ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT HEADON SOUTH TIP AND EMMET'S POST LEE MOOR, DEVON

Prepared on behalf of
English Heritage

by
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Contents

List of illustrations

SUMMARY

An archaeological programme of works was carried out between April and July 2009 at Headon South Tip (SX 5810 5940) and Emmet's Post (SX 5670 6310), Lee Moor, Devon. The work was HEEP-funded by English Heritage (EH project 5816) and carried out on behalf of Sibelco UK.

The work at Headon was undertaken in two phases, in advance of an extension to Headon South Tip. The first phase, in the northern part of the site, followed an earlier trench evaluation during which an unusual timber post structure of probable prehistoric origin had been discovered and entailed the removal of the remaining, undisturbed topsoil between the evaluation trenches. No additional significant features were revealed.

The second phase at Headon comprised the trench evaluation of a subsequent extension of the quarry tip area to the south-west. A 30m^2 area adjacent to a known Bronze Age barrow was excavated, and four additional trenches totalling 220m in length. These were sited to provide a representative spatial sample of the site. The evaluation revealed no significant features or finds.

The work at Emmet's Post comprised the excavation of 26 evaluative trenches, totalling 1158m in length in order to establish the archaeological potential of an area of open moorland adjacent to a scheduled Bronze Age barrow, which was proposed for mineral extraction. A number of prospection pits in the southern part of the site had previously been identified from aerial photographs. Two pits and a single linear feature were exposed. No dating evidence was recovered from the features but they were probably all of late 19th- or 20th-century date. No earlier features or deposits were found.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for English Heritage (EH) and Sibelco UK and sets out the results of a programme of excavation and recording by Exeter Archaeology (EA) between April and July 2009 at Headon Quarry South Tip, Sparkwell, Devon, and the results of a trench evaluation carried out in July 2009 on land near Emmet's Post, Shaugh Prior, Devon. These sites form part of the Lee Moor china clay complex situated at the south-west edge of Dartmoor (DCC, Part B 2004, 181–7).

The work was carried out in advance of the extension of quarrying activities into both sites. The mineral permissions that relate to Lee Moor date from the 1950s and 1970s and do not have any archaeological condition imposed. However, in the light of submissions of 1998, and in advance of the determination of the Renewal of Mineral Permissions (ROMP), which is currently in progress, the mineral operators have worked under a series of voluntary conditions in agreement with Devon County Council to fund archaeological investigations ahead of planned extensions into areas of potential archaeological significance.

Because of the perceived archaeological potential of both sites and the exhaustion of funds allocated by Sibelco UK for archaeology, EH agreed to fund the investigations under the Historic Environment Enabling Programme (HEEP).

2. THE SITES

The site at Headon is a roughly rectangular area of intact moorland surrounded on two sides by an existing tip. A stone wall defines the south and west limits of the site and separates it from the open moorland to the south-west. The site covers an area of 2.8ha in total, and is centred on SX 5810 5940. The site rises gradually from west to east from around 206m to 220m AOD.

The Emmet's Post site occupies a broadly triangular area of intact moorland bordered by Shaugh Lake Quarry and Lee Moor Pit along two sides. A road defines the north-eastern limit of the area and separates it from the open moorland to the north. The site covers an area of 5.2ha in total, and is centred on SX 5670 6310. The land rises gradually from east to west from around 280m to 289m AOD.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A large number of prehistoric archaeological sites and monuments survive on Shaugh Moor, Lee Moor, Crownhill Down and Headon Down. The prehistoric remains, many dating from the Bronze Age, were subsequently overlain by medieval and post-medieval enclosures and field systems, and by industrial features relating to tinworking and quarrying activities.

3.1 **Headon**

The northern part of the proposed tip extension area at Headon was known to contain two barrows/mounds and a putative ring cairn listed in the Devon County Historic Environment Record (HER PRN 12649, 14208, 12648).

Part of the site was preliminarily surveyed in 2002 (EA Project 4495, Area E) as part of a subsequently stalled ROMP. At this time potential trial pits and gullies were noted in addition to the already recorded sites.

In 2005 an evaluation trench was hand excavated across the larger (southernmost) of two low and apparently conjoined mounds (HER PRN 14208 at SX 58043 59404). Radiocarbon dates from charcoal at the base of its centre, i.e. on the original ground surface, provided a date of 1610–1420 Cal BC and it was concluded that this was very likely to be a prehistoric burial mound as previously suggested (EA Project 5285).

In March 2009, Sibelco UK funded an evaluation within the northern part of the tip extension area, which included the two barrows and ring cairn mentioned above (EA Project 6783). Irregular pit-like features with dark charcoally fills cut into the subsoil beneath the mounds indicated a likely funerary/ritual use, although HER PRN 12649 survived only as a very low mound and was less convincing as a barrow than HER PRN 14208. The area of the 'ring cairn' (HER PRN 12648) contained a circular feature, approximately 4.5m in diameter, defined by 21 co-joined timber post settings. This unusual feature, of a type not seen before on Dartmoor, was also interpreted as a probable prehistoric funerary structure.

Subsequent excavation and recording was therefore undertaken (below) with the expectation that additional significant buried features or deposits associated with the known monuments may survive.

