

Land off Exeter Road
Topsham
Exeter

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Waddeton Park Ltd

CA Project: 880132
CA Report: 17441

August 2017



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Exeter

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land off Exeter Road
Location:	Topsham, Exeter
NGR:	296220 088840
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	3–7 July 2017
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM), Exeter and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	ERT 17

In July 2017, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land off Exeter Road, Topsham, Exeter. A total of 13 trenches was excavated within the site.

The evaluation recorded an early Roman ditch and two pits in the northern/north-eastern part of the site. Three post-medieval/modern ditches were also recorded.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2017, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land off Exeter Road, Topsham, Exeter (centred at NGR: 296220 088840). This evaluation was commissioned by Waddeton Park Ltd.

1.2 Outline planning permission has been granted at appeal (planning ref: APP/Y11110/W/15/3005030) for the construction of a 60-bed residential care home at the site. Condition 9 of the outline planning permission states that:

No work in connection with the development shall take place within the site until a written scheme of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority and the work shall be carried out and completed in accordance with the scheme.

1.3 CA subsequently prepared a Written Scheme of Archaeological Work (WSAW; Cotswold Archaeology 2016) in response to this condition. The trial trench evaluation which is the subject of the present report comprises the initial phase of archaeological work at the site, as set out in the WSAW. The evaluation results will inform discussions between the developers and Andrew Pye, the Exeter City Council Principal Project Manager (Heritage), on the need for and scope of any further archaeological works at the site. The planning condition will not be considered fully discharged until all phases of archaeological work at the site have been carried out and reported on, and the project archive has been deposited.

1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (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). It was monitored by Andrew Pye, including a site visit on 6 July 2017.

The site

1.5 The proposed development site is located within the north-western fringes of Topsham, approximately 4km south-east of Exeter city. It comprises a sub-rectangular parcel of land approximately 3.1ha in area, and is currently a single field

under arable cultivation. The land within the site is relatively low-lying and flat, at an elevation of around 10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

- 1.6 The north-western corner of the site is bordered by Newcourt Road; the site is bounded to the north-east by residential properties fronting onto the road. The site is bounded to the south-east by sports pitches and to the north-west by agricultural land. Exeter Road borders the site to south-west, with further residential development beyond. The eastern, southern and western boundaries of the site are demarcated by mature hedgerows, with the northern edge delineated by wooden fencing.
- 1.7 The solid geology of the site is mapped as Dawlish Sandstone Formation of the Permian Period. This is overlain by River Terrace sands and gravels (British Geological Survey 2016).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed development site has been the subject of a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014) and a desk-based heritage assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2014). The following section is summarised from these sources.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

- 2.2 Neolithic (4000 BC–2400 BC) pits and postholes were recorded during archaeological excavations along the route of the M5 (c. 460m west of the evaluation site). Neolithic worked flints were also recovered during archaeological works at the site of Topsham School (c. 350m south-east of the evaluation site).
- 2.3 An archaeological evaluation to the north of Topsham Road (c. 500m north-west of the present evaluation site) recorded pits, postholes and a potential field system dating to the Bronze Age (2400 BC–700 BC). Worked flints of similar age were also recovered from the Topsham School site.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

- 2.4 Topsham was the site of a Roman military base established to control the River Exe and the supply of goods to the legionary fortress at Exeter. A small fort and later

cemetery have been excavated on the site of Topsham School, and a corn drying kiln and other Roman remains have been recorded to the north of the school.

- 2.5 The present Exeter Road (which runs along the south-western site boundary) follows the broad line of the former Roman road between Exeter and Topsham. Roads were often a focus for activity during the Roman period, and settlement sites, agricultural remains and wayside burials are frequently found within their environs. A Roman enclosure has been identified to the immediate north of Exeter Road, some 300m north-west of the evaluation site.
- 2.6 The remains of 1st century AD Roman enclosures and possible timber structures and a substantial masonry building of 2nd century AD date have been found between Exeter Road and Wessex Close, around 300m from the evaluation site. There have also been numerous finds of Roman date made within the residential development opposite since the 1930s.
- 2.7 The remains of a building dating to the mid 3rd century AD have been investigated to the immediate south-east of the evaluation site. The presence of two possible ovens at the northern end of the building, combined within the apparent absence of metalworking or pottery production, suggestion that it most likely functioned as a bakehouse. No associated remains were detected extending into the south-eastern corner of the evaluation site by the geophysical survey.

Early medieval (AD 410–1066) and medieval (AD 1066–1539)

- 2.8 Although there are early medieval documentary references to the settlement at Topsham, there is no evidence for activity of this period in the immediate vicinity of the evaluation site.
- 2.9 Exeter Road maintained its importance in the medieval period as the main route between the port at Topsham and Exeter.
- 2.10 Three long, narrow plots, characteristic of medieval strip cultivation, are depicted within the evaluation site on 19th and early 20th-century cartographic sources, indicating that the site lay within the rural hinterland of medieval Topsham.

Post-medieval (1539–1800) and modern (1801–present)

- 2.11 The evaluation site appears to have remained essentially rural in character throughout the post-medieval and modern periods. Nineteenth and earlier 20th-century cartographic sources document the merging of the three long, narrow fields, with the gradual removal of the internal field boundaries.
- 2.12 An aerial photograph from 1963 shows the presence of a structure, probably a barn, within the eastern site boundary. The remnants of a concrete wall or footing were observed in this location during the preparation of the desk-based heritage assessment.

Geophysical survey

- 2.13 The geophysical survey recorded three linear anomalies. Two of these, in the northern part of the site, were interpreted as former field boundaries, the alignments of which do not match (and therefore presumably pre-date) the field pattern displayed on historic mapping. The third anomaly, in the eastern part of the site, corresponds to a field boundary depicted on the 1843 Topsham Tithe Map.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide further information about the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. The evaluation results will inform discussions between the developers and Andrew Pye on the need for and scope of any further archaeological works at the site.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 13 trenches (Fig. 2). Four trenches were 25m long; the remainder were 50m long. All trenches were 1.8m wide. The trenches were located both to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of geophysically “blank” areas, as well as to determine whether any remains related to the Roman building found to the immediate south-east of the evaluation site (see 2.5, above) extend into the present site.



- 4.2 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. All trenches were excavated 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*. No deposits were identified that required sampling. All recovered artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Exeter and will be combined with the archive(s) from any further archaeological works at the site. The final combined project archive and (subject to the agreement of the legal landowner) the artefacts will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM), Exeter. A digital archive will also be prepared and submitted to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- 4.5 A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered during the evaluation are given in Section 6 and Appendix B.
- 5.2 The natural geological substrate comprised brown-grey sandy clay with patches of sand and gravel. It was exposed in all trenches at a depth of 0.66m–0.86m below the present ground level. It was sealed by 0.3m–0.5m of sandy silt subsoil, which was covered in turn by 0.3m–0.4m of modern topsoil.

