



Playing field off Wear Barton Road Exeter Devon

Archaeological Excavation



for Taylor Wimpey Exeter

CA Project: 880374 CA Report: 880374_1

July 2019



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Document Control Grid								
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by		
А	26 July 2019	Jerry Austin	Derek Evans	Internal review	I	Duncan Coe		

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Playing field off Wear Barton Road

Location: Exeter

NGR: 294875 089360

Type: Excavation

Date: 14–21 December 2018

Planning Reference: 16/0849/OUT

Location of Archive: To be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum

(RAMM), Exeter, and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)

RAMM Reference Number: RAMM: 18/07

OASIS ID: cotswold2-361188

Site Code: WEBA18

In December 2018, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation within a playing field off Wear Barton Road, Exeter. A single excavation area was opened at the site, centred on a possible prehistoric rectilinear enclosure recorded by a previous archaeological evaluation.

The excavation exposed four main ditches, comprising the rectilinear enclosure ditch and possible field system ditches. Associated dating evidence was scarce, comprising just three prehistoric worked flints. Also recorded were four pits and a further short length of ditch; all were undated, but they may have represented contemporary features within the enclosure. The few internal features and the paucity of artefactual material may indicate that the enclosure was associated with livestock/agriculture, rather than with domestic activity.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In December 2018, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation within a playing field off Wear Barton Road, Exeter (centred at NGR: 294875 089360; Fig. 1). This excavation was undertaken for Taylor Wimpey Exeter.
- 1.2 Planning permission has been granted by Exeter City Council (ECC; planning ref: 16/0849/OUT) for the development of up to 101 houses, a new sports pitch and changing facility, and associated highways and drainage infrastructure. Condition 9 of this planning permission requires a programme of archaeological work.
- 1.3 The scope of this excavation was defined in consultation with Andrew Pye, the ECC Principal Project Manager (Heritage). It followed a trial trench evaluation undertaken in July 2018 (CA 2018a). No further archaeological fieldwork is required at the site.
- 1.4 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Archaeological Work (WSAW) prepared by CA (2018b) and approved by Andrew Pye. The fieldwork also followed Standard and guidance for archaeological field excavation (ClfA 2014), Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide (Historic England 2015).
- 1.5 The excavation fieldwork was monitored by Andrew Pye, including a site visit on 20 December 2018.

The site

- 1.6 The development site lies south-west of Wear Barton Road and south-east of Glasshouse Lane, approximately 3.8km south-east of central Exeter. The site is approximately 3.92ha in extent. Prior to development, it was in use as a playing field. The site slopes gently from *c*. 10.5m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its north-western corner to *c*. 8.5m aOD at its south-eastern corner.
- 1.7 The site's bedrock geology is mapped as Heavitree Breccia Formation, which formed during the Permian Period. This is overlain by superficial River Terrace sands and gravels, which formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2018).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The development site has been the subject of an archaeological evaluation (CA 2018a), a desk-based archaeological assessment (CA 2015) and a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014). Additionally, two watching briefs have been undertaken within the site (EA 2011; AC 2016). The following text is summarised from these sources, which should be consulted for a full archaeological background.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

- 2.2 Surface scatters of worked flint, including Neolithic and Bronze Age arrowheads, spearheads and scrapers, have been recovered *c*. 370m north-west of the development area and *c*. 390m to the north.
- 2.3 Over 350 worked flint artefacts, dating mainly to the late Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, were recovered during fieldwalking to the north of Topsham Road (c. 360m north-east of the development site). Archaeological trial trenching in this area revealed a series of pits, postholes and field systems which, although largely undated, were thought to represent the remnants of a much wider Bronze Age landscape centred on the corridor of the River Exe (John Moore Heritage Services 2008).
- 2.4 Within the development area itself, several pieces of worked flint were recovered from the topsoil/subsoil during the watching brief in the western part of the site (EA 2011) and during the trial trench evaluation (CA 2018a). Three sherds of late prehistoric pottery were also recovered from the subsoil during the evaluation (ibid.).

Roman (AD 43-AD 410)

- 2.5 During the Roman period, the development site was within the hinterland of the major Roman settlement of *Isca Dumnoniorum* (Exeter). The course of a Roman road between Exeter and a probable port at Topsham is preserved in the alignment of the existing Topsham Road, which runs *c*. 250m north of the development site.
- 2.6 A single sherd of Roman pottery (dating to the mid-3rd-4th centuries AD) was recovered from the subsoil during the trial trench evaluation of the development site (CA 2018a).

Early medieval (AD 410–1066) and medieval (AD 1066–1500)

2.7 The Domesday Survey of AD 1086 records a number of settlements within the wider landscape, with the nearest located at Wonford, *c*. 1.5km north-west of the development site, and at Topsham, *c*. 2km south-east of the site. The primary settlement and commercial focus in this period was the Saxon burh (defended town) at Exeter, which was founded in the late 9th century on the ruins of the abandoned Roman town. The development site is likely to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of these settlements.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)

- 2.8 A former glass factory is recorded at the southern end of Glasshouse Lane, to the immediate west of the development site. This factory is known to have operated between the late 17th and early 18th centuries, after which it became derelict. No associated structural remains or other industrial features have been identified within the development site.
- 2.9 The development site appears to have remained in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period and into the modern period. The earliest detailed cartographic representation of the site is the 1843 Topsham Tithe Map, which shows it to be situated within two irregular agricultural fields.