3.2 **Emmet's Post**

The site at Emmet's Post was considered to be of high archaeological potential, being both a rare example of relatively intact moorland situated amongst the historic and modern clay workings, and also part of the recognised wider multi-period archaeological landscape. The broadly triangular area contains a round (bowl) barrow of likely early Bronze Age date, which is subject to statutory protection as a scheduled monument (SM 34876). The name 'Emmet's Post' derives from a late 19th- or early 20th-century boundary stone inserted into the barrow.

Two previous archaeological investigations had taken place in this area. Following accidental damage during the widening of an adjacent quarry haul road, minimal recording work at the round barrow itself was carried out in 2000 to record any exposed archaeological deposits. No archaeological finds were retrieved or other features identified and it was concluded that the damage had been minimal, with no more than 1m of the base of the monument having been removed (Bayer 2000). In 2003 a truncated pit was observed in section at SX 56853 63218 during the monitoring of two exploratory drill holes (EA Project 4904). The full extent of the pit had been lost and no datable material was recovered.

A number of pits in the south part of the site are visible on 1998 aerial photographs provided by Sibelco UK (formerly WBB; EA Project 4495, archive), and Devon HER lists a 'trial pit' and 'mine' in the south-east corner of the site (PRN 43446, 43448). The latter were noted during a survey by The Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments in England (RCHME) in 1985 and dated to the medieval or post-medieval period, although it is likely they are no earlier that the late 19th century, and probably of relatively modern origin.

4. METHOD

All work was undertaken in accordance with project designs prepared by Exeter Archaeology (March-July 2009), submitted to and approved by EH and the Devon County Historic Environment Service (HES) prior to commencement on site. Trench positions were similarly

agreed with EH and the HES in advance. At Emmet's Post some subsequent repositioning of trenches was required due to localised site constraints.

The archaeological works at Headon comprised the removal of the remaining unexcavated areas of ground at the edges of the site, and between those areas investigated as part of the earlier evaluation (above). The subsequent evaluation of the extension of the quarry tip to the south-west entailed the excavation of an area adjacent to the southernmost barrow (PRN 14208), and four additional trenches totalling 220m in length.

The evaluation at Emmet's Post comprised the machine excavation of 26 trenches totalling 1158m in length.

Machine excavation at both sites was undertaken under archaeological control using a 360^{o} mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless grading bucket. Topsoil and underlying deposits were removed to the level of either natural subsoil, or the top of archaeological deposits (whichever was higher). Areas of archaeological survival were then cleaned by hand, investigated and recorded.

In accordance with standard EA procedure, stratigraphic information was recorded on evaluation trench record sheets and single context record sheets. Drawings of plans and sections were compiled at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate, and a photographic record was made in black-and-white print and colour (digital) format. Registers were maintained for photographs, drawings and context sheets. Finds and samples were labelled and bagged on site and taken to the EA premises for processing and cataloguing.

5. RESULTS: HEADON SOUTH TIP

5.1 **Headon Phase 1** (Figs 2, 4; Pls 1, 3–4)

The first phase excavation covered an area of approximately 0.48ha centred at SX 5810 5940. Between 150mm and 350mm of material was removed, consisting predominantly of 80–100mm of turf overlying very stony black peaty topsoil. The subsoil predominantly consisted of buff-grey silty clay containing 25-30% sub-angular stones, with occasional exposures of yellow clay flecked with dark brown or black mineral staining. There were also bands of very dense deposits of angular and sub-angular stone.

Approximately 12–15 potential features were identified. On examination, the majority of these proved to be of natural origin, resulting primarily from root disturbance (tree throws). Four features were excavated and recorded. Feature 750 was a shallow ovoid pit 520mm long, 300mm wide and 130mm deep. Feature 743 was an irregular sub-circular cut 580mm long, 520mm wide and 140mm deep. Both contained single fills of black to dark grey clayey silt. Feature 752 was another irregular sub-circular cut measuring 480mm long, 360mm wide and 240mm deep. It contained greyish-brown clayey silt overlain by greyish-black clayey silt. Feature 745 was a more substantial oval pit or post-hole 600mm long, 470mm wide and 340mm deep. It contained two fills: dark brown clayey silt, overlain by black clayey silt containing sub-angular quartzite stones, possibly representing former post-packing material.

No environmental material suitable for scientific analysis was found, nor was any pottery or other datable material retrieved.

5.2 **Headon Phase 2** (Fig. 2; Pl. 2)

A generally uniform overlying layer sequence of very stony black peaty topsoil onto buff-grey subsoil was encountered in all areas. This overlay a weathered light yellowish-grey silty clay natural subsoil, which contained bands of very dense deposits of angular and sub-angular stone. The depth of the overlying deposits ranged from 200–300mm. No features were identified.

Trench 1
This trench measured 75m x 1.8m, was orientated approximately north-west to south-east, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 300mm. No archaeological features or finds were present. Natural subsoil was present at a depth of 300mm below current ground level (216.05m AOD).

Trench 2
This trench measured 75m x 1.8m, was orientated approximately east-west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 300mm. No archaeological features or finds were present. Natural subsoil was present at a depth of 300mm below current ground level (214.24m AOD).

Trench 3
This trench measured 35m x 1.8m, was orientated approximately east-west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 200mm. No archaeological features or finds were present. Natural subsoil was present at a depth of 200mm below current ground level (211.74m AOD).

Trench 4
This trench measured 35m x 1.8m, was orientated approximately east-west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 300mm. No archaeological features or finds were present. Natural subsoil was present at a depth of 300mm below current ground level (208.15m AOD).

