



making sense of heritage

Batsworthy Cross Devon

Post-excavation Assessment



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Ref: 104840.04
December 2015



Batsworthy Cross Devon

Post-excavation Assessment

Prepared for:

RWE Innogy UK Ltd
Unit 22 Baglan Bay Innovation Centre,
Central Avenue,
Baglan Energy Park,
Port Talbot
SA12 7AX

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk


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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RWE Innogy UK Ltd (the Client) to undertake a programme of archaeological work on land at Batsworthy Cross, Knowstone, Devon, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 282121, 121166. The staged programme of works was required on areas of the 190 ha Site which would be impacted upon by the construction of nine wind turbine generators, a site compound, access tracks and other associated elements of the scheme. The works comprised three phases: a trial trench evaluation, an earthwork survey and a subsequent Strip, Map and Record, and a final watching brief. The work was undertaken between the 30th June and 25th July 2014, and on the 22nd October 2015.

A total of 40 trial trenches were excavated in association with eight wind turbine locations (Turbines 1, Turbines 3-9) and the associated proposed access tracks. The evaluation revealed limited archaeological remains, with a high proportion of the trenches archaeologically sterile. A number of linear features appeared to represent post-medieval/modern field boundaries. No datable material was recovered from the features.

A detailed earthwork survey was undertaken at the location of Turbine 2 at the north-eastern area of the Site prior to a phase of Strip, Map and Record in the same location. The survey included a sufficient area outside of the proposed development to allow adequate understanding of the earthwork's character and facilitate the interpretation of the Site, by detailing the earthworks which were to be removed by the development. The earthwork survey principally identified a south-west, north-east aligned track/droeway, represented by two parallel ditch and banks, which crossed the centre of the survey area. Several other associated linears and sub-square mounds were also identified, possibly reflecting an agricultural nature to the landscape use.

An area of Strip, Map and Record was subsequently undertaken on the location of the route of an access track and the location of Turbine 2. The area, c. 0.4ha in size, ran southwards from Beaple's Moor Cross and focused on an area of archaeological features which correlate to the visible earthworks identified in a previous geophysical survey. The excavation revealed numerous archaeological features datable to the medieval period. Evidence for a stone-built structure, possibly a farm building, was revealed to be located within a ditched enclosure. The structure is thought to have been occupied for only a short period of time in landscape also containing medieval rectilinear enclosures and discrete features including a small hearth. The track/droeway identified as earthworks were also revealed. An attention to drainage and water management was also noted.

The watching brief, immediately to the west of Turbine 2, revealed further sections of the droeway ditch and part of a probable stock enclosure.

It is proposed that a limited programme of further stratigraphic, finds and environmental analysis be undertaken. This will lead to the production of an article for publication in the Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society.



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Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was directed by Susan Clelland, assisted by Mark Bagwell, Tom Blencowe, Peter Capps, Neil Fitzpatrick, Ray Kennedy and Phoebe Olsen. This report was written by Susan Clelland and Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy, and edited by Gareth Chaffey. Finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram, and the environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and assessed by Sarah F. Wyles. The Pollen assessment was completed by Catherine Langdon and Rob Scaife (University of Southampton). The illustrations were prepared by Karen Nichols. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Gareth Chaffey.



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RWE Innogy UK Ltd (the Client), to undertake a programme of archaeological works on land at Batsworthy Cross, Knowstone, Devon, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 282121 121166 (hereafter 'the Site'; **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The programme, comprising an archaeological trial trench evaluation, an earthwork survey and an area of a Strip, Map and Record, was devised in response to a planning application (Planning Application Number 43272) pertaining to a proposed wind farm. The proposal was subject to an archaeological condition (Condition 20) based on National Planning Policy Framework (2012). Condition 20 stated that:

"No development shall take place until details of investigative archaeological works, to be undertaken on the site, have been submitted and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Those works shall be carried out as approved and the findings, together with details of any measures designed to protect archaeological remains, shall be reported to the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of completion of the works. No development shall take place until the Local Planning Authority has given its written approval to the report and to any measures that it identifies. Protective measures shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details."

1.1.3 The results of an Environmental Statement and a geophysical and walk-over survey of the Site (Npower 2006, 2010; Archaeological Surveys 2006) allowed informed judgements as to the requirements for archaeological mitigation. An archaeological evaluation of the Site, comprising 40 trenches (between 15m and 50m in length) at eight locations inclusive of proposed turbine locations (Turbines 1 and 3 to 9) and associated access tracks was subsequently planned with the aim of identifying unknown areas of archaeological activity, or the confirmation of its absence. A 'Level 3' earthwork survey (English Heritage 2007) preceded a 0.4ha area of Strip, Map and Record excavation at the Turbine 2 location, inclusive of the footprint of the proposed turbine and crane base and an area adjacent to associated access (**Figure 1**). Where present, archaeological features were to be investigated in order to identify their significance, nature and extent.

1.1.4 The strategy and methodology for the investigations are set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WYG 2013), with reference to the Devon County Council brief (DCC 2013), guidance as outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015), and the (now Chartered) Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* and *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a and b), excepting where they are superseded by specific statements.



1.1.5 The fieldwork was undertaken from 30th June to 25th July 2014, and on the 22nd October 2015.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 Located in North Devon, the proposed development occupies a c. 190ha site to the south of Knowstone, near South Molton. The Site comprises several pasture fields, defined to the north by the A361 from close to Marley Moor Farm, to the disused Moortown Quarry. The western boundary follows the western edge of Marley Moor and follows a boundary adjacent to a stretch of the Rackenford to Westacott Road. The southern boundary encompasses Lower Moor to the south of Batsworthy Cross, then returns to follow the road until just before West Batsworthy Farm. The eastern limit then extended to the north, following various field boundaries up to the disused quarry and incorporating Three Acre Plantation.

1.2.2 The Site's eastern, western and parts of the southern boundaries are delineated by hedgerows, and small streams. The Rackenford to Westacott Road crosses the areas from north-east to south-west and the Batsworthy Cross road junction is located on the south-western edge of the development (**Figure 1**).

1.2.3 Several streams, ponds and drainage ditches are located within the confines of the Site. The Little Silver Stream crosses just to the south of Poole Wood and Farm, whilst others may be small probable tributaries of the Sturcombe River to the south and east.

1.2.4 The Site lies between 264m aOD in the north (Beaple's Hill Cross) to 226m aOD in the south (near West Batsworthy Farm), with a valley evident along the route of the Little Silver Stream (down to c. 205m aOD on the western side). An area of high ground stretches between Nutcombe Ridge (just west of Batsworthy Cross) and Beaple's Hill Cross.

1.2.5 The underlying geology comprises Crackington Formation mudstone and sandstone (Carboniferous Period), with superficial deposits of Regolith (BGS online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Previous archaeological work has demonstrated the presence of features within the areas affected by the proposed wind farm. These features include earthworks, and below-ground archaeological deposits and features identified through geophysical survey and a site walkover (Npower 2006, 2010; Archaeological Surveys 2006; WYG 2013).

2.2 Recent investigations in the area

Environmental Statement

2.2.1 The Cultural Heritage chapter of the 2006 Environmental Statement (ES) (Npower 2006, Chapter 7; 2010) provided a baseline assessment of the Site and its environs, setting the development against a local and national policy framework. The study also considered effect on the heritage resource of the development and included a gazetteer and discussion of historic assets from both the Devon Sites & Monuments Record and from documentary/cartographic sources. No stand-alone desk-based assessment was issued.

2.2.2 The ES identified the principal heritage interest to be earthworks to the south and east of Beaple's Moor Cross. Hollow ways and enclosures nearby were also considered to retain some historic interest (Npower 2006, 339).



- 2.2.3 The overall potential for the presence of remains from the prehistoric period onwards was noted (*ibid.*).
- 2.2.4 Existing field boundaries are believed to be medieval in origin although this was not considered evidence of the likelihood of further medieval deposits (WYG 2013). Scatters of stone have been found on Castle Moor, but there is no evidence that this place name relates to a medieval fortification or other antiquity (Npower 2006, 332).
- 2.2.5 The assessment also noted that much of the Site has been developed from marginal farmland and has been ploughed for the last two hundred years, stating that continued ploughing across some areas of the Site would have been likely to have damaged any deposits present within the development area (*op. cit.*, 339).

Geophysical and walk-over survey

- 2.2.6 A geophysical survey was undertaken by Archaeological Surveys on the Site in August to September 2006 (Archaeological Surveys 2006) and formed part of an assessment of archaeological potential in connection to the proposed wind turbine development.
- 2.2.7 The objective of the magnetometry survey was to locate any geophysical anomalies that may be archaeological in origin so that they may be assessed prior to any ground intrusion associated with the proposed development.
- 2.2.8 The survey identified numerous anomalies related to former agricultural activity and land drainage. Former land boundaries of uncertain date were located in several areas. Curvilinear anomalies identified within the Turbine 4 survey area were thought to indicate barrow ditches of prehistoric origin. The location of Turbine 4 was subsequently moved to avoid these features. Linear and amorphous anomalies within the Turbine 2 survey area suggested the presence of a trackway and enclosure with internal features. This location was subsequently subject to a 'Level 3' Earthwork Survey and Strip, Map and Record mitigation.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.3.1 The WSI (WYG 2013) states that “the overall aim of the mitigation works... is to identify and record any features of archaeological interest prior to the site construction works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource”.

Trial trench evaluation

- 3.3.2 The aims of the archaeological trial trench evaluation were to:
- *clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened 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 the underlying remains;*
 - *produce a report which will present the project information in sufficient detail to allow interpretation without recourse to the project archive. This will facilitate judgements on the status of the archaeological resource and allow the formulation of an appropriate*

response ('a mitigation strategy') to the impact of the remaining areas of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological deposits.

Earthwork Survey

- 3.3.3 The aim of the earthwork survey was to record all extant earthwork features within the area specified by Devon County Council to an acceptable standard before the strip, map and record investigations in advance of construction of the wind farm. The survey was to record those elements which would be removed by the development and intrusive archaeological works. The aim was also to place the earthworks within their immediate landscape context to facilitate interpretation of the site.

Strip, Map and Record

- 3.3.4 Specific objectives of the Strip, Map and Record were to:

- *identify archaeological features and deposits of interest;*
- *excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;*
- *undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret archaeological features identified, assess artefacts and samples for the potential for analysis and provide a post-excavation analysis proposal;*
- *undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis of features, artefacts and samples to interpret their significance;*
- *report the results of the excavation and post-excavation analysis and place them within their local, regional and national context;*
- *make recommendations for future research themes which could be pursued; and*
- *compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository.*

Watching brief

- 3.3.5 The aim of the watching brief was to provide further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains, and to investigate and record these within the cable trench area to the west of the position of Turbine 2.

3.4 METHODOLOGY

- 3.4.1 All aspects of the fieldwork were carried out in accordance with the methodology as set out in the WSI (WYG 2013), and with reference to the appropriate (now Chartered) Institute for Archaeologists' standard and guidance documents (IfA 2008a–c; now ClfA 2014a–c), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

3.5 Trial Trench Evaluation

- 3.5.1 A total of 40 trenches between 15m and 50m long and 2m wide were excavated at eight proposed turbine locations, their associated access tracks and within the proposed construction compound location. The siting of the trenches took account of the results of a previous geophysical survey and to provide an assessment of geophysical results and potential impact of the proposed construction.
- 3.5.2 All trenches were marked out on the ground prior to the commencement of work and located relative to Ordnance Survey (OS) grid. Topsoil and overburden were removed using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, working under the

continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Spoil was stockpiled at a safe distance from the edge of trenches, with topsoil and subsoil stockpiled separately.

- 3.5.3 Topsoil and modern overburden were removed in a series of level spits down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon. Excavation ceased at a depth of 1.2m in accordance with Health and Safety guidelines.
- 3.5.4 Each trench was cleaned by hand where appropriate and planned prior to hand-excavation. All pre-modern stratified deposits were excavated by hand. A 1 m representative section of deposits through each trench from ground surface to the top of the natural deposits was recorded.
- 3.5.5 A sample of each feature type was excavated and recorded, selected on the basis of their form, fill, and stratigraphic relationship, and in order to ensure a broad characterisation.

3.6 Earthwork Survey

- 3.6.1 A measured earthwork survey was undertaken at the proposed location of Turbine 2 to English Heritage 'Level 3' standard (English Heritage 2007). This was carried out in advance of the Strip Map and Record Excavation of the area, in order to record any extant upstanding earthworks which would be impacted upon by the subsequent archaeological mitigation.
- 3.6.2 An initial walkover survey was undertaken to identify the presence, nature and pattern of extant earthworks in and around the location of Turbine 2.
- 3.6.3 A Leica Viva Net rover GNSS set to a three-dimensional accuracy limit of 0.02 m was used to map the earthworks to the OS Grid including heights (aOD). Tops, bottoms and breaks of slope were surveyed in three dimensions, recording the shape, height and location of the extant earthworks.
- 3.6.4 A background topographic survey was subsequently undertaken across the entire area. Linear transects were walked across the site at two metre intervals using a Leica Viva Net rover GNSS set to auto log readings every second. This provided sufficient data to produce a contour map of the entire area (**Figure 10**).
- 3.6.5 The results of the measured earthwork survey are detailed in section 4.4 and **Figure 10**.

3.7 Strip, Map and Record

- 3.7.1 Archaeological Strip, Map and Record was undertaken on the route of the access track southward from Beaple's Moor Cross and Turbine 2, where the geophysical survey has identified below ground archaeological features that correlate to earthworks visible across this area. These features relate to an as yet undated settlement or structure, as well as the alignment of a possibly ancient trackway (DCC 2013: 3.2.2).
- 3.7.2 The works investigated known deposits and identified previously unknown remains within the stripped area. This information serves to form part of wider interpretation of the Devon landscape in the past.
- 3.7.3 All trenches were marked out on the ground prior to the commencement of work and located relative to the OS grid. Topsoil and overburden were removed using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, working under the continuous direct

supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Spoil was stockpiled at a safe distance from the edge of trenches, with topsoil and subsoil stockpiled separately.

- 3.7.4 The topsoil and modern overburden were removed in a series of level spits down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon.
- 3.7.5 All features were cleaned by hand where appropriate and planned prior to hand-excavation. All pre-modern stratified deposits were excavated by hand. A representative section, not less than 1m in length, of deposits through the stripped area from ground surface to the top of the natural deposits was recorded.
- 3.7.6 A sample of each feature type was excavated and recorded, selected on the basis of their form, fill, and stratigraphic relationship, and in order to ensure a broad characterisation.

3.8 Watching brief

- 3.8.1 An experienced archaeologist monitored the stripping of the route of the cable trench immediately to the west of the Turbine 2 position.
- 3.8.2 Archaeological remains were investigated via appropriate sample excavation commensurate with the scale of work, and following the same provisos as above and below – as conditions allowed.

3.9 Recording

- 3.9.1 All recording was undertaken using WA's *pro forma* recording sheets and recording system. Details are available on request.
- 3.9.2 A complete drawn record of excavated and archaeological features and deposits was compiled, including plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales. The trenches, their contents, and other features of relevance were digitally surveyed using GPS within the OS NGR system, and including heights (aOD). The electronic survey record will be retained within the site archive.
- 3.9.3 A full digital photographic record was maintained during the evaluation. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

3.10 Reinstatement

- 3.10.1 Once the trenches and the Strip, Map and Record area was completed to the satisfaction of the archaeological advisor, they were backfilled and left level on completion using the excavated material. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

3.11 Specialist strategies

Artefact

- 3.11.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the relevant (now Chartered) Institute of Field Archaeologist's *standard and guidance documents including the Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2009 – now ClfA 2014d), the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines Conservation Guideline No 2, and the Museums and Galleries Commissions *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1991) excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.



- 3.11.2 All artefacts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. These were washed, weighed, counted and identified. Spot dating of finds was undertaken during the course of the fieldwork in order to inform the excavation strategy.
- 3.11.3 Objects that required immediate conservation treatment to prevent deterioration were treated according to guidelines laid down in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001).
- 3.11.4 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the Site are the property of the landowner(s). They have been suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, *Conservation Guidelines no. 2* and will be deposited with the relevant museum, with the landowner's permission.

Environmental

- 3.11.5 The environmental sampling strategy followed the guidance set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (Campbell *et al* 2011). Bulk environmental soil samples were taken from sealed archaeological features for plant macrofossils, small animal bones and small artefacts.
- 3.11.6 Where appropriate, column and/or spot samples for analysis of soil micromorphology, molluscan, pollen and other microfloral/faunal remains were taken, as advised by Wessex Archaeology's environmental specialists.
- 3.11.7 Standard bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods. Flots were retained on a 0.25 mm mesh and the residues fractionated into 4, 2, 1 and 0.5 mm fractions, and dried. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded; any artefacts or animal bone extracted and retained. The flots were scanned under a x10 - x30 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified, to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and charcoal remains.
- 3.11.8 Sub-samples of 1–5 litres were taken from waterlogged deposits and processed for the recovery of waterlogged plant and insect remains. Laboratory flotation was undertaken with flots retained on a 0.25 mm mesh and residues on a 0.5 mm mesh. Residues and flots were stored in sealed containers with Industrial Methylated Spirits (IMS). The larger fraction (>5.6 mm) was sorted, weighed and discarded. 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.

3.12 Health and Safety

- 3.12.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety regulations 1992* and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation and regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.
- 3.12.2 Prior to the commencement of the fieldwork an Archaeological Construction Phase Plan report (2014) and agreed by all relevant parties. This document was available on request and was adhered to throughout the duration of the fieldwork programme.



4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The results of the archaeological mitigation are presented below. Each phase of mitigation is discussed separately, and where appropriate, according to Turbine location.

4.2 Trial trench evaluation

4.2.1 All of the proposed 40 trenches which were opened, though **Trenches 8** and **9** were relocated to avoid an extant water pipe and **Trench 33** was shortened due to a hedge. Twelve of the trenches (30%) revealed features and/or deposits of archaeological interest.

4.2.2 This report provides a summary of the information derived from the trial trench evaluation. Detailed trench summaries containing a brief description of all features and deposits encountered are provided in **Appendix 1**.

4.2.3 The results, including the soils sequence and underlying deposits, are presented below by Turbine location.

Turbine 1

4.2.4 **Trenches 1–4 (Figure 2)** were sited on the proposed location of Turbine 1 and its associated access road.

4.2.5 The underlying natural deposits at this location and recorded in all four trenches comprised orange grey clay 0.3 m below the extant ground level. This was overlain by a mid-grey silty clay subsoil and dark humic topsoil (**Plates 1–3**).

4.2.6 A shallow 1.5 m wide, north to south aligned ditch (ditch **305**) identified in the centre of **Trench 3** contained a fragment of modern pottery within its associated ditch fill. The ditch aligned parallel to the existing field boundaries and it likely to be an old subdivision.

4.2.7 A modern service trench was present at the intersection of **Trenches 1** and **2** and numerous field drains were identifiable within all four trenches at this location.

4.2.8 No archaeological features or deposit were observed.

Turbine 3

4.2.9 **Trenches 21–24 (Figure 3)** were sited on the proposed location of Turbine 3 and its associated access road.

4.2.10 The underlying natural deposits at this location and recorded in all four trenches comprised heavily iron stained orange clay between 0.3 and 0.4 m below the extant ground level (**Plates 4–7**). This was overlain by a layer of frequently waterlogged mid-brown slightly leached silty clay topsoil. A subsoil was recorded in **Trenches 21** and **22** formed between topsoil and natural geology on the slightly higher and less waterlogged ground to the east of this location.