- 2.10 The 2011 watching brief recorded a small number of ditches to the immediate north of the development site (EA 2011). A fragment of post-medieval or modern clay pipe was recovered from one of these features.
- 2.11 The 2016 watching brief recorded two parallel north-east/south-west aligned ditches within the north-eastern part of the development site (AC 2016). Although undated artefactually, these ditches were interpreted as possible flanking ditches associated with a former hedge bank.

Geophysical survey and evaluation

- 2.12 The geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014) recorded a series of parallel north/south aligned linear anomalies across the central part of the site. These were interpreted as potentially indicative of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture. Also recorded were a number of positive linear anomalies in the central and western parts of the site. These were interpreted as being of possible archaeological origin, although an agricultural origin was considered more likely.
- 2.13 The evaluation (CA 2018a; Fig. 2) recorded a rectilinear enclosure in the south-western part of the site. A series of ditches and pits were also recorded. Some of the ditches (aligned north-east/south-west) were interpreted as possible elements within a prehistoric field system. Dating evidence was very limited, mainly comprising small amounts of undiagnostic prehistoric worked flint. Two such flints were recovered from the enclosure ditch.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The primary objective of the archaeological excavation was to further investigate and preserve by record the possible prehistoric enclosure recorded by the previous archaeological evaluation (CA 2018a).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 A single excavation area was opened (Fig. 3). This area measured *c*. 30m by *c*. 20m in plan. It was located to expose that part of the enclosure recorded by the previous evaluation (CA 2018a) which is within the development footprint.
- 4.2 The excavation area was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual. Overburden deposits were stripped from the area by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other

Samples from Archaeological Sites. All recovered artefacts were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation.

- The project archive and artefacts are currently held by CA. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, the artefacts will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM), Exeter, under reference number RAMM: 18/07. Any artefacts that the RAMM do not wish to retain will be offered to the landowner; if not claimed by the landowner, they will be discarded or added to teaching/reference collections.
- 4.5 A digital archive (including scanned images of the primary site archive) will be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- 4.6 A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain (OASIS ID: cotswold2-361188).

5. RESULTS

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix B. Details of the artefactual material (finds) recovered from the site are given in Section 6.
- The natural substrate comprised red silty sand with gravel outcrops. It was exposed across the excavation area at a depth of 0.4m–0.6m below the present ground level. It was overlain by 0.15m–0.4m of silty sand subsoil, which was sealed in turn by 0.18m–0.4m of modern topsoil. All archaeological features were cut into the natural substrate and sealed by the subsoil.
- 5.3 A series of four ditches (Ditches A–D) were identified, as well as a small number of other features. These are shown on Figure 3 and are described below.

Ditch A (Fig. 4, Sec. AA; Fig. 5, Sec. BB; Fig. 9, Sec. FF)

5.4 Ditch A ran across the western edge of the site on a north-east/south-west alignment. It was 1.19m wide and 0.36m–0.6m deep, with three fills. A Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint blade was recovered from middle fill 2048.

Ditch B (Fig. 4, Sec. AA; Fig. 5, Sec. BB; Fig. 6, Sec. CC; Fig. 8, Sec. EE; Fig. 10, Sec. GG)

Ditch A was cut by Ditch B, which formed part of a sub-square enclosure. The full extent of this enclosure is unknown, as it continued beyond the south-eastern limit of excavation, but it enclosed an area measuring approximately 17m in width. Ditch B was 0.82m wide and up to 0.44m deep, with up to two fills. A single prehistoric flint flake was recovered from fill 2019.

Ditch C (Fig. 7, Sec. DD; Fig. 11, Sec. HH)

The relationship between Ditch C and Ditches A and B could not be confirmed, as the intersection between these groups had been truncated by the later Ditch D (see below). Ditch C was 1.05m wide and up to 0.3m deep. It contained up to three fills, all of which were undated artefactually.

Ditch D (Fig. 5, Sec. BB; Fig. 6, Sec. CC; Fig. 7, Sec. DD; Fig. 8, Sec. EE)

5.7 Ditch D ran across the western part of the site on a north-east/south-west alignment, truncating Ditches A, B and C. Ditch D was 1.07m wide and up to 0.45m deep. It contained a single fill, from which a prehistoric flint flake was recovered (fill 2038).

Other features

- 5.8 Four undated pits were exposed within the area enclosed by Ditch B. Intercutting pits 2003 and 2005 were exposed in the enclosure's north-western corner (Fig. 12, Sec. II). Pit 2003 was 0.78m in diameter and 0.17m in depth. It had been truncated by pit 2005, which was 1.63m long, 1.03m wide and 0.19m deep. Both of these pits contained single undated fills.
- 5.9 Pit 2007 (Fig. 13, Sec. JJ) was 0.9m long, 0.74m wide and 0.18m deep, with a single undated fill (2008).
- 5.10 Pit 903 had been recorded by the previous evaluation (CA 2018a), where it was shown to be 0.6m long, 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep, with a single undated fill.
- 5.11 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 2026 entered into the southern limit of excavation. This ditch was 0.29m wide and 0.06m deep, with a single undated fill (2027).