- 5.3 T1, T3, T4 and T10 contained archaeological features cut into the natural and sealed by the subsoil. Additionally, T4, T5 and T13 contained features cut into the subsoil and sealed by the topsoil. These trenches are discussed in more detail below. All other trenches were blank.

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

- 5.4 North/south aligned ditch 103 (Fig. 3, Sec. AA) had been largely truncated by ditch 105 (see below), but survived to 1.76m in width and 0.35m in depth. It contained a single silty fill (context 104), from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered.
- 5.5 Ditch 105 (Fig. 3, Sec. AA) was cut through infilled ditch 103 on the same alignment. Ditch 105 terminated within T1. It was 0.92m wide and 0.74m deep, with a single undated silty fill (context 106).

Trench 3 (Figs. 4 and 5)

- 5.6 Pit 302 (Fig. 4, Sec. BB) was partially exposed within the north-eastern end of the trench. This pit was 0.2m in depth and contained a single silty fill (context 303) from which a single sherd of pottery dating to the 1st century AD was recovered.
- 5.7 Pit 304 (Fig. 5, Sec. CC) was 1.53m in diameter and 0.2m in depth, with a single undated silty fill (context 305).
- 5.8 North/south aligned ditch 306 (Fig. 5, Sec. DD) was 1.07m wide and 0.4m deep, with a single undated silty fill (context 307).

Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

- 5.9 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 403 (Fig. 6, Sec. EE) was 2.1m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a single silty fill (context 404), from which 11 sherds of pottery dating to the 1st century AD were recovered.
- 5.10 Ditch 403 was sealed by subsoil 401. The subsoil was cut by north-east/south-west aligned ditch 409 (unexcavated in T4; continuation excavated as ditch 503 in T5).

Trench 5

- 5.11 Subsoil layer 501 was cut by north-east/south-west aligned ditch 503. This ditch was 2.36m wide and 0.48m deep. It had a single silty fill (context 504) from which a post-medieval/modern brick was recovered.

Trench 10

- 5.12 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 1003 was unexcavated, but post-medieval pottery and tile fragments were recovered from the upper surface of its fill (context 1004), as well as three residual/redeposited sherds of medieval pottery. Unlike the other post-medieval/modern features at the site (T5 and T13), ditch 1003 was apparently cut into the natural substrate and sealed by the subsoil.

Trench 13

- 5.13 Subsoil layer 1301 was cut by north-east/south-west aligned ditch 1303. This ditch was unexcavated, but five sherds of pottery dating to the late 17th–18th centuries were recovered from the upper surface of its fill (context 1304).

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 The artefactual material recovered during the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below.

Pottery

- 6.2 A total of 23 sherds of pottery (237g), dating from the late prehistoric to the post-medieval/modern periods, was recovered from six deposits.
- 6.3 The earliest material comprises sherds in a sandy fabric of 1st century AD date, which was recovered from two deposits. One sherd (6g) was recovered from deposit 303 (fill of pit 302, T3). Eleven sherds were recovered from deposit 404 (fill of ditch 403, T4); these sherds were derived from an imitation Dorset countersunk-handled jar.
- 6.4 Roman-dated sherds were recovered from two deposits: an unsourced amphora sherd (55g) redeposited within subsoil 401 (T4) and a fine, oxidised cup or beaker sherd (9g) from deposit 104 (fill of ditch 103, T1).

- 6.5 Three sherds of medieval pottery were recovered as redeposited from deposit 1004 (fill of ditch 1003, T10). All three are fragmented and highly abraded. They occur in glazed, sandy fabrics of probable jug forms. A buff coloured fabric with green glaze may represent Exeter fabric type 64, dateable to the early to mid 13th century (Allan 1984). The remaining fabrics are too fragmentary to identify to a specific type.
- 6.6 The latest material in the group comprises five sherds (30g) of a Westerwald stoneware mug or tankard, of late 17th to 18th century date, recovered from deposit 1304 (fill of ditch 1303, T13), and a single sherd (2g) of a probable teacup or similar occurring in refined whiteware of late 18th to 19th century date, from deposit 1004 (fill of ditch 1003, T10).

Other finds

- 6.7 Four fragments of ceramic building material (989g) and two of slate (342g) were recovered from two deposits. The group is of probable post-medieval or modern date and includes slate roofing tiles. The ceramic brick and tile items are heavily fragmented and abraded but include unfrosted brick and one tile piece.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The evaluation recorded an early Roman ditch and two pits in the northern/north-eastern part of the site. Three post-medieval/modern ditches were also recorded.
- 7.2 There was a fair correspondence with the geophysical survey results (Stratascan 2014). The ditches in T1, T3, T4 and T5 had been detected by the geophysical survey, although the ditches in T10 and T13 had not. The two pits recorded in T3 did not correspond directly to geophysical anomalies, although they were in the broad location of an area of magnetic variation identified in the geophysical survey report as being of probable geological origin. There was no archaeological feature corresponding to the linear geophysical anomaly tested by T2.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

- 7.3 A broadly north/south aligned ditch ran through T1, T3 and T4 on the line of a geophysical anomaly. There was evidence for recutting of this ditch in T1. Pottery recovered from this feature dates to the 1st century AD. The remains of 1st century AD Roman enclosures and possible timber structures have been found previously

between Exeter Road and Wessex Close, around 300m from the present evaluation site (see Section 2), and is possible that this ditch represents similar activity. Two pits were recorded adjacent to the ditch in T3; one of these also contained a sherd of 1st century AD pottery.

- 7.4 There was no evidence for activity associated with the mid 3rd century AD building recorded previously to the immediate south-east of the evaluation site (see Section 2), confirming the conclusion of the geophysical survey that no associated remains extend into the present evaluation site.

Medieval (AD 1066–1539)

- 7.5 A small amount of residual medieval pottery was recovered from a post-medieval ditch (see below). It is likely that the evaluation site lay within the rural hinterland of medieval Topsham, and these residual sherds are suggestive of low-level background medieval activity only.

