

**Tithe Barn Green
(Monkerton)
Devon**

Archaeological Evaluation Report



for
CgMs Consulting

CA Project: 4504
CA Report: 13585

December 2013

Tithe Barn Green
(Monkerton)
Devon

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 4504
CA Report: 13585

prepared by	Ray Holt, Project Officer
date	06 December 2013
checked by	Richard Greatorex, Principle Project Manager
date	12.12.13
approved by	Richard Greatorex, Principle Project Manager
signed	
date	12.12.13
issue	03

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

© Cotswold Archaeology

Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Kemble, Cirencester Gloucestershire, GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771022 f. 01285 771033	Milton Keynes Unit 4 Cromwell Business Centre Howard Way, Newport Pagnell MK16 9QS t. 01908 218320	Andover Office 49 Basepoint Business Centre Caxton Close, Andover Hampshire, SP10 3FG t. 01264 326549
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk		

Tithe Barn Green (Monkerton) Devon

Archaeological Evaluation

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	5
<i>The Site</i>	6
<i>Archaeological background</i>	6
<i>Archaeological objectives</i>	7
<i>Methodology</i>	8
2. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-11)	9
<i>Field 1 (Figures 2 and 3)</i>	9
<i>Field 2 (Figures 2 and 4)</i>	10
<i>Field 3 (Figs 2 and 5)</i>	12
<i>Field 4 (Figure 2)</i>	15
<i>Field 5 (Figures 2, 6 and 9)</i>	15
<i>Field 6 (Figs 2, 7 and 9)</i>	16
<i>Field 7 (Figures 2, 8 and 11)</i>	18
3. DISCUSSION.....	22
4. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	25
5. REFERENCES.....	26
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	27
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS	38
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	39
APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM.....	40



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results
- Fig.3 Field 1, showing archaeological features
- Fig.4 Field 2, showing archaeological features
- Fig.5 Field 3, showing archaeological features
- Fig.6 Field 5, showing archaeological features
- Fig.7 Field 6, showing archaeological features
- Fig.8 Field 7, showing archaeological features
- Fig.9 Trenches 16, 18 and 23, sections and photographs
- Fig.10 Trenches 34, 35 and 36, sections and photographs
- Fig.11 Trenches 40, 45, 47 and 57, sections and photographs



Tithe Barn Green (Monkerton) Devon

Archaeological Evaluation

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Tithe Barn Green (Monkerton)
Location:	Monkerton, Devon
NGR:	SQ 9668 9384
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	27 August to 18 September 2013
Planning Reference:	REF 12/0802/01
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter
Site Code:	LMD 13

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during August and September 2013 at Tithe Barn Green (Monkerton), Devon. Forty-three trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified a number of archaeological features distributed throughout the proposed development area, which generally correlated well with the results of a preceding geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012) and augmented the results of a first phase of trial trench evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2012) the primary focus of which, had been to target geophysical anomalies and to inform the Local Planning Authority. The major objective of this second phase of evaluation (undertaken as a condition of the draft planning permission) therefore was to better define areas of known potential (in terms of their significance and extent that merit further excavation prior to their destruction by development) and to investigate those areas within the Site that were less well understood or which had not previously undergone intrusive investigation.

Archaeological features encountered comprised ditches, pits, postholes and a metalled surface, generally dated to one of four broad periods; early prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern.

Evidence of early prehistoric activity was identified in **Trench 47**. This consisted of Mesolithic flint bladelets and waste, recovered from the fills of three ditches.

Features dated to the Roman period were concentrated on a flat plateau within the eastern part of **Field 3** and consisted of three ditches and a pit. Pottery recovered from ditches in this area, dated to the 1st - 2nd centuries AD and to the 2nd - 4th centuries AD. Residual Roman pottery was also recovered from a post medieval ditch to the south.

Features dated to the medieval period were concentrated within the northern part of the Site, and consisted of a pit containing 12th - 14th century pottery in **Trench 47**, a possible contemporary stone structure in **Trench 45**, the northern flanking ditch of a track way in **Trenches 40** and **44** (associated with the settlement at Monkerton, previously identified by geophysics and the 2012 evaluation), and an enclosure to the west. Possible medieval furrows were revealed in fields **3, 5** and **6**.

Evidence of post-medieval activity consisted primarily of ditches suggestive of field systems. The underlying axis of this field system was north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west and corresponded with the alignment of the surviving field system.

Undated features largely comprised ditches (revealed in fields **3, 5, 6** and **7**), and were aligned at an angle to the current field system, and thus suggestive that these represent field systems pre-dating the existing.



Tithe Barn Green (Monkerton) Devon

Archaeological Evaluation

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In August and September 2013 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of Devon County Council and Eagle One Limited, at Tithe Barn Green (Monkerton), Devon (centred on NGR: SQ 9668 9384; **Figure 1**).
- 1.2 Outline planning permission has been agreed in principle at the Site, subject to Section 106 agreements, by Exeter City Council (REF 12/0802/01) for a large scale dwelling development and Link Road on the Site in accordance with the Masterplan proposal.
- 1.3 Pre-application consultation with the LPA and their archaeological advisors, Exeter City Council's Archaeological Officer (ECCAO), identified a strategy for the assessment and management of the site's Historic Environment Resource.
- 1.4 Within the Site, a Desk Based Assessment (DBA; EA 2011) identified a broad potential for prehistoric and later activity within the general area, however the lack of purposeful past archaeological investigation in the vicinity had resulted in a lack of specific evidence. ECCAO confirmed that a programme of archaeological works to further assess the potential was required at the pre-planning application stage. A recently completed geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012) further confirmed the archaeological potential of this area of the Site, and in consultation with the ECCAO the requirement for a programme of targeted trial trenching was agreed. The first phase of evaluation was carried out in 2012 (CA 2012).
- 1.5 The present evaluation was carried out in accordance with Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Trial Trenching: Tithe Barn Green, Land at Monkerton and Phase 3 Link Road, near Exeter, Devon (CgMs 2013) that was approved by ECCAO. The fieldwork also followed the methodologies detailed in a subsequent Archaeological Method Statement (AMS; CA 2013), the *Standard and*

Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IfA 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Andrew Pye, Exeter City Council's Archaeological Officer (ECCAO), Stephen Reed and Graham Tait (Devon County Council) and Matthew Smith (CgMs), including site visits on 3rd, 9th and 12th September.

The Site

- 1.6 The Site lies to the south and east of Monkerton on the outskirts of Exeter. It is bounded to the north by the Exeter St David's to London Waterloo Railway line, to the east by the M5 motorway, to the south by the Gypsy Hill Lane Hotel and associated grounds as well as agricultural land and to the west by Ambassador Drive and the suburb of Monkerton (**Figure 2**).
- 1.7 The area covered by the current evaluation is approximately 16 hectares and predominantly comprises arable fields, with the southernmost field (**Field 4**) and westernmost field (**Field 6**) currently under pasture. It lies at approximately 26m above ordnance Datum (aOD) in the northern part of the Site, falling to c. 22m aOD where the Pinn Brook crosses the Site before rising again to c. 47m aOD at its southern extent.
- 1.8 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Monkerton Formation Sandstone of the Permian period in the north of the Site and Dawlish Sandstone Formation of the Permian period in the southern part of the Site (BGS 2012). Red clay sand was encountered across the majority of the Site, with yellow sand encountered within the southern part of **Field 3** and **Field 4**.

Archaeological background

- 1.9 The archaeological background to the Site is set out in detail within the DBA (EA 2011). Below is a summary of the archaeology relevant to the area of trial trenching.

- 1.10 Within the Site boundaries there is no direct archaeological evidence in the form of crop marks or previously recovered finds. To the north of Tithe Barn Lane a number of possible north/south aligned field boundaries have been identified which are not depicted on the Tithe map. To the south of Tithe Barn Lane, evidence to date comprises the location of an orchard lying to the west of a holloway and a number of low lying banks – probably representing former field boundaries. More widely there is evidence for medieval field systems. To the east of the M5 at Redhayes the assessment identified a crop mark adjacent to the Pinn Brook representing part of putative prehistoric enclosure.
- 1.11 The geophysical survey recorded evidence of a number of probable prehistoric ring ditches in the south western part of the site, to the south of Tithe Barn Lane, and a single, possibly prehistoric, ditch to the north of Pinn Brook. More widely the survey recorded field boundaries that correlate with those depicted on the 1803-04 Ordnance Surveyor's sketches (drawn up in preparation for the first edition O.S. 1 inch to 1 mile map published in 1810), adding some detail in respect of the probable extent of the orchards.
- 1.12 The preceding phase of evaluation (CA 2012) identified a number of archaeological features throughout the proposed development area which generally correlated well with the results of a preceding geophysical survey. Archaeological features encountered comprised ditches, pits and postholes, generally dated to one of three broad periods; prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval/modern.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.13 The objectives of the first evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the Site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009). This information was used to enable the local planning authority, Exeter City Council, to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to seek to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

- 1.14 Since the first trial trench evaluation (CA 2012), was focused on geophysical anomalies (both archaeological and potentially archaeological), the current phase of evaluation had two aims; the first was to confirm the results of the 2012 investigation and to better establish the extent of known remains and consequently the areas meriting further excavation and recording and the second was to investigate apparent areas of low potential, i.e. where the geophysical survey had recorded blank areas. The 2012 trial trench evaluation had established that some discrete features identified during the trenching, had not been identified during the geophysical survey. This was not surprising since depths of subsoil and colluvium vary across the Site and indeed within individual fields. Therefore another objective of this phase of works was to establish whether features were being masked by the overburden, be it subsoil or colluvium or a combination of the two. In addition it was also considered important to establish when colluvium was encountered, whether features cut into it or were sealed by it.

Methodology

- 1.15 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 43 trenches, each measuring 30m in length and 1.8m in width, with the exception of **Trenches 50** and **52** which measured 15m in length, in the locations shown on the attached plan (**Figure 2**). Following discussions between the ECCAO, the client's consultant (CgMs) and the CA project manager, a number of the trenches were either re-orientated or extended. **Trench 25** was reoriented to avoid an area of shrubs and brambles, and shortened to 26m in length to avoid a buried service. **Trenches 34** and **36** were extended to the north-east by 40m and 30m to the north respectively, in order to better understand the extent and relationship of linear features, possibly forming part of the same enclosure. **Trench 29** was extended by 3m to the east in order to record the full extent of a north-south ditch previously identified on the geophysical survey. **Trench 39** was extended at its eastern end to the north and south by 2m in order to confirm the alignment of a ditch running approximately north/south, but which had not been picked up on the geophysical survey. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).
- 1.16 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or

the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).

- 1.17 Deposits were assessed for their palaeo-environmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.18 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited at a suitable depository, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain and be forwarded to the ADS in appropriate electronic format.

2. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-11)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeo-environmental evidence) are to be found in **Appendices A, B and C** respectively. For the purpose of clarity and for ease of reference, the results have been presented grouped within their respective fields (**Fields 1-7; Figure 2**), with trenches presented in numerical order within each field.

Field 1 (Figures 2 and 3)

- 2.2 **Field 1** was located in the north-eastern part of the Site and was situated on a south facing slope. The ground level sloped downwards from c. 26m aOD in the north to c. 22m aOD in the south where Pin Brook formed the southern boundary of the field.
- 2.3 Previous evaluation revealed evidence of early prehistoric activity consisting of a sherd of probable Neolithic pottery recovered from a ditch, in addition to a post-medieval track way and possible field system ditches in this field. No further evidence of early prehistoric activity was revealed. The northern ditch of the assumed post-medieval track way was revealed to be of modern date, probably a

land drain. Linear geophysical anomalies in the south-east part of the field were revealed to be modern in date, probably field boundaries. Two additional undated ditches were revealed in the north-east part of the field (**Trench 57**) and potentially represent a post-medieval or later field system; however the full extent of these were obscured by modern dumping.

- 2.4 The natural geological substrate within each of the trenches predominantly comprised reddish brown silty clays and sandy silts. This was overlain by subsoil of between 0.2m to 0.3m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by topsoil, c. 0.3m in thickness. All identified archaeological features cut the natural substrate except where modern features cut through the overlying subsoil.
- 2.5 No archaeological features were identified in **Trenches 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54** and **56**. Modern features representing field boundary ditches and land drainage were revealed in **Trenches 55, 58** and **59** and are fully described in **Appendix A**.

Trench 57 (Figures 2 and 3)

- 2.6 Located at the south-western end of the trench was north-east/south-west orientated ditch **5704/5709** (**Figure 11**, section NN). It had moderately steep sides and a flat base and possibly represented an enclosure or field boundary ditch. Its lower, clay/silt fill, **5705/5710**, contained quantities of charcoal. The upper fill, sandy silt **5706/5711** contained a lower concentration of charcoal, both fills contained no datable artefacts and have been interpreted as deliberate backfilling. The steepness of the sides and the nature of the backfilling, indicates a later, perhaps late post-medieval date. Ditch **5704/5709** was cut by a north-west/south-east orientated ditch **5707/5712**. It had moderate to steep sloping sides and a flat base. No dateable material was recovered from its clay/silt fill, **5708/5713**. Again it is assumed that this ditch dates to the later part of the post-medieval period.
- 2.7 Both ditches were sealed by subsoil **5702** which was in turn overlain by modern dumping **5701**.

Field 2 (Figures 2 and 4)

- 2.8 **Field 2** was located in the central portion of the Site on a north facing slope with the ground level falling from c. 36m aOD in the south to c. 23m aOD in the north where Pin Brook formed the northern boundary of the field.