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Three flint items weighing a combined total of 15g were recovered from three deposits. The group is comprised entirely of debitage (defined as flakes, blades, bladelets and shatter). A blade was recovered from deposit 2048 (fill of ditch 2046; Ditch A); blade technology is a feature of the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods. The remaining two items are flakes which cannot be closely dated.

Context	Feature	Material	Туре	Ct.	Wt. (g)
2019	Ditch 2018 (Ditch B)	flint	flake; edge damage	1	8
2038	Ditch 2037 (Ditch D)	flint	flake	1	6
2048	Ditch 2046 (Ditch A)	flint	blade	1	1

Table 1: finds concordance

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 The excavation exposed four main ditches (Ditches A–D), as well as four pits and a further short length of ditch. These features included the rectilinear enclosure and

part of the possible former field system recorded by the previous evaluation (CA 2018a). Associated dating evidence was scarce, comprising just three prehistoric worked flints.

- 7.2 The earliest ditch in the sequence was Ditch A, which had been identified in the evaluation as Alignment B (see Fig. 2). A single Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint blade was recovered during the present excavation; an early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead was recovered from the extension of this ditch during the evaluation (Trench 1, ditch 105). This suggests that either the earlier prehistoric blade or the Bronze Age arrowhead were residual/intrusive, or this ditch was a multiphase feature.
- 7.3 The evaluation recorded a ditch to the east of the excavation area (Alignment A; see Fig. 2) which ran on a parallel north-east/south-west alignment to Ditch A. Both of these parallel ditches contained prehistoric worked flints and were on a different alignment to the extant field system; they were therefore interpreted as possible elements within a prehistoric field system. This interpretation is still viable, although the present excavation has been unable to confirm its accuracy.
- 7.4 Ditch B formed a rectilinear enclosure. A single non-diagnostic worked flint flake was recovered from this ditch during the excavation; two further such flints were recovered from this ditch during the previous evaluation (Trench 11, ditch 1105). The enclosure ditch truncated and was on a different alignment to the possible early prehistoric field system ditch (Ditch A).
- 7.5 The purpose of the Ditch B enclosure is unclear. There were few internal features and, in combination with the low number of artefacts present, this might suggest that the enclosure was associated with livestock/agriculture, rather than with domestic activity.
- 7.6 Four pits and a short length of ditch lay within the enclosure. It is possible that these features are contemporary with the enclosure but, as all they were all undated artefactually, it is not possible to prove this association.
- 7.7 Ditch C ran into the north-western corner of enclosure Ditch B. The relationship between these two ditches had been removed by later Ditch D (see below), but as Ditch C was on the same alignment as the enclosure, it is possible that they are contemporary. Ditch C was undated artefactually.
- 7.8 Ditch D ran on the same alignment as the western side of enclosure Ditch B, which it partially truncated. A single non-diagnostic prehistoric worked flint flake was recovered from its fill. The provenance of Ditch D is uncertain. It was on the same alignment as enclosure Ditch B, but also matched the alignment of the post-medieval/modern field system (as represented by evaluation Alignment C; see Fig. 2).
- 7.9 Fieldwalking and archaeological trenching to the north of Topsham Road (some 360m north-east of the development site) recovered large quantities of late Neolithic

and Bronze Age worked flints (John Moore Heritage Services 2008; see *Archaeological background*, above). Also identified were a series of pits, postholes and field systems which, although largely undated, were thought to represent the remnants of a much wider Bronze Age landscape centred on the corridor of the River Exe. It is possible that the features recorded by the present excavation are associated with this activity.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

8.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jerry Austin, assisted by Jake Godfrey and Tim Brown. This report was written by Jerry Austin. The finds report was written by Katie Marsden. The report illustrations were prepared by Marta Perlinska. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

9. REFERENCES

- AC Archaeology 2016 Sewer Bifurcation Works, Wear Barton Road, Exeter, Devon:
 Results of archaeological monitoring and recording AC Report
 ACD1469/2/0
- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2018 Geology of Britain Viewer http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html Accessed 15 May 2018
- Cotswold Archaeology 2015 Land at Wear Barton Road, Exeter, Devon: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment CA Report 14253
- Cotswold Archaeology 2018a Playing Field off Wear Barton Road, Exeter: Archaeological Evaluation CA Report **18378**
- Cotswold Archaeology 2018b Playing Field off Wear Barton Road, Exeter: Written Scheme of Archaeological Work
- Exeter Archaeology 2011 Archaeological Recording During the Laying of a New Sewer Pipe between Topsham Road and Glasshouse Lane, Exeter
- John Moore Heritage Services 2008 An Archaeological Evaluation at Land Off Topsham Road, Exeter, Devon
- Stratascan 2014 Countess Wear, Exeter: Geophysical Survey Report

