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Exeter Skypark, RGF Site Clearance and Landscaping Exeter, Devon

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Report Ref: 100864.02 Planning Application Refs: 14/0197/MFUL, 14/0198/MFUL & 14/0332/MFUL Royal Albert Memorial Museum Accession Code: RAMM 13/48 April 2014

archaeology



Exeter Skypark, RGF Site Clearance and Landscaping Exeter, Devon

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Exeter Skypark, RGF Site Clearance and Landscaping Exeter, Devon

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

An archaeological evaluation at the Exeter Skypark (Exeter Airport), Clyst Honiton, Devon, was carried out between 10th March and 12th March 2014.

The evaluation consisted of nine machine-excavated trial trenches measuring 30m x 2m. No archaeological features or deposits were identified within the evaluation trenches. Deep deposits of modern made ground were recorded within the northern trenches and significant quantities of colluvium were located in the central trenches. Shallow natural sequences were recorded at the eastern and southern edges of the Site. A single abraded sherd of Late Prehistoric pottery was recovered from the Site.



Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by St. Modwen Properties Ltd on behalf of Skypark Development Partnership LLP and Wessex Archaeology is grateful for the assistance of Ian Guy in this regard.

The project was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Stephen Reed of the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (HET) and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank him for his help and advice during the course of the project. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Tony Hooper of Wakemans (Consultants), and the staff of Hawk Contractors for their cooperation during the evaluation.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andy King. The evaluation was carried out by John Powell, Dave Murdie and Edmund Grenier. This report was written by John Powell and edited by Andy King. The report illustrations were prepared by Rob Goller.



Exeter Skypark, RGF Site Clearance and Landscaping Exeter, Devon

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by St Modwen Developments Ltd on behalf of Skypark Development Partnership LLP (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to the removal of remnant WWII structures and redevelopment at the Exeter Skypark (Exeter Airport), Clyst Honiton, Devon, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 29920, 93839, hereafter referred to as "the Site" (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed redevelopment works in this part of the Skypark are covered by three existing Planning Applications (Planning Application numbers 14/0197/MFUL & 14/0198/MFUL &14/0332/MFUL). The Site is considered to lie within an area of buried archaeological potential as evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British sites and find spots have been recorded to the north and south of the airfield (Simpson *et al* 1989; Wessex Archaeology 1999).
- 1.1.3 Following consultation with the client, Stephen Reed of the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (HET), the archaeological advisor acting on behalf of the LPA, recommended that a programme of heritage assessment, including trial trench evaluation, should be carried out at the Site in order to inform the need for imposing a formal archaeological planning Condition.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site was formerly part of Exeter Airport and is located to the north-west of the main International airport terminus and runway, to the west is the village of Clyst Honiton. The London Road (B3174) and recently constructed Clyst Honiton bypass, border the Site immediately to the north and west beyond the perimeter of the airport.
- 1.2.2 The Site comprises areas of open grassland/scrub and relict field divisions amidst a concentration of remnant WWII taxiways, aprons, buildings and structures including fighter pens, defence posts and other ancillary buildings (**Figure 1**). It is evident that there have been episodes of extensive landscaping, in particular due to ground-levelling for the WWII airfield and for the creation of a football pitch.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Permian and Triassic sandstones and marls, overlain by alluvium valley gravels. Soils within this part of the airfield belong to the Bridgnorth Series (Stony Phase). The Site is mostly level at a height of *c*.25m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The historical and archaeological background to the Site and surrounding area has been presented in detail within previous Archaeological Desk-based Assessments (Exeter Archaeology 1999; AOC Archaeology 2006). A summary is contained within the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage section (13) of the Environmental Statement for the Skypark development (Halcrow 2009). These documents should be referred to for a fuller description and gazeteer of heritage assets in the vicinity.

2.2 Archaeological background

2.2.1 The wider area in which the Site is located has been settled since prehistoric times and there is evidence in the local area for occupation from the Mesolithic period. Excavation at Hayes Farm, to the north of the Site, produced evidence of several Bronze Age ring ditches, a 2nd-century Roman square enclosure and a post-Roman curvilinear enclosure (Simpson *et al.* 1989). Further excavations in 1999 recorded evidence of Early Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age activity (Barber 1999).

2.3 The 20th century airfield

- 2.3.1 Exeter airfield was taken over by the National Air Communications in 1939, and transferred to the RAF in 1940, seeing both experimental and operational service. RAF Exeter was used as a fighter base during WWII and was heavily bombed as a prime Luftwaffe target. At least one raid in 1941 is recorded as devastating the airfield.
- 2.3.2 After the war the airport gradually returned to civilian use, with the main focus to the south. The area covered by this evaluation programme lies within the western extent of the wartime airfield's taxiing and access runways.

