EXETER SCIENCE PARK DRIVE NORTH, SOWTON, DEVON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS 2010-2011

Prepared for South West Highways Civils

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Exeter Archaeology

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SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation, metal detector survey and watching brief was carried out between October 2010 and January 2011 before and during an infrastructure project (known as the Exeter Science Park Drive North) at the Exeter Science Park, Sowton, Devon. The most significant finds from the metal detector survey were clothes fittings, including an early 20th-century military cap badge.

All the excavated features represented either extent hedgebanks or flanking ditches associated with removed field boundaries. These probably date to the post-medieval period although the field boundaries of the area probably have medieval origins. No earlier features were exposed, and the only finds pre-dating the medieval period included a sherd of Roman pottery and a small quantity of lithics.

These results are consistent with previous fieldwork undertaken at the Exeter Science Park by Wessex Archaeology and a subsequent evaluation undertaken by Exeter archaeology.

1. INTRODUCTION (Fig. 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological investigations undertaken by Exeter Archaeology (EA) between October 2010 and January 2011 during infrastructure works at the Exeter Science Park, Sowton, Devon (centred on SX 9350 9730; Fig. 1). These works were undertaken as part of the 'Exeter Science Park Drive North' road scheme, a contract that also included excavations for new southern infiltration basins and an electrical substation. The archaeological investigations were commissioned by South West Highways Civils, and were required under condition 14 attached to the grant of planning permission (No. 10/0899/CM DCC/2907/2009) by Devon County Council.

2. THE WORKS (Fig. 2)

The archaeological work consisted of a number of elements, the reasons for and methodology used, being presented in section 4 below. The investigations comprised:

- Watching brief during construction of a temporary access road and compound to the south of Blackhorse Lane;
- Evaluation and watching brief during construction of the Science Park Drive North including the breaching of hedgebanks adjacent to Blackhorse Lane and earthmoving associated with the topsoil stripping for Redhayes Mound North;
- Watching brief during excavation of a service trench along Blackhorse Lane;
- Metal detector survey and evaluation prior to excavation of the southern infiltration basins and associated foul [water] pumping station.

3. AIMS

The aims of the work were to identify, excavate and record any archaeological finds, features or deposits prior to and during groundworks.

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND AND METHOD

4.1 ***Planning background***

In 2008 Wessex Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey of the area of the Exeter Science Park Drive North including associated landscaping, but excluding the additional contract works (Wessex Archaeology drawing 'interim interpretation of geophysical survey', project reference 73566). A metal detector survey of this area, and the temporary access track and compound was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in November 2010 (Wessex Archaeology 2010a).

In 2007 and 2008 Wessex Archaeology also undertook a geophysical survey and evaluation of the route of what is now known as the Junction 29 Road Scheme (Wessex Archaeology 2008). The route of this new route was subsequently moved slightly to the north and part of the area investigated by Wessex Archaeology falls within the southern infiltration basins.

All of the archaeological investigations at the Exeter Science Park are being undertaken by an overarching *written scheme of investigation* (WSI) prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2010b). A second WSI was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2010c) for a watching brief during excavation of the southern infiltration basins. This document has been superseded by those produced by EA. A WSI was produced by EA (Passmore 2010a) for a watching brief on the Exeter Science Park Drive North contract. After discussion with the contractor (SWH)

over their working methodology it was agreed with the Deputy County Archaeologist at Devon County Council that two phases of evaluation would take place prior to groundworks commencing. These evaluations, along with the metal detector survey, were covered by additional WSIs (Passmore 2010b and 2010c).

A watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping for the temporary access track and the compound located to the south of Blackhorse Lane, as well as a during the excavation of a length of service trench along Blackhorse Lane.

An evaluation was undertaken to investigate geophysical anomalies within the area of the Exeter Science Park Drive North. With the exception of monitoring hedgebank breaches no further archaeological investigations were required in this area. The northern and western parts of the southern infiltration basins had been partially investigated by Wessex Archaeology (see above). This area had not been subject to a metal detector survey and this was carried out by EA. Evaluation trenches were excavated to sample the area with the trenches partially located to investigate whether features excavated by Wessex Archaeology to the north continued into this area.

4.2 ***Method***

All monitored excavations were undertaken using a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under the supervision of the site archaeologist. This involved the removal of topsoil and (where required) subsoil down to the top of the natural or *in situ* archaeological deposits.

Standard EA recording procedures were employed. Stratigraphic information was recorded on pro-forma single context record sheets, supplemented by EA watching brief sheets; a drawn record was compiled in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and a photographic record was prepared in black and white film and digital (colour) format. The finds from the metal detector survey were recorded on pro-forma small finds record sheets and their positions noted using a hand-held GPS. Following processing and cataloguing modern finds from the fieldwork were discarded. Due to extensive root disturbance and the general lack of visible datable material no environment samples were taken.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

An archaeological assessment of the area was produced by EA in 2005 (EA 2005), and further archaeological assessments have been prepared by Oxford Archaeology and Wessex Archaeology (although these have not been made available to EA). A summary of the key historical points is presented below.

Archaeological investigations over a number of years have demonstrated that the sandy soils to the northeast of Exeter were settled and utilised during the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British period. At SX 9775 9332, some 200m to the south-east of the site, a square ditched enclosure was excavated as part of the A30 Exeter to Honiton Improvement Scheme. The excavation revealed an early to middle Iron Age round house, dated by radiocarbon dating to 770–70. Further activity around this main enclosure produced dates in the range 390 BC–AD 90 (Fitzpatrick *et. al.* 1999). At SX9710 9375 (within the site) a continental, La Tène, Iron Age copper alloy decorated stud (measuring 2.1cm x 3cm) with red enamel trumpet voids was found in 2004 by a metal detectorist (HER 71077). A single sherd of prehistoric, probably Iron Age, pottery was recovered during evaluation of the Junction 29

Road Scheme, although no features of that date were exposed (Wessex Archaeology 2008, 10).

The line of the A30 (and the earlier Honiton Road) probably reflects the alignment of a Roman road between Honiton and Exeter. Until recently, it had not been conclusively demonstrated that the road was of Roman origin, although there was documentary evidence in the form of place-names, some evidence for stone surfacing surviving in the vicinity of Fairmile into the 18th century and indications of its former route on aerial photographs (HER SX99SWE/99). At SX 971 932, adjacent to the site, a V-shaped ditch was exposed during the A30 Improvement Scheme (SX99SE/261). It is probably prehistoric or Roman in origin.

6. RESULTS (Figs 2-5; Appendices 1 and 2)

6.1 *Evaluation and watching brief on the Exeter Science Park North Drive*

A total of nine trenches were excavated to investigate a number of geophysical anomalies (Fig. 2). Natural orange sand was exposed at depths of between 0.52m and 1.55m below the surface, overlain by subsoil layers and a cultivation soil, the depth of these deposits indicating significant historic cultivation activity. No archaeological features were exposed. Details of the deposits are presented in the tables in appendix 1.

