



making sense of heritage

Land at Gatehouse Farm Dawlish, Devon

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Teignbridge District Council Scoping Application: 15/00095/SO

Ref: 108011.02

January 2016



**Land at Gatehouse Farm
Dawlish, Devon**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Gatehouse Park Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a 14.1 ha block of land north at Gatehouse Farm, Dawlish, Devon (centred on National Grid Reference SX 95995 77921), ahead of a proposed residential development (Screening/Scoping Application 15/00095/SO)

The evaluation comprised the excavation of twenty three 30 m x 2 m trenches targeted on anomalies identified by a previous geophysical survey. The fieldwork was undertaken between 10th and 14th of August 2015.

Archaeological features were uncovered in seven trenches; most features were undated. The evaluation did however uncover evidence of a Romano-British settlement site, probably a farmstead, comprising a rectangular enclosure defined by a substantial defensive ditch. The settlement appears to have been occupied in the late 3rd or 4th century, but may have been established earlier in the Romano-British period. The defensive ditch was surrounded by several smaller undated ditches; these probably represent outlying agricultural enclosures. An undated ditch forming part of a curvilinear enclosure to the south of these features may be of a similar date, or may be associated with a prehistoric precursor to the Romano-British settlement.



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The evaluation was undertaken by Piotr Orczewski assisted by Phoebe Olsen, Bianca San Martin, Kate Stevens and Mark Bagwell. This report was compiled by Cai Mason, Piotr Orczewski and Ruth Panes with specialist reports by Rachael Seager Smith (finds) and Sarah F. Wyles and David Norcott (environmental). Report illustrations were prepared by Elizabeth James.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Crockett.



Land at Gatehouse Farm Dawlish, Devon

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Gatehouse Park Developments Ltd (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a 14.1 ha block of land at Gatehouse Farm, Dawlish, Devon, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The evaluation forms part of an ongoing programme of archaeological works being undertaken ahead of proposed residential development. A request for a scoping opinion for dwellings (Screening/Scoping Application 15/00095/SO) was submitted to Teignbridge District Council in January 2015. The Site forms part of the wider 43 ha allocation DA2 in the Teignbridge District Council Local Plan (2013 – 2033) as modified by the Local Plan Inspector in December 2013.
- 1.1.3 The Senior Historic Environment Officer at Devon County Council (DCC), acting as the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), recommended that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the presence/absence and extent of any archaeological remains on the Site.
- 1.1.4 A geophysical survey of the Site, undertaken by WA in 2014, revealed a number of anomalies of definite, probable and possible archaeological interest (WA 2014b).
- 1.1.5 A Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) and its update (WA 2012 and 2014a), indicated that the potential for prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval archaeological was considered to be moderate to high.
- 1.1.6 This document sets out the results of the archaeological evaluation which took place between the 10th and 14th of August 2015.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site, which is situated to the north of Langdon Road and Secmaton Lane, approximately 1.5 km to the north of Dawlish town centre (centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SX 95995 77921), comprises 14.1 ha of arable and pasture land, split into six fields of varying sizes. (**Figure 1**). The land is bounded by Langdon Road to the south-west, Gatehouse Farm and Secmaton Lane to the south-east and agricultural land to the north.
- 1.2.2 The Site is situated within a shallow valley of a stream that feeds into the Shutterton Brook. The land slopes downhill from approximately 45 m above Ordnance datum (aOD) in the west to 15 m aOD in the east. The solid geology comprises Permian breccia of the Alphington Breccia and Heavitree Breccia Formations (undifferentiated) in the west, which give way to Permian sandstone and breccia of the Dawlish Sandstone Formation in the



east. There is a thin band of superficial Quaternary alluvium, which follows the line of a former watercourse within the easternmost three fields (BGS 2015).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological background to the Site is drawn from a DBA (WA 2014a), records held by the Devon Historic Environment Record (DHER) and other primary and secondary sources. DHER records are identified by the prefix MDV.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 There are two barrows, of probable Bronze Age date, situated 380 m and 800 m south-west of the Site, and a further probable ploughed out barrow, 500 m to the south.

2.2.2 The only other evidence of prehistoric activity comprises isolated finds, which include a Bronze Age palstave axe that was found 250 m to the north, a stone axe found 800 m to the north-east, and a small assemblage of struck flint that was recovered from colluvial deposits during an evaluation to the south of Secmaton Lane (AC Archaeology 2010).

2.3 Romano-British

2.3.1 There are no known Romano-British settlements in the immediate vicinity of the Site. The nearest known settlement of this date is a 2nd-4th-century farmstead at Sheppard's Lane, 5.4 km to the south-west of the Site (Haines 2013), which was enclosed by substantial ditches, which may have had a defensive function.

2.3.2 The 2010 evaluation of land to the south of Secmaton Lane did however recover a small assemblage of Roman pottery (AC Archaeology 2010), which suggests that there may have been some activity of this date somewhere near the Site. Cropmarks to the north and west of the Site (see undated and geophysical survey below), may indicate possible *foci* for this activity.

2.4 Medieval

2.4.1 Gatehouse Farm is referred to in the Lay Subsidy Rolls of 1333 (Hoskins 1954) and there is evidence to suggest that it may have early medieval origins. It has been suggested that the name Gatehouse Farm refers to the site of a gate leading onto a common; indeed a map of 1787 shows Dawlish Common as commencing some 200 m south of the current boundary of Gatehouse Farm (EA 2006).

2.5 Post-medieval

2.5.1 The Site and immediate vicinity are likely to have remained relatively unchanged into the post-medieval period and the tithe map of 1839 identifies the entire Site as part of Gatehouse Farm. The Tithe Map demonstrates that the Site retains significant elements of earlier field systems during this period, with smaller fields with irregular boundaries to the south-east.

2.5.2 A possible settlement area of unknown date is noted just to the north-east of the Site. A field name 'Old Garden' recorded on the tithe map may indicate an earlier house and garden of unknown date in this approximate location. It is possible the field name could be related to earlier, more extensive settlement and gardens at Secmaton Farm, 250 m to the north-east of the Site. Secmaton Farmhouse is of later post-medieval or modern appearance but is thought to have earlier origins (Wessex Archaeology 2014a).



2.6 Undated

- 2.6.1 Two cropmarks have been identified on aerial photographs of the field immediately to the north-west of the Site. One is a band of three north-east/south-west aligned linear features (MDV56060), the other is L shaped (MDV105492). Both features indicate the positions of enclosures that extend into the Site (see geophysical survey below).
- 2.6.2 A circular cropmark (MDV56059) 220 m to the west of the Site may indicate the position of a ring ditch, possibly a ploughed out barrow.
- 2.6.3 A rectangular enclosure (MDV16935) 420 m to the north-west of the Site may indicate of a late prehistoric or Romano-British enclosed settlement site.

2.7 Geophysical Survey

- 2.7.1 The results of the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2014b) revealed the presence of anomalies of definite, probable and possible archaeological interest within the Site, in addition to regions of increased magnetic response and a modern service. The most notable anomalies of archaeological interest were a possible rectangular enclosure and a possible curvilinear enclosure, both of which were situated in the western corner of the Site.
- 2.7.2 The possible rectangular enclosure measured at least 75 m by 43 m; it may be associated with other anomalies, which could form a complex at least 125 m by 100 m in size. Only part of this feature lies within the survey extents although it has been recorded as a cropmark within the field immediately to the north-west of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2014a). The possible subrectangular enclosure, also extends beyond the southern extents of the Site.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), and to satisfy the requirements of the Senior Archaeologist at DCC, the aims and objectives of the archaeological investigation were to:

- *clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development;*
- *identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site;*
- *assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;*
- *target trenches on anomalies identified as a result of the geophysical survey in order to clarify the nature and presence/absence of underlying archaeological remains; and*
- *produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI and in compliance with the standards outlined in the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a).



