

Land at Tithe Barn Green Monkerton, Exeter Devon

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design



for
CgMs Consulting

on behalf of
Linden Homes

CA Project: 9198
CA Report 15853



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Post-excavation Assessment

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SUMMARY

Site Name:	Tithe Barn Green
Location:	Monkerton, Devon
NGR:	SX 9668 9384
Type:	Excavation
Date:	March-May, 2015
Location of archive:	Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter
Accession Number:	RAMM:15/16
Site Code:	LTBG 15

A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between March and May, 2015, at the request of Linden Homes Ltd, on land at Tithe Barn Green, Monkerton, Exeter, Devon in response to an planning condition (no. 12/0802/01). The investigation comprised five individual excavation areas, which targeted archaeological features which had previously been identified by geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012), and trial trenching (CA 2012 and 2015). Geophysical survey identified a number of possible ring ditches in the south-west part of the site, together with enclosures, a trackway, and a single, possibly prehistoric, boundary ditch to the north of the Pinn Brook.

Excavation revealed evidence of a multi-phase site, dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the medieval periods. Archaeological features extended across all five excavation areas, but were primarily encountered within Areas 2, 3, and 5. The substantial ditch, 101, investigated in Area 1, contained no dating evidence, with the exception of an abraded Neolithic sherd, which is likely to be a residual item. Area 3 contained a Middle Bronze Age barrow ring ditch, together with truncated ditch sections representing a probable Middle Iron Age roundhouse. Further evidence of Middle Iron Age settlement was recorded in Area 5, in the form of an oval-plan ditched enclosure and associated features.

An early-mid Roman phase included two rectilinear enclosures in Area 5, together with a number of related ditches which are likely to have comprised elements of surrounding drove-ways and field system. Later Roman activity in Area 5 was evident in the fills of a small number of cut features, but was otherwise impossible to characterise. The final phase on this site was of mid to late medieval date, and comprised several ditches and pits in Area 2. The ditched features were interpreted as elements of a drove-way running alongside the Pinn Brook.

With the exception of a group of Middle Bronze Age sherds from the ring ditch in Area 2, this site produced a limited range and quantity of artefactual evidence, and most excavated

features, particularly within Area 5, had been considerably truncated. Many features, including those in Area 5, produced no dateable material. Chronologically, the finds groups correspond discretely to excavated areas, thus Middle Bronze Age from Area 3, Middle Iron Age from Areas 3 and 5, Medieval from Area 2, and Middle/Late Iron Age and Roman from Area 5. The Tithe Barn Green site should be considered within the context of the available results of a number of recently investigated comparator sites of late prehistoric and Roman date within the environs of Exeter.

This document presents a quantification and assessment of the evidence recovered from the excavation. It considers the evidence collectively in its local, regional and national context, and assesses the need for further post-excavation analysis. In this case, it is not considered that the volume and significance of the finds and biological material from this site are such as to warrant additional analysis, and it is therefore intended that this report will form the basis of a subsequent publication article.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) between March and May, 2015, at the request of Linden Homes Ltd, on land at Tithe Barn Green, Monkerton, Exeter, Devon in response to a planning condition (no. 12/0802/01).
- 1.2 These works followed the compilation of an archaeological desk-based assessment (EA 2011), a geophysical survey (Stratscan 2012), two phases of archaeological trial trenching (CA 2012 and 2013), and the monitoring of the overburden strip for the Devon County Council link road which now passes through the site, and associated drainage and attenuation footprints. With subsequent planning permissions, the boundary of the site has changed since the fieldwork reported on here was completed, and further archaeological works are being undertaken to the west of the original site boundary under a different planning permission (14/1375/03, Pin Brook Park) which will be reported on separately when fieldwork is complete. .
- 1.3 The wider site is located to the south-east of Monkerton, on the eastern outskirts of Exeter, and covers an area of approximately 10.4 hectares. It comprises one of a number of recent and ongoing investigations within development sites within the eastern environs of Exeter.
- 1.4 The work was undertaken at the request of the client, in accordance with a brief for archaeological investigation prepared by the local planning authority. A Written Scheme of Investigation detailing specifications and methodology for this work was prepared by CgMs, and was approved by Andrew Pye, Principal Project Manager (Heritage) Exeter City Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA) (1999), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014) and the *Management of Archaeological Projects II* (EH 1991).

Location, topography and geology

The site

- 1.5 The site lies to the south and east of Monkerton, on the outskirts of Exeter (Fig. 1). 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 and agricultural land, and to the west by Ambassador Drive and

the extended modern settlement of Monkerton (Fig. 2). To the north of Areas 3, 4 and 5, it is bisected by Tithebarn Lane on an approximately west to east alignment, and the Pinn Brook crosses the site on a similar alignment to the north of Area 2.

- 1.6 The area covered by the targeted excavation is approximately 10.4 hectares in area, and predominantly comprised arable fields, with the southernmost field (Field 4) and westernmost field (Field 6) under pasture at the time of the excavation. It lies at an elevation of approximately 26m AOD within 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.
- 1.7 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Monkerton Formation Sandstone of the Permian period, in the north of the site, and as Dawlish Sandstone Formation of the Permian period in the southern part of the site (BGS 2012). Red clay-sand subsoil was encountered across the majority of the site, with yellow sand encountered within the southern parts of Field 3 and Field 4.

Archaeological background

- 1.8 The archaeological background to the Site is set out in detail within a previous desk-based assessment (EA 2011). A summary of the archaeological record relevant to the proposed area of trial trenching and excavation areas is given below.
- 1.9 Within the Site boundaries there is no recorded archaeological evidence in the form of cropmarks, or previously recovered finds. To the north of Tithebarn 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 Tithebarn Lane, recorded landscape evidence includes the location of an orchard lying to the west of a hollow way, and a number of low-lying banks, which probably represent former field boundaries. There is evidence of medieval field systems within the wider surrounding area. To the east of the M5 at Redhayes, the desk-based assessment (EA 2011) identified a large cropmark adjacent to the Pinn Brook, which represents part of an enclosure. An excavation in 2015 revealed prehistoric and Saxon activity at that site together with a significant number of undated graves with no preserved human remains. Post-excavation assessment of the results from that site is currently ongoing. To the west of the original site boundary further archaeological works are being carried out which appear to have identified another ring ditch.

- 1.10 Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012) has recorded evidence of a number of possible prehistoric ring ditches in the south-western part of the site, to the south of Tithebarn Lane, and a single, possibly prehistoric, ditch to the north of Pinn Brook. More widely, the survey recorded field boundaries which correlate with those depicted on Ordnance Survey surveyors sketches produced for the Exeter area in 1801 (copies in the National Archives and local record offices) thus adding further detail in respect of the probable extent of former orchards.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aims of the excavation were to establish the character, quality, date, significance and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. This information will assist the Local Planning Authority in making an informed judgement on the impact upon the archaeological resource by the proposed development and preserve it by record in lieu of destruction..
- 2.2 The objectives of the excavation were laid out in a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2015) in accordance with brief specification, as follows:
- to record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
 - to assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and remains and negative features;
 - to assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.
- 2.3 The specific aims of the work are to:
- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use, especially that pertaining to the late prehistoric and Roman-period activity which was recorded in earlier evaluations on this site;
 - record any evidence of prehistoric land boundaries and funerary monuments on the site, as indicated by geophysical survey; and
 - sample and analyse environmental remains and other biological material to enhance understanding of past land use and economy.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Fieldwork commenced with the removal, under archaeological supervision, of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket. The archaeological areas thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. The examination of features concentrated on recovering the plan and any structural sequences. Particular emphasis was placed on the retrieval of a stratigraphic sequence and on obtaining evidence for the phasing of the site. All discrete features (post holes, pits) were sampled by hand excavation, and all linear features (ditches, pathways etc), with the exception of the ring ditch in Area 3, were sampled to a maximum of 10%. Bulk horizontal deposits were, as a minimum, 10% by area hand-excavated. Priority was accorded to those features which yielded sealed assemblages which could be related to the chronological sequence of the site, and to terminals and intersections..
- 3.2 All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Excavation Recording Manual* (CA 1996). Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential, and sampled appropriately in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The taking of samples for paleoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic analysis from archaeological sites* (CA 2003). All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation* (CA 1995).
- 3.3 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, the site archive will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum in Exeter, under accession number RAMM: 15/16, and with the ADS (site records). An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and with the conditions of deposit of the receiving depositories (RAMM and ADS).

4 RESULTS

Fieldwork summary

- 4.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A to I, respectively.
- 4.2 Excavation revealed evidence of a multi-phase site, dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the mid to late medieval periods. Archaeological features extended across all five excavation areas, but were primarily encountered within Areas 2, 3 and 5. A feature of Middle Bronze Age date comprised a circular barrow ring ditch within Area 3. Evidence for the Middle Iron Age comprised an oval-shaped enclosure ditch, and a shallow sub-rectangular feature in Area 5, and a possible roundhouse represented by several segmented ring-gullies in Area 3. The Roman phase included two rectangular enclosures in Area 5, and several possibly related ditches which may have comprised part of an associated field system. The final phase on this site was of mid to late medieval date, and consisted of several ditches and pits within Area 2, which appeared to form a drove-way running alongside the Pinn Brook, with the other features representing activity upslope of it (including part of a masonry path or structure noted during the evaluation in Trench 45 (Fig. 2)).
- 4.3 The allocations of features to periods is based on the dating of artefactual evidence, although many features did not produce any datable material and have therefore been phased on the basis of spatial relationships with, or similarity to, datable deposits. Artefacts from the following periods have been identified across this site:
- Period 1: Neolithic/Early Bronze Age
 - Period 2: Middle Bronze Age
 - Period 3: Middle Iron Age
 - Period 4: Late Iron Age/Early Roman
 - Period 5: Later Roman
 - Period 6: Medieval
 - Period 7: Post-medieval
 - Undated

- 4.4 The natural substrate across the site comprised reddish-brown sand, with intermittent patches of gravel and clay.

Middle Bronze Age (Figs. 5 and 8)

- 4.5 Evidence for Middle Bronze Age activity on site comprised a ring ditch (3.1), located in Area 3, which represents the remains of a Round Barrow. Barrow 3.1 was identified in the previous evaluation (CA 2012). It is positioned on the north-facing slope of Gypsy Hill, and was the specific target of excavation Area 3. Fifty per cent of the ground area of Barrow 3.1 was excavated, and this feature comprised contexts 30003, 30010-40, 30047-70, 30078 and 30088 (Fig 5). As excavated, the circular barrow ditch measured 16.5m in diameter, and 51m in circumference. On average it measured 1.45m wide and 0.47m deep, with a maximum width of 1.93m and depth of 0.68m (Fig 8). The barrow was securely dated on the basis of pottery recorded within deposits 30005 and 30072, although no evidence of a primary burial was recorded.. The ring ditch was cut by a NW/SE-aligned post –medieval ditch (304), and an early modern land-drain trench running parallel to it, slightly to the east (Fig 5). These later features, together with the effects of plough truncation, appear to have removed any further deposits or features relating to this monument.

Middle Iron Age (Figs. 5, 7, 9 and 12)

- 4.6 Evidence of Middle Iron Age activity comprised one segmented ring-gully (3.2) in Area 3, a large sub-circular enclosure (5.1), and one gully (502) and a sub-rectangular feature (50013) in Area 5 (Fig 7).
- 4.7 Ring-gully 3.2 was located 9m to the east of Barrow 3.1, and comprised three individual gully segments (301, 302, and 303) (Fig. 5). The ring-gully was dated by material recovered from segment 301 (deposit 30082), although the spatial configuration and similarity of these features suggests that they are probably contemporary, and collectively form elements of the circular gully of a roundhouse. The segmented elements constituting Ring-gully 3.2 displayed an average length of 3.09, a width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.2m. If these features did indeed define the plan of a prehistoric roundhouse, it would have had a circumference of 36m and a diameter of 11m, which are typical dimensions for roundhouses of this period (Fig 5).
- 4.8 Six other recorded features (30076, 30083, 30097, 30099 and 30101) were located within, and around, ring-gully 3.2 which did not contain any datable material. These pits and post-holes remained unphased, but may have been part of, or

associated with, this feature (Fig 5). They are described under undated features, below.

- 4.9 Located towards the southern end of Area 5, and identified by the previous geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012) and evaluation (CA 2012), was Middle Iron Age enclosure 5.1 (50023, 50029, 50044, 50078, 50089, 50174 and 50177) (Fig. 7). This was dated by the pottery recovered from deposit 50080, and was cut by the rectilinear Roman-period enclosure 5.2. It was recorded as sub-oval in plan, and enclosed an area of at least 330m², although it was only partly exposed by excavation. The southern extent of the enclosure continued just beyond the excavation area, and in the north the enclosure ditch terminated 5m from the eastern trench edge, revealing a possible entrance (Fig 7).
- 4.10 The enclosure ditch (5.1) had a moderately-sloping concave outer edge, and a moderately-sloping inner edge with a concave base. It measured 30m in length, with an average width of 1.28m, and an average depth of 0.47m. The deposit sequence within the ditch comprised primary and secondary fills, with no evidence of a bank (Figs 9 and 12). Ditch 5.1 was cut by the early Roman ditch 508.
- 4.11 Ditch 502 was located 2m to the east of the most easterly part of enclosure ditch 5.1, and appeared to be concentric to it (Fig 7). It was cut by enclosure ditch 5.2, and although it did not appear to extend to the north of 5.2, the previous evaluation had recorded a similar ditch (910) which appeared to continue on the alignment of 502. This suggests that the intervening section of Ditch 502 had been removed by truncation, rather than deliberately terminated. If Ditch 502 had continued on this alignment, and was represented by Ditch 910, it would have formed either a small circular enclosure or, more probably, a penannular gully for a roundhouse within Enclosure 5.1. This feature was dated by its spatial relationship with Enclosures 5.1 and 5.2. A single sherd of Roman pottery was found in deposit 50016, although this could represent an intrusive item. Ditch 502 had an average a width of 0.42m and a depth of 0.31m, with moderately-sloping concave sides and a flat base.
- 4.12 A number of features (50003, 50005, 50007, 50011 and 50026) within the immediate area were left unphased, and are discussed below. These may have been contemporary with the enclosure, but produced no dating evidence.

Roman (1st to 4th Century AD) (Figs 7 and 13)

- 4.13 The Roman period is represented by finds of residual pottery within the most of the excavation areas, and by two rectilinear enclosures (5.2 and 5.3), two ditches (504 and 516) and one pit (50053) within Area 5.
- 4.14 Enclosure 5.2 was located towards the southern end of excavation Area 5. It was rectangular in shape, orientated on an approximate north/south alignment, and cut Middle Iron Age Enclosure 5.1, and Ditch 502. Along with Enclosure 5.3 to the north, Enclosure 5.2 appears to comprise part of a larger Roman-period enclosed settlement.
- 4.15 Enclosure 5.2 comprised six ditches (503, 504, 505, 506, 507 and 508), of which only Ditches 503 (deposit 50027) and 508 (deposit 50027) produced datable material. The remaining ditches (504, 505, 506 and 507) have been phased and interpreted by their relative similarities and spatial relationships with dated features. The ditches of Enclosure 5.2 measured on average 0.53m in width, and 0.16m in depth, and had moderately-sloping concave sides, with flat bottoms. Enclosure 5.2 enclosed a space of at least 400m² in ground area, and may have had internal subdivisions, of which Ditch 504 may be a possible example.
- 4.16 Ditch 507 forms the northerly edge of Enclosure 5.2, and runs parallel to the southern edge of Enclosure 5.3 (Ditch 511). The 4m-wide space between the two enclosures open to interpretation, as evidence of any physical connection between the two enclosures is likely to have been removed by truncation. However, it is probable that other elements of this enclosure extend beyond the margins of Area 5, to the east. It is therefore possible that this intervening space may have served as an entrance to other, un-investigated elements of the enclosure complex, further to the east.
- 4.17 Enclosure 5.3 comprised three ditches (511, 512, 513), with ditch 514 probably representing an additional, detached element. These ditches delineate a rectangular enclosure with internal divisions, which is located 4m north of Enclosure 5.2. This enclosure occupies the same alignment, and forms part of the same scheme of enclosure as 5.2. Dating for this enclosure comes from pottery retrieved from Ditches 511 (deposit 50112) and 514 (deposits 50120 and 50128) and the spatial relationships between ditched elements. Ditch 512 represents an internal subdivision within the enclosure, suggesting the planned subdivision, and possible specialisation, of domestic space. The enclosure enclosed an area of at least

552m², with the ditches (511, 512, 513 and 514) averaging 0.64m in width and 0.21m in depth, with moderately-sloping, concave sides and a flat base.

- 4.18 To the north of Enclosure 5.3 were several small, isolated sections of ditch (515, 516) which were orientated on a similar alignment, but did not appear to form any particular enclosure or boundary. These bear no obvious relationship to Enclosures 5.2 and 5.3, and have therefore been left as unphased. It is possible that these features represent elements of the scheme of settlement enclosure represented by 5.2 and 5.3, as they are similar in character, albeit highly truncated (Fig 7).
- 4.19 Immediately to the north of the north-western terminal of Enclosure 5.1 was feature 517. It was sub-rectangular in shape, and measured 3.5m in length, 3.1m in width and 0.08m in depth, with irregularly-shaped sides and an irregular base (Fig 13). It has been interpreted as a possible pit, or the base of a small structure, although in terms of plan and dimensions it is reminiscent of an early Saxon sunken-featured building. As this feature cuts Ditch 503, it has been assigned a Roman date, but is otherwise uncharacterised.

Medieval period (12th to 14th Century) Area 2 (Figs. 4 and 11)

- 4.20 The medieval period was represented in Area 2 by five ditches, and at least two pits. Ditches 201, 204 and 205 ran on a broad south-west/north-east alignment, and were located in the northern end of Area 2, very close to the Pinn Brook. The ditches, without apparently inter-cutting, appear to represent different phases of the same boundary, possibly as part of a track-way running parallel with the Pinn Brook. Ditch 201 was positioned 4m to the south of Ditch 205, at the eastern edge of Area 2, and 0.10m from the western edge of the excavated area. Ditches 201 and 205 crossed the entire length of Area 2, whereas Ditch 204 ran 20m from the eastern trench edge, between Ditches 201 and 205, before being truncated by pit 20023. Ditch 201 was positioned 4m to the south of Ditch 205, adjacent to the eastern edge of Area 2, and 0.10m from the western edge of the area. Ditches 201, 204 and 205 measured an average of 1.10m in width and 0.31m in depth, with moderately-sloping sides and flat bases. See also Figure 2 for potential extension to this ditch group to the west, as shown by the geophysical survey.
- 4.21 These features were dated by pottery recovered from Ditches 204 (deposits 20022, 20068 and 20069), and 205 (deposit 20019 and 20054), and although Ditch 201 contained a sherd of residual Roman pottery, it has been dated to the medieval period on the basis of its spatial relationships with Ditches 204 and 205 (Fig 11).

- 4.22 Ditch 207 ran on a north-west/south-east alignment from the southern edge of Area 2 for 9m, before terminating. Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012) shows this ditch continuing further to the north, before making a 90° turn to the north-east, where it was identified as Ditch 206. This would suggest that both ditches (206 and 207) had been heavily truncated, and would originally have formed part of the same feature, possibly an enclosure ditch. Both ditches were dated by the pottery collected from deposits 20046, 20061 and 20064. Ditch 206 measured an average of 0.34m in width and 0.15m in depth, and Ditch 207 measured an average of 0.67m in width and 0.31m in depth. Both ditches displayed steep to moderate concave sides and bottoms.
- 4.23 Several pits were identified within Area 2, although only pit 20010 and pit 20037 produced any datable material. Pit 20010 was positioned to the south of ditch 205, and centrally within Area 2, it was oval in plan, with steep, straight sides and a flat base, and measured 0.99m in length, 0.77m in width and 0.52m in depth. Located 2m to the north of pit 20010, and truncating ditch 205, was pit 20056 (Fig 11). Although undated, this pit was very similar in size and form to 20010, and its close proximity suggests that these two features were contemporary.
- 4.24 Pit 20037 was positioned 2.5m to the north-west of pit 20010, and 1m to the south of ditch 205. It was sub-circular in plan, with moderately-sloping, concave sides and a flat base. It measured 4.57m in length, 1.9m in width and 0.26m in depth, and medieval pottery was recovered from fill 20038, within it.

Post-medieval (Figs 5 and 6)

- 4.25 The post-medieval period was represented by Ditches 304 and 401, and spread deposit 50135. Ditch 304, which ran on a north-west/south-east alignment across Area 3, truncated the ditch of the probable Middle Bronze Age barrow Ditch 3.1. It measured 1.17m in width and 0.29m in depth, with moderately-sloping concave/convex sides, and a flat base. Ditch 304 produced fragments of Roman ceramic building material and clay pipe.
- 4.26 In Area 4, ditch 401 ran on a north-west/south-east alignment. It measured 2.9m in width and 0.59m in depth, and had steeply-sloping, irregular sides, with a flat base. The cut of ditch 401 appeared to have been heavily bio-turbated by root action. This feature also produced clay pipe and glass which, along with its irregular form in plan and profile, suggest its use as a post-medieval field boundary.

- 4.27 Spread deposit 50135 was located within the northern end of Area 5, and appeared to cut the undated gully feature 50162 (Fig 5). Feature 50135 had no clear discernible shape, and may represent either a very shallow pit or a compacted topsoil layer.