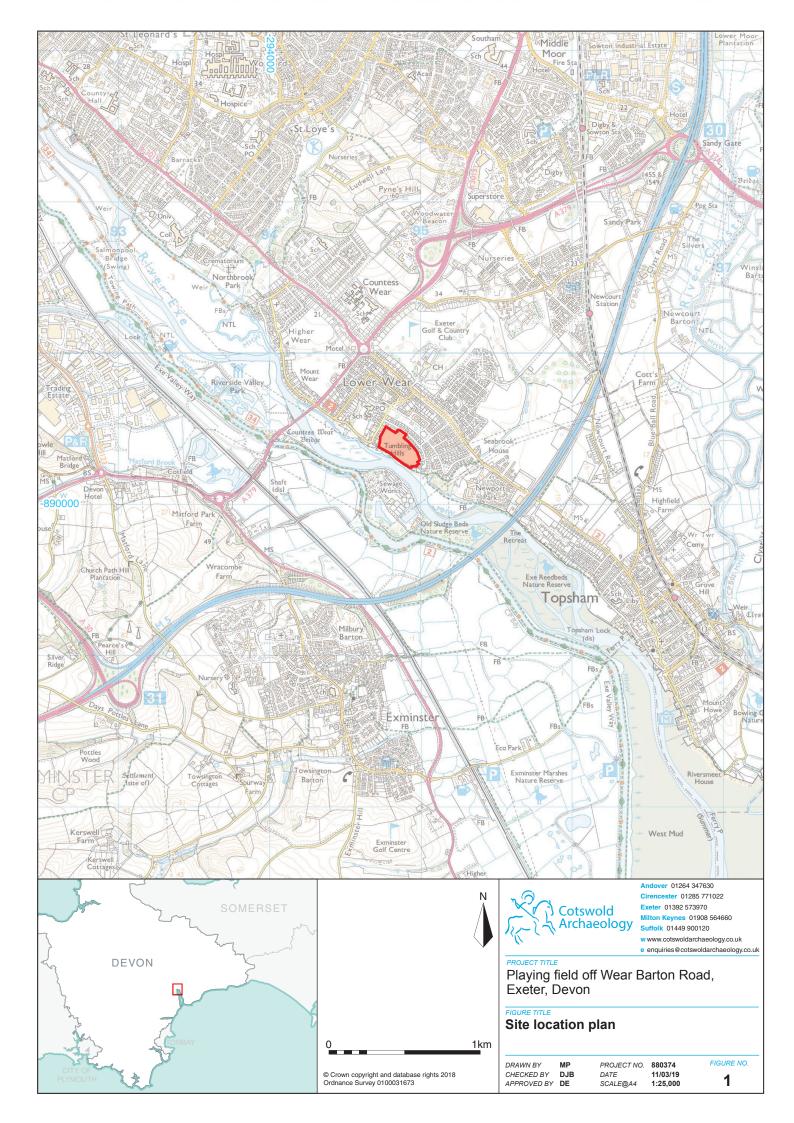
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