- 3.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 23 trenches, measuring 30 m by 2 m. All were positioned within the proposed development area (**Figure 1**).
- 3.2.3 All trenches were positioned using GPS in general accordance with the array depicted in the WSI. Minor adjustments to the positions of Trenches 14 and 17 were required prior to fieldwork commencing to take into account heavy foliage and fencing. The trench locations were tied in to the Ordnance Survey. Each was scanned prior to excavation for buried services using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) by a qualified operator from WA.
- 3.2.4 The trial trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) was carefully removed in spits to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural geology, whichever was encountered first.
- 3.2.5 A 1 m long representative section of deposits from ground surface to the top of the natural geology was recorded for each trench. All excavated material was visually examined for archaeological finds.
- 3.2.6 Once the fieldwork was completed to the satisfaction of the Senior Archaeologist for DCC, the trenches were backfilled and left level using the excavated material. The backfilled material was compacted intermittently using the machine bucket in order to avoid air pockets and soft spots. No other specialist reinstatement techniques or surface treatment was undertaken.

3.3 Recording

- 3.3.1 All features and deposits were assigned a unique number and recorded using WA's standard methods and *pro forma* recording system. Plans and sections were produced at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, where appropriate. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated, and annotated onto plans and sections. The feature locations were accurately surveyed by GPS and tied into the OS National Grid.
- 3.3.2 A full photographic record was maintained using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. The digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes to embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.3.3 All artefacts from excavated contexts have been retained. All retained artefacts were, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted and identified.
- 3.3.4 WA follows the guidelines set out in the document *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (SMA 1993) with regard to the retention of artefacts and samples. This allows for the discard of selected artefact categories and sample products which are not considered to warrant further analysis.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The results of the evaluation are summarized below. Full context descriptions are provided in **Appendix 1**; trench locations and archaeological features are shown on **Figures 1-5**.
- 4.1.2 The following section should be read in conjunction with **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Stratigraphy

- 4.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence in Trenches 1-14 and 21-23 comprised a 0.18-0.35 m layer of dark reddish brown sandy silt topsoil or ploughsoil sealing 0.1-0.23 m thick layer of reddish brown sandy silt subsoil which overlay the natural geology revealed as brown or reddish sandy silts, derived from the characteristically red rocks of the Permian breccia basal geology.
- 4.2.2 Similar geology was exposed in Trenches 15-17, but in these locations the subsoil was overlain by over 0.6 m of modern made ground, which was sealed by 0.34-0.38 m of imported topsoil.
- 4.2.3 In Trenches 18-20 of pale grey silty loam topsoil (0.2-0.25 m thick) sealed 0.15-0.2 m of brownish grey subsoil which overlay the brownish grey silty sand natural geology.

4.3 Romano-British

- 4.3.1 Trench 12 was targeted on a group of linear geophysical anomalies in the west corner of the Site, one of which was a large L shaped linear feature. On excavation, this feature was shown to be a very large north-west/south-east aligned ditch, **1206 (Figure 5; Plates 2-3)**, which measured 5.85 m wide and 3.1 m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a concave base. The ditch was hand-excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2 m; the remaining ditch fills were subsequently mechanically excavated to its full depth. The ditch's primary fill, **1210**, was a waterlogged bluish-grey clay loam that contained organic inclusions, including thorn twigs and waterlogged seeds of bramble, dock and elder. The subsequent fill, **1209**, contained charred oat/brome grass and cereal glume base fragments. The few recovered finds, which were collected from hand-excavated secondary (**1207**) and tertiary (**1208**) fills, all date from the late 3rd-4th-centuries AD.
- 4.3.2 Ditch 1206 formed the north-eastern boundary of a north-east–south-west aligned enclosure and thus one may expect an associated bank to be located on the south-western (inner side) of 1206. Unfortunately no trace of an associated bank was observed and no inference could be made regarding a bank from analysis of the infilling deposits of 1206. There were no tip lines or larger slumping deposits observed within the relatively homogenous fills of the feature.

4.4 Post-medieval and modern

- 4.4.1 Ditch **2304 (Figures 2 and 5)**, which had a 1.3 m wide by 0.25 m deep concave profile, shared a north-east/south-west alignment with an adjacent field boundary. This feature corresponds with a strong geophysical anomaly that extends across two of the south-eastern fields. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature. Historic mapping shows a field boundary in this position in 1839, but by 1890 it had been removed. The present field boundary was laid out between 1890 and 1938.
- 4.4.2 Extensive deposits of modern made ground were recorded in Trenches 15-17. These deposits are likely to have been dumped to infill the low-lying former stream valley in this location.

4.5 Undated

- 4.5.1 Undated ditches **208**, **506** and **1204** and a shallow pit **504** were identified in Trenches 2, 5 and 12. No finds were recovered from any of these features. However, the fact that they all shared a similar alignment with, or were set at set 90° to ditch **1206**, suggests that they are probably of a similar, i.e. Romano-British, date.



- 4.5.2 North-west–south-east aligned ditch **1204 (Figures 3 and 5)**, which had a concave 2.54 m wide by 0.45 m deep profile, corresponds with a weak geophysical anomaly that mirrored the alignment of ditch **1206** and the enclosure it formed. (**Figure 3**) The fill, **1205**, contained flecks of charcoal.
- 4.5.3 North-west–south-east aligned ditch **208 (Figures 3-4; Plate 6)**, which had a 2.55 m wide by 0.34 m deep probable concave profile. The true nature of the base of the feature could not be ascertained due to extensive bioturbation. **208** corresponds with a weak geophysical anomaly along a similar alignment to ditches **1204** and **1206** and potentially represents a part of large enclosure or field system with perpendicular south-west–north-east aligned ditch **506 (Figures 3-4)**, which had a 1 m wide by 0.27 m deep concave profile. The fill **507** of **506** contained flecks of charcoal. No traces of associated banks were revealed with either **208** or **506**.
- 4.5.4 South-west–north-east aligned feature **504 (Figures 3-4; Plate 5)**, which had a 0.94 m wide by 0.19 m deep concave profile, corresponds with a weak geophysical anomaly.. The fill, **503**, contained flecks of charcoal. This feature is likely to be a pit though it is possible it represents the return of ditch **506** and is in fact a terminus.
- 4.5.5 Roughly east-west aligned ditch **904 (Figure 4; Plate 4)**, which had a 1.6 m wide by 0.7 m deep U-shaped profile, corresponds with a strong curvilinear geophysical anomaly potentially forming a subrectangular enclosure. As it appears to be enclosing an area to the south an associated inner (southern) bank may be inferred, however no evidence of such a bank was revealed. The fill, **905**, contained flecks of charcoal and charred hawthorn stones, hazelnuts, vetch/wild pea and meadow grass/cat's tail seeds but no indication of which side a bank might have been situated.
- 4.5.6 Feature **1004 (Figures 3-4)** was 1.02 m wide, 0.32 m deep and extended for over 2.35 m along an east–west alignment. It is unclear if this feature was a ditch terminus or a pit; however the fact that it appears to correspond with a weak discrete geophysical anomaly, suggests that the latter is more probable.
- 4.5.7 Feature **1403 (Figures 3 and 5)**, which had a 0.5 m wide by 0.16 m deep concave profile, was interpreted as a NNW–SSE aligned ditch. Feature **1405 (Figures 3 and 5)**, which had a 0.83 m wide by 0.31 m deep concave base and convex sides, was interpreted as a north-west/south-east aligned ditch. Both features correspond with weak discrete geophysical anomalies; they could therefore be discrete feature rather than ditches, but their function and date remains unclear.

4.6 Natural features

- 4.6.1 Various natural features including tree throws/root disturbance **204**, **1010** and **1407** and probable animal burrow **1006** were recorded across the Site (**Figures 3-5**). Some of these features correspond with weak geophysical anomalies.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Pottery

- 5.1.1 The only artefacts recovered during the evaluation consisted of 20 sherds (33 g) of Late Romano-British (later 3rd to 4th century AD) pottery. All were made in South Devon Ware (Bidwell and Silvester 1988, 47-9; Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 117-81), probably from one of the river valleys (Dart or Erme) draining from Dartmoor. The small size and poor condition (no original surfaces surviving) of all 19 sherds (25 g) from the tertiary fill (**1208**) of ditch **1206** suggests that they might be residual in this context. The only other sherd, a rim (8 g)

from a secondary fill (**1207**) of ditch **1206** came from a cooking pot with a grooved rim (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 180, fig. 71, 4.1) but the form cannot be more closely dated.