Undated (Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10)

- 4.28 Boundary ditch 101 was located centrally within Area 1, on a north-west/south-east alignment (Fig 3). It measured on average 1.65m in width and 0.36m in depth, and had moderately concave sides with a flat base (Fig 10). The ditch produced no datable artefacts, although when investigated during evaluation (CA 2014) it produced a single sherd of Neolithic pottery, which was probably residual. Ditch 101 was also identified by geophysical survey, which showed it traversing Field 1 on a north-west/south-east alignment, although it did not appear to form part of any wider enclosure system.
- 4.29 In Area 2, several undated features were recorded (20013, 20047, 20051, 20056, 20058 and 20072) (Fig 4). These were probably medieval in date, on the basis of their proximity to confirmed medieval features, but in the absence of any clear spatial relationships they have been left undated.
- 4.30 Pit 20013 was located to the south of 204, towards the western side of the trench. It measured 1.22m in diameter and 0.39m in depth, and was circular in plan, with moderate to steep sloping sides and an irregular base.
- 4.31 Located near the southern trench edge, and 1m to the east of ditch 207, was post hole 20047, and pit 20072 (Fig 4). Post hole 20047 was circular in plan, with steep, concave sides, and a flat base, it measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. Pit 20072 was located just to the south of post hole 20047, and measured 0.95m in length, 0.85m in width and 0.23m in depth. It was sub-oval in plan, with moderately-sloping, slightly irregular sides and base.
- 4.32 Pit 20051 was located just to the south of pit 20038. It was similar in dimensions and form to pit 20017, but was slightly smaller, measuring 3.7m in length, 1.6m in width and 0.1m in depth (Fig 4).
- 4.33 Pit 20056 was located just 2m to the north-west of medieval pit 20010 (Fig 4). It was very similar in shape and size to pit 20010, but produced no datable material. However, it cut Ditch 205, which dated to the medieval period, or possibly later. Spatial relationships and similarity of form suggest that pits 20010 and 20056 could

be contemporary, but this could not be confirmed. Pit 20056 was sub-circular in plan, with very steep, slightly convex sides and a flat base. It measured 0.97m in length, 0.87m in width, and 0.67m in depth. Post hole 20058 was identified in the base of ditch 205, between pits 20056 and 20010. Its upper fills had been truncated. It measured 0.32m in length, 0.25m in width and 0.37m in depth, with steep vertical sides and a flat base. This feature is probably medieval in date, and clearly pre-dates Ditch 205.

- 4.34 Within, or around, Ring-gully 3.2, in Area 3, were six undated features (30076, 30083, 30091, 30093, 30099 and 30101), all of which, with the exception of 30091, may have been related to the ring-gully, although these did not form any coherent pattern (Fig 5).
- 4.35 Pit 30076 was positioned within ring-gully 3.2, and measured 1.65m in length, 0.72m in width and 0.18m in depth. It was oval in plan, and had a concave, moderately-sloping profile, with a flat base. Located just to the north-west of pit 30076, was post hole 30083, which measured 0.45m in length, 0.33m in width and 0.40m in depth, and had mixed, concave sides and a concave base. Because both pit 30076 and post hole 30083 were located within Ring-gully 3.2, it is possible that they represent internal, possibly structural, features, although the lack of dating evidence renders further interpretation impossible.
- 4.36 Pit 30091 was cut by Middle Iron Age Gully 302 (ring-gully 3.2) It measured 1.60m in length, 1.05m in width and 0.18m in depth, and had moderately-sloping convex sides, with a concave base (Fig 5).
- 4.37 Located 2m to the south of Gully 302, was post hole 30093. It was slightly oval in plan, with moderately-sloping concave sides and a flat base, and measured 0.99m in length, 0.55m in width and 0.10m in depth (Fig 5).
- 4.38 Post holes 30099 and 30101 were located just within Ring-gully 3.2, close to its conjectural south-western margins (Fig 5). Post hole 30099 had a diameter of 0.49m, and a depth of 0.18m, with vertical sides and a flat base. Post hole 300101 had steep, concave sides, with a flat base, and measured 0.42m in diameter and 0.22m in depth. Although undated, the position of these features, particularly 30099, within Ring-gully 3.2, permits an interpretation as structural posts within the roundhouse.

- 4.39 Two undated gullies (40015 and 40017) were identified in Area 4. They ran parallel to each other on a north-west/south-east alignment on the north-eastern edge of ditch 401 (Fig 6). Gully 40015 was positioned 1.7m to the south-west of gully 40017, and both gullies measured 0.3m in width and 0.01m in depth. The size and depth of these gullies suggests that they are not cut features and more likely to result from wheel-rutting.
- 4.40 In Area 5, there were five undated pits (50003, 50011, 50026, 50082 and 50098), two post holes (50005 and 50007), one ditch segment (50076), one gully (50162) and two ditches (509 and 510) (Fig 7).
- 4.41 Pit 50003 was located 3m south of the south-eastern corner of enclosure 5.2, it had a moderately-sloping concave profile, and measured 0.95m in length, 0.88m in width and 0.23m in depth. Located between pit 50003 and enclosure 5.2 were post holes 50005 and 50007. Post hole 50005 measured 0.65m in length, 0.48m in width and 0.16m in depth, and had shallow, irregular sides with a concave base. Post hole 50007 had moderately-sloping concave sides with a concave base, and measured 0.48m in diameter and 0.19m in depth.
- 4.42 The southern edge of Roman-period Enclosure 5.2 was truncated by the small pit or post hole 50011, which was positioned 5m to the west of pit 50041, and measured 0.75m in diameter, 0.22m in depth, and had a moderately-sloping concave profile (Fig 7). Pit 50026 was positioned to the west of the south-western corner of Enclosure 5.2. It had moderately-sloping concave sides, with a flat base, and measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. Although undated, the spatial relationships between the pits and post holes in this corner of Area 5, suggest that they might be contemporary, and therefore possibly represent a small structure post-dating Enclosure 5.2.
- 4.43 Ditch 509 measured 2.05m in width and 0.55m in depth, and ran out of the eastern edge of Area 5 on an east/west alignment for 6.5m, before terminating and cutting enclosure ditches 5.1 and 5.2 (Fig 7). It measured 2.05m in width and 0.55m in depth, and had a moderately-sloping concave profile. One section of this ditch appeared to have been re-cut on at least one occasion, thus suggesting that this boundary was considered sufficiently important to be maintained in the later Roman period.

- 4.44 Ditch segment 50076 was located to the west of the north-western corner of Enclosure 5.1 (Fig 7). It measured 2.45m in length, 0.56m in width and 0.15m in depth, with a moderately-sloping concave profile. Although interpreted as a ditch segment, it is probable that this feature was part of a larger ditch or gully similar to those found in Area 2, although little of it survives, and the absence of dating evidence precludes further interpretation.
- 4.45 Situated adjacent to the north-western corner of Enclosure 5.2, and running beyond the western limits of Area 5, on a broad east/west alignment, was Ditch 510 (Fig 7). It measured 0.40m in width and 0.11m in depth, and terminated 4m beyond the edge of the trench. Although this feature is undated, it does not appear to be on the same alignment as the Roman-period enclosures to the east, and is of a comparable size and profile to the Middle Iron Age gullies found in Area 2. In the absence of confirmed dating evidence, such factors might otherwise suggest an Iron Age date.
- 4.46 Pit 50082 was located just inside Enclosure 5.2 by its western edge (Fig 7). It measured 1.18m in length, 0.74m in diameter and 0.13m in depth, and had a moderately-sloping concave profile. Its relationship with Enclosure 5.2 is uncertain, and it is possible that these two features are not contemporary.
- 4.47 Slightly to the north of the north-eastern corner of Enclosure 5.2 was located pit 50098 (Fig 7). It measured 0.6m in diameter and its shallow depth, of only 0.05m, suggested extensive truncation across this part of the site.
- 4.48 Gully 50162 was located in the northern end of Area 5, between ditches 514 and 515 (Fig 7). It ran on an east/west alignment, and was similar in shape and form to the Roman-period features found in this part of Area 5. It measured 0.29m in width and 0.14m in depth, and was truncated by a spread of post-medieval material (50135) at its western end.

5 FACTUAL DATA AND STATEMENTS OF POTENTIAL

Stratigraphic Record: factual data

- 5.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive was compiled in accordance with specifications presented in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (EH 1991). A database of all contextual

and artefactual evidence, and a site matrix, was also compiled and cross-referenced to spot-dating. The fieldwork archive comprises the following records:

Context sheets	409
Field drawings (A4) (1:10, 1:20)	97
Field drawings (A3) (1:10, 1:20)	20
Sample sheets	1
Monochrome Films	n/a
Digital photographs	250
Matrices	7

Table 1: Summary of Project Archive

5.2 The survival and intelligibility of stratigraphy across the site, and most particularly within Area 5, was affected by historical plough truncation. While archaeological remains survived primarily as negative features, it was frequently difficult to establish satisfactory chronological or stratigraphic relationships between these. Despite the relative paucity of clear stratigraphic relationships, it was possible to assign many features to a period on the basis of dated contexts and/or spatial associations.

Stratigraphic record: statement of potential

5.3 While the stratigraphic record forms a complete record of the archaeological features uncovered, the relative lack of inter-relationships between these features, and the limited amount of dating evidence available from other datasets, limits the potential for fully elucidating the function and chronology of the site.

5.4 The Tithe Barn Green site comprises five individual excavation areas which each contain groups of archaeological features which are chronologically distinct, and do not display wider stratigraphic or chronological relationships. Apart from the possible, but unconfirmed, evidence of settlement continuity in Area 5, the site as a whole has provided no evidence of extended sequences, or continuity of use.

5.5 Evidence throughout the Tithe Barn Green site indicates extensive truncation of archaeological features due to the effects of historical ploughing. This is particularly evident in the discontinuous elements of Ring-gulley 3.2 in Area 3 (Fig 5), and the incomplete enclosure ditches in Area 5 (Fig 7). Within many cut features, only basal fills were recorded. No evidence of medieval furrows was recorded within the areas excavated, and much truncation is therefore likely to be of post-medieval and early modern date. Pottery of post-medieval and early modern type was collected primarily from topsoil and subsoil/colluvium deposits in Areas 2, 3, 4 and 5.

- 5.6 It is possible that further detailed assessment of stratigraphic relationships within Area 5 may have potential to further understandings of the sequence of Period 4 early Roman occupation, and of possible contextual relationships between Enclosures 5.1 and 5.2. It is otherwise unlikely that further assessment would elucidate the character of later Roman activity within this area, or confirm continuity between Period 4 and Period 5 features.
- 5.7 Due to the effects of truncation throughout the site, the scope for interpreting evidence of structural features, such as post holes, pits and gullies, is limited. As assessed, few of these features, with the possible exception of some associated with Ring Gulley 3.2 (Fig 5), display coherent spatial arrangements suggesting the settings of timber structures. Further assessment of the character of fills and artefactual associations could potentially enable further identification of chronologically distinct groups, although there is no indication that this could enhance current levels of understanding.

Artefactual record: factual data

- 5.8 All finds recovered during the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. The quantification of finds is given in Table 2, below:

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Middle Bronze Age	27	189
	Middle – Late Iron Age	17	273
	Roman	137	1243
	Medieval	130	1070
	Post-medieval	27	528
	<i>Total</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>3303</i>
Flint	Worked	23	96
Fired Clay	All	2	23
Brick/tile	Roman	6	787
Glass	Vessel	4	unweighed
	Window	1	unweighed
	Objects (beads)	1	unweighed
Clay Pipe	Post-med/early modern	11	unweighed
Stone	Querns	2	unweighed
	Quern fragment	1	unweighed

Table 2: Quantification of finds

- 5.9 *The artefactual record*

The finds from all five excavated areas at Tithe Barn Green were limited in terms of both range and quantity. Chronologically, the finds groups correspond discretely to excavated areas, thus Middle Bronze Age from Area 3, Middle Iron Age from

Areas 3 and 5, Medieval from Area 2, and Middle/Late Iron Age and Roman from Area 5. The Middle Bronze Age pottery group is small, but of some regional significance, whereas the small Middle/Late Iron Age and Roman groups are both small and relatively undifferentiated, and of limited diagnostic value. Otherwise, with the exception of two well-preserved quern-stones of probable Roman date, there is a notable paucity of other finds from the site, which suggests low-status and/or chronologically-limited patterns of occupation during the Iron Age and Roman periods. A limited assemblage of later, post-medieval material, including pottery, glass and clay-pipe fragments, is generic, and suggests local disposal of domestic refuse, possibly within manure scatter. This material is of limited significance. Details of the artefactual record are provided in Appendices B – H, below.

Worked flint

- 5.10 A total of 23 pieces of worked flint (96g) was recovered from 14 separate deposits, including four recovered from bulk soil sampling of fill 10009, of ditch 10007. Several of the lithic items were re-deposited in colluvium, subsoil and overburden-type deposits. Some material occurred residually in later dated features, namely the Late Iron Age sub-rectangular feature 50072, Roman ditch 50074 and medieval ditch 20017. Thirteen (57%) items are made of dark-grey flint of notably good quality, with minimal inclusions and buff-coloured cortex (where it remains). Condition overall is poor to moderate, with 52% of the assemblage broken, and with slight to moderate edge-damage and rolling recorded on most pieces. One flake and one end-scraper (the latter from fill, 50145, of ditch 50143) have also been burnt. Details of lithic finds are given in Appendix B of this report.

Bronze Age Pottery

- 5.11 A total of 27 sherds, weighing 189g, was recovered from three contexts, all fills of the ring ditch. Twenty four sherds, weighing 168g, were recovered from deposit 30005 (fill of ring ditch 30003): these include four rim-sherds which are probably from the same vessel. Two conjoining sherds, weighing 20g, are from deposit 3073, from the fill of the same ring ditch, but here numbered 30070. One sherd (1g) came from deposit 3072 (also fill of 30070). Details of Bronze Age pottery are given in Appendix D of this report.

Middle Iron Age Pottery

- 5.10 A total of 17 sherds 273g came from four contexts, three fairly close together in Area 5, the other some distance away. Three plain body-sherds (15g) came from fill 30082 of ditch terminus 30081. Five sherds (136g) came from fill 50014 of cut 50013; four conjoining decorated sherds came from vessel P1, with a plain sherd from a second vessel. The three sherds (21g) from fill 50073, of cut 50072, are all decorated but not conjoining. The six sherds (101g) from secondary fill 50080, of linear feature 50078, probably come from the same vessel; they include conjoining rim sherds, decorated upper body sherds and a base angle sherd. Details of Middle Iron Age pottery are given in Appendix D of this report, and summarised in Table 4.

Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

- 5.13 A small Roman assemblage, amounting to 137 sherds (1243g), was recovered. The large majority (133 sherds) was recorded from Area 5, primarily from ditch and pit features. One deposit, the secondary fill 50128, of ditch 50127, produced over half the recorded material. The assemblage has been fully recorded (quantified according to sherd-count/weight by fabric). Fabric type-codes used for recording, and set out in Table 5 (Appendix D), are matched to the Exeter pottery type-series (summarised in Holbrook and Bidwell 1991), and a concordance is provided with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection type-codes (Tomber and Dore 1998). Fabric incidence and context dating for Roman pottery are summarised in Table 6 (Appendix D).

Medieval Pottery

- 5.14 A total of 130 sherds (1070g) of medieval pottery was recorded. All relate to Area 2, recovered from ditch and pit fills, layers and as unstratified finds. The largest groups (17–41 sherds) are from ditch 20067, pits 20037 and 20052, and overburden deposit 20022. The assemblage has been fully recorded; quantified by sherd count and weight per fabric, vessel form/rim morphology and use/wear evidence. The fabric codings utilised for recording are adapted from the Exeter pottery type-series (summarised in Allan 1984). The medieval pottery exhibits minimal abrasion, and some context groups (notably ditch fill 20068) include large/joining sherds. Evidence for use in the form of external carbonaceous residues (sooting) was common (64 sherds) amongst the dominant coarseware/cooking-pot types. Summary quantification of medieval and later pottery is provided in Table 7 in Appendix D of this report.

Fired Clay

- 5.15 Single, soft-fired fragments of fired clay were retrieved from two deposits. That from fill 30049 of ring ditch 30047 is coarse, sandy and orange/grey in colour. The fragment from fill 50075 of linear feature 50074 is fine, with sparse quartz sand and is grey/buff in colour. Neither fragment displays features which might suggest the original form or function.

Ceramic Building Material

- 5.16 Ceramic building material totalling six fragments (787g) was recorded in five deposits. All but one fragment, which is too small for dating, are of Romano-British date. A tile fragment of uncertain form was identified from topsoil 50000. A fragment from fill 50052 of gully 50050 derives from a *tegula* (flanged roof tile). The remainder are too fragmentary for further classification. Details of fired clay and ceramic building material are included in Appendix E of this report.

Items of Stone

- 5.17 Two complete, upper rotary quernstones were recovered from deposit 50000. These are completely different in both form and lithology. Quern no. 1 (SF 3) is of typical Roman form –a flat-topped type with circular eye and basin-shaped hopper. It lacks a handle-socket and, since it is complete, it is clear that it never possessed one. This means it must have been rotated or oscillated via an attachment to either the circumference of the stone (in the form of an iron collar), or via the central fittings in the eye. There is no particular evidence for a fitting in either location. The second quern (no. 2) is more reminiscent of later Iron Age types, i.e. a flattened beehive quern, with a domed top. It has an oval eye containing two opposing oval rynd slots, and a conical hopper with a slight projecting rim around it. There is a single wedge-shaped lateral handle-socket. A third, small fragment of unidentified igneous rock, probably from a rotary quern, was found in deposit 50075. Detailed descriptions and catalogue of worked stone finds are given in Appendix F of this report.

Glass

- 5.18 Five glass fragments, and one object, were recovered from six deposits. The fragments comprise one of modern window glass, and four of post-medieval vessels, probably bottles. A single glass bead is of an unusual Roman type. The glass finds are summarised in Appendix G of this report.

Clay Pipe

- 5.19 A total of 11 fragments (32g) was retrieved from six deposits. All but one are stem fragments, and the single bowl is too fragmentary to allow close dating: all are dateable from the late 16th to the late 19th century. The clay pipe finds are summarised in Appendix H of this report.

Post-medieval (summary)

- 5.20 Pottery of post-medieval/early modern type was collected primarily from the topsoil and subsoil/colluvium deposits in Area 2, 3, 4 and 5. A total of 27 sherds, weighing 528g was recovered. The types recorded are for the most part dateable to the later seventeenth to eighteenth century, and are summarised in Appendix D.

Artefactual record: statements of potential

Worked flint

- 5.21 The assemblage of worked flint is relatively small and heterogeneous. Much of the material is in poor condition, and either comprises residual items or has been redeposited in colluvium or plough-soil. A notable exception is Fill 20014, of pit 20013, which contained four flints in fresh, minimally-damaged condition, which suggested that they may represent stratified items. The worked flint is broadly representative of transient activity on and around the site during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, but otherwise has little potential for further assessment. The assessment report provided here is an adequate record.

Bronze Age Pottery

- 5.22 The Bronze Pottery comprises a small but coherent and well-preserved group, and may be compared with a number of similar groups recorded within the Exeter region. All these comparanda are of fabrics tempered by inclusions of Exeter Volcanic rocks, and belong to the Middle Bronze Age. The vessel form belongs with the Trevisker ceramics of this date recorded in the Exeter/East Devon area (Quinnell 2012, 161). While there may be limited potential for further assessment of fabrics and decoration within the context of regional MBA types, it is unlikely that further work of this kind would represent a substantial addition to the detailed assessment provided in this report.

Middle Iron Age Pottery

- 5.23 Although a small assemblage, the Middle Iron Age group from Area 3 represents a significant addition to knowledge of South West Decorated forms within east Devon. Quinnell (this report, Appendix C) has pointed out that assemblages with SWD

pottery from Devon generally contain small numbers of vessels, and that it is not currently possible to suggest any sequence in decorative style, as is now the case in Cornwall (Quinnell 2011, 7.9.5). No close comparanda to type P1 are currently known. The only published SWD assemblage from the broader Exeter area is that from Blackhorse (Fitzpatrick *et al.* 1999), and associated with radiocarbon dates extending from the fourth century BC to the first century AD. This assessment indicates that, while there may be potential for further comparison of this group with regional SWD groups within a broader regional conspectus, the descriptions and analysis provided within this report provide a sufficiently detailed and referenced assessment, and that no further work on this material is required at this stage.

Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

- 5.24 The Roman assemblage is small, of limited diagnostic quality, and presents little scope for wider interpretation. The small size of the group and an absence of fine-wares indicates that any settlement activity on this site was peripheral to areas of more intensive/domestic occupation, and typical of a lower-status rural community. The Roman pottery assemblage is therefore of limited significance and has little potential for further assessment. The report provided in Appendix C therefore provides an adequate record.

Medieval Pottery

- 5.25 The medieval group is small and limited in its range, and these factors restrict its use for close dating and further interpretation. Indications of date are, however, consistent, and the group all probably dates to the period c. 1200/1250 to 1400. The medieval pottery assemblage therefore has little potential for further assessment, and the report provided in Appendix C therefore provides an adequate record.

Post-medieval pottery

- 5.26 The post-medieval pottery comprised a small assemblage which was mostly recovered from topsoil and colluvial deposits. As re-deposited material of limited significance, the post-medieval assemblage does not merit further attention, and the report in Appendix C therefore provides an adequate record.

Ceramic Building Material

- 5.27 Six fragments of Roman ceramic building material were recovered from five deposits, of which only two were capable of being typed. This very small

assemblage is typical of rural Roman sites, and has no potential for further assessment. The report in Appendix D therefore provides an adequate record.

Fired Clay

- 5.28 Two fragments of fired clay were recovered, neither of which displayed any features suggesting form or function. These fragments have no potential for further assessment, and the brief report in Appendix D therefore provides an adequate record.

Worked Stone

- 5.29 Items of worked stone include two complete upper rotary quern-stones, together with one quern fragment. One of the complete stones is in a porphyritic igneous rock, and the other in a fine-grained sandstone. The original provenance of these two stones is of some interest, and has implications for the understanding of production and patterns of trade in these items. Such further investigation is beyond the scope of this assessment, and might more effectively be realised through a thematic programme of academic research, or within a wider sub-regional synthesis of archaeological work. As such, the detailed descriptions provided in Appendix E provide an adequate record for the purposes of this report.

Glass

- 5.30 The very small glass assemblage comprises five fragments of early modern/modern date, and one bead of Roman date. The fragments are re-deposited material of very little significance, whereas the single bead is an unusual Roman type, although paralleled and catalogued elsewhere. These finds have no potential for further assessment, and the brief report in Appendix F therefore provides an adequate record.

Clay Pipe

- 5.31 Eleven fragments of clay pipe were recovered from six deposits. These were all of recognised post-medieval/early modern types, and were mostly re-deposited material. These finds are of very limited significance, and have no potential for further assessment. The brief report provided in Appendix G therefore provides an adequate record.