4.2.11 Two parallel north-east to south-west aligned ditches (**2405** and **2407**) lying 2.6 m apart were recorded bisecting **Trenches 23** and **24**. These were visible directly below the topsoil, lay parallel to the extant field boundaries and are likely to represent a Post-medieval/modern ditch and hedgebank field boundary. The fills were fairly loose and derived from reworked topsoil. Several field drains were observed within **Trench 22**.

4.2.12 No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

Turbine 4

- 4.2.13 **Trenches 14–19 (Figure 4)** were sited on the proposed location of Turbine 4 and its associated access road and construction compound.
- 4.2.14 The underlying natural deposits at this location and recorded in all four trenches comprised yellow sandy clay with angular sandstone brash outcropping 0.3 m and 0.4 m below the extant ground level. Within **Trenches 15–17** this was overlain by a mid-brown sandy loam subsoil and friable grey brown topsoil. No subsoil was present in **Trenches 18 and 19**.
- 4.2.15 A 1.2m wide diffusely defined irregular linear (**1705**) 0.04 m deep with a pitted base was recorded within the centre of **Trench 17**. Aligned north-east to south-west the appearance of the feature was that of a removed hedgerow.
- 4.2.16 Aligned N–S and bisecting **Trenches 14 and 15** a shallow 1 m wide gully (**1404**) with a pitted base and irregular sides was recorded filled by a compact secondary fill with abundant small-medium stones concentrated towards the base of the deposit. The feature was 100% excavated, no artefacts were recovered. The irregular profile of the feature is indicative of an uprooted hedge or a heavily worn drainage channel.
- 4.2.17 No other archaeological features or deposits were observed.

Turbine 5

- 4.2.18 **Trenches 29–32 (Figure 5)** were sited on the proposed location of Turbine 5 and its associated access road.
- 4.2.19 A 0.05 m thick buried soil with degraded organic content was identified between the subsoil and natural in **Trench 32 (Plates 8–9)**. No dateable artefacts were recovered.
- 4.2.20 No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

Turbine 6

- 4.2.21 **Trench 20 and 25–28 (Figure 6)** were sited on the proposed location of Turbine 6 and its associated access road (**Plates 12–13**).
- 4.2.22 Two ditches (**2604 and 2606**), possibly representing a track were recorded in **Trench 26**. The parallel linear cuts were both 0.94 m wide and 0.19 m deep, and contained similar gradually accumulated fills. These are probably a continuation of the probable trackway identified on the western side of the geophysical survey of the area (**Figure 6**).

Turbine 7

- 4.2.23 **Trenches 5–13 (Figure 7)** were sited on the proposed location of Turbine 7 and its associated access road. **Trenches 8 and 9** were moved 3.5 m east of their proposed location due to the presence of a water pipe and a field boundary hedge.
- 4.2.24 Two ditches, one a terminus, were investigated in **Trench 7**. The largest (**705**), probably a drainage ditch, was at least 1.28 m wide and 0.28 m, and contained a light yellowish-grey clay fill. The pottery sherd from this feature has been attributed to the post-medieval period. Ditch terminus **707** was 0.46 m deep, though only 0.8 m wide. The mid yellowish-brown silty clay contents were devoid of finds.
- 4.2.25 A 'V'-shaped profile ditch in **Trench 8 (804) (Plate 19)** was 0.51 m wide and 0.25 m deep, and contained three fills. Flecks of fired clay and charcoal were seen in the dark brown

silty-clay basal fill (0.13 m thick), and also in the mid brown upper fill (0.19 m). Between the two was a 0.04 m thick light yellowish-brown/grey silty clay layer. This has been interpreted as collapse or weathering of the ditch sides.

- 4.2.26 **Trench 9** revealed two parallel ditches and three postholes (**Plate 17**). Both ditches were 'U'-shaped in profile though the greyish-brown silty-clay fill of **904** was darker than that in **906**. At 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep, ditch **904** was more substantial than **906** (0.7 m wide, 0.16 m deep). Neither contained any dateable material.
- 4.2.27 The three postholes (**908**, **910** and **912**) were of similar size and depth at between 0.5 m and 0.6 m in diameter, and 0.24–0.3 m deep. Postholes **908** and **910** have similar fills, comprising mid greyish-brown silty-clay with frequent limestone fragments, and some larger possible packing stones. Posthole **912** contained a darker brown soil, though still with frequent limestone fragments. The variations and locations (**Figure 7**) indicate that **908** and **910** formed part of an entrance, e.g. a gate post and end of a fenceline requiring more robust packing, whilst **912** was probably part of the fenceline.
- 4.2.28 The 0.29 m deep, 'U'-shaped ditch in **Trench 11 (1104)** contained a pale grey silty-clay with brown mottling. No finds were recovered and there was no correlation with the geophysical anomalies.

Turbine 8

- 4.2.29 **Trenches 36–39 (Figure 8)** were sited on the proposed location of Turbine 8 and its associated access road. **Trench 40** was located on the proposed footprint of an anemometer mast located to the south of Turbine 8.
- 4.2.30 The underlying natural deposits at this location and recorded in all four trenches comprised yellow orange clay loam with angular bedrock outcropping and was reached at approximately 0.4 m below the extant ground level (**Plates 10–11**). A 0.2–0.3 m layer of topsoil overlay a subsoil layer of fractured bedrock within a silty clay matrix which sealed the natural geology. **Trench 37** contained a slightly thicker subsoil layer of 0.2 m; the natural geology was reached at 0.55 m below ground level.
- 4.2.31 No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

Turbine 9

- 4.2.32 **Trenches 33–35 (Figure 9)** were sited on the proposed location of Turbine 9 and its associated access road. The northern end of **Trench 33** could not be excavated due to an extant hedge and the trench could not be moved further to the south to compensate due to the presence of a water inspection cap.
- 4.2.33 The underlying natural deposits at this location and recorded in all three trenches comprised yellow orange clay loam and was reached at approximately 0.3 m below the extant ground level (**Plates 14–15**). This was overlain by dark humic topsoil. A 0.1 m thick layer of subsoil was recorded in **Trench 35** however this layer had a very diffuse horizon with the overlying topsoil, was similar in texture and appeared only as a slightly more compact silty loam.
- 4.2.34 **Trenches 33** and **35** cut away an extant bank demarcating one side of a farm access track. The bank (**3508**) comprised mixed upcast natural and contained modern plastic farm debris (noted not retained). Two other modern features were recorded in **Trench 35**. An east to west aligned vertically sided trench (**3503**) containing fragments of plastic hose pipe and a north to south aligned field boundary ditch/drainage ditch (**3505**) which aligned

parallel to the extant bank. The ditch was filled with a leached and waterlogged primary deposit overlain very loose topsoil.

4.2.35 No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

4.3 Earthwork Survey

4.3.1 The overall topography of the area surrounding the location of Turbine 2 slopes downwards towards the south with an even gradient. The highest points are in the north-east of the survey area (**Plates 20–21**).

4.3.2 Two parallel ditch and banks aligned north-east to south-west present across the centre of the survey area (**Figure 10**) and a north to south bank located towards north-west of the survey area were fairly pronounced. The remainder of the earthworks were significantly less well defined but could be seen to form several linear mounds (banks) and several sub-square mounds.

4.3.3 Further earthworks are visible in aerial photos beyond the survey area. Without further investigation their nature and relationship to those recorded are difficult to ascertain.

4.3.4 The north-east to south-west aligned ditches and banks constitute a driveway running across the survey area. It is likely that this once continued to the south-west and was the origin of the current field boundaries that stop 30 m south-west of it and immediately to the north-east. Given this it may also be the predecessor to the current road which shares these alignments, but which now turns northward towards the A361 before reaching the track.

4.3.5 A number of changes in gradient were visible on the ground surface in the area of Building **4110** found in the Strip, Map and Record (below). These loosely correspond to the layout of the building were likely caused by the remains of the walls after abandonment.

4.3.6 To the south of Building **4110** a series of banks form a rectilinear enclosure running north-east to south-west. This is open to the south-west, likely because it has been truncated by later activity. These banks lay over the ditches that comprise enclosure **4104** and ditch **4107** and so must be of a later date.

4.3.7 A further bank to the east of Building **4110** also overlies enclosure **4104** and so must be of a later date. It shares an alignment with the eastern slope of the rectilinear enclosure, suggesting the possibility of contemporaneity.

4.3.8 The north to south running bank is difficult to date or interpret as it does not directly interact with any other earthworks. However it is on the same alignment as a number of less well defined breaks in slope to the south. These appear to be overlain by the rectilinear enclosure and may represent a much denuded section of this bank. If this is the case then this bank is likely older than both the rectilinear enclosure and the driveway which cut across its path.

4.3.9 The final significant feature in the topographic survey is a ditch at the south-eastern edge of the survey area which runs north-west to south-east. This may represent the remains of a field boundary of the type found in trial trenching in other areas of the site. This appears to be the latest earthwork recorded in the survey as it cuts across both the track and the rectilinear enclosure.

4.3.10 An irregular depression in the north-eastern edge of the survey area is located next to a modern gate into the field and is likely a result of regular traffic in this area.

4.4 Strip, Map and Record

- 4.4.1 Archaeological evidence for a stone built probable farmhouse was revealed sited within a ditched enclosure. This dwelling which is thought to have been inhabited for a relatively short time during the medieval period lay within an interconnected landscape comprising a track or droveway and rectilinear fields. One isolated and undated pit or small hearth was also recorded.

4.5 Medieval

Track/Droveway

- 4.5.1 A north-east to south-west aligned track/droveway bisected the central and northern part of the Site (**Figure 11**) and had previously been identified in the earthwork survey (see 4.3 and **Figure 10**). The track was defined by opposing ditches (ditches **4102** and **4103**) sited 8.6 m apart (**Plate 22**). Up-cast material derived from the excavation of these ditches was mounded on the internal side of each ditch forming two shallow banks to create a track/droveway route approximately 5 m wide.
- 4.5.2 Ditches **4102** (**Plate 23**) and **4103** had similar profiles comprising steep internal and more gradually sloping external sides with a flat base. The ditches were 1.4 m wide and on average 0.5 m deep the ditches had filled gradually. Both had been truncated by modern ceramic field drains.
- 4.5.3 The trackway banks comprised deposits of upcast natural placed directly upon the extant topsoil thus sealing the contemporary ground surface (Monolith 8). A topsoil or turf had formed over the internal slopes of the bank.
- 4.5.4 There was no evidence of a formally lain surface within the trackway itself.

Building 4110

- 4.5.5 Aligned north-east to south-west Building **4110** (**Figure 12**; **Plate 24–26**) comprised five wall footings (Walls **4111–4115**) of dry stone construction. The exterior of the walls were faced with an interior rubble core (**Plate 27**).
- 4.5.6 Walls **4111–4113** were of a continuous construction and represent the southern and eastern sides of the building with wall **4113** an internal division. The walls were approximately 0.65 m wide and survived to a maximum height of 0.5 m.
- 4.5.7 The gradient of the ground surface increased from the south-east to north west and it is thought that the south-west end of wall **4111** where the foundations form a right-angled return to the north-east had been entirely truncated. The compact linear nature of the exposed ground surface between the silty fills of drain **4109** and **4108** (**Plate 28**) was indicative of the compacted base of a construction cut.

Drainage associated with Building 4110

- 4.5.8 Drainage would appear to have been an important aspect of the medieval building and attempts at water management were present both in and around Building **4110**. A broad shallow ditch circumvented the outer wall (Walls **4111** and **4112**).
- 4.5.9 Within Building **4110** a crude loose stone drain (**4429**) ran adjacent to the north-east side of wall **4114** and fed into drainage channel **4109**. Drain **4109**, which ran along the north-west side of wall **4113** from the corner of walls **4113** and **4112**, survived as a shallow concave channel approximately 0.45 m wide and 0.1 m deep. The central section of the channel was largely truncated and survived only as a linear discolouration in the

underlying geology. At its south-west end drain **4109** fed into an egress incorporated into the construction of wall **4115** which had subsequently entirely silted up. Drainage channel **4109** continued for a further 2.5 m beyond wall **4114** on a north-east to south-west alignment before turning at a right angle to align north-west to south-east where it continued to ultimately feed into a hollow present within the south-western corner of wall **4111**. Very little of wall **4111** survived at this point and the wall was represented by a few remaining stones of the basal foundation course. An egress through wall **4111** must have existed to allow water to drain into ditch **4108** however the shallow depth of drain **4109** at this point and the limited structural survival of wall **4111** in this area meant that the actual point of egress could not be identified.

Features associated with Building 4110

- 4.5.10 The construction of Enclosure **4104** (**Figure 11**; **Plate 30**) is thought to post-date that of Building **4110** and is likely to have been excavated to provide additional drainage. The ditch was on average 1.5 m wide and 0.6 m deep with steep straight sides and a flat base. The majority of the ditch was filled with a leached, often waterlogged accumulation of silty clay. This was sealed with a tertiary deposit of humic material resulting from a vegetation/turf formation in the extant ditch following its abandonment. A 0.1 m wide band of heavily iron stained material was clearly evident in plan defining the uppermost internal side of the ditch suggesting that water continued to drain through the upper part of the feature after it had gone out of use.
- 4.5.11 A fording point allowing access towards Building **4110** was present on the eastern side of the Enclosure where a 1.5 m long section of the ditch narrowed to a width of 0.5m (**Figure 11**; **Plate 31**). A stone infill had been deposited in this narrowed section of the ditch presumably to act as a French drain, allowing water to flow while also stabilising the ditch profile and reducing silting. The area forming the mouth of this access on the north-eastern side of the ditch (external) was particularly compact and slightly more iron stained than the surrounding area suggesting a degree of trample at this pinch point.
- 4.5.12 Located at the southern end of the Site a 20 m length of Ditch **4107** (**Plate 32**) was recorded. Orientated north-east to south-west the ditch aligned parallel to Enclosure **4104** and is likely to part of an associated drainage network constructed to bring marginal land in to productive cultivation.
- 4.5.13 Aligned broadly east to west a 35 m length of Ditch **4106** (**Plate 33**) was recorded bisecting the Site. Ditch **4106** had a diffuse stratigraphic relationship with Enclosure Ditch **4104**; it is thought however the former was a later construction, excavated in response to water management and is therefore likely to be contemporary with the later occupation of Building **4110**. The ditch deepened and widened notably from east to west from a depth of 0.3–0.7m and width of 1.3–1.7m. Very few artefacts were recovered from the ditch, however a tapered fragment of discarded post was recovered from the basal fills of the ditch at its western end. As with all the ditches recorded towards the southern end of the site a tertiary humic peaty layer sealed the ditch.

4.6 Post-medieval

- 4.6.1 Ditches **4243** (13 x 1.3 x 0.5 m) and **4204** (**Figure 11**) aligned north-northwest to south-southeast and are likely to form the remains of a ditch and hedgebank field boundary originally

4.7 Modern

- 4.7.1 Two adjacent sub-rectangular pits both 0.9 m wide were 1.8 m and 2.3 m long with south-west to north-east sloping bases. The northern of the two was significantly deeper than

the southern (0.7 m and 0.3 m respectively) however both showed evidence of scaring normally associated with the tooth bucket of a mechanical excavator/JCB. Both were filled with a mixed deposit of up-cast material. The pits were fairly loosely filled.

- 4.7.2 A small sub-rectangular hearth **4231** (**Figure 12; Plate 35**), measuring 0.7 x 0.5 x 0.08 m, lay within Building **4110**; the charred plant remains from the small quantity of fire debris in the base of the shallow feature are consistent with a medieval date. This was overlain by a mixed deposit of charcoal and small fragments of fired clay within a silty clay matrix. Towards the south-western side of the feature several 0.05 m thick lenses of fired clay sealed the hearth debris. Two small possible stakeholes were identified at either end of the central north-east to south-west long axis of the hearth. Both were 0.08 m in diameter and 0.05 m deep and were visible in plan prior to the removal of the basal fire debris. A further seven possible stakeholes all with comparable dimensions were found around the hearth. Five of these appeared to align with the north-eastern of the central stakeholes to form an approximate line broadly demarcating the north-eastern extent of the hearth. Of the remaining two stakeholes, one was found within the base of the hearth to the south, the other lay 0.25 m north of the north-west corner of the hearth.
- 4.7.3 The area both in and around Building **4110** was hand cleaned however no additional associated stake or postholes were identified.

4.8 Features of uncertain date

- 4.8.1 Pit **4186** (**Figure 12, Plate 34**) lay to the south-east of Building **4110**. The 1 m diameter and 0.22 m deep pit had steep slightly concave sides and a broadly flat base. A thin (0.01 m) layer of charcoal was present on the base of the pit and is likely to present the remains of a small fire. There was no evidence of scorching on the underlying natural clay cut interface however some scorching was seen on the base of several of the small stones present within the deliberately placed capping sealing the fire residue. This may imply that the capping backfill was deposited while the underlying embers were still hot. The pit was backfilled with two successive capping deposits predominately comprising small to medium sized angular fragments of stone which derived from natural outcropping in the surrounding geology. There was relatively little clay present within these backfill deposits suggesting the stones were deliberately collected and selected as capping rather than the pit being filled with up-cast from the original excavation of the pit. The pit was 100% excavated however no artefactual material was recovered from the fills of the pit.
- 4.8.2 A large sub-oval shallow hollow **4212** (2.07 x 1.9 m, 0.24 m deep) was identified on the western edge of the excavation area. It was filled with a dark greyish-brown loam, recorded as a gradual accumulation.

4.9 Watching brief

- 4.9.1 The cable trench measuring approximately 225 m in length and 3.8 m in width crossed a number of earthworks recorded on aerial photographs, with some recorded in the earthwork survey (**Figure 1 and 12, Plate 36**). A total of five archaeological features were identified.
- 4.9.2 The southern ditch of the driveway (**4487**; 4.8 x 0.9 x 0.11 m (**Plate 37**)) was revealed some 88 m to the south-west of the section uncovered during the strip, map and record investigation. Approximately 18 m to the west was **4490**, a 1.4 m wide ditch extending perpendicular to the flanking ditch. This coincided with the south-western extent of a wedge-shaped field associated with building **4110**, delineated by ditch and internal bank earthworks. Here it also appears that the driveway was at some stage blocked. The northern flanking ditch probably lay to the north of this, ie, outside the cable trench.

- 4.9.3 Two further linear features which appear to align with earthworks delineating the fields to the rear of the building were recorded on the eastern end of the cable route. Neither were excavated.
- 4.9.4 Part of much larger curvilinear feature was recorded as A 20 m section of gully (**4485**) – 0.6 m wide and up to 0.5 m deep (**Plate 38**). This coincided with the outer circle of a subcircular, enclosure with a low internal bank. Probably a stock enclosure, and whilst no dating evidence found, a medieval or post-medieval date is considered likely. Fill comprised a mid brown silty clay with a few stones. A land drain cut the feature along the north-eastern edge.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A small finds assemblage has been recovered from all stages of fieldwork on the Site, consisting almost entirely of pottery. Apart from one pottery sherd recovered during the evaluation, all finds came from deposits and features excavated during the strip, map and record (see **Table 2, Appendix 1**).

