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THE CROWN ESTATE

LAND EAST OF AXMINSTER, DEVON

APPENDIX 16.3

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

OCTOBER 2019

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Wardell Armstrong
41-50 Futura Park, Aspinall Way, Middlebrook, Bolton, BL6 6SU United Kingdom
Telephone: +44 (0)1204 227 227 www.wardell-armstrong.com

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THE CROWN ESTATE

LAND EAST OF AXMINSTER, DEVON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

PREPARED BY:

Kevin Horsley Principal Archaeologist

REVIEWED BY:

Alice Howell Senior Heritage Consultant

APPROVED BY:

Damion Churchill Associate Director

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) was commissioned by The Crown Estate to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land to the East of Axminster, Devon, National Grid Reference (NGR): SY 30675 98593. The evaluation was required in preparation for a planning application and was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced in consultation with Stephen Reed, Senior Historic Environment Officer at Devon County Council.

The archaeological work was undertaken over 24 days between the 30th July and the 7th September 2018 and comprised the excavation of 65 trenches. The investigation revealed a number of archaeological cut features, primarily relating to agricultural field boundaries dating to the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods and industrial and agricultural buildings from the late medieval and post-medieval periods.

Ditches and possible pits reflect later prehistoric activity across the study area, from which a small amount of potentially significant Early Iron Age pottery was recovered. The remains of a small modern dairy building were recorded within a small enclosed area to the south of the site. Although the more recent structure was demolished in the 1960s, evidence of possible earlier structure may have been identified in the same location. Most significantly, the evaluation revealed a possible watermill dating to the 15th-16th century constructed on the south bank of Mill Brook, in close proximity to the extant bridge south of Prestaller Farm. An associated leat, or millrace, was also recorded immediately north of the building, and its projected line may link it to where the bridge crosses Mill Brook.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) thanks The Crown Estate for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. Also, WA thank Stephen Reed and Bill Horner, Senior Historic Environment Officer and County Archaeologist respectively, at Devon County Council, for their assistance.

Wardell Armstrong LLP also thanks Axminster Excavators, for their help during this project, and to Ken and Derek Wyatt of Prestaller Farm for their support and use of their farmyard throughout. Thanks also to Martin and Sue Watts for their specialist knowledge of medieval watermills, and especially to Sue Tims, David Knapman and the other volunteers at The Axminster Heritage Centre for their interest and support throughout the project.

The archaeological evaluation was supervised by Kevin Horsley and assisted by Jonathan Banasko, Ron Brown, Sean Johnson and Michael Mann. The report was written by Kevin Horsley. The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley with contributions by John Allan, Miguel Gonzalez and Henrietta Quinnell. The environmental sample processing was undertaken by Rebecca Blakeney and Jessica McGreevy under the supervision of Freddie Sisson, and the environmental assessment was produced by Lynne F. Gardiner. The zooarchaeological assessment was also undertaken by Megan Stoakley. The figures were produced by Helen Phillips. The report was edited by Damion Churchill and Alice Howell, who co-managed the project with Martin Railton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background

1.1.1 Between July and September 2018, Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) undertook an archaeological evaluation on land to the East of Axminster, Devon, National Grid Reference (NGR): SY 30675 98593. It was commissioned by The Crown Estate who have submitted a hybrid planning application for a mixed use development to which this report will inform.

1.1.2 The proposed development contains a number of known post-medieval features within the southern portion of the site, including a limekiln (HER Ref. MDV70581) and associated clay pit (HER Ref. MDV70580), a flagstaff located on the western field boundary (HER Ref. MDV70582) and a small rectangular building in an L-shaped yard (HER Ref. MDV70579), the heritage significance of which may be affected by the proposed development.

1.2 Project Documentation

1.2.1 The project conforms to a brief which was prepared in consultation with Stephen Reed, Senior Historic Environment Officer at Devon County Council. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2018) was then produced to provide a specific methodology based on the brief for a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation. This was approved by the archaeological planning advisor prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

1.2.2 This report outlines the work undertaken on site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological evaluation.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards and Guidance

2.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014a), and in accordance with the WA Excavation Manual (2017a).

2.1.2 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and the *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

2.2 Documentary Research

2.2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared by Wardell Armstrong (2015) and updated in 2019 (WA 2019), which set out the archaeological and historical background of the site, and provided an assessment of the significance of all known and potential heritage assets up to 1km from the area of investigation.

2.3 The Trial Trench Evaluation

2.3.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 65 trenches measuring 50m in length by 2m in width across the proposed development area that measured 6,300m^2. The trenches were placed to target a number of sub-surface features identified during the previous geophysical survey (WA 2017b), including possible former field boundaries and other linear features, ploughing and areas of disturbance, and to sample blank areas where no sub-surface features were recorded. A sixty-fourth trench, Trench 44, could not be excavated due to poor ground conditions.

2.3.2 The general aims of these investigations were:

- To determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area;
- To determine the character, date, extent and distribution of any archaeological deposits and their potential significance;
- To determine levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from plough damage or from any other agricultural/industrial practices or later building activities;
- To determine the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development;

- To provide a sufficient level of information to allow determination of the planning application or post-consent to inform upon requirements for mitigation;
- And to disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting.

2.3.3 Deposits considered not to be archaeologically significant were removed by a 360˚ tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand. All possible features were inspected and selected deposits were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples. Once completed all features were recorded according to the WA standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WA 2017a).

2.3.4 All finds encountered were retained on site and returned to the Carlisle office where they were identified, quantified and dated to period. The dates were used to help determine the broad date phases for the site. Please note, the following categories of material will be discarded after a period of six months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- unstratified material;
- modern pottery;
- material that has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

2.3.5 On completion the evaluation trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material in the sequence to which it was removed.

2.3.6 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The artefactual archive will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum in Exeter, with the digital archive deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). Copies of the report will be sent to Devon County Council HER, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier WA 2019 / ST14734 / AXM-A / RAMM: 18/41.

2.3.7 Wardell Armstrong LLP supports the **O**nline **A**cces**S** to the Index of Archaeological **I**nvestigation**S** (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of

developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by WA as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: wardella2-329915.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

3.1.1 The site is located at National Grid Reference (NGR): SY 30675 98593. The site is situated to the east of Axminster, bounding residential estates east of Chard Road and bounded to the south by Sector Lane (Figure 1).

3.1.2 The proposed development area is approximately 31.5ha in size and encompasses ten fields surrounding Prestaller Farm which occupies the near centre of the area and to which the fields were formerly attached. All of the fields are bordered by mature hedgerows, many of which are Devon hedgebanks, observed particularly to the south of the site. Mill Brook, a tributary of the River Axe, runs southeast to northwest through the southern portion of the site within a valley. The majority of the land comprises pasture with the northernmost field, separated by Beavor Lane from the rest of the proposed development area, used for wheat crop. Small patches of mature woodland are also present across the site.

3.1.3 The site occupies an area of undulating topography with elevations ranging from c.80m aOD in Field A and c.84m aOD in Field C, sloping steadily to the south and west and falling to a height of c.43m close to Mill Brook before rising steeply again to c.80m to the south along Sector Lane in Field J (Figure 2).

3.1.4 The underlying solid geology within the area of investigation is mapped as primarily being limestone and mudstone of the Blue Lias Formation (191-210 million years ago) and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (183-199 million years ago) dating to the Jurassic and Triassic Periods, belonging to an environment previously dominated by shallow lime-mud seas. This is overlain by superficial deposits of silts, clays, sands and gravels of the Head Group deposited up to 3 million years ago during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2019). The natural substrate observed during the evaluation varied across the site was mixed mid yellowish brown to mid greyish brown clays and gravels with fluvial silts, clays and gravels observed along the Mill Brook basin, which is consistent with the mapped geologies above.

3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.2.1 A desk-based assessment was produced to assess the known historical and archaeological background of the site and the surrounding landscape to a distance of 1km (WA 2015) and updated in 2019 (WA 2019). It is not intended to repeat that

information here and what follows is a brief overview, for further details please refer to the original document.

3.2.2 This report identified that there are no designated heritage assets within the site boundary, however there are 10 Grade II Listed Buildings and one Conservation Area within the wider search area of 1km.

3.2.3 Five non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the immediate vicinity of the site. An “old limekiln” (HER Ref. MDV70581) and associated “old clay pit” (HER Ref. MDV70580), a “flagstaff” located on the western field boundary (HER Ref. MDV70582) and a small rectangular building in an L-shaped yard with three small enclosures to the south and west (HER Ref. MDV70579), all of which were shown on the Ordnance Survey 25” (1880s) map. Artefacts including worked flint (HER Ref. MDV105154) are also recorded on land off Chard Road, Axminster.

3.2.4 The limekiln is located on the north side of Mill Brook, constructed into a natural bank, and has already been recorded previously as a non-designated heritage asset (HER Ref. MDV70581, Plate 24). Tucked into the north bank of Mill Brook are the partial surviving remains of the limekiln oven and the circular roof opening, used for the pouring of charcoal and limestone for burning. Only one visible surviving arch which supported the roof of the draw-hole remained, with rooting and weather damage undoubtedly playing a large part towards the ongoing damage to the heritage asset. Furthermore, it was noted during the course of the trial trench evaluation that members of the public had been digging into the oven, clearing some of the fallen stone aside and removing vegetation. Although no formal recording of the limekiln was undertaken during the evaluation, some further detail is provided in Appendix 1.

3.2.5 There are a number of depressions in the landscape on the north and south banks of Mill Brook related to quarrying for lime and limestone. The largest of these quarries is shrouded within a copse in the centre of Field G, approximately 50m north of the limekiln. Quarrying activity was also observed in Trench 38 to the east and on the south bank down the slope from Trench 56 during the current phase of work.

3.2.6 Situated approximately 120m to the west of the limekiln is a small stone built bridge (Plate 25) used for access across Fields F and I. This bridge has not been previously recorded as a heritage asset (WA1). However, it may be contemporary with the limekiln, or at least adapted and repaired about that time. Some of the dressed stonework observed beneath the bridge may even reflect late medieval origins.

3.2.7 The desk-based assessments concluded that there was low potential for significant activity but that archaeological remains of prehistoric date may be present within the proposed development site, particularly on higher ground. Much of the land within the development area has been agricultural in nature since at least the medieval period and ridge and furrow and later ploughing may have disturbed earlier below ground archaeological features and deposits.

3.2.8 The historical background provided here contains further detail to specifically elucidate the results of the archaeological trial trench evaluation.

3.2.9 ***Prehistoric (up to AD 43)***: There is no activity dating to the prehistoric period known within the proposed development area, however a number of sites are known in the wider area. The Axe valley contains evidence of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity, such as at Kilmington Quarry. Flint and chert tools have been discovered in small concentrations between Axminster and Musbury, most notably Palaeolithic handaxes associated with the Broom gravel pits (Hosfield 2013). In the later Iron Age, the Axe valley was ringed by a series of strongly defended hillforts including Musbury Castle, Hawkesdown Hill and Membury Castle.

3.2.10 Only one small assemblage of prehistoric finds has been recovered from within 1km of the site. A single flint and two pieces of chert were recovered during an evaluation on the boundary of the adjacent Millbrook development to the west (AC Archaeology 2013, HER Ref. MDV105154), and date broadly to the Bronze Age.

3.2.11 ***Roman (AD 43 to c. 410):*** No Roman activity has been identified within the proposed development area. However, the Axe valley is host to two major cross-country routes dating to the Roman period, likely laid out in the 1st century AD. Fosse Way from London passes from the north following the line of the modern A358 to meet the Exeter to Dorchester route, now Woodbury Lane, to the immediate south of Axminster. A fort was established on the level ground at the junction between these two roads, serving the campaign against the local tribe inhabiting the area known as the Dumnonii.

3.2.12 ***Early to Late Medieval (c. AD 410 to 1540)***: Axminster formed to the north of the Roman fort, on a spur of land overlooking the River Axe, in the early medieval period. The town was centred around a minster church possibly founded by the Anglo-Saxon prince Cynehard, who was reputedly interred within the church in AD 786 (Davidson 1835, 2). The town became the administrative head of a large royal estate, extending

from the coast in the south to the Blackdown Hills to the north of Axminster (WA 2015, 9).

3.2.13 The growth of Axminster is closely associated with ecclesiastical affairs, particularly around Prestaller farm, and as such directly relates to the land within the proposed development area. In AD 937, following the Battle of Brunanburgh, the Saxon monarch Athelstan directed the bodies of seven earls who had died in the engagement to be buried at Axminster church, establishing a collegiate by the further appointment of seven priests. As a perpetual endowment for the support of this establishment, Athelstan bestowed a portion of the royal demesne to the church, afterwards known as the manor of Prestaller (Davidson 1835, 7). The name "Prestaller" indicates its direct association with the church, with "Prest" being Anglo-Saxon for "priest" and "aller" conveying the meaning of "belonging to all" (*Ibid.*, 8).

3.2.14 Following the Norman Conquest in 1066 there was a restoration of the appointment of the seven priests at the collegiate in Axminster. King William I (The Conqueror) is reputed to have appropriated the church in Axminster to the church of St. Peter in York and the priest first instituted (and therefore, the first vicar of Axminster) was Gervase de Prestaller almost a century later in the late 12th century (*Ibid.*, 10).

3.2.15 Prior to this, as part of the administrative survey commissioned by King William I, the Exeter Domesday (1086) records the extent of the manor. "*The church of Axminster has half a hide adjoining the manor. The arable comprises two plough-lands. There are twelve boors, and it is worth twenty shillings*". The excerpt is taken from Pulman's Book of the Axe (1875), where he adds Davidson's reference of the manor now being called Prestaller comprising 312 acres of land in Axminster (*Ibid.*, 616). It should be stated at this point that there may well be some historical confusion between the "manor of Axminster" and the "manor of Prestaller", though it is thought that where it relates to church owned lands, they are one and the same manor.

3.2.16 The appointment of one of the priests of Axminster to the Canonry of York saw an annual payment made to the Canon which eventually led to a series of royal and ecclesiastical disputes for the money from the manor of Axminster. These disputes began about the year 1215 following the death of Gervase de Prestaller and the appointment of a new vicar (Davidson 1835, 11), and continued in some form until 1340 when it was finally laid to rest. York and the church at Axminster held on to their benefice which comprised the Church of Axminster, chapels and Membury and Kilmington and the manor of Prestaller (*Ibid.*, 22).

3.2.17 In 1246, the manor of Axminster was granted to the Cistercian abbey of Newenham which had just been founded to the south-east of Axminster overlooking the Matsby flood plain (WA 2015, 9), by monks sent from Beaulieu Abbey in Hampshire (Davidson 1843, 8).

3.2.18 In 1305, the church of Axminster was confirmed by King Edward I as endowed to the prebends of York, Warthill and Grendale, including all the tithes of wool, milk, flax, hemp, lambs, pigs, geese, and garden produce (*Ibid.*) in an effort to quell the aforementioned disputes.

3.2.19 Reference is made in the "Book of Charters" of 1334 (from the Arundel manuscripts), stating "two bridges at Axminster beyond the flow of the water from the (Newenham) Abbey Mill are to be kept up by the abbot at his own expense," and "the bridge next the Fuller's Mill of Newenham" (Pulman 1875, 619). Pulman ascribes one of the first two bridges to the one at Weycroft, but the other bridge is one that is situated in "Boveria" (which was the name given to the demesne or lands kept in hands by the monks themselves and surrounding the Abbey of Newenham). Remains ascribed to the Abbey Mill and bridges have not previously been found, however, Pulman suggests that the brook flowing down from Wyke under the Musbury Road (A358) and into the Axe was possibly the mill stream, though his only evidence for this appears to be the stream's close proximity to Newenham Abbey.

3.2.20 The entire rectory (the manor of Prestaller) had been let to farm throughout the 14th century and by the 15th century the land was held and farmed by the "noble family of Brooke of Weycroft", indicated by a receipt of payment for the farm dated 1439 to the prebendary of York (Davidson 1835, 27).

3.2.21 ***Post-medieval to Modern (AD 1540 to present)***: Following the dissolution of the monasteries, with Newenham Abbey being dissolved in 1539 (Davidson 1843, 102-3), the manor of Prestaller continued to pay rent to the church of Axminster. A small annual sum of what is described as "rent-charge" of £3. 1s. 10½d. was being paid by the manor of Prestaller to the vicar of Axminster in the year of 1651, by the tenant who is thought to be named Mr. Edward Hore (Davidson 1835, 31).

3.2.22 Interestingly, a possessor of the manor of Axminster in about the year 1582-84, had reason to suspect fraudulent leases of some of the churches former land and property by use of the old abbey seal (Davidson 1843, 105). The case notes say "*the last abbot did forge and counerfett the lease of the mille in Axminster*" (*Ibid.*, 106), thought to refer to a mill within the church land within the manor of Axminster.

3.2.23 The manor of Prestaller was within Lord Petre's estates from the 16th to the 18th centuries, and during this time many tenant farmers associated with the manor of Prestaller came and went (Davidson 1835, 27). In 1831, two moieties (separately owned portions) were owned by Revered William Daniel Conybeare of Glamorgan (*Ibid.*, 28). By the end of the 19th century, the manor of Prestaller was still attached to the church of Axminster (Pulman 1875, 613). The auctioneer's guide for the sale of Prestaller Farm and a portion of the land in 1955 (Snell & Snell 1955) contains historical notes stating that the titles and Manor became a Freehold in 1897. A Conveyance of Sale in 1900 indicates the former owners of the land being members of the Hore and Conybeare families (*Ibid.,* "Special Conditions of Sale").

3.2.24 Following a series of short-lived farmers on the property in the first half of the 20th century, the Wyatt family bought Prestaller in 1955. The original thatched farmhouse in the centre of the farmyard was demolished soon after and a new farmhouse constructed to the immediate north of the farmyard, off Beavor Lane (pers. comm. Kenneth Wyatt, 6th Sept 2018) where the Wyatt family still live to this day. At the time of purchase in 1955, a "lean-to stone and galvanised iron Dairy" was also included in the sale and the attached map shows its position halfway up the slope of the southernmost field off Sector Lane (Snell & Snell 1955).

3.2.25 There is a general spread of post-medieval activity within the study area. Extant post-medieval features include the limekiln (HER Ref. MDV70581) and associated quarry (HER Ref. MDV70580) to its immediate north.

3.2.26 Mill Brook, a tributary of the Axe, runs through the centre of the proposed development area. It rises on Furzleigh Farm two miles south east of Axminster and empties below Cloakham House to the north east of Axminster. Pulman (1875, 584) says this of the brook, *"It receives its name from the old mill at Millbrook, which it drives. This mill is in the manor of Prestaller, and is leased out on lives. It was the Prestaller manor mill. A certain part of the stream, it is said, was sold, some hundreds of years ago, to the town of Axminster, and was diverted for the town watercourse. The owner of the mansion at Weycroft in former times had the right of grinding corn at the mill toll free."*

3.2.27 From the 16th century, Axminster became a centre for the production of cloth, and some old grist mills were converted for that purpose (WA 2019). There are two extant structures relating to post-medieval mill sites in Axminster, Weycroft and Millbrook. The mill at Mill Brook (now Millwater House bed and breakfast), which had formerly

been part of the manor of Prestaller is post-medieval in date (AC Archaeology 2008, 2), though is thought to have earlier origins as indicated by the information provided above (see paragraphs 3.2.18 and 3.2.23).

3.2.28 Axminster was heavily involved in the English civil war, and following a tug of war between the Royalist and Parliamentarian factions, the town was almost entirely razed to the ground (Davidson 1851, 13-14) by the Parliamentarians from Lyme Regis on 15 November 1644 (WA 2019, 20).

3.2.29 Axminster once again had direct involvement in warfare, becoming part of the defensive line known as the Taunton Stop Line in the Second World War (*Ibid.*). A United States military hospital was established in the fields abutting the northwest of the northernmost field in the proposed development area, now a residential estate known as Millway Rise.

3.3 Previous Archaeological Work

3.3.1 No archaeological interventions have taken place within the proposed development area, however, a number have been undertaken in the wider study area particularly to the west around Fosse Way (WA 2015).

3.3.2 Of particular relevance are the archaeological investigations associated with the Millbrook development to the immediate west. AC Archaeology have undertaken a number of phased archaeological interventions comprising archaeological evaluations and a strip, map and sample.

3.3.3 An archaeological evaluation comprising 10 trenches was undertaken in the field immediately south of the post-medieval water mill adjacent to Mill Brook by AC Archaeology (2008) as Phase 1. One trench targeted the known post-medieval leat, or millstream, from which 19th century pottery was recovered. The date of its construction was not clearly identified. Linear features were observed elsewhere with fills containing possible Neolithic pottery and worked flints, broadly relating to possible prehistoric agricultural activity.

3.3.4 Phase 2 was undertaken in 2012. A strip, map and sample excavation and comprised the excavation of two areas, with a focus upon a single linear feature observed to the west end of the site (AC Archaeology 2012). Much of the Phase 2 areas had been subject to modern disturbance, however the surviving excavated feature was found to contain worked flint and one sherd of medieval pottery.

3.3.5 Phase 3 was undertaken in 2013 and comprised an archaeological trial trench evaluation across two fields (AC Archaeology 2013). Post-medieval and modern agricultural activity was observed across 19 trenches, however no evidence of the prehistoric activity that had been recorded in the adjacent field in 2008 was found to continue into this Phase 3 area.

3.3.6 An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken for the proposed development area (WA 2015), to identify potential heritage assets and assess their significance. The field north of Beavor Lane was identified as probably being modern enclosures adapted from post-medieval field systems, whereas south of Beavor Lane, the fields systems were characterised as being potentially formed out of open medieval strip-fields. Documentary sources suggested that the sub-divided strip fields around Axminster took place between *c.*AD 1250 and *c.*AD 1400.

3.3.7 A number of extant non-designated heritage assets were identified in the assessment, including the limekiln (MDV70581) and quarry (MDV70580). It was recommended, based on the lack of archaeological discovery within the proposed development area, that a geophysical survey followed by trial trenching should be undertaken.

3.3.8 In 2016, Wardell Armstrong conducted a geophysical survey across the proposed development area, revealing a number of possible soil-filled features and strong dipolar anomalies (WA 2016, 6) which were targeted during the subsequent archaeological trial trench evaluation.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken from the 30th July to 7th September 2018 with a total of 65 trenches excavated across the proposed development site (Figure 2). The majority of the trenches were placed using a random grid array to investigate a representative area of the proposed development, whilst 25 trenches were placed to target possible soil-filled features, dipolar anomalies and rubble/ferrous deposits recorded during the previous geophysical survey (WA 2016).

4.2 Results

4.2.1 The following narrative describes the results of the archaeological evaluation, providing a clear phasing of the recorded archaeology, organised for clarity into groups according to the fields in which they were excavated (Figure 2). It is not intended to describe in detail each context here. A detailed table of each context is provided at the end of this report (Appendix 1: Trench Descriptions).

4.2.2 Topsoil and, in some places subsoil, was removed from each trench to reveal the natural geology and any archaeological horizon encountered. Twenty-two of the 65 trenches excavated contained archaeological features. Six of those trenches with archaeology correlated with anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey (WA 2016).

4.2.3 A metal detector was also used to recover metal objects from the removed topsoil and subsoil of each trench.

4.3 Field A

4.3.1 Field A was situated to the north of Beavor Lane, accessed from a single gated entrance in the south-west corner. There were 15 trenches positioned across the field and six were found to contain archaeology.

4.3.2 Approximately 0.18-0.30m of dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil was removed across the site directly onto the natural geology. The natural was observed to mostly be mid to pale yellowish brown clays and gravel.

4.3.3 **Trenches 7, 8 and 9**: All three of these trenches (Plate 1) were found to contain the remains of shallow linear ditches (Figures 7, 8 and 9). The ditches **[702]**, **[804]**, **[806]** and **[902]** (Plate 2), were all linear, albeit sinuous in form, and aligned north-northeast to south-southwest parallel to the extant field boundary to their immediate west. Each ditch was between 0.40-0.56m wide and contained a single fill **(703)**, **(805)**, **(807)** and

(903), described broadly as mid yellowish/greyish brown silty clay, up to 0.14m thick. It is thought that these ditches all related to each other, perhaps as former field boundaries, and they all showed evidence of being left open and allowed to fill gradually with silt. Each fill contained a concentration of stones towards their base.

4.3.4 Pottery was recovered from the fills **(805)** and **(903)** in two of the ditches, thought to be late medieval in date, with worked flint also recovered from fills **(805)** and **(807)**.

4.3.5 A small sub-circular cut **[802]** was also observed to the southeast end of Trench 8. It measured 0.21m by 0.28m in plan and up to 0.07m deep. A single worked flint was recovered from the mid grey silty clay fill **(803)**, which also contained frequent charcoal throughout. The feature may have represented the remains of a posthole; however, it is more likely to be naturally formed as a result of root disturbance. A 100% environmental sample **<12>** was taken of the fill **(803)**.

4.3.6 **Trenches 10 and 13**: These two trenches were positioned across a former field boundary dividing the southern end of the field, visible on Ordnance Survey maps into the middle of the 20th century.

4.3.7 The field boundary comprised a single ditch and bank to the south side of it, orientated west-northwest to south-southeast (Plate 3). In Trench 13, the ditch **[1302]** was located to the south end of the trench and was first observed at height of 79.82m aOD (Figure 8). The ditch measured 1.00m wide and 0.48m deep. Further down the slope to the west in Trench 10, the ditch **[1003]** was much reduced, possibly due to deeper ploughing in this area, and although the ditch was wider at 1.52m it was only observed as being 0.18m deep (Figure 6). The profile of the ditch was U-shaped with a steeper slope to its northern side. A single fill **(1002)** and **(1303)** was recorded in the ditch which was a mid to dark brown silty clay with concentrations of stone towards the base indicative of the ditch being left open. Pottery dating from the late medieval to post-medieval periods was recovered from the fills, as well as animal bone, which was recovered from the fill **(1303)** of the easternmost ditch **[1302]** located in Trench 13.

4.3.8 **Trench 11**: A possible curvilinear ditch **[1104]** was observed to the north end of the trench, with a probable tree throw **[1102]/(1103)** to its immediate north (Figure 7). The ditch **[1104]** was first observed at a height of 81.82m aOD, towards the highest point in Field A. The ditch measured 0.52m wide to a depth of 0.07m and extended at least 1.90m across the trench in a northwest to southeast direction. It was shallow with imperceptible edges and contained a single fill **(1105)**, which was a mid-yellowish

brown clay with frequent sub-angular stones and flint throughout. No datable material was recovered from the ditch.

4.4 **Field B, C, D and E**

4.4.1 These four fields were situated to the south of Beavor Lane. Field B comprised a small strip of land separated by a modern fence from the field immediately adjacent to the Prestaller Farmhouse. Fields C, D and E were rectangular parcels of land, all of which were divided up by mature Devon hedgebanks. There were 16 trenches positioned across the four fields and 4 of them contained archaeology. No trenches in Field E were observed to contain archaeological remains.

4.4.2 Approximately 0.16-0.28m of topsoil and a further 0.10-0.22m of subsoil was removed to reveal the natural geology. A group of trenches (including Trench 25, 27, 29-31) to the central and east of the site were positioned on a rise in the natural geology and as such contained no subsoil, though plough-scarring was noted on some of these shallower trenches, particularly in Field E, which may account for the absence of any archaeological remains.

4.4.3 **Trench 16**: A possible linear ditch **[1603]** was observed to the southwest end of the trench, on a roughly northeast to south west alignment (Figure 9). The cut of the ditch was ephemeral and difficult to see in the fairly homogenous subsoil and natural geology. It had a maximum width of 0.24m and depth of 0.07m. It contained a single fill **(1604)** with charcoal inclusions, though no dating evidence was recovered. Although unconvincing, it is included here as it may have been associated with a couple of other known prehistoric features in adjacent Trenches 18 and 24.

4.4.4 **Trench 18 and 24**: Two ditches of possible prehistoric date were recorded in these two trenches on some of the highest ground east of Prestaller Farm, perhaps indicating a small concentration of prehistoric activity.

4.4.5 Towards the west-northwest of Trench 18, a linear gully **[1803]** was first observed at a height of 78.95m aOD, and observed to be aligned roughly east to west (Figure 10). A single fill **(1804)** was encountered within a U-shaped cut, measuring 0.38m wide and 0.18m deep, extending for a visible 14m. A concentration of sub-rounded limestone and flint were noted in its basal deposit **(1804)**, though no finds were recorded.

4.4.6 A curvilinear ditch **[2403]** was encountered towards the centre of Trench 24 (Figure 12, Plate 4). The ditch was first observed at a height of 75.69m aOD and measured 0.71m wide and 1.40m long with a maximum depth of 0.24m. The ditch had sharp

sides into a rounded, regular base and contained two distinct fills. The primary fill **(2404)** comprised mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent large sub-rounded stones, charcoal and flint to a depth of 0.16m. Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the base of the deposit. A secondary deposit **(2405)** thought to represent the backfilling of the ditch, was 0.10m in depth and was similar in colour, though the composition contained far fewer stone inclusions. Worked flint was recovered from this upper fill.

4.4.7 **Trench 21**: The former field boundary that once divided Field C was encountered towards the western of the trench, roughly central to the field. This boundary was represented by the remains of two ditches **[2103]** and **[2106]** which were first observed at a maximum height of 83.02m aOD (Figure 11, Plate 5). Both ditches were linear and parallel to each other, orientated on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment with gradual edges and regular concave sides. Each ditch contained two fills and a possible rise in the subsoil **(2102)** between the two ditches may have indicated the presence of a former bank.

4.4.8 The westernmost ditch **[2103]** measured 1.28m wide and 0.39m deep. The primary fill **(2104)** was greyish brown silty clay and contained fragments of coal. This had been sealed by possible backfill of greyish brown silt **(2105)** to a depth of 0.19m. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from this upper layer.

4.4.9 The easternmost ditch **[2106]** was formed similarly, with two deposits, **(2107)** and **(2108)**, and measured 1.05m wide and 0.26m deep. This ditch was also likely left open for a period of time before being backfilled in the mid-20th century, as indicated by the recovery of modern pottery. Residual worked flint was also recovered from fill **(2108)**.

4.5 Field F and G

4.5.1 Field F and G comprised the north side of the valley of Mill Brook, to the south of Prestaller Farm. There were 12 trenches positioned across the fields, two of which were found to contain archaeology. Much of the old quarry works were located in this Field, as was the limekiln and the stone bridge linking Fields F and I.

4.5.2 Between 0.08-0.40m of loose, dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil was removed across these fields mostly onto subsoil which had an approximate depth of 0.09-0.62m. Subsoil was not observed to the east of the fields, particularly around the quarry located within the centre of Field G where the limestone bedrock appeared close to the surface. The natural geology comprised firm mid yellowish brown and reddish brown sandy clays and gravels with frequent limestone fragments to the east.

4.5.3 **Trench 35 and 36**: Both trenches were located on low ground in Field F, close to Mill Brook, and each contained possible post-medieval features.

4.5.4 A possible sub-circular pit **[3503]** was recorded in Trench 35 (Plate 6), first observed at a height of 50.58m aOD (Figure 13). The pit extended beyond the limit of the trench. The visible element of the pit **[3503]** measured approximately 2.30m east to west and 1.10m north to south with a sharp top break of slope and concave sides into a regular flat base. The primary fill **(3505)** comprised dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions, sealed by a layer of dark greyish brown silty clay **(3504)** with some charcoal inclusions with an overall depth of 0.20m.

4.5.5 Approximately 50m to the east of the pit, towards the north end of Trench 36, a possible linear ditch or furrow **[3603]** was observed (Figure 14, Plate 7). The feature was roughly linear and aligned north-northwest to south-southeast, measuring 0.60m wide, 1.20m long and 0.12m deep. The ephemeral and irregular sides of the feature perhaps indicate these remains represent a former plough furrow. However, its alignment was not quite parallel to the field boundary to its immediate east. If not a furrow from ploughing, the linear feature may represent the remains of a ditch which may have been related to a track/rut running down to the bridge 60m to the south. Loose greyish brown silt **(3604)** was observed within the feature, which contained post-medieval pottery the modern iron handle of a pair of pincers or secateurs.

4.6 **Field H**

4.6.1 Field H comprised the westernmost field south of Mill Brook within the proposed development area, with topography ranging from 46.74m aOD in the north rising steeply to 73.34m aOD in the south. There were eight trenches positioned across the field, with two containing archaeology and one (Trench 44) not excavated due to poor ground conditions.

4.6.2 Between 0.10-0.25m of loose dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil was removed and a further 0.20-0.60m of firm mid yellowish brown sandy/gravelly clay was removed onto the natural geology. The natural geology was much the same as in previous fields, being pale yellowish brown clays and gravels, with fluvially-derived waterlogged clay deposits **(4502)** identified in Trench 45 near the stream. Numerous possible soil-filled anomalies were targeted on the valley floor with Trenches 45 and 46. A number of post-medieval land drains were recorded and a general spread of modern and post-medieval material indicative of fluvial deposition was recovered from a subsoil layer **(4502)/(4602)** beneath the topsoil in both trenches.

4.6.3 **Trench 49**: The trench was located across the crest of the hill south of Field H on a roughly east to west alignment, and two possible burnt pits or tree throws were observed (Figure 15).

4.6.4 A sub-circular pit **[4903]** was recorded to the west end of the trench and measured 1.26m in length and 1.20m wide, to a maximum depth of 0.14m (Plate 8). The pit sides were fairly irregular and sloped down into a flat base. The fill **(4904)** was mid greyish brown and contained frequent charcoal and burnt stone inclusions.

4.6.5 A second possible burnt pit or tree throw **[4907]** was recorded approximately 23m to the east, and was similar in form probably indicating their contemporaneous nature. The feature measured 1.00m in length and 0.80m wide to a depth of 0.15m and likewise contained a single fill **(4908)** of similar composition to **(4904)** and also containing charcoal. The feature had been cut by a modern "French" style drain **[4905]** filled with graded limestone fragments. A single flint was recovered from the fill **(4908)** of **[4907]**. Environmental samples **<9>** of **(4904)** and **<11>** of **(4908)** were taken.

