LAND OFF TIVERTON ROAD CULLOMPTON DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment
&
Archaeological Excavation

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For
Millwood Homes
By

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Roman and Prehistoric Pottery – Dr Imogen Wood
Roman Glass – Dr Birgitta Hoffmann
Worked stone and stone artefacts – Dr Martin Tingle

August 2014

Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. undertook a strip, map and record exercise on 1ha of land off Tiverton Road, Cullompton, Devon, in advance of a housing development.

Scattered across the site were a large number of pits, some of which were probably tree-throws, and others formed part of complex intercutting pit groups. On the basis of the few artefacts recovered, and a small number of contexts with suitable charcoal, these pits date to the later Neolithic. Comparable intercutting pit groups are a noted feature of the Neolithic period, but this is the first such site to be identified in Devon.

A series of Late Iron Age and Romano-British linear features were identified and excavated, most of which formed part of a single long-lived boundary re-cut multiple times and overlain at one point with an area of metalling, probably a crossing point associated with the Roman fort(s) located on St. Andrew's Hill to the east. This might suggest the adjacent green lane (Goblin Lane) forms part of the presumed Roman routeway to Tiverton/Bolham, rather than Tiverton Road.

This long-lived boundary is roughly parallel with surviving historic field boundaries, hinting at possible landscape continuity. A charcoal-rich pit close to the boundary returned a radiocarbon date of 414-543 calAD.

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1.0 Introduction

Location: Land at Shortlands Lane
Parish: Cullompton
District: Mid Devon
County: Devon

1.1. Project Background

This report presents the results of an archaeological strip, map and record exercise carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land off Tiverton Road, Cullompton, Devon, during March–June 2011. The work was commissioned by Mike Smith of Millwood Homes in order to fulfil a planning condition imposed by Mid Devon District Council. This work was undertaken to investigate and record any archaeological features and materials affected by a housing development.

1.2. Topographical and Geological Background

The development site lies on the eastern edge of modern Cullompton. The site sits on a low ridge at *c*.65-70m AOD between areas of higher ground to the east and west; the ground falls away to the north and, to a lesser extent, the south. The field sits within the former Open Fields that once surrounded the town, recorded on the Devon HLC as 'Barton Fields' enclosed after *c*.1500 (Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation 2013).

The soils in this area are the well-drained reddish coarse loamy soils of the Bromsgrove Association (SSEW 1983). The bedrock is comprised of Exeter Group sandstones of Permian date (BGS 2013), weathered compact purplish-red head deposits close to the surface. The southern part of the site is concealed beneath heterogeneous alluvial deposits of redeposited Permian sands and stiff red clays.

1.3. Archaeological Background

The Tiverton Road site lies on the edge of modern Cullompton, to the west of St. Andrew's Hill and the town cemetery. A desktop assessment, walkover survey and geophysical survey was carried out in 2009 (Context One 2009). This showed that the field is first recorded as pasture in 1839, when it was owned by one Sarah Templar and leased by one John Frost, with no recorded features or changes to the property until it came to be developed from *c*.2009. The geophysical survey picked up a small number of features, including a possible trackway (Context One 2009). An evaluation was carried out in 2010 (Bray & Morris 2010) that exposed a series of linear features and groups of intercutting linear features that crossed the site, probably dating to the later Prehistoric and Romano-British period. A small number of other, smaller features were also encountered, including part of a metalled surface.

Cullompton is a medieval town, first recorded in the Will of Alfred the Great in *c*. AD 880. Immediately to the east of the site lies the locally prominent and isolated St Andrew's Hill, which is crowned by two or three Roman forts. These forts are presumed to be located at a strategic point near a ford on the River Culm. The area around these forts has revealed evidence for contemporary and later Romano-British civilian settlement at Willand Road (Hood 2010), Shortlands Lane (Morris 2014) and Knowle Lane (AC Archaeology *forthcoming*). In addition, metal detecting has recovered Roman coins and possible votive

items from an area to the north of the town, implying the presence of a shrine or temple. Slightly further afield, Romano-British iron production has been identified at Gingerlands (HER 35873), with other potential iron production sites to the west of the town (local residents *pers. comm.*). Neolithic features and/or finds have been identified on all three sites, and a feature at Willand road returned a post-Roman radiocarbon date.

In view of this, it is surprising that most other interventions in the town centre have failed to produce much evidence pre-dating c.1500.

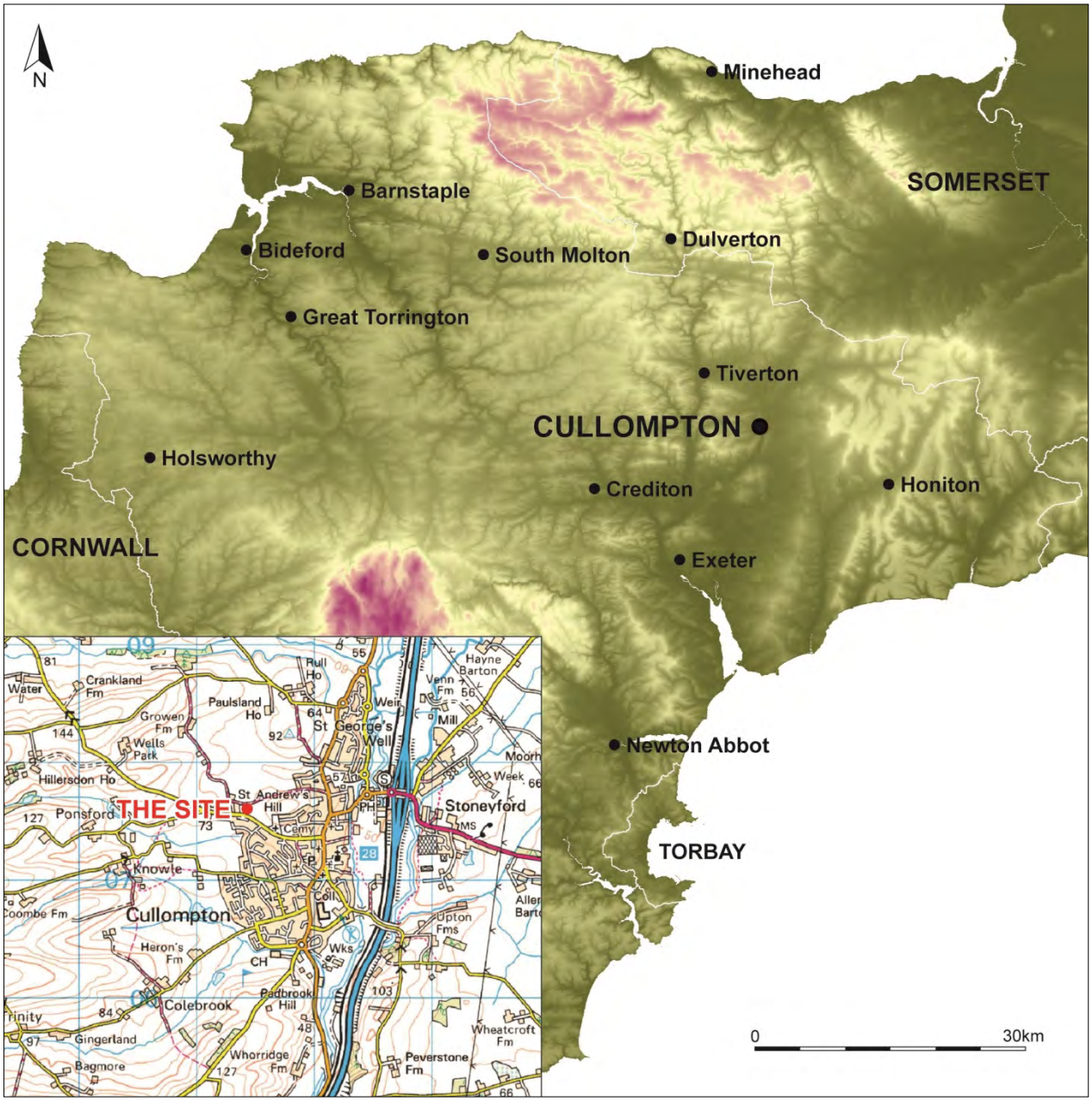


Figure 1: Location map.

1.4. Methodology

The strip, map and record exercise was carried out in accordance to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) drawn up in consultation with DCHES (see Appendices 1 & 2). A Statement of Archaeological Potential was produced (Morris 2012), and the post-excavation analyses were carried out in accordance with a bespoke WSI drawn up in consultation with DCHES (Appendix 3). This work was undertaken with reference to the appropriate English Heritage and IfA guidance on archaeological recording.

Almost the entire field, an area of approximately 1 hectare, was stripped of topsoil (between 0.4 and 1.2m deep) and the identified features recorded and excavated. The linear features identified in the evaluation were located and plotted in their entirety, and in addition a large number of Prehistoric pits were uncovered and excavated.

For all excavated areas a photographic record, a drawn record at appropriate scales (1:10 to 1:100) and a written record of standard single context sheets was compiled.

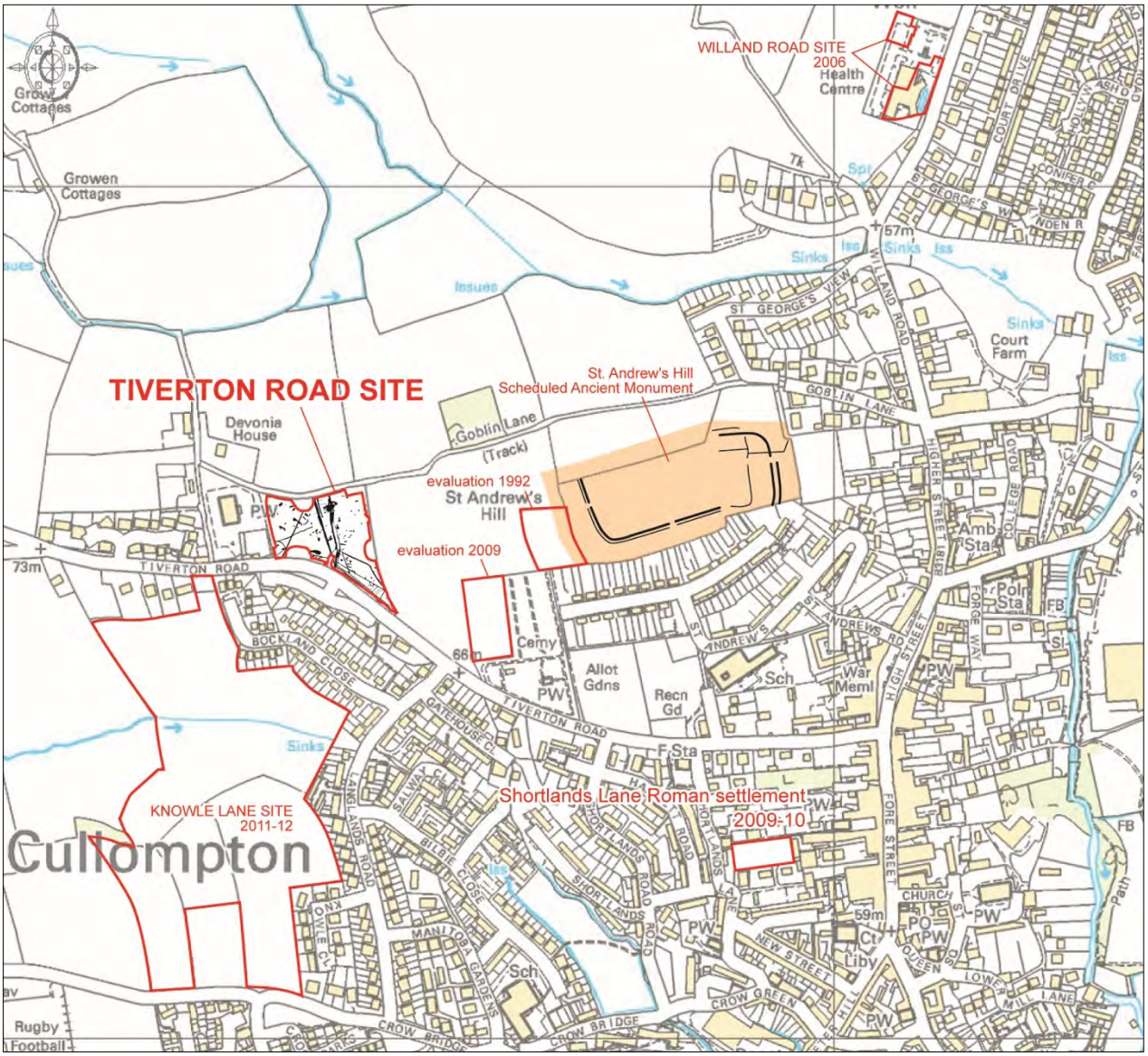


Figure 2: Location map, showing relevant archaeological investigation in the local area.

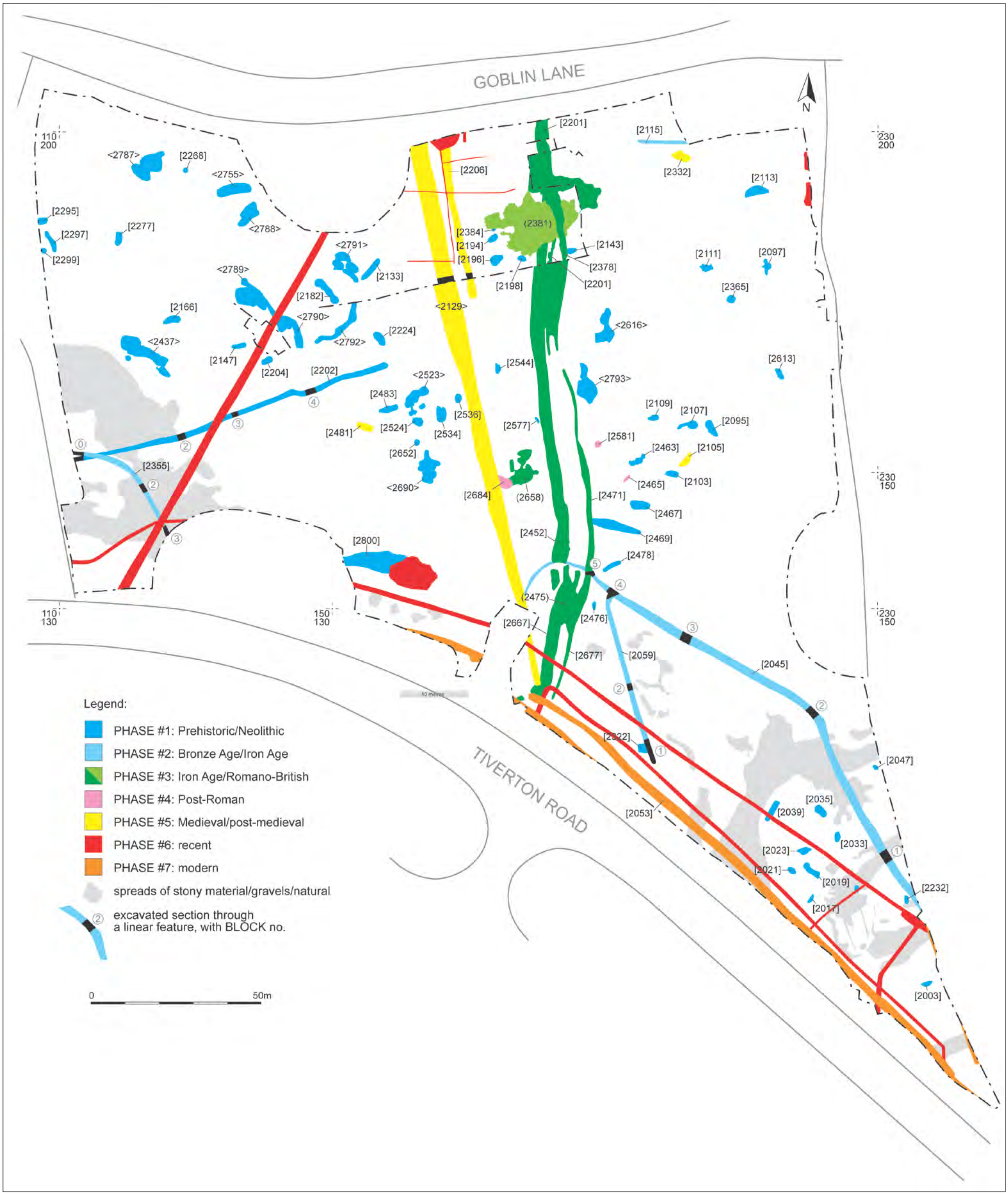


Figure 3: Phased plan of the Tiverton Road Site.

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

2.1. Introduction

Historically within Hayridge Hundred, now within Mid Devon District, Cullompton is an ancient market town consisting principally of a single main street, named Fore Street to the south and High Street to the north, and was at one time one of the most important woollen manufacturing towns in Devon. The town lies on the west side of the River Culm in a gentle pastoral landscape with Exeter some 19 km to the south. The Culm valley represents a corridor through which anciently ran the Roman Fosse Way and currently run the main railway line from the South-West to London and the M5 motorway. Good communications ensure that the town remains busy with many residents commuting to Exeter for work.

2.2. Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1.1. Prehistoric and Roman Period

The town and its immediate hinterland have been subject to a number of archaeological investigations in recent years, and this has added substantially to our understanding of the development of this landscape. There are several undated crop mark ring ditches and enclosures in the local area (e.g. MDV29727, MDV29773, MDV59042, MDV57896, MDV40079), one of which (MDV78245) was demonstrated to be Romano-British in date.

Several of the archaeological investigations have identified Prehistoric activity. Excavation in advance of the construction of the Willand Road Medical Centre uncovered a single pit containing Neolithic pottery (Hood 2010), and a similar feature at Knowle Lane contained Neolithic Peterborough Ware (AC Archaeology *forthcoming*). It is becoming clear that the Vale of Cullompton was a focus for Prehistoric activity, even though it might – as it proved at Tiverton Road – be very difficult to identify.

'It may be mentioned… the Cullompton tradition of an earlier church on St. Andrew's Hill…' (Joce 1915, 302). This is a locally prominent discrete hilltop within the valley of the River Culm; whether it ever sported a church is as yet unknown, but it was certainly a focus for activity in the Roman period, if not earlier. There are the traces of two or possibly three Roman forts on top of the hill, discovered in 1984 and subject to a geophysical survey and evaluation in 1992 (Simpson & Griffiths 1993, 149). The excavation of the outer ditch of the earthwork confirmed a Flavian date (AD69-96) for that phase of the fort.

The location of the fort reflects the presumed strategic significance of a ford (Stoneyford?) on the River Culm close to the town. Routeways used during the Roman period are presumed to run up the valley of the Culm from Exeter (*Isca Dumnoniorum*), to be joined or crossed by a route running across from Tiverton/Bolham to the west (Roman fort occupied AD65-85/90 – see Maxfield 1991). Within the town, and at the junction of Tiverton Road and Fore Street, a length of paving was observed and ascribed a Roman date (Joce 1915, 302), which has led to the idea that Tiverton Road follows the line of a Roman route. Recent excavations by SWARCH, also for Millwood Homes, have uncovered part of a Roman cemetery and settlement near the site of Shortlands House. A single 1st century cremation was excavated – possibly a military burial associated with the forts – and a settlement occupied during the 2nd-4th centuries AD (Morris 2014).

To the north of St. Andrew's Hill, in the area around St. George's Well, Roman coins and the head from a possible a Romano-British Cu alloy figurine have been found by a local metal detectorist (J. Allan *pers. comm.*). The figurine fragment might hint at the presence of a shrine

or temple in the vicinity. The excavation at the Willand Road Medical Centre revealed part of a late Iron Age and early Roman rural settlement, with several penannular (roundhouse) gullies enclosure ditches (Hood 2010). A similar settlement was excavated at Knowle Lane, which was again probably occupied in the early Roman period (AC Archaeology Report, 2011).

Prior to the discovery of the Roman settlement at Shortlands Lane, no Roman material had ever been recorded from the town, but a small amount of Roman pottery was recently excavated in a test pit-evaluation in the garden belonging to the Walronds (Morris & Walls 2012).

More generally, extensive iron smelting took place in the Roman period in the Blackdown Hills (Reed 1997), and evidence is beginning to emerge for iron production in the valleys west of Cullompton as well (Reed 2002).

2.1.2. Early Medieval

As for most of Devon, there is very little evidence for early medieval activity in and around Cullompton. One charcoal-rich pit at Willand Road was radiocarbon dated to AD530-660 (Hood 2010), and a single Saxon-Norman stirrup mount has been found in the town (HER 62396).

The first documentary reference to Cullompton is in *c*.AD 880, when it appears in the will of King Alfred. He bequeathed his estate of *Columtūn*, together with Axmouth, Axminster, Branscombe and Tiverton, to his younger son Ethelward (Weddell 1987, 2). This would suggest that in the 9th century Cullompton was a royal manor. Specifically it was the *tūn* (estate) with a river name prefix (see also: Plympton, Crediton, Torrington, Tawton and so on). In Devon, place-names of this type are usually taken to indicate a major estate at the centre of a large territory.

2.1.3. Medieval to Modern

In 1086 Cullompton appears have formed part of the large and important royal manor of Silverton: ‘it is not known how many hides are there, because it never pays tax’, although 41 ploughs are listed (Thorn & Thorn 1985).

After 1066 the manor was granted by William the Conqueror to Baldwin. Subsequently it was granted by Richard I to Richard de Clifford, but later, in the early 13th century it came to the Earls of Devon. In 1278, Baldwin de Insula, Earl of Devon was granted a Thursday market at Cullompton. At about this same time Amicia, Countess of Devon willed the manor to the Abbot and Convent of Buckland Monachorum. Her daughter Isabella confirmed this bequest in 1300. In 1317 the Abbot and Convent were granted a market to be held on Tuesdays.

In 1356 the Abbot of Buckland granted a supply of water to the town. A leat conveyed fresh water to a pond at Shortlands House and thence across the town via a series of leats. The main leat was taken from a stream near Footlands to the west of the town, and passed within a few hundred metres of the site.

After the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 16th century, the manor of Cullompton was granted to St George St Leger, whose son sold it to Thomas Risdon. From Risdon it went to Hillersdon to Sweet to Baker to Grant (Lysons 1822; Worth 1895; Foster 1910).

Figure 4: Cullompton parish tithe map (DRO) (the site is indicated).

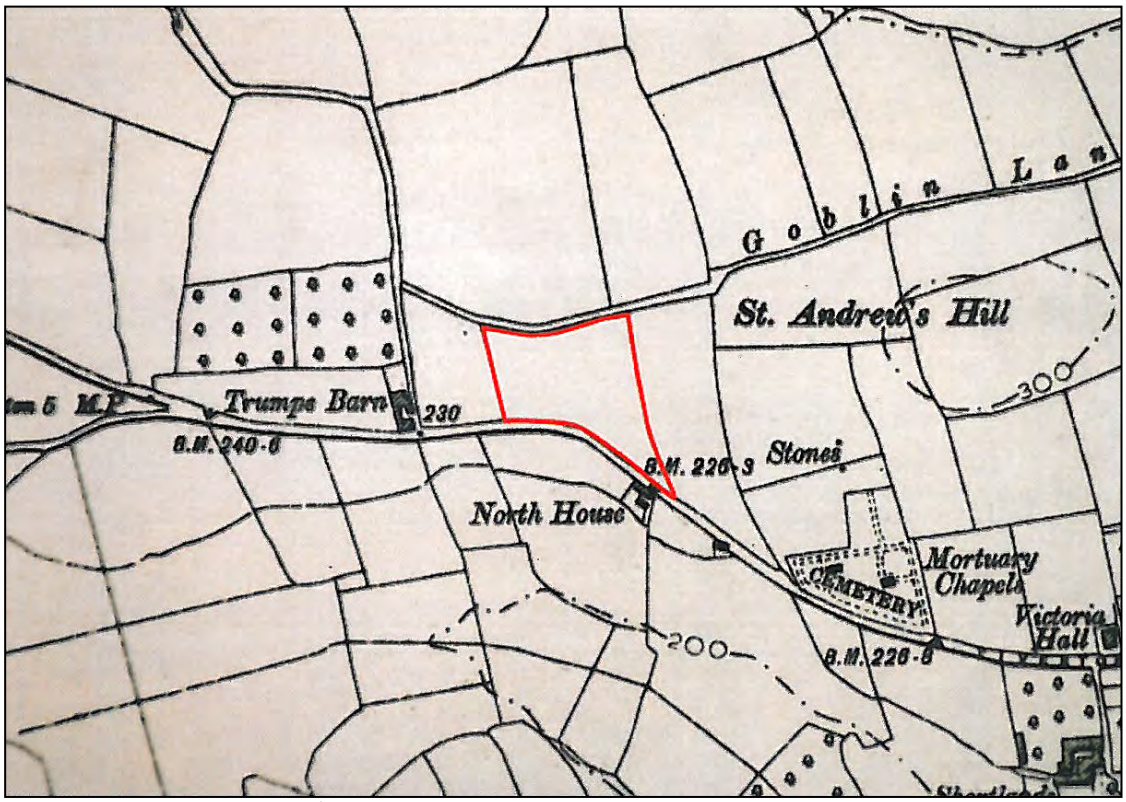


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (surveyed 1887) (the site is indicated) (DRO).

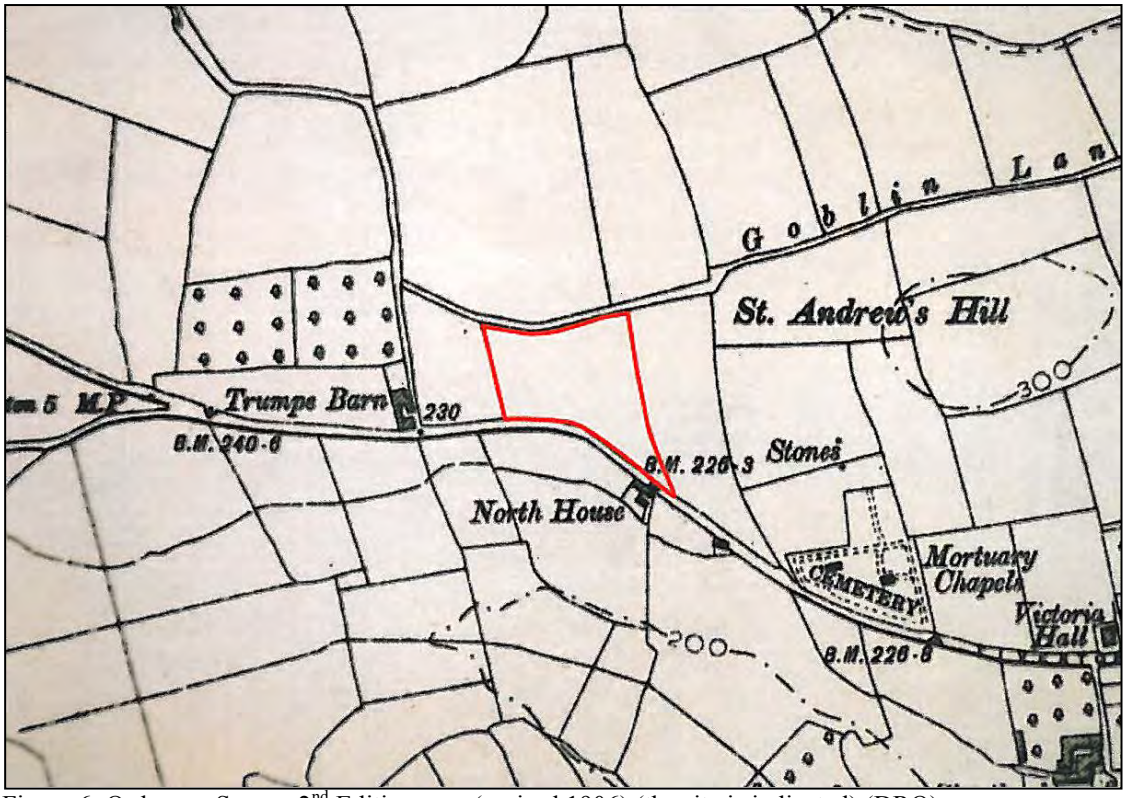


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (revised 1906) (the site is indicated) (DRO).

2.3. Topography

The site at Tiverton Road lies within what were clearly the common open fields of the town of Cullompton. The 'stones' to the east of the site (visible on the 1st and 2nd edition maps – (see Figures 5 & 6) may originally have marked strip divisions within the open fields. The morphology of the fields to the south (around Knowle Lane) more clearly displays the classic open-field aratral curve; the HLC for Devon characterises the fields around the site as *Barton Fields*: large, regular enclosures lain out between the 15th and 18th century.

2.4. Tiverton Road and Goblin Lane – Tithe Apportionment Data

No.	Landowner	Lessee	Occupier	Name	Land use
413	Earl Egremont	James Partridge	Samuel Goodhind	Holmeade Close	arable
414	Sarah Templer	John Frost	John Frost	North House Field	pasture
415	Sarah Templer	John Frost	John Frost	Trumpet Barn Field	arable

In general, the pattern of land ownership in this part of Cullompton parish is quite scattered, with few discrete compact holdings. It is highly likely most of these small blocks of land were held and tenanted by people who lived in the town. Most of the fields are listed as pasture, indicating livestock were more important to the local economy than arable agriculture.

3.0 Results of Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation

The site at Tiverton Road comprises an area of approximately 1ha. Following the results of the evaluation (SWARCH report 100318), a total site strip was advocated – resulting in a prodigious volume of spoil. A spoil heap was created at the southern entrance to the site, and over the course of four weeks the topsoil was stripped from 90% of the total area, leaving only the tree Root Protection Areas (RPAs) intact. What follows is a detailed summary of the main excavated features by phase; individual and more detailed context descriptions can be found in Appendix 4.

3.1. Methodological Considerations

The evaluation carried out in 2010 demonstrated the archaeological potential of the site, and the decision was taken to undertake a full site strip. A significant depth of topsoil was present, on average 0.5-0.6m in thickness, but varying from a mere 0.4m at the upper part of the site near the entrance to over 1m at the lower end of the site. During the evaluation a reasonable number of finds were recovered from the upper levels of the topsoil, mostly from the base of the active topsoil. During the site strip the topsoil was cleared by a large mechanical excavator using a 2m wide grading bucket; this ensured that topsoil finds were relatively rare, even though the spoil heap was periodically checked.

The subsoil varied from homogenous purplish-red firm-to-compact sand across most of the northern part of the site (weathered Exeter Group sandstone head deposits), to rather more heterogeneous heavy red clay with bands of sand and gravel to the south (alluvial deposits). The site was excavated during a particularly long spell of hot, dry weather and the surface of the subsoil baked hard within hours of exposure. This made the task of establishing the full extent of certain features more difficult.

The subsoil on site was highly permeable in places, and by analogy with those deposits subject to geochemical analysis (see Appendix 16) it would appear the fills of most features have been subject to groundwater leaching. Curiously, all soil samples (see Appendix 7) contained small (<1mm) fragments of metallic material, and in some cases clear hammerscale and spheroidal hammerscale. Given most samples were taken from undated features that are assumed to be of Prehistoric if not Neolithic date, this would imply this diagnostic material must have migrated through the soil profile with the groundwater.

Most of the features encountered in the evaluation were relatively easy to identify and delineate. However, the site strip exposed a great number of pits and intercutting pit groups that primarily contained very clean redeposited natural subsoil, with very little indication these fills lay within archaeological features. Under normal circumstances – and particularly after the surface had baked hard in the sun – these features would be interpreted as variations in the natural subsoil. It was the excavation of pit [2168] that led to the realisation that some of the subsoil variations were, in fact, archaeological features, and facilitated the identification of other pits and groups of pits. [2168] appeared to be an isolated pit that – unusually for this site – contained some Prehistoric pottery, but as the feature was excavated it became clear it had been cut into an earlier feature, pit [2407]. During the excavation of pit [2407] it became clear that this pit had itself been cut into a much larger feature, pit [2409], which helpfully included a thick band of charcoal-rich material. Eventually this pit group was determined to cover an area of at least 10m².

The key methodological consideration this site raises is that under normal circumstances, and certainly with respect to the commercial imperative, most of these features would have been

discounted at an early stage as natural. The fills were so clean, and were so similar to the natural that it seems highly likely other, similar features were present but went unrecognised. In addition, it seems unlikely that this site, with its many pits and intercutting pit groups, is the sole example of this class of monument. Irregular pits with sterile fills – often interpreted as tree-throws – have been excavated elsewhere (see Discussion), but it does suggest that, in Devon at least, Neolithic sites could be more common than previously appreciated.

Note that unless otherwise noted, most of the features on site did not produce any artefactual evidence. A small and unremarkable assemblage of flint and chert flakes was recovered from some features, but no great significance is accorded to them as dating tools; all diagnostic elements and retouched pieces came from the topsoil strip. In the following text (1000) is to denote fills or layers, [1001] to denote cuts, {1002} to denote structures and <1004> to denote context groups.

3.2. Phase 1

The majority of the features excavated on the site are attributed to Phase 1: Neolithic or early Bronze Age. For the most part, these features are attributed to this phase based on the character of the fills, which were very clean and appeared to be comprised largely of redeposited natural subsoil. Given the number of excavated features, a surprisingly small number of finds were encountered, and most contexts contained hardly any charcoal. It is on the basis of the few features that did contain finds – a little Prehistoric pottery and/or lithics – that most of them have been assigned to Phase 1. However, curved pit [2684] appeared to cut a spread (2658) of Romano-British date, so this generalisation should be treated with some caution.

All but one of the features attributed to Phase 1 are pits, with a single linear feature. These pits are unevenly distributed across the whole site, with some local grouping, but for the reasons discussed above (section 3.1); no great significance is attached to the overall pattern. For the purposes of the following discussion they are subdivided into different categories on the basis of their morphology, but again, it is unclear whether this had any contemporary significance. Only the section on intercutting pit groups has any wider relevance.

2.1.4. Natural Features

On the eastern side of the site extensive linear spreads of gravel and loose stony light brown sandy-silt were discovered. These areas were cleaned and investigated, but appear to be natural spreads of material, perhaps periglacial in origin or associated with a relict spring line. Although (apparently) natural, it is entirely possible some of the archaeological features excavated respected or referenced these natural features.

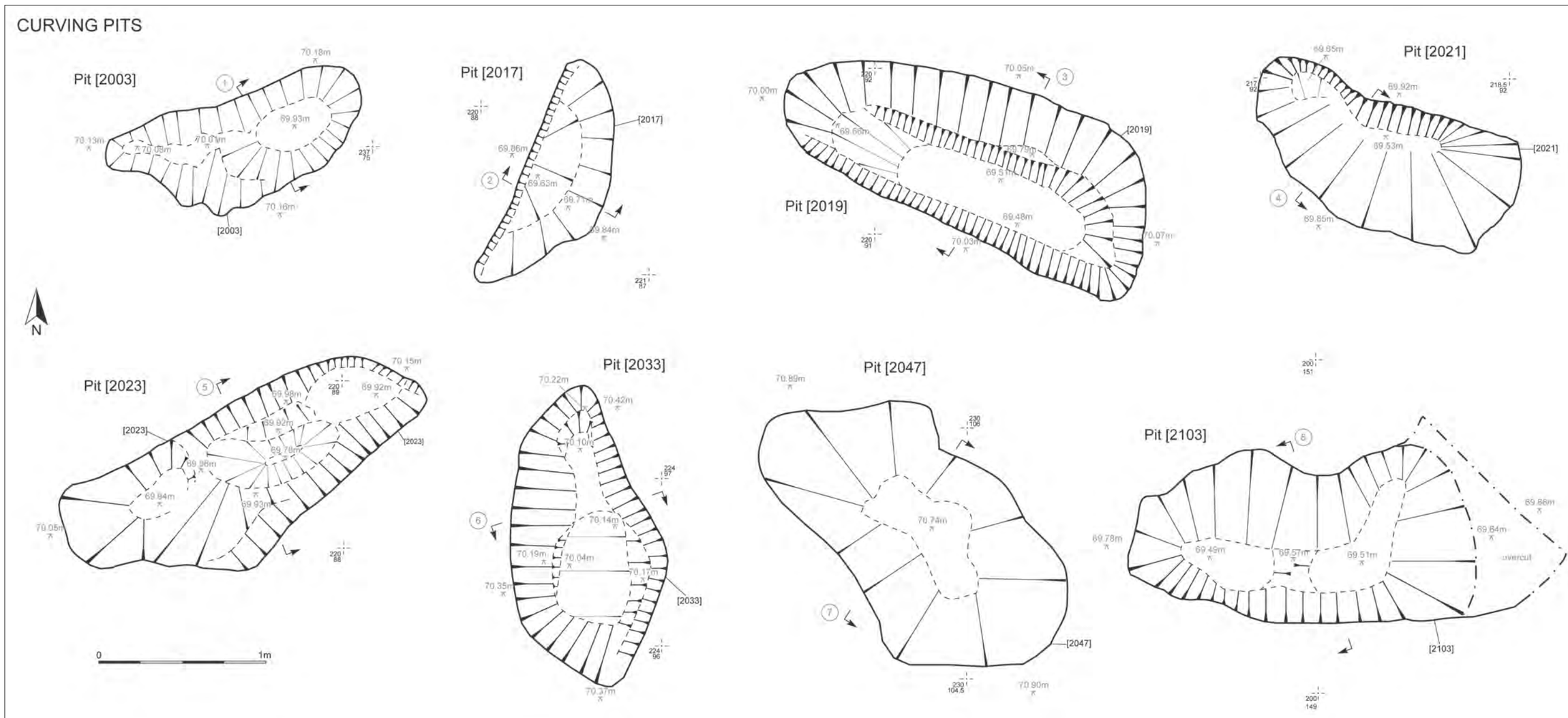
2.1.5. Curving Pits (Figures 8-11)

A total of 22 individual pits [2003] [2017] [2019] [2021] [2023] [2033] [2047] [2103] [2105] [2113] [2147] [2194] [2198] [2204] [2224] [2332] [2463] [2467] [2481] [2544] [2585] [2652], and an additional two possible examples [2143] [2196], conformed to a distinctive morphology: either ovoid or curving in plan with an asymmetrical profile, where one long side was markedly steeper than the other. Most of these features had irregular undulating bases. In addition, some individual pits (e.g. [2751] in <2790> and [2585] in <2793>) within the larger intercutting pit groups also conformed to this distinctive morphology. They were mostly filled with soft-to-firm light brown clayey silty-sand or firm silty sand, and were largely devoid of artefacts; inclusions were limited to the occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stones and rare charcoal flecks.

These pits were generally of a consistent size, most being *c*.2m long by *c*.1.2m wide and 0.2-0.6m deep; the smallest example [2047] measured 1.05×0.45×0.12m, but the largest example [2113] measured 3.7×1.4×0.56m. Twelve of these pits contained single fills, but others (e.g. [2481]) contained up to four distinct fills.

These features would appear to be natural features: ovoid pits with asymmetric profiles and uneven bases containing very clean fills would usually be interpreted as tree-throws (though see Discussion, below). In general, the cleanliness of the fills and the general lack of finds suggested these were very early features and ascribed to this phase. However, a very similar asymmetric pit [2684] appeared to cut a spread of material (2658) dated to Phase 3, and they may in fact date to a whole range of periods. Three of these features – [2105] [2332] and [2481] – contained single abraded sherds of Upper Greensand ware of probable medieval date, but given the size and degree of abrasion involved, it is possible they may be intrusive.

Figure 7: Curving pit [2467], viewed from the west. This is the classic example of a tree-throw (scales 2m & 1m).



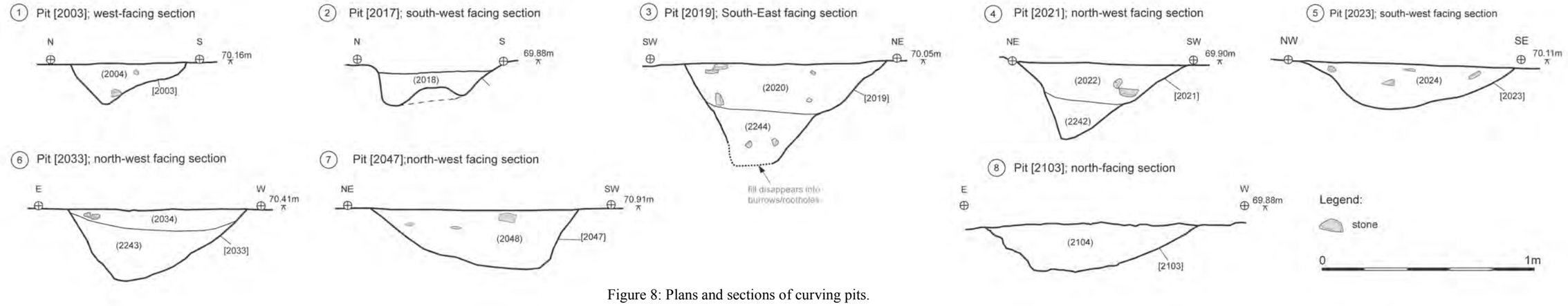


Figure 8: Plans and sections of curving pits.

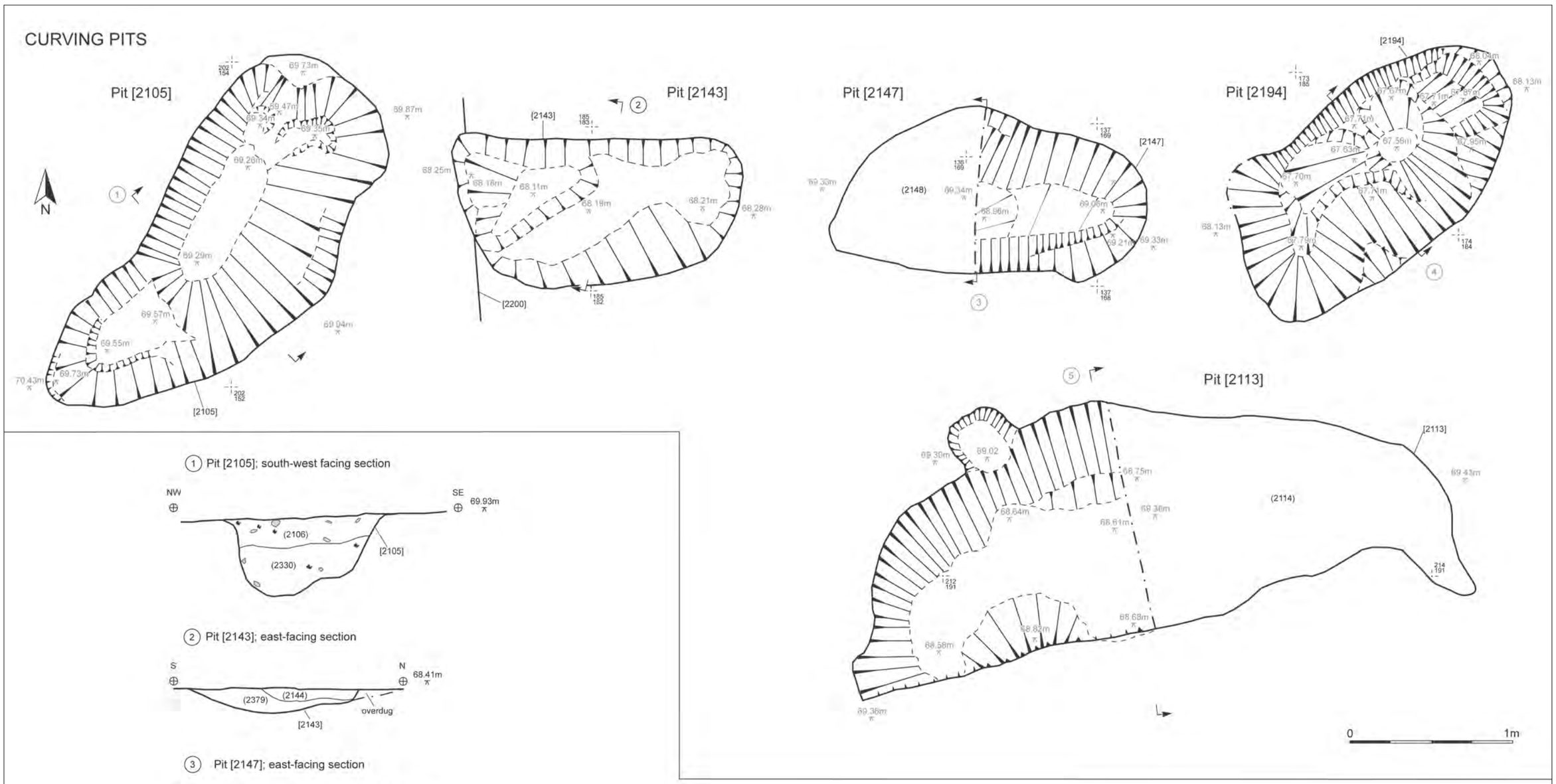


Figure 9: Plans and sections of curving pits (continued).

