

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING
AT TOWN FARM QUARRY,
BURLESCOME, DEVON.
PHASE 5/6**

Prepared for Hanson Aggregates

by
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Exeter Archaeology

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for Hanson Aggregates and presents the results of phases 5 and 6 of a programme of archaeological monitoring undertaken by Exeter Archaeology (EA) at Town Farm quarry (NGR ST 08200 16650), required under a condition attached to the permission to extract minerals granted by Devon County Council (DCC) in 1997 (Devon County Council Mineral Planning Authority reference 04/06/01893/96).

1.1 The site

The site is located approximately 0.5km east of the village of Burlescombe, within the area of Town Farm quarry. It occupies an area in the far north-east of the quarry, to the east of a haulage road, which forms the site's western boundary. To the north the site looks down over Little Eastbrook Farm and into the Culm river valley. On all other sides pasture land rises away from the site except where recent quarrying has occurred to the west of the haulage road. The underlying geology consists of Pebble beds and Conglomerate of the Permian and Triassic periods (BGS 1976). These are overlain by soils of the Bromsgrove (stony phase) Series, which are deep, permeable, reddish light loams passing to soft pebble sandstone or sand at depth, with occasional very pebbly soils occurring locally (Hogan 1987).

1.2 Archaeological background

An archaeological desk-based assessment of the area has been undertaken by EA, the results of which are presented in EA report 96.08 (Gent 1996). The site lies immediately to the east of two Bronze Age burnt mounds and several preserved wooden structures dating to the 7th and 8th centuries, situated around a natural spring head (Best and Gent 2007). Further to the west are several Neolithic to Early Bronze Age posthole features and lithic finds (Dyer unpublished). To the north-west is an area of iron-smelting of Anglo-Saxon date (Reed *et al.* 2006).

2. METHOD

The site was stripped of topsoil using a tracked machine with a 1.8m toothless grading bucket, to reveal the underlying geology. All topsoil removal was observed by an EA archaeologist. Where archaeological deposits were exposed, areas were cleaned back by hand, and the deposits investigated and recorded.

Hand-excavation of archaeological deposits comprised:

- The full excavation of small discrete features;
- half-sectioning (50% excavation) of larger discrete features;
- long linear features were excavated to sample 20% of their length - with hand-investigations distributed along the exposed length of any such features, specifically targeting any intersections, terminals or overlaps.

EA recording procedures were employed during the evaluation consisting of:

- stratigraphic information recorded on *pro-forma* trench record sheets and standardised single context record sheets; EDM survey drawings, plans and sections at scales 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate;
- black and white print and colour digital photography;

- labelling and bagging of finds on site from all excavated levels.

Samples were taken from burnt fills for the recovery of charcoal and other charred remains and from other significant deposits such as buried soils and pit fills.

3. RESULTS

The removal of topsoil revealed a total of sixteen individual cut features. These consisted of eight ditches, two small gullies, four pits and two postholes. Also revealed were a number of burnt tree root boles and numerous tree throw pits, of which a total of eight were investigated.

3.1 Pits and postholes

Posthole 106 was situated in the north-west corner of the site. It was sub-rectangular in plan with a 'V'-shaped profile, measuring 600mm wide and 320mm deep. The backfill consisted of brown sandy silt, with abundant charcoal flecks.

Intercutting pits 120 and 123 were located in the north-west corner of the site. Both were circular in plan with a shallow flat-bottomed profile. Pit 120 measured 800mm wide and 300mm deep, while pit 123 measured 850mm wide and 210mm deep. The backfilling material in both pits consisted of a primary fill of yellowish brown silty sand, very similar to the surrounding natural subsoil, with a burnt, charcoal rich secondary fill. Despite pit 120 clearly cutting pit 123, they appear to be broadly contemporary, each containing grog-tempered pottery dated to the Middle Bronze Age.

Posthole 159 was located on the far western side of the site, approximately 15m north of ditch 193. It was circular with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 250mm wide and 160mm deep. The backfill was pale grey sand containing abundant charcoal.

Pit 175 was located in the southern half of the site. It was sub-circular in plan with a steep sided, flat-bottomed profile. It measured 900mm long, 720mm wide and 200mm deep. The backfill comprised a primary fill of charcoal rich silty sand containing several large heat-affected stones (177) and a secondary fill consisting of a red silty sand containing occasional charcoal (176). Samples <16> and <17> were taken from fills 176 and 177 respectively. A single sherd of burnt pottery dated to the Middle Bronze Age was recovered from sample 16.