4.6.6 **Trench 51**: A linear ditch **[5105]** was observed to the east end of Trench 51, aligned north to south, with at least two possible re-cuts **[5103]** and **[5108]** (Figure 16, Plate 9). A possible topographical feature was identified in this position in the geophysical survey, orientated north-west to south-east across the top of the hill.

4.6.7 The earliest ditch **[5105]** measured 0.52m wide and 0.20m deep and contained a primary fill **(5106)** of firm yellowish brown sandy clay. Another ditch **[5103]** was observed on the same alignment, and thought to cut the former on its east side, measuring 0.45m wide and 0.27m deep. This ditch contained a similar primary fill **(5104)**. Both ditches then appeared to be sealed by a stony deposit **(5107)** thought to have represented the upper fills of these two ditches, however, due to the homogeneity of this layer, the later cut of ditch **[5103]** could not be identified with any certainty. A third ditch **[5108]** was first observed at a height of 72.16m aOD and was 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep, with a sharp top break of slope on its west side and gradual on the east. It contained a firm mid yellowish brown silty clay **(5109)** and cut the upper fill **(5107)** of the two earlier ditches on its west side. All of the ditches were broadly U-shaped and no finds were recovered from any of the fills. A post-medieval ceramic tile land drain cut all three ditches.

4.7 Field I

4.7.1 Field I occupied the south side of Mill Brook valley, immediately east of Field H, rising steeply from 48.06m aOD in Trench 52 to the south to 65.87m aOD in Trench 55. There were seven trenches positioned across the field, with three containing archaeology.

4.7.2 Between 0.12-0.30m of loose dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil was removed and a further 0.08-0.40m of firm mid yellowish brown sandy/gravelly clay was removed onto the natural geology. The natural geology was much the same as in previous fields, being pale yellowish brown clays and gravels, with a former stream channel (palaeochannel) recorded at the north end of Trench 57 filled with fluvially derived gravels.

4.7.3 **Trench 52**: A number of possible rubble-filled deposits and soil-filled features were identified in the geophysical survey and targeted with this trench. Trench 52a had been positioned on a northwest to southeast alignment and excavation revealed a number of stone walls and ditches (Figure 17). Subsequently, following discussions with the county archaeologist, Trench 52b was positioned towards the southeast end of Trench 52a and excavated extending to the northeast towards Mill Brook, further revealing a water channel and associated stone revetments (Figure 18).

4.7.4 **Trench 52a:** In Trench 52a, two ditches **[5203]** and **[5205]** were first observed towards the northwest end of the trench at a height of 47.63m aOD. Both were linear ditches aligned roughly north-northeast to south-southwest and although they contained no dating evidence, each have been identified on the 1880s Ordnance Survey map (WA 2015) as belonging to a former field boundary. These had been ploughed out in the mid-20th century (pers. comm. Kenneth Wyatt, 6th September 2018). The westernmost ditch **[5203]** was a shallow, concave ditch, measuring 1.60m wide to a depth of 0.60m (Plate 10). A silting layer **(5215)** of soft mid-grey clay had formed in the base, and subsequently backfilled **(5204)**. Approximately 2.10m to the south-southeast was the parallel ditch **[5205]**, near identical in form and composition, measuring 1.70m wide and 0.70m deep, also containing a primary **(5216)** and secondary fill **(5206)**. A rise in the topography between them indicated the presence of a former hedgebank **(5229)**. Late medieval pottery and a range of post-medieval finds were recovered from the primary fill **(5215)** of ditch **[5203]**, and from the primary fill **(5216)** and backfill **(5206)** of the opposing ditch **[5205]**.

4.7.5 The remains of a stone-built structure were revealed approximately 12m to the southeast of the former field boundary **[5205]** (Figure 17).

4.7.6 Foundation wall trenches **[5221]**, **[5230]** and **[5232]** had been cut into the natural substrate **(5201)**, into which stone walls **{5209}**, **{5212}** and **{5214}** had been constructed respectively.

4.7.7 The westernmost wall **{5209}** was first observed at a height of 48.40m aOD and was 1.40m thick and standing 0.60m within its own cut **[5221]** (Plate 11 and 12). It had been constructed of roughly hewn yellowish grey limestone blocks and bonded with pale grey lime mortar. The foundation cut had then been packed with a gravelly clay **(5222)**.

4.7.8 A parallel wall **{5212}** was located 10m to the east, first observed at a height of 48.31m aOD. The wall measured 1.60m wide and stood 0.08m high within its own wall trench **[5230]** (Plate 14). The wall had been constructed of similar roughly hewn limestone blocks, the largest of which measured 1050x500x80mm, and the foundation cut **[5230]** packed with a mid-greyish brown clay **(5234)**.

4.7.9 These two walls {5209} and {5212} likely formed the main structural elements of a watermill.

4.7.10 Another wall {**5214}** was observed extending 2.60m in from the southeastern end of the trench, on a northwest to southeast alignment. The wall **{5214}** was located approximately 4.50m from wall **{5212}**. First observed at a height of 48.67m aOD, the wall measured 0.60m wide and up to 0.49m high. It was observed that this wall comprised smaller limestone blocks to the other walls, and their edges had been squared for the northeast facing elevation.

4.7.11 A levelling or bedding layer **(5218)** had been added within walls **{5209}** and **{5212}**, probably for the installation of a tiled floor. A hollow channel drain **{5210}** had been installed into a cut **[5226]** through the floor **(5218)**, c.0.60m to the southeast side and parallel to wall **{5209}**. The drain cut had been packed with grey clay **(5225)**, similar to the packing fill of the walls. The drain measured 0.52m wide and up to 0.07m deep.

4.7.12 Finds dating to the late medieval/early post-medieval period were recovered from the drain. The cap of the drain also probably represented the original internal floor level, at 48.38m aOD. Although no floor remained in-situ within the trench, it is likely that a tile floor had formerly been laid and then removed during demolition. The levelling/bedding layer **(5218)** was observed to be absent between the hollow channel drain **{5210}** and the wall **{5209}**, indicative of truncation during the demolition process.

4.7.13 Two large and roughly hewn foundation stones for another possible wall **{5207}** were also observed to the immediate west of wall **{5209}**, again within its own cut **[5219]** with a packing fill **(5220)** of mid greyish brown clayey gravel.

4.7.14 A possible construction layer **(5208)** was observed to the west side of the structure between walls **{5207}** and **{5209}** as a compacted silty gravel deposit with frequent limestone fragments, to a thickness of 0.31m, observed at a height of 48.43m aOD. (Plate 11).

4.7.15 A thin burnt deposit **(5211)** containing lots of charcoal was observed overlying the truncated levelling/bedding layer **(5218)** within the structure, to a maximum depth of 0.20m. Two samples **<19>** and **<20>** were taken of the burnt deposit **(5211)**.

4.7.16 A demolition deposit **(5213)/(5217)** sealed the structure including the walls and floor following the demolition of the structure, from which fragments of ceramic building material dating to the 15th/16th century was recovered.

4.7.17 Immediately northwest of the wall **{5207}** and parallel to it, was a large ditch **[5223]** (Plate 13). The U-shaped ditch was 1.82m wide and 0.52m deep and contained mid-greyish brown silty stony gravel **(5224)**. A re-cut **[5227]** appears to follow the same alignment, though is much reduced in size being 0.72m wide and 0.47m deep. It likewise contained a single fill **(5228)** which was a dark greyish brown stony silt with slate fragments throughout which perhaps indicates that it was open during the demolition of the structure. The ditch had been cut through the demolition layer **(5217)** of the watermill, though still possibly functioned to divert water run-off from the slope around the structure and towards Mill Brook, as its position appears to respect the footprint of the structure.

4.7.18 Most of the walls had been further robbed out following demolition, presumably to reuse good quality stone. Following the demolition, voids directly above walls **{5207}** and **{5209}** had subsequently filled with mixed demolition rubble and topsoil, 0.31m thick and extending 4.30m across the walls. The opposing wall **{5212}** had mostly been robbed out down to the initial layer of large and roughly hewn limestone foundation slabs, leaving a similar loose rubble/topsoil **(5231)**.

4.7.19 **Trench 52b:** In Trench 52b, a probable leat or millstream was recorded on a southeast to northwest alignment, assumed to pass to the north of the structure identified in Trench 52A (Plate 16). Stone revetments had been constructed on the northeast **{5240}** and on the southwest **{5236}** sides of the channel. A further two earlier

revetments **{5243}** and **{5246}** were recorded to the northeast, suggesting that the channel was narrowed over time (Figure 18).

4.7.20 A substantial wall **{5236}**, interpreted here as a revetment to a leat, was constructed within a cut **[5237]** into the natural gravels **(5201)**. The wall was first observed at a height of 47.31m aOD and measured 0.80m wide and 0.40m high on a northwest to southeast alignment. The wall was constructed of roughly hewn limestone, similar to the structural walls of the watermill in Trench 52a. It appeared to have sustained considerable water damage, possibly during its time functioning as a revetment, its central rubble core being almost entirely hollowed out (Plate 17). The wall comprised yellowish grey limestone blocks, roughly squared and in random courses. It was bonded with lime mortar and repaired with clay along its north edge. A mid brown clay **(5238)** had been packed around the base of the revetment. The remains of a possible stone buttress **{5248}** was visible in the northwest facing trench section abutting this wall.

4.7.21 An opposing stone revetment **{5240}**, was observed 2.65m to the northeast creating a millstream channel. The revetment measured 0.64m wide and 0.10m high, within a cut **[5241]** and subsequently packed with mid-brown clay **(5242)**. The feature appears to cut the upper waterlogged millstream deposit and therefore likely represents an attempt to narrow the millstream. This revetment **{5240}** appears to abut an earlier wall **{5243}** which appears far more substantial in thickness and depth, being 1m wide and over 0.14m high. Again, within its own wall trench **[5244]**, the wall contained a packing fill **(5245)**.

4.7.22 Approximately 0.90m to the northeast, a possible earlier revetment or wall **{5246}** was observed. It had mostly been robbed out with only trace remains of limestone fragments remaining, disguising its true measurement and function.

4.7.23 The basal deposit **(5239)** of the millstream was 0.05m thick and was dark greyish brown waterlogged gravelly clay, and was sealed by a later silting layer **(5247)**, 0.30m thick, of soft dark bluish grey clay. Lenses of charcoal rich clay **(5235)** was recorded and sampled within the silting layer.

4.7.24 The same demolition layer **(5213)** found in Trench 52a was observed to extend across the possible millstream, sealing it to a maximum depth of 0.22m, tapering off c.2m northeast of revetment **{5246}**.

4.7.25 **Trench 54**: The severely truncated remains of a possible dry-stone wall **{5404}** were recorded in the south-southeastern end of the trench at a height of 63.32m aOD (Figure 19). Only the trace remains of the wall remained, measuring 0.82m wide and extending on a roughly north to south alignment for 3.35m. The remains of the wall stood at 0.10m and had been constructed into a construction cut **[5403]** into the thin subsoil **(5402)** and sealed with topsoil.

4.7.26 No dating evidence had been recovered from the wall. However, a 19th century coin was recorded out of the topsoil/subsoil covering the wall (SF **1**). It is probable that the wall was associated with the modern dairy (HER Ref. MDV70579) a short distance to the south, targeted in Trench 58a.

4.7.27 **Trench 57**: The palaeochannel recorded in Trench 57 (Plate 18) had no determinable edges and was recorded as a depression within the natural geology **(5701)** and considered to be filled by a continuation of the silty gravel subsoil **(5702)** with the basal deposits being slightly more clayey. The palaeochannel was situated on a broad southeast to northwest alignment, was *c.*4m wide and was located approximately 9m from the north-northeast end of the trench. No finds were recovered from the fluvial deposits encountered.

4.8 **Field J**

4.8.1 A sinuous Devon hedgebank divides Fields I and J, and appears to roughly follow the crest of the hill rising up from Mill Brook. The gradient is fairly shallow at the northern edge of the field, being 68.21m aOD and rising to 81.76m aOD at the top of the hill near Trench 61 before dropping away steeply to the southeast to 55.55m aOD at Trench 64. There were seven trenches positioned across the field, with four containing archaeology.

4.8.2 Between 0.12-0.26m of loose dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil was removed and a further 0.08-0.40m of firm mid yellowish brown sandy/gravelly clay was removed onto the natural geology. The natural geology was much the same as in previous fields, being pale yellowish brown/pale greyish brown clays and gravels.

4.8.3 **Trench 58a**: An L-shaped trench was positioned targeting a spread of ferrous/rubble-filled deposits in the northwest corner of Field J, where a former dairy had been set within an enclosure (HER Ref. MDV70579). A rectangular building had previously been recorded on the 1880s Ordnance Survey map, thought to represent the dairy, though

a site visit concluded that any building had been demolished and the enclosure ploughed out some time ago (WA 2015, 14).

4.8.4 The trench was L-shaped, with a 25m arm extending east to west (Trench 58a), and another 25m arm extending south from the west end (Trench 58b). The trench revealed at least three ditches ranging from possibly prehistoric to post-medieval, and the remains of a cobble stone surface (Figure 20 and 21).

4.8.5 A cobbled surface **(5803)** was recorded in the near centre of Trench 58a first observed at a height of 68.33m aOD (Plate 19) to a depth of 0.10m, overlying a compacted bedding deposit **(5804)**. It comprised an area of compacted well rounded cobbles measuring 4.40m east to west and 1.20m visible north to south, extending southwards into the trench baulk. A depressed line of cobbles formed a sinuous gutter running east to west across the cobble surface measuring approximately 0.30m wide and there was a possible kerb bordering the northern edge of the cobbles constructed of random limestones. A possible kerb was also noted bordering the eastern edge of the cobble surface, however this had only survived in section. The bedding deposit (5804) was a pale brownish yellow sandy clay up to 0.04m deep, continuing beyond the cobbles to the north, possibly representing a continuation of a former yard surface.

4.8.6 Both surfaces were sealed with a subsoil **(5802)** to a depth of 0.25m, and topsoil to 0.14m. The layer in this area also contained a general spread of rubble from which post-medieval pottery was also recovered, probably related to the demolition of the former dairy and enclosure. Two land drains, both of which were mid-19th century ceramic tile land drains cut the cobble surface **(5803)**, one through its centre and the other across its western edge.

4.8.7 A ditch **[5811]** was recorded approximately 6m to the east of the cobble surface **(5803)**. The shallow irregular ditch measured 0.95m wide and 0.12m deep on a north to south alignment and was probably a former hedgerow as evidence of rooting clouded its edges. The dark greyish brown sandy silt fill **(5812)** contained post-medieval pottery.

4.8.8 **Trench 58b:** A ditch **[5805]** on an east to west alignment was located c.5.50m south of the corner linking Trench 58a with 58b, observed at a height of 69.64m aOD (Figure 21). The ditch measured 0.70m wide and 0.15m deep and was sealed beneath subsoil **(5802)**. A firm mid-brownish grey clay **(5806)** with residual prehistoric flint and a sherd of late medieval pottery. Despite this, the form and composition of this ditch were

observed to be markedly different from the other ditches in the trench and perhaps reflect an earlier date.

4.8.9 Another ditch **[5808]** was recorded orientated east to west in Trench 58b, cut into the subsoil **(5802)**, measuring 0.87m wide and 0.27m deep (Plate 20). This irregular ditch followed the alignment of a remnant hedgebank to the immediate west of the trench. The line of the ditch was located approximately 10m south of the cobble surface **(5803)**. The primary fill **(5809)** was suggestive of being an open field boundary ditch and contained post-medieval/modern glass. To the south, further up the slope, were two other possible shadows in the natural indicating rooting from possible hedgerows which may have been situated as part of this enclosed area. These boundaries were *c.*6m and *c.*12m south of field boundary ditch **[5808]** respectively.

4.8.10 A layer of mixed rubble and soil **(5810)** probably reflecting the backfill and levelling of the former enclosure, particularly in ditch **[5808]**, was observed in section across much of Trench 58b. The deposit was likely associated with the rubble representing a demolition event observed in the subsoil in the vicinity of the cobbled surface.

4.8.11 **Trench 61**: A possible linear ditch **[6103]** was first observed at a height of 80.93m aOD in close to the centre of Trench 61 (Figure 22). The location was close to the highest point in Field J. The ditch was on a northwest to southeast alignment and measured 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep, containing a single fill **(6104)** almost identical to the natural geology **(6101)**. No finds were recovered.

4.8.12 **Trench 62**: Trench 62 was positioned across the crest of the hill and a known field boundary, sloping steeply down to the east towards Mill Brook. A double ditch and bank was recorded towards the east end of the trench (Figure 23, Plate 21).

4.8.13 The easternmost ditch **[6203]**, lower down the hill, measured 0.80m wide and 0.51m deep. It was roughly U-shaped with a near vertical west side and gradual slope on its east side, correlating with the steepness of the slope. The basal deposit **(6204)** was dark greyish brown waterlogged clay to a depth of 0.35m, sealed by a stony silty clay **(6205)**. Approximately 1.80m up the slope was a second larger ditch **[6206]**, measuring 2.20m wide and 0.45m deep (Plate 22). Possible worked flints were recovered from the fill **(6207)** of this higher ditch. Both ditches were on a roughly north to south alignment. The subsoil was noticeably thicker between the two ditches suggesting a bank approximately 0.60m thick had partially survived.

4.8.14 **Trench 63**: Several ditches were observed in Trench 63, which had been positioned to the immediate west of the same former field boundary identified in Trench 62 (Figure 24).

4.8.15 A small V-shaped ditch **[6303]**, measuring 0.90m wide and 0.21m deep was observed containing a loose stony silt fill **(6304)** with a thin basal deposit of firm clay **(6305)**, perpendicular to and towards the north-northeast end of the trench. A piece of prehistoric flint debitage was recovered from the upper fill **(6304)**, however the ditch is thought to be post-medieval in date due its loose and ephemeral nature.

4.8.16 Another ditch **[6306]** was located approximately 2.30m south of ditch **[6303]**. The curvilinear ditch curved from the west-northwest to the east, measured 1.60m wide and 0.35m deep and comprised irregular sides and a roughly flat base (Plate 23). What is probably the terminus end of a re-cut **[6308]**, cut the northern edge of the earlier ditch **[6306]**. The re-cut measured 0.80m wide and 0.25m deep and had more regular concave edges than the earlier ditch and contained two fills. The basal fill comprised dark brownish grey silty clay **(6309)**. This had been sealed by a loose mid brownish grey silty clay **(6310)** which shared a diffuse horizon with the subsoil **(6302)**, and which contained a number of post-medieval artefacts including pottery, glass and a clay tobacco pipe fragment dating to the 17th century. The later ditch was visible as an earthwork above ground.

5 FINDS ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction and Methodology

5.1.1 A total of 602 artefacts, weighing 13,872g, were recovered from the archaeological evaluation.

5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014b). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011), EAC (2014) and The Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM 2018). The project has the unique identifier WA 2019 / ST14734 / AXM-A / RAMM: 18/41.

5.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential in line with the archaeological research framework for south-west England (Webster 2007).

5.1.4 Finds quantification tables are given in Tables 5.1-5.7.

5.2 Prehistoric Pottery *by Henrietta Quinnell*

5.2.1 Sixteen sherds of prehistoric pottery, weighing 55g, were recovered from deposit **(2404)**, comprising the primary fill of gully **[2403]** (Table 5.1). There are three conjoining sherds which are approximately 8mm thick. Surfaces are generally reduced and partly oxidised. The fabric is heavily abraded with a range of inclusions less than 3mm in diameter which may have included organic material which has leached out. All of the sherds are from the same vessel. The three conjoining sherds are from the vessel rim and neck: the rim is folded over, giving a triangular cross section. A single base angle sherd is present.

5.2.2 The sherds probably belong somewhere in the Early Iron Age. This is a period when comparatively little pottery was in use in East Devon and adjacent areas (Quinnell forthcoming) and there is currently no Iron Age pottery of these phases apart from Blackbury Castle some 10 km to the South West and possibly from the Honeyditches open settlement at Seaton. Although Blackbury was principally a Middle Iron Age site, its rampart contains midden material including ceramics of Early Iron Age types, and the same uncertainty about dating applies to Honeyditches (Silvester 1981, Fig 11, No 11). Closely dated examples are badly needed. No 19 from Blackbury is a possible

comparandum for the Axminster vessel (Young & Richardson 1954-5, Fig 8) but its dating, prior to the Middle Iron Age is unclear.

5.2.3 The fabric may be a reduced version of an Upper Greensand Derived (UPD) fabric, fabrics which are becoming widely recognised across East Devon. The later Iron Age fabrics identified as UPD from Cloakham Lawns, Axminster, a site 300 m to the west, are rather different and much more robust, but these are almost certainly later in date (Hart & Sheldon 2017, 39).

5.2.4 The curved gully from which the pottery comes may be part of a large ring gully of a type now being increasingly recognised as forming circuits, sometimes discontinuous, around houses, quite possibly in connection with outer wall lines. These ring gully houses appear in Devon to be an introduction in the Early Iron Age (Quinnell & Farnell 2016, 163); recent work elsewhere in the south west peninsula suggests they may have had a bounding rather than a structural function (Jones 2019, 95-99). The later Iron Age site at Cloakham Lawns has several such gullies (Hart & Sheldon 2017, Fig 7).

5.2.5 ***Statement of Potential:*** As pottery of the Early Iron Age is so rare for this period, further work is recommended. A radiocarbon date is desirable as dated material of the potential Early Iron Age is rarely found in Devon and dating is currently imprecise.

5.2.6 Further work on the pottery includes illustration and petrological analysis.

5.3 Medieval – Post-medieval Pottery and Medieval Roof Tile *by John Allan*

5.3.1 The medieval to post-medieval ceramics from the archaeological excavation in Axminster amount to 277 sherds from 52 contexts. There is just one 10th to 13th century piece (from context **(6207)**), five sherds of 13th to 14th century date (three of them also in context **(6207)**) and about five small sherds of late medieval jugs, but the rest is almost entirely late 18th to 20th century material, comprising both Staffordshire whitewares and coarse local redwares. The sparsity of material dating before 1750 is reflected in the complete absence of the delftwares, Frechen and Westerwald stonewares and Bristol yellow slipwares which are ubiquitous in groups before *c.*1760. There are no substantial groups. The overall research value of the collection is therefore low.

5.3.2 There are however two imports – a sherd of late 17th to early 18th century Spanish olive jar from the area of Cadiz (topsoil **(800)**) and a fragment of Frechen/Cologne stoneware of 16th century date, recovered from the fluvial deposit **(4502)** located on the valley floor of the Mill Brook. There is also a single example of regional trade: a

sherd of Verwood pottery from east Dorset. Such material is uncommon in east Devon. The most interesting aspect of the material, however, is its ceramic building material. First, a fragment of a roof louver from a medieval open-hall house was recovered from context **(5213)**. With its two openings, this is a unique object in its combination of features in a county context. Secondly, there are several fragments of pierced flat tile from the same context. These too are uncommon, and the date of the type (also known from fieldwalking collections at Stockland and Membury (finds in Exeter Museum) is uncertain – perhaps 15th- or 16th-century.

5.3.3 ***Statement of Potential:*** Overall, the pottery and late medieval ceramic building material is of moderate to high archaeological significance and is of interest on a local and regional level. Should the project proceed to publication, further detailed fabric analysis may be warranted on this material along with the illustration of diagnostic sherds and tile fragments.

5.4 **Ceramic Building Material (CBM)**

5.4.1 A total of 112 fragments of later post-medieval to modern ceramic building material, weighing 3,612g, were recovered during the archaeological evaluation (Table 5.1). The fragments are in good condition.

5.4.2 The assemblage comprises miscellaneous tile and brick fragments. While these fragments could be of medieval date (up to 15th - 16th century), it is more likely that they are of later post-medieval to modern date (17th to 20th centuries).

5.4.3 No further analysis is recommended.

5.5 **Clay Tobacco Pipe**

5.5.1 A total of five fragments of clay tobacco pipe, weighing 27g, were recovered from five contexts (Table 5.1). The fragments are in moderate to good condition.

5.5.2 All of the fragments comprise plain undecorated pipe stems and are of post-medieval date; the date of the pipe stem fragments can be narrowed down via the measurements of the internal stem diameters but this is a tentative suggestion only and should be used cautiously (Table 5.2). Three of the fragments from contexts **(2500)**, **(5804)** and **(6310)** roughly date to 1650-1680 AD and the fragment from context **(5800)** roughly dates to 1750-1800 AD. The fragment from context **(4502)** could not assigned a date other than post-medieval.

5.5.3 No further analysis is recommended.

5.6 Glass

5.6.1 A total of 16 shards of late post-medieval to modern glass, weighing 649g, were recovered from 12 contexts (Table 5.1). The shards are in fairly good condition.

5.6.2 The small assemblage comprises a mixture of clear, dark green, dark blue and opaque glass which originated from bottles used for liquid / food consumable and pharmaceutical substances. No stamps or decoration were observed.

5.6.3 The glass shards span the late 18th to 20th centuries.

5.6.4 No further analysis is recommended on the glass.

5.7 Flint *by Miguel Gonzalez*

5.7.1 A total of 41 struck flints, weighing 693g, were recovered from the archaeological evaluation. All of the flint from the assemblage has been rapidly assessed, quantified and individually assigned to a broad category according to débitage, core or tool type with a further distinction made using a sub-category field. A complete list of category types can be found in Table 5.3. No detailed technological attribute analysis has been undertaken at this stage. A catalogue recording the flints recovered from individual contexts has been prepared and should form the basis for future work on the assemblage. The assemblage is quantified by type and context in Table 5.4. Flint tool classification categories are listed in Table 5.5.

5.7.2 Débitage categories include flakes, blades, bladelets, bladelike flakes, unclassifiable waste and chips. Unclassifiable waste is defined here as shattered pieces, frequently non-bulbar, produced during knapping. Unretouched flake types, such as those from polished or ground implements, core rejuvenation flakes and thinning flakes, were recorded as separate categories. Cores/cores fragments were classified by platform and removal type. Chips were defined as pieces where the broadest surface was less than 10 mm^2, including small flakes or fragments of flakes (Newcomer & Karlin, 1987, 33). The author has adopted the typological and descriptive protocols defined by Inizan et *al.* (1999), Andrefsky Jr (2005) and Ballin (2000).

5.7.3 ***Condition:*** The condition of the flintwork varies, but a large proportion is in a fresh or minimally damaged condition, implying negligible post-depositional disturbance. Around 56.1% (23 flints) showed post-depositional damage, presumably following successive redeposition, while another 2.4% displayed the D-shaped notches and nicks typical of modern plough-damage (Mallouf 1982).

5.7.4 Most of the flints (73%) are uncorticated. A small number (9.7%) display a heavy opaque white cortication. This cortication does not appear to have any clear chronological significance.

5.7.5 ***Raw Material:*** The majority of the assemblage (90.2%) is made up of good quality grained flint; quartzite is also present on the assemblage (4 pieces, 9.75%). At a simplified level, at least three broad types of flint can be recognised in the assemblage: translucent dark grey nodular flint, opaque light brown flint and gravel flint. Of these, the dark grey nodular flint is by far the most common and, although there is a degree in variability this material appears to derive from relatively large nodule/cobbles with natural surfaces. The opaque brown flint is present in smaller but a substantial proportion of the material comprises gravel flint, which is characterised by a piece deriving from rounded/sub-rounded cobbles with a thin, hard and abraded cortex.

5.7.6 ***Characterisation of the Assemblage:*** The assemblage recovered is composed of a mix of material dominated by flakes with various levels of cortication.

5.7.7 ***Blades & Flakes:*** The range of débitage recovered include decertification flakes of varying size, including some substantial flakes over 100mm in length from early-stage reduction of large cores. A small number of bladelike flakes and blades and several bi-face thinning flakes are also present. The débitage has indications of both hard and soft hammer struck material, although defining this is difficult due to the variations in knapping technique (Driscoll and Garcia-Rojas 2014). The assemblage is dominated by soft hammer struck flints and few short squats hard hammer struck flakes indicating an Early/Middle Bronze Age. Few of the flakes have curved profiles and multi-directional scars on the dorsal suggesting that they represent bi-facial reduction.

5.7.8 The mix of cortical and rejuvenation flakes suggest that most of the phases of reduction are likely to have occurred on site.

5.7.9 ***Retouched Tools:*** Retouched tools represent 7.3% of the assemblage and comprise one awl/piercer, an end scraper and an unclassifiable knife. The piercer was formed from a small triangular shaped flake and a direct retouch was applied to the distal end to form the piercer. The end scraper was formed by a flake with an abrupt retouch applied to the distal end to form the scraping edge and was struck from dark grey opaque flint. An unclassifiable knife formed from a triangular shape profile piece of tabular flint seems to be an occasional tool used by the triangular shape of the support. The serrated edge shows traces of use and traces of a handle were observed in the edged parallel to the cutting edge.

5.7.10 *Cores:* One multi-platform flake core and two core rejuvenation flakes were also recovered. These flakes are likely to be from a systematic and controlled reduction sequence and therefore probably indicate an Early Bronze Age reduction strategy.

5.7.11 ***Statement of Potential:*** The worked flint and quartzite assemblage recovered, despite the small number of pieces, holds considerable potential to contribute to a number of research objectives. This includes the acquisition of raw flint material and the significance these held to the communities using them during the 2nd millennium BC, especially in context with the other cultural material recovered from the archaeological evaluation at Axminster.

5.7.12 This report is based on a preliminary examination and quantification of the lithic material recovered during the investigation. So far, no comprehensive cataloguing of the material has been attempted and this should be undertaken both for the purposes or archiving and to provide a tool for approaching the material's further analysis.

5.7.13 Further work would include full metrical, attribute and technological analyses of the material in order to characterise the assemblage, and research and compilation of Bronze Age assemblages from the region.

5.8 **Stone, Shale and Slate**

5.8.1 A total of 14 stone artefacts, weighing 1,587g, were recovered from six contexts (Table 5.1). The artefacts are in good condition.

5.8.2 Two shale objects, weighing 7g, were recovered from context **(807)** and collected as bulk finds. Examination by a finds specialist concluded that they were of non-archaeological provenance and as such were not retained.

5.8.3 A stone artefact, weighing 133g, was recovered from context **(4904)** (Table 5.1) and collected as a bulk find. Examination by a finds specialist concluded that it was of non-archaeological provenance and was not retained.

5.8.4 A fragment of possible vitrified pumice-stone of unknown function, weighing 6g, was recovered from context **(3100)**. It may have originated from a lava quern and one of the closest sources for pumice-stone comprises the Eifel region in Germany (Schmincke 2007, 241-322).

5.8.5 The remainder of the assemblage comprises ten partial fragments of perforating roofing slate, weighing 1,441g. Hand-made, square-shafted nails would have been used to attach the roofing slates to the structure.

5.8.6 A date of late medieval to post-medieval has been attributed to these artefacts. Roofing slates from context **(5210)** and **(5807)** were recovered in conjunction with medieval and post-medieval pottery respectively, so this broad date is suitable.

5.8.7 ***Statement of Potential:*** Should further work be commissioned, the roofing slates and the possible pumice-stone fragment should be included in the finds analysis and should be discussed alongside the pottery and other artefacts of medieval and post-medieval date. The roofing slates should be illustrated.

5.9 **Industrial Waste and Coal**

5.9.1 Six fragments of probable bloomery waste, weighing 119g, were recovered from two contexts (Table 5.1). The fragments are in good condition and are likely to be of later post-medieval date.

5.9.2 Seven fragments of coal, weighing 7g, were recovered from two contexts (Table 5.1). The artefacts are in good condition and are likely of late post-medieval to modern date.

5.9.3 No further analysis is recommended.

5.10 **Plaster**

5.10.1 A total of four fragments of plaster, weighing 29g, was recovered from context **(5213)** (Table 5.1). The plaster is in moderate condition.

5.10.2 Two of the fragments are plain and two of the fragments have a thin veneer of light and dark blue paint which is patchy in places. The fabric of the plaster is a fairly fine, off-white to cream matrix with common, moderately-sorted grit and sand inclusions <1mm in diameter. Poorly-sorted voids *c.*2-3mm in diameter are also present in the fabric, which may have originated from organic inclusions (shell or vegetable matter) which have since leached out, or they may have originated from stone / angular flint inclusions. The plaster was likely used to cover stone or slate as opposed to laths; very small fragments of slate are evident on the non-painted sides of two fragments.

5.10.3 A broad date of late medieval to post-medieval has been attributed to these fragments.

5.10.4 ***Statement of Potential:*** Should the site proceed to publication, further analysis may be warranted on the plaster, included detailed fabric analysis and photography / illustration. The plaster should be discussed alongside other finds of medieval to post-medieval date.

5.11 Metal

5.11.1 ***Iron:*** A total of 106 iron artefacts, weighing 2,855g, were recovered from 30 contexts during the archaeological evaluation (Table 5.1). The iron artefacts are in poor condition and heavy rust corrosion is evident on all surfaces.

5.11.2 The artefacts comprise a mixture of hand-made, square-shafted nails, machine-made nails and screws, agricultural detritus such as complete and partial horseshoes as well as bracketed fittings, knife and pincer handles, wire and a fragment from a gate-post / fence.

5.11.3 The vast bulk of the material has been attributed a broad date of medieval to post-medieval; most of the nails are hand-made and square-shafted, indicating a possible medieval date. The agricultural and industrial detritus is likely to be of late post-medieval to modern date.

5.11.4 ***Lead:*** Seven fragments of lead, weighing 116g, were recovered from five contexts during the archaeological evaluation (Table 5.1). The artefacts are in good condition.

5.11.5 The artefacts comprise miscellaneous rolled and folded fragments with no discernible function. The artefacts are likely of late post-medieval to modern.

5.11.6 ***Copper Alloy:*** A single copper alloy artefact, weighing 2g, was recovered from context **(2500)** (Table 5.1). The artefact is in moderate to good condition with some evidence of abrasion on both surfaces.

5.11.7 The artefact comprises a small, partial tag, possibly for a seed-bag. A number on one surface reads 'No 24780' which could indicate a serial or batch number.

5.11.8 The artefact is of late post-medieval to modern date.

5.11.9 ***Statement of Potential:*** No further analysis is recommended on the copper alloy or lead finds from this site. The iron finds of possibly medieval date, including some fittings and the hand-made square-shafted nails, may warrant further discussion and inclusion alongside analyses of other material types e.g. the pottery and the roofing slates.