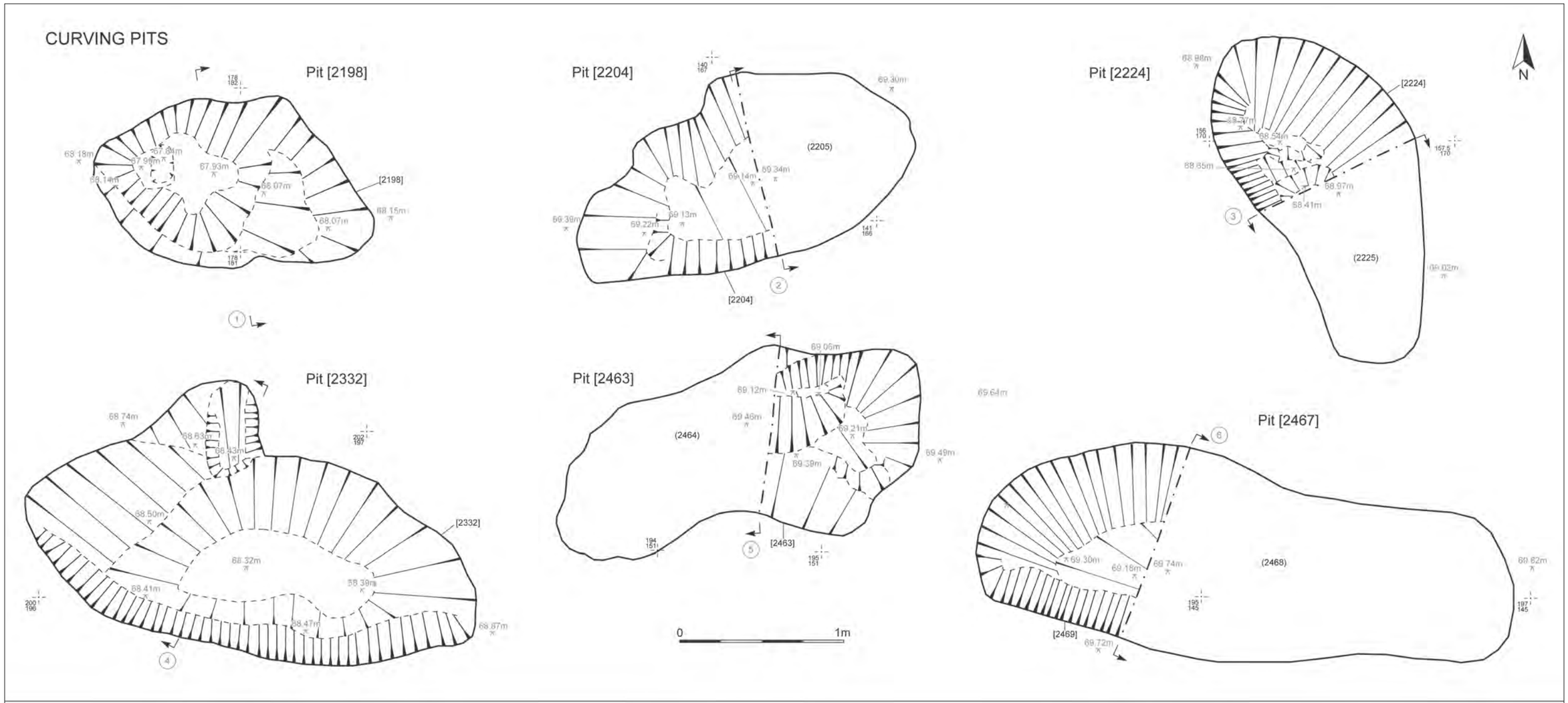
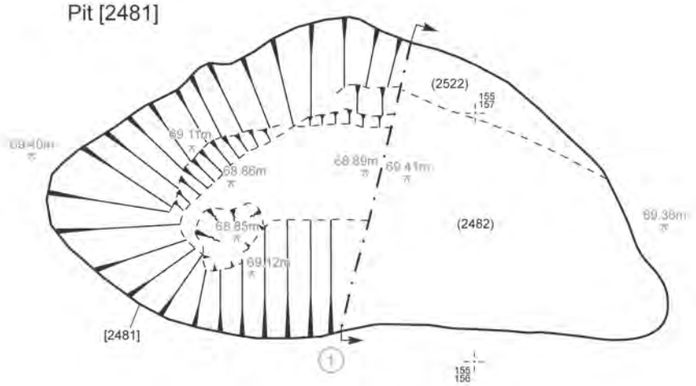


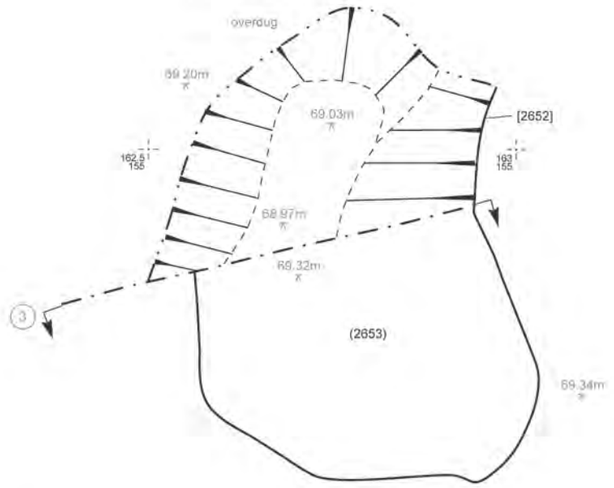
Figure 10: Plans and sections of curving pits (continued).

CURVING PITS

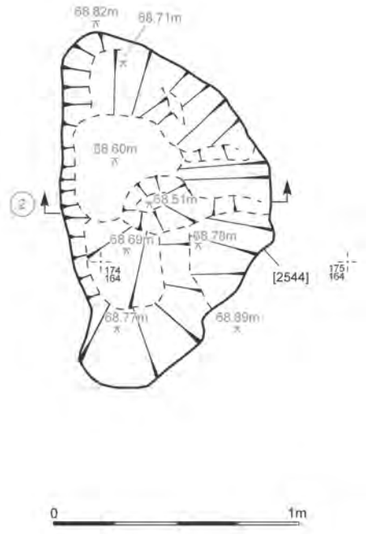
Pit [2481]

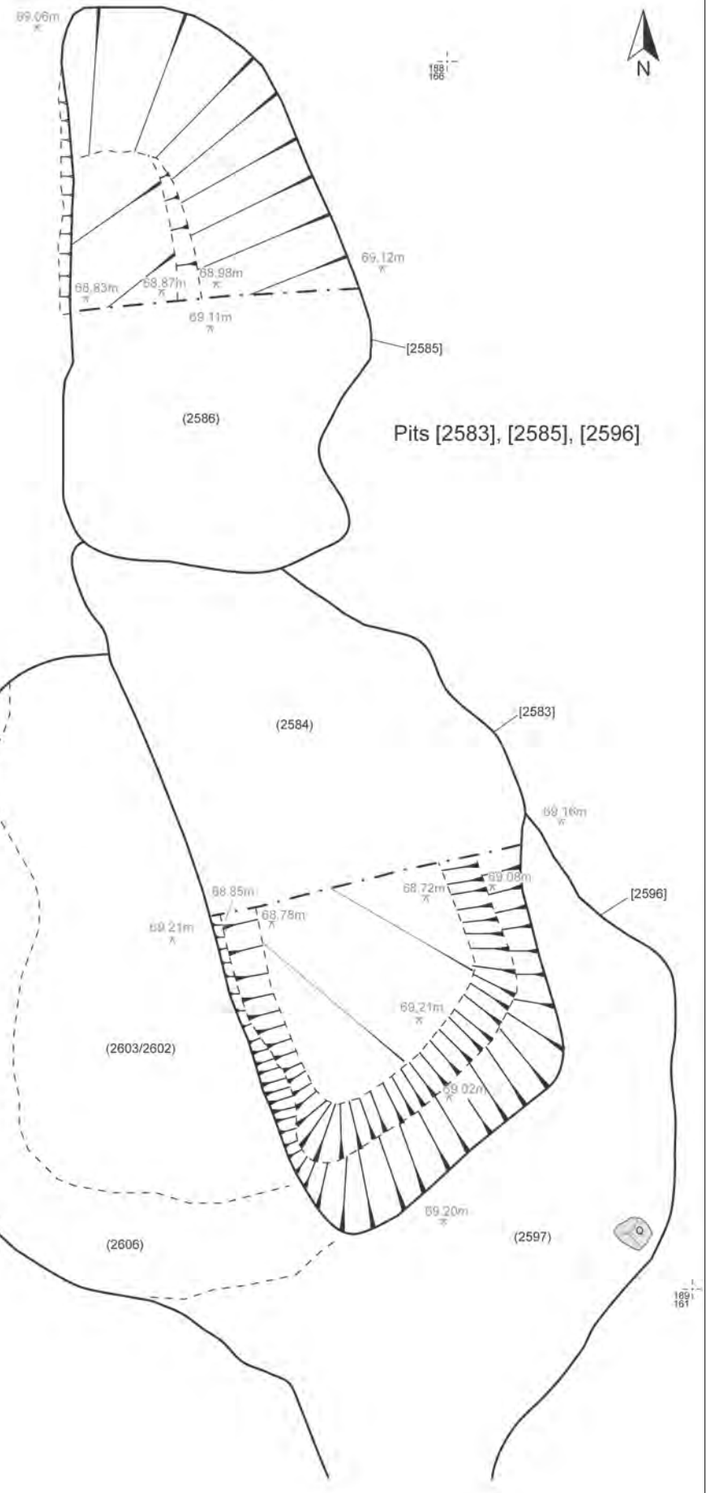


Pit [2652]

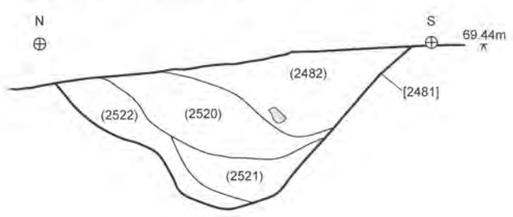


Pit [2544]

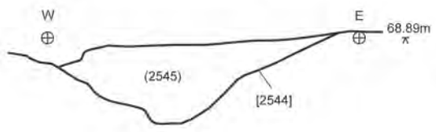




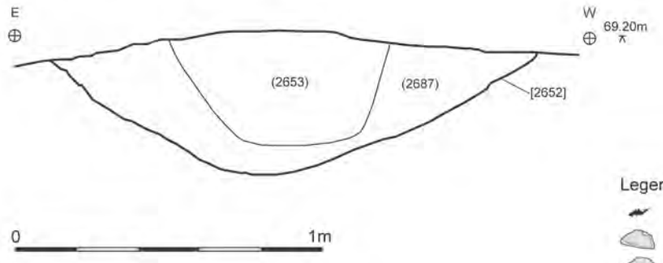
1 Pit [2481]; west-facing section



2 Pit [2544]; south-facing section



3 Pit [2652]; north-facing section



Legend:
- charcoal
- stone
- quartz

Figure 11: Plans and sections of curving pits (continued).

2.1.6. Other Pits (Figures 12-14)

The other pits across the site varied considerably in size and shape, although most contained equally sterile fills. While their contemporary purpose remains unknown, they can be loosely grouped on the basis of their morphology.

Nine pits [2039] [2095] [2109] [2469] [2478] [2481] [2483] [2613] [2800] conformed to an elongate form, with shallow sides sloping to a concave base. In general, these features measured *c*.2×1m and were less than 0.2m deep and contained single fills. The exceptions were pit [2469], which was just over 5m long, and pit [2800], which was over 9m long.

Five features [2097] [2577] [2295] [2297] [2299] were notably irregular in shape and profile, suggesting they might represent root action or old animal burrows. Two oval pits [2365] [2652] were excavated, as well as two irregular sub-rectangular pits [2232] [2277] with steep sides and flat bases.

The nature and purpose of these features, if indeed they were deliberately created, could not be determined.

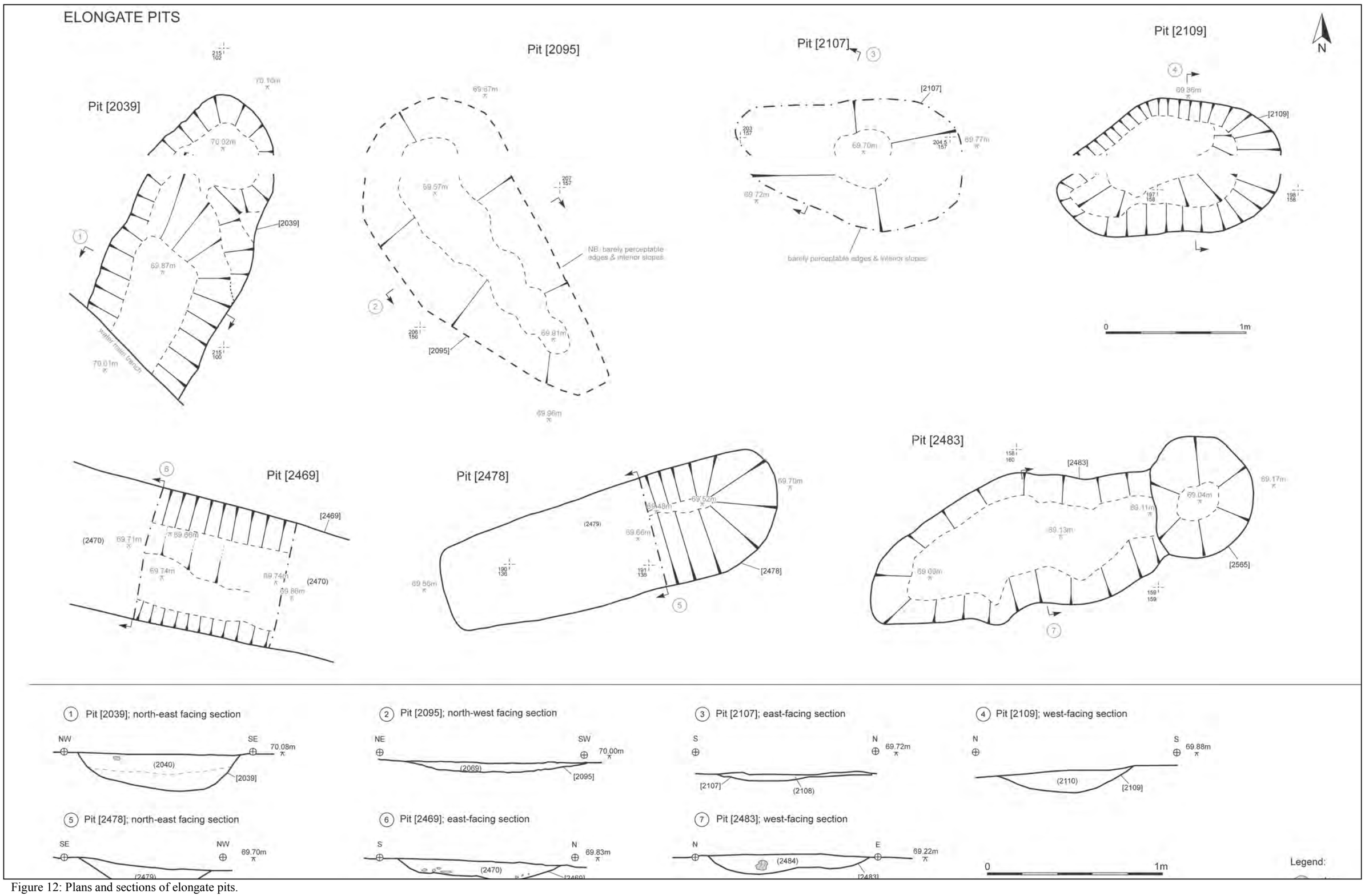


Figure 12: Plans and sections of elongate pits.

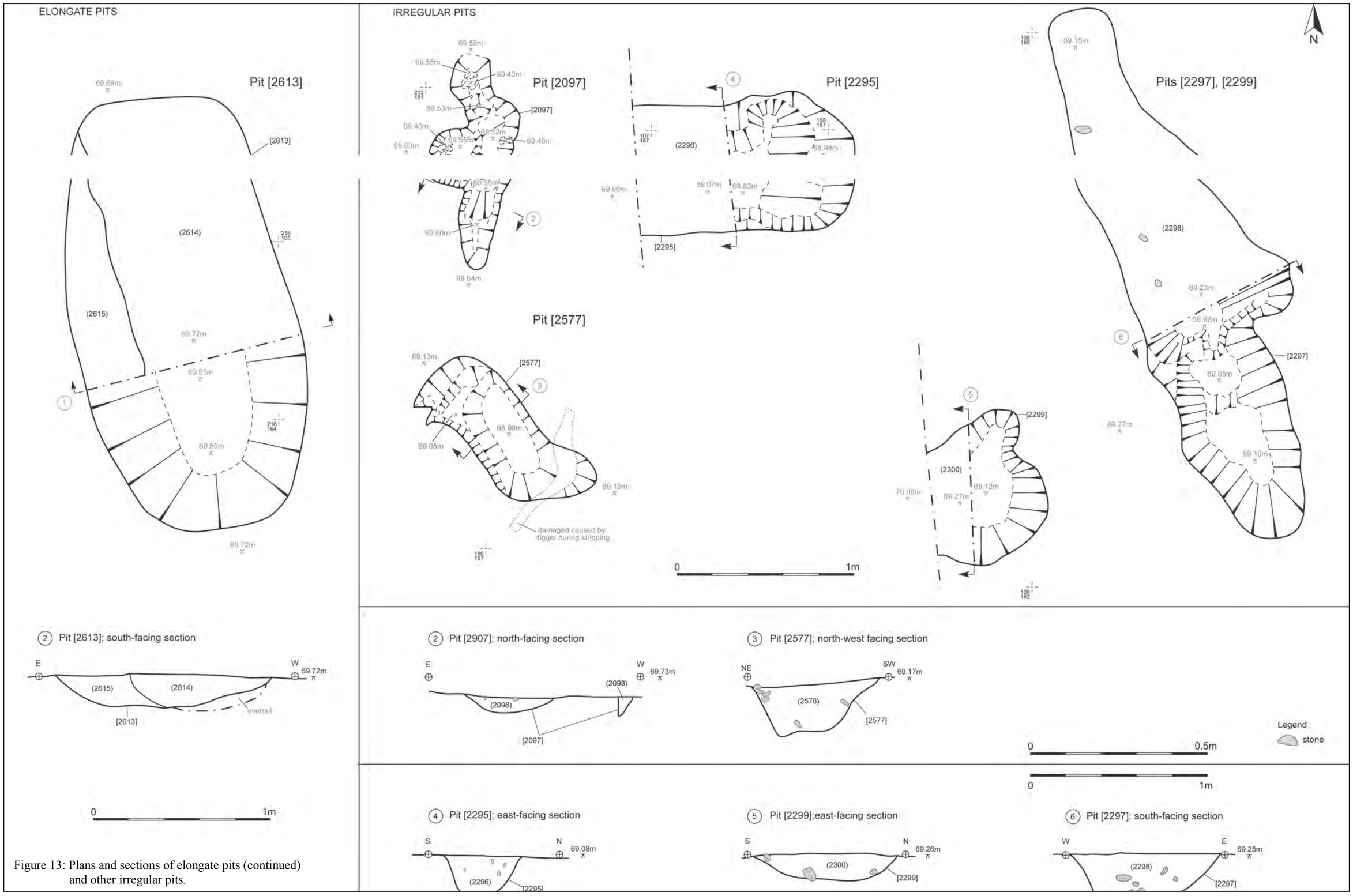


Figure 13: Plans and sections of elongate pits (continued) and other irregular pits.

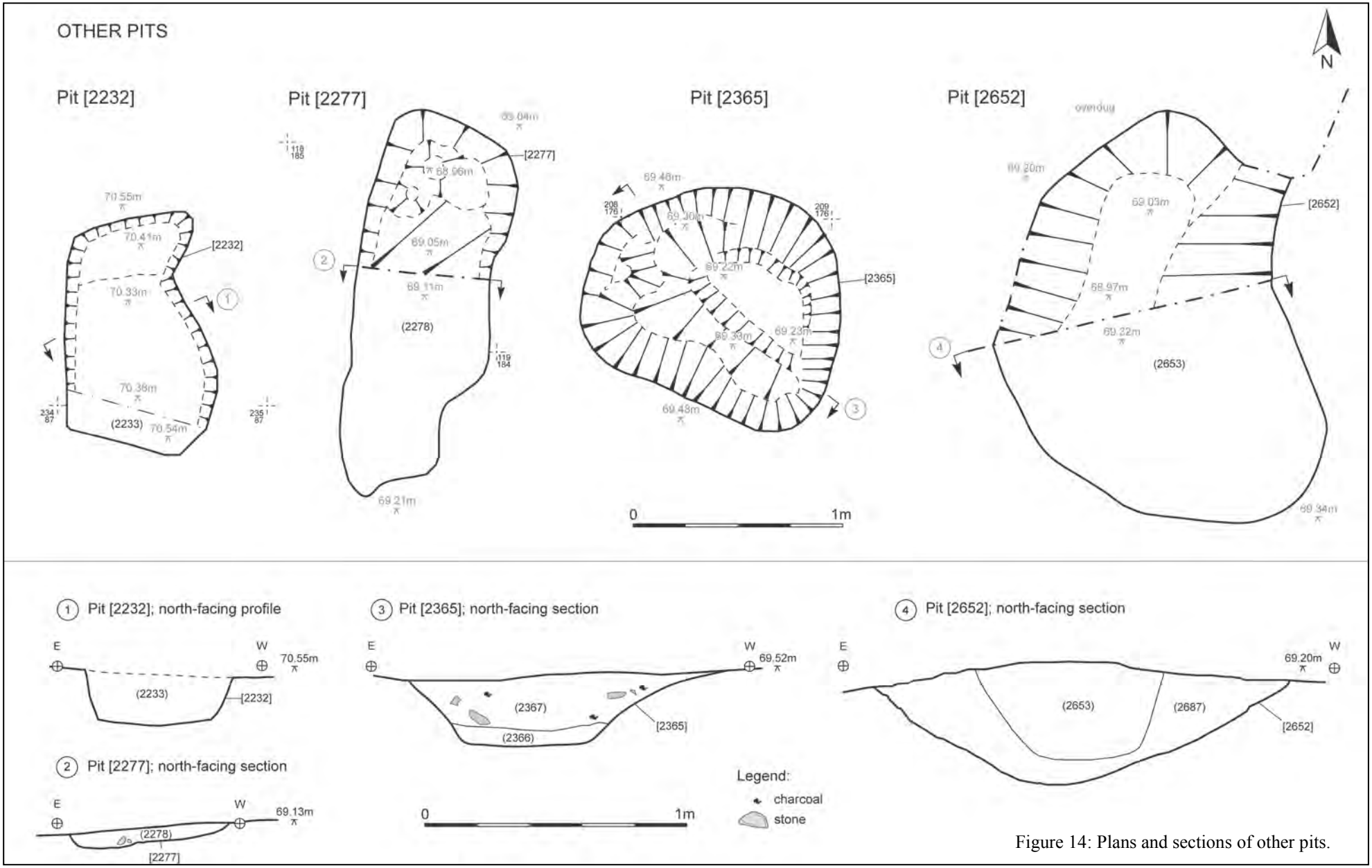


Figure 14: Plans and sections of other pits.

2.1.7. Intercutting Pit Groups (Figures 19-27)

The characteristic and most confusing features of this site were the large and complex intercutting pit groups. In general, these were comprised of a mass of relatively small and shallow features, but at the upper end of the scale pit [2409] was over 3m across and 1.4m deep. A total of 12 intercutting pit groups were recorded across the northern side of site.

The first pit group <2437> to be excavated proved to be the key to the site. Once this feature had been recognised and excavated, it became possible to identify and excavate other similar groups appropriately. In addition, this group produced some artefactual material, dating it to the Neolithic period. It is largely on the basis of this feature and its contents that the other sterile pit groups are attributed to this phase.

Pit Group <2437> (Figure 15-16 & 19) was composed of 14 intercutting pits [2168] [2407] [2409] [2418] [2423] [2425] [2426] [2430] [2432] [2434] [2438] [2508] [2510] [2512]. The pits formed an irregular arrangement orientated north-west to south-east. This group measured 9.9m in length and up to 5.1m in width overall. The earliest pit in this group was also the largest: pit [2409] was 3.8×2.8m across and 1.2m deep, with a fairly steep sides and a concave base. Most of the other pits were far smaller, *c.*1m in diameter and 0.4m deep. Some of the pits [2434] [2508] appeared to feature asymmetric profiles – similar to the curving pits described above – but as they were subsequently heavily truncated, it is difficult to determine whether this was originally the case.

This comparatively finds-rich pit group produced a few flints, a substantial fragment of charcoal, a burnt bone fragment and a worked quartz pebble from context (2412), and a piece of crisp clear quartz crystal was recovered from the overlying fill (2421). The upper fill (2435) of pit [2434] contained a single chert flake. This pit was, in turn, cut by pit [2432], the upper fill (2433) of which contained a small amount of Grooved Ware, confirming a Neolithic date for some of this activity. The latest pit within the group [2168] contained a number of sherds of very badly preserved black pottery. This may have formed a substantial part of a vessel crushed in situ, this was provisionally identified as a Rusticated Beaker. It subsequently became clear during conservation that the 'rustication' had, in fact, arisen because the external face of the vessel had dissolved, leaving only the inner surface. The conservator speculated that the inner face may have been more resilient due to internal heating through use (see Appendix 10). This vessel has now been tentatively identified as Early Neolithic (see Appendix 9). This is somewhat at odds with the radiocarbon dates (see below), as this would imply the vessel had been redeposited or perhaps curated, although this seems unlikely.

Two radiocarbon dates were obtained for this feature. Charcoal from context (2412) within the larger pit [2409] produced a date of 4089±27 BP, corresponding to 2858-2501 calBC (95.4%), with the highest probability falling in the range 2667-2577 calBC. Charcoal from context (2169), the fill of pit [2168], produced a date of 4113±33 BP, corresponding to 2867-2576 calBC. Sherds of Grooved Ware were recovered from pit [2432], and these dates fall within the earlier part of the usual range for this material (Cleal 1999, 6).

The other pit groups were generally less complex, produced very few finds and very little obvious charcoal.

Figure 15: Pit [2409] and Pit Group <2437>, viewed from the north-west (scales 2m).

Figure 16: The fragments of Early Neolithic pottery from pit [2432], during excavation (scale 0.1m).

Pit Group <2523> (Figure 17 & 20) was composed of six intercutting pits [2526] [2528] [2530] [2536] [2560] [2571] [2575], associated with a number of adjacent features. The intercutting pits, together with another pit [2524] located 0.2m to the south-east, appear to describe a short arc. Three other outlying pits were recorded to the east of this arrangement,

and two to the west. Pit [2532] was located on the inside of the arc while pits [2534] and [2536] were located 2m and 5.5m further to the east. Approximately 2m to the west of the arc were a pair of intercutting pits: a linear pit [2483] truncated at its eastern end by a smaller oval pit [2555]. All these features contained relatively sterile fills that contained occasional small stones and very rare charcoal inclusions. There were no finds from this group.

Figure 17: Pit Group <2523>, viewed from the south (scale 2m).

Pit Group <2616> (Figure 18 & 21) was comprised fourteen intercutting pits that formed an irregular linear L-shaped arrangement [2589] [2591] [2593] [2617] [2624] [2628] [2631] [2634] [2638] [2641] [2644] [2645] [2647] [2649]. The group was orientated north-south and measured 6.7m in total length and 3.2m in width. The pits varied in size slightly but on average measured 0.7m in diameter and 0.3m in depth. For the most part, these pits had steep sides and flat bases, though a number exhibited asymmetric profiles. The fills were predominantly sterile, and only one feature [2589] contained obvious charcoal. There were no finds.

Pit Group <2690> (Figure 22) was composed of seven intercutting pits [2654] [2656] [2691] [2692] [2693] [2705] [2656] that formed an irregular linear arrangement, broadly orientated north-to-south and measuring 4.9m in length and 3.7m in width overall. The pits were similar in size with average dimensions measuring 1.4×1m and 0.40m deep. These pits had steep sides and flat bases, with largely sterile fills that incorporated much redeposited natural. There were no finds from this group.

Pit Group <2755> (Figure 23) lay close to the northern edge of the site, and just to the north of Group <2788>. It was composed of four intercutting pits that formed a north-east to south-west linear arrangement. This pit group measured 5.2m in length, up to 1.7m in width and the pits were up to 0.80m in depth. The earliest pit [2783] was located at the western end of the arrangement, and the latest pit [2769] lay at the eastern end. In general, the fills were light bluish-grey to reddish-yellow clayey sands with occasional stones and rare charcoal inclusions. There were no finds from this group.

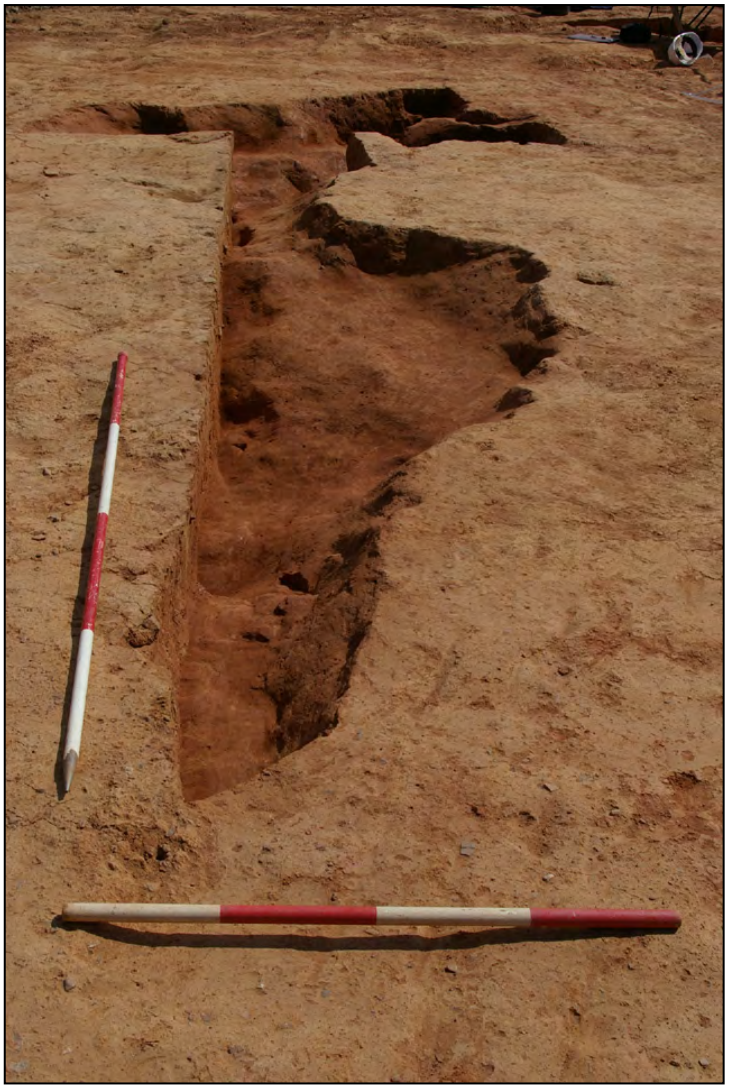


Figure 18: Pit Group <2616>, partially excavated, viewed from the north (scales 2m & 1m).

Pit Group <2787> (Figure 24) lay close to the north-west corner of the site. It was comprised of three intercutting pits [2273] [2725] [2728]. The last pit [2273] in the sequence was relatively large, being 3.2×2.8m across and 0.8m deep, with broad sloping sides and concave base. The other two features were rather smaller, measuring 1.5×0.9m by 0.25m deep and 2.4×1.6m by 0.48m deep, with broad concave profiles. All contained multiple sterile clayey or silty sand fills and very rare charcoal inclusions. There were no finds from this group.

Pit Group <2788> (Figure 24) consisted of just two features: pits [2253] and [2794]. Both features were oval and measured [2253] 3.2×2.8m by 0.32m deep and [2794] 1.7×1.3m by 0.2m deep with broad shallow concave profiles. There were no finds from this group.

Pit Groups <2789> and <2790> may form part of a single group, but were truncated and separated by a deep modern land drain. Both pit groups were broadly orientated north-west to south-east. Pit Group <2789> (Figure 25) lay on the north-west side of the land drain and was comprised of three pits [2178] [2723] [2786]. This group formed an irregular arrangement 7.5m in length and 2.6-3.2m in width. Linear pit [2178] was 8.5m long by 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep, with a shallow, concave profile. Both it, and the rather smaller pit [2786], were cut into the top of the much larger pit [2723]: 6m long by 2m wide and 0.7m deep, with steep side and flat or gently undulating base; it contained multiple fills. There were no finds from this group.

Pit Group <2790> (Figure 25) lay on the south-east side of the drain and was comprised of four intercutting pits [2180] [2719] [2721] [2751]. They formed an irregular arrangement which measured 5m in length, 0.8 to 2.8m in width. The pits were large and on average measured 1.9m in length, 0.95m in width and 0.41m in depth. Three of the pits had U-shaped profiles, while the fourth had more gently sloping sides and an uneven base. The pits were primarily filled with yellow or buff sand with very few inclusions, though where recorded they tended to contain frequent small stones and rare charcoal. There were no finds from this group.

Pit group <2791> (Figure 26) lay close to the northern edge of the site. This was comprised of six small intercutting pits [2184] [2709] [2713] [2715] [2717] [2738], forming an irregular sub-rectangular area measuring in plan 7.2m in length and 2.3-3.5m in width. The pits were relatively large, with average dimensions of 2.3×1×0.25m with gently sloping sides and concave bases. The fills were predominantly composed of light brown silty-sands with common stone and very rare charcoal inclusions. Four flint flakes were recovered from the fill (2185) of [2184], thereby suggesting a Prehistoric date for this group. Two other linear pits lay close by, pits [2133] and [2182].

Pit Group <2792> (Figure 26) lay just to the south of Group <2791>. On the surface it appeared to comprise a single curving linear feature 8.5m long and 0.9-1.5m wide, but was actually composed of at least three intercutting pits [2222] [2740] [2745]. The southern element in this group [2222] was approximately 5m long and 0.6m deep with steep sides and concave base. The northern element of this group [2740] was approximately 4m long and 0.2m deep, with steep sides and a broad flat base. Pit [2745] was a small feature, revealed only in section. There were no finds from this group.

Pit Group <2793> (Figure 27) was comprised of three large intercutting pits [2596] [2583] [2585]. They formed an irregular linear arrangement orientated NNE-SSW. The overall arrangement measured 6.5m in length and varied in width from 0.9m to 3m. The pits were large with average dimensions that measured 2.7m in length, 1.7m in width and 0.5m in depth. Two of the pits [2596] [2583] had steep sides and flat bases, while the third [2585] was curving, almost crescentic in plan with an asymmetrical profile. It is likely that two of the three pits were, in fact, tree-throws. The fills were very clean and contained very rare charcoal inclusions, and incorporated much redeposited natural. There were no finds from this group.

2.1.8. Linear Feature [2202]

A single linear feature [2202] (Figure 28) was recorded within Phase 1. It was *c*.42m long and extended into the site from the south-west, petering out in roughly the centre of the site. However, the end of the ditch was obscured by dumper-tyre ruts so it was not possible to establish the full extent of this feature. It measured up to 1.1m in width and up to 0.3m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a flat base. The fills were predominantly composed of brown silty sands with occasional charcoal and small stone inclusions. Two pieces of worked flint came from this feature, and a single sherd of abraded medieval pottery; it is probable, given the character and nature of the fills of this feature that this sherd is intrusive.

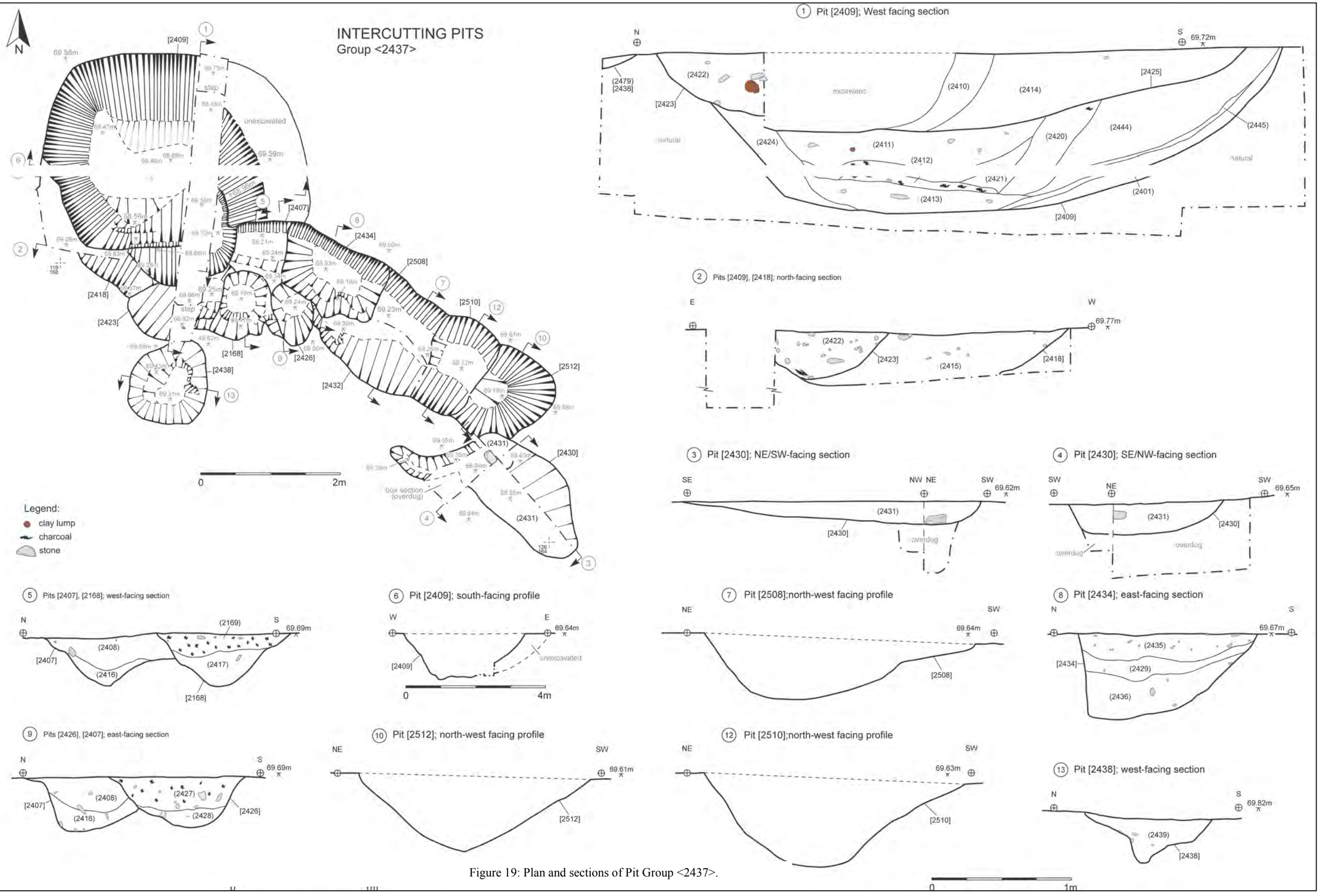
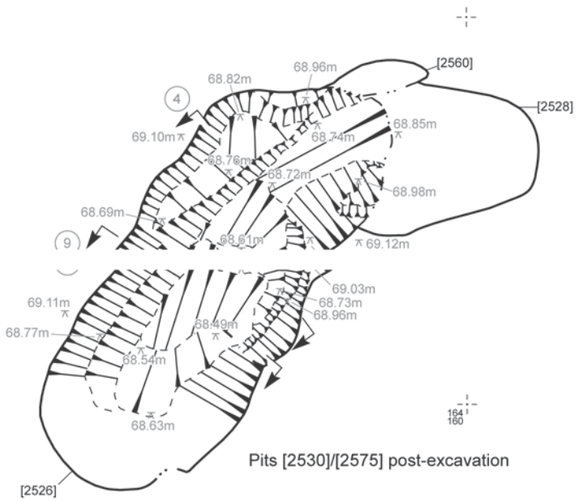
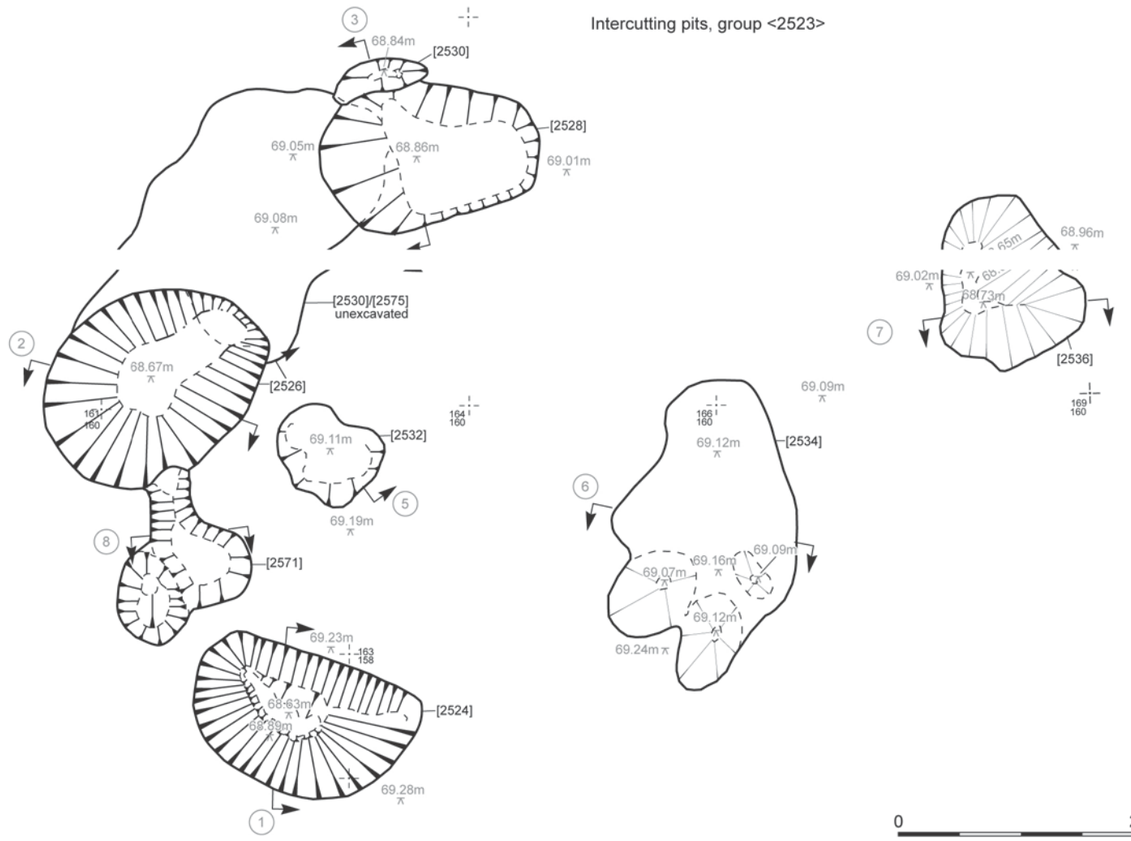
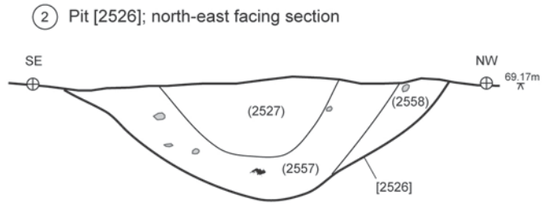


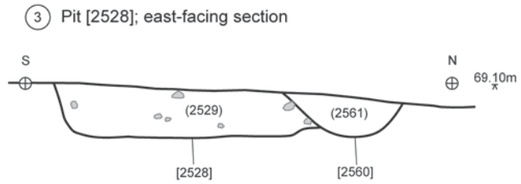
Figure 19: Plan and sections of Pit Group <2437>.

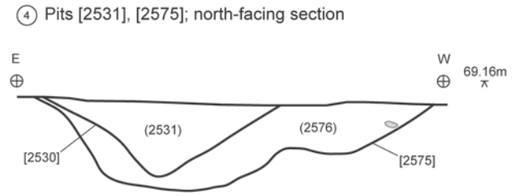
INTERCUTTING PITS:
GROUP <2523>

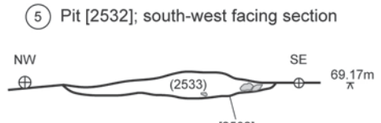


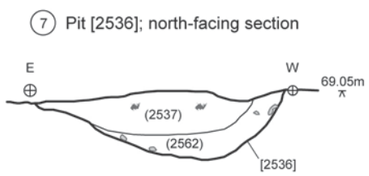


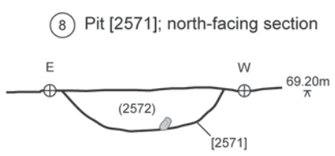


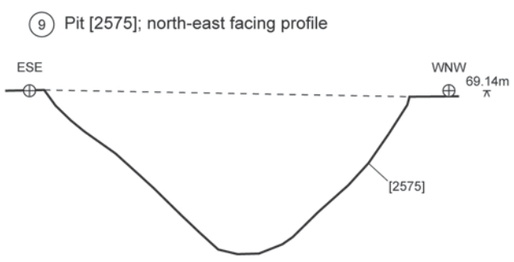












Legend:
charcoal
0
1m

Figure 20: Plans and sections of Pit Group <2523>.

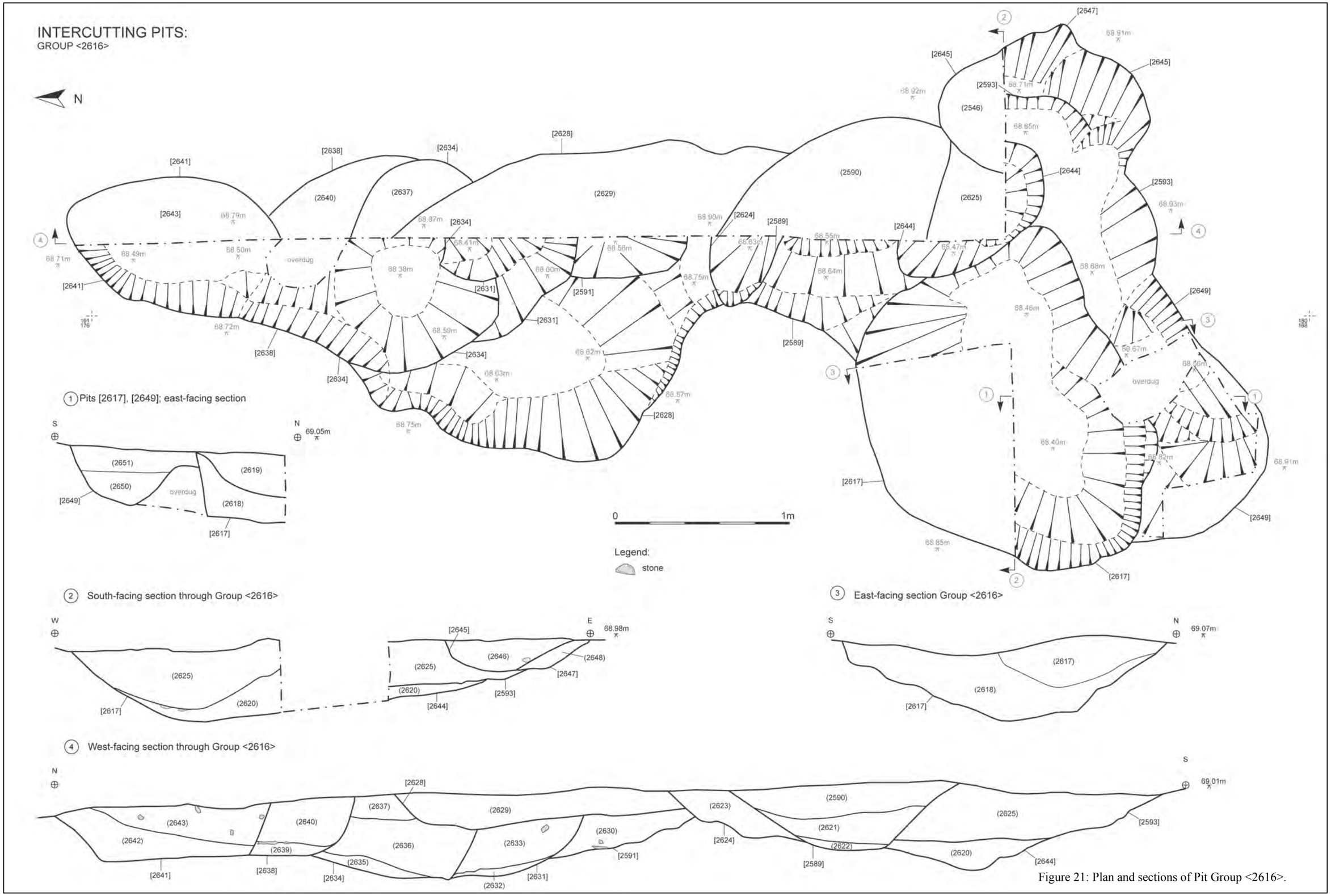


Figure 21: Plan and sections of Pit Group <2616>.