5.2 Flint

5.2.1 A possible flint core was recovered from topsoil **201**.

5.3 Potential

5.3.1 The artefact assemblage is too small to offer any further analytical potential, but if additional material is revealed during any further archaeological fieldwork in the immediate vicinity, the sherds from this evaluation should be reconsidered in the light of this larger assemblage.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Bulk samples were taken from undated enclosure ditch **904** in Trench 9 and Romano-British enclosure ditch **1206** in Trench 12 to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains, charcoal and waterlogged remains.

6.2 Charred plant remains

6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flots retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Appendix 2: Table 1**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

6.2.2 The flots varied in size and the charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

6.2.3 Only a small number of charred plant remains were recorded in the samples. These included a glume fragment of hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), meadow grass/cat's-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.) and oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) stone fragments.

6.2.4 The weed seeds are typical of grassland, field margin and arable environments and there appears to be some scrub/hedgerow in the local area. The assemblages may be indicative of edge of settlement activity as only a small amount of cereal remains were recovered. There is no clearer indication of date of these features from the environmental remains.

6.3 Wood charcoal

6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Appendix 2: Table 1**. A moderate quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2 mm was recovered from undated enclosure ditch **904** in Trench 9.

6.4 Waterlogged plant remains

6.4.1 Sub-samples of 1 litre were taken from the bulk samples and processed for the recovery of waterlogged remains. Laboratory flotation was undertaken with flots retained on a 0.25 mm mesh and residues on a 0.5 mm mesh. The flots were visually inspected under a x10 to x40 stereo-binocular microscope to determine if waterlogged material occurred. Where

waterlogged material was present, preliminary identifications of dominant taxa, were conducted and are presented In **Appendix 2: Table 2**.

- 6.4.2 Waterlogged material was only recorded in the basal fill (**1210**) of enclosure ditch **1206** in Trench 12. A high number of waterlogged seeds of brambles (*Rubus* sp.) together with a few seeds of docks (*Rumex* sp.) and elder (*Sambucus* sp.) were recovered from this deposit.
- 6.4.3 This assemblage appears to be reflective of an area of scrub/waste ground or hedgerows near the ditch.

6.5 Potential

Charred plant remains

- 6.5.1 The analysis of the charred plant assemblages has little potential to provide information on the nature of the settlement and the local environment due to the small quantity of remains recovered.

Wood charcoal

- 6.5.2 The analysis of the wood charcoal would provide little information on the species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland resource on the site due to the paucity of material recovered.

Waterlogged plant remains

- 6.5.3 Further analysis of the waterlogged remains from ditch **1206** has little potential to provide a much more detailed picture of the local environment surrounding the ditch.

Radiocarbon dating

- 6.5.4 There is some potential for radiocarbon dating of ecofacts identified during palaeoenvironmental assessment; namely from ditch **1206** and enclosure ditch **904**. Neither is without issues, but dating should be possible if required.
- 6.5.5 From ditch **1206** (context 1210) no charred remains were recovered, although there was some quantity of waterlogged material. The vast majority of this was unidentified rooty material, but there are a large number of very small seeds (dock, bramble, elder) from which it should be possible to return a successful date. It is understood that this sample was obtained via machine bucket so there may be contamination issues which should be borne in mind should dating be carried out and an unexpected or significant result be returned.
- 6.5.6 From enclosure ditch **904** (context 905) a small quantity (c.1ml) of charred plant remains were recovered. Of the fragments >2mm most were fragmented wood charcoal, not ideal for dating – however one *Crataegus* (hawthorn) fragment has been identified which should provide enough carbon for a successful date. The main issue which should be considered here is provenance; this material is sparse, not in a discrete deposit and may very well have entered the feature from the existing Romano-British material present on site.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 Ditch **1206** forms part of a rectangular enclosure, measuring at least 75 m by 75 m. The enclosure is situated on an east-facing hillside with extensive views across the English Channel, the mouth of the Exe Estuary and inland towards the Haldon Hills. The elevated location and the fact that the ditch was over 3 m deep and almost 6 m wide, suggests a defensive function. The most plausible interpretation is that the enclosure represents the remains of a small defended farmstead.



- 7.1.2 The only dating from ditch **1206**, which was recovered from its upper fills, suggests that the Site was probably occupied in the late 3rd or 4th century. No finds were recovered from the lower fills, it is therefore impossible to be certain exactly when the settlement was established. However, the rectangular form of the enclosure and the absence of any evidence for Iron Age activity, suggests that it was probably established in the Romano-British period. The undated ditches uncovered in Trenches 2 and 5 are probably of a similar date to **1206**. These features may represent agricultural enclosures associated with the defended settlement.
- 7.1.3 Undated ditch **904** forms part of a subrectangular enclosure. This feature may be associated with the Romano-British enclosure to the north-west. It is however possible that it may be associated with a prehistoric precursor to the Romano-British settlement.
- 7.1.4 The function and date of ditch terminus/pit **1004** and ditches **1403** and **1405** is unclear, but are not thought to be indicative of occupation in this part of the Site.
- 7.1.5 Ditch **2304** was a post-medieval field boundary that was infilled in the period 1839-90.
- 7.1.6 The evaluation has provided clear evidence of an enclosed Romano-British settlement in the western corner of the Site. It has also demonstrated that a relatively high degree of confidence can be placed on the results of the geophysical survey, which shows relatively little archaeological activity in the area to the north and east of Trenches 3 and 7-9.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

- 8.1.1 The project archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Salisbury office under the project code 108011. A reference number has been issued by the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter (RAMM: 15/38). This museum is not currently accepting archives.
- 8.1.2 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> has been initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Devon HER.
- 8.1.3 The complete depositable project archive will comprise two elements, the physical (artefacts) and digital. The latter will include born-digital data (images, databases, survey data) and digital copies of all site records, both written and drawn. Both elements will be dealt with following the requirements of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (HET) (DCC 2015) and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.1.4 The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and will be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, as set out on the ADS website. (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors>).
- 8.1.5 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by WA under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. A licence to copyright for the archive will, however, be given both to the ADS and to the Museum.
- 8.1.6 It is recommended that the finds, subject to the wishes of the landowner, will eventually be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, subject to the museum's accession/collection policies. Wessex Archaeology will, on behalf of the Museum, obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all artefacts in the material archive. The finds archive will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of

excavated archaeological material by the Museum. If the museum confirms that they do not require some or any of the artefacts, items may be retained as a teaching resource by Wessex Archaeology, or offered to the landowner, or to a third party organisation for public use or as a teaching resource.

- 8.1.7 The Museum may also wish to retain the hardcopy archive to accompany the artefactual material, and this will therefore be offered. As for the artefacts, the documentary archive will be prepared following the Museum's standard guidelines.

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Trench Tables

Trench 1				
Dimensions: 32 m x 2 m		Max Depth: 0.48 m	Ground Level	29.76-31.92 m aOD
Context	Description			Depth bgl
101	Ploughsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt loam with rooting and moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstone and granite (10-30 mm) inclusions. Fairly distinct boundary with 102.		0-0.36 m
102	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt loam with sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular stone (<80 mm) inclusions. Fairly distinct boundary with natural.		0.36-0.47 m
103	Natural	Mid brown sandy silt with common sub-angular stone inclusions throughout, poorly sorted (10-110 mm).		0.47 m +