5.12 Small Finds

5.12.1 Four late post-medieval to early modern small finds, weighing 20g, were recovered from two stratified contexts and as unstratified material during the archaeological evaluation (Table 5.6). The small finds are in moderate to good condition, with some rust and evidence of post-depositional damage on SF **4**.

5.12.2 SF **1**, weighing 3g, comprises a silver sixpence dated to the reign of Edward VII (1910). SF **2**, weighing 5g, comprises a lead seal or tag for a seed-bag which dates to the late 19th to early 20th century. SF **3**, weighing 10g, comprises a copper alloy penny dated to the reign of George V (1916) and SF **4**, weighing 2g, comprises a brass or copper alloy military cap or beret badge possibly attributed to the Rifle Brigade (Prince's Own Consort).

5.12.3 No further analysis is recommended on the small finds.

5.13 **Finds from Environmental Samples**

5.13.1 A very small quantity of finds, weighing 49.08g, were recovered from samples **<1>**, **<3>**, **<6>**, **<10>, <11>**, **<13>** and **<18>** (Table 5.7). The finds are small in size and highly abraded. The finds include pottery, ceramic building material and flint débitage.

5.13.2 *Pottery*. Small sherds of late medieval to post-medieval pottery was recovered from **<1> (5806)** (14g) and from **<13> (1303)** (2g). The sherd from **<13> (1303)** comprises a miscellaneous undecorated body in an oxidised fabric and sherds from **<1> (5806)** comprise a single miscellaneous undecorated body sherd in an oxidised fabric and three glazed sherds from a single vessel in a buff fabric with very fine, well-sorted sand inclusions.

5.13.3 *Ceramic Building Material*. Very small fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 4g, were recovered from **<13> (1303)**. The fragments have an oxidised fabric and a dark green-brown glaze is evident on one surface of one fragment. A broad date of late medieval to post-medieval has been attributed to this material.

5.13.4 *Flint.* Very small débitage fragments, weighing 29.08g, were recovered from samples **<1>**, **<3>**, **<6>**, **<10>**, **<11>** and **<18>** (Table 5.3). A total of 11.03g of flint was discarded due its non-archaeological provenance. The worked flints include primary and tertiary flakes, chips and partial bladelet fragments (Table 5.3-5.5).

5.13.5 *Recommendations.* Should the site proceed to further work, the finds from the environmental samples should be considered alongside the bulk material assemblage, although the small quantity of the finds recovered from the environmental samples will not contribute significantly to the overall nature and interpretation of the material assemblage.

5.13.6 While they need to be considered alongside the bulk finds assemblage, a separate data set is appropriate for the finds from environmental samples, as it represents a separate recovery and quantification strategy for the retrieval of finds.

5.14 Statement of Potential

5.14.1 Overall, the finds assemblage recovered from the archaeological evaluation on land east of Axminster is of moderate to high archaeological significance.

5.14.2 Should the project proceed to publication, further work is recommended on the prehistoric pottery, the late medieval to early post-medieval pottery, worked lithics, painted plaster, metal and stone artefacts. The medieval to early post-medieval finds recovered from environmental samples should be discussed alongside the bulk material assemblage.

5.14.3 Recommended work may include detailed fabric analysis, comparative research, radiocarbon dating of key contexts (to aid identification and dating of the material) and x-radiography of some of the metal finds.

5.14.4 No further work is recommended on the later post-medieval ceramic building material, late post-medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass, small finds, industrial waste and coal.

Table 5.1: Quantification of Finds by Trench Number, Material and Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Period	Refined Date	Comments
600	CBM	1	15	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	Miscellaneous fragment
800	CBM	1	23	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	Miscellaneous fragment, highly abraded
900	CBM	3	88	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	Tile fragments, highly oxidised fabric
1006	CBM	5	8	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	Small miscellaneous fragments, highly-abraded
1300	CBM	10	195	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	3 frags of possibly later med tile, miscellaneous PM tile frags
1400	CBM	1	37	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	Tile fragment, highly oxidised fabric
1400	CBM	1	9	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	Miscellaneous fragment
1500	CBM	1	21	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	Tile frag
2000	CBM	2	68	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	Drain fragment, brick fragment
2105	CBM	4	24	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	Miscellaneous frags - not identifiable to brick or tile
2500	CBM	1	57	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	Brick fragment
3000	CBM	2	47	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	Highly rolled, probable brick frags
3100	CBM	8	111	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	Miscellaneous highly-abraded fragments, rolled brick and tile frags
4800	CBM	1	34	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	Miscellaneous tile fragment
4906	CBM	1	84	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	Originating from brick? Dull red-brown fabric
5202	CBM	17	458	Med-PM	14th-18th??	Flat tile
5202	CBM	19	584	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	Tile
5206	CBM	8	328	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	1 x possibly med(?) tile, 7 x late PM pipe frags (probably same artefact)
5209	CBM	5	363	Late med	14th-15th C	UGSD ridge tile: 6/2, one crest frag.; scrap
5210	CBM	1	1	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	UGSD reduced (scrap)
5213	CBM	31	1029	Late med	15th-16th C	Redware louver fragment with opposing arched windows, 32 frags, UGSD inclusions. Pierced oven/floor tile x 2
5233	CBM	1	57	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	UGSD ridge tile: 1/1 possibly plain bottom fragment
5800	CBM	5	557	PM-Mod	19th - 20th C	Tile frags, one with 'Ottery Brickwork' stamp
5900	CBM	5	198	Med-PM	14th-18th??	Tile fragments
6000	CBM	8	235	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	Tile frags
6310	CBM	1	10	Med?? Probably PM-Mod	16th-20th C	Miscellaneous tile fragment, could be either med or PM
2500	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	7	PM	1650-1680 AD	Undecorated pipe stem,2.71mm int diameter
4502	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	3	PM	-	Half an undecorated pipe stem, no measurements possible
5800	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	4	PM	1750-1800 AD	Undecorated pipe stem,1.53mm int diameter
5804	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	7	PM	1650-1680 AD	Thick undecorated pipe stem,2.79mm int diameter
6310	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	6	PM	1650-1680 AD	Undecorated pipe stem, 2.70mm int diameter

Context	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Period	Refined Date	Comments
2104	Coal	5	6	PM-Mod?	18th - 20th C?	Miscellaneous fragments
2105	Coal	2	1	PM??	18th - 19th C?	Miscellaneous fragments
2500	Cu	1	2	PM-Mod	Late 19th C - 20th C	Partial tag, serial number 'No 24780'??
700	Fe	1	129	Mod	20th C	Part of a plough
807	Fe	2	1	PM?	16th - 19th C	Flattened nail
1100	Fe	2	12	Med-Mod?	12th - 20th C	Nails
1300	Fe	3	52	Med-PM?	12th - 19th C	Square-shafted handmade nails, 1 x thin flattened fragment
1303	Fe	7	15	Med-PM?	12th - 19th C	Nails
1500	Fe	3	98	Med?-PM	12th - 19th C	Buckle, loop/link from chain, square-shafted handmade nail (med?)
1600	Fe	2	22	PM-Mod?	16th - 20th C	Knife handle fragment, in 2 pieces
1700	Fe	3	55	Med-PM?	12th - 19th C	Includes square-shafted handmade nails (med?), small bolt or fitting, includes flattened bolt
2200	Fe	1	75	Mod	20th C	Tip for a fence or gate-tip
2400	Fe	1	6	Late PM-Mod?	19th - 20th C	Probable machine-made nail
2500	Fe	11	127	Med-Mod?	12th - 20th C	Includes square-shafted handmade nails (med?), bracket fittings, possible partial horseshoe fragment
2500	Fe	1	8	PM-Mod	16th - 20th C	Machine-made nail
3000	Fe	1	35	PM-Mod?	16th - 20th C	Bent round-shafted rod or peg
3200	Fe	2	31	Med-PM?	12th - 19th C	Square-shafted handmade nail (single object in 2 pieces)
3300	Fe	8	11	Late PM-Mod?	Late 19th C - 20th C	Miscellaneous flattened fragments, either from fittings or blade implement
3604	Fe	1	152	Late PM-Mod?	Late 19th C - 20th C	Handle for pincers or secateurs?
4000	Fe	1	575	Late PM-Mod?	Late 19th C - 20th C	Complete horseshoe
4100	Fe	7	77	Med-Mod?	12th - 20th C	Includes square-shafted handmade (med?), possible industrial/agricultural fitting
4200	Fe	6	50	Med-Mod?	12th - 20th C	Includes square-shafted handmade nails (med?) plus modern screw
5200	Fe	1	32	Late PM-Mod	19th - 20th C	Partial horseshoe
5209	Fe	1	9	Late PM-Mod	19th - 20th C	Machine-made nail
5210	Fe	2	73	Med-PM?	12th - 19th C	Partial horseshoe, nail
5213	Fe	5	17	Med-PM?	12th - 19th C	Square-shafted handmade nails, smaller nails included
5215	Fe	1	4	PM-Mod?	19th - 20th C	Miscellaneous fragment of rust corrosion
5217	Fe	8	17	Med-Mod?	12th - 20th C	Includes square-shafted handmade nails (med?), small bolt or fitting
5800	Fe	10	642	Late PM-Mod	19th - 20th C	Includes partial grid iron, bicycle bell, agricultural detritus and bracket fittings
5900	Fe	4	71	Med-PM?	12th - 19th C	Square-shafted handmade nails

Context	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Period	Refined Date	Comments
6000	Fe	5	256	Med-Mod?	12th - 20th C	Includes square-shafted handmade nails (med?), fence wire and a miscellaneous fragment
6102	Fe	5	36	Med-Mod?	12th - 20th C	Includes square-shafted handmade nails (med?), partial horseshoe fragment
6400	Fe	1	167	Late PM-Mod	19th - 20th C	Complete horseshoe
805	Flint	1	3	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
5806	Flint	5	9	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
807	Flint	1	2	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
1000	Flint	2	15	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
1002	Flint	2	8	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
1105	Flint	1	30	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
1105	Flint	11	93	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
1700	Flint	1	6	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
1900	Flint	1	8	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
2102	Flint	1	159	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
2105	Flint	1	10	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
2107	Flint	2	28	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
2300	Flint	1	10	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
2400	Flint	2	4	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
2404	Flint	6	80	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
2700	Flint	1	184	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
3000	Flint	1	11	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
2200	Flint	1	28	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
6207	Flint	2	32	Prehistoric	E-MBA	See section 5.7
500	Glass	3	47	Mod	20th C	Fairly thick window glass (x2), base of glass bottle / decanter
1000	Glass	1	4	PM-Mod	19th - 20th C	Miscellaneous shard of bluish-clear glass
1300	Glass	3	60	PM-Mod	18th - 20th C	Dark green bottle shards, 1 x blue glass shard (probably mod)
1300	Glass	2	6	PM	18th - 19th C?	Miscellaneous bluish-clear shards, window glass?
1400	Glass	1	6	PM	18th - 19th C?	Dark green bottle shard
2105	Glass	1	1	PM-Mod	19th - 20th C	Tiny fragment of dark blue glass, possibly from medicinal/pharmaceutical/cosmetic bottle
2500	Glass	1	4	PM-Mod	19th - 20th C	Miscellaneous shard of greenish-clear glass
3700	Glass	1	19	PM	18th - 19th C?	Dark green bottle shard
3902	Glass	2	76	PM	18th C	Base shards - probable wine bottles

Context	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Period	Refined Date	Comments
4603	Glass	2	77	PM	18th - 19th C?	Dark green bottle shards (1 x body,1 x base)
5216	Glass	1	65	PM-Mod	19th - 20th C	Base shard of drinking vessel, clear glass with pink lustre
5809	Glass	2	45	PM-Mod	18th - 20th C	1 x clear glass shard, 1 x dark green bottle shard
5809	Glass	1	316	PM-Mod	19th - 20th C	Complete clear bottle, probably for food / paste consumables
6202	Glass	2	15	PM	18th - 19th C?	Dark green bottle shards
6310	Glass	1	6	PM??	19th C	Miscellaneous dark green bottle shard
6400	Glass	1	18	PM	18th - 19th C?	Dark green bottle shard
805	Glass	1	7	Mod	20th C	Rim shard of jar or vase, white opaque glass
800	Industrial Waste	2	48	PM??	18th - 19th C?	Bloomery waste
6002	Industrial Waste	4	71	PM??	18th - 19th C?	Bloomery waste
2500	Pb	3	16	Late PM-Mod	19th - 20th C	Miscellaneous folded fragments
2700	Pb	1	10	Late PM-Mod	19th - 20th C	Miscellaneous folded fragment
4100	Pb	1	3	Late PM-Mod	19th - 20th C	Small miscellaneous fragment
4200	Pb	1	3	Late PM-Mod	19th - 20th C	Miscellaneous fragment
6000	Pb	1	84	Late PM-Mod	19th - 20th C	Miscellaneous fragment
5213	Plaster	4	29	Late med - PM	15th/16th - 19th C	Fragments, 2 x painted (blue), very late med (15th to 16th) to PM, likely plastered against stone rather than laths
500	Pottery	11	168	PM	19th-20th C	Staffs WW 7/6
600	Pottery	2	20	Med	17th-18th C	SSOMS redwares, 2/2 cup base
700	Pottery	7	79	Med	17th-18th C	SSOMS redware, late 16th C / early 18th C: 7/4 one 18th century sherd
800	Pottery	7	134	Med	17th C	Spanish olive jar, Cadiz area: 1/1 carrot form; SSOMS redware, SSOMS redware, late 16th C/early 18C: 4/4 1 x Donyatt 17th century dish, 1 cup; SSOMS plain redwares: 2/2 ?med or PM
805	Pottery	1	1	Med-PM	17th C +	SSOMS 17th century: 1/1 chafing dish pedestal
900	Pottery	2	156	Med-PM	16th-19th C	SSOMS plain redware: 1/1 ?med or post-medieval
903	Pottery	2	16	PM	Post 1500	?N Devon calcareous: 7/1 jar rim, 16th-early 17th C, plain redware: 1/1
1000	Pottery	2	10	PM	19th-20th C	Staffs WW 2/2
1002	Pottery	2	9	PM	17th C	SSOMS plain redwares: 2/2: 1 x pierced rim of a chafing dish, 16th-early 17th century
1006	Pottery	3	10	PM	Late 19th C - 20th C	Staffs WW: 1/1
1100	Pottery	3	20	PM-Mod	18th-20th C	Staffs WW: 1/1, 18th-19th century redware: 1/1
1300	Pottery	2	4	PM	17th-18th C; Post 1800	Staffs WW: 1/1; Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware 17th-18th C

Context	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Period	Refined Date	Comments
1304	Pottery	9	63	PM	17th-18th C	SSOMS plain redwares: 9/5
1400	Pottery	15	114	PM	Post 1700	SSOMS plain redwares, 15/12
1500	Pottery	2	42	PM	16th-17th C+	SSOMS PM redware, 16th-17th C; 2/2 rod handle sherd; bucket handle sherd
1800	Pottery	21	237	PM	18th-19th C	
2105	Pottery	1	20	Med	Post 1400	SSOMS redware jug with thin glaze, 15th-16th C: 1/1
2107	Pottery	3	12	PM	Mid-19th-20th C	Staffs WW: 3/1
2400	Pottery	3	19	PM	19th-20th C	Staffs WW: 3/3
2404	Pottery	14	54	Late Prehistoric	EIA	Includes base sherd, 1 vessel - UGS derived
3000	Pottery	3	11	PM	17th/18th C; 19th-20th C	Staffs WW: 1/1 Willow Pattern; Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware 17th-18th C
3100	Pottery	2	64	PM	Late 16th-E 18th C	Sand-tempered bowl - Dorset?: 1/1; SSOMS - late 16th to early 18th C: 1/1
3300	Pottery	1	17	Late med-PM	Post 1500	N Devon calcareous: 1/1 (possible sherd)
3400	Pottery	1	47	Late med-PM	Post 1500	SSOMS 16th-17th C: 1/1 bowl rim
3604	Pottery	6	44	Med-PM	E 19th C+	Staffs WW: 1/1
3900	Pottery	2	10	PM	Late 19th C - 20th C	Staffs WW: 2/2
3902	Pottery	3	28	PM	18th-late 19th C	Staffs WW: 1/1, redwares 18th-19th C: 2/2, SSOMS redwares 2/2
4302	Pottery	5	106	PM	Late 17th/early 17th C	SSOMS black-glazed: 1/1; SSOMS PM redware: 4/2
4602	Pottery	5	138	PM	Late 17th/early 17th C	SSOMS PM redware: 1/1, SSOMS trailed slip: 4/2
4603	Pottery	15	189	PM	Late 19th C - 20th C	Staffs WW: 13/10
4800	Pottery	3	21	PM	18th-20th C	Staffs WW: 2/2, 18th-19th redware: 1/1
4900	Pottery	1	15	PM	Post-1690	Bristol treacle-brown c.1690-1740: 1/1 tankard
5000	Pottery	1	9	PM	Post-1600	SSOMS redware: 1/1 poss 17th C but probably 18th-19th C
5215	Pottery	2	4	Med-PM	Post 1500	SSOMS redware: 2/2
5402	Pottery	2	106	Med-PM	Post 1500	SSOMS redware: 2/2 1 x hammer-headed bowl rim, 16/E17 C
5800	Pottery	14	455	PM-Mod	18th-20th C	Flower 18-20 C, Staffs WW: 2/2
5803	Pottery	1	44	PM	17th C+	SSOMS PM redware: 1/1 handle, 17th C
5804	Pottery	3	90	PM	Late 19th C - 20th C	English brown stoneware: 1/1
5807	Pottery	8	40	PM	Post 1600	Verwood (Dorset) 17th-18th C, 8/1 body sherds
5812	Pottery	17	120	Med	Post 1550	SSOMS redware L16/17 C: 18/1+
5900	Pottery	2	26	PM	Late 19th C+	18/19 C redware: 5/1, v. large bowl/jar; Staffs WW: 2/2
6000	Pottery	4	30	PM	Post 1760	Staffs WW: 1/1
6002	Pottery	6	26	Med-Mod	Late med-Mid 19th-20th C	SSOMS ? Late med jug 2/2, SSOMS PM redware: 3/1, Staffs WW: 1/1
6200	Pottery	1	29	PM	19th C	English brown stoneware: 1/1

Context	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Period	Refined Date	Comments
6202	Pottery	3	88	PM	18th-20th C	Staffs WW: 1/1, 18th-19th century redware: 2/2
6207	Pottery	4	12	Med	10th-14th C	USGD reduced: 1/1 sherd 10th-E 14th C; UGSD oxidised 3/2 13th-14th C as at Membury
6310	Pottery	1	3	PM	17th-18th C	SSOMS PM redware, 17th-18th C: 1/1 (scrap)
6400	Pottery	1	10	PM	17th-18th C	SSOMS PM redware, 17th-18th C: 1/1
5100	Pottery	5	17	PM	17th-18th C	SSOMS PM redware, 17th-18th C: 5/1
4502	Pottery	6	10	PM	16th C; Post 1850	Staffs WW: 6/6, also 16th century Frenchen stoneware
807	Shale	2	7	-	-	DISCARDED - NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL
5210	Slate	2	35	Med-PM	12th-19th C	Partial roof tile fragments, both perforated
5213	Slate	7	1253	Med-PM	12th-19th C	Partial roof tile fragments, perforated
5807	Slate	1	153	Med-PM	12th-19th C	Partial roof tile, perforated
3100	Stone	1	6	-	-	Possible fragment of vitrified pumice / volcanic stone
4904	Stone	1	133	-	-	DISCARDED - NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TOTAL		**602**	**13872**			

Table 5.2: Binford's Pipe-stem Chronology (from Kipfer 2006, 8)

Stem-Hole Diameter (in/XX)	Conversion (mm) 1 inch = 25.4mm 1/64 (inch) = 0.4mm	Dates
9/64	9 x 0.4mm = 3.6	1590 – 1620
8/64	8 x 0.4mm = 3.2	1620 – 1650
7/64	7 x 0.4mm = 2.8	1650 – 1680
6/64	6 x 0.4mm = 2.4	1680 – 1720
5/64	5 x 0.4mm = 2	1720 – 1750
4/64	4 x 0.4mm = 1.6	1750 - 1800

Table 5.3: Flint Category Types

Context	Chip	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Sec. Flake	Tertiary Flake	Bladelike flake	Primary Blade	Sec. Blade	Tert. Blade	Bladelet	Retouched	Core	Core prep	Other
805									1					
5806	1				1				2	1				
807										1				
1000					1					1				
1002				1	1									
1105	6		1		3						1			
1700					1									
1900						1								
2017	1				1									
2102													1	
2105											1			
2200													1	
2300					1									
2400					2									
2404			2		1						1			1
2700												1		
3000									1					
6207				1									1	

Table 5.4: Flint Type by Context

Context	Raw material							Measures				Class	Category	Subcategory
	Type	Colour	Lustre	Texture	Opacity	Cortex %	Patination	L	W	T	Wgt			
3000	Flint	Dark brown	Med	Med	Opaque	0-1%	Light	44.2	28.5	8.6	10.5	Débitage	Blade	Tertiary. blade
2400	Flint	Brown	Med	Fine	Opaque	0-1%	Light	12.1	16.8	2.7	0.71	Débitage	Broken flake	Mesial frag tertiary Flake
2400	Flint	Dark grey	Med	Med	Translucent	0-1%	Light	21.1	19.4	3.9	1.36	Débitage	Flake	Tertiary flake
6207	Quartzite	Light brown	Dull	Coarse	Opaque	1-50%	None	26.8	15.9	7.3	3.11	Débitage	Broken flake	Distal frag secondary flake
6207	Flint	Light grey	Dull	Med	Opaque	1-50%	Heavy	65.2	37	15.7	28.1	Débitage	Core preparation flake	Rejuvenation flake
805	Flint	Black	Shiny	Fine	Opaque	0-1%	None	0.48	0.98	0.22	2	Débitage	Broken blade	Medial frag tertiary blade
807	Flint	Light grey	Med	Fine	Opaque	0-1%	Light	0.81	0.44	0.12	0.9	Débitage	Blade	Bladelet
2102	Flint	Brown	Dull	Coarse	Opaque	1-50%	Light	75	88.4	35.2	156	Débitage	Core preparation flake	Flake
1000	Flint	Dark grey	Med	Fine	Opaque	1-50%	Light	34.1	15.5	3.4	2.5	Débitage	Blade	Bladelet
1000	Flint	Dark grey	Med	Fine	Opaque	0-1%	Light	44.7	28.3	10.7	11.7	Débitage	Flake	Tertiary fake
2300	Flint	Dark brown	Med	Fine	Opaque	0-1%	None	36	27	12.7	8.8	Débitage	Flake	Tertiary fake
2700	Flint	Dark grey	Med	Fine	Opaque	1-50%	Light	71.5	55	41.6	181	Core	Core	Multi-platform flake core
2200	Flint	Brown	Med	Fine	Opaque	1-50%	None	40.3	29.7	20.1	27.4	Débitage	Core preparation flake	Rejuvenation flake
1700	Flint	Brown	Dull	Med	Opaque	0-1%	None	29.4	23.8	9.7	6.8	Débitage	Flake	Tertiary fake
2017	Quartzite	Reddish	Dull	Coarse	Opaque	0-1%	None	53.4	33.2	13.6	23.5	Débitage	Flake	Tertiary fake
2017	Flint	White	Dull	Med	opaque	0-1%	Heavy	34.7	14.1	6.3	3.4	Débitage	Chip	Chip
806	Flint	White	Dull	Med	Opaque	0-1%	Heavy	27.7	17.9	2.8	0.9	Débitage	Chip	Chip
806	Flint	Grey	Med	Fine	Opaque	0-1%	None	20	13.1	2.3	0.8	Débitage	Broken blade	Mesial frag tertiary blade
806	Flint	Dark grey	Med	Fine	Opaque	0-1%	None	18.5	15.3	2.5	0.9	Débitage	Broken blade	Distal frag tertiary blade
806	Flint	Dark grey	Med	Fine	Opaque	0-1%	None	27.6	18.3	4	2.3	Débitage	Flake	Tertiary flake

Context	Raw material							Measures				Class	Category	Subcategory
	Type	Colour	Lustre	Texture	Opacity	Cortex %	Patination	L	W	T	Wgt			
806	Quartzite	White	Dull	Med	Opaque	0-1%	None	33.9	11.5	3.8	2.1	Débitage	Broken blade	Bladelet
2105	Flint	White	Dull	Med	Opaque	0-1%	Heavy	39.9	31	6.6	9.3	Retouched tool	Piercer	Awl
1900	Flint	Dark grey	Med	Med	Opaque	0-1%	None	33.8	26.5	7.3	6.7	Débitage	Blade	Bladelike flake
1002	Flint	Dark grey	Med	Fine	Opaque	1-50%	None	35.1	14.5	6.1	3.2	Débitage	Broken flake	Lateral frag sec. flake
1002	Flint	Brown	Med	Fine	Opaque	0-1%	None	28.7	22.3	6.7	3.6	Débitage	Flake	Tertiary flake
2404	Flint	Grey	Med	Fine	Opaque	0-1%	None	53.9	42.8	13.1	26.5	Retouched tool	Scraper	End scraper
2404	quartzite	Grey	Dull	Coarse	Opaque	1-50%	None	39.3	40.4	10	19.1	Natural		Thermal flake
2404	Flint	Light brown	Dull	Coarse	Opaque	50-80%	Heavy	37.1	34.5	4.2	3.8	Débitage	Flake	Primary flake
2404	Flint	Light brown	Dull	Fine	Opaque	50-80%	Heavy	28.1	19.3	4.8	2.8	Débitage	Flake	Primary flake
2404	Flint	Brown	Med	Fine	Opaque	0-1%	None	38.2	21	8.2	7.2	Débitage	Broken flake	Distal frag Ter flake
2404	Flint	Yellow-Pink	Dull	Med	Opaque	0-1%	Heavy	57	32.5	11.9	19.6	Débitage	Broken flake	Proximal frag prim flake
1105	Flint	Brown	Dull	Med	Opaque	0-1%	None	63.3	32.4	15.9	54.5	Retouched tool	Knife	Unclassifiable knife
1105	Flint	Dark grey	Shiny	Fine	Opaque	0-1%	None	51.6	30.4	11.7	14.7	Débitage	Core preparation flake	Tertiary flake
1105	Flint	Light brown	Dull	Coarse	Opaque	50-80%	Heavy	37.5	52.5	11.9	28.4	Débitage	Flake	Primary flake
1105	Flint	Yellow	Dull	Med	Opaque	0-1%	None	21	11.2	3.3	0.8	Débitage	Flake	Tertiary flake (erraillure)
1105	Flint	Grey	Dull	Med	Opaque	0-1%	Heavy	13.1	11.2	2.5	0.3	Débitage	Chip	Chip
1105	Flint	White	Dull	Med	Opaque	0-1%	Heavy	24.5	9.7	5.1	1	Débitage	Chip	Chip
1105	Flint	Yellow	Dull	Med	Opaque	0-1%	Heavy	9.5	21.1	5.1	0.8	Débitage	Chip	Chip
1105	Flint	Yellow	Dull	Coarse	Opaque	0-1%	Heavy	24.6	16.6	6.2	2.1	Débitage	Chip	Chip
1105	Flint	Yellow	Dull	Coarse	Opaque	0-1%	Heavy	34.8	24.5	6.4	4.4	Débitage	Chip	Chip
1105	Flint	Yellow	Dull	Med	Opaque	50-80%	Heavy	29.8	12.4	6.8	2.6	Débitage	Chip	Chip
1105	Flint	Brown	Med	Med	Opaque	0-1%	Medium	31	27.7	11.1	7.2	Débitage	Broken flake	Distal frag. tertiary flake

Table 5.5: Categories used for flint tool classification

	Category	Sub-category
Débitage	*Flake/Broken flake*	Primary flake
		Secondary flake
		Tertiary flake
		Levallois flake
		Flake from a polished implement
		Unclassifiable waste
	Blade/Broken blade	Blade
		Bladelet
		Bladelike flake
	Core preparation flake	Core face/edge rejuvenation flake
		Rejuvenation flake tablet
		Crested blade
	Axe/adze sharpening flake	Axe/adze thinning flake
	Burin spall	Burin spall
	Microburin	Microburin
	Chip/sieved chip	Chip
		Sieved chip
Core	*Core/core fragment*	Single platform flake core
		Multi-platform flake core
		Levallois/other discoidal flake core
		Keeled core
		Single platform blade core
		Opposed platform blade core
		Multi-platform blade core
		Unclassifiable blade core
		Core on a flake

	Category	Sub-category
		Unclassifiable core
	Nodule	Partially worked nodule
Retouched tools	*Retouched blade/flake*	Retouched flake
		Retouched blade(let)
		Unclassifiable retouch
	Scraper	End scraper
		Side scraper
		End-an-side scraper
		Disc scraper
		Thumbnail scraper
		Unclassifiable scraper
	Knife	Backed knife
		Scale-flaked knife
		Unclassifiable knife
	Microlith/backed bladelet	Microlith
	Serrate/Denticulate	Serrate piece
		Denticulate
		Notched piece
	Piercer	Awl/piercer
		Spurred piece
		Burin
	Fabricator	Fabricator
	Arrowhead	Laurel leaf
		Leaf-shaped
		Chisel
		Oblique
		Barbed-and-tanged

	Category	Sub-category
		Unfinished arrowhead
		Unclassifiable arrowhead
	Axe/core tool	Flaked axe
		Polished axe
	Hammerstone	Flint hammerstone
	Unclassifiable	Natural

Table 5.6: Small Finds

SF No	Context	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Date	Notes
1	5400	Ag	1	3	Mod	Sixpence, Edward VII, 1910
2	3800	Pb	1	5	PM	Probable seal or seed bag tag
3	2500	Cu	1	10	Mod	Penny, George V, 1916
4	2500	Brass/Cu	1	2	PM-Mod	Military beret or cap badge, the Rifle Brigade (Prince's Own Consort)??
TOTAL			**4**	**20**		

Table 5.7: Finds from Environmental Samples

Context	<E>	Material	Wgt (g)	Fraction	Date	Notes
1303	13	CBM	4	>4mm	Late med-E PM	Heavily rolled fragments in an oxidised fabric, dark brown-green glaze on one fragment
2404	18	Flint	0.83	>4mm	Prehistoric	Débitage
4704	10	Flint	0.95	>4mm	Prehistoric	Débitage
4908	11	Flint	0.72	>4mm	Prehistoric	Burnt
5806	1	Flint	4.64	>4mm	Prehistoric	Débitage
6304	3	Flint	19.21	>4mm	Prehistoric	Débitage
6307	6	Flint	2.73	>4mm	Prehistoric	Débitage
1303	13	Pottery	2	>4mm	Late med	Undecorated miscellaneous body sherd in an oxidised fabric, heavily rolled
5806	1	Pottery	14	>4mm	Late med	Three body sherds from same vessel, buff fabric with very light yellow-ish green glaze; one miscellaneous body sherd in an oxidised fabric (over-fired), no decoration
TOTAL			**29.08**			

6 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction and Methodology

6.1.1 Twenty-two bulk environmental samples were taken during the evaluation at Axminster. These were submitted for assessment, along with 14 fragments of hand-collected animal bone.

6.1.2 This report presents the results of the assessment of the environmental remains in accordance with Campbell *et al.* (2011) and English Heritage (2008).

6.1.3 ***Bulk Samples Methodology:*** The bulk environmental samples were processed at Wardell Armstrong's office in Carlisle. The colour, lithology, weight and volume of each sample was recorded using standard Wardell Armstrong pro forma recording sheets (cf. Table 6.1). The samples were processed with 500-micron retention and flotation meshes using the Siraf method of flotation (Williams 1973). A small sub sample was taken from each sample for pH testing. Once dried, the residues from the retention mesh were sieved to 4mm and the artefacts and ecofacts removed from the larger fraction and forwarded to the finds department (artefactual material recovered from the samples is presented in Table 6.2). The smaller fraction was scanned with a magnet for microslags such as hammerscales. This fraction was then examined for smaller artefacts such as beads.

6.1.4 The flot, plant macrofossils and charcoal were retained and scanned using a stereo microscope (up to x45 magnification). Any non-palaeobotanical finds were noted on the flot pro forma; this data is presented in Table 6.3.

6.2 Results

6.2.1 The combined weight of the processed samples was 448kg (332l). The average pH reading was 7.01, with the lowest being 6.47 and the highest 7.97. Only 14 of the 22 samples yielded ecofactual remains. Artefacts present in the samples were flint, pottery and fired clay and were submitted to the finds department for further assessment.

6.2.2 Charcoal was present in samples from ditch fills **<1> (5806), <3> (6304), <4> (6207), <6> (6307)** – primary fill**, <13> (1303)** and **<18> (2404**) – primary fill; from gully fills **<16> (1604);** ?pit/tree throws **<9> (4904)** and **<11> (4908)**; possible stakehole **<12> (803)**; burnt layer **(5211) <19>** and **<20>, layer (5231) <21>** and pit **<22> (3505)** - primary fill**.** The largest yield was from the flot from **<18> (2404)** fill of ditch **[2403]** with 23.1g. The next largest was the flot of **<22>** of fill **(3505)** yielding 22.36g, however

the large retent fraction presented 269g. The charcoal was in a good state of preservation.

6.2.3 No charred plant remains of any significance were observed. Sample **<19>** from burnt layer **(5211)** yielded a single cabbage-type seed (*Brassica* sp.) along with a single, badly preserved and abraded, possible barley (cf. *Hordeum* sp.) caryopsis. A single indet. Cerealia was also present.

6.2.4 Fragments of terrestrial shell were present in ditch fill **(1303) <13>** and burnt layer **(5211) <19>** and **<20>**. These fragments tended to be very small.

6.2.5 Magnetised matter was recovered from ditch fills **(6207) <4>, (6307) <6>** and **(1105) <14>.** No microslags were observed.