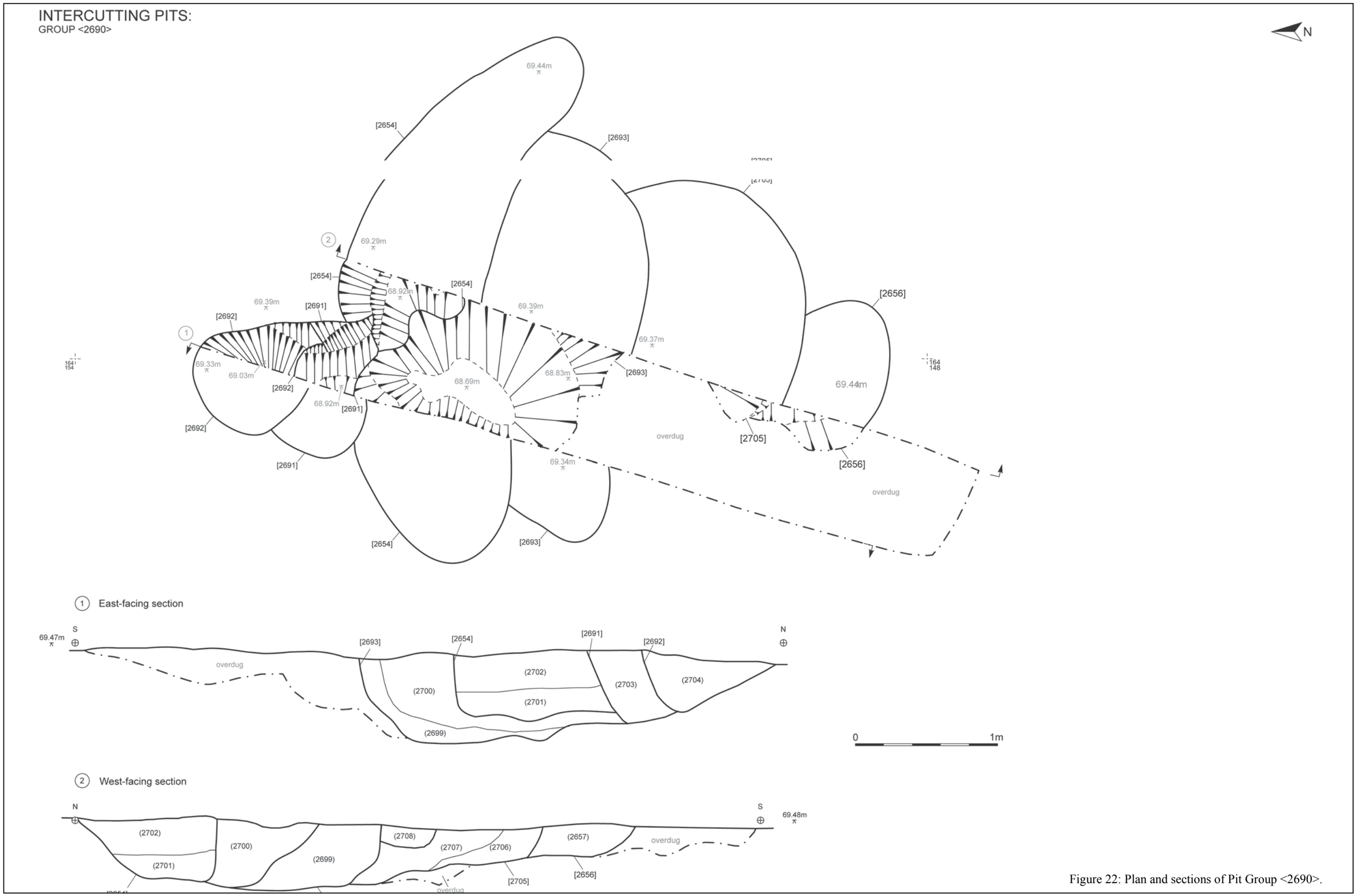


Figure 22: Plan and sections of Pit Group <2690>.

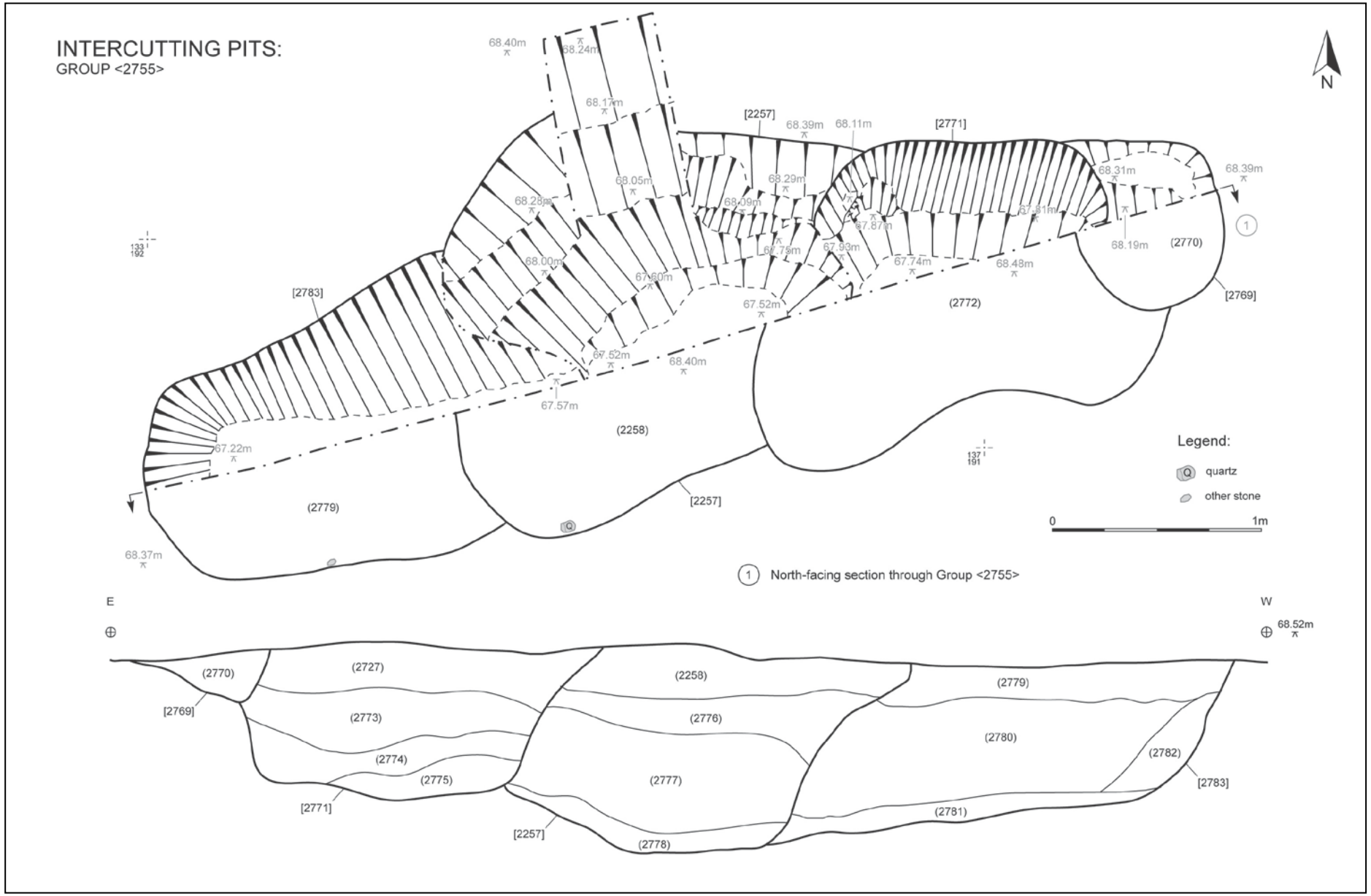


Figure 23: Plan and section of Pit Group <2755>.

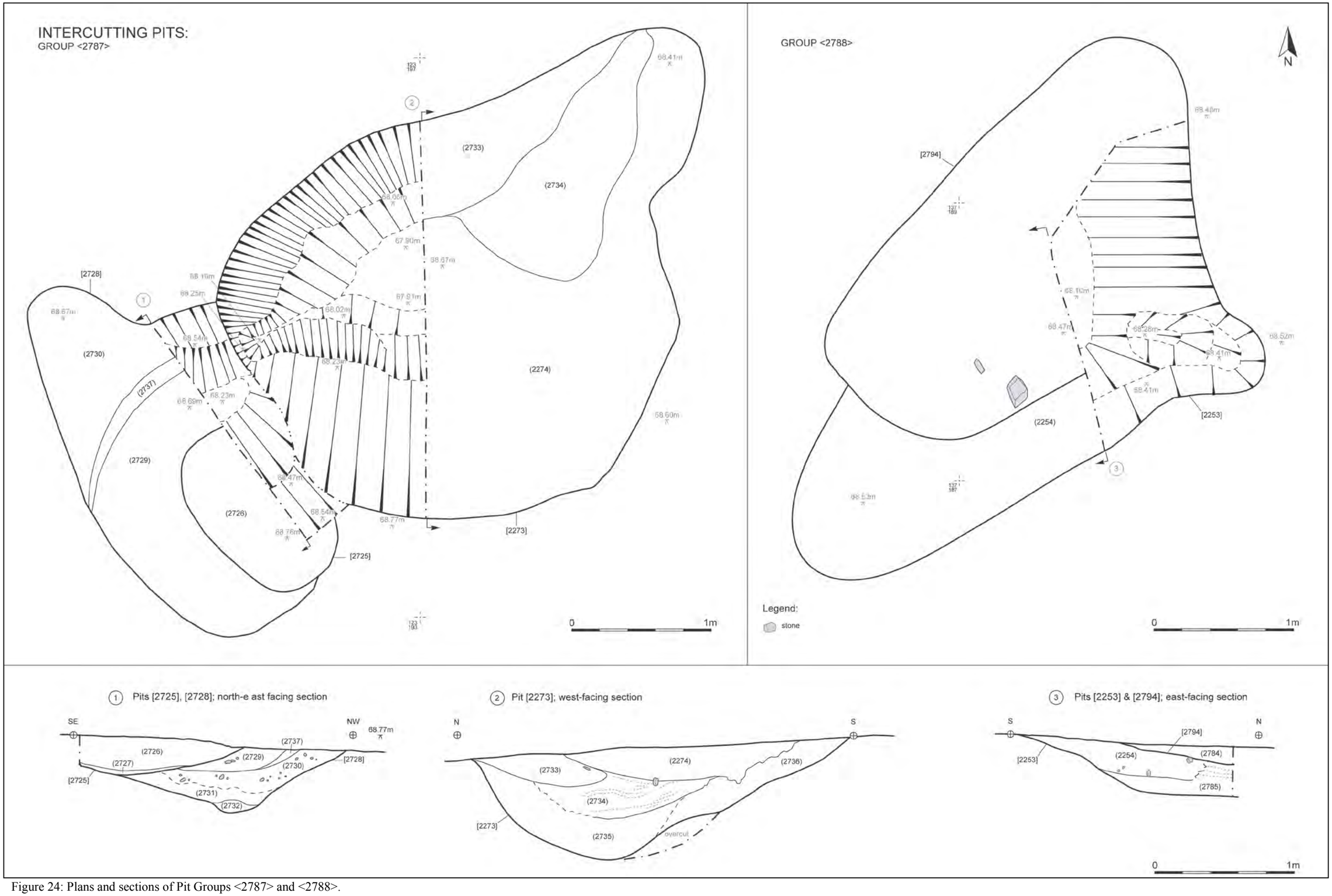


Figure 24: Plans and sections of Pit Groups <2787> and <2788>.

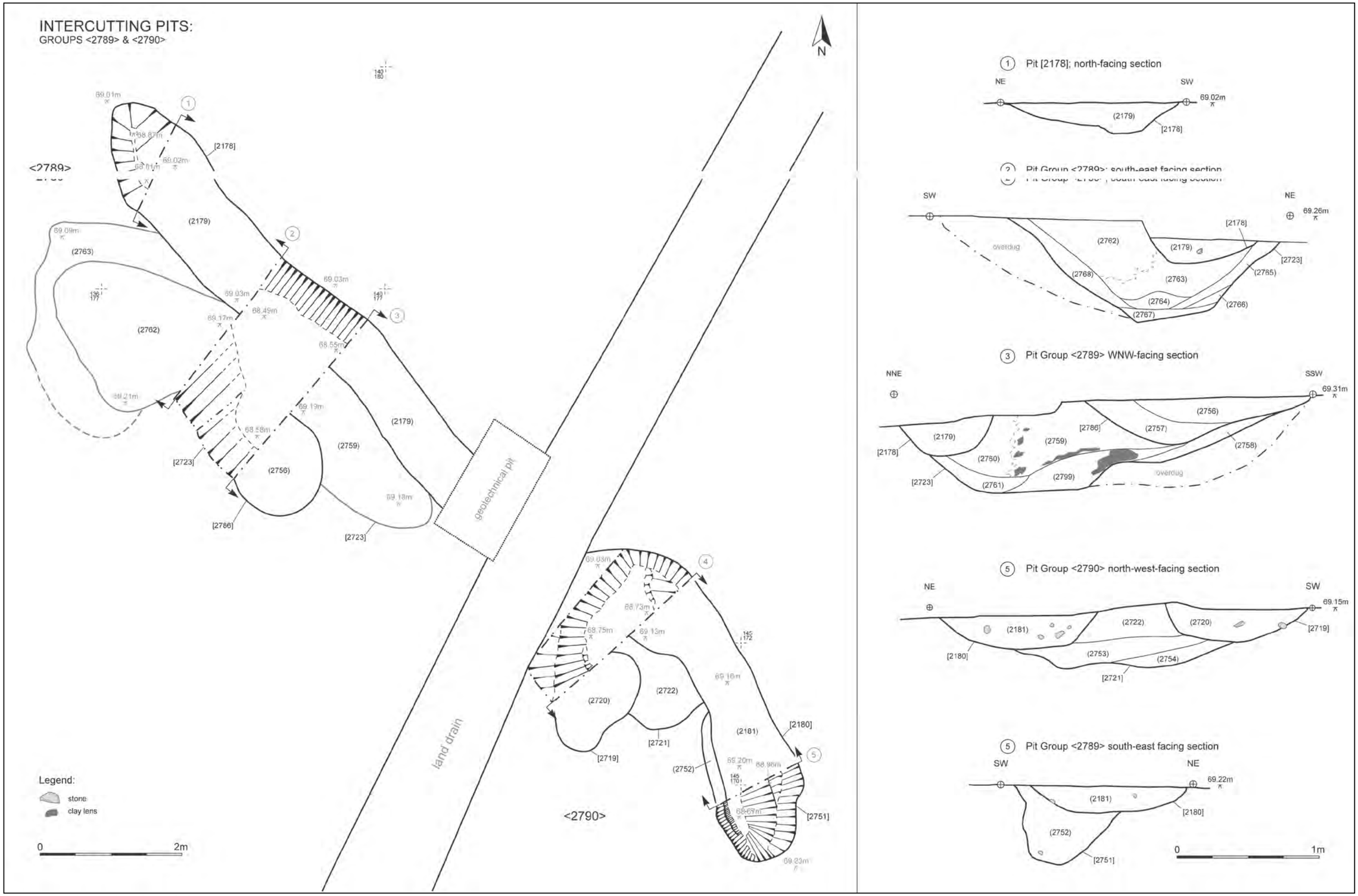


Figure 25: Plans and sections of Pit Groups <2789> and <2790>.

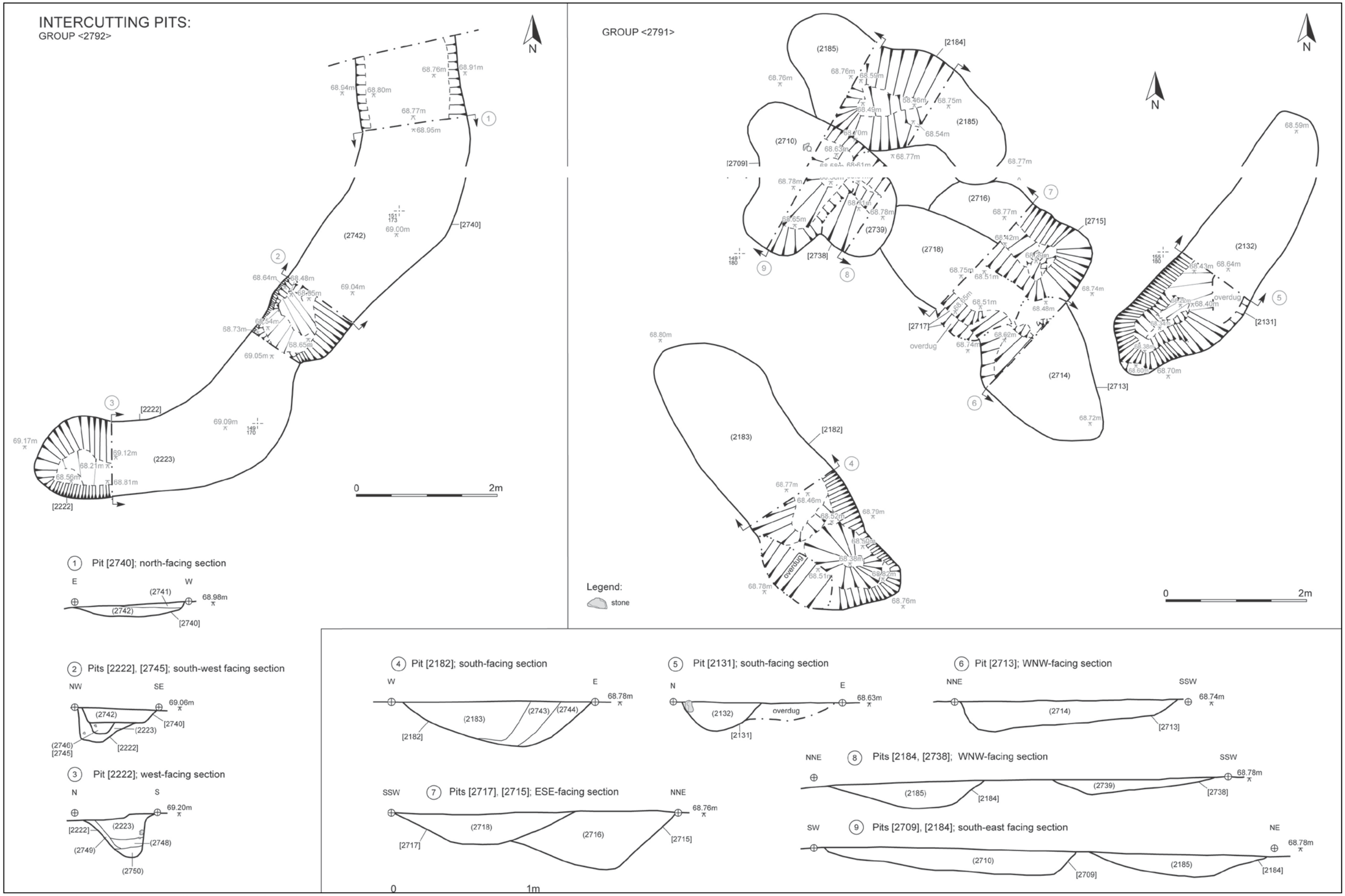


Figure 26: Plans and sections of Pit Groups <2791> and <2792>.

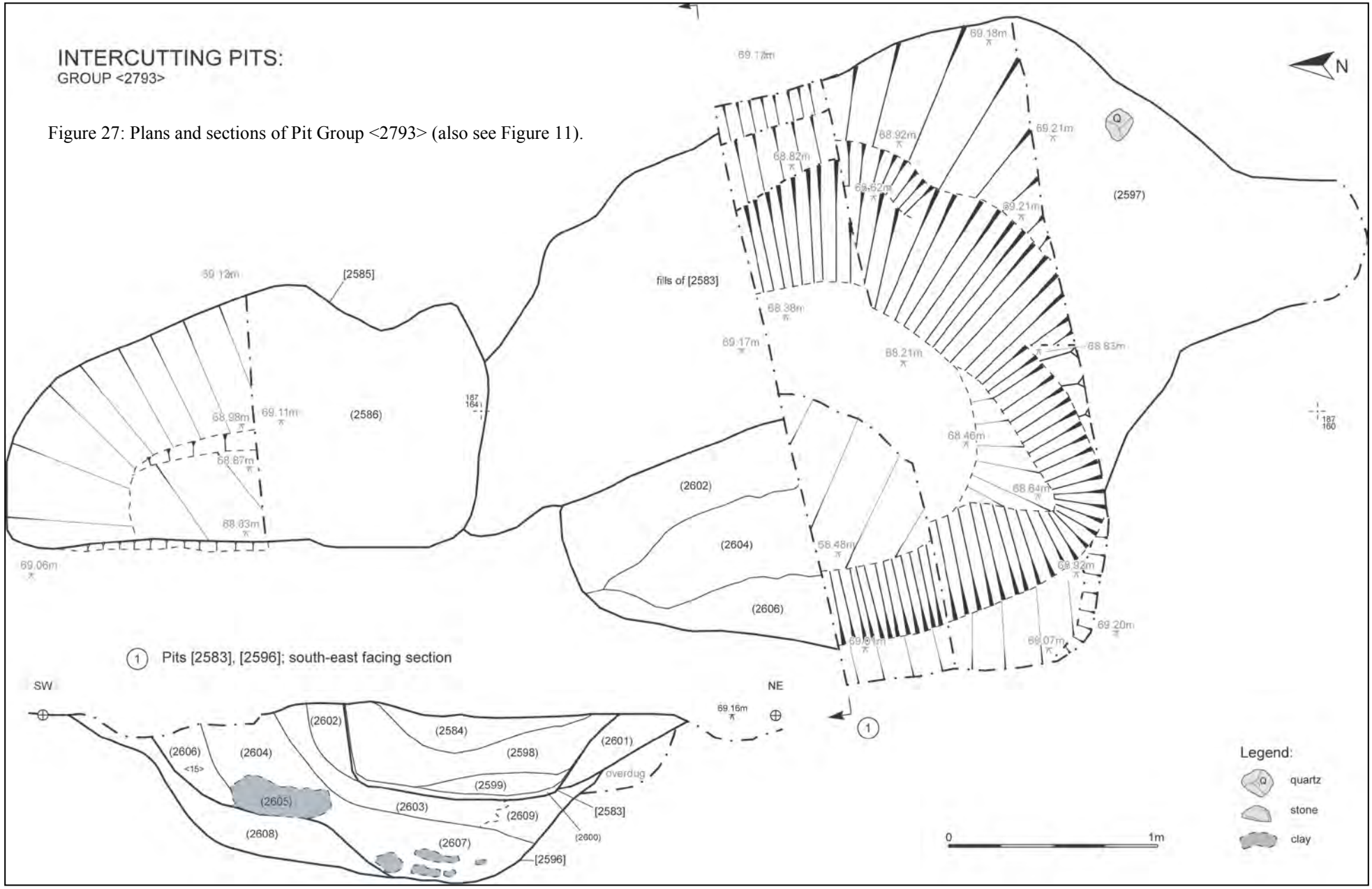


Figure 27: Plans and sections of Pit Group <2793> (also see Figure 11).

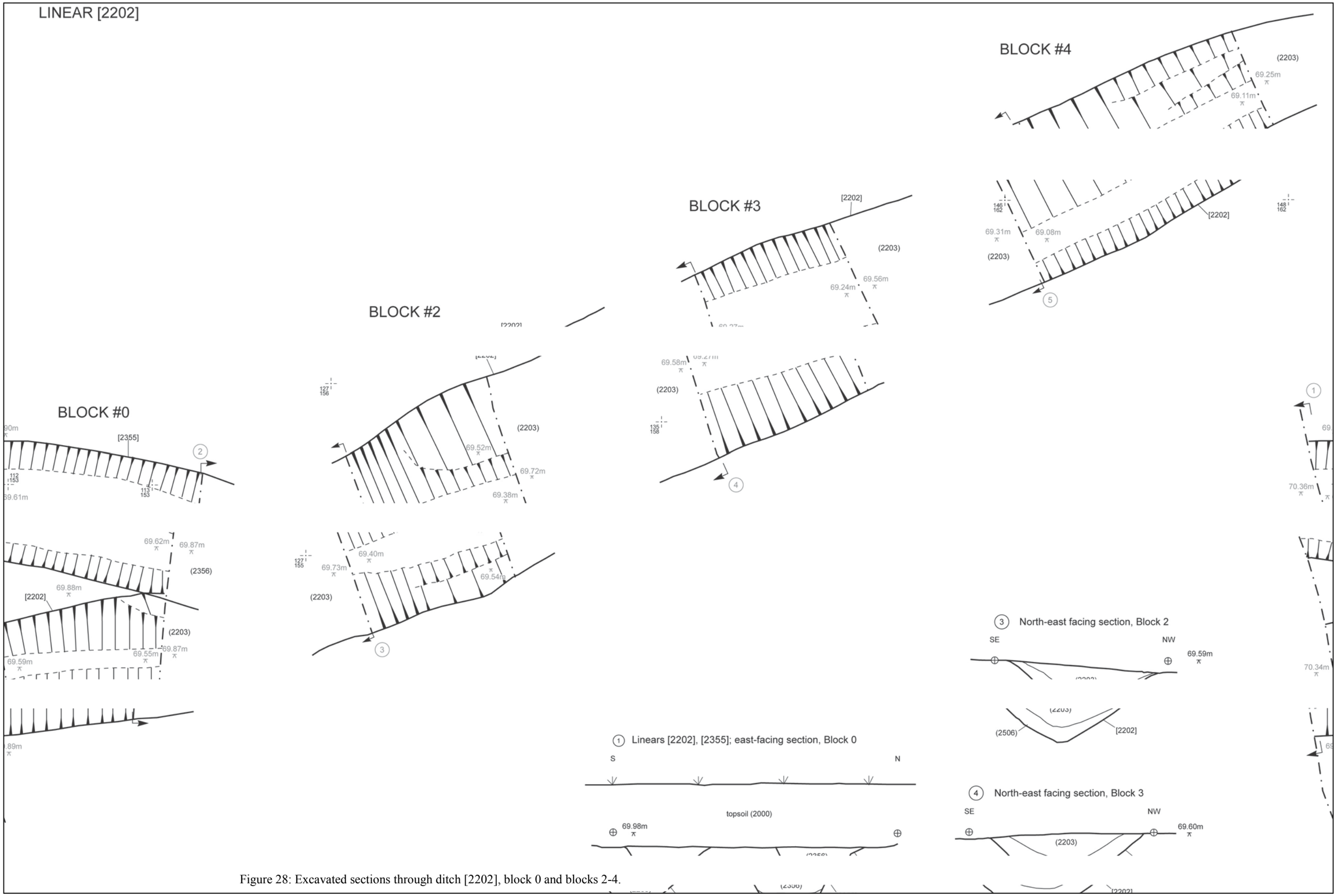


Figure 28: Excavated sections through ditch [2202], block 0 and blocks 2-4.

3.3. Phase 2 (Figures 32-35)

This activity, which probably dates to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age on the basis of stratigraphical relationships, is comprised of three long linear features in the southern half of the site and a single short ditch in the north-east corner of the site. The largest ditch [2045] (Figure 29-34) extended from the south-east corner of the site and was orientated north-by-north-west for 32m, before turning to the west for a further 36m, and then curving to the south for another 12m. At its south-eastern end, it was a very substantial feature, up to 1.5m wide and 1.4m deep, with a deep V-shaped profile. Its size and shape were not, however, consistent, and to the north-west it gradually decreased in size until it was only 0.4m wide and 0.35m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. The south-eastern part of ditch [2045] had clearly been re-cut once, a V-shaped cut [2315] approximately 0.5m deep. Both features contained multiple fills, and in one section the base of [2045] appeared to feature footprints (Figure 31).

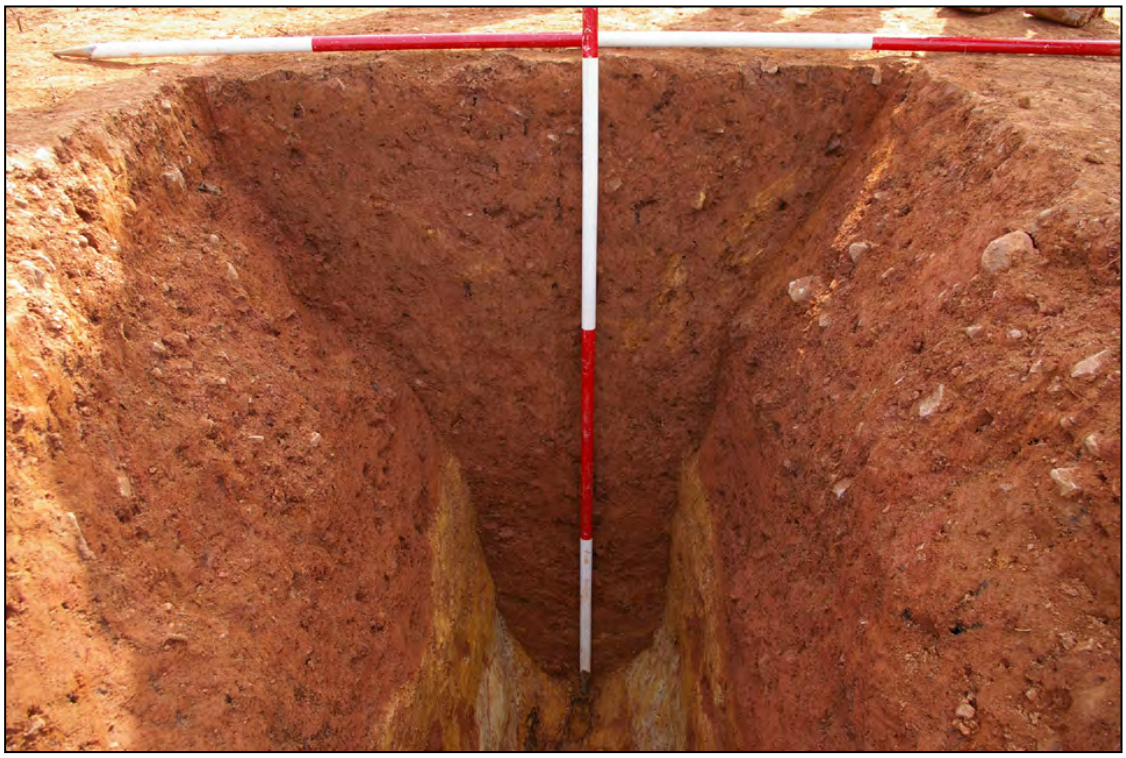


Figure 29: North-west facing section of ditch [2045], Block 1 (scale 2m).

Ditch [2059] (Figure 33 & 35) was a much less substantial feature, being *c*.0.4m wide and 0.32m deep and featuring a concave profile; it was 13.5m long and appeared to peter out before it reached the southern edge of the site. Ditch [2059] cut the upper fills of [2045/2315], but would appear to be a close contemporary. It contained a single fill (2060).

The second curving ditch [2355] (Figure 28 & 35) was exposed for some 20m in the south-west corner of the site. It extended from the western baulk and curved to the south before continuing beyond the southern limit of excavation. Ditch [2355] was up to 0.9m in width and 0.42m deep, with near vertical sides and a gently concave base. At the north-west end it cut ditch [2202]. Its fills produced a single piece of iron slag.

Ditch [2115] was a much smaller feature. It lay in the north-east corner of the site, had an observed length of 7m, being 0.5m in width and only 0.15m deep, with a shallow concave profile.

No other features could confidently be ascribed to this phase.

Figure 30: West-facing section of ditch [2045] (left) at its intersection with ditch [2059] (right), Block 4, viewed from the west (scales 2m, 1m and 0.4m).

Figure 31: The base of ditch [2045] in Block 1, showing the possible footprints (scale 0.4m).

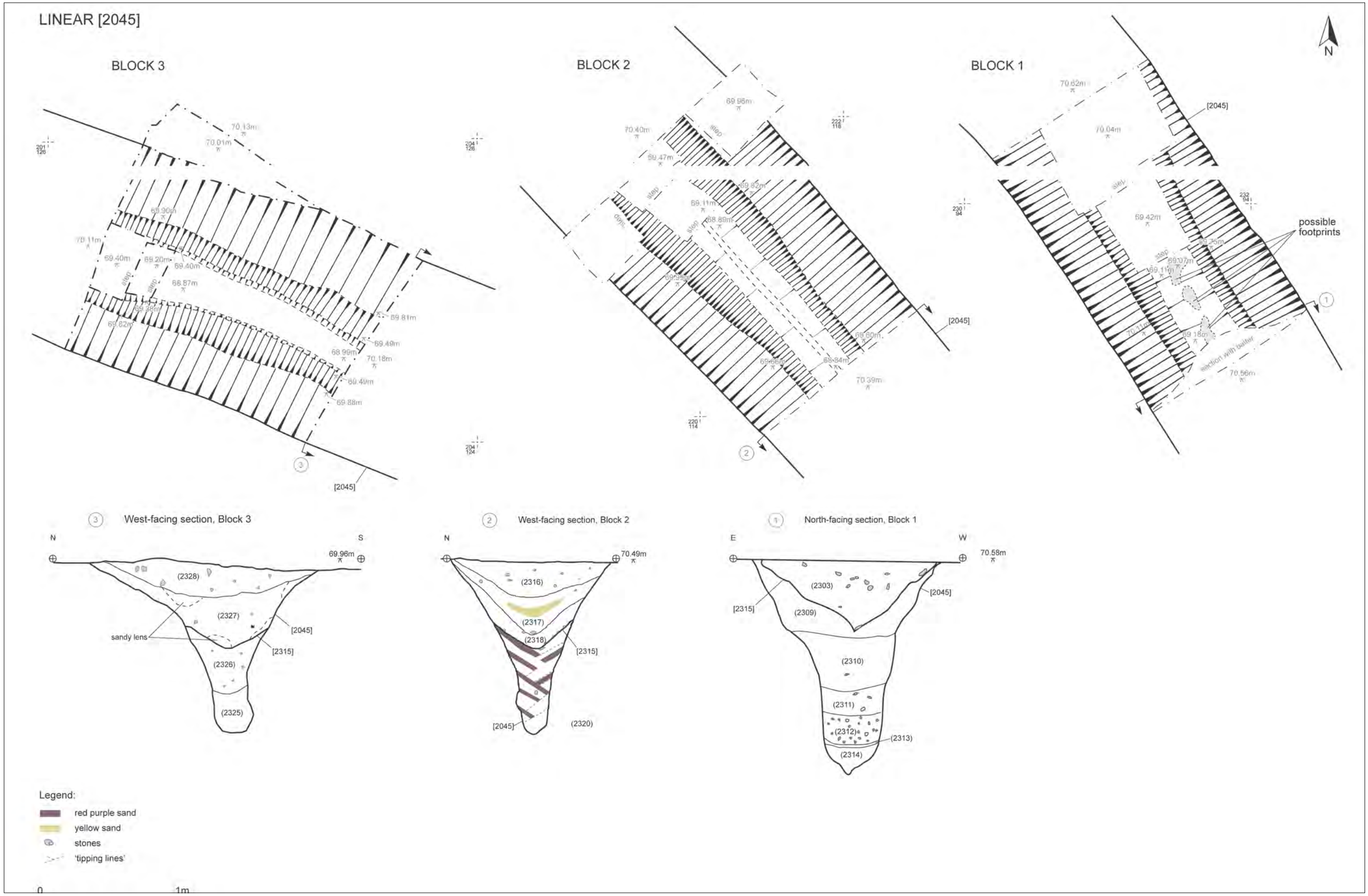


Figure 32: Excavated sections through ditch [2045], blocks 1-3.

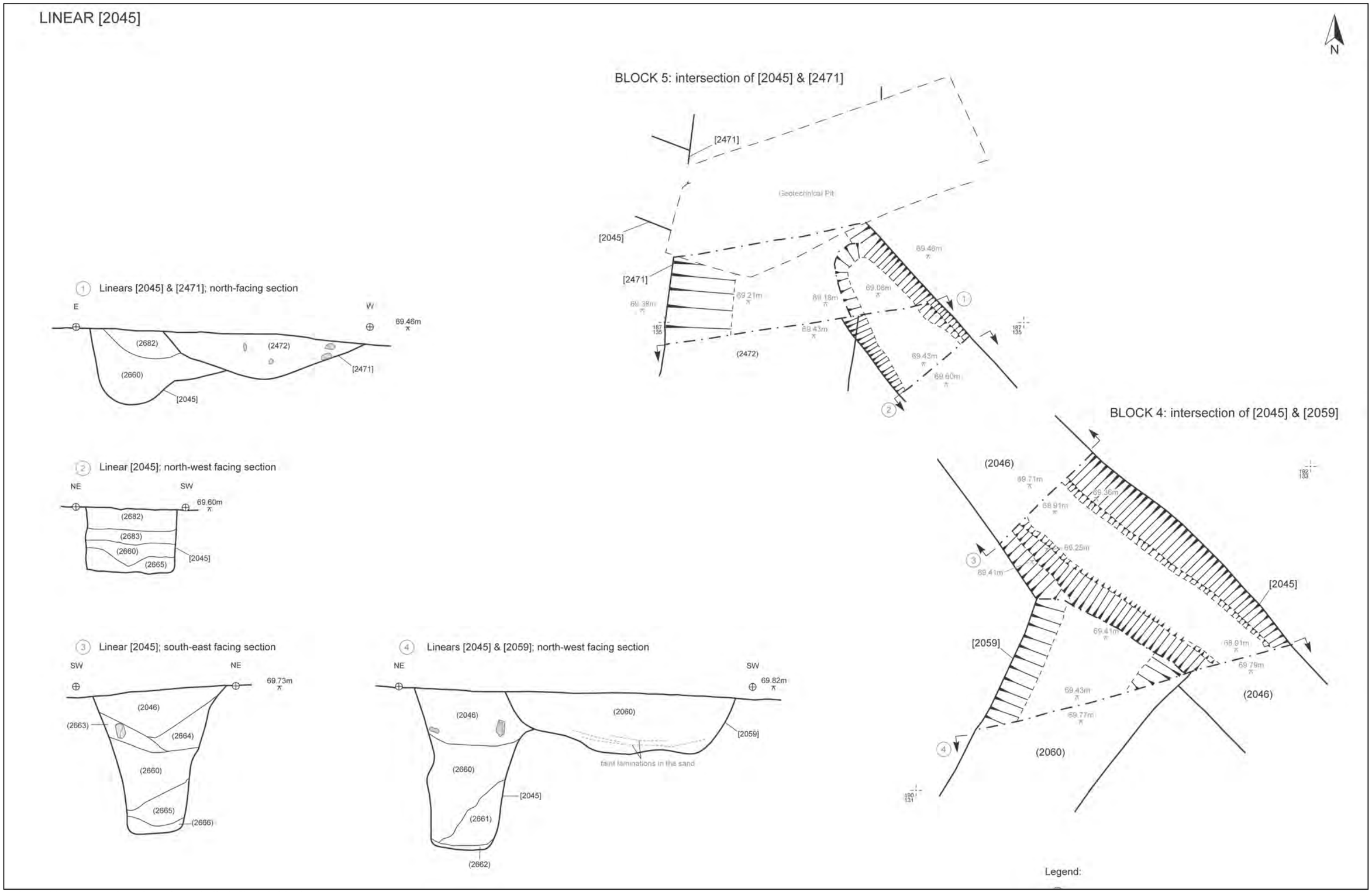


Figure 33: Excavated sections through ditch [2045], blocks 4-5.

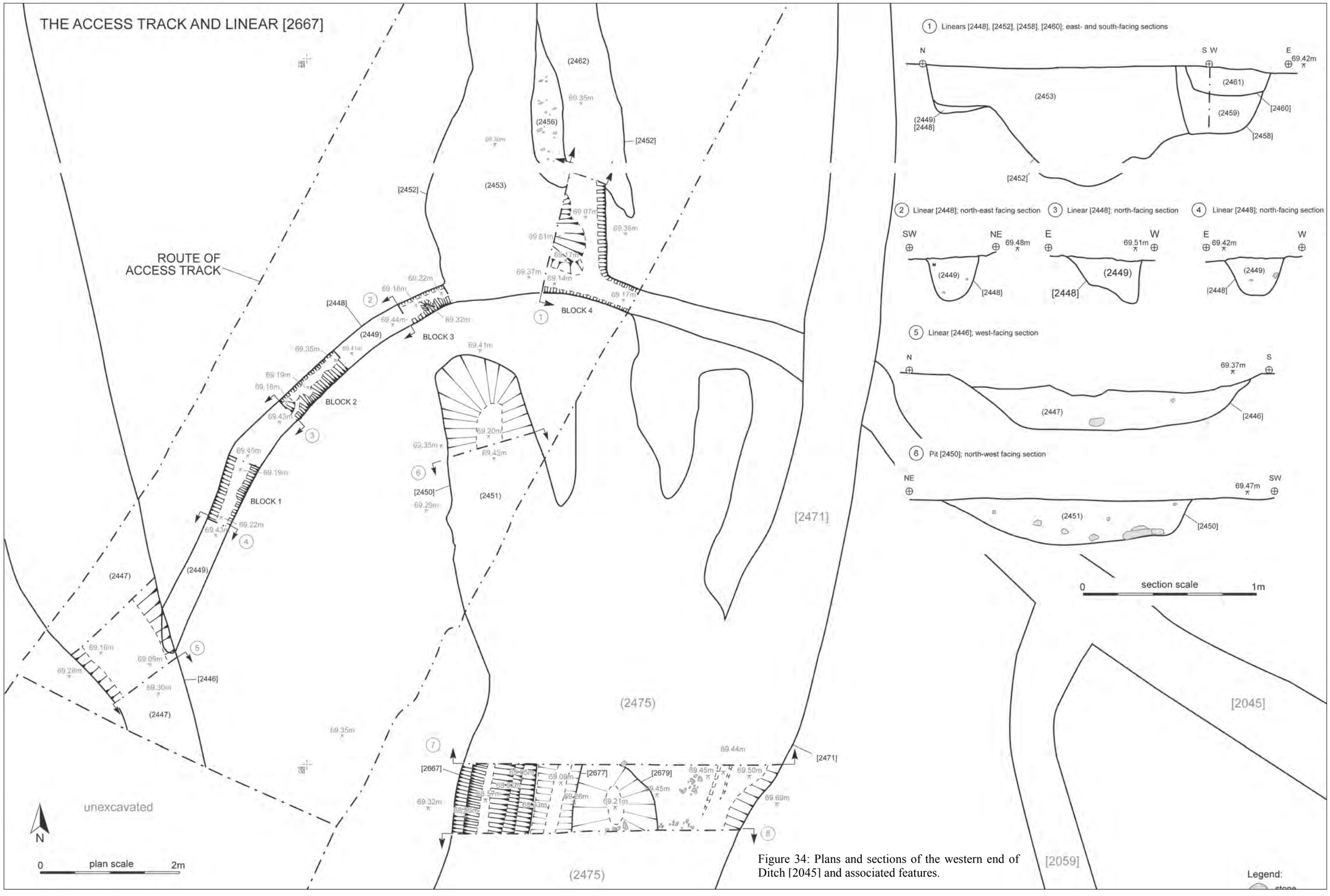


Figure 34: Plans and sections of the western end of Ditch [2045] and associated features.

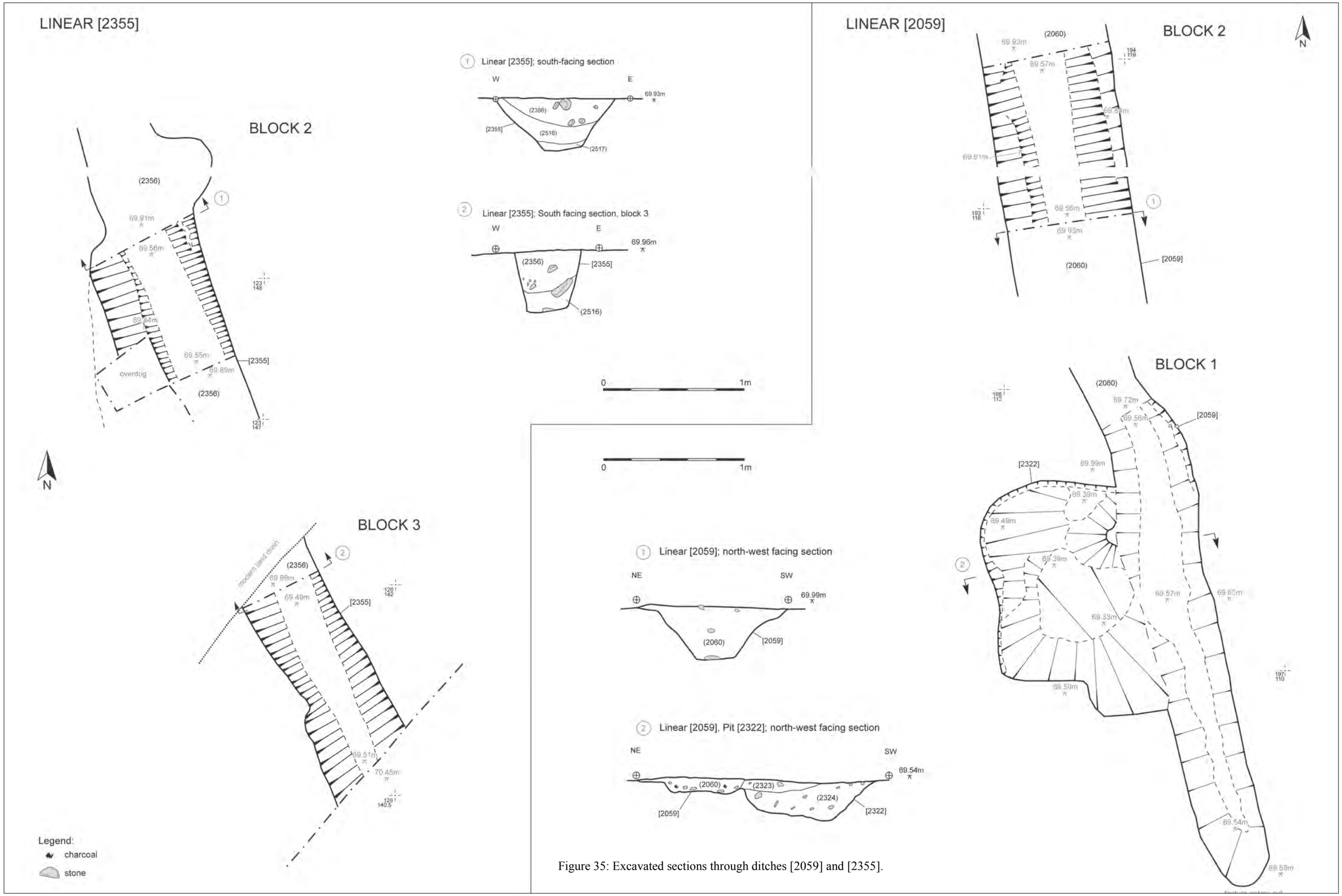


Figure 35: Excavated sections through ditches [2059] and [2355].