Trench 5
This trench was located adjacent to the southernmost barrow HER PRN 14208. It measured 30m x 30m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 300mm. No archaeological features or finds were present. Natural subsoil was present at a depth of 300mm below current ground level (216.21m AOD)

6. RESULTS: LAND NEAR EMMET'S POST (Figs 3, 5; Pls 5–8

Detailed context descriptions for the 24 trenches excavated are set out in the Appendix.

A generally uniform overlying layer sequence of very stony black peaty topsoil onto buff-grey subsoil was encountered in all areas. This was overlying a light yellowish-white silty clay natural subsoil, which contained bands of very dense deposits of angular and sub-angular stone. The depth of the overlying deposits ranged from 200–300mm.

Features were only located in three trenches.

Trench 18 (Fig. 5; Pl. 6; Appendix, Table 18)
This trench measured 30m x 1.8m, was orientated approximately north-west to south-east and was excavated to a maximum depth of 300mm. The only archaeological feature present was a prospection pit (1810) located at the northwest end of the trench, and cutting natural subsoil at a depth of 300mm below current ground level (285.3m AOD).

Feature 1810 was a large circular feature, probably a prospection pit. The excavated cut was 1.5m wide and 2.3m deep, with vertically breaking sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its fills (1806–7, 1809).

Trench 19 (Fig. 5; Pl. 7; Appendix, Table 19)
This trench measured 60m x 1.8m, was orientated approximately north-east to south-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 300mm. The only archaeological feature present was a prospection pit (1903) located at the north-east end of the trench, and cutting natural subsoil at a depth of 300mm below current ground level (288.43m AOD).

Feature 1903 was a large circular feature, again probably a prospection pit. The excavated cut was 1m wide and 1.7m deep, with vertically sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (1904). This consisted of a series of lenses of sandy loam-based deposits similar to the overlying topsoil and surrounding natural subsoil.

Trench 24 (Fig. 5, Pl. 8; Appendix, Table 24)
This trench measured 30m x 1.8m, was orientated approximately north-west to south-east and was excavated to a maximum depth of 300mm. The only archaeological feature present was a L-shaped linear feature (2403) located towards the northwest end of the trench, and cutting natural subsoil at a depth of 300mm below current ground level (250m AOD).

Feature 2403 was a linear L-shaped feature measuring 300mm wide and 500mm deep, with vertically breaking sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill (2404). This consisted of a series of fine lenses of clayey silt similar to the overlying topsoil and surrounding natural subsoil.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 **Headon South Tip**

The excavations at Headon South Tip constituted a thorough examination of the site. A post-hole (745) from the first phase of investigation provided the only potential evidence for early, possibly prehistoric, activity. This interpretation, however, is based solely on the differences in the character of this feature in comparison with the others (probable tree throws) exposed, and is not supported by any dating evidence. No other archaeological features were revealed, and no finds were recovered from either of the two phases of investigation despite examination of the spoil heaps. No environmental material suitable for analysis or dating was recovered.

7.2 **Land near Emmet's Post**

The trench evaluation at Emmet's Post constituted a thorough examination of the site with the trenches positioned to provide a comprehensive sample of the proposed development area. The results are archaeologically disappointing; evidence for archaeological activity was

negligible and no features earlier than the post-medieval period were located. No finds were recovered from the site, despite examination of the spoil heaps.

Ten trial or prospection pits along the southern edge of the site were visible in aerial photographs taken in 1998 (EA Project 4495, archive). These were still visible in places as landscape features. Two pits were exposed within trenches 18 and 19 (contexts 1810 and 1903 respectively). No dating evidence was recovered from these features, although they are likely to be late 19th-century or later in date. Feature 2403 to the north (trench 24) appeared to be a machine-excavated modern feature, but its purpose was uncertain.

8. SITE ARCHIVE

The site records have been compiled into a fully integrated site archive currently being held by Exeter Archaeology (Projects 6818, 6847 & 6856) pending deposition at Plymouth City Museum (AR.2009.12 and AR.2009.13). Details of the investigations, including a copy of this report, have been submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (exeterar1-62588, exeterar1-62591 and exeterar1-62594).

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SOURCES

BGS British Geological Survey 1995 Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) 1:50000 Series Solid and Drift Geology.

DCC *Devon County Minerals Local Plan,* Adopted Plan, Parts A (Ch. 9) and B, June 2004.

Exeter Archaeology March 2009 *Project Design for Lee Moor china clay complex, Devon: Archaeological recording of an extension to Headon South Tip* (EA Project 6818).

Exeter Archaeology June 2009 *Project Design for archaeological recording of an extension to Headon South Tip* (EA Project 6847).

Exeter Archaeology July 2009 *Project Design for an archaeological trench evaluation at Emmet's Post, Lee Moor, Devon* (EA Project 6856).