Monitoring of the initial access track on the line of the new road was carried out for a distance of 105m north of Blackhorse Lane. The corridor measured 16m wide. Topsoil and subsoil, measuring between 0.35m-0.50m in depth was removed to expose the top of natural. The only feature exposed was a ditch flanking hedgebank 2 (see below). The ditch measured 0.90m wide by 0.30m deep and was filled with mid reddish-brown sandy silt with common stone inclusions and occasional pieces of charcoal.

6.2 *Watching brief during topsoil strip on Redhayes Mound North*

A topsoil strip for an additional haul road to the Redhayes Mound North was observed. This was located 17m north of Blackhorse Lane, with the corridor measuring 11.5m wide. Natural sand was exposed throughout, and no archaeological features were observed.

6.3 *Watching brief during breaching of hedgebanks* (Figs 2 and 4)

During the groundworks three hedgebanks were breached; one on either side of Blackhorse Lane (hedgebanks 2 and 3), and a further one in the northeast corner of the field north of Blackhorse Lane (hedgebank 1).

Hedgebank 1 was breached in two places. Initially it was only breached to a depth of 0.34m; as the hedgebank was fairly low to the ground and had recently been coppiced, only the top layers were disturbed during the initial groundworks. A dark brown humic sandy clay topsoil (101/147) lay above the main core of the hedgebank; a yellowish brown sandy silt (102/148) which probably represents a mixture of subsoil and natural sand. Following a further breach of the hedgebank to a depth of 0.70m, two additional contexts were identified; one either side of the core. On the south edge of the core was a mid brown slightly clayey sandy silt (149), and on the north edge was a mid yellow-brown slightly clayey sandy silt (150). Both of these deposits are likely to have derived from material which has gradually accumulated as a result of cultivation within the field. Both the hazel and hawthorn within the top of the hedgebank were small plants suggesting that they were a relatively recent addition, most likely dating to the early 20th century or later. No further features, such as flanking ditches, were identified here as the formation level was above that of the natural sand.

Hedgebank 2 consisted of a dark brown sandy silt topsoil overlying the core of the hedgebank (115), and two mid brown sandy silt deposits (114 and 116), one on either side of the core The core is composed of redeposited natural sand, probably derived from an (unexcavated) flanking ditch to the north. On the north side of the hedgebank a deposit of cultivation soil (117) was present, this most likely having been collected where the field has been ploughed to the extent of the boundary.

Hedgebank 3 consisted of a dark brown sandy silt topsoil (118) overlying a mid dark brown sandy-clay silt (119); both of these layers overlay the main core of the hedgebank which comprised a mid reddish-brown silty sand (120). Below this main core was a red clay layer of primary bank material (122), which in turn overlay the natural sand. Within the top of the hedgebank were fairly substantial hazel, oak and hawthorn plants, and a number of sandstone blocks were also revealed along the top of the bank probably deriving from field clearance.

6.4 ***Watching brief along Blackhorse Lane*** (Fig. 2)
Monitoring was undertaken during the excavation of a trench within Blackhorse Lane for a new electricity cable extending for a distance of 35m eastwards from the junction box at the south-west corner. The trench measured 0.50m-0.60m wide by 0.80m-0.90m deep; the west end of the trench ran along the centre of the road whereas the eastern half was located nearer to the north side of the lane.

Along the western part of the trench the modern road surface and associated hardcore (0.28m deep) overlaid natural sand. To the east the hedgebank, the core of which comprised medium brown sandy silt with small sub-angular stones, rare charcoal flecks and patches of natural sand, had slumped and overlaid the road surface. Here the road surface and its associated hardcore measured 0.77m in depth and overlaid natural sand. No earlier road surfaces were exposed.

6.5 ***Watching brief on the temporary access track and compound*** (Fig. 2)
Monitoring of a topsoil strip took place on the NW-SE aligned access road to the south of Blackhorse Lane. This excavation measured 3.5-4m wide. In addition, two lay-bys were cut on the western side, being approximately 2m wide and 18m long. Throughout the area a mid to dark reddish-brown sandy clay topsoil (0.35m in depth) overlay a mid to light reddish-brown sandy clay subsoil. Excavations were conducted to a depth of 0.45m but natural subsoil was not exposed. Two modern cuts were identified as Wessex Archaeology's evaluation trenches 39 and 40 on the line of the Junction 29 Road Scheme. An east-west aligned field drain was also exposed.

An area of approximately 30sqm was stripped for a compound area immediately to the south of Blackhorse Lane, and an additional 10m x 21m area adjacent to this was stripped for a store area. A further area measuring 27m long by 14m wide was excavated for the start of the connecting road to the 'Drive South'. Some small patches of red sand natural were exposed in the compound area, but the majority of the area, where stripped to a depth of 0.30-0.35m, exposed only subsoil. Only in the road area was natural sand fully exposed at a formation depth of 0.35m below the existing surface.

No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

6.6 ***Metal detector Survey and evaluation of the southern infiltration basins*** (Figs 2-5)
A total of 108 metal objects were recovered during the metal detector survey. A list of these is included in Appendix 2. Almost all of the assemblage comprised modern objects (such as legal tender coins), nails and undiagnostic or unidentifiable objects and waste material. It is understood that the site has recently been occupied by travellers and scorched grass from bonfires testifies to this activity. It is clear that much of the assemblage (and the material not retained during the survey) derives from this occupation.

A few finds, such as a horseshoe and mole traps, relate to post-medieval agricultural activity, whilst the slag may also be of post-medieval date (*cf*. finds of slag from close by at SX97089321 made during the A30 Improvement Scheme; HER SX99SE/217) perhaps brought in as a fertilizer, although the relatively large size of some of the pieces may indicate they are earlier in origin.

Dress fittings include a possible brooch, a possible spur and a military cap badge. The latter has been identified by Dr Philip Armitage of Brixham Heritage Museum as the cap badge of the East Surrey Regiment, and has the King's Crown and Heraldic Arms of Guildford. It probably dates from the early 1900s up to the First World War.

In addition to the metal detector survey a total of four evaluation trenches were excavated to provide a sample investigation of the area, and to identify whether any features previously exposed by Wessex Archaeology continued into this area.

Within trenches 10, 12 and 13 natural deposits were exposed at depth of between 0.45-0.68m, generally overlain by topsoil and subsoil. In each trench a pair of parallel east-west aligned ditches was exposed: 1003/1005, 1205/1207, 1306/1308. Between ditches 1205 and 1207 a small upstand of soil (1209) survived. These features represent drainage ditches flanking a former hedgebank, and it is likely that they represent a continuation of ditches 908 and 904 excavated by Wessex Archaeology in 2008. The field boundary is not depicted on maps from 1801 onwards (Exeter Archaeology 2005). Two fragments of undiagnostic clay pipe stem were recovered from the fill (1206) of ditch 1205.