3.4. Phase 3

Phase 3 dates to the Late Iron Age and Romano–British period. Most of the stratigraphical information relates to a set of linear features crossing the centre of the site on a roughly north-south axis. This group was excavated and recorded as Linear Group <007> during the evaluation (Bray & Morris 2010). This report will continue to refer to them as Linear Group <007>. Five sections were cut through this group during the excavation, in addition to the three sections cut in 2010. Four of those sections – referred to here by BLOCK NUMBER – were cut through or close to an area of metalling (2381) at the northern end of the Group <007>.

An irregular spread of material (2658) and one small pit [2465] were also attributed to this phase.

2.1.9. Linear Group <007> (Figure 36-38, 41-44)

As discussed in the evaluation report (Bray & Morris 2010), Linear Group <007> was made up of a complex series of intercutting linear features. The stratigraphical relationships demonstrate this boundary was established in the pre-Roman period, fell out of use during the early Roman period, and was re-established later in the Roman period. This pattern of use may correspond and be related to the military occupation of the hilltop (St. Andrews Hill) immediately to the east. The boundary may also have functioned as a holloway during part of its use-life, defined by ditches/hedgebanks either side.

Ditch <2797> was one of the earliest features in this group, the western part being heavily truncated by ditch <2796>. What survived of <2797> measured up to 0.5m in width and between 0.45 and 0.6m in depth with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The total observed length of this linear was 21m. At the southern end of the site, a similar feature [2677] on the same alignment was cut by ditch [2667]. Ditch [2677] was orientated north to south and measured 0.6m in width and 0.4m in depth. It is probable that these two early ditches <2797> [2677] belong to the same boundary and represent the initial phase of Late Iron Age activity on the site.

At the northern end of the site, a number of features were noted as being either contemporary with or pre-dating ditch <2797>. One such feature, possible pit [2503], was heavily truncated by <2796> in Block 3. Only a very small proportion of this feature survived.

Three features recorded within Block 2 may be contemporary with <2797>. A very small portion of Feature [2551] was visible in the south-facing section of Block 2, heavily truncated by ditch <2796>. Part of a linear feature or pit [2548] was also exposed in Block 2, 0.3m west of [2551]. Both [2551] and [2548] were sealed by spread [2550], which was in turn cut by ditch <2796>. Lastly, another possible ditch [2570] was recorded in Block 2, lying 1.46m and 3.34m east of [2390] and [2548], respectively. It was truncated on its western side by ditch <2798>. Given that it was only possible to investigate a small proportion of these features, it was not possible to establish their original form, extent and function. However, it is likely they represent the highly truncated remains of earlier phases of this complex group of intercutting linear ditches.

The most substantial feature attributed to Phase 3 was ditch <2796>. This linear feature crossed the site north to south, and cut and terminated at the fills of the Phase 2 ditch [2248]. To the south, a very similar linear feature [2667] continued on the same alignment, suggesting they were contemporary elements of a single boundary, separated by a gateway. The sides of [2667] were faceted, suggesting it was re-cut on a number of occasions. Both linears had steep-sided profiles with a concave or narrow flat base. Ditch [2667] became progressively shallower as it approached the southern limit of the site, but appeared to continue beyond the edge of excavation. The total observable length of these features was 84.5m. In places, the fills of both

<2796> and [2667] were remarkably similar, both displaying banded laminations of grey and white clayey sediments in their upper fills (Figure 36). A single find was recovered from this linear: a faience melon bead from Block 2 (see Appendix 11), context (2519), indicating a Late Iron Age/early Roman date for the feature.

In turn, a number of features were cut into fills of ditch <2796>. At the northern end of the site, ditch [2403] represents a re-cut of linear <2796>, observed in Blocks 3 and 4. Further south, ditch [2564] cut the upper eastern side of ditch <2796> within Block 2. It measured 0.5m in width and 0.15m in depth. This particular feature clearly post-dated ditch <2796> but was sealed by the metalled surface (2381). At the northern limit of the site, ditch <2796> was truncated by ditch [2395], recorded within but not beyond Block 4. Since metalled surface (2381) did not extend this far north, it was not possible to establish whether this ditch predated or post-dated that surface. At the southern end of the site, ditch [2667] was truncated along its eastern side by ditch [2675], which had a gentle concave profile and measured 0.4m in width and 0.2m in depth. The dimensions and profile suggest that it represents a continuation of ditch [2564] recorded further north.

Figure 36: South-facing section through ditch <2796>, in Block 1; noted the clayey laminations in the upper fill (scale 1m).

At the northern end of the site the linear features discussed above were sealed by metalled Surface (2381), observed to cover an area measuring 13m east-to-west by 8.5m north-to-south and up to 0.08m in depth. It was composed of sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (average size 30-100mm) set into a compact light brown silty clay. This spread represents a deliberate attempt to consolidate a particularly low-lying and wet area along a possible holloway. It was associated with a small amount of abraded Roman pottery, including two sherds of South Gaulish Samian, and four sherds of Exeter Micaceous greyware (21g).

Figure 37: Metalling (2381), showing Linear Group <007>, Block 2; viewed from the south-east (scales 2m & 1m).

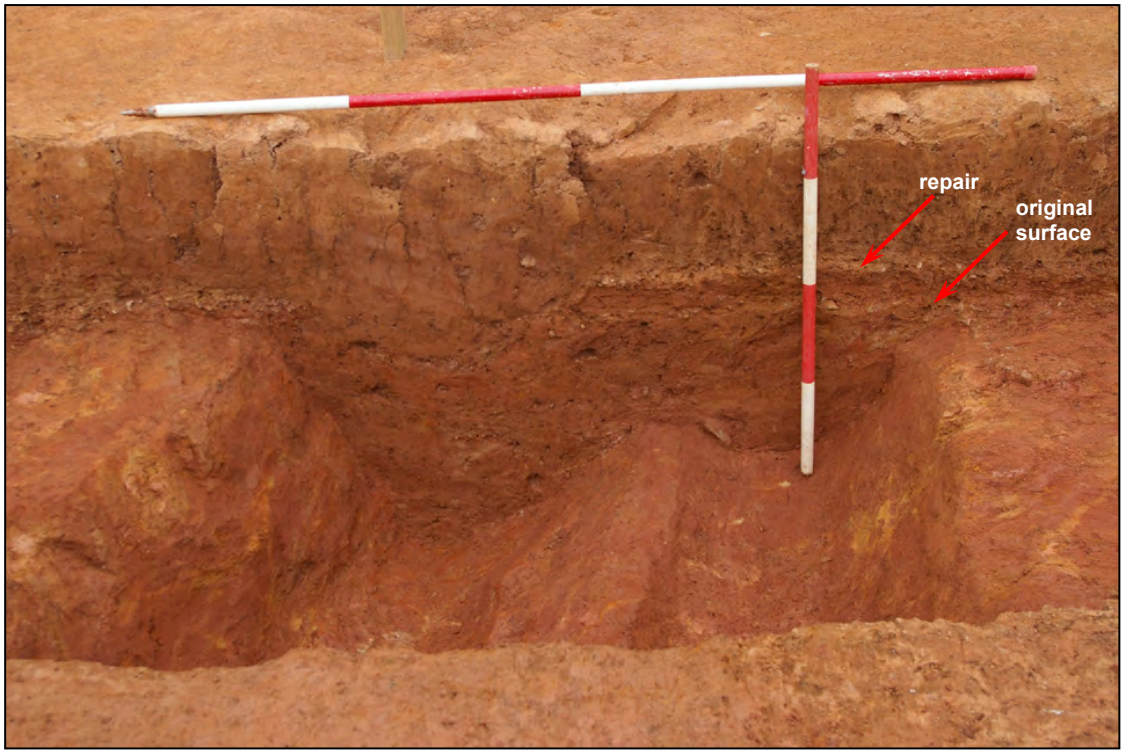


Figure 38: South-facing section through Linear Group <007> Block 3; note the repair to metalling (2381) is indicated (scales 2m & 1m).

This surface had been repaired or renewed at least once (2500) (see Figure 38), and had subsided into the top of ditch <2796> as its fills compressed. It was in turn sealed by a thick

layer (0.18m) of sterile buff-brown sand (2383), the lower parts of which were heavily mineralised and concreted with manganese. This deposit was sealed by a layer of firm pinkish-brown clay-silt (2382). These latter two layers would appear to have developed – presumably fairly rapidly – after the metalling fell out of use, but before the old boundary was re-established.

The layers overlying metalled surface (2381) were cut by a narrow linear feature <2798> on the same alignment as <2797> and <2796>. It ran parallel to and to the east of ditch <2796> and [2667] across the whole site. At the northern end <2798> had a fairly deep U-shaped profile, and produced a substantial part of an Exeter Grey Gritty ware vessel, dating to the 3rd century AD. The feature became increasingly shallow as it progressed south, and petered out just before the southern edge of excavation.

The northern part of Linear Group <007>, including ditch <2798>, were sealed by spread (2386), a deposit of soft mid-grey sandy clay containing common to frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (average 80-100mm in size). To the south, a very similar spread (2475) sealed [2667] and <2798>, and it is probable they are close contemporaries, and may reflect the development of a shallow (muddy) holloway along the line of the earlier field boundaries.

2.1.10. Other Features

One other feature can be attributed to Phase 3: a large but irregular spread (2658) (Figure 39-40 & 45). A buff-brown sandy-silt lying within a shallow hollow or series of hollows [2795] up to 5m across. Within parts of the hollow, Layer (2658) overlay a discontinuous spread of stony material (2698); the stones were generally sub-angular and averaged *c*.50-60mm in size. This may have formed a surface, but the most convincing part only measured c.1.5×1m across. Excavation revealed a series of short, shallow and slightly curving linear features within the base of the hollow [2688] [2694] [2696]; these were 1.7-2.4m long by 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. There was nothing to distinguish the fills of these features from (2658). The near-complete neck and one handle (crushed *in situ*) from a Roman amphorae was recovered from this feature; the rim form suggests a date 210-280 AD, based on analogies from Exeter. It is possible this feature represents the remnants of a structure of some sort, or perhaps a working hollow, but the nature and form of such a structure seems very difficult to reconstruct based on the surviving evidence.

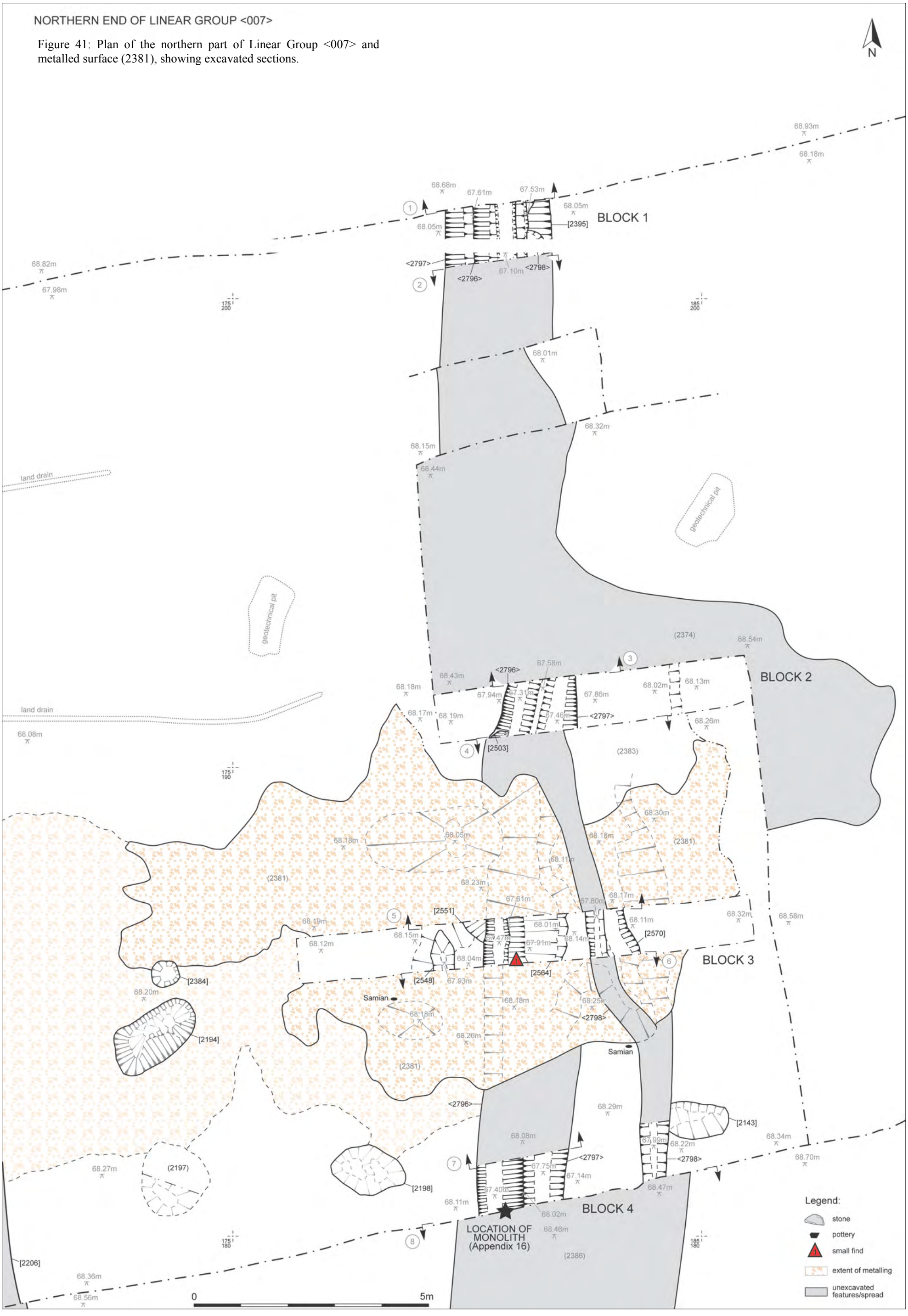
Other features on site that could be dated to the Roman period were an elongate pit [2131], which contained a single sherd (4g) of Exeter Micaceous grey ware, and an irregular pit [2107] that contained ten small sherds (12g) of Exeter Grey Gritty ware. These sherds may be intrusive or residual, but they do demonstrate that not all the pits on site need be dated to the Prehistoric period.

Figure 39: Hollow [2795] following the removal of spread (2658), viewed from the south (scale 2m).

Figure 40: Amphora crushed *in situ* within spread (2658) (scale 0.1m).

NORTHERN END OF LINEAR GROUP <007>

Figure 41: Plan of the northern part of Linear Group <007> and metalled surface (2381), showing excavated sections.



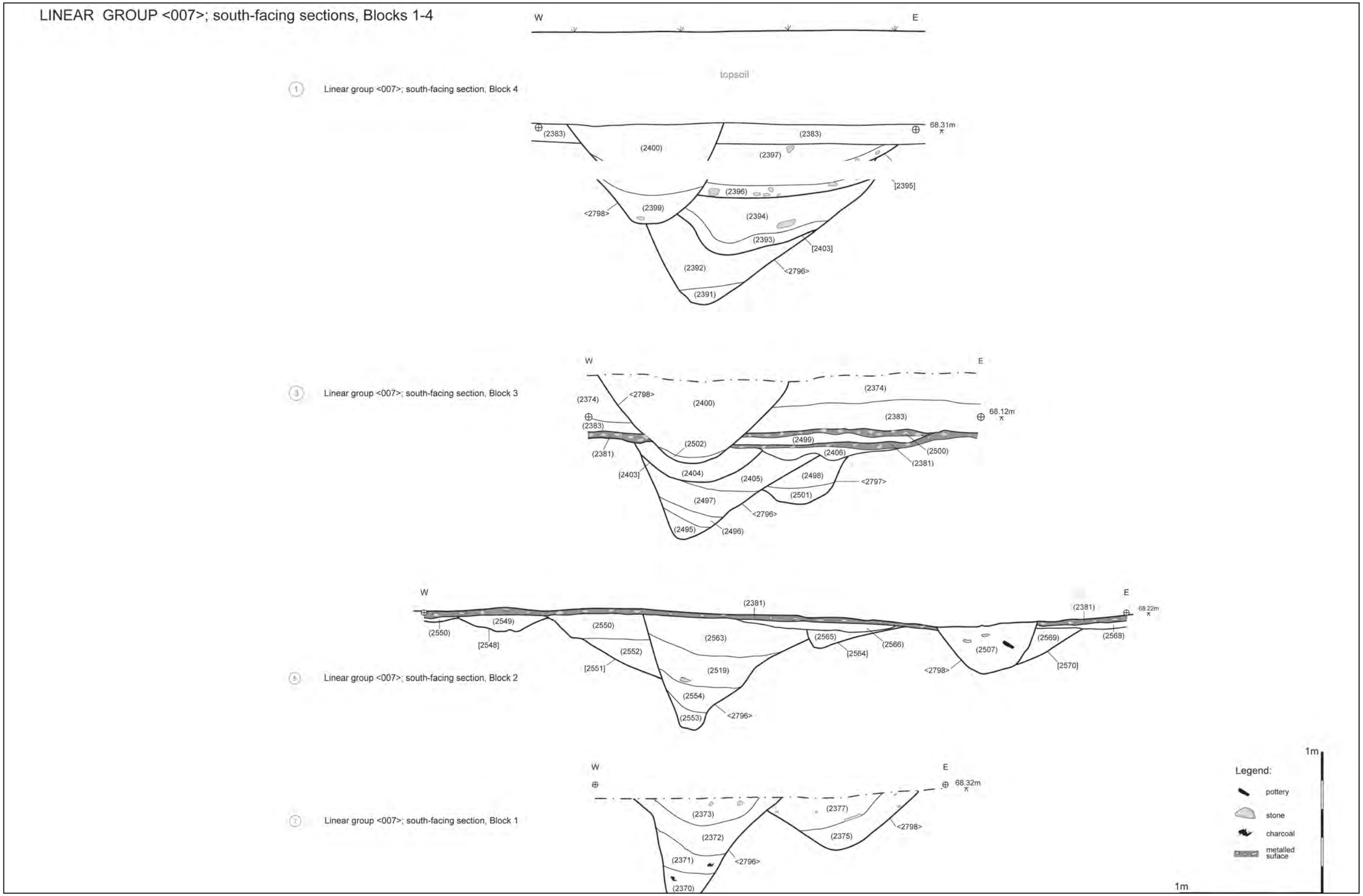


Figure 42: South-facing sections through Linear Group <007>, blocks 1-4 (see Figure 41).

LINEAR GROUP <007>; north-facing sections, Blocks 1-4

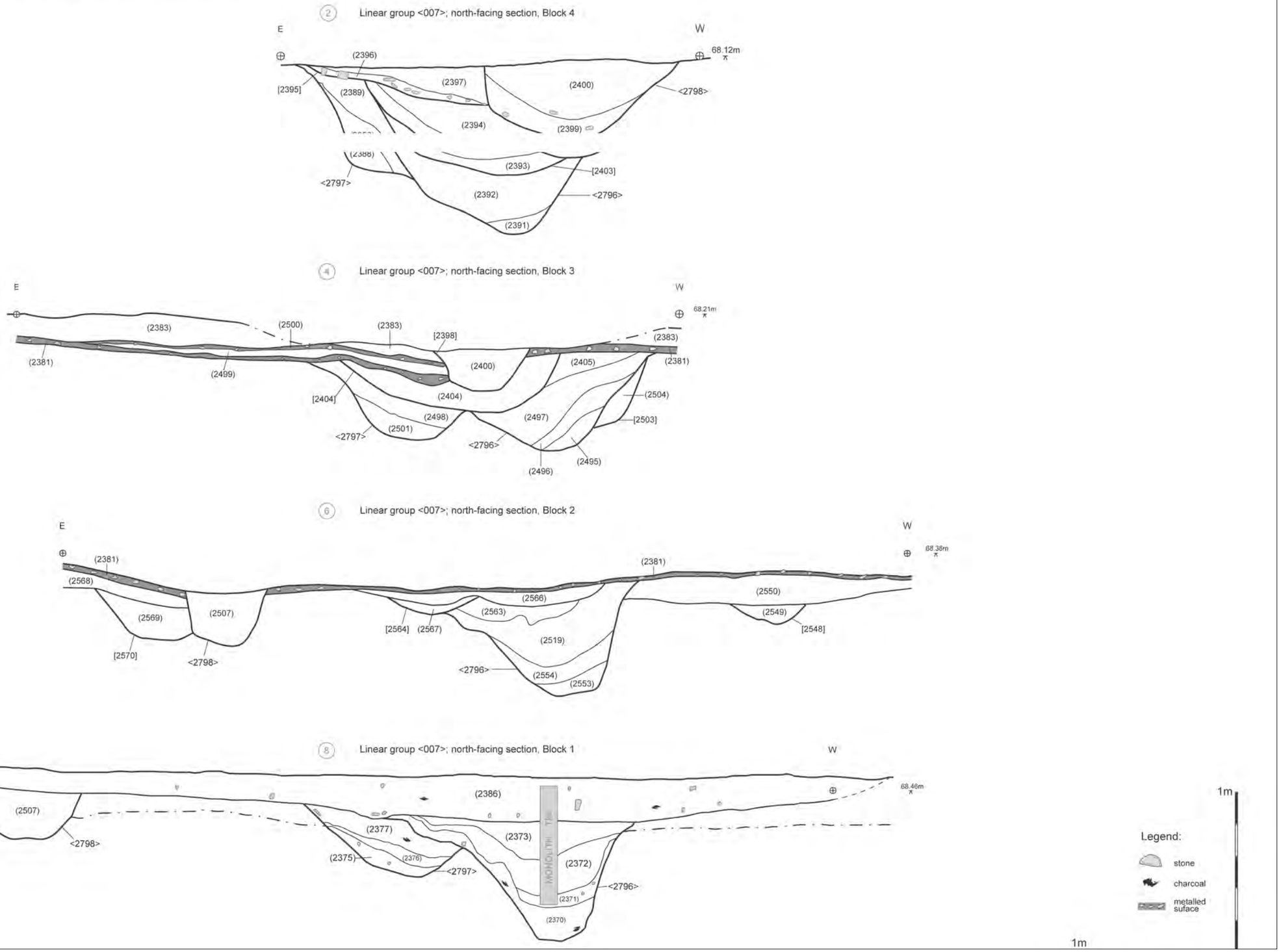


Figure 43: North-facing sections through Linear Group <007>, blocks 1-4 (see Figure 41).

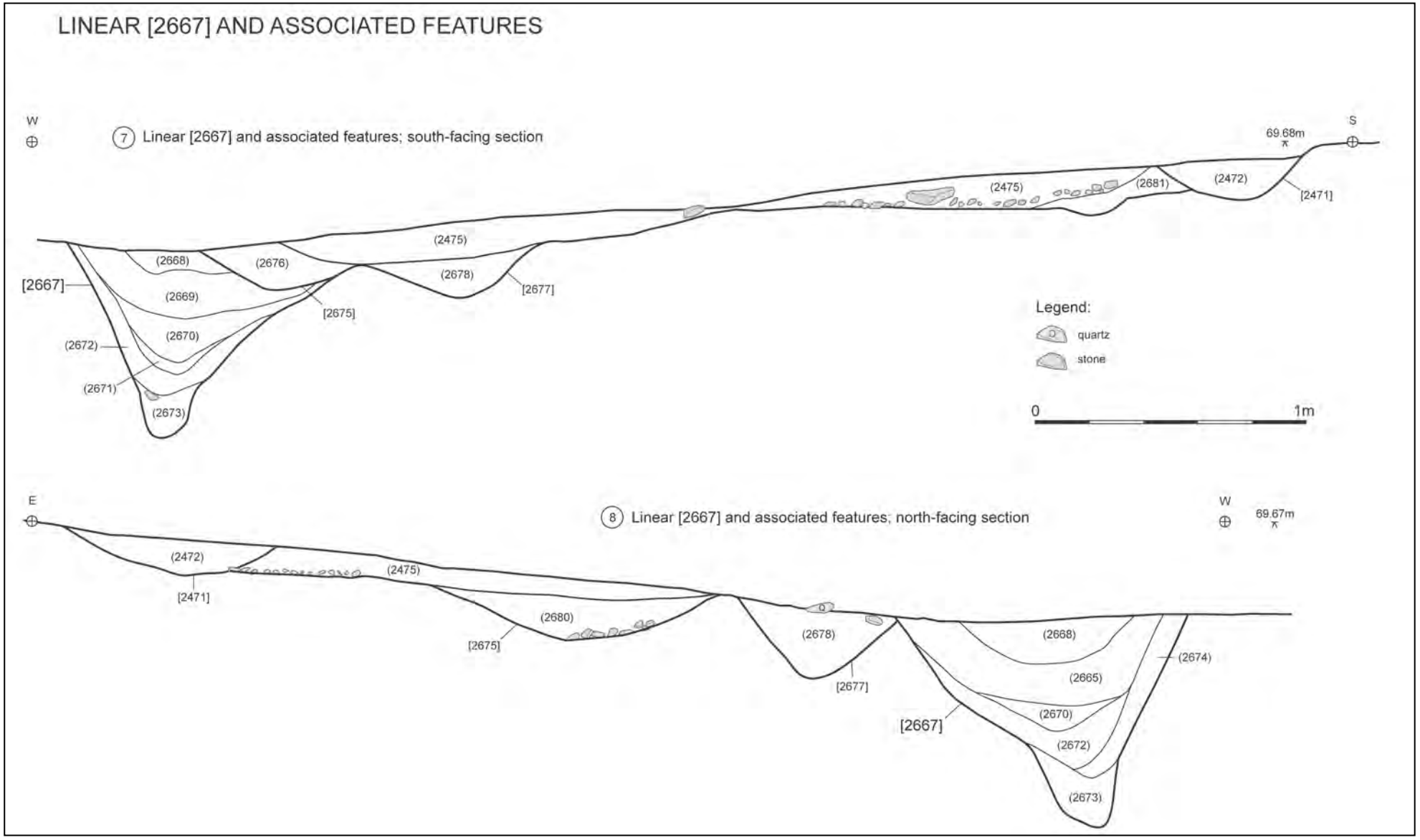


Figure 44: Sections through Linear [2667] and associated features (see Figure 34).

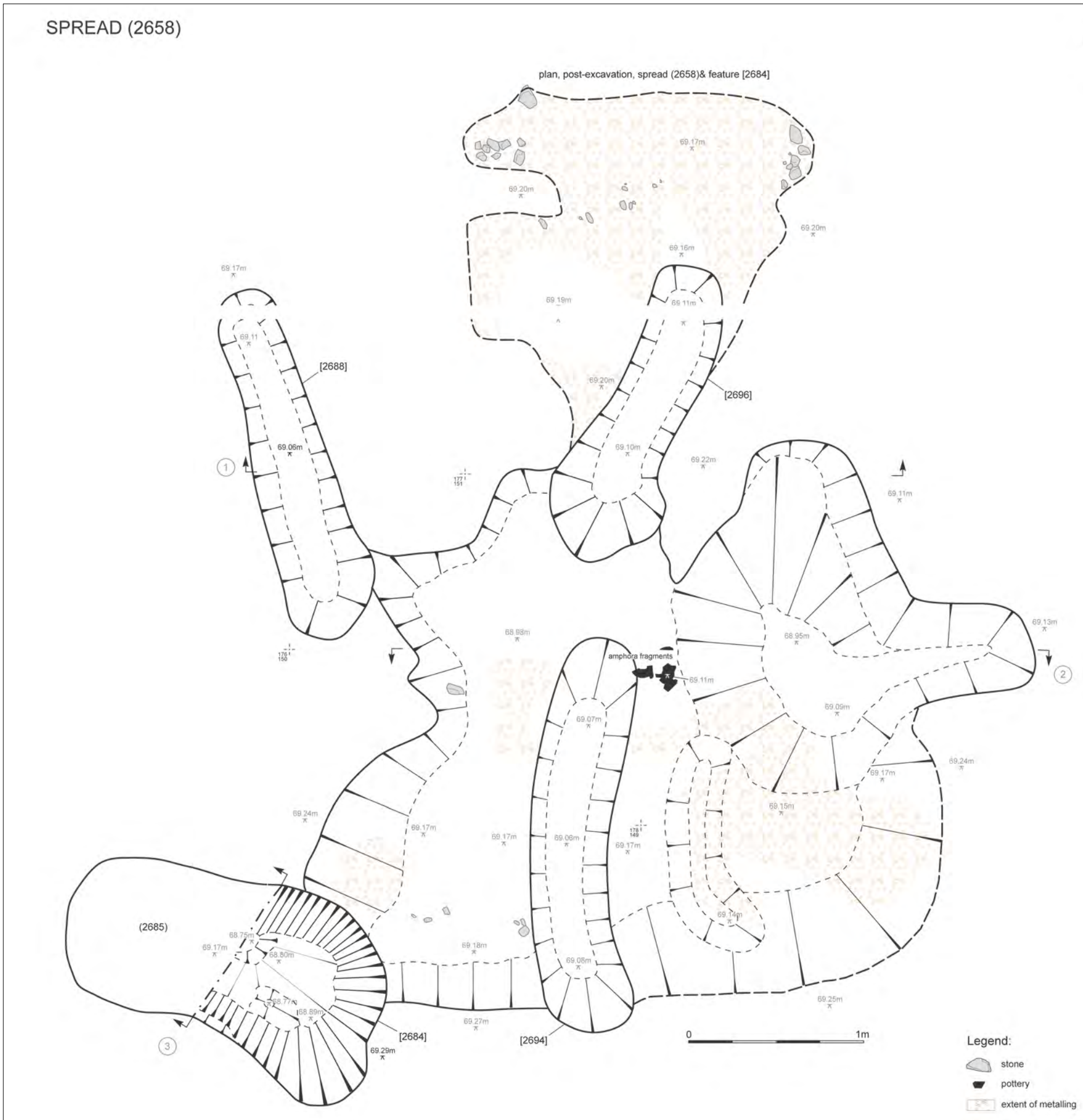


Figure 45: Plans and sections of spread (2568) and pit [2684].

3.5. Phase 4 (Figure 46-47)

A small pit [2581] (Figure 46-47) was recorded close to the centre of the site, just to the east of Linear <2797>. Inevitably, the pit lay immediately adjacent to, and partially concealed beneath, the trackway built during the construction of the site compound. The pit was *c*.1m in diameter, with a gentle concave profile up to 0.2m deep. It contained two fills, the uppermost (2582) being a firm dark greyish-brown silty-sand containing frequent to abundant charcoal and heat-affected material. Charcoal from pit [2581] produced a date of 1586±29 BP, corresponding to 414-543 calAD (SUERC-42997). The charcoal from this feature contained the most diverse assemblage of wood species on the site (Appendix 14).

Figure 46: Pit [2581], viewed from the west (scale 0.1m).

West of Ditch <2797>, and 6.5m to the south-east, lay a second charcoal-rich feature [2465]. Posthole [2465] (Figure 47 & 59) was sub-rectangular in plan with a shallow tail to the south (see Figure 59). The posthole was 0.58×0.44 across and 0.8m deep, with vertical sides tapering to two distinct post-settings in the base. The posthole contained two fills, the lower fill (2626) being a light grey ashy sand containing frequent to abundant charcoal inclusions. The charcoal from this feature included what appeared to be a fragment of worked wood, tentatively identified as a plug of waste from the manufacture of a spoon bowl, or the cutting of a recess to key in a spoon augur (see Appendix 14). This feature was not individually dated, and has been ascribed to this phase due to its charcoal-rich nature and proximity to pit [2581]. Suitable charcoal for dating could not be obtained from the oak heartwood-dominated assemblage, which may indicate that it is, in fact, of Prehistoric date.

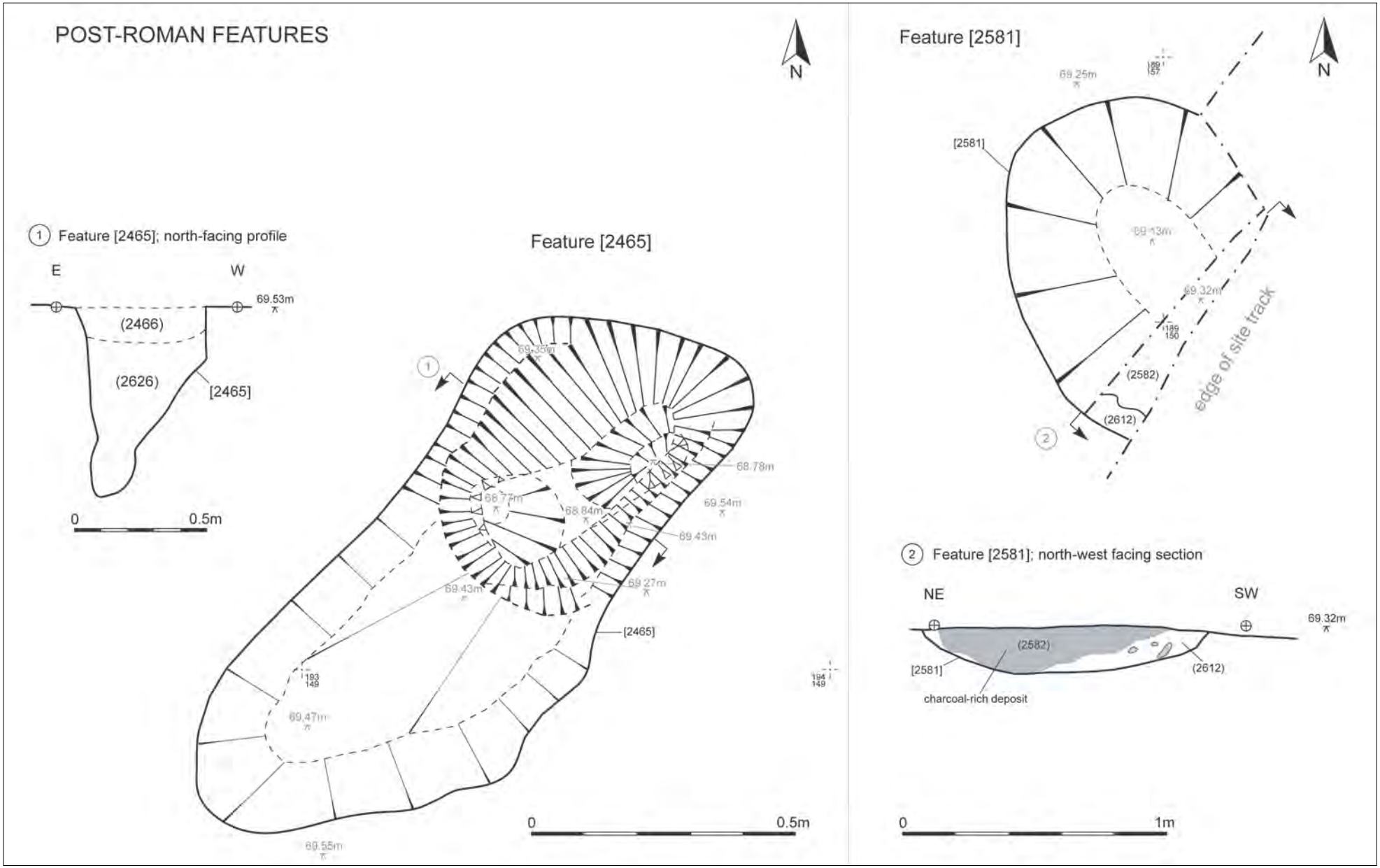


Figure 47: Plans and sections of post-Roman features.

3.6. Phase 5 (Figure 48)

Activity within this phase is dated to the medieval and post-medieval period, and relates to a series of linear features that cross the site north-west to south-east. A series of intercutting linear features, collectively referred to as Group <006>, appear to represent the cutting and re-cutting of a single historic field boundary ditch, and one parallel to those of the modern fieldscape. This feature, investigated in detail during the 2011 evaluation, contained post-medieval pottery, clay pipes and glass.

A section cut through the northern end of Group <006>, revealed a series of four intercutting ditches. The earliest ditch [2493] was heavily truncated, so that little more than the flat base and a small portion of a steep eastern side of the feature survived. Its western side was truncated by ditch [2487], which measured 1.3m in surviving width and 0.5m in depth. Finds recovered from the three fills of [2487] included a sherd of abraded medieval pottery, coal, burnt bone and slate. The eastern side of [2487] was cut by [2491], while its western side was truncated by narrow ditch [2485]. To the south, these earlier features had been entirely replaced by a single ditch [2446], which continued south and truncated the Phase 2 curving linear [2448].

At the northern end of <2129> a second medieval ditch was identified, parallel to the first. Ditch [2206] ran 1.9m to the east and parallel to <006> for 22.5m. It had a shallow concave profile and contained a single fill (2207). A single sherd of pottery was recovered from this feature, from a late medieval South Somerset sandy ware jug.

3.7. Phase 6

Activity within this phase is relatively modern (20th century) in date. Features included a series of modern rubbish pits in the north-east corner of the site, and areas of modern disturbance on the northern and southern sides of the site. It includes an old water main and its replacement that ran parallel to each other and the Old Tiverton Road. A deep (2m+) land drain traverses the western side of the site from north-east to south-west, truncating a series of Phase 1 pits.

3.8. Phase 7

The activity attributed to this phase is very recent in date, primarily modern hedge ditches and probable animal burials.

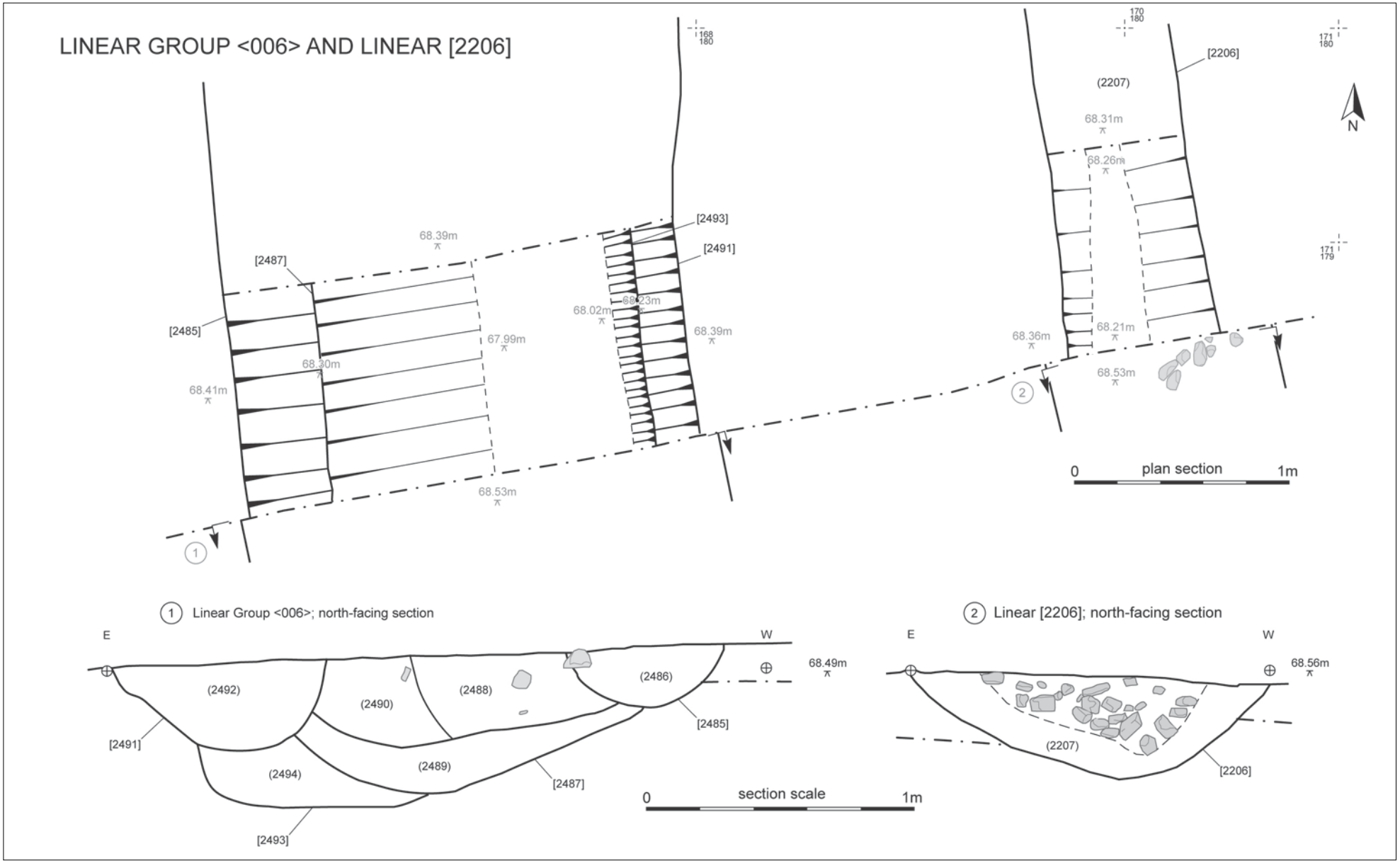


Figure 48: Plan and sections through the medieval and post-medieval Linear Group <006> and ditch [2206].

4.0 Finds Synopsis

The specialist reports on the worked stone, pottery and palaeo-environmental remains can be found in Appendices 8-14, but an outline of the major points can be found below.

4.1. The Flint and Chert (see Appendix 8)

A small and essentially undiagnostic assemblage (61 fragments weighing 617.5g) of flint and chert was recovered during the excavation. All the retouched elements within this assemblage, including two scrapers and an oblique arrowhead, came from the topsoil.

4.2. The Pottery (see Appendices 9, 10 and 12)

A total of 267 sherds (5114g) of pottery (excluding context (2507)) were excavated or recovered during the excavation. A significant proportion by count and weight (315 sherds, 2156g) were post-medieval in date and came from the topsoil. The topsoil finds were dominated by refined white earthenwares and South Somerset coarsewares, with a small number of imports (5 sherds of Westerwald stoneware, 1 sherd each of Raeren stoneware, tin-glazed Delft-type ware and Chinese porcelain). As noted during the evaluation, the volume of pottery increases markedly after *c*.1500, and may reflect the date of the enclosure of the common Open Fields at this time. A small amount of abraded medieval pottery was recovered, including Upper Greensand-tempered ware; this is not unexpected given the proximity of the (assumed) production centres, but is a useful extension of its known distribution. A small number of features contained Romano-British pottery, mainly regional greywares, but including South Gaulish Samian and Amphora. A small amount of Early and Late Neolithic pottery was also excavated; the Late Neolithic Grooved Ware is the eighth published example in Devon, and belongs to the Durrington Walls stylistic tradition.

4.3. Glass Melon Bead (see Appendix 11)

A single melon bead of turquoise faience was excavated from the fills of Linear <2796>, sealed below an early Roman layer of metalling (2381). Stratigraphically secure, this find is of 1st century AD date and may be associated with the military occupation of the forts to the east.

4.4. Archaeometallurgical Debris (see Appendix 13)

A very small assemblage (11 fragments weighing 831g) of iron slag was recovered; all the fragments were small, abraded and largely undiagnostic.

4.5. Wood Charcoal (see Appendix 14)

Very few of the excavated deposits contained noticeable quantities of charcoal. For those few contexts that did contain charcoal, the taxa were dominated by oak from large mature trees. The most diverse range of species were identified in the sample radiocarbon dated to the post-Roman period, so it seems likely the oak-dominated assemblages were all Neolithic in date. A single piece of worked oak was identified: a piece of plug waste from the carving of a spoon, or from cutting a recess to key in a spoon augur.

5.0 Discussion

5.1. Phase 1: Neolithic

The defining characteristic of this phase is the complex intercutting pit groups and associated isolated pits. Only a very small proportion of these features contained artefactual material, and even then it was often undiagnostic. In addition, very few features contained any appreciable amount of charcoal, making a wider programme of scientific dating difficult to realise. The one pit group that produced both diagnostic artefacts and charcoal was dated to the later Neolithic, and it is by analogy that the rest of these features are assigned to this phase.

The fills of these features were very clean, and were often partly or wholly composed of re-deposited natural subsoil. This made identification and excavation very difficult and it is highly likely only a proportion were actually sampled. The pale and leached nature of these fills may reflect their great age, but is more probably related to the highly permeable sandy subsoil found across most of the northern part of the site, which facilitated the free movement of 'anthropogenic indicators' (see Appendix 16) within the soil profile.

The character of the fills would suggest that each feature was excavated and backfilled within a relatively short period. That would, in turn, imply they were dug for a specific purpose. Structured deposition of artefacts and faunal remains within pits is an acknowledged characteristic of the Neolithic in Britain (Thomas 2012), yet the Tiverton Road examples were notable only for the *lack* of artefactual evidence. Here, over 120 individual pits were excavated and only three contained diagnostic artefactual material, and even then they all belonged to a single pit group. The general lack of diagnostic material naturally hinders dating and interpretation, but similar undated and irregular pits have been found on a number of sites in Devon with evidence of Neolithic activity – e.g. the Donkey Sanctuary in Sidmouth (Gillard & Quinnell 2012), or work in advance of the North Devon Link Road (unpublished) – so it may in fact be part of a wider regional tradition.

The function and contemporary significance of these intercutting pit groups is open to question. Recent discussion would suggest that, in general, pit group sites provide the main evidence for settlement or settlement-related activity in most areas of the country (Thomas 1999, 72-84; Anderson-Whymark & Thomas 2012). Typically, such pits would contain domestic material, charcoal, and/or artefacts; the fact that most of the Tiverton Road pits were almost wholly devoid of such material seems rather unusual. The number and density of the intercutting pits groups would indicate that this particular location was repeatedly visited and used over a significant period of time, pointing to a place of wider significance in the Prehistoric landscape. Yet the lack of surviving diagnostic artefacts would suggest that these pits were not dug with structured deposition in mind, or if it was, deposition was structured in a way we can readily recover. At Kilverstone in Norfolk, Neolithic pit groups were shown in a number of instances to contain discrete artefact assemblages, interpreted in that instance to suggest intermittent occupation by one or more groups of people (Garrow *et al.* 2006). By analogy, the pit groups encountered at Tiverton Road may represent a similar phenomenon.

