/SSE
Trench contained one linear ditch feature 25003 towards the northern end. It was aligned E-W, with one fill. Deposits consist of ploughsoil and subsoil (at southern end only) overlying the archaeological feature, which cut the variable mid yellow clay with patches 25 of stone inclusions.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.37 **Width (m)** 1.6 **Length (m)** 41.6	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
25000	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	pot	c1825-1900
25001	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
25002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
25003	Cut	3	0.43	Ditch	-	-
25004	Fill	3	0.43	Fill of 25003	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					**Orientation**	N/S
The trench was devoid of archaeological remains. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying the mid yellow clay with outcrops of brownish grey siltstone.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.3 **Width (m)** 1.55 **Length (m)** 30.7	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
26000	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	pot	c1825-1900
26001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 27						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one linear ditch feature 27003, aligned E-W, with one fill. At the northern end was an iron pipe service detected by the CAT scan. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying the archaeological feature, which cut the variable mid brown silt to bluey orange siltstone outcrops.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.35 **Width (m)** 1.4 **Length (m)** 49.35	

Trench 27						
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
27001	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	pot	c1825-1900
27002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
27003	Cut	2.88	1.03	Ditch	-	-
27004	Fill	2.88	1.03	Fill of 27003	pot	

Trench 28						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
The trench was devoid of archaeological remains. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying the variable mid brown silt to bluey orange siltstone outcrops.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.35 **Width (m)** 1.4 **Length (m)** 59.85	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
28001	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	Pot	c1825-1900
28002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 29						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
The trench contained six cut features, four were linear NW-SE trending ditches 29007, 29009, 29011, 29014 (the later beneath a bank); one was a probable pit 29014 and one was a natural depression, 29015. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying the variable mid yellow clayey silt with siltstone outcrops.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.52 **Width (m)** 1.5 **Length (m)** 37.8	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
29000	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	pot	c1825-1900
29001	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
29002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
29003	Layer	0.7	0.11	Bank	pot	c50 BC-100AD?
29004	Fill	0.61	0.19	Fill of 29014	-	-
29005	Fill	0.45	0.12	Fill of 29007	-	-
29006	Fill	1.25	0.14	Fill of 29007	-	-
29007	Cut	1.25	0.14	Ditch	-	-

Trench 29						
29008	Fill	1	0.18	Fill of 29009	coal	Post-medieval
29009	Cut	1	0.18	Ditch	-	-
29010	Fill	0.9	0.21	Fill of 29011	-	-
29011	Cut	0.9	0.21	Ditch	-	-
29012	Fill	0.72	0.14	Fill of 29013	Pot, spindle whorl	
29013	Cut	0.72	0.14	Ditch	-	-
29014	Cut	0.61	0.19	Pit	-	-
29015	Cut	5.3	0.34	Natural depression interface	-	-
29016	Fill	5.3	0.34	Fill of 29015	-	-

Trench 30						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW/SSE
The trench contained a layer of stone debris at the southern end, 30001. Deposits consist of ploughsoil and subsoil, at the northern end of the trench only, overlying the variable mid orangey yellow silty clay with bluey grey siltstone outcrops.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.25 **Width (m)** 1.55 **Length (m)** 42.5	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
30000	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	pot	c1825-1900
30001	Layer	9.5	0.2	Stone rich soil	-	-
30002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
30003	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 31						
General description					**Orientation**	N/S
Trench contained two linear features; a ditch 31004, with one fill; and a ditch to the north 31006, with one fill. Both were aligned E-W. Deposits consist of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the archaeological features, which cut the mid orangey yellow sandy clay with banded outcrops of siltstone.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.45 **Width (m)** 1.4 **Length (m)** 55.65	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
31000	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
31001	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
31002	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 31						
31003	Fill	1.02	0.16	Fill of 31004	-	-
31004	Cut	1.02	0.16	Ditch - south	-	-
31005	Fill	0.9	0.2	Fill of 31006	-	-
31006	Cut	0.9	0.2	Ditch - north	-	-

Trench 32						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW/SSE
Trench contained an E-W aligned linear ditch 32007, with three fills and a tree throw 32010, with two fills. Deposits consist of ploughsoil and subsoil (only present in the northern 32m) overlying the archaeological features, which cut the mid orangey yellow sandy clay with banded outcrops of siltstone.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.5 **Width (m)** 1.4 **Length (m)** 60.7	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
32001	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
32002	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
32003	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
32004	Fill	2	0.16	Fill of 32007	pot	c50 BC-100AD?
32005	Fill	1.65	0.16	Fill of 32007	-	-
32006	Fill	1.6	0.18	Fill of 32007	-	-
32007	Cut	2.3	0.4	Ditch	-	-
32008	Fill	0.4	0.06	Fill of 32010	-	-
32009	Fill	1.1	0.14	Fill of 32010	-	-
32010	Cut	1.1	0.14	Tree throw	-	-

Trench 33						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
The trench contained nine cut features; seven were linear SW-NE trending ditches 33004, 33006, 33008, 33014, 33015, 33016, 33012 (the later beneath a bank); one other was aligned N-S, 33010; and there was a pit 33017. Consists of ploughsoil and subsoil (towards the deeper west end only), overlying a natural of pale yellowish grey clay and siltstone.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.6 **Width (m)** 1.5 **Length (m)** 57.4	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
33000	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	pot	c1550-1750?
33001	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
33002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
33003	Layer	0.6	0.24	Bank, above 33013	pot	c1550-1750?

Trench 33						
33004	Cut	1.44	0.18	Ditch	-	-
33005	Fill	1.44	0.18	Fill of 33004	pot	c1550-1750?
33006	Cut	1.32	0.1	Ditch	-	-
33007	Fill	1.32	0.1	Fill of 33006	-	-
33008	Cut	1.1	0.25	Ditch	-	-
33009	Fill	1.1	0.25	Fill of 33008	-	-
33010	Cut	1	0.21	Ditch	-	-
33011	Fill	1	0.21	Fill of 33010	-	-
33012	Cut	3	0.24	Ditch / bank interface	-	-
33013	Fill	3	0.24	Fill of 33012	-	-
33014	Cut	0.7	0.28	Ditch / hedgeline	-	-
33015	Cut	0.5	0.11	Ditch / hedgeline	-	-
33016	Cut	0.5	0.3	Ditch	-	-
33017	Cut	1	0.47	Pit	-	-
33018	Fill	1.5	0.1-0.28	Fill of 33014 and 33015	-	-
33019	Fill	1.4	0.14	Fill of 33016	-	-
33020	Fill	1.4	0.2	Fill of 33016	-	-
33021	Fill	0.6	0.2	Fill of 33017	-	-

Trench 34						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained one linear ditch feature 34005 aligned SW-NE, with two fills. Deposits consist of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the archaeological feature, which cut the mid yellow silty clay with occasional patches of stone inclusions.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.5 **Width (m)** 1.6 **Length (m)** 38	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
34000	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
34001	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
34002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
34003	Fill	2.4	0.21	Fill of 34005	pot	c1550-1800?
34004	Fill	1.1	0.32	Fill of 34005	-	-
34005	Cut	2.4	0.52	Ditch	-	-

Trench 35		
General description	**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying a variable natural of banded mid orange clays and stoney clays.	**Avg. depth (m)** 0.3 **Width (m)** 1.6 **Length (m)** 40.7	

Trench 35						
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
35000	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
35001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
35002	Cut	1.4	0.3	Sondage dug into clay band	-	-

Trench 36						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two linear features; a ditch 36004, with three fills; and an adjacent ditch to the west 36006, with one fill. Both were aligned N-S. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying the archaeological features which cut the mid yellow clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.26 **Width (m)** 1.5 **Length (m)** 32.1	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
36000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
36001	Fill	1.1	0.15	Fill of 36004	-	-
36002	Fill	0.9	0.22	Fill of 36004	-	-
36003	Fill	0.9	0.1	Fill of 36004	-	-
36004	Cut	1.1	0.34	Ditch - east	-	-
36005	Fill	0.82	0.18	Fill of 36006	-	-
36006	Cut	0.82	0.18	Ditch - west	-	-
36007	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 37						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two linear features; a ditch 37002, with two fills; and a ditch to the east 37003, with two fills. Both were aligned N-S. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying the archaeological features which cut the mid grey compact large diameter siltstone natural.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.35 **Width (m)** 1.55 **Length (m)** 48	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
37000	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 37						
37001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
37002	Cut	1.3	0.4	Ditch - west	-	-
37003	Cut	1.36	0.41	Ditch - east	-	-
37004	Fill	1.3	0.37	Fill of 37002	-	-
37005	Fill	1.02	0.05	Fill of 37002	-	-
37006	Fill	1.36	0.39	Fill of 37003	-	-
37007	Fill	1.1	0.03	Fill of 37003	-	-

Trench 38						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained one linear ditch feature 38002 aligned W-E, with one fill. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying the archaeological feature, which cut the mid yellow silty clay with occasional banded stony patches.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.34 **Width (m)** 1.5 **Length (m)** 41	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
38000	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
38001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
38002	Cut	1.3	0.3	Ditch	-	-
38003	Fill	1.3	0.3	Fill of 38002	-	-

Trench 39						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one linear ditch feature 39002 aligned N-S, with two fills. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying the archaeological feature, which cut the mid yellow silty clay with occasional banded patches of stone inclusions.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.35 **Width (m)** 1.5 **Length (m)** 31.6	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
39000	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
39001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
39002	Cut	2.3	0.52	Ditch	-	-
39003	Fill	0.68	0.2	Fill of 39002	-	-
39004	Fill	2.3	0.32	Fill of 39002	glass	

Trench 40						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two linear features; a ditch 40002, with two fills; and a ditch to the SE 40005, with two fills. Both were aligned NE-SW. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying the archaeological features which cut the pale brown clayey silt natural.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.32 **Width (m)** 1.6 **Length (m)** 42.2	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
40000	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
40001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
40002	Cut	1.3	0.14	Ditch - SE	-	-
40003	Fill	0.7	0.02	Fill of 40002	-	-
40004	Fill	1.3	0.12	Fill of 40002	pot	c1550-1800?
40005	Cut	0.95	0.14	Ditch - NW	-	-
40006	Fill	0.34	0.03	Fill of 40005	-	-
40007	Fill	0.95	0.1	Fill of 40005	-	-

Trench 41						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
The trench contained four features; an E-W aligned linear ditch 41005 with two fills and a shallow feature 41006 with one fill. Both were cut by a ditch 41004 which in turn was cut by a field drain. Deposits consist of ploughsoil and subsoil (only present in the southern part) overlying the archaeological features, which cut the pale brown clayey silt natural.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.32 **Width (m)** 1.5 **Length (m)** 41.45	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
41001	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
41002	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
41003	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
41004	Cut	1.1	0.5	Ditch		
41005	Cut	0.9	0.3	Ditch		
41006	Cut	1.2	0.14	Ditch – shallow, interface spread		
41007	Fill	1	0.14	Fill of 41004		
41008	Fill	0.9	0.16	Fill of 41004		
41009	Fill	1.1	0.16	Fill of 41004		
41010	Fill	0.8	0.1	Fill of 41004		
41011	Fill	0.65	0.17	Fill of 41005		

Trench 41						
41012	Fill	0.9	0.11	Fill of 41005		
41013	Fill	1.2	0.14	Fill of 41006		

Trench 42						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
The trench contained a number of features; 42003 and 42009 were probable archaeological features, while 42006, 42007 and 42008 were variations in the natural investigated. Deposits consist of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying the archaeological features that cut a pale pinkish yellow silty clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.3 **Width (m)** 1.5 **Length (m)** 31.3	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
42000	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
42001	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
42002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
42003	Cut	1.2	0.2	Ditch	-	-
42004	Fill	1.2	0.2	Fill of 42003	-	-
42005	Fill	1.2	0.04	Fill of 42003	-	-
42006	Interface	1.24	0.6	Sondage	-	-
42007	Interface	1.4	0.28	Sondage	-	-
42008	Interface	0.6	0.3	Natural feature	-	-
42009	Cut	0.3	0.19	Linear feature	-	-

Trench 43						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
The trench contained one linear ditch feature 43003 aligned E-W, with one fill. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying the archaeological feature, which cut the pale greyish yellow silty clay with occasional banded siltstone.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.35 **Width (m)** 1.5 **Length (m)** 29	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
43000	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
43001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
43002	Fill	0.9	0.24	Fill of 43003	-	-
43003	Cut	0.9	0.24	Ditch	-	-

Trench 44						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two linear features, both E-W aligned field drains in wide ditches. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying the archaeological features which cut the pale greyish yellow silty clay with occasional banded siltstone.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.35 **Width (m)** 1.6 **Length (m)** 29.5	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
44000	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
44001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
44002	Fill	1.4	0.3	Fill of 43004	Fe object	-
44003	Fill	0.12	0.12	Fill of 43004	Ceramic pipe	C 19th - 20th
44004	Cut	1.4	0.3	Field drain - south	-	C 19th - 20th
44005	Fill	1.32	0.26	Fill of 43009	-	C 19th - 20th
44006	Fill	0.76	0.22	Fill of 43009	-	C 19th - 20th
44007	Fill	0.58	>0.22	Fill of 43009	-	C 19th - 20th
44008	Fill	0.1	0.1	Fill of 43009	Ceramic pipe	C 19th - 20th
44009	Cut	1.32	>0.5	Field drain - north	-	C 19th - 20th

Trench 45						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two linear features, both NW-SE aligned field drains. Deposits consist of ploughsoil overlying the archaeological features which cut the mid yellow clay.					**Avg. depth (m)** 0.27 **Width (m)** 1.6 **Length (m)** 38.6	
Contexts						
context no.	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
45000	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
45001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
45002	Fill	0.55	>0.6	Fill of 45003	Ceramic pipe	C 19th - 20th: c1780-1900
45003	Cut	0.55	>0.6	Field drain - north	-	C 19th - 20th
45004	Fill	0.55	-	Fill of 45005	-	C 19th - 20th
45005	Cut	0.55	-	Field drain -south, unexc		C 19th - 20th

A.2 Pottery

Introduction and methodology

A.2.1 A total of 50 sherds of pottery weighing 396g. were recovered from 19 contexts. This is of mixed late Iron Age/Roman and Post-medieval date. One or two sherds may also be of Medieval date. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded and spot-dated. A date is given for each context which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls) and any other attributes worthy of note such as decoration.

Date and nature of the assemblage

A.2.2 The assemblage is in a very fragmentary and mostly worn condition, suggestive of redeposition. The late Iron Age/early Roman pottery comprises 7 sherds (68g) from 5 contexts, but one of these sherds is residual in a Post-medieval context (34003). These were examined by Lisa Brown who confirmed their early date. These include a flat jar base in Devon coarse gritted ware (24007) tempered with local igneous/metamorphic grits. Other sherds of this also occur. A few sherds of coarsely grog-tempered pottery also date to around this period. Two sherds of the latter occurred in the same context as a grog-tempered spindle whorl (context 29003, see below). The residual sherd is in a finer black fabric and shows evidence of wheel turning. The few scraps of ceramic building material identified may also be of this date (see below).

A.2.3 A single ceramic or fired clay spindle whorl weighing 44g was recovered from context 29003. The same context also produced two sherds of pottery in a similar grog-tempered fabric which have been dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period (c 50 BC - 100 AD), and this is likely to be the date of the piece here.

A.2.4 The object, almost certainly a spindle whorl, is complete apart from a small probably ancient chip allowing the fabric to be seen. It is made from a soft, coarsely grog-tempered fabric with oxidised orange-brown surfaces with greyer shades and a grey core. The grog tempering is very coarse and either dark grey or light brown. There are very few other visible inclusions apart from some coarse possible charcoal and fine iron-rich inclusions or reddish-brown possible clay pellets. The soft outer surface is uneven, easily scratched and slightly soapy to the touch. It is of circular or discoid form in plan with a maximum diameter of 45mm. and a thickness of c 32mm. In section it is biconcave with a flattened circumference and a central perforation c 7mm. in diameter made before the object was fired. The sides or edges of the perforation show some burnishing possibly derived from use. The condition of the object is quite fresh. This should be illustrated and published at some point.

A.2.5 The remainder of the pottery (43 sherds, 328g) appears to be almost entirely Post-medieval in date. This mostly comprises local wares in a similar basic fabric but with different amounts and sizes of local igneous/metamorphic inclusions and quartz sand. Apart from a few sherds of Staffordshire-type, transfer-printed whitewares and yellow wares dating to the 19th century and a sherd or two of Creamware (c 1770-1830), most of the remaining pottery is of two basic local

fabrics. The most distinctive fabric is North Devon gravel-tempered ware (c 1550-1800) made at Bideford and Barnstaple. This, as the name suggests is coarsely tempered with igneous/metamorphic grits. Most of the sherds are worn, but a few rims are clearly from bowls with an oily, streaky, greenish-brown or yellowish lead glaze.

A.2.6 Some of these are of fairly 'early' appearance and may be of 16th or 17th century date. A few sherds of this are unglazed including a plain everted, flat-topped, jar or cauldron-type rim which just might be of 15th- or 16th-century date (context 33003). The other fabric is a local pink-buff (or grey reduced) fine sandy ware, sometimes glazed, which appears to be a refined version of the coarser gravel-tempered ware but with all the coarser grits and inclusions removed. A jug rim and other possible jug sherds in this fabric were noted. One worn sherd of the latter has an all-over white slip typical of many north Devon products of the 17th-19th centuries. Fuller details may be found in the spot-date spreadsheet.