3.2 Ditches and gullies

Ditch 109 was located at the northern end of the site. It was aligned east-west and measured 94m long, 1.3m wide and 550mm deep. The eastern end terminated just before the eastern limit of excavation, appearing to fade out gradually rather than end in a definite terminus. The western end continued beyond the limit of excavation. Thirteen individual slots were excavated at regular intervals along the length of the feature. The backfilling material consisted mainly of a single homogenous silty sand fill with rare charcoal flecks and low humic content, derived from the weathering of the surrounding natural. Where the ditch crossed the low-lying coombe, up to three distinct layers were present. This localised variability in the backfill most likely reflects episodes of increased weathering due to water run-off. The ditch cut through

earlier soil layers 101 and 124, present only within the hollow of the coombe. A single piece of pottery dated to the Bronze Age was recovered from the fill.

Ditch 143 was located approximately 100m south of the northern extent of the site. It was aligned approximately ENE-WSW and measured 88m long, 1.3m wide and 400mm deep. Thirteen slots were excavated at regular intervals along the length of the feature. The backfilling material consisted of reddish brown soft slightly humic silty sand. The humic content of this material suggests that it is derived from weathering of a topsoil/ploughsoil horizon. This ditch cut natural subsoil 125 and was overlain by topsoil 100.

Ditch 161 was located in the approximate centre of the site. It was aligned ENE-WSW and measured 100m long, 1.35m wide and 550mm deep. Eight slots were excavated at intervals along the length of the feature. The backfilling material consisted of reddish brown soft slightly humic silty sand. The humic content of this material suggests that it is derived from weathering of a topsoil/ploughsoil horizon. This ditch cut natural subsoil 125 and was overlain by topsoil 100. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the fill.

Gully 168 was located along the northern edge of ditch 161. Preservation of this gully was poor due to truncation by later ploughing. It measured 16m long, 300mm wide and 150mm deep, and continued beyond the eastern limit of excavation. This gully cut natural subsoil 125 and was overlain by topsoil 100.

Ditch 181 and bank 184 were located towards the southern end of the site. They were aligned approximately NE-SW and measured 110.5m long and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the east and west. The ditch measured 400mm wide and 300mm deep, and was truncated along its southern edge by later ditch 186. The much truncated bank 184 consisted of redeposited natural subsoil, upcast from the excavation of ditch 181. The backfill of ditch 181 consisted of primary silting 182 and secondary fill 183 derived from the slumping of the adjacent bank.

Ditch 186 was located along the northern edge of ditch 181. It measured 110.5m long, 2.12m wide and 680mm deep. The backfill consisted of primary silting 187, followed by mottled sandy fills 189 and 190, derived from slumping of the adjacent bank 184. Fills 188 and 191 represent the complete infilling of the ditch by weathering of the surrounding material. Finally, a thin layer of mottled redeposited natural subsoil (192), capping the ditch, appears to have resulted from the eventual slighting of the bank by ploughing. This ditch cut subsoil layer 185 and was sealed by topsoil 100.

Ditch 193 was situated immediately to the north of bank 184. It measured 110.5m long and 200mm deep, and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the east and west. Its northern side had been largely removed by later ploughing and by the excavation of gully 196, making its original width unknown. Finally, a thin layer of mottled redeposited natural subsoil (195), capping the ditch, appears to have resulted from the eventual slighting of the bank by ploughing. Survival of the ditch is patchy along its length, once again due to ploughing and later truncation.

Gully 196 was located along the northern edge of ditch 193. It measured 110.5m long, 320mm wide and 170mm deep, with a steep sided 'V'-shaped profile. It cut subsoil layer 199 and fill of ditch 193, and was sealed by mottled redeposited natural subsoil layer 195, spreading northwards from bank 184.