APPENDIX: EMMET'S POST CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Table 1: Trench 1

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
100	0-0.1m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
101	0.1-0.2m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone flecking	Subsoil
102	0.2+	Light grey (7/1 7.5YR) clayey silt	Natural subsoil

Table 2: Trench 2

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
200	0-0.12m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
201	0.12-0.25m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone flecking	Subsoil
202	0.25+	Pale yellow (8/2 5Y) clay	Natural subsoil

Table 3: Trench 3

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
300	0-0.08m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
301	0.08-0.25m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone flecking	Subsoil
302	0.25+	Pale yellow (8/2 5Y) clay	Natural subsoil

Table 4: Trench 4

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
400	0-0.12m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
401	0.12-0.25m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone flecking	Subsoil
402	0.25+	Light grey (7/1 7.5YR) clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone fragments	Natural subsoil

Table 5: Trench 5

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
500	0-0.1m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
501	0.1-0.22m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone flecking	Subsoil
502	0.22+	Light grey (7/1 7.5YR) clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone fragments	Natural subsoil

Table 6: Trench 6

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
600	0-0.1m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
601	0.1-0.32m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone flecking	Subsoil
602	0.32+	Pale yellow (8/2 5Y) clay	Natural subsoil

Table 7: Trench 7

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
700	0-0.1m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
701	0.1-0.18m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone flecking	Subsoil
702	0.18+	Pale yellow (8/2 5Y) clay	Natural subsoil

Table 8: Trench 8

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
800	0-0.1m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
801	0.1-0.18m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone flecking	Subsoil
802	0.18+	Strong brown (5/8 7.5YR) with frequent quartzite stone inclusions and heavy tree root disturbance	Natural subsoil

Table 9: Trench 9

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
900	0-0.1m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
901	0.1-0.18m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone flecking	Subsoil
902	0.18+	Pale yellow (8/2 5Y) clay with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Natural subsoil

Table 10: Trench 10

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1000	0-0.12m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
1001	0.12-0.28m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone flecking	Subsoil
1002	0.28+	Pale yellow (8/2 5Y) clay with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Natural subsoil

Table 11: Trench 11

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1100	0-0.08m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
1101	0.08-0.25m	Black (2.5/1 2.5Y) clayey silt	Subsoil
1102	0.25+	Pale yellow (8/2 5Y) clay	Natural subsoil

Table 12: Trench 12

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1200	0-0.12m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
1201	0.12-0.25m	Black (2.5/1 2.5Y) clayey silt	Subsoil
1202	0.25+	Pale yellow (8/2 5Y) clay	Natural subsoil

Table 13: Trench 13

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1300	0-0.12m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
1301	0.12-0.2m	Black (2.5/1 2.5Y) clayey silt	Subsoil
1302	0.2+	Pale yellow (8/2 5Y) clay	Natural subsoil

Table 14: Trench 14

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1400	0-0.12m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
1401	0.12-0.28m	Black (2.5/1 2.5Y) clayey silt	Subsoil
1402	0.28+	Pale yellow (8/2 5Y) clay	Natural subsoil

Table 15: Trench 15

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1500	0-0.08m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
1501	0.08-0.25m	Black (2.5/1 2.5Y) clayey silt	Subsoil
1502	0.25+	Pale yellow (8/2 5Y) clay	Natural subsoil

Table 16: Trench 16

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1600	0-0.1m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
1601	0.1-0.22m	Black (2.5/1 2.5Y) clayey silt	Subsoil
1602	0.22+	Pale yellow (8/2 5Y) clay	Natural subsoil

Table 17: Trench 17

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1700	0-0.1m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
1701	0.1-0.2m	Black (2.5/1 2.5Y) clayey silt	Subsoil
1702	0.22+	Pale yellow (8/2 5Y) clay	Natural subsoil

Table 18: Trench 18

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1800	0-0.26m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Modern topsoil
1801	0.26-0.39m	Olive yellow (6/6 5Y)	Redeposited natural subsoil
1802	0.39-0.65m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peaty clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Buried topsoil
1803	0.65-0.73m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone flecking	Buried subsoil
1804	0.73-1.06m	Yellow (8/8 5Y) clay	Natural subsoil
1805	1.06 +	Pale yellow (8/2 5Y) clay	Natural subsoil
1806	0.44-0.53m	Light grey (7/2 5Y) clay	Fill of [1810]
1807	0.53-2.5m	Light olive grey (6/2 5Y)	Fill of [1810]
1808	n/a	n/a	n/a
1809	0.24-2.6m	Dark brown (3/3 10YR) clay	Natural infill over [1810]
1810	0.24-2.6m	Cut of prospection pit	Cut of prospection pit

Table 19: Trench 19

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
1900	0-0.1m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peat clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Buried topsoil
1901	0.1-0.4m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone flecking	Subsoil
1902	0.4+	Pinkish white (8/2 5YR) clay	Natural subsoil
1903	0.4-2.6m	Cut of prospection pit	Cut of prospection pit
1904	0.4-2.6m	Light olive grey (6/2 5Y)	Fill of [1810]

Table 20: Trench 20

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
2000	0-0.1m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peat clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
2001	0.1-0.2m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt	Subsoil
2002	0.2+	Light grey (7/1 7.5YR) clayey silt	Natural subsoil

Table 21: Trench 21

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
2100	0-0.1m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peat clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
2101	0.1-0.25m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt	Subsoil
2102	0.25+	Light grey (7/1 7.5YR) clayey silt	Natural subsoil

Table 22: Trench 22

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
2200	0-0.12m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peat clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
2201	0.12-0.28m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt	Subsoil
2202	0.28+	Light grey (7/1 7.5YR) clayey silt	Natural subsoil

Table 23: Trench 23

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
2300	0-0.1m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peat clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
2301	0.1-0.25m	Black (2.5/1 2.5Y) clayey silt	Subsoil
2302	0.25+	Light grey (7/1 7.5YR) clayey silt	Natural subsoil