The significance of the assemblage

A.2.7 The range of pottery recovered suggests multi-period occupation of the area. There is sufficient Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery present to suggest nearby settlement during this period. There is a long gap then until activity in the Post-medieval period, probably from the 16th century onwards until the 19th century. There are slight indications of late Medieval occupation too. Overall the assemblage is very worn and probably mostly redeposited. A fuller catalogue and report on the pottery should be produced if further funding becomes available and particularly, if any further excavation here adds to the quantity of pottery available for study.

Context	Spot-date	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Comments
16014	c1550-1800?	2	33	Worn bases (1 vessel) N Devon fine earthenware, fine light grey with reduced greenish-brown glaze internal & external. probably from a jug or near-cylindrical vessel
23008	c50 BC-100AD?	1	6	Base reduced fine soft black charcoal-like fabric with abundant igneous/metamorphic inclusions up to 2mm inclusions decayed feldspar, black ?amphibole/augite and angular white quartz. Brownish patches ext. Neatly made. Probably from lower wall of jar? Late Iron Age/early Roman
24007	c50 BC-100AD?	2	43	Lower wall flat-based jar. Joining sherds. Igneous/metamorphic temper as in (23008) but coarser. Neatly made but probably not wheel-thrown. Inner surface smooth & black, outer surface v rough and brown with inclusions to 3mm. Traces carbonised deposits internal. Possibly LIA/ER Devon coarse gritted ware (seen by Lisa Brown & P Booth)
25000	c1825-1900	1	2	Rim transfer-printed ware (TPW) cup
26000	c1825-1900	2	29	Worn TPW jug handle with black decoration. v worn base N Devon slipware ?bowl probably 17/18C with traces white slip external

Context	Spot-date	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Comments
27000	c1825-1900	5	18	2x blue TPW dishes. Base Yellow ware. Base Bristol glaze stoneware. Base N Devon gravel-tempered ware (NDGT)
28000	c1825-1900	7	40	Base TPW & other refined whitewares. Base modern stoneware ink/blacking bottle. Rim Creamware dish c 1770-1830. 2x unglazed scraps N Devon gravel-temp
29000	c1825-1900	1	3	Base blue TPW dish
29003	c50 BC-100AD?	2	14	Worn base & base in coarse grog-tempered ware, coarse grey grog & sparse white quartz temper. Reduced dark grey with oxidised orange-brown ext surfaces (see also spindle whorl in small finds report)
30000	c1825-1900	4	3	TPW incl small base with blue dot and another with Chinese decoration. 2x possible Pearlware L18/E19C?
32004	c50 BC-100AD?	1	2	Scrap grog-temp ware as in 29003
33000	c1550-1750?	3	20	All worn including; base NDGT & 2 bases fine sandy pink-buff ware - 1 with glossy internal glaze & 1 with rilled external surface & decayed pale yellowish glaze - possibly 16/17thC
33003	c1550-1750?	3	15	Worn bases NDGT. 1 thinner with internal glaze. 2x unglazed incl possible Medieval cauldron-type flaring rim - both possibly 15/16thC Perhaps an earlier type of NDGT? Similar also to coarse medieval Bridgwater ware (Somerset)
33004	c1550-1750?	1	8	Collared jug rim in fine buff sandy fabric with sparse grits, internal glossy greenish glaze. Worn
34000	c1825-1900	3	9	Small base English bone china with purplish applied decoration; 2x worn bases unglazed NDGT & fine buff ware
34003	c1550-1800?	2	12	Worn base N Devon fine earthenware/gravel-tempered ware with reduced greenish-brown glaze internal, sparse-mod medium-coarse temper. 1x thin-walled wheel-finished fine black base with sparse rock temper - probably Late Iron Age/early Roman (3g.)
40004	c1550-1800?	1	19	Worn beaded bowl rim N Devon gravel-temp ware
45000	c1550-1750?	2	17	Worn rim early-looking N Devon gravel-temp bowl with internal beaded rim. Base fine unglazed pink-buff sandy ware - possibly 16thC
45002	c1780-1900	7	103	Footring Yellow ware L18/19C. Rest worn N Devon gravel-temp ware including joining base sherds with glossy internal glaze & coarser bowl rims possible 16/17C? With decayed internal glaze & 1x unglazed oval handle
Total		**50**	**396**	

A.3 Ceramic building material

Introduction and methodology

A.3.1 A total of 3 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 28g were recovered from 2 contexts. Given the small quantity involved, these have not been given a separate catalogue but are described here. As usual, the dating of broken fragments of ceramic building material is an imprecise art and spot-dates derived from them are necessarily broad and should therefore be regarded with caution.

Date and nature of the assemblage

A.3.2 Two small pieces of CBM (15g) were recovered from Context (24003). These comprise one larger and one smaller worn lump of soft orange CBM (or fired clay?) evidently from the same object. The largest piece has a maximum length of 35mm. The fabric is very soft and fine with rare visible inclusions of igneous/metamorphic origin. Part of the flattened original surface survives on both pieces and this is coated with a film of pale brown clay. Some of the worn broken edges display the same clay coating and the larger piece may be from the very worn corner of a thick tile or possibly even a piece of briquetage? The condition of the object makes it almost impossible to date but they are perhaps more likely to be prehistoric or Roman rather than later.

A.3.3 The other piece (13g) is from Context (28000). This is of worn squarish or rectangular shape with a maximum length of 36mm. and a thickness of 16mm. The fabric is fine and pink-buff in colour with swirls and streaks of pink and cream clay within and little or no visible inclusions. It retains part of a corner and is lightly and finely sanded on the flat exterior surfaces suggesting it is some sort of tile. It could possibly be from the edge of a Roman brick or tegula, but other interpretations are possible. No further work is recommended.

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Comments	Spot date
24003	2	15	Fired clay. Amorphous fragments.	Uncertain Prehistoric - Roman
28000	1	13	Corner fragment of tile	Uncertain Roman - post-Roman
Total	**3**	**28**		

A.4 Flint

Introduction and methodology

A.4.1 The 2 pieces of flint were recovered from 2 contexts and can be classified as undatable Prehistoric debitage flakes.

Date and nature of the assemblage

A.4.2 The small quantity of worked flint limits the interpretation of the material, beyond illustrating a human presence in the local area during prehistoric period.

Context	No. of Fragments	Weight (g)	Description	Date
11005	1	3	Small tertiary flake on pale red flint	Prehistoric
12012	1	20	Irregular core-trimming flake, some evidence for bi-polar working, on mottled flint with inclusions, cortex 10%, both lateral edges heavily damaged	Prehistoric
Total	**2**	**23**		

A.5 Metal

A.5.1 A total of 4 metal fragments were recovered from the scheme. None of the finds need date before the 19th century; and all were in moderate condition.

A.5.2 The finds included; a fragment of iron strip, with a slightly curved and worn section, very possibly part of the tire/tyre? from a cartwheel (context 13014); the cast iron tip of a ploughshare (context 44002); and a fragment of a small iron ring or chain link and a length of iron rod (both from context 45002). The ploughshare is later 19th- or early 20th-century in date.

Context	Description	Date
13014	1 fragment of tire	Post-medieval
44002	1 ploughshare	Post-medieval
45002	1 ring and 1 rod	Post-medieval
Total	**4**	

A.6 Glass

A.6.1 A total of 3 glass fragments were recovered from the scheme. None of the finds need date before the 19th century; and all were in moderate condition.

A.6.2 There are 3 sherds of glass, 2 sherds from wine bottles (contexts 28000 & 29000), one probably modern (context 28000). Neither are closely datable and both are from the ploughsoil. The only other sherd is from the rim of a jar with a hand applied and tooled finish (context 45002) and probably dates to the late 19th or early 20th century.

Context	Description	Date
28000	1 fragment of wine bottle	Post-medieval
29000	1 fragment of wine bottle	Post-medieval
45002	1 fragment of jar	19th -20th century

A.7 Coal

Context	Description	Date
29008	1 fragment, 10g	N/A
45002	1 fragment, 13g	N/A

A.7.1 The assemblage is generally of low potential and requires no further work, having been recorded the coal may be discarded.

A.8 Stone

Context	Description	Date
28000	A single fragment of slate, possibly a rooftile fragment, 8g	N/A

A.8.1 The assemblage is generally of low potential and requires no further work.

A.9 Environmental samples

Introduction

A.9.1 Three samples were taken from the evaluation at Atlantic Array, Bideford, in October 2011. Sample 29000 was a small sample taken from an irregular burnt feature, context (29004). This was a brown (7.5YR 5/3) silt with little coarse inclusion but abundant charcoal. Sample 33000 was a small sample composed of burnt material (33003), collected from around burnt stones in a layer/bank just below the depth of ploughing. This was a brown (7.5YR 5/4) silt, and is thought to be 15th/16th century in date. Sample 15000 was a bulk sample taken from a substantial ditch initially thought to be later prehistoric in date but now considered more likely to be Post-medieval. The sediment was a light brownish grey (2.5Y 6/2) silty clay, with approximately 10% sub-angular and angular stones. The deposit, context (15006), contained water in the field, and one of the aims of sampling this deposit was to establish whether it had been continually waterlogged since its initial deposition.

Methodology

A.9.2 A 1 litre volume sample 29000 and 2 litres from sample 33000 were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains (CPR) by hand flotation. 30L of sample 15000 was processed for the recovery of CPR by water flotation using a modified Siraf style flotation machine. The flots from each of the samples were collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residues sieved to 500µm and dried in a heated room, after which the residues were sorted by eye for artefacts and ecofactual remains. A 1L subsample of sample 15000 was also processed for the recovery of waterlogged plant remains (WPR) by hand flotation, with the flot and residue bagged separately with water and kept in cold storage. The CPR flots and the WPR flot were scanned for plant remains using a binocular microscope at approximately x15 magnification. Identifications were made with guidance from K. Hunter but without reference to Oxford Archaeology's reference collection and therefore, should all be seen as provisional. Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (2010).

Results

A.9.3 Plant Remains The CPR flot from sample 15000 had a volume of 25ml and 100% was scanned. It contained abundant modern root and a small quantity of charcoal, mostly of small size. One indeterminate seed, one possible leaf scale and two seeds of Chenopodium sp. (goosefoot) were noted, although the latter may be a modern intrusion. A number of fungal bodies were also present. The WPR flot from this sample, approximately 5ml in volume, was similarly mostly composed of modern root. However, two grains of charred indeterminate cereal were noted. A large quantity of modern nematode eggs as well as living nematodes were observed and a beetle thorax was noted. Occasional charcoal flecks were also present.

A.9.4 Sample 33000 produced a flot of 120ml, of which approximately 25% was scanned. The flot was composed entirely of charcoal, with many pieces greater than 2mm in size but often fragmented longitudinally, so making further identification difficult.

A.9.5 Sample 29000 produced a flot of approximately 250ml, of which 10% was scanned. Again, the flot was composed entirely of charcoal, with several of the pieces being greater than 30mm in maximum dimension and potentially identifiable.

A.9.6 Finds - Small quantities of burnt stone were recovered from both samples 33000 and 29000, and showed magnetism of the fine residues, which is to be expected as both contexts were described in the field as showing evidence of burning.

Discussion and recommendations

A.9.7 The presence of identifiable charred material in each of the three samples demonstrates that charred plant remains do survive at this site, and it may be the case that further, richer deposits of charred material may be encountered from other as yet, unexcavated features.

A.9.8 One of the questions posed when the sample from context (15006) was taken was whether the large ditch, seen to contain water during excavation, contained truly anaerobic fills with the potential to preserve ancient organic material. No waterlogged seeds or other non-charred plant material were found in this sample, while the presence of modern nematodes may indicate that some of the material from this flot is a result of modern intrusion. This may include the single beetle thorax that was noted. The material recovered suggests that conditions were not favourable for the preservation of non-charred material, and therefore indicates that the ditch fills have probably not been continually waterlogged since the time of their original deposition.

A.9.9 The two indeterminate charred cereal grains recovered from context (15006) can probably be classed as background material, representing stray air-borne debris rather than being deliberately dumped; larger concentrations would be required to speculate whether agricultural production was carried out in the vicinity or if the grain originated from domestic consumption. This would be a question to answer through further sampling if further excavation were to go ahead at the site. In this case, standard 30-40L bulk samples should be taken from a range of potentially datable features across the site and should be in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (eg. Oxford Archaeology, 2005 and English Heritage, 2011).

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Cartographic Sources – from DBA

1765	Benjamin Donn
1838	Alwington Tithe Map and Apportionment
1838	Alverdiscott Tithe Map and Apportionment
1839	Northam Tithe Map and Apportionment
1840	Abbotsham Tithe Map and Apportionment
c. 1840	Bideford Tithe Map and Apportionment
1841	Littleham Tithe Map and Apportionment
1886-89	Ordnance Survey 25" to the mile, 1st edition
1904-05	Ordnance Survey 25" to the mile, 2nd edition

A.11 Summary of site details

Site name:	Atlantic Array Onshore Cable Route and Substation, Bideford, Devon
Site code:	BIDAA 11
Grid reference:	SS 411 278 to SS 500 251
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	24th August and 28th October 2011
Area of site:	84 hectares maximum (14km x 60m)

Summary of results:

Oxford Archaeology South (OAS), was commissioned by RWE Npower Renewables Ltd through the agency of Mick Rawlings of RPS Planning and Development, to undertake an evaluation along the route of the onshore cable route associated with the Atlantic Array Offshore Wind Farm, in the District of Torridge in Devon. The proposed cable route starts at Cornborough Range on the north Devon coast and ends at the Alverdiscott substation. The 14km route will be up to 60m wide during construction in order to facilitate laying of up to a maximum of 10 cables and a construction access route.

The work was undertaken on an intermittent basis between 24th August and 28th October 2011. A total of 36 trenches out of the proposed 45 were excavated. The remainder were abandoned as landowner permission was not forthcoming.

The main aim of the targeted evaluation trenching was to test the results of previous desk-based assessment and geophysical survey. With a few exceptions, the features identified in the non-intrusive surveys were successfully identified in the trenches, and very few additional features were identified in the trenches, indicating that the geophysical and desk-based survey results are generally reliable, although the correlation between geophysical survey and excavated features was not always precise or consistent. The geophysical survey and low density trenching would not be expected to detect localised ephemeral remains.

The results of the investigation indicate a relatively low density of archaeological activity overall, although the targeted approach to the trenching meant that most of the excavated trenches contained features. Artefactual evidence was found for activity spanning the Late Iron Age or Early Roman (1st century BC - 2nd century AD) period and the Post-medieval (15th - 18th century AD) and modern (19th - 20th century). The density of artefacts, although very low, perhaps reflects comparatively intensive agricultural land-use during those periods. The character of the activity in these broad phases varied, although the vast majority of the features identified can be interpreted as components of agricultural field boundaries or drains. No definite settlement or funerary features were identified.

Location of archive:

The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon in due course, under the following accession number: NDDMS.2001.38.