At the south end of these trenches further wide shallow east-west aligned cut features were present and are interpreted as an initial topsoil strip for a wide corridor during the installation of a gas main, the position of which was partially located within the trenches.

In trench 11 a single, northeast-southwest aligned ditch was exposed (1103), which contained two fills but no dating evidence. The ditch may represent a continuation of one of the ditches in trenches 18, 20 and 28 excavated by Wessex Archaeology in 2008 although none are on exactly the same alignment.

7. FINDS, By C. Coles

The finds from intrusive fieldwork comprised lithics, one sherd of Roman pottery, medieval pottery, post-medieval pottery, modern pottery, clay pipes, slag and glass. The majority of the finds were discovered during field-walking and are described in section 6.6 above. The finds from the evaluation watching brief are listed in table 1 below, whilst those from the metal detector survey are catalogued in Appendix 2.

Context/ Field Number	Lithics	Roman Pottery	Medieval Pottery	Post-Medieval Pottery	Modern Pottery (after 1750)	Clay pipe bowls	Clay Pipe Stem	Glass	Slag
103					1 (D)				
106					1 (D)				
124			1						
126	1								
127		1							
142				1					
1000	1			5			1		
1008 (modern feature)							2		
1100				4				1 (D)	1
1200				7	2 (D)		5		
1203						1			
1206							2		
Field 1 (unstrat. from topsoil)	8		3	9	5 (D)	2			
Field 2 (unstrat. from topsoil)	2		1		6 (D)				
Field 3 (unstrat. from topsoil)	10			7	5 (D)				
Total	22	1	5	33	20	3	10	1	1

Table 1: Quantification of finds by context/field number and category. D – discarded.

Lithics

The twenty-two worked lithics include a fairly diverse spectrum of source material, ranging from a clean dark grey flint, through mottled dark and pale grey flint, to a poor quality pale grey cherty material of the sort found on the Haldon Ridge. Cortex is present on 8 pieces, none of it abraded, and a small rough flake core is included in this group. The latter appears to have been used as a hammer. Two pieces are burnt.

Six pieces have been retouched deliberately or modified through use. Two scrapers, one fine example produced on a banded grey flake, have characteristics that suggest the results of a late Neolithic or early Bronze Age industry. Two broken blades are included, one retouched along a single edge. These are likely to have been produced in the early Neolithic or Mesolithic period.

Roman Pottery

One sherd of wheel thrown grey ware was recovered; this dates to the 1st-2nd century AD.

Medieval Pottery

Five sherds of medieval pottery were recovered; these include one sherd of Upper Green Sandstone-derived coarseware (from context 124) which dates from the 12th-13th century and was made locally. The other four sherds are all coarsewares and date to 14th-15th century, including one piece from North Devon.

Post-Medieval Pottery
Thirty-three sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered, including three sherds of Westerwald stoneware (early 17th century) from context 142. Another eight sherds of Westerwald were retrieved as unstratified finds from fields 1 and 3, these include two sherds from tankards and one sherd from a chamberpot. Two sherds of Frechen stoneware, also from the Low Countries, were found in field 3. One piece of Border ware (formerly known as Surrey/Hampshire ware) was recovered from field 1, this is possibly from a chaffing dish dating to the 16th-17th century. The remaining post-medieval pottery comprises mostly 18th-19th-century coarsewares.

Clay Pipes
Two clay bowls were found in field 1. These date to 1670-1700AD and 1690-1720AD respectively and are both plain. One clay pipe bowl was found in context 803. This bowl is 17th century and also plain.

8. DISCUSSION

The results of the evaluation and watching brief north of Blackhorse Lane demonstrate that the geophysical anomalies, shown on Wessex Archaeology drawing 'interim interpretation of geophysical survey', project reference 73566, represent changes in the natural geology and not archaeological features. Evaluation of geophysical survey anomalies in the field to the southeast (along the corridor of the Exeter Science Park Drive South) has similarly concluded that many of the more subtle anomalies represent either natural features or changes in the natural geology (Passmore forthcoming).

All the features exposed during the investigations were post-medieval. No earlier features were found and no evidence was forthcoming for the suggestion that Blackhorse Lane was on the line of a Roman road). Few finds earlier than the post-medieval period were present and all finds were recovered from in residual contexts from relatively recent agricultural soils. This is consistent with the results of the Wessex Archaeology evaluation of the Junction 29 Road Scheme and the results of the more recent evaluation of the Exeter Science Park Drive South. The finds from the metal detector survey in the area of the infiltration basins reflect the recent occupation of the site by travellers. A few earlier finds were recovered, generally fewer than found by Wessex Archaeology in the adjacent fields. This might be partly explained by more recent use as parkland rather than agricultural land.

All the archaeological features excavated relate to field boundaries, including extant hedgebanks flanking Blackhorse Lane and those dividing the fields to the north. The depth of the lane in relation to the adjacent field levels indicates the lane is a hollow way of some antiquity, although its date has not been established. No dating evidence was recovered from the adjacent hedgebanks. The other features represent ditches associated with post-medieval hedgebanks, although none of these are depicted on historic maps. Cartographic evidence from the 19th century shows the area as a number of small fields which may have their origin in a medieval field system the form of which has been altered during the post-medieval period. The sandy soils of the area are suitable for arable cultivation and deep agricultural soils were found across the site.

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APPENDIX 1: EVALUATION TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1: 25m by 2.15m		
Context	**Depth**	**Description**
103	0-0.34m	Mid brown sandy silt topsoil
104	0.34-0.75m	Pale reddish-brown sandy silt subsoil
Natural	0.75m+	

Trench 2: 25m by 2.15m		
Context	**Depth**	**Description**
110	0-0.28m	Mid brown sandy silt topsoil
111	0.28-0.56m	Mottled pale brown and yellow sandy silt subsoil
Natural	0.56m+	

Trench 3:10m by 2.15m		
Context	**Depth**	**Description**
127	0-0.25m	Mid brown sandy silt topsoil
128	0.25-0.52m	Mid-brown sandy silt cultivation soil
130	0.52-0.81m	Pale yellowish brown sandy silt with very rare charcoal flecks, only present at the north end of the trench
Natural	0.81m+	

Trench 4:14m by 2.15m		
Context	**Depth**	**Description**
124	0-0.24m	Mid brown sandy silt topsoil
125	0.24-0.68m	Mid reddish brown sandy silt subsoil
Natural	0.68m+	

Trench 5: 10m by 2.15m		
Context	**Depth**	**Description**
131	0-0.22m	Mid reddish brown sandy-clay silt cultivation soil
132	0.22-0.34m	Mid reddish brown sandy-clay silt cultivation soil
133	0.34-0.72m	Mid brown silty clay subsoil
Natural	0.72m+	