- 2.9 The previous evaluation recorded ditches associated with a track way on west-south-west/east-north-east alignment, (which extended into **Field 7**), an enclosure ditch and two discrete features (a pit and a post hole) the majority of which dated to 11th to 14th centuries. The track way and enclosure had previously been identified through geophysical survey. However the discrete features were not identified by the geophysical survey. The track way was sealed by colluvium and cut into the natural substrata and is therefore likely to be medieval in date. Its alignment is mirrored by the ridge and furrow remains recorded by geophysical survey in **Fields 3** and **5** which suggests it was in place prior to the post-medieval period. In addition the existing hedge line which separates **Fields 2** and **7** (probably post-medieval in date), appears to cut across the track way, again suggesting that the latter probably dates to the medieval period.
- 2.10 The presence of at least the northernmost of the track way ditches was identified and therefore confirmed in **Trenches 40** and **44** with a number of discrete pits to the south of the ditch. A ditch in **Trench 39**, based on its alignment, probably represents further land division of medieval or later date.
- 2.11 The natural geological substrate within **Field 2** predominantly comprised reddish silty clays and silty sands with occasional gravel patches. This was overlain in the majority of the trenches by subsoil of between 0.2m to 0.3m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by topsoil, c. 0.3m in thickness. A colluvium deposit measuring in excess of 0.7m thick underlying the subsoil was identified in **Trench 44** and sealed track way ditches **4404** and **4406**. All identified archaeological features cut the natural substrate except where modern features cut through the overlying subsoil.
- 2.12 No archaeological features were identified in **Trenches 38, 41, 42** and **43**. Modern features representing geotechnical pits were revealed in **Trenches 40** and **41**. A modern dump deposit was identified at the western end of **Trench 40** filling a horizontal truncation interpreted as the removal of topsoil prior to the dumping. The features are likely therefore to be medieval or earlier, if one assumes (as seems likely) that the colluvium dates to the post-medieval period.

Trench 39 (Figures 2 and 4)

- 2.13 Located at the eastern end of the trench was north/south orientated ditch **3903**. It had moderate to steep sides and a 'V' shaped base and probably represented an enclosure or field boundary ditch. Its single sandy silt fill, **3904** contained no datable

artefacts, but its orientation at right angles to the track way, suggest it is probably medieval or later in date.

Trench 40 (Figures 2, 4 and 11)

- 2.14 Located in the centre of the trench was east/west orientated ditch **4015 (Figure 11, Section JJ)**. It had moderate sloping sides to a rounded base and represents the northernmost of two track way ditches identified by geophysical survey and previous evaluation. Its single sandy silt fill, **4016** contained no datable artefacts.
- 2.15 To the south of ditch **4015**, three undated circular pits **4005**, **4006** and **4007** were identified. Pit **4005** measured 0.62m in diameter, had steep sloping sides to a flat base, 0.17m in depth and contained two fills **4014** (primary) and **4013** (secondary). Pit **4006** measured 0.68m in diameter, 0.19m in depth and had a similar profile, containing two fills **4010** (primary) and **4009** (secondary) (**Figure 11, Section KK**). Pit **4007** measured 0.46m in diameter and 0.21m in depth, again with steep sides to a flat base and containing two fills **4012** (primary) and **4011** (secondary). The proximity of the pits to the track way and their similar position within the deposit sequence, would appear to indicate that they are also likely to be medieval in date.

Trench 44 (Figures 2, 4 and 11)

- 2.16 Located in the centre of the trench and sealed beneath colluvium **4402** were two east/west orientated ditches **4404** and **4406**. Due to the depth of the trench neither ditch was excavated. The ditches have been interpreted as representing the northernmost of the track way ditches identified by geophysical survey and previous evaluation. The presence of two ditches suggests re-cutting and therefore a degree of longevity to the track way and perhaps an earlier medieval date than the pottery suggests.

Field 3 (Figs 2 and 5)

- 2.17 **Field 3** was located in the southern part of the Site, on gently sloping ground ranging between c. 36m aOD in the northern part of the site and c. 43m aOD at the southern extent. The previous evaluation revealed features dating from the late prehistoric to the post-medieval period including two curvilinear features identified through geophysical survey as well as probable post-medieval field system ditches.
- 2.18 The natural geological substrate within **Field 3** predominantly comprised reddish silty sands and clays with occasional gravel patches. This was overlain in the

majority of the trenches by subsoil of between 0.2m to 0.3m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by topsoil up to 0.35m in thickness. In **Trench 26**, a colluvium deposit 2602 measuring 0.22m thick underlay the subsoil. All identified archaeological features cut the natural substrate except where modern features cut through the overlying subsoil.

- 2.19 No archaeological features were identified in **Trenches 26, 27 and 33**. **Trench 27** cut across a series of regular geophysical anomalies, previously identified as furrows, but these were not identified as cut features in to the natural. This may simply be as a result of the fill of the furrow being virtually identical to the surrounding natural and in this area of the **Field 3** not easily discernible. Furrows representing field systems/ridge and furrow were revealed in **Trenches 28, 31 and 32**. Based on their alignment (different to that of the post-medieval field boundaries), these furrows are likely to date to the medieval period. Interestingly, those in **Trench 32** run at right-angles to those identified in **Trench 28**, suggesting that in the medieval period there may have been a field boundary change between them and again between **Trench 32** and **Trench 31**. Alternatively we may have furrows of differing periods, if indeed these linear features are furrows. Andy Pye, (Archaeological Officer for Exeter City Council) has suggested that some of the linear features, at least, may be associated with the creation of apple orchards, which would usually suggest a medieval or later date, although small Roman orchards have also previously been recorded in Britain.

Trench 29 (Figures 2 and 5)

- 2.20 Two undated circular pits **2902** and **2905** and a ditch **2908** were revealed in **Trench 29**. Pit **2902** measured 0.7m in diameter with shallow sloping sides to a flat base 0.08m in depth and contained a single silty sand fill **2903**. Pit **2905** had a similar profile, measuring 0.56m in diameter and 0.12m in depth and contained two silty sand fills **2906** (upper) and **2907** (lower). Both pits were sealed by the subsoil **2901**.
- 2.21 North/south orientated ditch **2908** was cut through subsoil **2901**, and contained two fills **2909** and **2910**. Corresponding with the eastern side of a probable rectilinear enclosure revealed by geophysical survey, clay tobacco pipe dating to the 18th/19th century was recovered from the lower ditch fill **2909** and post-medieval glass from the upper fill **2910**. The pits (sealed by the subsoil) are clearly earlier than the post-medieval ditch which cuts through it and may be early post-medieval or even earlier in date.

Trench 34 (Figures 2 and 5)

2.22 **Trench 34** revealed three ditches on a broad north-south alignment. The southernmost ditches **3403** and **3407** cut through subsoil **3401** and are of probable post-medieval date, the middle fill **3405** of ditch **3403** containing post-medieval pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe. Ditch **3407** corresponded with a north/south orientated linear geophysical anomaly.

2.23 At the north-east end of the trench, ditch **3410** was sealed by subsoil **3401**, measured 1.05m in width and 0.14m in depth with moderate sloping sides to a flat base. The ditch contained a single, artefact sterile, fill **3411**. The alignment of the ditch is not dissimilar to that of **3403** and **3407**, since **3410** is sealed by rather than cuts through the subsoil, it is likely to be considerably older and perhaps medieval or even earlier in date.

Trench 35 (Figures 2, 5 and 10)

2.24 **Trench 35** targeted an oval/sub-circular geophysical anomaly interpreted as a small enclosure. Ditch **3502** corresponded with the south-eastern portion of the enclosure. Measuring 1.44m in width and 0.4m in depth, ditch **3502** had a 'U' shaped profile and contained a single silty sand fill **3503** (**Figure 10, Section GG**). No datable finds were recovered.

Trench 36 (Figures 2, 5 and 10)

2.25 Three ditches, **3602**, **3610** and **3606/3614/3616**, and a sub-rectangular pit **3608/3612** were revealed in **Trench 36**.

2.26 In the centre of the trench, east/west orientated ditch **3602** measured 1.7m in width, 0.6m in depth with a 'U' shaped profile and corresponded with an east/west aligned linear geophysical anomaly (**Figure 10, Section HH**). The upper silty sand fill **3603** of the ditch contained twenty eight sherds of late 1st century to 2nd century pottery, the lower sandy silt fill **3604** containing Roman tile. The upper fill **3603** has been interpreted as a deliberate dump deposit and may suggest the presence of settlement in the vicinity.

2.27 To the north of ditch **3602**, a north-east/south-west orientated ditch **3606/3614/3616** was identified. Measuring 0.45m in width and up to 0.17m in depth, the ditch contained a single silty sand fill **3607/3615/3617** from which was recovered three

sherds of 3rd century to 4th century pottery in addition to an undated tile fragment (**Figure 10, Section II**).

- 2.28 The eastern side of ditch **3606/3614/3616** was cut by an east/west orientated ditch **3610** and pit **3608/3612**. The fill **3611** of ditch **3610** contained twenty seven sherds of Romano-British pottery.

Trench 37 (Figures 2 and 5)

- 2.29 Three intercutting ditches **3703**, **3705** and **3707** were revealed in the centre of **Trench 37**. Corresponding with a north-west/south-east aligned geophysical anomaly. No datable artefacts were recovered from the ditch fills, however worked chert and slag was recovered from deposit **3706**, fill of ditch **3705**.

Field 4 (Figure 2)

- 2.30 **Field 4** was located in the southern part of the Site, at c. 47m aOD. **Trench 30** confirmed the presence of a post-medieval ditch **3002** revealed during previous evaluation to the south.

Field 5 (Figures 2, 6 and 9)

- 2.31 **Field 5** was located in the central part of the Site, in an area not investigated during the previous evaluation.
- 2.32 The natural geological substrate within **Field 5** comprised reddish silty sands with occasional gravel patches. This was overlain in all of the trenches by colluvium up to 0.5m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by subsoil up to 0.4m in thickness and topsoil up to 0.58m thick.
- 2.33 Medieval furrows were revealed in **Trench 24**. Modern features including a pit cut from the base of the topsoil and a geotechnical pit were revealed in **Trench 25**. No archaeological features were identified in **Trench 22**.
- 2.34 Two undated ditches were revealed in **Trench 23**. Ditch **2304** was sealed by colluvium **2302**, orientated north/south, measured 1.31m in width, 0.37m in depth with a 'V' shaped profile and contained two clayey silt fills **2305** and **2306** (**Figure 9, Section DD**). Ditch **2307** cut through colluvium **2302**, was orientated north-east/south-west, measured 0.82m in width and 0.46m in depth, had a more 'U' shaped profile and contained two sandy silt fill **2308** and **2309** (**Figure 9, Section**

EE). The ditches potentially represent parts of separate field systems, though both are likely to be post-medieval in date in view of the alignment of one (**2304**) and the position of the other (**2307**) in the stratigraphic sequence.

Field 6 (Figs 2, 7 and 9)

- 2.35 **Field 6** was located in the western part of the Site, on gently sloping ground at c. 35m aOD. The current evaluation mirrors the previous evaluations findings, predominantly encountering features relating to track ways and field system ditches indicative of a rural landscape and general agricultural activity from at least the post-medieval period to the present. However, prehistoric activity was also suggested by the previous evaluation through the presence of an undated curvilinear anomaly, thought to represent a possible roundhouse gully. Due to a complete absence of datable material from any of the fills of features in **Field 6**, it is difficult to ascertain whether any of the excavated features relate to this apparent prehistoric activity.
- 2.36 The natural geological substrate within **Field 6** comprised red silty sands and clay. This was overlain in all of the trenches by colluvium up to 0.3m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by subsoil averaging 0.3m in thickness and topsoil averaging 0.25m thick.
- 2.37 Medieval furrows were revealed in **Trench 19** and sealed by deposits of colluvium. No archaeological features were identified in **Trench 21**.

Trench 16 (Figures 2, 7 and 9)

- 2.38 Ditch **1604** was identified within the northern part of the trench, orientated north-west/south-east and sealed by colluvium deposit **1602**. It had moderately sloping to a slightly rounded base (**Figure 9, Section AA**). No artefact material was recovered from its single fill, **1605**. The ditch follows a differing alignment to the current field system and most likely formed part of an earlier field system. It also correlated with a north-west/south-east linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey; a parallel linear anomaly to the south was not identified.

Trench 17 (Figures 2 and 7)

- 2.39 Ditch **1704** was identified within the eastern part of the trench, orientated north/south. It had moderately sloping sides to a rounded base and was cut through colluvium deposit **1702**. No artefact material was recovered from its single fill, **1705**. The ditch follows the same alignment as the current field system and most likely

formed an internal sub-division of the current field. It also correlated with a north/south linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey.

Trench 18 (Figures 2, 7 and 9)

- 2.40 Two ditches **1804** and **1806**, and a single posthole **1808** were revealed in **Trench 18**, sealed by colluvium deposit **1802**. Since it would appear that most of the colluvium on the Site, dates to the post-medieval period, these features are likely to be medieval or earlier; certainly the ditch alignments do not correspond with the present day boundaries. North-west/south-east orientated ditch **1804** was identified at the east end of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides to a rounded base (**Figure 9, Section CC**). Its single fill, **1805**, did not contain any dateable material.
- 2.41 To the west, in the centre of the trench, north/south orientated ditch **1806** was identified. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single fill, **1807**.
- 2.42 To the west of ditch **1806**, circular posthole **1808** measured 0.34m in diameter and 0.11m in depth with moderate sloping sides to a rounded base (**Figure 9, Section BB**). The sandy silt fill **1809** contained frequent charcoal flecks throughout, however did not contain any datable material.

Trench 19 (Figures 2 and 7)

- 2.43 Pit **1904** was sub rectangular in plan and extended into the northern baulk of the trench. It measured 0.5m in width and 0.12m in depth. No dateable material was recovered from its single fill, **1905**. Pit **1906** cut through the centre of pit **1904**. It was sub oval in plan, with almost vertical sides and a flat base, and measured 0.5m in width, with a depth of 0.19m. The single silty sand fill, **1907** did not contain any dateable material and was covered by colluvium (**1902**).

Trench 20 (Figures 2 and 7)

- 2.44 Two ditches, **2004** and **2006** were identified in **Trench 20**, both sealed beneath colluvium layer **2002**. Ditch **2004** was identified within the eastern part of the trench, orientated north/south. It had shallow sloping even sides with an irregular base, probably due to animal disturbance. No artefact material was recovered from its single fill, **2005**. The ditch follows the same alignment as the current field system and most likely formed an internal sub-division of the current field. It also correlated with a north/south linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey and with a

ditch identified in Trenches 13 and 14 of the earlier evaluation (CA 2012). Although it is sealed by the colluvium, its alignment still indicates that it is likely to be post-medieval in date albeit the earlier part of that period.