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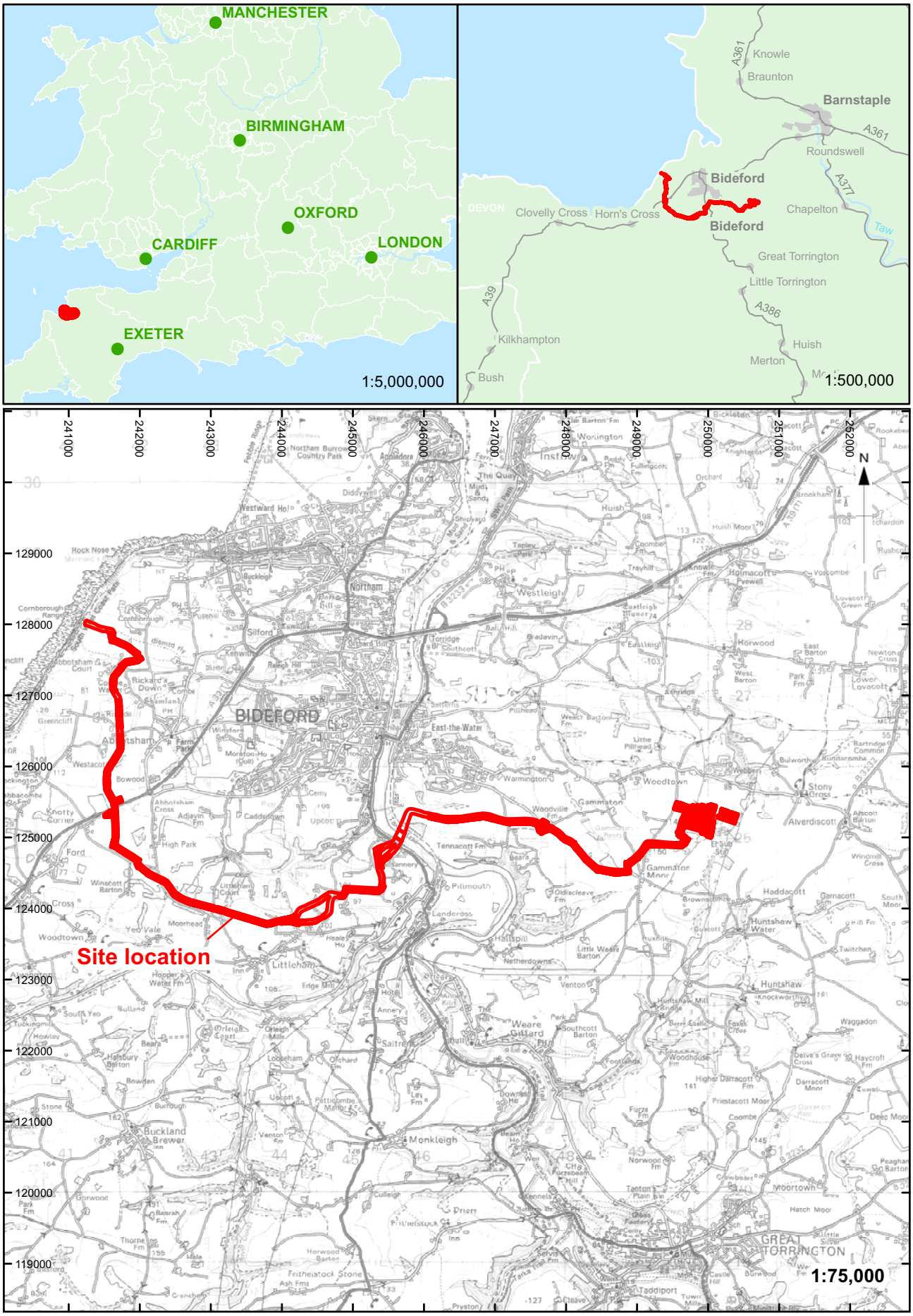

Figure 1: Site location

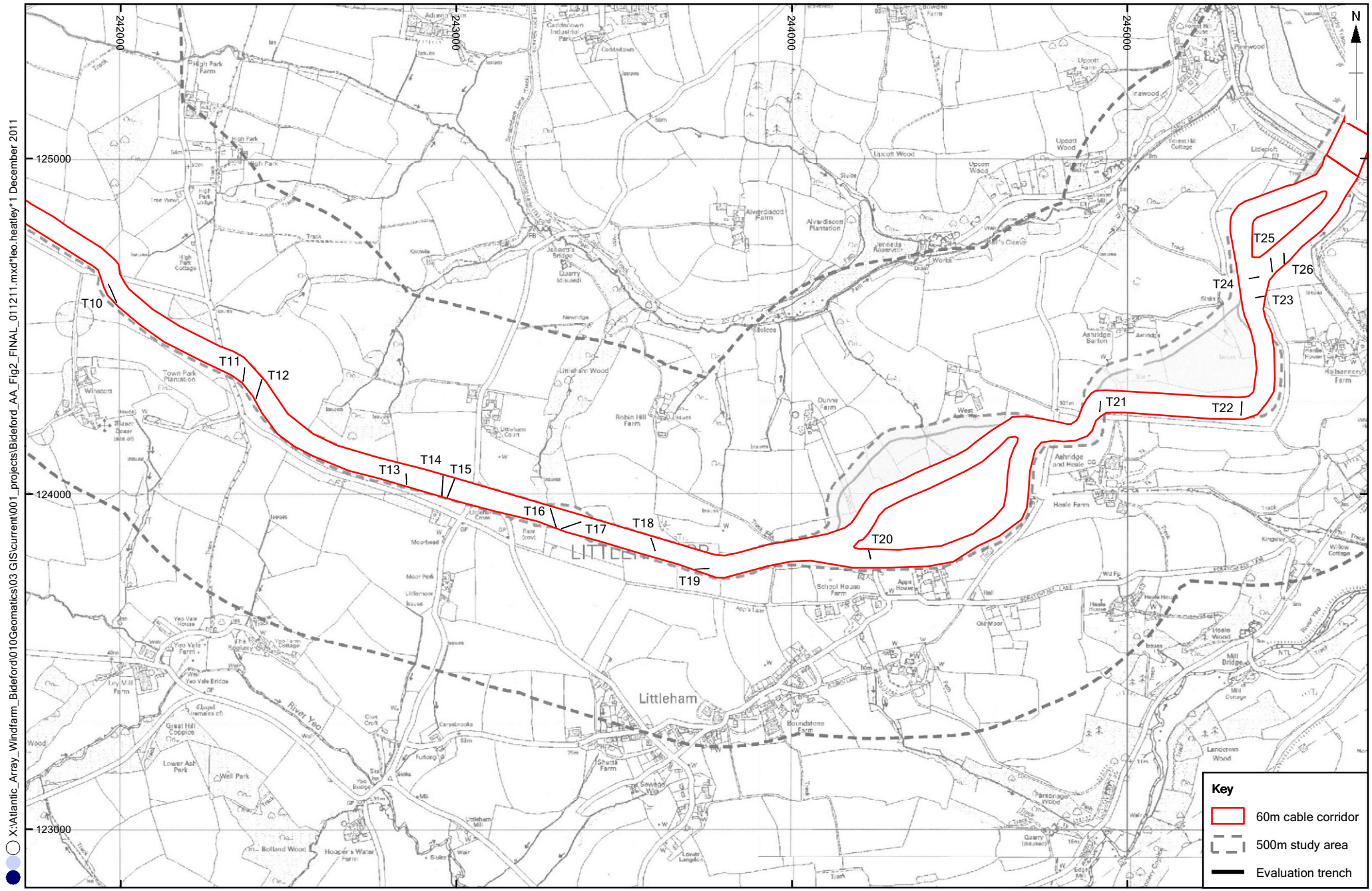

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Figure 3: Proposed cable route west of the River Torridge

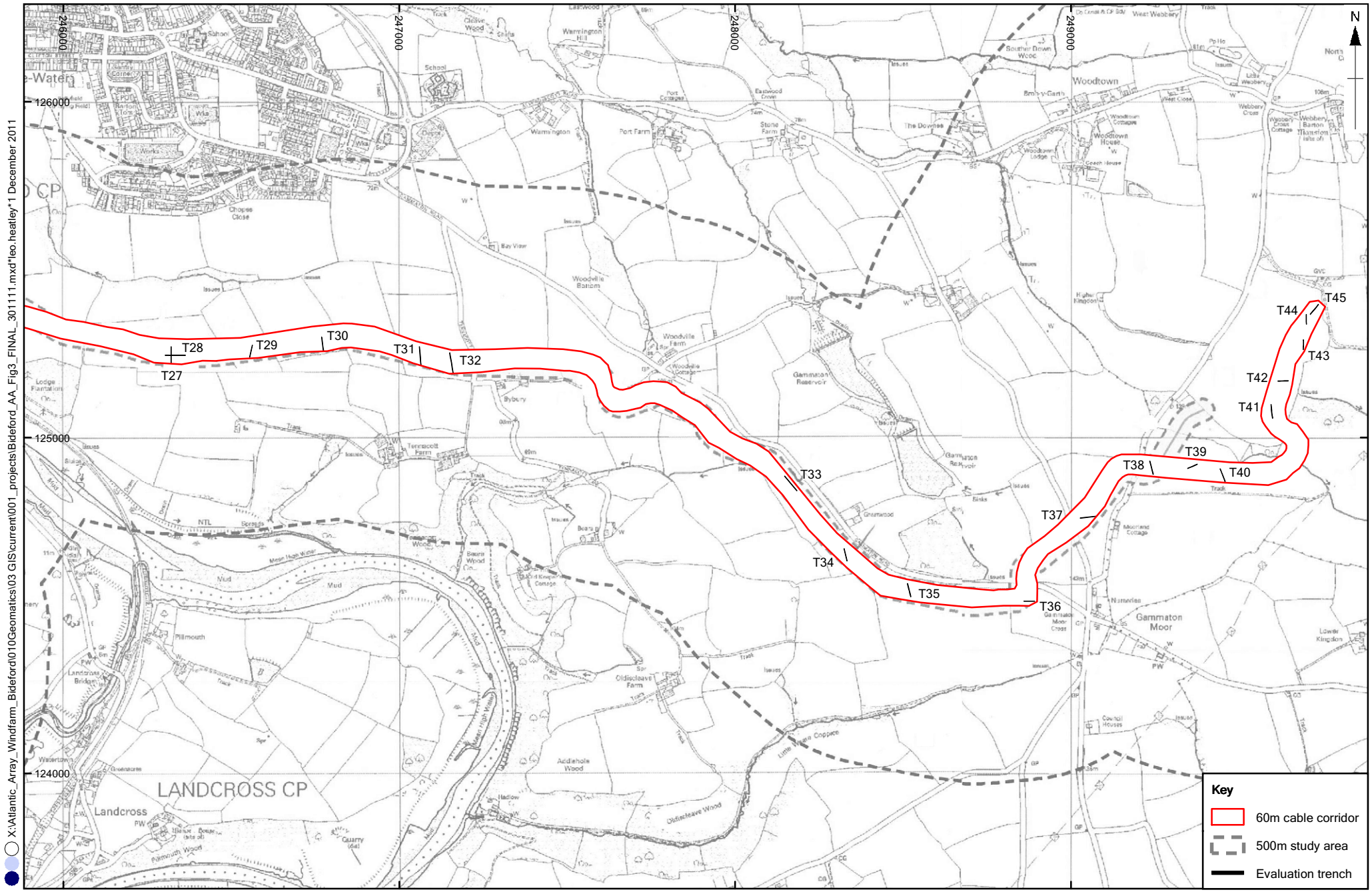

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Figure 3: Proposed cable route east of the River Torridge

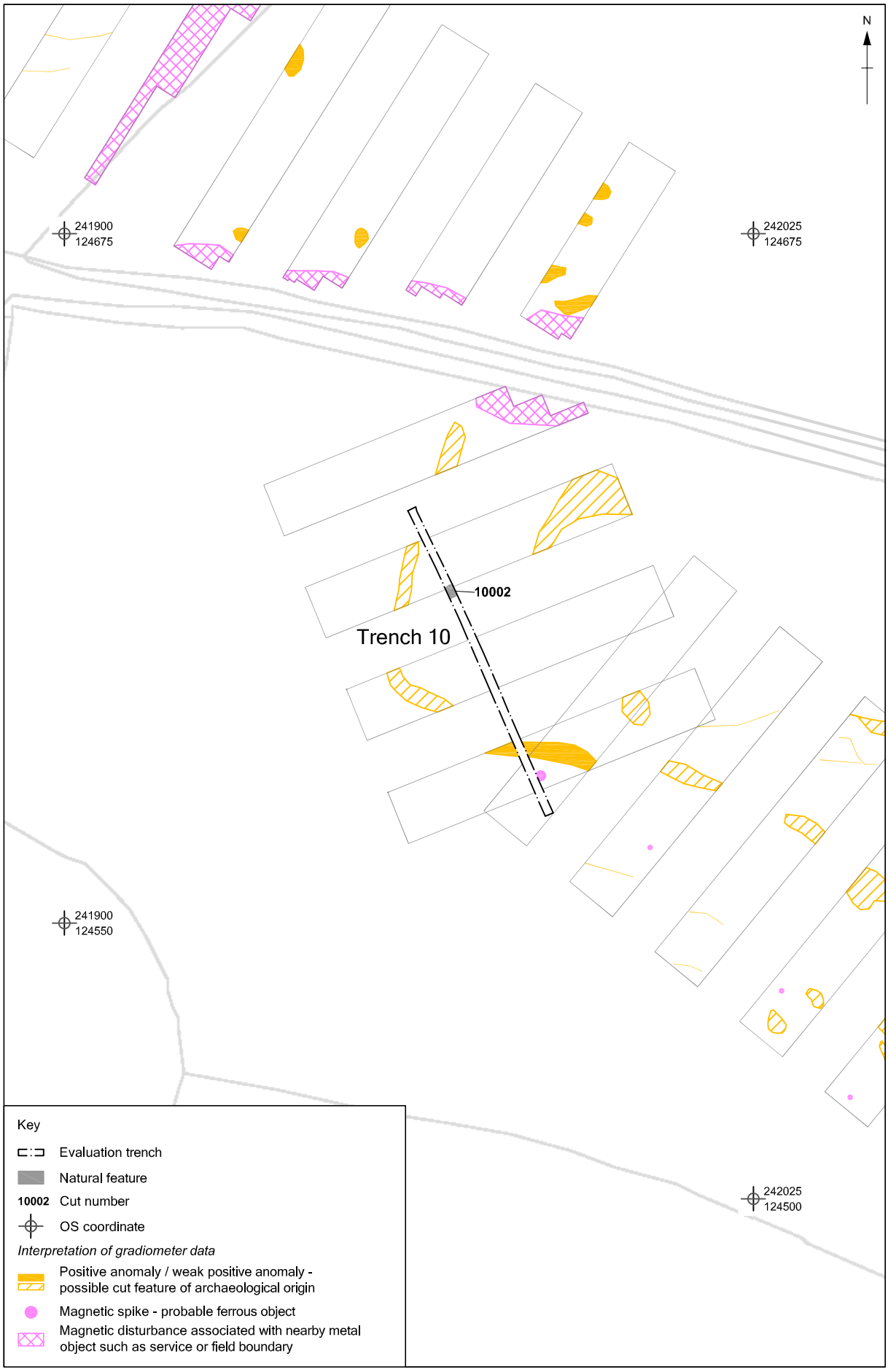

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Figure 4: Trench 10: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey

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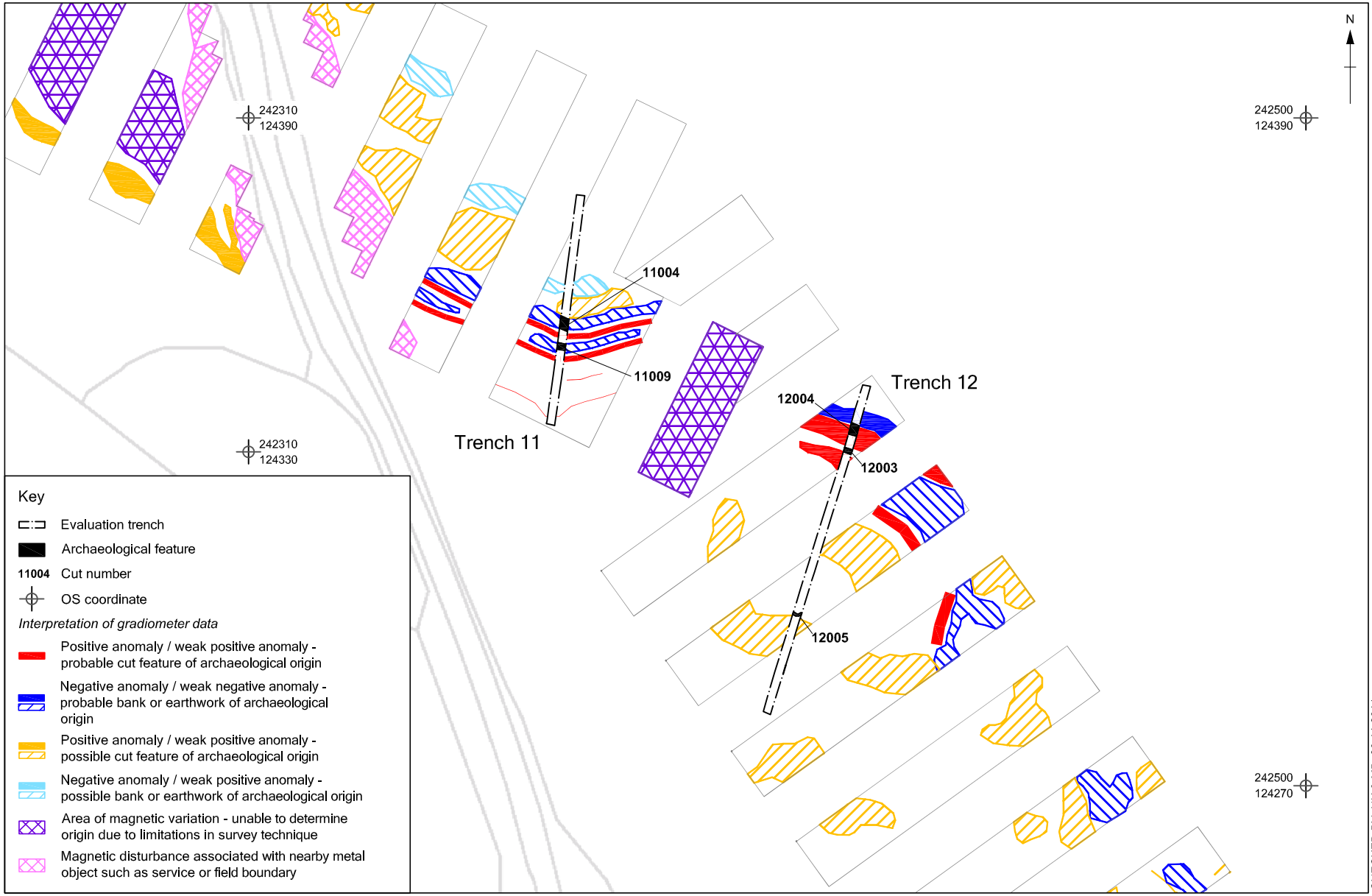

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Figure 5 : Trenches 11 and 12: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey

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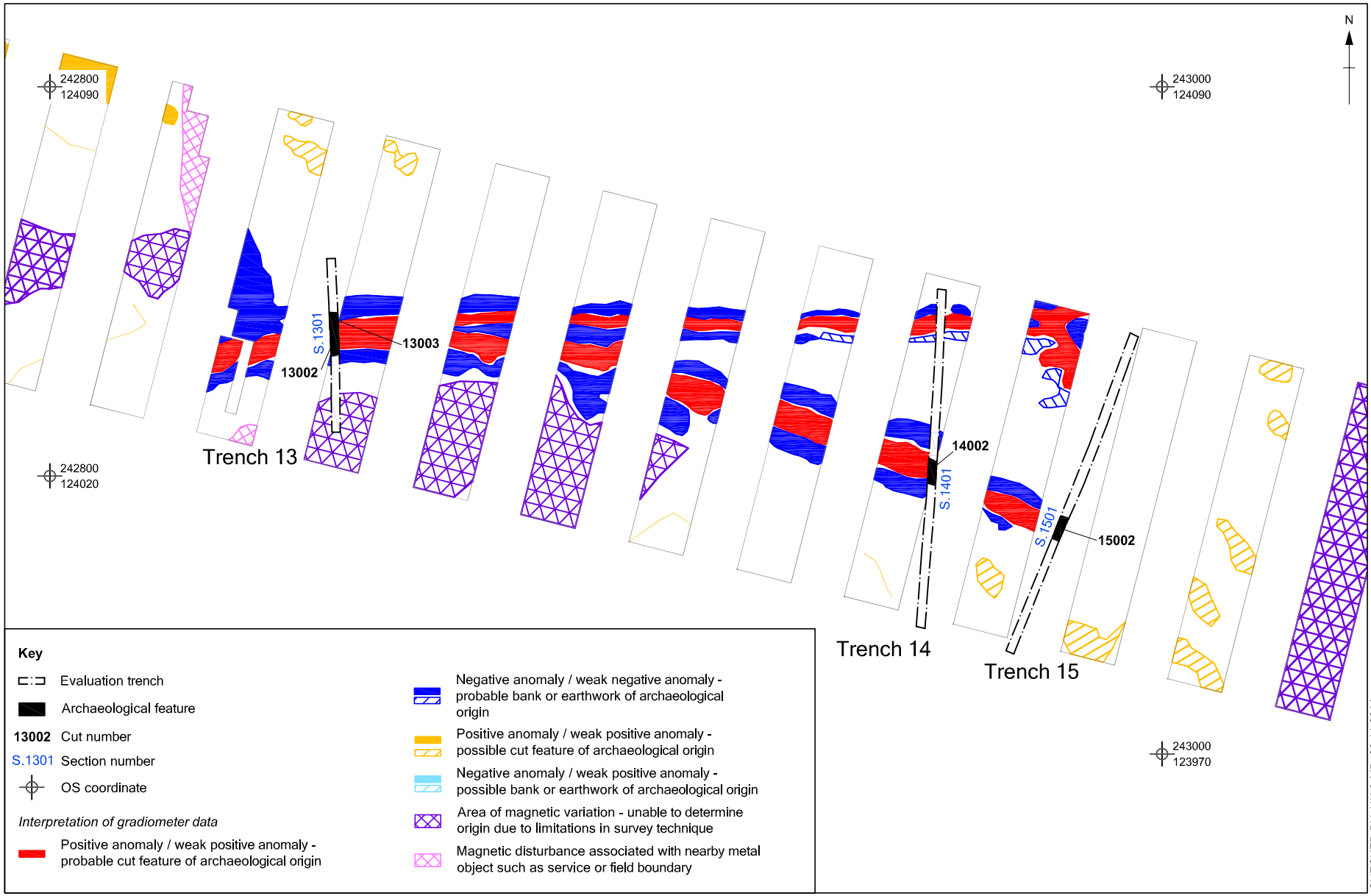

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Figure 6: Trenches 13-15: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey

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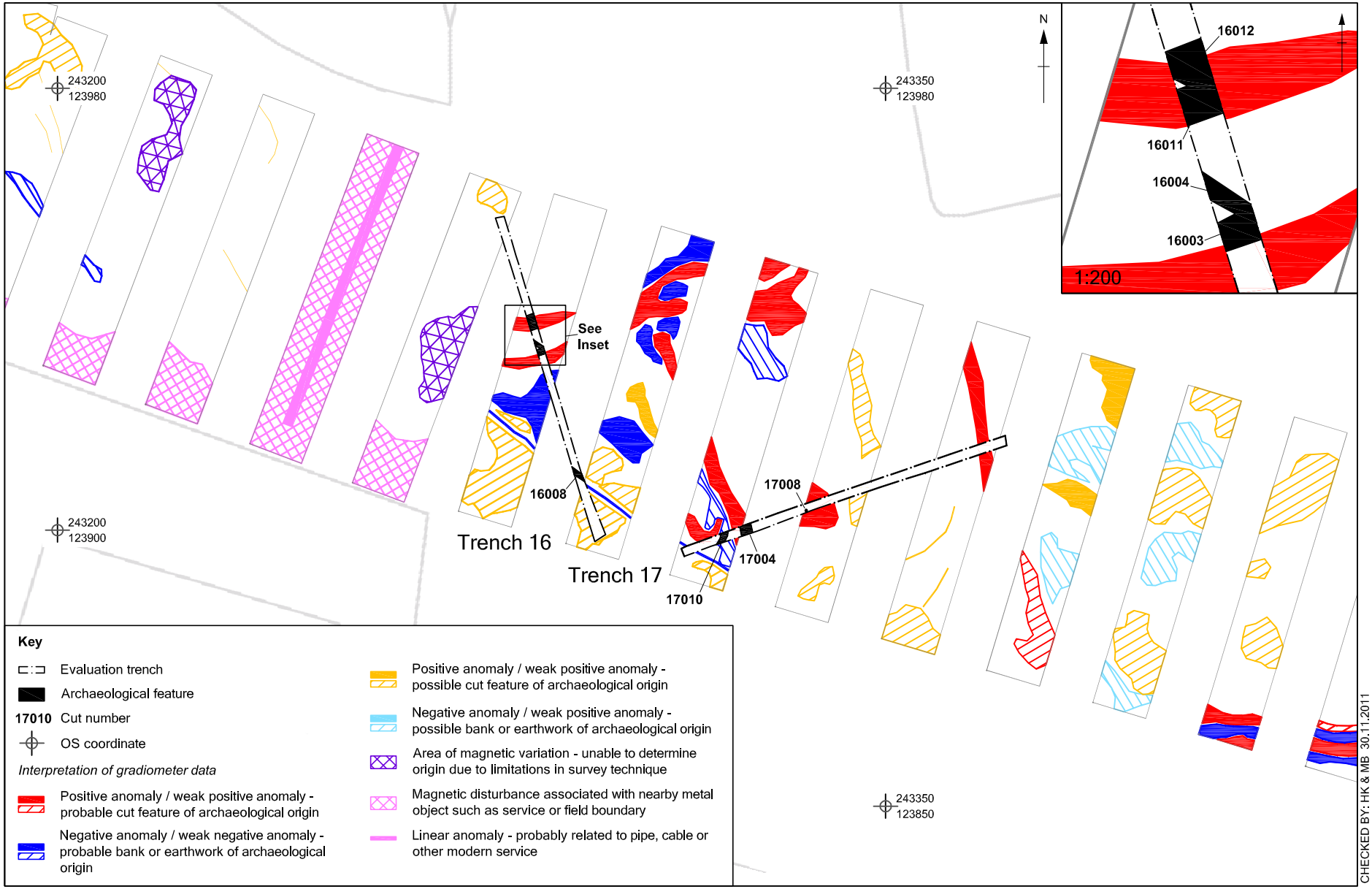

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Figure 7: Trenches 16 and 17: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey

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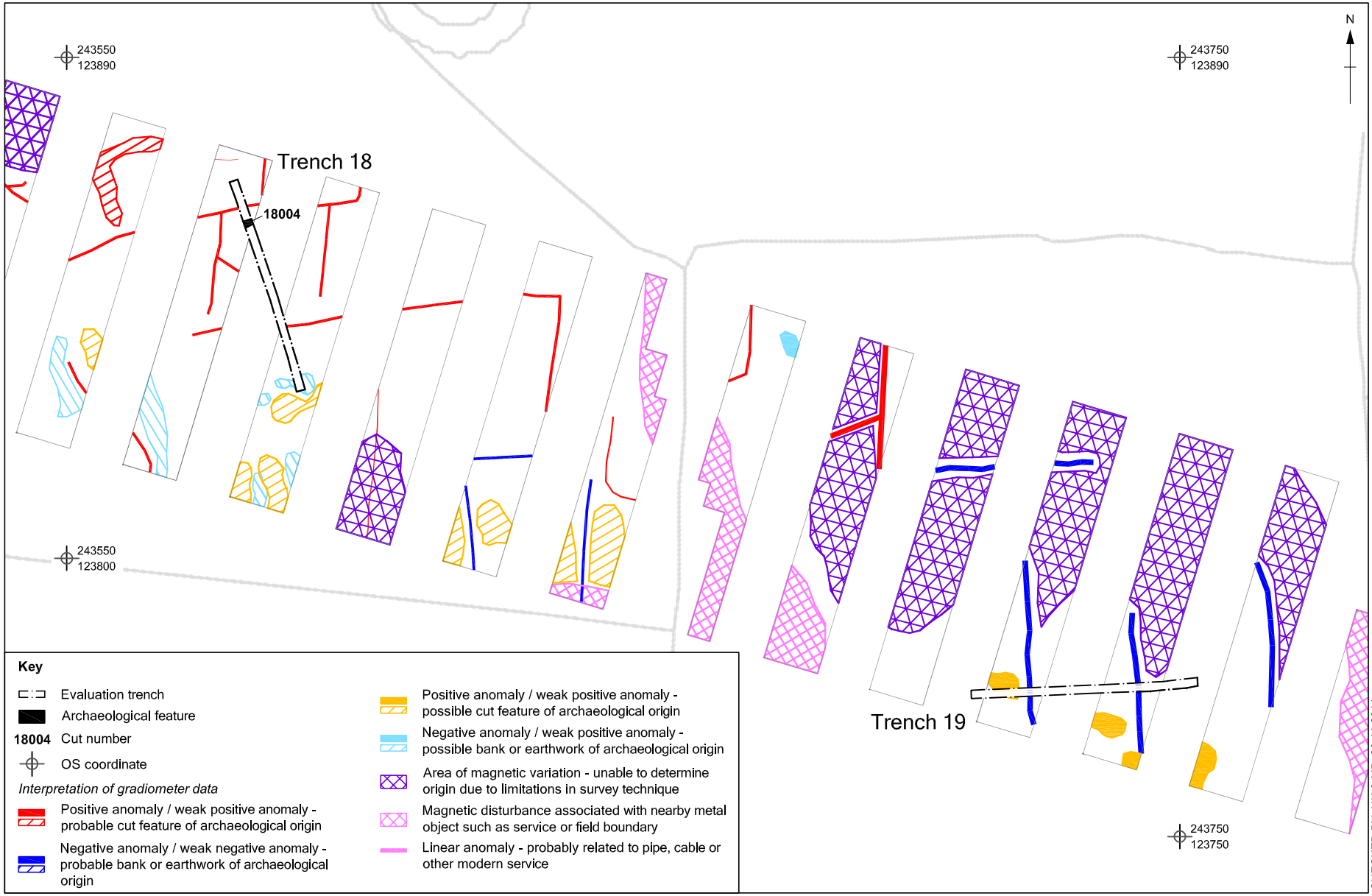

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Figure 8: Trenches 18 and 19: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey

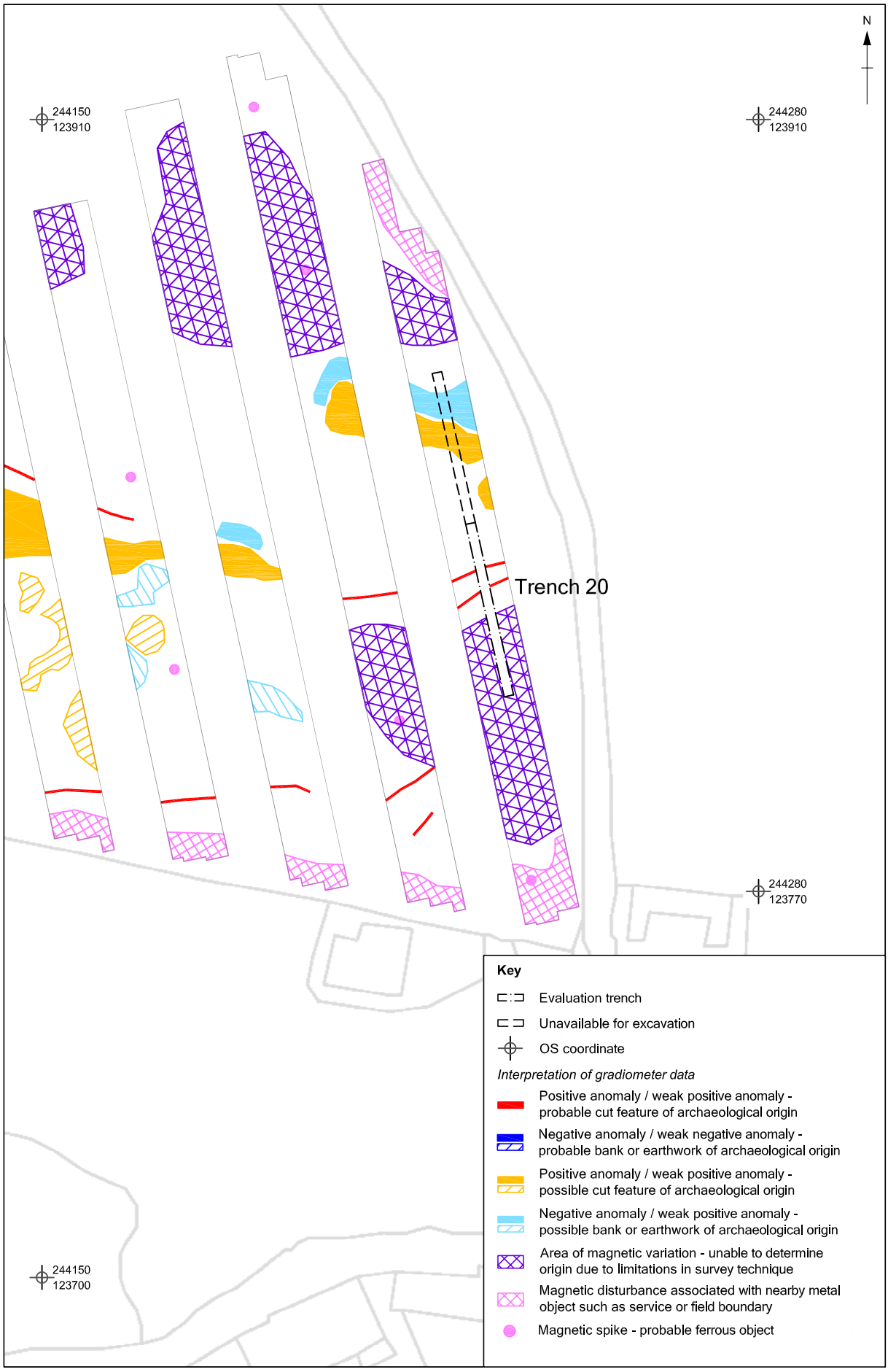

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Figure 9: Trench 20: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey

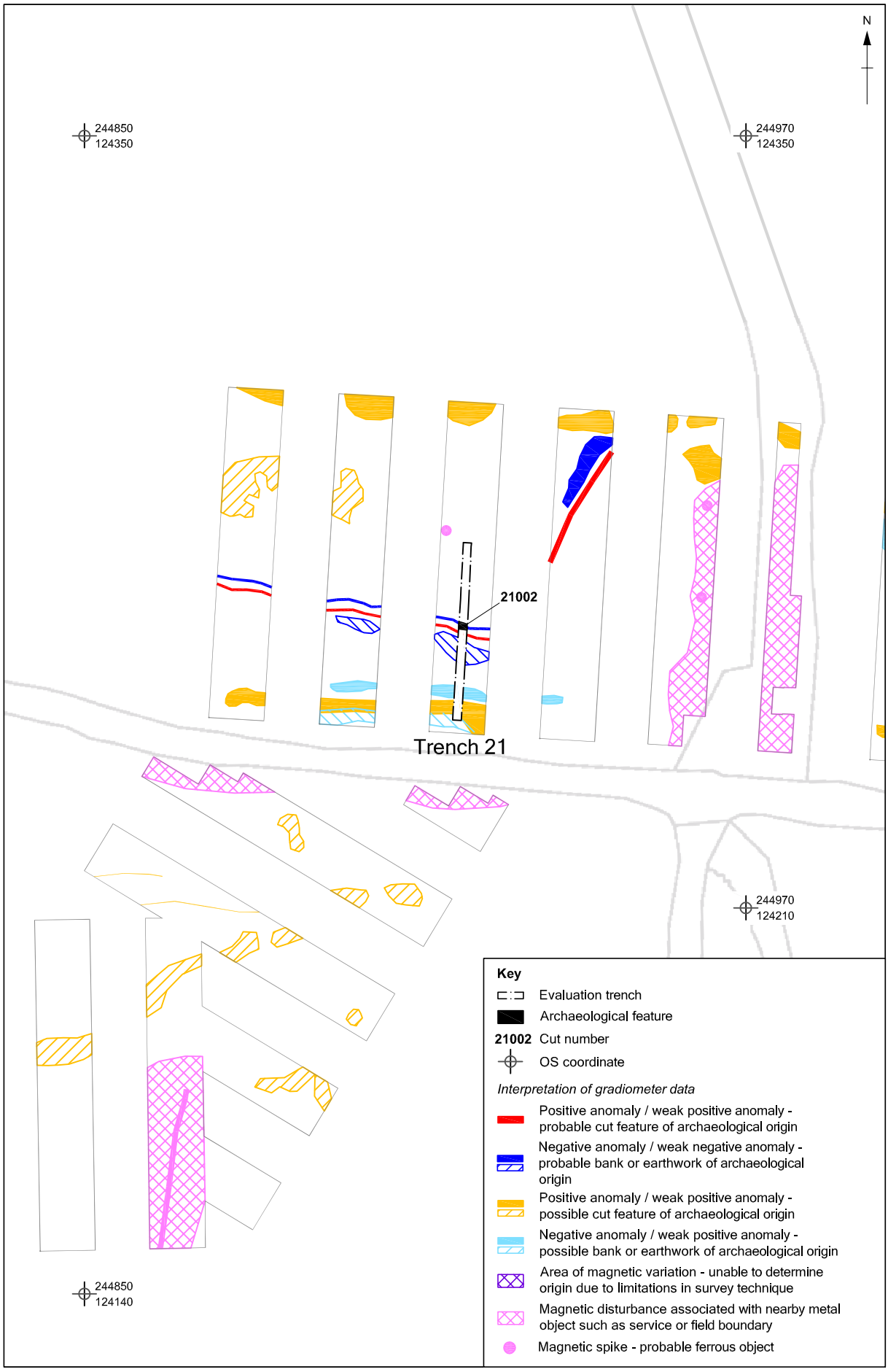

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Figure 10: Trench 21: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey

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Figure 11: Trench 22: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey

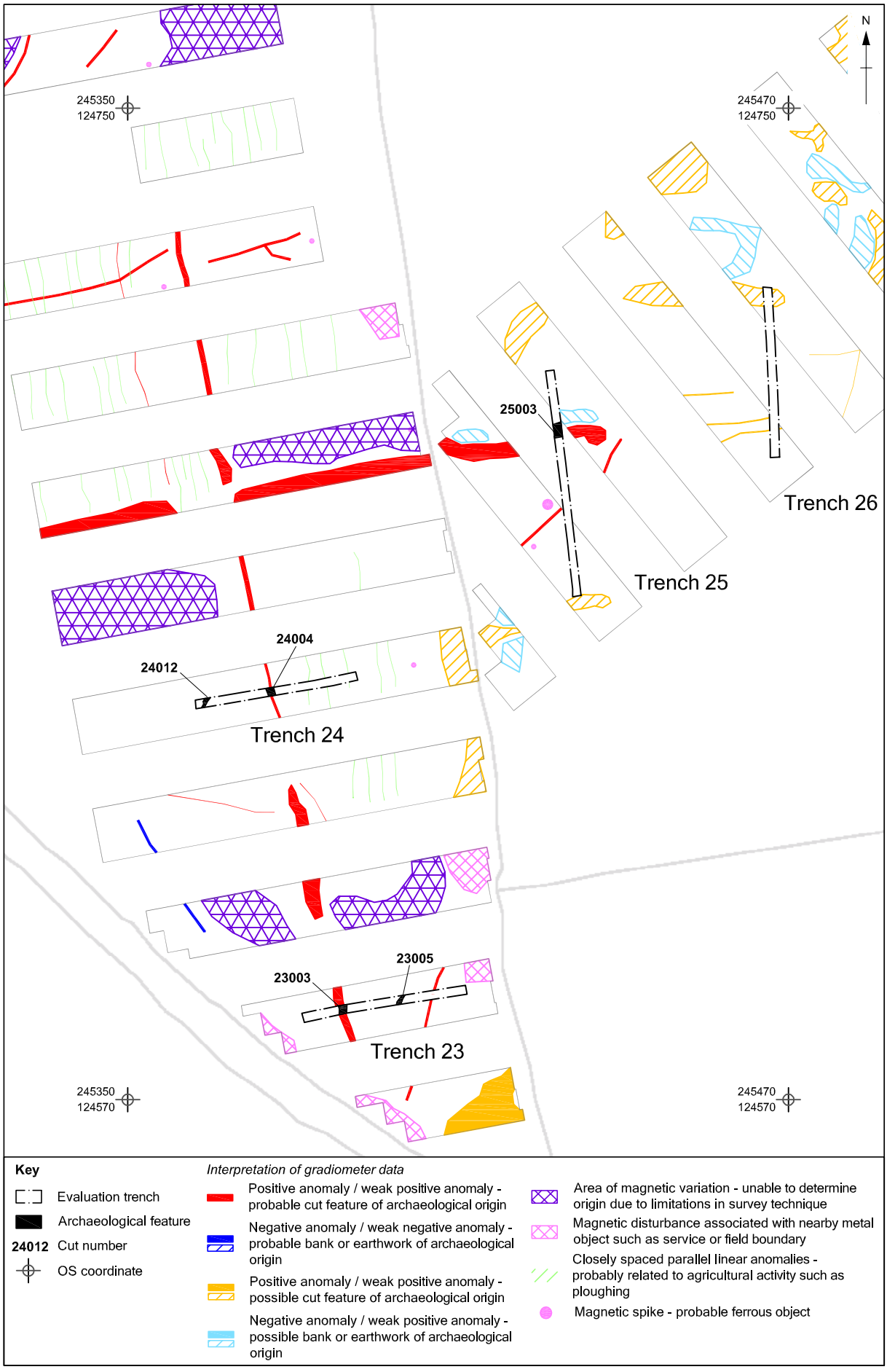

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Figure 12: Trenches 23 - 26: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey

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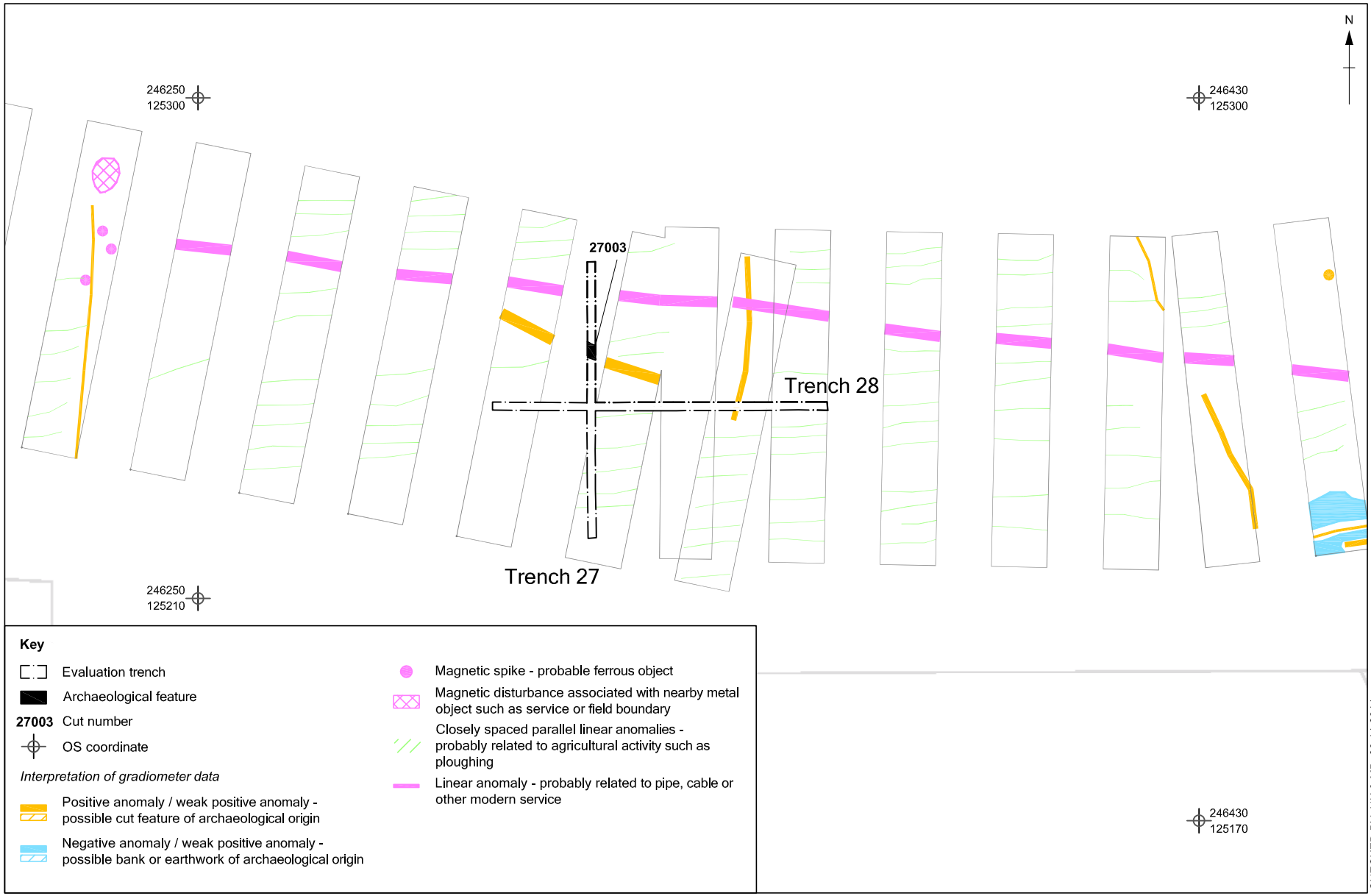

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Figure 13: Trenches 27 and 28: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey

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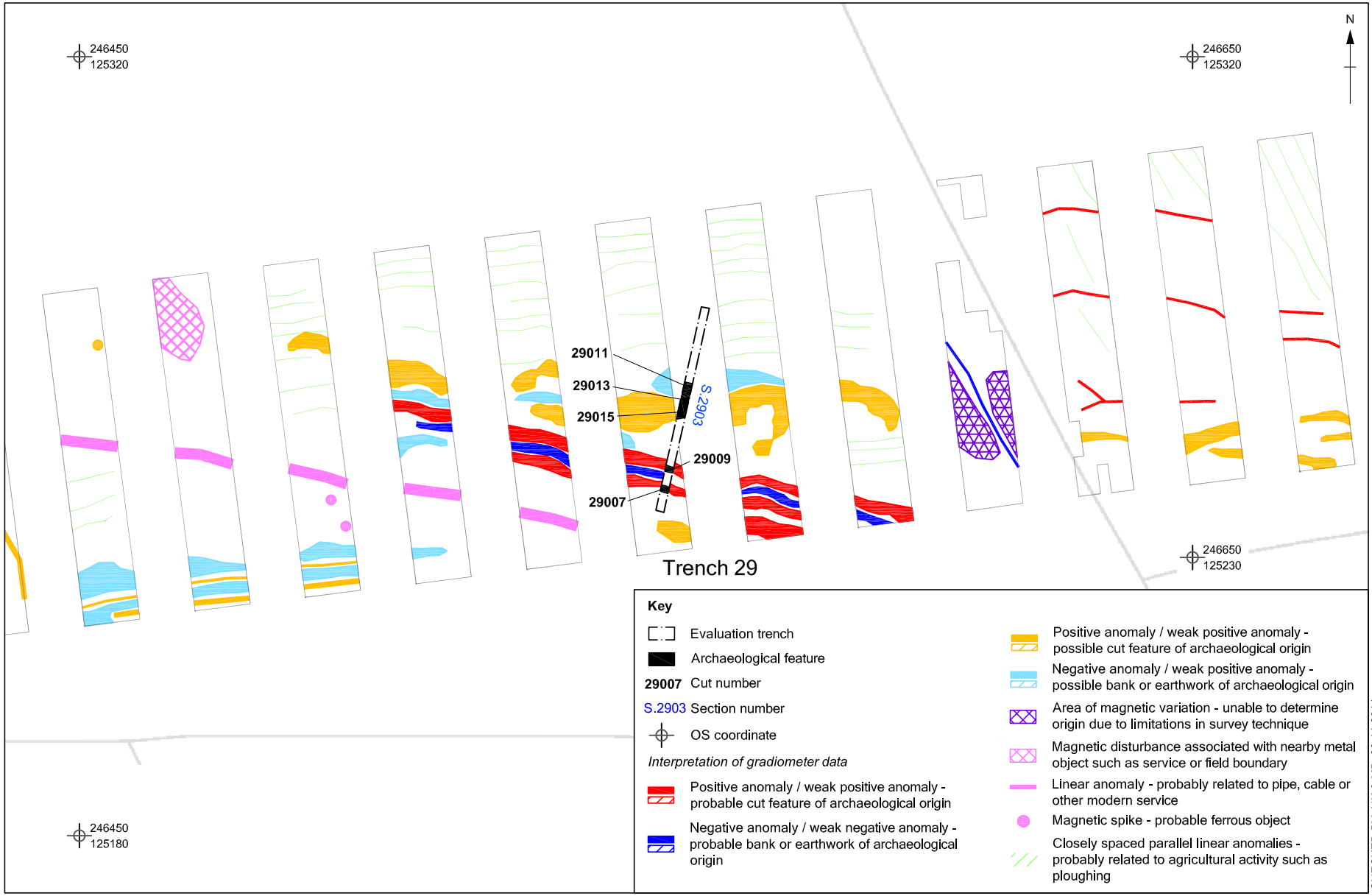

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Figure 14: Trench 29: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey

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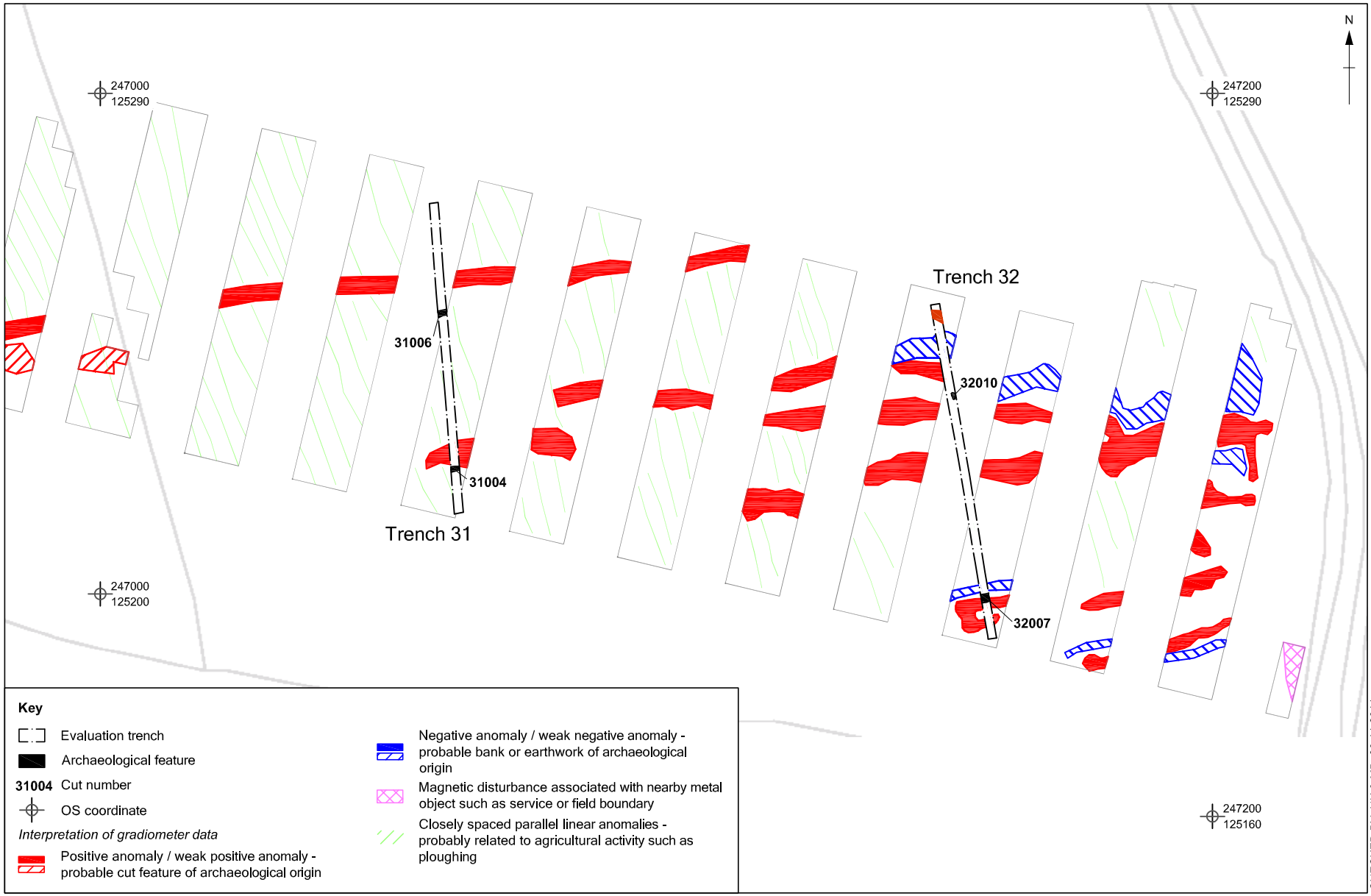

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Figure 15: Trenches 31-32: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey

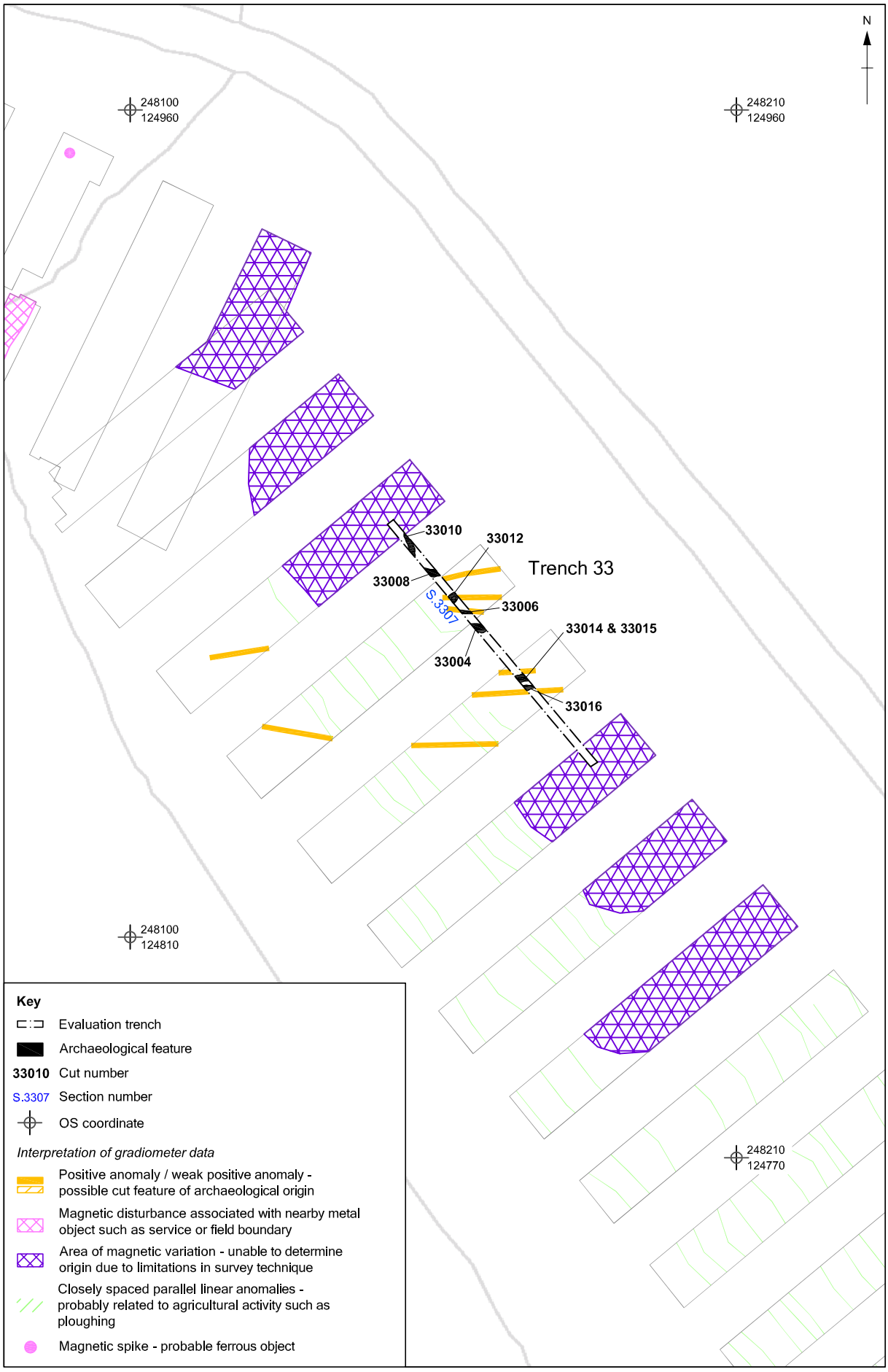

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Figure 16: Trench 33: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey

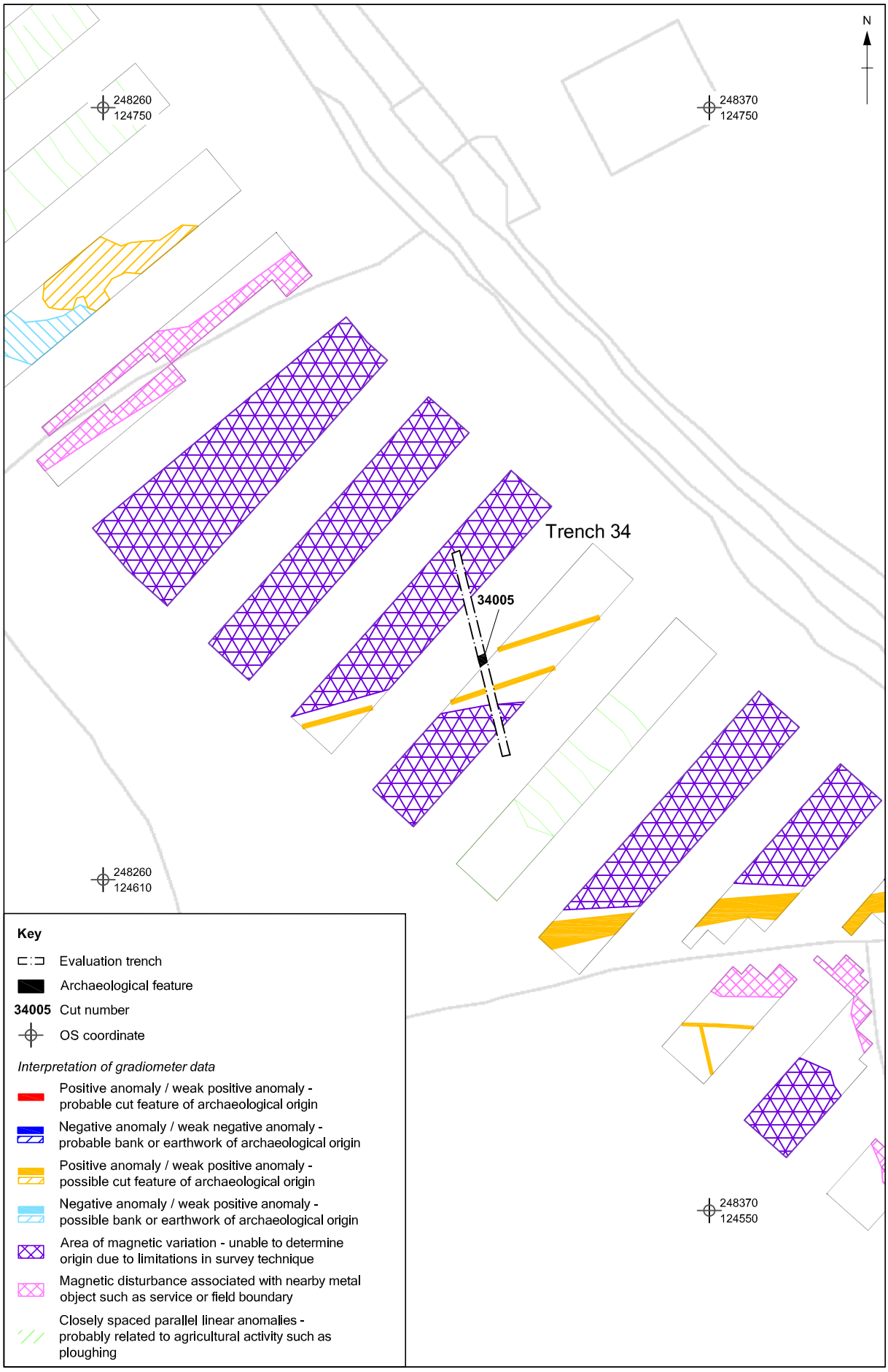

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Figure 17: Trench 34: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey

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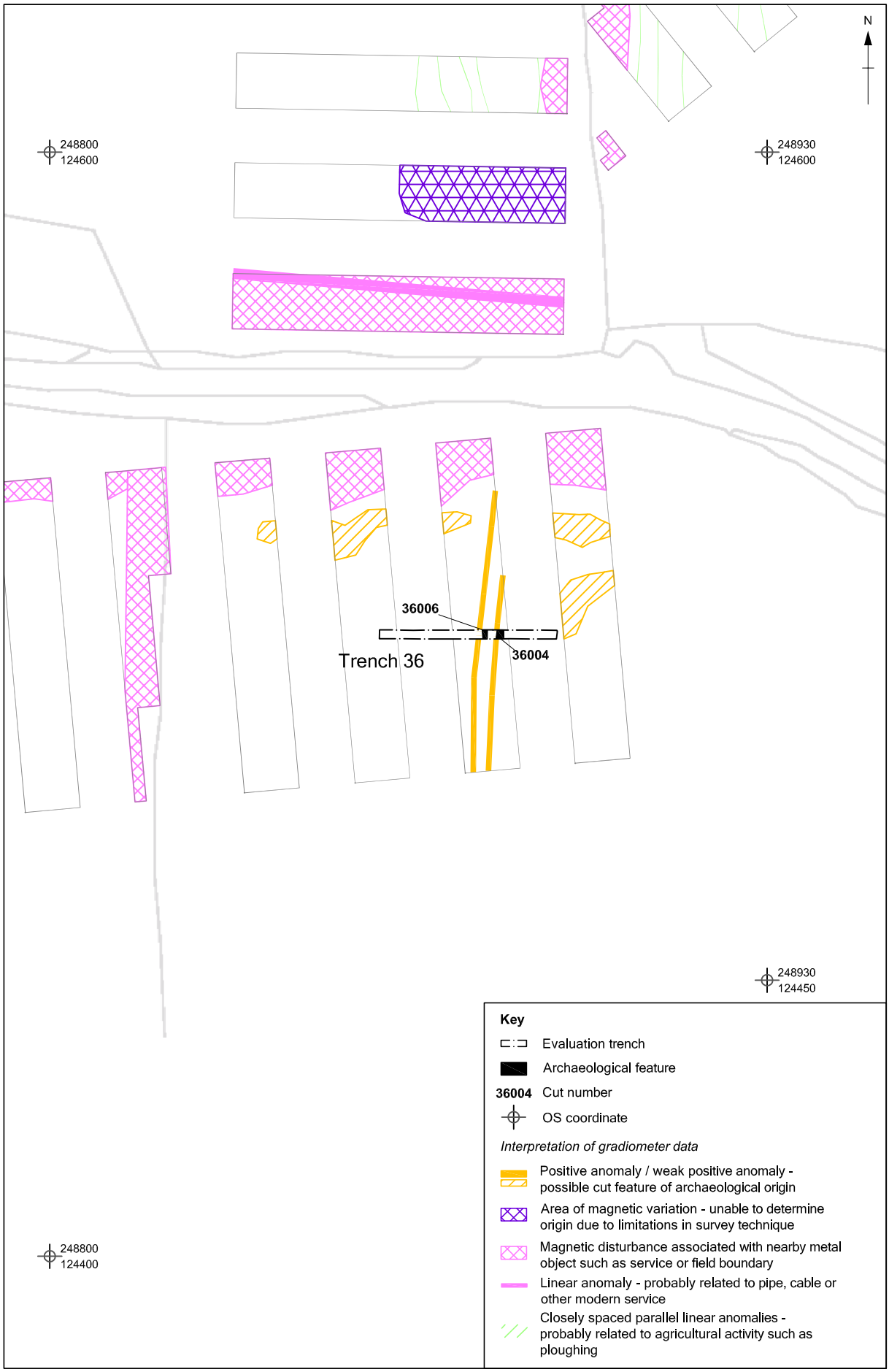
Figure 18: Trench 35: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey



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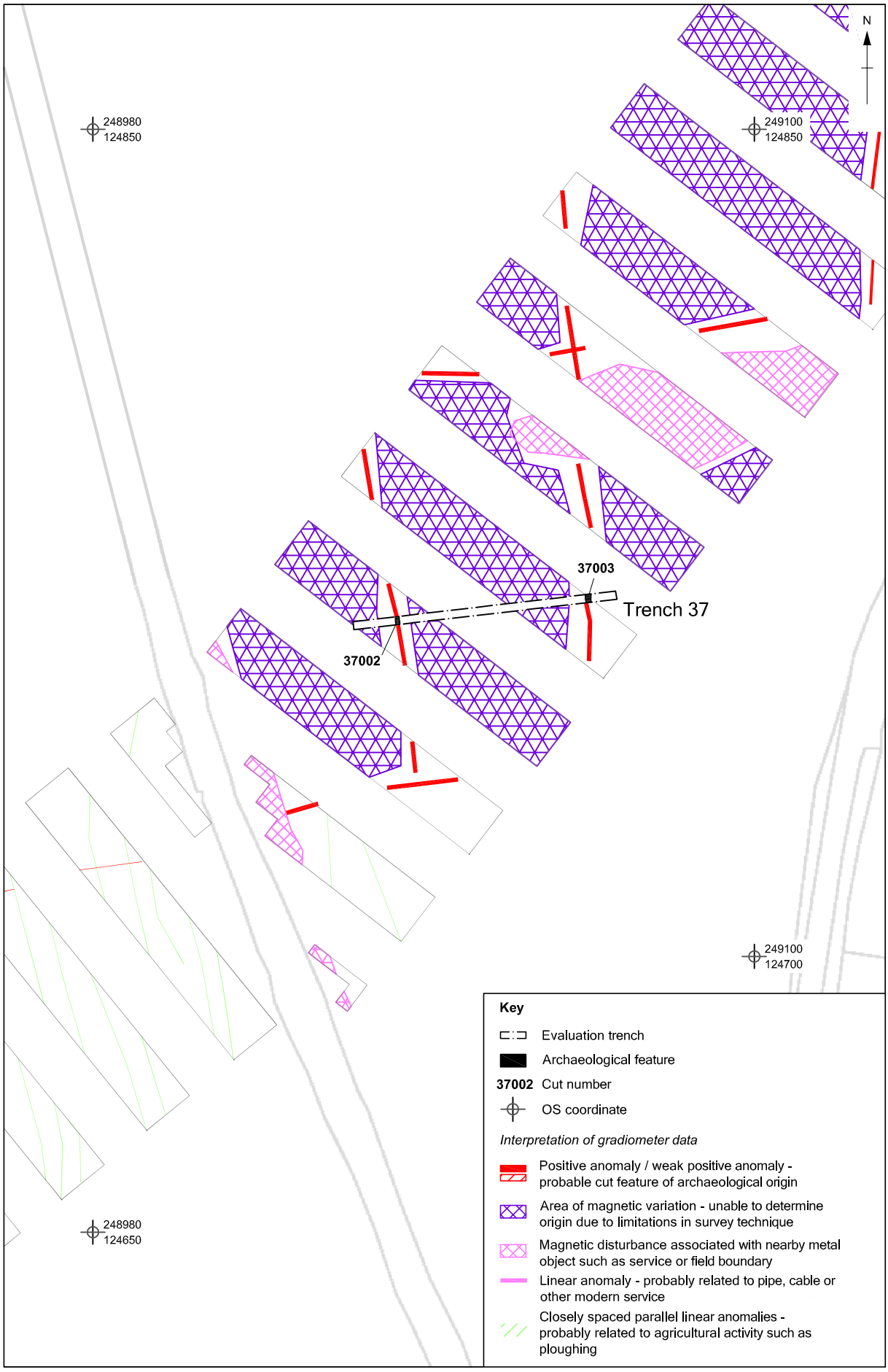
Scale at A4 1:1000