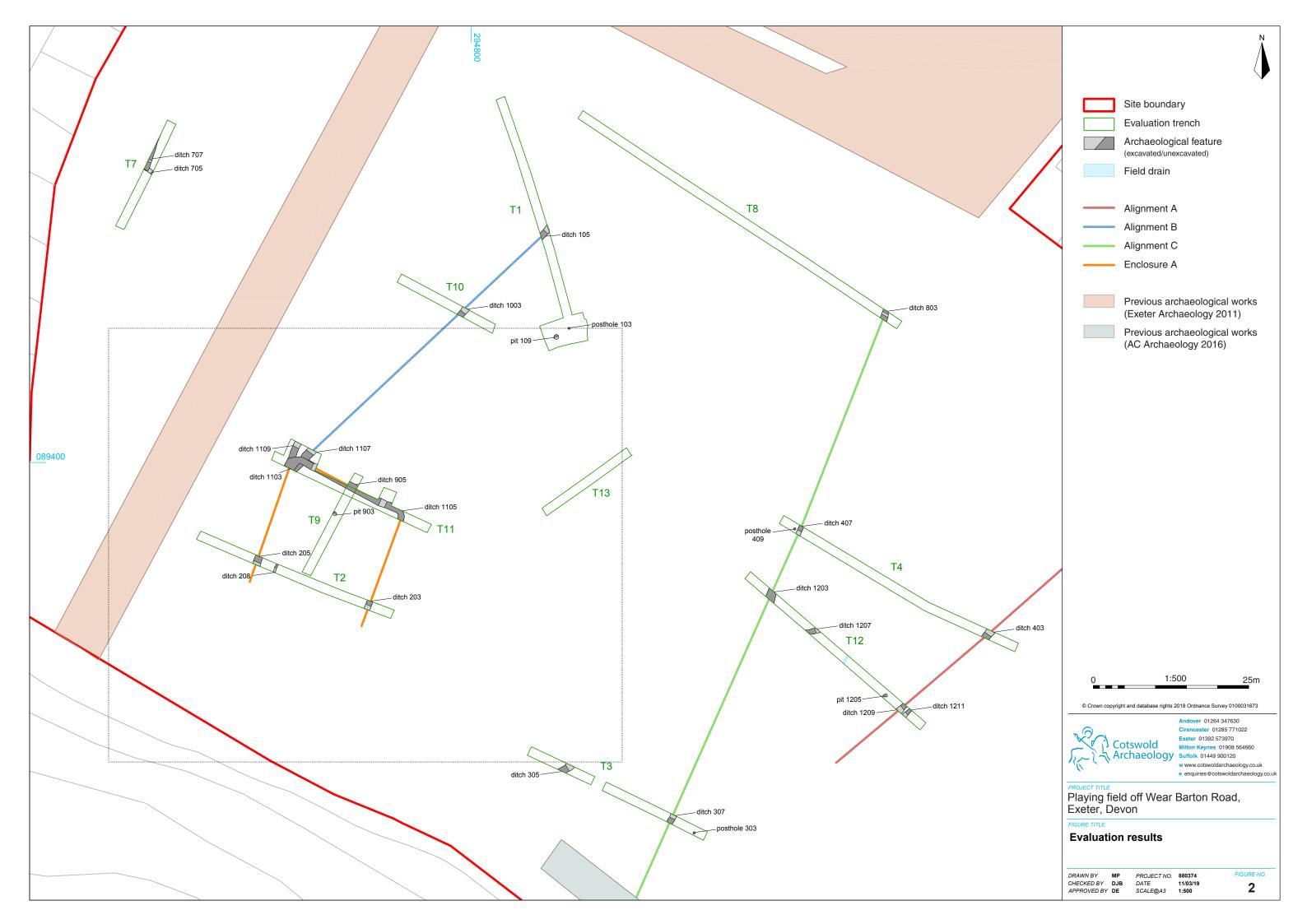
Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot- date
2000	Layer		topsoil	mid grey brown sandy silt, rare subangular stones			0.45	
2001	Layer		subsoil	mid to dark grey silty sand, occasional subangular stones			0.13	
2002	Layer		natural substrate	predominantly red sand and gravels, occasional patches of yellow sand and red clay				
2003	Cut		pit	circular, gentle sloping concave sides and base	0.78	0.74	0.17	
2004	Fill	2003	single fill of pit	grey brown sandy silt, subangular pebble inclusions	0.78	0.74	0.17	
2005	Cut		pit	NW/SE aligned, longitudinal oval moderate concave sides, slightly irregular flat base	1.63	1.03	0.19	
2006	Fill	2005	single fill of pit	mid grey brown sandy silt rare pebble inclusions	1.63	1.03	0.19	
2007	Cut		pit	NE/SW aligned, steep sides, slightly concave base	0.9	0.74	0.18	
2008	Fill	2007	single fill of pit	reddish brown silty clay, occasional subangular and subrounded stones	0.9	0.74	0.18	
2009	Void	•				•		
2010	Void							
2011	Cut		ditch (Ditch D)	NNE/SSW aligned, moderate straight sides with a concave base	>20	1.07	0.45	
2012	Fill	2011	single fill of ditch	grey brown-red sandy silt, rare stone inclusions		1.07	0.45	
2013	Cut		ditch (Ditch C)	NE/SW aligned, truncated in NW, moderate sides slightly concave base	>6	0.93	0.45	
2014	Fill	2013	1st fill of ditch	dark brown sandy silt, frequent stone inclusions		0.52	0.2	
2015	Fill	2013	2nd fill of ditch	dark grey brown sandy silt, rare pebble stone inclusions		0.93	0.28	
2016	Cut		ditch (Ditch A)	NE/SW aligned, truncated in NW, step slightly stepped sides, flat base	>22m	0.19	0.44	
2017	Fill	2016	single fill of ditch	light grey brown sandy silt, rare grit inclusions		0.19	0.44	
2018	Cut		ditch (Ditch B)	NNE/SSW aligned, truncated in NW, gentle concave sides, flat base	>45	0.6	0.13	
2019	Fill	2018	single fill of ditch	light red sandy clay, occasional subrounded stone inclusions		0.6	0.13	Prehis
2020	Cut		ditch (Ditch D)	NNE/SSW aligned, shallow concave sides and flat base	>20	0.92	0.14	
2021	Fill	2020	single fill of ditch	light red-brown-grey, silty clay. Occasional sub angular and subrounded stones		0.92	0.14	
2022	Cut		ditch (Ditch C)	NE/SW aligned, moderate slightly concave sides and base	>6	1.05	0.3	
2023	Fill	2022	1st fill of ditch	light grey brown sandy silt		0.1	0.1	
2024	Fill	2022	2nd fill of ditch	grey brown sandy silt with frequent subrounded stone inclusions		0.6	0.15	
2025	Fill	2022	3rd fill of ditch	light red silty clay		0.96	0.22	
2026	Cut		ditch terminal	NNE/SSW aligned, concave sides and base	>2	0.29	0.06	
2027	Fill		single fill of ditch	dark reddish brown, sandy silt		0.29	0.06	
2028	Cut		ditch (Ditch A)	NE/SW aligned. Moderate sides, flat base	>22	>1	0.36	
2029	Fill		single fill of ditch	mid red brown silty sand, rare pebble inclusions		>1	0.36	
2030	Cut		ditch (Ditch B)	NW/SE aligned, relationship slot, steep sides with flat base	>45	1	0.25	
2031	Fill	2030	single fill of ditch	grey brown sandy silt rare subrounded stone inclusions		1	0.25	