Ditch 200 was located at the southern end of the site. It was aligned approximately east-west, curving slightly to the south at its western end. It measured 82m long, 750mm wide and 270mm deep. No definite terminus was present at either end of the ditch. Instead the feature faded out, suggesting that its original length was greater than that observed. Four slots were excavated at regular intervals along the length of the feature. Each measured 4m long, totalling approximately a 20 percent excavated sample of the feature's full length. The backfilling material was sandy silt with very low humic content, derived from weathering of the natural subsoil. It varied greatly according to the surrounding material, being in some places abundant with stone and in others relatively free of inclusions. Charcoal sample <18> was taken from the fill. The ditch was sealed by post-medieval ploughsoil horizon 185 and at the eastern end was cut by a post-medieval field boundary consisting of ditches 181,186 and 193. A single fragment of pottery recovered from the fill dated broadly prehistoric and possibly Iron Age.

Ditch 205 was situated at the southern end of the site. It measured 68m long, 1.6m wide and 430mm deep, and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the east and west. Three slots were excavated at regular intervals along the length of the feature. The backfilling material consisted of reddish brown soft slightly humic silty sand. The humic content of this material suggests that it is derived from weathering of a topsoil/ploughsoil horizon. A number of 18th-century potsherds were recovered from the fill. The ditch cut subsoil layer 185, present on the north side only, and was sealed by topsoil 100.

3.3 Burnt tree roots and tree thrown pits

Features 102, 103, 104, 126 and 146, located in the northern half of the site, consisted of irregular, amorphous charcoal deposits. They appear representing vegetation burnt *in situ*.

Features 111, 140, 142 and 178 were scattered across the site. Each consisted of a large irregular cut with diffuse edges. Backfill consisted of weathered redeposited natural subsoil and, in the case of 140, included burnt charcoal rich deposit 138. These features represent a sample of numerous amorphous patches present across the site, representing uprooted trees.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Prehistoric

This period was represented by pits 120,123 and 175, ditch 200, and by buried subsoil layers 101, 145 and 124.

Subsoil layer 124, formed in the base of the coombe running from north to south across the north-west corner of the site, appears to be the result of soil accumulation within various water worn channels following the base of the natural contour. Layers 101 and 145 represent the continued infilling of the base of the coombe, which may

have been subject to intermittent waterlogging. In addition to run-off from the surrounding slopes, this water may, have come from a natural spring located just to the south-west of the site. This area was investigated by EA in 2005 and revealed a number of features, both Bronze Age and early medieval, associated with this spring (Best and Gent 2007). Positive dating evidence for the subsoils is very limited, consisting of one small sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery recovered from layer 101. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, both subsoils have been initially interpreted as Middle Bronze Age in date. C14 dating of charcoal rich sample <12>, taken from layer 124, will further inform the date of these deposits.

The excavation of pits 120 and 123 resulted in the recovery of a significant volume of Middle Bronze Age pottery. The purpose of these pits is unclear and both are likely to have been severely truncated. Pit 175 is dated to the Middle Bronze Age by a single pottery sherd. C14 dating of charcoal-rich samples <16> and <17> recovered from the fills of this pit may date this feature more closely. The presence of abundant charcoal and burnt stones within the primary fill suggests that this feature represents a hearth or cooking pit.

Ditch 200 has been dated firstly by its stratigraphic position, cut by ditch 181 and sealed by buried ploughsoil 185, which places it earlier than the post-medieval phase of the site. A tiny piece of pottery recovered from the fill has been dated broadly to the prehistoric period, suggesting that this feature may be contemporary with the Middle Bronze Age features; the current limited evidence makes a positive interpretation of this feature impossible. It could also be associated to the nearby group of early medieval features (Best and Gent 2007), or to a poorly represented Iron Age phase, evidenced by two sherds of pot attributed tentatively to the Iron Age. One unstratified sherd was discovered during this phase of work; the other was found during the 2005 excavation (Best and Gent 2007). C14 dating of charcoal rich sample <18>, taken from the fill of ditch 200, would add significantly to the interpretation of this feature.

4.2 Post-medieval

Ditch 109 is likely to represent a medieval or post-medieval field boundary. Despite containing a single piece of Bronze Age pottery, the ditch appears to be aligned parallel to the post-medieval boundaries to the east and west, suggesting that this pottery is residual. The precise alignment of this boundary does not fit comfortably with the overall layout of the field system depicted on the earliest mapping, which follows a north-east–south-west alignment rather than the east–west of ditch 109. However, the field boundaries before 1841 had clearly undergone considerable remodelling, particularly to the north, and it may have made more sense as part of an earlier layout.