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Pottery provides the only dating evidence for the Site. Of the 132 sherds recovered, 129 are medieval and the remaining three are post-medieval. The condition of the assemblage is fair to poor; medieval sherds in particular have suffered a relatively high level of surface and edge abrasion. Mean sherd weight overall is 6.3 g; for medieval sherds alone it drops to 5.8 g.

Medieval

- 5.2.2 Medieval sherds are all in similar coarse fabrics, tempered with prominent subangular quartz sand and occasional rock inclusions. These fall into the category of North Devon medieval coarsewares, which were certainly made in Barnstaple and possibly in Bideford, and perhaps also at other sources in the area; dating evidence, mainly from Okehampton Castle, indicates a starting point for the industry in the early 13th century, and it continued in use until the 15th century (Markuson 1980, fabric A; Allan and Perry 1982, fabric 1; Allan 1994). The industry had a very limited repertoire in terms of vessel forms, and only jars are represented here, with slightly 'dished' rims profiles, some internally bevelled; comparable forms were found at Okehampton in 13th–14th century contexts (Allan and Perry 1982, fig. 43). Several sherds exhibit external sooted residues.
- 5.2.3 In the absence of any more diagnostic forms the pottery cannot be dated more closely, but it seems likely that this small assemblage represents a relatively short-lived occupation rather than any lengthy sequence.
- 5.2.4 One complete profile (comprising 26 sherds) was recovered from trackway ditch **4103**. Other sherds came from the drainage system associated with building **4110** (27 sherds from ditch **4108** and 22 sherds from drainage channel **4109**). A further 14 sherds were found in buried soil layers (**4353, 4372**). Minimal quantities came from enclosure ditch **4104** (7 sherds), from walls **4111** and **4114** (8 sherds), ditch **4266** (5 sherds) and from gully **4268** (1 sherd).

Post-medieval

- 5.2.5 The three post-medieval sherds are all in North Devon gravel-tempered ware (16th century onwards); two came from buried soil **4372** and one from ditch **705** in evaluation **Trench 7**.



5.3 Other finds

- 5.3.1 Other finds comprise a sample of stone taken from wall **4438**; and a piece of roughly worked timber (probable plank) from undated ditch **4194**.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A total of 14 bulk samples were taken from a range of features of medieval and probable medieval date and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal.
- 6.1.2 The bulk samples break down into two phase groups (medieval and ?medieval; **Appendix 3, Table 3**).
- 6.1.3 Four of the bulk samples from buried soil layers and associated deposits within two of the medieval ditches, **4373** and **4464** were sub-sampled and were processed for the recovery of molluscs.
- 6.1.4 Sub-samples were taken from medieval gully **4448** and ditch **4414** for the recovery of waterlogged remains.
- 6.1.5 A series of three monoliths and four associated kubiena samples were taken through two buried soil sequences and a bog area (**Appendix 3, Table 4**).

6.2 Charred plant remains

- 6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.25/0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm and 0.5 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 3, Table 5**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3 and 5), for cereals.
- 6.2.2 The flots varied in size with generally high numbers of roots in those from ditches, gully and construction cut and low numbers of roots in those from the hearth and pit. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.
- 6.2.3 Very little charred material was recovered from the medieval ditches, gully and construction cut. The cereal remains recorded comprised an indeterminate cereal grain fragment. The small number of weed seeds included seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and meadow grass/cat's-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.). There were also some stem fragments in a number of these samples, some of which resembled those of heather (*Erica/Calluna* sp.).
- 6.2.4 High numbers of cereal remains and weed seeds were observed in the samples from possible medieval hearth **4231**. The cereal remains included grain fragments of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type), hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and free-threshing wheat and barley rachis fragments. The weed sees included seeds of oats (*Avena* sp.), oats/brome grass, vetch/wild pea, stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) and runch (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). There was also a tuber fragment of false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*).

6.2.5 The charred assemblages from the hearth may be medieval in date. Free-threshing wheat became common in England only within the Saxon and medieval period (Greig 1991). The weed seed assemblages are species typically found in grassland, field margins and arable environments. Stinking mayweed becomes more common in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval period (Greig 1991) and is characteristic of the cultivation of heavy clay soils (Green 1984), associated with the change to mouldboard ploughs from ards (Jones 1981; Stevens with Robinson 2004; Stevens 2009) and the general increased cultivation of such heavier soils within the late Saxon period.

6.3 Wood charcoal

6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Appendix 3, Table 5**. Moderately high numbers of wood charcoal fragments were retrieved from the possible medieval hearth **4231** and pit **4186**. The assemblages from the hearth contained mature, round and twig wood fragments.

6.4 Waterlogged plant remains

6.4.1 Sub-samples of 1 litre were taken from bulk samples from medieval gully **4448** and ditch **4414** and were processed for the recovery of waterlogged remains. Laboratory flotation was undertaken with flots retained on a 0.25mm mesh and residues on a 0.5mm 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.

6.4.2 A moderate number of uncharred weed seeds were recorded from ditch **4414** and a smaller quantity from gully **4448**. These included probable seeds of heather (*Erica* sp.). The presence of heather in the vicinity was also indicated by the presence of possible heather stems in a number of the charred assemblages.

6.5 Land and aquatic water molluscs

6.5.1 Samples of 1500g were processed by standard methods (Evans 1972) for land snails. The flots (0.5mm) were rapidly assessed by scanning under a x 10 – x 40 stereo-binocular microscope to provide some information about shell preservation and species representation.

6.5.2 No molluscs were recovered from the site.

6.6 Sediments

6.6.1 Three monolith samples and four Kubiena samples were taken from three sequences on site, as shown in **Appendix 3, Table 4**.

Bank associated with track/ driveway

6.6.2 In monolith <8> (**Appendix 3, Table 6**), the basal deposits sampled were yellowish slightly silt clays, interpreted as a geologically derived alluvial/ colluvial wash (NB – the use of the term colluvium here is not indicative of landscape-scale agricultural activity, but of small-scale erosion of deposits, e.g. by rainwash following small-scale disturbance).

6.6.3 Upon this was formed a thin buried soil, which was subsequently sealed by up cast topsoil and clay material forming the bank through which the section was cut. Above/ upon this was the modern soil profile.

6.6.4 The thin buried soil or turf line present (which represents the land surface prior to the deposition of bank material) has potential for preservation of palaeo-environmental

indicators, in particular pollen. Although no appreciable time-depth is present, since it was sealed by up-cast from the driveway bank this may provide a snapshot of the vegetational environment at the time of feature construction.

Soil sequence in hollow [4152]

- 6.6.5 In monolith <9> (**Appendix 3, Table 7**), similarly to the deposits discussed above, the basal contexts (**4153-4155**) were geologically-derived inwashes collecting within a natural hollow. A thin humic band (**4154**) represents topsoil or peaty material inwashing in a similar fashion.
- 6.6.6 The formation processes for the layers above this (**4160** and **4165**) are not interpreted with certainty, but are either eroded-in soil material or actual soil formation *in situ*. In either case the archaeological interest is limited, given the taphonomic issues and lack of dating evidence.
- 6.6.7 Above this, (**4297**) and (**4163**) represents a probable dumping of upcast clay – possibly to stabilise this boggy hollow – upon which the peaty modern soil has formed. This dumping may tentatively be associated with the nearby settlement activity.

'Bog' sequence

- 6.6.8 In monolith <12> (**Appendix 3, Table 8**), the geology was overlain by a humic clay (**4306-10**) with occasional iron-stained plant remains, representing accumulation of sediments within a waterlogged hollow, probably containing standing water for much of the time. Above this a peaty soil formed (**4303-4306**). The modern soil profile is formed upon/within the top of this peaty soil, and in soil terminology is 'welded' to it.
- 6.6.9 Although there are organic remains present within the peaty soil, these are largely rooty in nature (and thus unsuitable for dating), and there is no known association with archaeology.

Kubienas

- 6.6.10 Kubienas were taken in the field in case micro-morphology was required to resolve questions on the sequences. This will not be required as the depositional environment is relatively straightforward.

6.7 Pollen

Introduction

- 6.7.1 Pollen has been assessed to provide preliminary evidence of pollen preservation, diversity and concentration and associated vegetation and environment from 3 sampled sequences from Batsworthy cross, Devon.
- 6.7.2 Initially only limited work from monolith 8 was recommended due to the taphonomic issues of the contexts sampled and lack of suitable dating material; however at the request of the county archaeologist all of the sequences have been assessed.
- 6.7.3 Three samples each from monoliths, 8, 9 and 12 are discussed in this report.

Extraction

- 6.7.4 Standard extraction techniques were used on sub-samples of up to 4ml volume to concentrate any sub-fossil pollen and spores that were present (Moore and Webb 1978; Moore et al. 1991). This procedure is as follows:

- Decalcification with 10% HCl (hydrochloric acid) where necessary
- Deflocculation with 10% KOH (potassium hydroxide)
- Sieving at 180 microns for removal of coarse debris
- Micromesh sieving at 10 microns for removal of clay (where necessary)
- Boiling in HF (hydrofluoric acid) for 45 minutes for removal of other silica
- Dehydration with glacial acetic acid
- Acetolysis for removal of cellulose (boiled for 2.5 minutes). 1 part Sulphuric acid to 9 parts acetic anhydride.
- Multiple washes
- Staining with safranin dye
- Semi-permanent mounts on microscope slide with glycerol jelly
- All of the above stages interspersed with centrifugation for 3 minutes at 3000 rpm.

6.7.5 These procedures were carried out in a fume cupboard, regularly tested for airflow in the PLUS laboratory, School of Geography and Environment, University of Southampton.

Microscopy and Taxonomy

6.7.6 Pollen and spores were identified using a Nikon biological research microscope fitted with x400 and x1000 objectives. A substantial modern collection of British and European pollen types was available to assist identification. The keys of Moore and Webb (1978) and Moore et al. (1991) are the basis for pollen taxonomy modified according to Bennett et al. (1994) in accordance with 'The Flora Europea' and Stace (1992).

The pollen sum

6.7.7 An initial pollen sum of between 150-200 TLP (Total Land Pollen) was used to assess the potential of each sample for pollen analysis and subsequent possibility of full analysis of each site.

6.7.8 For all profiles 3 or fewer pollen samples were assessed and as such the data is better represented as raw counts in table format. Ordering of the herb taxa within the pollen diagrams is in accordance with Stace (1992) and for trees and shrubs in the traditional/accepted order.

Monolith 8

6.7.9 Samples were taken from beneath a bank associated with the trackway/droeway. Three samples were analysed in total; a re-deposited topsoil (30 cm), a buried soil (34 cm) and a colluvial wash layer (38 cm). In general pollen preservation and concentrations were good. The pollen assemblages are dominated by grasses (*Poaceae*), *Corylus avellana* type (hazel) and *Calluna* (ling heather). *Dipsacus* (teasel) is the dominant herb pollen type although there is the occasional incidence of *Cirsium*, *Ranunculus* types and *Plantago lanceolata*. Also of note is the incidence of Cereal type pollen throughout, albeit in low counts. Ferns, particularly *Polypodium vulgare* (Polypody fern) are an extremely dominant part of the pollen and spore assemblage.

6.7.10 The pollen data infers that the local vegetation and environment was largely open, dominated by grassland and fern communities with some pockets of heathland and hazel growing in the wider landscape mosaic. Slight expansion of heathland may be inferred up profile from slightly elevated counts of ling heather pollen, although further more detailed

stratigraphic counting would be required to confirm this. The incidence of a small amount of cereal pollen suggests that possible cropping may have taken place in the wider landscape, whilst the occasional occurrence of ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and buttercup (*Ranunculaceae*) pollen (most likely derived from regional sources) is evidence of some pastoral activity. The relatively high numbers of teasel pollen suggest that it was growing locally and its cultivation has been suggested in relation to the processing of textiles (Ryder 1994), although it is unclear as to whether this is the case in this context.

Monolith 9

- 6.7.11 Three samples were taken for preliminary analysis from monolith 9 and in general pollen preservation and concentrations were good. These were taken from a possible soil (35 cm), a humic band (38 cm) and a layer of silty inwash (45 cm). The dominant tree type at 45cm is alder (*Alnus*), which subsequently reduces considerably up the profile to be replaced with greater amounts of grass (Poaceae) pollen. Whilst *Corylus avellana* type pollen remains present in 'reasonable' numbers throughout the 3 samples, its incidence also declines up profile as grasses become more dominant. Other tree pollen types include *Quercus* (oak), *Betula* (birch) and *Juglans regia* (walnut). Cereal type pollen is most prevalent at 45 cm (4 grains), whilst these reduce to a single incidence in the other samples. *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain) is the most abundant herb type, with some incidence of *Ranunculaceae* (buttercups) and *Anthemis* type pollen. Some fern spores (Polypody fern and *Dryopteris* type) and some Sphagnum spores are also part of the assemblage and are slightly more dominant at 45 cm.
- 6.7.12 The high incidence of *Alnus* pollen, a high pollen producer and anemophilous species, at 45 cm indicates that it was important tree species on, or very close to the site and is an indication of the presence of alder carr woodland. It is however possible that these high pollen values are as a result of inwash from the surrounding landscape, inferred from the silty nature of the sediment at this depth and as such a proportion of the pollen in this sample may be derived from secondary sources.
- 6.7.13 Cereal pollen is also more abundant at this time, which may have derived from cropping in the local region or dispersal during crop processing activities (winnowing and threshing), and may also be present in elevated levels due to inwash.
- 6.7.14 The single incidence of walnut (a Roman introduction) pollen may also have derived from a secondary source, whilst other trees may have derived from long distance, airborne, transport. Following this phase the rapid decline in the numbers of alder pollen may be attributable to the change in the sedimentary characteristics of the samples (to a more humic, stable nature) and expansion of grassland in the area with some small stands of hazel growing more widely. The expansion of grassland is also associated with a small reduction in cereal type pollen, however it was probably still cultivated regionally. The incidence of *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain) and *Ranunculus* type (buttercups) in all samples (but particularly in 38 cm) is indicative of some pastoral activity more widely.

Monolith 12

- 6.7.15 Samples assessed consisted of 2 samples taken from a humic clay (45 cm and 55 cm) and one from a possible soil (35 cm). Grasses (Poaceae) dominate the pollen spectra in all three samples, whilst there is also a higher incidence of Cereal type pollen than in the other profiles assessed and a possible *Secale* (rye) pollen grain has also been recorded (55cm). In general the herb assemblage is also more diverse than in the other profiles and includes, *Ranunculus* type, *Potentilla* type (cinquefoil), *Plantago lanceolata*, *Galium* type and *Lactucoideae* (dandelion). Some *Alnus* and *Corylus avellana* type pollen is

present, whilst other trees include *Quercus* and *Pinus*. Some fern spores were also recorded as part of the pollen and spore assemblage in relatively low numbers.

- 6.7.16 Again the environment is predominately open grassland with a more diverse range of herbs than is seen in the other profiles and some *Corylus* (hazel), *Alnus* (alder) and other tree pollen derived from long distance sources. Cereals are generally more abundant in this profile indicating that cereal cultivation (possibly including rye) was taking place in the wider environment. Additionally there is also evidence of some pastoral activity (*Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain) and *Ranunculaceae*).

Conclusions and suggested further analysis

- 6.7.17 The following principal points can be made

- *The results should be interpreted with caution, as the site formation processes indicate a probable mixed origin for any microfossils present within the sampled sequences <9> and <12>, with elements being eroded out of existing soils and sediments.*
- *Pollen preservation and concentration was generally good enough for full analysis, although taphonomic issues and lack of dating do not support this*
- *The pollen record indicates that the landscape at all sites was predominately open with some pockets of woodland, with the exception of monolith 9 (45 cm), where there is evidence of alder carr growing in the locality - however, it is possible that this pollen is derived from secondary inwash.*
- *Evidence of cereal cultivation (including rye in monolith 12) is present in all samples, but most prevalent in monolith 12.*
- *Evidence of regional pastoral activity is present in all profiles.*
- *Some evidence of heathland expansion is present in monolith 8.*
- *Further analysis to a pollen count of at least 400 land pollen grains where possible would allow for greater detail and increased taxonomic diversity, although taphonomy and lack of dating mitigate against this.*

7 FURTHER POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 The excavations at Batsworthy Cross have added to the growing knowledge of the archaeology of the locality, which shows a chronological sequence from the medieval period through to the post-medieval and modern periods.
- 7.1.2 No evidence for occupation or utilisation of the landscape prior to the medieval period was recorded during the archaeological works. The dearth of evidence, however, is not likely to be representative of a lack of prehistoric activity across the Site. During the geophysical survey of the Site (Archaeological Surveys 2006), two possible prehistoric barrows were noted, and the location of Turbine 4 subsequently altered.
- 7.1.3 The principal heritage interest identified in the 2006 Environmental Statement (ES) produced in support of the application, centred on the earthworks located at Turbine 2, to the south and east of Beaple's Moor Cross. Following a successful earthwork survey, a Strip, Map and Record excavation revealed a number of medieval archaeological features. Landscape features were dominated by a large driveway or trackway,

characterised by two parallel banks and ditches. Clearly visible on the ground prior to excavation, the feature appears to have been used in the movement of livestock.

- 7.1.4 Located to the south of the driveway was the remains of a stone-built structure. The building was only partially exposed on the western side of the stripped area and as such, the true size and plan was not identified. Laid stone foundation plinths defined the shape and size of the dwelling, 11 m x 14 m (exposed), upon which a timber-framed building is likely to have sat. The building comprised of five walls, approximately 0.65 m wide and surviving to a maximum height of 0.50 m. Made of dry stone construction, the footings were all faced with an interior rubble core. A small doorway appeared to separate two internal spaces. Some evidence of robbing from the walls, particularly in the northern corner, was also noted.
- 7.1.5 Due to the dearth of artefactual evidence recovered from the building, it is not clear at present as to what function the structure had. However, the building appears to have been relatively short lived during the medieval period. It may have acted as an agricultural building associated with the driveway, with livestock being guided towards the building, perhaps to be milked or sheared. The internal divisions of the building may also suggest more of a rectangular longhouse, similar to those still found across this part of Devon. Such structures relate to a harsher climate and a pastoral tradition of farming which dominated the medieval period. The longhouse is a traditional three-room farmhouse where the animals were housed in a 'byre' in the long low end while the family lived in the upper end only.
- 7.1.6 Excavations also revealed the great lengths that the builders went to when considering drainage. A number of small gullies were recovered, presumably beneath a raised floor, designed to drain excess water towards the lower ground in the south-western corner of the Site. A small central hearth was located in the south-western corner of the structure, and appears to have been the result of a single episode. Although containing medieval pottery, it is not clear if the hearth is contemporary with the structure itself.
- 7.1.7 The building was surrounded by a number of rectilinear enclosure and drainage ditches. Further analysis has the potential to define the phased development of these enclosures and how they interacted, if at all, with the building.
- 7.1.8 Overall, the potential of the evidence recovered from the archaeological investigations of this part of North Devon during the medieval period is of regional significance. The landscape is also littered with hollow ways and enclosures which may also retain some historic interest. Existing field boundaries in the locale of the building are thought to be medieval in origin. Further analysis and background research, including documentary and cartographic research, will undoubtedly be of use during the proposed phase of analysis. It will be possible to address the original objectives of the work, and comparisons to other sites and examples in the broader area will provide context and add to the interpretation.