Biological record: factual data*The Biological Record*

- 5.32 All ecofacts recovered from the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. A total of 3 bulk samples were taken for the recovery of environmental remains. Of these, two were taken from Area 1 (10004, 10009), and one from Area 5 (50040).

Type	Category	Count
Human bone	Cremation burials	-
	Inhumation burials	-
Animal bone	Fragments	2
Samples	Environmental	3

Table 3: Summary of Biological Material*Human bone*

- 5.33 No human bone was recovered during the excavation.

Animal bone

- 5.34 Two poorly-preserved fragments of bovine vertebra, weighing 18g, were recorded from deposit 30009

Plant macrofossils and charcoal

- 5.35 Two bulk samples were obtained from prehistoric ditch 1.1 (Area 1). These were from fill 10004 (Sample 3), and fill 10009 (Sample 2). The samples contained small quantities of poorly-preserved charcoal and poorly-preserved plant macrofossils, including hazelnut shells and sloe pips. This may comprise residual material derived from wind-blown hearth debris. Plant macrofossils and charcoal are described in detail in Appendix I of this report, and summarised in Tables 9 and 10.

Biological record: statements of potential*Human bone*

- 5.36 No human bone was recorded.

Animal bone

- 5.37 The very small quantity of animal bone recovered was in poor condition, and representative of a single species. There is no potential for further assessment.

macrofossil and charcoal

- 5.38 The bulk samples from prehistoric Ditch 1.1 contained rare, poorly-preserved charcoal and poorly-preserved plant macrofossils. While these included possible food remains of types likely to have comprised elements of prehistoric diet, this material is highly limited in terms of condition, quantity and range of species, and

has very little potential for further assessment. The report and tabular data in Appendix H therefore provide an adequate record.

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 A small assemblage of worked flint items from 14 different deposits appears to indicate transient activity across this site during the Mesolithic and/or Neolithic periods. Four flints from the fill of Pit 20013 may represent *in situ* items, otherwise worked flint was recovered as residual items or from topsoils or colluvial layers.
- 6.2 The prominent ditch identified by geophysical survey in Area 1 (101) was not securely dated by investigation, although a single, probably residual, sherd of Neolithic pottery was recovered during evaluation (CA 2014). The ditch traversed Field 1 on a north-west/south-east alignment, but did not apparently form part of any wider enclosure system. It might plausibly represent a land boundary relating to phases of Middle Iron Age occupation in Areas 3 or 5.
- 6.3 Within the immediate site, the barrow ring-ditch in Area 3 appears to represent a single example of a funerary monument of Middle Bronze Age date, and one occupying what would presently be considered an atypical topographical situation. It should be noted however that a geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation (Fig. 2; Stratscan 2012; CA 2012, trench 13), followed by excavation has identified another ring ditch in an equivalent topographic location to the west. An apparent lack of contemporary occupation and agricultural activity across the immediate site may reflect the ceremonial importance of this monument, and aerial photographic evidence (EA 2011) suggests that this barrow comprised part of a larger cemetery or wider ceremonial landscape. An assemblage of Middle Bronze sherds from ditch fill deposits 30005 and 30072 represents urn-type vessels of characteristic local fabric types, which may derive from secondary cremation burials.
- 6.4 Assuming that the individual ditch segments constituting Ring Gully 3.2 are indeed representative of a roundhouse, it is interesting to speculate on the possible relationship between Middle Iron Age settlement and the closely associated ring ditch in Area 3. At its closest extent, Ring Gully 3.2 is approximately 6.5m from the ditch of Barrow 3.1, and assuming the existence of an external bank, the putative roundhouse would have been even closer to the barrow monument. It is tempting to suggest that such a close relationship is not coincidental, and that this represents a

further example of the engagement of Middle and Late Iron Age settlement forms with monuments of earlier prehistory. The phenomenon has numerous British and continental examples (Bradley 2002, 131-34), and may denote a preoccupation with symbolic ancestry and the validation of claims to territory.

- 6.5 Excavation Area 5 has been provisionally phased according to the dating of Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Later Roman features. The attribution of dates has been constrained by the relatively paucity and limited diagnostic quality of the general Roman-period material, and by the extensive levels of truncation across this part of the site, with few identifiable negative features of later Roman date. Despite these limitations, a broad developmental sequence can be proposed, beginning with Enclosure 5.1 within the southern margins of the site. Enclosure 5.1 is a characteristically broad-ditched curvilinear form, elements of which extend beyond the eastern margins of the excavation area. A possible ditch terminus and entranceway is present. This basic Middle Iron Age scheme is replaced, and partly overlain, by a more regular scheme of rectilinear enclosures, 5.2 and 5.3, of early Roman date. Closer dating of this later scheme on purely ceramic grounds is problematic, and the evidence permits only a broad dating of a period spanning the first to second centuries AD. This date range includes the possibility of a Late Iron Age origin for Enclosures 5.2 and 5.3, and prompts a number of assumptions regarding continuity of occupation within this part of the site. The close spatial relationship between the Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure forms could indicate direct continuity of occupation between these periods, although this is apparently contradicted by the pottery sequence. However, Quinnell (Appendix C, this report) has identified the late dates associated with some diagnostic Middle Iron Age types in this part of Devon, and has suggested a date range for the Tithe Barn Green plainwares extending to the first century BC. On this basis, only a brief hiatus, if any, may have separated the occupation of Enclosure 5.1 with that of 5.2/5.3. The apparently deliberate superimposition of the later settlement form on the earlier may be interpreted as an attempt to demonstrate continuity of occupation or tenure. In this context, the adoption of a possibly Roman-influenced, regular rectilinear plan may well represent an episode of generational change in the early post-conquest period.
- 6.6 The occupation of Enclosures 5.2/5.3 may not have continued beyond the end of the second century AD, although the diagnostic quality of the pottery assemblage does not permit a more precise chronology. On this basis, the small number of

identifiable later Roman features in Area 5 are problematic, as these do not fit any coherent pattern and cannot be confidently interpreted as the remains of later structures. They are broadly representative of non-specific activity at this time, which may have been agricultural in nature, and traces of which have been largely removed by the effects of truncation.

- 6.7 The evidence from the site, particularly elements of the pottery assemblage and datable cut features, has some potential to further understanding of the processes of change within rural indigenous communities during the early Roman period, and most particularly changes of settlement form and function. More indirectly, the pottery assemblage retains some potential for addressing issues of social identity and levels of acculturation within the Roman settlement landscape (Taylor 2001, 48-54). This has particular relevance in a part of south-west Britain where patterns of post-conquest acculturation, and accompanying changes in material culture, were generally not as pronounced as in other parts of southern Britain (Mattingly 2006, 400). In this sense, the general paucity of finds, and a limited pottery assemblage, are regionally typical.
- 6.8 The evidence from Area 5 suggests a possible hiatus in settlement activity following a Middle Iron Age phase, and again after the second century AD. Conversely, such changes could represent possible diachronic shifts in settlement focus across a wider site (cf Taylor 2007, 8). In this case, an apparently low-status indigenous settlement appears to have been subsumed within a wider pattern of structural change dictated by proximity to an emerging Roman military and urban centre and the developing communication networks. In this case, the establishment of the Legionary Fortress at Exeter is likely to have had considerable influence on rural communities within their closer agricultural hinterland, although evidence of such influence is not readily apparent in the artefactual or biological assemblages recovered from Area 5.
- 6.9 The pottery assemblage from Area 5 is characterised by a preponderance of local coarsewares, and south-east Dorset black-burnished types, with a near absence of continental and regional imports. Tithe Barn Green is therefore typical of a range of sites occupying the lowest tier of the Roman rural settlement hierarchy (Hingley 1989, 74). However, in view of its location within the environs of Exeter, the site represents a further addition to add to an emerging pattern of early Roman-period settlement within the region. In this case, it is difficult to be precise about the nature of the farming economy practiced, although the prevailing wet, acidic nature of soils

would suggest a pastoral regime. The very limited quantity of animal bone recovered from Area 5 suggests cattle-rearing.

- 6.10 The original objectives have been broadly addressed. The archaeological features recorded are of low to moderate levels of significance, and do not comprise particularly well-preserved or unusual examples of their respective types. With the notable exception of the two quern-stones, artefactual and environmental associations have generally been very limited, and have added little to the significance or archaeological interest of the features concerned. Further assessment of the lithologies and origins of the quern-stones would be warranted within a broader thematic study, but is beyond the scope of this project. Beyond this, the potential of the site to contribute to further analysis and to identify any new lines of enquiry is very limited.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

- 7.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices at Kemble, following the completion of post-excavation. Upon final completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter (accession number: RAMM: 15/16), which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project. A digital project archive will also be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service. A suitable retention and discard strategy for artefacts will be agreed with RAMM, following the completion of site work but crucially before they are prepared for archiving.

8 UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 8.1 To fulfil the potential of the site data, the following updated aims and objectives have been set out to provide a framework for any proposed further analysis:

Objective 1: to record any evidence of past settlement or other land use, especially that relating to late prehistoric or Roman-period activity on the site

- 8.2 Evidence was recorded of both enclosed and unenclosed Middle Iron Age settlement on the site, although no chronological, or other, relationship between Areas 3 and 5 could be established. The early-mid Roman-period rectilinear enclosures 5.2 and 5.3 represent, on the basis of their artefactual associations, a domestic settlement. It appears likely that this was a successor settlement to the Middle Iron Age enclosure 5.1, which Enclosure 5.2 cut and partially overlay. The

discontinuous ditched features to the north of Enclosure 5.3 may represent the remains of a drove-way and/or field divisions, thus possibly indicating an agricultural landscape context for this site. The pits and ditches recorded in Area 2 represents elements of a medieval landscape, but otherwise provide no substantive evidence of land use or settlement of this period. Within the constraints and levels of archaeological preservation within the site, this objective has been met, and no updated objectives are required.

Objective 2: to record evidence of prehistoric land boundaries and funerary monuments on the site, as indicated by geophysical survey

- 8.3 The substantial ditch investigated in Area 1 contained no firm dating evidence, but could otherwise be assigned a broad late prehistoric date. The circular-plan ditch in Area 3 was identified as the ring-ditch of a barrow of Middle Bronze Age date. While this produced an assemblage of MBA pottery, the effects of truncation, together with two later ditches which cut the barrow ditch, had removed any other traces of this monument. Within the constraints and levels of archaeological preservation within the site, this objective has been met, and no updated objectives are required.

Objective 3: to sample and analyse environmental remains and other biological material to enhance understanding of past land use and economy

- 8.4 The paucity and poor preservation of the environmental remains obtained from sampling did not permit any detailed analysis of past land use and economy. Similarly, the extremely limited quantity of animal bone recovered from Area 5 provided very little information regarding Roman-period diet and agricultural economy. Within the constraints and levels of archaeological preservation across the site, this objective has been met, and no updated objectives are required.

9 PUBLICATION

- 9.1 The results of the investigations of Tithe Barn Green are of limited regional significance, and this post-excavation assessment report provides an adequate record of the results of investigation, including finds and biological material. It is intended that this post-excavation assessment report will be summarised in a short publication article in the *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeology Society*.

10 CA PROJECT TEAM

10.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Oliver Good and Joe Whelan, assisted by Jeremy Austin, Anthony Brown, Steven Bush, Natasha Djukic, Colin Forrestal, George Gandham, Tom Hackett, Jack Marten, Jon Martin, Christina Tapply, and Sam Wilson. The report was written by Oliver Good, with Richard Massey. The prehistoric pottery report was written by Henrietta Quinnell, with pottery illustration by Jane Read. The Roman and later pottery reports were written by Ed McSloy, the worked flint report by Jacky Sommerville, the faunal remains report by Andy Clarke and the plant microfossil and charcoal report by Sarah Cobain. The worked stone report was written by Ruth Shaffrey. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Richard Greatorex, and the post-excavation was managed by Karen Walker. Will Bedford of CgMs and Andrew Pye, Principal Project Manager (Heritage) Exeter City Council, are thanked for their assistance during the fieldwork and for their comments on this report.

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APPENDIX A CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Area	Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature	Period
	10000	layer		Topsoil. Reddish-brown friable sandy silt-clay with, occasional stone inclusions, and a good horizon		
	10001	layer		Subsoil. Brownish-red friable sandy-clay, with occasional stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
	10002	layer		Natural. Reddish-brown friable silty sand, with no inclusions and a clear horizon.		
1	10003	cut		Linear in plan with sub-rounded corners, concave and moderately steep sides and a flat base. Orientated NW/SE.	Ditch 101	Undated
	10004	fill	10003	Possible deliberate backfill. Dark blackish-brown compact silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and a clear horizon		
	10005	fill	10003	Secondary fill. Light yellowish-brown compact clay, with no inclusions and a clear horizon.		
	10006	fill	10003	Secondary fill. Mid reddish-brown compact silty-clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and a moderate horizon.		
1	10007	cut		Boundary ditch. Linear in plan, with moderate convex sides and a concave base. NW/SE-orientated.	Ditch 101	Undated
	10008	FILL	10007	Primary fill. Mid brownish-grey friable sandy clay, with no inclusions and a moderately clear horizon.		
	10009	fill	10007	Secondary fill. Brownish-greyish red friable sandy silty clay, with common sub-angular stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
	10010	fill	10007	Secondary fill. Mid-brown friable sandy clay, with occasional sub-angular sandstone inclusions, and a moderate horizon.		
	20000	layer		Mid brownish-red friable sandy silty clay, with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and a good horizon. Topsoil		
	20001	layer		Colluvium. Mid brownish-red friable sandy clay, with rare sub-angular stone inclusions, and a good horizon.		
	20002	layer		Natural. Mid reddish-brown friable silty sand' with very rare sub-angular sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
2	20003	cut		Gully. Linear in plan, with sub-rounded corners and moderately steep straight sides and a flat base. Orientated NE/SW.	Ditch 201	Period 6
	20004	fill	20003	Primary fill. Mid brownish-red compact sandy silt with rare amount of charcoal fleck inclusions and a moderate to poor horizon.		
	20005	fill	20003	Secondary fill. Mid to light-brown compact sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks and moderate to clear horizon.		
2	20006	cut		Linear in plan with sub-rounded corners and moderate concave sides and a flat base. NE/SW orientated.	Ditch 201	Period 6
	20007	fill	20006	Secondary fill. Mid to dark reddish-brown compact sandy silt, with rare charcoal fleck inclusions and a clear horizon.		
2	20008	cut		Possible boundary/enclosure ditch. Linear in plan, with gently sloping concave sides and a	Ditch 201	Period 6

				concave base. NE/SW orientation.		
	20009	fill	20008	Secondary fill. Mid reddish-brown, moderately compact silty clay with common charcoal inclusions and a moderate horizon.		
2	20010	cut		Circular in plan, with sub-angular corners, steep, almost vertical sides, and an irregular base.	Pit 20010	Period 6
	20011	fill	20010	Secondary fill. Mid reddish-brown compact sandy silt with no inclusions, and a moderately clear horizon.		
	20012	fill	20010	Secondary fill. Mid greyish-brown compact sandy silt, with no inclusions and a moderate to clear horizon.		
2	20013	cut		Sub-circular in plan, with sub-angular corners and moderately steep concave sides & an irregular base	Pit 20013	Undated
	20014	fill	20013	Secondary fill. Light reddish-brown compact sandy silt with rare, poorly-sorted sandstone inclusions and a moderate to clear horizon.		
2	20015	cut		Gully. Linear in plan, with moderately-sloped convex sides and a flat base. E/W orientation.	Ditch 202	Undated
	20016	fill	20015	Secondary fill. Mid brownish-grey friable silty sand with no inclusions, and a moderately clear horizon.		
2	20017	cut		Linear in plan, with steep-sloped concave sides and a concave base. SW/NE in orientation.	Ditch 205	Undated
	20018	fill	20017	Secondary fill. Greyish-brown loosely compact silty sand with no inclusions and a poor horizon.		
	20019	fill	20017	Secondary fill. Greyish-brown, loosely compact sandy silty clay with rare sandstone and river gravel inclusions and a poor horizon.		
2	20020	cut		Linear in plan, with moderately-sloped concave sides and a concave base. Orientated NE/SW	Ditch 204	Period 6
	20021	fill	20020	Reddish-brown, loosely compacted silty sand with no inclusions and a poor horizon.		
	20022	layer		Layer of overburden covering ditches 20017 and 20020. Greyish-brown, loosely-compacted sandy clay, with no inclusions and a poor horizon.		
2	20023	cut		Sub-circular in plan with sub-rounded corners, moderately steep concave sides and a flat base.	Pit 20023	Period 6
	20024	fill	20023	Mid reddish-brown friable sandy silt, with rare charcoal inclusions and a moderately clear horizon.		
	20025	fill	20023	Secondary fill. Mid reddish-brown compact sandy silt, with very rare charcoal inclusions and a clear horizon.		
2	20026	cut		Linear in plan with sub-rounded corners, irregular gently sloping sides and a flat base. E/W orientated.	Ditch 202	Period 6
	20027	fill	20026	Primary fill. Mid reddish-brown compact but friable sandy silt with no inclusions and a moderate horizon.		
	20028	fill	20026	Mid reddish-brown compact sandy silt, with rare sandstone inclusions and a clear horizon.		
2	20029	cut		Area of natural deposit	Natural hollow	Undated
	20030	fill	20029	Fill of natural hollow. Mid brownish-red friable silty sand, with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions and a moderately clear horizon.		
2	20031	cut		Natural hollow, same as 20029	natural hollow	Undated

	20032	fill	20031	Fill of natural hollow		
2	20033	cut		Linear in plan with moderately steep concave sides, a flat base and is orientated N/S.	Ditch 830	Undated
	20034	fill	20033	Secondary fill. Mid reddish brown friable sandy silt with rare sub-angular sandstone inclusions and a poor horizon.		
2	20035	cut		Drainage gully. Linear in plan with moderately convex sides, a flat base and is orientated NW/SE	Ditch 207	Period 6
	20036	fill	20035	Secondary fill. Mid greyish brown friable sandy silt with no inclusions and a poor horizon.		
2	20037	cut		Sub-oval in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and a flat base.	Pit 20037	Period 6
	20038	fill	20037	Secondary fill. Greyish brown loosely compacted silty clay with sandstone and charcoal inclusions and a good horizon.		
2	20039	cut		Sub-circular in plan, with moderate convex sides and a concave uneven base	Tree hole	Undated
	20040	fill	20039	Secondary fill. Mid brownish red friable sandy silt with no inclusions and a good horizon.		
2	20041	cut		Sub-circular in plan, with vertical concave sides and an irregular base.	Tree hole/bowl	Undated
	20042	fill	20041	Secondary fill. Mid reddish brown friable sandy silt with no inclusions and a moderately clear horizon.		
2	20043	cut		Linear in plan with steep sides and runs E/W	Land drain	Period 7
	20044	fill	20043	Greyish brown very loosely compact sandy silty clay with large sandstone inclusions.		
2	20045	cut		Ditch terminus. Linear in plan with vertical convex sides and a flat base. NNW/SSW orientation.	Ditch/other linear	
	20046	fill	20045	Secondary fill. Mid greyish red friable sandy silt with rare sub-angular stone inclusions and a good horizon.	Ditch 207	Period 6
2	20047	cut		Circular in plan with moderate convex sides and a flat base.	Posthole 2047	Undated
	20048	fill	20047	Secondary fill. Mid brownish red friable silty sand with no inclusions and a good horizon.		
2	20049	cut		Circular in plan with nearly vertical convex sides and a flat base.	Pit 20049	
	20050	fill	20049	Secondary fill. Mid brownish red friable silty sand with no inclusions and a good horizon.		
2	20051	cut		Sub-oval in plan with shallow concave sides and a flat base.	Pit 20051	Undated
	20052	fill	20051	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown / dark reddish-brown loosely compact silty sand with no inclusions and a poor horizon.		
2	20053	cut		Boundary ditch. Linear in plan with moderate convex sides and a flat base. Orientated NE/SW	Ditch 205	Period 6
	20054	fill	20053	Primary fill. Mid brownish-red friable silty sand with very rare sub-angular stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
	20055	fill	20053	Secondary fill. Light brownish-grey friable sandy silt with no inclusions and a moderately clear horizon.		
2	20056	cut		Sub-circular in plan with vertical convex sides	Pit 20056	Undated

				and an irregular base.		
	20057	fill	20056	Secondary fill. Light greyish-red friable silty sand with no inclusions and a moderate horizon.		
2	20058	cut		Circular in plan with vertical convex sides and a flat base.	Pit 20058	Period 3
	20059	fill	20058	Secondary fill. Mid reddish-brown friable silty sand with no inclusions and a good horizon.		
2	20060	cut		Linear in plan with moderate convex sides and a convex base. SWW/NEE orientated.	Ditch 206	Period 6
	20061	fill	20060	Secondary fill. Mid/dark greyish-red friable sandy silt with no inclusions and a good horizon.		
2	20062	cut		Linear in plan with moderate convex sides and a concave base. SWW-NEE orientated.	Ditch 206	Period 6
	20063	fill	20062	Secondary fill. Mid greyish-red friable sandy silt with no inclusions and a good horizon.		
2	20064	cut		Linear in plan with steep concave sides and a concave base. SE/NW orientated.	Ditch 207	Period 6
	20065	fill	20064	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown loosely compacted clayey silt with frequent sandstone fragment inclusions and a poor horizon.		
	20066	fill	20064	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown loosely compacted sandy silty clay with rare sandstone inclusions and a poor horizon.		
2	20067	cut		Linear in plan with moderately steep convex sides and a flat base. NE/SW orientated.	Ditch 204	Period 6
	20068	fill	20067	Primary fill. Light reddish-brown friable silty sand with no inclusions and moderate horizon.		
	20069	fill	20067	Secondary fill. Mid brownish grey friable sandy silt with occasional sub-angular sandstone inclusions and a good horizon		
2	20070	cut		Ditch or gully. Linear in plan with moderate convex sides and a convex base.	Ditch 204	Period 6
	20071	fill	20070	Secondary fill. Mid reddish-brown friable sandy silt with rare sub-angular stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
2	20072	cut		Sub-oval in plan with moderate convex sides and a sloping base.	Pit 20072	Undated
	20073	fill	20072	Secondary fill. Reddish brown loosely compact clayey sand with very rare sandstone inclusions and a poor horizon		
2	20074	cut		Sub-oval in plan with irregular sides and a irregular base.	Tree hole/bowl	Undated
	20075	fill	20074	Mid greyish brown friable sandy silt with no inclusions and a good horizon.		
2	20076	cut		Arbitrary cut number for SW-NE Linear - Not Excavated	Ditch 201	Period 6
	20077	fill	20076	Arbitrary number for unexcavated fill	Ditch	
	30000	layer		Topsoil, Reddish brown sandy silt clay	topsoil	
	30001	layer		Subsoil, reddish brown clayey sand	subsoil	
	30002	layer		reddish brown sand / areas of red clay	Natural soil	
3	30003	cut		Linear in plan with rounded corners and moderate and concave sides with sharp breaks of slope. Rounded base and orientated N/S. Part of a larger ring ditch within area 3.	Ditch 304	Period 7
	30004	fill	30003	Light brownish red compact sandy clay with no inclusions and a clear horizon.	primary fill	
	30005	fill	30003	Mid greyish brown with a reddish hue compact silty sand. Moderate charcoal fleck and sparse sub-angular sandstone inclusions. Moderately	secondary fill	