Ditches 143 and 161 both exhibit a clear relationship with existing and former field boundaries of probable post-medieval date. Ditch 143 appears to be the continuation of a boundary depicted on the map of 1841 present to the east of the site. Ditch 161 appears to link two field boundaries: one still present to the east of the site, the other no longer in existence, but depicted on the map of 1841 to the west of the site. Both boundaries had been removed by 1841; pottery recovered from the fill of ditch 161 dates its backfilling to post-1700.

Ditches 181, 186 and 193 and bank 184 are the remains of a former field boundary depicted on the map of 1841. Ditches 181 and 193 flank the two sides of bank 184. Ditch 186 cuts through the backfilled ditch 181 and represents a significant bolstering or re-establishment of the boundary. Gully 196, flanking the boundary to the north, possibly represents the remains of a fence, further re-establishing the boundary later in its life.

Ditch 205 has no direct correlation with extant boundaries, or with those depicted on the 1841 map. However, it clearly respects the general layout of the surrounding post-medieval field system. Its date is further confirmed by pottery recovered from the fill.

Subsoil layer 185 was observed over an area extending from boundary ditch 205 in the south to ditch 186 to the north and up to the limit of excavation to the east and west. It sealed ditch 200 and, although cut by post-medieval ditches 186 and 205, it appears to have functioned with these features as a contemporary ploughsoil. Layer 199 appears to be an equivalent subsoil layer present to the north of ditch 193 and cut by gully 196.

4.3 Undated features

Pits and postholes

Posthole 106 remains undated, however, its physical proximity to possible Bronze Age features 109, 120 and 123, suggests an association with this phase. C14 dating of charcoal-rich sample <4>, recovered from the fill, may add to the date of this feature.

Posthole 159 contained the possible *in situ* burning of a post, represented by charcoal staining in the centre of the fill. Although it is undated by stratigraphy or finds, the isolated position of this posthole within the post-medieval field system, well away from the boundaries of the field, suggests that it does not belong to that phase. Perhaps it is more likely to be associated with the earlier features of Bronze Age or early medieval date, found on the adjacent site to the west (Best and Gent 2007).

Burnt tree roots and tree thrown pits

Evidence of vegetation burning and clearance, represented by the charcoal patches and tree throw pits investigated, may prove to be consistent with the pollen record from the adjacent site (Best and Gent 2007). This produced evidence of 'minor firing of the woodland to maintain open clearings' (Jones in Best and Gent 2007) during the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age period. C14 dating of samples <1>, <2>, <3>, <8>, <11> and <14> may provide additional evidence of this activity.

5. CONCLUSION

The watching brief revealed the truncated remains of features dating to the Middle Bronze Age and post-medieval periods, as well two undated postholes. Two Middle Bronze Age pits 120 and 123, and feature 175, which appears to be a Middle Bronze Age hearth, are possibly associated with the burnt mound site of similar date, located to the south-west (Best and Gent 2007). These features may suggest intermittent or seasonal occupation of this area during the Bronze Age. Early ditch 200 may also be associated with this period; however, limited dating evidence makes it impossible to be certain. Radiocarbon dates for charcoal recovered from the fill may improve the

date range for this feature. Further evidence of the prehistoric environment and human activity in the landscape, is potentially present in subsoil layers observed at the northern end of the site, and the various burnt trees and tree thrown pits investigated. Once again radiocarbon dates may aid the interpretation of these deposits.

The post-medieval period was represented by five field boundaries aligned approximately east–west, splitting the site into six fields. Four of these boundaries had been removed by 1841, with one remaining, appearing to have been re-established and possibly increased in size. A complete lack of medieval pottery, even residual within the topsoil, makes it unlikely that these fields and boundaries have earlier origins.

Despite its close proximity, there was no continuation of the springhead and burnt mound site located to the immediate west of the site, and no significant evidence of early medieval or Bronze Age settlement associated with that site.

6. THE FINDS *by J. Durrant*

The finds assemblage is small but contains a significant collection of prehistoric pottery. Also recovered were lithics, and pottery of post-medieval date. The finds are summarised in Tables 01 and 02 and described below.