- 2.45 Ditch **2006** was revealed in the central part of the trench, orientated north/south. It had moderate sloping sides to a 'U' shaped base. No artefact material was recovered from its single fill, **2007**. The ditch follows the same alignment as ditch **2004** to the east and subsequently the alignment of the current field system and may have also formed an internal sub-division of the current field.

Field 7 (Figures 2, 8 and 11)

- 2.46 **Field 7** was located in the eastern central portion of the site immediately east of **Field 2**. It was situated on a north facing slope with the ground level falling from c. 36m aOD in the south to c. 22m aOD in the north. Previous evaluation revealed a probable track way ditch and the possible eastern continuation of an enclosure ditch seen in **Field 2**.
- 2.47 The natural geological substrate within **Field 7** comprised red silty sands and sandy clays with sandstone bedrock outcropping in the southern end of **Trench 46**. This was overlain in **Trenches 46** and **47** by colluvium up to 0.36m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by subsoil averaging 0.3m in thickness and topsoil averaging 0.25m thick. No colluvium was present in **Trench 45**.

Trench 45 (Figures 2, 8 and 11)

- 2.48 North/south orientated ditch **4503/4505** was identified in **Trench 45**. Measuring in excess of 0.55m in width and 0.2m in depth, no dateable material was recovered from the clayey sand fill **4504/4506**. The ditch's alignment parallel to the current field boundary suggests a post-medieval or modern date.
- 2.49 To the south of ditch **4503/4505** a horizontal layer of roughly worked limestone blocks **4508** appeared to form a rudimentary metalled surface measuring approximately 1.5m in width and in excess of 1.8m in length. Overlying the surface, a scatter of randomly orientated limestone rubble of similar type to that forming the surface may represent debris from the collapse of an above ground structure or simply further later rough metalling. Covering the rubble amorphous burnt clay deposit **4507** measured up to 0.05m in thickness and showed no evidence for in-situ

burning (**Figure 11**, photograph). Forty-seven sherds of 12th – 14th century pottery were recovered from the base of deposit **4507**.

- 2.50 Butting against the northern edge of the limestone surface a sequence of charcoal rich silty sand deposits **4513**, **4512** and **4511** probably represent dumping alongside the structure. The lowest of these deposits **4513** sealed an oval pit **4514** and contained 47 fragments of slag, the uppermost deposit **4511** contained four sherds of 12th – 14th century pottery. An additional posthole **4509** was revealed further to the north. Although undated, the proximity of the post hole and the pit, and the presence of charcoal within their respective fills (**4510** and **4515**) suggest a functional relationship with the metalled surface/structure.

Trench 46 (Figures 2 and 8)

- 2.51 Cut into the colluvium at the northern end of **Trench 46**, east/west orientated ditch **4606** measured 0.83m in width and 0.14m in depth, with shallow sloping sides to a flat base. No dateable material was recovered from the silty sand fill **4607**. A possible pit, **4604**, was observed in the base of the ditch; however it is likely this represented animal disturbance. The ditch's alignment parallel to the proposed track way to the north might otherwise be suggestive of a medieval date, however the fact that it cuts through the colluvium suggests it is somewhat later as does its alignment parallel to the field boundary.

Trench 47 (Figures 2, 8 and 11)

- 2.52 In **Trench 47**, the natural substrate, **4701**, consisting of pinkish brown sand was cut by a number of ditches (**4715**, **4717**, **4713**, **4721**, **4711** and **4703**) and pits (**4709**, **4707** and **4705**) which were subsequently sealed by a colluvium deposit **4719**. Pits **4727** and **4724** cut the colluvium, were sealed by subsoil **4701** and are probably post-medieval or modern in date.
- 2.53 The ditches sealed by colluvium deposits were aligned on two distinct orientations, suggesting two separate phases of land boundary/enclosure. From a stratigraphic perspective the earliest phase, aligned broadly north/south-east/west, consisted of ditches **4713**, **4717** and ditch terminus **4721** (**Figure 11**, **Section MM**). Measuring between 0.63m and 1.8m in width and 0.17m and 0.53m in depth with 'U' shaped profiles, the ditches contained clayey sand fills; fill **4714**, of ditch **4713** contained worked flint and chert.

- 2.54 Ditches **4715**, **4711** and **4703** were aligned broadly north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west. Measuring between 0.32m and 1.4m in width, and 0.1m to 0.36m in depth, they contained similar silty sand fills, fill **4704** of ditch **4703** containing worked flint (**Figure 11, Section LL**).
- 2.55 Three pits **4705**, **4707** and **4709** were also revealed sealed by colluvium deposit **4719**. Pit **4709** contained a sandy silt fill **4710** from which was recovered four sherds of 12th – 14th century pottery; however no datable artefacts were recovered from pits **4705** and **4707**.

Finds

- 2.56 Finds recovered from evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, glass, and worked flint and chert.

Pottery: Roman

- 2.57 A total of ten sherds of Black-burnished ware (BB1) were recovered from ditch fills **3003**, **3603** and **3607**. A proportion of can be identified as South-Western BB1, which was produced in west Dorset and south Somerset and dateable to the 1st to mid-3rd centuries (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 90-94). A range of vessel types were identified amongst the 17 sherds from fill 3603. These included two fragments of handles from storage jars with everted bead rims and counter-sunk handles (Type 4) (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 230-235). This vessel type dates to the 2nd to 4th centuries. A body sherd from a carinated, open bowl featuring an applied, vertical clay rib (Type 33), dated to the 1st century BC to 2nd century AD. Also represented were one rim sherd from a Type 1 everted-rim jar (1st century BC to 2nd century AD) and two rim sherds from a Type 2 everted-rim jar (2nd to 4th centuries).
- 2.58 A total of 27 sherds occurring in a coarse, black-firing fabric of probable local manufacture were recovered from ditch fill **3611**. These appeared to represent one vessel, identified as a globular-bodied jar with an everted rim.
- 2.59 Two joining base sherds of South Devon ware pottery were recovered from ditch fill 3607. Pottery in this fabric, with black mica inclusions, was particularly common from the late-2nd to 4th centuries (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 178).
- 2.60 Ditch fill **3603** produced 10 sherds of grey ware and nine sherds of pottery in a black-firing, sand-tempered fabric. The latter included three rim sherds from bead

rim bowls with slightly incurving walls. These pottery types are broadly dateable to the Romano-British period.

Pottery: Medieval

- 2.61 A total of 55 sherds of medieval pottery in a chert-tempered fabric were recovered from burnt deposit **4507**, deposit **4511** and pit fill **4710**. All were featureless body sherds representing Fabric 20, which is found throughout Devon and dates to the 11th – 14th centuries (Allan 1984, 4).

Pottery: Post-medieval

- 2.62 One sherd of tin-glazed earthenware was recovered from ditch fill **3405**. This type of pottery was manufactured at potteries in London, Bristol and Liverpool from the late-17th to mid-18th centuries (Allan 1984, 126).
- 2.63 One sherd of unglazed earthenware, dating from the 16th to 18th centuries, was recovered from topsoil **1700**.

Ceramic building material

- 2.64 Three fragments of Roman tegula were recovered from ditch fill **3604**. One fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material was recovered from ditch fill **3405**, and ditch fill **3607** produced one fragment of ceramic building material which could not be dated.

Glass

- 2.65 A total of four fragments of post-medieval bottle glass was recovered from ditch fills **2910**, **3003** and **3405**.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 2.66 A total of nine fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from ditch fills **2909**, **3003**, **3405** and natural substrate **3504**. These date to the 17th to 19th centuries.

Worked flint and chert

- 2.67 Three items of worked Greensand chert were recovered: a broken flake from ditch fill **3706**; a large, multi-platform flake core from topsoil **4700**; and a small piece of shatter from ditch fill **4714**.

- 2.68 A total of 14 pieces of worked flint were recovered from topsoil **2900**, ditch fills **3003**, **4704**, **4712** and **4714**, and subsoil **4701**. As well as waste flakes and shatter, fragments of broken bladelets were recovered from subsoil **4701**, and ditch fills **4712** and **4714**: these provide evidence of Mesolithic technology. A notched piece was recovered from topsoil **2900**. One of the flints in subsoil **4701** was a broken side-and-end scraper, which was made on a reused, previously patinated flake, and featured fine, regular, steep retouch along the whole of the left, right and distal dorsal edges (a portion of the left edge had broken off). The reuse of older pieces of flint is common during the Bronze Age (Edmonds 1995, 175-176). An atypical scraper was also recovered from subsoil **4701**: the dorsal was mostly cortical, however, a flake had been removed from the left proximal edge and its edge had been retouched with fine, steep removals.

Palaeo-environmental Evidence

- 2.69 One environmental sample (7 litres of soil) was retrieved from a single deposit with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 2.70 Sample 18.1 was taken from fill **1809** within posthole **1808** of undated period. No carbonised plant macrofossils were identified and a moderate amount of well-preserved charcoal identified as oak (*Quercus*) was recovered. The charcoal recovered may be residual or represent discarded hearth waste material. Since all the charcoal recovered was identified as oak, it is also possible that this material represents the burnt *in-situ* remains of a post, although there was no evidence of *in-situ* burning recorded within the feature. The paucity of finds/other ecofacts within this feature means it is not possible to deduce whether activity was domestic or industrial. None of the material recovered in the sample would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation has identified numerous archaeological features of various periods throughout the proposed development area. Where archaeological features were encountered there was a good correlation with the results of the preceding geophysical survey that had suggested the presence of ring ditches as well as a track way, an enclosure and numerous field systems/ditches (Stratascan 2012).

However, a number of ditches, particularly those sealed beneath colluvium and many of the smaller discrete anomalies were not identified by the geophysical survey. Significantly the medieval flooring/surface and associated burnt deposits identified in **Trench 45, Field 7**, did not show up, other than as 'scattered metallic debris'.

- 3.2 Archaeological features encountered during the evaluation included ditches, pits and postholes. Although a number of these features remain undated, the remainder were generally dated to one of four broad periods; prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern. This was achieved either by direct dating evidence, examination of feature form, relative position within the stratigraphic sequence, or by reference to existing field patterns and cartographic sources. Each of these periods is dealt with in chronological order below.

Prehistoric

- 3.3 Evidence of probable early prehistoric activity was identified in **Trench 47**. No further evidence to support the presence of Neolithic activity suggested by the previous evaluation (CA 2012) was revealed.

Mesolithic

- 3.4 Early prehistoric activity is represented by a Mesolithic flint bladelets, waste flakes and shatter, recovered from the fills, **4704, 4712** and **4714**, of ditches **4703, 4711** and **4713** respectively. The ditches were aligned on two distinct orientations, aligned broadly north/south-east/west and north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west suggesting two separate phases of land boundary/enclosure. Whilst these lithics are most likely to be residual they are indicative of Mesolithic activity in or in the vicinity of the Site.

Roman

- 3.5 Features dated to the Roman period were concentrated on a flat plateau within the eastern part of **Field 3**. It seems likely that the features identified within **Trench 36** represent the western limit of the activity. Ditch **3602** contained pottery and tile dated to the 1st – 2nd centuries. A nearby ditch **3606/3614/3616** contained pottery dated to the 2nd – 4th centuries. Residual Roman pottery was also recovered from a post medieval ditch in **Trench 30** to the south.

Medieval

- 3.6 Features dated to the medieval period were concentrated within the northern part of the Site, in **Fields 2** and **7**, immediately south of the Pinn Brook and north of Tithe Barn Lane, with evidence of ridge and furrow agriculture across most of the southern and western part of the Site in **Fields 3, 5** and **6 (Figure 2)**. A pit containing 12th – 14th century pottery was identified in **Trench 47** and contemporary pottery recovered from a number of deposits associated with a possible stone structure in **Trench 45**. In addition some slag was recovered from **Trench 45**, which might also be indicative of some low level industrial activity.
- 3.7 Further evidence of medieval activity comprising the northern flanking ditch of a track way was identified within **Trenches 40** and **44**, and broadly correlates with previous geophysical evidence and Trench 6 of the earlier evaluation (CA 2012). There are clear correlations in that both in **Trench 40** of the current evaluation and Trench 6 of the 2012 evaluation the track way ditches as identified are also associated with discreet pitting activity. The track way appears to lead to, and from, the settlement of Monkerton, to the west (EA 2011). Pottery recovered from these ditches during the previous evaluation (CA 2012) dates to the 11th – 14th centuries and is therefore broadly contemporary with the metalled feature in **Trench 45** an enclosure to the west in **Trench 47** and the enclosure ditch identified in Trench 6 of the 2012 evaluation which itself was targeted on a geophysical positive anomaly.

Post-medieval and modern

- 3.8 Evidence of post-medieval activity, revealed within **Trenches 18, 20, 23, 30** and **34**, consists of ditches suggestive of field systems associated with the settlement at Monkerton and in the majority of cases closely correlate with geophysical anomalies. The underlying axis of this field system is north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west and corresponds with the alignment of the surviving field system. This orientation is identified by the ditches.
- 3.9 Parallel ditches in **Trench 59** appear to represent the flanking ditches of a possible track way leading to and from Monkerton. The geophysical survey indicates that they would originally have had parallel banks. These features follow the same alignment as the current field system and are considered broadly contemporary with it. The ditches appear to have remained open into the 19th century when both appear to have been deliberately backfilled. A possible continuation of the southern track way ditch in **Trench 58** was revealed to be a modern land drain.