2.4 Geophysical survey

2.4.1 A geophysical survey was carried out in fourteen discreet locations within the Site, one of which was within the evaluation area and four others were located to the northern and eastern sides of the area (Oxford Archaeotechnics 1999, **Figure 1**). The results from the survey grids showed a significant quantity of multiple anomalies indicating ferrous material. These have been interpreted as shrapnel or ordnance associated with the documented wartime enemy attacks on the airfield. The route of Waterslade Lane, continues through the southern half of the Site and airfield, various features associated with Waterslade Lane including cottages and former field boundaries were recorded within the area of the airfield.

2.5 Recent Fieldwork

2.5.1 Within the wider Skypark development area, at the northern extent of the airfield, a watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping and test-pit excavations associated with construction of an Ambulance Operations Centre, between August and October 2013 (Planning Application 13/0602/MFUL). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed and the results were submitted as an entry to the Devon Historic Environment Record. In November 2013 this was followed by photographic recording during removal of historic runways, taxiways and aprons (Wessex Archaeology 2013).



3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 With due regard to the IfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation* (IfA 2008), the generic aims of the nine evaluation trenches were;
 - To locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;
 - To confirm the extent ,date, character ,relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the area impacted;
 - To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork(whether additional watching brief, excavation or post-excavation work;
 - To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered, and
 - To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context, particularly with reference to the known prehistoric features found in the immediate and wider area.

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 Stephen Reed of the Devon County Council HET requested a total of nine evaluation trenches, each measuring 30m x 2m and up to 1.2m in depth and specified their precise location within the proposed development site, to assess the nature and extent of any potential surviving archaeological deposits (**Figure 1**).
- 3.2.2 The trial trenches were set-out using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.
- 3.2.3 Prior to machining, the investigation areas were scanned using a cable avoidance tool (CAT) by operatives experienced in the use of such equipment. Due to the wartime history of the site an Unexploded Ordnance Disposal Engineer was present to monitor the initial excavation of each trench. Excavation was carried out by a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 2.0m wide toothless ditching bucket, supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist at all times. Topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine in a series of level spits to the top of the archaeology or natural, whichever was encountered first. The excavated spoil was stockpiled at a safe distance from the edge of each trench, and separated into topsoil and subsoil bunds.
- 3.2.4 On completion of investigations at each trench, topsoil and subsoil were reinstated to broadly replicate the stratigraphic sequence encountered, and levelled to the existing ground surface.

3.3 Monitoring

3.3.1 The fieldwork stage of the evaluation was monitored by Stephen Reed of the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team.

3.4 Recording

3.4.1 The trial trenches were cleaned by hand and recorded in plan using GPS survey equipment. To ensure that a unique project-wide geo-referenced sequence was



maintained, all allocated context numbers were related to the investigation areas (*i.e.*, the trench number).

- 3.4.2 Full written and photographic records were made of each investigation area, even where no archaeological remains were identified. Feature sections and representative sections were recorded at an appropriate scale (1:10). Other plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were drawn as necessary at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10 or 1:20). Drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film. Written records were made using WA *pro forma* record sheets.
- 3.4.3 The spot height of all trench levels were calculated in metres relative to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places. Plans and sections have been annotated with spot heights as appropriate.
- 3.4.4 A full photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using a digital camera with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. General site photographs were taken to record the progress of the investigations, including shots suitable for use in publicity material, and to record the condition of the land prior to trenching and after reinstatement.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All nine evaluation trenches were excavated, no evidence of archaeological features or deposits was present within the trenches (**Figure 1**). Full details of the excavated trenches are detailed in **Appendix 1**. Trench and context numbers are shown in bold (e.g., colluvium **404** in **Trench 4**).
- 4.1.2 All of the evaluation trenches were positioned as specified in the WSI apart from Trench 8, which had to be moved approximately 60m to the south due to the proximity of a badger sett within a surviving WWII Fighter Pen. The central 6m of Trench 9 was left in situ due to the location of a modern service, which was detected through the centre of the trench.