7.2 Finds

- 7.2.1 This is a small assemblage, but has proved useful in providing chronological evidence, and to augment known findspots of North Devon medieval coarsewares.
- 7.2.2 The pottery assemblage has already been recorded to an appropriate archive level, and no further analysis is necessary. A short description of the pottery, with quantification, and a brief discussion of the dating, should be included in the publication report for the Site. The complete jar profile from ditch **4103** should be illustrated.



7.2.3 John Allan, a North Devon pottery assemblage specialist, was consulted during the assessment of the pottery. Further contact and advice from him will be sought at the analysis stage.

7.2.4 A geological identification should be obtained for the stone samples taken from wall **4114**.

7.3 Environmental

Charred plant remains

7.3.1 The analysis of the charred plant assemblages from hearth **4231** has the potential to provide some limited information on the nature of the settlement, the surrounding environment, local agricultural practices and possibly the specific use of the hearth.

7.3.2 The results of this analysis could provide a comparison with the data from other assemblages of this date from other sites in the wider local area.

Wood charcoal

7.3.3 The analysis of the wood charcoal from hearth **4231** would provide some limited information on the species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland resource on the site.

7.3.4 This information would augment the wood charcoal analysis from other deposits of this date from other sites in the wider area.

Waterlogged plant remains

7.3.5 Detailed analysis of the waterlogged plant remains has little potential of enhancing the information on the nature of the local landscape.

Land and aquatic molluscs

7.3.6 There is no potential as molluscs are not well preserved on the site. No further work is proposed.

Sediments

7.3.7 There is little potential for soil micro-morphological work to greatly enhance the understanding of the depositional environments of these sequences. No further work is proposed on the monoliths or kubienas, aside from their use for subsampling for pollen assessment.

Pollen

7.3.8 Although pollen is preserved in good quantities within the sampled contexts, we do not recommend taking the pollen to analysis stage due to the uncertain, mixed provenance and poor dateability of the deposits sampled.

8 AIMS AND METHODS

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 This section details the aims and method statements for analysis. The known archaeological background in the immediate vicinity of the Site will be reviewed. This will include reviewing published reports and available archaeological 'grey literature', and investigation of all available aerial photographs. This will contribute towards discussion of land utilisation beyond the boundaries of the Site.



8.2 Stratigraphic

- 8.2.1 Stratigraphic analysis will begin by checking the grouping of features carried out at assessment, confirming the provisional phasing, and will be checked and corrected in the project database. Provisional phasing will likewise be confirmed and entered into the database. Initial specialist analyses will only begin once this stage of work is complete, proceeded by a verbal or written briefing from the stratigraphic specialist.
- 8.2.2 The Site databases will require checking and amending to reflect any changes made to the phasing. To facilitate sharing of data and understanding of spatial patterning during the analysis stage, an (ArcMap) GIS (Geographic Information System) project will be established and updated. This will allow graphical display of the results of database analyses by each member of the project team. As an outcome of this phase of work, a project meeting will be held at which specialist information will be presented.

8.3 Environmental

Charred plant remains

- 8.3.1 It is proposed to analyse the charred plant remains from two samples from possible medieval hearth **4231**.
- 8.3.2 All identifiable charred plant macrofossils will be extracted from the 2 and 1 mm residues together with the flot. Identification will be undertaken using stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3 and 5), for cereals and with reference to modern reference collections where appropriate. They will be quantified and the results tabulated.
- 8.3.3 The samples proposed for analysis are indicated with a “P” in the analysis column in **Table 5, Appendix 3**.

Wood charcoal

- 8.3.4 It is proposed to analyse the charred plant remains from two samples from medieval hearth **4231**.
- 8.3.5 Identifiable charcoal will be extracted from the 2 mm residue together and the flot (>2 mm). Fragments will be prepared for identification according to the standard methodology of Leney and Casteel (1975, see also Gale and Cutler 2000). Charcoal pieces will be fractured with a razor blade so that three planes can be seen: transverse section (TS), radial longitudinal section (RL) and tangential longitudinal section (TL). They will then be examined under bi-focal epi-illuminated microscopy at magnifications of x50, x100 and x400. Identification will be undertaken according to the anatomical characteristics described by Schweingruber (1990) and Butterfield and Meylan (1980). Identification will be to the lowest taxonomic level possible, usually that of genus and nomenclature according to Stace (1997), individual taxon (mature and twig) will be separated, quantified, and the results tabulated.
- 8.3.6 The samples proposed for charcoal analysis are indicated with a “C” in the analysis column in **Table 5, Appendix 3**.

Waterlogged plant remains

- 8.3.7 All identifiable waterlogged plant macrofossils will be identified using stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope, following the



nomenclature of Stace (1997) and with reference to modern reference collections where appropriate, quantified, and the results tabulated.

9 RESOURCES AND PUBLICATION

9.1 Proposed analysis and publication

- 9.1.1 The significance of the results of the fieldwork, in relation to the understanding of the long-term development of the local landscape, warrants further publication. It is proposed that, following the further analyses outlined above, an article describing the results of the fieldwork will be submitted for publication in the *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society*, a peer-reviewed journal with a regional and national readership.
- 9.1.2 Detailed specialist reports will remain in the project archive and associated databases and will be synthesised and incorporated into the publication report.
- 9.1.3 The report will comprise a brief introduction giving the background to the project, including the circumstances of the projects and its aims and objectives, followed by a largely integrated, synthetic narrative describing the development of activity on the Site, incorporating relevant specialist detail within the narrative text. The significance of the findings will be discussed within their local and regional contexts.
- 9.1.4 The report will be written, checked and submitted to the *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society* within 12 months (depending on the availability of specialists) of the submission and subsequent acceptance of this assessment report by the Planning Archaeologist, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. Any variation to this timetable would need to be agreed in writing with the Devon HET.

Proposed synopsis of Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society article:

Working Title: *Excavations of a medieval farmhouse with an adjacent droveway, at Beaple's Moor Cross, Knowstone*

By Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy, with specialist contributions

Introduction	500 words
Medieval occupation and landscape use	1500 words
Specialist texts (finds and environmental)	1500 words
Later landscape development	500 words
Discussion	1000 words

Total: approximately 5,000 words, 4 figures, 6 plates, 4 tables (12 pages)

9.2 Management structure

- 9.2.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The team will be headed by a Post-Excavation Manager who will assume ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the project specification as outlined in the WSI (WYG 2013), and the achievement of performance targets, be they academic, budgetary, or scheduled.
- 9.2.2 The Post-Excavation Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who will both supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the museum named as the recipient of

the project archive. The Post-Excavation Manager will have a major input into how the publication report is written. They will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme.

- 9.2.3 The Post-Excavation Manager will be assisted by the Reports Manager, who will help to ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines.

9.3 Task list

- 9.3.1 The following WA core staff are scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list for post-excavation analysis and publication:

Table 1: Task list table

Main task	Task description	Days	Staff
	Management/ Support		
1	Project management	1	G Chaffey
	Pre-analysis		
2	Project meetings	0.5	All
3	Check phasing and stratigraphic analysis, update site database	0.5	K Egging Dinwiddy
4	Background research	0.5	K Egging Dinwiddy
5	Documentary research	0.5	K Egging Dinwiddy
	Finds		
6	Pottery: analysis & reporting	1	L Mepham
8	Finds illustrations	0.5	Illustrator
	Environmental		
9	Extraction of charred plants and wood charcoal (3 samples)	0.75	N Mulhall
10	Analysis and reporting of charred plant remains (2 samples)	2	S Wyles
11	Analysis and reporting of wood charcoal (2 samples)	1.25	C Barnett
12	Assessment of pollen samples (9)	Ext	Ext
	Reporting		
13	Introduction	0.5	K Egging Dinwiddy
14	Medieval occupation and landscape use	2	K Egging Dinwiddy
15	Later landscape development	1	K Egging Dinwiddy
16	Discussion	1	K Egging Dinwiddy
17	Site illustrations	1.5	Illustrator
18	Check and compile bibliography	0.25	K Egging Dinwiddy
19	Compile and integrate report	0.5	K Egging Dinwiddy
20	Edit report	0.5	G Chaffey
21	Review report	0.5	P Bradley
22	Check proofs	0.25	All
23	Liaising with journal	0.5	P Bradley



Main task	Task description	Days	Staff
24	Journal publication cost <i>Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society</i>		Ext
	Archiving		
25	Final archive ordering	0.5	S Clelland
26	Finds archive check	0.25	S Nelson
27	Environmental archive check	0.25	S Wyles
28	Digital data preparation	0.5 0.5	S Clelland D Office
29	Security copying of paper records	0.5	TBC
30	Archive deposition		External
	Total		

9.4 OASIS

- 9.4.1 An OASIS online record (<https://oasis.ac.uk>) will be initiated for the work and key fields in regard of the evaluation will be completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Devon Historic Environment Record. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

10 STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

- 10.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, who have agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project. Deposition of any finds will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

10.2 Preparation of Archive

- 10.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

- 10.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the unique site code **104840**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 2 cardboard box/airtight plastic box of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 3 files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics

10.3 Discard Policy

- 10.3.1 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.

- 10.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; Campbell *et al* 2011).



10.4 Security Copy

- 10.4.1 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.

10.5 Copyright

- 10.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by WA Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Heritage Centre, however, will be granted exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights* regulations 2003.

11 REFERENCES

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12 APPENDICES

12.1 Appendix 1: Trench summaries

Trench 1	Dimensions: 39m x 1.8m x 0.5m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (ENE) 281970.6737, 121498.6759, 253.84m aOD (WSW) 281935.7234, 121481.0452, 253.16m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
101	Topsoil	Dark (blackish) grey loamy clay	0-0.15
102	Subsoil	Mid grey silty clay. Rare sub-angular and sub-rounded small stone inclusions	0.15-0.3
103	Natural	Orangey-grey clay. Moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions	0.3+

Trench 2	Dimensions: 40m x 1.8m x 0.24m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (NNE), 281943.8392, 121507.3748, 254.95m aOD (SSW), 281962.3444, 121471.7108, 253.92m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
201	Topsoil	Very dark grey loamy clay	0-0.2
202	Subsoil	Mid grey silty clay. Rare sub-angular and sub-rounded small stone inclusions	0.2-0.24
203	Natural	Mid orangey grey clay. Moderate bedrock frags	0.24+

Trench 3	Dimensions: 19m x 1.8m x 0.34m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (WSW) 282011.0194, 121504.7562, 257.47m aOD (ENE) 282028.5233, 121513.0019, 257.99m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
301	Topsoil	Very dark loamy clay	0-0.15
302	Subsoil	Dark grey loamy clay. Rare sub-angular and sub-rounded small stone inclusions	0.15-0.3
303	Natural	Orangey yellow clay. Moderate bedrock frags	0.3+
304	Secondary Fill	FO 305. Whitish grey soft compact clay w/ occasional sub-angular and sub-round stone incl. Pottery	0.3-0.58
305	Ditch	FB 304. Aligned NW-SE. Boundary ditch.	0.3-0.58
306	Deliberate Backfill	FO 307. Brownish-grey moderately compact silty clay.	0.3-0.41
307	Land Drain	FB 306. Aligned N-S. Modern land drain.	0.3-0.41

Trench 4	Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.25m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (SW) 282074.6435, 121526.0091, 259.179m aOD (NE) 282092.6335, 121549.7086, 260.435m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
401	Topsoil	Very dark brownish grey loamy clay	0-0.2
402	Subsoil	Dark brownish grey loamy clay. Very rare stone inclusions	0.2-0.25
403	Natural	Light orangey grey clay. Rare bedrock frags	

Trench 5	Dimensions: 40m x 1.8m x 0.32m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (NW) 282398.8698, 121532.6249, 259.656m aOD (SE) 282425.4555, 121501.6715, 260.056 m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
501	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty loam	0-0.13
502	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty loam. V rare limestone frags	0.13-0.27



503	Natural	SE half: Mid reddish brown silty clay. Freq angular limestone	0.27+
504	Natural	NW half: pale orangey brown silty clay. Freq angular limestone	0.27+

Trench 6	Dimensions: 39.2m x 1.8m x 0.44m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (NNE)282453.3859, 121457.8521, 259.787m aOD (SSW) 282467.177, 121420.3263, 258.815 m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
601	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty loam. Rare angular limestone	0-0.14
602	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty loam. Sparse angular limestone	0.14-0.34
603	Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay. Freq angular limestone	0.34+

Trench 7	Dimensions: 41m x 1.8m x 0.5m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (N) 282466.6742, 121225.4007, 249.731m aOD (S) 282465.4581, 121185.5199, 248.29m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
701	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty loam.	0-0.2
702	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty loam. Rare sub-angular and sub-rounded small stone inclusions	0.2-0.3
703	Natural	Pale orangey brown silty clay. Freq brash	0.3+
704	Secondary Fill	FO 705. Light yellowish grey moderately compact clay w/ occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions	0.3-0.58
705	Ditch	FB 704. Aligned NW-SE. Small ditch/drainage gully	0.3-0.58
706	Secondary Fill	FO 707. Mid yellowish brown silty clay with orangey hue. Rare charcoal.	0.3-0.76
707	Ditch	FB 706. Aligned E-W. Ditch terminus.	0.3-0.76

Trench 8	Dimensions: 39.5m x 1.8m x 0.32m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (NNW) 282459.9304, 121123.2051, 246.998m aOD (SSE) 282467.5175, 121083.8862, 246.35m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
801	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	0-0.24
802	Subsoil	Light greyish brown silty clay. Rare bedrock frags	0.24-0.27
803	Natural	Light greyish brown silty clay with yellowish hue. Patches of abundant bedrock frags.	0.27+
804	Ditch	FB 805, 806, 807. Aligned E-W. Drainage/field boundary.	0.27-0.52
805	Secondary fill	FO 804. Dark brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded stone. Charcoal flecking and fired clay flecking	0.27-0.4
806	Secondary fill	FO 804. Light yellowish brown silty clay with grey hue. Rare sub-rounded stone inclusions. Most likely collapse of edge.	0.4-0.44
807	Secondary fill	FO 804. Mid brown silty clay with moderate stone inclusions. Charcoal flecks and fired clay flecks	0.44-0.52

Trench 9	Dimensions: 40m x 1.8m x 0.28m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (NNE) 282460.1624, 121012.0972, 245.35 m aOD (SSW) 282447.0465, 120973.8799, 244.265m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
901	Topsoil	Pale greyish brown silty loam with sparse sub-angular limestone frags	0-0.11
902	Subsoil	Pale greyish brown silty loam	0.11-0.28
903	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with patches of greyish blue	0.28+



		gritty clay.	
904	Ditch	FB 905. Aligned E-W. Drainage ditch.	0.28-0.4
905	Secondary Fill	FO 904. Mid greyish brown silty clay with orange flecking with sparse angular limestone frags	0.28-0.4
906	Posthole	FB 907. Aligned NE-SW. Shallow ditch parallel to 904.	0.28-0.44
907	Secondary Fill	FO 906. Pale mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse angular limestone.	0.28-0.44
908	Posthole	FB 909. Post hole poss forming part of access point with 910.	0.28-0.58
909	Secondary Fill	FO 908. Mid greyish brown silty clay with common angular limestone with larger ones towards edge of fill- packing stones?	0.28-0.58
910	Posthole	FB 911. . Post hole poss forming part of access point with 908	0.28-0.53
911	Secondary Fill	FO 910. Mid greyish brown silty clay with common angular limestone frags with larger ones towards edge of fill- packing stones?	0.28-0.53
912	Posthole	FB 913. Isolated and irregular post hole, possible geology.	0.28-0.52
913	Secondary Fill	FO 912. Dark brown silty clay loam with common angular limestone frags.	0.28-0.52

Trench 10	Dimensions: 40m x 1.8m x 0.25m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (NNE) 282433.6652, 120802.5125, 239.255m aOD (SSW) 282418.9968, 120765.3405, 239.616 m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1001	Topsoil	Greyish pale brown silty loam.	0-0.12
1002	Subsoil	Pale greyish brown silty loam. Sparse angular limestone frags	0.12-0.25
1003	Natural	Light orangey brown silty clay. Freq angular limestone	0.25+

Trench 11	Dimensions: 40m x 1.8m x 0.28m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (NE) 282410.5606, 120758.4993, 239.633 m aOD (SW) 282389.3066, 120725.6372, 240.639m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1101	Topsoil	Greyish pale brown silty loam. Rare angular limestone	0-0.17
1102	Subsoil	Pale greyish brown silty loam. Sparse angular limestone	0.17-0.28
1103	Natural	Light orangey brown silty clay. Freq angular limestone	0.28+
1104	Ditch	FB 1105. Aligned SE-NW. Ditch	0.28-0.57
1105	Secondary Fill	FO 1104. Pale grey silty clay with brown mottling. Rare charcoal flecks.	0.28-0.57

Trench 12	Dimensions: 40m x 1.8m x 0.3m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (NE) 282383.9622, 120735.1535, 239.932 m aOD (SW) 282356.3725, 120705.8828, 239.332 m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1201	Topsoil	Greyish pale brown silty loam	0-0.14
1202	Subsoil	Pale greyish brown silty loam. Moderate angular limestone	0.14-0.3
1203	Natural	Light orangey brown silty clay. Freq angular limestone	0.3+

Trench 13	Dimensions: 39m x 1.8m x 0.4m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (SE) 282384.2924, 120706.1381, 240.755m aOD (NW) 282355.0506, 120732.78, 238.327 m aOD:		



Context	Category	Description	Depth
1301	Topsoil	Greyish pale brown silty loam. Rare angular limestone	0-0.17
1302	Subsoil	Pale greyish brown silty loam. Moderate limestone	0.17-0.35
1303	Natural	Light orangey brown silty clay. Freq limestone	0.35+

Trench 14	Dimensions: 40m x 1.8m x 0.4m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (SW) 282107.8964, 121150.5127, 249.576m aOD (NE) 282134.4968, 121179.8231, 350.406m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1401	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	0-0.22
1402	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay. Sparse stone inclusions	0.22-0.38
1403	Natural	Light orangey brown silty clay with yellow hue. Common bedrock frags	0.38+
1404	Gully	FB 1405. Aligned N-S. Shallow pitted base Poss hedgeline? 100% excavation	0.38-0.44
1405	Secondary fill	FO 1404. Mid brown silty clay with sparse stones in upper part of fill becoming abundant towards the base. Very rare charcoal. Compact deposit	0.38-0.44

Trench 15	Dimensions: 39m x 1.8m x 0.42m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (SE) 282136.123, 121152.0726, 248.632m aOD (NW) 282107.3362, 121178.4447, 251.154m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1501	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	0-0.2
1502	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay. Moderate stone inclusions	0.2-0.4
1503	Natural	Light orangey brown with yellow hue silty clay.	0.4+

Trench 16	Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.45m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (SE) 282072.6263, 121189.0408, 252.309m aOD (NW) 282050.4283, 121207.654, 252.988 m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1600	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay	0-0.35
1601	Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty clay. Freq angular medium stone frags	0.35-0.4
1602	Natural	Mid yellow sandy loam. Angular sandstone	0.4+

Trench 17	Dimensions: 31m x 1.8m x 0.4m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (SW) 281997.7502, 121258.0956, 252.555m aOD (NE) 282011.893, 282011.893, 253.081m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1701	Topsoil	Dark grey loamy clay. Rare sub-angular and sub-rounded small stone inclusions	0-0.3
1702	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy clay. Rare sub-angular and sub-rounded small stone inclusions	0.3-0.4
1703	Natural	Orangey yellow sandy clay	0.4+
1704	Secondary fill	FO 1704. Light greyish brown silty clay with freq sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions	0.4-0.44
1705	Ditch	FB 1705. Aligned E-W. Ditch/hedgeline	0.4-0.44