Pit clusters are often associated with slight eminences overlooking low-lying ground (Thomas 2012), and this is certainly the case at Tiverton Road. More pertinent to this discussion is the local prominence of St Andrew's Hill, which may well have served as a focus for Neolithic activity within a partly-cleared landscape.

Devon contains a number of large Neolithic sites (e.g. Hembury Hillfort, Liddell 1935), and a rather larger number of small isolated pits, sometimes found in small clusters (Sidmouth Donkey Sanctuary, Gillard & Quinnell 2012; Haldon Hill, Gent 1999). Until now, complex

intercutting pit groups were not, however, a feature of the Neolithic in Devon, although they are sometimes encountered elsewhere (e.g. Kilverstone, Norfolk). The recently excavated site at Butts Road, Ottery St Mary, has produced a similar spread of pits – some conforming to an arc like Pit Group <2523> – with rather more in the way of material culture (Fiona Pink *pers. comm*.). Stratified pottery of this date in this area is itself rather rare, though excavations at Knowle Lane (AC Archaeology *forthcoming*), the Willand Road Medical Centre (Hood 2010) and Shortlands Lane (Morris 2014) have all produced Neolithic material, which would suggest it is the scale of intervention, rather than the intensity of Neolithic activity, that is the key in this instance, and this reflects a wider trend in Neolithic studies.

A large number of the isolated pits, and perhaps some of those within pit groups, conform to a highly distinctive morphology: curving or semi-circular in plan with an asymmetric profile. On this basis it is very likely these features were tree-throws. The mechanics of a tree-throw has been the subject of some discussion (Crombe 1993; Langohr 1999), but is essentially the sub-soil disturbance caused by the root plate of a tree as it falls. In most cases, the semi-circular 'pit' is the cavity created when the root plate is pulled out of the earth. The significance of these cavities is in the fact that pottery and lithic artefacts were occasionally deposited in these 'natural' pits, which might in turn be associated with more obviously anthropogenic pits or pit clusters. The symbolism of a structured deposition within a tree-throw may be related to place-marking within a largely wooded landscape, where other landmarks are concealed and line-of-sight obscured (see Evans *et al.* 1999 *passim*). However, in this context we should note that the concept of visual markers within a largely enclosed environment is slightly anachronistic and reflects the dominance of visual metaphors in our own society; woodland peoples may privilege the other senses when line-of-sight is limited (e.g. Gell 1995).

Alternatively, as the material deposited in tree-throws is frequently domestic in character, it is argued it could be related to site clearance, when settlements were abandoned or re-occupied (Pollard 2001). This place-marking may simply be fortuitous, but equally could reflect the special character of certain trees, the evidence for which no longer exists. It is notable that the deposition of artefacts in tree-throws is usually seen as an Early Neolithic phenomenon, and pit clusters and intercutting groups are a later Neolithic practice (Thomas 2012, 7). If such a division holds true, then that would suggest the Tiverton Road site was a focus for activity throughout the Neolithic period. This is borne out by the fact that the only Early Neolithic pottery from the site was found in association with later Neolithic Grooved Ware, implying it was either curated or, perhaps more probably, found and redeposited.

However, we should exercise caution when invoking the role of the tree-throw in archaeological explanation. Recent articles have characterised several irregular shallow pits containing Neolithic material as tree-throws (Leverett & Quinnell 2010; Pearce *et al*. 2011, 31), when the evidence is itself equivocal.

A caveat should, however, be borne in mind: reliably dated artefactual material was very scarce, and three of the tree-throws contained highly-abraded *medieval* pottery, and one cut a spread dated to the Romano-British period, so not all of the features identified need be Prehistoric in date.

5.2. Phase 2: Bronze Age/Iron Age

A small number of features could, on stratigraphical grounds, be dated to the 1st millennium BC. Ditch [2045] was the most substantial of these features, and was re-cut at least once along part of its length. It varied in size and profile across the site: it was a very substantial feature on the eastern part of the site, but dwindled in scale to a small gully at its western end. By analogy with a similar dated feature at Shortlands Lane (ditch [864] 2257±29 BC SUERC-43010), it is probably Middle Iron Age in date, with a later Prehistoric re-cut (Morris 2014).

It is probable all of the linear features assigned to this phase were simply field boundaries, but the curving morphology of Linear [2045] and Linear [2355] implies the possibility of a formal enclosure or possible funnel-shaped droveway.

5.3. Phase 3: Late Iron Age/Roman

Most of the features dated to the Later Iron Age and Roman period relate or belong to Linear Group <007>. This series of slightly sinuous intercutting linear features runs SSE-NNW across the site, with a break at the southern end corresponding to ditch [2045] and a possible gateway.

It is not often possible to determine if a given boundary was re-cut once or many times, or whether the excavated fills are representative of the full use-life of a boundary, or simply its last iteration. This was not the case for Linear Group <007>, where a clear sequence of cutting and re-cutting was apparent, a sequence that reflected the local impact of European events. The boundary was probably laid out in the later Prehistoric period – possibly contemporary with [2045] – and the ditch re-cut before the Roman conquest. It seems to have been abandoned when the Roman forts were occupied, when a new gateway was created, the ditch filled in and an area of metalling was thrown across a muddy wet entrance. This was repaired at least once, and then fell out of use, presumably when the Roman military abandoned the fort. The boundary ditch was re-cut in the 3rd century, and may have been associated with a narrow holloway.

This complex sequence highlights the longevity of this Iron Age and Roman field boundary, and the strong element of continuity between the two periods. The military occupation clearly had an impact, but the fact that the boundary was re-established after the Roman Army had left illustrates the fact that that impact was transitory. Alternatively, the proposed route to Bolham fort may have followed Goblin Lane rather than Tiverton Road, although it is noteworthy in this context that ditch [2045] appears to mirror the curve of Tiverton Road, and this relationship may not be entirely coincidental.

A small number of other features could be dated to the Roman period, the most significant of which was spread (2658). This was highly irregular in shape, and contained a number of shallow, narrow linear depressions; in addition, there were traces of metalling at the base of the spread. It is possible this represents the working floor of a contemporary structure, which can be dated to the 3rd century AD. The dating evidence came in the form of the neck and rim of a single amphora, found in the centre of the spread and crushed *in situ*; this could perhaps represent the ritual closure of the structure.

5.4. Phase 4: Post-Roman

The charcoal-rich fill of pit [2581] was radiocarbon dated to 414-543 calAD. It is also possible some of the later elements of Linear Group <007> continued in use into the fifth century. They join a small but growing number of sites in Devon dated to the early medieval period, but with a few notable exceptions (e.g. Bantham, Reed *et al*. 2011; Mothercombe, Turner & Gerrard 2004, Turner & Roskams 2005; High Peak, Pollard 1966), these sites have produced datable charcoal from only single isolated features and nothing else. One of those sites lies just to the north of Cullompton at Willand Road, where a pit was radiocarbon dated to 530-660 calAD (Hood 2010). Excavations at the Bestwell Quarry site in Poole Harbour identified hundreds of charcoal-rich pits, assumed at the time to be Prehistoric but subsequently radiocarbon-dated to the post-Roman period (see Ladle 2012, 80-9). This would imply these are not random features but part of a wider phenomenon that has yet to be explored or explained.

Single radiocarbon dates defy generalisation, but it does at least indicate that there was some activity in the local area following the end of the Roman period. The plant macrofossil analysis (Appendix 15) demonstrated the presence of a series of different wheat and barley varieties, as well as the corresponding weed species present within arable fields, which would indicate arable cultivation in the immediate area continued unabated. The curious fact that multiple cereal and weed species were present in the sample, but not chaff or other processing waste, implies this was a structured deposition of material, rather than the casual disposal of waste material.

The first documentary reference to Cullompton comes in *c*.880 AD, so it is unlikely the land around the town was ever completely abandoned. The fact that Linear Group <007> is roughly parallel to historic field boundaries hints at continuity without being conclusive.

5.5. Phase 5: Medieval

Three of the tree-throws discussed above produced small abraded sherds of Upper Greensand tempered ware, potentially dating them to the 11th-14th century AD. The only other medieval feature was a group of intercutting ditches running down the middle the site and parallel to the historic field boundaries. This field boundary had clearly been re-cut multiple times, with the final fills producing 18th century material. The broad date range of the unstratified finds from the site suggest these fields were enclosed towards the end of the medieval period, and provides some little evidence for the largely undocumented history of Open Field enclosure in Devon.

6.0 Conclusion

The area excavation at Tiverton Road revealed a large number of pits scattered across the site, some of which were probably tree-throws, and others formed part of complex intercutting pit groups. On the basis of the few artefacts recovered, and a small number of contexts with suitable charcoal, these pits date to the later Neolithic. Comparable pit clusters and intercutting pit groups are a noted feature of the Neolithic period, but this is the first example to be excavated in Devon. These pits and pit groups imply the site was probably a focus for settlement, perhaps by different groups at different times, over a fairly long period. It is curious that the evidence for the structured deposition of artefacts and/or domestic waste – in fact, any deposition at all – is so sparse, as comparable sites elsewhere in the British Isles are noted for precisely that. The lack of organic remains is not unexpected, but it implies a particularly harsh post-depositional environment (or perhaps a wider regional trend?) if pottery does not survive. Importantly, the site at Tiverton Road highlights the necessity of area excavation for identifying features that might very easily be written off as simple variation in the natural.

A series of Iron Age and Romano-British linear features were identified and excavated, most of which formed part of a single long-lived boundary re-cut multiple times and overlain at one point with an area of metalling, probably a crossing point associated with the Roman forts located on St. Andrew's Hill to the east. This might suggest the adjacent green lane (Goblin Lane) forms part of the presumed Roman routeway to Tiverton/Bolham, rather than Tiverton Road. It is not always possible to identify re-cuts with any confidence, but in this instance it is very clear that this boundary was established and renewed multiple times from later Prehistory and throughout the Roman period. In its own small way, this field boundary would seem to demonstrate that the Roman conquest caused minimal long-term disruption to the historic landscape.

This long-lived boundary is roughly parallel with surviving historic field boundaries, hinting at possible landscape continuity. A charcoal-rich pit close to that boundary returned a radiocarbon date of 414-543 calAD, indicating that some activity continued within this landscape.

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Cullompton Tithe Apportionment 1840

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Location: Land adjacent to Tiverton Road, Cullompton
Parish: Cullompton
District: Mid Devon
County: Devon
NGR: 301408.107595
Proposal: proposed residential development
Historic Environment Service ref: Arch/dc/md/13011

1. INTRODUCTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (HES) at the request of Mike Smith of Millwood Homes (Devon) Ltd in order to identify the archaeological impact of development within the above area. The Archaeological Assessment is being undertaken in accordance with paragraphs 19 and 20 of Central Government's *PPG16 - Archaeology and Planning* (1990) and Mid Devon District Council's Local Plan Policy ENV7 on archaeology.
The works described below are the *first stages* of a programme of archaeological works. Depending upon the results of this stage further evaluative and/or recording works will be required in mitigation for the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource.

1.2 The principal objectives of these works are to gather sufficient information to identify sites of archaeological potential which are likely to be affected by the proposed development and to provide recommendations for archaeological preservation and/or recording (as appropriate).

1.3 In the light of the results of these investigations it may be possible to determine the nature and scope of the archaeological mitigation required by the impact of the development. However, if the results are insufficient to determine the mitigation further archaeological works may be required. If any further archaeological work is found to be necessary, a further proposed Specification may be prepared by the Archaeological Contractor, for approval by the HES in its role as the Local Planning Authority's Archaeological Advisor.

1.4 The proposed development is centred on NGR 301408.107595.

1.5 The place-name of Cullompton is probably based on the Old English for 'farm on the Culm River'. The earliest documentary reference is as '*Columtune*' in a Saxon chart of the late 9th century and later in Domesday as '*Colump*'. The town was granted a charter in 1278 and developed with the flourishing woollen industry. The parish church of St Andrew has its origins in the early 15th century, while a continuity of settlement from prehistory through to the modern town is demonstrated by the presence of crop marks - indicative of prehistoric funerary monuments and settlement - findspots of flint tools, spindle whorls and a Saxon stirrup, the presence of a Roman fort on St Andrew's Hill - some 200m to the east of the area under consideration - and medieval and post medieval buildings in the town. As such, Cullompton lies within an area of archaeological potential ranging from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval and modern periods.
Recent excavations on the west side of Willand Road have exposed a significant amount of prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological deposits and artefacts. The exposed deposits take the form of the remains of funerary monuments, pits and field systems/enclosures and suggest that prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the area is more extensive and intense than our records currently show and reflects the lack of archaeological investigation in and around the town. Prehistoric activity to the south of the town is attested to by the presence of cropmarks again identified through aerial photography. The area subject to this archaeological investigation is not too dissimilar to the landscape to the north and south of the town and may also contain archaeological sites of prehistoric or later date. A find of part of a late Bronze Age socketed axe-head within the area indicated increases the potential for the presence of prehistoric deposits within this area.

1.6 It is recommended that the archaeological contractor prepare a method statement/project design based on this brief which shall set out the agreed works required by the HES.

1.7 No alteration shall be made to this brief without prior consultation with the HES.

2. PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

2.1 *Desk-based assessment*
The programme of work shall include an element of desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This work will consist of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records and aerial photographs held by the HER. In addition, it will involve the examination of other *known* relevant cartographic, documentary and photographic sources held by the Devon Record Office, West Country Studies Library and the County Historic Environment Service. The reporting requirements for the desk-based work will be confirmed in consultation with the HES. The results of the assessment should be discussed with the HES and based on this consultation may determine the positioning of geophysical survey areas and evaluative excavations.

2.2 *Geophysical survey*
A programme of geophysical survey should be implemented with consideration of the results of the desk-based research, topographic analysis and site inspection. The location of proposed geophysical survey areas, methodology and techniques used should be agreed in advance with the HES and undertaken by a professional archaeological geophysical consultant.

2.3 *Evaluation of the site*
A series of trenches will be excavated across the proposed development area. The location of these excavations will be determined in consideration of the results of the desk-based assessment, the results of the geophysical survey, the below-ground impact of the proposed development and the site topography. These excavations will investigate specific anomalies identified by the geophysical survey as well as investigating 5% of the application area.

2.3.1 Details of the strategy for positioning trenches must be agreed with the HES and should be excavated by a 360o tracked or JCB-type machine - fitted with a toothless grading bucket - to the surface of archaeological deposits or *in situ* natural ground - whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand and fully recorded by context as per the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (1994 - revised 2001). All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawing shall be drawn at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation.

2.3.2 As a minimum:

i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated); and
iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature.
iv) one long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.
Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts
Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with the HES.

2.3.3 The full depth of archaeological deposits must be assessed. This need not require excavation to natural deposits if it is clear that complex and deep stratigraphy will be encountered.

2.3.4 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling strategies should be initiated. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required.

2.3.5 The photographic record shall be made in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. If digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record then suitably archivable prints must be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. Laser or inkjet prints of digital images, while acceptable for inclusion in the report, are not an acceptable medium for archives. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium.

2.3.6 Human remains must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.

2.3.7 Should gold or silver artefacts be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

3. REPORTING

3.1 The report shall collate the results of the desk-based research, summarise the results of the geophysical survey, and the results of the evaluative trenches - describing features, deposits and artefacts together with their interpretation. It shall be illustrated, and shall show the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context. Exposed archaeological deposits will be appropriately illustrated and shown in relation to the site boundaries. A copy of this brief shall be included in the report.

3.2 The report shall include a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource, and shall indicate any areas where further archaeological work is required - such as further evaluation and/or investigation and recording is recommended (but these will be subject to review by the HES, who will make final recommendations to the Local Planning Authority).

3.3 On completion of the report, in addition to copies required by the Client, hard copies of the report shall be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy shall be provided to the County Historic Environment Service in digital format - in a format to be agreed in advance with the HES – on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record. The information gained by these investigations shall be available for public reference after a period of six months from completion of the report. However, information deemed to be commercially sensitive may be withheld from the public domain for an extended period in agreement with the HES.

3.4 The archaeological contractor shall complete an online OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) form in respect of this work.

4. MONITORING

4.1 The archaeological consultant shall agree monitoring arrangements with the County Historic Environment Service and give two weeks notice, unless a shorter period is agreed with the HES, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.

4.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 3.4 above.

5. PERSONNEL

The work shall be carried out by a professional archaeological contractor to be agreed with the HES. Staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. All work should be carried out under the control of a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (MIFA), or by a person of similar standing. The work shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant IFA Standards and Guidance.

6. FURTHER WORK

In the light of the results of the archaeological evaluation it will be possible to identify what further work, (e.g. further evaluative work to clarify the site stratigraphy, area excavation, etc), if any, is needed as mitigation for the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. This would need to be completed before determination of the Planning Application in order to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable decision on the application, in accordance with the guidelines contained within paragraph 21 of Central Government's PPG16. Should the site be demonstrated to be archaeologically sterile then there would be no requirement for further archaeological works.

7. CONTACT NAME

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20th August 2008

Appendix 2

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT LAND AT TIVERTON ROAD, CULLOMPTON, DEVON.

Location: Land adjacent to Tiverton Road
Parish: Cullompton
District: Mid Devon
County: Devon
NGR: 301408.107595
Planning Application no:
Proposal: Proposed residential development
DCHES ref: Arch/dc/md/13011

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and details the proposed scheme and methodology for archaeological evaluation to be undertaken prior to the development of land adjacent to Tiverton Road, Cullompton, Devon. It has been drawn up by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Mike Smith of Millwood Homes (the Client) with regard to the archaeological works required as a condition of planning consent for the above works. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes conforms to a brief as supplied by the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES) (Stephen Reed, 20.08.09).

The Archaeological Assessment is being undertaken in accordance with paragraphs 19 and 20 of Central Government's *PPG16 - Archaeology and Planning* (1990) and Mid Devon District Council's Local Plan Policy ENV7 on archaeology.

The work described below is part of the *first stage* of a programme of archaeological works. Depending upon the results of this stage further evaluative and/or recording works will be required in mitigation for the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The place-name of Cullompton is probably based on the Old English for 'farm on the Culm River'. The earliest documentary reference is as '*Columtune*' in a Saxon chart of the late 9th century and later in Domesday as '*Colump*'. The town was granted a charter in 1278 and developed with the flourishing woollen industry. The parish church of St Andrew has its origins in the early 15th century, while a continuity of settlement from prehistory through to the modern town is demonstrated by the presence of crop marks - indicative of prehistoric funerary monuments and settlement - findspots of flint tools, spindle whorls and a Saxon stirrup, the presence of a Roman fort on St Andrew's Hill - some 200m to the east of the area under consideration - and medieval and post medieval buildings in the town. As such, Cullompton lies within an area of archaeological potential ranging from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval and modern periods.

Recent excavations on the west side of Willand Road have exposed a significant amount of prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological deposits and artefacts. The exposed deposits take the form of the remains of funerary monuments, pits and field systems/enclosures and suggest that prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the area is more extensive and intense than our records currently show and reflects the lack of archaeological investigation in and around the town. Prehistoric activity to the south of the town is attested to by the presence of cropmarks again identified through aerial photography. The area subject to this archaeological investigation is not too dissimilar to the landscape to the north and south of the town and may also contain archaeological sites of prehistoric or later date. A find of part of a late Bronze Age socketed axe-head within the area indicated increases the potential for the presence of prehistoric deposits within this area.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 To evaluate the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits across the proposed development area to inform as to the requirement for any further investigations in mitigation for the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.

3.2 To undertake further archaeological investigations as appropriate based on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.0 METHOD

4.2 Evaluation excavations:

A series of trenches will be excavated across the proposed development area. The locations of these excavations will be determined in consideration of the below-ground impact of the proposed development, the site topography the results of the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey. The excavation will investigate 5% of the area affected by the proposed development. The total length of trenching will be at least 450 metres (see attached plan).

Details of the strategy for positioning the trenches will be agreed with the DCHES.

4.2.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*.

4.2.2 The evaluation trenches will be opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket under the direct control of the site archaeologist to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence.

4.2.3 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

4.2.4 Once the level of the archaeology has been reached all archaeological material will be excavated by hand down to the depth of the archaeology, although this need not require excavation to natural deposits if it is clear that complex and deep stratigraphy will be encountered.

4.2.5 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IFA guidelines.

4.2.6 If archaeological features are exposed, then *as a minimum*:

i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;

ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);

iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features;

iv) one long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.

4.2.7 Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.

Any variation of the above or decisions regarding expansion will be considered in consultation with the Client and DCHES.

4.2.9 In exceptional circumstances where materials of a particularly compact nature are encountered, these may be removed with a toothed bucket, subject to agreement with archaeological staff on site.

4.2.10 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.

4.2.11 Human remains must be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.

4.2.12 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, must be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

4.3 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.

4.4 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.

4.4.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.

4.4.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.

4.4.3 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.

SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the DCHES and give two weeks notice, unless a shorter period is agreed with the DCHES, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.

The DCHES shall inspect the site and monitor the fieldwork being undertaken by SWARCH. This monitoring will include examination of excavated areas as well as the primary site record (context sheets, drawings, sample record sheets etc). No areas subject to archaeological work will be regarded as completed and available for construction without such monitoring and upon confirmation from the HES that the agreed works in those areas have been satisfactorily completed.

Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

5.1 This will be based on IFA guidelines and those advised by DCHES and will consist of:

5.1.1 Standardised single context recording sheets, survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1: 50 and 1:100 as appropriate and digital and black & white photography.

5.1.2 Survey and location of features.

5.1.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.

Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the DCHES.

5.2 Should suitable deposits be exposed (e.g. palaeoenvironmental) then scientific assessment/ analysis/dating techniques will be applied to further understand their nature/date and to establish appropriate sampling procedures. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon.

6.0 FURTHER WORK

6.1 The evaluation excavation represents the first stage of the archaeological investigation of the site and further archaeological intervention may be required if deposits or features are exposed that are considered by DCHES to be archaeologically important.

6.2 If no archaeological deposits are exposed by the evaluation it may be decided by DCHES that no further archaeological works will be required.

6.3 The need for further archaeological work and the means of investigation (monitoring and recording, trenching or open area excavation) will be determined in consultation with DCHES and the Client once the results of the evaluation is known. Subsequent work will be carried out in accordance with the above specification (4.0 and 5.0).

6.4 The development shall not proceed until the requirement for further archaeological intervention has been established by the DCHES.

7.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT

7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the entire project. This will include relevant correspondence together with context sheets, field drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter under accession number 446/2009. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to.

7.2 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), will also be deposited with the above museum (under the accession number above) in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the DCHES. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to and any sampling procedures will be carried out prior to deposition and in consultation with the museum. If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.

7.3 Upon completion of this stage of fieldwork SWARCH will supply the DCHES with a *statement of impact* of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource that contains sufficient detail to allow the HES to determine the scope of further archaeological work that may be required.

7.4 If the evaluative investigations represent the only archaeological works undertaken the results will be presented to the DCHES in an appropriately illustrated and detailed formal report. If subsequent archaeological mitigation work is undertaken the results of both stages of work (evaluation and mitigation) will be presented in a full, illustrated report.
An illustrated summary report will be produced as soon as possible following completion of fieldwork, specialist reports allowing. A draft report will be submitted to the HES for comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority. Copies of the report will be provided to the DCHES as well as the Client. If few or no archaeological deposits are exposed then, with advance agreement with the DCHES, the submission of a short HER entry will be acceptable.

7.6 The report will include the following elements:

7.6.1 A report number, date, version number and the OASIS record number;

7.6.2 A copy of the DCHES brief and this WSI;

7.6.3 A location plan and overall site plan including the boundaries of the site, the location of the evaluative trenches in relation to those boundaries and all exposed archaeological features and deposits;

7.6.4 Plans and sections of significant features or deposits at a relevant scale;

7.6.5 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;

7.6.6 An assessment of significant artefacts, historical and/or architectural features, environmental and scientific samples together with recommendations for further analysis;

7.6.7 Any specialist reports commissioned;

7.6.8 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context.

7.7 DCCHES will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced. The report will be supplied to the DCHES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy will be provided to the HES in digital format, in a format to be agreed in advance with the DCHES, on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the HER.

7.8 Should particularly significant features, below-ground remains or finds be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements –including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the DCHES.

7.9 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) database under OASIS record number southwes1-694349.

8.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the excavation work will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel directed by Brynmor Morris. Relevant staff of the DCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary appropriate specialist advice will be sought, (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

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Pottery

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Timber Conservation

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Appendix 3

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR THE POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSES AND REPORTING OF WORK AT LAND OFF TIVERTON ROAD, CULLOMPTON, DEVON.

Location: Land adjacent to Tiverton Road
Parish: Cullompton
District: Mid Devon
County: Devon
NGR: 301402.107593
Planning Application no: 11/00889/FULL
Proposal: Variation of Condition (2) of Planning Permission 10/00462/MFUL to change design and position of dwellings
DCHES ref: Arch/dc/md/18180
Date: 18.01.12

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that details the proposed post-excavation assessment, analysis, dating and reporting of excavations carried out prior to the development of land adjacent to Tiverton Road, Cullompton, Devon. It has been drawn up by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Mike Smith of Millwood Homes (the Client) with regard to the work required as a potential condition of planning consent for the above works. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes has been devised in consultation with Stephen Reed of Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES) who has recommended the following wording for a condition to be attached to any consent granted for this development:

'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological post-excavation work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the District Planning Authority.

Reason:

'To ensure that an appropriate programme of post-excavation assessment, analysis, dating and reporting is undertaken with respect to the fieldwork undertaken by South West Archaeology under condition 16 of the consent granted for application 10/00462/MFUL.'

However, if this document is submitted with a planning application alternative wording will be required to ensure the implementation of this approved WSI.

The work described below is the last stage in an ongoing programme of archaeological works.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The place-name of Cullompton is probably based on the Old English for 'farm on the Culm River'. The earliest documentary reference is as '*Columtune*' in a Saxon charter of the late 9th century and later in Domesday as '*Colump*'. The town was granted a charter in 1278 and developed with the flourishing woollen industry.

The medieval and post-medieval town was preceded by the 2nd-3rd century Roman settlement at Shortlands Lane and also at Willand Road, and the 1st century Roman forts on top of St. Andrews Hill (only 200m to the east of the Tiverton Road site). Cropmarks around the town are suggestive of Prehistoric occupation, and excavations to the south of Tiverton Road have revealed features of Neolithic date.

The evaluation trenching and open area excavation at the Tiverton Road site revealed archaeological features dating to the Prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. Several linear features, and intercutting groups of linear features, crossed the site. One of these groups was initially dug in the late Iron Age, silted up, was overlain by an early Roman metalled surface (perhaps a shallow ford relating to the Roman forts), and then re-cut in the 2nd century AD. Elsewhere, a small spread of material was excavated containing the broken neck of a 2nd century amphora. The majority of the features excavated were pits of probable prehistoric date, a small number of which contained Neolithic (Grooved ware) or early Bronze Age (?rusticated Beaker) pottery. Most of these pits could not be dated, and the fills were very clean with a high proportion of redeposited natural subsoil. Interestingly, these pits often occurred in intercutting groups of up to 14 individual members.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of this final stage of works are:

3.1.1 To analyse and assess the results of the excavation;
3.1.2 To report on the results of the project;
3.1.3 To publish the results in the *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society*;
3.1.4 To deposit the project archive.

4.0 POST-EXCAVATION WORKS

The following post-excavation tasks will be undertaken:

4.1 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL/SIGNIFICANCE

4.1.1 Rapid assessment of stratigraphical, palaeo-environmental and artefact resource;
4.1.2 Preliminary contextual research;
4.1.3 Digitisation of site plan;
4.1.4 Produce timetable of undertaking tasks outlined below;
4.1.5 Produce text of Assessment of Potential;
4.1.6 Respond to DCHES comment.

4.2 STRATIGRAPHICAL RESOURCE AND ILLUSTRATIONS

4.2.1 Quantify the stratigraphical resource;
4.2.2 Digitise the context list;
4.2.3 Create the stratigraphical matrix;
4.2.4 Revise stratigraphical relationships;
4.2.5 Produce site plans, phased illustrations;

4.2.6 Produce report illustrations;
4.2.7 Integrate artefact assessments and C14 dating with stratigraphical information;
4.2.8 Produce site narrative.

4.3 ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS
4.3.1 Quantification of resource;
4.3.2 Bulk sample processing (to inform 4.1.4);
4.3.3 Charcoal analysis (to inform 4.1.4);
4.3.4 Documentary analysis;
4.3.5 Pottery, medieval and post-medieval, inc. illustration if appropriate;
4.3.6 Pottery, Roman, inc. illustration;
4.3.7 Pottery, Prehistoric, inc. illustration;
4.3.8 Petrological analysis of Prehistoric pottery;
4.3.9 Roman glass melon bead, inc. conservation, inc. illustration;
4.3.10 Slag, Roman and medieval;
4.3.11 Worked stone, inc. illustration is appropriate.

4.4 C14 ANALYSIS
4.4.1 Determine number of C14 dates;
4.4.2 Send charcoal to SUERC;
4.4.3 Integrate results of C14 dating with site report.

4.5 REPORTING
4.5.1 Undertake contextual research;
4.5.2 Draw up publication proposal;
4.5.3 Produce publication text.

4.6 PUBLICATION
4.6.1 Produce client/archive report;
4.6.2 Respond to DCHES comment;
4.6.3 Submit client report to OASIS;
4.6.4 Prepare publication text for PDAS;
4.6.5 Respond to referee comment;
4.6.6 Submit revised text to PDAS.

4.7 ARCHIVING
4.7.1 Assemble and cross-reference digital and paper archive;
4.7.2 Archive and finds deposition.

5.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT

5.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition). This will include relevant correspondence together with context sheets, field drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter under accession number 446/2009. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to.

5.2 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), will also be deposited with the above museum (under the accession number above) in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the DCHES. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to and any sampling procedures will be carried out prior to deposition and in consultation with the museum. If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.

5.3 The publication will include the following elements:
5.3.1 An abstract outlining the project's major conclusions;
5.3.2 A summary of the project's background;
5.3.3 A description of the site location, including topography and geology;
5.3.4 A site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey base-map;
5.3.5 The historical background to the site;
5.3.6 Aims and methodology of the works undertaken;
5.3.7 A description of the project's results;
5.3.8 Illustrative photographs showing specific significant features or artefacts referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
5.3.9 Plans and section drawings at appropriate scales and as appropriate to the discussion;
5.3.10 A consideration of evidence within its wider context;
5.3.11 A bibliography;
5.3.12 Abbreviated specialist assessment and analysis reports, as appropriate.

5.4 On completion of the final report, in addition to copies required by the Client, hard copies of the report shall be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy shall be provided to the County Historic Environment Service in digital format - in a format to be agreed in advance with the HES - on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.

5.5 The Assessment of Potential (see 4.1 above) will include a timetable for the various tasks to be undertaken along with a proposed date for publication. The Assessment of Potential will be produced within three months of the date of this WSI, and a draft report will be submitted to the HES for comment prior to its formal submission.

5.6 Publication
The results of the fieldwork and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be published in the *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society*.

5.7 A copy of the final report will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) database under OASIS record number southwes1-117065.

6.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the post-excavation work will be undertaken by SWARCH staff overseen by Brynmor Morris. Relevant staff of the DCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary appropriate specialist advice will be sought, (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

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Medieval John Allen
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Appendix 4

Context List

Notes: numbers shown as (101) represent layers or fills; numbers shown as [102] represent cuts; numbers shown as {286} represent structures; numbers shown as <189> represent group contexts.

Context	Description		Relationships	Depth/Thickness	Spot Date
(2000)	*Topsoil*	Topsoil, with three distinct bands visible			
[2001]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2002)	*Spread*	Irregular linear spread; orientated NE-SW; 4.5×2.5m; clean reddish-brown silty-sand; frequent to abundant sub-angular stones 40-60mm dia.; probably natural (seasonal spring-line?)	Overlain by topsoil	c.0.2m	
[2003]	*Cut*	Irregular pit; 1.7x0.7m; steep sides and irregular curved base; probable tree-throw	Contains (2004)	0.2m	
(2004)	*Fill*	Fill of [2003]; firm buff reddish-brown slightly clayey silty-sand; occasional sub-angular stones <50mm dia.; very rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2004]	0.2m	
[2005]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2006)	*Spread*	Irregular spread; orientated NE-SW; *c.*5×10m; clean light to mid buff-brown silty-sand; probably natural (seasonal spring-line?)	Cut by modern water main	c.0.2m	
[2007]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2008)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2009]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2010)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2011]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2012)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2013]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2014)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2015]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2016)	*Spread*	Irregularly spread; orientated NE-SW; *c.*6×14m; with bands of clean light buff-brown to reddish-brown silty-sand and sub-angular gravel; probably natural (seasonal spring-line?).	Cut by [2045]	c.0.2m	
[2017]	*Cut*	Irregular pit; 1.5×0.68m; with steep sides and fairly regular curved base; probable tree-throw.	Contains (2018)	0.2m	
(2018)	*Fill*	Fill of [2017]; soft-to-firm clean mottled yellowish grey-brown slightly clayey silty-sand; with common sub-angular stones <40-50mm dia.	Fill of [2017]	0.2m	
[2019]	*Cut*	Linear pit, 2.3×0.9m; asymmetric profile (steeper SW side); very irregular base	Contains (2244), (2020)	0.55m	
(2020)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2019]; soft-to-firm mid greyish-brown slightly clayey sandy-silt; common sub-angular stones 20-60mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2019], overlies (2244)	0.2m	
[2021]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 1.65×0.8m; asymmetric profile (steeper NE side); probable tree-throw	Contains (2022), (2242)	0.38m	
(2022)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2021]; firm-to-soft light mottled yellowish-brown silty-sand; common small sub-angular stones <40mm dia.; occasional larger sub-angular stones up to 100mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2021], overlies (2242)	0.18m	
[2023]	*Cut*	Irregular ovate pit; 2.0×0.95m; straight NW edge; irregular concave base; probable tree-throw	Contains (2024)	0.35m	
(2024)	*Fill*	Fill of [2023]; firm mid-brown slightly clayey sandy-silt; common sub-rounded stones <40mm dia.; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2023]	0.35m	
[2025]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2026)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2027]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2028)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2029]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*

(2030)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2031]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2032)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2033]	*Cut*	Irregular ovate pit; 1.85×0.9m; straight W edge; asymmetric profile; irregular concave base; probable tree-throw	Contains (2034) (2243)	0.35m	
(2034)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2033]; firm slightly reddish-brown silty-sand; common small sub-angular stones <30mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2033], overlies (2243)	0.12m	
[2035]	*Cut*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2036)	*Fill*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2037]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2038)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2039]	*Cut*	Linear pit; 2×1m; orientated NE-SW; broad shallow concave profile	Contains (2040)	0.2m	
(2040)	*Fill*	Fill of [2039]; soft-to-firm mottled light yellowish-brown silty-sand; common small sub-angular stones 30-50mm dia.; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2039], cut by modern water main	0.2m	
[2041]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2042)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2043]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2044)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2045]	*Cut*	Linear running SE-NW for 32m before turning to head due west for 36m; size and profile changes across the site; at the SE corner it has steep, shifting to vertical, sides and narrow flat base	Same as [2324][2448], contains (2309) (2310)(2311)(2312)(2313)(2314)(2320) (2325)(2326)(2659)(2660)(2661)(2662) (2663)(2664)(2665)(2666)(2682)(2683)		
(2046)	*Fill*	Fill of [2315]; firm but friable buff-brown sandy-silt; common sub-angular to sub-rounded stones up to 40mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2315]		
[2047]	*Cut*	Irregular ovate pit; 1.05×0.45m; irregular concave base; probable tree-throw	Contains (2048)	0.12m	
(2048)	*Fill*	Fill of [2047]; firm mottled buff-brown gritty silty-sand; common small sub-angular stones <40mm; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2047]	0.12m	
[2049]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2050)	*Deposit*	Spread of soft clean light-brown silty-sand; orientated N-S with slope; common to locally abundant sub-angular stones 40-120mm dia.; probably natural (spring line)			
[2051]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2052)	*Deposit*	Spread of soft clean light-brown silty-sand; orientated N-S with slope; common to locally abundant sub-angular stones 40-120mm dia.; probably natural (spring line)			
[2053]	*Cut*	Modern linear flanking north side of southern hedge; up to 1.35m wide; not excavated	Cuts old water-main, contains (2054)	Not excavated	Modern
(2054)	*Fill*	Fill of [2053]; buff or mid-brown silty-sand; very stony in places with large sub-angular stones 80-100mm dia.; common to abundant roots	Fill of [2053]		
[2055]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2056)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2057]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2058)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2059]	*Cut*	Linear running NW-SE; 0.7m wide, 27.5m long; slightly irregular gentle concave profile; appears to respect linear [2045] but cuts upper fills of that feature	Cuts (2323)(2046), contains (2060)(2331)	0.12m	
(2060)	*Fill*	Fill of [2059]; friable light reddish-brown sandy-silt; occasional sub-angular stones particularly at base 20-50mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of [2059]	0.12m	
[2061]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2062]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2063]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2064)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2065]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*

(2066)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2067)	Spread	Extensive linear spread; orientated N-S with slope; soft clean light-brown silty-sand; common to locally abundant sub-angular stones 40-120mm dia.; probably natural (spring line)			
(2068)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2069]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2070)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2071)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2072]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2073]	*Cut*	Irregular shaped and profiled cut, probably associated with root disturbance.	Contains (2074)		
(2074)	*Fill*	Fill of [2073] a mixed mid greyish-brown friable sandy-silt with common sub-angular stones. (<50mm), occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of [2073]		
(2075)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2076)	*Deposit*	Charcoal-rich greyish-brown sandy-silt smear; 0.7×0.7m; no *in-situ* burning			
[2077]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2078)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2079]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2080)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2081)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2082)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2083]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2084)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2085]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2086)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2087]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2088)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2089]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2090)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2091]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2092)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2093]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2094)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2095]	*Cut*	Shallow elliptical pit; 2.3×1.02m; gentle sloping sides and flat base	Contains (2096)	0.04m	
(2096)	*Fill*	Fill of [2095]; friable mid orange-brown clay-sand; occasional sub-angular stone inclusions <10mm dia.	Fill of [2095]	0.04m	
[2097]	*Cut*	Irregular linear pit; 2.12×0.44m; irregular steep sides and undulating base; probable tree-throw.	Contains (2098)	0.1m	
(2098)	*Fill*	Fill of [2097]; firm mixed and mottled grey-brown sandy-silt; common sub-angular stones <60mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2097]	0.1m	
[2099]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2100)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2101]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2102)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2103]	*Cut*	Irregular curvilinear pit; 2.4×1.06m; shallow sloping sides and concave base	Contains (2104)	0.22m	
(2104)	*Fill*	Fill of [2103]; compact to friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt; occasional sandy patches; frequent angular and sub-angular stones <60mm dia.; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2103]	0.22m	
[2105]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 2.62×1.12m; steep irregular sides and uneven concave base; probable tree-throw	Contains (2106)(2330)	0.37m	Med?
(2106)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2105]; friable mid-reddish brown silty-sand; occasional sub-angular stones <30mm dia.	Fill of [2105], overlies (2330)	0.14m	
[2107]	*Cut*	Shallow ovoid pit; 1.64×0.7m; gentle sloping sides and slightly concave base	Contains (2108)	0.04m	
(2108)	*Fill*	Fill of [2107]; mid orange-brown clay-sand; occasional sub-angular stones <10mm dia.	Fill of [2107]	0.04m	

[2109]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 0.9×1.53m; moderate sloping sides, steep east side; slightly concave base	Contains (2110)	0.14m	
(2110)	*Fill*	Fill of [2109]; soft and friable mid orange-brown silt-sand; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2109]	0.14m	
[2111]	*Cut*	Irregular ovoid pit; *c.*0.3×0.7m; vertical western side and flat base	Contains (2335)	0.3m	
(2112)	*Fill*	Fill of [2337]; reddish grey-brown silt-sand; common charcoal fragments >50mm dia.; occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stones >30mm dia.; rare fragments of heated clay	Fill of [2337]	0.34m	
[2113]	*Cut*	Crescentic pit; 3.7×1.4m; vertical southern edge and steep-sloping north side; undulating flat base; possible huge tree-throw	Contains (2114)	0.56m	
(2114)	Fill	Fill of [2113]; friable mid pinkish-grey silt; possible lenses of red sand; common sub-angular stones; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2113]	0.56m	
[2115]	*Cut*	Narrow linear; *c.*0.5m wide, 7m long; orientated E-W; asymmetric gentle V-shaped profile	Contains (2116)	0.15m	
(2116)	*Fill*	Fill of [2115]; firm slightly reddish-brown slightly clayey sandy-silt; common sub-angular stones <80mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2115]	0.15m	
(2117)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2118]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2119)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2120]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2121)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2122]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2123)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2124]	*VOID*	*VOID has finds*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2125)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2126]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2127)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2128]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
<2129>	*Group*	Group of linears [2485][2487][2491][2493]; running NNE-SSW across the site; may represent several re-cuts of the same feature; medieval and post-medieval		>0.52m	
[2130]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2131]	*Cut*	Irregular ovoid pit; 4.2×1.2m; orientated NE-SW; asymmetric sloping profile and irregular base	Contains (2132)	0.5m	
(2132)	*Fill*	Fill of [2131]; soft mottled whitish/yellowish-brown slightly silty-sand, more mottled towards base; common small sub-angular stones <50mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2131]	0.5m	
(2133)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2134]	*VOID*	*VOID has finds*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2135)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2136]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2137)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2138]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2139)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2140]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2141)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2142]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2143]	*Cut*	Shallow elongated pit; 1×0.7m; steeper northern side with flat irregular base	Contains (2144)(2379)	0.15m	
(2144)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2143]; homogenous pale grey clay-silt; frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of [2143], overlies (2379)	0.08m	
[2145]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2146)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2147]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 2.4×1.4m; asymmetric profile, steep southern side, gentle sloping north side and flat base; probable tree-throw.	Contains (2148)	0.4m	
(2148)	*Fill*	Fill of [2147]; clean soft greyish-brown silty-sand, becoming greyer with depth; common sub-angular to sub-rounded stones 60-100mm dia.; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2147]	0.4m	
[2149]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*

(2150)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2151]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2152)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2153]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2154]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2155)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2156]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2157)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2158]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2159)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2160]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2161)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2162]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2163)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2164]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2165)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2166]	*Cut*	Sub-ovoid pit; 2.7×1.25m; asymmetric profile, very steep SE side, sloping base; probable tree-throw.	Contains (2166)(2505)	0.54m	
(2167)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2166]; firm-to-soft mid-brown sandy-silt; occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stones <100mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2166], overlies (2505)	0.2m	
[2168]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 0.95×0.45m; steep sides and concave base	Contains (2169)(2417), cuts (2408); part of <2437>	0.38m	
(2169)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2168]; friable dark reddish-brown silty-clay; frequent charcoal flecks, occasional sub-angular stones <50mm, more frequent in upper part of fill.	Fill of [2168], overlies (2417)	0.2m	Late Neo
[2170]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2171)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2172]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2173)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2174]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2175)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2176]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2177)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2178]	*Cut*	Long shallow ovoid pit; 8.5×1.1m; orientated E-W; gently sloping U-shaped profile and concave base	Contains (2179), cuts [2723]; part of <2789>	0.2m	
(2179)	*Fill*	Fill of [2178]; crisp yellow-orange sandy-silt; occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stones >75mm dia.	Fill of [2178]	0.2m	
[2180]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 2.6×1m; U-shaped profile and concave base	Contains (2181); part of <2790>	0.23m	
(2181)	*Fill*	Fill of [2180]; light yellowish grey-brown sandy-silt; frequent sub-rounded to sub-angular stones >80mm dia.; rare charcoal smears	Fill of [2180]	0.23m	
[2182]	*Cut*	Sub-ovoid pit; 4.3×1.4m; gentle sloping sides with irregular concave base	Contains (2183)(2744)(2743)	0.3m	
(2183)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2182]; crisp yellow-cream sand; very rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2182]; overlies (2743)	0.25m	
[2184]	*Cut*	Irregular linear pit; 3.4-1.2m; orientated NW-SE; gentle concave profile and base	Contains (2185), cuts (2716); part of <2791>	0.3m	
(2185)	*Fill*	Fill of [2184]; very clean friable orange-brown sand; frequent small sub-angular stones 40-60mm dia.	Fill of [2184]	0.3m	
{2186}	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2187]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2188)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2189]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*

(2190)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2191)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2192]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2193)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2194]	*Cut*	Irregular sub-rectangular pit; 1.95×0.95m; asymmetric profile, near vertical north slope, undulating and irregular flattish base; probably a tree-throw	Contains (2195)(2441)(2443)	0.5m	
(2195)	*Fill*	Middle fill of [2194]; firm and crisp mid-grey with orange mottling slightly clayey sandy-silt; common sub-angular stones 20-40mm dia.; occasional charcoal fragments and flecks	Fill of [2194], overlain by (2441), overlies (2443)	0.5m	
[2196]	*Cut*	Irregular sub-circular hollow; 1.3m dia.; gently concave profile with irregular hollows; probable root disturbance	Contains (2197)	0.08m	Modern
(2197)	*Fill*	Fill of [2196]; mottled light yellowish-brown silty-sand; common sub-angular stones 20-40mm dia.; common charcoal flecks and occasional fragments	Fill of [2196]	0.08m	Modern
[2198]	*Cut*	Irregular sub-ovoid pit; 1.5×1.1m; variable sloping sides to an undulating base; probable tree-throw.	Contains (2199)	0.3m	
(2199)	*Fill*	Fill of [2198]; firm mottled yellowish-brown silty-sand, several laminations within the fill; common sub-angular stones 40-60mm dia.; occasional charcoal fragments and flecks	Fill of [2198]	0.3m	
[2200]	*Cut*	Cut of linear, orientated N-S, parallel to [2201]; *c.*0.5m wide and 0.2m in deep; steep sides and concave base; 87m in observed length	Same as [2398][2454][2471][2579], cuts (2144) (2374)(2475), contains (2399) (2400)(2440)(2455)(2472)(2507)(2504) (2580), sealed by (2386); part of <2798>	0.7-1.0m	C3rd AD
[2201]	*Cut*	Cut of linear, orientated N-S, parallel to [2200]; 2378]; *c.*1.52m wide and 0.72-1.0m deep; steep sides, break sharply a flattish base; 65m in observed length	Same as [2390][2452], contains (2370) (2371)(2372)(2373)(2391)(2392)(2405) (24975)(2496)(2497)(2519)(2553)(2554) (2563); part of <2796>	0.72-1.0m	LIA-RB
[2202]	*Cut*	Slightly sinuous linear; up to 1.1m wide, 42m in observed length; orientated E-W across site; variable profile, generally steep sloping sides and flat base	Contains (2203)(2506)(2514)	0.15 to 0.3m	Prehistoric?
(2203)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2202]; clean soft pale greyish brown silty sand; common small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones 40-60mm; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2202], overlies (2506), cut by [2355]	0.15-0.3m	
[2204]	*Cut*	Shallow crescentic pit; 2.15×1.15; asymmetric profile, steep southern side, more gentle northern side; undulating flay base; possible tree throw	Contains [2205]	0.18m	
(2205)	*Fill*	Fill of [2204]; clean soft-to-firm mid-orange brown silty-sand; frequent small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones <40mm; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2204]	0.18m	
[2206]	*Cut*	Linear; *c.*0.7m wide, 22.5m in observed length; gently sloping concave profile	Contains (2207)	0.3m	
(2207)	*Fill*	Fill of [2206]; clean soft-to-firm orange-brown silty-sand, occasional to moderate sub-angular stones 40-100mm; occasional charcoal flecks; dump of well-sorted sub-rectangular stones recorded in one section	Fill of [2206]	0.4m	
[2208]	*Cut*	Linear parallel to eastern boundary hedge; only partially exposed, max. observed width 0.4m; not excavated	Contains (2209)		Recent
(2209)	*Fill*	Fill of [2208]; friable mid-brown silty-sand	Fill of [2208]		Recent
[2210]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2211)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2212]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2213)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2214]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2215)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2216]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2217)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2218]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2219)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2220]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*