Trench 6: 10m by 2.15m		
Context	**Depth**	**Description**
135	0-0.24m	Mid reddish brown sandy-clay silt cultivation soil
136	0.24-0.38m	Mid reddish brown sandy-clay silt cultivation soil
137	0.38-0.56m	Mid brown silty clay subsoil
Natural	0.56m+	

Trench 7: 10m by 2.15m		
Context	**Depth**	**Description**
142	0-0.32m	mid brown clay silt cultivation soil
143	0.32-0.70m	mid reddish brown clay silt cultivation soil
144	0.70-1.18m	mid brown clay silt subsoil
145	1.18-1.55m	pale slightly reddish brown sandy silt subsoil
Natural	0.56m+	

Trench 8: 10m by 2.15m		
Context	**Depth**	**Description**
139	0-0.25m	Mid brown clay silt topsoil
140	0.25-0.42m	Mid reddish brown clay silt subsoil
Natural	0.42m+	

Trench 9: 30m by 2.15m		
Context	**Depth**	**Description**
106	0-0.28m	Mid brown sandy silt topsoil
107	0.28-0.52m	Pale reddish-brown sandy silt subsoil
108	0.52-1.00m	Pale reddish brown and yellow sandy silt subsoil, formed by the mixing of the upper subsoil with the natural sand as a result of cultivation
Natural	1.00m+	

Trench 10: 20m by 2.15m		
Context	**Depth**	**Description**
1000	0-0.30m	Medium grey-brown sand topsoil
1001	0.30-0.45m	Mixed red and medium grey-brown friable sand subsoil
1003	0.45-0.73m	Cut of an east-west aligned ditch.
1004	0.45-0.73m	Mid grey-brown friable silty sand fill of ditch 1003
1005	0.45-0.81m	Cut of an east-west aligned ditch
1006	0.45-0.81m	Light orangey-brown friable silty sand fill of ditch 1006
Natural	0.45m+	

Trench 11: 22m by 2.15m		
Context	**Depth**	**Description**
1100	0-0.35m	Medium grey-brown sandy silt topsoil
1101	0.35-0.65m	Orange-brown and mid grey-brown friable sand subsoil
1103	0.65-1.49m	Cut of a northeast to southwest aligned ditch.
1104	0.65-0.99m	Bright red-orange compact sand with rare small stone lower fill of ditch 1103
1105	0.99-1.49m	Light yellow-grey loose sandy silt with abundant patches of dark brown sandy silt and occasional flecks of charcoal upper fill of 1105
Natural	0.65m+	

Trench 12: 30.25m by 2.15m		
Context	**Depth**	**Description**
1200	0-0.25m	Medium grey-brown sandy silt topsoil
1201	0.25-0.50m	Orange-brown and mid grey-brown friable sand subsoil
1203	0.50-0.70m	Mid-dark grey-brown friable sandy silt with rare stones and charcoal flecks subsoil
1204	0.70-0.84m	Mid red-brown friable sandy silt subsoil
1205	0.50-0.94m	Cut of an east-west aligned ditch
1206	0.50-0.94m	Dark black-brown friable sandy silt fill of ditch 1205
1207	0.50-1.12m	Cut of an east-west aligned ditch
1208	0.50-1.12m	Dark orange-brown friable sandy clay fill of ditch 1207
1209	0.59-0.73m	Mid yellow-orange compact sand; possible hedgebank material between ditches 1205 and 1208
Natural	0.50m+	

Trench 13: 30m by 2.15m		
Context	**Depth**	**Description**
1300	0-0.27m	Medium grey-brown sandy silt topsoil
1301	0.27-0.44m	Dark black-brown friable sandy silt subsoil
1302	0.44-0.68m	Pale grey-brown friable sand subsoil
1306	0.68-1.04m	Cut of an east-west aligned ditch
1307	0.68-1.04m	Dark brown friable sandy silt with rare stone fill of ditch 1306
1308	0.68-1.14m	Cut of an east-west aligned ditch
1309	0.68-0.88m	Medium yellow-buff/brown friable sandy silt with rare angular stones upper fill of ditch 1308
1310	0.88-1.14m	Medium yellow-brown firm sandy silt with rare stones lower fill of ditch 1308
Natural	0.68m+	

APPENDIX 2: FINDS FROM THE METAL DETECTOR SURVEY

Small Find Number	Description	Comments	Retained	Co-ordinates
1	Iron bolt and washer			SX 97292 93275
2	Piece of iron			SX 97285 93275
3	Iron object			SX 97287 73274
4	Iron object	?small horseshoe		SX 97284 93254
5	Iron nail			SX 97284 93254
6	Iron nail			SX 97287 93266
7	Small iron nail			SX 97286 93264
8	Iron mole trap			SX 97284 93263
9	Iron nail			SX 97279 93280
10	Metal object			SX 97283 93294
11	Modern 2 pence coin.			SX 97281 93279
12	Modern iron chain			SX 97282 93272
13	4 pieces of iron mole trap			SX 97281 93259
14	Iron nail/cleat			SX 97282 93260
15	Part of iron plough share			SX 97272 93294
16	Modern 2 pence coin			SX 97277 93283
17	Modern 2 pence coin			SX 97277 93283
18	Modern 1 pence coin			SX 97274 93276
19	Part of iron nail			SX 97277 93278
20	Modern 1 pence coin			SX 97276 93278
21	Iron nail			SX 97280 93282
22	Blade of iron screwdriver	19th-20th century		SX 97276 93282
23	Copper alloy curtain ring			SX 97272 93261
24	Modern 5 pence coin			SX 97273 93282
25	Modern 1 pence coin			SX 97268 93264
26	Modern iron locknut			SX 97273 93287
27	Modern 1 pence coin			SX 97259 93274
28	Modern 1 pence coin			SX 97258 93274
29	Small fragment of tin(?)			SX 97252 93262
30	Modern 2 pence coin			SX 97252 93282
31	Small piece of iron ore			SX 97251 93267
32	Iron horseshoe			SX 97248 93291
33	Piece of folded iron			SX 97250 93253
34	Fragments of thin sheet metal	In proximity to strand of barbed wire		SX 97247 93290
35	Modern 1 pence coin	Nos 35-37 found in a group		SX 97240 93286
36	Modern 1 pence coin			SX 97240 93286
37	Modern 1 pence coin			SX 97240 93286
38	Iron nail			SX 97248 93320
39	Piece of metal slag			SX 97245 93320
40	Iron nail			SX 97242 93317
41	Iron object			SX 97236 93299
42	Iron object			SX97234 93290