Undated

- 3.10 Analysis of historic mapping did not reveal any correlation between undated features and former historic field boundaries. However, many of the undated ditches fit with the same orientation as the current field system, and are dealt with above.
- 3.11 Undated ditches aligned at an angle to the current field system were revealed in **Trenches 16, 18, 23, 37, 47** and **57**, and are suggestive of earlier field systems and in some cases closely correlate with geophysical anomalies.
- 3.12 Undated pits were revealed within **Trench 29**. The exact function of these, remain uncertain, however, they probably relate to the post medieval ditch immediately to the east.
- 3.13 A curvilinear anomaly was identified by the geophysical survey within **Field 3**. This anomaly was investigated by **Trench 35**, which revealed a probable boundary ditch forming a small enclosure, with an estimated length of 32m and a width of 22m. Although this feature remained undated, it is thought to date broadly to the prehistoric period.
- 3.14 The evaluation has successfully further defined zones of known archaeological potential. The areas of potential comprise the medieval track way, enclosure and potential settlement activity revealed in **Fields 2** and **7**; the discrete prehistoric ring ditch in the north-west of **Field 3** (identified by geophysics and the 2012 evaluation); the Roman enclosure activity in **Field 3**; and the prehistoric activity largely focused in the eastern half of **Field 6**.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 4.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Ray Holt and Charlotte Haines, assisted by Tom Weavill, Gary Baddeley, Monica Fombellida and Lauren Derosa. The report was written by Ray Holt. The illustrations were prepared by Lucy Martin and Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Ray Holt, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Richard Greatorex and Cliff Bateman



5. REFERENCES

- Allan, J. P. 1984. *Medieval & Post-Medieval Finds from Exeter 1971-1980*. Exeter Archaeological Reports: 3. Exeter. Exeter City Council and the University of Exeter.
- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2012 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 6 March 2012
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 *Tithe Barn Green, Monkerton, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation*. CA typescript report **12033**
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 *Land at Monkerton, Near Exeter, Devon: Archaeological Method Statement for a Programme of Trial Trenching*
- CgMs 2013 *Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Trial Trenching: Tithe Barn Green, Land at Monkerton and Phase 3 Link Road, near Exeter, Devon*
- DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- EA (Exeter Archaeology) 2011 *Archaeological Assessment of Land at Monkerton and Redhayes*. Report No. **11.40**
- Edmonds, M. 1995. *Stone Tools and Society. Working Stone in Neolithic and Bronze Age Britain*. London. B T Batsford Ltd.
- Holbrook, N. and Bidwell, P. T. 1991. *Roman Finds from Exeter*. Exeter Archaeological Reports: 4. Exeter. Exeter City Council and the University of Exeter.
- Seager Smith, R. and Davies, S. M. 1993. 'Roman Pottery', in Woodward et al 1993, 202-214.
- Stratascan 2012 *Geophysical Survey Report, Monkerton, Exeter*. Ref: J3027



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
16	1600	layer		topsoil	mid reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.25	
16	1601	layer		subsoil	reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.3	
16	1602	layer		colluvium	reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.1	
16	1603	deposit		natural substrate	brownish red silty sand with red clay patches	>30	>1.8	n/a	
16	1604	cut		ditch	NW-SE orientated ditch with moderate sloping sides to a rounded base	>1.8	1	0.4	
16	1605	fill	1604	single fill of ditch	mid reddish brown sandy silt	>1.8	1	0.4	
17	1700	layer		topsoil	mid reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.25	C16-C18
17	1701	layer		subsoil	reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.35	
17	1702	layer		colluvium	light yellowish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.4	
17	1703	deposit		natural substrate	brownish red silty sand with red clay patches	>30	>1.8	n/a	
17	1704	cut		ditch	N-S orientated ditch with moderate sloping sides to a rounded base	>1.8	1.3	0.5	
17	1705	fill	1704	single fill of ditch	mid brown sandy silt	>1.8	1.3	0.5	
17	1706	layer		colluvium	reddish brown sandy silt	>25	>1.8	0.2	
18	1800	layer		topsoil	mid reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.3	Late Medieval/ Post-medieval
18	1801	layer		subsoil	reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.28	
18	1802	layer		colluvium	light yellowish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.28	
18	1803	deposit		natural substrate	brownish red silty sand with red clay patches	>30	>1.8	n/a	
18	1804	cut		ditch	NW-SE orientated ditch with moderate to shallow sloping sides to a rounded base	>1.8	0.53	0.15	
18	1805	fill	1804	single fill of ditch	mid brownish grey sandy silt	>1.8	0.53	0.15	
18	1806	cut		ditch	N-S orientated ditch with moderate sloping sides to a flat base	>1.8	0.74	0.19	
18	1807	fill	1806	single fill of ditch	mid grey brown sandy silt	>1.8	0.74	0.19	
18	1808	cut		posthole	circular posthole with moderate sloping sides to a rounded base	0.34	0.34	0.11	
18	1809	fill	1808	single fill of posthole	mid slightly brownish grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks	0.34	0.34	0.11	
19	1900	layer		topsoil	mid reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.25	
19	1901	layer		subsoil	reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.25	
19	1902	layer		colluvium	light yellowish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.2	
19	1903	deposit		natural substrate	brownish red silty sand with red clay patches	>30	>1.8	n/a	
19	1904	cut		pit	subrectangular pit with shallow sloping sides to a rounded base	>1.2	0.5	0.12	
19	1905	fill	1904	single fill of pit	mid brown silty sand	>1.2	0.5	0.12	
19	1906	cut		pit	suboval pit with steep to verticle sides to a rounded	>0.7	0.5	0.19	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
					base				
19	1907	fill	1906	single fill of pit	dark brown silty sand	>0.7	0.5	0.19	
19	1908	cut		furrow	NW-SE orientated furrow with shallow sloping sides to an irregular base	>1.8	1.2	0.12	
19	1909	fill	1908	single fill of furrow	mid reddish brown silty sand	>1.8	1.2	0.12	
19	1910	cut		furrow	NW-SE orientated furrow with shallow sloping sides to an irregular base	>1.8	0.9	0.14	
19	1911	fill	1908	single fill of furrow	mid reddish brown silty sand	>1.8	0.9	0.14	
20	2000	layer		topsoil	mid reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.26	
20	2001	layer		subsoil	reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.23	
20	2002	layer		colluvium	light yellowish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.22	
20	2003	deposit		natural substrate	brownish red silty sand with red clay patches	>30	>1.8	n/a	
20	2004	cut		ditch	N-S orientated ditch with very shallow sloping sides to a flat base	>1.8	1.87	0.23	
20	2005	fill	2004	single fill of ditch	mid brownish grey sandy silt	>1.8	1.87	0.23	
20	2006	cut		ditch	N-S orientated ditch with moderate to steep sloping sides to a rounded base	>1.8	0.67	0.2	
20	2007	fill	2006	single fill of ditch	mid brownish grey sandy silt	>1.8	0.67	0.2	
21	2100	layer		topsoil	mid reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.25	
21	2101	layer		subsoil	reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.3	
21	2102	layer		colluvium	reddish brown sandy silt	>24	>1.8	0.3	
21	2103	deposit		natural substrate	brownish red silty sand with red clay patches	>30	>1.8	n/a	
22	2200	layer		topsoil	mid brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.2	
22	2201	layer		subsoil	reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.3	
22	2202	layer		colluvium	brownish red sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.3	
22	2203	layer		colluvium	mid brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.2	
22	2204	deposit		natural substrate	yellowish brown silty sand with occasional red clay patches	>30	>1.8	n/a	
23	2300	layer		topsoil	mid brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.4	
23	2301	layer		subsoil	reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.58	
23	2302	layer		colluvium	light orange brown sandy silt with light grey patches	>30	>1.8	0.43	
23	2303	deposit		natural substrate	light reddish brown silty sand with patches of reddish yellow sand	>30	>1.8	n/a	
23	2304	cut		ditch	N-S orientated ditch with moderate sloping sides to a 'V' shaped base	>1.8	1.31	0.37	
23	2305	fill	2304	lower fill of ditch	light greyish brown clayey silt	>0.7	0.42	0.2	
23	2306	fill	2304	upper fill of ditch	light brown clayey silt	>1.8	1.31	0.17	
23	2307	cut		ditch	NE-SW orientated ditch with steep sloping sides to rounded base	>1.8	0.82	0.46	
23	2308	fill	2307	lower fill of ditch	light brownish grey sandy silt	>0.7	0.62	0.25	
23	2309	fill	2307	upper fill of ditch	light orange brown sandy silt	>1.8	0.82	0.11	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
24	2400	layer		topsoil	mid reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.37	
24	2401	layer		subsoil	light brownish grey sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.7	
24	2402	layer		colluvium	light greyish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.25	
24	2403	deposit		natural substrate	light brownish orange sandy silt	>30	>1.8	n/a	
24	2404	cut		furrow terminal	E-W orientated furrow terminal with very shallow sloping sides to a wide slightly rounded base	>1.04	1.63	0.13	
24	2405	fill	2404	single fill of furrow	mid greyish brown sandy silt	>1.04	1.63	0.13	
24	2406	cut		furrow terminal	E-W orientated furrow terminal	>0.68	1.56	n/a	
24	2407	fill	2406	single fill of furrow	mid greyish brown sandy silt	>0.68	1.56	n/a	
24	2408	cut		furrow terminal	E-W orientated furrow terminal	>0.98	2.28	n/a	
24	2409	fill	2408	single fill of furrow	mid greyish brown sandy silt	>0.98	2.28	n/a	
25	2500	layer		topsoil	mid reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.2	
25	2501	layer		subsoil	reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.3	
25	2502	layer		colluvium	brownish red sandy silt	>20	>1.8	0.25	
25	2503	layer		colluvium	dark brownish red sandy silt	>10	>1.8	0.13	
25	2504	deposit		natural substrate	brownish red silty sand with red clay patches	>30	>1.8	n/a	
25	2505	cut		pit	circular pit with near verticle sides to a rounded base	0.6	0.6	0.7	
25	2506	fill	2505	single fill of pit	reddish brown sandy silt	0.6	0.6	0.7	
25	2507	cut		geotechnical pit	rectangular pit with verticle sides, not fully excavated	2	>0.5	>0.7	
25	2508	fill	2507	backfill of geotechnical pit	poorly sorted mixture of topsoil, subsoil, colluvium and natural substrate	2	>0.5	>0.7	
26	2600	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.36	
26	2601	layer		subsoil	light reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.32	
26	2602	layer		colluvium	dark reddish brown sandy silt	>22	>1.8	0.22	
26	2603	deposit		natural substrate	brownish red silty sand with red clay patches	>30	>1.8	n/a	
27	2700	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.29	
27	2701	layer		subsoil	light reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.55	
27	2702	deposit		natural substrate	light yellowish orange sandy silt	>30	>1.8	n/a	
28	2800	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.23	
28	2801	layer		subsoil	light reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.17	
28	2802	deposit		natural substrate	light brownish red sandy silt	>30	>1.8	n/a	
28	2803	cut		furrow	E-W orientated furrow	>1.8	1.5	n/a	
28	2804	fill	2803	single fill of furrow	reddish brown sandy silt	>1.8	1.5	n/a	
28	2805	cut		furrow	E-W orientated furrow	>1.8	1.5	n/a	
28	2806	fill	2803	single fill of furrow	reddish brown sandy silt	>1.8	1.5	n/a	
28	2807	cut		furrow	E-W orientated furrow	>1.8	1.5	n/a	
28	2808	fill	2803	single fill of furrow	reddish brown sandy silt	>1.8	1.5	n/a	
29	2900	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.3	
29	2901	layer		subsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.28	
29	2902	cut		pit	circular pit with shallow sloping sides to a flat base	0.7	0.7	0.08	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
29	2903	fill	2902	single fill of pit	light yellowish brown silty sand	0.7	0.7	0.08	
29	2904	deposit		natural substrate	light reddish brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	n/a	
29	2905	cut		pit	circular pit with shallow sloping sides to a flat base	0.56	0.56	0.32	
29	2906	fill	2905	upper fill of pit	light brownish grey silty sand	0.56	0.56	0.02	
29	2907	fill	2905	lower fill of pit	light yellowish brown silty sand	0.56	0.56	0.3	
29	2908	cut		ditch	N-S orientated ditch with a shallow sloping west side and steeper sloping east side to a flat base	>1.8	1.4	0.6	
29	2909	fill	2908	lower fill of ditch	light reddish brown silt	>1.8	1.2	0.4	C18-C19
29	2910	fill	2908	upper fill of ditch	light greyish brown silty sand	>1.8	1.4	0.2	C18-C19
30	3000	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.34	
30	3001	layer		subsoil	light brownish yellow silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.47	
30	3002	cut		ditch	N-S orientated ditch with steep west side and shallow east side to a flat base	>1.8	3.7	0.33	
30	3003	fill	3002	single fill of ditch	light greyish brown silty sand	>1.8	3.7	0.33	C18-C19
30	3004	deposit		natural substrate	patchy red and orange sand	>30	>1.8	n/a	
31	3100	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.19	
31	3101	layer		subsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.34	
31	3102	cut		furrow	E-W orientated furrow with shallow sloping sides to a flat base	>1.8	1.8	0.18	
31	3103	fill	3102	single fill of furrow	light yellowish brown sandy silt	>1.8	1.8	0.18	
31	3104	deposit		natural substrate	patchy red and orange sand	>30	>1.8	n/a	
32	3200	layer		topsoil	mid reddish brown sandy clay	>30	>1.8	0.21	
32	3201	layer		subsoil	mid brownish red sandy clay	>30	>1.8	0.3	
32	3202	deposit		natural substrate	patchy red and orange sand	>30	>1.8	n/a	
32	3203	cut		furrow	N-S orientated furrow	>1.8	1.5	n/a	
32	3204	fill	3203	single fill of furrow	reddish brown sandy silt	>1.8	1.5	n/a	
32	3205	cut		furrow	N-S orientated furrow	>1.8	1.5	n/a	
32	3206	fill	3205	single fill of furrow	reddish brown sandy silt	>1.8	1.5	n/a	
32	3207	cut		furrow	N-S orientated furrow	>1.8	1.5	n/a	
32	3208	fill	3207	single fill of furrow	reddish brown sandy silt	>1.8	1.5	n/a	
33	3300	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.2	
33	3301	layer		subsoil	light reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.3	
33	3302	deposit		natural substrate	dark brownish red clayey silt	>30	>1.8	n/a	
34	3400	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.28	
34	3401	layer		subsoil	light reddish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.27	
34	3402	deposit		natural substrate	light reddish sandy silt with patches of light brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	n/a	
34	3403	cut		ditch	N-S orientated ditch with moderate to steep sloping sides to a slightly rounded	>1.8	2.23	0.56	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
					base				
34	3404	fill	3403	lower fill of ditch	greyish brown sandy silt	>1.8	1.73	0.13	
34	3405	fill	3403	middle fill of ditch	light greyish brown sandy silt	>1.8	1.9	0.2	C17-C18
34	3406	fill	3403	upper fill of ditch	light greyish brown sandy silt	>1.8	2.23	0.36	
34	3407	cut		ditch	N-S orientated ditch with moderate to steep sloping sides to a slightly rounded base	>1.8	2.2	0.53	
34	3408	fill	3407	lower fill of ditch	light greyish brown silty sand	>1.8	2.05	0.26	
34	3409	fill	3407	upper fill of ditch	light greyish brown silty sand	>1.8	2.2	0.27	
34	3410	cut		ditch	N-S orientated ditch with shallow sloping sides to a flat base	>1.8	1.05	0.14	
34	3411	fill	3410	single fill of ditch	dark orange brown sandy clay	>1.8	1.05	0.14	
35	3500	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.34	
35	3501	layer		subsoil	light brownish red silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.7	
35	3502	cut		curvilinear ditch	N-S orientated curvilinear ditch with shallow sloping sides to a 'U' shaped base	>1.8	1.44	0.4	
35	3503	fill	3502	single fill of ditch	light brownish red silty sand	>1.8	1.44	0.4	
35	3504	deposit		natural substrate	light brownish red sand	>30	>1.8	n/a	Post-medieval
36	3600	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.26	
36	3601	layer		subsoil	light brownish red silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.1	
36	3602	cut		ditch	E-W orientated ditch with moderate sloping sides to a rounded base	>1.8	1.7	0.6	
36	3603	fill	3602	upper fill of ditch	light brownish red silty sand	>1.8	1.7	0.55	C1-C2
36	3604	fill	3602	lower fill of ditch	dark greyish brown sandy silt	>1.8	0.56	0.08	RB
36	3605	deposit		natural substrate	patchy orange and red sand	>30	>1.8	n/a	
36	3606	cut		ditch, same as 3614 and 3616	NE-SW orientated ditch with moderate to steep sloping sides to a flat base	>3.5	0.45	0.15	
36	3607	fill	3606	single fill of ditch	mid brown silty sand	>3.5	0.45	0.15	C2-C4
36	3608	cut		pit, same as 3612	subrectangular pit with shallow sloping sides to a flat base	>1.0	0.89	0.09	
36	3609	fill	3608	single fill of pit, same as 3613	light greyish brown silty sand	>1.0	0.89	0.09	
36	3610	cut		ditch	possible ditch orientated E-W with steep sloping sides to a flat base	>0.3	0.45	0.07	
36	3611	fill	3610	single fill of ditch	dark yellowish brown silty sand	>0.3	0.45	0.07	RB
36	3612	cut		pit, same as 3608	subrectangular pit with shallow sloping sides to a flat base	>1.0	0.89	0.09	
36	3613	fill	3608	single fill of pit, same as 3609	light greyish brown silty sand	>1.0	0.89	0.09	
36	3614	cut		ditch, same as 3606 and 3616	NE-SW orientated ditch with moderate to steep sloping sides to a flat base	>3.5	0.45	0.15	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
36	3615	fill	3606	single fill of ditch	mid brown silty sand	>3.5	0.45	0.15	
36	3616	cut		ditch, same as 3614 and 3606	NE-SW orientated ditch with moderate to steep sloping sides to a flat base	>3.5	0.45	0.15	
36	3617	fill	3606	single fill of ditch	mid brown silty sand	>3.5	0.45	0.15	
37	3700	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.32	
37	3701	layer		subsoil	light brownish red silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.33	
37	3702	deposit		natural substrate	light greyish pink sandy silt with patches of red clay	>30	>1.8	n/a	
37	3703	cut		ditch	possible ditch orientated NW-SE with very steep sloping sides to a flat base	>1.8	0.78	0.26	
37	3704	fill	3703	single fill of ditch	light greyish brown sandy silt	>1.8	0.78	0.26	
37	3705	cut		ditch	possible ditch orientated NW-SE with very steep sloping sides, not fully excavated	>1.8	1.54	>0.58	
37	3706	fill	3705	single fill of ditch	light greyish brown sandy silt	>1.8	1.54	>0.58	
37	3707	cut		ditch	possible ditch orientated NW-SE with very steep sloping sides to a flat base	>1.8	1.89	0.5	
37	3708	fill	3707	single fill of ditch	light greyish brown sandy silt	>1.8	1.89	0.5	
38	3800	layer		topsoil	light greyish red sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.27	
38	3801	layer		subsoil	light red sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.56	
38	3802	deposit		natural substrate	red silty sand with gravel patches	>30	>1.8	n/a	
39	3900	layer		topsoil	light greyish red sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.3	
39	3901	layer		subsoil	light red sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.3	
39	3902	deposit		natural substrate	light yellowish red sandy silt	>30	>1.8	n/a	
39	3903	cut		ditch	N-S orientated ditch with moderate to steep sloping sides to a 'V' shaped base	>5.0	0.87	0.33	
39	3904	fill	3903	single fill of ditch	light reddish brown sandy silt	>5.0	0.87	0.33	
40	4000	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.18	
40	4001	layer		subsoil	light brownish red silt	>30	>1.8	0.31	
40	4002	deposit		natural substrate	light yellowish red silty clay	>30	>1.8	n/a	
40	4003	cut		horizontal truncation	steep sided truncation with a flat base filled with modern building waste	>10	>1.8	1	
40	4004	cut		geotechnical pit	vertical sided pit cut from base of topsoil, not excavated	>0.3	0.5	>0.7	
40	4005	cut		pit	suboval pit with steep sides to a flat base	0.62	0.33	0.17	
40	4006	cut		pit	suboval pit with steep sides to a flat base	0.68	0.39	0.19	
40	4007	cut		pit	suboval pit with steep sides to a flat base	0.46	0.3	0.21	
40	4008	fill	4004	single fill of geotechnical pit	mixed fill consisting of topsoil, subsoil and natural	>0.3	0.5	>0.7	
40	4009	fill	4006	upper fill of pit	light greyish brown silty sand	0.68	0.39	0.06	
40	4010	fill	4006	lower fill of pit	light orange red silty sand	0.68	0.39	0.15	
40	4011	fill	4007	upper fill of pit	light greyish brown silty sand	0.46	0.3	0.13	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
40	4012	fill	4007	lower fill of pit	reddish brown silty sand	0.46	0.3	0.12	
40	4013	fill	4005	upper fill of pit	light greyish brown silty sand	0.44	0.33	0.15	
40	4014	fill	4005	lower fill of pit	light reddish brown silty sand	0.44	0.33	0.13	
40	4015	cut		ditch	E-W orientated ditch with moderate sloping sides to a rounded base	>2.1	1.64	0.5	
40	4016	fill	4015	single fill of ditch	mid slightly reddish brown sandy silt	>2.1	1.64	0.5	
40	4017	fill	4003	backfill of horizontal truncation	mixed fill of modern building rubble, topsoil, subsoil and natural substrate	>10	>1.8	1	
41	4100	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.21	
41	4101	layer		subsoil	light reddish brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.09	
41	4102	cut		geotechnical pit	subrectangular pit with verticle sides, not excavated	>0.5	>0.5	>0.1	
41	4103	fill	4102	single fill of geotechnical pit	mixed fill of topsoil, subsoil and natural substrate	>0.5	>0.5	>0.1	
41	4104	deposit		natural substrate	light orange red silty sand	>30	>1.8	n/a	
42	4200	layer		topsoil	light greyish red sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.26	
42	4201	layer		subsoil	light red sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.24	
42	4202	deposit		natural substrate	red silty sand with gravel patches	>30	>1.8	n/a	
43	4300	layer		topsoil	light greyish red sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.26	
43	4301	layer		subsoil	light red sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.32	
43	4302	deposit		natural substrate	red silty sand with gravel patches	>30	>1.8	n/a	
44	4400	layer		topsoil	mid reddish brown sandy clay	>30	>1.8	0.23	
44	4401	layer		subsoil	dark brownish red sandy clay	>30	>1.8	0.37	
44	4402	layer		colluvium	dark reddish brown clayey sand	>30	>1.8	>0.7	
44	4403	fill	4404	single fill of ditch	dark reddish brown sandy clay	>1.8	1	n/a	
44	4404	cut		ditch	E-W orientated ditch, not excavated	>1.8	1	n/a	
44	4405	fill	4406	single fill of ditch	dark reddish brown clayey sand	>1.8	0.7	n/a	
44	4406	cut		ditch	E-W orientated ditch, not excavated	>1.8	0.7	n/a	
44	4407	deposit		natural substrate	red silty sand with gravel patches	>30	>1.8	n/a	
45	4500	layer		topsoil	light orange brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.17	
45	4501	layer		subsoil	light yellowish brown silty sand	>30	>1.8	0.3	
45	4502	deposit		natural substrate	light pinkish red silty sand with sandstone patches	>30	>1.8	n/a	
45	4503	cut		ditch, same as 4505	N-S orientated ditch with moderate sloping sides to an irregular flat base	>15	>0.55	0.2	
45	4504	fill	4503	single fill of ditch	dark orange brown clayey sand	>15	>0.55	0.2	
45	4505	cut		ditch, same as 4503	N-S orientated ditch with moderate sloping sides to an irregular flat base	>15	>0.45	0.13	
45	4506	fill	4505	single fill of ditch	dark orange brown clayey sand	>15	>0.45	0.13	
45	4507	deposit		Burnt clay deposit	light yellowish orange silty clay				C12-C14
45	4508	deposit		Stone surface	dark brownish grey, frequent large stone inclusions				