Post-medieval (1539–1800) and modern (1801–present)

- 7.6 The evaluation recorded three post-medieval/modern ditches. The ditches running through T4/T5 and T13 were on the line of former field boundaries depicted on the Topsham Tithe Map (1843). The ditch in T10 did not correspond directly to any mapped former boundaries, although it is on the same broad alignment as the extant boundaries.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jeremy Austin, assisted by George Gandham and Edoardo Vigo. This report was written by Derek Evans. The finds report was written by Katie Marsden. The report illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Jess Stevens. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans

9. REFERENCES

Allan, J. 1984 *Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Exeter* University of Exeter

British Geological Survey 2017 *Geology of Britain Viewer*

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Accessed 22 June 2016

Cotswold Archaeology 2014 *Land at Exeter Road, Topsham, Devon: Heritage Assessment* CA typescript report **14202**

Cotswold Archaeology 2017 *Land at Exeter Road, Topsham, Exeter: Written Scheme of Archaeological Work*

Stratascan 2014 *Geophysical Survey Report: Exeter Road, Topsham, Devon*



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1								
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy silt			0.35	
101	Layer		Subsoil	Red-brown sandy silt			0.38	
102	Geology		Natural	Brown-grey sandy clay with patches of sand and gravel				
103	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned		1.76	0.35	
104	Deposit	103	Fill of ditch	Grey-brown sandy silt			0.35	RB
105	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned. Terminates in trench		0.92	0.74	
106	Deposit	105	Fill of ditch	Brown-grey sandy silt with patches of sand and gravel			0.74	

Trench 2								
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy silt			0.3	
201	Layer		Subsoil	Red-brown sandy silt			0.4	
202	Geology		Natural	Brown-grey sandy clay with patches of sand and gravel				

Trench 3								
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy silt			0.4	
301	Layer		Subsoil	Red-brown sandy silt			0.4	
302	Cut		Pit	Only partially exposed. Apparently semi-circular in plan			0.2	
303	Deposit	302	Fill of pit	Grey-brown sandy silt	2.4		0.2	C1
304	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan	1.5	1.53	0.2	
305	Deposit	304	Fill of pit	Brown-grey sandy silt with frequent stone/gravel inclusions			0.2	
306	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned		1.07	0.4	
307	Deposit	306	Fill of ditch	Red-brown silty sand			0.4	
308	Geology		Natural	Brown-grey sandy clay with patches of sand and gravel				

Trench 4								
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
400	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy silt			0.35	
401	Layer		Subsoil	Red-brown sandy silt			0.43	
402	Geology		Natural	Brown-grey sandy clay with patches of sand and gravel				
403	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned		2.1	0.32	
404	Deposit	403	Fill of ditch	Grey-brown sandy silt			0.32	C1
405	Cut		Ditch	Same as 403				
406	Deposit	405	Fill of ditch	Same as 404				
407	Cut		Ditch	Same as 403				
408	Deposit	407	Fill of ditch	Same as 404				
409	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Unexcavated				
410	Deposit	409	Fill of ditch	Unexcavated				

Trench 5								
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
500	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy silt			0.35	
501	Layer		Subsoil	Red-brown sandy silt			0.4	
502	Geology		Natural	Brown-grey sandy clay with patches of sand and gravel				
503	Cut	503	Ditch	NE/SW aligned		2.36	0.48	
504	Deposit		Fill of ditch	Yellow-brown sandy silt			0.48	PM/MOD

Trench 6								
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
600	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy silt			0.33	
601	Layer		Subsoil	Red-brown sandy silt			0.34	
602	Geology		Natural	Brown-grey sandy clay with patches of sand and gravel				

Trench 7								
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
700	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy silt			0.36	
701	Layer		Subsoil	Red-brown sandy silt			0.36	
702	Geology		Natural	Brown-grey sandy clay with patches of sand and gravel				

Trench 8								
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
800	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy silt			0.36	
801	Layer		Subsoil	Red-brown sandy silt			0.4	
802	Geology		Natural	Brown-grey sandy clay with patches of sand and gravel				

Trench 9								
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
900	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy silt			0.36	
901	Layer		Subsoil	Red-brown sandy silt			0.4	
902	Geology		Natural	Brown-grey sandy clay with patches of sand and gravel				

Trench 10								
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1000	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy silt			0.36	
1001	Layer		Subsoil	Red-brown sandy silt			0.3	
1002	Geology		Natural	Brown-grey sandy clay with patches of sand and gravel				
1003	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned				
1004	Deposit	1003	Fill of ditch	Grey-brown sandy clay. Unexcavated				LC18-C19

Trench 11								
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1100	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy silt			0.36	
1101	Layer		Subsoil	Red-brown sandy silt			0.44	
1102	Geology		Natural	Brown-grey sandy clay with patches of sand and gravel				

Trench 12								
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1200	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy silt			0.36	
1201	Layer		Subsoil	Red-brown sandy silt			0.5	
1202	Geology		Natural	Brown-grey sandy clay with patches of sand and gravel				