				clear horizon.		
	30006	fill	30003	Mid reddish brown friable but firm silty clay. Moderate sub-angular sandstone. Moderately clear horizon.	secondary fill	
3	30007	cut		Linear in plan, with moderate convex sides and a uneven concave base. SSE-NNW orientation.	Ditch 304	Period 7
	30008	fill	30007	Mid brown/red friable silty clay with a good horizon.	primary fill	
	30009	fill	30007	Mid brown red friable clayey silt with sub-angular stone inclusions and a good horizon.	secondary fill	
3	30010	cut		Circular in plan with moderate convex sides and a flat base with a concave break of slope.	Barrow 3.1	Period 2
	30011	fill	30010	Light brownish red friable silty clay with a good horizon.	primary fill	
	30012	fill	30010	Mid brown friable silty clay with a moderate horizon and no inclusions.	secondary fill	
	30013	fill	30010	Light brownish red friable silty clay with no inclusions and a moderate horizon.	secondary fill	
3	30014	cut		Linear in plan with sub-rounded corners and moderate concave sides with a rounded base, slightly irregular in places. W/E-orientated. Same as 30003, 30017.	Barrow 3.1	Period 2
	30015	fill	30014	Light brownish-red compact sandy clay with moderate sub-angular sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.	primary fill	
	30016	fill	30014	Mid reddish brown compact silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks and sparse sub-angular sandstone inclusions. Good horizon		
3	30017	cut		Circular with moderate concave sides with rounded concave sides.	Barrow 3.1	Period 2
	30018	fill	30017	Mid reddish brown friable silty clay with sparse sub-angular stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
	30019	deposit	30017	Mid greyish brown friable sandy silt with no inclusions and a moderately clear horizon		
3	30020	cut		Cut of a ring ditch. Linear in plan with steep slopes and a concave base.	Barrow 3.1	Period 2
	30021	fill	30020	Reddish brown compact clayey sand with small sandstones and charcoal inclusions.		
	30022	fill	30020	Reddish brown loosely compacted clayey sand with small sandstone and charcoal inclusions. Poor horizon.		
3	30023	cut		Cut of a ring ditch. Sub-circular and linear, with sub-rounded corners and a steep and convex sides, and a flat base	Barrow 3.1	Period 2
	30024	fill	30023	Mid brownish red compact clayey sand, with poorly sorted sub-angular sandstone inclusions and a clear horizon		
	30025	fill	30023	Mid brown compact sandy silt with poorly sorted sub-angular sandstone inclusions and a moderately clear horizon.		
3	30026	cut		Cut of ring ditch. Curvilinear in plan with flat moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	Barrow 3.1	Period 2
	30027	fill	30026	Mixed mid reddish brown soft clayey silt with no inclusions and a poor horizon. Primary fill		
	30028	fill	30026	Secondary fill. Mid reddish brown soft clayey silt with common charcoal inclusions and a		

				poor horizon.		
	30029	fill	30026	Mid brownish-red, moderately compact clayey silt with common charcoal inclusions and a poor horizon		
	30030	fill	30023	Secondary fill. Light brown compact sandy silt with poorly sorted sub-angular sandstone inclusions with moderately clear horizon		
3	30031	cut		Curvilinear in plan with moderate convex sides and a concave base.	Barrow 3.1	Period 2
	30032	fill	30031	Primary fill. Light grey friable sandy silty clay, with a good horizon.		
	30033	fill	30031	Light grey friable sandy silt with good horizon		
3	30034	cut		Ring ditch. Curvilinear with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	Barrow 3.1	Period 2
	30035	fill	30034	Mixed reddish brown soft clayey silt with no inclusions and a poor horizon.		
	30036	fill	30034	Mid reddish brown soft clayey silt with common charcoal inclusions and a poor horizon		
	30037	fill	30034	Mid reddish brown soft clayey silt with common charcoal inclusions and a poor horizon		
	30038	fill	30034	Mid brownish red soft clayey silt with common charcoal inclusions and a poor horizon.		
	30039	fill	30034	Mid greyish brown moderate clayey silt with common angular sandstone and common charcoal inclusions and a poor horizon. Tertiary fill		
3	30040	cut		Linear in plan with sub-rounded corners, moderately steep and concave sides and a concave base.	Barrow 3.1	Period 2
	30041	fill	30040	Secondary fill. Dark reddish brown compact sandy silt with a clear horizon and no inclusions		
	30042	fill	30040	Mid reddish brown compact sandy silt with poorly sorted sub-angular sandstone inclusions and a moderate to clear horizon.		
	30043	fill	30040	Light reddish brown compact sandy silt with poorly sorted sub-angular sandstone inclusions and a clear horizon		
3	30044	cut		Modern ditch. Linear in plan with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. Orientated NW/SE	Land drain	Period 7
	30045	fill	30044	Mid reddish brown compact sandy silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and a moderate horizon		
	30046	fill	30044	Mid brown compacted silty sand with occasional angular sandstone inclusions, and a moderate horizon		
3	30047	cut		Barrow ring ditch. Curvilinear ditch with gently sloping sides and a concave base	Barrow 3.1	Period 2
	30048	fill	30047	Mid brownish-red softly compact clayey silt with rare charcoal inclusions and a poor horizon.		
	30049	fill	30047	Mid reddish-brown soft clayey silt with common charcoal inclusions and a poor horizon		
3	30050	cut		Barrow ring ditch. Linear with moderate convex sides and a concave base.	Barrow 3.1	Period 2
	30051	fill	30050	Light grey/brown friable silty clay with sub-angular stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
	30052	fill	30050	Mid grey/brown friable silty clay with rare sub-angular stone inclusions and a good horizon		

3	30053	Cut		Ring Ditch. Curvilinear ditch in plan with steep concave sides and a concave base.	Barrow 3.1	Period 2
	30054	fill	30053	Dark reddish-brown loosely-compacted clayey sand and rare sandstone inclusions and a poor horizon.		
	30055	fill	30053	Dark reddish brown loosely-compacted clayey sand, very rare small sandstone inclusions and a poor horizon.		
3	30056	cut		Ring ditch. Curvilinear in plan with sub-rounded corners and steep, straight sides and a flat base.	Barrow 3.1	Period 2
	30057		30056	Mid reddish-brown compact sandy silt with sub-angular and poorly-sorted charcoal inclusions. Moderate to poor horizon.		
	30058	fill	30056	Light reddish-brown compact sandy silt with small flecks of charcoal and a poor to moderate horizon		
3	30059	cut		Curvilinear ditch in plan, with gently sloping convex ditch and concave sides.	Barrow 3.1	Period 2
	30060	fill	30059	Mid reddish-brown, moderately-compact silty sand, with rare charcoal inclusions and a poor horizon.		
	30061	fill	30059	Light reddish-brown, moderately-compact silty sand, with common charcoal inclusions and a poor horizon.		
3	30062	cut		Curvilinear in plan, with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base.	Barrow 3.1	Period 2
	30063	fill	30062	Mid reddish-brown, compact clayey sand with no inclusions and a poor horizon		
	30064	fill	30062	Mid-brown, compacted sandy silt with flecks of charcoal and patches of mid-reddish-brown redeposited natural and a poor horizon.		
	30065	fill	30062	Mid brown compacted sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and sub-angular sandstone inclusions and a poor horizon.		
	30066	fill	30062	Mid/ dark-brown, moderately-compact silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks and rare sub-angular sandstone inclusions and a poor horizon		
3	30067	cut		Curvilinear in plan with moderate and convex sides and a concave base.	Barrow 3.1	Period 2
	30068	fill	30067	Mid brownish-red, friable sandy silt with no inclusions and a moderate horizon.		
	30069	fill	30067	Mid brown / grey / red friable sandy silt with rare sub-angular sand and stone inclusions and a moderate horizon.		
3	30070	cut		Ring ditch. Curvilinear in plan, with moderate convex sides and a concave base.	Barrow 3.1	Period 2
	30071	fill	30070	Mid grey red friable sandy clay with rare sub-angular sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
	30072	fill	30070	Light brownish-red friable sandy silt, with no inclusions and a moderate horizon.		
	30073	fill	30070	Mid greyish brown friable sandy silt with rare sub-angular stone inclusions and a moderate horizon		
3	30074	cut		Linear in plan with rounded corners and sharp moderate sides and an irregular base.	Ditch 304	Period 7
	30075	fill	30074	Light grey brown compact silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal and a moderate horizon		
3	30076	cut		Oval in plan with concave moderate sides and a flat base	Pit 30076	? Period

						3
	30077	fill	30076	Grey-brown, firmly compact sandy clay with rare manganese inclusions and a good horizon		Undated
3	30078	cut		Curvilinear ring ditch, with steep concave sides and a concave base.	Barrow 3.1	Period 2
	30079	fill	30078	Reddish-brown loosely-compact silty sand, with rare small sandstone inclusions and a poor horizon		
	30080	fill	30078	Reddish-brown loosely-compact silty sand, with rare small sandstone inclusions and a poor horizon.		
3	30081	cut		Ditch Terminus. Linear in plan with rounded corners, steep concave sides and a concave base. NE/SW orientation.	Land drain	Period 7
	30082	fill	30081	Light grey brown compact silty sand with occasional small flecks of charcoal and a moderate horizon.		
3	30083	cut		Oval in plan, with undercut gentle, then steep, concave sides and a concave base.	Posthole 30083	Undated
	30084	fill	30083	Grey-Brown, firmly-compact silty sand with rare sub-angular sandstone inclusions and a good horizon		
3	30085	cut		Ditch terminus. Linear in plan, with moderate and concave sides and a flat base. NW/SE orientation.	Ring gully 3.2	Period 3
	30086	fill	30085	Greyish-brown, firm silty sand with rare sub-angular sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
	30087	fill	30088	Red brown compact silty sand with frequent stone and rare charcoal inclusions and a clear horizon.		
3	30088	cut		Linear in plan, with rounded corners, moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base.	Ditch 304	Period 7
3	30089	cut		Linear in plan, with moderate concave sides and a concave base NW/SE orientation.	Ditch 304	Period 7
	30090	fill	30089	Mid grey-red friable silty sand with rare sub-angular sandstone inclusions and a good horizon		
3	30091	cut		Sub-circular pit in plan, with moderate convex sides and a concave base and orientated NE/SW. Cut by 30089	Ring Gully 3.2	Period 3?
	30092	fill	30091	Secondary fill. Mid brownish-red friable silty sand, with no inclusions and a good horizon.		
3	30093	cut		Sub-oval pit in plan, with shallow moderate concave sides and a slightly irregular base.	Pit 30093	Period 3?
	30094	fill	30093	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown compacted silty sand, with rare sandstone fragment inclusions and a clear horizon		
3	30095	cut		Ditch terminus. Linear in plan, with moderate irregular sides, a flat base and a clear horizon. NW/SE-orientated	Ring Gully 3.2	Period 3
	30096	fill	30095	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown, compacted silty sand with very rare small sandstone inclusions and a poor horizon.		
3	30097	cut		Gully. Linear in plan with moderate concave sides, a concave base and is orientated NW/SE.	Ring-gully 3.2	Period 3
	30098	fill	30097	Mid/dark greyish brown friable fine silty sand with rare stone inclusions and a clear horizon.		
3	30099	cut		Circular in plan with rounded corners, steep vertical sides and a flat base.	Ring Gully 3.2	Period 3
	30100	fill	30099	Mid greyish-brown friable clayey sand, with no		

				inclusions and a clear horizon.		
3	30101	cut		Circular in plan, with rounded corners, steep and concave sides and flat base.	Posthole 30101	Period 3 ?
	30102	fill	30101	Secondary fill. Mid brownish-grey friable clayey sand, with no inclusions and a clear horizon		
	40000	layer		Topsoil. Mid brownish-red friable sandy silty clay with occasional sub-angular sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
	40001	layer		Subsoil. Mid reddish-brown friable clayey sand with rare, sub-angular stone and a good horizon.		
	40002	layer		Natural. Mid reddish-brown friable sand, with rare sub-angular sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
4	40003	cut		Ditch terminus. Linear in plan, with steeply-sloping convex sides and a flat base.	Boundary 401	Period 7
	40004	fill	40003	Secondary fill. Mid-brown compacted silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions and a poor horizon.		
	40005	fill	40003	Secondary fill. Mid reddish-brown compacted silty sand with no inclusions and a good horizon.		
	40006	fill	40003	Secondary fill. Mid-brown compacted silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and rare angular sandstone inclusions and a poor horizon.		
	40007	fill	40003	Secondary fill. Mid reddish-brown, compacted silty sand with no inclusions and a good horizon.		
	40008	fill	40003	Secondary fill. Mid-brown, compacted silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and rare angular sandstone inclusions and a poor horizon.		
	40009	fill	40003	Secondary fill. Mid reddish-brown compacted silty sand with no inclusions and a good horizon.		
	40010	fill	40003	Secondary fill. Mid-brown compacted silty sand with rare charcoal fleck inclusions and a poor horizon.		
4	40011	cut		Possible burrow. Rounded in plan with steep, concave sides and a concave base. N/S orientated.	burrow	Undated
	40012	fill	40011	Collapse? Mid light-brown, compacted silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small piece of coal and a good horizon.		
4	40013	cut		Linear in plan, with a steeply-sloped concave sides and an irregular base. NW/SE orientated.	Boundary 401	Period 7
	40014	fill	40013	Redeposited natural. Mid-brown with patches of reddish-brown, compacted silty sand and occasional angular sandstone, charcoal flecks and small pieces of plant material inclusions and a good horizon.		
4	40015	cut		Gully. Linear in plan with imperceptible sides and base. NW/SE orientated.	Gully 40015	Undated ?Period 7
	40016	fill	40015	Secondary fill. Mid brown compacted silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and a poor horizon.		
4	40017	cut		Gully. Linear in plan with imperceptible sides and a flat base. Orientated NW/SE.	Gully 40017	Undated ?Period 7
	40018	fill	40017	Secondary fill. Mid-brown, compacted silty sand with no inclusions and a moderate horizon		
	50000	layer		Topsoil. Reddish-brown sandy silty clay.		

	50001	layer		Subsoil. Reddish-brown clayey sand.		
	50002	layer		Natural. Reddish-brown sand with patches of red clay.		
5	50003	cut		Sub-circular in plan, with moderate concave sides and a concave base.	Pit 50003	Undated ? Period3
	50004	fill	50003	Secondary fill. Dark reddish-brown, loosely compacted clayey sand, with fragments of sandstone inclusions and a well-defined horizon.		
5	50005	cut		Sub-circular in plan, with shallow irregular sides and a concave base.	Posthole 50005	Undated ? Period 3
	50006	fill	50005	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown, loosely-compacted clayey sand with frequent sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50007	cut		Sub-circular in plan with moderate concave sides and concave base.	Posthole 50007	Undated ?Period 3
	50008	fill	50007	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown, loosely-compact clayey sand, with frequent sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50009	cut		Linear in plan with moderate concave sides and a flat base. E/W orientation.	Encl 5.2 (508)	Period 4
	50010	fill	50009	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown, loosely-compact clayey sand, with frequent sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50011	cut		Sub-circular in plan with moderate concave sides and a concave base.	Pit 50011	?Period 5
	50012	fill	50011	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown loosely-compact clayey sand with rare sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50013	cut		Feature of unknown function. Sub-rectangular in plan, with rounded irregular corners and moderate irregular sides and a shallow irregular base.	Ditch 508	Period 4
	50014	fill	50013	Secondary fill. Light brownish- red very firm silty clay, with common angular stone inclusions and rare charcoal inclusions. Moderate horizon.		
5	50015	cut		Linear in plan, with moderate concave side and a flat regular base. SE/NW orientation.	Ditch 502	Period 3
	50016	fill	50015	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown, loosely compact clayey sand, with rare small sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50017	cut		Linear in plan, with moderate concave sides and a concave slightly irregular base. N/S orientation.	Ditch 502	Period 3
	50018	fill	50017	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown, loosely compacted clayey sand, with small sandstone fragments and a good horizon		
5	50019	cut		Linear in plan- with steeply sloped concave sides and a concave base. Orientated E/W	Ditch 508	Period 4
	50020	fill	50019	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown, loosely compact clayey sand with small sandstone fragments and a good horizon.		
	50021	fill	50022	Secondary. Medium-brown compacted clayey sand, with occasional stone inclusions and a clear horizon.		
	50023	cut		Curvilinear in plan, with steeply-sloped steeped sides and a flat base. N/S orientation.	Set 509	Unphas ed
	50024	fill	50023	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown loosely compact clayey sand, with moderate quantities of sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		

	50025	fill	50026	Secondary fill. Medium red brown compacted clayey sand with occasional stone inclusions and rare charcoal inclusions. Fairly clear horizon.		
5	50026	cut		Oval to round shape in plan with rounded corners and moderate to steep concave sides and a flat base.	Pit 50026	Undated
	50027	fill	50028	Secondary fill. Medium-brown compacted clayey sand with frequent stone inclusions and a clear horizon.		
5	50028	cut		Linear in plan, with rounded corners, moderate to steep concave sides and a flat base. N/S orientation.	Ditch 508	Period 4
5	50029	cut		Linear in plan, with steep concave sides and a flat base. N/S orientation.	Encl 501	Period 3
	50030	fill	50029	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown loosely compact clayey sand with small sandstone inclusions and a good horizon		
5	50031	cut		Linear in plan with steep, convex sides and a concave base. E/W orientation	Encl 502, Ditch 508	Period 4
	50032	fill	50031	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown loosely compacted clayey sand, with small sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50033	cut		Linear in plan with steep, regular sides. Base not visible. E/W orientation.	Feature 50033	Period 5
	50034	fill	50033	Secondary fill. Dark/mid greyish-brown loose clay sand with sparse stone inclusions and a poor horizon.		
5	50035	cut		Sub-circular in plan, with moderate concave sides and a flat base.	Pit 50035	?Period 3
	50036	fill	50035	Secondary fill. Mid greyish-brown loose clayey sand with rare/sparse sub-angular stone inclusions and a poor horizon.		
	50037	fill	50038	Secondary fill. Medium reddish-brown compacted clayey sand, with occasional stone inclusions and a unclear horizon.		
5	50038	cut		Oval in plan, with rounded corners and gently sloping sides and a flat base.	Pit 50038	?Period 3
	50039	fill	50041	Medium-brown compacted clayey silt ,with occasional stone inclusions and a clear horizon.		
	50040	fill	50041	Deliberate deposit. Grey-black compacted clayey sand, with very common charcoal inclusions and a clear horizon		
5	50041	cut		Oval pit or linear. Rounded corners with moderate to steep sides and rounded base. N/S orientation.	Set 509	Unphased
5	50042	cut		Linear in plan with moderate regular sides and a flat base. E/W orientation.	Set 509	Unphased
	50043	fill	50042	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown loosely compacted clayey sand with small sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50044	cut		Linear in plan with moderate regular sides and a concave base. Orientated E/W	Set 509	Unphased
	50045	fill	50044	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown loosely compacted clayey silt with small sandstone inclusions and a poor horizon.		
5	50046	cut		Linear in plan with moderate-sloped, stepped sides, a concave base and is orientated E/W	Encl 5.1	Period 3
	50047	fill	50046	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown loosely compacted clayey sand with small sandstone inclusions and a poor horizon.		