6.3 Discussion

6.3.1 Due to the ecofactual remains being in such small quantities we cannot currently draw any meaningful conclusions from them as they stand; especially the charred plant remains. Examination of the pH readings showed they were neutral across the site. More acidic readings would indicate that preservation of animal bone would be unlikely. Neutral readings would have allowed preservation for a larger suite of environmental material, if they had been archaeologically deposited. However, as the dominant sediment was silty clay, other taphonomic factors may have inhibited any preservation of animal bone. This may be because clays tend to be heavier and retain moisture thus bone is more susceptible to pedoturbation.

6.3.2 Charcoal was the most abundant ecofactual material observed. After considering the locations of the sampled contexts no discernible focus could be established.

6.3.3 Charcoal (27.1g) from sample **<18>** was recovered along with Iron Age pottery and flint from the fill **(2404)** of gully **[2403]**and may represent rubbish discard.

6.4 Zooarchaeological Assessment

6.4.1 Zooarchaeology Methodology: Guidelines adhered to for zooarchaeological analysis include ‘Animal Bones & Archaeology: Recovery to Archive (Baker and Worley 2019) plus reference material from Schmid (1972), Serjeantson (1996) and Hillson (1992). Measurements follow von den Driesch (1976). Age estimation and sex determination follow guidelines in Grant (1982) and in papers published by Ruscillo (2015). The specialist’s in-house reference collection was also used to aid species identification.

6.5 Results

6.5.1 Quantification of the animal bone is presented in Table 6.4.

6.5.2 The Number of Individual Specimen (NISP) count indicates a total of eight animals are represented in this assemblage and all the animal bones originate from domesticated adult ungulate species.

6.5.3 Bovids comprise 37.5% of the assemblage, ovid/caprids and large-sized ungulates both 25% of the assemblage and also one medium-sized ungulate is represented (12.5%).

6.5.4 Bovine bones recovered during the evaluation include teeth, a partial metatarsal and a partial radius; ovid/caprid bones include partial tibiae and rib fragments and medium to large-sized ungulate bones include a scapular fragment, rib fragments and a miscellaneous limb bone fragment.

6.5.5 No canid / rodent gnaw marks or pathological conditions were observed, although evidence of butchery in the form of chop-marks and saw-marks were observed on a bovine radius from the topsoil **(500)** in Trench 5 and on a rib fragment and scapular fragment from a large-sized ungulate recovered from the topsoil **(5800)** in Trench 58.

6.6 Discussion

6.6.1 This small assemblage likely represents domestic food waste. The presence of chop/saw-marks on the ribs, weight-bearing limb bones and the scapular fragment would indicate meat consumption of domestic ungulate species, particularly with cattle and sheep/goats. The animal teeth recovered from the evaluation possibly indicated casual loss.

6.6.2 It is not possible to attribute the animal bone to a chronological period, however, the presence of saw-marks on some of the bones may indicate that the animal bone belongs to chronologically later periods, potentially the later medieval to modern.

6.7 Statement of Potential

6.7.1 Radiocarbon determination may be possible with charcoal from possible pit/tree throw fills **(4904) <9>** and **(4908) <11>**, gully fill **(1604) <16>**, ditch fill **(2404) <18>**, the burnt layer **(5211) <19>** sealing the internal ground floor of the watermill, deposit **(5235) <21>** from the leat**,** and fill **(3505) <22>** of pit **[3503]**.

6.7.2 A radiocarbon sample derived from sample **<18>** would be useful to aid in dating the Iron Age pottery by association as this was in the same fill. The charcoal would need

to be identified to species before submission to select shorter-lived species to prevent any 'old wood effect' that may produce skewed dates. This determination need not occur at the assessment stage.

6.7.3 No further work is currently required on the material from the bulk samples. However, the charcoal assemblages from possible pit/tree throw **(4908) <11>,** ditch fill **(1604) <16>**, burnt layer **(5211) <19>**, leat fill **(5235) <21>** and pit fill **(3505) <22>** would be large enough for analysis to be undertaken. By studying charcoal, we may be able to inform of past landscape use, wood and fuel procurement and woodland management. If study of the charcoal was deemed archaeologically relevant (i.e. from those samples associated with, or in the vicinity of, the mill) then further study should occur, but only on assemblages that have been securely dated, either typologically, absolute or by association. These should be considered in conjunction with any assemblages recovered from any further archaeological intervention that may occur and their relevance determined then. Any analysis should follow methodology determined in Huntley (2010).

6.7.4 **Zooarchaeology:** The small animal bone assemblage comprises the remains from adult domestic ungulates, including cattle/horses and sheep/goats. Although some of the animal bone represents domestic food waste the animal teeth recovered from the archaeological evaluation may have originated through casual loss. It is possible that the animal bone originated from chronologically later periods such as later medieval to modern.

6.7.5 Overall, the current animal bone assemblage is of low archaeological potential and would be of limited use in its contribution to the archaeological narrative of the site. Therefore, further analysis on the material is not recommended. This may alter if further quantities of animal bone are found during future archaeological interventions.

6.7.6 If further archaeological interventions occur within the area it would be advised to create a sampling strategy that would routinely allow for the collection of bulk samples. There is potential for the recovery of charred material site-wide as the condition of the sediment does not prohibit the preservation of that material-type. The survivability of animal bone appears poor. However, if animal bone is found in further archaeological excavations then the context should be sampled to aid in the collection of any small vertebrate bone and aid in determining why there is a paucity of bone.

Table 6.1: Sample Information

C	<>	Description	TQ	pH	CP	TP	MP	PW	PV	CS	Components	SW	SV
5806	1	From ditch [5805]	2	7.97	dark greyish brown	plastic	silty clay	17	15	pale white	stone>1cm 30%: stone<1cm 40%: sand 30%	9075	6300
6204	2	From ditch [6203]	1	6.47	dark brown	friable	silty clay	11	5	mid brown	stone>1cm 30%: stone<1cm 40%: sand 30%	5807	4100
6304	3	From ditch [6303]	2	7.39	pale greyish yellow	indurated	silty clay	20	17	mid yellowish brown	stone>1cm 30%: stone<1cm 40%: sand 30%	9552	7300
6207	4	From ditch [6206]	2	7.09	dark brown	soft	silty clay	22	16	pale whiteish yellow	stone>1cm 30%: stone<1cm 40%: sand 30%	5506	3400
6104	5	From ditch [6103]	1	6.47	pale yellowish brown	indurated	clay	10	9	pale yellow	stone>1cm 30%: stone<1cm 40%: sand 30%	8999	6700
6307	6	From ditch [6306]	2	7.56	dark yellowish brown	indurated	silty clay	21	18	pale whiteish yellow	stone>1cm 20%: stone<1cm 50%: sand 30%	10957	7700
5104	7	Linear [5103]	2	7.58	dark yellowish brown	friable	silty clay	17	12	dark yellowish brown	stone>1cm 30%: stone<1cm 40%: sand 30%	6852	5300
5106	8	From ditch [5105]	2	6.84	dark yellowish brown	friable	sandy clay	18	14	pale yellow	stone>1cm 30%: stone<1cm 40%: sand 30%	7925	6000
4904	9	Possible pit/tree throw	4	6.88	very dark greyish brown	loose	sandy silt	48	36	dark yellowish brown	stone>1cm 30%: stone<1cm 40%: sand 30%	29783	22600
4704	10	Linear [4703]	2	6.91	very dark greyish brown	plastic	silty clay	20	15	mid whiteish yellow	stone>1cm 30%: stone<1cm 40%: sand 30%	6818	4600
4908	11	Possible pit/tree throw	3	7.51	very dark greyish black	sticky	silty clay	31	24	dark greyish black	stone>1cm 30%: stone<1cm 40%: sand 30%	12765	10100
803	12	Possible post-hole [802]	1	6.71	mid greyish yellow	indurated	clay	4	3	mid grey	stone>1cm 30%: stone<1cm 40%: sand 30%	304	100
1303	13	From ditch [1302]	4	6.79	dark yellowish brown	indurated	silty clay	39	27	pale yellow	stone>1cm 40%: stone<1cm 30%: sand 30%	2291	1600
1105	14	From ditch [1104]	2	7.44	dark yellowish brown	sticky	silty clay	23	17	pale yellowish brown	stone>1cm 30%: stone<1cm 40%: sand 30%	8449	6000
703	15	From ditch [702]	1	6.68	very dark yellowish brown	plastic	clay	10	9	pale yellow	stone>1cm 30%: stone<1cm 40%: sand 30%	1326	1000
1604	16	From gully [1603]	1	6.78	mid yellowish brown	friable	sandy clay	9	8	mid brown	stone>1cm 30%: stone<1cm 40%: sand 30%	914	900
1804	17	From gully [1803]	2	7.45	dark yellowish brown	plastic	silty clay	22	15	dark yellow	stone>1cm 40%: stone<1cm 50%: sand 10%	10718	8000
2404	18	From ditch	4	7.06	dark yellowish	indurated	silty clay	44	36	pale yellow	stone>1cm 30%: stone<1cm 40%:	12831	9000

C	<>	Description	TQ	pH	CP	TP	MP	PW	PV	CS	Components	SW	SV
		[2403]			brown						sand 30%		
5211	19	Burnt layer	1	6.5	very dark brownish black	friable	silty clay	4	2	dark black	stone>1cm 30%: stone<1cm 40%: sand 30%	64	900
5211	20	Burnt layer	1	6.53	very dark reddish brown	indurated	clay	4	2	dark red	stone>1cm 30%: stone<1cm 40%: sand 30%	398	300
5235	21	Layer	4	7.12	very dark greyish yellow	sticky	silty clay	32	15	pale brownish yellow	stone>1cm 40%: stone<1cm 30%: sand 30%	8299	7300
3505	22	From pit [3503]	2	6.67	very dark greyish brown	crumbly	silty clay	22	17	mid reddish black	stone>1cm 30%: stone<1cm 40%: sand 30%	4215	3500

Key: C=context; <>=Sample number; TQ=Quantity of tubs; pH=pH number; CP=colour processed; TP=texture processed; MP=matrix processed; PW=processed weight (kg); PV=processed volume (l); CS=colour sorted; Components= make-up of the sorted residue; SW= sorted weight (g); SV=sorted volume (ml)

Table 6.2: Finds from Samples

C	<>	Material	>4mm	<4mm	Actual qty	Qty 1-10	Qty 11-50	Qty 51-150	Qty >250	W	W<1g
5806	1	Charcoal	yes	-		yes	-	-	-	-	yes
		Flint	yes	-	14	-	-	-	-	10	-
		Pottery	yes	-	4	-	-	-	-	14	-
6304	3	Flint	yes	-	20	-	-	-	-	23	-
6207	4	Charcoal	yes	-		yes	-	-	-	-	yes
		Magnetic matter	-	yes		yes	-	-	-	-	yes
6307	6	Wood	yes	-		yes	-	-	-	-	yes
		Flint	yes	-	5	-	-	-	-	6	-
		Magnetic matter	-	yes		yes	-	-	-	-	yes
4904	9	Charcoal	yes	-		-	yes	-	-	24	-
4704	10	Flint	yes	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-
4908	11	Wood	yes	-		-	-	-	yes	269	-
		Flint	yes	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	yes
803	12	Charcoal	yes	-		yes	-	-	-	-	yes
1303	13	Charcoal	yes	-		yes	-	-	-	-	yes
		Fired clay	yes	-		yes	-	-	-	4	-
		Shell	yes	-		-	yes	-	-	-	yes
1105	14	Magnetic matter	-	yes		yes	-	-	-	-	yes
1604	16	Charcoal	yes	-		-	yes	-	-	6	-
2404	18	Flint	yes	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	yes

C	<>	Material	>4mm	<4mm	Actual qty	Qty 1-10	Qty 11-50	Qty 51-150	Qty >250	W	W<1g
		Charcoal	yes	-		-	yes	-	-	4	-
5211	19	Charcoal	yes	-		-	-	yes	-	11	-
5235	21	Charcoal	yes	-		-	yes	-	-	8	-
3505	22	Wood	yes	-		-	yes	-	-	146	-

Key: C=context; <>= sample number; Material=type of artefact or ecofacts; >4mm= from >4mm fraction of sorted residue; <4mm= from <4mm fraction of sorted residue; Actual Qty=actual number of particular artefact recovered; Qty1-10=abundance quantity between 1-10 items, Qty 11-50= abundance quantity between 11-50 items; Qty 51-150= abundance quantity between 51-150 items; Qty >250= abundance quantity of more than 250 items W=weight (g);W<1g=weight less than 1 g

Table 6.3: Flot Information

C	<>	WF	VF	CPR	Ch	W	Sh	Components
5806	1	1.9	4	-	-	-	-	very fine rootlets 80%: sand 20%
6204	2	3.4	15	-	-	0.15g	-	fine rootlets 90%: wood(uncharred) 10%
6304	3	4.7	35	3	0.07	-	-	-
6207	4	2.6	15	-	0.12	-	-	very fine rootlets 90%: sand 10%
6104	5	2.7	10	-	-	-	-	very fine rootlets 90%: sand 10%
6307	6	3.2	20	-	0.09	-	-	very fine rootlets 95%: charcoal 5%
5104	7	0.2	1	-	-	-	-	very fine rootlets 85%: sand 15%
5106	8	0.3	1	-	-	-	-	very fine rootlets 100%
4904	9	39.8	60	-	0.06	-	-	very fine rootlets 70%: sand 30%
4704	10	2	4	-	-	-	-	very fine rootlets 60%: sand 40%
4908	11	2.5	22	-	0.2	-	-	very fine rootlets 90%: comminuted charcoal 10%
803	12	1.1	3	-	-	-	-	very fine rootlets 100%
1303	13	4.2	30	-	<0.01	-	20	very fine rootlets 90%: shell 10%
1105	14	4.8	25	-	-	-	-	very fine rootlets 100%
703	15	1.6	6	-	-	-	-	very fine rootlets 100%
1604	16	0.6	7	-	0.25	-	-	fine rootlets 90%: comminuted charcoal 10%
1804	17	0.6	10	-	-	-	-	very fine rootlets 100%
2404	18	119.9	440	-	23.1	-	-	very fine rootlets 80%: comminuted charcoal 20%
5211	19	6.1	30	-	5.5	-	7	charcoal 95%: fine rootlets 5%
5211	20	0.2	4	-	0.05	-	7	very fine rootlets 80%: comminuted charcoal 10%: shell 10%
5235	21	0.3	2	-	<0.01	-	-	very fine rootlets 80%: comminuted charcoal 20%
3505	22	25	100	-	22.36	-	-	charcoal 95%: very fine rootlets 5%

C=context; <>=sample number; WF=weight of flot; VF=volume of flot= CPR=charred plant remains (quantity); Ch=charcoal (g); W=wood (g); Sh=Shell (quantity); Components=make up of flot

Table 6.4: Quantification of animal bone by context

C	T	Cont. descrip	Qty	Wgt (g)	NISP	Comments
500	5	Topsoil	1	135	1	Partial cattle radius, chop/saw marks on both the proximal and distal
1304	13	Fill of ditch [1302]	2	24	2	Cattle incisor; miscellaneous limb bone fragment from medium-sized ungulate. Associated with medieval pottery.
5213	52a	Demolition layer of possible watermill	5	72	2	3 x frags of cattle MT, ovid/caprid partial tib, rib from ovid/caprid
5217	52a	Backfill	2	25	2	Ovid/caprid tib (partial), large ungulate molar
5800	58	Topsoil	4	125	1	3 partial ribs, 1 scapular frag from large ungulate (cow/horse); chop-marks to rib and scap. Associated with medieval to modern pottery.
TOTAL			14	381	8	

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Interpretation

7.1.1 During the archaeological trial trench evaluation on land to the East of Axminster, Devon, 65 trenches were excavated across 10 fields, covering 6300m^2 of the proposed 31.5ha development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the site. The evaluation trenches were located to target both geophysical anomalies and apparently 'sterile' areas.

7.1.2 All trenches were excavated down to the top of the natural substrate, with archaeological remains observed in 22 trenches.

7.1.3 The data recovered indicated past activity on the site dating to the late prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods. This majority of the activity was represented by ditches and pits of a largely agricultural nature, with some of the recorded features relating to industrial processes.

7.1.4 A small concentration of late prehistoric activity has been identified between Trenches 16, 18 and 24 in Fields B, C and D (Figure 26). A further three potential late prehistoric areas of activity can also be proposed, including the features between Trenches 49, 51 and 58 in Fields H and J (Figure 27), the ditch in Trench 61 in Field J, and the possible gully in Trench 11 in Field A. All of these features appear on some of the highest positions within the proposed development area and may reflect typical agricultural apportionment of the landscape in the late prehistoric period. This seems especially the case considering the prehistoric activity that is known on the surrounding hills such as at Membury Castle (which is visible from every high point in the proposed development area).

7.1.5 Structural remains of a building and adjoining water channel on the south bank of Mill Brook have been interpreted as a possible late medieval/early post-medieval watermill and leat. The stone-built foundations of the building and the leat, or millstream, and revetments were substantial, as was the width of the leat and the potential volume of water it carried. No pottery was recovered in direct association with the structure. However, ceramic building material comprising fragments of louver roof tiles and a couple of fragments of floor tile dated to the 15th-16th century were found within the demolition layer sealing the footprint of the structure, and overlying

a burned layer sealing the internal ground floor surface. These finds were recovered in conjunction with painted wall plaster and a number of iron objects including nails.

7.1.6 A number of conclusions can be inferred from the remains of the building. If square, the base of the mill building would be approximately 14m^2 in plan which would roughly correlate with the extent of the geophysical anomalies (WA 2016). The thickness of the walls and the size of the leat may also indicate a large flow of water and a substantial wheel. If it is a watermill, it would have functioned with an undershot wheel, though no trace of it was identified during the current phase of works. The louver roof tiles are unusual for a building presumed to be industrial in nature and may have been recycled from a nearby medieval hall as suggested by the finds specialist in section 5.3.

7.1.7 Documentary research may shed some light on the potential of the revealed archaeology. Prestaller farm and the surrounding land was owned by the church to some extent for the best part of 1000 years, regarded as the Manor of Prestaller (Davidson 1835, 7). The land is thought to have come under the ownership of Newenham Abbey in the 13th century, belonging to the Cistercian order, which was located to the south-east of Axminster. It is theorised through documentary research that there may have been a watermill situated within the Manor of Prestaller.

7.1.8 Watermills have long been associated with Cistercian monastic sites who were renowned for their technological innovation (e.g. see Reynolds 1983 and Coppack 1998), with one of the finest standing examples surviving at Fountains Abbey in North Yorkshire. Historical research suggests that the possible watermill revealed during this phase of work may have some association with Newenham Abbey; the land being part of the manor of Axminster (the Manor of Prestaller). The ceramic building material recovered from sealed deposits within the footprint of the watermill date to the 15th to 16th century, which may corroborate the documentary research.

7.1.9 Four ditch and earth bank field boundaries, known as Devon hedgebanks, were recorded across five trenches, including Trench 10, 13, 21, 52a and 62. All were of known boundaries first identified on the 1770 Tithe Map of Axminster.

7.1.10 Roughly 11m west of the structure recording in Trench 52a were the remains of a former hedgebank boundary. Pottery dating to at least the 16th century was found in the basal fill of ditches, suggesting they may be contemporary with the structure.

7.1.11 It is interesting to note that the former name of the field where the structure was situated was “Brake Close”, taken from the 1770 Tithe Map of Axminster. The word derives from the Old English “brēc” for “newly broken land”, a common term for enclosed lands on the Blackdown Hills for newly ploughed land from at least the High Middle Ages (Field 1993 and Rippon 2012, 81). With the immediate surrounding fields bearing more typical names such as Wood Close, The Moor and The Middle Piece, the name Brake Close may indicate a change in use for that particular parcel of land at some time in the late medieval period.

7.1.12 Kenneth Wyatt of Prestaller Farm has spoken about how his grandfather and father ploughed out many of the former field boundaries that divided the northernmost and southernmost field boundaries within twenty years of purchasing the farm (pers. comm. Kenneth Wyatt, 6th September 2018).

7.1.13 In the mid to late 1960s a modern dairy and adjacent yard and enclosure were demolished and ploughed over. The area of the dairy was targeted in Trench 58a and 58b. A partial cobble surface was revealed in Trench 58 from which post-medieval pottery was recovered, presenting a date as early as the 17th century. No concrete remains of the modern dairy were identified. It is therefore possible that there was an earlier structure or yard had been situated there, pre-dating the modern dairy demolished in the 1960s.

7.1.14 Kenneth Wyatt also produced a number of finds recovered from his land over the years, directly related to the proposed development area. A number of previous metal detectorists had surveyed the land around the farm and collected a large number of metal objects, most notably many lead musket balls determined to date to around the Civil War and the 17th century. However, it is difficult to know where any concentrations of the ordnance may have been recovered from, and perhaps reflects the dearth of metal objects recovered during the evaluation.

7.1.15 Also of interest were fragments of tableware from the United States military hospital which were recovered from the topsoil in the north end of Field A few years ago (Plate 26).

7.2 Significance

7.2.1 The possible watermill recorded on the south bank of Mill Brook in the proposed development area is of at least local and regional significance. The land formerly belonged to the church and to the Cistercian order in the late medieval period,

between AD 1246 and 1540. Finds from the evaluation have presented a late 15th to 16th century date for the structure. Documentary evidence hints at a number of mills operating around Axminster during this time; some of which were located on the lands belonging to the Cistercian Abbey of Newenham to the southeast of Axminster during this time. The precise locations of these mills have never been confirmed.

7.2.2 The watermill, and its associated material culture, has the potential to add to Research Aim 47b, as identified in the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Webster 2007); to "*Assess the archaeological potential for studying Medieval economy, trade, technology and production.*"

7.2.3 Prehistoric agrarian activity was identified in several areas of the site, with a particular concentration on the high ground immediately east of Prestaller farm. Although, the presence of similar features from the Iron Age are known across the landscape in relatively close proximity to Axminster, they typically date to the Middle to later Iron Age. The pottery recovered during the current phase of works dates to the Early Iron Age, of which there are few parallels in the area. To this end, the small assemblage has the potential to add to Research Aim 14, to "*Widen our understanding of Later Bronze Age and Iron Age material culture*" (Webster 2007).

7.3 Mitigation

7.3.1 Initial discussions with the Devon County Council Historic Environment Officer have indicated that further investigative works would be required, the final scope of which would be established following further consultation.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NE-SW

Maximum Depth: 0.36m Minimum Depth: 0.30m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(100)	Deposit	Loose, pale brownish grey silty clay.	0.25m	Topsoil
(101)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid brownish yellow clay and gravel	-	Natural geology

Trench 2

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NW-SE

Maximum Depth: 0.31m Minimum Depth: 0.24m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(200)	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown silty clay.	0.20m	Topsoil
(201)	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay and gravel	-	Natural geology

Trench 3

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NE-SW

Maximum Depth: 0.20m Minimum Depth: 0.17m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(300)	Deposit	Loose, light grey silty clay	0.20m	Topsoil
(301)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid brownish yellow clay and gravel	-	Natural geology

Trench 4

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NE-SW

Maximum Depth: 0.28m Minimum Depth: 0.20m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(400)	Deposit	Loose, light grey silty clay	0.18m	Topsoil
(401)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid brown clay and gravel	-	Natural geology

Trench 5

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NE-SW

Maximum Depth: 0.29m Minimum Depth: 0.25m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(500)	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown silty clay.	0.20m	Topsoil
(501)	Deposit	Firm, mid mixed yellowish brown and brownish grey polder clay and gravel	-	Natural geology

Trench 6

Length: 50m Width 2m Orientation: NW-SE

Maximum Depth: 0.30m Minimum Depth: 0.20m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(600)	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty clay	0.30m	Topsoil
(601)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid brownish yellow clay and gravel	-	Natural geology

Trench 7

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NE-SW

Maximum Depth: 0.27m Minimum Depth: 0.20m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(700)	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown silty clay.	0.20m	Topsoil
(701)	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay	-	Natural geology
[702]	Cut	Sinuous linear cut on N-S alignment, measuring 0.55m wide and 3.20m long. Gradual break of slope throughout with gradual sides and a concave base.	0.12m	Cut of possible field boundary.
(703)	Fill	Moderately compact mid yellowish brown silty clay with small angular stones and flint.	0.12m	Fill of curvilinear ditch.

Trench 8

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NW-SE

Maximum Depth: 0.40m Minimum Depth: 0.16m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(800)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silt.	0.25m	Topsoil
(801)	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish-brown clay	-	Natural geology
[802]	Cut	Circular cut measuring 0.21 wide and 0.28m long, with a sharp break of slope at the top becoming gradual towards the base. Base itself is irregular.	0.07m	Possible rooting or prehistoric stake-hole.
(803)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay. Deposit has 10% charcoal.	0.07m	Fill of cut [802] which is a possible burnt tree root or a post hole.
[804]	Cut	Linear cut aligned N-S, measuring at 0.50 width and a length of 1.60. A gradual top and base break of slope with irregular sides and rounded base.	0.14m	Cut of possible field boundary.

(805)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay. Deposit contained 5% stone and 1% charcoal possible contamination from topsoil.	0.14m	Fill of cut [804] which is a linear ditch.
[806]	Cut	Sub-linear cut aligned NNE-SSW. Measuring a width at 0.56m and a length of 1.90m. Sharp break of slope at the top turning more gradual at the base, sides are concave with a rounded base.	0.20m	Cut of possible field boundary.
(807)	Fill	Firm to moderately compact, mid brownish grey sand and gravel small amount of flint, stones at 0.10m throughout.	0.20m	Only a single fill was identified.

Trench 9

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: ENE-WSW

Maximum Depth: 0.30m Minimum Depth: 0.25m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(900)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.20m	Topsoil
(901)	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay and gravel	-	Natural geology
[902]	cut	Linear cut aligned N-S, measuring a width of 0.40m and length of 1.9m. Gradual break of slope at the top and base. Sides are gradual concave slopes. Base is rounded.	0.12m	Cut of N-S linear ditch, filled by (903). Fill contained a sherd of medieval pot.
(903)	Fill	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty grey stones found within	0.12m	Primary fill of ditch, contained a sherd of medieval pot.

Trench 10

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NNE-SSW

Maximum Depth: 0.50m Minimum Depth: 0.32m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(1000)	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty clay	0.24m	Topsoil
(1001)	Deposit	Compact, yellow clay and gravel	-	Natural geology
(1002)	Fill	Firm, mid brown clay, moderate size stones, worked flint and pot. No contamination.	0.18m	Fill of ditch [1003] in the south end of trench 10.
[1003]	cut	Linear cut aligned E-W, measuring a width of 1.52m and a length of 2m. gradual break of slope from top to base, base itself is uneven	0.18m	Cut of E-W boundary on trench 10.
(1004)	fill	Firm light brown clay stones present varying in size, no contamination found	0.11m	Bank on the south side of the ditch, probably a furrow,

				bases upon further investigation in trench 13.
[1005]	cut	Linear cut aligned E-W, measuring a width at 3.60m and a length at 2m. Gradual break of slope at top and base. Sides are regular to the north and irregular to the south. The base follows the natural slope.	0.05m	Cut is a possible plough mark or field boundary. Potentially contemporary with cut [1003] due to its proximity and similar orientation.
(1006)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silt. Inclusions of 5% stones and <1% charcoal.	0.05	Fill of cut [1005] which is a possible plough mark/ field boundary.

Trench 11

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NNE-SSW

Maximum Depth: 0.26m Minimum Depth: 0.22m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(1100)	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown silty clay.	0.20m	Topsoil
(1101)	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay and gravel	-	Natural geology
[1102]	Cut	Sub-circular pit, measuring a width at 0.56m and a length of 0.68m. Sharp top break of slope becoming more gradual towards the base. Sides are a near vertical with the base being irregular.	0.20m	Cut of sub-circular feature. Probably a tree throw.
(1103)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay. Small sub angular stones with rooting.	0.20m	Fill of tree throw.
[1104]	cut	Curvilinear aligned NW-SE measuring a width of 0.52m and a length of 1.90m. The break of slope is gradual. Sides are a gradual and concave with a gradual break of slope onto a rounded base.	0.07m	Cut of NW-SE curvilinear ditch. No dateable finds.
(1105)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid yellowish brown silty clay. Small angular flint and stones. Low amount of contamination found.	0.07m	Primary fill of ditch [1104].

Trench 12

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NNE-SSW

Maximum Depth: 038m Minimum Depth: 0.25m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(1200)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.20m	Topsoil

(1201)	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay	-	Natural geology

Trench 13

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NNE-SSW

Maximum Depth: 0.40m Minimum Depth: 0.20m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(1300)	Deposit	Loose, light grey silty clay	0.22m	Topsoil
(1301)	Deposit	Compact, mid yellowish-brown clay and gravel	-	Natural geology
[1302]	Cut	Linear cut aligned E-W measuring a width of 1 m and a length of 2m. Sharp break of slope to the north, and more gradual to the south with a rounded base.	0.48m	Cut of E-W field boundary in the south end. The ditch cuts an earlier ditch [1305] to the south.
(1303)	Fill	Firm, dark brown clay. Has occasional irregular shaped rock, charcoal, pottery and bone.	0.48m	Fill of ditch [1302]
(1304)	Fill	Compact, mid greyish brown clay with irregular rounded stones.	0.24m	Fill of ditch [1305], containing medieval pottery.
[1305]	Cut	Linear cut aligned WNW-ESE, measuring 1.40m wide and 0.24m deep. Sharp break of slope into gradual concave sides and an imperceptible break of slope into a flat base.	0.24m	Cut of ditch.

Trench 14

Length: 51m Width: 2m Orientation: WNW-ESE

Maximum Depth: 0.33m Minimum Depth: 0.25m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(1400)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.25m	Topsoil
(1401)	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish brown silty clay	-	Natural geology

Trench 15

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: WNW-ESE

Maximum Depth: 0.29m Minimum Depth: 0.25m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(1500)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silty clay	0.20m	Topsoil
(1501)	Deposit	Firm, light brownish yellow clay	-	Natural geology

Trench 16

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NE-SW

Maximum Depth: 0.50m Minimum Depth: 0.30m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(1600)	Deposit	Loose, light grey silty clay	0.16m	Topsoil
(1601)	Deposit	Moderately compact, brownish yellow clay and gravel	-	Natural geology
(1602)	Deposit	Firm, light brown silty clay	0.22m	Subsoil
[1603]	Cut	Linear cut aligned NE-SW measuring a width of 0.24m and a length of 2m. Sharp break of slope into near vertical sides and rounded base.	0.07m	Cut of shallow NE-SE linear gully.
(1604)	Fill	Loose, mid brown sandy clay occasional small stones irregular shape. Charcoal inclusions.	0.07m	Fill of linear gully [1603].

Trench 17

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NNE-SSW

Maximum Depth: 0.37m Minimum Depth: 0.27m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(1700)	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown silty clay	0.09m	Topsoil
(1701)	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay	-	Natural geology
(1702)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.30m	Subsoil

Trench 18

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: WNW-ESE

Maximum Depth: 0.56m Minimum Depth: 0.20m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(1800)	Deposit	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay.	0.20m	Topsoil
(1801)	Deposit	Hard compaction, mid yellowish-brown clay and flint.	-	Natural geology
(1802)	Deposit	Very compacted, mid yellowish brown silty clay	0.12m	Subsoil
[1803]	Cut	Cut of U-shaped ditch on an E-W alignment, measuring 0.38m wide and c.14m in visible length. Top break of slope is sharp into near vertical sides and rounded base.	0.18m	Possible linear gully aligned E-W.
(1804)	Fill	Firm, greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions of sub-rounded	0.18m	Fill of gully [1803]

		stones and flint towards the base.		

Trench 19

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: WNW-ESE

Maximum Depth: 0.32m Minimum Depth: 0.18m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(1900)	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown silty clay	0.20m	Topsoil
(1901)	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay	-	Natural geology

Trench 20

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: N-S

Maximum Depth: 0.48m Minimum Depth: 0.23m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(2000)	Deposit	Loose, greyish brown silty clay	0.22m	Topsoil
(2001)	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay	-	Natural geology
(2002)	Deposit	Moderately compact, yellowish brown silty clay with sub-rounded stones throughout.	0.42m	Subsoil

Trench 21

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: E-W

Maximum Depth: 0.55m Minimum Depth: 0.18m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(2100)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silt	0.32m	Topsoil
(2101)	Deposit	Firm, mid orangey brown sandy clay	-	Natural geology
(2102)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown	0.41m	Subsoil
[2103]	Cut	Linear cut aligned on NNE-SSW measuring a width of 1.28 m and a length of 1.90m. The break of slope is gradual. The sides are concave with an imperceptible break of slope to the base. The base is U-shaped.	0.39m	Cut [2103] is a linear ditch feature running on a NNE-SSW alignment in trench 21. Contained older pottery in its fills, which were also lighter in colour than the fills in [2106].
(2104)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with inclusions of small stones and flint.	0.16m	Primary fill of linear ditch [2103]. Contained a broken piece of coal.
(2105)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silt, small stones (5%).	0.19m	Secondary fill of linear ditch [2103]. Contains worked flint and a variety of pottery sherds.

[2106]	Cut	Linear cut aligned NNE-SSW measuring a width of 1.05m and a length of 1.90m. The break of slope is gradual. The sides are concave, except for a shelf on ESE side. The base itself is U-shaped.	0.26m	Linear ditch on NNE-SSW alignment. It runs on the same alignment as [2103], however [2106] contained more modern pottery and was darker in colour.
(2107)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay had inclusions of stones and flint.	0.10m	Primary fill of [2106] which is a linear ditch feature in trench 21.
(2108)	Fill	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown silt with inclusions of small stones and flint	0.17m	Secondary fill of [2106] which is a linear ditch feature trench 21.

Trench 22

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: N-S

Maximum Depth: 0.28m Minimum Depth: 0.20m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(2200)	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty clay	0.28m	Topsoil
(2201)	Deposit	Firm, mid brown clay.	-	Natural geology

Trench 23

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: WNW-ESE

Maximum Depth: 0.38m Minimum Depth: 0.20m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(2300)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.10m	Topsoil
(2301)	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish brown clay.	-	Natural geology
(2302)	Deposit	Loose, mid yellowish brown silty clay	0.10m	Subsoil

Trench 24

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: E-W

Maximum Depth: 0.43m Minimum Depth: 0.17m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(2400)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish-brown silt	0.25m	Topsoil
(2401)	Deposit	Firm, mid orangey brown sandy clay	-	Natural geology
(2402)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown sandy clay	0.43m	Subsoil
[2403]	Cut	Curvilinear on a NE-WSW alignment, measuring 0.71m wide and 1.40m long. Top break of slope is gradual with gradual concave sides. Base itself is roughly U-shaped and irregular.	0.24m	Curvilinear ditch.
(2404)	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay. Contains inclusions of charcoal, stones and flint	0.16m	Primary fill of cut [2403], contained prehistoric pottery.