(2221)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2222]	*Cut*	Curving linear pit; *c.*1.25m wide and 7m in length; U-shaped profile	Contains (2223)(2748)(2749)(2750); part of <2792>	0.58m	
(2223)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2222]; greyish-yellow sandy-silt; occasional sub-angular stones >60mm; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2222]; overlies (2748), cut by [2745], same as (2747)	0.28m	
[2224]	*Cut*	Crescentic pit; 2×1.05m; asymmetric profile, steep SW side, NE side more gentle; irregular base; probably a tree throw	Contains (2225)	0.6m	
(2225)	*Fill*	Fill of [2224]; soft-to-firm light greyish-brown silty-sand; occasional small sub-angular stones <60mm; very occasional charcoal flecks; manganese mineralisation towards the base	Fill of [2224]	0.6m	
[2226]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2227)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2228)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2229)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2230]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2231)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2232]	*Cut*	Sub-rectangular pit; 1.15×0.6m; steep sides and flattish base	Contains (2233)	0.2m	
(2233)	*Fill*	Fill of [2232]; firm mottled reddish-brown sandy-silt; occasional small sub-angular stones <20mm	Fill of [2232]	0.2m	
[2234]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2235)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2236]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2237)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2238]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2239)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2240)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2241)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2242)	*Fill*	Lower fill of [2021], soft reddish-brown silty-sand; occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 40mm; occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of [2021], overlain by (2022)	0.2m	
(2243)	*Fill*	Lower fill of [2033]; soft mottled grey slightly clayey silty-sand, lighter with depth; occasional small sub-angular stones <30mm; very occasional charcoal flecks; manganese staining	Fill of [2033], overlain by (2034)	0.2m	
(2244)	*Fill*	Lower fill of [2019]; soft mottled brownish yellow-grey sandy-silt; common small sub-angular stones 20-80mm dia.	Fill of [2019], overlain by (2020)	0.52m	
[2245]	*Cut*	Cut of modern water pipe	Contains (2246)(2247)(2248), cuts (2250)	*VOID*	
(2246)	*Fill*	Fill of modern water pipe	Fill of [2245], overlies (2247)	*VOID*	
(2247)	*Fill*	Fill of modern water pipe	Fill of [2245], overlies (2248), overlain by (2246).	*VOID*	
(2248)	*Fill*	Fill of modern water pipe	Fill of [2245], overlain by (2247)	*VOID*	
[2249]	*Cut*	Sub-circular posthole; *c.*0.4m diameter; vertical sides undercut on west and east side	Contains (2250), cut by [2246]	0.45m	
(2250)	*Fill*	Fill of [2249]; soft mid-greyish brown silty sand; occasional small stones 30mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2249]	0.45m	
[2251]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2252)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2253]	*Cut*	Irregular ovoid pit; 3.3×1.6m; shallow gentle sloping sides and concave base	Filled by (2254)(2785); part of <2788>	0.46m	
(2254)	*Fill*	Upper fill of pit [2253]; whitish-grey mottled friable gritty sand; common small sub-angular stones <20mm.	Fill of [2253], overlies (2785), cut by [2794]	0.20m	
[2255]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2256)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2257]	*Cut*	Pit; 1.4×1.4m; asymmetric profile, steep western side and flat base	Cuts [2779], contains (2258)(2776)(2777)(2778), part of <2755>	1m	
(2258)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2257]; firm yellow-buff homogenous sand; occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular	Fill of [2257], overlies (2776), cut by [2771]	0.25m	

		stone inclusions <30mm; very occasional charcoal flecks			
[2259]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2260)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2261]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2262)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2263]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2264)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2265]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2266)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2267]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2268)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2269]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2270)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2271]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2272]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2273]	*Cut*	Sub-circular pit; 3.2×2.8m; concave profile, pronounced step on south side	Contains (2274)(2733)(2734)(2735) (2736); cuts (2726); part of <2787>	0.8m	
(2274)	*Fill*	Uppermost fill of [2273]; soft whitish-grey sand with some manganese mineralisation; common to frequent gravely sub-angular stones 40mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2273], overlies (2273)	0.25m	
[2275]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2276)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2277]	*Cut*	Shallow sub-rectangular cut; 1.95×0.65m; orientated N-S; sloping sides to undulating flat base	Contains (2278)	0.08m	
(2278)	*Fill*	Fill of [2277]; soft mottled whitish-yellow with red patches silty-sand with gritty texture	Fill of [2277]	0.08m	
[2279]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2280)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2281]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2282)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2283]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2284)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2285]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2286)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2287]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2288)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2289]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2290)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2291]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2292)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2293]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2294)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2295]	*Cut*	Irregular hollow extending beyond limit of excavation; 1.2x0.6m+; irregular stepped profile; possible root action	Contains (2296)	0.22m	
(2296)	*Fill*	Fill of [2295]; soft greyish-brown slightly silty-sand with grey mottling; common sub-angular stones 40-80mm in dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2295]	0.22m	
[2297]	*Cut*	Narrow linear pit; 3.1×0.85m; orientated N-S; southern half of cut fairly shallow and even, northern half had more irregular base and profile; possibly natural	Contains (2298)	0.35m	
(2298)	*Fill*	Fill of [2297]; soft light to mid-greyish brown slightly silty-sand; common to frequent sub-angular stones 40-80mm; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2297]	0.35m	
[2299]	*Cut*	Irregular cut extending beyond limit of excavation; observed dimensions 0.9×0.66m; steep sides and concave base; possible root action	Contains (2300)	0.15m	

(2300)	*Fill*	Fill of [2299]; mid-to-light greyish brown slightly silty-sand; common sub-angular to sub-rounded stones 40-80mm; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2299]	0.15m	
[2301]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2302)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2303]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2304)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2305]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2306)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2307]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2308)	*Fill*	Fill of [2315]; mid-reddish brown silty gravel; occasional larger stones 20-40mm.	Fill of [2315]	0.56m	
(2309)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2045]; mid-reddish brown silty-sand; rare stone inclusions 10mmdia.; yellow clay mottling.	Fill of [2045], cut by [2315], overlies (2310)	0.48m	
(2310)	*Fill*	Fill of [2045]; sticky mid-reddish brown silty-clay; very occasional small stone inclusions 20mm dia.; frequent organic root inclusions	Fill of [2045], overlain by (2309), overlies (2311)	0.36m	
(2311)	*Fill*	Fill of [2045]; sticky reddish-brown moderately friable sandy-silt; frequent small stone inclusions 20-50mm dia.; occasional manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2045], overlain by (2310), overlies (2312)	0.2m	
(2312)	*Fill*	Fill of [2045]; firm light reddish-brown sticky sandy-silt; frequent small rounded stone inclusions 20-30mm	Fill of [2045], overlain by (2311), overlies (2313)	0.21m	
(2313)	*Fill*	Fill of [2045]; thin layer of yellow clay with occasional manganese staining above the basal fill	Fill of [2045], overlain by (2312), overlies (2314)	0.03m	
(2314)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2045]; sticky light reddish brown silty-sand; rare small rounded stone inclusions 60mm dia.	Fill of [2045], overlain by (2313)	0.18m	
[2315]	*Cut*	Re-cut of ditch [2045], cut into upper ditch fill (2309); 1.24m wide; gentle sloping sides and concave base; the west side of this re-cut was closer to the original ditch cut [2045]	Cuts (2309), contains (2308)	0.48m	LIA?
(2316)	*Fill*	Fill of [2319]; mid-grey brown sandy-silty loam with red-yellow clay lens; occasional small sub-angular stones >40mm dia.; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2319], overlies (2017)	0.25m	
(2317)	*Fill*	Fill of [2319]; grey-brown sandy-silt loam with light grey-brown lens; occasional small sub-angular stones <50mm; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2319], overlain by (2316), overlies (2318)	0.28m	
(2318)	*Fill*	Basal fill of ditch re-cut [2319], yellow-grey sandy-silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	Basal fill of [2319], overlain by (2317), overlies (2330)	0.12m	
[2319]	*Cut*	Possible re-cut of ditch [2045]; 1.35m wide; U-shaped profile	Cuts (2320); contains (2316)(2317)(2318)	0.70m	
(2320)	*Fill*	Basal fill of ditch [2045]; redeposited natural subsoil, appeared to be tipped at 45° angles from both sides of the ditch; composed of red-purple sands and clays and grey silty-clay; occasional small sub-rounded stones <60mm; occasional charcoal flecks; manganese mineralisation at base of ditch	Basal fill of ditch [2045], cut by [2319]	0.75m	
<2321>		Contexts exposed in Block 2 of [2045]: (2316)(2317)(2318)(2319)(2320)			
[2322]	*Cut*	Roughly ovoid pit; 1.75×0.95m; two irregular connected hollows; possible tree throw	Contains (2323)(2329), cut by [2059]	0.33m	
(2323)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2322]; friable light reddish-brown sandy-silt; occasional charcoal flecks; rare small stone inclusions 20-30mm dia.	Fill of [2322], overlies (2329)	0.15m	
[2324]	*Cut*	Same as [2319]; 1.5m wide; V-shaped profile with sharp break of slope leading to flat base; irregular sides, possibly due to slumping, undercut on east side	Contains (2327)(2328)	1.16m	
(2325)	*Fill*	Fill of [2045]; friable light greyish-brown sandy silt; occasional rounded pebbles towards base	Fill of [2045], overlain by (2326)	0.28m	
(2326)	*Fill*	Fill of [2045]; friable mid-brown silty-clay with occasional sandy patches; common sub-angular pebbles; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2045], overlies (2325), cut by [2324]	0.32m	
(2327)	*Fill*	Fill of [2324]; friable mid-reddish brown clay silt; lumps of yellow clay throughout but concentrated towards the base; occasional small sub-rounded pebbles; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2324], overlain by (2328)	0.37m	
(2328)	*Fill*	Fill of [2324]; friable mid-greyish brown silty clay; common sub-angular stones throughout; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2324], overlies (2327), cut by [2059]	0.24m	
(2329)	*Fill*	Lower fill of [2322]; friable light greyish-brown sandy-silt; occasional small stone inclusions 20-80mm; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2322], overlain by (2323)	0.18m	

(2330)	*Fill*	Lower fill of [2105]; soft loose mid-greyish brown sandy-silt, occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2105], overlain by (2106)	0.23m	
(2331)	*Fill*	Fill of [2059]; firm mid-brown sandy-silt; common sub-angular stones 60-80mm dia.	Fill of [2059]	0.36m	
[2332]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 2.85×1.3; asymmetric profile, steeper on southern side with concave base; possible posthole on northern side of cut, 0.5×0.3m; probable tree throw	Contains (2333)(2334)	0.35m	Med
(2333)	*Fill*	Fill of [2332]; soft light greyish-brown slightly clayey silt; common small sub-angular stones 40-60mm; common charcoal flecks	Fill of [2332], overlies (2334)	0.34m	
(2334)	*Fill*	Fill of [2332]; firm gritty greyish-white silty-sand; common-to-frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stones 40-90mm; common manganese mineralisation; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2332], overlain by (2333)	0.46m	
(2335)	*Fill*	Fill [2111]; firm reddish-brown homogenous silt-sand; occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stones <10mm; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2111], cut by [2337]	0.34m	
(2336)	*Fill*	Fill of [2337]; soft brown clay-silt to silty-clay with grey and red mottling; rare charcoal inclusions	Fill of [2337], overlain by (2112)	0.05m	
[2337]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 1.5×0.4m; asymmetric profile, vertical western side and sloping eastern side; truncated on eastern side by [2338]	Contains (2336)(2112), cuts (2335)	0.4m	
[2338]	*Cut*	Narrow vertical-sided cut; 0.1m dia; possible stakehole truncating eastern side of [2337]	Contains (2339), cuts (2112)	0.25m	
(2339)	*Fill*	Fill of [2338]; firm orange-brown homogenous sand; rare charcoal flecks.	Fill of [2338]	0.25m	
[2340]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2341)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2342]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2343)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2344]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2345)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
{2346}	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2347)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2348)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2349]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2350)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2351)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2352)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2353]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2354)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2355]	*Cut*	Curving linear in SW corner of site; observed length 22m; up to 0.9m wide; steep sides, sharp break of slope at base and flat base	Cuts (2203), Contains (2356)(2516)(2517)(2518), cut by water main	0.42m	LIA?
(2356)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2355]; soft greyish-brown sandy-silt; frequent small sub-rectangular to sub-rounded stones 40-50mm dia., occasionally larger; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2355], overlies (2516), same as (2518)	0.1m	
[2357]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2358)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2359]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2360)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2361]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2362)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2363]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2364)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2365]	*Cut*	Oval pit; 1.34×1.17m; steep sides and sharp break of slope to flat base, more irregular on southern side	Contains (2366)(2367)	0.26m	
(2366)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2365]; compact reddish-brown clay	Fill of [2365], overlain by (2367)	0.08m	
(2367)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2365]; friable greyish-brown clay-silt; occasional sub-angular stones concentrated towards the base of the fill; common charcoal flecks	Fill of [2365], overlies (2366)	0.18m	
(2368)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2369]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*

(2370)	*Fill*	Fill of [2201]; friable dark reddish-brown clayey-sand; rare charcoal flecks concentrated towards the base	Fill of [2201], overlain by (2371)	0.2m	
(2371)	*Fill*	Fill of [2201]; friable light brown silty-clay; occasional small pebbles; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2201], overlies (2370), overlain by (2372)	0.23m	
(2372)	*Fill*	Fill of [2201]; dense but soft clay with laminations ranging from creamy white at the top of the fill to light bluish grey and dark grey towards the bottom of the fill; laminations ranged from 0.02m to 0.05m in thickness	Fill of [2201], overlies (2371), overlain by (2373)	0.3m	
(2373)	*Fill*	Fill of [2201]; loose yellow-cream sand; occasional sub-rectangular stones throughout; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2201], overlies (2372), cut by [2403/2564]	0.20m	
(2374)	*Fill*	Spread of light grey-brown clay-silt with regular sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks; spread measured 7m N-S, 13m E-W	Overlies (2383), cut by [2200/2398]	0.22m	
(2375)	*Fill*	Fill of [2378]; friable mid-brownish red silty-clay; occasional sub-angular stones; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2378], overlain by (2376)	0.40m	
(2376)	*Fill*	Fill of [2378]; soft mid-grey sterile silty-clay	Fill of [2378], overlies (2375), overlain by (2377)	0.09m	
(2377)	*Fill*	Fill of [2378]; friable light reddish-brown silty-clay; occasional angular stones towards the bottom of the fill; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2378], overlain by (2376)	0.17m	
[2378]	*Cut*	Linear feature; *c.*1.1m wide; orientated NNW-SSE similar alignment to, and truncated by [2201]; sloping sides and gentle break of slope to concave base	Contains (2375)(2376)(2377), cut by [2201], same as [2387]	0.38m	
(2379)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2143]; firm pale grey-yellow silty-sand; rare sub-rounded to sub-angular stone inclusions <30mm dia.	Fill of [2143], overlain by (2144)	0.15m	
(2380)	*Fill*	Fill of [2200]; firm gritty orange-brown sandy-silt with occasional small stone inclusions (<10mm); NOTE: superseded by other fill numbers	Fill of [2200]	0.2m	
(2381)	*Layer*	Metalled area composed of compacted light brown silty-clay with frequent small stone inclusions 10-30mmdia, with significantly larger stones in some areas; area measured 13m E-W and 9m N-S;	Spread overlying linear features [2200], [2201] and [2378], overlain by (2382)	0.08m	C1st AD
(2382)	*Layer*	Spread of friable pinkish-brown clay-silt; occasional charcoal flecks	Overlies (2381), overlain by (2383)	0.05m	C1-2nd AD
(2383)	*Layer*	Mid-brown silty-sand; occasional sub-angular stones; occasional charcoal flecks; a significant depth of heavily manganese-mineralised sand within (2383)	Overlies (2382), overlain by (2374)	0.18m	C1-2nd AD
[2384]	*Cut*	Sub-rectangular posthole; 0.5×0.42m; steep sides, gentle break of slope to a concave base	Cuts (2381), contains (2385)(2442)	0.22m	
(2385)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2384]; firm light grey homogenous sandy-silt; occasional charcoal flecks; one large sub-angular stone set in east side of cut, 0.28×0.14m, presumably post-packing	Fill of [2383], overlies (2442)	0.15m	
(2386)	*Layer*	Spread of soft mid-grey sandy-clay; frequent sub-rounded stones 80-100mm; occasional charcoal flecks; measured 10m N-S, 5m E-W	Overlies (2440)(2507)	0.2m	
[2387]	*Cut*	Linear cut; 0.5m wide; steep eastern side and flat base; truncated on western side by [2390]	Contains (2388), cut by [2390]	0.6m	
(2388)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2387]; homogenous pink-red sand; occasional black manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2387], overlain by (2389)	0.2m	
(2389)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2387]; friable mottled buff/pink sand; rare sub-angular stone <25mm dia.; rare charcoal flecks; black manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2387], overlies (2388), cut by [2390]	0.2m	
[2390]	*Cut*	Linear cut; 1.3m wide; asymmetric profile, with steep western side and sloping base; top of cut truncated by [2395] and [2398]	Cuts [2387][2503], filled by (2391)(2392), same as [2201]	0.7m	
(2391)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2390]; firm yellow sand with red mottling; frequent sub-rounded to sub-angular stones 40mm dia.	Fill of [2390], overlies (2392)	0.1m	
(2392)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2390]; soft mottled light-grey and red clayey-sand; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2390], overlies (2393), cut by [2403/2564]	0.3m	
(2393)	*Fill*	Lower fill of [2403]; friable reddish-grey silt-sand; occasional manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2403], overlain by (2394)	0.15m	
(2394)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2403]; friable clay-silt; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2403], overlies (2394); cut by [2395], sealed by (2381)	0.25m	
[2395]	*Cut*	Linear cut; surviving width 1.05m; shallow profile, sloping from east; truncated on western side by [2398]	Cuts (2394), contains (2396)(2397)	0.25m	
(2396)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2395]; thin compact layer of reddish grey clay-sand; frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stones <30mm; frequent black manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2395], overlain by [2397]	0.08m	

(2397)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2395]; friable buff brown homogenous silty-sand	Fill of [2395], overlies (2396), sealed by (2381)	0.2m	
[2398]	*Cut*	Linear cut; 1.2m wide; asymmetric profile, near vertical eastern side and concave base	Cuts (2374)(2144), contains (2399)(2400), same as [2200]	0.1m	
(2399)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2398]; friable mottled red-brown silty-sand with rare sub-angular stone inclusions <40mm; occasional patches of black manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2398], overlain by (2400)	0.1m	
(2400)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2398]; firm dense red-grey silty-clay; rare sub-angular stone inclusions 40mm dia.	Fill of [2398], overlain by (2440)	0.4m	
(2401)	*Fill*	Fill of [2409]; reddish-brown silty-sand	Fill of [2409], overlain by (2445)	0.1m	
(2402)	*Fill*	Fill of [2409]; friable creamy-grey gravelly clay-silt; occasional stones <50mm dia.	Fill of [2409], overlain by (2424)	0.1m	
[2403]	*Cut*	Linear cut; 1.7m wide; U-shaped profile; truncated by later cuts	Cuts (2405), contains (2393)(2394)(2404)	0.4m	
(2404)	*Fill*	Fill of [2403]; firm red-brown clay-silt with patches of clay; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2404], overlain by (2406)	0.2m	
(2405)	*Fill*	Fill of [2201]; grey clay-sand; rare charcoal flecks; rare sub-angular stone inclusions 25mm dia.	Fill of [2201], overlies (2497), cut by [2403]	0.4m	
(2406)	*Layer*	Firm orange-brown silty-sand with occasional patches with higher clay content; occasional charcoal flecks; rare sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions <15mm dia.	Overlies (2567), overlain by (2381)	0.1m	
[2407]	*Cut*	Linear pit; up to 1.25×0.64m; orientated NE-SW, with sloping sides and concave base	Cuts (2410), contains (2416)(2408);part of <2437>	0.64m	
(2408)	Fill	Upper fill of [2407]; friable mid-reddish brown silty-clay; small stone inclusions 10mm dia.	Fill of [2407], overlies (2416)	0.23m	
[2409]	*Cut*	Sub-circular pit; 3.8×2.8m; sloping sides and rounded concave base	Contains (2401)(2402)(2424)(2445)(2444) (2413)(2420)(2412)(2421)(2411), part of <2437>	1.2m	Late Neo
(2410)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2425]; loose mid-red purple sandy-silt	Fill of [2425], overlies (2414)	0.46m	
(2411)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2409]; loose mid-greyish brown silty sand; occasional stone inclusions 30-50mm dia.	Fill of [2409], overlies (2421), cut by [2425]	0.22m	
(2412)	*Fill*	Fill of [2409]; soft loose grey-yellow sandy-silt; frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of [2409], overlies (2420), overlain by (2421)	0.06m	Late Neo
(2413)	*Fill*	Fill of [2409]; loose mid-reddish purple sand	Fill of [2409], overlies (2444), overlain by (2420)	0.16m	
(2414)	*Fill*	Fill of [2425], loose mid-reddish purple sand with frequent stone inclusions	Fill of [2409], overlies (2419), overlain by (2410)	0.42m	
(2415)	*Fill*	Grey-buff silty-sand with occasional small sub-angular stone and rare charcoal fleck inclusions.	Fill of [2418], cut by [2423]	0.22m	
(2416)	*Fill*	Basal fill of linear [2407], loose light greyish-brown sandy-silt.	Fill of [2407], overlain by (2408)	0.12m	
(2417)	*Fill*	Basal fill of pit [2168], loose mid-reddish brown silty-clay.	Fill of [2168], overlain by (2169)	0.25m	
[2418]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 2.2×2.8m; almost wholly truncated	Cuts (2410), contains (2415), part of <2437>	0.47m	
(2419)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2425]; compact orange clay-sand	Fill of [2425]; overlain by (2419)	0.04m	
(2420)	*Fill*	Fill of [2409]; compact orange clay-sand; rare sub-rounded stone inclusions >30mm dia.	Fill of [2409], overlies (2413), overlain by (2412)	0.38m	
(2421)	*Fill*	Fill of [2409]; reddish-grey sandy-silt; occasional charcoal; occasional small stones >30mm	Fill of [2409], overlies (2412), overlain by (2411)	0.2m	
(2422)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2423]; friable mid-reddish brown silty-clay; occasional stones 20-30mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2423], cut by [2168]	0.42m	
[2423]	*Cut*	Oval pit; 1.0x0.8m; sloping sides and an uneven concave base	Contains (2422), part of <2437>	0.47m	
(2424)	*Fill*	Fill of [2409]; soft reddish-purple sand; rare charcoal flecks; rare small sub-angular stones	Fill of [2409], overlies (2402), overlain by (2444)	0.04m	
[2425]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit ; 1.45m wide; sloping sides to concave base	Cuts (2411), contains (2419)(2414)(2410)	0.42m	
[2426]	*Cut*	Circular pit; 0.9m diameter; gently sloping sides to flat base	Cuts (2433), contains (2427)(2428), part of <2437>	0.4m	
(2427)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2426]; friable dark reddish-brown silty-clay; frequent charcoal flecks; occasional stones 20-80mm dia.	Fill of [2426], overlies (2428), cut by [2168]	0.25m	
(2428)	*Fill*	Basal fill of pit [2426]; loose dark reddish-brown silty-clay; rare stone 50mm dia.	Fill of [2426], overlain by (2427)	0.15m	
(2429)	*Fill*	Fill of [2434]; loose mid-reddish brown silty-clay	Fill of [2434], overlain by (2345), overlies	0.15	

			(2436)		
[2430]	*Cut*	Shallow sub-ovoid pit; 1.1×1.3m; gentle profile with slightly concave base	Cuts (2511), contains (2431); part of <2437>	0.22m	
(2431)	*Fill*	Fill of [2430]; loose yellow-grey sand; occasional charcoal flecks; occasional sub-rounded pebbles >30mm dia.	Fill of [2430]	0.2m	
[2432]	*Cut*	Irregular oval pit; 1.7×1.5m; sloping sides and concave base	Cuts (2435), contains (2433); part of <2437>	0.4m	Late Neo
(2433)	*Fill*	Fill of [2432]; friable reddish-brown sandy clay-silt; frequent charcoal flecks; common sub-angular stones up to 80mm dia.	Fill of [2432], cut by [2426]	0.4m	Late Neo
[2434]	*Cut*	Large pit; 2×1.2m; asymmetric profile, with steep northern side and sloping southern side; possible deeper eastward expansion of [2407]	Cuts (2408)(2509), contains (2429)(2436)(2435), part of <2437>	0.6m	
(2435)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2434]; friable mid-reddish brown silty-clay; rare small stone inclusions 10mm dia.	Fill of [2434], overlies (2429), cut by [2432]	0.18m	
(2436)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2434]; loose light greyish-brown sandy-silt	Fill of [2434], overlain by (2429)	0.34m	
<2437>	*Group*	Group of intercutting pits: [2168][2407][2409][2418][2423][2426][2430][2432][2434][2438][2508] [2510][2512]			
[2438]	*Cut*	Sub-ovoid pit; 0.9×1.3m; steep sloping sides and concave base	Contains (2439), part of <2437>	0.3m	
(2439)	*Fill*	Fill of [2438]; loose mid-grey yellow sandy-clay; frequent charcoal flecks; occasional sub-angular stones <50mm dia.	Fill of [2438]	0.3m	
(2440)	*Fill*	Dense reddish silty-clay.	Fill of [2398], overlies (2400)	0.1m	
(2441)	*Fill*	Fill of [2184]; firm gingery with an olive tinge slightly clayey sandy-silt; common to frequent sub-angular stone 60-100mm dia.; occasional charcoal inclusions; common manganese mineralisation throughout, particularly toward the base	Fill of [2184], overlies (2185)	0.39m	
(2442)	*Fill*	Basal fill of posthole [2384]; firm pinkish-grey sandy silt; common small charcoal fragments; occasional to common small sub-angular stones <20mm	Fill of [2384], overlain by (2385)	0.07m	
(2443)	*Fill*	Fill of [2194]; firm yellowish-brown mottled sandy-silt; common small sub-angular stones <20-30mm, common patches of manganese mineralisation, occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2194], overlain by (2195).	0.39m	
(2444)	*Fill*	Fill of [2409]; yellow-gingery very crunchy sand; rare charcoal flecks; rare small sub-angular stones (<35mm); largely a large dump of redeposited natural on the northern slope of cut [2409]	Fill of [2409], overlies (2413), overlain by (2420)	0.34m	
(2445)	*Fill*	Fill of [2409], thin layer of orange-red sterile clay	Fill of [2409], overlies (2424)(2445), overlain by (2413)	0.05m	
[2446]	*Cut*	Linear cut; 1.78m wide; orientated NW-SE, irregular sides that break gently to a sloping base	Contains (2447), cuts [2449]	0.21m	Post-Med
(2447)	*Fill*	Fill of [2448]; friable mid-brownish red clay; occasional angular stones throughout; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2448]	0.21m	Post-Med
[2448]	*Cut*	Curving section of ditch, western end of [2045]; 0.4m across; symmetrical profile, with vertical or nearly vertical sides and an irregular base.	Cut by [2677][2452], contains (2449) (2457)	0.35m	
(2449)	*Fill*	Fill of [2448]; soft light brownish-grey slightly sandy silty-clay; occasional charcoal flecks concentrated at the base; rare sub-angular to sub-rounded stone 40-80mm dia.	Fill of [2448]	0.35m	
[2450]	*Cut*	Linear pit; 2.3×1.2m; concave profile	Contains (2451)	0.2m	
(2451)	*Fill*	Fill of [2450]; friable mid-reddish brown sandy silt; occasional rounded stones concentrated towards the base of the fill	Fill of [2450]	0.2m	
[2452]	*Cut*	Same as [2201]	Contains (2453)(2456), cuts [2248]	0.75m	
(2453)	*Fill*	Fill of [2452]; grey clay-sand with red mottling and gravely lens; rare sub-rounded stones <20mm dia.; frequent manganese mineralisation.	Fill of [2452], overlain by (2456)	0.75m	
[2454]	*Cut*	Same as [2471]	Cuts (2470), contains (2455)	0.25m	
(2455)	*Fill*	Fill of [2454]; dark brown silty-clay with patches of re-deposited sand; occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones <60mm dia.	Fill of [2454]		
(2456)	*Fill*	Fill of [2452]; gritty grey-orange sandy-clay; frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stones <60mm dia.	Fill of [2452], overlies (2453)	0.16m	
(2457)	*Fill*	Fill of [2448]; coarse mineralised sand with patches of red clay	Fill of [2448]; cut by [2452]	0.09m	
[2458]	*Cut*	Linear pit; 0.5m wide; steep, almost vertical sides and flat base	Contains (2459)	0.4m	

(2459)	*Fill*	Fill of [2458]; coarse buff sand; rare charcoal flecks; rare small stones <50mm	Fill of [2458], cut by [2460]	0.4m	
[2460]	*Cut*	Shallow linear cut; 0.68m wide; steep sides and flat base; truncates uppermost 0.16m of [2458]	Cuts (2453); contains (2461)	0.16m	
(2461)	*Fill*	Fill of [2460]; coarse greyish-brown silty-sand; frequent charcoal inclusions <10mm	Fill of [2460]	0.16m	
(2462)	*Fill*	Same as (2453)	Fill of [2452]; same as (2453)	0.75m	
[2463]	*Cut*	Crescentic pit; 2.1×1.1m; irregular sides, base and profile, with V-shaped profile; probably a tree-throw.	Contains (2464)	0.45m	
(2464)	*Fill*	Fill of [2463]; compact greyish-brown slightly silty-sand, became lighter grey with depth; manganese mineralisation throughout; occasional sub-angular stone <50mm dia.; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2463]	0.45m	
[2465]	*Cut*	Posthole with shallow 'tail' on southern side; 0.44×0.58m and 0.8m in depth; the 'tail' measured 0.7×0.5m and 0.1m in depth; posthole sub-rectangular in plan, bifurcating into two separate post settings towards the base; vertical sides with undercutting close to the base	Contains (2466)(2626)	0.8m	
(2466)	*Fill*	Upper fill of posthole [2465]; hard dark brown silty-sand; abundant charcoal inclusions	Fill of [2465], overlies (2626)		
[2467]	*Cut*	Crescentic pit; 2.3×1.2m; asymmetric profile, with steep southern side and gentle sloping northern side, to a relatively flat base	Contains (2468)(2627)	0.56m	
(2468)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2467]; firm mid-pinkish brown silty-sand; occasional charcoal flecks; occasional small sub-angular stones <60mm dia.	Fill of [2467], overlies (2627)	0.3m	
[2469]	*Cut*	Shallow linear pit; 5.0×1.0m; orientated E-W; broad shallow profile and slightly undulating flat base	Contains (2470)	0.1m	
(2470)	*Fill*	Fill of [2469]; compact buff-brown gritty sand; common sub-angular stones <75mm dia; rare charcoal flecks; some quartz noted and heavy black manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2469]; cut by [2454]	0.1m	
[2471]	*Cut*	Same as [2200]	Contains (2472), same as [2200]	0.25m	
(2472)	*Fill*	Fill of [2471]; firm mid-to-light buff-brown silty-clay; frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stones 40-80mm dia., some larger <150mm dia.	Fill of [2471]	0.24m	
[2473]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2474)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2475)	*Layer*	Spread of material covering an area of *c.*6×4m; firm light-to-mid grey slightly clayey silty-sand; common sub-angular to sub-rounded stones *c.*60-80mm dia.	Overlies (2680)(2681)(2676), cut by [2471]	0.15m	
[2476]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2477)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2478]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 2.5×0.85m; shallow concave profile	Contains (2479)	0.2m	
(2479)	*Fill*	Fill of [2478]; firm light brown silty-sand; occasional small sub-angular stones <50mm dia.; rare charcoal inclusions	Fill of [2478]	0.2m	
[2480]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2481]	*Cut*	Crescentic pit; 2.4×1.3m; asymmetric profile, steeper southern slope and irregular base; probable tree-throw	Contains (2482)(2521)(2522)(2520)	0.5m	C13-C14
(2482)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2481]; soft-to-firm mid-brown mottled sandy-silt; common small sub-angular stones <60mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2481], overlies (2520)	0.25m	
[2483]	*Cut*	Shallow linear pit; 2.14×0.96m; shallow profile with gentle sloping sides and undulating base	Contains (2484)	0.18m	
(2484)	*Fill*	Fill of [2483]; compact yellow-cream sandy-silt; occasional small sub-angular stones <50mm dia.	Fill of [2483]; cut by [2555]	0.18m	
[2485]	*Cut*	Narrow linear cut; 0.5m wide; west side of Group <2129>	Cuts (2488), contains (2186), part of <2129>	0.25m	
(2486)	*Fill*	Fill of [2485]; firm mottled yellowish-orange brown fine silty-sand; frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stones 40-80mm dia., occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2485]	0.25	
[2487]	*Cut*	Linear cut; 1.2m wide; wide, shallow profile with concave base; truncated on both east and west sides	Cuts (2494), contains (2488)(2489)(2490)	0.5m deep	Post-med
(2488)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2487]; soft reddish-brown slightly clayey sandy-silt; common sub-rounded to sub-angular stones, mostly small <40mm dia. but some larger stones <100mm dia; occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of [2487], overlies (2490), cut by [2485] [2491]	0.32m	
(2489)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2487]; soft grey-brown clayey sandy-silt; common small sub-angular stones <40mm dia.; occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of [2487], overlain by (2488) and (2490), cut by [2485] and [2491]	0.16m	

(2490)	*Fill*	Fill of [2487]; firm reddish-brown slightly clayey sandy-silt; common large sub-angular to sub-rounded stones 60-100mm dia; occasional charcoal flecks; some manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2487], overlies (2489); overlain by (2488), cut by [2485][2491]	0.3m	
[2491]	*Cut*	Linear cut; 0.7m wide; U-shaped profile with flat base	Cuts (2488), contains (2492)	0.3m	
(2492)	*Fill*	Fill of [2491]; soft friable yellowish-brown slightly clayey sandy-silt with orange mottling; occasional charcoal flecks; occasional stones, concentrated in the eastern side of the fill	Fill of [2491]	0.3m	
[2493]	*Cut*	Linear cut, observed width 1.1m, heavily truncated; steep eastern side, western side may have been more gentle but heavily truncated, flat base	Contains (2494), cut by [2487]	0.56m	
(2494)	*Fill*	Fill of [2493]; soft greyish-brown sandy-silt; occasional-to-common large sub-rounded stones at base 100-120mm dia., some of which were chert nodules; occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of [2493], cut by [2487]	0.28m	
(2495)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2390]; soft mottled grey-red sand; probably redeposited natural	Fill of [2390], overlain by (2496)	0.15m	
(2496)	*Fill*	Fill of [2390]; firm mid-brown clay-sand with grey mottling	Fill of [2390], overlies (2495), overlain by (2497)	0.1m	
(2497)	*Fill*	Fill of [2390]; mottled grey-red clay-sand with occasional patches of higher clay content; rare charcoal flecks; occasional manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2390], overlies (2496), overlain by (2405)	0.25m	
(2498)	*Fill*	Fill of [2357]; friable orange-brown clay-sand with grey mottling; occasional manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2387], overlies (2501), cut by [2390]	0.3m	
(2499)	*Layer*	Spread of friable orange-brown sand overlying surface (2381); appears to be bed for overlying stone surface (2500)	Overlies (2381), overlain by (2500)	0.07m	C1-2nd AD
(2500)	*Layer*	Thin layer of sub-rounded to sub-angular stones, poorly sorted, up to 80mm in size but on average stones were 50mm; stones cemented by abundant black manganese mineralisation and set into (2499), forming a hard surface' probably a repair to metalled surface (2381).	Overlies (2499), overlain by (2382)	0.5m	C1-2nd AD
(2501)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2387]; soft mid-brown clay-sand with varying clay content; occasional charcoal flecks; probably redeposited natural	Fill of [2387], overlain by (2498)		
(2502)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2398]; thin lens of orange-brown clay sand; frequent sub-rounded to sub-angular stones <30mm dia.	Fill of [2398], overlain by (2400)	0.3m	
[2503]	*Cut*	Heavily truncated pit; 0.2m wide; steep western side and east side of concave base is all that survives of this feature	Contains (2504)	0.4m	
(2504)	*Fill*	Fill of [2503]; yellow-brown sandy-clay; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2503], cut by [2390]	0.4m	
(2505)	*Fill*	Basal fill of pit [2166]; soft light-brownish grey silty-sand; occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stones <100m dia.; rare charcoal fleck	Fill of [2166], overlain by (2167)	0.3m	
(2506)	*Fill*	Basal fill of linear [2202]; soft slightly crunchy orange sand with grey/yellow mottling; occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones 40-50mm dia.	Fill of [2202], overlain by (2514)	0.1m	
(2507)	*Fill*	Fill of [2398]; greyish-brown clay-sand; occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stones <70mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks; contained a significant portion of a Romano-British Greyware vessel	Fill of [2398]	0.32m	C2-3rd AD
[2508]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 0.95×1.0m; gentle sloping sides and flat base	Contains (2509); part of <2437>	0.4m	
(2509)	*Fill*	Fill of [2508]; soft mid-orange brown silty-sand; frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stones 60-80mm dia.; rare charcoal flecks.	Fill of [2508], cut by [2434][2510]	0.4m	
[2510]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit 1.45×1.2m; gentle sloping sides and concave base	Contains (2511); part of <2437>	0.54m	
(2511)	*Fill*	Fill of [2510]; soft mid-brown silty-sand; frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stones 60-100mm; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2510], cut by [2430]	0.54m	
[2512]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit 1.35×0.45m; gently sloping sides and concave base	Contains (2513); part of <2437>	0.45m	
(2513)	*Fill*	Fill of [2512]; soft mid-orange brown silty-sand; frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stone 60-100mm dia.; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2512], cut by [2510]	0.45m	
(2514)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2202], firm stony greyish-brown silty-sand; frequent sub-angular stones 60-100mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2202], overlies [2506], overlain by (2515)	0.28m	
(2515)	*Fill*	Spread of mid-brown silty-sand with abundant sub-angular to sub-rounded poorly-sorted stones averaging 60-100 mm but up to 150mm in diameter; located in the south-western corner of site	Overlies (2514), cut by [2355]	0.11m	
(2516)	*Fill*	Fill of [2355]; soft mid-orange brown sandy-silt; common to frequent sub-rounded stones <30mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of linear [2355], overlies (2517), overlain by (2356) (2518)	0.2m	

(2517)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2355]; soft pinkish-brown sandy clay-silt; common sub-angular to sub-rounded stones <30mm dia.	Fill of [2355], overlain by (2516)	0.4m	
(2518)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2355], greyish-brown sandy-silt, similar to (2356) but containing abundant sub-angular to sub-rounded stones 60-100mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2355], overlies (2516)	0.2m	
(2519)	*Fill*	Fill of [2390]; varies from soft-to-firm orange to grey clay-sand; rare sub-rounded to sub-angular stones <70mm dia.	Fill of {2390], overlies (2554), overlain by (2563)	0.3m	
(2520)	*Fill*	Fill of [2481]; soft greyish-orange sandy-silt; occasional small sub-angular stones <40mm dia.	Fill of [2481], overlies (2521), overlain by (2482)	0.12m	
(2521)	*Fill*	Fill of [2481]; soft light grey mottled silty-sand; common small sub-angular stones <40mm dia.	Fill of [2481], overlies (2522), overlain by (2520)	0.15m	
(2522)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2481]; firm purplish-red redeposited sandy-clay natural; occasional small sub-angular stones <40mm dia.	Fill of [2481], overlain by (2521)	0.2m	
<2523>	*Group*	Group of intercutting Prehistoric pits [2524][2526][2528][2530][2532][2534][2536][2575]			
[2524]	*Cut*	Oval pit; 1.15×1.9m; fairly steep sides and irregular base	Contains (2525)(2559); part of <2523>	0.55m	
(2525)	*Fill*	Fill of [2524]; soft light brown silty-sand; occasional charcoal flecks; occasional small sub-angular stones <30mm dia., including quartz	Fill of [2524), overlies (2559)	0.3m	
[2526]	*Cut*	Oval pit; 1.7×1.35m; gentle sloping sides and concave base	Cuts [2530], contains (2527)(2557), part of <2523>	0.5m	
(2527)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2526]; soft mid-brown silty-sand; rare sub-angular stones <40mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks; occasional quartz	Fill of [2526], overlies (2557).	0.32m	
[2528]	*Cut*	Shallow ovoid pit; 1.2×1.6m; with gently sloping sides and a flat base	Contains (2529), part of <2523>	0.16m	
(2529)	*Fill*	Fill of [2528]; compact yellow-grey sand-clay loam; frequent small sub-angular stones <50mmdia.; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2528], cut by [2560]	0.16m	
[2530]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 1.2×0.8m; possible re-cut of pit [2575]; gentle sloping sides and V-shaped base	Contains (2531), part of <2523>	0.3m	
(2531)	*Fill*	Fill of [2530]; soft light brown silty-sand; occasional charcoal flecks; occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones <60mm dia.	Fill of [2530], cut by [2526]	0.3m	
[2532]	*Cut*	Sub-rectangular pit; 0.9×0.6m; gentle sloping sides and flat base	Contains (2533), part of <2523>	0.3m	
(2533)	*Fill*	Fill of [2533]; compact greyish-yellow silty-sand; occasional small sub-angular stones <60mm dia.	Fill of [2533]	0.09m	
[2534]	*Cut*	Irregular pit; 2.5×1.52m; shallow sides and undulating base, with three small deeper hollows at its southern end	Contains (2535), part of <2523>	0.08m	
(2535)	*Fill*	Fill of [2534]; soft greyish-brown sandy-silt; occasional charcoal flecks; occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stones 40-60mm dia.	Fill of [2534]	0.08m	
[2536]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 1.15×1.02m; gentle sloping sides and concave base, slightly deeper on the western side of the cut	Contains (2537)(2562); part of <2523>	0.24m	
(2537)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2536]; loose light brown silty-sand; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2536], overlies (2562)	0.1m	
[2538]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2539)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2540]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2541)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2542]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2543)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2544]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 1.75×1.05m; gentle sloping sides with steeper west side and deepest at the centre; possible tree-throw	Contains (2545)	0.25m	
(2545)	*Fill*	Fill of [2544]; soft light grey silty-sand, darker in colour and more pinkish with depth; occasional charcoal flecks; occasional small sub-rounded stones <60mm dia.	Fill of [2544]	0.25m	
[2546]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2547)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2548]	*Cut*	Truncated pit; 0.5m wide; orientated NE-SW; concave profile with irregular base	Contains (2549)	0.15m	
(2549)	*Fill*	Firm orange to red sand with frequent poorly sorted sub-rounded to sub-angular stone (<30mm) inclusions, occasional blank mineralisation.	Fill of [2548], overlain by (2550)	0.15m	

(2550)	*Layer*	Spread or possible bank material; 3×2m in across; firm mottled yellow-orange silt-sand; contains occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stone <40mm dia.; forms a slight positive feature in the surface of [2381], possibly remnant of bank material from one of the ditches	Overlies (2549)(2552), cut by [2390]	0.2m	
[2551]	*Cut*	Truncated feature on western edge of [2390]; remnant is 0.6×0.5m; concave profile.	Contains (2552)	0.25m	
(2552)	*Fill*	Fill of [2551]; firm orange-red silt-sand; gravelly texture; frequent sub-rounded to sub-angular stone inclusions <30mm dia.; occasional manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2551]	0.25m	
(2553)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2390]; redeposited natural, red sand with patches of clay	Fill of [2390], overlain by (2554)	0.2m	
(2554)	*Fill*	Fill of [2390]; orange-red silt-sand with grey mottling; poorly developed laminations	Fill of [2390], overlies (2553), overlain by (2519)	0.2m	
[2555]	*Cut*	Shallow oval pit; 0.85×0.75m; concave profile and base; cut into eastern end of pit [2483]	Contains (2556), cuts (2484)	0.13m	
(2556)	*Fill*	Fill of [2555]; firm yellowish-grey sandy-silt with occasional clayey lens; common small sub-angular stones	Fill of [2555]	0.13m	
(2557)	*Fill*	Fill of [2526]; mottled yellowish-grey sandy-silt; manganese mineralisation at base; occasional sub-angular stones <60mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2526], overlies (2558), overlain by (2527)	0.3m	
(2558)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2526]; on north and west sides only; greyish-yellow sandy-silt; rare sub-angular stones <50mm dia.	Fill of [2526], overlain by (2557)	0.2m	
(2559)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2524]; soft light grey silty-sand, slightly darker grey on the western and northern sides; manganese mineralisation towards the base; occasional sub-angular stones <40mm; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2524], overlain by [2525].	0.4m	
[2560]	*Cut*	Narrow linear cut on northern edge of pit [2538]; 0.7×0.3m	Contains (2561), cuts (2539)	0.25m	
(2561)	*Fill*	Fill of [2560]; soft yellowish-grey silty-sand; rare sub-angular stones <50mm dia.	Fill of [2560]	0.25m	
(2562)	*Fill*	Basal fill of pit [2536,]; light grey sandy-silt; occasional small sub-angular stones <40mm dia.; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2536], overlain by (2537)	0.12m	
(2563)	*Fill*	Fill of [2390]; firm orange silty-sand with buff mottling; occasional manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2390], overlies (2519), cut by [2564]	0.25m	
[2564]	*Cut*	Same as [2403]; linear cut; 0.5m wide; profile varies within 1m from symmetrical and shallow concave to asymmetrical with a steep western side	Contains (2565), cuts (2563)	0.15m	
(2565)	*Fill*	Fill of [2564] in south-facing section of Block 2; reddish-brown sandy-clay with yellow mottling; occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded small stones <15mm dia.	Fill of [2564], overlain by (2567)	0.15m	
(2566)	*Layer*	Spread or layer of firm orange silt-sand; rare sub-rounded to sub-angular stones <50mm dia.; some manganese mineralisation; appears to be redeposited natural, possibly derived from [2398]	Overlies (2567), overlain by (2381)	0.1m	
(2567)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2564]; brown clay-silt; occasional manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2564], overlain by (2565)	0.1m	
(2568)	*Layer*	Spread of firm orange-yellow sand underlying metalled surface (2381); possible bank material or foundation layer for (2381)	Overlies (2369), overlain by (2381)	0.1m	
(2569)	*Fill*	Fill of [2570]; friable orange-brown silty-sand; rare charcoal flecks; rare sub-rounded stones <25mm dia.	Fill of [2570], overlain by (2568)	0.22m	
[2570]	*Cut*	Truncated linear feature; orientated N-S; 0.6m wide; sloping sides to flat base; only the eastern edge survives	Contains (2569)	0.35m	
[2571]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 1.1×0.65m; gentle sloping sides and concave base, with two shallow hollows within the base	Contains (2572)	0.22m	
(2572)	*Fill*	Fill of [2571]; firm light-brown mottled sandy-silt; common charcoal fragments; occasional small sub-rounded stones	Fill of [2571]	0.22m	
[2573]	*Cut*	Pit; 0.8×1.2m; located between and truncated by pits [2528] and [2530]; irregular profile with steeper north-east slope and more irregular south-west slope	Contains (2574)	0.36m	
(2574)	*Fill*	Fill of [2573]; soft-to-firm greyish-brown silty-sand; occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones <60mm dia.; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2573], cut by [2528][2530]	0.36m	
[2575]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 1.5×1.2m; gentle U-shaped profile with concave base; re-cut by [2530]	Contains (2576), cut by [2526], part of <2523 >	0.64m	
(2576)	*Fill*	Fill of [2575]; soft light buff-brown silty-clay with whitish patches; occasional small stones <60mm dia.; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2572], cut by [2530]	0.64m	