6.1 Finds summary

Context	Context date	Prehistoric pottery		Post medieval pottery		Animal bone		Clay pipe		Lithics		SF no.s
		Qty	Weight	Qty	Weight	Qty	Weight	Qty	Weight	Qty	Weight	
100	Modern	1	6	1	70			1	4	2	34	1, 3
101	MBA	2	4									2
107	MBA	5	2									4
118	MBA	1	4									5
119	MBA	8	328									6
121	MBA	15	76							3	228	7
122	Middle or Late BA	1	98									8
152	undated					4	20					
153	undated					8	4					
164	Prehistoric									1	4	
165	post 1700			1	28							
166	undated					1	14					
176	MBA	1	2									
177						1						
203	Prehistoric	2	2									9
206	18C			9	148							
Totals		35	520	11	246	13	38	1	4	6	266	

Table 01: Finds by context. Pottery quantified by sherd count, all weights to nearest 2 grams

Material	Period	Quantity	Weight
Prehistoric pottery	Bronze Age	33	514
Prehistoric pottery	Iron Age	3	8
Lithics	prehistoric	6	266
Post-medieval pottery	18 th century	11	246

Animal bone	post-medieval	13	38
Animal bone	?Bronze Age	1	
Clay pipe	post-medieval	1	4

Table 02: Summary of finds. Pottery quantified by sherd count, all weights to nearest 2 grams.

6.2 The lithics

The lithics date from the Neolithic or Bronze Age and comprise two struck flakes, a possible chert scraper and three large chert flakes.

6.3 The prehistoric pottery *with H. Quinnell*

The site produced 36 sherds of prehistoric pottery, weighing 522g, dating from the Bronze and Iron Age periods. This assemblage is interesting for the quantity and preservation of the sherds and the range of fabrics represented.

The majority of the sherds date from the Bronze Age with 33 sherds in three fabrics representing a minimum of five vessels. The first fabric is grog-tempered and dates from the Middle Bronze Age. Twenty-seven sherds are present in this fabric from contexts 101, 118, 119, 121 and 176 (Small Find numbers 2, 5, 6 and 7). The sherds vary in their state of preservation, those from context 119 large in size with well-preserved edges (maximum sherd width 85mm), whilst those from context 121 are friable and significantly less well preserved.

The grog-tempered sherd recovered from pit 175, context 176, was an upright, internally bevelled rim fragment, too small to be diagnostic. The sherd was recovered as a sieving find from environmental sample 16 and was found in association with a significant amount of charcoal. It was visibly different from the rest of the grog-tempered assemblage, as it had been burnt and many of its inclusions had been leached out, giving it a fairly vesicular appearance. The wall thickness of the rim sherd was much smaller than the other examples. This may suggest it is indicative of a fine, domestic tableware component within the assemblage.

The second fabric is identified as either Trevisiker ware of Middle Bronze Age date or a Biconical urn of Late Bronze Age date. It is represented by a single sherd (context 122, SF 8). This sherd is again large in size (maximum width 85mm) and in a good state of preservation.

The third fabric is thought to have been tempered with vegetable inclusions and is currently unparalleled in the region. Five sherds of this fabric representing a single vessel were recovered from context 107 (SF4). The sherds are small and poorly preserved.

Iron Age pottery is represented by a single sherd from the topsoil (context 100, SF 3) of mid-late Iron Age date. It is the bodysherd of a jar or cooking pot in a reduced fabric typical for this period and retains sooting on the internal surface. Two further scraps of pottery have tentatively been assigned to this period (context 203, SF 9), yet their small size prevents certain identification.

6.4 The post-medieval finds

The post-medieval assemblage is of 18th-century date, containing sherds of South Somerset coarseware, nine sherds from a Bristol-Staffordshire yellow-glazed

feathered slipware cup, a clay pipe stem and several small fragments of burnt animal bone. These are typical finds for this period.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

A total of 17 samples were recovered from the site. 7 were from pit fills, 1 from a ditch fill, 3 from buried soil layers, 5 from amorphous burnt deposits interpreted as burnt tree roots and 1 from the fill of a tree throw pit. Details of samples taken are summarised in Table 03.