Trench 2				
Dimensions: 30.3 m x 2.1 m		Max Depth: 0.5 m	Ground Level	42.91-44.36 m aOD
Context	Description			Depth bgl
201	Ploughsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt loam with rooting and moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstone and granite (10-30 mm) inclusions. Fairly diffused boundary with 202.		0-0.18 m
202	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt loam with sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular stone (<80 mm) inclusions. Fairly distinct boundary with natural.		0.18-0.38 m
203	Natural	Mid brownish red with patches of light brownish yellow sandy loam. Sparse sub-angular stone (<150 mm) inclusions.		0.38 m +
204	Natural feature	Shrub hole: sub-circular with irregular base was 0.67 m long and 0.42 m wide by 0.2 m deep. The vegetation was probably burnt out, as charcoal within the fill suggests.		0.38-0.58 m
205	Fill of natural feature	Fill of 204. mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with sparse charcoal flecks and sparse sandstone inclusions. Burnt out shrub roots with organic decay in situ.		0.38-0.58 m
208	Ditch	Cut of NW-SE ditch measuring 2.55 m wide and 0.34 m deep. Moderately sloped, concave profile. Diffuse cut with evidence of considerable bioturbation.		0.38-0.72 m
209	Ditch fill	Upper fill of 208. Greyish yellow mid sandy silt loam. Secondary fill.		0.38-0.66 m
210	Ditch fill	Lower fill of ditch 208. Greyish yellow mid sandy silt loam. Diffuse boundary with fill 209.		0.62-0.72 m

Trench 3				
Dimensions: 30.1 m x 2.0 m		Max Depth: 0.49 m	Ground Level	41.52-42.67 m aOD
Context	Description			Depth bgl
301	Ploughsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt loam with rooting and moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstone and granite (10-30 mm) inclusions. Slightly diffused boundary with 302.		0-0.34 m
302	Subsoil	Mid brownish red sandy silt loam with sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular stone (20-50 mm) inclusions. Fairly distinct boundary with natural.		0.34-0.45 m
303	Natural	Mid brownish yellow sandy silt with common sub-angular stone inclusions throughout, poorly sorted (10-150 mm)		0.45 m +



Trench 4				
Dimensions: 28 m x 2 m		Max Depth: 0.5 m	Ground Level	35.41-36.12 m aOD
Context	Description		Depth bgl	
401	Ploughsoil	Dark brown sandy silt loam with rooting and moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstone and granite (20-30 mm) inclusions.	0-0.30 m	
402	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt loam with sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular stone (20-50 mm) inclusions. Fairly distinct boundary with natural.	0.30-0.42 m	
403	Natural	Mid reddish brown sandy silt with sparse poorly sorted sub-angular stone (10-150 mm) and patches of abundant gravel inclusions.	0.42 m +	

Trench 5				
Dimensions: 30.1 m x 2 m		Max Depth: 0.51 m	Ground Level	42.89-43.7 m aOD
Context	Description		Depth bgl	
501	Ploughsoil	Dark brown sandy silt loam with reddish hue. Rare sub-rounded stone (20-60 mm) inclusions, loose compaction.	0-0.3 m	
502	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty sand, sparse sub-rounded stone (20-40 mm) inclusions. Mix of ploughsoil and natural below.	0.32-0.45 m	
503	Natural	Dark red silty sand with sparse sub-angular stone distributed evenly throughout (10-30 mm). Patches of abundant angular bedrock (sandstone) (10-100 mm) inclusions and patches of light red sand.	0.45 m +	
504	Ditch or pit	Cut of probable pit. Irregular shape with moderate, concave profile. Measured 0.94 m wide and 0.19 m deep. Diffuse boundary with natural 503.	0.45-0.64 m	
505	pit fill	Secondary fill of 504. Mid brown with reddish hue silty sand with moderate stone and sparse charcoal inclusions.	0.45-0.64 m	
506	Ditch	North-east/south-west aligned ditch, measuring 1 m wide by 0.27 m deep. Moderately sloped, concave sides with a flat base.	0.45-0.72 m	
507	Ditch fill	Secondary fill of 506. Mid reddish brown silty sand with common gravel, moderate stone and rare charcoal inclusions.	0.45-0.72 m	

Trench 6				
Dimensions: 29.6 m x 2 m		Max Depth: 0.42 m	Ground Level	39.82-41.2 m aOD
Context	Description		Depth bgl	
601	Ploughsoil	Dark brown sandy silt loam. Rare sub-angular stone inclusions (20-50 mm).	0-0.26 m	
602	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown with yellow hue silty sand. Moderate sub-angular gravel (10-30 mm) inclusions. Ploughed interface between ploughsoil and natural.	0.26-0.38 m	
603	Natural	Mid red silty sand with brown hue. Patches of abundant sub-angular gravel (10-40 mm). South part of trench is dark red sandy gravel.	0.38 m +	



Trench 7				
Dimensions: 30.1 m x 2.1 m		Max Depth: 0.46 m	Ground Level	38.9-41.31 m aOD
Context	Description		Depth bgl	
701	Ploughsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt loam with rooting and moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstone and granite (20-90 mm) inclusions. Slightly diffused boundary with 702.	0-0.26 m	
702	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt loam with moderate sub-rounded to sub-angular stones (10-20 mm). Some dark greyish brown bioturbation lines running through.	0.26-0.4 m	
703	Natural	Mid brownish yellow with brown red patches sandy loam with patches of common sub-angular stones throughout, poorly sorted (10-130 mm)	0.4 m +	

Trench 8				
Dimensions: 29.3 m x 2 m		Max Depth: 0.51 m	Ground Level	35.62-35.96 m aOD
Context	Description		Depth bgl	
801	Ploughsoil	Dark brown sandy silt loam. Rare sub-angular stone inclusions (20-40 mm).	0-0.30 m	
802	Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt loam. Moderate gravel, sub-angular (20-50 mm). Ploughed interface between ploughsoil and natural.	0.30-0.42 m	
803	Natural	Mid red silty sand with brown hue. Sparse gravel distributed evenly, sub-angular (10-40 mm).	0.42 m +	

Trench 9				
Dimensions: 45 m x 2.1 m		Max Depth: 0.5 m	Ground Level	36.01-37.84 m aOD
Context	Description		Depth bgl	
901	Ploughsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam with sparse small, angular to sub-rounded stones.	0-0.30 m	
902	Subsoil	Mid brownish red sandy silt loam with sparse small angular to sub-angular stones.	0.30-0.50 m	
903	Natural	Slightly brownish red with yellow hue sandy silt loam with common small to medium poorly sorted angular to sub-angular stone inclusions.	0.30 m +	
904	Ditch	North-west/south-east aligned ditch, 1.6 m wide and 0.7 m deep with a U-shaped base and straight, moderately sloped sides. Consistent with curvilinear anomaly identified in geophysical survey. Probably a boundary or enclosure ditch.	0.32-1.02 m	
905	Ditch fill	Mid yellow brown sandy silt loam secondary fill of 904. Contained sparse small and rare medium angular and sub-angular stones and rare charcoal inclusions.	0.32-1.02 m	



Trench 10			
Dimensions: 32.0 m x 2.0 m		Max Depth: 0.48 m	Ground Level 29.54-31.87 m aOD
Context	Description		Depth bgl
1001	Ploughsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt loam with rooting and moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstone and granite (10-30 mm) inclusions. Fairly distinct boundary with 102.	0-0.36 m
1002	Subsoil	Mid purplish red sandy silt loam with sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular stone (10-60 mm) inclusions. Fairly diffused boundary with natural.	0.36-0.47 m
1003	Natural	Mid to bright purplish red sandy silt loam with sporadic pockets of poorly sorted gravels of sub-rounded to sub-angular stone (10-110 mm) inclusions.	0.47 m +
1004	Ditch or pit	Terminus of possible east/west aligned ditch or pit. Measured 1.02 m wide and 2.35 m in length and 0.32 m deep. Concave profile with moderately steep sloped sides.	0.47-0.79 m
1005	Ditch/pit fill	Fill of 1004. Mid reddish brown sandy silt loam with common small and sparse medium sub-angular stones. Secondary fill, very sterile with no archaeological components.	0.47-0.79 m
1006	Cut	A sub-circular, north-west/south-east aligned feature, 1.17 m in length, 0.34 m wide and 0.15 m deep. Probably modern.	0.47-0.62 m
1007	Fill	Fill of 1006. Dark brown sandy silt loam with sparse sub-angular stone (0.50-60 mm) inclusions. Deliberate backfill.	0.47-0.62 m
1008	Cut	Cut of feature similar to 1006, unexcavated.	
1009	Fill	Dark brown fill of modern feature cut 1008.	
1010	Natural feature	A tree or shrub hole, 0.7 m wide and 0.29 m deep.	0.41-0.7 m
1011	Fill of natural feature	Fill of 1010.	0.41-0.7 m