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
45	4509	cut		Pit/post hole	Shallow, circular feature with flat base	0.27	0.2	0.05	
45	4510	fill	4509	Single fill of possible post hole	Light greyish brown clayey sand	0.27	0.2	0.05	
45	4511	deposit		Possible construction deposit for furnace	Light yellowish brown silty sand				C12-C14
45	4512	layer		Layer of burning associated with furnace	Dark bluish black silty sand, high concentration of charcoal				
45	4513	layer		Layer of burning associated with furnace	Light yellowish brown silty sand				
45	4514	cut		Pit	Oval, straight sided pit with concave base		0.28	0.28	
45	4515	fill	4514	Single fill of pit	Dark orangey brown sandy silt		0.28	0.28	
46	4600	layer		Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.6	0.16	
46	4601	layer		subsoil	light yellowish brown silty sand	>30	>1.6	0.5	
46	4602	layer		colluvium	Light reddish brown silty sand	>30	>1.6	>0.28	
46	4603	deposit		natural substrate	Light pinkish brown sandy clay	>30	>1.6	n/a	
46	4604	cut		pit	circular, steep sided pit with concave base	0.5	>0.25	0.19	
46	4605	fill	4604	Single fill of pit	dark yellowish brown silty sand	0.5	>0.25	0.19	
46	4606	cut		Ditch	SW-NE orientated ditch. Shallow, flat base	>0.84	0.83	0.14	
46	4607	fill	4606	Single fill of ditch	Dark reddish brown silty sand	>0.84	0.83	0.14	
47	4700	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.6	0.23	
47	4701	layer		subsoil	light brownish yellow silty sand	>30	>1.6	0.75	
47	4702	deposit		natural substrate	light pinkish brown sandy clay, limestone incl.	>30	>1.6	n/a	
47	4703	cut		Ditch	E-W orientated ditch, moderately sloping sides, tapered base	>0.84	1.4	0.36	
47	4704	fill	4603	Single fill of ditch	dark greyish brown sand	>0.84	1.4	0.36	
47	4705	cut		Pit	circular steep sided pit with concave base	0.39	0.17	0.15	
47	4706	fill	4605	Single fill of pit	dark greyish brown sand	0.39	0.17	0.15	
47	4707	cut		Pit	circular steep sided pit with concave base	0.29	>0.16	0.18	
47	4708	fill	4707	Single fill of pit	dark greyish brown sand	0.29	>0.16	0.18	
47	4709	cut		pit	Oval, straight sided pit with concave base	1.5	>0.51	0.46	
47	4710	fill	4709	Single fill of pit	dark greyish brown sandy silt	1.5	>0.51	0.46	C12-C14
47	4711	cut		Ditch	E-W orientated vertically sided ditch with flat base	>1m	0.75	0.4	
47	4712	fill	4711	Single fill of ditch	Light orangey brown silty sand	>1m	0.75	0.4	
47	4713	cut		Ditch	N-S orientated steeply sloping sides with concave base	>0.62	1.8	0.53	
47	4714	fill	4713	Single fill of ditch	Dark greyish brown sandy clay	>0.62	1.8	0.53	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
47	4715	cut		Ditch	NW-SE orientated ditch	>0.13	0.32	0.1	
47	4716	fill	4715	Single fill of ditch	Light pinkish brown clayey sand	>0.13	0.32	0.1	
47	4717	cut		Ditch	E-W orientated ditch, shallow, moderately sloping sides, 'scooped' base	>0.5	>0.3	0.17	
47	4718	fill	4717	Single fill of ditch	Dark reddish brown clayey sand	>0.5	>0.3	0.17	
47	4719	layer		colluvium	Dark brownish red clayey sand	>30	>1.6	0.36	
47	4720	fill	4721	Single fill of ditch terminus	Light reddish brown clayey sand	>0.5	0.63	0.18	
47	4721	cut		Ditch	E-W orientated ditch terminus, gradual sloping sides, concave base.	>0.5	0.63	0.18	
47	4722	fill	4724	upper fill of pit	Mid brownish grey clayey sand	>2.84	>0.52	0.5	
47	4723	fill	4724	lower fill of pit	Dark greyish black clayey sand	>0.65	>0.7	0.04	
47	4724	cut		Pit	Sub-circular/Oval pit, sides steep to E, shallow to N. Flat base	>2,84	>0.52	0.5	
47	4725	fill	4727	Upper fill of pit	Dark brownish red clayey sand	>1.18	>0.57	0.19	
47	4726	fill	4727	Lower fill of pit	Light brownish grey clayey sand	>1	>0.24	0.16	
47	4727	cut		Pit	Square with rounded corners, steep sided with uniform base.	>1.18	>0.57	0.3	
48	4800	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.6	0.26	
48	4801	layer		subsoil	Light reddish brown silty sand	>30	>1.6	0.35	
48	4802	deposit		natural substrate	light brownish red silty sand	>30	>1.6	n/a	
49	4900	layer		topsoil	Light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.6	0.26	
49	4901	layer		subsoil	light yellowish brown silty sand	>30	>1.6	0.4	
49	4902	deposit		natural substrate	Light reddish brown silty sand with stone incl.	>30	>1.6	n/a	
50	5000	layer		topsoil	light brownish grey sandy silt	>30	>1.6	0.3	
50	5001	layer		subsoil	light brownish grey sandy silt	>30	>1.6	0.26	
50	5002	deposit		natural substrate	light brownish orange sandy silt	>30	>1.6	n/a	
51	5100	layer		topsoil	light brownish grey sandy silt	>15	>1.6	0.3	
51	5101	layer		subsoil	light brownish grey sandy silt	>15	>1.6	0.21	
51	5102	deposit		natural substrate	light brownish orange sandy silt	>15	>1.6	n/a	
52	5200	layer		topsoil	light brownish grey sandy silt	>15	>1.6	0.26	
52	5201	layer		subsoil	light greyish brown sandy silt	>15	>1.6	0.19	
52	5202	deposit		natural substrate	mixed light yellowish grey/greenish brown silty clay	>15	>1,6	n/a	
53	5300	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.6	0.35	
53	5301	layer		subsoil	light yellowish brown sandy silt	>30	>1.6	0.23	
53	5301	deposit		natural substrate	light reddish orange sandy silt	>30	>1.6	n/a	
54	5400	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.6	0.13	
54	5401	layer		subsoil	light yellowish brown silty sand	>30	>1.6	n/a	
55	5500	layer		topsoil	light brownish grey sandy silt	>30	>1.6	0.29	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
55	5501	layer		subsoil	light orangey brown sandy silt	>30	>1.6	0.3	
55	5502	deposit		natural substrate	light brownish orange sandy silt	>30	>1.6	n/a	
55	5503	cut		ditch/drain	E-W orientated linear. Modern	>2.5	0.74	>0.41	
55	5504	fill		fill of ditch/drain	mixed dark brownish grey/light brownish orange sandy silt	>2.5	0.74	>0.41	
56	5600	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.6	0.34	
56	5601	layer		subsoil	light yellowish brown silty sand	>30	>1.6	0.29	
56	5602	deposit		natural substrate	light brownish yellow silty sand	>30	>1.6	n/a	
57	5700	layer		topsoil	light brownish grey sandy silt	>30	>1.6	0.26	
57	5701	layer		made ground	mixed mid grey brown/orange red sandy silt. Occ coal and brick fragments	>30	>1.6	0.21	
57	5702	layer		subsoil	light grey brown sandy silt	>30	>1.6	0.3	
57	5703	deposit		natural substrate	light brownish orange silty clay	>30	>1.6	n/a	
57	5704	cut		ditch	NE-SW orientated ditch, steep sides, flat base.	>1	0.48	0.25	
57	5705	fill	5704	lower fill of ditch	mid grey clayey silt	>1	0.43	0.15	
57	5706	fill	5704	upper fill of ditch	light orangey grey brown sandy silt	>1	0.48	0.1	
57	5707	cut		ditch	E-W orientated ditch, moderate-steep sided, flat base	>0.6	0.7	0.38	
57	5708	fill	5707	Single fill of ditch	mid grey brown clayey silt	>0.6	0.7	0.38	
57	5709	cut		ditch	NE-SW orientated ditch, steep sides, flat base.	>0.5	0.31	0.21	
57	5710	fill	5709	lower fill of ditch	mid grey clayey silt	>0.5	0.31	0.11	
57	5711	fill	5709	upper fill of ditch	light orangey grey brown sandy silt	>0.5	0.31	0.1	
57	5712	cut		ditch	E-W orientated ditch, moderate-steep sided, flat base	>0.6	>0.2	0.15	
57	5713	fill	5712	Single fill of ditch	mid grey brown clayey silt	>0.6	0.2	0.15	
58	5800	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.6	0.22	
58	5801	layer		subsoil	light yellowish brown silty sand	>30	>1.6	0.21	
58	5802	deposit		natural substrate	light brownish orange clayey silt	>30	>1.6	n/a	
58	5803	cut		modern ditch, visible on surface	NE-SW orientated ditch, cut from base of topsoil, not excavated	>2.25	0.85	n/a	
58	5804	fill	5803	fill of ditch	light grey clayey silt	>2.25	2.15	n/a	
58	5805	cut		modern ditch, visible on surface	NE-SW orientated ditch, cut from base of topsoil, not excavated	>2.25	2.15	n/a	
58	5806	fill	5805	fill of ditch	mid greyish brown clayey silt	>2.25	2.15	n/a	
59	5900	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty sand	>30	>1.6	0.24	
59	5901	layer		subsoil	light yellowish brown silty sand	>30	>1.6	0.15	
59	5902	deposit		natural substrate	light brownish orange clayey silt	>30	>1.6	n/a	
59	5903	cut		modern ditch	NE-SW orientated ditch, cut from base of topsoil	>1.95	1.43	0.5	
59	5904	fill	5903	fill of ditch	light grey sandy silt	>1.95	1.43	0.5	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
59	5905	cut		modern ditch	NE-SW orientated ditch, cut from base of topsoil, not excavated	>2.25	1.25	n/a	
59	5906	fill	5905	fill of ditch	mid greyish brown clayey silt	>2.25	1.25	n/a	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
1700	Post-medieval pottery: unglazed earthenware	1	18	C16-C18
1800	Medieval/Post-medieval pottery: stoneware	1	15	Late Medieval/ Post-medieval
2501	Slag	1	28	-
2900	Worked flint	1	7	-
2909	Clay tobacco pipe	4	4	C18-C19
2910	Post-medieval glass: bottle	1	12	C18-C19
3003	Roman pottery: Black-burnished ware	1	2	C18-C19
	Clay tobacco pipe	2	5	
	Post-medieval glass: bottle	2	119	
	Worked flint	3	1	
3405	Post-medieval pottery: Tin-glazed earthenware	1	3	C17-C18
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1		
	Post-medieval glass: bottle	1	20	
	Clay tobacco pipe	2	8	
3504	Clay tobacco pipe	1	2	Post-medieval
3603	Roman pottery: Black-burnished ware	8	243	C1-C2
	Roman pottery: greyware	11		
	Roman pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	9		
3604	Roman ceramic building material: tegula	3	226	RB
3607	Roman pottery: Black-burnished ware	1	94	C2-C4
	Roman pottery: South Devon ware	2		
	Ceramic building material	1	88	
3611	Roman pottery: Imitation Black-burnished ware	27	210	RB
3706	Worked greensand chert	1	9	-
	Slag	3	40	
4507	Medieval pottery: chert-tempered fabric	47	118	C12-C14
4511	Medieval pottery: chert-tempered fabric	4	16	C12-C14
4513	Slag	49	657	-
4700	Worked greensand chert	1	372	-
4701	Worked flint	5	43	-
4704	Worked flint	1	0	-
4710	Medieval pottery: chert-tempered fabric	4	10	C12-C14
4712	Worked flint	2	0	-
4714	Worked greensand chert	1	0	-
	Worked flint	2	8	