43	Copper alloy button with an iron pin	Found in the edge of a disturbance; 17th-19th-century		SX 97233 93286
44	Iron hinge	Found in the edge of a disturbance		SX 97233 93282
45	Fragment of modern alloy metal	Found in the edge of a disturbance		SX 97232 92292
46	Fragment of heavily corroded metal	Probably iron slag	Y	SX 97229 93314
47	Fragment of iron			SX 97227 93116
48	Small fragment of iron	Possible spur; post-medieval	Y	SX 97227 93308
49	Iron nail			SX 97226 93256
50	Modern 2 pence coin			SX 97224 93258
51	Small Y-shaped fragment of metal			SX 97221 93278
52	Modern 2 pence coin			SX 97222 93288
53	Modern metal spoon			SX 97222 93283
54	Modern 2 pence coin			SX 97220 93249
55	Iron nail			SX 97216 93284
56	Modern 10 pence coin			SX 97214 93270
57	Modern 1 pound coin	Found together with nos 58-61		SX 97211 93249
58	Modern 1 pound coin			SX 97211 93249
59	Modern 20 pence coin			SX 97211 93249
60	Modern 2 pence coin			SX 97211 93249
61	Modern 1 pence coin			SX 97211 93249
62	Small ?iron oval object			SX 97221 93318
63	Modern brass fitting			SX 97214 93299
64	Metal object	Probably buckle; 17th-19th century	Y	SX 97205 93317
65	Fragment of iron slag		Y	SX 97702 93312
66	Iron nail			SX 97210 93254
67	Iron nail			SX 97203 93259
68	Iron nail			SX 97194 93314
69	Modern bent steel object			SX 97202 93258
70	Modern 1 pence coin			SX 97196 93264
71	Broken iron object	?plate		SX 97192 93251
72	Iron object	Strap with rivet/bolt		SX 97188 93269
73	Iron nail			SX 97183 93312
74	Iron nail			SX 97183 93290
75	Iron hinge	?part of a mole trap		SX 97179 93281
76	Fragment of iron slag		Y	SX97181 93245
77	Twisted iron stake			SX 97116 93243
78	Fragment of iron ploughshare			SX 97142 93234
79	Perforated iron object			SX 97165 93248
80	Iron foot scraper			SX 97124 93246
81	Iron nail head			SX 97146 93241
82	Modern 1.25kg ‘York’ training weight			SX 97176 93255
83	Fragment of heavily			SX 97138 93236

	corroded iron			
84	Modern 2 pence coin			SX 97177 93254
85	Metal military badge	See separate description	Y	SX 97119 93245
86	Iron fitting			SX 97123 93249
87	2 pieces of thin ?edging			SX 97117 93254
88	Iron mole trap			SX 97145 93269
89	Fragment of iron			SX 97137 93261
90	Small piece of modern scrap alloy			SX 97156 93265
91	Piece of thin sheet metal			SX 97116 93258
92	Iron horseshoe			SX 97113 93275
93	Iron foot scraper			SX 97161 93280
94	Iron nut, bolt and washer			SX 97119 93275
95	Iron object			SX 97178 93292
96	Iron nail			SX 97163 93290
97	Hooked iron object			SX 97139 93285
98	Modern 1 pound coin	Found in association with nos 99-101		SX 97133 93283
99	Modern 10 pence coin			SX 97133 93283
100	Modern 5 pence coin			SX 97133 93283
101	Modern 2 pence coin			SX 97133 93283
102	Iron nail			SX 97162 93292
103	Fragment of iron nail			SX 97162 93292
104	Iron nail			SX 97127 93286
105	Iron nail			SX 97150 93294
106	Iron stake			SX 97179 93298
107	Small iron object?			SX 97146 93292
108	Iron nail			SX 97175 93306

Note the following modern items were not recorded: bottle tops, ring pulls, hairgrips, thin wire and dog leads.

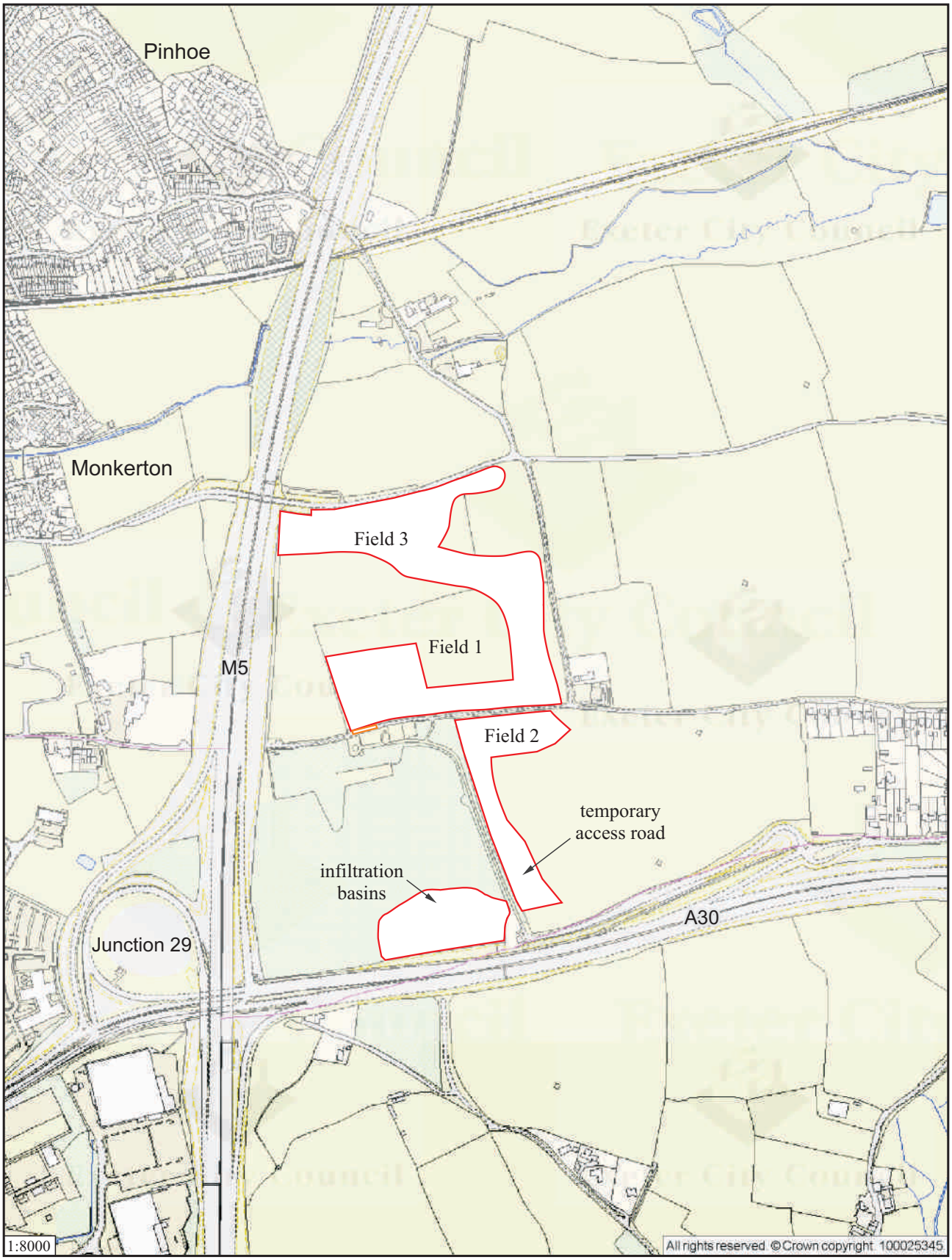

Fig. 1 Location of site.