Trench 11			
Dimensions: 30.1 m x 2.1 m		Max Depth: 0.52 m	Ground Level 26.02-27.35 m aOD
Context	Description		Depth bgl
1101	Ploughsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt loam with rooting and moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstone and granite (10-40 mm) inclusions. Slightly diffused boundary with 1102.	0-0.26 m
1102	Subsoil	Mid brownish red sandy silt loam with sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular stone (10-20 mm) inclusions. Distinct boundary with natural.	0.26-0.49 m
1103	Natural	Mid brownish red sandy silt loam with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stone (80-110 mm) inclusions.	0.49 m +



Trench 12			
Dimensions: 28.0 m x 2.1 m		Max Depth: 0.40 m	Ground Level 44.32-45.68 m aOD
Context	Description		Depth bgl
1201	Ploughsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt loam with rooting and moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstone and granite (10-30 mm). Fairly distinct boundary with 1202.	0-0.16 m
1202	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt loam with sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular sandstone (<50 mm). Slightly undulating and diffused boundary with natural.	0.16-0.29 m
1203	Natural	Mid brownish red mottled with light brown yellow loamy sand with moderate sandstone (<90 mm)	0.29 m +
1204	Ditch	NNW/SSE aligned ditch, measuring 2.54 m wide and 0.45m deep, with a concave, moderately sloped, profile. It corresponds well with an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey and likely forms the outside ditch of an enclosure (the inside ditch recorded as 1206). No dating material recovered.	0.38-0.76 m
1205	Ditch fill	Secondary fill of ditch 1204. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt loam secondary fill of ditch with common small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and rare charcoal fragments.	0.38-0.76 m
1206	Ditch	NNW/SSE aligned ditch, measuring 5.85 m wide and 3.1 m deep with steep straight sides and a concave base. Exact measurements of depth below 1.0 m were not taken due to health and safety issues. It was one of two ditches recorded in this trench and corresponds well with an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey and likely forms the inside ditch of an enclosure (the outside ditch recorded as 1204).	0.4-3.1 m
1207	Ditch fill	Secondary fill of 1206. Light blueish grey sandy silt loam with sparse, small angular stones and rare charcoal inclusions. Probably a stabilisation horizon within the ditch.	0.94-1.4 m
1208	Ditch fill	Tertiary fill of 1206. Mid red brown sandy silt loam with sparse stone (0.40-100 mm) and fine gravel (0.20-0.40 mm) inclusions.	0.29-0.94 m
1209	Ditch fill	Secondary fill of 1206. Mid blueish grey clay loam; lower 0.5 m was waterlogged.	2.5-2.7 m
1210	Ditch fill	Primary fill of 1206. Mid blueish grey clay loam with waterlogged organic inclusions.	2.7-3.1 m
1211	Ditch fill	Secondary fill of 1206. Mid grey brown with blueish hue clay loam.	1.4-2.5 m

Trench 13			
Dimensions: 29.05 m x 2.10 m		Max Depth: 0.50 m	Ground Level 26.75-27.42 m aOD
Context	Description		Depth bgl
1301	Ploughsoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt loam with rooting and moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstone and granite (10-30 mm) inclusions. Slightly diffused boundary with 1302.	0-0.31 m
1302	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt loam with sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular stone (<80 mm) inclusions. Slightly diffused boundary with natural.	0.31-0.42 m
1303	Natural	Mid brownish red sandy silt loam with sparse poorly sorted sub-angular stone (10-110 mm) inclusions throughout.	0.42 m +



Trench 14				
Dimensions: 30.0 m x 2.00 m		Max Depth: 0.40 m	Ground Level	26.04-26.35 m aOD
Context	Description			Depth bgl
1401	Ploughsoil	Dark greyish brown silty loam with rare stone (10-20 mm) inclusions.		0-0.25 m
1402	Natural	Mid pale brown red clay loam with rare stone inclusion.		0.25 m +
1403	Ditch	North-west/south-east aligned ditch with concave base and moderately sloped, straight edges, 0.5 m wide and 0.16 m deep.		0.25-0.5 m
1404	Ditch fill	Secondary fill of 1403. Mid grey brown with yellowish hue clay loam with very rare stone (10-30 mm) inclusions.		0.25-0.5 m
1405	Ditch	North-west/south-east aligned ditch with concave base and moderate, convex sides, 0.83 m wide and 0.31 m deep.		0.25-0.56 m
1406	Ditch fill	Secondary fill of 1405. Mid grey brown with yellowish hue clay loam with very rare stone inclusions (10-30 mm) secondary fill of the ditch.		0.25-0.56 m
1407	Natural feature	Tree throw		0.25 m +
1408	Fill of natural feature	Fill of 1407.		0.25 m +

Trench 15				
Dimensions: 29.70 m x 2.00 m		Max Depth: 1.05 m	Ground Level	24.06-24.35 m aOD
Context	Description			Depth bgl
1501	Topsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt loam with rare rounded stone (20-60 mm) inclusions. Diffuse border with 1502.		0-0.34 m
1502	Made ground	Mid reddish brown sandy silt with rare rounded stone (20-60 mm) inclusions. Mottled with darker patches.		0.34-0.74 m
1503	Made ground	Made ground layer of compact sub-angular stone (10-40 mm) and crushed brick inclusions.		0.74-0.94 m
1504	Natural	Mid red sand with patches of light yellow sand with grey hue and patches of common angular sandstone (20-100 mm) inclusions.		0.94 m +

Trench 16				
Dimensions: 29.4 m x 2.10 m		Max Depth: 1.20 m	Ground Level	
Context	Description			Depth bgl
1601	Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy loam with sparse small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and rare occasional charcoal flecks. Very diffuse interface with 1602.		0-0.35 m
1602	Made ground	Mid reddish brown silty sand with small angular and sub-angular stones.		0.35-1.12+ m
1603	Subsoil	Bright brownish red slightly loamy sand with common small sparse medium poorly sorted angular and sub-angular stones. Possibly buried subsoil.		0.53-1.12+ m
1604	Natural	Pale yellowish red loamy sand with rare stone (10-40 mm).		0.9 m +



Trench 17				
Dimensions: 29.05 m x 2.10 m		Max Depth: 0.50 m	Ground Level	22-23.46 m aOD
Context	Description			Depth bgl
1701	Topsoil	Mid yellowish brown loamy sand with root disturbance and sparse small angular stones.		0-0.38 m
1702	Made ground	Brownish red, fairly compact loamy sand with sparse small angular stone and concrete lumps, plastic and slate made ground.		0.38-0.63 m
1703	Made ground	Dark brown grey, fairly compact loamy sand with sparse small angular stones, pieces of wood, concrete and cables made ground.		0.63-0.85 m
1704	Made ground	Mid reddish brown loamy sand with sparse small, angular to sub-angular stones with concrete flags and pieces of electrical cable.		0.85-1.15 m
1705	Subsoil	Dark brownish grey silty clay, possibly slightly organic with sparse small angular stones and rare pieces of red sandstone. Possible buried subsoil.		1.15-1.45 m
1706	Natural	Mid yellowish grey, fairly loose silty coarse sandy gravel with moderately sorted small sub-angular and rounded stone (150 mm) inclusions. Possible river gravels.		1.45 m +

Trench 18				
Dimensions: 30.0 m x 2.0 m		Max Depth: 0.65 m	Ground Level	18.58-18.77 m aOD
Context	Description			Depth bgl
1801	Topsoil	Mid grey silty loam with sparse stone inclusions.		0-0.20 m
1802	Subsoil	Mid brownish grey silty loam with iron stains and very rare stone (10-30 mm) inclusions.		0.20-0.35 m
1803	Natural	Mid brownish grey sandy loam, pale yellow towards the south. Dark grey gravel at the centre of the trench.		0.35 m +

Trench 19				
Dimensions: 25.0 m x 2.0 m		Max Depth: 0.35 m	Ground Level	21.29-23.82 m aOD
Context	Description			Depth bgl
1901	Topsoil	Pale brownish grey silt with no inclusions.		0-0.25 m
1902	Subsoil	Mid brownish grey silty loam with iron stains and very rare stone (10-30 mm) inclusion.		0.25 m +