4.2 General site stratigraphy

- 4.2.1 Three areas of distinctly different soil sequences were recorded during the evaluation. Deep modern made ground deposits were recorded towards the northern side of the Site within **Trenches 1–3**. For the central area of the Site the evaluation trenches were positioned within a dry valley and thick deposits of colluvium were recorded in **Trenches 4–6**. At the southern and eastern edge of the Site shallow natural soil sequences were recorded (**Trenches 7–9**).
- 4.2.2 The topsoil was characterised by a dark greyish-brown sandy silt loam with rare gravel inclusions and was between 0.20m and 0.40m thick. Underlying the topsoil was a mid greyish-brown sandy silt loam with frequent flint gravels extending to a depth of 0.75m below ground level (BGL). The underlying natural was a mid orangey-brown sand with moderate to abundant flint gravels (**Figure 2**, **Plate 1**). Natural deposits were present at varying heights across the trenches, from approximately 25m aOD in the south to 18m aOD in the central area of the site and at 23m aOD within the northern evaluation trenches.



4.2.3 The variations in the natural reflect the topography of the landscape which sloped downwards into a dry valley in the central area of the Site, which in turn sloped from down from east to west draining into the Clyst Valley.

4.3 Dry Valley

4.3.1 Trenches 4–6 were located within the dry valley and significant depths of colluvial deposits were recorded within these trenches. Due to the depth of the colluvial sequence within Trenches 4 and 5 it was not possible, due to Health and Safety concerns (trench collapse) to expose natural geology along the full length of the trenches. The colluvium was mid to dark greyish-brown sandy silt loam with flint gravel inclusions increasing with depth (Figure 2, Plate 2). A small abraded sherd of Late Prehistoric pottery was recovered from the colluvium within Trench 4 (404). Natural geology was exposed in test pits excavated in the base of the trenches and was recorded at a depth of 1.2–1.5m BGL. Trench 6 (Figure 2, Plate 3) was aligned at right angles to the dry valley and the natural was observed to slope downwards from south to north; from a height of 21.3m aOD to 19.9m aOD (0.7–1.15m BGL).

4.4 Modern made ground deposits

4.4.1 Within the northernmost evaluation trenches (**Trenches 1–3**) considerable depths of modern made ground were recorded which corresponded to a noticeably raised area within the Site and was probably the result of recent development within the airfield (**Figure 2**, **Plate 4–5**. The made ground was present to a maximum depth of 2.2m. Within **Trench 1** the probable original topsoil/subsoil was recorded between 1m and 1.5m BGL. Initially the underlying natural sand gravel was exposed in a test pit at 1.5m BGL, following the recommendations of the County Archaeologist the natural gravel was exposed along the full length of **Trench 1** (between 1.4m and 1.5m BGL) no archaeological features were observed within the natural.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Environmental samples

5.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the fieldwork.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The archaeological trial trench evaluation has achieved its stated aims (WA 2014), see above section 3.1). No archaeological features or deposits were recorded during the evaluation. Deep deposits of modern made ground were recorded within the northern evaluation trenches and significant quantities of colluvium were located in the central trenches. Due to the depth of these overlying deposits and their unstable nature, natural geology was only exposed in test pits at either end of the northern and central trenches. Shallower sequences were recorded at the eastern and southern edges of the Site, but no archaeological features or deposits were identified.
- 6.1.2 The single abraded sherd of Late Prehistoric pottery recovered from Trench 4 tells us little about the pre-airfield occupation of the Site, a residual sherd was not to be unexpected



given the Site's proximity to known archaeology at Hayes Farm immediately to the northwest.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 The archive is currently stored at Wessex Archaeology's office in Salisbury under the project code **100864**. The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with the relevant standards set out in 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (MoRPHE), English Heritage (2006), and in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's *Guidelines for Archive Preparation*. The archive will be deposited at the completion of all post-excavation works under the Accession Code **RAMM 13/48** with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum.
- 7.1.2 Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

7.2 Archive

- 7.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 7.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the Site code (**100864**). A fully cross-referenced index of the archive will be prepared on completion of the project.

7.3 Discard policy

- 7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 7.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

7.4 Copyright

- 7.4.1 Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any report under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. Excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document produced to meet planning requirements may be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.
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Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

7.5 Security Copy

7.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

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9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Trench Tables