Table 24: Trench 24

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
2400	0-0.12m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peat clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
2401	0.12-0.24m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt	Subsoil
2402	0.24+	Light grey (7/1 7.5YR) clayey silt	Natural subsoil
2403	0.24m-0.74m	Cut of L-shaped feature	Cut of L-shaped feature
2404	0.24m-0.74m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt	Fill of [2403]

Table 25: Trench 25

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
2500	0-0.1m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peat clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
2501	0.1-0.2m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt	Subsoil
2502	0.2+	Light grey (7/1 7.5YR) clayey silt	Natural subsoil

Table 26: Trench 26

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
2600	0-0.08m	Black (2.5/1 7.5YR) peat clayey silt with frequent quartzite stone inclusions	Topsoil
2601	0.08-0.2m	Brown (5/2 7.5YR) clayey silt	Subsoil
2602	0.2+	Light grey (7/1 7.5YR) clayey silt	Natural subsoil

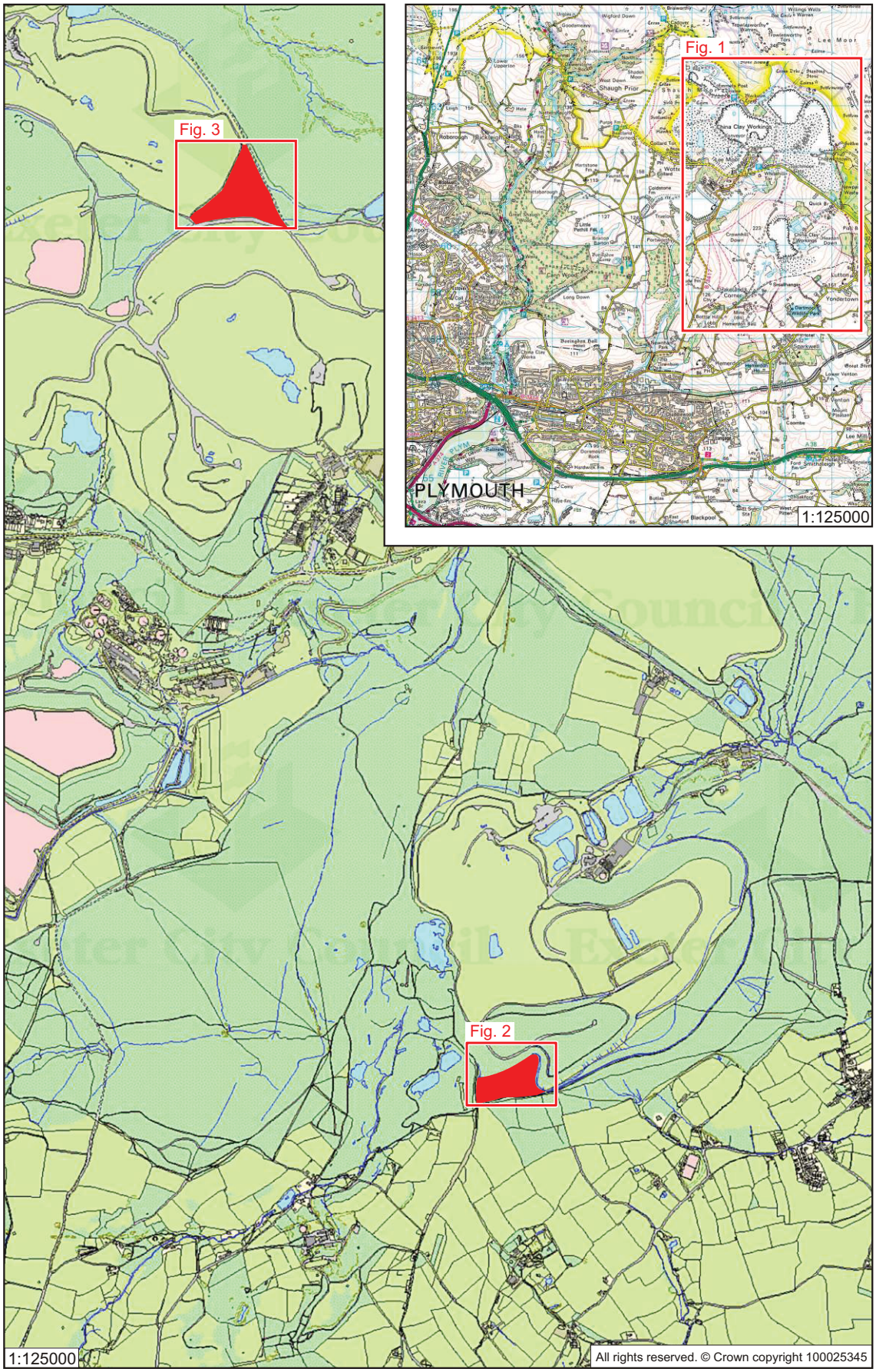

Fig. 1 Site locations.