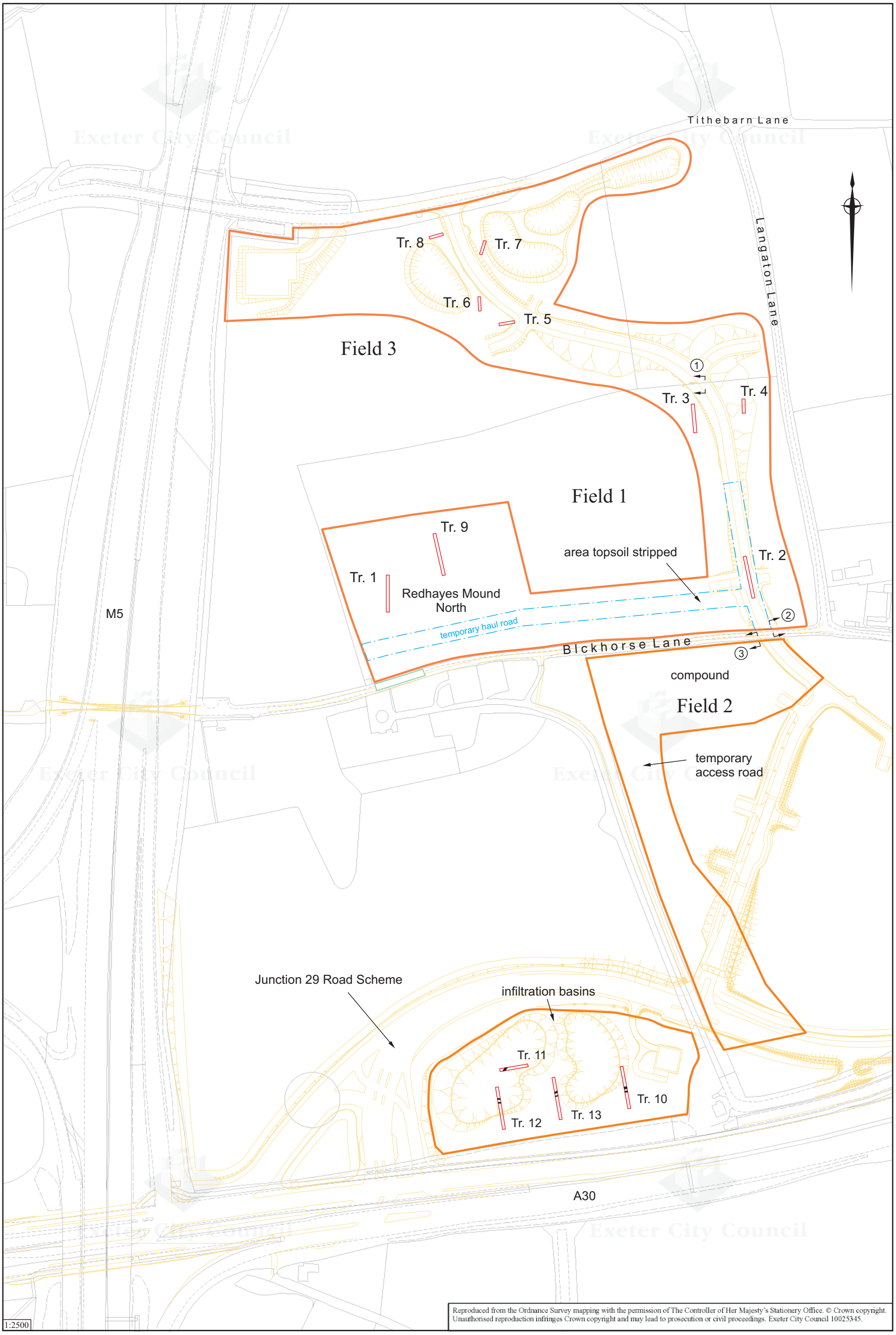

Fig. 2 Site plan showing location of works and areas of archaeological investigation.