Trench 1	Dimensions :	26.	50m x 2.25m	Top of trench m		NE 25.30
	Billionolio :	x 1.	2m	aOD		SW 25.50
Context	Interpretation		Description			Depth BGL
101	Layer - Topsoil		Modern made gro rooting. Dark orar occasional pebble modern glazed po sacking, plastic m	und. Established turf, w ngey-brown sand, with es 10-100mm diameter; ot, dumped modern iron esh (not retained).	ith pins;	0-0.3m
102	Layer - Made ground		Re-deposited modern layer. Mid-dark brown sandy silt loam and gravel, with frequent small stones; modern iron pins; plastic mesh (not retained)		0.3-1m	
103	Layer - Origina topsoil		Dark brown sandy small stones 10-2	Dark brown sandy silt loam, with frequent small stones 10-20mm diameter		1-1.5m
104	Layer - Natural		Dark orangey-brown sand and gravels, with occasional lenses of light grey sand. Abundant pebbles 10-100mm diameter.		1.5m+	
NOTES Trench too deep to enter due to collapsible nature of trench sides so measured from outside. 1m- wide sondage to level of natural was machined at NW end of trench to depth of 1.5m. Trench was						

later re-machined along whole length to level of natural, which was 1.4-1.5m deep.

Trench 2	Dimensions :	27. x 1.	1m x 2.15m 9m	Top of trench m aOD		NW 25.65 SE 25.25
Context	Interpretation		Description		<u>1</u>	Depth BGL
201	Layer - Topsoil		Modern made ground. Established turf, with rooting. Dark orangey-brown sandy silt loam, with lenses of orangey sand and modern gravel deposits. Frequent small stones/pebbles.			0-0.4m
202	Layer - Made ground		Re-deposited modern layer. Mid orangey - brown sandy loam and gravels, with frequent small stones and pebbles; modern asphalt, dumped tree branches, modern iron pins; sacking, plastic mesh (not retained).		0.4-1.9m	
203	Layer - Origina topsoil		Dark brown sandy silt loam, with frequent small stones and gravel.			1.9-2.2m
204	Layer - Natural		Dark orangey -rown sand and gravels, with abundant small stones and pebbles 10-100mm diameter.			2.2m+
NOTES						

2m-wide sondage to level of natural was machined at SE end of trench to depth of 2.2m. Rest of trench machined to depth of 1.2m due to collapsible nature of trench sides.

Trench 3	Dimensions :	28. x 1.	1m x 2.15m .2m	Top of trench m aOD		NW 23.46 SE 23.99
Context	Interpretation		Description			Depth BGL
301	Layer - Topsoil		Modern made gro rooting. Dark grey with frequent sma	und. Established turf, w rish-brown sandy silt loa Il stones and pebbles.	ith m,	0-0.25m
302	Layer - Made ground		Re-deposited modern layer, with rooting. Dark greyish-brown sandy silt loam, with abundant small stones and pebbles.			0.25-0.55m
303	Layer - Origina topsoil	ayer - Original Dark brown sandy silt loam, with frequent small stones and pebbles.				0.55-1.2m
304	Layer - Natural		Dark Reddish-brown sandy and gravels, with abundant small stones and pebbles 10-100mm diameter.			1.2-2.1m+
NOTES						

1m-wide sondages to level of natural were machined to depth of 2.1m at SE end of trench and to depth of 1.2m at NW end of trench. Rest of trench machined to depth of 0.7m due to collapsible nature of trench sides.

Trench 4	Dimensions :	27. × 1	5m x 2.12m	Top of trench m		WNW 19.26
Context	Interpretation	<u> </u>	Description	aob		Depth BGL
401	Layer - Topsoil		Established turf, with rooting. Dark greyish - brown sandy silt loam, with abundant small stones and pebbles 10-100mm diameter, occasional small pieces of coal.		0-0.3m	
402	Layer - Subsoil		Mid greyish-brown clean, no inclusion	Mid greyish-brown sandy silt loam, rooting, clean, no inclusions.		
403	Layer - Colluvit	ım	Hill wash. Mid greyish-brown sandy silt loam, rooting, with occasional small stones and pebbles 10-100mm diameter, occasional small pieces of coal.			0.5-0.9m
404	Layer - Colluvit	ım	Hill wash. Mid gre and gravels, with pebbles 10-100m prehistoric pot fou	Hill wash. Mid greyish-brown sandy silt loam and gravels, with common small stones and pebbles 10-100mm diameter. Sherd of late prehistoric pot found.		
405	Layer - Natural		Mid-brown sandy small stones and diameter.	and gravels, with abund pebbles 10-100mm	lant	1.3m+
NOTES Test pit dug at NW end of trench to depth of 2.2m. No natural recorded within test pit still colluvial or alluvial gravels. Sides collapsed on excavation so trench abandoned.						