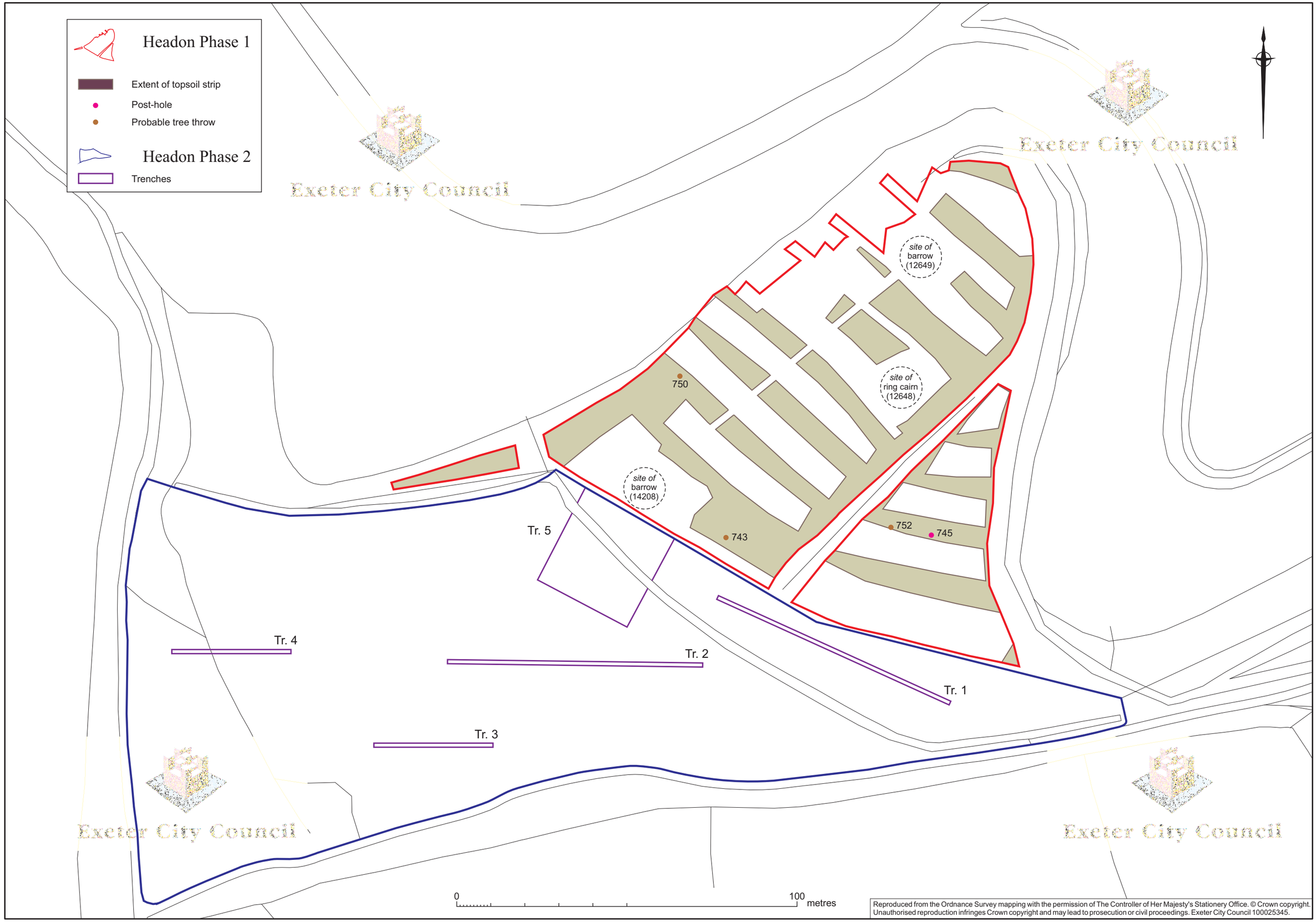

Fig. 2 Headon Phase 1 (topsoil strip) and Headon Phase 2 (evaluation).