Trench 18	Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.3m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (S) 282011.893, 121241.6062, 253.69m aOD (N) 282074.4819, 121291.224, 254.933m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth



1800	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay. angular stone inclusions	0-0.3
1801	Natural	Mid yellow sandy clay. Angular sandstone frags	0.3+

Trench 19	Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (W) 282049.8446, 121266.509, 253.994m aOD (E) 282099.3338, 121266.3278, 254.421m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1900	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay. angular stone inclusions	0-0.35
1901	Natural	Mid yellow sandy clay. Angular sandstone frags	0.35+

Trench 20	Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.55m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (SW) 281935.9447, 121179.207, 251.611m aOD (NE) 281960.5789, 121196.0203, 252.171m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
2000	Topsoil	Mid grey brown clay loam	0-0.14
2001	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy clay occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stone	0.14-0.34
2002	Natural	Mid yellow sandy clay, freq bedrock frags	0.34+

Trench 21	Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.32m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (SW) 281884.3252, 281884.3252, 249.559m aOD (NE) 281901.6365, 121211.4856, 249.635m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
2100	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loamy clay with rare stone	0-0.2
2101	Subsoil	Mid brown compact loamy clay with rare stone inclusions	0.2-0.32
2102	Natural	Light orange silty clay with occ stone inclusions	0.32+

Trench 22	Dimensions: 40m x 1.8m x 0.36m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (ESE) 281809.2847, 121183.4148, 246.374m aOD (WNW) 281829.4037, 121187.23, 247.277m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
2200	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loamy clay with rare stone	0-0.2
2201	Subsoil	Mid brown compact loamy clay with rare stone inclusions	0.2-0.3
2202	Layer	Light orangey grey silty clay	0.3-0.55
2203	Natural	Light orange silty clay with occ stone inclusions	0.55+

Trench 23	Dimensions: 40m x 1.8m x 0.36m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (),m aOD (()),m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
2301	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay with greyish hue. Rare rounded stones.	0-0.27
2302	Interface	Mid orangey red silty clay with brownish hue	0.27-0.29
2303	Natural	Mid orangey red silty clay with rounded stones	0.29+

Trench 24	Dimensions: 40m x 1.8m x 0.4m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (SW) 281688.1435, 121160.612, 244.327m aOD (NE) 281715.4722, 121190.6137, 242.105m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth



2401	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay with greyish hue. Rare rounded stones.	0-0.23
2402	Interface	Mid orange red silty clay with brownish hue	0.23-0.4
2403	Natural	Mid orangey red silty clay with rounded stones	0.4+
2404	Secondary Fill	FO 2405. Mid brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.	0.4-0.81
2405	Cut	FB 2404. Aligned E-W. Boundary ditch/Hedge	0.4-0.81
2406	Secondary Fill	FO 2407. Mid brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.	0.4-0.51
2407	Cut	FB 2406. Aligned E-W. Boundary ditch/Hedge	0.4-0.51

Trench 25	Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.44m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (SW) 281842.7126, 121091.614, 251.141m aOD (NE) 281863.9819, 121112.6734, 250.67m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
2500	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loamy clay	0-0.26
2501	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy clay	0.26-0.44
2502	Natural	Mixed yellows reds and greys brash and clay, common bedrock	0.44+

Trench 26	Dimensions: 40m x 1.8m x 0.4m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (SSW) 281748.559, 120965.1334, 251.877m aOD (NNE) 281755.0159, 121003.7716, 251.591m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
2601	Topsoil	Pale greyish brown silty loam with v. rare angular limestone frags	0-0.13
2602	Subsoil	Pale greyish brown silty loam with v. rare angular limestone frags	0.13-0.25
2603	Natural	Pale orangey brown with grey mottling silty clay, moderate angular limestone frags	0.25+
2604	Ditch	FB 2605. Aligned NE-SW. Linear feature forming boundary of poss trackway. Parallel to 2606	0.25-0.43
2605	Secondary Fill	FO 2604. Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse angular limestone frags	0.25-0.43
2606	Ditch	FB 2607. Aligned NE-SW. Linear feature forming boundary of poss trackway. Parallel to 2604	0.25-0.44
2607	Secondary Fill	FO 2606. Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse angular limestone frags.	0.25-0.44

Trench 27	Dimensions: 40m x 1.8m x 0.37m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (SW) 281750.2654, 120870.7769, 253.147m aOD (NE) 281777.2706, 120900.1432, 253.297m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
2701	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty loam with v rare angular limestone	0-0.14
2702	Subsoil	Dark greyish brown silty loam with sparse angular limestone	0.14-0.26
2703	Natural	Orange silty clay with grey mottling and freq angular limestone	0.26+

Trench 28	Dimensions: 40m x 1.8m x 0.3m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (SE) 281778.8401, 120871.5099, 253.22m aOD (NW) 281749.5533, 120898.7418, 253.16m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
2801	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty loam with v rare angular	0-0.13



2802	Subsoil	limestone Dark greyish brown silty loam with sparse angular limestone	0.13-0.26
2803	Natural	Orange silty clay with grey mottling and freq angular limestone	0.26+

Trench 29	Dimensions: 42m x 1.8m x 0.4m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (SE) 281350.6103, 120885.3209, 235.897m aOD (NW) 281321.5705, 120912.688, 234.558m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
2900	Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay	0-0.2
2901	Subsoil	Mid grey silty clay	0.2-0.3
2902	Natural	Yellowy orange clay with occ large limestone inclusions	0.3+

Trench 30	Dimensions: 42m x 1.8m x 0.4m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (SW) 281322.2796, 120884.8299, 236.092m aOD (NE) 281349.5973, 120913.4641, 235.055m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
3000	Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay	0-0.2
3001	Subsoil	Mid grey silty clay	0.2-0.3
3002	Natural	Yellowy orange clay with occ large limestone inclusions	0.3+

Trench 31	Dimensions: 20m x 1.8m x 0.3m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (NW) 281356.785, 120864.6663, 236.961m aOD (SE) 281371.2999, 120852.1701, 237.743m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
3100	Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay	0-0.25
3101	Interface	Mid grey orange silty clay	0.25-0.3
3102	Natural	Yellowy orange clay with occ large limestone inclusions	0.3+

Trench 32	Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.45m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (NW) 281394.979, 120832.473, 238.935m aOD (SE) 281418.3871, 120814.333, 240.453m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
3200	Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay	0-0.15
3201	Subsoil	Mid grey orange silty clay	0.15-0.35
3202	Buried Soil	Dark grey sandy clay- fine grained	0.35-0.4
3203	Natural	Grey orange clay with occ large limestone inclusions	0.4+

Trench 33	Dimensions: 40m x 1.8m x 0.3m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (NNE) 281895.3093, 120626.84, 244.215m aOD (SSW) 281884.3553, 120599.7986, 243.617m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
3300	Topsoil	Dark grey silty loam	0-0.25
3301	Deliberate deposit	Bank material	0.25-0.3
3302	Natural	Yellow orange clay	0.3+

Trench 34	Dimensions: 40m x 1.8m x 0.4m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (WNW) 281873.936, 120626.0352, 245.295m aOD (ESE) 281910.3293, 120610.8755, 242.857m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth



3400	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty loam, freq Fe staining	0-0.3
3401	Natural	Yellow orange clay loam, occ manganese	0.3+

Trench 35	Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.5m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (NE) 281874.8754, 120589.4745, 243.506m aOD (SW) 281848.5335, 120574.7336, 244.218m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
3500	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty loam	0-0.2
3501	Subsoil	Mid to dark brown silty loam	0.2-0.3
3502	Natural	Yellow orange clay loam, occ manganese	0.3+
3503	Trench	FB 3504. Aligned E-W. Modern trench	
3504	Deliberate Backfill	FO 3503. Reworked natural clay, hose pipe found (not retained)	
3505	Ditch	FB3506. Aligned N-S. Likely old field boundary	0.04-0.4
3506	Secondary Fill	FO3505. Dark grey brown silty clay	0.04-0.35
3507	Primary fill	FO 3505.	0.35-0.4
3508	Bank	Compact deposit of clay, sand and large brash frags	0.04-0.04

Trench 36	Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.4m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (ESE) 281386.5524, 120639.2777, 245.708m aOD (WNW) 281337.2363, 120651.0505, 246.237m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
3600	Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay	0-0.2
3601	Interface	Loose upper natural horizon, mid yellow orange silty clay with bedrock frags	0.2-0.28
3602	Natural	Yellow orange silty clay with Fe and Me	0.28+

Trench 37	Dimensions: 37m x 1.8m x 0.6m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (NNW) 281345.5079, 120629.8214, 245.843m aOD (SSW) 281352.1604, 120595.2542, 244.338m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
3700	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay. Rare sub-rounded gravel, sparse med gravel	0-0.25
3701	Interface	Loose upper natural horizon, mid yellow grey silty clay with bedrock frags	0.25-0.55
3702	Natural	Yellow orange silty clay with Fe and Me. with bedrock frags	0.55+

Trench 38	Dimensions: 40m x 1.8m x 0.5m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (SE) 281394.3656, 120562.8546, 241.286m aOD (NW) 281365.1224, 120590.2746, 243.623m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
3800	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay. Rare med gravel	0-0.24
3801	Interface	Loose upper natural horizon, mid yellow grey silty clay with bedrock frags	0.24-0.38
3802	Natural	Yellow orange silty clay with Fe and Me. with bedrock frags	0.38+

Trench 39	Dimensions: 39.5m x 1.8m x 0.48m		
	Land use: Pasture		
	Coordinates: (SW) 281365.4417, 120561.5163, 241.565m aOD (NE) 281392.9711, 120590.6434, 243.032m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
3900	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay. Rare sub-rounded gravel	0-0.21



3901	Subsoil	Loose upper natural horizon, mid yellow grey silty clay with bedrock frags	0.21-0.36
3902	Natural	Yellow orange silty clay with Fe and Me. with bedrock frags	0.36+

Trench 40	Dimensions: 15m x 1.8m x 0.4m		
	Land use: pasture		
	Coordinates: (SSW) 281326.1802, 120390.8092, 228.474m aOD (NNE) 281330.5798, 120375.2896, 226.312m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
4000	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay. Rare bedrock frags	0-0.3
4001	Subsoil	Intermittent light grey laminations, occurs in pockets	0.3-0.37
4002	Natural	Yellow orange sandy clay with Fe and Me. with bedrock frags	0.37+



12.2 Appendix 2: Finds tables

Table 2: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Pottery	Other Finds
0704	1/67	
4103	26/255	
4194		1 wood
4211	2/43	
4242	2/4	
4267	6/11	
4269	1/12	
4271	3/32	
4272	8/33	
4275	4/17	
4335	2/4	
4337	12/38	
4340	1/11	
4344	2/7	
4348	1/1	
4353	11/30	
4371	1/7	
4372	5/21	
4383	2/3	
4396	6/59	
4398	5/12	
4400	5/57	
4430	10/42	
4435	2/2	
4438	3/17	2 stone
4445	1/9	
4449	10/37	
TOTAL	132/831	



12.3 Appendix 3: Environmental tables

Table 3: Sample Provenance Summary

Phase	No of samples	Volume (litres)	Feature types
Medieval	9	128	Ditches, gully, construction cut
?Medieval	5	3.1	Hearth, Pit
Totals	14	131.1	

Table 4: Summary of monolith samples

Monolith/ kubiena sample no.	Feature	Description
8		Monolith through bank, buried soil and bank associated with medieval track/drove way.
9	[4152]	Monolith through possible buried soil sequence.
12		Monolith through probable bog sequence
13		Kubiena associated with buried soil (4307) and monolith 12.
14		Kubiena associated with buried soil (4309) and monolith 12.
15		Kubiena associated with monolith 9, context (4156).
16		Kubiena associated with monolith 9, context (4156).

Table 5: 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	Analysis
Medieval												
Ditches												
4256	4257	10	18	50	65	-	-	-	-	-	0/1 ml	
4261	4253	11	20	175	70	-	-	-	C	<i>Avena/Bromus</i>	0/1 ml	
4373	4351	17	10	100	60	-	-	-	-	-	0/2 ml	
	4351	17 M	1500g	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4376	18	10	90	60	-	-	-	-	?heather stem frags	<1/1 ml	
	4376	18 M	1500g	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	
	4379	19	10	60	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4414	4419	23	20	40	65	-	-	-	C	<i>Poa/Phleum, Vicia/Lathyrus, Rumex</i> , stem frags inc. ?heather	1/2 ml	
	4419	23 W	1	10	50	-	-	-	-	Stem frags inc. ?heather, uncharred ? <i>Erica</i> seeds (++)	0/<1 ml	
4464	4465	20	20	80	65	-	-	-	C	<i>Poa/Phleum</i> , stem frags inc. ?heather	1/2 ml	
	4465	20 M	1500g	10	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gully												
4448	4449	22	10	55	65	C	-	Indet. grain frag	-	Stem frags inc. ?heather	2/2 ml	
	4449	22 W	1	25	55	-	-	-	C	<i>Poa/Phleum</i> , stem frags inc. ?heather, uncharred ? <i>Erica</i> seeds (+)	<1/<1 ml	



Feature	Conte xt	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal 4/2mm	Analys is
Construction cut												
4427	4428	21	10	125	80	-	-	-	C	<i>Poa/Phleum</i> , stem frags inc. ?heather	2/1 ml	
?Medieval												
Hearth												
4231	4232 N quad	3	1	175	10	A	C	F-t wheat, hulled wheat + barley grains, rachis frag	A*	<i>Avena, Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Anthemis cotula</i>	40/25 ml	C
	4232 E quad	4	0.2	150	5	A*	B	F-t wheat, hulled wheat + barley grains, rachis frags	A	<i>Avena, Avena/Bromus,</i>	30/25 ml	
	4232 S quad	5	0.5	250	5	A*	B	F-t wheat, hulled wheat + barley grains, rachis frags, culm node	A*	<i>Avena, Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Arrhenatherum</i>	50/35 ml	P C
	4232 W quad	6	0.4	175	5	A*	B	F-t wheat, hulled wheat + barley grains, rachis frags, culm node	A*	<i>Avena, Avena/Bromus, Raphanus, Anthemis cotula</i>	20/20 ml	P
Pit												
4186	4187	7	1	50	10	-	-	-	-	-	25/5 ml	

Key: charred A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; uncharred (+) = < 50, (++) 50-100; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant,



Table 6: Sediment descriptions and sub-samples taken

Location:		Mono:	<8>	Comments: 104840 Batsworthy Cross. Monolith <8> showing soil sequence through bank and buried soil associated with trackway.		
Level (top):		Drg:	24A-E			
Depth		Context	Samples	Sediment description	Interpretation	
Mono	mOD					
0.00-0.20		(4291) (4292)		10YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay loam. Dry and crumbly with abundant roots throughout and some iron staining. Slightly darker 10YR 2/2 very dark brown down profile. Sharp boundary.	Modern topsoil	Bank
0.20-0.25		(4293)		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay. Heavily iron stained. Abundant roots, 0.2% fine pores. Sharp boundary.	Up cast clay	
0.25-0.33		(4372)		10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay with some iron staining and abundant roots. Dry and crumbly. 0.2% fine pores, some iron stained. Clear boundary.	Redeposited topsoil	
0.33-0.36		(4294)		7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty clay. Fairly crumbly, feels 'soily'. Moderate roots, very little iron staining. 1% fine pores. Abrupt boundary.	Buried soil	Buried soil
0.36-0.50				10YR 5/4 yellowish brown slightly silty clay with iron mottles, both rounded and indistinct. Moderate roots, 0.1% fine pores.	Alluvial/colluvial wash	Alluvial/colluvial wash accumulating within a hollow



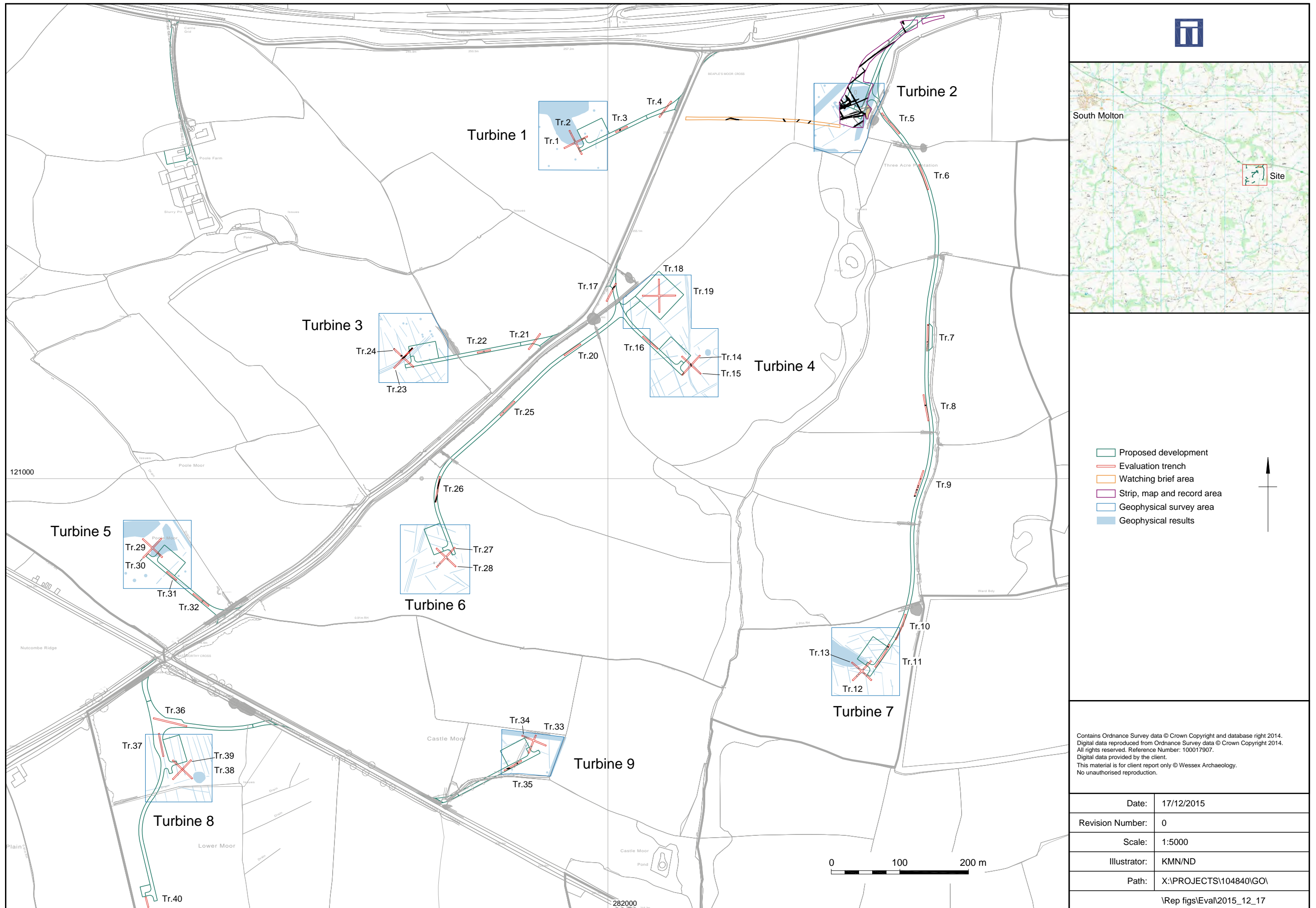
Table 7: Sediment descriptions and sub-samples taken

Location:		Mono:	<9>	Comments: 104840 Batsworthy Cross. Monolith <9> through site soil sequence associated with kubienas <15> and <16>		
Level (top):		Drg:	1A			
Depth		Context	Samples	Sediment description	Interpretation	
Mono	mOD					
0.00-0.17		(4163)		10YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay loam, slightly peaty. Crumbly. Abundant roots, especially at the top. Those near the bottom are slightly iron stained. Abrupt boundary.	Peaty soil	
0.17-0.26		(4297) (4160)		10YR 4/3 brown fairly firm clay becoming slightly darker, 10YR 3/3 dark brown, and a little more loamy towards the bottom. Common iron stained roots, many vertical. 2% fine pores, most are iron stained. Clear boundary.	Clay inwash or possible up cast?	
0.26-0.37		(4160) (4165)		10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay loam. Humic and a bit soily, crumbly with common vertical iron stained roots. Slightly paler in the middle 3cm. Very faint fine horizontal laminations towards the bottom. 1% iron stained pores. Abrupt boundary.	Possibly eroded in or actual soil formation	
0.37-0.50		(4155) (4154) (4153)		10YR 4/3 brown fairly firm silty clay with a band of 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown humic silty clay at 0.38-0.39. Common vertical iron stained roots throughout and 1% iron stained pores.	Silty inwash with humic band.	