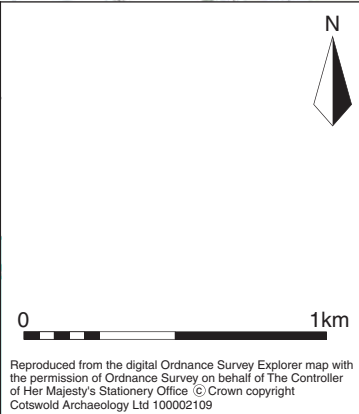
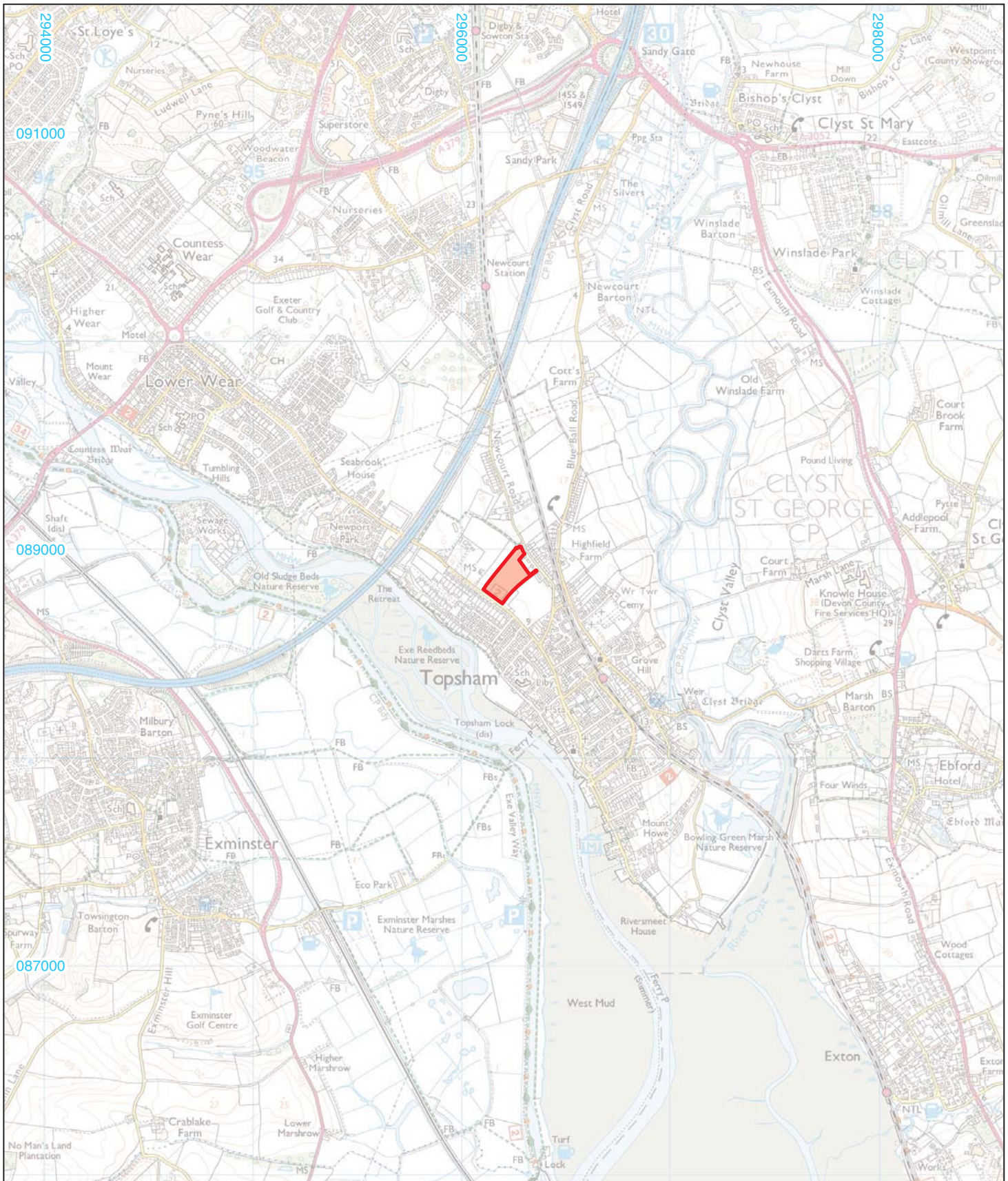
Trench 13								
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1300	Layer		Topsoil	Grey-brown sandy silt			0.34	
1301	Layer		Subsoil	Red-brown sandy silt			0.4	
1302	Geology		Natural	Brown-grey sandy clay with patches of sand and gravel				
1303	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned				
1304	Deposit	1303	Fill of ditch	Grey-brown sandy clay. Unexcavated				LC17-C18

APPENDIX B: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Trench	Context interpretation	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
104	1	Fill of ditch 103	Roman pottery	Oxidised ?cup	1	9	RB
303	3	Fill of pit 302	Iron Age-Roman pottery	Sandy fabric	1	6	C1
401	4	Subsoil	Roman pottery	Amphora (unsourced)	1	55	RB
404	4	Fill of ditch 403	Iron Age-Roman pottery	Sandy fabric	11	124	C1
504	5	Fill of ditch 503	CBM	Brick	1	716	PM/MOD
1004	10	Fill of ditch 1003	Medieval pottery	Red sandy fabric, clear glaze	1	1	LC18-C19
			Medieval pottery	Red sandy fabric, slipped decoration, clear glaze	1	5	
			Medieval pottery	Jug fabric, prob. 64	1	5	
			CBM	Brick and tile	3	273	
			Slate	Roof tile	2	342	
			Modern pottery	Refined white ware	1	2	
1304	13	Fill of ditch 1303	Post-medieval pottery	Westerwald stoneware	5	30	LC17-C18

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land off Exeter Road, Topsham, Exeter	
Short description	<p>In July 2017, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land off Exeter Road, Topsham, Exeter. A total of 13 trenches was excavated within the site.</p> <p>The evaluation recorded an early Roman ditch and two pits in the northern/north-eastern part of the site. Three post-medieval/modern ditches were also recorded.</p>	
Project dates	3–7 July 2017	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2014) Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Land off Exeter Road, Topsham, Exeter	
Study area (m ² /ha)	3.1ha	
Site co-ordinates	296220 088840	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Jeremy Austin	
MONUMENT TYPE	Roman enclosure ditch	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM), Exeter	Ceramics, CBM
Paper	Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM), Exeter	Context sheets, trench sheets, drawings
Digital	Archaeology Data Service (ADS)	Database, digital photos, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Cotswold Archaeology 2017 <i>Land off Exeter Road, Topsham, Exeter: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report 17441	