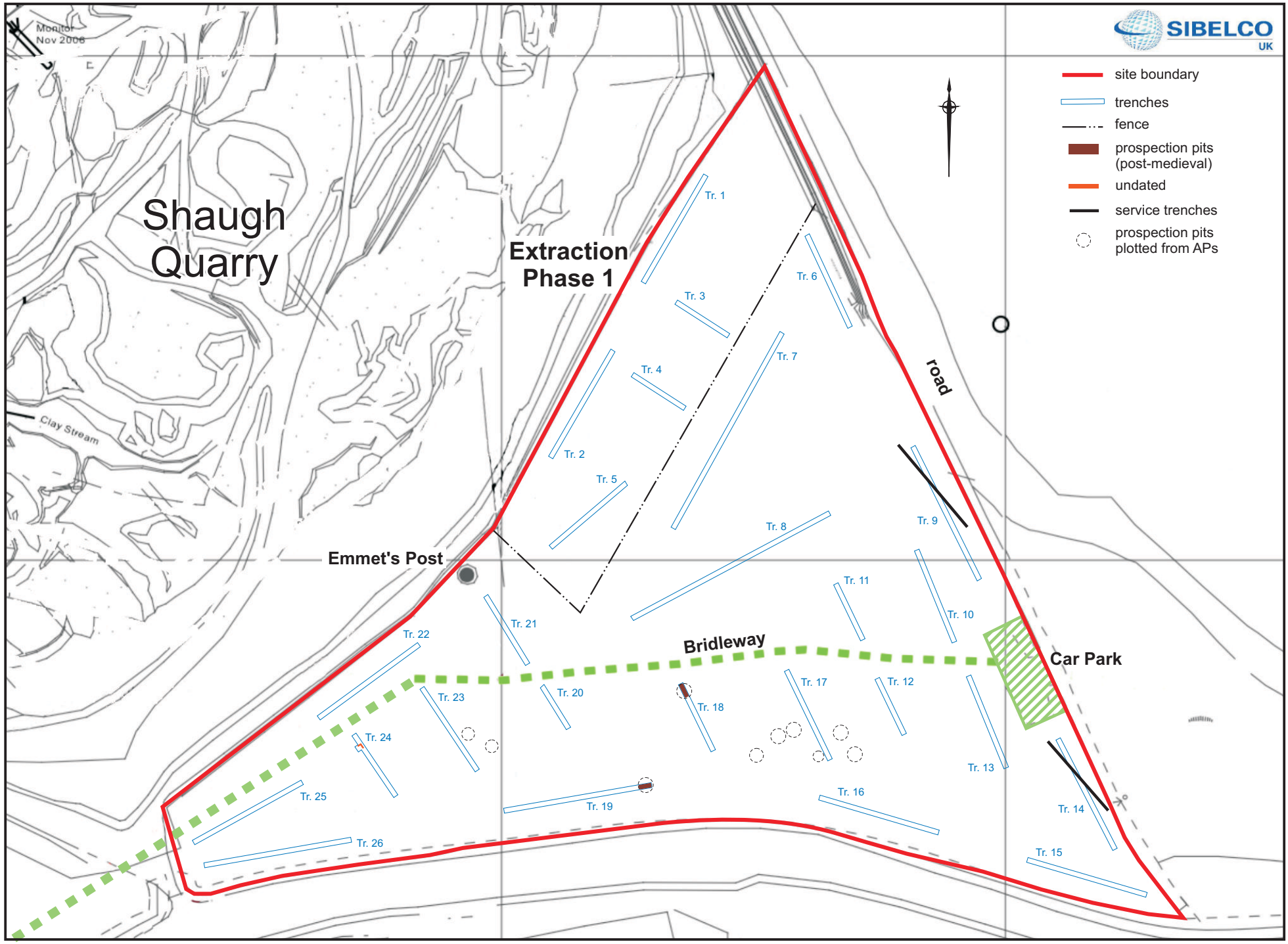

Fig. 3 Emmet's Post: location of trenches, showing principal features identified, and prospection pits plotted from 1998 aerial photographs. Scale 1:2000.

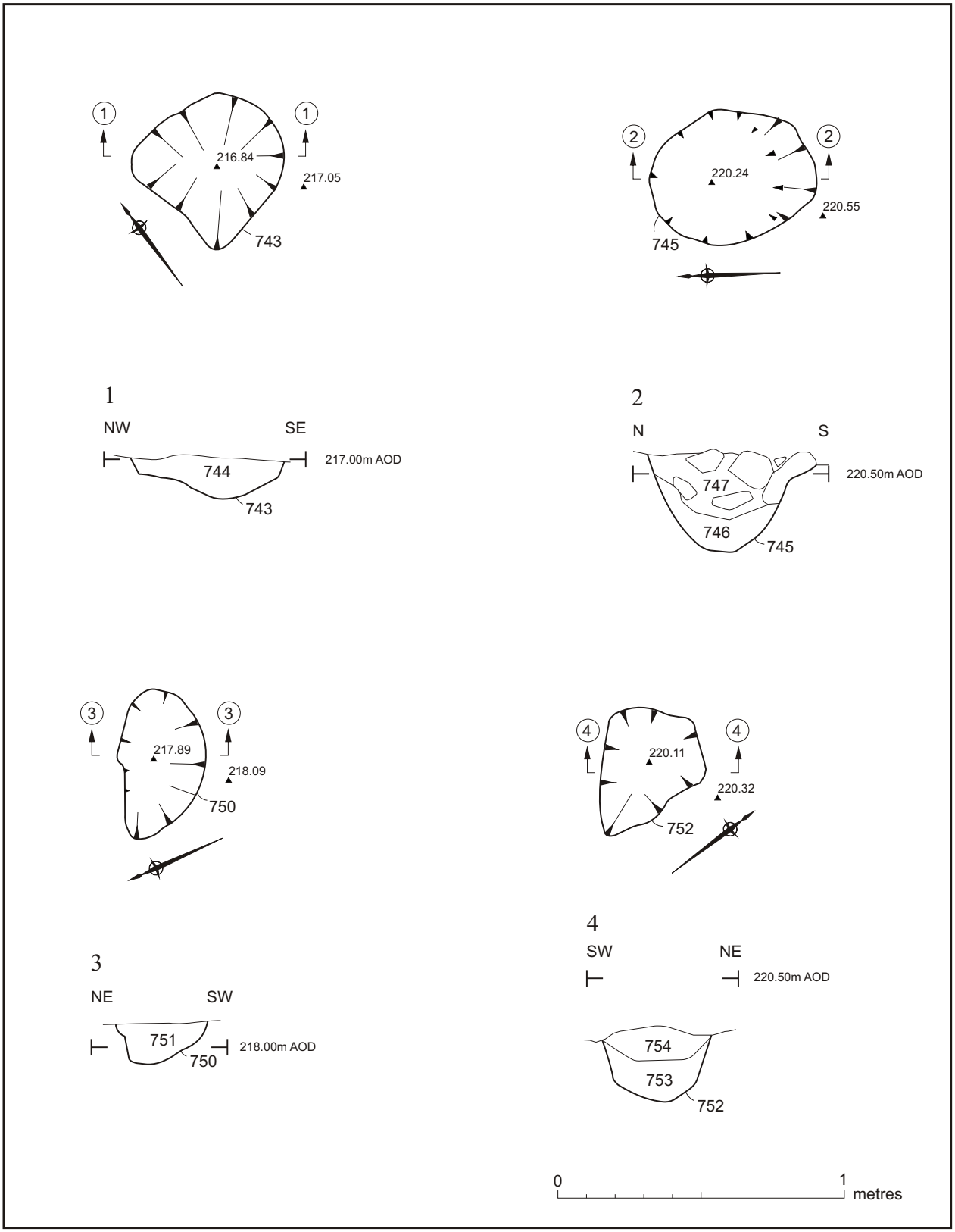

Fig. 4 Headon Phase 1: plans and sections.