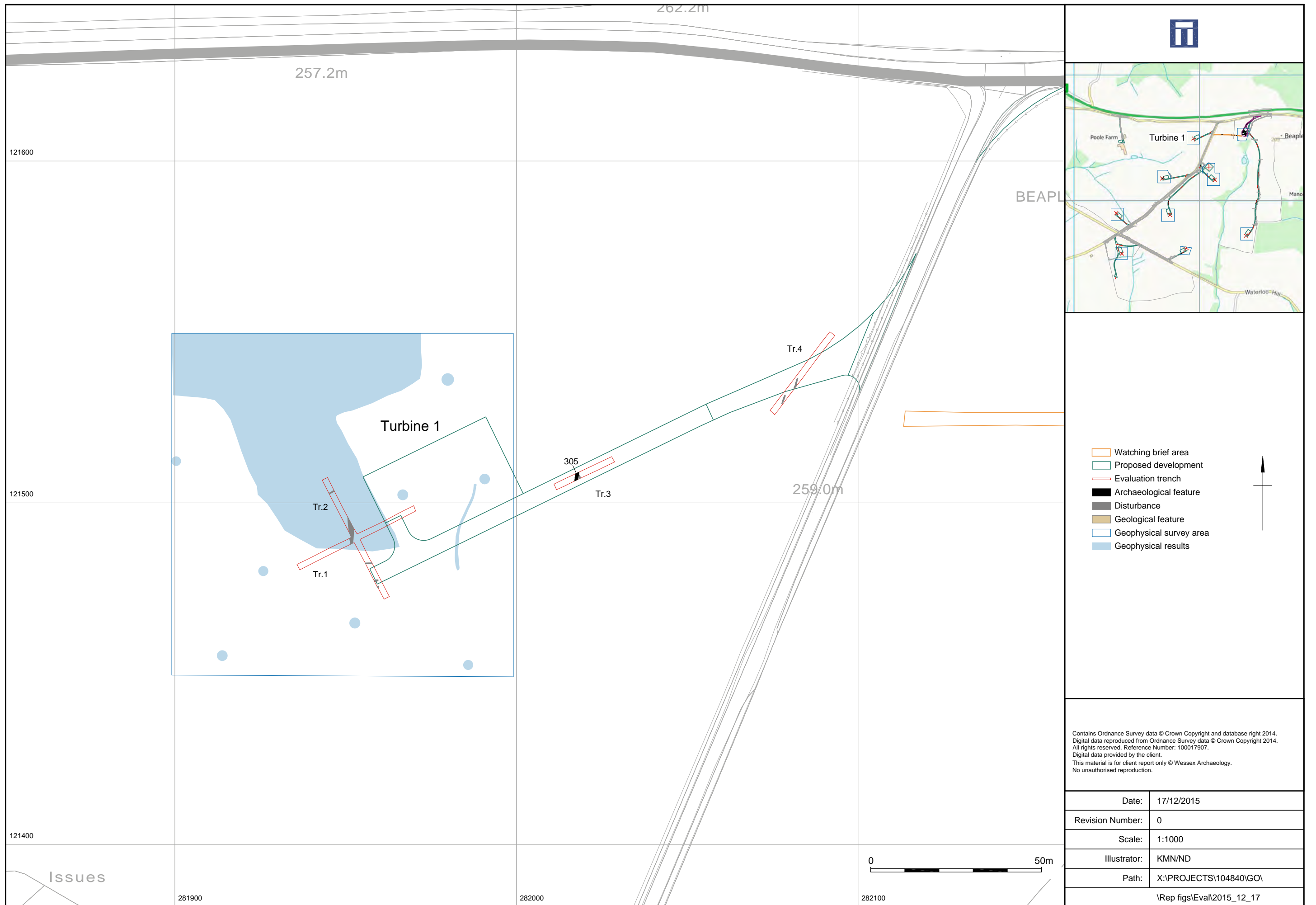
Table 8: Sediment descriptions and sub-samples taken

Location:		Mono:	<12>	Comments: 104840 Batsworthy Cross Monolith 12 through 'boggy hollow' associated with kubiena samples <13> and <14>		
Level (top):		Drg:	31			
Depth		Context	Samples	Sediment description	Interpretation	
Mono	mOD					
0.00-0.17		(4302)		7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown silty clay loam with a band of heavily stained 2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown silty clay at 0.10-0.17 and mixed in at the top. Very dried out and blocky with abundant roots and iron staining throughout. 1% fine pores, stone free. Sharp boundary.	Topsoil with redeposited material.	Topsoil with redeposited material
0.17-0.41		(4303) (4304) (4305) (4306)		10YR 2/2 very dark brown silt loam peaty soil. Soft and crumbly with abundant organics throughout. Becomes more mineralgenic down profile. 1% fine pores, abundant roots. Clear boundary.	Peaty soil – O Horizon	Alluvial and colluvial material gradually accumulating within a boggy hollow and forming a peaty soil horizon.
0.41-0.63		(4306) (4307) (4308) (4309) (4310)		10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown humic/organic firm clay with sparse-moderate iron stained plant remains and roots. 1% fine pores, some iron stained. Sharp boundary.	Organic clay	
0.63-0.70		(4311)		Gley 1 6/1 greenish grey silty clay with moderate rounded iron mottles.	Geology	Geology



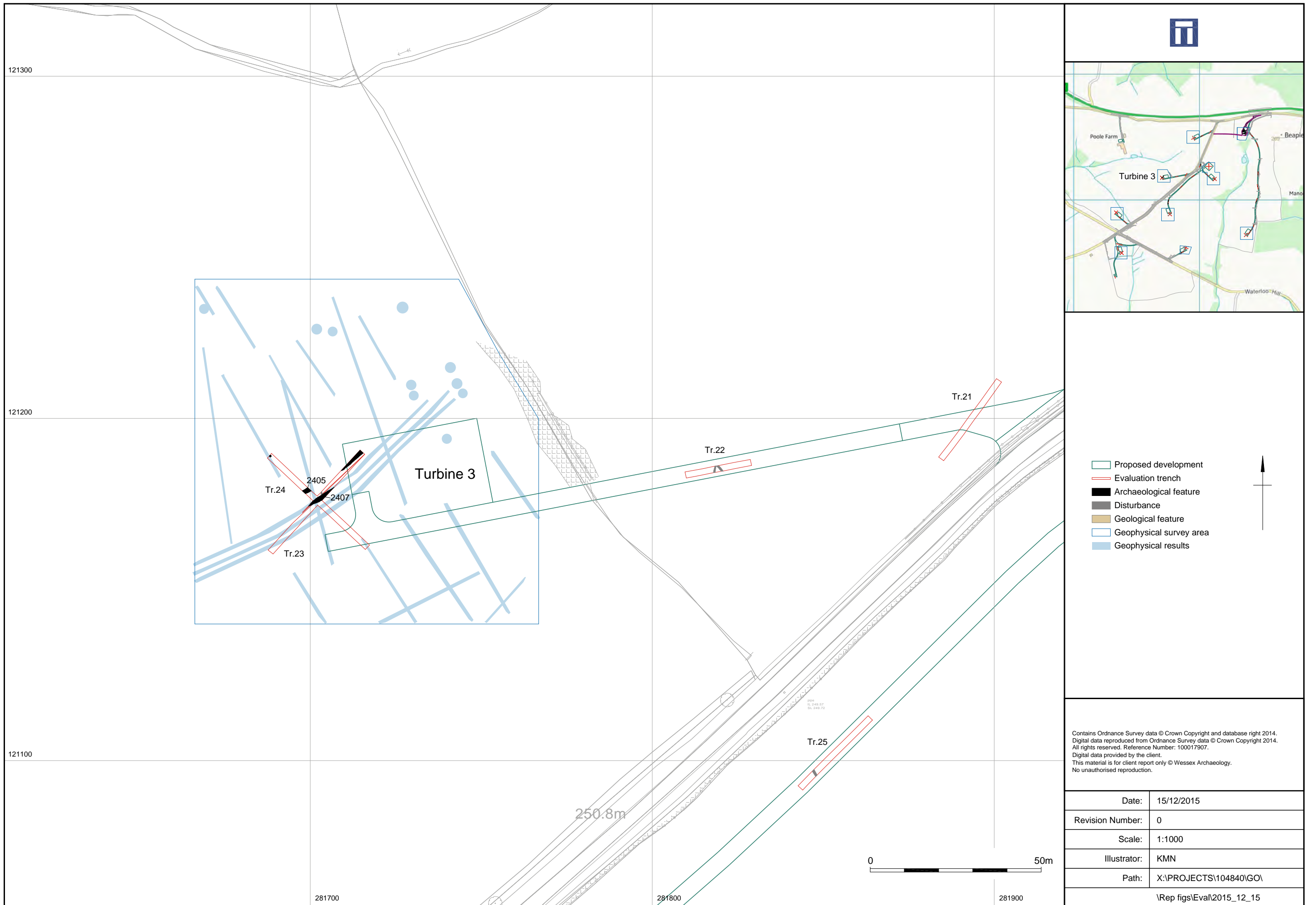
Site location plan

Figure 1



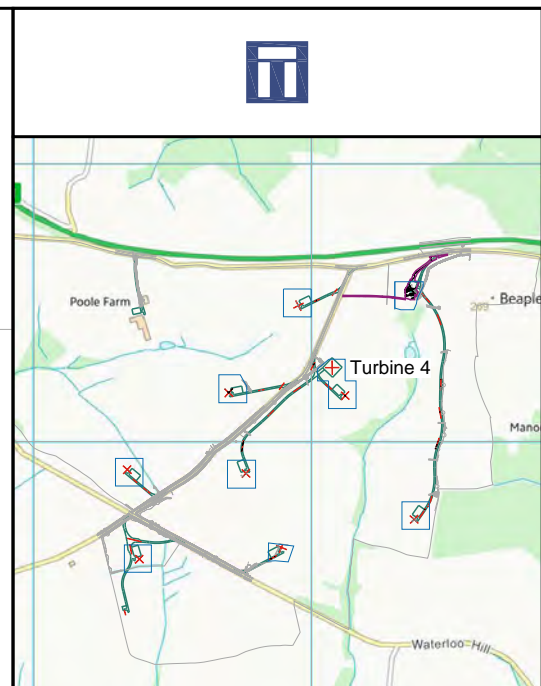
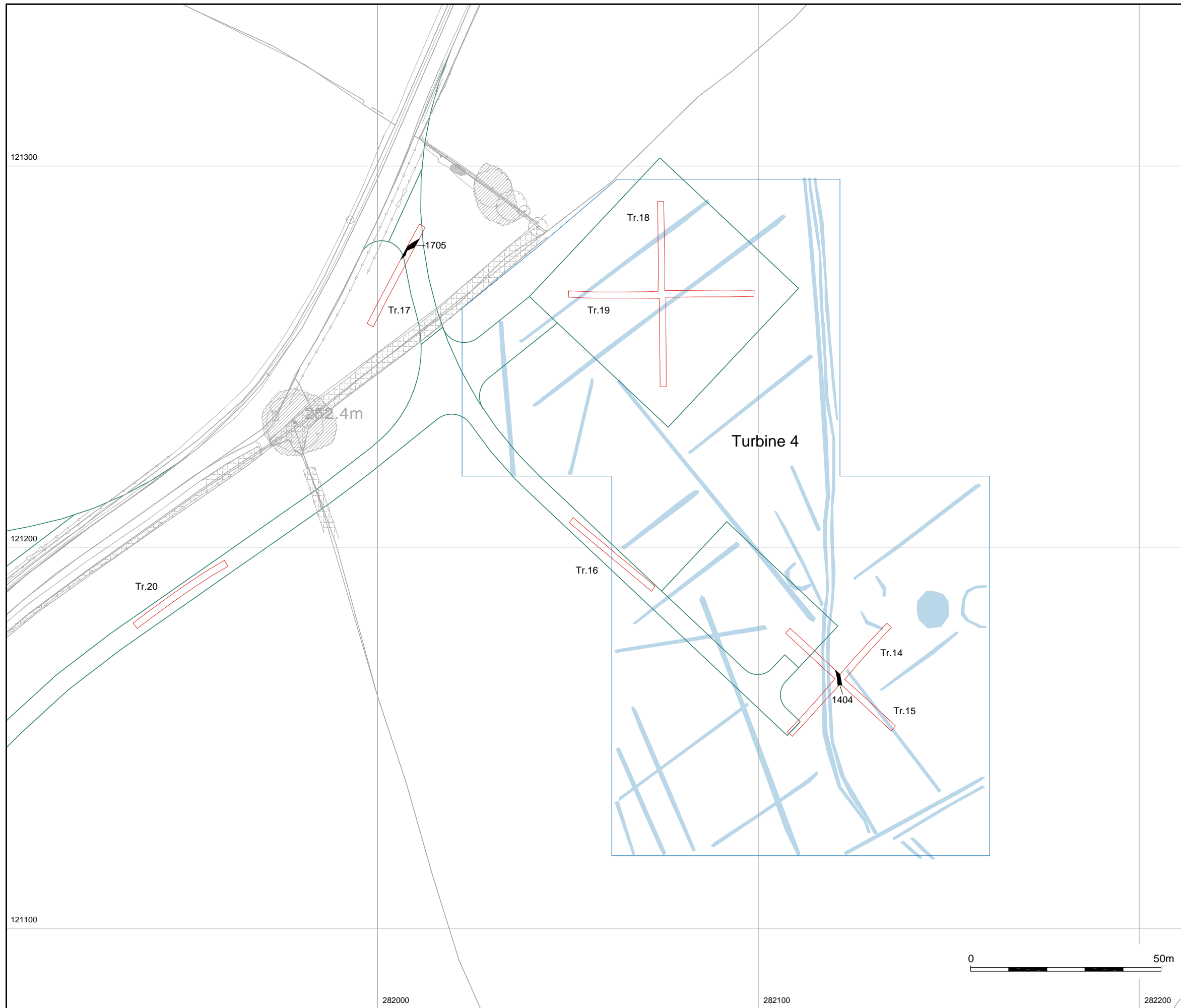
Trial trench location - Turbine 1

Figure 2



Trial trench location - Turbine 3

Figure 3



- Proposed development
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Disturbance
- Geological feature
- Geophysical survey area
- Geophysical results