Figure 19: Trench 36: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey

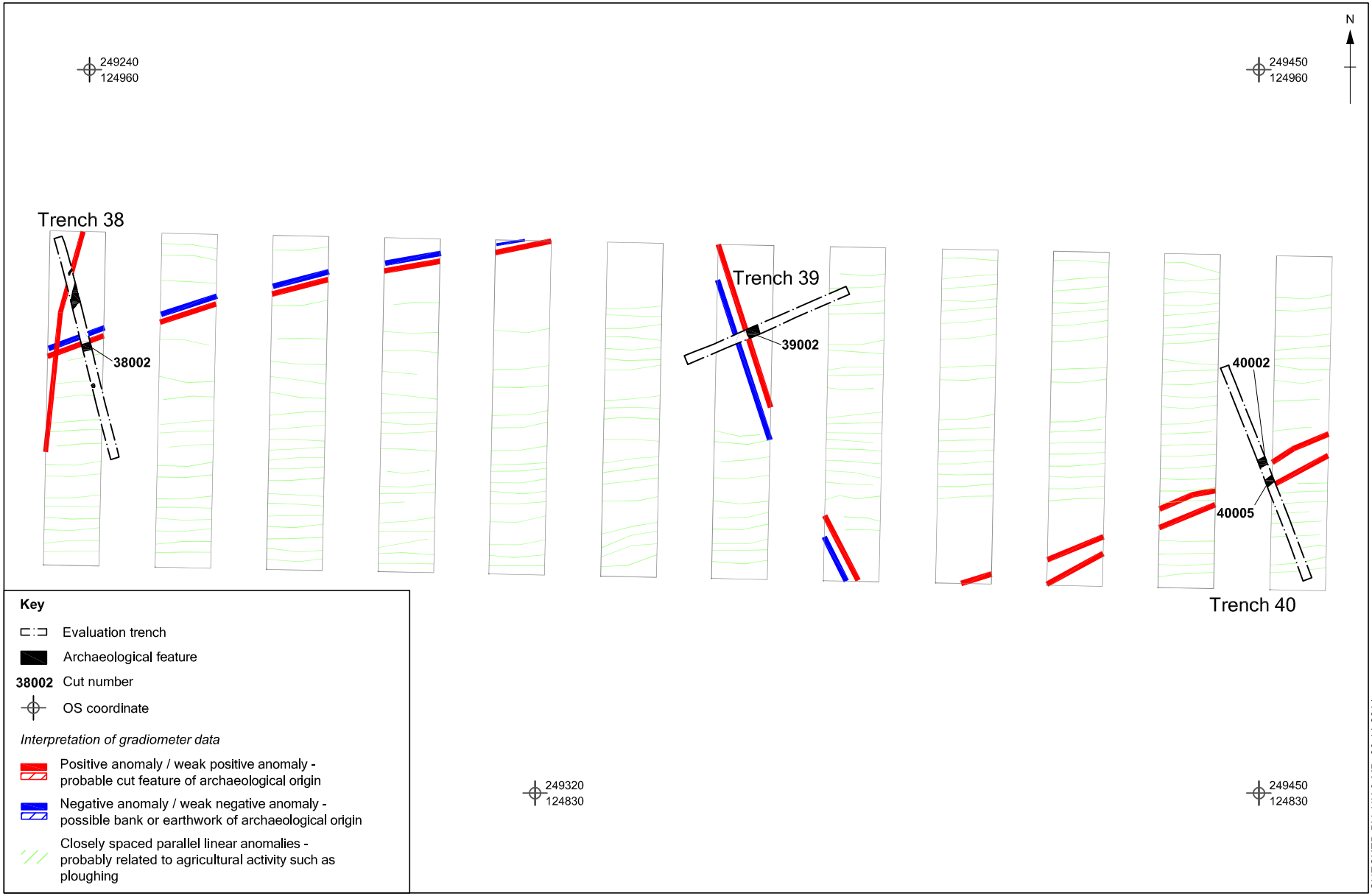


0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1000

Figure 20: Trench 37: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey

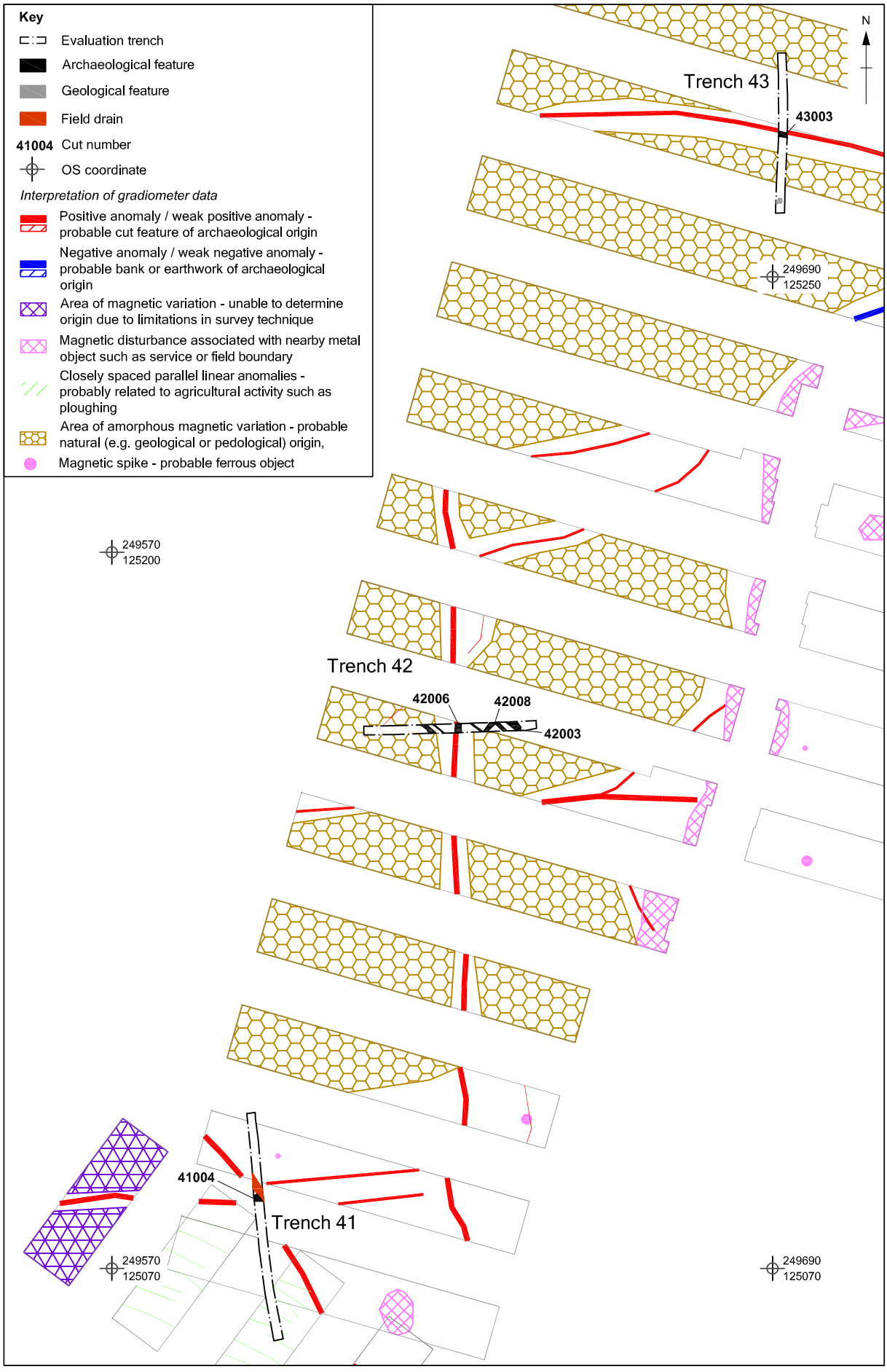
X:\Atlantic_Array_Windfarm_Bideford\010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\BIDAA11_figures_FINAL_301111.dwg(Figure 21)*BIDAA11*BIDAAEV*Atlantic Array windfarm*leo.heatley* 30 Nov 2011



0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1000

Figure 21: Trenches 38-40: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey



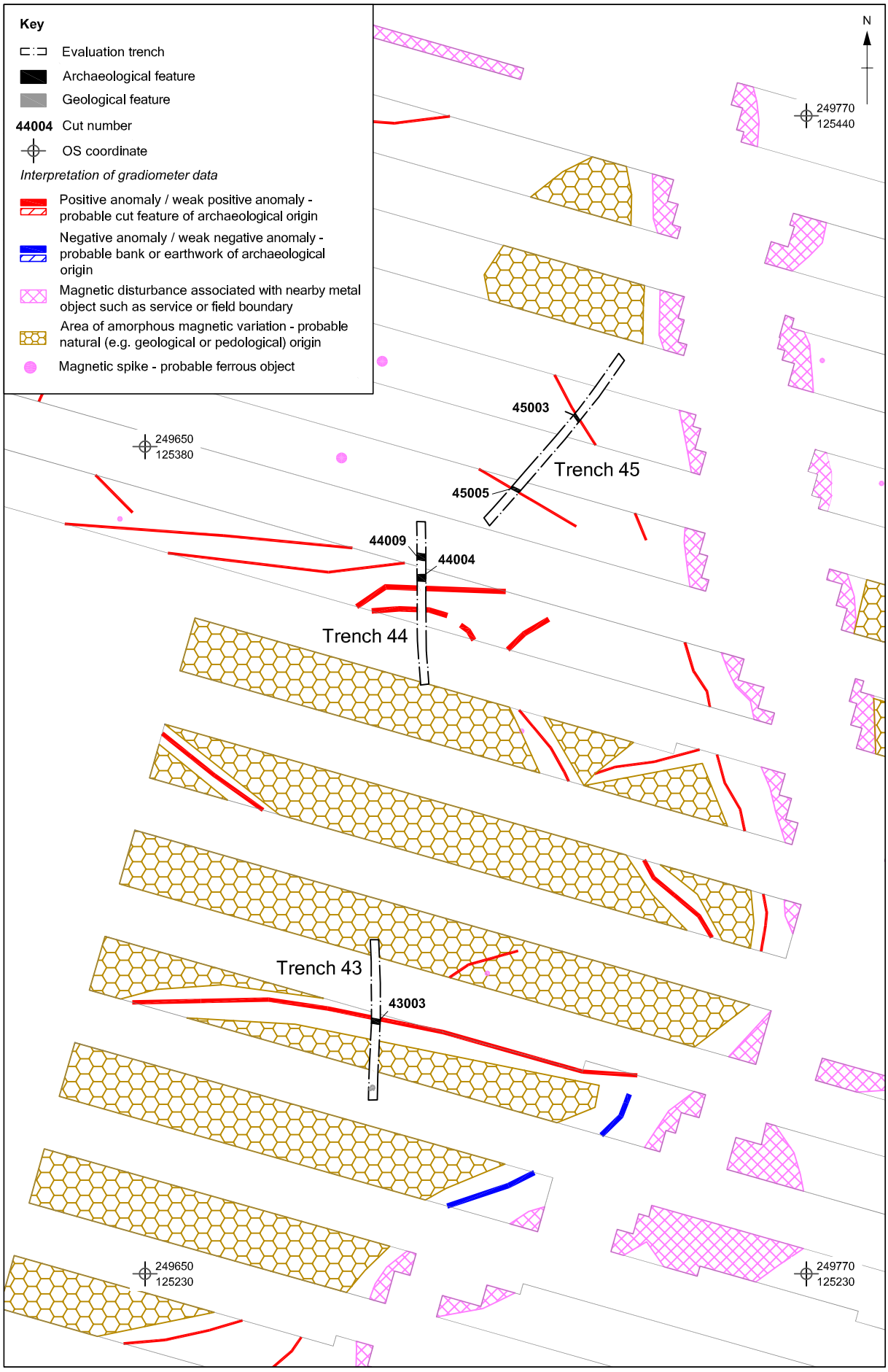
X:\Atlantic_Array_Windfarm_Bideford\010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\BIDAA11_figures_FINAL_301111.dwg(Figure 22)*BIDAA11*BIDAAEV*Atlantic Array windfarm*leo.heatley* 30 Nov 2011

CHECKED BY: HK & MB 30.11.2011

0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1000

Figure 22: Trenches 41 - 43: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey



0 50 m

Scale at A4 1:1000

Figure 23: Trenches 43-45: archaeological features superimposed onto the geophysical survey

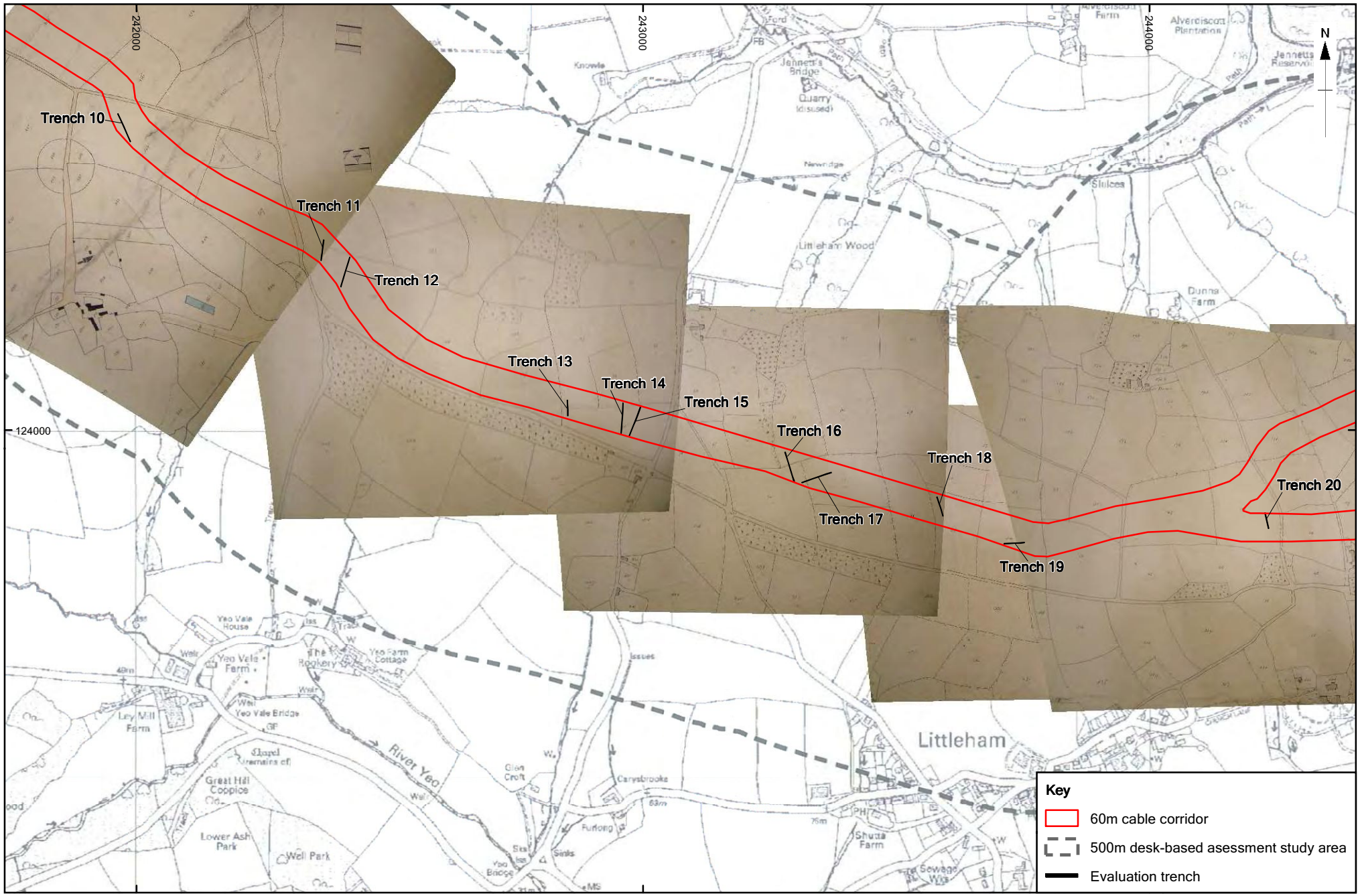
0 1 km

1:40,000 @ A4

X:\Atlantic_Array_Windfarm_Bideford\010Geomatics\03 GIS\current\001_projects\Bideford_AA_Tithe_Fig24_301111.mxd*leo.heatley*30 November 2011

Checked by: HK & MB 30.11.2011

Figure 24: Layout showing the available 1838-1841 Tithe Maps for the area of trenches evaluated



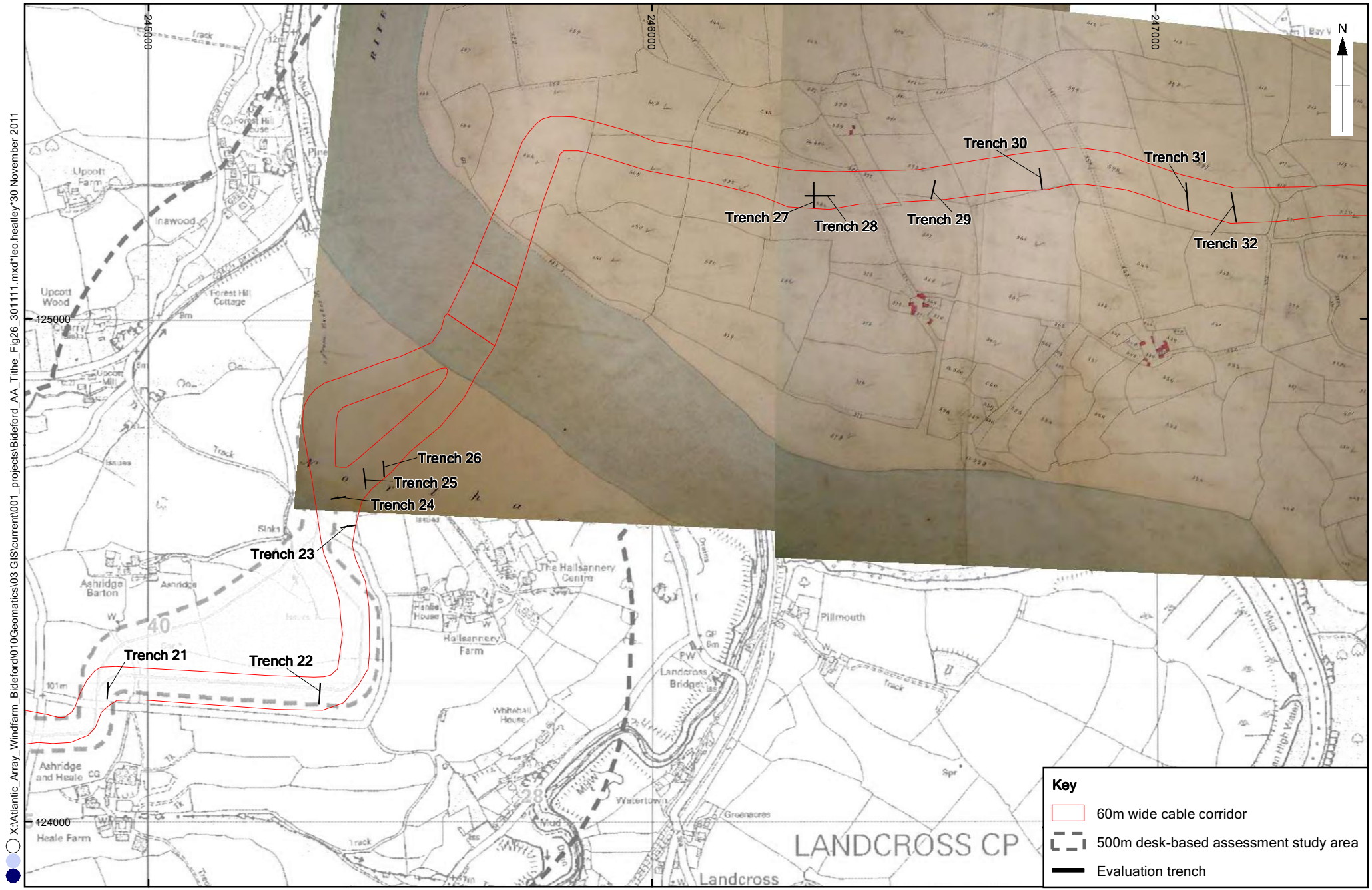
X:\Atlantic_Array_Windfarm_Bideford\010Geomatics\03 GIS\current\001_projects\Bideford_AA_Tithe_Fig25_301111.mxd*leo.heatley*30 November 2011