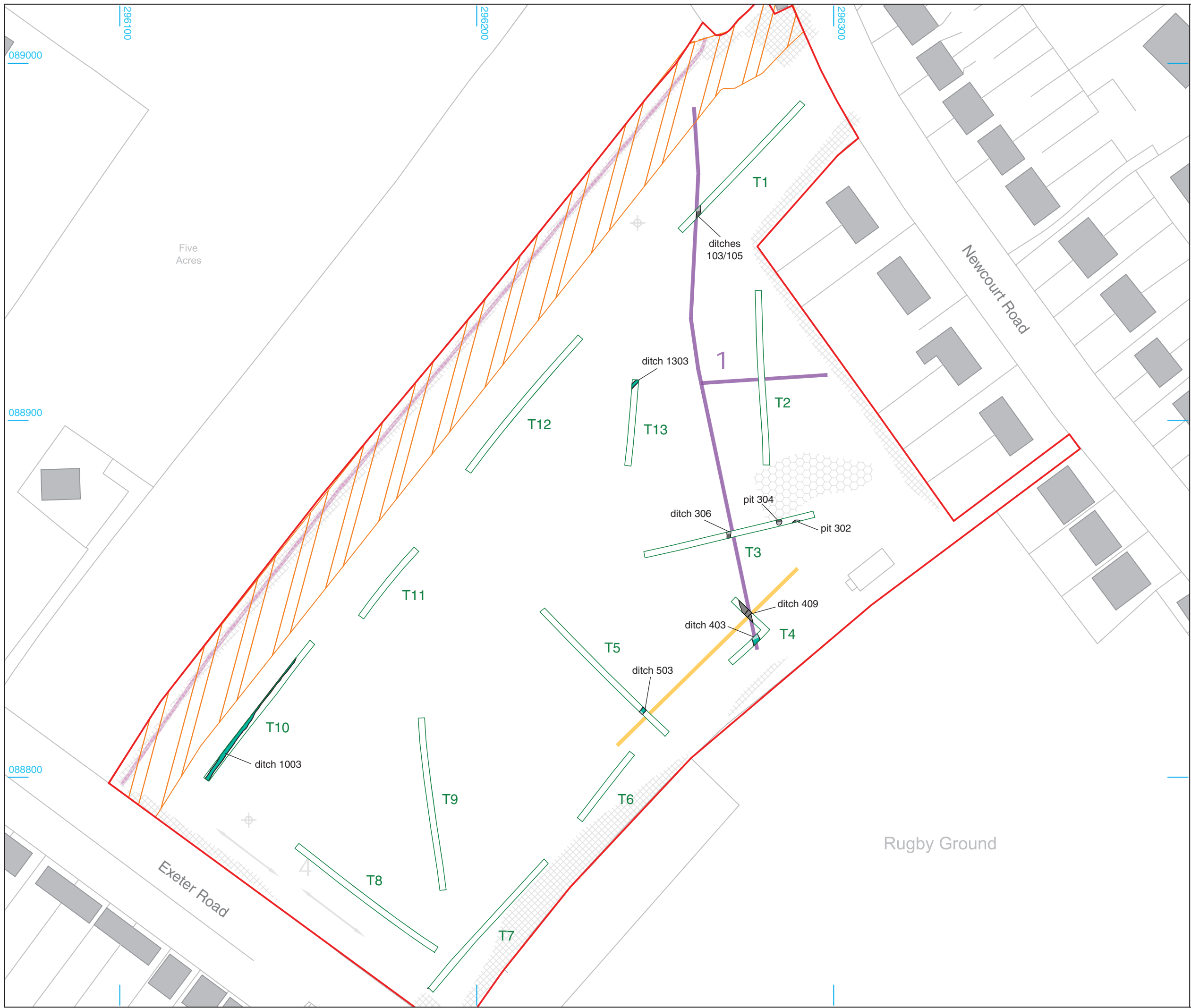

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PROJECT TITLE
 Exeter Road, Topsham, Exeter, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	880132	FIGURE NO.	1
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/07/2017		
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A4	1:25,000		

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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Post-medieval/modern feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- 11kV OH

- Geophysics survey key (Stratascan)**
- Linear anomaly - probable former field boundary not present on available mapping
 - Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
 - Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
 - Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
 - + Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object
 - ↔ Linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
 - Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin



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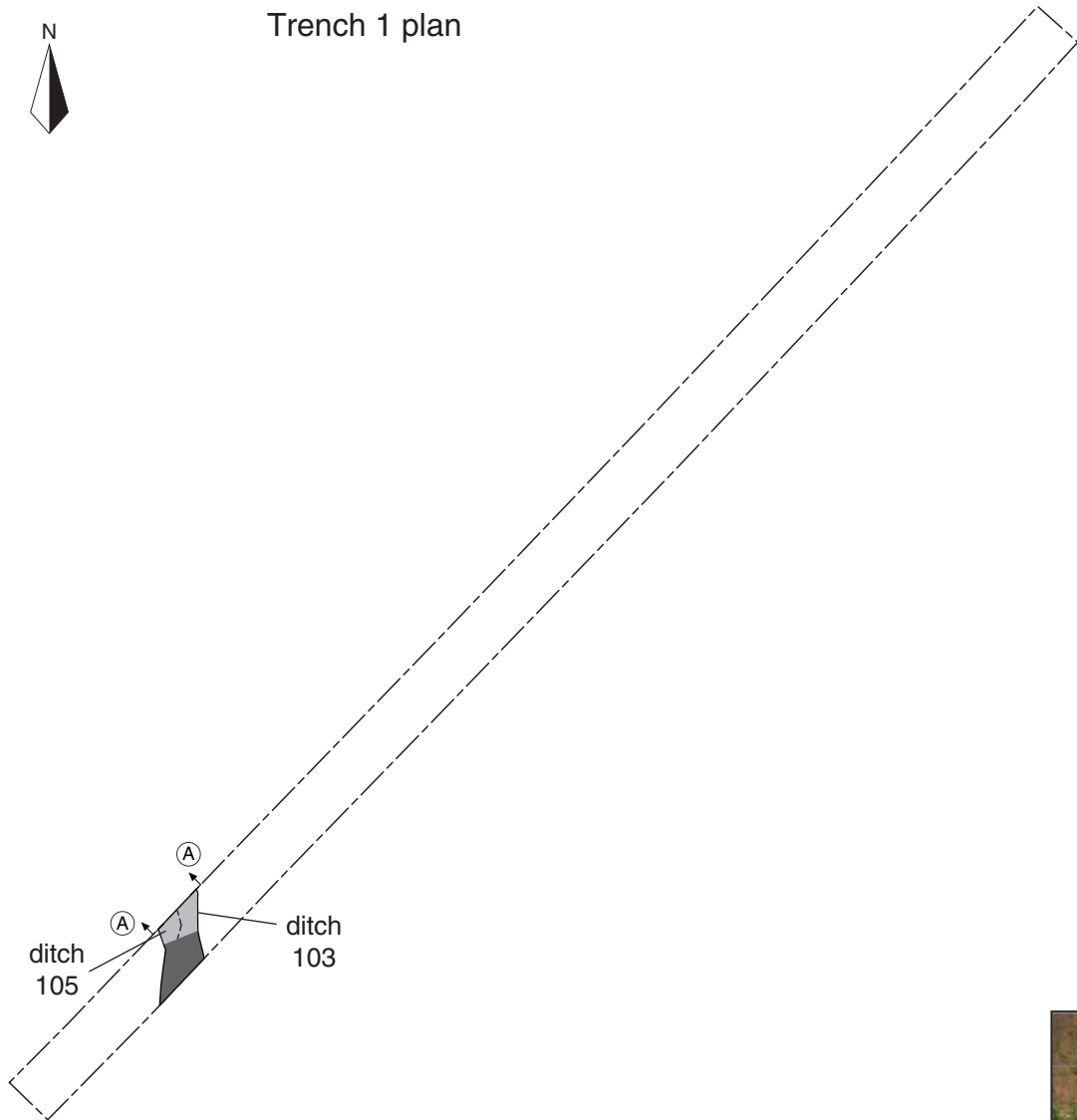
PROJECT TITLE
Exeter Road, Topsham, Exeter, Devon

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

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	880132	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/07/2017	2
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE @A3	1:1,000	