	50048	fill	50049	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown compacted clayey sand with occasional stone inclusions and a clear horizon.		
5	50049	cut		Linear in plan with rounded corners, a concave side and a concave base. N/S orientated.	Encl 5.2, Ditch 508	Period 4
5	50050	cut		Gully. Linear in plan, with convex asymmetrical sides, a flat base and is orientated E/W	Ditch 503	Period 4
	50051	fill	50050	Primary fill. Mid reddish brown firm sandy clay with occasional angular stone inclusion, and a moderate horizon.		
	50052	fill	50050	Secondary fill. Mid orange-brown moderate silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions and rare angular inclusions, and a moderate horizon.		
5	50053	cut		Sub-circular in plan with rounded corners and moderate concave sides and an irregular base. Maybe a tree-throw.	Pit 50055	Period 5
	50054	fill	50053	Secondary fill. Mid grey brown friable silty sand, with occasional stone inclusion and a good horizon.		
	50055	cut		Circular in plan with rounded corners, moderate concave sides and an irregular base.	Pit 50055	Period 5
	50056	fill	50055	Secondary fill. Mid grey-brown, very friable silty sand with sparse stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
	50057	fill	50059	Secondary fill. Medium-brown compacted clayey silt, with frequent stone and rare charcoal inclusions and a clear horizon.		
	50058	fill	50059	Primary fill. Light orange-brown compacted clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions and a clear horizon.		
5	50059	cut		Linear in plan, with rounded corners, moderate concave sides and a concave base. E/W orientated.	Encl. 5.2 Ditch 505	
5	50060	cut		Ditch terminus. Linear in plan with rounded corners, moderate concave sides and a flat base. N/S orientated.	Encl 5.2, Ditch 504	Period 4
	50061	fill	50060	Secondary fill. Mid greyish-brown very friable silty sand with sparse stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50062	cut		Linear in plan with rounded corners with moderate concave sides and a flat base. N/S orientated	Encl 5.2, Ditch 504	Period 4
	50063	fill	50062	Secondary fill. Mid yellowish-brown friable silty sandy clay with sparse stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50064	cut		Ditch terminus. Linear in plan with moderate stepped sides and a concave base. E/W orientation.	Encl 5.1	Period 3
	50065	fill	50064	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown, loosely compact clayey sand with small sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50066	cut		Linear in plan with rounded corners and shallow concave sides and a flat base. Orientated N/S	Encl 5.2, Ditch 505	Period 4
	50067	fill	50066	Secondary fill. Mid-brown friable silty sand with sparse stone inclusions and a low horizon.		
5	50068	cut		Linear in plan with rounded corners, moderate concave sides and a flat base. Orientated N/S	Encl 5.2, Ditch 505	Period 4
	50069	fill	50068	Secondary fill. Mid reddish-brown compact silty clay with moderate stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50070	cut		Ditch terminus. Linear in plan, with rounded corners, moderate concave sides and a	Encl 5.2, Ditch 506	Period 4

				concave base. N/S orientated.		
	50071	fill	50070	Secondary fill. Mid greyish-brown friable silty clayey sand, with sparse stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50072	cut		Sub-rectangular in plan, with rounded corners and irregular sides and irregular base.	Ditch 503	Period 3
	50073	fill	50072	Secondary fill. Light brownish-red firm silty clay, with common angular stone and rare charcoal inclusions and a moderate horizon.		
5	50074	cut		Linear in plan, with moderate concave sides and a concave base. N/S orientation.	Ditch 503	Period 3
	50075	fill	50074	Secondary fill. Mid greyish-brown, firm clayey silt with common stone inclusions and a poor horizon.		
5	50076	cut		Oval in plan with rounded corners, moderate concave sides and a concave base. E/W orientation.	Encl 5.1	Undated ?Period 3
	50077	fill	50076	Secondary fill. Mid greyish-brown friable silty clay, with sparse stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50078	cut		Linear in plan, with moderate steeped sides and a concave base. NE/SW orientation.	Set 509	Period 3
	50079	fill	50078	Primary fill. Mixed yellowish/reddish-brown loosely compacted clayey sand, with very rare sandstone inclusions and a poor horizon.		
	50080	fill	50078	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown, loosely compact clayey sand, with small sandstone and charcoal inclusions and a good horizon.		
	50081	fill	50074	Primary fill. Mid brownish red very firm silty clay, with occasional angular stone inclusions and a poor horizon.		
5	50082	cut		Sub-circular in plan with rounded corners, moderate concave sides and a concave base.	Pit 50082	undated
	50083	fill	50082	Secondary fill. Mid-brown compact silty clay with rare stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50084	cut		Linear in plan with rounded corners and steep concave sides and a concave base. N/S orientation.	Encl 5.2, Ditch 507	Period 4
	50085	fill	50084	Secondary fill. Mid yellowish-brown, friable silty sand with rare stone inclusion and a good base.		
	50086	fill	50088	Secondary fill. Red orangey-brown compacted clayey sand with common stone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks and a clear horizon.		
	50087	fill	50088	Primary fill. Greyish-brown, compact clayey/silty sand, with occasional charcoal inclusions and a clear horizon.		
5	50088	cut		Linear in plan, with rounded corners and concave sides and undulating base. E/W orientation.	Encl 5.2, Ditch 507	Period 4
5	50089	cut		Gully. Linear in plan with gently-sloping concave sides and a concave base, NE/SW orientation.	Encl 5.2, Ditch 507	Period 4
	50090	fill	50089	Secondary fill. Mid reddish-brown, moderately compact silty sand with occasional angular stone inclusions and a moderate horizon.		
5	50091	cut		Linear in plan, with rounded corners and steep concave sides and a flat base. N/S orientation.	Encl 5.2, Ditch 507	Period 4
	50092	fill	50091	Secondary fill. Mid-brown, friable silty sand with sparse stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50093	cut		Linear in plan, with rounded corners, steep concave sides and a flat base. E/W orientation.	Ditch 503	Period 3
	50094	fill	50093	Secondary fill. Mid-brown friable silty sand with sparse stone inclusions and a good horizon.		

5	50095	cut		Linear in plan, with steep concave sides and a flat base. E/W orientation	Encl 5.3, Ditch 511	Period 4
	50096	fill	50095	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown compact clayey sand, with small sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
	50097	fill	50098	Secondary fill. Light-brown, very compacted clayey sand with rare stone inclusions and a unclear horizon.		
5	50098	CUT		Round in plan, with rounded corners, shallow concave sides and a flat base. ENE-WSW orientation.	Pit 50098	Undated ?Period 5
5	50099	cut		Linear in plan, with moderate concave sides and a concave base. N/S orientation.	Encl 5.3, Ditch 511	Period 4
	50100	fill	50099	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown compact clayey sand, with small sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50101	cut		Ditch terminus. Linear in plan, with rounded corners and shallow concave sides with a flat base. E/W orientation.	Ditch 510	Undated ?Period 3/4
	50102	fill	50101	Secondary fill. Mid-brown friable silty sand with sparse stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50103	cut		Linear in plan with rounded corners, shallow concave sides and a flat base. Orientated E/W	Ditch510	Period 3/4
	50104	fill	50103	Secondary fill. Mid-brown friable silty sand with sparse stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
	50105	fill	50106	Secondary fill. Orange-brown compact clayey sand, with frequent stone and rare charcoal inclusions and a clear horizon.		
5	50106	cut		Linear in plan, with rounded corners, concave sides and concave base. N/S orientation.	Encl 5.3, Ditch 511	
5	50107	cut		Linear in plan, with rounded corners, moderate concave sides and a flat base. E/W orientaiton.	Encl 5.3, Ditch 511	Period 4
	50108	fill	50107	Secondary fill. Mid yellowish-brown friable silty sand, with sparse stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50109	cut		Linear in plan with rounded corners, steep concave sides and a flat base. N/S orientation.	Encl 5.3, Ditch 511	Period 4
	50110	fill	50109	Secondary fill. Mid yellowish-brown friable silty sand with sparse stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50111	cut		Linear in plan, with moderate stepped sides and a flat base. E/W orientation.	Encl 5.3, Ditch 511	Period 4
	50112	fill	50111	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown, loosely compact clayey sand with small sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50113	cut		Linear in plan, with moderate concave sides and a concave base. N/S	Ditch 503	Period 3
	50114	fill	50113	Reddish-brown, loosely compact clayey sand with small sandstone inclusions and a clear horizon		
	50115	cut	50116	Linear in plan, with moderate concave sides and a flat base. N/S orientation..	Encl 5.2, Ditch 502	Period 4
5	50116	fill	50115	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown, loosely compact clayey sand with very small sandstone inclusions and a good horizon	Ditch/oth er linear	
	50117	fill	50118	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown, loosely compacted clayey sand with rare small sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50118	cut		Linear in plan, with steeply sloped concave sides and a flat base. E/W orientation.	Encl 5.3,	Period 4

					Ditch 513	
5	50119	cut		Linear in plan, with sub-angular corners, moderate concave sides and a flat base. ENE/WSW orientation.	Ditch 514	Period 4
	50120	fill	50119	Secondary fill. Light reddish-brown, compact silty sand with sub-angular sandstone inclusions and a moderate to clear horizon.		
5	50121	cut		Linear in plan, with sub-rounded corners, moderate concave sides and a concave base. NE/SW orientation.	Encl 5.3, Ditch 513	Period 4
	50122	fill	50121	Secondary fill. Mid reddish-brown friable silty sand with no inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50123	cut		Ditch terminus. Linear in plan, with moderate concave sides and a concave base. SWW/NEE orientation.	Encl 5.3, Ditch 513	Period 4
	50124	fill	50123	Deliberate deposit. Mid brownish-red friable silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and a moderate horizon.		
5	50125	cut		Ditch terminus. Linear in plan, with moderate concave sides and a flat base. NNW/SSE orientation.	Encl 5.3, Ditch 513	Period 4
	50126	fill	50125	Secondary fill. Light to mid greyish-red friable silty sand, with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and a moderate horizon.		
5	50127	cut		Linear in plan, with steep concave sides and an irregular base. E/W orientation.	Ditch 514	Period 4
	50128	fill	50127	Secondary fill. Dark reddish-brown with black patches, compact silty sand with occasional angular sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50129	cut		Linear in plan, with sub-rounded corners, steep concave sides and an irregular base. NE/SW orientation.	Ditch 514	Period 4
	50130	fill	50129	Secondary fill. Greyish-brown, with flecks of dark brown and reddish brown inclusions friable sand, with no inclusions and moderate horizon.		
5	50131	cut		Linear in plan, with sub-rounded corners and moderate concave sides and concave base. E/W orientation.	Ditch 515	Period 4/5
	50132	fill	50131	Secondary fill. Light-brown with a light mottling, friable silty sand with no inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50133	cut		Ditch terminus, linear in plan with moderate convex sides and a concave base. NNW/SSE orientation.	Encl 5.3, Ditch 513	Period 4
	50134	fill	50133	Secondary fill. Mid brownish-red friable silty sand, with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50135	cut		Gully. Sub-rectangular in plan, with slightly rounded corners and gently sloping concave sides. Flat concave base and N/S orientation.	Feature 517	Period 4/5
	50136	fill	50135	Secondary fill. Mid-brown, loose silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50137	cut		Linear in plan, with moderate concave sides and a concave base. N/S orientation.	Ditch 516	Period 4/5
	50138	fill	50137	Light-mid reddish-brown with significant flecks of black compact sandy clay, with no inclusions and moderate to low horizon.		
5	50139	cut		Linear in plan with sub-rounded corners, moderate concave sides and irregular base. E/W orientation.	Ditch 515	Period 4/5
	50140	fill	50139	Light brown with light reddish mottling, compact silty sand with rare sub-angular		

				sandstone inclusions and a clear horizon		
5	50141	cut		Linear in plan, moderate and concave sides and a concave base. SWW-NEE	Ditch 514	Period 4
	50142	fill	50141	Secondary fill. Light greyish-brown friable silty sand with no inclusions and a good horizon		
5	50143	cut		Linear in plan, with steeply-sloping concave sides and a flat base. E/W orientation.	Encl 5.3, Ditch 511	
	50144	fill	50143	Primary fill. Mid reddish-brown compacted silty sand with occasional sandstone inclusions and a good horizon		
	50145	fill	50143	Secondary fill. Mid-brown, compacted silty sand with occasional angular sandstone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks and a good horizon		
5	50146	cut		Ditch terminus. Linear in plan, with sub-rounded corners, moderate convex sides and a concave base. E/W orientation.	Ditch 515	Period 4/5
	50147	fill	50146	Secondary fill. Light-brown with light reddish mottling friable silty sand, with sparse sandstone inclusions and a good horizon		
5	50148	cut		Ditch terminus. Linear in plan, with rounded corners, vertical concave sides and a flat base.	Ditch 516	Period 4/5
	50149	fill	50148	Secondary fill. Mid reddish-brown, with flecks of black friable clayey silt with no inclusions and a moderately clear horizon.		
5	50150	cut		Ditch terminus. Linear in plan, with moderate convex sides and a flat base, N/S orientation.	Encl 5.3 Ditch 511	Period 4
	50151	fill	50150	Primary fill. Light greyish-red, compact silty sand with no inclusions and a poor horizon.		
5	50152	cut		Ditch terminus. Linear in plan, with sub-rounded corners, moderate concave sides with a flat base. Orientated E/W.	Encl 5.2, Ditch 507	Period 4
	50153	fill	50152	Secondary fill. Mid reddish-brown friable silty sand, with no inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50154	cut		Ditch terminus. Linear in plan, with steeply sloped convex sides and a flat base. N/S orientation.	Encl 5.3, Ditch 512	Period 4
	50155	fill	50154	Secondary fill. Light-brown compacted silty sand with rare charcoal flecks and a very poor horizon.		
5	50156	cut		Linear in plan, with moderate concave sides with a concave base. E/W orientation.	Encl 5.2, Ditch 507	Period 4
	50157	fill	50156	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown, compacted clayey sand with rare sandstone inclusions.		
5	50158	cut		Linear in plan, with moderate concave sides and a concave base. N/S orientation.	Ditch 503	Period 3
	50159	fill	50158	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown, compacted clayey sand with very rare small sandstone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50160	cut		Sub-circular in plan, with moderate convex sides, irregular base. ?Tree-throw hollow	Feature 50160	Undated
	50161	fill	50160	Mid greyish red friable silty sand with rare stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50162	cut		Linear in plan, with sub-rounded corners, gently sloping concave sides and a irregular base.	Feature 517	Undated ?Period 4/5
	50163	fill	50162	Secondary fill. Light yellow-grey, with some black flecking compact silty sand with no inclusions and a moderately clear horizon.		
5	50164	cut		Ditch terminus. Linear in plan, with moderate convex sides and a flat base. N/S orientation.	Encl 5.3, Ditch 511	

	50165	fill	50164	Secondary fill. Light brownish-red friable silty sand, with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and a good horizon.		
5	50166	cut		Linear in plan, with sub-rounded corners, moderately sloping concave sides and a flat base. SE/NW orientation.	Encl. 5.3, Ditch 513	Period 4
	50167	fill	50166	Secondary fill. Light greyish-yellow, compact silty sand with no inclusions and a moderately clear horizon.		
5	50168	cut		Ditch terminus. Linear in plan, with rounded corners, moderate concave sides and a flat base. NW/SE orientation.	Encl 5.2, Ditch 506	Period 4
	50169	fill	50168	Secondary fill. Mid/dark greyish-brown soft clay sand with rare sparse sub-angular stone inclusions, and a clear horizon.		
	50170	cut		Ditch terminus. Linear in plan, with sharp corners, moderate concave sides and a concave base. NW/SE orientation.	Ditch 516	Period 4/5
	50171	fill	50170	Secondary fill. Mid/dark greyish-brown soft clayey sand, with sparse sub-angular stone and a clear horizon.		
5	50172	cut		Gully terminus. Linear in plan, with rounded corners and a concave sides and a concave base. SE/NW orientation.	Ditch 502	Period 4
	50173	fill	50172	Mid/dark greyish-brown soft clayey sand with no inclusions and a clear horizon.		
5	50174	cut		Linear in plan with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base.	Feature 509	Undated
	50175	fill	50174	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown, loosely compacted clayey sand with small sandstone inclusions and a poor horizon.		
	50176	fill	50174	Secondary fill. Reddish-brown, loosely compacted clayey sand with small sandstone inclusions and a poor horizon.		
5	50177	cut		Linear in plan, with rounded corners, concave sides and a flat base. NW/S orientation.	Feature 509	Undated
	50178	fill	50177	Secondary fill. Mid greyish-brown, friable clayey sand with rare sub-angular stone inclusions and a clear horizon.		
	50179	fill	50177	Secondary fill. Dark and greyish-brown, friable clayey sand with rare sub-angular stone inclusions and a clear horizon.		
5	50180	cut		Circular in plan, with rounded corners, a concave side and a flat base.	Pit 50180	Undated
	50181	fill		Secondary fill. Mid/dark-brown, friable clay sand, with rare sub-angular stone inclusions and a clear horizon.		

APPENDIX B STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

Excavation revealed evidence of a multi-phase site, dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the mid to late Medieval periods. Archaeological features extended across all five excavation areas, but were primarily encountered within areas 2, 3 and 5. The Tithe Barn Green site comprises five individual excavation areas, which each contain discrete groups of archaeological features which are largely chronologically distinct, and do not appear to display wider stratigraphic or chronological relationships. Apart from the speculative evidence of settlement continuity in Area 5, the site as a whole has provided no evidence of extended sequences of activity, or continuity of use.

A major feature of Middle Bronze Age date comprised one circular barrow ring ditch within Area 3. Evidence for the Middle Iron Age comprised an oval-shaped enclosure ditch, and an associated shallow sub-rectangular feature in Area 5, and a probable roundhouse represented by several segmented ring-gullies in Area 3. No chronological link between the Middle Iron Age features in Areas 3 and 5 could be established. The Roman phase included two rectilinear-plan ditched enclosures, with several related ditched features which may have comprised part of an associated field system, or possibly other elements of wider enclosed settlement. A small number of isolated features within Area 5 were of later Roman date, although the highly truncated nature of negative features within this part of the site made it very difficult to interpret these remains, or to characterise any evidence of later Roman activity. The final phase on this site was of mid to late medieval date, and consisted of several ditches and pits within Area 2, which appeared to form a drove-way running alongside the Pinn Brook.

The allocations of features to periods is based on the dating of artefactual evidence, although many features produced no datable material and where possible were assigned to periods on the basis of spatial relationships with, or similarity to, datable deposits. On this basis, seven periods were identified across the site. While the stratigraphic record forms a complete record of the archaeological features uncovered, the relative lack of inter-relationships between these features, and the general paucity of dating evidence, limits the potential for fully elucidating the development of the site. This is most evident in Area 5, where it has not been possible to establish possible continuity, or discontinuity, between Middle Iron Age and late Iron Age/Early Roman periods of activity.

Evidence throughout indicates extensive truncation of archaeological features due to the effects of historical ploughing. This is particularly evident in the discontinuous elements of ring-gully 3.2 in Area 3, and the incomplete enclosure ditches in Area 5. No evidence of medieval furrows was recorded within the areas excavated, and much truncation is therefore likely to be of post-medieval and early modern date. Pottery of post-medieval and early modern type was collected primarily from top soils and subsoil/colluvium deposits in Areas 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Given the limited scope of stratigraphic assessment resulting from the relatively poor survival of stratified deposits across the site, and the lack of horizontal relationships between the five component excavation areas, it is considered that further stratigraphic assessment, particularly within Area 5, would add little to current understandings of site chronology.

APPENDIX C LITHICS

The Worked flint by Jacky Sommerville

A total of 23 pieces of worked flint (96g) was recovered from 14 separate deposits, including four recovered from bulk soil-sampling of fill 10009, of ditch 10007. Several of the lithic items were re-deposited in: colluvium, subsoil and overburden-type deposits. Some material occurred residually in later dated features, namely the Late Iron Age sub-rectangular feature 50072, Roman ditch 50074 and medieval ditch 20017.

Thirteen (57%) items are made of dark-grey flint of notably good quality, with minimal inclusions and buff-coloured cortex (where it remains). Condition overall is poor to moderate, with 52% of the assemblage broken, and with slight to moderate edge-damage and rolling recorded on most pieces. One flake and one end-scraper (the latter from fill 50145 of ditch 50143) have also been burnt.

The assemblage comprises: 13 flakes; three blades; one bladelet; two chips; one core; two end scrapers; and one possible knife fragment. Two of the flakes (from fill 20075 of tree-throw hollow 20074, and fill, 30029, of intervention 30026 of Barrow 3.1) show evidence of utilisation along a lateral edge.

The bladelet (a proximal fragment) from fill 50039, of ditch 50041, is débitage typical of the Mesolithic period. The three blades (from colluvium 20001; fill 20075 of tree-throw hollow 20074; and fill 50075 of Roman-dated ditch 50074) most probably date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods.

Fill 20014, of pit 20013, produced a small flake-core which most closely resembles a discoidal type, with centripetal flake removals (i.e. towards the centre) from an upper and a lower face. However, there is one flake-scar indicative of non-centripetal knapping, so this item may alternatively be classified as a multi-platform type. In either case, a Neolithic date is most likely (Edmonds 1995, 82).

Both of the end-scrapers are broken (or were made on distal flake fragments). That from subsoil 50001 features steep, semi-regular retouch on the dorsal distal edge; the scraper from fill 50145, of ditch 50143, displays semi-abrupt retouch, also on the dorsal distal edge. End-scrapers made on

flakes are not diagnostic types, and cannot therefore be dated more precisely than to the broader prehistoric period, along with the majority of flakes recovered.

The possible knife is made on the proximal fragment of a flake, with a triangular cross-section. The right dorsal edge features semi-abrupt, semi-invasive retouch. This is not a closely dateable type.

Fill 20014, of pit 20013, contains four flints in fresh, minimally-damaged condition, which suggests they may be stratified. No other artefactual material was recovered from this deposit. The lithics comprise three flakes and the core outlined above. One of the flakes had been removed using a soft hammer, which is a technology attributable to the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods. Although the context group is small, comprising only four items, the technology allows a tentative attribution of a Neolithic date for this feature.

APPENDIX D THE POTTERY

The prehistoric pottery by Henrietta Quinnell, with petrographic comment by Roger Taylor.

Middle Bronze Age

A total of 27 sherds weighing 189g come from three contexts. Twenty four sherds, weighing 168g, come from deposit 30005 (fill of ring ditch 30003): these include four rim-sherds which are probably from the same vessel. Two conjoining sherds, weighing 20g, come from deposit 3073, from the fill of the same ring ditch but here numbered 30070. One sherd (1g) came from deposit 3072 (also fill of 30070). These are of similar fabric, containing common, very coarse inclusions, and are generally reduced 5YR 3/2 dark reddish-brown with some oxidised patches, 5 YR 4/4 reddish-brown on the outer surfaces, which are smoothed. Examination with the petrological microscope confirmed that more than one vessel is represented in deposit 30073.

Petrology

Rock fragments – a grey, light and dark-mottled medium-grained basic igneous rock, probably originally dolerite, containing feldspar and a dark mineral, probably now hornblende (internal grains size less than 0.05mm), fragments 0.2-5.00mm: *quartz* – transparent colourless to white and opaque, angular to sub-rounded grains, 0.05-1.4mm: *matrix* – a finely sandy clay with quartz and fines from crushed rock, and some mica, less than 0.05mm. *Comment.* A sandy clay with added igneous rock fragments probably sourced from the local, Permian, Exeter volcanic rocks.

Form and date

The rim sherds from deposit 3073 are flat-topped, with an external expansion, internal diameter c.