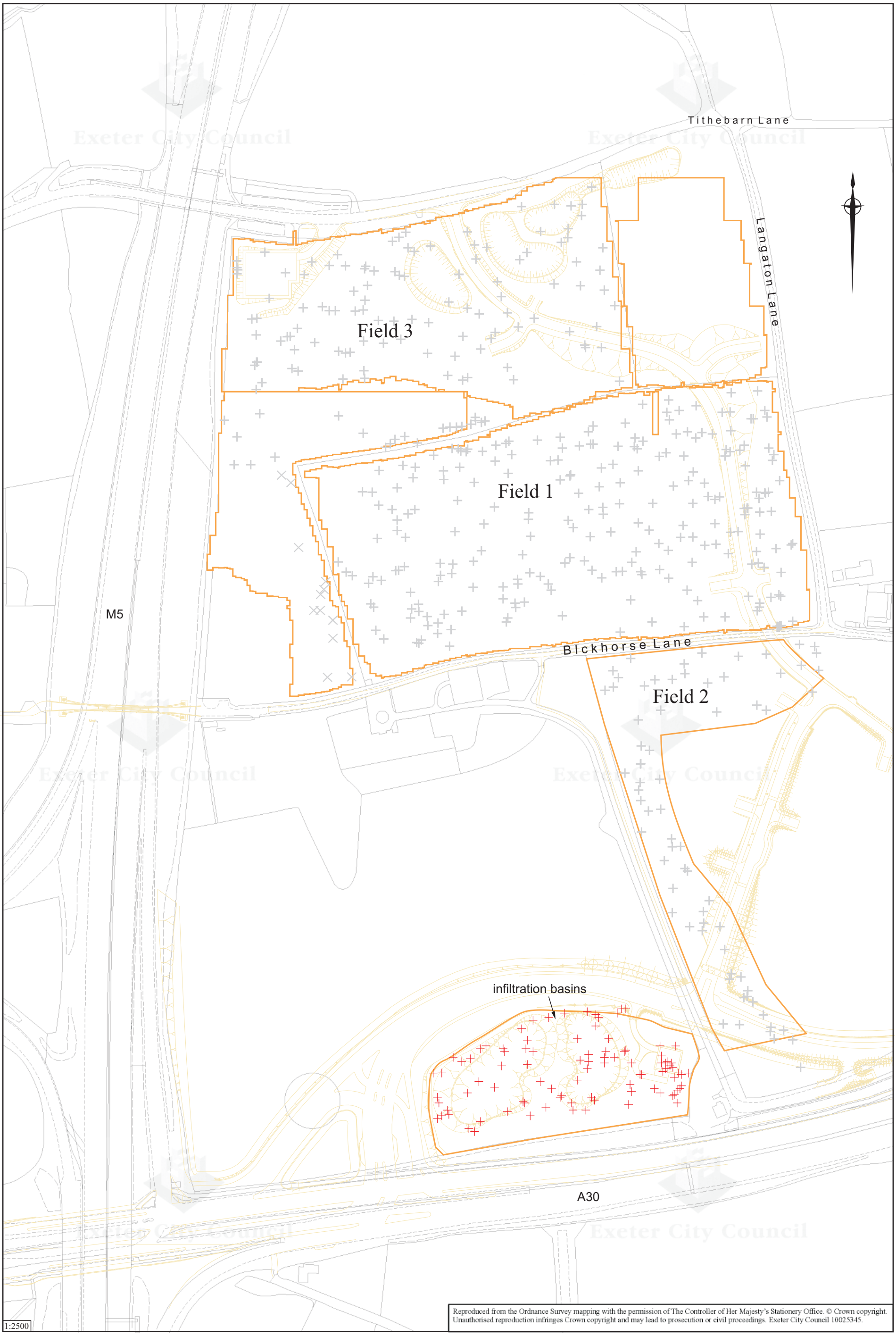

Fig. 3 Metal detector plot of the infiltration basins area, also showing the results of the metal detecting survey by Wessex Archaeology.

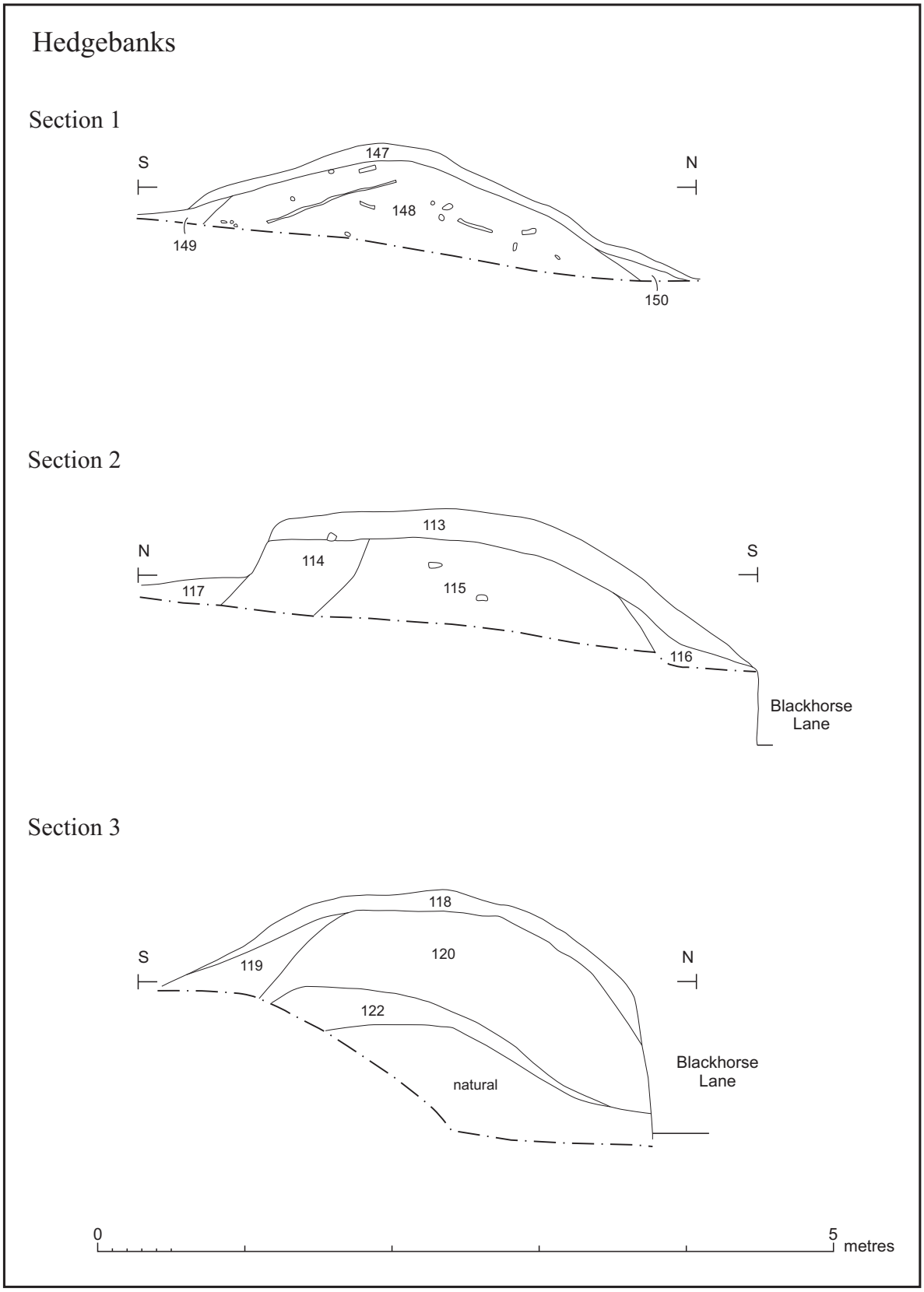

Fig. 4 Hedgebanks, sections 1, 2 and 3.