[2577]	*Cut*	Sub-rectangular pit; 1.2×0.3m; irregularly shaped ends; orientated NW-SE; profile at centre of cut is symmetrical, with almost vertical sides and a concave base; disturbed by digger during topsoil stripping	Contains (2578)	0.2m	
(2578)	*Fill*	Fill of [2577]; firm yellowish-brown clay-silt; occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stone >30mm dia.; occasional to frequent charcoal fragments	Fill of [2577]	0.2m	
[2579]	*Cut*	Pit; 0.3×0.4m; orientated N-S; symmetrical U-shaped profile	Contains (2580)	0.2m	
(2580)	*Fill*	Fill of [2579]; yellow clayey-sand with red and pink mottling; occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stones; occasional charcoal flecks; manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2579]	0.2m	
[2581]	*Cut*	Shallow pit, partially concealed beneath track laid by ground crew; observed dimensions 1.1×1.05m; gentle concave profile	Contains (2612) and (2582)	0.2m	C5th AD
(2582)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2581]; firm dark greyish-brown silty-sand; abundant charcoal fragments/flecks; occasional sub-angular stones >60mm dia.; and a mottled pinkish-red lens that was possibly re-deposited burn material	Fill of [2581], overlies (2612)	0.16m	
[2583]	*Cut*	Sub-rectangular pit; 3×1.82m; steep sides and flat base, sloping to south-east; appears to be a re-cut of pit [2596]	Cuts [2596], contains (2584)(2598)(2599) (2600), part of <2793>	0.42m	
(2584)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2583]; soft-to-fir m grey silty-sand; abundant manganese mineralisation; occasional charcoal flecks; occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones <60mm dia.	Fill of [2583], overlies (2598), cut by [2585]	0.18m	
[2585]	*Cut*	Irregular crescentic pit; 2.2×1.2m; fairly shallow very gentle eastern slope, with vertical and undercut western slope; possible tree-throw	Contains (2586)(2610)(2611), part of <2793>	0.28m	
(2586)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2585]; firm greyish-white slight silty sand; frequent small sub-angular to sub-rounded stone <60mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2585], overlies (2610)	0.28m	
[2587]	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2588)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2589]	*Cut*	Sub-circular cut; 1m diameter; latest in sequence of Group <2616>; slightly asymmetric profile with steeper southern side and flat base	Cuts (2623)(2619), contains (2622) (2621)(2590), part of <2616>	0.4m	
(2590)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2589]; firm grey sand; frequent charcoal flecks; rare sub-rounded stones <15mm dia.	Fill of [2589], overlies (2621)	0.2m	
[2591]	*Cut*	Truncated pit; observed diameter 0.5m; concave profile	Contains (2630), part of <2616>	0.2m	
(2592)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2593]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 1.0×1.5m; concave profile with irregular southern side; truncated to north by [2589] and west by [2517]	Cuts (2620), contains (2625), part of <2616>	0.5m	
(2594)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2595)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2575]; firm yellow homogenous clayey-sand; rare sub-angular to sub-rounded stones <50mm dia.; rare charcoal flecks; occasional manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2575], overlain by (2576)	0.3m	
[2596]	*Cut*	Sub-rectangular pit; 3×2.45m; even gentle sloping sides and a concave base, irregular extension at southern end of cut containing (2597); not dissimilar to pit [2409] but smaller in size; partially excavated	Contains (2601)(2602)(2603)(2604)(2605) (2606)(2607)(2608)(2609), part of <2793>	0.82m	
(2597)	*Layer*	Spread or layer of firm mottled orange yellowish-brown sand with some silt; common to frequent stone inclusions of varying sizes but on average 60-80mm dia., including some quartz	Cut by [2596]	0.1m	
(2598)	*Fill*	Fill of [2583]; firm pinkish-grey sandy-silt; occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded small stones <60mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2583], overlies (2599), overlain by (2584)	0.25m	
(2599)	*Fill*	Fill of [2583]; soft-to-firm whitish-grey silty-sand; common sub-angular stones <40mm dia.; common manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2583], overlies (2600), overlain by (2598)	0.1m	
(2600)	*Fill*	Basal fill of pit [2583]; thin layer of clean plastic pinkish-red silty-clay	Fill of [2583], overlain by (2599)	0.03m	
(2601)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2596] on eastern side of pit; firm clean mottled yellow-orange sandy-clay; equivalent to (2602) on western side of pit	Fill of [2596], overlies (2603), cut by [2583]	0.3m	
(2602)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2596]; firm pinkish buff-brown sandy-clay on western side of pit, heavily truncated by [2583]	Fill of [2596], overlies (2603), cut by [2583]	0.32m	
(2603)	*Fill*	Fill of [2596]; soft buff-brown sandy-silt with clayey texture in places; very frequent small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones <40mm dia.; some manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2596], overlies (2609), overlain by (2601)(2602)	0.44m	
(2604)	*Fill*	Fill of [2596]; soft clean purplish sand, occasionally clayey; manganese mineralisation near the	Fill of [2596], overlies (2605), overlain by	0.3m	

		surface	(2609)		
(2605)	*Fill*	Fill of [2596]; large discrete lens of firm dense orange-yellow clay; no inclusions	Fill of [2596], overlies (2607), overlain by (2604)	0.16m	
(2606)	*Fill*	Fill of [2596]; discrete fill along western and southern edge of pit; soft whitish-grey silty-sand with a gritty texture due to abundant manganese mineralisation; frequent small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones <40mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2596], overlies (2608), overlain by (2607)	0.15m	
(2607)	*Fill*	Fill of [2596]; soft mixed soft sandy or clayey material that includes pockets of clean purplish-red sand and mottled greyish-white stony silty-sand; unweathered material suggests it was redeposited soon after the pit was excavated	Fill of [2596], overlies (2606), overlain by (2605)	0.3m	
(2608)	*Fill*	Basal fill of pit [2596]; clean soft reddish-purple sand; possibly initial sand in-wash into feature	Fill of [2596], overlain by (2606)	0.2m	
(2609)	*Fill*	Fill of [2596]; gritty whitish-grey silty-sand lens; frequent manganese mineralisation; frequent small sub-rounded stones; very rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2596], overlies (2604), overlain by (2603)	0.22m	
(2610)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2585]; firm orange-brown silty-clay on western side of feature; possible redeposited natural.	Fill of [2585], overlies (2611), overlain by (2586)	0.28m	
(2611)	*Fill*	Basal fill of pit [2585]; soft mottled whitish-grey silty-sand; manganese mineralisation; common small gravelly stones 40mm dia.	Fill of [2585], overlain by (2610)	0.28m	
(2612)	*Fill*	Basal fill of pit [2581]; soft-to-firm mottled orange-brown silty sand; common small sub-rectangular stones >60mm dia.	Fill of [2581], overlain by (2582)	0.1m	
[2613]	*Cut*	Shallow ovoid pit; 2.15×1.2m; wide shallow concave profile; not fully excavated	Contains (2614)(2615)	0.18m	
(2614)	*Fill*	Fill of [2613]; soft slightly mottled yellowish-grey silty-sand; common small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones <40mm dia.	Fill of [2613], overlies (2615)	0.18m	
(2615)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2613]; soft purplish-brown silty-sand	Fill of [2613], overlain by (2614)	0.17m	
<2616>	*Group*	Group of intercutting pits [2589][2591][2593][2617][2624][2628][2631][2634][2638][2641][2644][2645][2647][2649]			
[2617]	*Cut*	Pit; 2m diameter; concave profile, with steeper northern side	Cuts (2625), contains (2618)(2619)(2651), part of <2616>	0.5m	
(2618)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2617]; soft friable mottled red-yellow sand or clayey-sand with varying clay content; very rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2617], overlain by (2619)	0.4m	
(2619)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2617]; friable reddish grey-brown sand; rare charcoal flecks; rare small sub-rounded stone inclusions <30mm dia.; interface with underlying (2618) has concentration of 'pea gravel'	Fill of [2617], overlies (2618)	0.3m	
(2620)	*Fill*	Fill of [2644]; firm red sandy clay-silt with yellow mottling; redeposited natural	Fill of [2644], cut by [2593]	0.2m	
(2621)	*Fill*	Fill of [2589]; orange-red mottled sandy clay-silt; rare charcoal inclusions	Fill of [2589], overlies (2622), overlain by (2590)	0.25m	
(2622)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2589]; soft friable greyish-red sand	Fill of [2589], overlain by (2621)	0.05m	
(2623)	*Fill*	Fill of [2624]; firm friable and mottled orange-white sand; frequent charcoal flecks; frequent manganese mineralisation; occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stones <20mm dia.	Fill of [2624], cut by [2589]	0.24m	
[2624]	*Cut*	Truncated pit; remnant suggests 0.6m diameter; northern side of cut is slightly irregular with flat base	Cuts (2637); contains (2623); part of <2616>	0.3m	
(2625)	*Fill*	Fill of [2593]; friable reddish-orange slightly mottled sand; appears to be redeposited natural	Fill of [2593], cut by [2617][2645]	0.3m	
(2626)	*Fill*	Basal fill of posthole [2465]; soft slightly gritty grey sand (ashy) that became darker with depth; abundant charcoal fragments	Fill of [2465], overlain by (2466)	0.7m	
(2627)	*Fill*	Basal fill of pit [2467]; soft slightly pinkish-grey slightly silty-sand; intermixed lens of redeposited red sand; manganese mineralisation throughout; occasional sub-angular stones <60mm dia.	Fill of [2467], overlain by (2468)	0.28m	
[2628]	*Cut*	Sub-circular pit;1.5×2m; roughly symmetrical profile with gentle sloping sides and flat base	Cuts (2637), contains (2629), part of <2616>	0.25m	
(2629)	*Fill*	Fill of [2628]; firm mottled orange/yellow-white silt-sand; frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stones <30mm dia., rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2628], cut by [2624]	0.15m	
(2630)	*Fill*	Fill of [2591]; soft slightly mottled red sand; rare sub-angular stone inclusions <30mm dia.; probably redeposited natural	Fill of [2591], cut by [2631]	0.3m	
[2631]	*Cut*	Truncated pit; remnant 0.6m diameter; surviving profile suggests concave with relatively steep	Cuts (2630), contains (2632)(2633), part of	0.3m	

		sides	<2616>		
(2632)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2631]; soft red-orange mottled sand; no inclusions.	Fill of [2631], overlain by (2633)	0.05m	
(2633)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2631]; firm red-orange sand with yellow mottling; gritty texture due to frequent small stone inclusions which are unevenly distributed throughout the fill; occasional to frequent larger sub-angular stone inclusions <25mm dia.	Fill of [2631], overlies (2632), cut by [2634]	0.25m	
[2634]	*Cut*	Truncated pit; 0.8m diameter; surviving profile suggests steep sides and flat base	Cuts (2633), contains (2635)(2636)(2637), part of <2616>	0.45m	
(2635)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2634]; friable red-orange mottled sand	Fill of [2634], overlain by (2636)	0.1m	
(2636)	*Fill*	Fill of [2634]; firm orange sand with gritty texture due to frequent and unevenly distributed small stones; frequent small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones	Fill of [2634],overlies (2635), overlain by (2637)	0.3m	
(2637)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2634]; pink-buff mottled silt-sand with some small stones giving a gritty texture; occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stone <15mm dia.; rare charcoal inclusions	Fill of [2534], overlies (2636), cut by [2628][2638]	0.15m	
[2638]	*Cut*	Truncated pit; 0.5m diameter; profile suggests steep concave sides with flat base	Cuts (2637); contains (2639), part of <2616>	0.3m	
(2639)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2638]; friable reddish-orange sand	Fill of [2638], overlain by (2640)	0.08m	
(2640)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2638]; firm red-orange sand; occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones <10mm dia.; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2638], overlies (2639)	0.25m	
[2641]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 1.2×.075m; asymmetric profile with slightly steeper southern side and flat base	Cuts (2640); contains (2642)(2643),part of <2616>	0.3m	
(2642)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2641]; gritty reddish-orange sand with yellow mottling; rare sub-rounded to sub-angular stones <10mm dia.	Fill of [2641], overlain by (2643)	0.25m	
(2643)	*Fill*	Upper of [2641]; brown-orange sand; occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stone <50mm dia.; rare charcoal inclusions	Fill of [2641], overlies (2642)	0.2m	
[2644]	*Cut*	Truncated pit; 0.7m, wide; slightly asymmetric V-shaped profile, steeper southern side	Contains (2620), part of <2616>	0.15m	
[2645]	*Cut*	Pit; 0.25m wide; broadly symmetrical profile, with relatively steep sides and flat base	Cuts (2651(2625)(2648), contains (2646), part of <2616>	0.15m	
(2646)	*Fill*	Fill of [2645]; greyish-buff gritty silty-sand; rare sub-angular stones <30mm dia.	Fill of [2646]	0.15m	
[2647]	*Cut*	Truncated pit; 0.3m wide; remnant only, gentle sloping east side and flat base	Contains (2648); part of <2616>	0.2m	
(2648)	*Fill*	Fill of [2647]; homogenous pink silty-sand	Fill of [2647]; cut by [2617][2645]	0.2m	
[2649]	*Cut*	Truncated pit; 1.0×0.7m+; broadly symmetrical profile with flat base	Contains (2650)(2651), part of <2616>	0.35m	
(2650)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2649]; soft red sand with slight orange mottling	Fill of [2649], overlain by (2651)	0.2m	
(2651)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2649]; mottled pink clay-sand with varying clay content	Fill of [2649], overlies (2650), cut by [2617][2645]	0.15	
[2652]	*Cut*	Irregular curving ovoid pit; 1.5×0.8m; symmetrical concave profile	Contains (2653) and (2687)	0.4m	
(2653)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2652]; buff-brown silty-sand with red mottling; rare sub-rounded stones <40mm dia.; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2652], overlies (2687)	0.35m	
[2654]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 2.5×1.25m; asymmetric profile, with vertical southern side and gentle slope on north side	Cuts (2700), contains (2701)(2702), part of <2690>	0.6m	
(2655)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2656]	*Cut*	Truncated pit; 0.7×0.7m; south side of <2690>; remaining south side is steep and concave with flat base	Contains (2657); part of <2690>	0.2m	
(2657)	*Fill*	Orange-brown silty-sand with varying clay content.	Fill of [2656], cut by [2705]	0.25m	
(2658)	*Fill*	Spread of material within a hollow [2795] which seals and/or cut by various short linear features; irregular in plan, 5.4m N-S and 3.8m E-W; slightly reddish buff-brown slightly clayey sandy-silt with occasional charcoal flecks; occasional flat sub-rectangular to rounded and slightly worn looking stone inclusions concentrated at the base of the spread, forming a poor partial surface	Fill of [2795]; ?cut by [2684], [2694], [2696]	0.13m	C3rd AD
(2659)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2045]; firm buff-brown gritty silty-sand; with manganese mineralisation; occasional stone; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2045], overlies (2660), overlain by (2475)	0.2m	
(2660)	*Fill*	Fill of [2045]; soft greyish-brown gritty silty-sand; manganese mineralisation; rare charcoal flecks; rare sub-angular stone <60mm dia.	Fill of [2045], overlies (2661)(2665), overlain by (2659)	0.56m	

(2661)	*Fill*	Fill of [2045]; firm reddish-brown slightly sandy clay mixed with greyish moist silty-sand; occasional charcoal flecks; fill is slumped on south-west side of the cut	Fill of [2045], overlies (2662), overlain by (2660)	0.35m	
(2662)	*Fill*	Fill of [2045]; mixed greyish-brown silty-clay, with lens of reddish-brown clay	Fill of [2045], overlain by (2661)	0.4m	
(2663)	*Fill*	Fill of [2045]; lens of firm greyish-brown mottled silty-sand; common charcoal flecks; occasional sub-angular stones <60mm dia.	Fill of [2045], overlies (2660), overlain by (2664)	0.08m	
(2664)	*Fill*	Fill of [2045]; firm reddish-brown mottled silty-sand with clayey lenses; occasional sub-angular stones <40mm dia.	Fill of [2045], overlies (2663), cut by [2315]	0.2m	
(2665)	*Fill*	Fill of [2045]; firm-to-soft reddish-brown silty-sand with greyish-brown mottling; at least one yellowish manganese-enriched lump of redeposited material; occasional sub-angular stone 40-80mm dia.	Fill of [2045], overlies (2666), overlain by (2660)	0.22m	
(2666)	*Fill*	Fill of [2045]; soft redeposited reddish-purple sand with traces of manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2045], overlain by (2665)	0.08m	
[2667]	*Cut*	Linear cut in same alignment as [2201]; 1.04m wide with steep sides and narrow base; both sides were faceted suggesting multiple re-cuts	Contains (2668)(22690(2670)(2671)(2672)(2673)(2674)	0.76m	
(2668)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2667]; firm mixed heterogeneous deposit with internal bands of whitish/yellowish-brown and light brown sand and silty-sand, with dark gingery-brown gritty banding.	Fill of [2667], overlies (2669); cut by [2675] [2245][2053]	0.16m	
(2669)	*Fill*	Fill of [2667]; grey silty-clay; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2667], overlies (2670), underlain by (2669)	0.16m	
(2670)	*Fill*	Fill of [2667]; soft moist light grey slightly silty-sand; frequent charcoal flecks; occasional thin clayey lens/banding	Fill of [2667], overlies (2671), overlain by (2669)	0.14m	
(2671)	*Fill*	Fill of [2667]; discrete lens of material at base of fill (2670); soft greyish-brown clay-silt with reddish tinge	Fill of [2667], overlies (2672), overlain by (2670)	0.07m	
(2672)	*Fill*	Fill of [2667]; soft mixed heterogeneous deposit of purplish-red sand and grey-brown/reddish-brown clayey lenses, sometimes forming clear thin (10mm) bands	Fill of [2667], overlies (2674), overlain by (2671)	0.14M	
(2673)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2667]; soft and moist redeposited purplish-red sand and clayey material; the clay forms clear deposits/bands within the fill; differs from (2672) as this material has a higher % of sand to clay	Fill of [2667], overlain by (2674)	0.18m	
(2674)	*Fill*	Fill of [2667]; clear lens on west side of cut; largely consists of redeposited purplish-red sand; slightly softer that the natural; sits on western side of the cut	Fill of [2667], overlies (2673), overlain by (2672)	0.07m	
[2675]	*Cut*	Truncated linear pit; 0.4m wide; surviving profile concave with a gentle sloping western side	Cuts (2676); contains (2676)	0.2m	
(2676)	*Fill*	Fill of [2675]; hard (sun-baked) mottled orange-brown gritty silty-sand; frequent small sub-angular stones 20mm dia. occasionally up to 40mm dia; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2675], sealed by (2475)	0.2m	
[2677]	*Cut*	Truncated linear cut; 0.6m wide; to east of linear [2667]	Contains (2678)	0.2m	
(2678)	*Fill*	Fill of [2677]; soft reddish-brown silty-sand; some manganese mineralisation; occasional sub-rectangular stones 40-60mm dia.; occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of [2677], cut by [2667]	0.2m	
[2679]	*Cut*	Oval hollow; 1.9×1.3m; feature may represent the base of an undulation in (1475) rather than a discrete feature; the concentration of stones in the base is similar to that of [2475]	Contains (2680)	0.2m	
(2680)	*Fill*	Fill of [2679]; firm orange-brown slightly silty sand; frequent sub-angular stones 60-80mm dia.; occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of [2679], overlain by (2475)	0.2m	
(2681)	*Layer*	Layer or spread observed only in section; 0.6m wide; firm orange-brown slightly silty-sand; concave profile and flat base; possibly slightly cut into the natural	Overlain by (2475)	0.12m	
(2682)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2045]; within 1m of this section the upper fill changes from (2046) to this fill; soft-to-firm gritty mottled whitish-brown and rusty-brown sand; abundant manganese mineralisation, concentrated at the base of this fill; common sub-angular stones <10mm dia.	Fill of [2045], overlies (2683), sealed by (2475)	0.1m	
(2683)	*Fill*	Fill of [2045]; thin band of rusty-gingery coloured sand; abundant manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2045], overlies (2660), overlain by (2682)	0.08m	
[2684]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 1.9×0.8m; asymmetric profile, with steeper north-east side and fairly flat base	Cuts (2658), contains (2685)(2686)	0.4m	
(2685)	*Fill*	Upper fill of pit [2684]; soft light greyish-brown slightly silty sand, became lighter in colour with depth; occasional sub-rounded stones <50mm dia.; manganese mineralisation throughout	Fill of [2684], overlies (2686)	0.45m	
(2686)	*Fill*	Basal fill of pit [2684]; mixed and mottled soft reddish-brown silty-sand with clayey lens	Fill of [2684], overlain by (2685)	0.08m	
(2687)	*Fill*	Lower fill of pit [2652]; soft red sand with orange mottling; probably redeposited natural	Fill of [2652], overlain by (2653)	0.25m	

[2688]	*Cut*	Linear pit; 2×0.5m; shallow gentle profile; on western side of spread (2658); similar to hollows (2694) and (2696) in terms of size and general orientation	Contains (2689)	0.15m	
(2689)	*Fill*	Fill of [2688]; soft reddish-brown slightly silty-sand; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2688], same as (2658)?	0.15m	
<2690>	*Group*	Group of intercutting pits [2645][2656][2691][2692][2693][2705]			
[2691]	*Cut*	Truncated pit; 0.5×0.5m; heavily truncated by [2692], only the steep southern edge remains; base slopes gently to the north	Cuts (2702), contains (2703), part of <2690>	0.6m	
[2692]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 1.0×0.5m; asymmetric profile, with gentle sloping northern side and steeper southern side	Cuts (2685), contains (2704), part of <2690>	0.5m	
[2693]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 1.8×2.5m; northern side truncated by [2654]; vertical southern side with flat base	Cuts (2708), contains (2699)(2700); part of <2690>	0.75m	
[2694]	*Cut*	Curving pit; 2.3×0.45m; cut through spread (2658); gentle concave profile, similar to hollows [2688] and [2696]	Contains (2695)	0.2m	
(2695)	*Fill*	Fill of [2694]; slightly reddish buff-brown clayey sandy-silt; occasional charcoal flecks; occasional flat sub-rectangular to rounded and slightly worn-looking stone inclusions	Fill of [2694], same as (2658)?	0.2m	
[2696]	*Cut*	Linear hollow; 1.7×0.5m; orientated NNE-SSW; gentle concave profile, similar to [2688] and [2694]	Contains (2697)	0.2m	
(2697)	*Fill*	Fill of [2696]; slightly reddish buff-brown slightly clayey sandy-silt; occasional charcoal flecks; occasional flat sub-rectangular to rounded and slightly-worn looking stone inclusions	Fill of [2696], same as (2658)?	0.2m	
(2698)	*Layer*	Spread of material at base of hollow [2795], marked by a concentration of sub-angular to sub-rounded unusually flat or platey stones, usually about 50-60mm but up to 150mm across; most notable concentration at the northern end of hollow, creating a good surface measuring 1.5×1m across	Fill of [2795], overlain by (2658), cut by [2694]	0.18m	
(2699)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2693]; soft purplish-red sand; rare charcoal flecks.	Fill of [2693], overlain by (2700)	0.2m	
(2700)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2693]; heterogeneous mix dominated by firm red clay with patches and streaks of red sand; occasional flecks and fragments of charcoal	Fill of [2654], overlies (2699)	0.5m	
(2701)	*Fill*	Fill of [2654]; orange-grey clay sand; occasional manganese mineralisation; rare charcoal fragments; rare sub-rounded stones <20mm dia.	Fill of (2654), overlain by (2702)	0.2m	
(2702)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2654]; orange-grey homogenous sand; frequent manganese mineralisation; occasional charcoal flecks; occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stones <30mm dia.	Fill of [2654], overlies (2701), cut by [2691]	0.25m	
(2703)	*Fill*	Fill of [2691]; orange-grey homogenous silt-sand; rare manganese mineralisation; occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stone (<30mm) inclusions	Fill of [2691], overlain by (2685)	0.25m	
(2704)	*Fill*	Fill of [2692]; brownish-grey homogenous sand; frequent manganese mineralisation; rare sub-angular stones <70mm dia.	Fill of [2692]	0.5m	
[2705]	*Cut*	Truncated pit; 2.5×1.1m; truncated on its northern side by [2693]; surviving part suggests a steep southern side with a flattish irregular base, sloping to the north	Cuts (2657), contains (2706), part of <2690>	0.42m	
(2706)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2705]; orange heterogeneous clay sand with varying clay content; rare sub-rounded stones <30mm dia.	Fill of [2705], overlain by (2707)	0.25m	
(2707)	*Fill*	Middle fill of [2705]; heterogeneous orange sand and clay-sand with buff mottling; rare sub-rounded stones <20mm dia.; rare charcoal inclusions	Fill of [2705], overlies (2706), overlain by (2708)	0.3m	
(2708)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2705]; firm heterogeneous orange-brown clay-sand with varying sand and clay contents	Fill of [2705], overlain by (2707)	0.15m	
[2709]	*Cut*	Irregular crescentic pit; 1.9×1.7m; broad shallow concave profile	Cuts (2718), contains (2710), part of <2791>	0.15m	
(2710)	*Fill*	Fill of [2709]; friable light greyish-brown slightly silty sand; common sub-angular to sub-rounded stones <40mm dia., some larger; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2709], cut by [2738]	0.15m	
2711	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
(2712)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2713]	*Cut*	Irregular pit; 2.6×1.2m; broad shallow concave profile with gently undulating base	Cuts (2185), contains (2714); part of <2791>	0.2m	
(2714)	*Fill*	Fill of [2713]; friable light greyish-brown slightly silty sand; common sub-angular stones <40mm dia.; occasional larger stones up to 80mm; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2713]	0.2m	

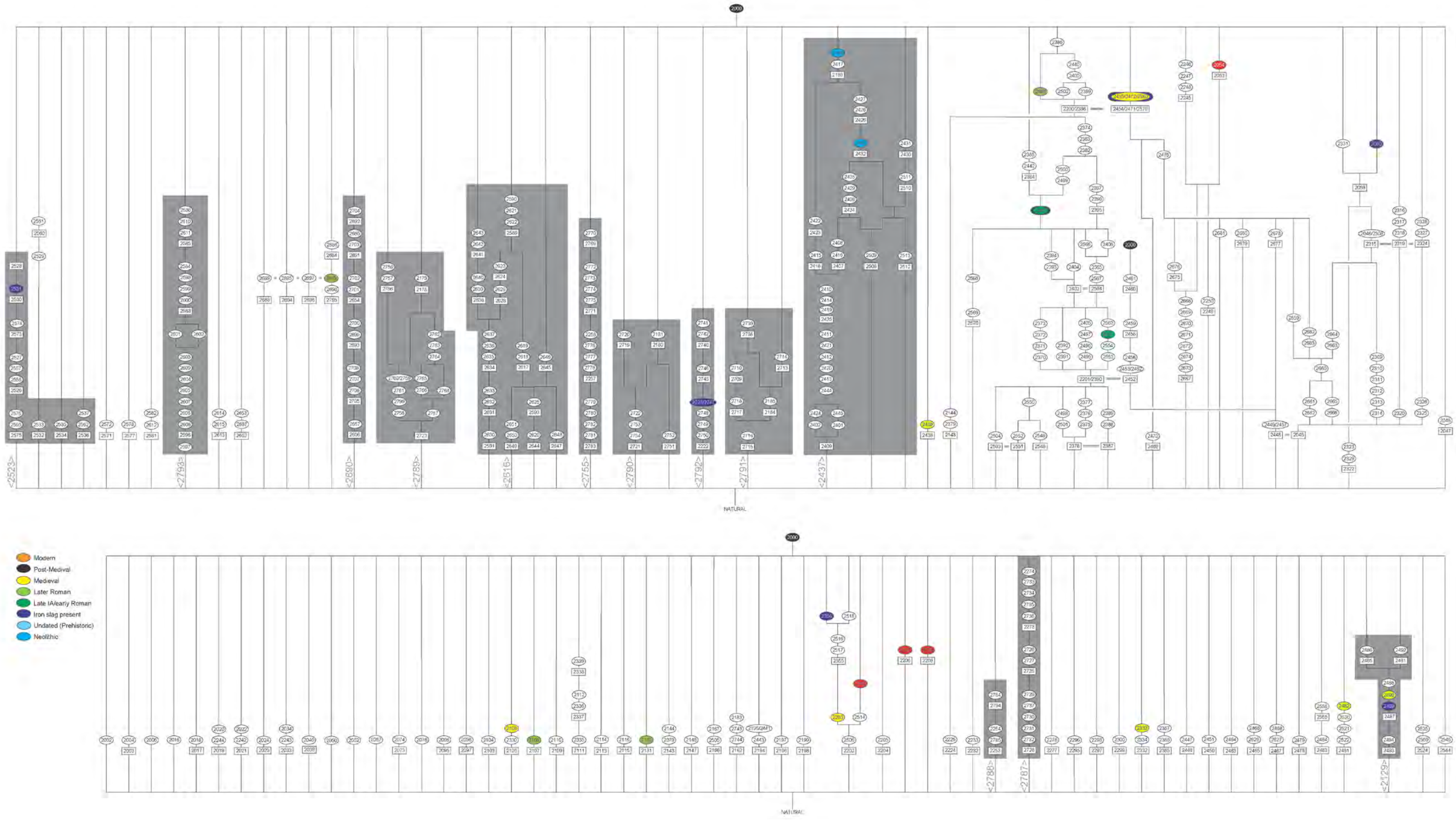
[2715]	*Cut*	Irregular pit; 2.4×1.2m; truncated on three sides, remaining profile had fairly even sloping sides to a concave base, with a deeper hollow in the south-east corner	Contains (2716); part of <2791>	0.4m	
(2716)	*Fill*	Fill of [2715]; firm heterogeneous mottled yellowish, reddish and greyish-brown silty-sand; occasional small stones <40mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2715]	0.4m	
[2717]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 2.3×1.15m; broad gently concave profile and concave base	Cuts (2716), contains (2718), part of <2791>	0.22m	
(2718)	*Fill*	Fill of [2717]; friable whitish/greyish-brown slightly silty sand; common small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones <40mm dia., occasionally up to 80mm; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2717], cut by [2709]	0.22m	
[2719]	*Cut*	Sub-ovoid pit; 1×1.5m; U-shaped profile with steep sides and a gently curving base	Cuts (2722), contains (2720), part of <2790>	0.21m	
(2720)	*Fill*	Fill of [2719]; crunchy yellow-buff sand; frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stones <80mm dia., including rare quartz	Fill of [2719]	0.21m	
[2721]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 2.3×0.9m; gently sloping sides and gently undulating base	Contains (2722)(2753)(2754), cut by [2180] [2719], part of <2790>	0.38m	
(2722)	*Fill*	Upper fill of pit [2721]; buff-yellow sand; occasional sub-angular stones >40mm dia.; very rare charcoal inclusions	Fill of [2721], overlies (2753)	0.15m	
[2723]	*Cut*	Large elongate pit; 6×2m, orientated NW-SE; fairly steep north-east edge, moderately steep sides with a slightly concave base	Contains (2758)(2759)(2760)(2761)(2762) (2763)(2764)(2765)(2766)(2767)(2768), cut by [2178][2786], part of <2789>	0.7m	
(2724)	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
[2725]	*Cut*	Oval pit; 1.5×0.9m; gently concave profile with a concave base	Cuts (2729), contains (2726)(2727), part of <2787>	0.25m	
(2726)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2725]; firm-to-soft reddish-brown clayey sand; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2725], overlies (2727), cut by [2273]	0.2m	
(2727)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2725]; thin band of soft light greyish/yellowish-brown clayey-sand	Fill of [2725], overlain by (2726)	0.05m	
[2728]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 2.4×1.6m; fairly symmetrical profile, with gentle sloping south-east side and steeper north-west side to a flat base	Contains (2729)(2730)(2731)(2732)(2737), part of <2787>	0.48m	
(2729)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2728]; friable soft light yellowish-brown slightly silty sand; gritty texture; common small sub-angular stones	Fill of [2728], overlies (2737), cut by [2725]	0.15m	
(2730)	*Fill*	Fill of [2728]; friable and gritty orange-brown sand; frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stones 40-60mm dia., occasionally quartz; occasional larger sub-rounded stones <100mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2728], overlies (2731), overlain by (2737)	0.14m	
(2731)	*Fill*	Fill of [2728], soft but stony mottled reddish-brown slightly silty sand; frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stones 40-60mm dia.; occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of [2728], overlies (2732), overlain by (2730)	0.1m	
(2732)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2728]; thin deposit of soft slightly mottled grey clay	Fill of [2728], overlain by (2731)	0.08m	
(2733)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2273]; hard reddish-brown slightly clayey-sand; occasional sub-angular stone <30mm dia.; occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of [2273], overlies (2734), overlain by (2274)	0.18m	
(2734)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2273], deposit of banded and mottled soft light greyish-brown slightly silty-sand, with bands of red sand; manganese mineralisation throughout; occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stones <60mm dia.; occasional charcoal inclusions; this layer diffuses into layer (2736)	Fill of [2273], overlies (2736), overlain by (2733)	0.35m	
(2735)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2273]; distinct layer of soft slightly orange-red sand on south side of cut	Fill of [2273], overlies (2736), overlain by (2734)	0.3m	
(2736)	*Fill*	Basal fill of pit [2273]; firm heterogeneous layer of red or reddish-brown clayey-sand with grey and yellowish mottling; occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones <30mm dia; occasional charcoal inclusions; found on the northern side of the feature, with no clear boundary with natural	Fill of [2273], overlain by (2735)	0.3m	
(2737)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2728]; thin band of firm heterogeneous reddish-brown gritty silt-sand; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2728], overlies (2730), overlain by (2729)	0.05m	
[2738]	*Cut*	Shallow oval pit; 1.2×1m; gently sloping sides and flat base	Cuts (2710)(2185), contains (2739), part of <2791>	0.1m	
(2739)	*Fill*	Fill of [2738]; friable greyish-brown sand; common small sub-angular stones <40mm dia.	Fill of [2738]	0.1m	
[2740]	*Cut*	Curvilinear pit;4.5+×0.95-1.5m; gently sloping sides and flat base	Cuts (2746), contains (2741)(2742), part of	0.16m	

			<2792>		
(2741)	*Fill*	Fill of [2740]; compact greyish-yellow sand; occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stones <60mm dia; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2740], overlies (2742)	0.05m	
(2742)	*Fill*	Fill of [2740]; crunchy buff sand; sub-angular to sub-rounded stones <25mm dia.	Fill of [2740], overlain by (2741)	0.12m	
(2743)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2182]; gingery-yellow sand; occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stones >40mm dia., including quartz	Fill of [2182], overlies (2744), overlain by (2183)	0.31m	
(2744)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2184]; soft red sand; occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stones <30mm dia.	Fill of [2182], overlain by (2743)	0.14m	
[2745]	*Cut*	Linear? pit; 0.4m wide but length unknown; U-shaped profile with steep sides and flat base	Cuts (2223), contains (2746), part of <2792>	0.17m	
(2746)	*Fill*	Fill of [2745]; soft ginger-yellow sand; occasional sub-angular stones <60mm dia.	Fill of [2745], cut by [2740]	0.17m	
(2747)	*Fill*	Fill of [2222]; yellow-cream sand; rare charcoal flecks; rare sub-angular to sub-rounded stones <30mm dia.	Fill of [2222], cut by [2745], same as (2223)	0.5m	
(2748)	*Fill*	Fill of [2222]; crunchy yellow-buff sand; occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stone <20mm dia.; rare charcoal flecks	Fill of [2222], overlies (2749), overlain by (2223)	0.13m	
(2749)	*Fill*	Fill of [2222]; compact yellow-cream sand; manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2222], overlies (2750), overlain by (2748)	0.09m	
(2750)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2222]; soft red-ginger crunchy sand; rare charcoal flecks; rare sub-angular stone <50mm dia.	Fill of [2222], overlain by (2749)	0.12m	
[2751]	*Cut*	Large ovoid pit; 2.2×1m; steep, almost vertical west side and gentle eastern side	Contains (2752), part of <2790>	0.54m	
(2752)	*Fill*	Fill of [2751]; soft buff-orange sand; rare sub-rounded stones <30mm dia.	Fill of [2751], cut by [2180]	0.54m	
(2753)	*Fill*	Fill of [2721]; soft buff sand; rare sub-angular stones >40mm dia.	Fill of [2721], overlies (2754), overlain by (2722)	0.1m	
(2754)	*Fill*	Fill of [2721]; crunchy buff-yellow sand; rare sub-angular stones >40mm dia.	Fill of [2721], overlain by (2753)	0.13m	
<2755>	*Group*	Group of intercutting pits [2257][2769][2771][2783] in a linear arrangement, orientated NE-SW			
(2756)	*Fill*	Upper fill of pit [2786]; yellow-buff sandy-silt; occasional sub-angular stones >50mm dia.	Fill of [2786], overlies (2757)	0.2m	
(2757)	*Fill*	Basal fill of pit [2786]; light yellow sand; rare sub-angular to sub-rounded stone inclusions	Fill of [2786], overlain by (2756)	0.15m	
(2758)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2723]; crunchy compact yellow-grey sand; rare small sub-angular to sub-rounded stone inclusions	Fill of [2723], overlain by (2799)	0.08m	
(2759)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2723]; soft crunchy red sand with patches of clay; rare stones >60mm dia.	Fill of [2723], overlies (2761), same as (2760), cut by [2786][2178]	0.54m	
(2760)	*Fill*	Same as (2759)	Fill of [[2723], same as (2759)	0.6m	
(2761)	*Fill*	Basal fill of pit [2723]; crunchy yellow-buff sand; rare charcoal inclusions	Fill of [2723], overlies (2799), overlain by (2759)	0.09m	
(2762)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2723]; soft red sand with occasional patches of clay; small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones >40mm dia.	Fill of [2723], overlies (2763), cut by [2178]	0.56m	
(2763)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2723]; crunchy but soft yellow-creamy grey sand-silt; occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones >40mm dia.	Fill of [2723], overlies (2764), overlain by (2762)	0.2m	
(2764)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2723]; yellow-buff crunchy sand; occasional small sub-angular stones >50mm dia.	Fill of [2723], overlies (2765)(2768), overlain by (2763)	0.1m	
(2765)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2723]; very mixed buff sand with patches of red sand; rare small sub-angular stones >30mm dia.	Fill of [2723], overlies (2766), overlain by (2764)	0.07m	
(2766)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2723]; compact reddish-orange sand	Fill of [2723], overlies (2767), overlain by (2765)	0.08m	
(2767)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2723]; soft buff sand; occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded stone inclusions	Fill of [2723], overlain by (2766)	0.07m	
(2768)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2723]; crunchy yellow-grey sand with patches of red sand; rare small sub-angular stones >30mm dia.	Fill of [2723], overlies (2767), overlain by (2764)	0.12m	
[2769]	*Cut*	Sub-circular pit; 0.5m diameter; asymmetric profile, with steep western side and shallow eastern side; possible tree-throw	Contains (2770), cuts (2772), part of <2755>	0.25m	
(2770)	*Fill*	Fill of [2769]; firm homogenous yellow sand with red mottling; rare to occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stones <20mm dia.	Fill of [2769]	0.25m	

[2771]	*Cut*	Truncated pit; 1.8×1.5m; surviving profile suggests roughly symmetrical pit with steep sides and flat base	Cuts (2558), contains (2772)(2773)(2774)(2775), part of <2755>	0.8m	
(2772)	*Fill*	Upper fill of [2771]; friable yellowish grey-white sand; occasional small sub-angular stones; rare charcoal flecks.	Fill of [2771], overlies (2773), cut by [2769]	0.3m	
(2773)	*Fill*	Fill of [2772]; variegated colour, predominantly reddish-grey but varying to red, yellow and light grey; rare sub-angular to sub-rounded stones: rare charcoal inclusions	Fill of [2771], overlies (2774), overlain by (2772)	0.35m	
(2774)	*Fill*	Fill of [2772]; texturally homogenous clayey-sand; variegated colour ranging from red to an almost bluish light grey; rare charcoal inclusions	Fill of [2771], overlies (2775), overlain by (2773)	0.3m	
(2775)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2771]; heterogeneous red clay with varying clay content and yellow-buff mottling; rare to occasional charcoal flecks; rare sub-angular stones up to 150mm	Fill of [2771], overlain by (2774)	0.15m	
(2776)	*Fill*	Fill of [2257]; friable sand ranging from yellow/orange to red in colour; frequent charcoal flecks; occasional sub-angular stones; patches of manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2257], overlies (2777), overlain by (2258)	0.3m	
(2777)	*Fill*	Fill of [2257]; texturally homogenous clayey-sand; ranging from predominantly orange/brown to almost bluish grey in colour; occasional to frequent charcoal flecks; localised patches of manganese mineralisation	Fill of [2257], overlies (2778), overlain by (2776)	0.5m	
(2778)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2257]; firm homogenous red sandy-clay, with some yellow laminations	Fill of [2257], overlain by (2777)	0.1m	
(2779)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2783]; homogenous orange-yellow silt-sand; occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stones; occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of [2783], overlies (2780)	0.15m	
(2780)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2783]; homogenous orange-grey slightly clayey sand; frequent sub-rounded to sub-angular stones <50mm dia.; rare charcoal inclusions	Fill of [2783], overlies (2782), overlain by (2779)	0.5m	
(2781)	*Fill*	Basal fill of [2783]; homogenous orange-red to light grey clay sand	Fill of [2783], overlain by (2782)	0.11m	
(2782)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2783]; soft red homogenous sand; frequent sub-rounded to sub-angular stones <10mm dia.	Fill of [2783], overlies (2781), overlain by (2780)	0.38m	
[2783]	*Cut*	Truncated pit; 2×1.5m; eastern side truncated by pit [2257]; steep western side and flat base	Contains (2779)(2780)(2781)(2782), part of <2755>	0.8m	
(2784)	*Fill*	Fill of pit [2794]; hard (sun-baked) silty clay	Fill of [2794]	0.24m	
(2785)	*Fill*	Basal fill of pit [2253]; soft mottled reddish-brown slightly silty sand; occasional sub-angular stones <20mm dia.; occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of [2253]; overlain by (2254)	0.12m	
[2786]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 1.7×1.3m; concave profile	Contains (2757)(2750), part of <2789>	0.32m	
<2787>	*Group*	Group of intercutting pits [2273][2725][2728]			
<2788>	*Group*	Group of intercutting pits [2253][2794]			
<2789>	*Group*	Group of intercutting pits [2178][2723][2786]			
<2790>	*Group*	Group of intercutting pits [2180][2719][2721][2751]			
<2791>	*Group*	Group of intercutting pits [2184][2709][2713][2715][2717][2738]			
<2792>	*Group*	Group of intercutting pits [2222][2740][2745]			
<2793>	*Group*	Group of intercutting pits [2583][2585][2596]			
[2794]	*Cut*	Ovoid pit; 3.6×1.6m; cutting upper fills of pit [2253]; broad gentle concave profile	Cuts (2254), contains (2784), part of <2788>	0.24m	
<2795>	*Cut*	Broad, shallow, irregular hollow, *c.*5×4.5m; possible working hollow?	Contains (2658)(2698)	0.18m	
<2796>	*Group*	Group: multiple cut numbers for the same linear feature [2201][2390][2452]			
<2797>	*Group*	Group: multiple cut numbers for the same linear feature [2378][2387]			
<2798>	*Group*	Group: multiple cut numbers for the same linear feature [2200][2398][2454][2471][2579]			
(2799)	*Fill*	Fill of [2723]; soft crunchy red sand with patches of clay; rare stones >60mm dia.	Fill of [2723], overlies (2758), overlain by (2761)	0.26m	
[2800]	*Cut*	Irregular linear pit; 9.0×3.0m; irregular gently concave profile; disturbed by a recent probable animal burial	Contains (2801)(2802)	0.6m	
(2801)	*Fill*	Fill of [2800]; homogenous light bluish-grey sandy-silt with red mottling	Fill of [2800], overlies (2802)	0.6m	
(2802)	*Fill*	Fill of [2800]; heterogeneous greyish-brown gritty silty sand; poorly-sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded stones up to 70mm dia.; only found on the southern side of the cut	Fill of [2800], overlain by (2801)	0.25m	