150mm: these come from an apparently undecorated vessel with a slightly biconical shape. A good comparandum for this vessel has been published from Crablake Farm, Exminster (Quinnell 2014, Fig 2.40 No 8), and another from Hayes Farm, Clyst Honiton, just east of Exeter (Wood 2014, Fig 15, No 7. Other examples come from sites in the Digby area of Exeter (Quinnell forthcoming), including P8.6 (Fig 42) from the fill of a small ring ditch. All these comparanda are of fabrics with inclusions of Exeter Volcanic rocks, and belong to the Middle Bronze Age. The vessel form belongs with the Trevisker ceramics of this date in the Exeter/East Devon area (Quinnell 2012, 161).

Middle Iron Age

A total of 17 sherds 273g came from four contexts, three fairly close together in Area 5, the other some distance away. Three plain body-sherds (15g) came from fill 30082 of ditch terminus 30081. Five sherds (136g) came from fill 50014 of cut 50013; four conjoining decorated sherds came from P1, with a plain sherd from a second vessel. The three sherds (21g) from fill 50073, of cut 50072, are all decorated but not conjoining. The six sherds (101g) from secondary fill 50080, of linear feature 50078, probably come from the same vessel; they include conjoining rim sherds, decorated upper body sherds and a base angle sherd. All are of similar fabric, containing common coarse inclusions of quartz sand, and some very coarse inclusions of basic lava, and reduced throughout, generally 5YR 3/1 very dark-grey, rather lighter on inner surfaces. Exterior surfaces are burnished above vessel girths.

Petrology.

Quartz – mainly colourless, transparent to translucent, angular to well-rounded, matt surfaced to slightly polished grains, 0.05-0.7mm: *feldspar* – white, soft, altered sub-angular to sub-rounded grains, 0.05-0.7mm: *rock fragments* – greyish brown angular to sub-angular fragments, probably altered basic lava, 0.3-2.8mm: *matrix* – finely sandy clay with the sand content mostly the finer component of the main sand content. *Comment.* The predominant sand content is characteristic of Permian aeolian sands (Dawlish Sandstone) of the Exeter area. The rock fragments are probably from the weathered Permian basic lavas of the Exeter area.

Form and style

The ceramic tradition represented is South Western Decorated ware (SWD) of the Middle Iron Age. P1 (from fill 50014), and the sherds in deposit 50073, represent separate vessels with typical zones of curvilinear decoration around their shoulders in which parts of the pattern are infilled by criss-cross lines. All sherds from deposit 50080 come from one vessel, a bowl or short jar with an upright rim slightly rounded and out-turned, similar to that indicated in the drawing of P1. It has a simple double-line curvilinear pattern without infill around the girth (see Nos 5, 6, 13 from Blackhorse – Fitzpatrick et al. 1999, Fig 92; No 2 from Clyst Heath, Digby, Exeter – Quinnell forthcoming a, Fig 47). All decoration, as is usual on SWD vessels, is deeply impressed rather than incised.

P1 (Fig 00) (50014). Upper body sherds from a large rimmed bowl or small jar, internal neck diameter c. 180mm. The shoulder at the base of the neck has two concentric bands separated by tooled ridges, and covered by criss-cross lines: single bands are a common SWD feature, a double band is most unusual. The curvilinear design has areas infilled by criss-cross lines, the uppermost infill area unusually complex. An unusual feature of P1 is that some burnishing was carried out after decoration. The vessel is larger than most of those in this style known from Devon and Cornwall (see Woodward 1997; Quinnell 2011, Table 7.3).

General comment on dating

Assemblages with SWD pottery studied and/or published from Devon contain small numbers of vessels, and it is not currently possible to suggest any sequence in decorative style, as is now the case in Cornwall (Quinnell 2011, 7.9.5). No close comparanda to P1 are currently known. The fabric is broadly similar to Peacock's (1969) Group 6 of Glastonbury Ware/SWD. The only published SWD assemblage from the broader Exeter area is that from Blackhorse (Fitzpatrick *et al.* 1999), with radiocarbon dates covering the fourth centuries BC to first century AD. The assemblages from Clyst Heath, Digby, Exeter, and from Crown Courts in central Exeter await publication (Quinnell forthcoming a; Quinnell in prep.). Both of these have radiocarbon dates centring on the fourth/third to early first centuries BC. Three small assemblages, which date broadly to the later Iron Age, await publication from three sites in the Digby area of Exeter (Newcourt Drive ACD 1050, Old Rydon Lane ACD 437, Royal Naval Stores Depot ACD 525 – information AC Archaeology).

Recently, a Late Iron Age Plain Ware style, similar to SWD but with no decoration, has been identified in Exeter and East Devon, with associated radiocarbon dates in the first centuries BC and AD (Quinnell forthcoming b; Quinnell and Reed 2012). The presence of plain vessels in SWD assemblages makes identification of the Late Iron Age Plain Ware style difficult. It is the author's view that the assemblage at Blackhorse needs to be reworked, and its long chronology re-assessed: the only sherd published from a context associated with the later part of the radiocarbon span is almost certainly Late Iron Age in date (Fitzpatrick *et al.* 1999, Fig 92, No 11). The more recent data from Clyst Heath and Crown Courts would then indicate the likelihood that the assemblage from Tithe Barn Green belongs to the fourth/third to early first centuries BC.

Table 4: Middle Iron Age pottery summary

Context	Description	Sherds/Weight (g)	Comment
30082	Fill ditch terminus 30081	3/15	Plain body sherds, not conjoining
50014	Fill cut 50013	5/136	P1, body sherd from second vessel
50073	Fill cut 50072	3/21	All decorated but not conjoining
50080	Secondary fill linear 50078	6/101	Three rim sherds, two conjoining, two decorated upper body sherds, one base angle sherd
Totals		17/273	

Roman and later pottery by E. R. McSloy

Roman

A small Roman assemblage, amounting to 137 sherds (1243g), was recovered. The large majority (133 sherds) was recorded from Area 5, primarily from ditch and pit features. One deposit, the secondary fill 50128, of ditch 50127, produced over half the recorded material. The assemblage has been fully recorded (quantified according to sherd-count/weight by fabric). Fabric type-codes used for recording, and set out in Table 5, are matched to the Exeter pottery type-series (summarised in Holbrook and Bidwell 1991), and a concordance is provided with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection type-codes (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Larger context groups of 14–76 sherds from pit 50053 (fill 50054), and ditch 50127 (fill 50128) are in good condition, with some larger/joining sherds, and these are suggestive of minimal disturbance.

Assemblage summary/dating

The overall assemblage composition is set out in Table 5, and at context level in Table 6. The group largely comprises reduced coarseware of local manufacture, and regional ware-types represented as Black-burnished ware. Identifiable vessel forms are limited to jars/cooking pots (9 vessels), and utilitarian bowls/dishes (2 vessels).

In the absence of regional or continental finewares/specialist types dating is largely reliant on previous studies of Roman pottery and supply patterns from Exeter (*ibid.*). Broadly earlier or middle Roman dating (later 1st to 2nd /earlier 3rd centuries) is suggested for the majority of deposits, largely on the basis of the common presence of local greywares (Exeter fabrics 101, 125 and 151), types which are prevalent across this period.

The large group (76 sherds) from ditch fill 50128 is made up of local greyware types and a small number of sherds in Southwest Black-burnished ware (Exeter fabric 40), a type common from Exeter up to c. AD 200. This group includes 48 conjoining sherds from a jar in Exeter sandy greyware fabric 151 with everted rim, and a zone of burnished lattice decoration at its girth. This, and a second vessel from the same deposit, and a further example from ditch fill 50120 (fill of 50119), are imitative of Black-burnished ware 'cooking pots', and compare with examples from Exeter dating to the mid/late 2nd century AD (*ibid.*, Fig. 59, no. 13.1). A dish in Exeter gritty greyware 101, from deposit 50128, matches a vessel in this fabric from the city, and is dated to the mid/late 2nd to earlier 3rd century (*ibid.*, Fig. 67, no. 29.1).

Only one deposit, pit/tree-throw fill 50054, has produced good evidence for activity continuing into the later Roman period after c. AD250. This group (23 sherds) comprises sherds in south Devon ware (Exeter fabric 5) and Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (Exeter fabric 31), types which typically dominate late groups from the city. The vessel forms identifiable among the in this type comprise jars, and include sherds with raised horizontal cordons (cf. *ibid.*, Fig. 71, no. 3.1). Identifiable among the Black-burnished ware is a conical flanged bowl, a form dateable after c. AD 250 (*ibid.*, 98–99).

Conclusions

The Roman assemblage is small, and presents little scope for wider interpretation. The size of the group may be an indication that the activity represented was peripheral to areas of more intensive/domestic occupation. An absence of any finewares or specialist wares is may be significant, indicative perhaps of a lower-status rural community.

Table 5: Summary quantification of Roman pottery

source	Description	36 Exeter fabric	37NRFRC*	38Count.	39Wt.(g)
Local/ unsourced	Exeter gritty grey	101	-	14	163
	Exeter micaceous grey	125	-	1	32
	Exeter sandy grey	151	-	48	340
	Oxidised, with grog/clay pellet	-	-	1	26
	South Devon ware	5	SOD RE	21	198
Regional	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished	31	DOR BB1	41	405
	Southwest Black-burnished	40	SOW BB1	11	79
Total				137	1243

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998)

Table 6: Roman pottery fabric incidence/context dating

Context	Exeter fabrics							Context date
	5	31	40	101	125	151	OX	
20009		1						RB
20052				1				C12-C14
30075		2						C1-C3
50000	1	2		1				(Unstrat.)
50015		1						C1-C3
50027				1				C2-C3
50052							1	C12-C14
50054	14	9						MC3-C4
50056	5	4						LC2-C4
50112		1						RB
50120		1			1			C2
50128		6	11	11		48		C2
50149		14						C1-C3
50165	1							LC2-C4

Medieval

A total of 130 sherds (1070g) of medieval pottery was recorded. All relates to Area 2, recovered from ditch and pit fills, layers and as unstratified finds. Largest groups (17–41 sherds) are from ditch 20067, pits 20037 and 20052, and overburden deposit 20022. The assemblage has been fully recorded; quantified by sherd count and weight per fabric, vessel form/rim morphology and use/wear evidence. The fabric codings utilised for recording are adapted from the Exeter pottery type-series (summarised in Allan 1984).

The medieval pottery exhibits minimal abrasion, and some context groups (notably ditch fill 20068) include large/joining sherds. Evidence for use in the form of external carbonaceous residues (sooting) was common (64 sherds) amongst the dominant coarseware/cooking-pot types represented.

Assemblage summary/dating

The small medieval assemblage is narrow in its range, with 94% by sherd-count comprising chert-tempered coarsewares (Exeter type 20). This type, which is characterised by abundant rounded quartz and prominent chert inclusions, is known to have been produced in the Blackdown Hills to the east of Exeter. Production spans the 11th and 14th centuries (ibid, 4), with the type commonly dominating medieval groups from the city. All of the 15 rim sherds from among this group are identifiable as jars (cooking pots). Rim morphology is consistent with published groups from the city;

most are rounded/everted (*ibid.*, 4, fig. 3, rim type 'T'), or everted with thickened rim tops (*ibid.*, 4, fig. 3, rim types 'X-Y'). The rim forms, 'slack' shoulder profiles, and an absence of vessels with combed decoration, are indications that this group dates after c. 1200 (*ibid.*, 4).

Other types are restricted to a small number of sherds in glazed (Exeter fabric 40 and 43) and unglazed sandy types (Exeter fabric 24), and of a gritty, white-firing fabric, probably of Poole harbour type (Exeter fabric 62). The Exeter glazed types (fabric 40 and 43), which are present as body sherds from deposits 20038 and 20068, and colluvium 20001, are almost certainly representative of jugs. The sherd from subsoil 20001 alone exhibits decoration, as a vertical band of roller-stamping. The Exeter jug types do not appear in local pottery groups before the mid-13th century, and their use continues to c. 1450 (*ibid.*, 6).

Conclusions

The medieval group is small and limited in its range, and these factors restrict its use for close dating and other interpretations. Those indications for dating that are present are, however, consistent and the group all probably dates to the period c. 1200/1250 to 1400. The scarcity of glazed fabrics and the dominance of unglazed coarsewares may be significant in attributing 'lower status' associations, although the group is too small to suggest this with a high level of confidence.

Table 7: Summary quantification of medieval and later pottery

Period	Description	Exeter fabric	Ct	Wt.(g)
Medieval	Chert-tempered wares	20	122	964
	Exeter glazed	40	1	18
	Exeter glazed (coarser)	43	2	23
	Exeter sandy	24	2	21
	Poole type whitewares	62	3	44
<i>Sub-total</i>			130	1070
Post-med/ modern	Mottled brown glazed	-	1	25
	Misc. glazed earthenware	-	10	228
	South Somerset glazed	-	6	223
	South Somerset sgraffito	-	3	11
	Tin-glazed earthenwares	-	2	3
	Westerwald stoneware	-	1	3
	Creamwares	-	1	1
	Refined whiteware	-	2	25
	Late English stoneware	-	1	9
<i>Sub-total</i>			27	528

Table 8: Medieval pottery fabric incidence/context dating

Context	Exeter fabric					Context date
	20	24	40	43	62	
20001	4		1		2	(Colluvium)
20012	4					C12-C14
20019	4				1	C13-C14
20020	5					C12-C14
20022	18					C13-C14
20038	23			1		MC13-C14
20046	2					C12-C14
20052	17					C13-C14
20054	2					C12-C14
20061		2				C13-C14
20066	1					C12-C14
20068	40			1		MC13-C14
20069	2					C12-C14

Post medieval (summary)

Pottery of post-medieval/modern type was collected primarily from topsoil and subsoil/colluvium deposits in Areas 2, 3, 4 and 5. A total of 27 sherds, weighing 528g, was recovered. The type present (Table 3), are for the most part dateable from the later 17th to the 18th century.

APPENDIX E CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND FIRED CLAY**Ceramic building material** by Jacky Sommerville

Ceramic building material, totalling six fragments (787g), was recorded in five deposits. All but one fragment, which is too small for dating, are of Roman date. A tile fragment of uncertain form was identified from topsoil 50000. A fragment from fill 50052 of gully 50050 derives from a *tegula* (flanged roof tile). The remainder are too fragmentary for further classification.

Fired clay by Jacky Sommerville

Single, soft-fired fragments of fired clay were retrieved from two deposits. That from fill 30049, of ring ditch 30047, is coarse, sandy and orange-grey in colour. The fragment from fill 50075, of linear

feature 50074, is fine, with sparse quartz sand and is grey-buff in colour. Neither fragment displays features which suggest an original form or function.

APPENDIX F WORKED STONE

The worked stone by Ruth Shaffrey

Two complete upper rotary querns were recovered from deposit 50000. These are completely different in both form and lithology. Quern no. 1 (SF 3) is of typical Roman form, comprising a flat-topped type, with circular eye and basin-shaped hopper. It lacks a handle-socket, and since it is complete, it is clear that it may never have had one. This means it must have been rotated or oscillated via an attachment to either the circumference of the stone (in the form of an iron collar), or via the central fittings in the eye. There is no particular evidence for a fitting in either location. The second quern (no. 2) is more reminiscent of later Iron Age types, i.e. a flattened beehive-type quern, with a domed top. It has an oval eye, containing two opposing oval rynd slots, and a conical hopper with a slight projecting rim around it. There is a single wedge-shaped lateral handle-socket. A third small fragment of unidentified igneous rock, probably from a rotary quern, was recovered from deposit 50075.

As well as being different in form, the two complete querns are of very different materials. No. 1 (SF3) is a medium grained grey black feldspathic vesicular rock, containing biotite mica phenocrysts. It is certainly a lamprophyre (minette), a porphyritic igneous rock chiefly identified by its distinctive large crystals of biotite. Although the lamprophyres also occur at Knowle Hill, to the west of Crediton (Edwards and Scrivener 1999, Figure 25), this stone was found to be a close match with those that occur at Killerton, approximately 10km to the north. The groundmass of the rock at Killerton is slightly finer-grained, so the possibility remains that a closer match could be found elsewhere, but it was not possible to carry out extensive fieldwork searching for lithological parallels.

Quern No. 2 is a pale sandy-coloured sandstone. There is nothing particularly distinctive about this stone type, and it is therefore difficult to identify a provenance. It is certainly not from the distinctive red Permian sandstones that are found locally, but it may be from another sandstone bed in the district. Without geological fieldwork, a source in the Triassic Otter sandstone seems likely. This stone is not well exposed, but it has been observed near Stoneyford, Hawkerland, and near West Hill, both some 10km east of the site (Edwards and Scrivener 1999, 92, 94).

There are few published sites from which to seek comparative material. Sandstone querns are only rarely recorded, and lava querns have not been studied in sufficient detail for sources to be determined. Excavations on the Honiton to Exeter A30 road improvement scheme produced 27 quernstones (in 110 fragments), at least one of which is recorded as being of volcanic rock from the

Exeter lavas (Loader 1999, 281). Although no further details of likely sources are provided, the Killerton basalts and lamprophyres seem a possibility. Rotary querns of local lava were also found at Topsham (Morris et al 1938, 77-79).

Neither of these querns were found in phased contexts, however, it is reasonably likely that they were not contemporary and that one was in use during the late Iron Age and one during the Roman period. The recovery of two virtually complete stones of different dates is intriguing and it is possible they held some personal significance and had been retained as 'heirlooms'.

Catalogue

- 1 Complete upper rotary quern. Lamprophyre. Dark grey, porphyritic and vesicular stone, with frequent phenocrysts of biotite and some black glassy inclusions. Flat-topped quern with straight vertical sides and curved concave grinding surface. Flat, basin-shaped hopper, measuring 122mm diameter and approx 6mm deep, around an eye measuring 70mm diameter. Finished by pecking all over. The quern does not have a handle fitting. Measures 355mm diameter x 55mm thick. SF 3. Context 50000

- 2 Complete upper rotary quern. Pale beige quartzitic sandstone, possibly Otter Sandstone. Domed top, with slightly concave grinding surface. Pecked all over. Oval eye measuring 45 x 34mm. Conical hopper, with slight projecting rim around it, circular and 140mm diameter on outside of rim. Inside the hopper are two opposing oval rynd slots approx 25mm wide and 15mm high. These are positioned on the long sides of the oval eye. Single wedge-shaped lateral handle slot, undercut at the end. Measures 385mm diameter x 75mm max thickness. Context 50000

APPENDIX G GLASS

Glass by Jacky Sommerville

Five glass fragments and one object were recovered from six deposits.

Window glass

Fill 40013 of 19th century-dated ditch 40014 produced a fragment of clear window glass of modern date.

Vessel glass

The fragments from fill 30009 of ditch 30007, topsoil 50000 and fill 50136 of gully 50135 are all of dark green-coloured glass, deriving from bottles. These are most likely representative of High lime/low alkali (HLLI) glass, which was used commonly for the manufacture of wine/spirits bottles from the later 17th to later 19th centuries. A green-coloured scrap retrieved from bulk soil sampling of fill 10009 of ditch 10007 is likely to be of post-medieval or modern date.

Glass object

A bead in opaque, blue-coloured glass from topsoil 50000 is identifiable as a Roman oblong bead with a round section (Guido 1978, 99; Fig. 37, No. 16). The blue colour is typical of this very rare bead type.

APPENDIX H CLAY PIPE

Clay tobacco pipe by Jacky Sommerville

A total of 11 fragments (32g) was retrieved from six deposits. All but one are stem fragments, and the single bowl is too fragmentary to allow close dating: all are dateable to the late 16th to late 19th centuries.

APPENDIX I THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone by Andrew Clarke

Two fragments of animal bone (18g) were recovered by hand from deposit 30009, a fill of linear feature 30007, in association with artefacts dating to the post-medieval period. The bone was poorly preserved but identified as fragments the first cervical vertebra of a cow (*Bos taurus*). No butchery marks or further interpretative data were recorded and it is more than likely that the fragments are residual in nature.

Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal By Sarah Cobain

Introduction

Three bulk soil-samples were retrieved for plant macrofossil and charcoal analysis from a Neolithic ditch and from a Roman-period ditch terminus. The aim of this report is to provide evidence of socio-

economic activities being undertaken on the site, including crop husbandry, diet, living conditions of communities, exploitation of woodlands for fuel, woodland management, and to infer the composition of local flora and woodlands.

Methodology

Following flotation (CA Technical Manual No 2), the residue was dried and sorted by eye, the floated material scanned, and seeds identified, using a low-power stereo-microscope (Brunel MX1) at magnifications of x10 to x40. Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions by Cappers *et al.* (2006), Neef *et al.* (2012) Berggren (1981) and Anderberg (1994). Nomenclature follows Stace (1997). A selection of charcoal fragments was fractured by hand to reveal the wood anatomy on radial, tangential and transverse planes. The pieces were then identified under an epi-illuminating microscope (Brunel SP400) at magnifications from x40 to x400. Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions by Gale and Cutler (2000), Schoch *et al.* (2004) and Wheeler *et al.* (1989). Nomenclature of species follows Stace (1997).

Results and Discussion

The results are presented in tabular form (Tables 9 and 10, below). Taxa have been identified as one of two possibilities (for example alder/hazel - *Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*), where the two species exhibit similar morphology but the species are not sufficiently well-preserved to observe subtle anatomical differences required for full identification.

Neolithic

Samples were recovered from fills 10004 (sample 3) and 10009 (sample 2) within ditch 1.1 (interventions 10003 and 10007 respectively). Fill 10004 contained no plant macrofossils, but did contain a small amount of poorly-preserved charcoal identified as cherry species (*Prunus*) and alder/hazel. Plant macrofossils within fill 10009 were poorly preserved, and identified as hazelnut shells and a sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) pip. Charcoal was rare, poorly preserved and identified as birch (*Betula*) and alder/hazel. Hazelnut shells and sloe pips are typical plant macrofossils found in Neolithic deposits, and are usually associated with domestic waste. The small number of plant macrofossils and charcoal, together with their poor preservation, suggests that these are residual material derived from wind-blown hearth debris.