Trench 20				
Dimensions: 20.0 m x 2.0 m		Max Depth: 0.50 m	Ground Level	17.99-19.09 m aOD
Context	Description			Depth bgl
2001	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty loam with no inclusions.		0-0.20 m
2002	Subsoil	Mid brownish grey silty loam.		0.20-0.40 m
2003	Natural	Pale grey sandy loam and rare angular granite stone (20-200 mm) inclusions and iron mottling; gets browner towards south.		0.40 m +



Trench 21				
Dimensions: 28.0 m x 2.0 m		Max Depth: 0.52 m	Ground Level	27.02-27.99 m aOD
Context	Description		Depth bgl	
2101	Tospoil	Dark reddish brown sandy silt loam with moderate sub-angular stone (20-100 mm) inclusions. Slightly diffuse, undulation boundary with subsoil.	0-0.36 m	
2102	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt loam with sub-angular stones inclusions.	0.36-0.52 m	
2103	Natural	Mid brownish red sandy silt with pockets of poorly sorted sub-angular to angular gravel.	0.52 m +	

Trench 22				
Dimensions: 29.0 m x 2.0 m		Max Depth: 0.52 m	Ground Level	23.07-23.22 m aOD
Context	Description		Depth bgl	
2201	Tospoil	Dark brown sandy silt loam with moderate sub-angular stone (20-100 mm) inclusions. Diffuse and undulating boundary with subsoil.	0-0.35 m	
2202	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty sand with moderate sub-angular stone (20-100 mm) inclusions. Diffuse boundary with natural.	0.35-0.52 m	
2203	Natural	Mid red with brownish yellow hue sand. Sub-angular stone (30-70 mm) inclusions throughout.	0.52 m +	

Trench 23				
Dimensions: 30.0 m x 2.0 m		Max Depth: 0.60 m	Ground Level	15.87-16.33 m aOD
Context	Description		Depth bgl	
2301	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty loam with rare stone (10-20 mm) inclusions.	0-0.20 m	
2302	Subsoil	Dark grey brown silty loam with very rare stone (10-20 mm) inclusions.	0.20-0.45 m	
2303	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay loam, with grey and red mottles; very rare stone (10-20 mm) inclusions.	0.45 m +	
2304	Ditch	North-east/south-west aligned linear cut with a concave profile; 1.3 m wide and 0.25 m deep.	0.2-0.45 m	
2305	Fill	Secondary fill of 2304. Mid brownish grey clay loam with moderate sub-angular stone (10-60 mm) inclusions.	0.2-0.45 m	



10.2 Appendix 2: Environmental Data

Table 1: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

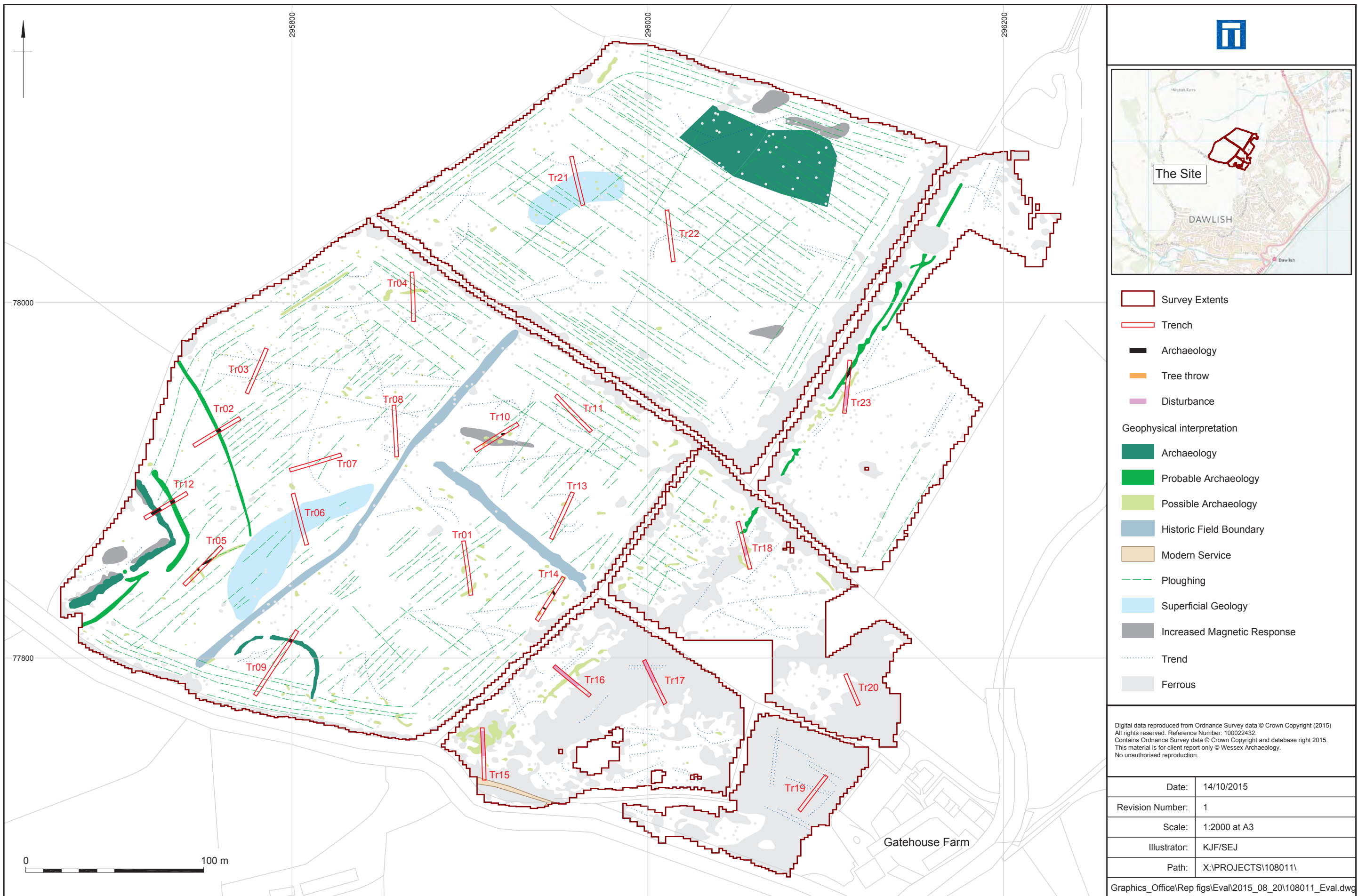
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 9 Undated Enclosure Ditch												
904	905	1	16	35	35	-	-	-	B	<i>Crataegus, Corylus avellana</i> shell, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus, Poa/Phleum</i>	5/7 ml	-
Trench 12 Romano-British Enclosure Ditch												
1206	1209	2	8	10	5	-	C	Glume base frag	C	<i>Avena/Bromus</i>	<1/<1 ml	-
	1210	3	10	1000	n/a	-	-	-	-	(uncharred twig/stem frags (A**), seeds (A**)) <i>Rubus, Sambucus, Rumex</i> , thorns)	0/1 ml	-

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5;