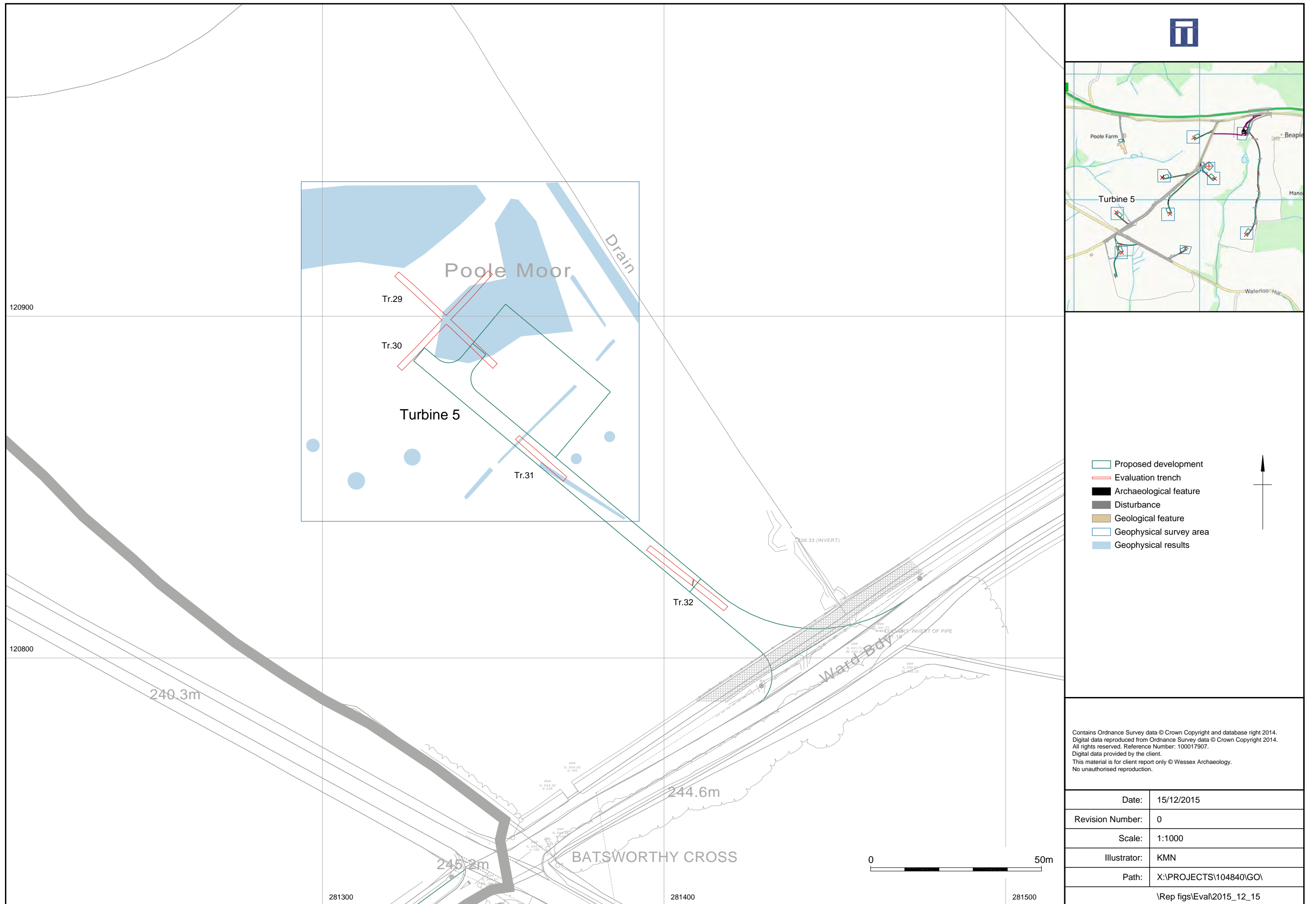


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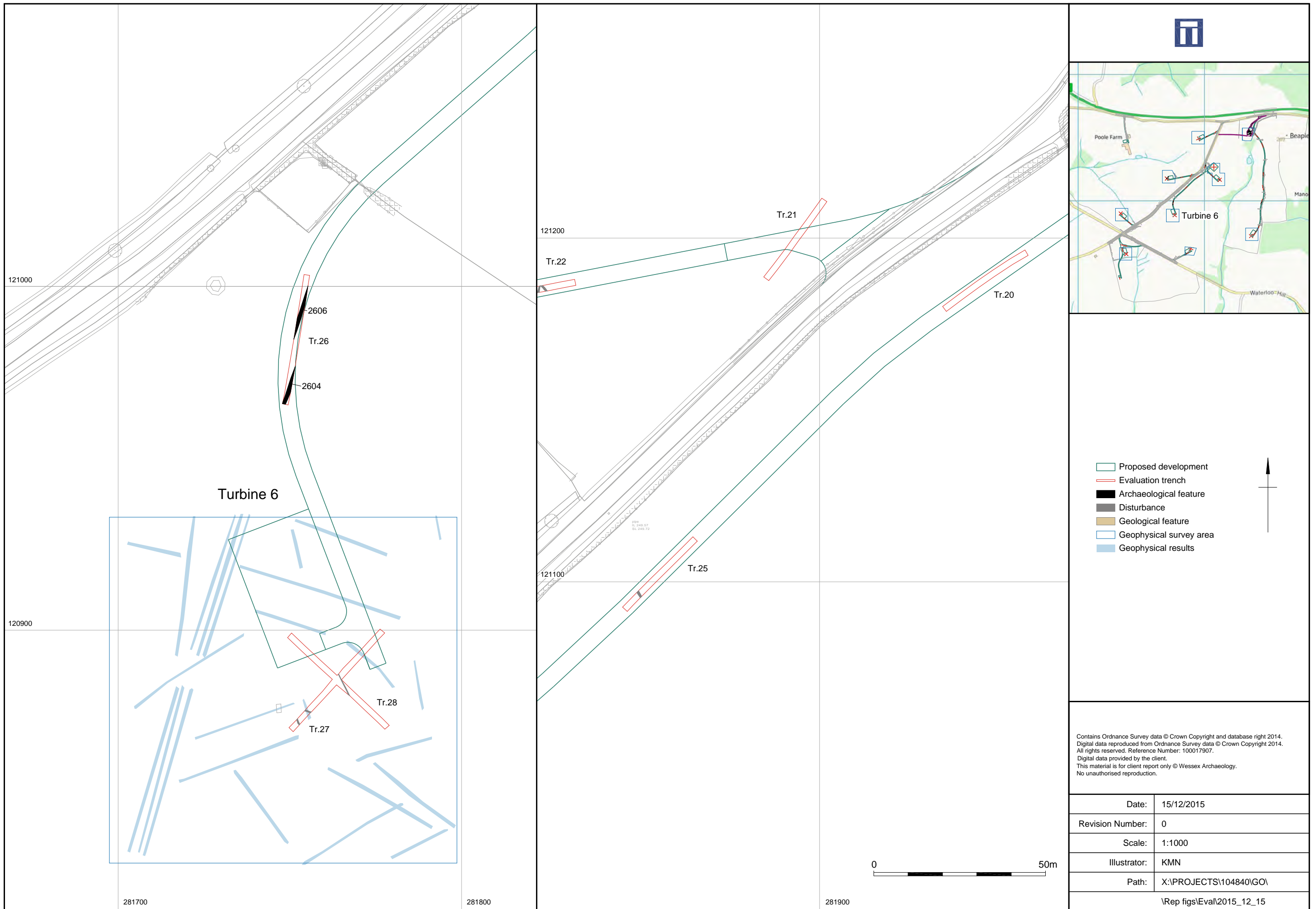
Trial trench location - Turbine 4

Figure 4



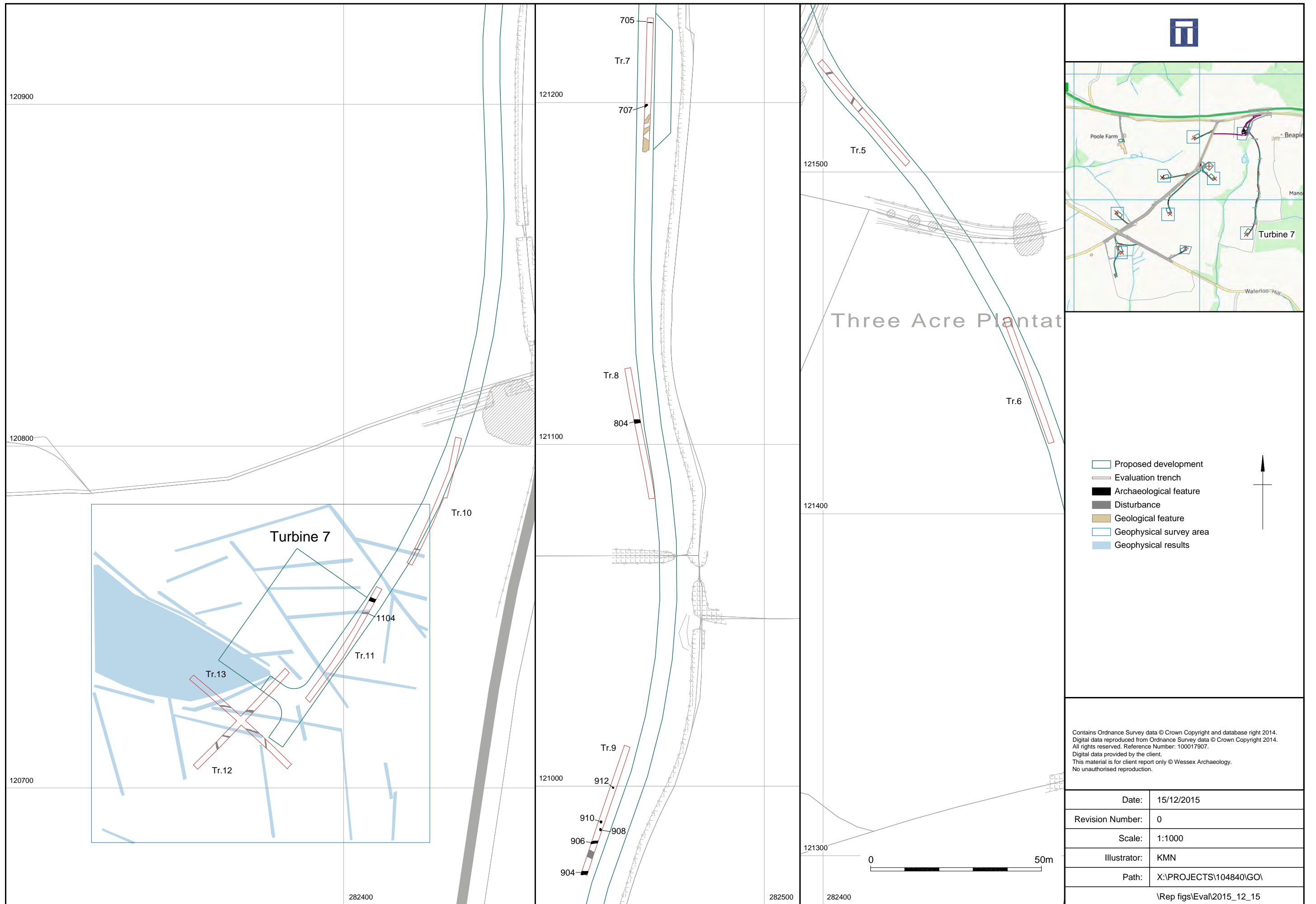
Trial trench location - Turbine 5

Figure 5



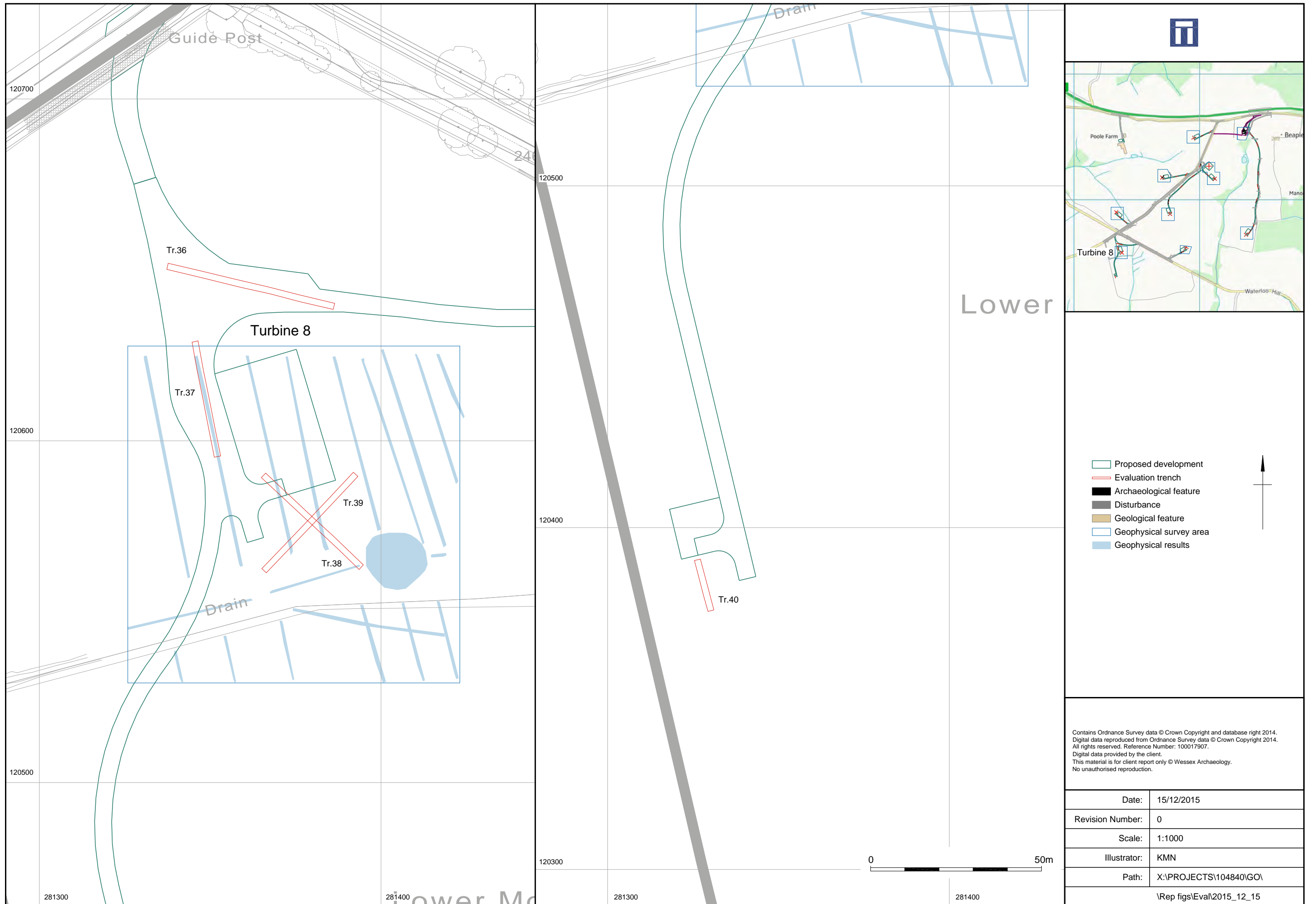
Trial trench location - Turbine 6

Figure 6



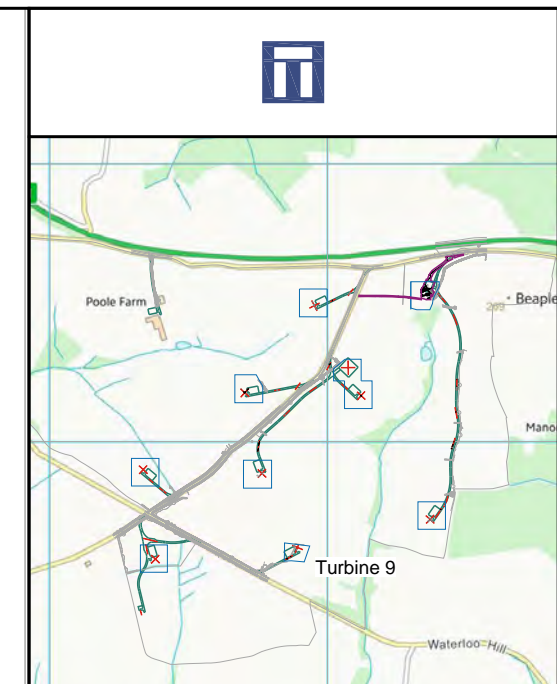
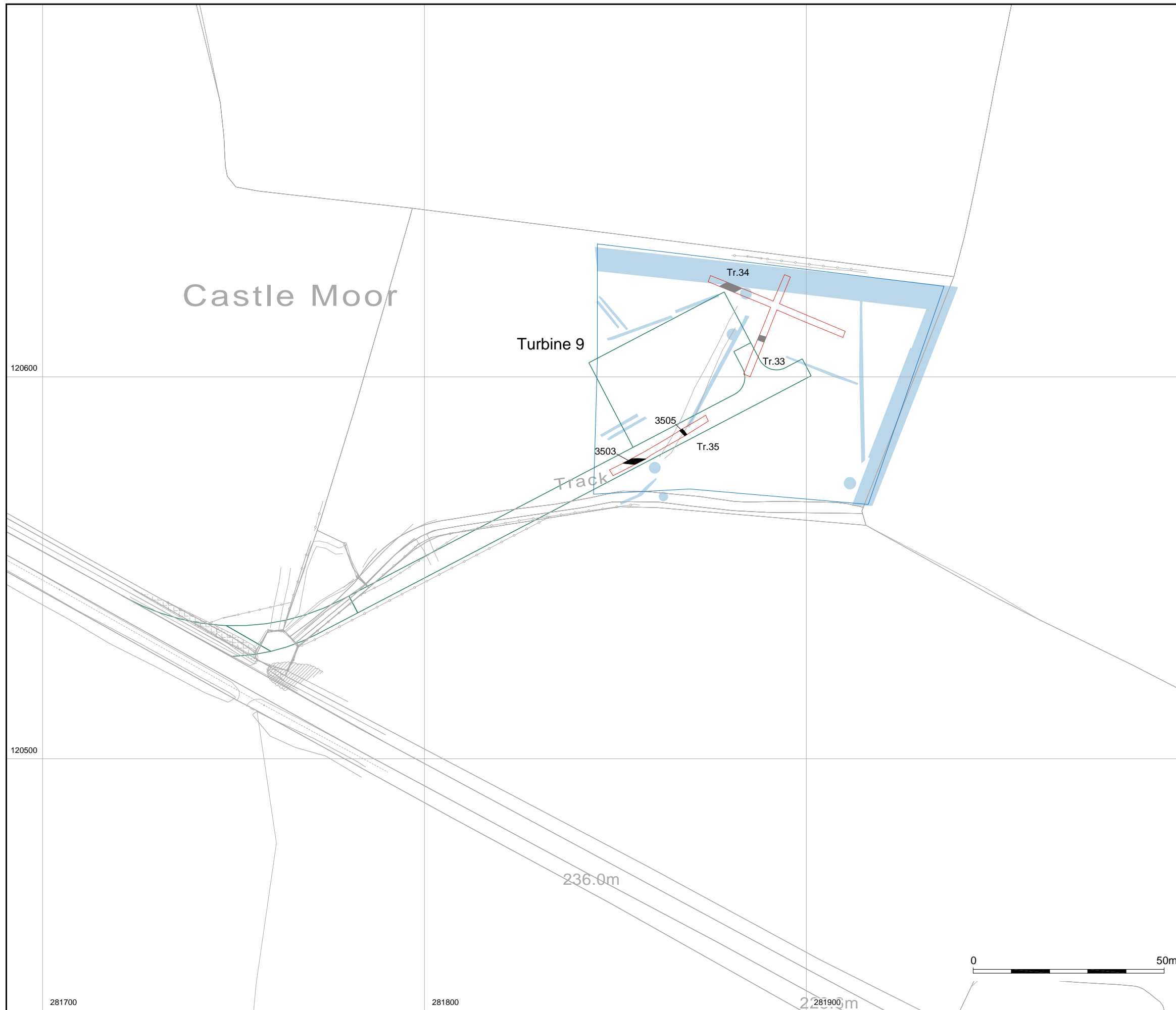
Trial trench location - Turbine 7

Figure 7



Trial trench location - Turbine 8

Figure 8



- Proposed development
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Disturbance
- Geological feature
- Geophysical survey area
- Geophysical results