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

One environmental sample (7 litres of soil) was retrieved from a single deposit with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

Sample 18.1 was taken from fill 1809 within posthole 1808 of undated period. No carbonised plant macrofossils were identified and a moderate amount of well-preserved charcoal identified as oak (*Quercus*) was recovered. The charcoal recovered may be residual or represent discarded hearth waste material. Since all the charcoal recovered was identified as oak, it is also possible that this material represents the burnt *in-situ* remains of a post, although there was no evidence of *in-situ* burning recorded within the feature. The paucity of finds/other ecofacts within this feature means it is not possible to deduce whether activity was domestic or industrial.

None of the material would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

References

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2003 *The taking and processing of environmental and other samples from archaeological sites*, CA Technical Manual No. 2

Charcoal identification table

Key

U/D = undated

Context number		1809
Feature number		1808
Sample number (SS)		18.1
Flot weight (g)		20
Sample volume processed (l)		7
Soil remaining (l)		0
Period		U/D
Charcoal quantity		++++
Charcoal preservation		Moderate
Family	Species	Common Name
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus robur</i> L./ <i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl.	Pedunculate Oak/Sessile Oak
		10
Number of Fragments:		10

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Tithebarn Green (Monkerton)
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August and September 2013 at Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon. Forty-three trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation identified a number of archaeological features throughout the proposed development area which generally correlated well with the results of a preceding geophysical survey. Archaeological features encountered comprised ditches, pits, postholes and a stone structure, generally dated to one of four broad periods; early prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern.</p> <p>Evidence of early prehistoric activity was identified in Trench 47. This consisted of Mesolithic flint bladelets and waste, recovered from the fills of three ditches.</p> <p>Features dated to the Roman period were concentrated on a flat plateau within the eastern part of Field 3 and consisted of three ditches and a pit. Pottery dated to the 1st- to 2nd-centuries and to the 2nd- to 4th-centuries was recovered from the ditches. Residual Roman pottery was also recovered from a post medieval ditch to the south.</p> <p>Features dated to the medieval period were concentrated within the northern part of the site, and consisted of a pit containing 12th to 14th-century pottery in trench 47, a possible contemporary stone structure in Trench 45, the northern flanking ditch of a possible trackway in trenches 40 and 44, and an enclosure to the west. Medieval furrows were revealed in fields 3, 5 and 6.</p> <p>Evidence of post-medieval activity consisted primarily of ditches suggestive of field systems and trackway associated with the settlement at Monkerton. The underlying axis of this field system was north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west and corresponded with the alignment of the surviving field system.</p> <p>Undated features consisting principally of ditches aligned at an angle to the current field system were revealed in fields 3, 5, 6 and 7, and are suggestive of earlier field systems.</p>
Project dates	27 August to 18 September 2013
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Field evaluation
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Field evaluation (CA 2012) Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012)
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Tithebarn Green, Monkerton, Devon
Study area (M ² /ha)	16ha
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SX 9668 9384
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	CgMs

Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman and Richard Greateorex	
Project Supervisor	Ray Holt and Charlotte Haines	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical		Ceramics, slag
Paper		Context sheets, trench sheets, photographic register, sample sheets and register, permatrace drawings
Digital		Database, digital photos, survey
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 <i>Tithebarn Green, Monkerton, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA typescript report 13585</p>		



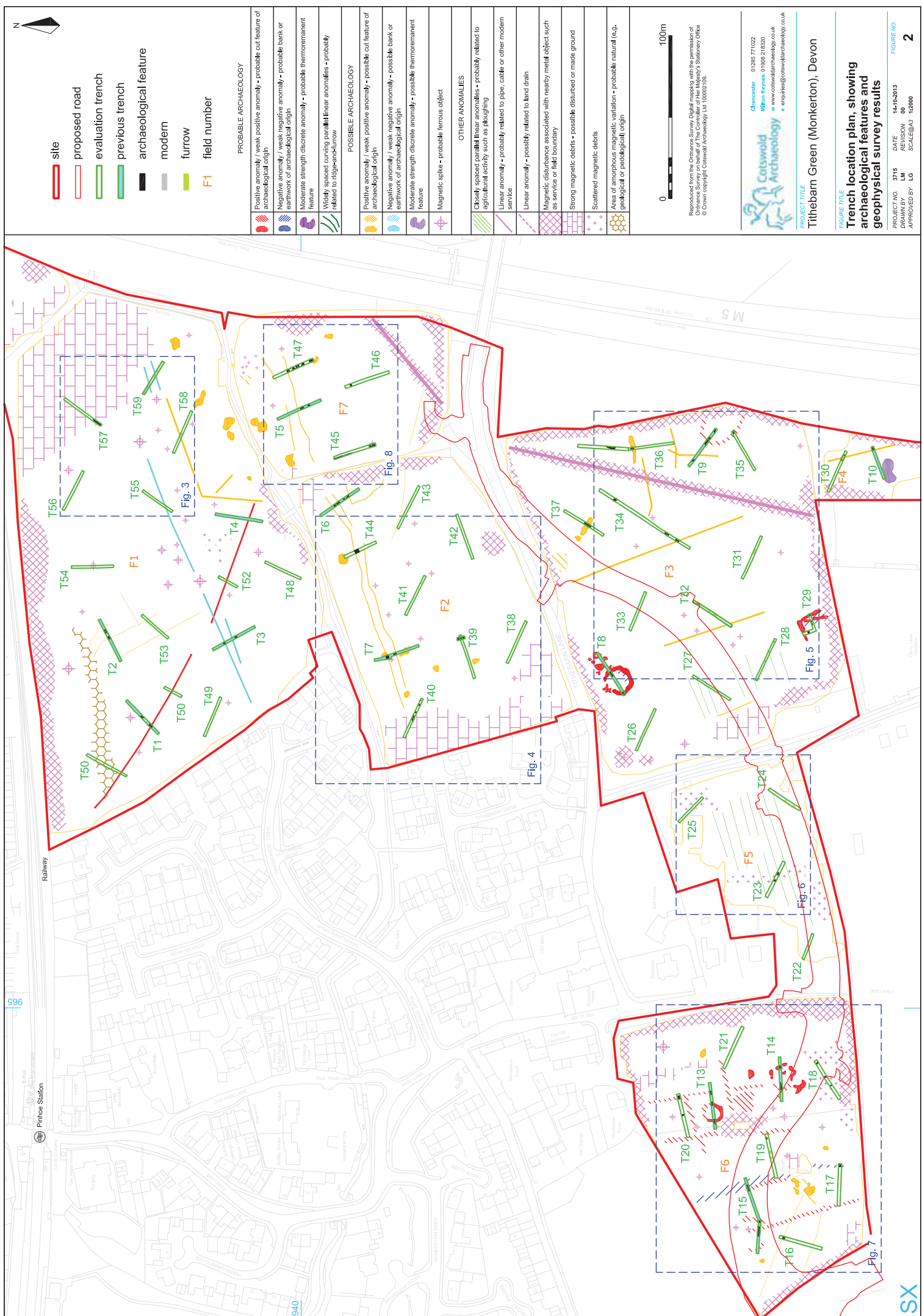
Cotswold Archaeology
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

Reproduced from the 1997 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeological Trust 100002109

PROJECT NO. 3715	DATE 14-10-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY LM	REVISION 00	1
APPROVED BY LG	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	



- █ site
- ▬ proposed road
- ▬ evaluation trench
- ▬ previous trench
- ▬ archaeological feature
- ▬ modern
- ▬ furrow
- F1 field number

PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
+	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
+	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
+	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - probable thermoremanent feature
+	Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
+	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
+	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
+	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature
+	Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object
OTHER ANOMALIES	
▬	Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
▬	Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
▬	Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
▬	Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
▬	Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
+	Scattered magnetic debris
+	Areas of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

0 100m

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Digital Mapping with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100021166.