Romano-British

Deposit 50040 (sample 1) was recovered from ditch terminus 50041, and contained a moderate plant macrofossil assemblage, including sloe pip fragments, a wheat (*Triticum*) grain, straw and culm node fragments and grass species, black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), blackberry (*Rubus*), bramble, common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*) and dock (*Rumex*) seeds. Charcoal was rare, and identified as cherry species, oak (*Quercus*) and hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus/Malus sylvestris*). The presence of straw/culm nodes, a cereal grain and bramble seeds may suggest some form of domestic waste. However, given the large quantity of grass and bramble seeds, along with

weeds, this material is more likely to represent a burnt deposit of scrub vegetation, perhaps derived from nearby land clearance. No burning *in-situ* was observed within the ditch, and it is therefore most likely that this material was burnt elsewhere and charred debris dumped into the ditch.

Table 9: Plant macrofossil identifications

Context number				50040	10009	10004
Feature number				50041	10007	10003
Feature Label					1.1	1.1
Sample number (SS)				1	2	3
Flot volume (ml)				6	33	8.5
Sample volume processed (l)				14	24	15
Soil remaining (l)				0	0	0
Period				RB	Neo	Neo
Plant macrofossil preservation				Moderate	Poor	N/A
Habitat Code	Family	Species	Common Name			
HSW	Betulaceae	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazelnut shells		9	
A/D	Papaveraceae	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> L.	Common Fumitory	1		
E	Poaceae	<i>Triticum</i>	Wheat grain	1		
E		<i>Poaceae</i>	Culm node (whole)	2		
E		<i>Poaceae</i>	cf grass sp	27		
E		<i>Poaceae</i>	Straw fragment	1		
D/A	Polygonaceae	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Á. Löve	Black-bindweed	3		
D/A/P		<i>Rumex</i> L.	Docks	1		
HSW	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus</i> L.	Cherry sp pip fragment	3	1	
HSW/D		<i>Rubus</i> L.	Brambles	5		
HSW/D		<i>Rubus</i> sect. 2 Glandulosus Wimm. & Grab. (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L. agg.)	Bramble (Blackberry)	10		
Total				54	10	0

Table 10: Charcoal identifications

Context number		50040	10009	10004
Feature number		50041	10007	10003
Feature Label			1.1	1.1
Sample number (SS)		1	2	3
Flot volume (ml)		6	33	8.5
Sample volume processed (l)		14	24	15
Soil remaining (l)		0	0	0
Period		RB	Neo	Neo
Charcoal quantity >2mm		++	++	++
Charcoal preservation		Poor	Poor	Poor
Family	Species	Common Name		
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn./ <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Alder/Hazel		
	<i>Betula</i> L.	Birches		
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/Pedunculate Oak		
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq./ <i>Sorbus</i> L./ <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/Crab apple r/w		
	<i>Prunus</i> L. r/w	Cherries r/w		
	<i>Prunus</i> L.	Cherries		
		Indeterminate		
Total		5	3	9

Key

+ = 1–4 items; ++ = 5–20 items; +++ = 21–40 items; ++++ = 40–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items; ++++++ = >500 items

indet. = indeterminate

sp = species

r/w = roundwood fragments

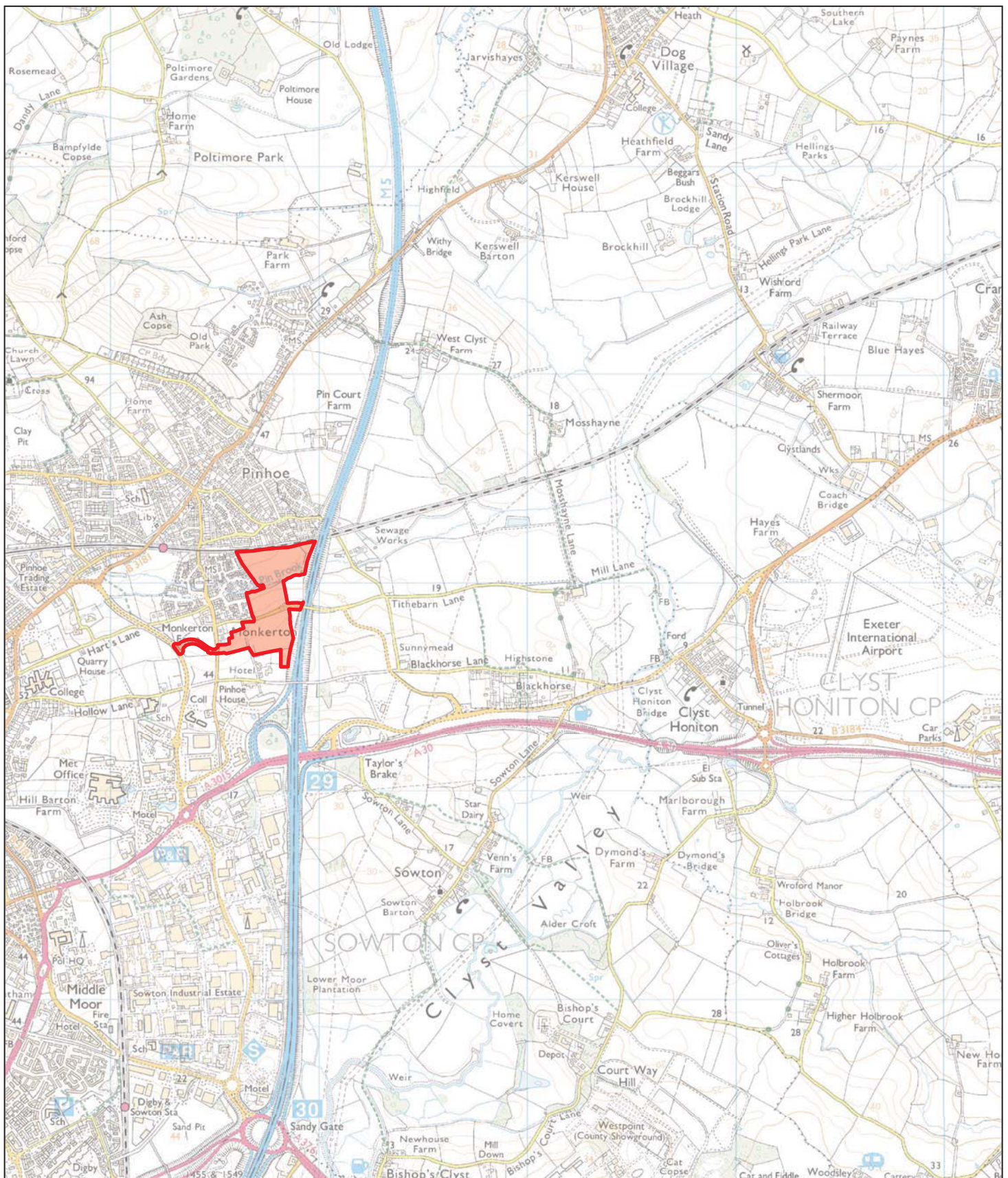
E = economic species; HSW = hedgerow/woodland/scrub species; A = arable weeds; D = opportunistic species; P = grassland species

All plant remains are carbonised unless otherwise stated.

APPENDIX J: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Tithe Barn Green, Monkerton, Exeter, Devon
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>Excavation revealed evidence of a multi-phase site, dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the medieval periods. Archaeological features extended across all five excavation areas, but were primarily encountered within Areas 2, 3, and 5. The substantial ditch, 101, investigated in Area 1, contained no dating evidence, with the exception of an abraded Neolithic sherd, which is likely to be a residual item. Area 3 contained a Middle Bronze Age barrow ring ditch, together with truncated ditch sections representing a Middle Iron Age roundhouse. Further evidence of Middle Iron Age settlement was recorded in Area 5, in the form of an oval-plan ditched enclosure and associated features.</p> <p>An early-mid Roman phase included two rectilinear enclosures in Area 5, together with a number of related ditches which are likely to have comprised elements of surrounding drove-ways and field system. Later Roman activity in Area 5 was evident in the fills of a small number of features, but was otherwise impossible to characterise. The final phase on this site was of mid to late medieval date, and comprised several ditches and pits in Area 2. The ditched features were interpreted as elements of a drove-way running alongside the Pinn Brook.</p> <p>With the exception of a group of Middle Bronze Age sherds from the ring ditch in Area 2, this site produced a limited range and quantity of artefactual evidence, and excavated features, particularly this in Area 5, were in highly truncated condition. Many features, including those from Area 5, produced no dateable material. The Tithe Barn Green site should be considered within the context of a number of recently investigated comparator prehistoric and Roman sites within the environs of Exeter.</p>
Project dates	March to May, 2015
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Excavation
Previous work	<p>Desk-based Assessment (Exeter Archaeology 2011)</p> <p>Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2012)</p> <p>Previous CA trial trenching in 2012 and 2015.</p>
Future work	n/a
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Tithe Barn Green, Monkerton, Exeter, Devon
Study area (M ² /ha)	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SX 9668 9384
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	Devon County Council
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex
Project Supervisor	Oliver Goode
MONUMENT TYPE	
	<p>Linear Ditch</p> <p>Round Barrow</p> <p>Ditched enclosure</p>

	Roundhouse Drove-way	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Middle Bronze Age Pottery Iron Age/Roman querns	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) Royal Albert Museum, Exeter Accession No. RAMM: 15/16	
Physical		ceramics, stone objects, glass, fired clay, clay pipe animal bone etc
Paper		Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital		Database, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Tithe Barn Green, Monkerton, Exeter, Devon: Post-excavation assessment</i> CA typescript report 09158		



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Tithe Barn Green, Monkerton
Exeter, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

0 1km

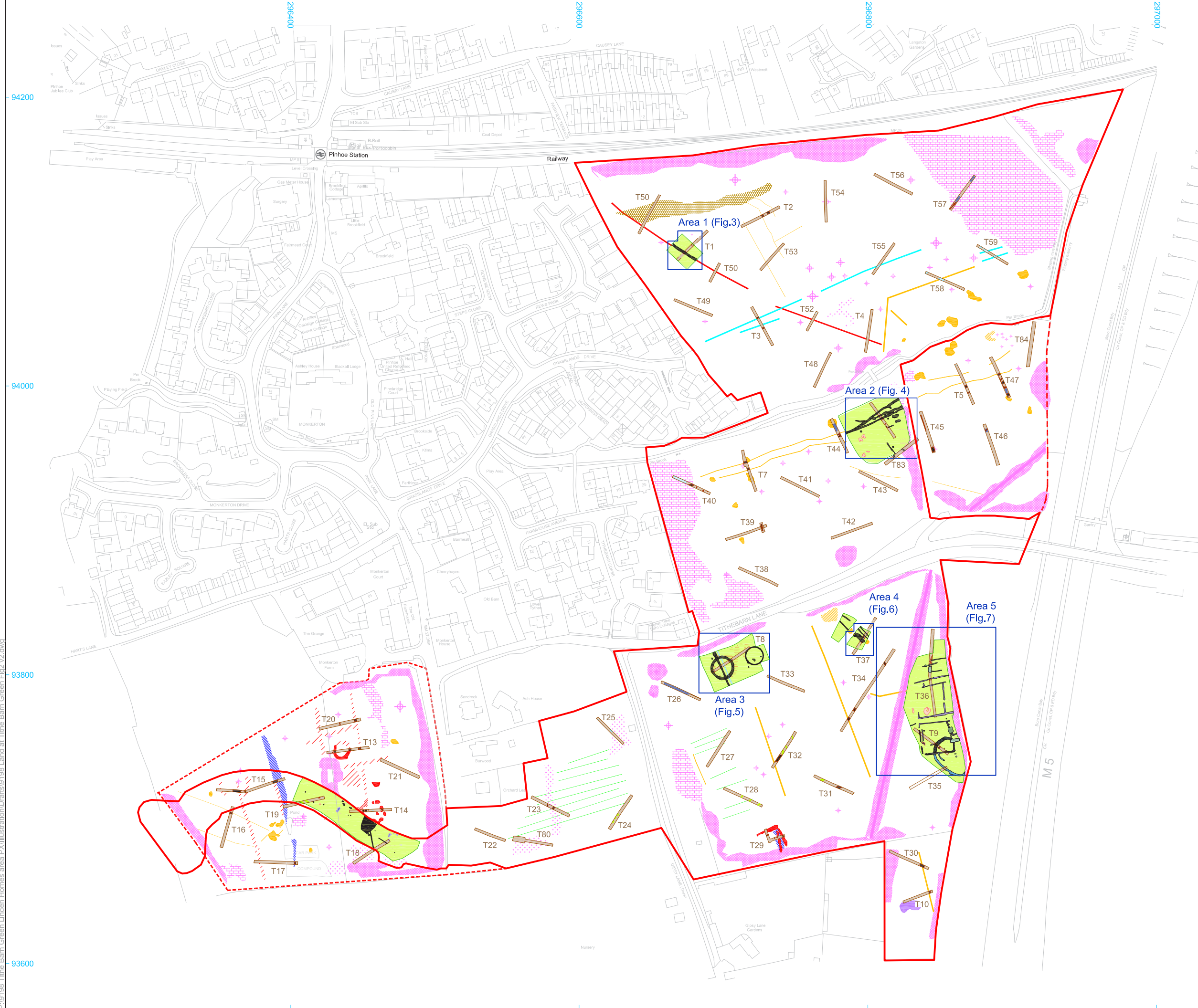
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 APPROVED BY KW

PROJECT NO. 5624
 DATE 26/10/15
 SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- site boundary
- original site boundary
- excavation area
- previous evaluation trench (CA 2012 & 2013)
- archaeological feature
- geological feature
- modern
- furrow

Geophysics Survey Results (Stratascan 2012)

- 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
 - Linear anomaly - probably associated with former field boundaries
 - 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
 - Linear anomaly - possibly associated with former field boundaries
- 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
 - Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
 - Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object



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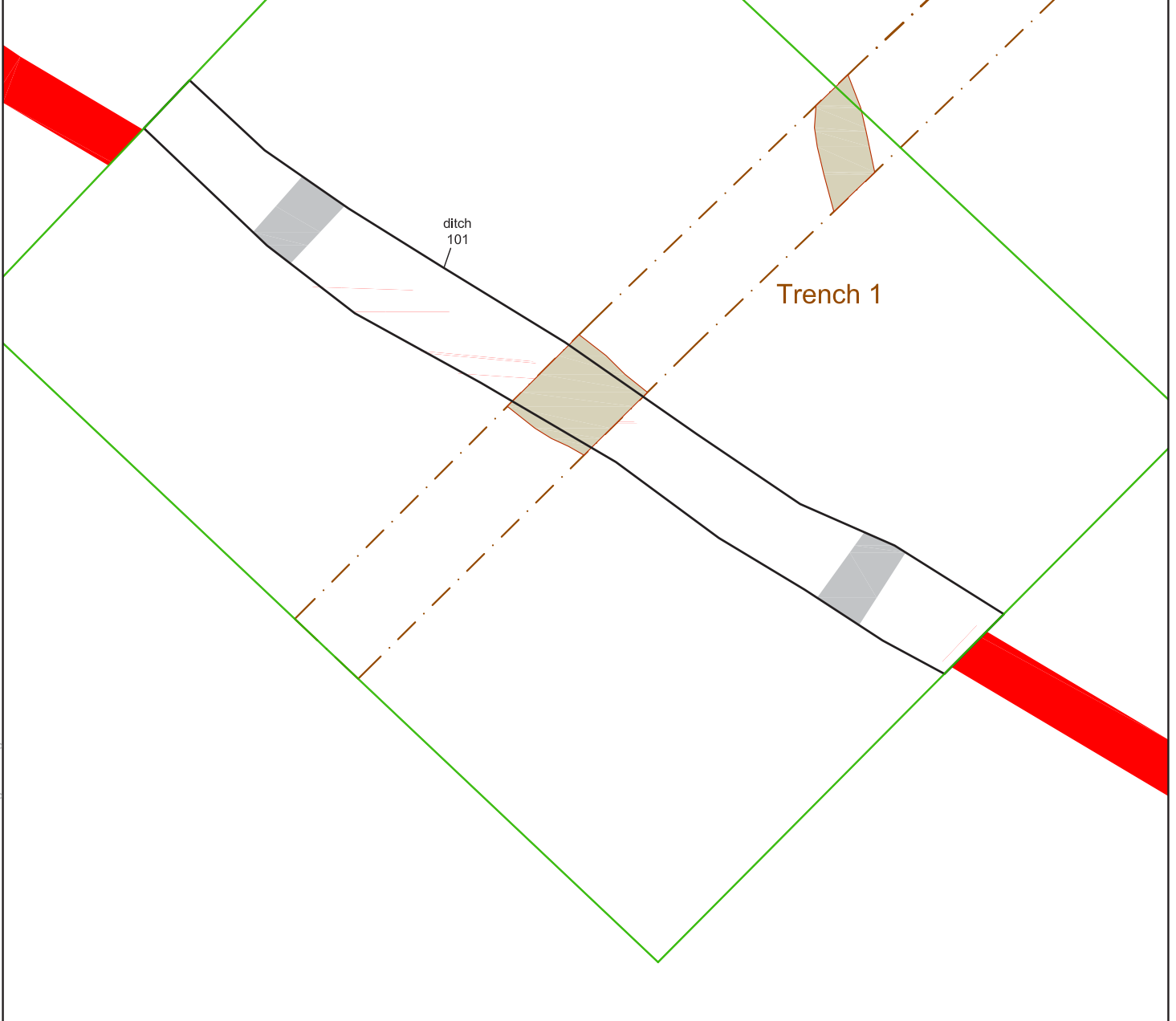
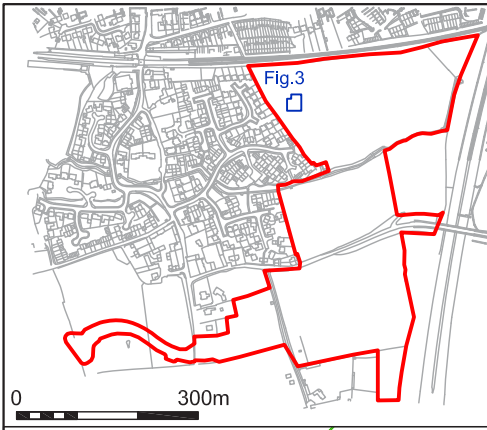
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Tithe Barn Green, Monkerton
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FIGURE TITLE
 Site plan with geophysics and area locations

DRAWN BY LJH PROJECT NO. 9198 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY LM DATE 04/07/2016
 APPROVED BY KW SCALE@A3 1:2500 2


P:\The Barn Linden Homes area PX\Illustration\Drafts\1918 Land at Tithe Barn Green Fig2.v2.dwg




-  site boundary
-  excavation area
-  previous evaluation trench
-  archaeological feature
-  previous archaeological feature
-  archaeological intervention

Geophysics Survey Results (Stratascan 2012)

PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY

-  Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

-  Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object



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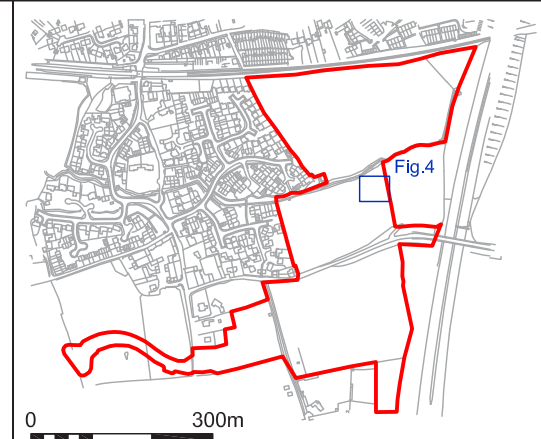
PROJECT TITLE

Land at Tithe Barn Green, Monkerton
Exeter, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

**Area 1: archaeological feature and
geophysical survey results**





N

- site boundary
- excavation area
- previous evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- previous archaeological feature
- archaeological intervention
- treethrow

Geophysics Survey Results (Stratascan 2012)

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin

OTHER ANOMALIES

- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
- Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground

0 5m

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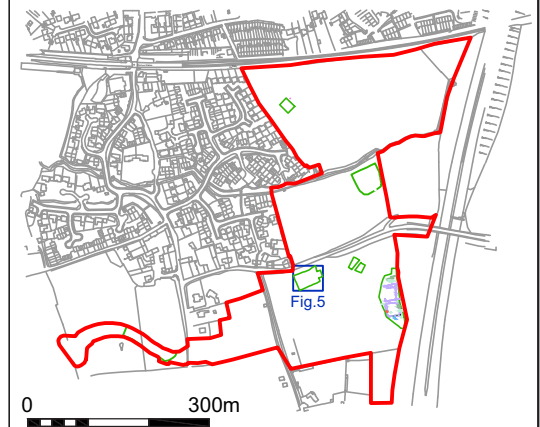
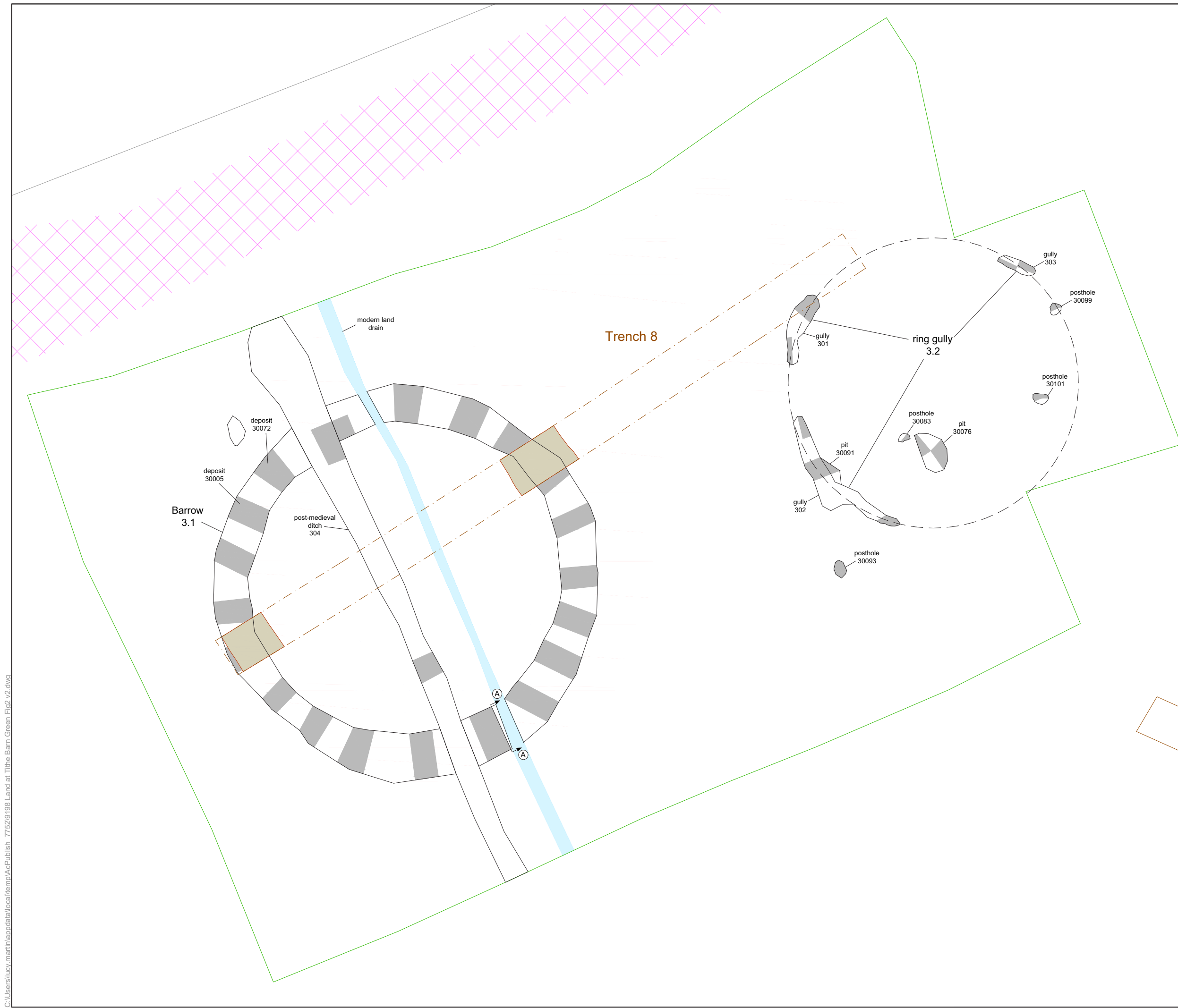
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Tithe Barn Green, Monkerton
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FIGURE TITLE
 Area 2: archaeological features with
 geophysical survey results

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CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	04/07/2016	4
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A3	1:150 & 1:12,500	

P:\9198 Tithe Barn Green Linden Homes area PX\Illustration\Drafts\9198 Land at Tithe Barn Green Fig2.v2.dwg



- site boundary
- excavation area
- previous evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- previous archaeological feature
- archaeological intervention
- field drain

Geophysics Survey Results (Stratascan 2012)

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin

OTHER ANOMALIES

Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary



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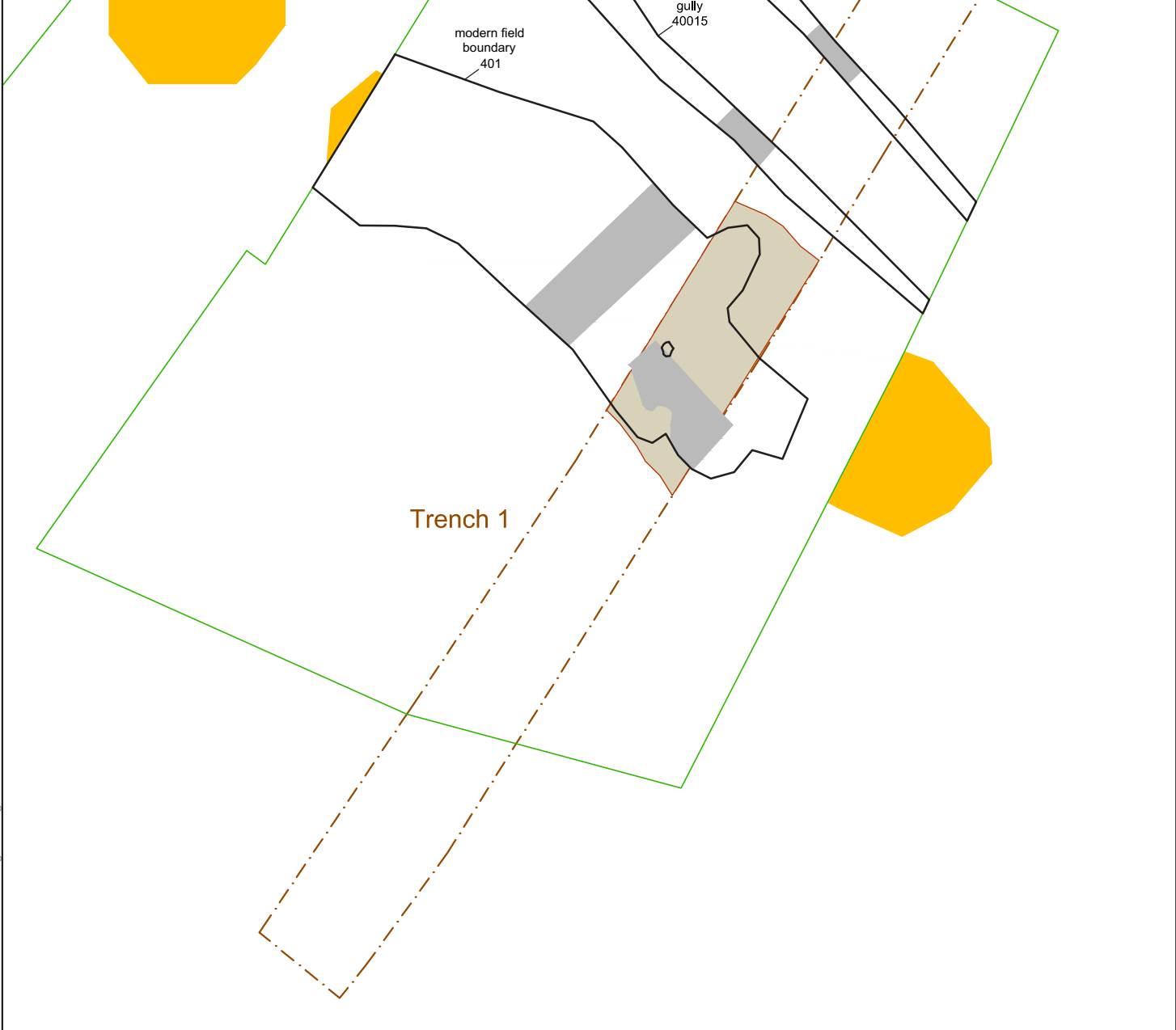
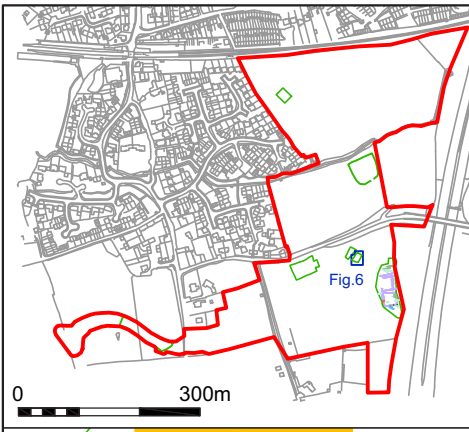
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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Tithe Barn Green, Monkerton
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FIGURE TITLE
Area 3: archaeological features with geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	9198	FIGURE NO.	
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- site boundary
- excavation area
- previous evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- previous archaeological feature
- archaeological intervention

**Geophysics Survey Results
(Stratascan 2012)**

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin



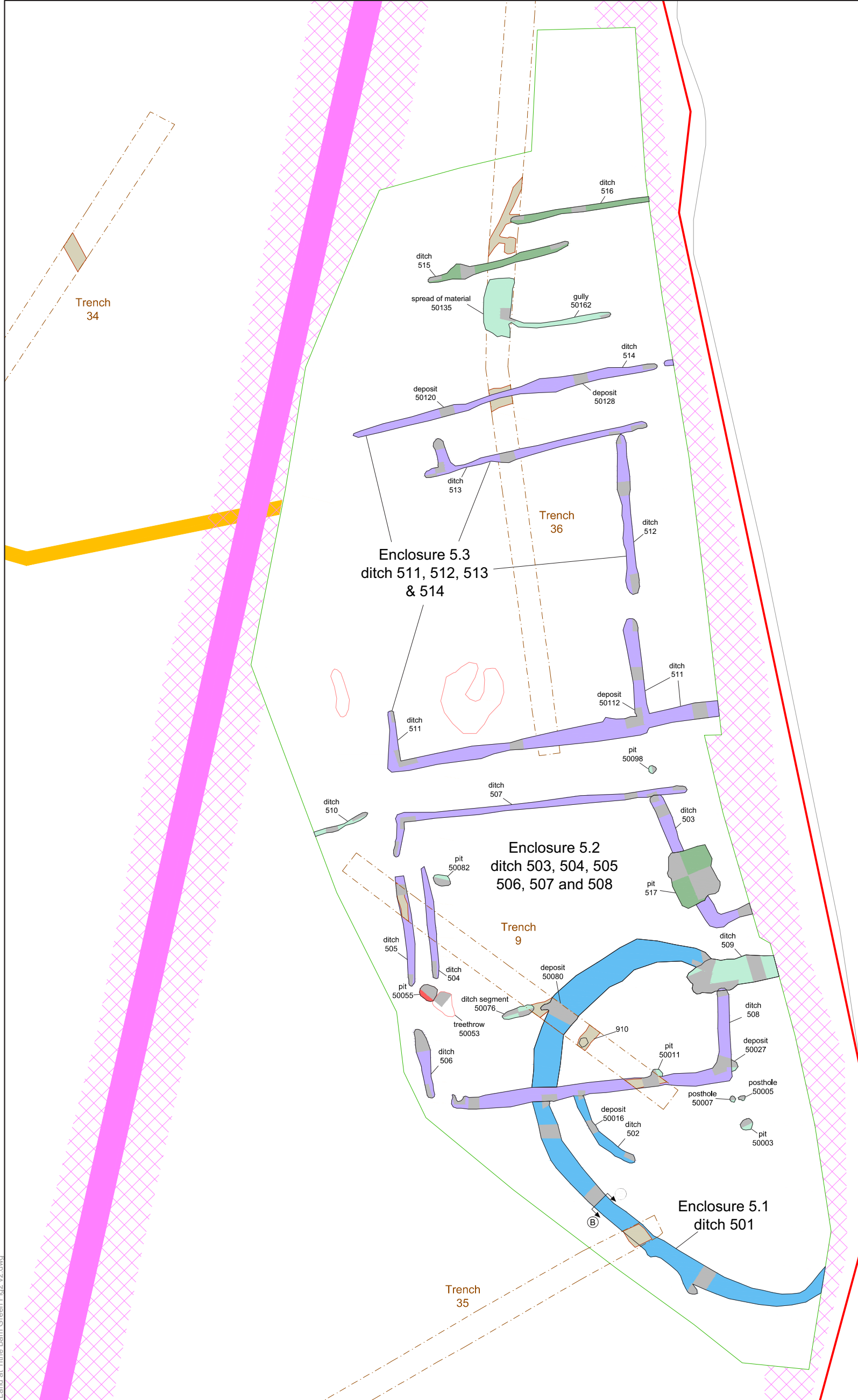
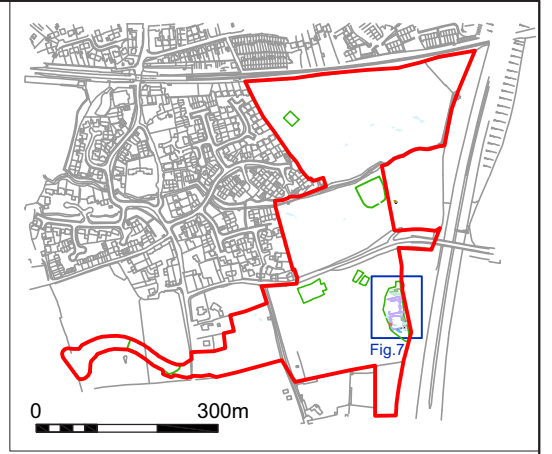
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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Tithe Barn Green, Monkerton
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FIGURE TITLE
**Area 4: archaeological feature and
geophysical survey results**

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	9198	<i>FIGURE NO.</i>
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DATE	16/12/2015	SCALE@A4	1:100 & 1:12,500	6

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- site boundary
- excavation area
- previous evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- previous archaeological feature
- archaeological intervention
- treethrow
- Period 3 Middle Iron Age
- Period 4 Early-Mid Roman
- Period 5 Later Roman
- 'Roman'
- Undated

Geophysics Survey Results (Stratascan 2012)

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin

OTHER ANOMALIES

Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service

Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary

0 15m

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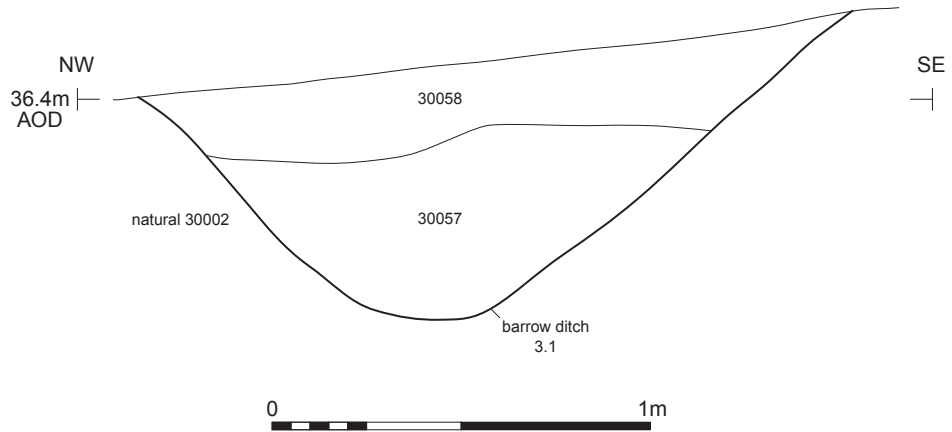
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Area 5: Archaeological features and geophysical survey results

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CHECKED BY DJB **DATE** 16/12/2015 **7**
APPROVED BY KW **SCALE@A3** 1:300 & 1:12,500

Section AA



South-west facing section through barrow ditch 3.1 (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

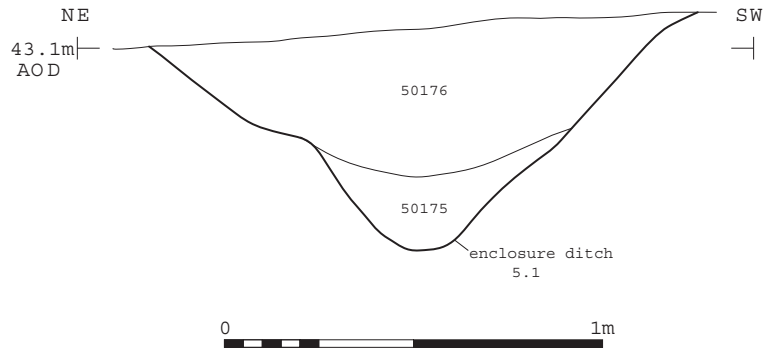
**Barrow ditch 3.1: section and
 photograph**

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 CHECKED BY D J B DATE 28/10/15
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FIGURE NO.

8

Section BB



North-west facing section through enclosure ditch 5.1 (1m scale)



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Exeter, Devon

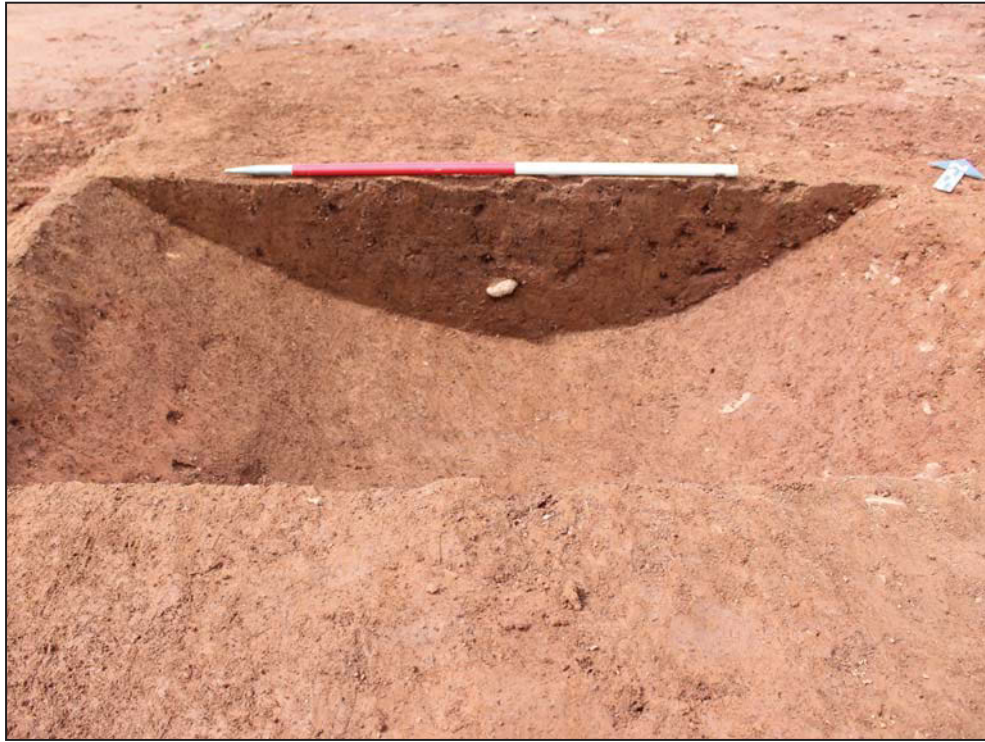
FIGURE TITLE

Enclosure ditch 5.1: section and
photograph

DRAWN BY LJB PROJECT NO. 9198
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 28/10/15
APPROVED BY KW SCALE@A4 1:20

FIGURE NO.

9



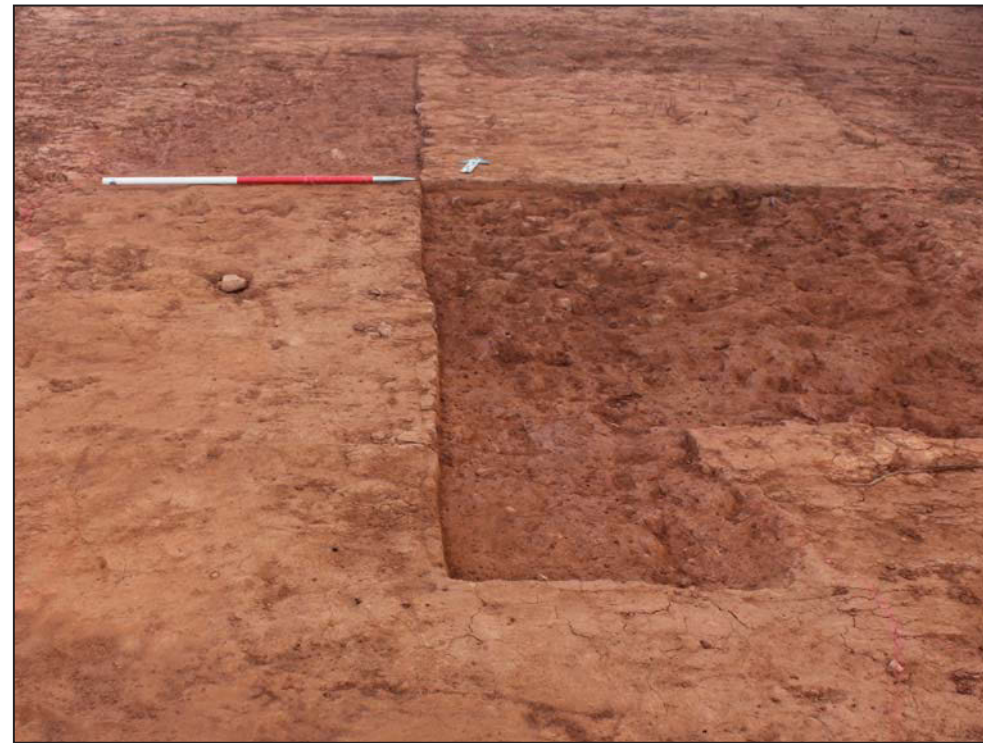
10



11



12



13

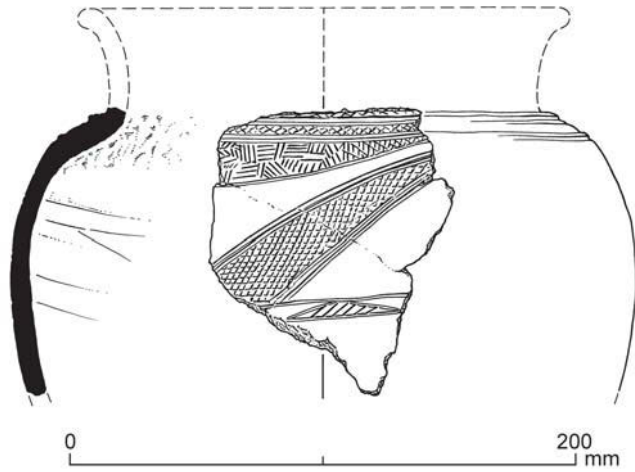
- 10 South-east facing section through ditch [10007] (1m scale)
- 11 North-east facing section through ditch [20054], pit [20056] and post hole [20058] (1m scale)
- 12 North-west facing section through enclosure ditch [511] (0.5m scale)
- 13 Sub rectangular feature [517] taken from the south-east (1m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Tithe Barn Green, Monkerton
 Exeter, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
 Photographs

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Tithe Barn Green, Monkerton
 Exeter, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Sherd of South West Decorated Pottery

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 CHECKED BY D J B DATE 30/11/15
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FIGURE NO.

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