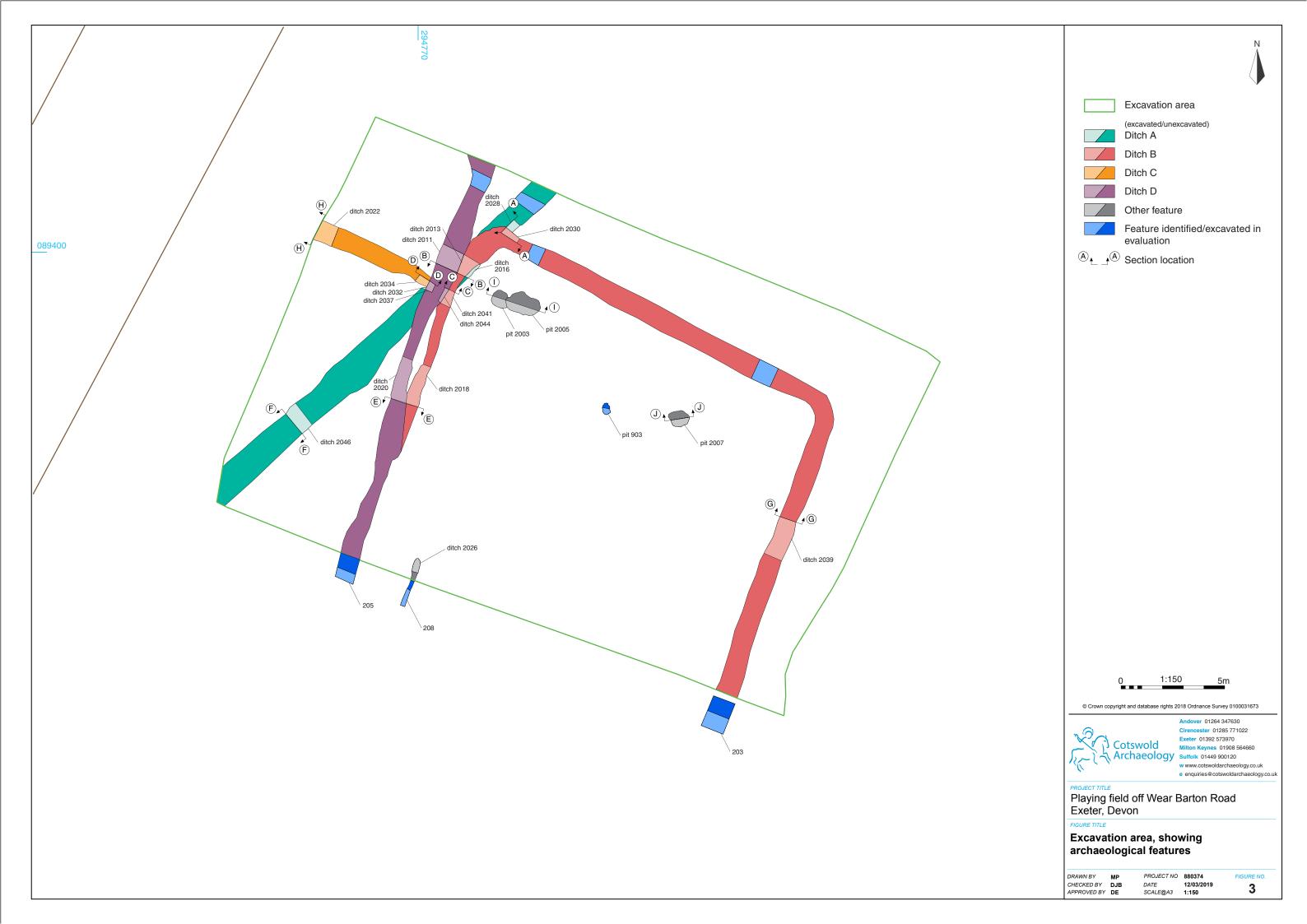
Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness	Spot- date
					, ,	, ,	(m)	
2032	Cut		ditch (Ditch A)	NE/SW aligned. Truncated in SE, steep straight sides, base not exposed	>22	>1	0.45	
2033	Fill	2032	single fill of ditch	mid red brown silty sand		>1	0.45	
2034	Cut		ditch (Ditch C)	NW/SE aligned. Moderate concave sides with a flat base	>6	>1	0.2	
2035	Fill	2034	1st fill of ditch	dark grey brown silty sand with abundant gravel inclusions			0.07	
2036	Fill	2034	2nd fill of ditch	mid grey brown silty sand with occasional rounded stone inclusions			0.1	
2037	Cut		ditch (Ditch D)	NNE/SSW aligned, same as 2044. NW side only exposed. Steep, straight, not bottomed	>20	>1	0.41	
2038	Fill	2037	single fill of ditch	mid red brown silty sand, occasional small subrounded stones		>1	0.41	Prehis
2039	Cut		ditch (Ditch B)	NE/SW aligned, U profile, straight sides, concave base	>45	0.82	0.44	
2040	Fill	2039	single fill of ditch	grey brown sandy silt, occasional subrounded stones		0.82	0.44	
2041	Cut		ditch (Ditch B)	NW/SE aligned. Truncated in NW, moderate concave sides and base.	>45	>0.6	0.29	
2042	Fill	2041	1st fill of ditch	mid brown grey silty sand, abundant gravel inclusions		0.44	0.24	
2043	Fill	2041	2nd fill of ditch	mid grey brown sandy silt, occasional subrounded stone inclusions		>0.6	0.2	
2044	Cut		ditch (Ditch D)	NNE/SSW aligned, same as 2037. Only NE side exposed. Steep stepped side, not bottomed	>20	>0.23	>0.34	
2045	Fill	2044	single fill of ditch	mid red brown silty sand, occasional small subrounded stones		>0.23	>0.34	
2046	Cut		ditch (Ditch A)	NE/SW aligned, steep straight sides with a concave base	>22	1.19	0.59	
2047	Fill	2046	1st fill of ditch	dark grey brown silty sand with abundant sub rounded stone inclusions		0.65	0.35	
2048	Fill	2046	2nd fill of ditch	mid red brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded stone inclusions		1.1	0.38	Meso/ ENeo
2049	Fill	2046	3rd fill of ditch	mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small sub rounded stone inclusions		1.19	0.16	