Checked by: HK & MB 30.11.2011

0 250 m

1:10,000 @ A4

Figure 25: The evaluation trenches superimposed on the available 1838-1841 Tithe Maps: Trenches 10-20



X:\Atlantic_Array_Windfarm_Bideford\010Geomatics\03 GIS\current\001_projects\Bideford_AA_Tithe_Fig26_301111.mxd*leo.heatley*30 November 2011

Checked by: HK & MB 30.11.2011

0 250 m

1:10,000 @ A4

Figure 26: The evaluation trenches superimposed on the available 1838-1841 Tithe Maps: Trenches 21-32

X:\Atlantic_Array_Windfarm_Bideford\010Geomatics\03 GIS\current\001_projects\Bideford_AA_Tithe_Fig27_301111.mxd*leo.heatley*30 November 2011

Checked by: HK & MB 30.11.2011

0 250 m

1:10,000 @ A4

Figure 27: The evaluation trenches superimposed on the available 1838-1841 Tithe Maps: Trenches 33-45

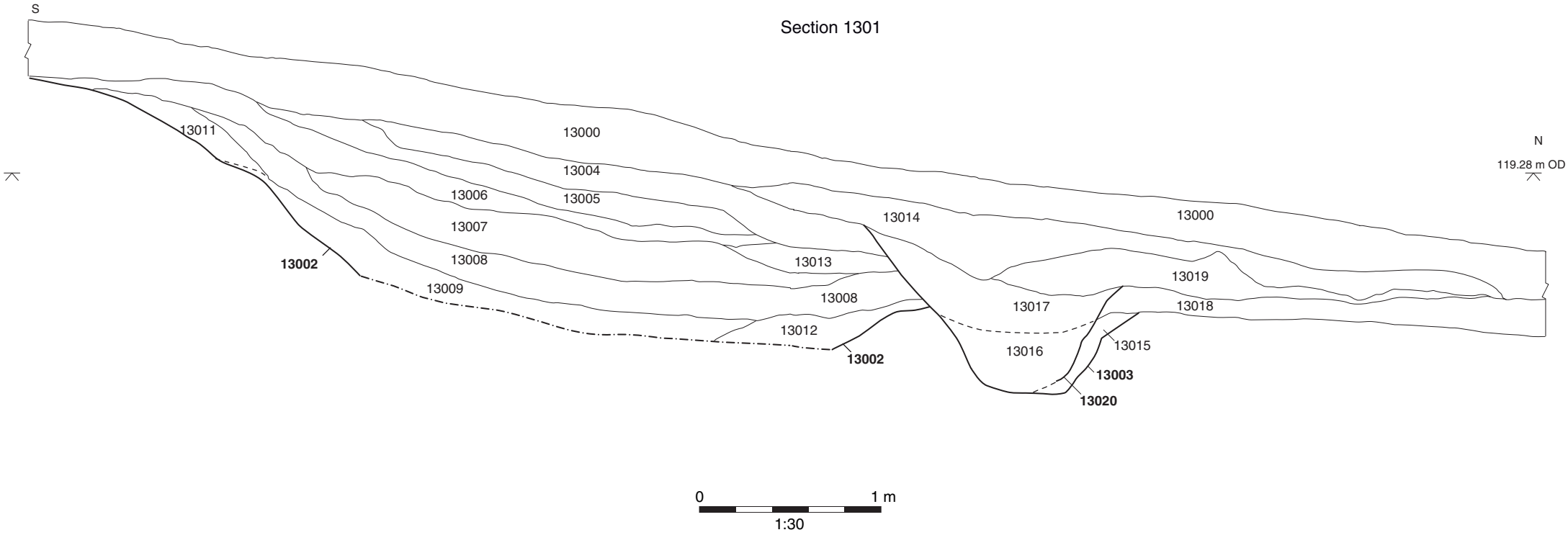


Figure 28: Section through ditch **13002**, Trench 13

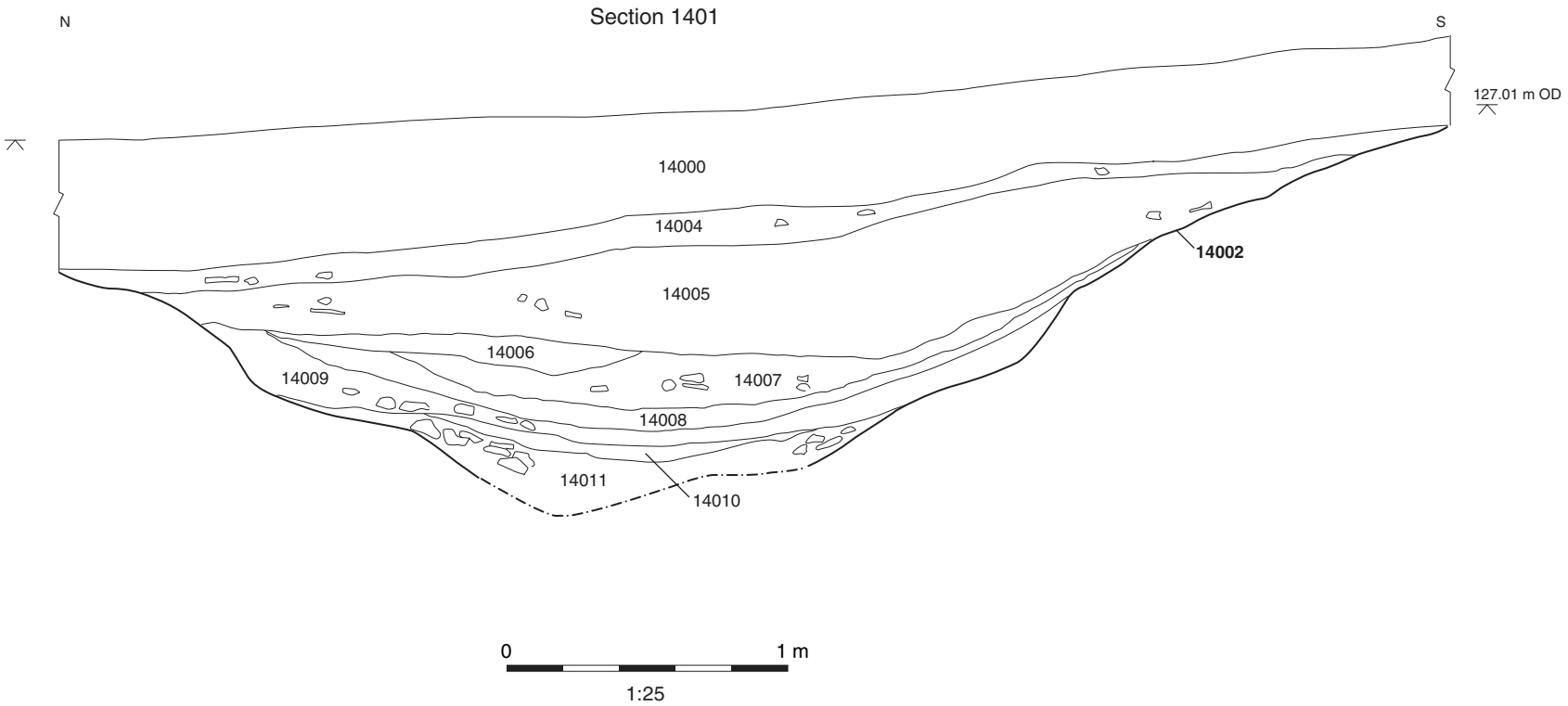


Figure 29: Section through ditch **14002**, Trench 14

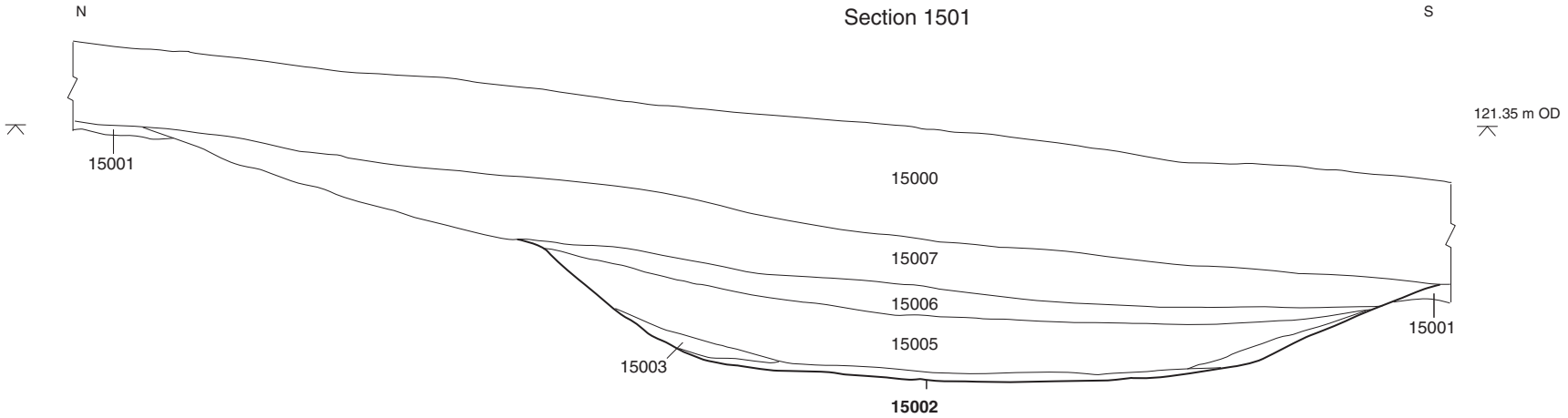


Figure 30: Section through ditch **15003**, Trench 15

Section 2903

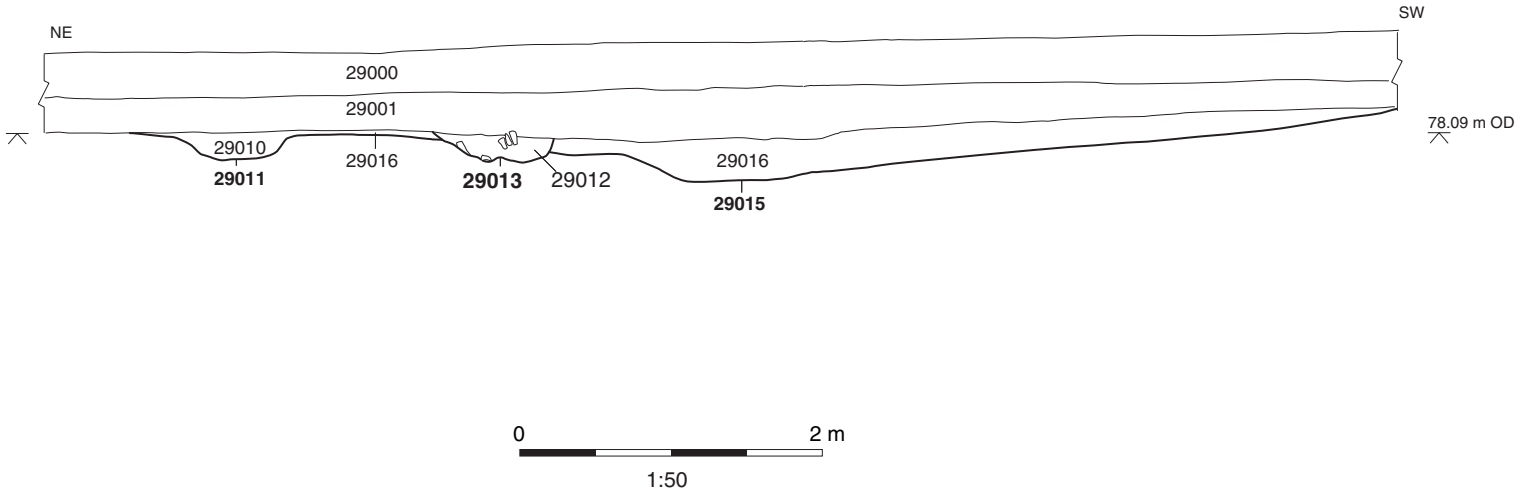


Figure 31: Section through ditches **29011, 29013, 29015**, Trench 29

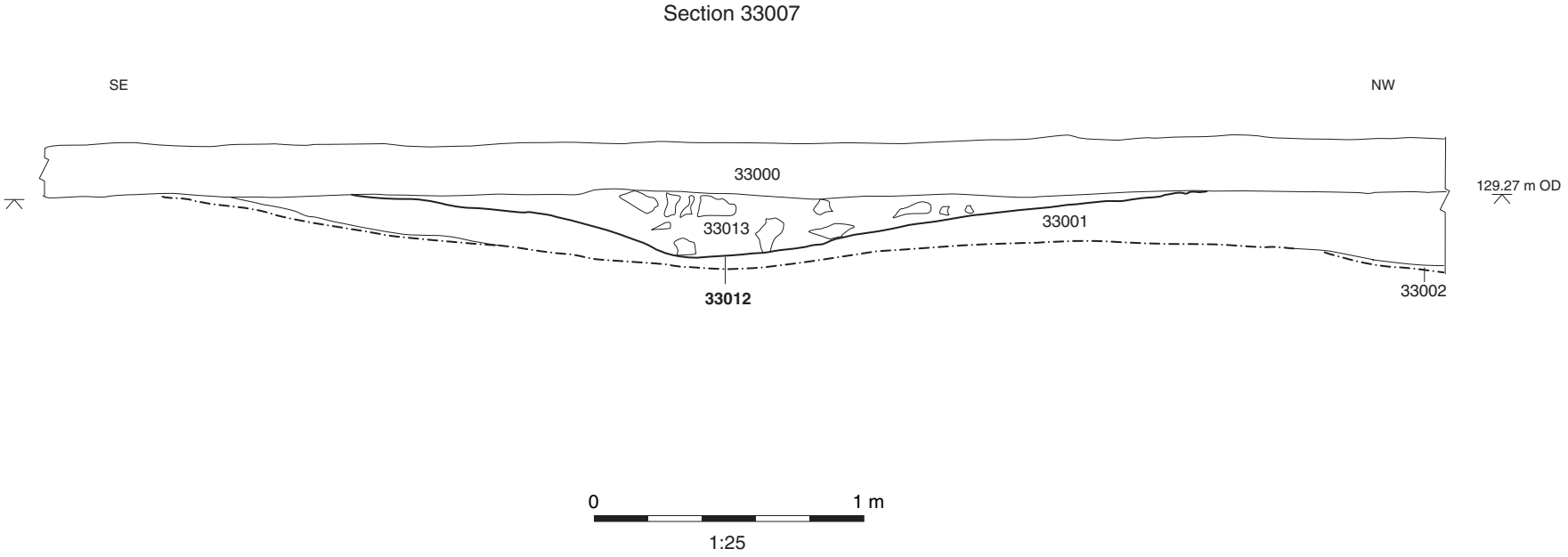


Figure 32: Section through **33023**, Trench 33

Plate 1: Working shot, Trenches 27 and 28, looking north-east

Plate 2: Trench 11, ditch **11004**, looking north-east

Plate 3: Trench 12, ditch **12004**, looking west

Plate 4: Trench 13, ditch **13002**, looking north-west

Plate 5: Trench 14, ditch **14002**, looking east

Plate 6: Trench 15, ditch **15002**, looking west

Plate 7: Trench 16, ditch **16012** and possible lynchet **16011**, looking east

Plate 8: Trench 16, ditch **16003**, looking east

Plate 9: Trench 22, ditch **22003**, looking west

Plate 10: Trench 23, ditch **22003**, with Trench 24 in the background, looking north

Plate 11: Trench 24, ditch **24004**, looking north

Plate 12: Trench 27, ditch **27003**, looking south-east

Plate 13: Trench 29, sondage through **29003**, **29011**, **29013**, **29015**, looking north-east

Plate 14: Trench 29, possible bank **29003** pre-excavation, looking east

Plate 15: Trench 32, ditch **32007**, looking east

Plate 16: Trench 33, trench prior to excavation, looking west

Plate 17: Trench 33, possible bank **33003**, pre-excavation, looking south

Plate 18: Trench 33, ditch **33016** and pit 33017, looking west

Plate 19: Trench 34, ditch **33004**, looking south-west

Plate 20: Trench 36, ditches **33004** and **33006** prior to excavation, looking south-east

Plate 21: Trench 36, ditch **36004**, looking south

Plate 22: Trench 36, ditch **36006**, looking south

Plate 23: Trench 38, ditch **38002** cut through natural yellow clay band, looking east

Plate 24: Trench 39, ditch **39002**, looking north

Plate 25: Trench 42, ditch **42006**, looking south-west

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w:http://thehumanjourney.net

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net
w:http://thehumanjourney.net

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
f: +44 (0) 1223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w:http://thehumanjourney.net