Table 2: Assessment of the Waterlogged Remains

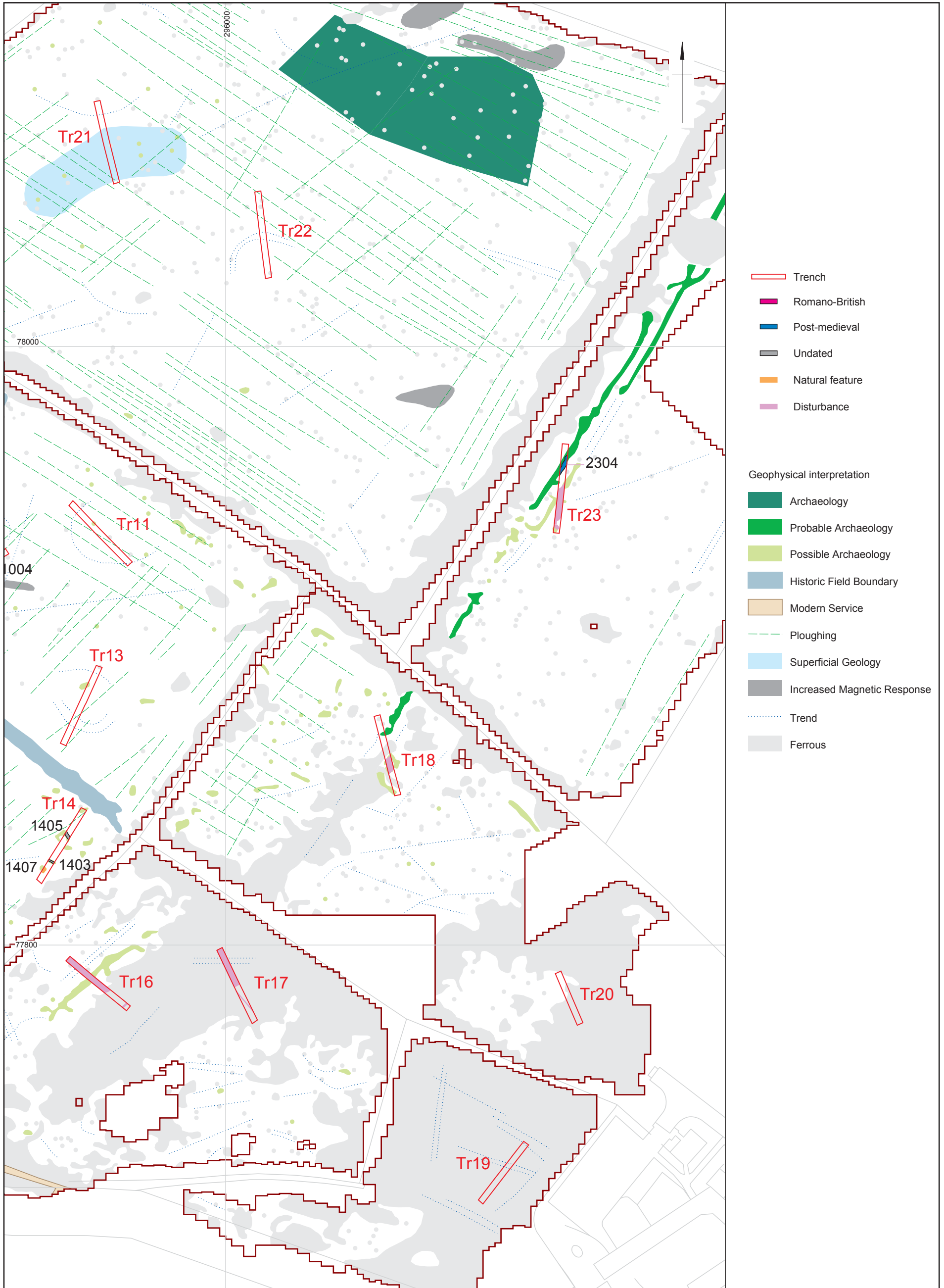
Area		Trench 9	Trench 12	
Phase		Undated	Romano-British	
Feature Type		Enclosure ditch	Enclosure ditch	
Feature		904	1206	
Context		905	1209	1210
Sample		1 W	2 W	3 W
Vol (L)		1	1	1
Waterlogged material				
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Docks	-	-	+
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	Brambles	-	-	+++
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.	Elder	-	-	+
Twig/root/stem frags > 2mm		-	-	+++
Twig/root/stem frags < 2mm		-	-	+++
Charred material				
Charcoal > 4/2mm		<1/<1 ml	-	-