(2405)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay. Contained inclusions of stone and flint.	0.10m	Secondary fill of cut [2403]. Contained some worked flint.

Trench 25

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: N-S

Maximum Depth: 0.38m Minimum Depth: 0.14m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(2500)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silt.	0.20m	topsoil
(2501)	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish brown clay.	-	Natural geology

Trench 26

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: N-S

Maximum Depth: 0.42m Minimum Depth: 0.16m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(2600)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silt.	0.31m	Topsoil
(2601)	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy clay.	-	Natural geology
(2602)	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy clay.	0.42m	Subsoil

Trench 27

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NW-SE

Maximum Depth: 0.34m Minimum Depth: 0.16m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(2700)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silt.	0.34m	Topsoil
(2701)	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy clay.	-	Natural geology

Trench 28

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: WNW-ESE

Maximum Depth: 0.54m Minimum Depth: 0.22m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(2800)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silt.	0.21m	Topsoil
(2801)	Deposit	Firm, mid orangey brown sandy clay.	-	Natural geology
(2802)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid reddish brown silty clay.	0.45m	Subsoil

Trench 29

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: E-W

Maximum Depth: 0.28m Minimum Depth: 0.18m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(2900)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silty clay	0.19m	Topsoil
(2901)	Deposit	Firm, yellowish brown gravely clay.	-	Natural geology

Trench 30

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: E-W

Maximum Depth: 0.26m Minimum Depth: 0.22m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(3000)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.26m	Topsoil
(3001)	Deposit	Firm, yellowish brown sandy clay.	-	Natural geology

Trench 31

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: N-S

Maximum Depth: 0.32m Minimum Depth: 0.15m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(3100)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.27m	Topsoil
(3101)	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown gravely clay.	-	Natural geology

Trench 32

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NW-SE

Maximum Depth: 0.45m Minimum Depth: 0.18m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(3200)	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty clay	0.08	Topsoil
(3201)	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish yellow clay, flint and stone.	-	Natural geology
(3202)	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty clay.	0.09m	Subsoil

Trench 33

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NE-SW

Maximum Depth: 0.62m Minimum Depth: 0.20m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(3300)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silt.	0.20m	Topsoil
(3301)	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish-brown clay.	-	Natural geology
(3302)	Deposit	Moderately compact, light greyish brown silty clay.	0.62m	Subsoil

Trench 34

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: WNW-ESE

Maximum Depth: 0.40 m Minimum Depth: 0.19m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(3400)	Deposit	Loose, lid greyish brown silt	0.20m	Topsoil
(3401)	Deposit	Firm, yellowish brown clay	0.40m	Natural geology
(3402)	Deposit	Moderately compact, greyish brown silty clay.	-	Subsoil

Trench 35

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: ENE-WSW

Maximum Depth: 0.44m Minimum Depth: 0.18m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(3500)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silty clay	0.10m	Topsoil
(3501)	Deposit	Firm, mid brown clay	-	Natural geology
(3502)	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty clay	0.17m	Subsoil
[3503]	Cut	Sub-circular cut measuring a width of 1.1m and a length of 2.3m. The sides are vertical on the NE side and gradual on the SW side, with gradual base break of slope into a roughly flat base.	0.20m	Cut of shallow sub-circular pit.
(3504)	Fill	Firm, dark grey silty clay. Contains inclusions of charcoal and stones. Was contaminated by charcoal deposit.	0.12m	Secondary fill for [3503]
(3505)	Fill	Loose, dark grey clay with frequent charcoal and small sub-angular stones.	0.14m	Primary fill for [3503], containing concentrations of charcoal.

Trench 36

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NNW-SSE

Maximum Depth: 0.58m Minimum Depth: 0.20m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(3600)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silt.	0.20m	Topsoil
(3601)	Deposit	Firm, mid orangey brown clay.	-	Natural geology
(3602)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.58m	Subsoil
[3603]	Cut	Linear cut aligned NW-SE measuring a width of 0.60m and a length of 1.20m. The break of slopes were gradual with irregular concave sides. The base were irregular also.	0.12m	Post medieval ditch or furrow running on a NW-SE alignment through the NNW end of the trench 36.
(3604)	Fill	Loose, mid greyish brown silt with occasional inclusions of sub-rounded stones.	0.12m	Fill of cut [3603] containing some post-medieval pottery and metal tools were discovered on the base.

Trench 37

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: WNW-ESE

Maximum Depth: 0.38m Minimum Depth: 0.02m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(3700)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silt.	0.38m	Topsoil
(3701)	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish-brown clay.	-	Natural geology

Trench 38

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NW-SE

Maximum Depth: 0.55m Minimum Depth: 0.18

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(3800)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silty clay	0.08m	Topsoil
(3801)	Deposit	Firm, pale yellowish brown silty clay	-	Natural geology
(3802)	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.10m	Subsoil
(3803)	Deposit	Firm, grey silty clay, had inclusions of limestone fragments and small stones.	0.30m	Spread of quarry waste.

Trench 39

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: WNW-ESE

Maximum Depth: 0.45m Minimum Depth: 0.07m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(3900)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silt.	0.45m	Topsoil
(3901)	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown clay	-	Natural geology

Trench 40

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NW-SE

Maximum Depth: 0.40m Minimum Depth: 0.15m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(4000)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silt	0.40m	Topsoil
(4001)	Deposit	Firm, mid reddish-brown clay	-	Natural geology

Trench 41

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: E-W

Maximum Depth: 0.33m Minimum Depth: 0.11m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(4100)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silty clay	0.33m	Topsoil
(4101)	Deposit	Firm, mid reddish brown clay	-	Natural geology

Trench 42

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: N-S

Maximum Depth: 0.43 Minimum Depth: 0.13

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(4200)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silt	0.30m	Topsoil
(4201)	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay.	-	Natural geology

Trench 43

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: N-S

Maximum Depth: 0.40m Minimum Depth: 0.19m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(4300)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silty clay	0.10m	Topsoil
(4301)	Deposit	Firm, pale yellow clay	-	Natural geology
(4302)	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silty clay	0.08m	Subsoil
(4303)	Deposit	Firm yellow clay. Had inclusions of large stones, flint, limestone and sandstone. Contamination found.	0.40m	Spread of quarry waste, from lime quarry to the immediate north.

Trench 44

U*nexcavated due to poor site conditions.*

Trench 45

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: E-W

Maximum Depth: 0.52m Minimum Depth: 0.32m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(4500)	Deposit	Loose, light grey silty clay	0.20m	Topsoil
(4501)	Deposit	Compact, mid greyish brown clay	-	Natural geology
(4502)	Deposit	Firm, mid brown clay	0.37m	Subsoil derived from topsoil and fluvial deposits

Trench 46

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NE-SW

Maximum Depth: 0.30m Minimum Depth: 0.25m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(4600)	Deposit	Loose, light grey silty clay	0.13m	Topsoil
(4601)	Deposit	Firm, mix of mid yellow to dark brown sandy clay	-	Fluvial deposits
(4602)	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silty clay	0.23m	Subsoil derived from topsoil and fluvial deposits

Trench 47

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NE-SW

Maximum Depth: 0.70m Minimum Depth: 0.24m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(4700)	Deposit	Loose, light greyish brown silty clay	0.10m	Topsoil
(4701)	Deposit	Firm, mix of light greyish/ yellowish brown silty clay	-	Natural geology
(4702)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.60m	Subsoil
[4703]	Cut	Curved rectangular cut aligned NNE-SSW measuring a width of 0.40m and a length of 0.87m. Top break of slope is sharp with vertical sides. The base itself is rounded.	0.20m	Unusual linear feature which is probably natural derived from cracking in clay.
(4704)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid greyish/yellowish brown silty clay. Had inclusions of stones, flint fragments and manganese.	0.20m	Primary fill of [4703].

Trench 48

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NNE-SSW

Maximum Depth: 0.51m Minimum Depth: 0.19m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(4800)	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown silty clay	0.10m	Topsoil
(4801)	Deposit	Firm, yellowish/ greyish brown silty clay	-	Natural geology
(4802)	Deposit	Moderately compact, brownish grey silty clay.	0.30m	Subsoil

Trench 49

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: WNW-ESE

Maximum Depth: 0.50m Minimum Depth: 0.32m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(4900)	Deposit	Moderately compact, light greyish brown silt	0.25m	Topsoil
(4901)	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy clay.	-	Natural geology
(4902)	Deposit	Moderately compact, light yellowish brown silty sand	0.50m	Subsoil
[4903]	Cut	Sub-circular cut aligned N-S measuring a width of 1.20m and a length of 1.26m. Top break of slope is gradual. Sides are irregular. Base itself is fairly flat, following the slope of the natural geology.	0.14m	Possible burnt pit or tree throw.

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(4904)	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown silty sand, with inclusions of stones and charcoal.	0.14m	Fill for cut [4903]
[4905]	Cut	Linear cut aligned WNW-ESE measuring a width of 0.45m and a length of 0.80m. Top break of slope is sharp. The sides are near vertical into a sharp break of slope with a flat base.	0.25m	"French" style field drain.
(4906)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay. Had inclusions of stones and rotten wood.	0.25m	Fill of drain [4905]
[4907]	Cut	Sub-circular cut measuring 0.80m wide and 1.00m long. Top break of slope is gradual. The sides are concave and the base is flat.	0.15m	Possible burnt pit or tree throw.
(4908)	Fill	Compact dark greyish brown silty clay, with inclusions of charcoal, stones and flint.	0.15m	Fill of cut [4907] which is a pit in the trench 49. Been cut by a land drain. Large amounts of charcoal. Possible bone fragments. Cut by modern field drain [4905]

Trench 50

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NNW-SSE

Maximum Depth: 0.40m Minimum Depth: 0.40m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(5000)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid yellowish-brown silt.	0.20m	Topsoil
(5001)	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy clay.	-	Natural geology
(5002)	Deposit	Moderately compact, pale yellowish brown silty sandy clay.	0.20m	Subsoil

Trench 51

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: E-W

Maximum Depth: 0.57m Minimum Depth: 0.40m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(5100)	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty clay	0.23m	Topsoil
(5101)	Deposit	Compact, light yellow clay and gravel	-	Natural geology
(5102)	Deposit	Firm, mid brown clay	0.25m	Subsoil
[5103]	Cut	Linear cut aligned N-S measuring a width of 0.45m. The top break of slope is sharp with near vertical sides. The base is rounded.	0.27m	Cut of N-S linear, could be contemporary with [5105] as fills are similar.

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(5104)	Fill	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy clay. Had inclusions of flint and occasional chalk.	0.27m	Fill of linear cut [5103]
[5105]	Cut	Linear cut aligned N-S measuring a width of 0.52m. The top break of slope is sharp with near vertical sides. The base is rounded.	0.20m	Cut of N-S linear ditch, could be contemporary with [5103] as fills are similar.
(5106)	Fill	Firm, light yellowish brown sandy clay, with inclusions of flint.	0.20m	Fill of N-S linear ditch [5105]. Like (5104) and could be contemporary with this
(5107)	Fill	Compact, mid grey clay.	0.20m	Upper fill of [5103] and [5105]. Cut by linear ditch [5108] on its eastern side and a field drain to the north.
[5108]	Cut	Linear cut aligned N-S measuring a width of 0.55m. The top break of slope is sharp with near vertical sides. Top break of slope is sharp on the west side and is more gradual on the east. The base is fairly flat.	0.20m	Cut of the N-S linear ditch [5108]. Filled by deposit (5109)
(5109)	Fill	Firm, mid brown sandy clay. Had inclusions of stones and chalk fragments.	-	Fill of cut [5108] Cut by a land drain on a NNE-SSW alignment, causing possible contamination.

Trench 52A

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NW-SE

Maximum Depth: 0.83m Minimum Depth: 0.30m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(5200)	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown silty clay	0.12m	Topsoil
(5201)	Deposit	Firm, pale yellowish brown clay with lenses of sub-rounded stones	-	Natural geology
(5202)	Deposit	Compact, mid greyish brown silty clay	0.21	Subsoil (possibly forming a bank between ditches [5203] and [5205] also)
[5203]	Cut	Linear cut aligned NNE-SSW measuring 1.60m wide and 0.60m deep. Gradual top break of slope with concave sides and a rounded base.	0.60m	Ditch is possibly part of post-medieval field boundary.
(5204)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay	0.25m	Secondary fill of [5203], overlying (5215). No finds.
[5205]	Cut	Linear cut aligned NNE-SSW measuring 1.70m wide and 0.70m deep. Gradual top break of slope with concave sides and a rounded base.	0.70m	Ditch is located SE of [5203] and on the same alignment indicating they are likely part of the same field boundary.
(5206)	Fill	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown silty clay had	0.25m	Secondary fill of [5205], overlying (5216). No finds.

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
		inclusions of rounded stones and flint.		
{5207}	Masonry	Remains of a wall made of yellowish grey limestone, roughly cut with a single course and no bonding, measuring a width of 0.66m.	0.20m	Remains for a NE-SW aligned wall. Comprises two large limestone blocks, within cut [5219].
{5208}	Masonry	Floor surface made of yellowish grey limestone, roughly cut with a single course measuring a width of 1.30m.	0.09m	Possible construction layer, cut by wall cuts [5219] and [5221].
{5209}	Masonry	Remains of wall made of yellowish grey limestone blocks, three courses high and squared in a random bond. Bonded with pale greyish yellow lime mortar.	0.60m	Remains of large NE-SW aligned wall within cut [5221].
{5210}	masonry	Stone capped hollow drain made of roughly hewn yellowish grey limestone, a single course high, measuring a width of 0.52m	0.07m	Remains of a stone capped drain on a N-S alignment filled by (5225), probably contemporary with wall {5209} due to similar materials and alignment.
(5211)	Deposit	Loose, dark grey and reddish brown charcoal and burnt clay	0.20m	Burning layer observed in southwest facing section of Trench 52A, overlying surface (5218) and sealed by demolition layer (5213)
{5212}	Masonry	Remains of wall made of yellowish grey limestone slabs, roughly hewn with a single course, with a pale grey sandy lime mortar.	0.08m	Remains of NE-SW aligned wall located at SE end of Trench 52A within cut [5230].
(5213)	Deposit	Moderately compacted silty sand mixed with slate and rubble.	0.53m	Demolition layer. Contains roof slate and pottery.
{5214}	Masonry	Remains of wall of yellowish grey limestone blocks, roughly cut and in a random bond, two courses high with a dark greyish brown silty sand mortar.	0.49m	Remains of wall foundations on a NW-SE alignment, within cut [5232], to the southeast of wall {5212}.
(5215)	Fill	Soft, mid grey clay with inclusions of small sub-rounded stones	0.13m	Primary fill of ditch [5203]
(5216)	Fill	Soft, mid grey clay with inclusions of small irregular shaped stones.	0.12m	Primary fill of ditch [5205]
(5217)	Deposit	Loose, mid brown gravelly clay with small sub-rounded stones and slate fragments	0.31m	Demolition backfill sealing walls {5207} and {5209}.
(5218)	Deposit	Heavily compacted, mid yellowish brown gravelly clay.	0.20m	Possible internal floor surface overlying natural geology (5201).
[5219]	Cut	Linear cut NE-SW aligned with a width of 1.04m. Sharp top break of slope with near	0.37m	Cut for wall {5207}

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
		vertical sides with a gradual break of slope onto a flat base.		
(5220)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with inclusions of stones and flint fragments.	0.39m	Packing fill around base of wall {5207}
[5221]	Cut	Linear cut NE-SW aligned with a width of 0.47m. Sharp top break of slope with near vertical sides with a gradual break of slope onto a flat base.	0.37m	Cut for wall {5209}
(5222)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay	0.37m	Packing fill around base of wall {5209}
[5223]	Cut	Linear cut aligned NE-SW with a width of 1.82m. A gradual top break of slope into steep convex sides, with a gradual break of slope onto a roughly flat base.	0.52m	Cut of NE-SW aligned drainage ditch, filled by (5224)
(5224)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown stony silty clay.	0.52m	Fill of drainage ditch [5223]
(5225)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of stones and flint fragments.	0.18m	Packing fill around drain {5210} in cut [5226]
[5226]	Cut	Linear cut aligned NE-SW with a width of 0.65m. Sharp top break of slope into near vertical sides.	0.18m	Cut for drain {5210}
[5227]	Cut	Linear cut aligned NE-SW with a width of 0.72m. Sharp top break of slope into regular concave sides and a rounded base.	0.47m	Re-cut of possible drainage ditch, truncating fill of earlier drainage ditch (5224)
(5228)	Fill	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown silty gravelly clay.	0.47m	Fill of drainage ditch re-cut [5227], containing demolition rubble.
(5229)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid yellowish brown silty gravelly clay.	-	Bank between ditches [5203] and [5205].
[5230]	Cut	Linear cut aligned NE-SW with a width of 1.30m. Sharp top break of slope into near vertical sides and a sharp base break of slope and a flat base.	0.58m	Cut for wall {5212}
(5231)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty gravelly clay.	0.36m	Packing fill around wall {5212}
[5232]	Cut	Linear cut aligned NE-SW with a width of 0.38m and extending 2.60m in length. Sharp top break of slope into near vertical sides and a	-	Cut of wall {5214}

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
		sharp base break of slope and a flat base.		
(5233)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty gravelly clay.	0.49m	Packing fill for wall {5214}
(5234)	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown clay.	-	Clay layer uncovered beneath wall {5212} and {5214}, interpreted as a packing fill within the construction cut [5230] for wall {5212}.

Trench 52B

Length: 21.80m Width: 2m Orientation: NE-SW

Maximum Depth: 1.12m Minimum Depth: 0.49m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(5235)	Layer	Soft dark grey clay with frequent charcoal fragments.	0.01m	Found as a lens within silting deposit (5247)
{5236}	Masonry	Remains of wall or revetment measuring 0.80m wide and comprising yellowish grey limestone, roughly cut in 2 random courses with a mix of pale grey lime mortar and reddish brown sandy clay.	0.40m	Wall or revetment on SE side of possible leat
[5237]	Cut	Linear cut aligned NW-SE with a width of 0.95. Top break of slope into shallow concave sides and a flat base.	0.30m	Cut for {5236}
(5238)	Fill	Compact, mid brown gravelly clay.	0.30m	Packing fill around {5236}
(5239)	Deposit	Loose, dark brown silty clay with frequent small sub-rounded stones.	0.05m	Primary fill of possible leat, sealed beneath upper fill (5247)
{5240}	Masonry	Wall comprising roughly cut yellowish grey limestone, measuring 0.64m wide and bonded with clay.	0.10m	Remains of wall or revetment to the NE of the leat within cut [5241].
[5241]	Cut	Linear cut aligned NW-SE with a width of 0.28m. Sharp top break of slope with near vertical sides.	0.30m	Cut for wall or revetment {5240}
(5242)	Fill	Soft, mid yellowish brown gravelly clay	0.30m	Packing fill around wall {5240}
{5243}	Masonry	Remains of possible earlier wall or revetment, comprising roughly cut, unconsolidated yellowish grey limestone, measuring 1.00m wide.	0.14m	Possible earlier wall or revetment, within cut [5244].
[5244]	Cut	Linear cut aligned NW-SE with a sharp top break of slope and near vertical sides.	0.13m	Cut for wall {5243}
(5245)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid brown silty gravelly clay.	0.13m	Packing fill around wall {5243}

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
{5246}	Masonry	The damaged remains of a possible wall or revetment, on a NW-SE alignment, comprising roughly cut yellowish grey limestone fragments measuring approximately 0.60m wide.	0.08m	Remains of possible earlier wall or revetment to the immediate NE of later wall or revetment {5243}
(5247)	Layer	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.	0.30m	Upper fill of possible leat sealing primary deposit (5239).
{5248}	Masonry	Remains of possible buttress, measuring 1.60m long and comprising yellowish grey limestone blocks, roughly cut in regular courses with a sandy mortar.	0.42m	Possible buttress, abutting revetment or wall {5236}
[5249]	Cut	Cut measuring 1.90m wide with unknown form and dimensions.	c.0.25m	Cut associated with possible buttress {5248}
(5250)	Deposit	Moderately compact, dark brownish grey silty clay.	0.25m	Packing fill for wall {5248}, probably the same as upper fill of leat (5247)

Trench 53

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: N-S

Maximum Depth: 0.30m Minimum Depth: 0.28m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(5300)	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty clay	0.12m	Topsoil
(5301)	Deposit	Compact, mid grey gravel and clay	-	Natural geology
(5302)	Deposit	Firm, mid brown clay	0.18m	Subsoil

Trench 54

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NNE-SSW

Maximum Depth: 0.32m Minimum Depth: 0.12m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(5400)	Deposit	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown silt	0.20m	Topsoil
(5401)	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy clay.	-	Natural geology
(5402)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty sand.	0.08m	Subsoil
[5403]	Cut	Sub-linear cut roughly aligned N-S, measuring a 0.82m wide and a length of 3.35m. Gradual top break of slope into a shallow irregular base.	0.10m	Cut for possible dry stone wall, containing stony remains of wall (5404)
(5404)	Fill	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with	0.10m	Stony fill of cut [5403]

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
		frequent large sub-rounded stones.		

Trench 55

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NNE-SSW

Maximum Depth: 0.46m Minimum Depth: 0.29m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(5500)	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown silty clay.	0.20m	Topsoil
(5501)	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay.	-	Natural geology
(5502)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.40m	Subsoil

Trench 56

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: WNW-ESE

Maximum Depth: 0.70m Minimum Depth: 0.30m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(5600)	Deposit	Loose, light grey silty clay	0.30m	Topsoil
(5601)	Deposit	Compact, mid yellowish brown sandy clay and gravel	-	Natural geology
(5602)	Deposit	Loose, mid brown sandy clay	0.22m	Subsoil

Trench 57

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NNE-SSW

Maximum Depth: 0.70m Minimum Depth: 0.40m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(5700)	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish brown silty clay	0.30m	Topsoil
(5701)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay	-	Natural geology
(5702)	Deposit	Firm, mid orangey brown sandy clay	0.32m	Subsoil

Trench 58

Length: 28m by 28m Width: 2m Orientation: N-S / E-W 'L-shape'

Maximum Depth: 0.70m Minimum Depth: 0.23m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(5800)	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty clay.	0.14m	Topsoil
(5801)	Deposit	Compact, light yellow brown clay.	-	Natural geology
(5802)	Deposit	Firm, mid brown sandy clay.	0.25m	Subsoil
(5803)	Masonry	Cobble surface measuring 4.40m east to west and 0.50m north to south.	0.10m	Partially ploughed out cobble surface with a gutter constructed through the centre running on an east to west alignment.

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(5804)	Deposit	Compact, light brown sandy clay.	0.04m	Possible compacted surface overlying the north edge of the cobble surface (5803).
[5805]	Cut	Linear cut aligned E-W measuring 0.70m wide. Sharp top break of slope into regular concave sides, with a gradual break of slope onto a rounded base.	0.15m	Cut of linear ditch.
(5806)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid brownish grey clay.	0.15m	Primary fill of [5805], containing possible worked flints.
(5807)	Fill	Moderately compact, dark brownish grey silty clay surrounding a red ceramic tile drain.	0.15m	Modern land drain, cutting linear ditch [5805], containing post-medieval material
[5808]	Cut	Linear cut aligned E-W measuring 0.87m wide. Gradual top break of slope into irregular concave sides, with a gradual break of slope onto a rounded base.	0.27m	Cut of linear feature, likely a boundary ditch or possibly a hedgerow.
(5809)	Fill	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown silty clay.	0.27m	Primary fill of linear ditch [5808], containing post-medieval material.
(5810)	Layer	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown silty clay which appears to extend beyond the ditch it fills, mixing with the subsoil.	0.20m	Secondary fill of linear ditch [5808], containing post-medieval and modern material.
[5811]	Cut	Linear cut aligned E-W measuring 0.95m wide. Imperceptible top break of slope into irregular concave sides with a shallow rounded base.	0.12m	Cut of linear ditch.
(5812)	Fill	Moderately compact, dark greyish brown silty sandy clay.	0.12m	Fill of possible post medieval hedgerow boundary cut [5811], containing post-medieval material.

Trench 59

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: E-W

Maximum Depth: 0.70m Minimum Depth: 0.35m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(5900)	Deposit	Moderately compact, dark yellowish-brown silt.	0.39m	Topsoil
(5901)	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy clay	-	Natural geology
(5902)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid yellowish brown silty sand	0.70m	Subsoil

Trench 60

Length: 50m Width:2m Orientation: E-W

Maximum Depth: 0.60m Minimum Depth: 0.45m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(6000)	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty clay.	0.20m	Topsoil
(6001)	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish-brown clay	-	Natural geology
(6002)	Deposit	Firm, mid brown sandy clay	0.40m	Subsoil

Trench 61

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: N-S

Maximum Depth: 0.59m Minimum Depth: 0.22m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(6100)	Deposit	Loose, dark greyish-brown silty clay	0.13m	Topsoil
(6101)	Deposit	Loose, mid yellowish-brown silty clay	-	Natural geology
(6102)	Deposit	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay	0.35m	Subsoil
[6103]	Cut	Curvilinear cut aligned NW-SSE with a width of 0.50m and a length of 2.30m. Gradual top break of slope with a shallow rounded base.	0.15m	Possible ditch.
(6104)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions of flint and stone fragments.	0.15m	Fill of [6103]

Trench 62

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: E-W

Maximum Depth: 0.73m Minimum Depth: 0.40m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(6200)	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty clay.	0.30m	Topsoil
(6201)	Deposit	Compact, light yellowish-brown clay	-	Natural geology
(6202)	Deposit	Firm, mid brown clay.	0.56m	Subsoil
[6203]	Cut	Linear cut aligned N-S with a width of 1.20m. Sharp west top break of slope with gradual east side. Fairly steep sides with a gradual break of slope onto a rounded base.	0.61m	Cut of ditch, immediately east and parallel to ditch [6206]
(6204)	Fill	Soft, dark brown silty clay. Inclusions of flint.	0.35m	Primary fill of ditch [6203]
(6205}	Fill	Soft, mid brown silty clay. Inclusions of gravel and stones.	0.26m	Secondary fill of ditch [6203]
[6206]	Cut	Linear cut aligned N-S with a width of 2.20m. Gradual west top break of slope with imperceptible east slope, with a shallow rounded base.	0.45m	Cut of ditch, immediately west and parallel to ditch [6203]

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(6207)	Fill	Soft, greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions of various shaped and sized stones.	0.45m	Fill of ditch [6206]

Trench 63

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: NNE-SSW

Maximum Depth: 0.68m Minimum Depth: 0.18m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(6300)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish-brown silty clay.	0.21m	Topsoil
(6301)	Deposit	Firm, mid brown clay	-	Natural geology
(6302)	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.26m	Subsoil
[6303]	Cut	Cut aligned E-W with a width of 0.90m. Sharp top break of slope into shallow V-shaped base.	0.21m	Small V-shaped ditch.
(6304)	Fill	Loose, grey silty clay. With inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.	0.21m	Secondary fill of ditch [6303]
(6305)	Fill	Firm, mid brown clay.	0.10m	Primary fill of ditch [6303]
[6306]	Cut	Curvilinear cut aligned NW-SSE with a width of 1.60m and a length of 2.30m. Gradual top break of slope with a shallow rounded base.	0.36m	Ditch has been cut by re-cut [6308]
(6307)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid greyish-brown silty clay. Inclusions of flint and stone fragments.	0.35m	Primary fill of [6306]
[6308]	Cut	Curvilinear cut aligned NW-SSE with a width of 0.80m. Sharp top break of slope into gradual concave sides and a rounded base.	0.25m	Possible ditch terminus, cutting the northern edge of earlier ditch [6306]
(6309)	Fill	Moderately compact, dark brownish grey silty clay. Inclusions of stone and flint fragments.	0.12m	Primary fill of ditch [6308], containing post-medieval finds.
(6310)	Fill	Moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay. Inclusions of stone and flint fragments.	0.35m	Secondary fill of ditch [6308]

Trench 64

Length: 50m Width: 2m Orientation: N-S

Maximum Depth: 0.58m Minimum Depth: 0.32m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(6400)	Deposit	Loose, mid grey silty clay	0.18m	Topsoil
(6401)	Deposit	Compacted, mid yellowish-brown clay	-	Natural geology

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(6402)	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay	0.24m	Subsoil

Other Contexts

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
{10}	Masonry	Partial surviving remains of a sub-circular structure constructed of yellowish grey limestone blocks, roughly squared and laid regularly with some pale yellowish grey lime mortar. The structure measured c.10m in width and c.3m in visible depth.	c.3m	Remains of post-medieval limekiln base (HER Ref. MDV70581). The roof has fallen in and much of the front of the kiln has been lost. The arched stone roof of the draw-hole does survive in part with a keystone. A small flue is visible to the rear which presumably connects with the opening above {11}. Rooting from overgrowth currently affects the surviving fabric of the structure.
{11}	Masonry	Circular structure constructed of yellowish grey limestone blocks, roughly squared and laid in a regular internal and external ring with a central ring of handmade red brick (frogged), bonded with pale yellowish white sandy lime mortar . The structure measured 3.20m external diameter and 1.40m internal diameter and had a visible depth of 0.45m.	0.45m	Remains of opening of limekiln {10}, and shows possible later alteration. The track up to the top of the kiln, forking down to the limekiln draw-hole {10} was visible as earthworks in Field G heading towards the northwest corner of the field and Prestaller Farm. The vague outline of another track may have also headed to the bridge {13} via the southwest corner of the same field.
(12)	Fill	Firm mid brownish yellow clayey sandy gravel.	c.1m	Backfill over and around the kiln base {10} and roof opening {11}.
{13}	Masonry	Bridge constructed of limestone blocks squared and roughly dressed, laid in a regular bond with occasional traces of pale yellowish grey sandy lime mortar. The bridge measured 3.60m wide and up to 3.90m in length with a further 2.30m segment to the north, mostly buried. The bridge stands at a height of 1.40m off the Mill Brook stream bed.	1.40m	Limestone bridge crossing the Millbrook and linking Field F and I. The bridge is mostly held together with think oak and hawthorn roots that grow in close proximity to the bridge.
{14}	Masonry	Segment of wall constructed of roughly cut limestone blocks, on a N-S alignment and measuring 1.65m in visible length and 0.40m thick, standing at a height of 0.89m. The stones were	0.89m	Remnant wall belonging to the former post-medieval Prestaller Farmhouse, demolished in the late 1950s. The wall is thought to continue into an modern lean-to. It is thought to be the eastern

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
		bonded with mixed sandy lime mortar and later repaired with cement.		external wall of the farmhouse.
{15}	Masonry	Segment of wall constructed of roughly cut limestone blocks, on an E-W alignment and measuring 21.40m in visible length and 0.50m thick, standing at a height of 0.80m. The stones were bonded with mixed sandy lime mortar and later repaired with cement.	0.80m	Remnant wall belonging to a former barn building which is probably post-medieval in origin and now forms the base of the southern wall belonging to a milking house.

APPENDIX 2: PLATES

Plate 1; General shot of Trench 8, looking SE, 2x1m scales.

Plate 2; SSW facing section of ditch [902] in Trench 9, looking NNE, 1x0.40m scale.

Plate 3; WNW facing section of ditch [1302] in Trench 13, looking ESE, 1x1m scale.

Plate 4; WSW facing section of gully [2403] in Trench 24, looking ENE, 1x1m scale.

Plate 5; NNE facing sections of ditches [2103] and [2106] in Trench 21, looking SSW, 2x1m scales.

Plate 6; W facing section of pit [3503] in Trench 35, looking E, 1x1m scale.

Plate 7; General shot of Trench 36 showing ditch [3603], looking SSE, 2x1m scales.

Plate 8; WNW facing section of pit [4903] in Trench 49, looking ESE, 1x1m scale.

Plate 9; N facing section of ditches [5103], [5105] and [5108] in Trench 51, looking S, 1x1m scale.

Plate 10; SW facing section of ditch [5205] in Trench 52A, looking NE, 1x1m scale.

Plate 11; Between walls {5207} and {5209} showing cuts through floor (5208) and levelling layer (5217) in Trench 52A, looking NE, 1x1m scale.

Plate 12; Stone drain {5210} and walls {5209} and {5207} in Trench 52A, looking NW, 1x1m scale.

Plate 13; Ditch [5223] and re-cut [5227] in Trench 52A, looking NE, 1x1m scale.

Plate 14; Wall {5212} in Trench 52A, looking SE, 1x1m scale.

Plate 15; Wall {5214} in Trench 52A, looking SW, 1x1m scale.

Plate 16; NW facing section of Trench 52B showing leat, looking SSE, 1x1m scale.

Plate 17; Revetment {5236} in Trench 52B, looking SE, 1x1m scale.

Plate 18; Palaeochannel in Trench 57, looking NNW, 1x2m scale.

Plate 19; Cobble surface (5803) in Trench 58, looking SE, 1x2m and 1x1m scales.

Plate 20; W facing section of ditch [5808] in Trench 58, looking E, 1x1m scale.

Plate 21; Ditches [6203] and [6206] in Trench 62, looking SW, 1x1m scale.

Plate 22; N facing section of ditch [6206] in Trench 62, looking S, 1x1m scale.