Sample No.	Context	Description	Processed Flot Weights (g)			Approx Contents
			1mm	500µ	300µ	
1	102	Charcoal from burnt roots	38	4	8	Charcoal flecks and lumps
2	103	Charcoal from burnt roots	16	<1	4	Charcoal flecks and lumps
3	104	Charcoal from burnt roots	6	<1	<1	v. small charcoal flecks
4	105	Bulk, burnt fill of post hole 106	98	12	12	Abundant charcoal lumps
5	118	Bulk, burnt fill of pit 120	104	14	30	Abundant charcoal lumps
6	121	Bulk, burnt fill of pit 123	40	8	12	Abundant charcoal lumps, 3 poss. Chert flakes
7	124	Dark charcoal rich subsoil	10	<1	<1	Charcoal lumps
8	126	Charcoal from burnt roots	258	6	8	Abundant charcoal lumps
9	119	Bulk, fill of pit 120	6	<1	<1	Charcoal flecks
10	122	Bulk, fill of pit 123	2	<1	6	Charcoal lumps
11	138	Bulk, burnt fill of tree thrown pit 140	124	24	28	Abundant charcoal flecks and lumps
12	145	Bulk, subsoil layer	<1	2	24	Charcoal flecks
14	146	Charcoal from burnt roots	76	24	26	Abundant charcoal lumps
15	124	Bulk, dark charcoal rich subsoil	2	6	8	V. small amount of charcoal
16	176	Bulk, fill of pit 175	12	8	24	Charcoal flecks, 1 pot sherd,
17	177	Bulk, charcoal rich fill of pit 175	140	40	60	Abundant charcoal flecks and pieces, 1 animal bone
18	204	Charcoal rich fill of ditch 200	18	0	0	Charcoal lumps

Table 03: Summary of processed samples

7.1 Radiocarbon dating potential

Samples 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 18 contained a quantity of charcoal suitable for species identification and standard radiometric dating. Samples 3, 9, 10, 12 and 15 contained very small quantities of charcoal suitable for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating only (Waikato radiocarbon guidelines).

There is good potential for obtaining radiocarbon dates for pits 120 and 123, ditch 200, posthole 106, subsoil layer 124, burnt tree roots 102, 103, 126, 146 and tree thrown pit 140. There is also potential through AMS dating to obtain dates for subsoil layer 145 and burnt tree 104.

8. PROJECT ARCHIVE AND 'OASIS' REPORT

A fully integrated project archive has been compiled and will be deposited at Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM), under museum accession number 162/2009.

A report of the watching brief (including a pdf version of this document) will be submitted to the on-line database OASIS under exeterar1-58647.