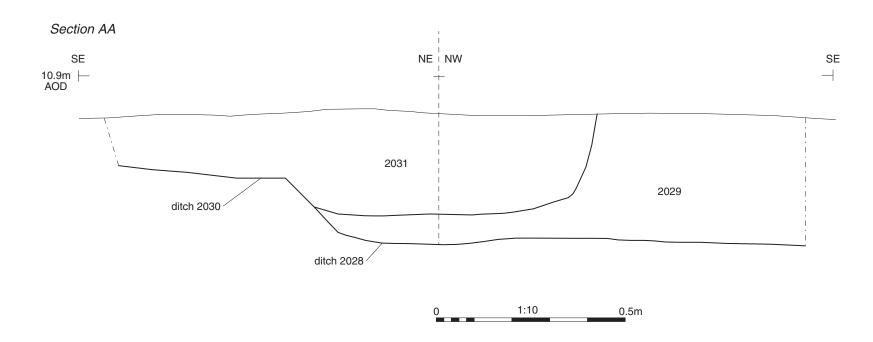
APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

Project name Playing field off Wear Barton Road, Exeter Short description In December 2018, Cotswold Archaeology carried out					
In December 2018, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation within a playing field off Wear Barton Road, Exeter. A single excavation area was opened at the site, centred on a possible prehistoric rectilinear enclosure recorded by a previous archaeological evaluation.					
ditch and possible dence was scared on the control of the control	ditches, comprising the ble field system ditches. ce, comprising just three were four pits and a further ted, but they may have nin the enclosure. The few artefactual material may was associated with mestic activity.				
3					
Watching brief (Exeter Archaeology 2011) Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014) Desk-based assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2015) Watching brief (AC Archaeology 2016) Evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2018)					
Exeter, Devon					
600m²					
ı					
n of analysis	Contont				
n of archive Museum Exeter	Content Worked flints				
Museum Exeter					
	N/A				
vice (ADS)	Digital photos; survey data; scans of primary site archive				
X	reter, Devon: Arc				











Ditches 2030 and 2028, looking north-west (scale 0.5m)



Andover 01264 347630 Cirencester 01285 771022 Exeter 01392 573970 Cotswold Milton Keynes 01908 564660 Suffolk 01449 900120 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.u

PROJECT TITLE
Playing field off Wear Barton Road,
Exeter, Devon

Ditches 2028 (Ditch A) and 2030 (Ditch B): section and photograph

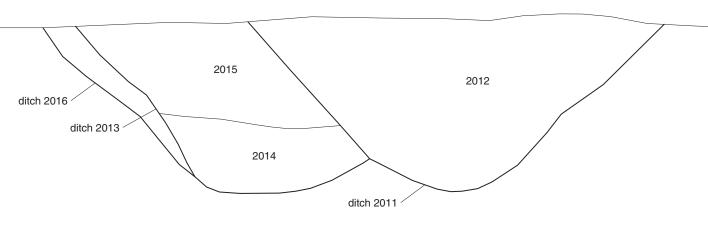
DRAWN BY MP
CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY DE

PROJECT NO. 880374 DATE 11/03/19 SCALE@A3 1:10

4

Section BB

SE 10.9m ├─ AOD





1:10

<u>0</u>.5m

NW

Ditches 2016, 2013 and 2011, looking south-west (1m scale)



Andover 01264 347630 Cirencester 01285 771022 Exeter 01392 573970 O COTSWOLD Milton Keynes 01908 564660 Archaeology Suffolk 01449 900120 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.

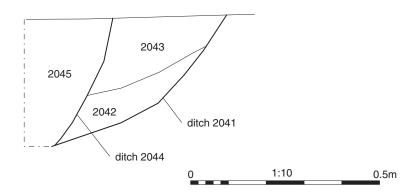
PROJECT TITLE
Playing field off Wear Barton Road,
Exeter, Devon

Ditches 2011 (Ditch D), 2013 (Ditch B) and 2016 (Ditch A): section and photograph

DRAWN BY MP
CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY DE PROJECT NO. 880374 DATE 11/03/19 SCALE@A3 1:10 FIGURE NO. 5

Section CC







Ditches 2041 and 2044, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Playing field off Wear Barton Road, Exeter, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

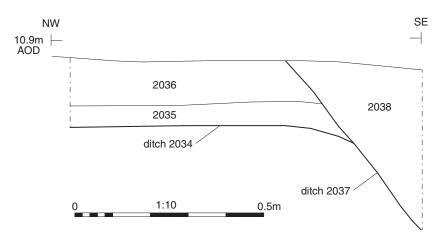
Ditches 2041 (Ditch B) and 2044 (Ditch D): section and photograph

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PROJECT NO. 880374
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FIGURE NO.