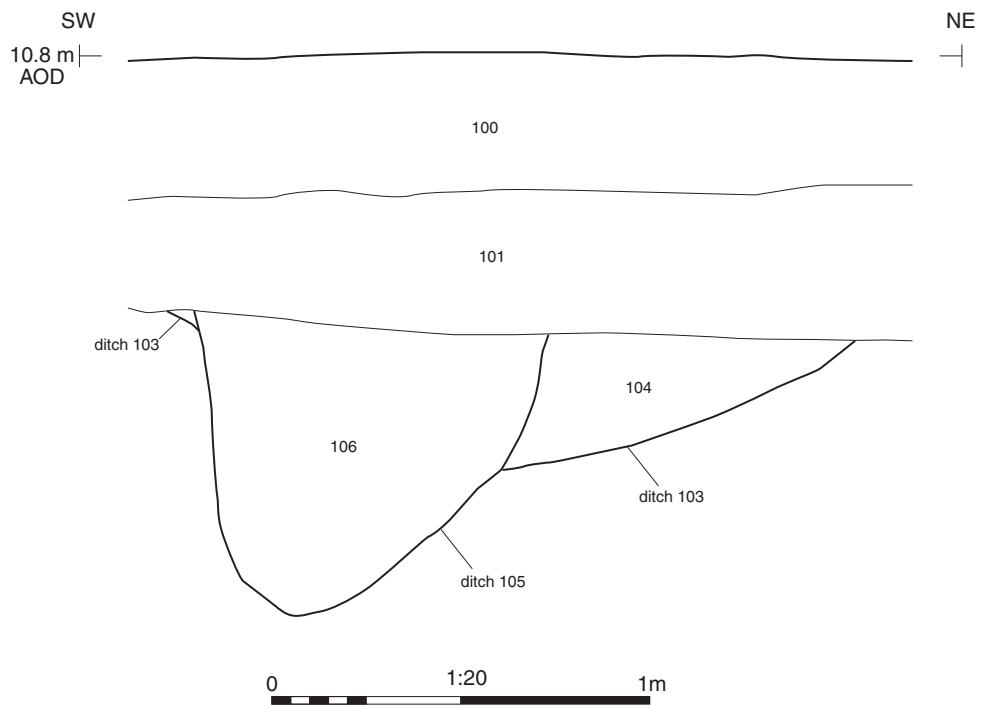





Trench 1 plan



0 1:250 10m

Section AA



-  Evaluation trench
-  Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  Section location



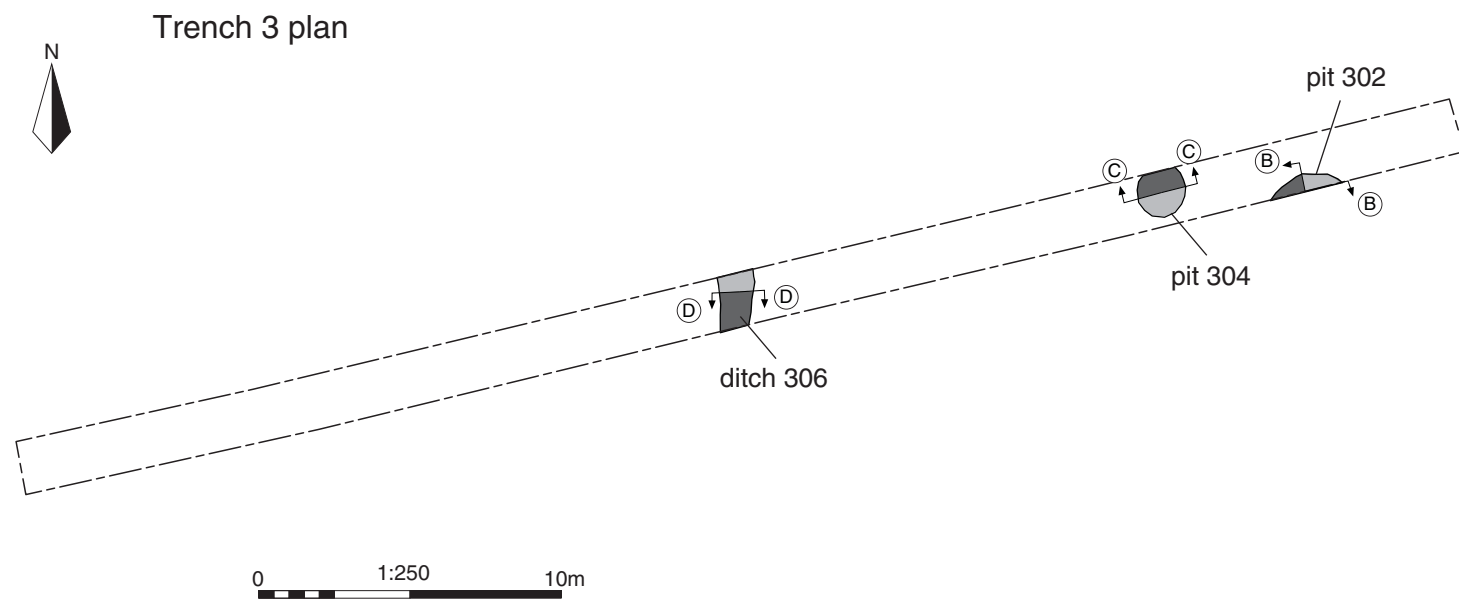
Ditches 103 and 105, looking north-west (1m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
Exeter Road, Topsham, Exeter, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 1: plan, section and photograph