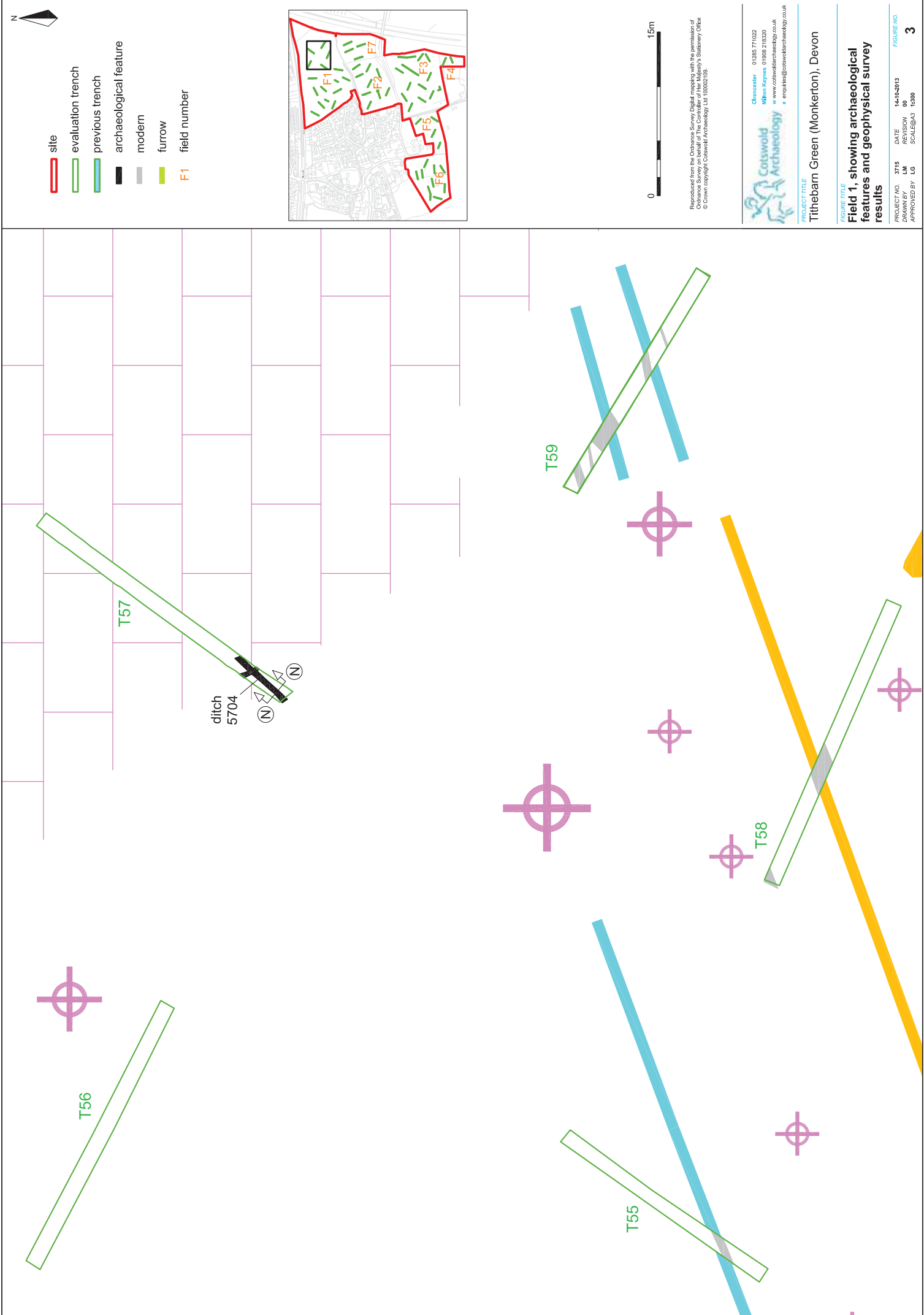


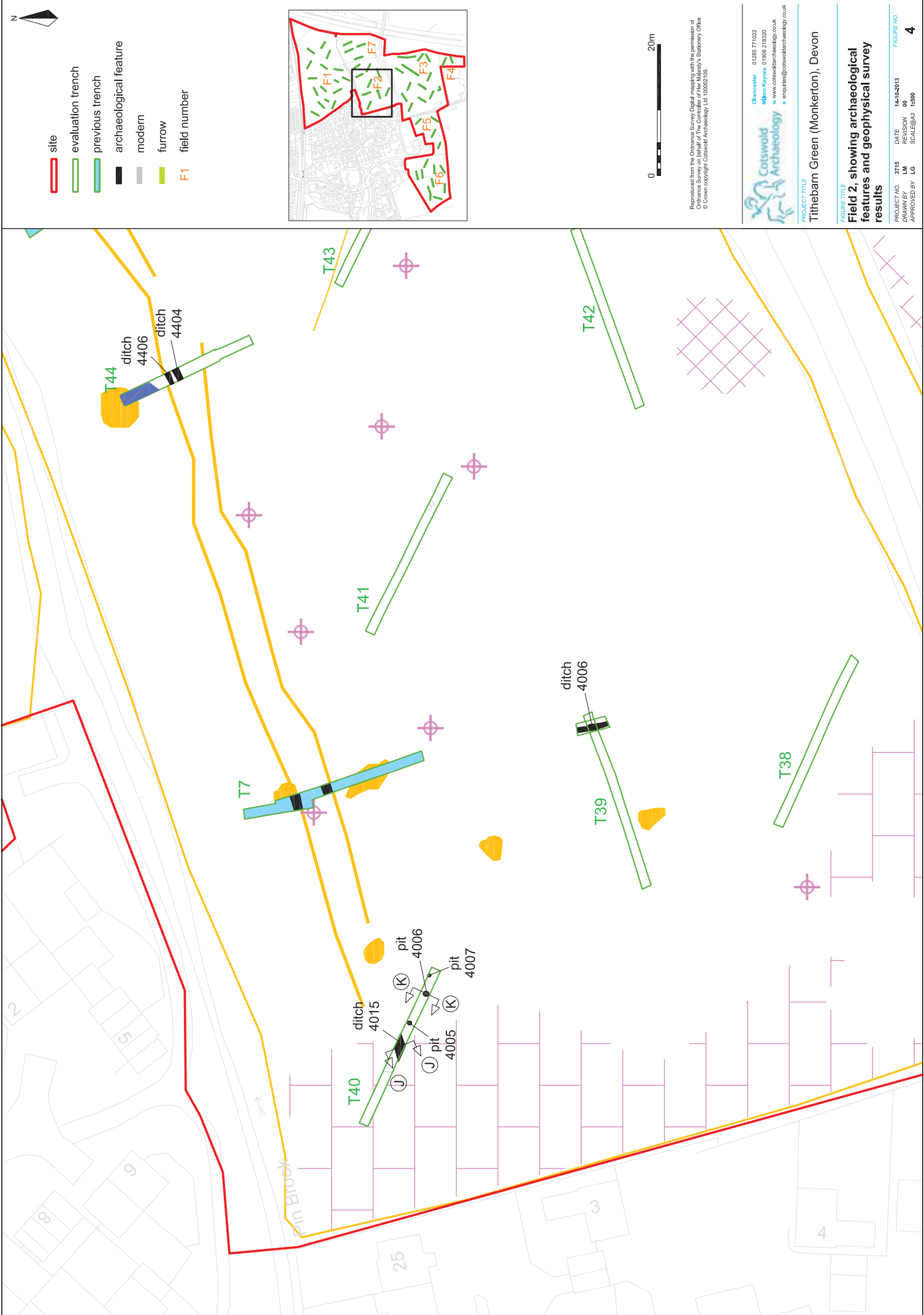
PROJECT TITLE
Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon

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

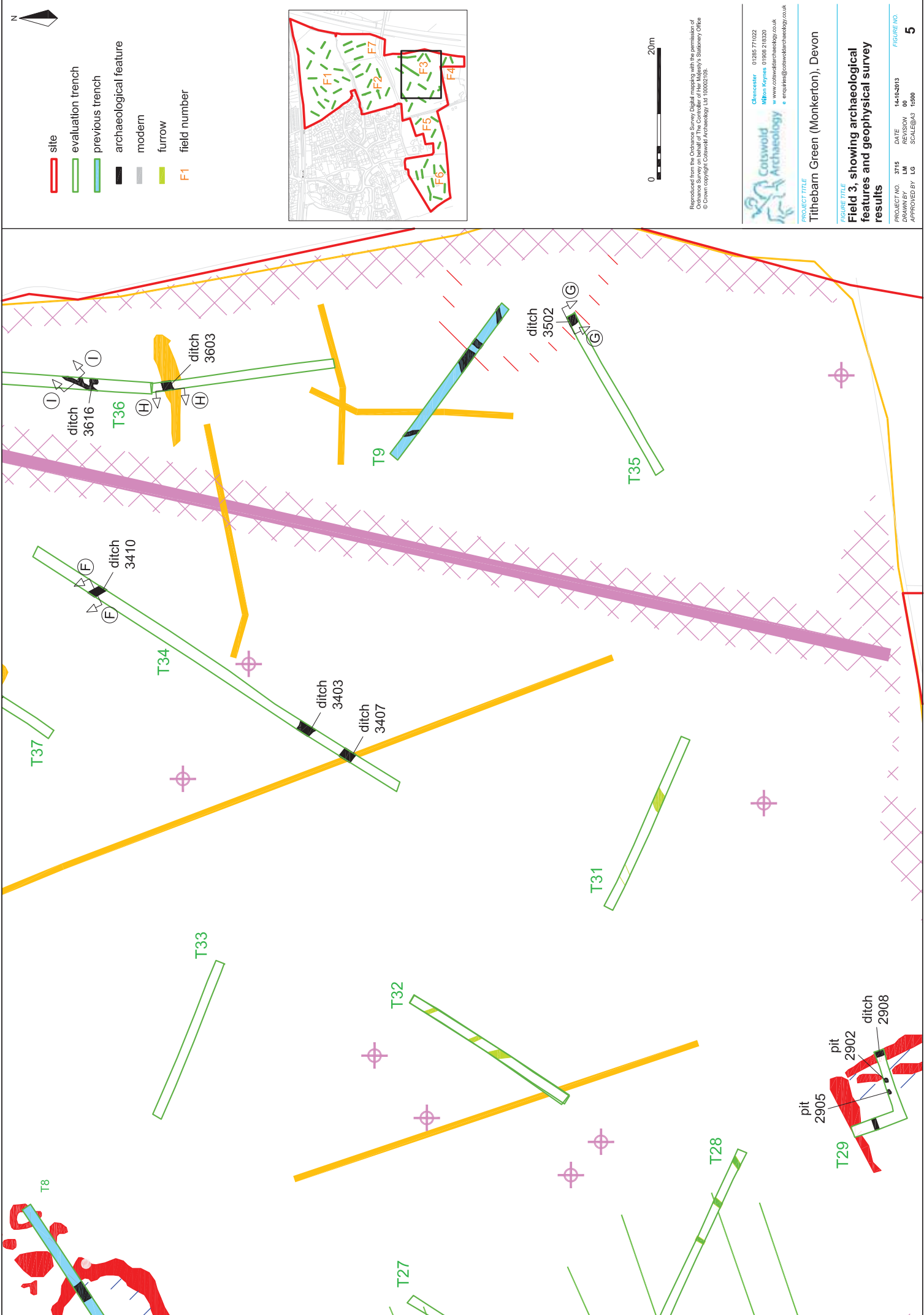
PROJECT NO. 3715 **DATE** 14-10-2013
APPROVED BY JLB **SCALE** 1:2000 **FIGURE NO.** 2

SX





P:\504 (the ban green eval)\Illustration\Drawings\4504 (the ban green Fig 02.dwg)



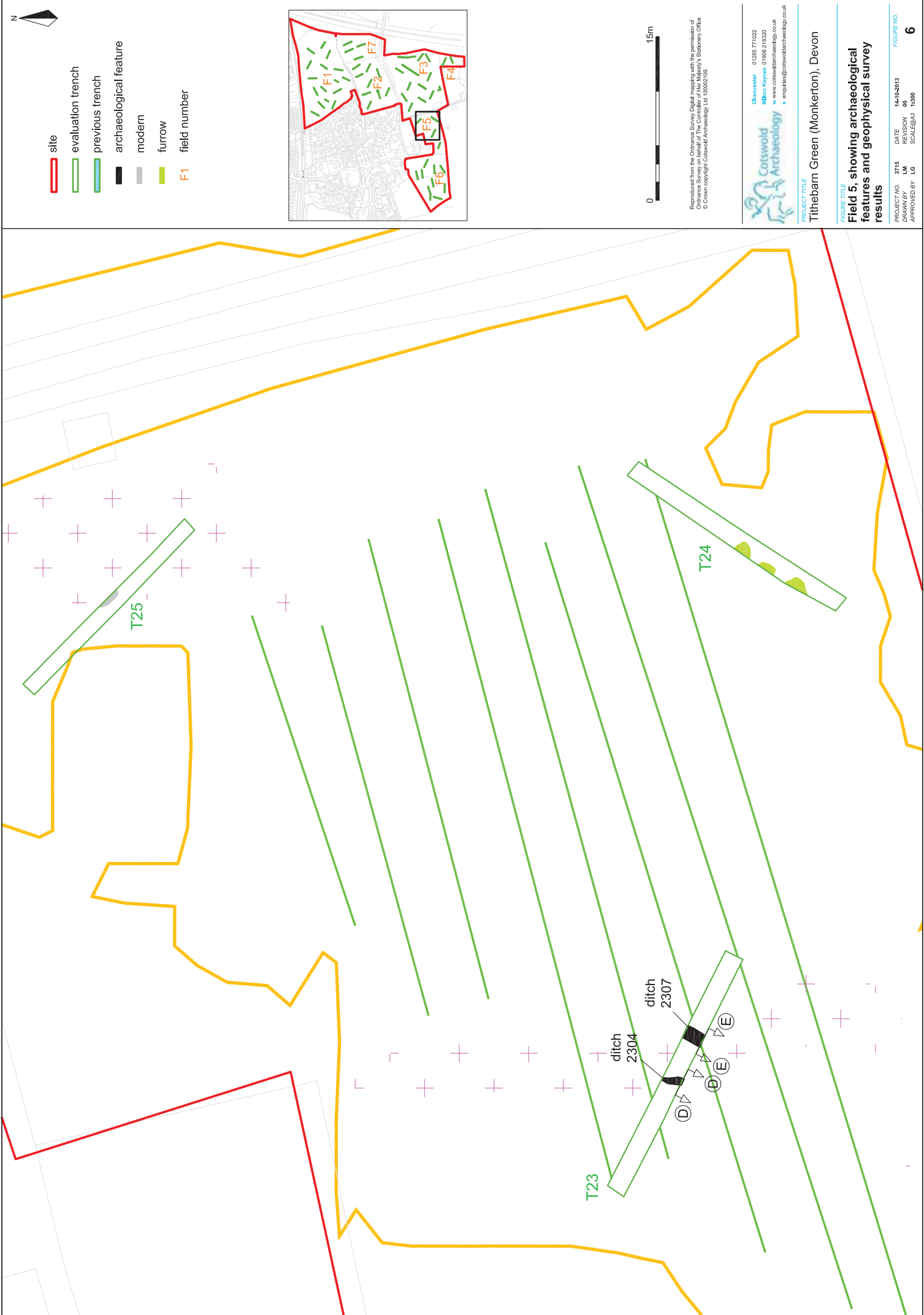
Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Digital Mapping with the permission of
 Ordnance Survey under the terms of the Ordnance Survey Licence
 © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002166.