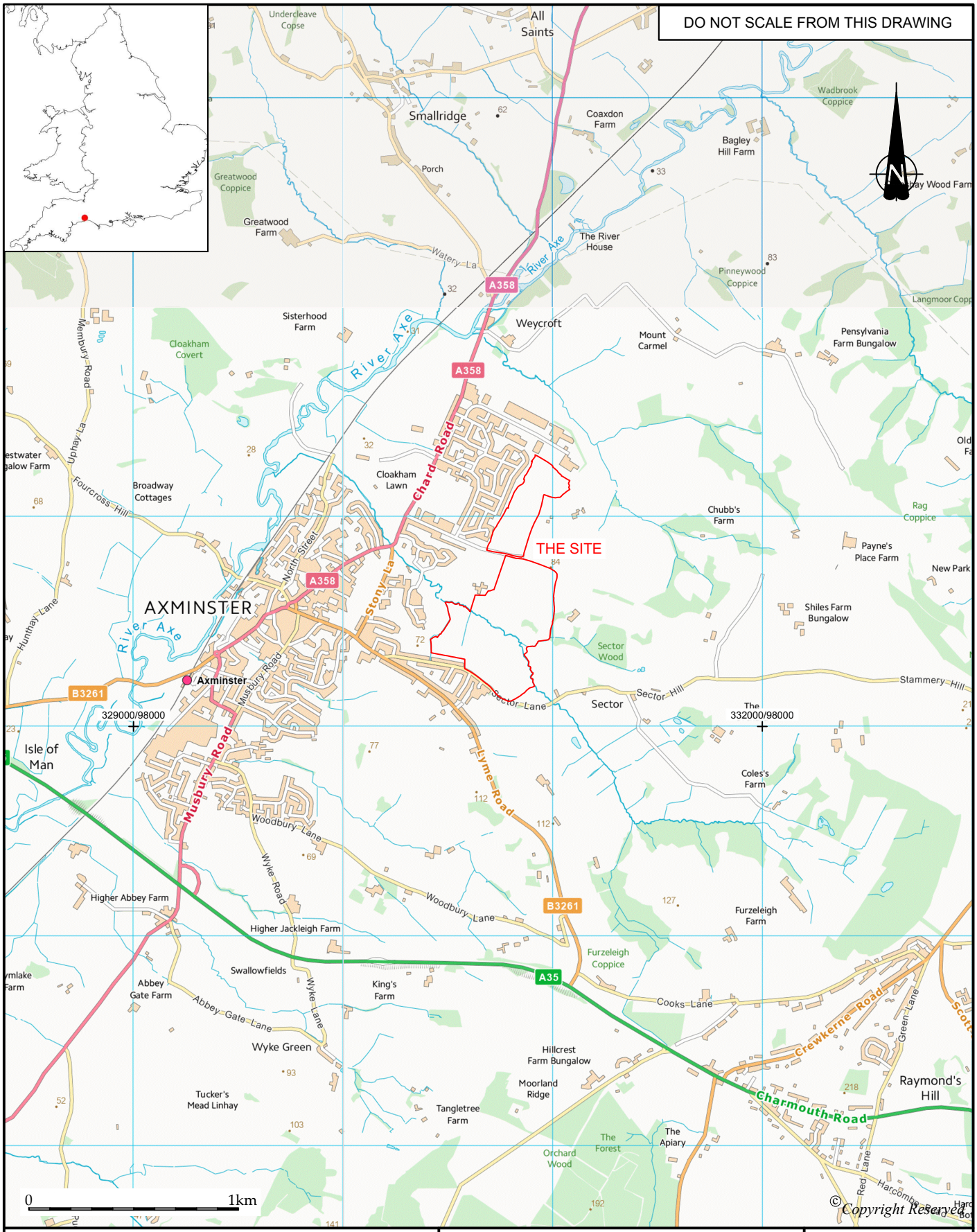
Plate 23; WNW facing section of ditch [6306] and re-cut [6308] in Trench 63, looking ESE, 1x1m scale.

Plate 24; Limekiln draw-hole {10} (HER Ref. MDV70581), looking NNE, 1x1m scale.

Plate 25; Stone bridge {13} crossing Mill Brook, looking SE, 1x1m scale.

Plate 26; Tableware fragment from the US military hospital, c.1940s, 1x0.10m scale.

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES



CLIENT: The Crown Estate	DRG No.: ST14734-0001		REV: A
PROJECT: Land east of Axminster, Devon	SIZE: A4	SCALE: 1:25,000	DATE: Oct 2018
	DRAWN BY: HP	CHECKED BY: AB	APPROVED BY: MDR
DRAWING TITLE: Figure 1: SIte location			

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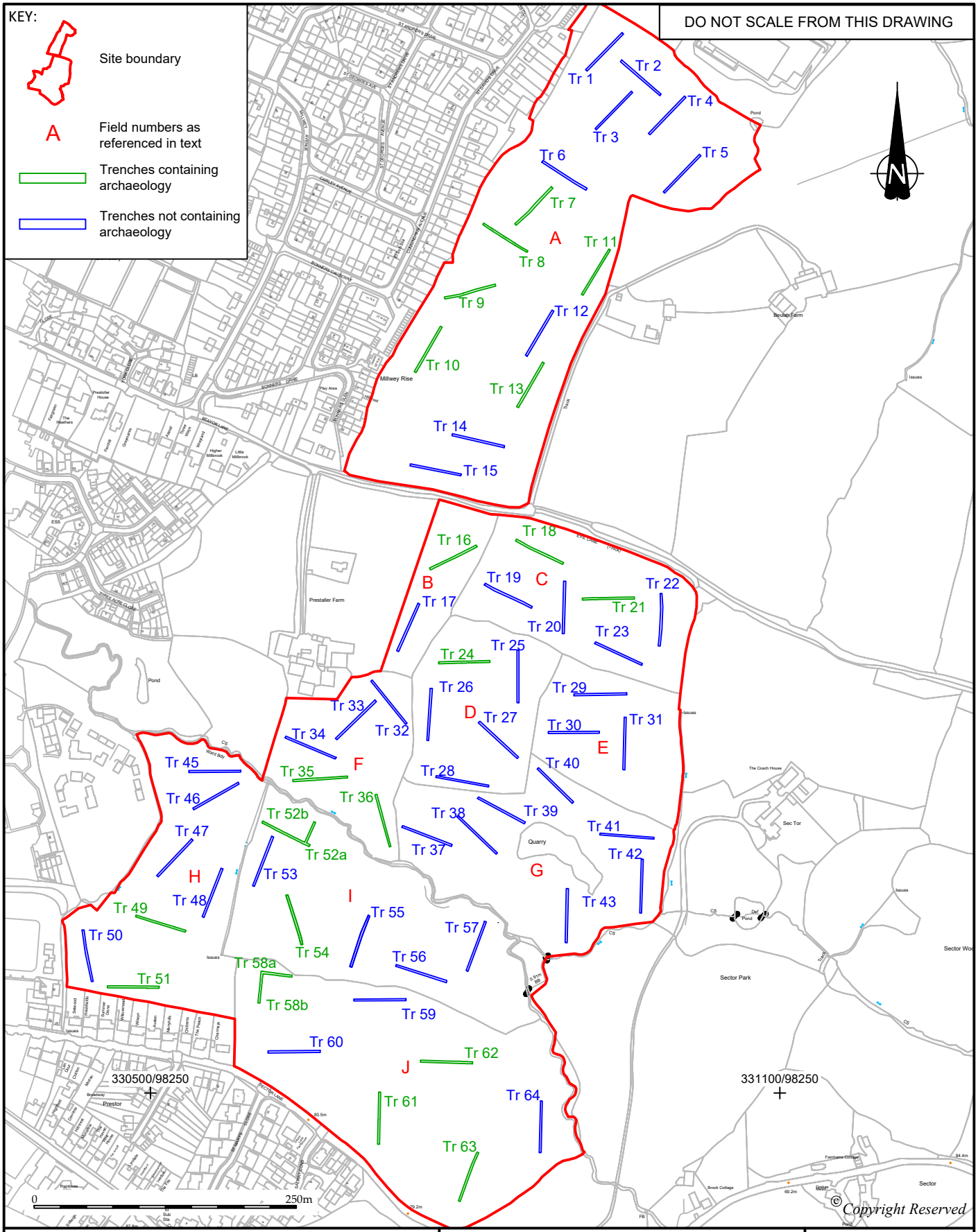

CLIENT: The Crown Estate	DRG No.: ST14734-0002		REV: A
	SIZE: A4	SCALE: 1:5,000	DATE: Oct 2019
PROJECT: Land east of Axminster, Devon	DRAWN BY: HP/ ACH	CHECKED BY: KH	APPROVED BY: DC
DRAWING TITLE: Figure 2: Trench location plan			

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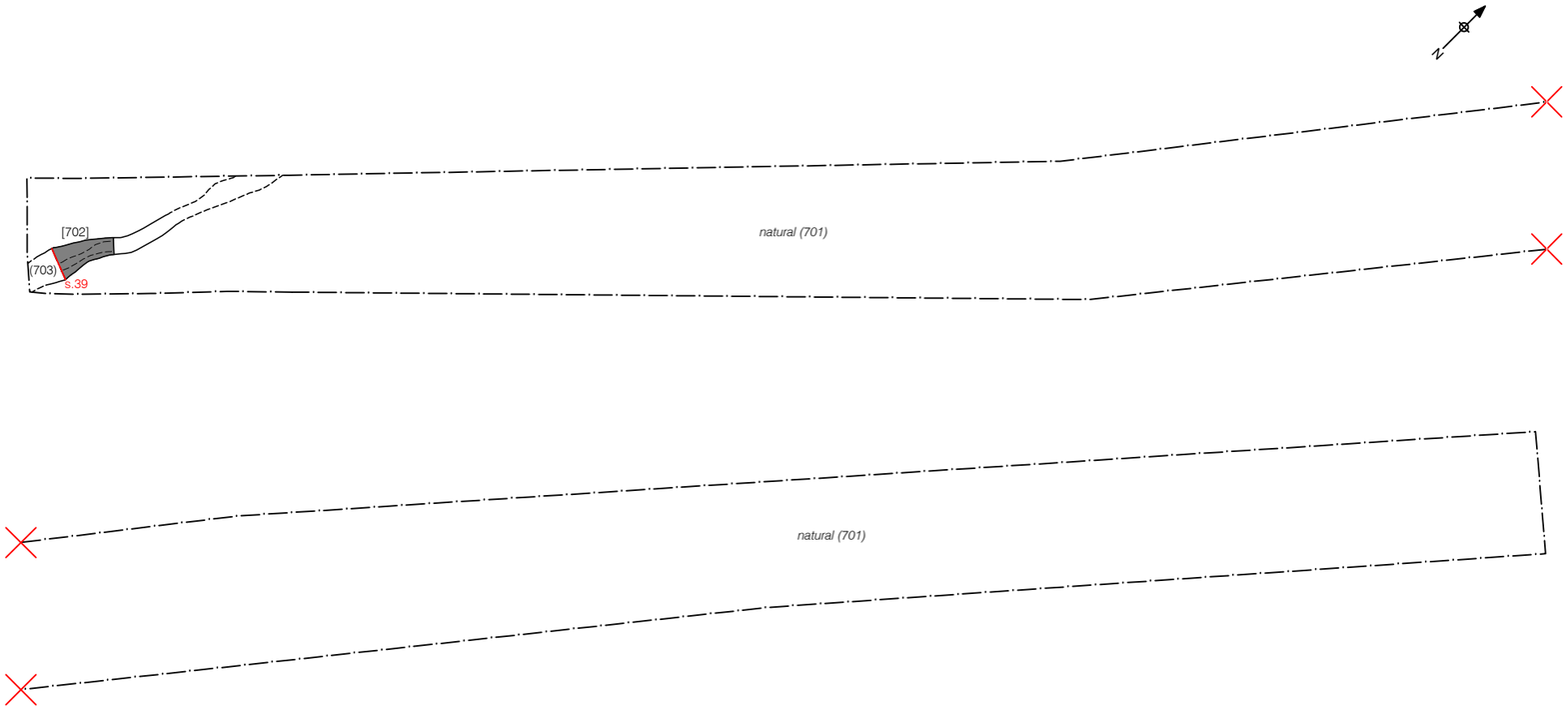
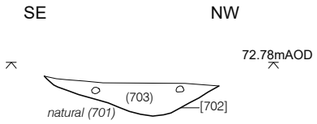


Trench 7. Plan.



Section 39.North-east facing section across ditch [702].

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT

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PROJECT

Land east of Axminster, Devon

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 3:
Field A,
Trench 7; plan and section

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0003	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	P 1:100/S 1:20	Oct 2018

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HP	AB	MDR

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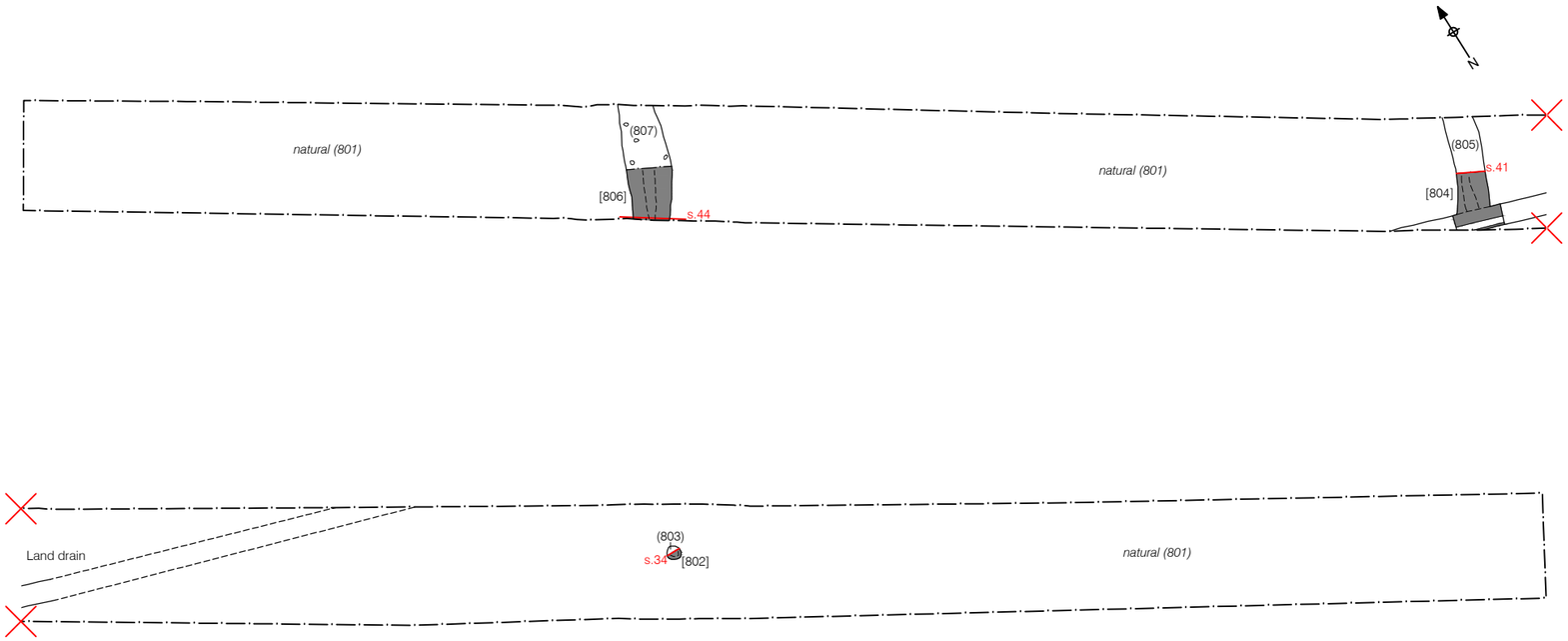
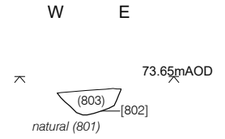
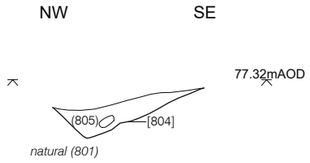


Trench 8. Plan.

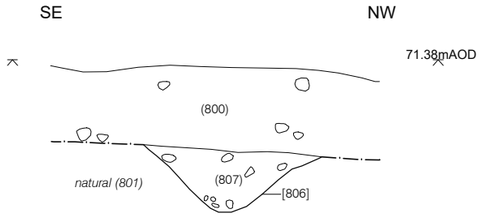
0 5m



Section 34. South facing section across feature [802].



Section 41. South-west facing section across ditch [804].



Section 44. North-east facing section across ditch [806].

0 1m

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT

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PROJECT

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DRAWING TITLE

Figure 4:
Field A,
Trench 8; plan and sections

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0004	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	P 1:100/S 1:20	Oct 2018

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HP	AB	MDR

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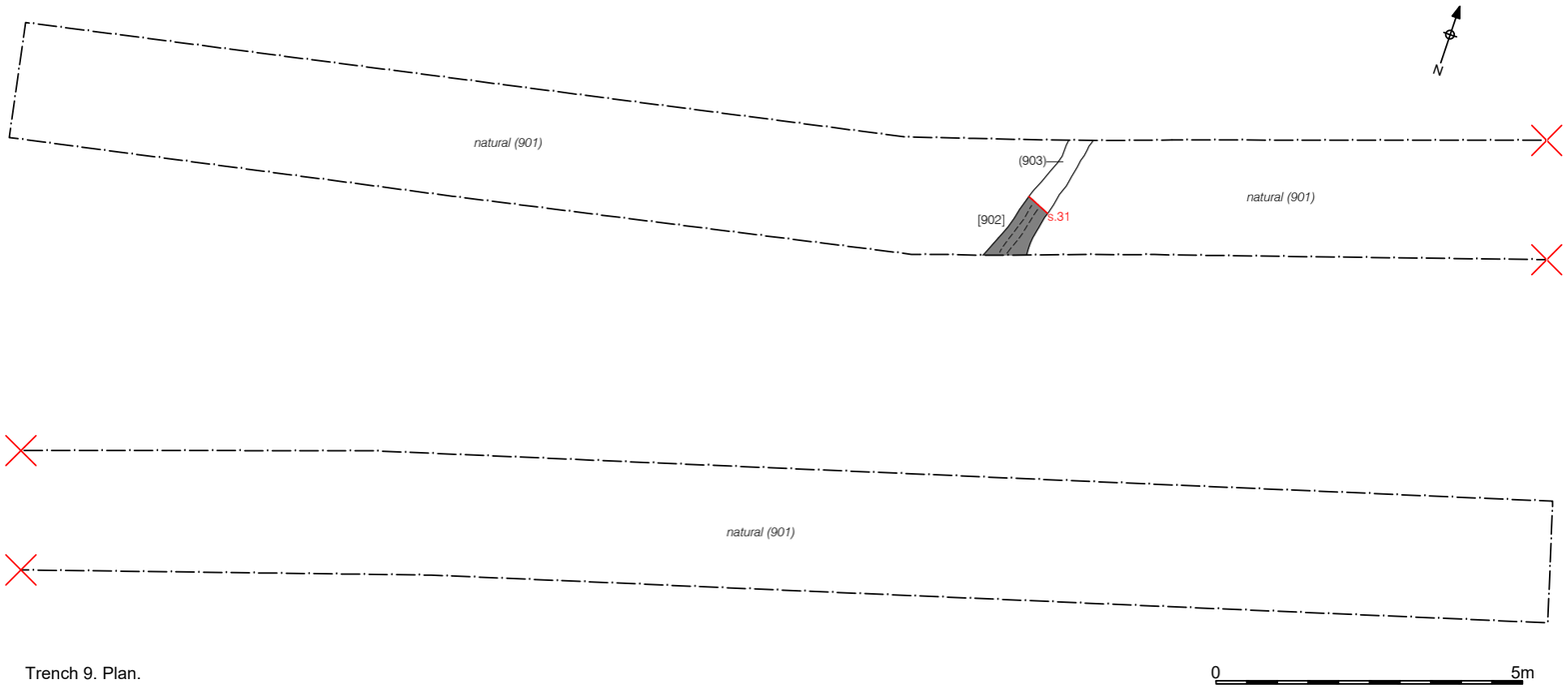
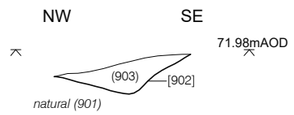


Trench 9. Plan.



Section 31. South-west facing section across ditch [902].

0 1m

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

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Figure 5:
Field A,
Trench 9; plan and section

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0005	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	P 1:100/S 1:20	Oct 2018

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KEY:

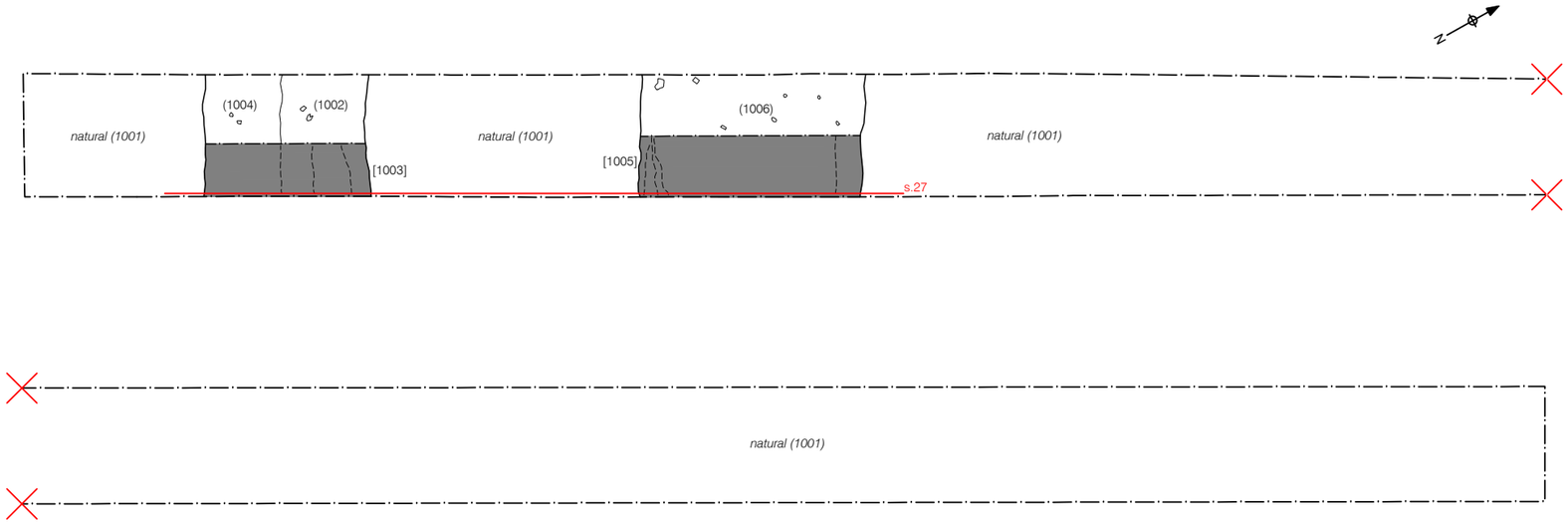
(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

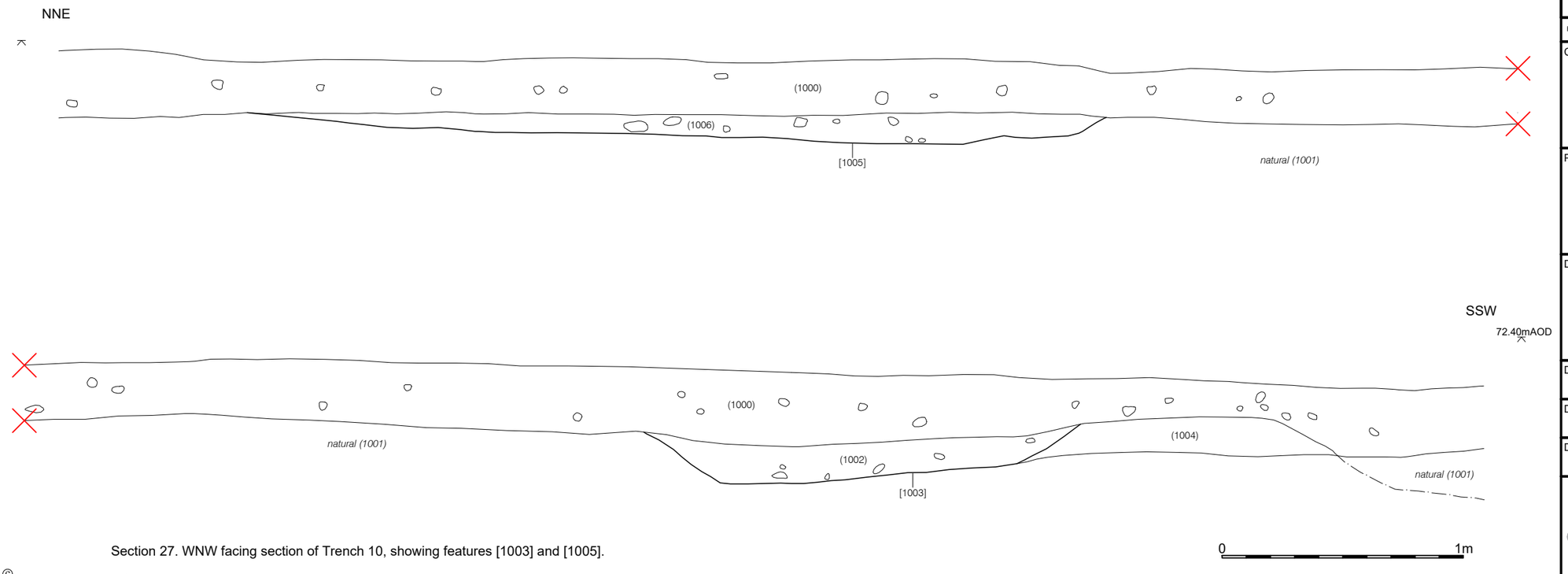
Excavated area

Height mAOD



Trench 10. Plan.

0 5m



Section 27. WNW facing section of Trench 10, showing features [1003] and [1005].

0 1m

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT

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PROJECT

Land east of Axminster, Devon

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Figure 6:
Field A,
Trench 10; plan and section

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0006	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	P 1:100/S 1:20	Oct 2018

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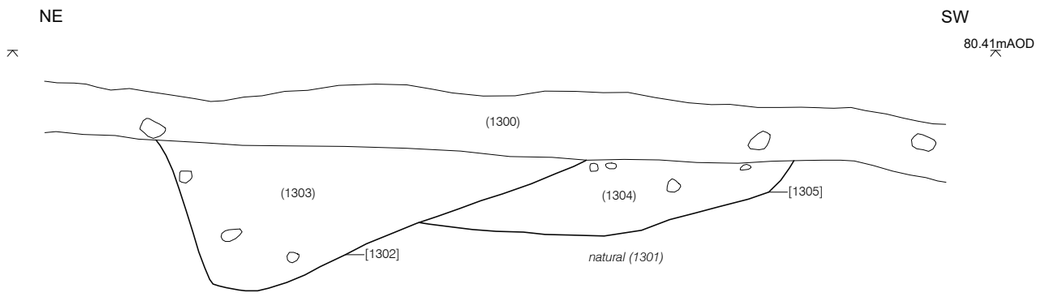
Trench 13. Plan.

0 5m



Section 38. North-west facing section across ditches [1302] and [1305].

0 1m

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT

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PROJECT

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DRAWING TITLE

Figure 8:
Field A,
Trench 13; plan and section

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0008	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	P 1:100/S 1:20	Oct 2018

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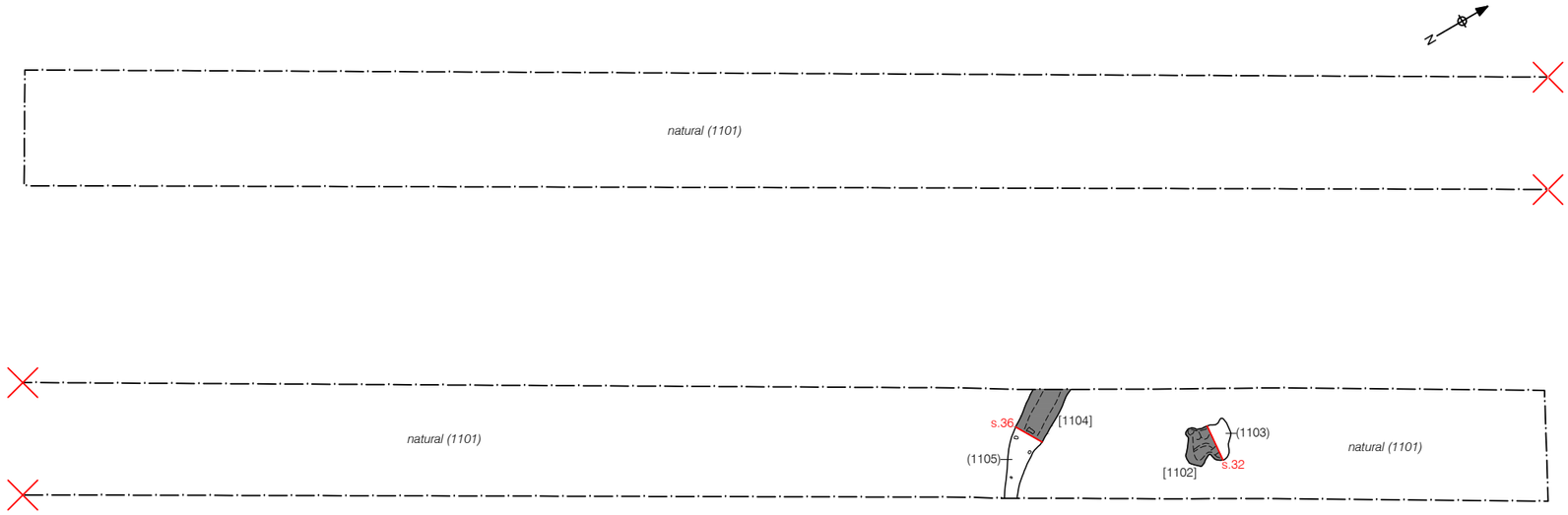
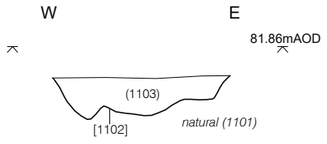
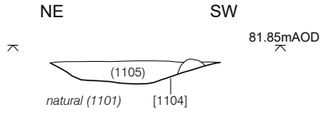


Trench 11. Plan.

0 5m



Section 32. South facing section across feature [1102].



Section 36. North-west facing section across ditch [1104].

0 1m

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT

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Land east of Axminster, Devon

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 7:
Field A,
Trench 11; plan and sections

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0007	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	P 1:100/S 1:20	Oct 2018

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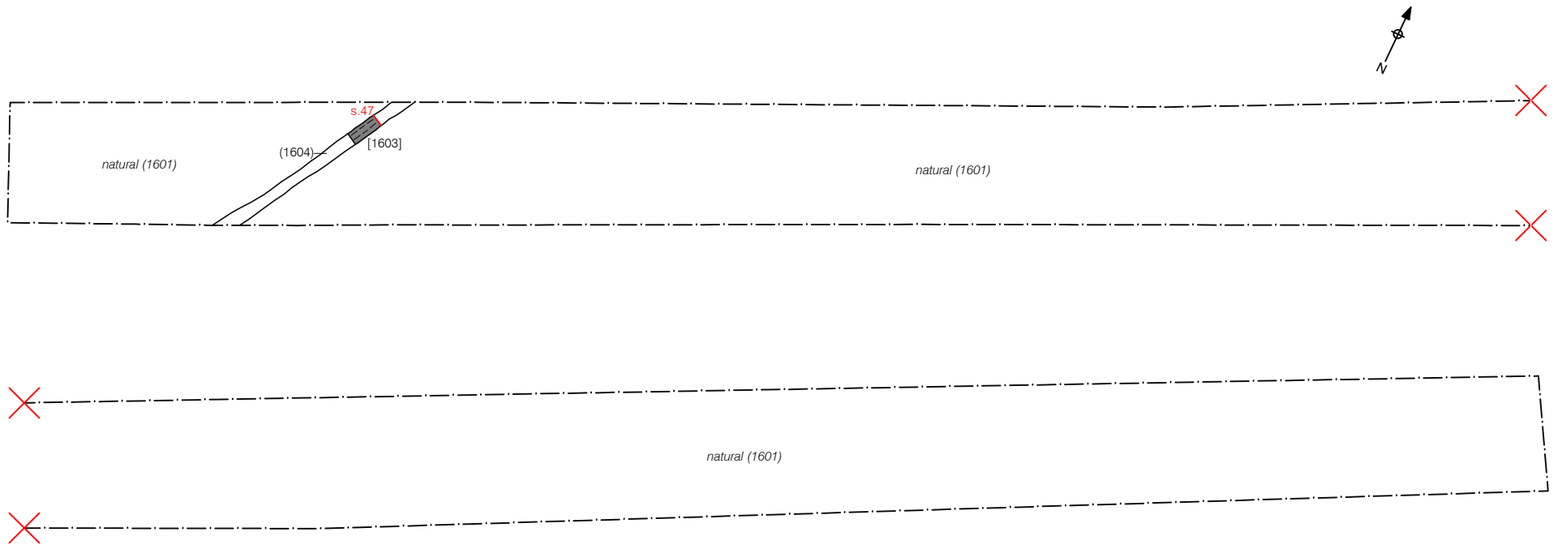
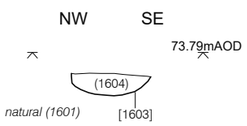


Trench 16. Plan.

0 5m



Section 47. South-west facing section across ditch [1603].