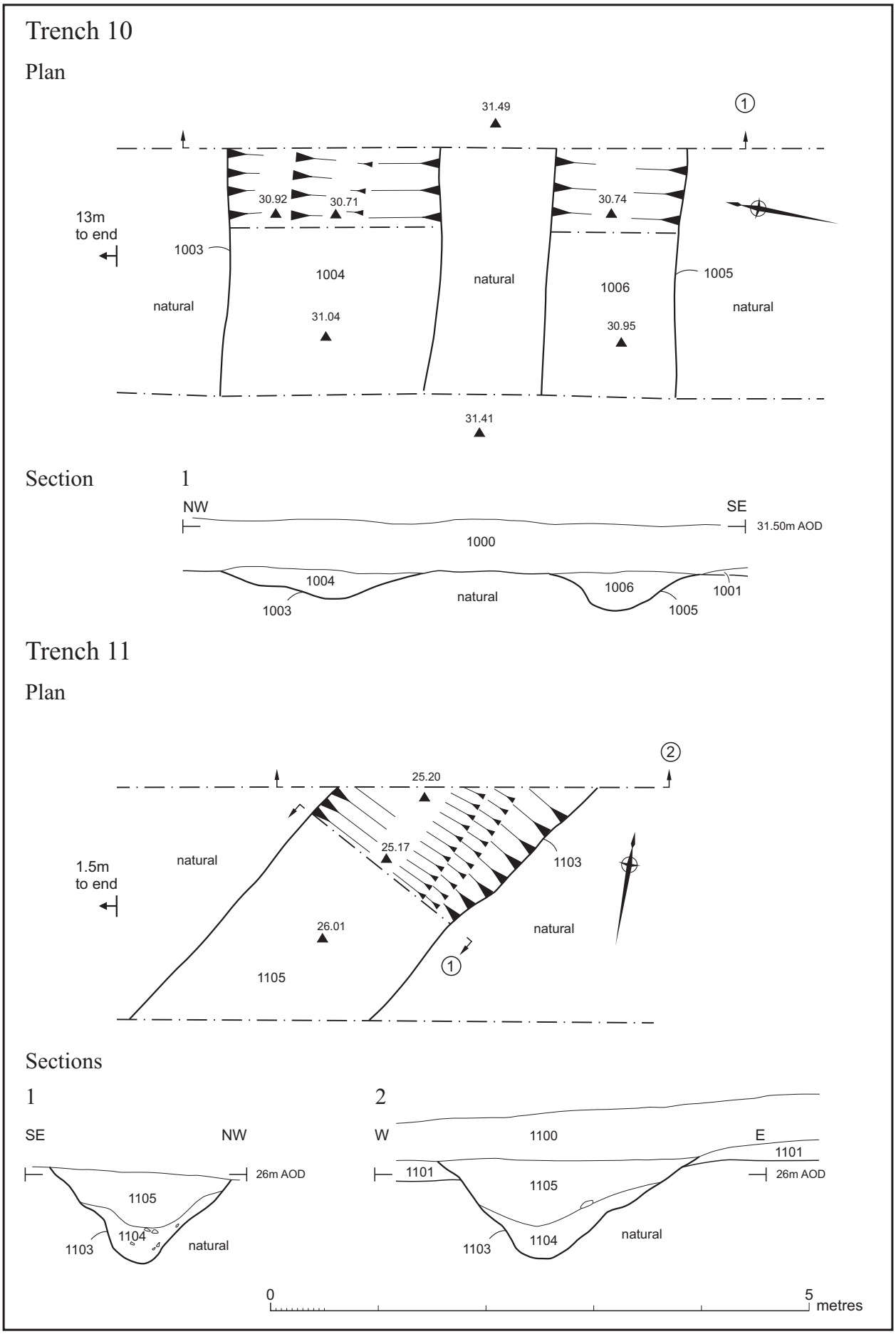

Fig. 5 Trenches 10 and 11, plans and sections.

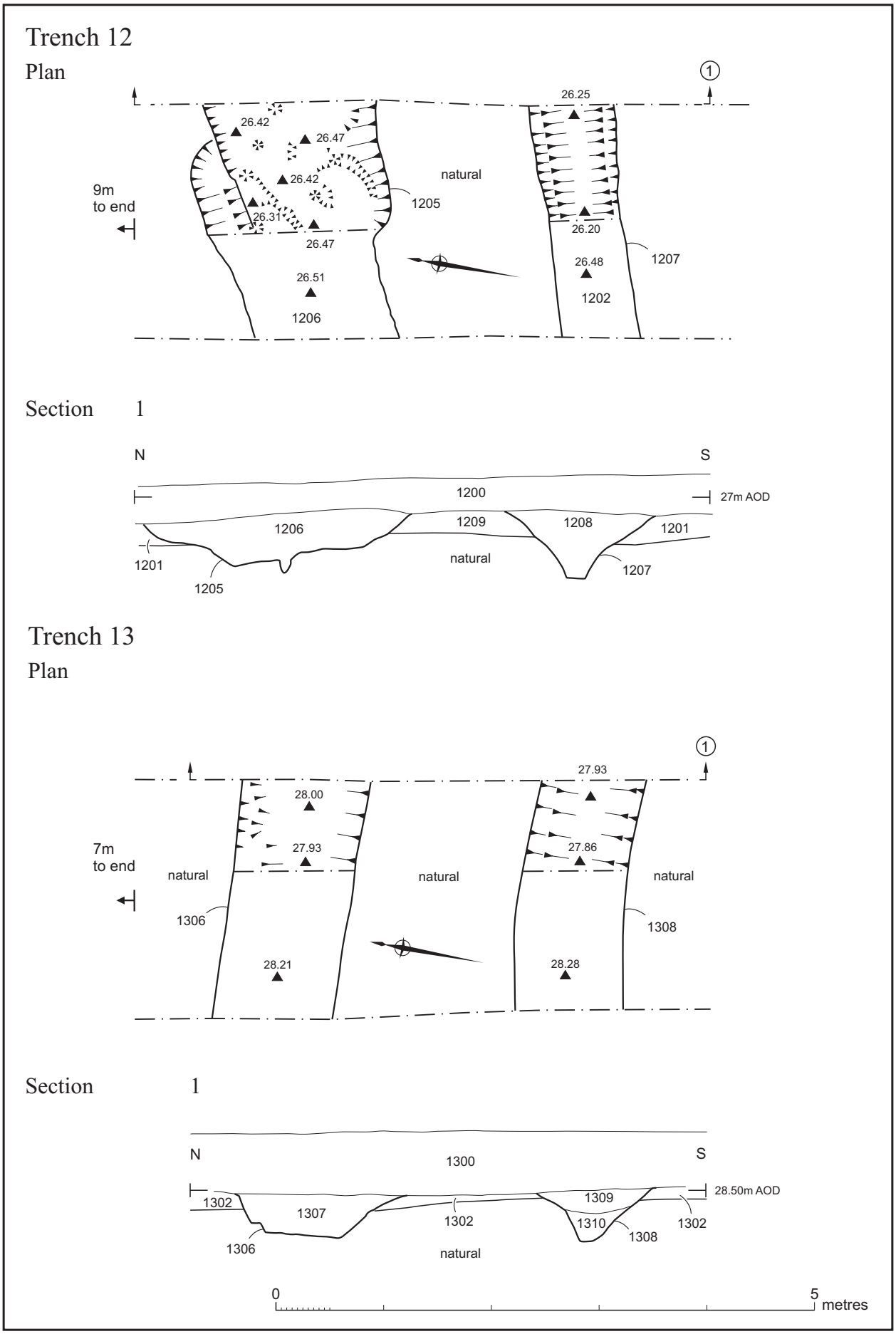

Fig. 6 Trenches 12 and 13, plans and sections.