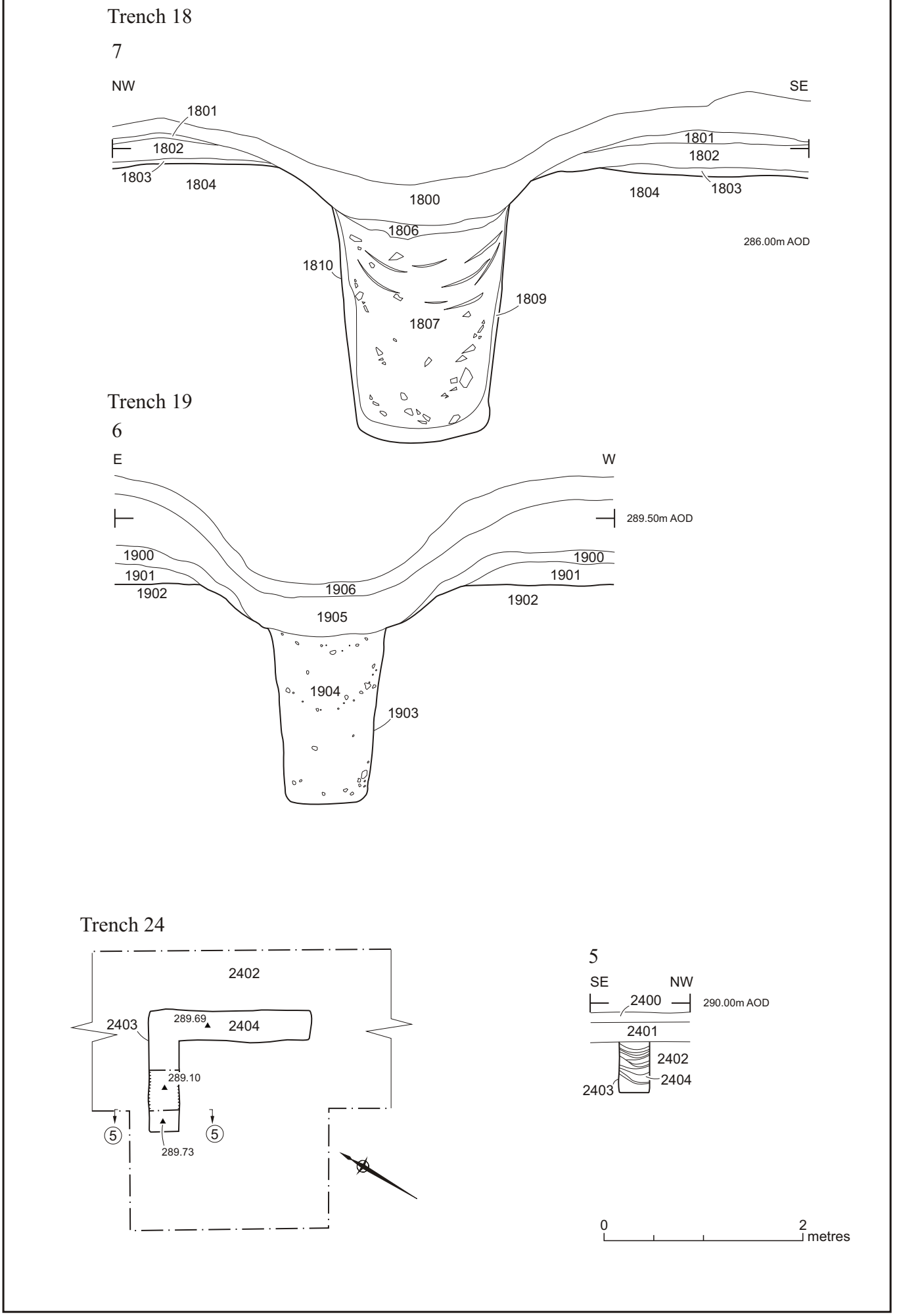

Fig. 5 Emmet's Post: plans and sections.

Plate 1 Headon Phase 1. General view. Looking west.

Plate 2 Headon Phase 2. General view. Looking south.

Plate 3 Headon Phase 1. Section through tree throw (743). Looking north-east. Scale 0.25m.

Plate 4 Headon Phase 1. Section through post-hole (745). Looking east. Scale 0.25m.

Plate 5 Emmet's Post. General view. Looking north-west.

Plate 6 Emmet's Post Tr. 18. Section through prospection pit (1810). Looking north-east. Scale 2m.

Plate 7 Emmet's Post Tr. 19. Section through prospection pit (1903). Looking south. Scale 1m.

Plate 8 Emmet's Post Tr. 24. Section through modern feature (2403). Looking south-west. Scale 0.25m.