0 1m

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT

The Crown Estate

PROJECT

Land east of Axminster, Devon

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 9:
Field B,
Trench 16; plan and section

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0009	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	P 1:100/S 1:20	Oct 2018

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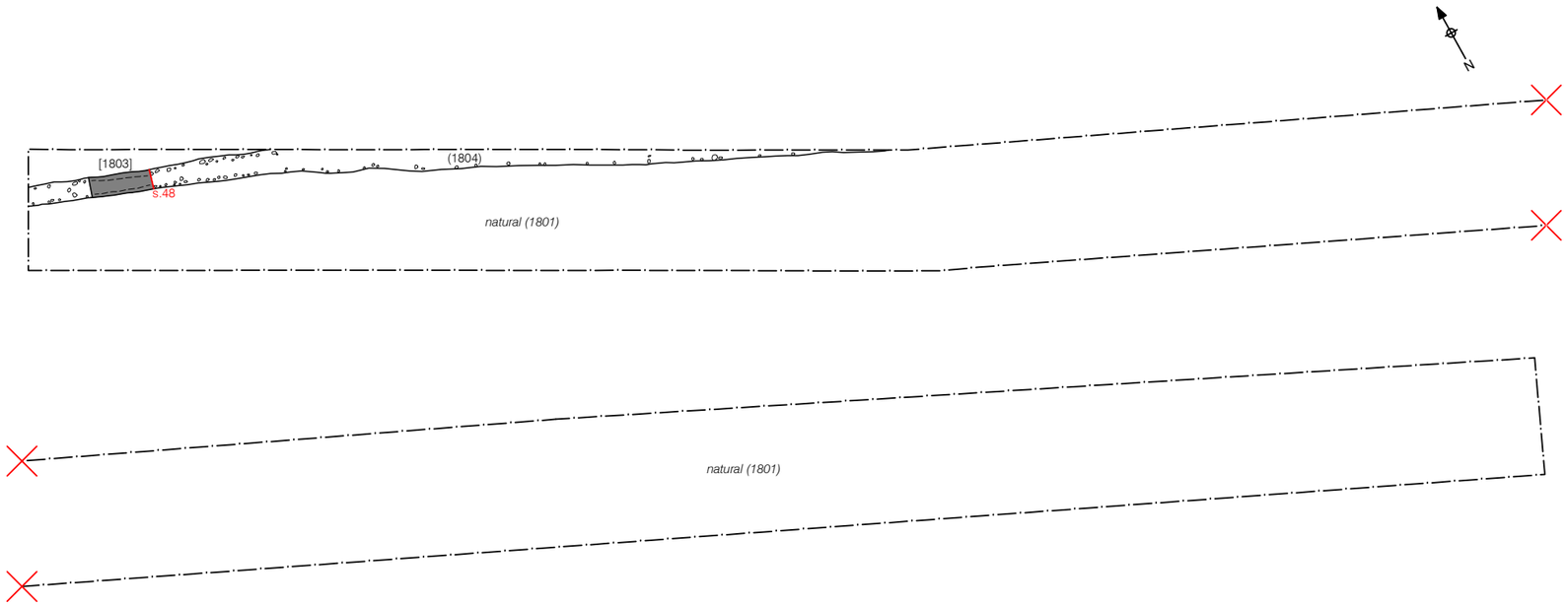
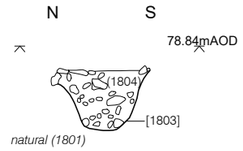


Trench 18. Plan.



Section 48. West facing section across gully [1803].

0 1m

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT

The Crown Estate

PROJECT

Land east of Axminster, Devon

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 10:
Field C,
Trench 18; plan and section

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0010	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	P 1:100/S 1:20	Oct 2018

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
HP	AB	MDR

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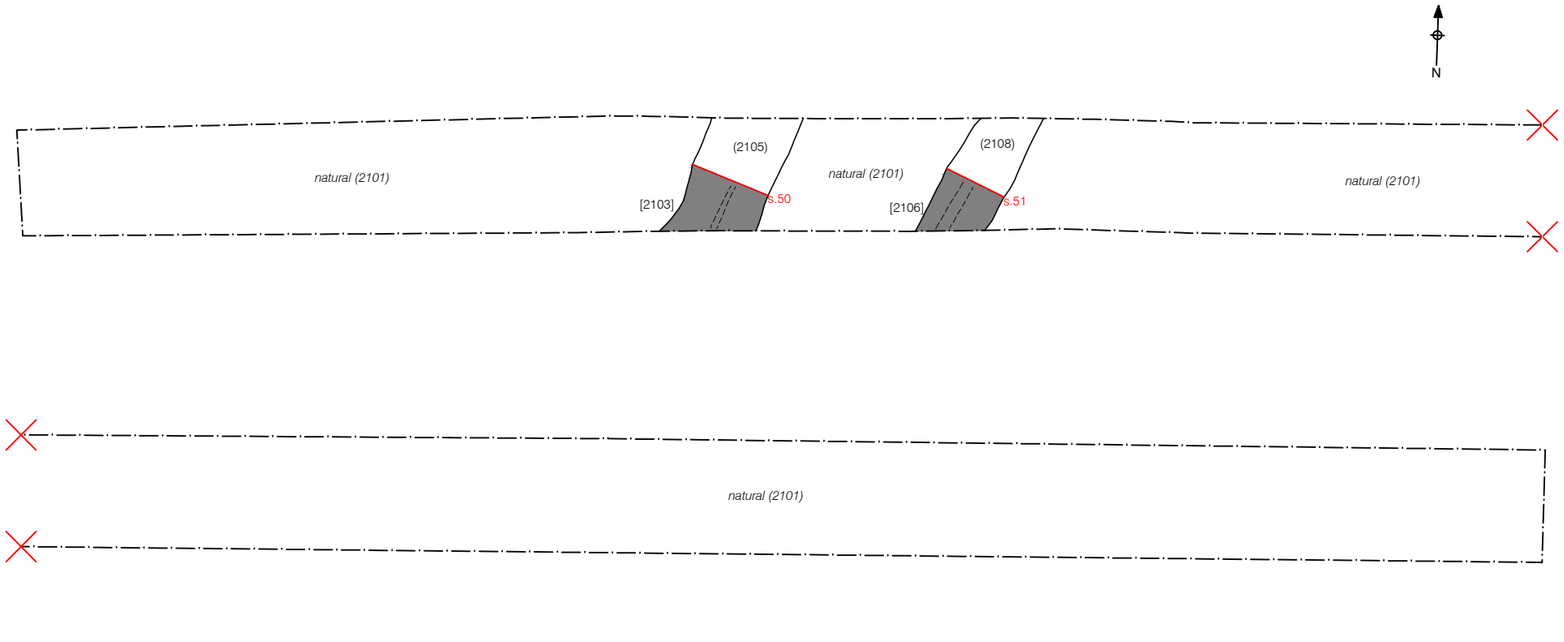
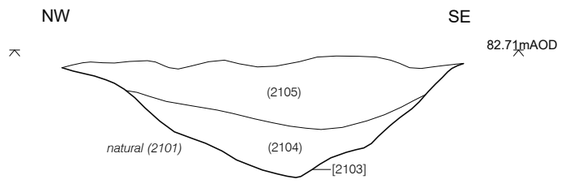
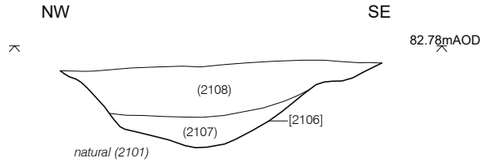


Trench 21. Plan.

0 5m



Section 50. South-west facing section across ditch [2103].



Section 51. South-west facing section across ditch [2106].

0 1m

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT

The Crown Estate

PROJECT

Land east of Axminster, Devon

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 11:
Field C,
Trench 21; plan and sections

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0011	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	P 1:100/S 1:20	Oct 2018

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
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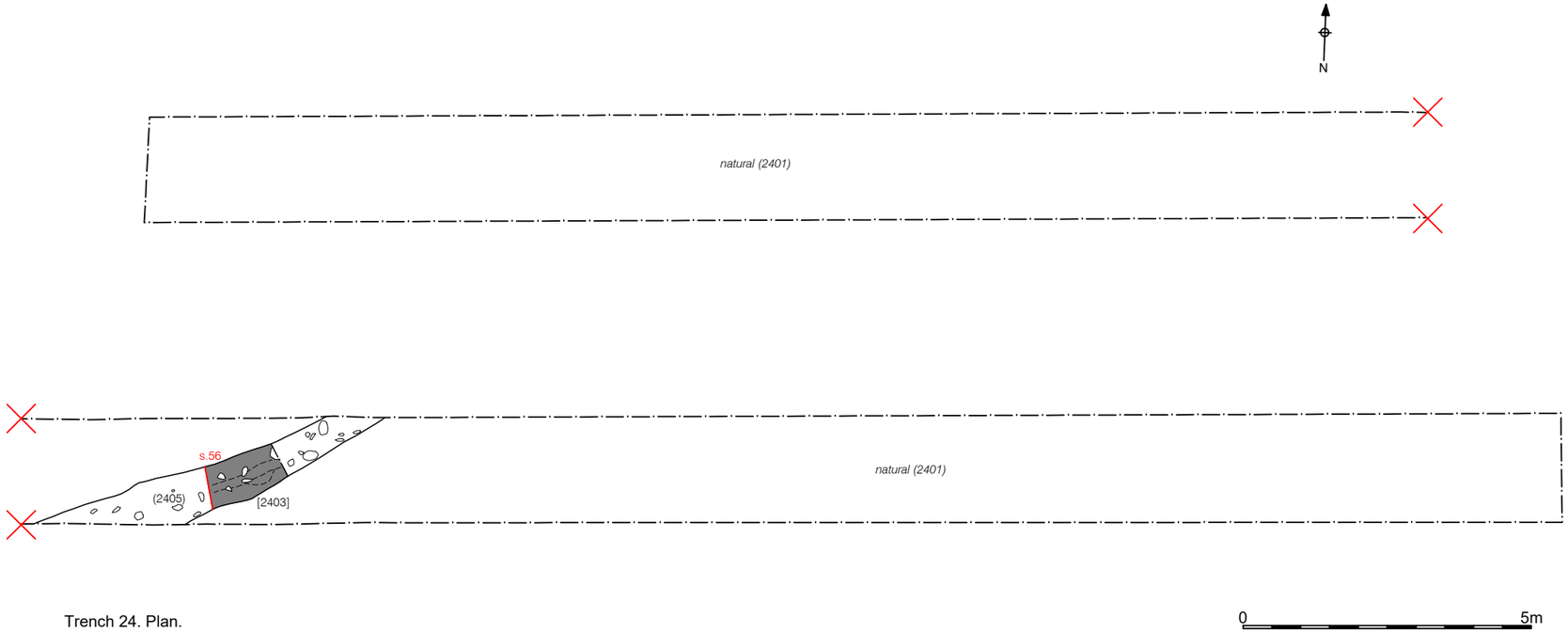
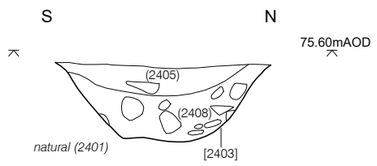


Trench 24. Plan.



Section 56. East facing section across ditch [2403].

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

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Figure 12:
Field D,
Trench 24; plan and section

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0012	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	P 1:100/S 1:20	Oct 2018

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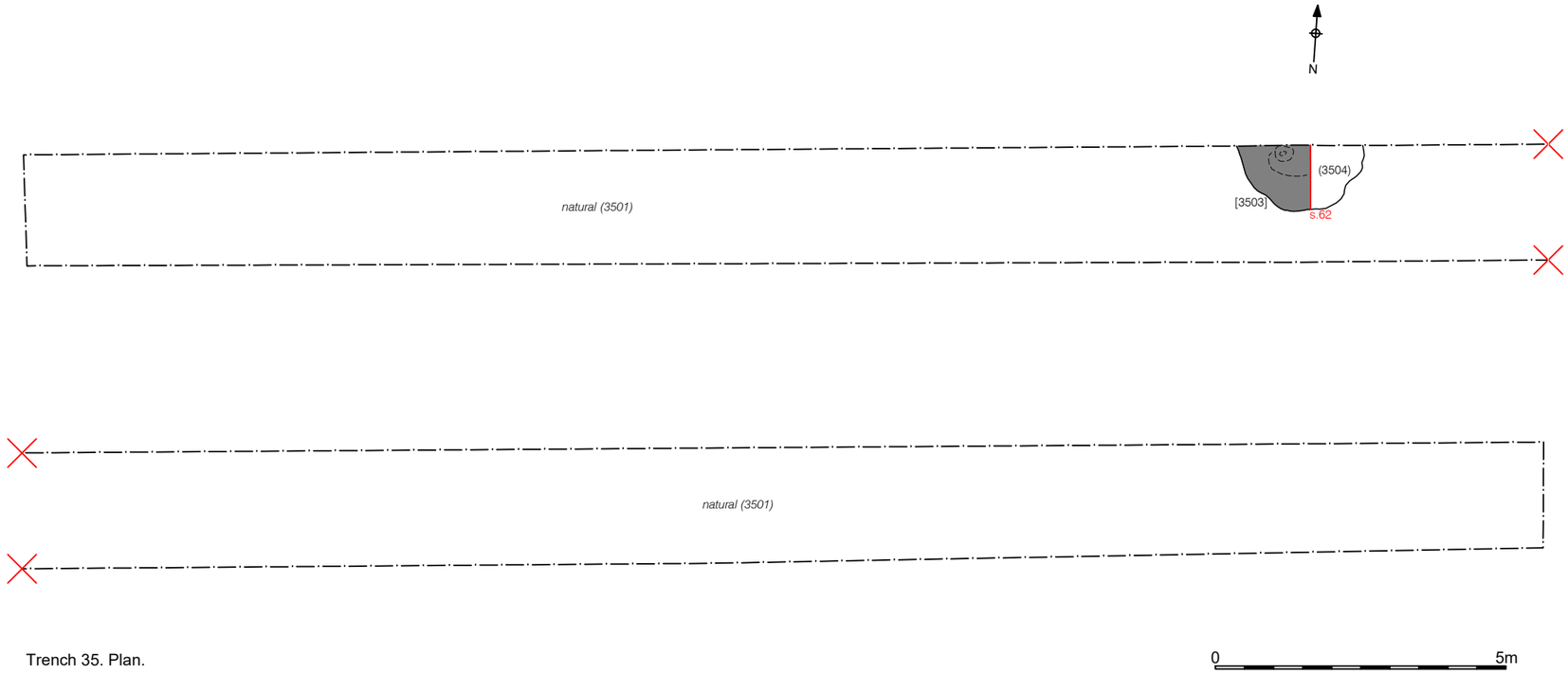
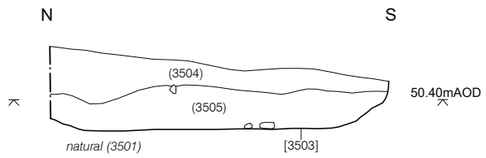


Trench 35. Plan.



Section 62. West facing section across pit [3503].

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

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DRAWING TITLE

Figure 13:
Field F,
Trench 35; plan and section

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0013	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	P 1:100/S 1:20	Oct 2018

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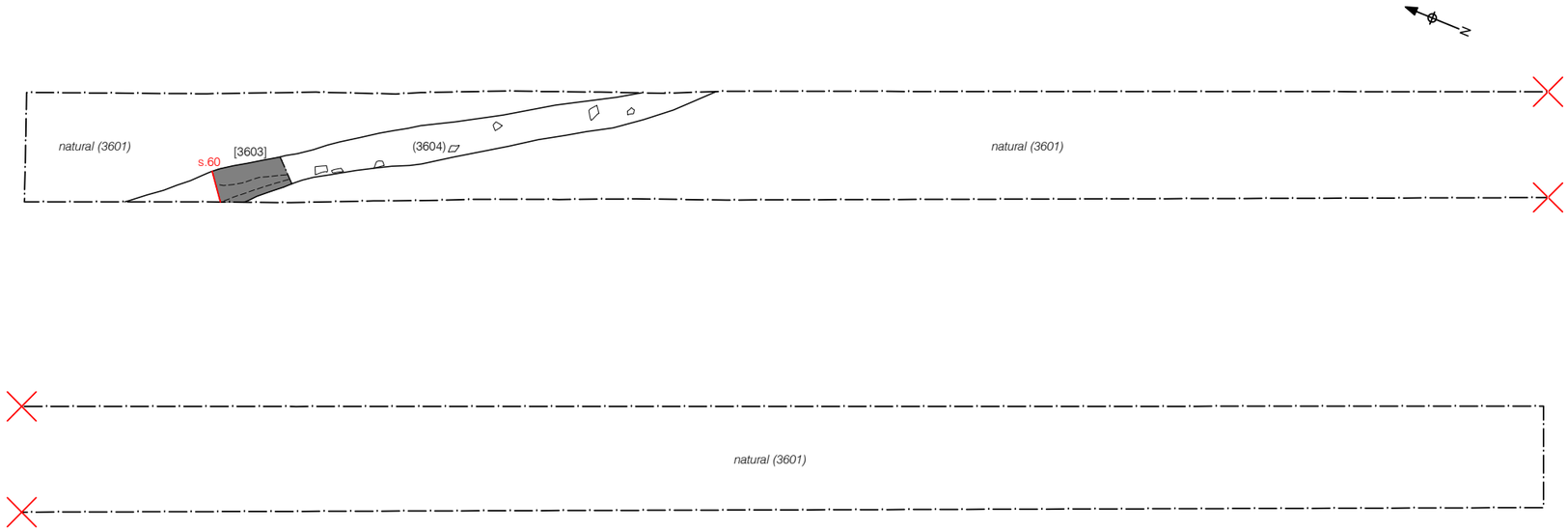
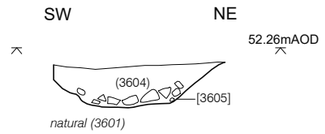


Trench 36. Plan.



Section 60. South-east facing section across ditch [3605].

0 1m

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

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DRAWING TITLE

Figure 14:
Field F,
Trench 36; plan and section

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0014	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	P 1:100/S 1:20	Oct 2018

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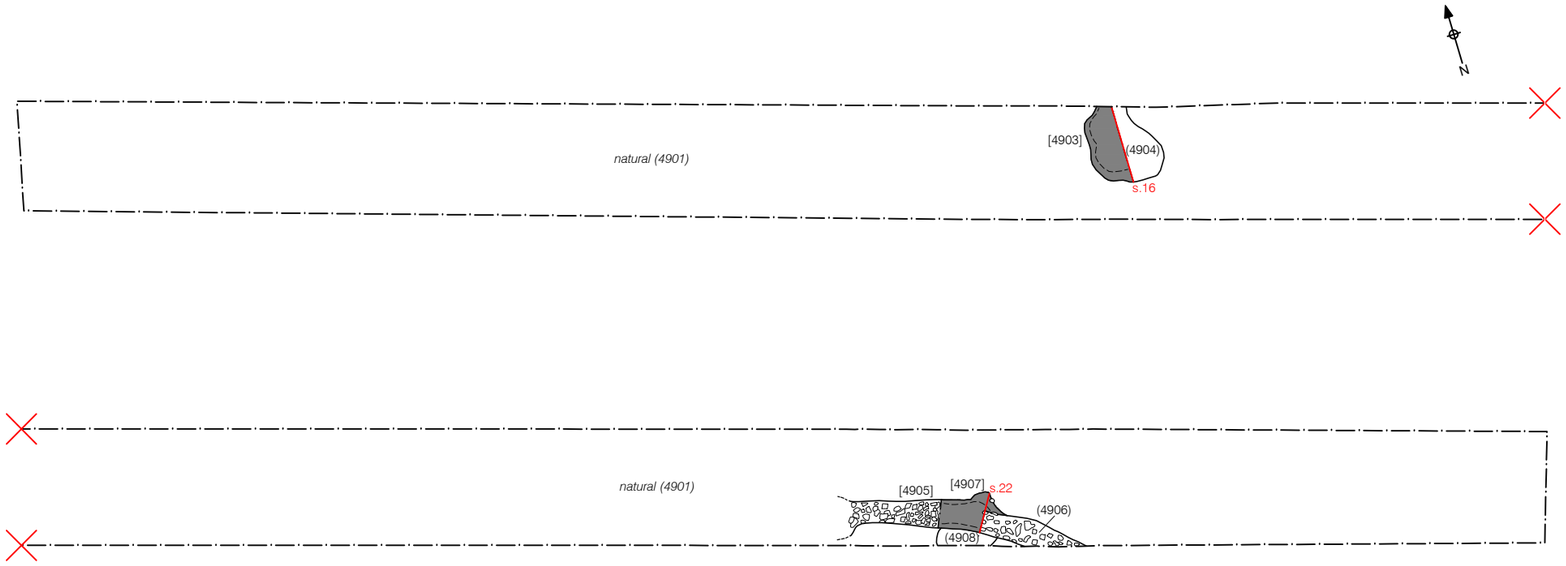
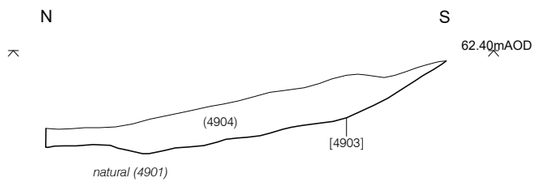


Trench 49. Plan.



Section 16. West facing section across pit [4903].

Section 22. North-west facing section across feature [4905].

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

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Figure 15:
Field H,
Trench 49; plan and sections

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0015	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
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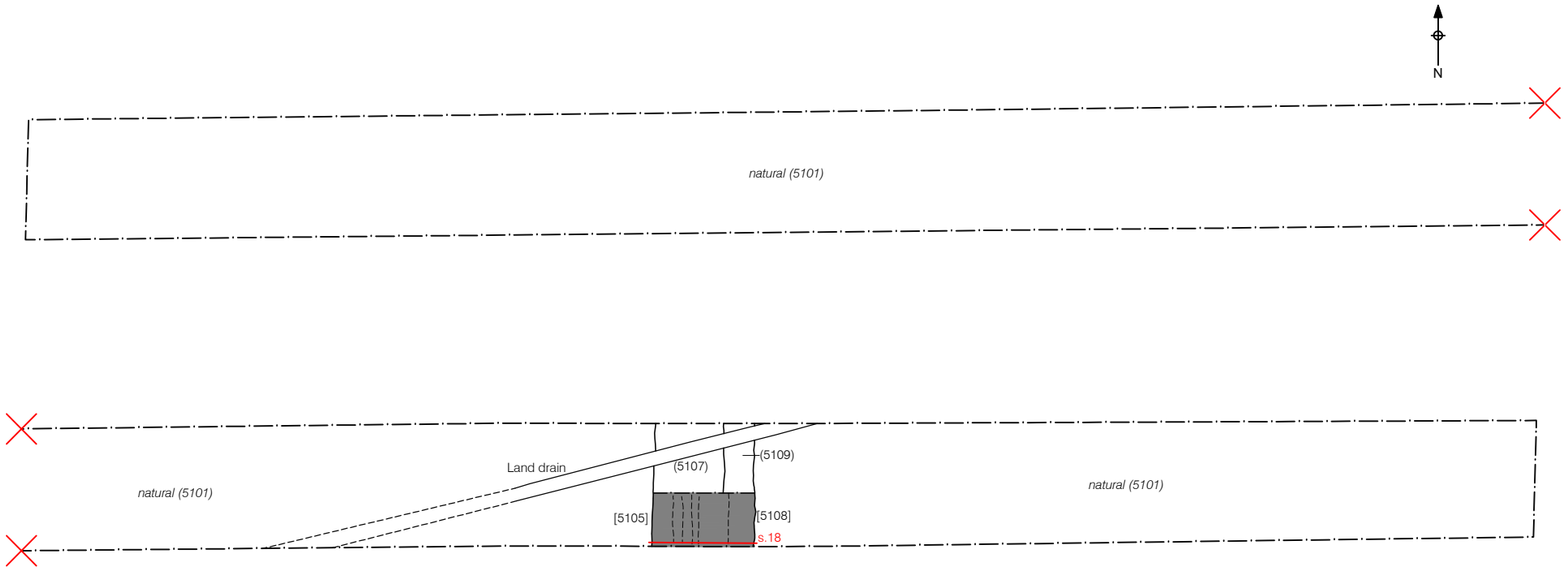
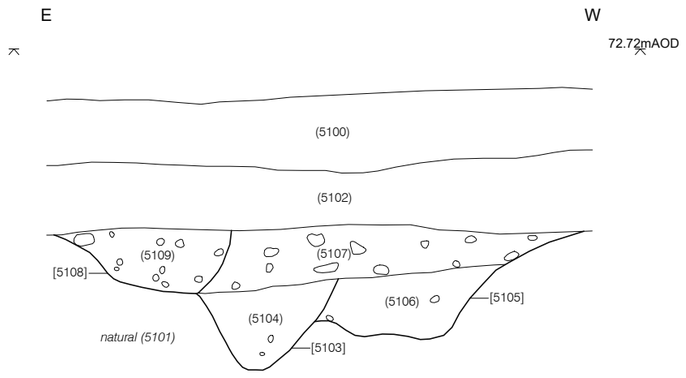


Trench 51. Plan.



Section 18. North facing section across ditches [5103], [5105] and [5108].

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

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Figure 16:
Field H,
Trench 51; plan and section

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0016	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
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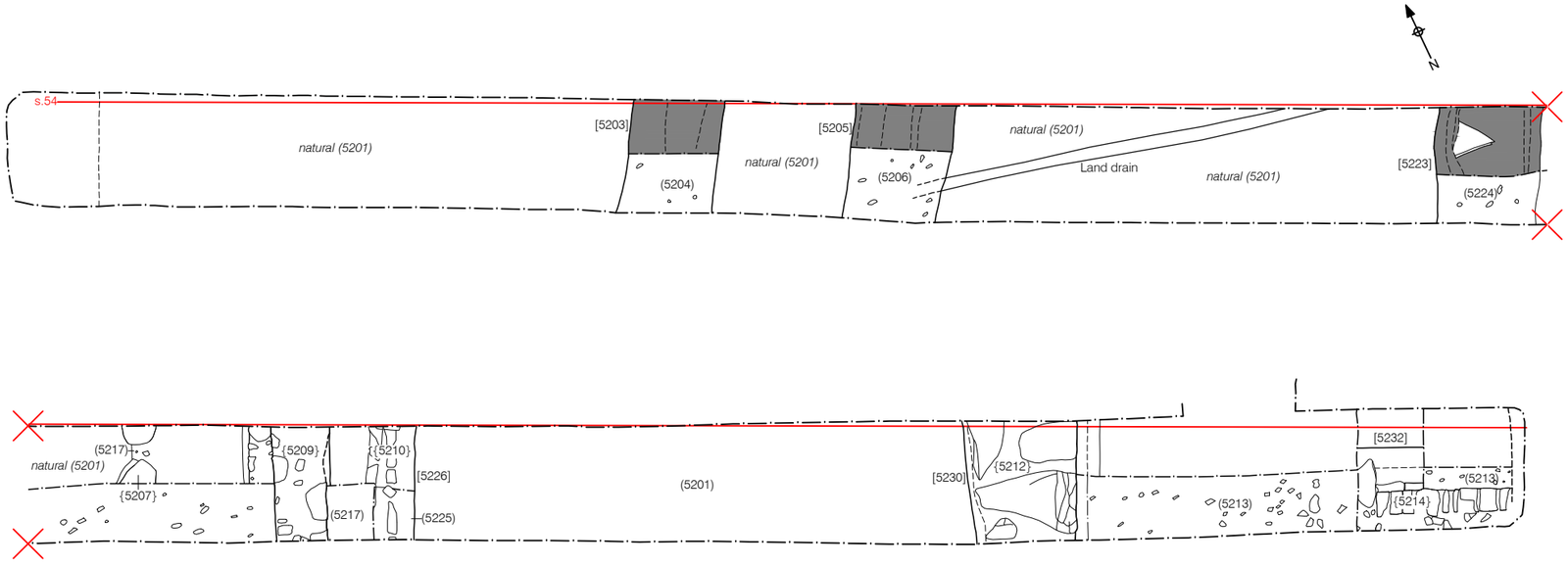
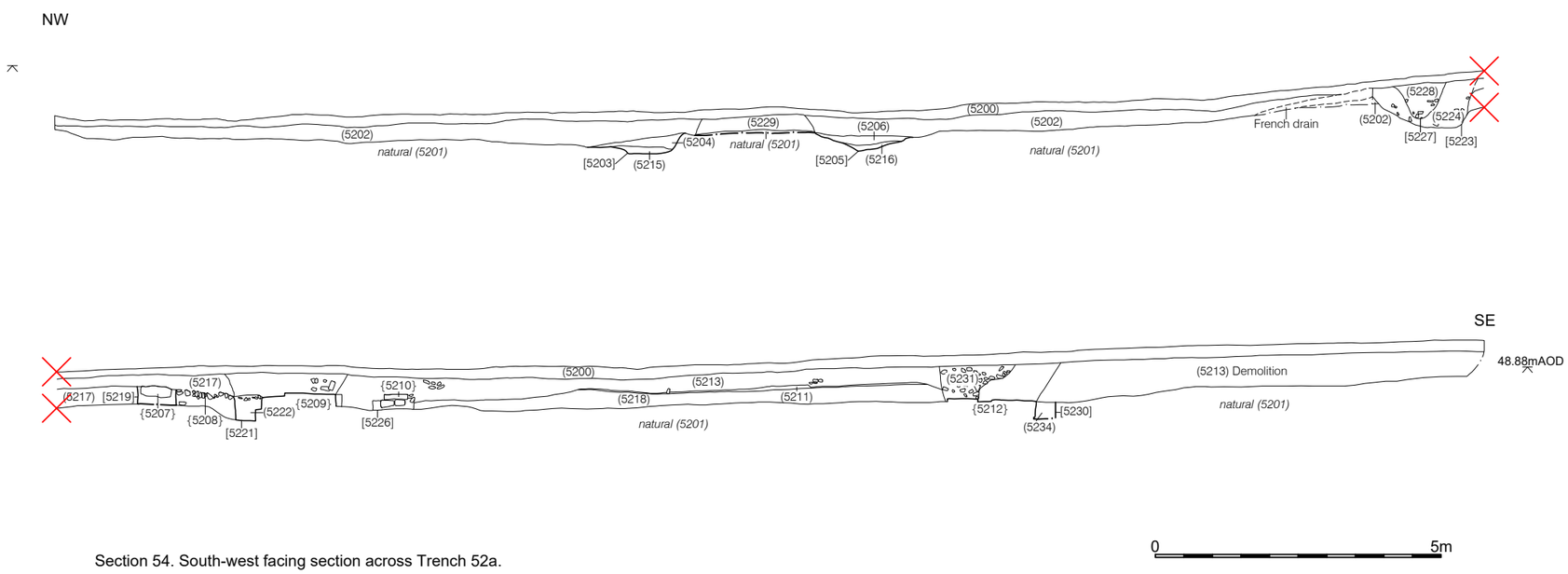


Trench 52a. Plan.



Section 54. South-west facing section across Trench 52a.

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

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DRAWING TITLE

Figure 17:
Field I,
Trench 52a; plan and section

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0017	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	1:100	Oct 2019

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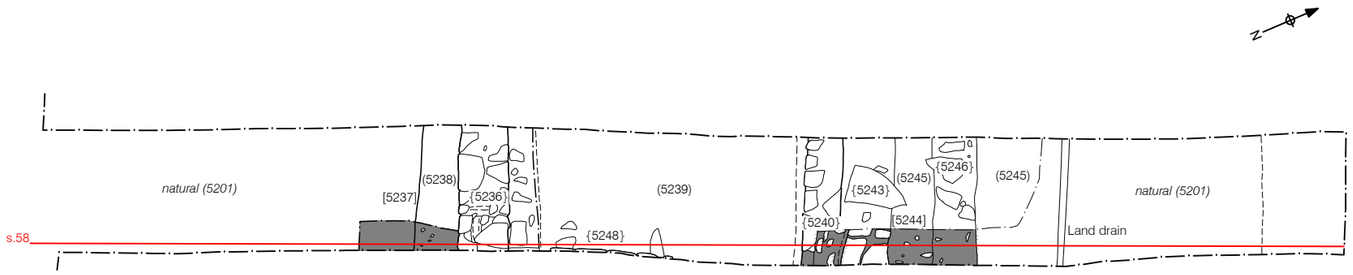
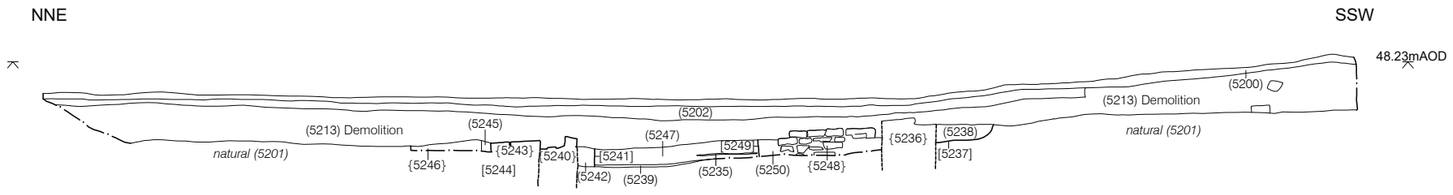


Trench 52b. Plan.

0 5m



Section 58. WNW facing section across Trench 52b.