Trench 5	Dimensions :	23. x 1.	6m x 2.12m .3m	Top of trench m aOD		NW 19.26 SE 20.34
Context	Interpretation		Description			Depth BGL
501	Layer - Topsoil		Established turf, with rooting. Dark greyish - brown sandy silt loam, no inclusions.		0-0.25m	
502	Layer - Made ground		Re-deposited modern layer of natural brownish-orange sand. More evident down slope, towards NW end of trench.			0.25-0.5m (at NW half of trench)
503	Layer - Colluvium		Hill wash. Dark greyish-brown sandy silt loam, rooting, with abundant small stones and pebbles 10-100mm diameter.		0.25-0.9m	
504	Layer - Origina topsoil		Dark greyish-brown sandy silt loam, with frequent small stones and pebbles 10-200mm diameter.		0.9-1.2m	
505	Layer - Natural		Mid orangey-brow	n sand and gravels.		1.2m+

Trench 6	Dimensions :	24.7m x x 1.1m	2.12m Top of trench m aOD		NE 20.94 SW 21.96	
Context	Interpretation		Description			Depth BGL
601	Layer - Topsoil		Established turf, with rooting. Dark greyish-brown sandy silt loam, with occasional small stones and pebbles 10mm-200mm diameter.			0-0.3m
602	Layer - Colluvium		Hill wash. Mid greyish-brown sandy silt loam, with frequent well sorted small stones and pebbles 10-200mm diameter.			0.3-0.7m
603	Layer - Natural		Dark brownish-grey sand and gravels, with abundant well-sorted small stones and pebbles 10-200mm diameter.		0.7-1.15m	
604	Layer - Natural		Mid reddish-brown sand, fine, no inclusions, dives under natural sandy silt and gravel layer (603) approximately midway along trench section			1.15m+

Trench 7	Dimensions :	28m x 2 x 0.75m	.2m	Top of trench m aOD		NE 24.29 SW 24.06
Context	ext Interpretation		Description			Depth BGL
701	Layer - Topsoil		Established turf, with rooting. Dark greyish-brown sandy silt loam, no inclusions.		0-0.2m	
702	Layer - Made ground		Mid brownish-orange sandy loam, with rooting. No inclusions.		0.2m-0.35m	
703	Layer - Original topsoil		Dark brownish-grey sandy silt loam, with occasional small rounded stones and pebbles 10-20mm diameter.		0.35-0.55m	
704	Layer - Original subsoil		Dark blackish-brown sandy silt loam with frequent small stones and pebbles 10-100mm diameter.		0.55-0.75mm	
705	Layer - Natural		Mid orangey-brown sandy and gravels, with abundant small stones and pebbles 10-200mm diameter.		0.75m+	

Trench 8	Dimensions :	25.2m x x 0.62m	2.12m	Top of trench m aOD		E 26.28 W 25.85
Context	Interpretation		Description			Depth BGL
801	Layer - Topsoil		Established turf, with rooting. Dark greyish-brown sandy silt loam, with sparse small stones and pebbles 10mm diameter.		nm	0-0.25m
802	Layer - Subsoil		Mid greyish-brown sandy silt loam, with frequent well sorted pebbles 10-100mm diameter. Rooting.		0.25-0.55m	
803	Layer - Natural		Mid orangey-brown sand and gravels, with abundant small stones and pebbles 10-50mm diameter.		0.55m+	

Trench 9	Dimensions :	26.6m x x 0.68m	2.12m Top of trench m aOD			NW 25.0 SE 25.5
Context	Interpretation		Description		Depth BGL	
901	Layer - Topsoil		Established greyish-brow occasional w pebbles 10-5	urf, with rooting. Dark n sandy silt loam, with ell sorted small stones and omm diameter.		0-0.25m
902	Layer – Subsoil		Mid greyish-brown sandy silt loam, with frequent well sorted small stones and pebbles 10-200mm diameter. One sherd of post-medieval pot found.		0.25-0.55m	
903	Layer - Natural		Mid orangey with abundar 10-50mm dia	-brown sand and gravels nt small stones and pebl ameter.	s, oles	0.55m+
NOTES Area left un	-excavated in mic	Idle of trei	nch, approx. 6	m long due to undergrou	und ca	ble hazard.





Plate 1: South facing section of Trench 8 (1x1m scale)



Plate 2 North-east facing section of Trench 5 (1x2m and 1m scales)

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Plate 3: General view of Trench 6 (1x2m and 1m scales)



Plate 4: North-east facing section of Trench 2 (1x2m and 1m scales)

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Plate 5: General view of Trench 3 (1x2m and 1m scales)



Plate 6: General site shot, shows Trenches 8 and 9

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