Key: + = <50, ++ = 50-100, +++ = >100



Site and trench locations with geophysical survey results

Figure 1

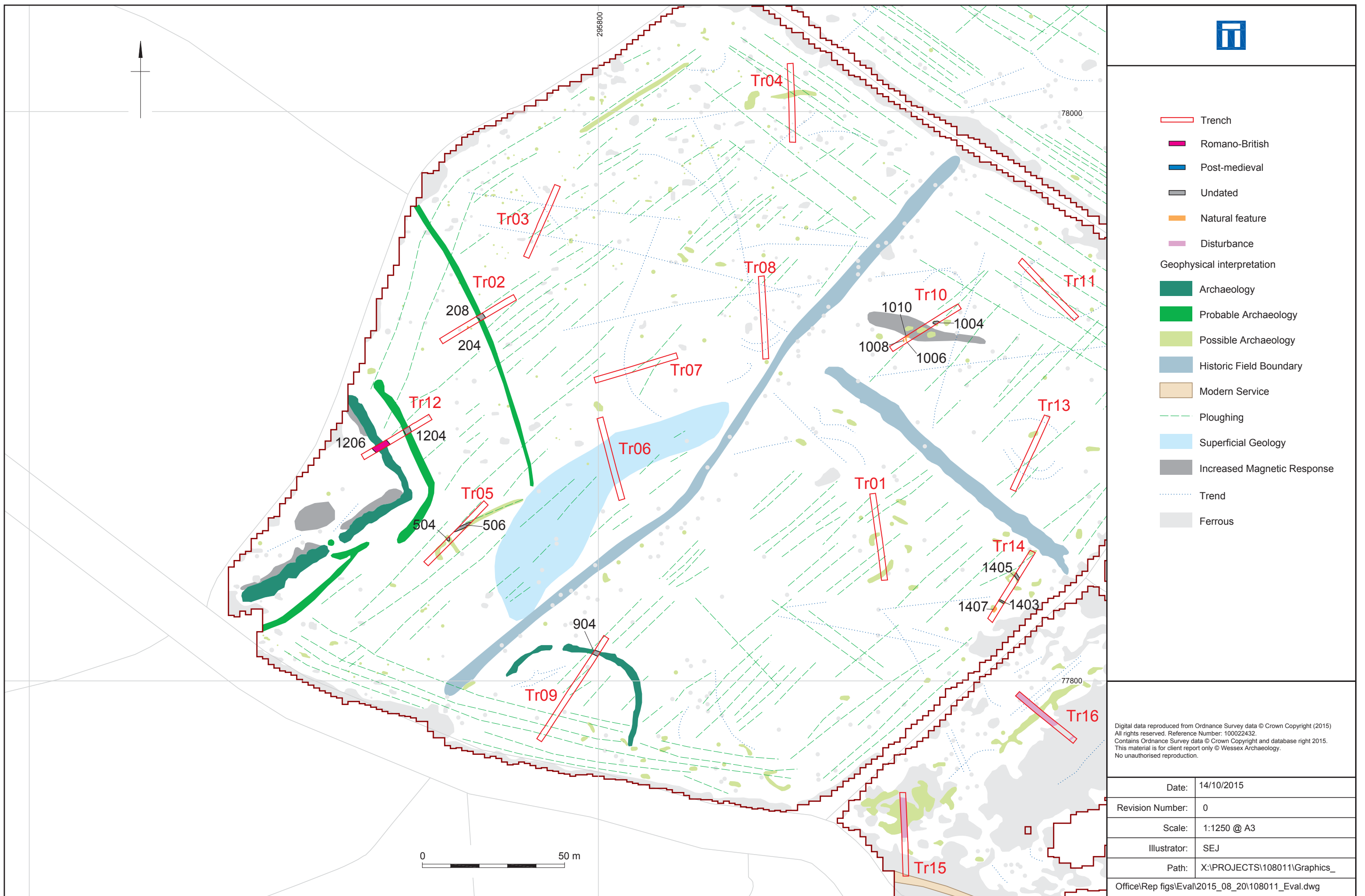


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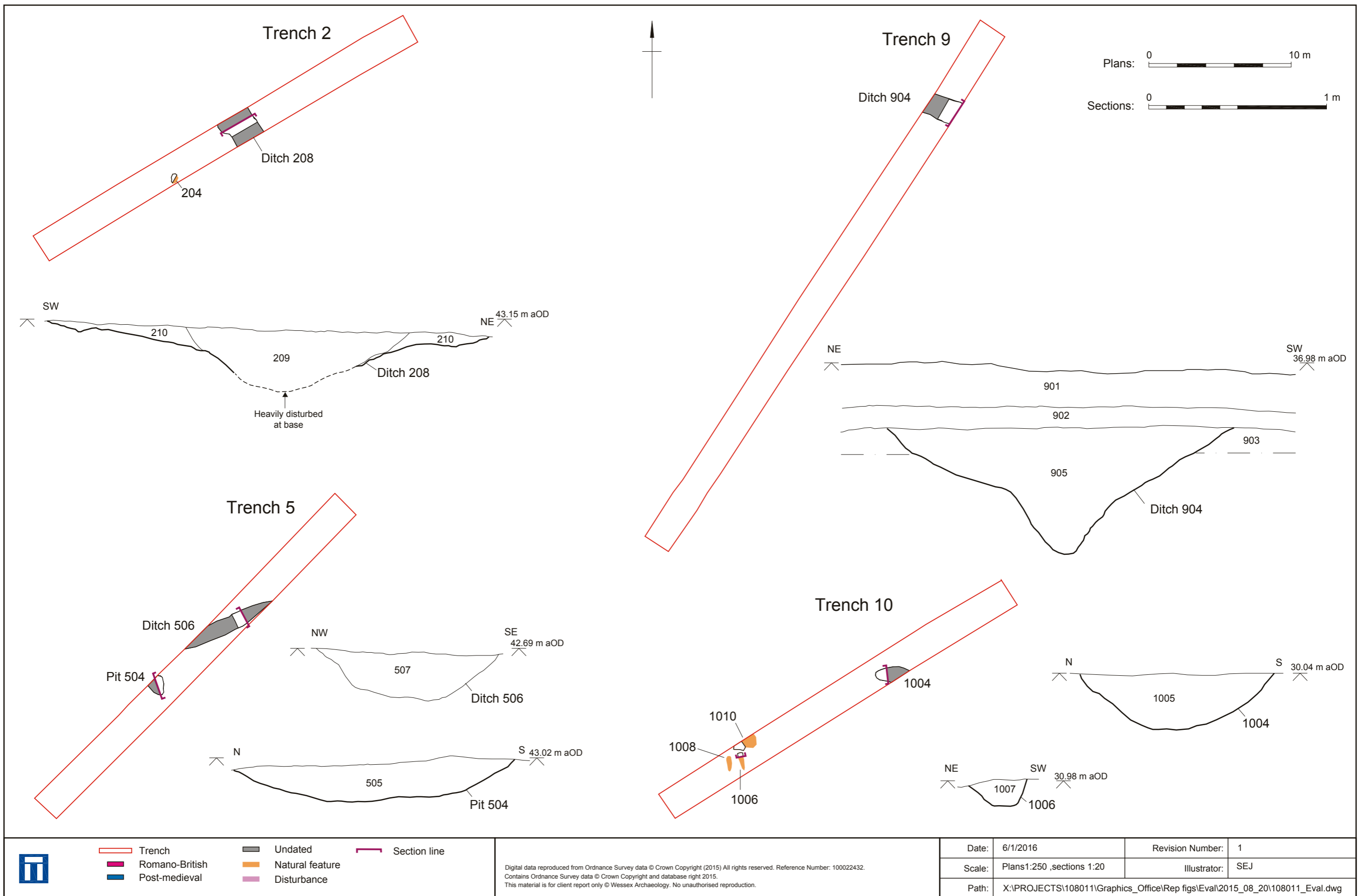
Eastern trenches with geophysical survey results

Figure 2



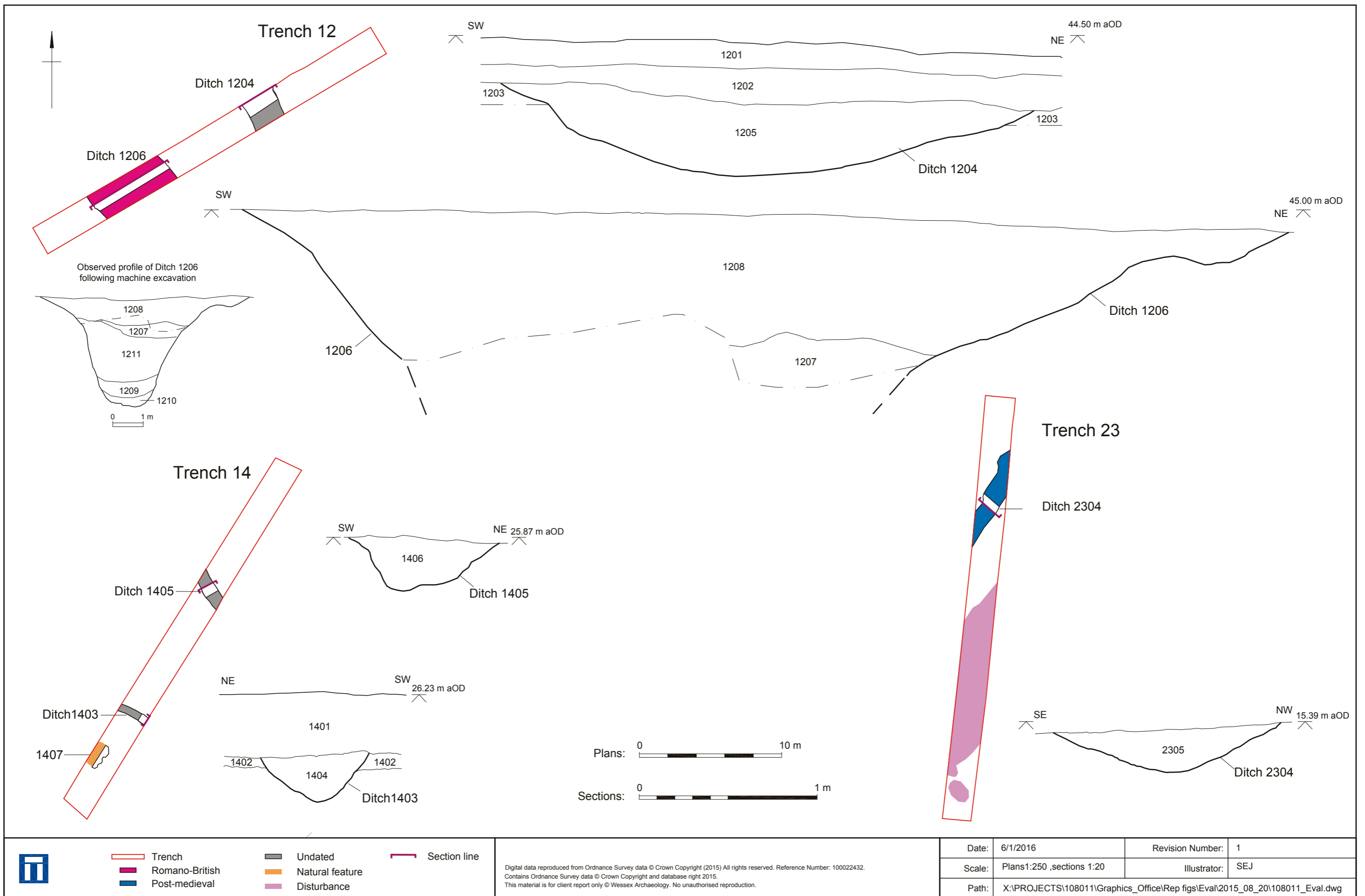
Western trenches with geophysical survey results

Figure 3



Detail plans and sections from Trenches 2, 5, 9 and 10

Figure 4



Detail plans and sections from Trenches 12, 14 and 23

Figure 5



Plate 1: Representative section in Trench 8, looking north-west, scale: 1 x 1 m



Plate 2: Oblique view of Ditch 1206 looking west, scale: 1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m


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Plate 3: Mechanically excavated slot through Ditch **1206**, looking north-west, scale: 1 x 2 m



Plate 4: Ditch **904**, looking south-east, scale: 1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m



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Plate 5: Pit **504**, looking west, scale: 1 x 1 m



Plate 6: Ditch **208**, looking north-west, scale: 1 x 1 m, 1 x 0.25 m

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