0 5m

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

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Figure 18:
Field I,
Trench 52b; plan and section

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0018	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	1:100	Oct 2019

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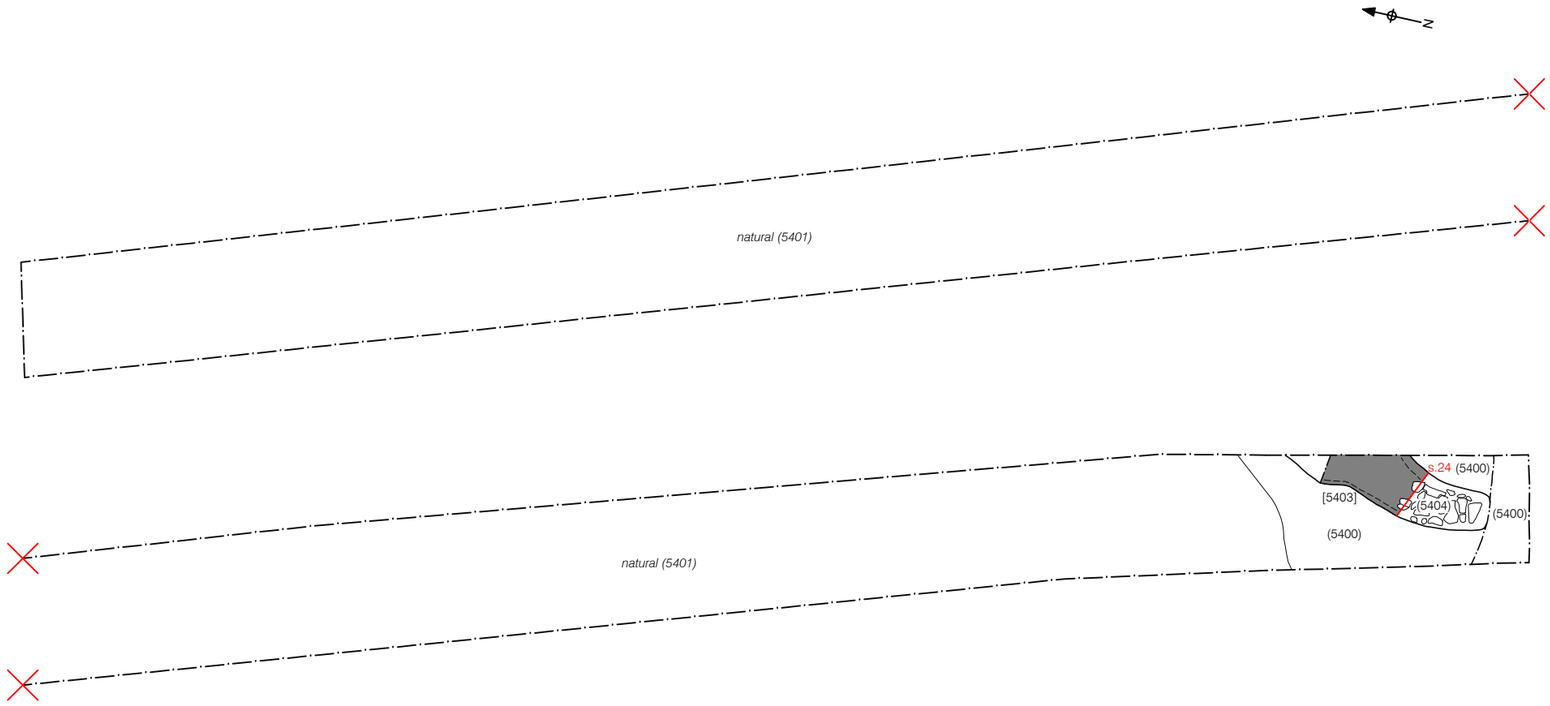
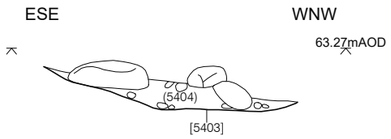


Trench 54. Plan.



Section 24. NNE facing section across feature [5403].

0 1m

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

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Figure 19:
Field I,
Trench 54; plan and section

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0019	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	P 1:100/S 1:20	Oct 2018

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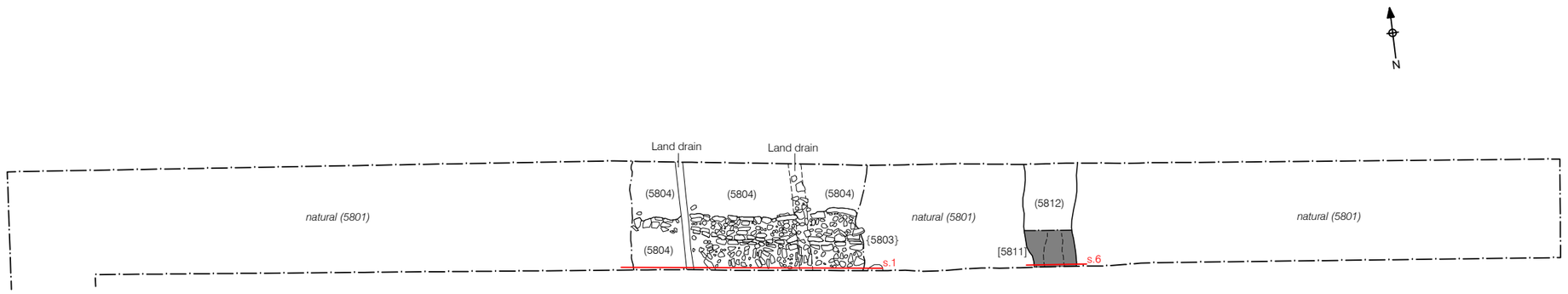
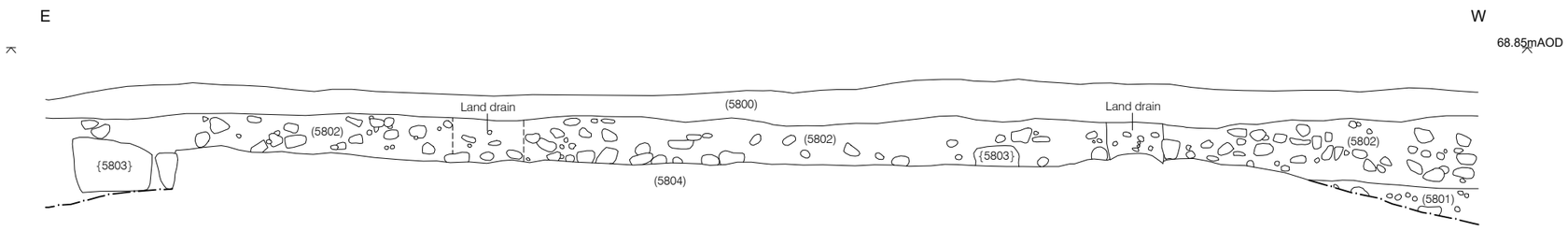
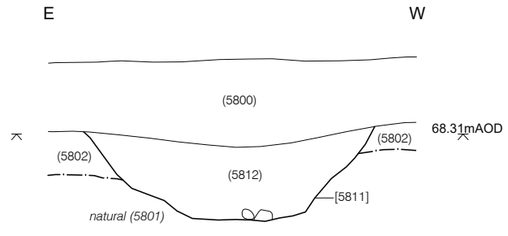


Trench 58a. Plan.

0 5m



Section 1. North facing section of Trench 58, showing feature {5803}.



Section 6. North facing section across ditch [5811].

0 1m

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

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Figure 20:
Field J,
Trench 58a; plan and sections

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0020	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	P 1:100/S 1:20	Oct 2018

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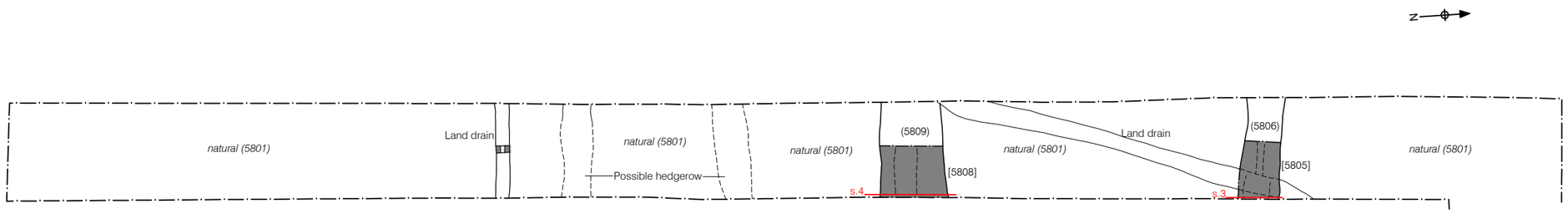
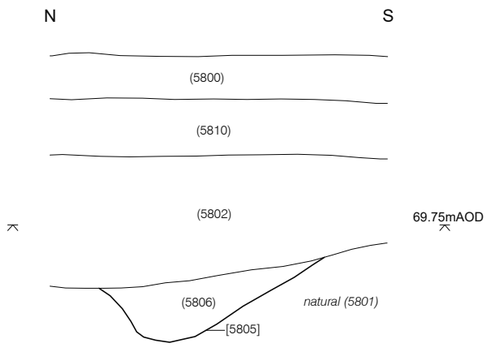
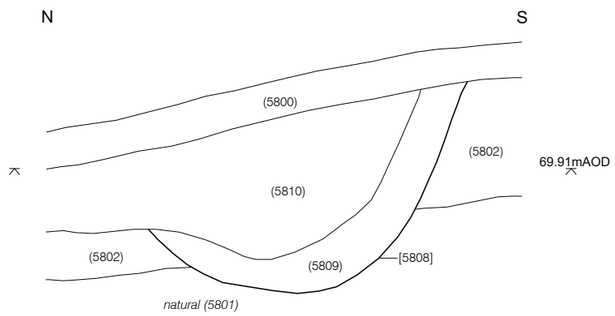


Trench 58b. Plan.

0 5m



Section 3. West facing section across ditch [5805].



Section 4. West facing section across ditch [5808].

0 1m

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

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DRAWING TITLE

Figure 21:
Field J,
Trench 58b; plan and sections

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0021	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	P 1:100/S 1:20	Oct 2018

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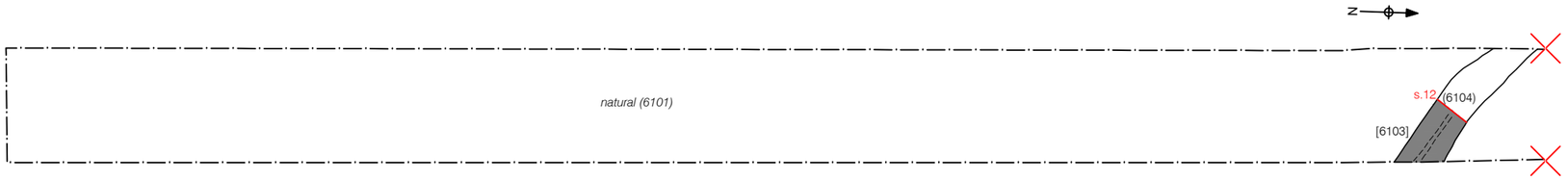
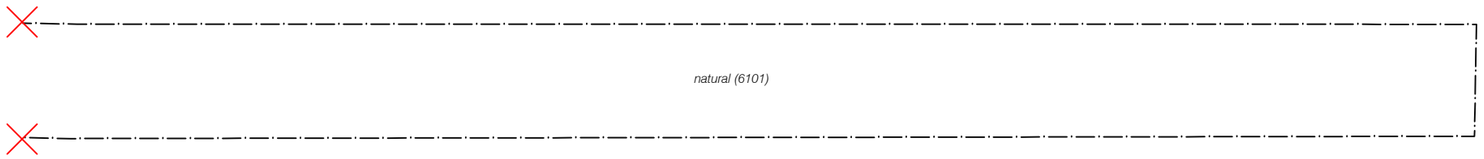
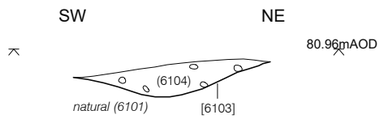




Trench 61. Plan.

0 5m



Section 12. South-east facing section across ditch [6103].

0 1m

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

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DRAWING TITLE

Figure 22:
Field J,
Trench 61; plan and section

DRG No.	REV
ST14734-0022	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	P 1:100/S 1:20	Oct 2018

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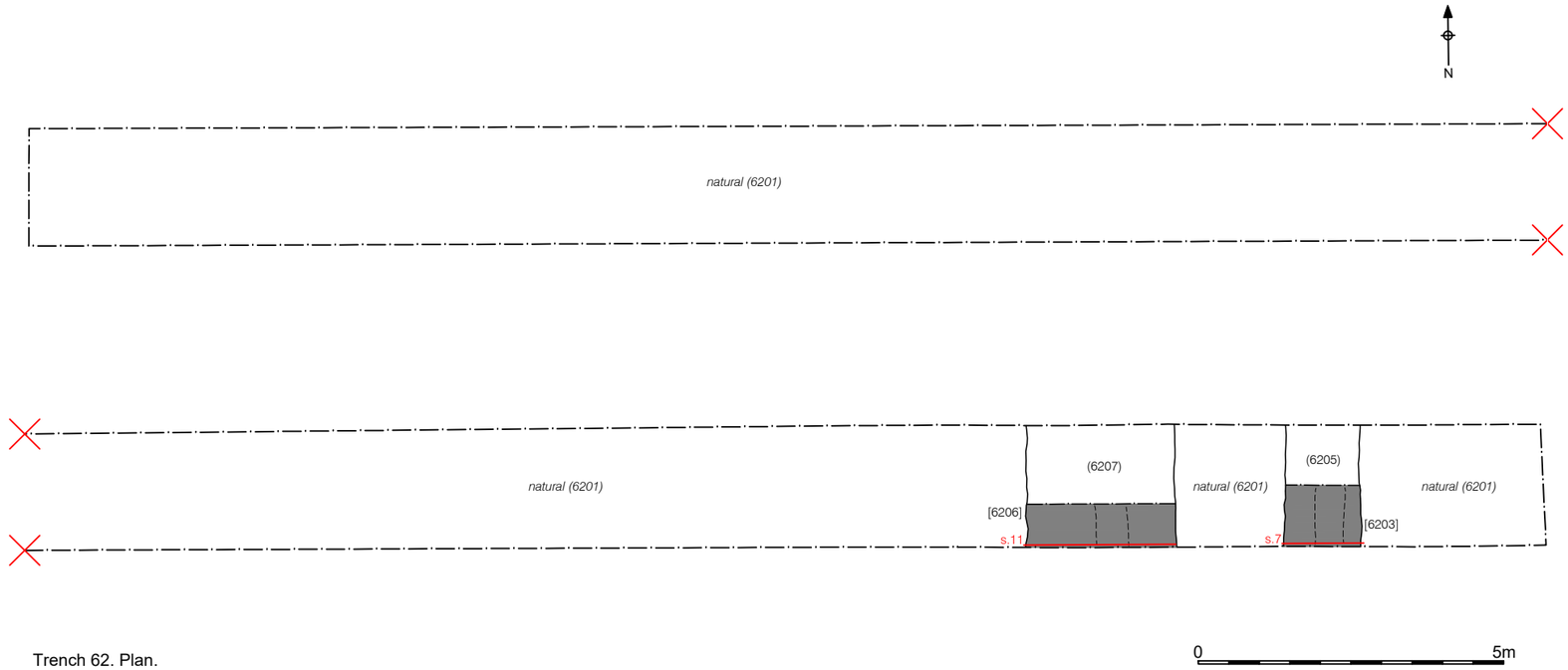
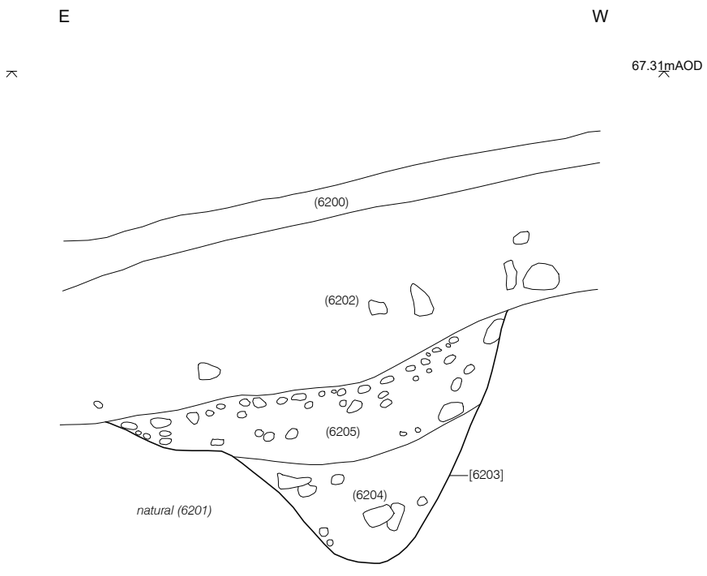
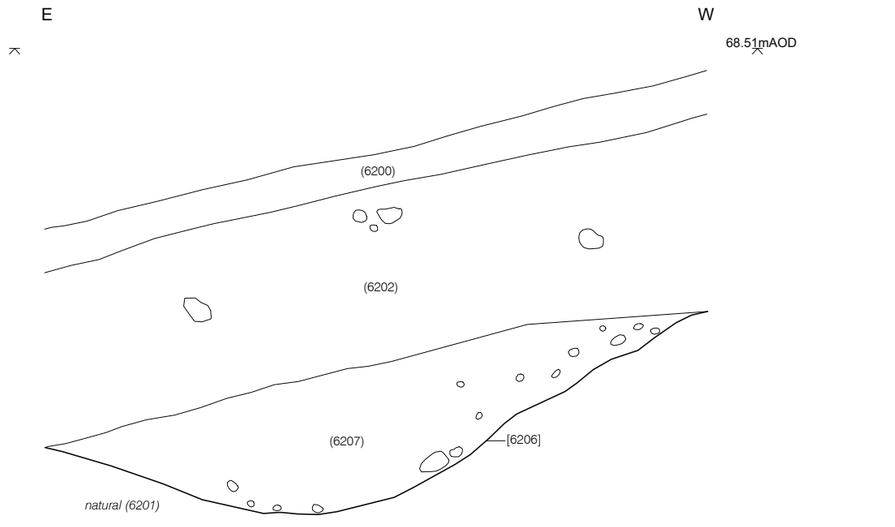


Trench 62. Plan.



Section 7. North facing section across ditch [6203].



Section 11. North facing section across ditch [6206].

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

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Figure 23:
Field J,
Trench 62; plan and sections

DRG No.		REV
ST14734-0023		A
DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	P 1:100/S 1:20	Oct 2018
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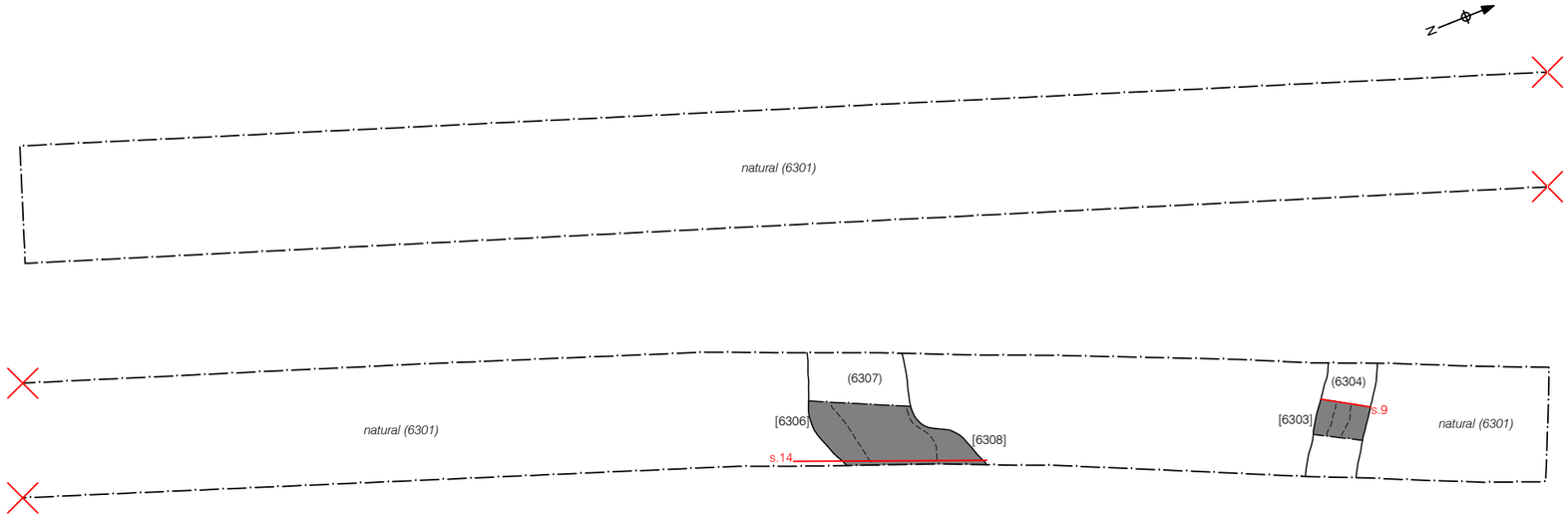
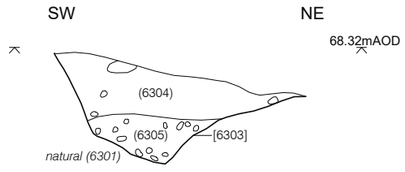
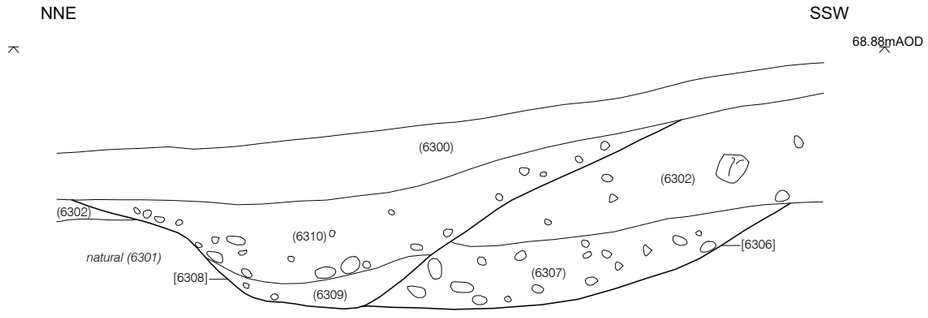


Trench 63. Plan.

0 5m



Section 9. South-east facing section across ditch [6303].



Section 14. WNW facing section across ditches [6306] and [6308].

0 1m

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

(101) Context numbers

Section location

Limit of excavation

Excavated area

Height mAOD

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT

The Crown Estate

PROJECT

Land east of Axminster, Devon

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 24:
Field J,
Trench 63; plan and sections

DRG No.		REV
ST14734-0024		A
DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	P 1:100/S 1:20	Oct 2018
DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
HP	AB	MDR

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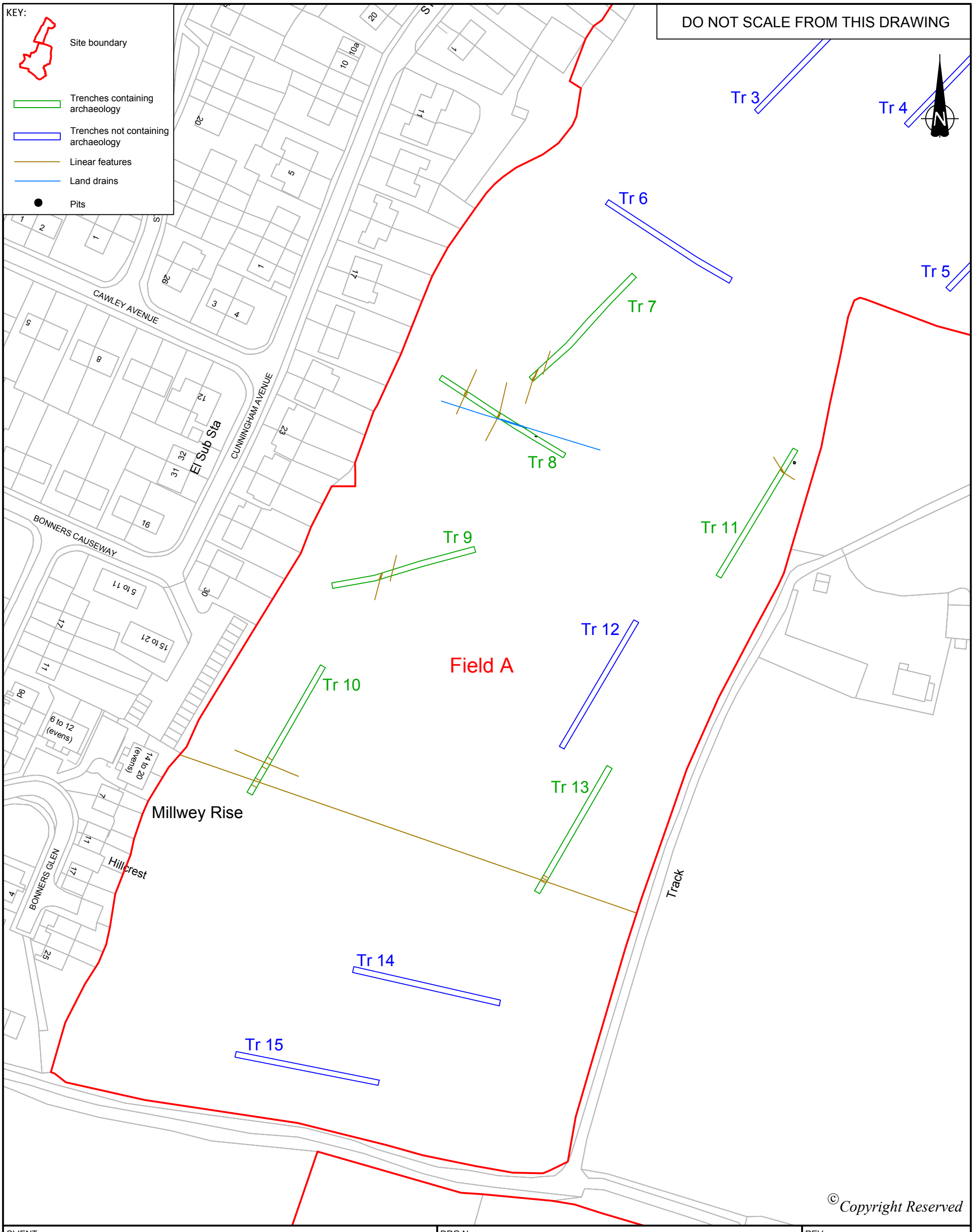

CLIENT: The Crown Estate	DRG No.: ST14734-0025	REV: A
PROJECT: Land east of Axminster, Devon	SIZE: A3 / SCALE: 1:1,250	DATE: March 2019
	DRAWN BY: AB / CHECKED BY: KH	APPROVED BY: MDR

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 25:
Field A showing the features investigated in Trenches 7-11 & 13

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DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

Site boundary

Trenches containing archaeology

Trenches not containing archaeology

Linear features

Tr 14

Tr 15

Tr 16

Tr 17

Tr 18

Tr 19

Tr 20

Tr 21

Tr 22

Tr 23

Tr 24

Tr 25

Tr 26

Tr 27

Tr 28

Tr 29

Tr 30

Tr 31

Tr 32

Tr 33

Tr 40

EVIL LANE (Track)

Field B

Field C

Field D

Field E

Field F

ller Farm

Issues

N

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT
Crown Estates

PROJECT
Land east of Axminster,
Devon

DRAWING TITLE
Figure 26:
Fields B, C & D showing features investigated in Trenches 16, 18, 21 and 24

DRG No.	REV
ST14734_0026	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	1:1,250	March 2019

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
AB	KH	MDR

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DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

- Site boundary
- Trenches containing archaeology
- Trenches not containing archaeology
- Linear features
- Land drains
- Pits
- Structural remains

Pond

Tr 32

Tr 26

Tr 33

Tr 34

CS

Ward Bdy

Field F

Tr 45

Tr 35

Tr 28

Tr 46

Tr 36

Tr 52a

Tr 52b

Tr 37

Field H

Tr 47

Projected line of watermill

Projected line of leat

Tr 48

Tr 53

Field I

Tr 54

Tr 49

Tr 55

Tr 50

Issues

Tr 56

Tr 58a

Tr 51

Tr 59

Tr 58b

95

25

26

Selwood

Freshfields

Summer Dene

Willowmead

Wilwyn

Avalon

Merryhills

Chilterns

The Peach

Farmays

Issues

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT

Crown Estates

PROJECT

Land east of Axminster, Devon

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 27:

Fields F, H & I showing features investigated in Trenches 35, 36, 49, 51, 52, 54 & 58

DRG No.	REV
ST14734_0027	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	1:1,250	March 2019

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
AB	KH	MDR

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Tr 60

Tr 62

Tr 61

Tr 64

Field J

Tr 63

ECTOR LANE

83.5m

79.2m

Sector Lane Farmhouse

SALWAY GDNS

16

19

1

8

5

6

Cattle Grid

FB

ntworth

Fairleigh

Wildings

Purbrook Cottage

Ewellyn

Heygate

Sweetpea Cottage

Homeleigh

Idle Hill Cottage

Valley View

Wayside

Coach Rode

The Leat

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY:

Site boundary

Trenches containing archaeology

Trenches not containing archaeology

Linear features

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT

Crown Estates

PROJECT

Land east of Axminster,
Devon

DRAWING TITLE

Figure 28:
Field J showing features
investigated in Trenches 61, 62 & 63

DRG No.	REV
ST14734_0028	A

DRG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A3	1:1,250	March 2019

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
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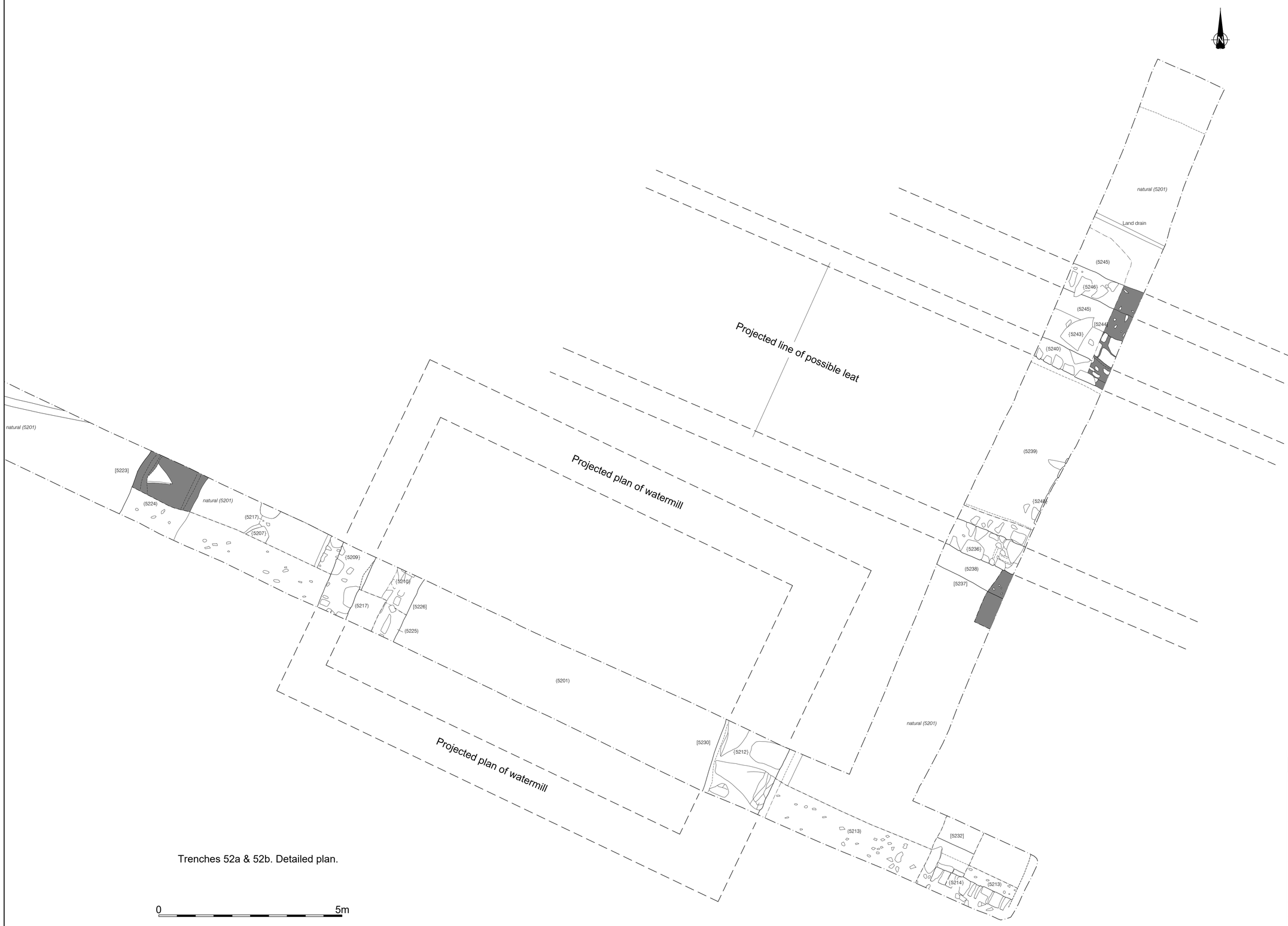
DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

{101} Context numbers

Limit of excavation



Trenches 52a & 52b. Detailed plan.

0 5m

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT
The Crown Estate

PROJECT
Land east of Axminster,
Devon

DRAWING TITLE
Figure 29:
Detailed plan of Trench 52A & 52B

ORG No.		REV
ST14734_0029		A
ORG SIZE	SCALE	DATE
A1	1:50	Oct 2019
DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY
AB/ACH	KH	CD

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STOKE-ON-TRENT
Sir Henry Doulton House
Forge Lane
Etruria
Stoke-on-Trent
ST1 5BD
Tel: +44 (0)1782 276 700

BIRMINGHAM
Two Devon Way
Longbridge Technology Park
Longbridge
Birmingham
B31 2TS
Tel: +44 (0)121 580 0909

BOLTON
41-50 Futura Park
Aspinall Way
Middlebrook
Bolton
BL6 6SU
Tel: +44 (0)1204 227 227

CARDIFF
Tudor House
16 Cathedral Road
Cardiff
CF11 9LJ
Tel: +44 (0)292 072 9191

CARLISLE
Marconi Road
Burgh Road Industrial Estate
Carlisle
Cumbria
CA2 7NA
Tel: +44 (0)1228 550 575

EDINBURGH
Great Michael House
14 Links Place
Edinburgh
EH6 7EZ
Tel: +44 (0)131 555 3311

GLASGOW
2 West Regent Street
Glasgow
G2 1RW
Tel: +44 (0)141 433 7210

LEEDS
36 Park Row
Leeds
LS1 5JL
Tel: +44 (0)113 831 5533

LONDON
Third Floor
46 Chancery Lane
London
WC2A 1JE
Tel: +44 (0)207 242 3243

MANCHESTER
76 King Street
Manchester
M2 4NH
Tel: +44 (0)161 817 5038

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
City Quadrant
11 Waterloo Square
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4DP
Tel: +44 (0)191 232 0943

TRURO
Baldhu House
Wheal Jane Earth Science Park
Baldhu
Truro
TR3 6EH
Tel: +44 (0)187 256 0738

International offices:

ALMATY
29/6 Satpaev Avenue
Regency Hotel
Office Tower
Almaty
Kazakhstan
050040
Tel: +7(727) 334 1310

MOSCOW
21/5 Kuznetskiy Most St.
Moscow
Russia
Tel: +7(495) 626 07 67

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