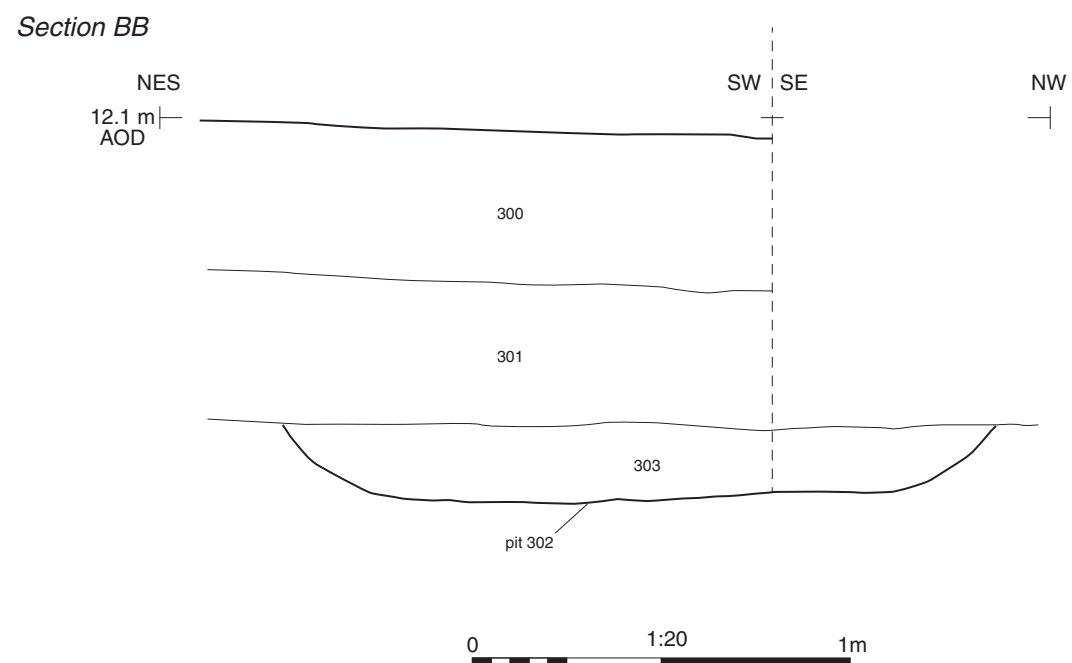
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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/07/2017		
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- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Section location



Pit 302, looking south-east (1m scale)



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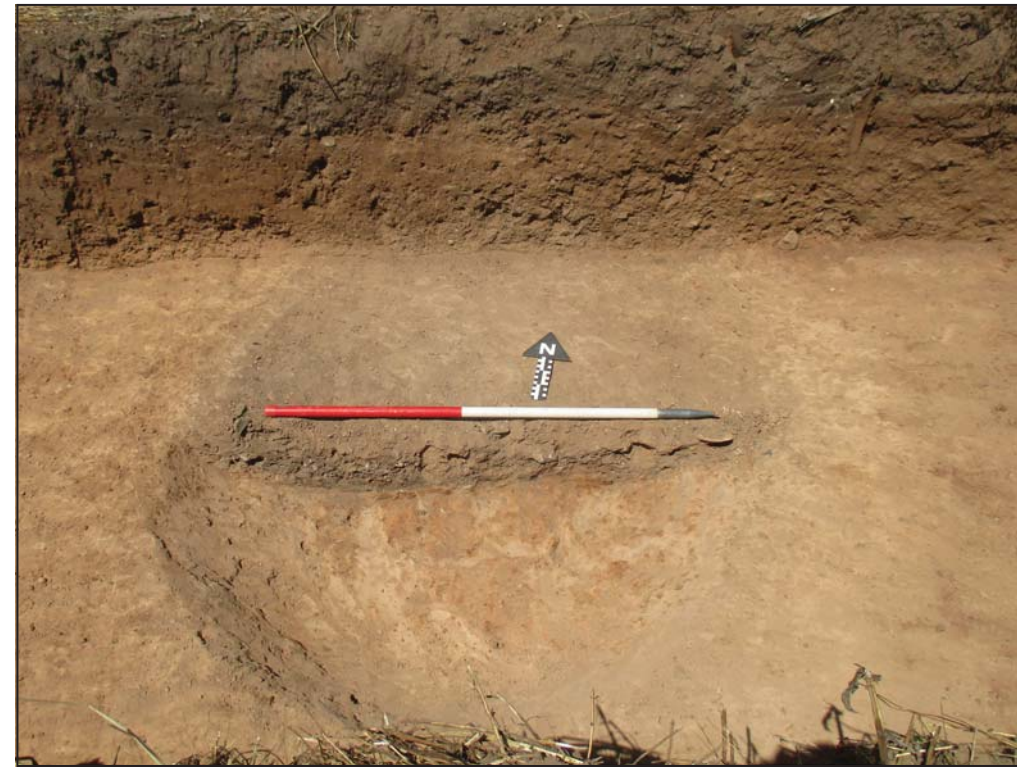
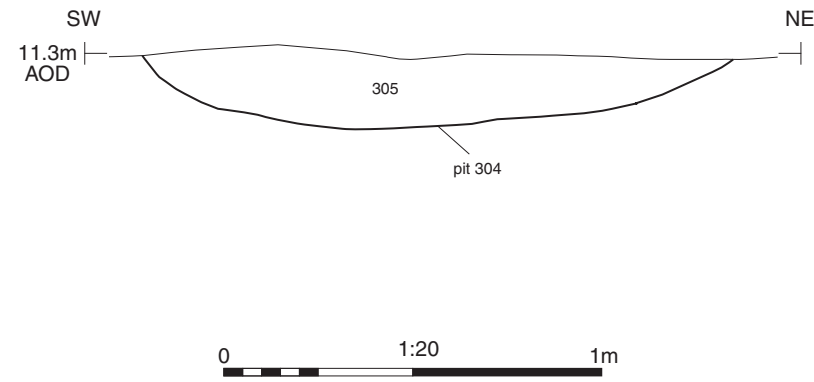
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PROJECT TITLE
 Exeter Road, Topsham, Exeter, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 3: plan, section and photograph