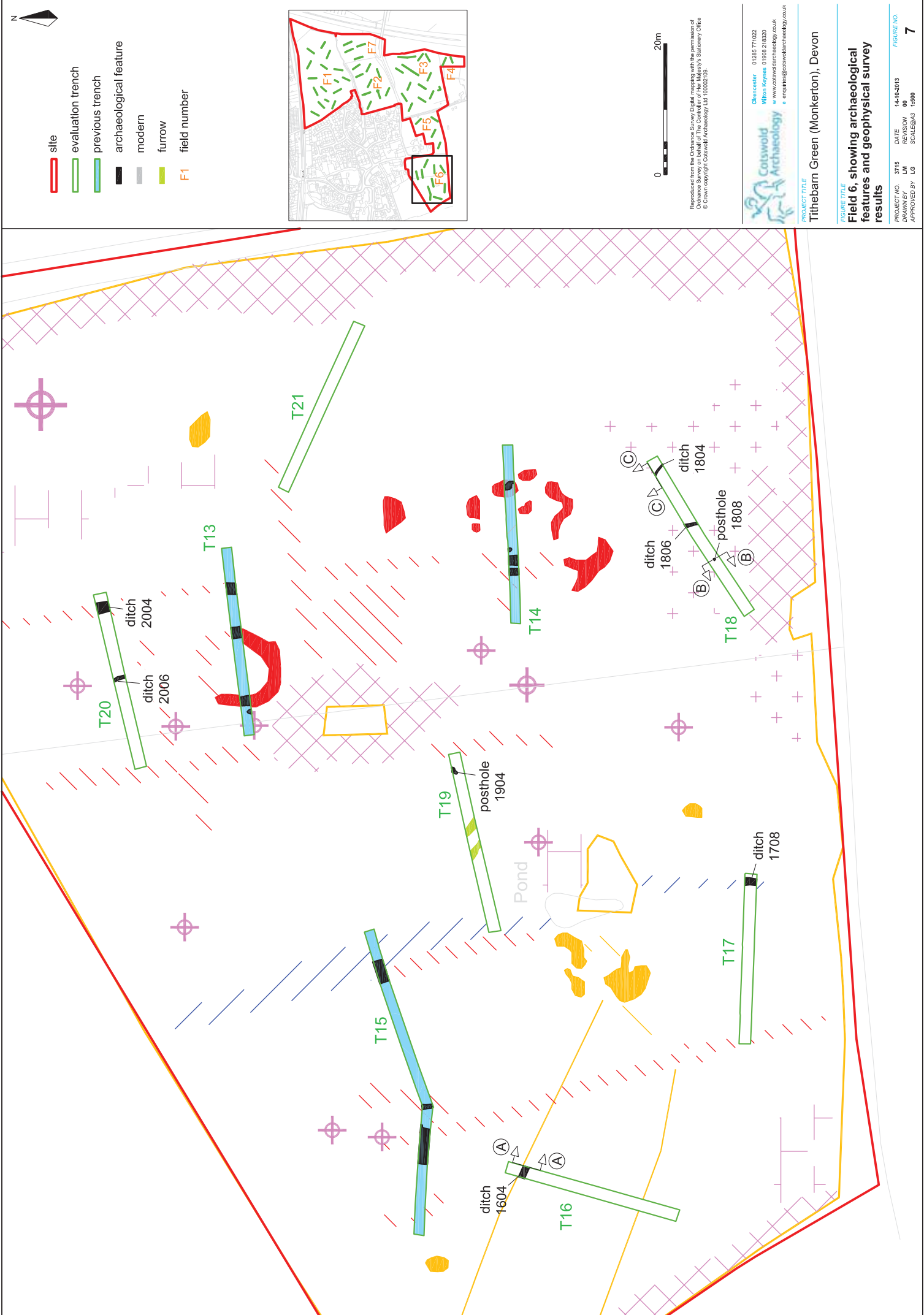
Cotswold Archaeology
 Gloucester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon

FIGURE TITLE
 Field 3, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	3715	DATE	14-10-2013	FIGURE NO.	5
APPROVED BY	LC	SCALE	1:500		





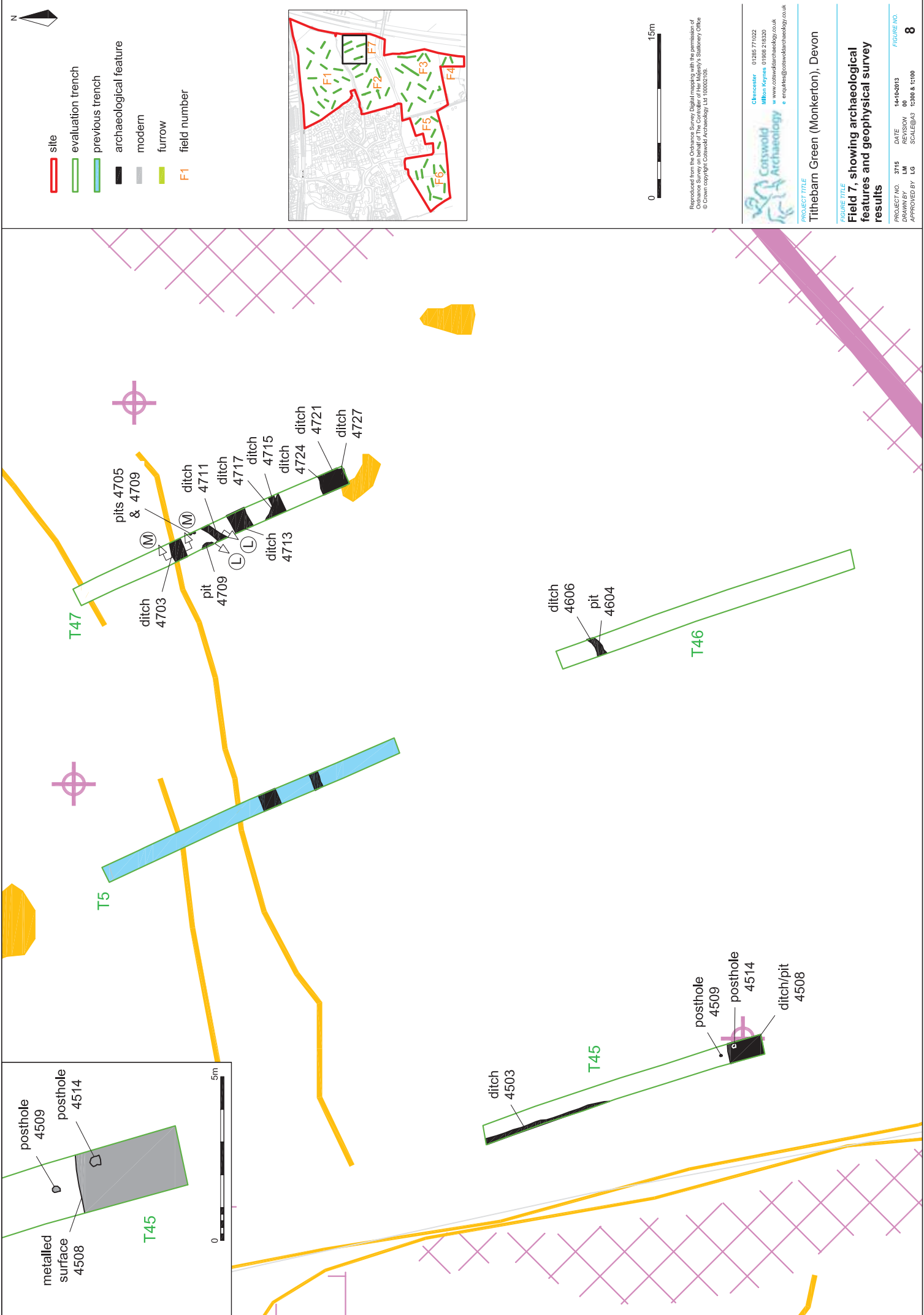
Reproduced from the Cotswold Archaeology Digital Mapping with the permission of Cotswold Archaeology Ltd. © Cotswold Archaeology Ltd. 10002166.

Cotswold Archaeology
 Gloucester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

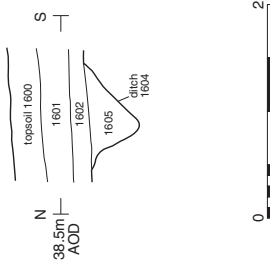
PROJECT TITLE
 Tithebarn Green (Monkerton), Devon

FIGURE TITLE
 Field 6, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

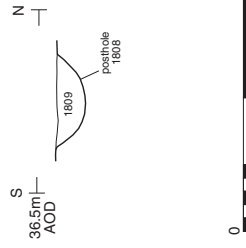
PROJECT NO. 3715 DATE 14-10-2013
 DRAWN BY JLM
 APPROVED BY LC SCALES@3 1:500
 FIGURE NO. 7



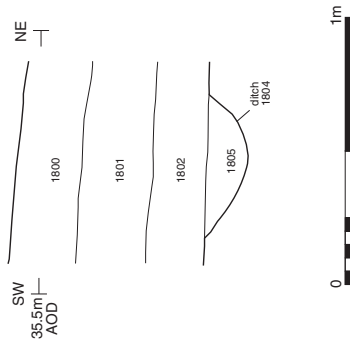
Trench 16; section AA



Trench 18; section BB



Trench 18; section CC



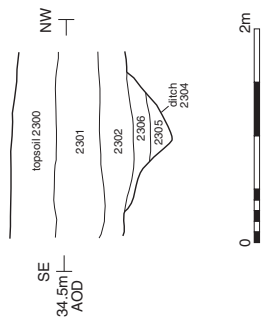
View of Trench 18, showing ditch 1804, looking north-west (scale 1m)



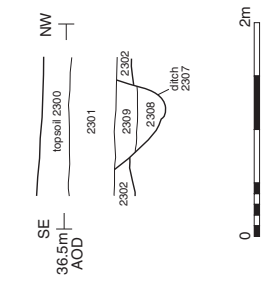
View of Trench 18, showing ditch 2304, looking south-west (scale 1m)



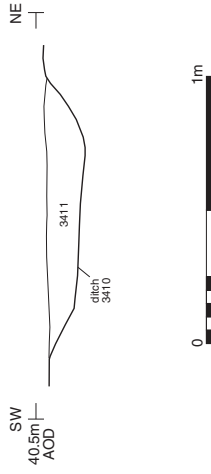
Trench 23; section DD



Trench 23; section EE



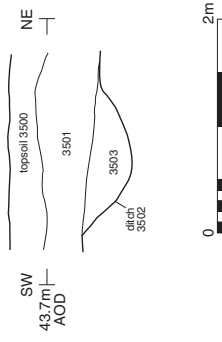
Trench 34; section FF



View of Trench 35, showing ditch 3502, looking north-west (scale 1m)



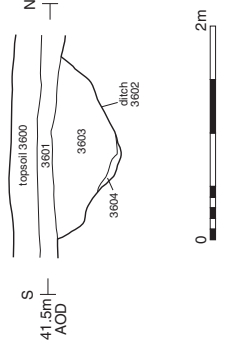
Trench 35; section GG



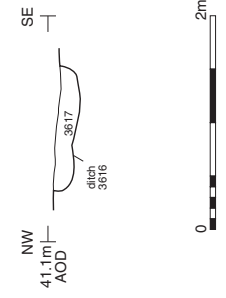
View of Trench 36, showing ditch 3602, looking west (scale 1m)



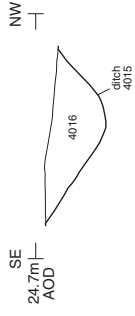
Trench 36; section EE



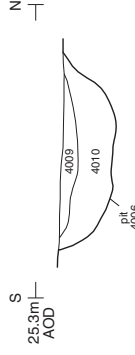
Trench 36; section II



Trench 40; section JJ



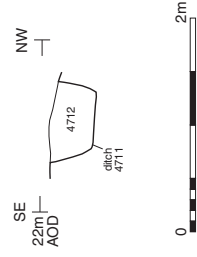
Trench 40; section KK



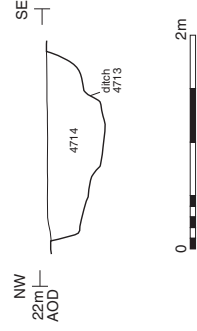
View of Trench 45, looking south (scale 1m)



Trench 47; section LL



Trench 47; section MM



Trench 57; section NN