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APPENDIX 1: Context listing

Table 04: Context descriptions

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
100	0-0.3m/2m	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil
101	0.5m-0.8m	Mid brown silty clay	Subsoil layer
102	0.5m-0.8m	V.dark brown-black sandy silt, charcoal rich	Burnt roots
103	0.5m-0.8m	V.dark brown-black sandy silt, charcoal rich	Burnt roots
104	0.5m-0.8m	V.dark brown-black sandy silt, charcoal rich	Burnt roots
105	0.3m – 0.62m	Brown, sandy silt, frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of post hole 106
106	0.3m – 0.62m	Small sub-circular cut	Cut of post hole
107	0.3m-0.85m	Strong brown, sandy silt, rare charcoal flecks	Fill of ditch 109 (slot 2)
108	0.3m-0.85m	Dark yellowish brown, slightly clay silt	Fill of ditch 109 (slot 2)
109	0.3m-0.85m	Linear cut, aligned east-west	Cut of ditch
110	0.3m-0.5m	Mid brown, silty sand	Fill of pit 111
111	0.3m-0.5m	Small sub-oval cut	Cut of possible pit
112	0.3m-0.85m	Strong brown, sandy silt	Fill of ditch 109 (slot 1)
113	0.3m-0.85m	Strong brown, clay	Fill of ditch 109 (slot 3)
114	0.3m-0.85m	Yellowish red, sandy clay	Fill of ditch 109 (slot 3)
115	0.3m-0.85m	Strong brown, slightly clay sandy silt	Fill of ditch 109 (slot 4)
116	0.3m-0.85m	Yellowish brown, silty sand	Fill of ditch 109 (slot 5)
117	0.3m- 0.62	Reddish brown, clay sand	Fill of post hole 106
118	0.3m-0.45m	Dark brown, slightly silty sand, frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of pit 120
119	0.3m-0.6m	Dark yellowish brown, clay sand, occ. charcoal flecks	Fill of pit 120
120	0.3m-0.6m	Medium size, circular cut, regular 'u' shape profile	Cut of pit
121	0.3m-0.4m	V dark grey, sandy silt, frequent charcoal flecks and lumps	Fill of pit 123
122	0.3m-0.5m	Strong brown, silty sand, occ. Charcoal flecks	Fill of pit 123
123	0.3m-0.5m	Medium size, circular cut, regular 'u' shape profile	Cut of pit
124	0.5m-1m	Dark brown silty clay, moderate charcoal flecks and lumps	Dark charcoal rich buried soil layer
125	0.3m+	Varied, sands and gravels	Natural subsoil
126	0.3m-0.6m	V.dark brown-black sandy silt, charcoal rich	Burnt tree roots
127	0.3m-0.85m	Strong brown, silty sand	Fill of ditch 109 (slot 7)
128	0.3m-0.85m	Reddish brown, sandy clay	Fill of ditch 109 (slot 8)
129	0.3m-0.85m	Brown, sandy clay, rare charcoal flecks	Fill of ditch 109 (slot 9)
130	0.3m-0.85m	Strong brown, silty sand	Fill of ditch 109 (slot 9)
131	0.3m-0.85m	Strong brown, silty sand	Fill of ditch 109 (slot 10)
132	0.3m-0.85m	Strong brown, clay, rare charcoal flecks	Fill of ditch 109 (slot 10)
133	0.3m-0.85m	Reddish yellow, sand	Fill of ditch 109 (slot 10)
134	0.3m-0.85m	Strong brown, sandy silt	Fill of ditch 109 (slot 11)
135	0.3m-0.85m	Strong brown, sandy silt	Fill of ditch 109 (slot 12)
136	0.3m-0.85m	Brown, silty sand	Fill of ditch 109 (slot 13)
137	0.3m-0.85m	Yellowish brown, silty sand	Fill of ditch 109 (slot 6)
138	0.3m-0.7m	Strong brown, silty sand, frequent charcoal	Fill of burnt tree thrown pit 140
139	0.3m-0.7m	Pale grey, sand, occ. Charcoal flecks	Fill of burnt tree thrown pit 140
140	0.3m-0.7m	Irregular cut	Cut of bunt tree thrown pit
141	0.3m-0.65m	Yellowish brown, sand	Fill of tree thrown pit
142	0.3m-0.65m	Irregular cut	Cut of tree thrown pit
143	0.3m- 0.7m	Linear cut, aligned east-west	Cut of Ditch
144	0.3m- 0.7m	Mid brown, sandy clay	Fill of ditch 143 (slot 1)
145	0.8m-1.1m	Mid brown silty clay	Subsoil layer
146	0.3m-0.6m	V.dark brown-black sandy silt, charcoal rich	Burnt tree roots
147	0.3m- 0.7m	Reddish brown, sandy clay	Fill of ditch 143 (slot 2)
148	0.3m- 0.7m	Mid brown, sandy clay	Fill of ditch 143 (slot 3)
149	0.3m- 0.7m	Reddish brown, sandy clay	Fill of ditch 143 (slot 4)
150	0.3m- 0.7m	Reddish brown, sandy clay	Fill of ditch 143 (slot 5)
151	0.3m- 0.7m	Mid brown, sandy clay	Fill of ditch 143 (slot 6)
152	0.3m- 0.7m	Mid brown, sandy clay	Fill of ditch 143 (slot 7)
153	0.3m- 0.7m	Mid brown, sandy clay	Fill of ditch 143 (slot 8)
154	0.3m- 0.7m	Strong brown, silty sandy clay	Fill of ditch 143 (slot 9)
155	0.3m- 0.7m	Mid brown, sandy clay	Fill of ditch 143 (slot 10)
156	0.3 m- 0.7m	Reddish brown, sandy clay	Fill of ditch 143 (slot 11)
157	0.3m- 0.7m	Strong brown silty sandy clay	Fill of ditch 143 (slot 12)
158	0.3m- 0.7m	Mid brown, sandy clay	Fill of ditch 143 (slot 13)
159	0.3m-0.46m	Small circular cut	Cut of posthole
160	0.3m-0.46m	Light grey, sand, abundant charcoal staining, rare charcoal fragments	Fill of posthole 159