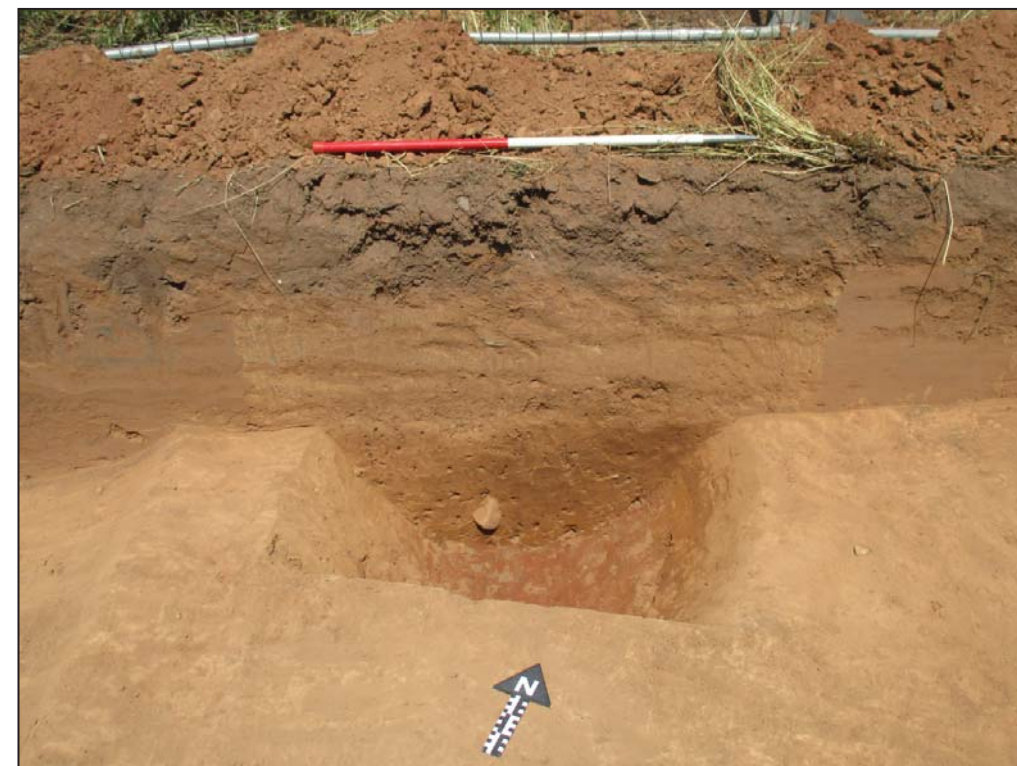
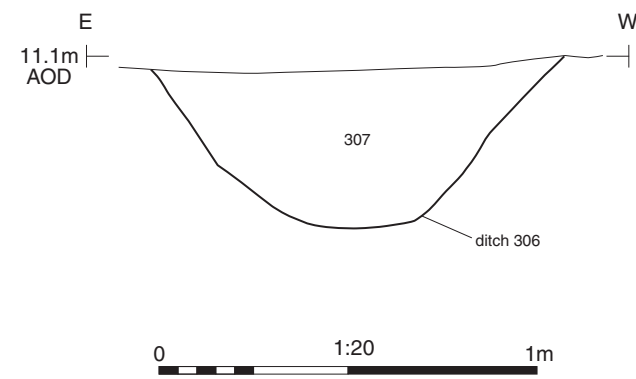
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Section CC

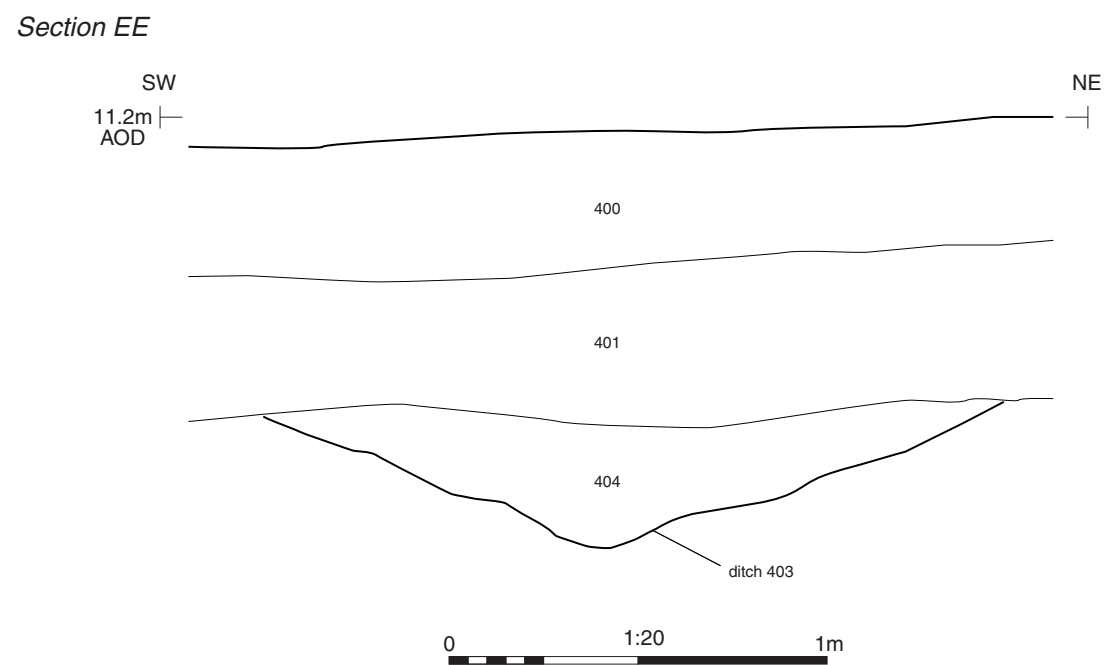
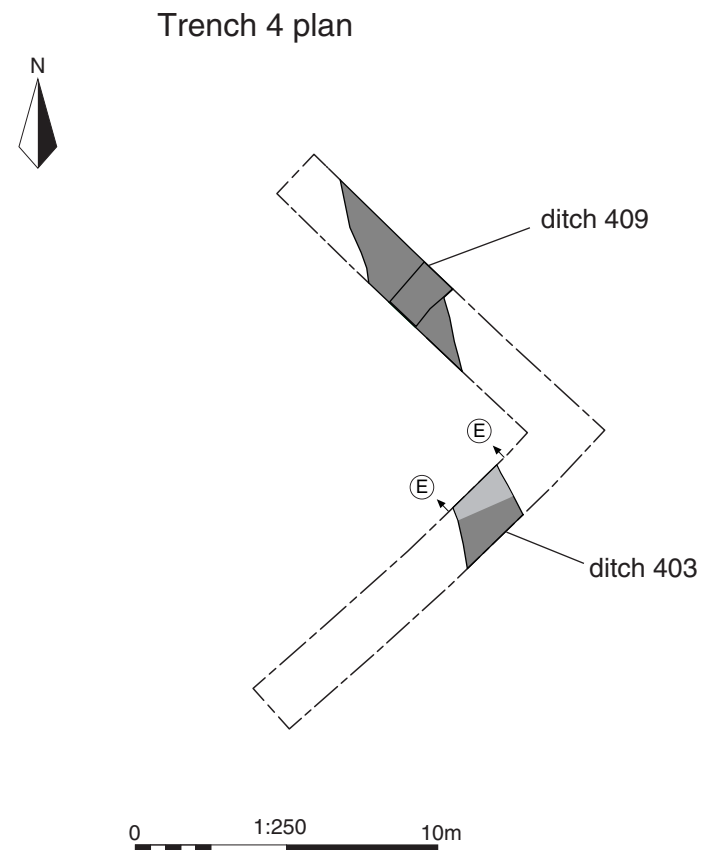





Pit 304, looking north-west (1m scale)

Section DD



Ditch 306, looking north-west (1m scale)



-  Evaluation trench
-  Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  Section location



Ditch 403, looking south-east (1m scale)


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Exeter Road, Topsham, Exeter, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 4: plan, section and photograph

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