Section DD





Ditches 2034 and 2037, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Playing field off Wear Barton Road, Exeter, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Ditches 2034 (Ditch C) and 2037 (Ditch D): section and photograph

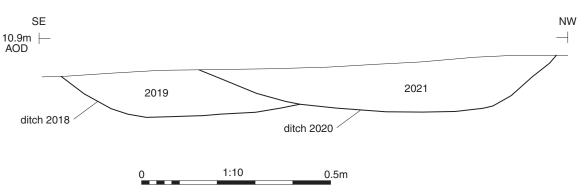
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PROJECT NO. 880374
DATE 11/03/19
SCALE@A4 1:10

FIGURE NO.

7

Section EE





Ditches 2018 and 2020, looking south-west (1m scale)



Ditches 2018 (Ditch B) and 2020 (Ditch D): section and photograph

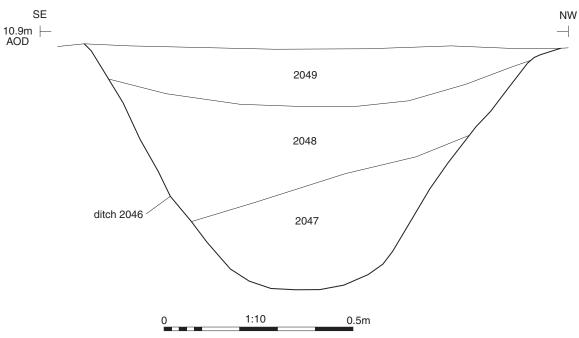
 DRAWN BY
 MP
 PROJECT NO.
 880374

 CHECKED BY
 DJB
 DATE
 11/03/19

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 DE
 SCALE@A4
 1:10

FIGURE NO.

Section FF

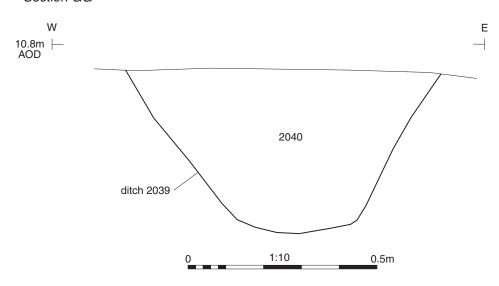




Ditch 2046, looking north-east (1m scale)



Section GG





Ditch 2039, looking north (0.5m scale)



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Playing field off Wear Barton Road, Exeter, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Ditch 2039 (Ditch B): section and photograph

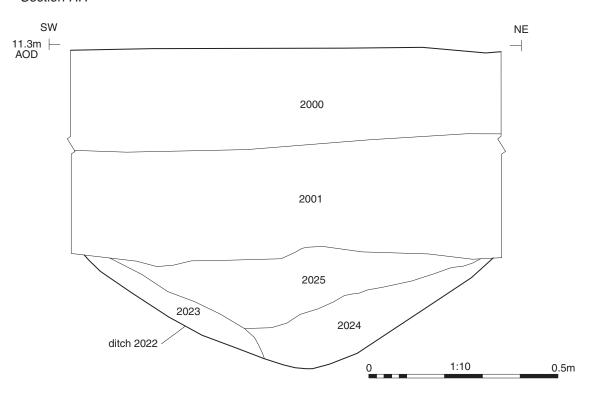
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PROJECT NO. 880374
DATE 11/03/19
SCALE@A4 1:10

FIGURE NO.

10

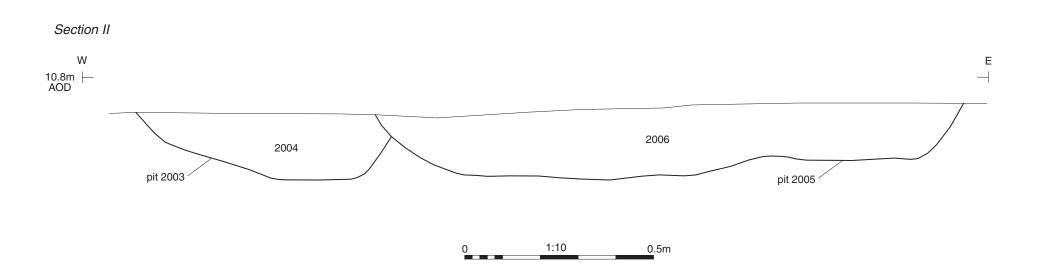
Section HH





Ditch 2022, looking north-west (0.5m scale)







Pits 2003 and 2005, looking north (1m scale)



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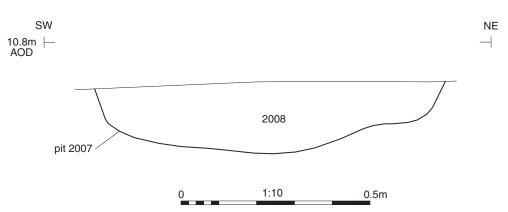
PROJECT TITLE
Playing field off Wear Barton Road,
Exeter, Devon

Pits 2003 and 2005: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO. 12

Section JJ





Pit 2007, looking north-west (0.5m acale)



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Pit 2007: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

13



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