161	0.3m-0.9m	Linear cut, aligned east-west	Cut of ditch
162	0.3m-0.9m	Reddish brown, sandy clay silt	Fill of ditch 161 (slot 1)
163	0.3m-0.9m	Reddish brown, sandy clay, v. rare charcoal flecks	Fill of ditch 161 (slot 2)
164	0.3m-0.9m	Reddish brown, clay sand	Fill of ditch 161 (slot 3)
165	0.3m-0.9m	Dark reddish brown, sandy clay	Fill of ditch 161 (slot 4)
166	0.3m-0.9m	Dark reddish brown, sandy clay	Fill of ditch 161 (slot 5)
167	0.3m-0.9m	Dark red, silty clay	Fill of ditch 161 (slot 6)
168	0.3m-0.42m	Small linear cut aligned east-west	Cut of gully
169	0.3m-0.42m	Reddish brown, silty clay	Fill of gully 168
170	0.3m+	Circular cut, deep vertical profile not bottomed	Cut of Borehole
171	0.3m+	Dark reddish grey, silty clay	Fill of borehole
172	0.3m-0.9m	Dark red, silty clay	Fill of ditch 161 (slot 7)
173	0.3m-0.9m	Dark reddish brown, silty clay	Fill of ditch 161 (slot 8)
174	0.3m+	Dark reddish brown, silty clay	Fill of borehole 170
175	0.3m-0.5m	Medium size, oval cut, regular 'u' shaped profile	Cut of pit
176	0.3m-0.44m	Weak red, silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks	Secondary fill of pit 175
177	0.44m-0.5m	Reddish black, silty sand, abundant charcoal flecks/lumps	Primary fill of pit 175
178	0.3m-0.7m	Irregular cut	Cut of tree thrown pit
179	0.3m-0.7m	Red, silty sand, frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of tree thrown pit 178
180	0.3m-0.7m	Pink, silty clay	Fill of tree thrown pit 178
181	0.3m-0.74m	Linear cut, aligned approx northeast – southwest	Cut of ditch
182	0.54m-0.74m	Mid yellowish brown, clay sand	Fill of ditch 181
183	0.3m-0.64m	Mid yellowish brown, slightly clay sand	Fill of ditch 181
184	0.3m-0.46m	Mottled yellowish brown sand and mid brown clay sand	Bank material
185	0.3m-0.44m	Mid brown clay sand	Buried ploughsoil layer
186	0.3m-0.98m	Linear cut, aligned approx northeast-southwest	Cut of ditch
187	0.8m-0.98m	Pale reddish brown, clay sand	Primary fill of ditch 186
188	0.6m-0.9m	Pale greyish brown, clay sand	Fill of ditch 186
189	0.6m-0.82m	Pale yellowish brown, clay sand	Fill of ditch 186
190	0.3m-0.66m	Mixed pinkish brown and yellowish brown, clay sand	Fill of ditch 186
191	0.3m-0.9m	Mid brown, clay sand	Fill of ditch 186
192	0.3m-0.38m	Yellowish brown, slightly clay sand	Layer associated with levelling of bank 184
193	0.3m-0.66m	Patchy linear cut, aligned northeast – southwest	Cut of possible ditch
194	0.38m-0.66m	Mid brown, clay sand	Fill of possible ditch 193
195	0.3m-0.46m	Yellowish brown, slightly clay sand	Layer associated with levelling of bank 184
196	0.4m-0.74m	Small linear cut, aligned northeast – southwest	Cut of gully
197	0.54m-0.74m	Mottled yellowish brown sand and mid brown, clay sand	Primary fill of gully 196
198	0.4m-0.54m	Mid brown, clay sand	Secondary fill of gully 196
199	0.3m-0.5m	Mid brown, clay sand	Buried ploughsoil
200	0.3m-0.57m	Linear cut, aligned approx southeast-northwest	Cut of ditch
201	0.3m-0.57m	Slightly yellowish brown, clay sand	Fill of ditch 200 (slot 1)
202	0.3m-0.57m	Slightly yellowish brown, clay sand	Fill of ditch 200 (slot 2)
203	0.3m-0.57m	Mid yellowish brown, slightly clay sand	Fill of ditch 200 (slot 3)
204	0.3m-0.57m	Dark yellowish brown, slightly clay sand	Fill of ditch 200 (slot 4)
205	0.3m-0.73m	Linear cut, aligned approx northeast – southwest	Cut of Post Medieval ditch
206	0.3m-0.73m	Mid brown, slightly silty sand	Fill of ditch 205 (slot 3)
207	0.3m-0.73m	Mid brown, slightly clay sand	Fill of ditch 205 (slot 2)
208	0.3m-0.73m	Mid brown, slightly silty clay sand	Fill of ditch 205 (slot 1)