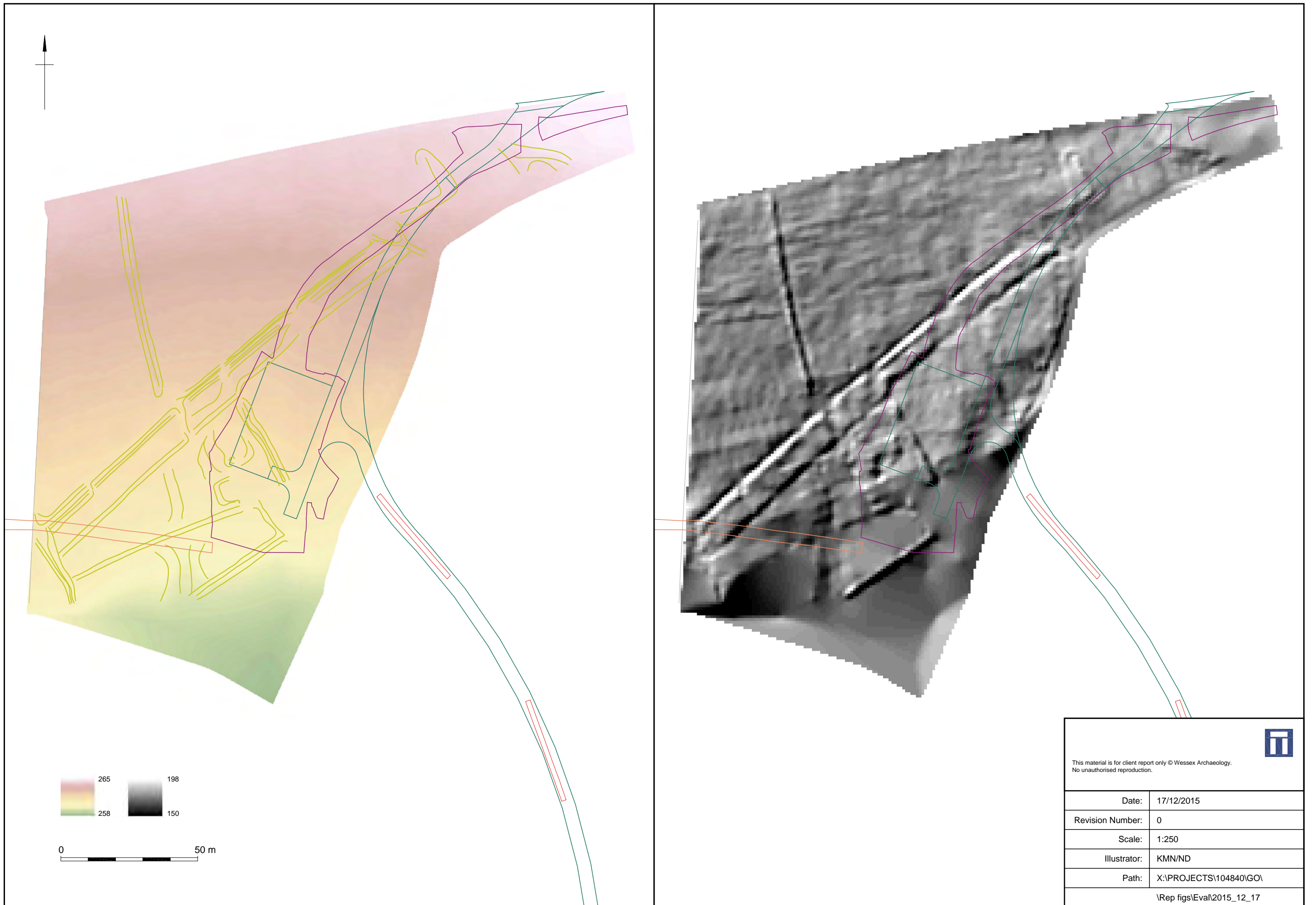
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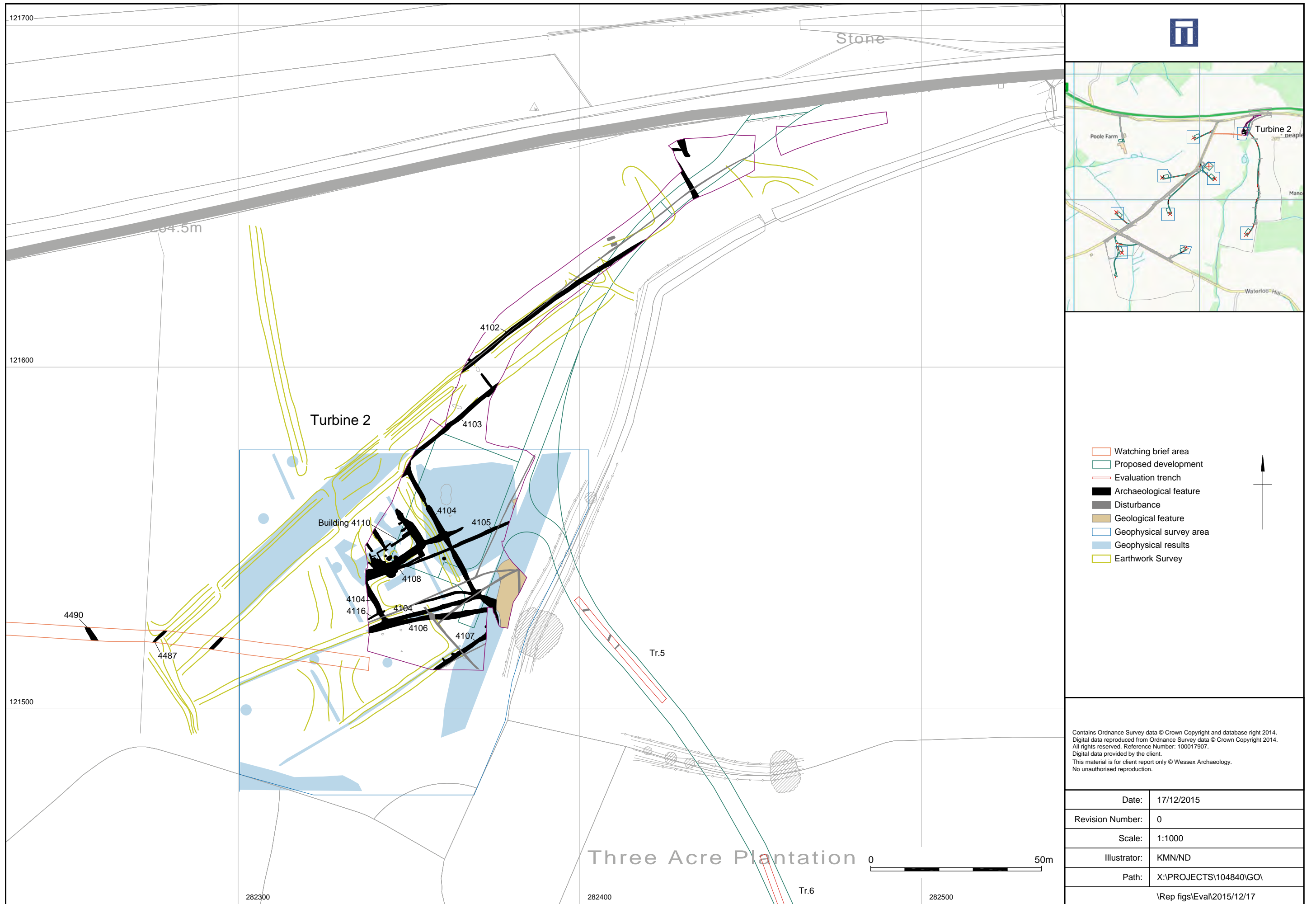
Trial trench location - Turbine 9

Figure 9



Turbine 2: Earthwork survey

Figure 10



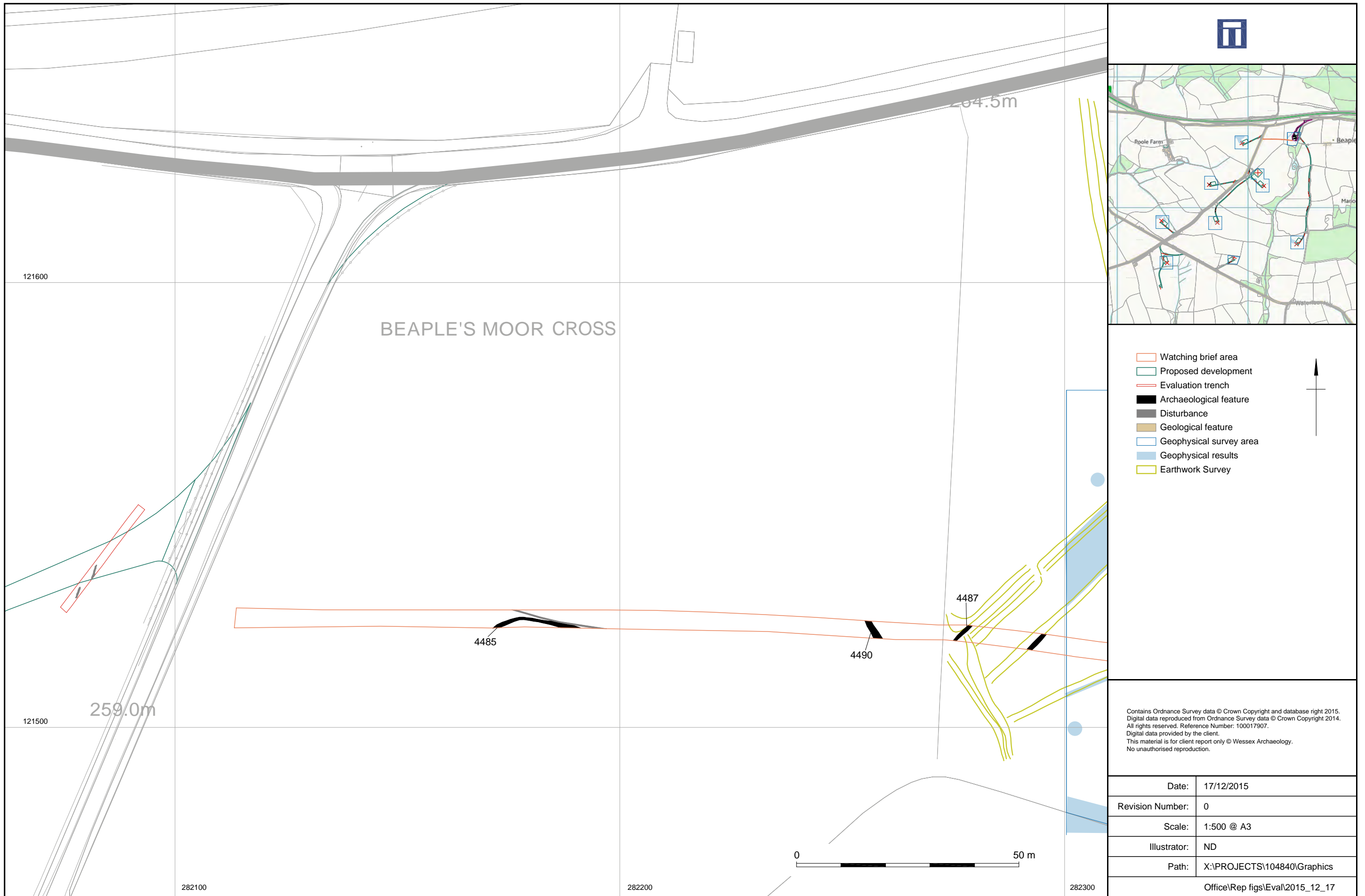
- Watching brief area
- Proposed development
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Disturbance
- Geological feature
- Geophysical survey area
- Geophysical results
- Earthwork Survey

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Turbine 2: Strip, Map and Record - Archaeological features

Figure 11



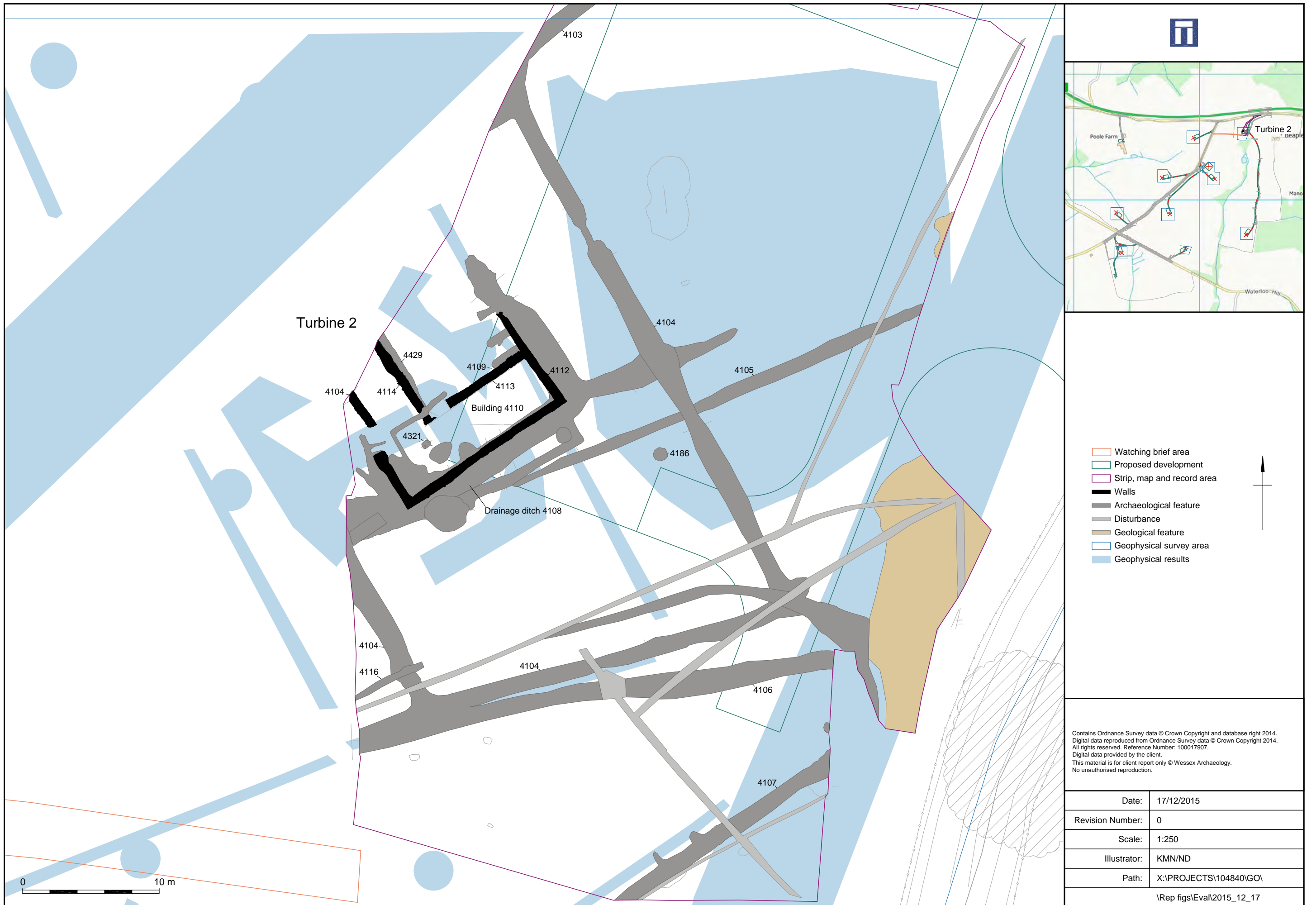
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Turbine 2: Strip, Map and Record - Archaeological features

Figure 12



Turbine 2: Building 4110 and associated archaeological features



Plate 1: Trench 1 from east



Plate 2: South facing representative section of Trench 1


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Plate 3: Trench 4 from north-east


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Plate 4: Trench 24 from north-west



Plate 5: South-east facing representative section of Trench 23


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Plate 6: East facing section of ditch 2407

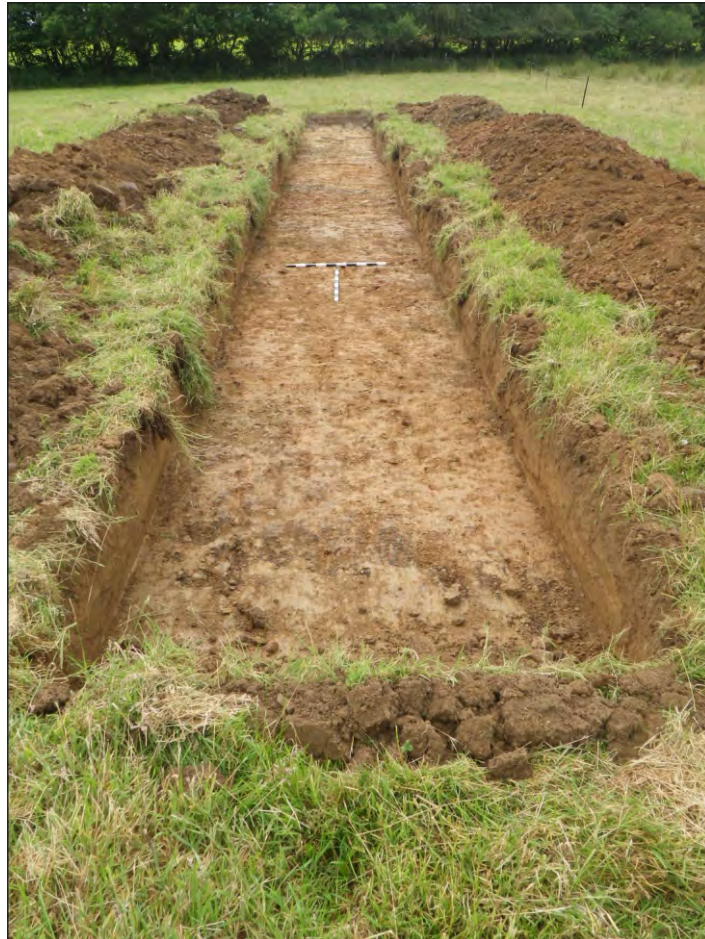


Plate 7: Trench 22 from east


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Plate 8: Trench 29 from south-east



Plate 9: South-west facing representative section of Trench 32


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Plate 10: Trench 36 from west



Plate 11: North-west facing representative section of Trench 39


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Plate 12: Trench 26 from south-west



Plate 13: North-west facing representative section of Trench 27


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Plate 14: Trench 33 from south-east



Plate 15: South-east facing representative section of Trench 34


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Plate 16: Working shot, Trench 13



Plate 17: Trench 9 from south


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Plate 18: East facing representative section of Trench 10



Plate 19: South-east facing section of ditch 804


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Plate 20: General view of earthworks from south, Turbine 2



Plate 21: General view of earthworks from west, Turbine 2


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Plate 22: General view of track/droeway from north-east



Plate 23: North-west facing section of ditch 4170


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Plate 24: Building 4110 under excavation, view from south-west



Plate 25: Building 4110, view from east


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Plate 26: Building 4110, view from north-west



Plate 27: External face of wall 4112


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Plate 28: North-west facing section of drainage ditch 4108 and wall 4112



Plate 29: Pottery sherds recovered from drainage ditch 4108



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Plate 30: South facing section of ditch 4104



Plate 31: Possible fording point, ditch 4104

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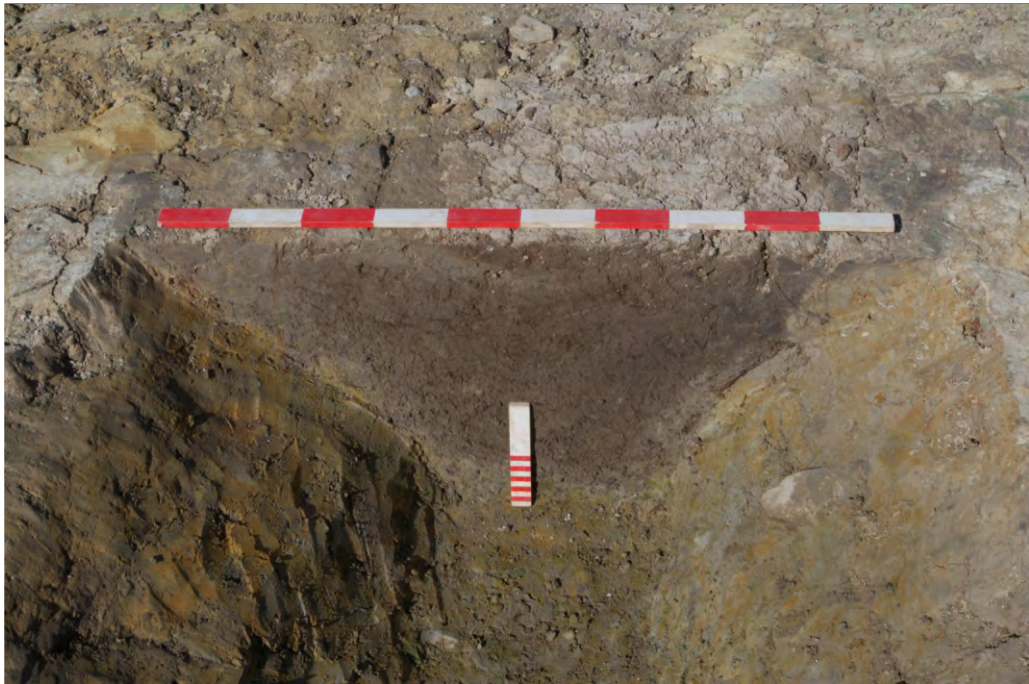


Plate 32: West facing section of ditch 4107



Plate 33: West facing section of ditch 4106


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Plate 34: West facing section of pit 4186



Plate 35: Pre-excavation shot of hearth/oven 4231


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Plate 36: Watching brief area, view from the west



Plate 37: South-west facing section of ditch **4487**



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Plate 38: Curvilinear ditch **4485**, view from the west

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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



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