Appendix 5

Stratigraphical Matrix



Appendix 6
Concordance of Finds

		POTTERY			LITHICS			OTHER			DATE
Context	Notes	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frags.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frags.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
Topsoil		152	2159	×70 WRE; ×3 white stoneware, saucer; ×1 English porcelain; ×2 C19 stoneware; ×3 Ironstone China; ×1 Black Basalt ware teapot handle; ×49 South Somerset post-med; ×1 North Devon gravel-tempered ware; 1 North Devon Calcareous ware; ×7 South Somerset sandy ware; ×1 UGS; ×5 Westerwald stoneware, tankard; ×2 white Notts. stoneware; ×3 Frechen stoneware; ×1 Raeren Bellarmine stoneware; ×1 tin-glazed Delft-type; ×1 Chinese porcelain, base	18	305	Flint, ×2 scraper, retouched flake, systematic core, oblique arrowhead, tertiary flake; chert, ×2 tertiary flake, 2ndary flake, core frag, ×2 Portland Chert type	23 1 1 12 1	82 19 65 564 71	Clay pipe stems Slag Fragment Cu alloy sheet Glass; eC18 bottle glass, ×3 window; ×1 vessel base Corroded Fe object	Modern
Unstratified	GTP nr TR8	7	46	BB!? Lattice decoration							RB
(2032)								1	21	Slag	IA+
(2046)	Cleaning	1	3	UGS?							Med
					3	11	Flint				Prehistoric
(2054)		5	76	S.Som post-med							Post-med
(2060)								1	8	Slag	IA+
(2059)	Cleaning	1	1	undiagnostic							?
(2074)					1	3	Flint				
(2096)					1	8	Flint, tertiary flake				
(2106)		2	4	UGS?							Med?
(2108)		10	12	EXGGW							RB
(2110)	Cleaning				1	1	Flint				
(2130)	Cleaning	3	101	×1 BB1; ×2 S. Som., cup base	1	2	Flint, scraper	1 1 1	22 76 232	Slag Glass, bottle C18? Slate, with peg hole	C18
(2132)		1	4	EXMGW							RB
(2124)		13	431	×6 S. Som. C18-19; ×7 WRE				1	42	C19 bottle glass	C19
(2134)		3	29	×2 S. Som. C18, ×1 WRE				1	4	Glass, late C19 bottle	C19
(2150)		1	5	UGS							Med
(2152)	Cleaning	1	3	UGS							Med
(2169)		52+	124	Early Neoltihic; ×9 rims, ×2 basal angles; inc. two sherds in soil (76g) and 2 bags of scraps (30g)							
(2179)					1	1	Flint				
(2185)					4	20	Flint, tertiary flake				
(2203)	Block0				3	1	Flint				
	Block2	1	3	UGS?							Med?
(2207)		1	11	S. Som. C16-C17							C16-C17
(2209)		1	489	S. Som. plate C19				1	111	Glass, C19 bottle	C19

(2223)	Block 3							1	32	Slag	IA+
(2246)	Cleaning	1	1	UGS	1	6	Flint				Med
(2308)	Block1				1	39	Flint, 2ndary flake				
(2309)	Block1				1	2	Chert				
(2328)					2	11	Chert, tertiary flake				
(2333)	Residual	1	2	UGS							Med
(2356)	Block2							1	18	Slag	IA+
(2381)	Cleaning	6	21	×2 South Gaulish Samian; ×4 EXMGW	1	4	Chert	1	6	Slag	RB
(2386)								1	465	Possible hone stone	
(2433)		15	48	Grooved Ware				2	18	Small quartz pebbles	Late Neo
(2439)		1	3	UGS							Med
(2444)								1	13	Slag	IA+
(2449)	Block1	2	1	Undiagnostic							?
(2412)					4	23	Chert; flint tertiary flake	1 1 1	1 98 9	Burnt bone fragment Quartz pebble Quartz rock crystal	Late Neo
(2414)					1	3	Flint				
(2435)					1	20	Chert				
(2439)					1	22	Flint, 2ndary flake				
(2444)					1	7	Chert				
(2453)	cleaning	1	1	Samian scrap	1	0.5	Flint, spall				RB+
(2454)					1	2	Flint				
(2472)		1	3	Fabric 5 (see Appendix 10)	4	18	Flint, tertiary flake, core frag; chert tertiary flake	1	11	Slag	Med?
(2475)					2	9	Flint; chert				
(2482)		3	8	UGS, jar							C13-14th AD
(2486)								1	1	Coal	Post-med
(2488)								1	1	Burnt bone	?
(2489)								1 1	477 9	Slag Slate	IA+ Post-med
(2490)		1	6	UGS abrasion 3							Med
(2502)	Block2	8	5	EXMGW, tiny scraps							
(2506)					2	82	Flint, core frag; chert, 2ndary flake				
(2507)		22+	1444	EXGGW, very fragile, weighed in soil blocks							RB
(2515)		2	34	S.Som cup base and jar rim, C17-C18				1	98	Slate, diamond shaped, notched on one side	Post-med
(2519)								1	2	Bluish-green faience melon bead	Late IA/eRB
(2531)								1	8	Slag	IA+
								1	14	Corroded Fe object	IA+
(2660)					1	3					
(2658)		19	1284	Amphora neck and handle	1	4	Flint				C3rd AD
(2660)					1	3	Flint				
(2668)					1	7	Flint, tertiary flake				
TOTALS		316	4929	total excludes context (2507)	61	617.5					

Appendix 7

Soil Samples

Sample No.	Context No.	No. Bags	Volume (L)	No. bags residue	Flot wgt. grammes	Context	Notes	Metallic debris?	Metallic notes
1	2320	4	40	0	0	Basal fill ditch [2045] Blk#2	None	trace	u/d wet
2	2112	4	40	1	18	Upper fill pit [2337]	Good	frequent	u/d
3	2412	6	60	1	42	Fill 'with (2411) & (2413) inc'	Good	frequent	u/d hammerscale + spherical h/s
4	2449	4	40	1	2	Fill of [2448]	Trace	common	u/d
5	2169	2	20	1	118	Upper fill pit [2168]	Good	frequent	u/d inc. hammerscale + spherical h/s
6	2427	1	10	1	4	Upper fill pit [2426]	Good	frequent	u/d
7	2412	1	10	1	18	Charcoal-rich fill pit [2409]	Good	common	u/d
8	2433	4	40	1	6	Fill of pit [2168] with Grooved Ware	Trace, roots	occasional	u/d wet
9	2439	4	40	1	13	Charcoal-rich fill pit [2438]	Good, roots	common	u/d hammerscale
10	2414	4	40	1	3	Upper fill pit [2409]	Trace, roots	common	u/d
11	2537	3	30	1	5	Upper fill [2536]	Poor, roots	common	u/d inc. hammerscale +spherical h/s
12	2525	3	30	1	18	Charcoal-rich fill pit [2524]	Poor, roots	common	u/d hammerscale
13	2527	3	30	1	8	Upper fill [2526]	Good, roots	common	mainly u/d but h/s + spherical h/s
14	2595	1	10	0	0	Basal fill [2575]	None	common	u/d spherical h/s
15	2606	4	40	1	0	Fill pit [2596]	Trace	common	u/d wet
16	2582	3	30	1	51	Fill pit [2581]	Good, inc grain	frequent	u/d hammerscale
17	2607	3	30	1	1	Basal fill pit [2596]	Trace	occasional	u/d
18	2598	2	20	1	1	Middle fill pit [2583]	Trace, roots	trace	u/d spherical h/s
19	2626	1	10	1	171	Lower fill pit [2465]	Good	frequent	u/d
20	2466	1	10	1	22	Upper fill pit [2465]	Good, roots	common	u/d
21	2590	2	20	1	4	Pit in pit group <2616>	Trace, roots	trace	u/d wet
22	2777	2	20	0	0	Fill pit [2257]	None	traces	u/d
23	2758	1	10	1	0	Fill pit [2723]	None	occasional	u/d
24	2736	1	10	1	0	Fill pit [2273]	None	occasional	u/d inc 1x spherical h/s
TOTALS				21	505				

Notes:
Frequency of metallic debris rated on a subjective scale: trace-occasional-common-frequent-abundant.
u/d = undiagnostic metallic debris; h/s = hammerscale

Appendix 8

The Worked Flint and Chert, *by Dr Martin Tingle*

Introduction
The assemblage is composed of 15 pieces of chert weighing 207g and 42 pieces of flint weighing 410.5g. Of a total of 57 pieces, 17 (28%) are unstratified including all of the retouched tools. The flint is all unpatinated and seems to derive from a variety of sources.

Raw Materials
The underlying geology around Tiverton Road comprises Lower Permian or Triassic Sandstone overlain by a well-drained reddish coarse loam which probably accounts for much of the flint cortex having a pinkish colouration (British Soil Survey 1983). Apart from a single unstratified broken flake of Portland type, the chert is a composed of black, grey, brown and red/orange examples which probably derive from the Blackdown hills. This is likely to be the source for most of the flint since flint bearing deposits of upper zone Middle Chalk have been noted at Sutton Quarry near Ofwell, approximately 20km east of Cullompton (Newbury 2002, 11). There are, however, five examples including one scraper, of a uniform black flawless flint with (in two instances) an usually thick cortex, which closely resembles Type 1 flint identified at Beer Head (Tingle 1998, 63). There are also 4 examples of brown and pink flints and 5 examples of grey flint with water-worn cortex that are likely to be derived from river gravel flint or from deposits of clay with flints, which also occur on the Blackdown Hills.

Composition and Technology
This assemblage is too small for any meaningful comment on its technological aspects to be made. The absence of primary flakes could indicate that stone may have been partially decorticated away from the site, and the fact that all the retouched tools are made from flint may show a preferential use of that stone.

Find	No Chert	Weight (g)	No Flint	Weight (g)
Secondary Flake	2	68	2	61
Tertiary Flake	4	34	5	33
Uncorticated Flake	4	39	10	30
Broken Flake	4	15	17	97
Core Fragment	1	51	2	46
Systematic Core			1	95
Retouched Broken Blade	-	-	1	16
Scraper	-	-	3	30
Arrowhead	-	-	1	2
Total	**15**	**207**	**36**	**410**

Table 1: The composition of the flint and chert assemblage.

Distribution
The worked flint derived from 27 separate contexts of which 19 contain only a single piece. The context with the greatest concentration was (2184), the fill of a shallow pit from which 4 flakes were recovered. The upper fill (2453) of large pit [2409] contained a single broken flake of chalk flint, possibly Beer Type 1, while the upper fill (2435) of pit [2434] (a feature cut by a pit containing Grooved Ware) contained a single uncorticated chert flake.

Dating
The only datable piece in the assemblage is an unstratified broken oblique arrowhead, a type usually ascribed to the late Neolithic. There is possibly an earlier element to the assemblage hinted at by the presence of worked chert, since the Prehistoric use of chert seems to die out in the South West after the

early Neolithic. However there is no blade component within the assemblage that might have reinforced this possibility

Comparison with assemblage from the evaluation
The assemblage from the 2010 assessment of the site is broadly comparable with that from the 2011 excavation. Both groups of finds have no primary flakes suggesting that what limited stone reduction did occur *in situ* was carried out on partially reduced cores. Both assemblages are small but are at least representative of what might be expected from a site such as this, in contrast to an evaluation of the nearby cemetery extension, which recovered only a single flint scraper (Steinmetzer 2010, 3)

Find	No Chert	Weight (g)	No Flint	Weight (g)
Blade			1	2
Secondary Flake	1	12	1	7
Tertiary Flake	4	79	4	27
Uncorticated Flake	2	15	2	9
Broken flake	1	7	4	14
Core Fragment	5	369		
Keeled Core	1	96		
Multi-platform Core	1	230		
Retouched Flake	1	7	2	12
Scraper			1	11
Total	**16**	**815**	**15**	**82**

Table 2: The composition of the assemblage from the 2010 assessment.

Conclusion
This assemblage appears to be composed of material from a variety of sources including some from remote locations such as the Portland type chert and flint from Beer. It occurs in very low densities despite the presence of numerous pits, one at least of which was very substantial and another of which contained Grooved Ware. Overall, this assemblage is too small for any firm conclusions to be drawn regarding the nature of Prehistoric activity at the site.

Terminology
Throughout this analysis the term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint while 'patination' denotes the colouration of the flaked surfaces exposed by human or natural agency. Following Andrevsky (1998, 104) dorsal cortex is divided into four categories: the term primary flake refers to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face while secondary flakes have cortex on between 50% to 99% of the dorsal face. Tertiary flakes have cortex on 1% to 49% of the dorsal face while flakes with no dorsal cortex are referred to as non-cortical

A blade is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as its breadth. These often have parallel dorsal flake scars, a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio

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Appendix 9

The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery, *by Dr Imogen Wood*

Summary
This is an assessment report for a ceramic assemblage from Tiverton Road, Cullompton, Devon, excavated in 2011 by South West Archaeology Ltd. The assemblage is relatively small, consisting of 110 sherds weighing 3230g. It comes from a multi-period site located on the Exeter Group Early Permian Sandstones. Much of the pottery comes from sealed contexts with little evidence of truncation through agricultural activity. Assessment of this material provides dating evidence for many of the excavated features on the site, and contributes to the stratigraphical interpretation of the site.

Methodology
85 sherds from 19 contexts were examined macroscopically with a hand lens at ×2 magnification to identify initial fabric groups; these groups were then examined under a binocular microscope at a magnification of ×10 to ×40. This enabled large areas of the surface and edges of sherds to be examined, and in many cases useful diagnostic mineral and rock components to be identified. Abrasion has been subjectively assessed using Sorensen's method (Sorensen 1996).

Quantification
The assemblage is composed of Neolithic, Roman, Medieval and modern pottery (Table 3). A context-by-context breakdown of fabrics, wares, abrasion and dating can be found in Table 4 (below).

Period	Count	Wgt. (g)
Neolithic	28	172
Roman	44	1577
Vessel (2507)	22	1444
Medieval	13	36
?	3	1
TOTALS	110	3230

Table 3: Pottery quantification by period.

Condition of the Assemblage
The condition of the assemblage is generally poor apart from the Late Neolithic pottery and amphorae sherds. This suggests that the majority of the pottery was exposed to a dynamic post-depositional environment and this should be taken into consideration when assigning relative dates. The Early Neolithic pottery, despite its spalled exterior, thin walls and abraded state, is most likely to have been deposited in its primary context, as it is so fragile it could not have survived any transportation. In general, the medieval pottery has an abrasion level of three, indicating these sherds are not in their primary deposition area. The sherds of Samian pottery also appear highly abraded, but their soft fabric makes any comment on the context of their deposition of little value. A similar case could be suggested for the Roman Grey Wares, as they also have a soft fabric composition, but examples found elsewhere in Cullompton demonstrate their surprising durability.

Fabrics
A wide range of fabrics are represented in this assemblage, many of which are commonly found in Devon. The medieval Upper Greensand wares have been comprehensively described by Taylor (Allan *et al.* 2011). The Roman fabrics including BB1 SE Dorset, Exeter Micaceous Grey Ware (EXMGW), Exeter gritty grey ware (EXGGW) and Samian South Gaulish (SG); these are also well documented and descriptions of examples found in Devon can be found in Holbrook and Bidwell (1991). The Amphora fabric requires description as it differs slightly from published examples (see below). The Neolithic fabrics have no clear comparisons elsewhere, nor does a single medieval sherd (2472). These fabrics are described below:

Neolithic
Fabric 1
Temper 2%
Feldspar - off white/translucent, cleavage visible, angular, scatter generally 0.5mm-2mm in size.
Chert - red, glossy, sub-rounded, sparse generally 1mm-2.5mm.
Rock fragment - brown/black, sometimes in lamella sheets, brittle structure but hard, sub-rounded in shape, sparse generally 3mm-1mm in size.
Matrix - smooth clay.
Provenance - unclear, possibly East Devon/ Somerset.

Fabric 2
Temper 5-10%
Chert - ranges from grey/white to black, glossy, sub-round with rare angular pieces, common, generally 2mm-4mm in size.
Feldspar - off white/yellow, sub-rounded, common, 1mm-2.5mm in size.
Feldspar (fresh) - translucent/opaque, cleavage visible, angular, sparse, 4mm in size.
Rock fragment - fine-grained, dense black in colour, with quartz translucent banding showing crystalline form, angular in shape, one rare piece is 6mm, generally 1mm-2mm in size.
Matrix - smooth micaceous clay.
Provenance - unclear, possibly East Devon/ Somerset.

Fabric 3
Temper <2%
Quartz - translucent, sub-angular, rare, 0.5mm and less in size.
Feldspar - off white, visible only as flecks, rare, less than 0.5mm in size.
Matrix- fine micaceous clay, rare inclusions.
Provenance - most likely local, associated with alluvial beds in surrounding area.

Roman
Fabric 4
Temper 50%
Quartz - translucent/opaque, sub-angular with some rare examples of rounded grains, abundant, generally 0.5mm-1mm and less in size.
Muscovite - silver, cleavage flakes, abundant, 1mm in size.
Feldspar - white, sub-angular to sub-rounded, scatter, generally 1mm-3mm in size.
Red sandstone/siltstone - red granular texture, rounded, sparse, generally 2mm-3mm.
Biotite - black, cleavage flakes, rare, 1mm in size.
Voids - ovoid shape, running parallel to surface of vessel, possibly as a result of production method, 2mm long and 0.5mm wide.
Voids - circular in shape, common, 0.5mm in diameter, a probable result of material lost in firing process.
Matrix - smooth clay.
Provenance - imported, Spanish province of Baetica.

?Medieval
Fabric 5
Temper 40%
Quartz - translucent, sub-angular in shape, common, generally 0.5mm in size.
Feldspar - yellowish, sub-rounded, scatter, 1mm in size.
Voids - linear, organic matter removed in firing process, 1mm-2mm long.
Rock fragments (Breccia) - reddish/buff, soft matrix, rounded with quartz+biotite+muscovite+limonite inclusions, 3mm in size.
Matrix - fine sandy micaceous (muscovite) clay.
Provenance - Exeter area, associated with the Heavitree Breccia formation.

Results

Neolithic
The Neolithic ceramics assemblage demonstrates decorative styles and forms comparable with both the early and Late Neolithic periods. The Late Neolithic pottery is part of the Grooved Ware tradition, which in southern England spans the mid to late third millennium BC. A group of at least three Grooved Ware vessels from (2433) present decoration to a high standard and condition with: incised chevron bands, incised horizontal herringbone chevrons, incised hatched zones with contra-diagonal lines and simple incised lines, there are also chevron patterns on the interior and top of the rim. The internally bevelled and decorated rim (P1 - see Figure 53), along with the distinctive incised herring-bone decoration below the rim and pronounced shoulder, are characteristic of the Durrington Walls style. The Durrington Walls style spans the third millennium in southern Britain and is generally associated with larger assemblages and more significant sites, such as Henges, enclosures and timber circles. Typically, it is the Clacton/Woodlands style of Grooved Ware vessels which are found in isolated pits and pit groups (Garwood, 1999, 159). Charcoal from the adjacent feature produced a date of 2867-2576 calBC (SUERC 42996), which is in accordance with the general dating for this Late Neolithic style.

Only seven known assemblages of Grooved Ware have been found in Devon, all Durrington Walls style, and dating to the early third millennium BC (Quinnell 2011a, 38, Quinnell 2011b, 103). The assemblage at Rydon Lane, Exeter is dated to 2880-2580 calBC (SUERC WK-27023) and 2850-2480 calBC (SUERC WK-27024) (Pearce *et al.* 2011, 45-46) making it comparable with that of Tiverton Road.

The Grooved Ware fabrics 1 and 2 do not appear to be local in origin, which appears to be characteristic of this class of ceramic in Devon. Amongst the limited number of Grooved Ware assemblages in the county, a small proportion of vessels appear to have travelled some distance from sources in the Blackdown Hills and the Lizard Peninsula in Cornwall (Taylor 2011, 38). The chert inclusions suggest a source in East Devon or Somerset, but the reduced (black) nature of the vessel and the small size of inclusions make it difficult to give a definitive provenance and would require petrological analysis to resolve this. Establishing a provenance for these sherds is of great importance to regional understanding of the mobility of people and material culture in the Late Neolithic period of the South West.

The Early Neolithic assemblage is composed of poorly-preserved sherds from a small proportion of one vessel (2169) Fabric 3 (P2 - see Figure 52). Due to its poor condition it is difficult to assess whether it was crushed *in situ* or not, but the lack of co-joining sherds strongly suggest it was deposited as fragments.

The sherds have a uniformly eroded/spalled external surface and the fabric contains very few inclusions, making the form the only diagnostic element. The form suggests a wide mouth carinated bowl with an inward bevelled rim with diameter of 220mm. This is comparable with Early Neolithic examples in Devon such as those from the Broadsands passage tomb (dated 3939-3701 calBC (OxA-17165), Sheridan *et al.* 2008) and pit deposits at Dixie (Wood *forthcoming*), Waylands, Tiverton, Fourways Cross, Willand and Sidmouth Donkey Sanctuary (Sheridan 2011, 25-6). However, the AMS date for this context is *Late* Neolithic 2867-2576 calBC (SUERC 42996), which contradicts the date as suggested by the form. It is possible that it had been redeposited as a curated vessel, which if related to a funerary context might offer some explanation, but is unlikely considering the considerable time gap.

Thin-section analysis of vessel P1
The macroscopic fabric analysis identified inclusions such as chert, suggesting a geological provenance for the clay in the Blackdown Hills. However, the reduced nature of the fabric and lack of visible inclusions made a definitive identification difficult. A sherd from (2433) in fabric 2 was selected for petrographic analysis and thin-sectioned to investigate this further.

The macroscopic fabric description for Fabric 2 (above) highlighted the presence of Chert, Feldspar and rock inclusions containing quartz. The petrographic analysis revealed the following components:

Quartz, majority display one plane although one grain displayed two, these common grains are angular to sub-angular in shape and sizes ranged from 1mm-0.5mm.
Chert (Silicified Limestone) with remnant disarticulated ostracod valves (fossilised shells), the sparse pieces are angular and between 2mm and 0.1mm in size (Figure 50 and Figure 51).
Plagioclase feldspar, visible twinning grains are rounded and 0.2mm in size, only one example identified.

Matrix, the ground mass is isotropic, suggesting a firing temperature below 800 °c. The only inclusions visible are quartz, generally 0.02 mm and less in size (Figure 49); this suggests a fine clay not ideally suited to ceramic production without the addition of temper.

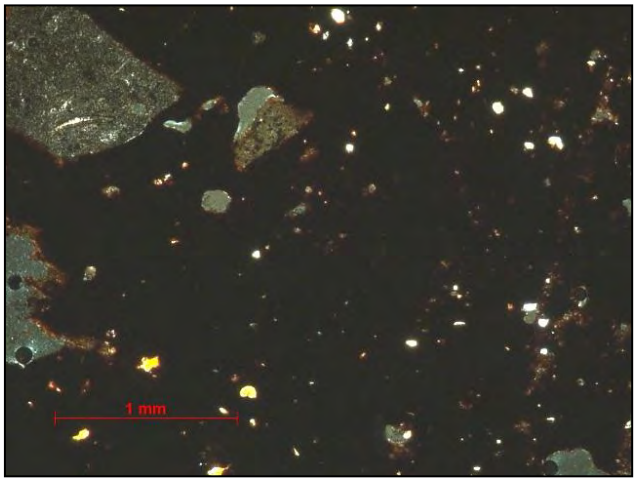

Figure 49: View of fabric 2 under polarising microscope, displaying Chert in top-left corner, with quartz grains visible as scattered white inclusions (photomicrograph: Imogen Wood).

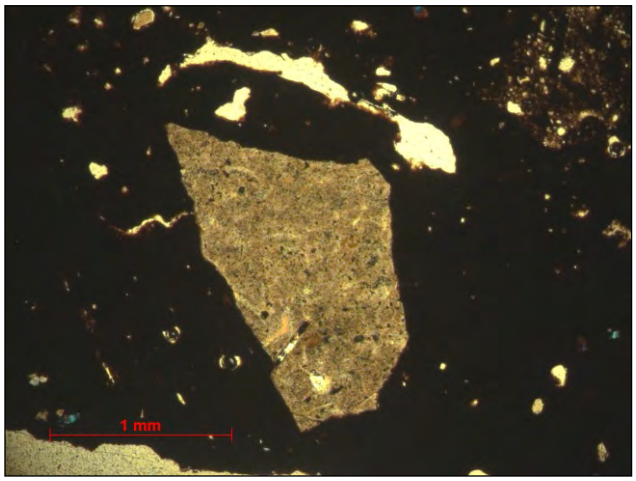

Figure 50: Angular chert fragment within fabric 2 (photomicrograph: Imogen Wood).

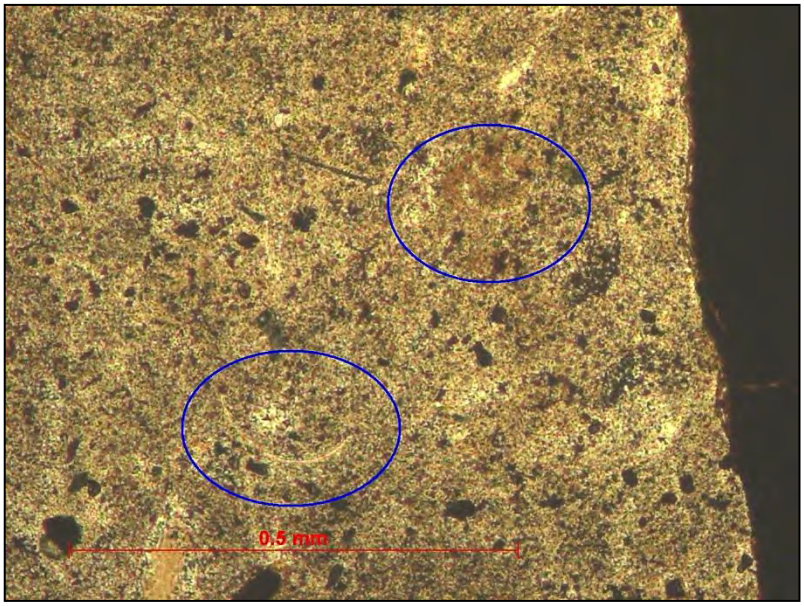

Figure 51: Fabric 2, with Ostracod fragments highlighted in blue, visible as cresent shapes; there are also examples of linear forms from different fossilised Ostraod species (photomicrograph: Imogen Wood).

Provenance

The characteristics of this fabric suggest a fine clay with common inclusions of quartz, which is readily found and not particularly distinctive, as is the presence of a single piece of plagioclase feldspar. The pieces of chert are angular and thus added as a temper to this base clay. Chert is composed of silicified sandstone formed of sediments and the organisms that inhabited them, commonly encountered in the Cretaceous rocks of south-east Devon and around Haldon Hill to the west of Exeter.

The lack of associated minerals typically found with chert from these sources suggests it was *not* made from clay derived from this geology. The poor quality of the clay would have necessitated the use of a

tempering material, and in this case chert was selected. The angular form of the chert inclusions suggests it was crushed and not acquired as fine sand. It could be suggested that chert waste from the production of tools were used, but as chert was routinely transported around Devon in the Neolithic period, this makes the provenance difficult to identify.

However, the clay source does not appear to be local to Cullompton as the fabric lacks the sandstones, slates and shales that characterise its underlying geology and clays.

Roman

The Roman pottery assemblage is typical of Devon and analogous with other nearby assemblages. The South Gaulish Samian dates to 40-100 AD, and is not uncommon on sites of this period. The co-joining amphora sherds form most of the rim and neck of a vessel, with one handle with a stamp on the upper surface. The form is consistent with Dressel 20 amphorae, commonly found throughout the Roman Empire, dating from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD, and used for the transportation of oil. The rim form suggests a date of 210-280 AD, and during this period Dressel 20 comprised 61% of the amphora assemblage in Exeter. The stamp is considerably abraded but [M…A] are just visible. The grey wares are comparable to those found in Exeter, with a date range of late 1st -2nd century AD, although the use of the Gritty Grey Ware can extend into the early 3rd c AD. The sherds of BB1 SE also date to 2nd century, but use can extend into the 4th century. This range of wares is suggestive of long-lived settlement activity in the area, but not in the immediate vicinity of the site.

The crushed Gritty Grey Ware vessel found in (2507) is the lower part of a vessel decorated with an incised line 40mm up from the base. The low level extent of decoration is a feature of Grey Gritty Ware, and suggests a date in the mid 3rd century based on comparative examples in Exeter (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 67). One basal sherd 60mm in diameter has been shaped into a circle on one half, presumably for a particular purpose such as a pot-lid. The interior surface of the sherds has riling consistent with wheel turning as expected, but unusually has several impressions of organics (grass?) and a 7mm rock inclusion.

Medieval

The medieval pottery assemblage is dominated by sherds in an Upper Greensand-derived fabric originating on the Blackdown Hills (Allan *et al.* 2011). The majority of this pottery is highly abraded and composed of body sherds, but two everted flat-topped squared rim sherds (2482) of a rounded cooking pot provide a 13th-14th century date. The unusual sherd from (2472) may be an example of a local product.

Significance of the Assemblage

The assemblage is comparable to others found on multi-period sites in Devon, and as a whole is not of any great significance. The Late Neolithic Grooved Ware is the eighth example found in Devon, and the most easterly example in the county, and is thus of regional significance. The identification of Fabrics 1 and 2 are also of regional significance in contributing to our understanding of the mobility of people and material culture in the Late Neolithic period of the South West. Early Neolithic pottery appears more common in Devon, but considering its poor condition and the contradictory dates, this example is of lesser significance. The Roman and medieval pottery is typical of the county and not of any regional significance.

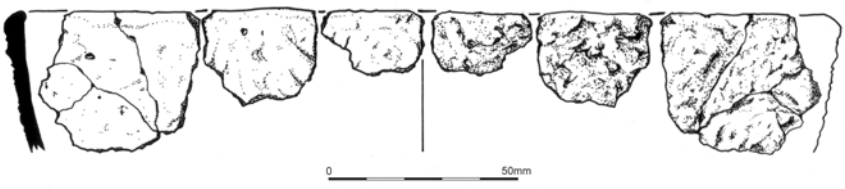

Figure 52: Early Neolithic vessel P2 (scale 1:2) (drawn by Tom Hooper).

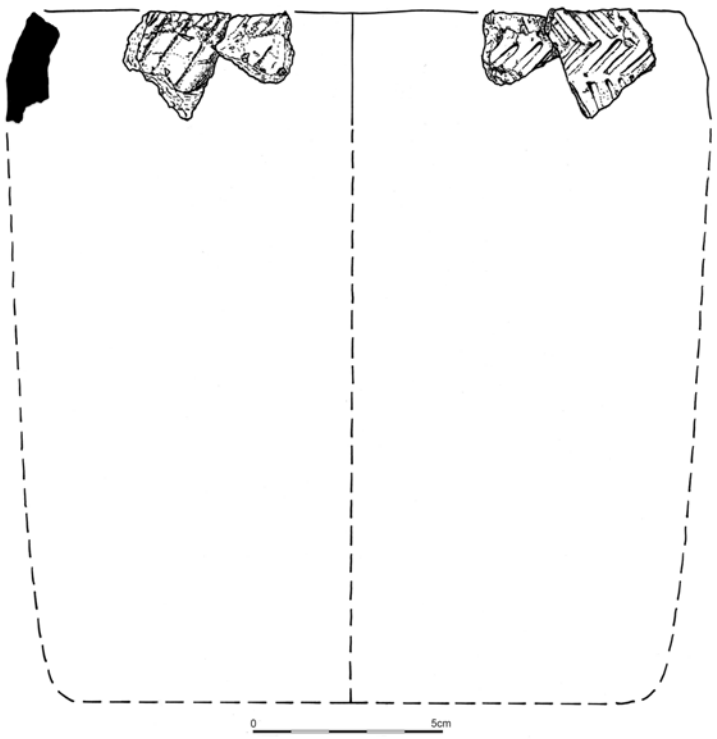

Figure 53: Grooved Ware vessel P1 (scale 1:2) (drawn by Tom Hooper).

Context	No.	Wgt (g)	Abrasion	Fabric group	Notes	Date
2046cl	1	3	3	UGS?	B	MED
2060cl	1	1	3	Undiagnostic	-	?
2106	2	4	2	UGS?	B	MED
2108	10	12	3	EXGGW	B	Roman
Cl nr 2130	1	2	3	BB1	-	Roman
2132	1	4	3	EXMGW	-	Roman
Cl nr 2150	1	5	3	UGS	-	Medieval
Cl 2152	1	3	3	UGS	-	Medieval
2169	13	124	3	FAB 3	Fragile	Early NEO
2203	1	3	3	UGS?	-	MED
Cl nr 2245	1	1	3	UGS	-	MED
2333	1	2	3	UGS	-	MED
2381	1	7	3	South Gaul	Samian	Roman 1st
2381	4	2	3	EXMGW	-	Roman
2381	1	12	3	South Gaul	Samian dec	Roman 1st
2433	5	7	1	FAB 1	Chevron dec	Late NEO
2433	2	11	1	FAB 2	Chevron vessel 1	Late NEO
2433	8	30	1	FAB 2	Chevron vessel 2	Late NEO
2439	1	3	3	UGS	-	MED
2449	2	1	3+	Undiagnostic	-	-
2472	1	3	3	FAB 5	B	MED?
2482	3	8	3	UGS	JAR	13th-14th AD
2507	22+	1444	1	EXGGW	Weighed in soil blocks	Roman
2658	19	1284	2	FAB 4	Amphora	Roman
GTP nr TR#8	7	45	1	BB1?	Lattice Dec	Roman
TOTAL	110	3230				

Table 4: The pottery assemblage. Cl/nr = cleaning/near; GTP = geotechnical pit; UGS = Upper Greensand; EXGGW = Exeter Grey Gritty Ware; BB1 = Black Burnished ware; EXMGW = Exeter Micaeous Gritty Ware.

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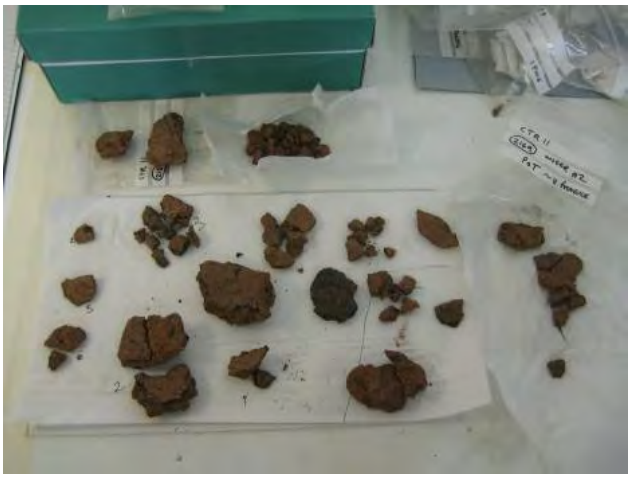
Appendix 10

Prehistoric Pottery Conservation Report *by Laura Ratcliffe*

Job/lab No: 1209	**Object Name:** Ceramic sherds	**Material:** ceramic	**Age:** **?neolithic?**
Client: Dr Brynmor Morris, South West Archaeology, The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon, EX36 3LH			
Photos: **NA**	**X-rays:** **NA**	**Samples:** **NA**	**Previous Treatment:** NA
Date Started: 15.5.2012	**Date Completed:** 18.6.2012	**Conserved By:** Laura Ratcliffe	

Description:	**Size:**	**Height**	**Length**	**Thickness**	**No. pieces** Multiple fragments



A selection of sherds from a recent excavation, very fragile and lifted and bagged separately on site.

The fabric of the pot is dark – almost black with a fine inside surface, fairly smooth with small inclusions. The pieces are all covered in an orange-red soil and are very crumbly, in a lot of cases the soil is the only source of cohesion.

The only surface apparently present is the inner surface, the outer surface having apparently eroded away in the ground leaving only a thin skin of ceramic behind from the interior of the sherds. Most of the vessel appears to be missing; the sherds present only representing a small part of a vessel, possibly not even associated parts.

Condition
The fabric is very fragile and lacking in cohesion. The ceramic fabric is very deteriorated and mostly worn away with only the interior surface remaining. This survival is possibly as a result of a burnt residue on the interior of the pot, consolidating the ceramic material to an extent and allowing it to survive better than the rest of the fabric of the pot. The deteriorated outer surface appears to have 'melted away' from the surface inwards, most likely through the erosive effect of ground water movement and the chemicals in the soil over time.

Very crumbly – many micro-fractures.

Treatment
Mechanical removal of the surface soil with a little swabbing with water. Two blocks of soil however are holding very fragmented pieces together and full removal of the soil would result in disintegration so these pieces were cleaned but left on their soil blocks. Consolidation with acrylic resin Paraloid B72 in Acetone 5% w/v – 4 applications. A selection of small sherds have been left un-consolidated in case analysis should be required in the future.

Re-adhesion of the sherds where possible using Paraloid B72 in Acetone 40% w/v (HMG brand).

No full profile is possible but it appears that the rim was quite fine but not overly flared with the ceramic becoming chunkier the lower down the vessel it was. The ceramic appears to be quite low fired and has few inclusions. The diameter of the rim suggests a bowl like shape rather than an urn like vessel, no shoulder is apparent with fairly straight sides. No base profile available; the ceramic is thicker but more eroded and smoothed away the further away from the rim it gets.

Possibly as a result of less residue there to protect the inner surface.

Recommendations
Handle with care.

Appendix 11

The Faience Melon Bead, *by Birgitta Hoffmann*

Introduction
Melon beads made of 'faience' are a common site find on Roman military sites from the late first and early second century AD. At this time they can occasionally be encountered in their hundreds at a single site. Their military association is thus often stressed and their use on military equipment such as the horse harness from the Ladenburg barracks or the *dolabra* sheath from Bonn fortress provides evidence for this usage (Hoffmann 2006).

However, after their initial popularity, the melon bead continued in Roman assemblages throughout the second and even third century, but usually only in small numbers. These later finds are frequently associated with graves, often of women and children, but are more commonly found in civilian settlement contexts. It seems likely that at some point the bead type migrated from the military sphere into the civilian world and there continued in use (Hoffman 2002, 238-40). The find of a single bead on the fringes of a Roman settlement is thus of little help in identifying a specific site type, regardless whether civilian or military beyond the documentation that the Roman material culture clearly stretched into the area of St. Andrew's Hill.

There are at least six (published) examples from Roman Exeter (Allen 1991, 228-9); this example came from a ditch fill, context (2519), sealed beneath a metalled surface that incorporated 1st-2nd century Roman pottery. These beads were popular with Roman soldiers who wore them as apotropaic amulets (Allason-Jones 1991, 1; Puttock 2002, 95), with a noted association with cavalry harness (see comment above).

Results
Height 16mm, diameter 20mm, internal hole diameter 7mm; in good condition.

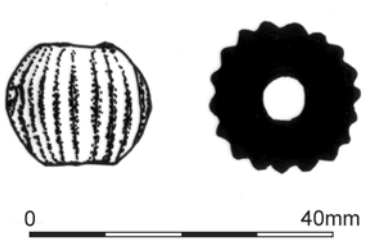


Figure 54: The faience melon bead (scale 1:1) (drawn by Tom Hooper).

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Figure 55: The melon bead *in situ* (scale 0.1m).

Appendix 12

The Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery, *by Bryn Morris*

Introduction
Excavations at Tiverton Road, Cullompton, Devon, recovered a relatively small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery: 192 Sherds (3366g). Most of this material (64% by weight) came from the topsoil, or was otherwise unstratified. This total is less, both in terms of count and weight, than that of the evaluation, and reflects the nature of the topsoil strip on the site.

Results
As with the assemblage arising from the evaluation, the bulk of this material is dated to the period *c.*1500-1800 (see Table 5). As mooted in the evaluation report, this may reflect the date at which the common Open Fields of the parish were enclosed, along with a change in manuring practices. Not unexpectedly, the bulk of the post-medieval coarsewares came from the South Somerset potteries, with very few products from the North Devon potteries. A surprising number of stratified but highly abraded medieval Upper Greensand sherds were identified (also see Appendix 9), undoubtedly also derived from manuring practices.

Context	Sherd count	Weight (g)	Description	Date
Topsoil	70	346	White refined earthenware, various	Post 1720
	3	238	Ironstone China	C19
	3	66	White C19 stoneware	C19
	2	34	English stoneware	C19
	1	10	English porcelain, saucer	C19
	1	34	Black Basalt ware teapot handle	C19
	49	1216	South Somerset post-med coarsewares	C16-C19
	1	13	North Devon gravel-tempered ware	C16-C18
	1	16	North Devon calcareous ware	C16-C18
	5	76	Westwald stoneware tankard	C17-C18
	2	3	Nottingham white stoneware	C18
	3	10	Frechen stoneware	C17
	1	61	Raeren stoneware bellarmine	C17
	1	6	Tin-glazed Delft-type	C17
	1	6	Chinese porcelain	C17-C18
	7	21	South Somerset Sandy Ware	C13-C14
	1	3	Upper Greensand Ware	C11-C14
(2046) cleaning	1	3	Upper Greensand Ware?	C11-C14
(2054)	5	76	South Somerset post-med coarsewares	C16-C18
(2106)	2	4	Upper Greensand Ware?	C11-C14
(2130) cleaning	2	99	South Somerset coarsewares, cup	C17
(2124)	7	107	White refined earthenware	Post 1720
	6	324	South Somerset coarsewares	C18-C19
(2134)	2	29	South Somerset coarsewares	C18-C19
	1		White refined earthenware	Post 1720
(2150)	1	5	Upper Greensand Ware	C11-C14
(2152) cleaning	1	3	Upper Greensand Ware	C11-C14
(2203) Block 2	1	3	Upper Greensand Ware?	C11-C14
(2207)	1	11	South Somerset coarseware	C16-C17
(2209)	1	489	South Somerset coarseware, plate	C19
(2246) cleaning	1	1	Upper Greensand Ware	C11-C14
(2333) residual	1	2	Upper Greensand Ware	C11-C14
(2439)	1	3	Upper Greensand Ware	C11-C14
(2482)	3	8	Upper Greensand Ware	C13-C14
(2490)	1	6	Upper Greensand Ware	C11-C14
(2515)	2	34	South Somerset coarsewares, cup base, jar rim	C17-C18
TOTALS	**192**	**3366**		

Table 5: The medieval and post-medieval pottery from the site (note that UGS are also listed in Appendix 9).

Appendix 13

Archaeometallurgical Debris, *by Dr Lee Bray*

Introduction
Dr. L. S. Bray was engaged by South West Archaeology Ltd. in August 2012 to provide a quantification and assessment of an assemblage of metallurgical debris recovered during excavation at Tiverton Road, Cullompton, Devon, in advance of a housing development.

Methodology
No *in situ* deposits of metallurgical waste were encountered during the excavation. The assemblage described herein consists of fragments of material recovered during the investigation of individual features, or during wet sieving of samples during post-excavation.

During assessment, each fragment of the assemblage was weighed and its basic type identified, based on the presence of characteristic compositions, morphologies and textures.

Assemblage Description
The assemblage was very small, consisting of 11 fragments of material (Table 6), each from different archaeological contexts. In total, the assemblage weighed 831g, with 2 fragments composed of vitrified technical ceramic and the remainder of undiagnostic slag. Slag fragments comprised 94% of the assemblage by weight.

Context	Max. Dim. (mm)	Weight (g)	Identification	Notes
Unstratified	36	19	Technical ceramic	Amorphous with sandy texture; abraded
2032	45	21	Undiagnostic slag	Somewhat tabular morphology; slightly abraded
2060	25	7	Undiagnostic slag	Rounded morphology with vesicular texture; abraded
Cl nr 2130	80	220	Undiagnostic slag	Blocky morphology with vesicular texture; abraded
2223	40	32	Technical ceramic	Blocky morphology, vesicular texture, sandy composition; abraded
2356	37	17	Undiagnostic slag	Slag with flow 'finger' morphology and vesicular texture; abraded
2381	25	6	Undiagnostic slag	Slag fragment; abraded
2444	35	13	Undiagnostic slag	Slag with flow 'finger' morphology and vesicular texture; abraded
2472	24	11	Undiagnostic slag	Slag fragment with flow morphology and vesicular texture; abraded
2489	132	477	Undiagnostic slag	Blocky morphology with vesicular texture and hint of flat surface on one side, but abrasion too great to be certain
2531	30	8	Undiagnostic slag	Slag fragment with flow morphology and vesicular texture.
TOTALS		**831**		

Table 6: Quantification of debris assemblage; Cl nr = cleaning near.

The slag was dominated by material with a blocky, relatively homogenous, vesicular texture, although the fragments from contexts (2356) and (2531) displayed signs of molten flow, but not sufficiently for an identification as tap slag. The technical ceramic fragments contained a high proportion of sand and also a larger (*c.* 5mm) quartz fragment in one case. They had both been subjected to heavy vitrification generating a vesicular texture. The assemblage had also been subjected to heavy abrasion in most cases, which may have acted to obscure any diagnostic features. In summary, although the character of the material confirmed a metallurgical origin, no further interpretation arrived at with certainty. However, given the incidence of iron production in the region of Cullompton, it is likely the assemblage is derived from smelting and/or smithing of this metal and smelting seems likely, given the relative textural homogeneity of the slag. If this is the case, no material diagnostic of a slag-tapping technology could be identified.

Discussion

No context on the site yielded more than a single fragment of the assemblage. This, combined with the high incidence of abrasion, suggests that the assemblage is residual, representing a background level of debris in an area in which metallurgical activity was common. Individual pieces of slag or technical ceramic were thus present on the surface for significant periods, becoming abraded before they were incorporated into the fills of archaeological features. If, as seems most likely, the assemblage was generated by iron production activity, there are chronological implications for those contexts from which fragments of debris were recovered. In most cases, individual fragments are of sufficient size that they are unlikely to be intrusive in their context of origin and provide a *terminus post quem* in the Iron Age, although the material could easily derive from Roman-period or medieval activity.

Appendix 14

The Wood Charcoal, *by Dana Challinor*

Introduction and Methodology
The flots from seventeen samples were examined for wood charcoal. All of the samples came from pits of probable Prehistoric date. One produced Grooved Ware pottery indicating the late Neolithic period.

The quantity of soil processed varied from 10 litres to 60 litres and not all of the samples contained identifiable charcoal (>2mm in size). An initial scan of the 14 remaining flots revealed that taxonomic diversity was very low, so the following methodology was adopted. Identifiable charcoal was scanned at low magnification (×10-×45), and 20 fragments (for the richer samples) were fractured and the identification checked. Any potential non-oak fragments were extracted and identified at high magnification (up to ×400). Identification was made according to standard keys (Schweingruber 1990, Hather 2000) and classification follows Stace (1997). An estimate of species abundance for the whole sample was made according to the following scale: +=up to 5 frags; ++=5-25; +++=25-100; ++++=>100. Observations were made on maturity as appropriate.

Results
A summary table of the flots containing identifiable charcoal is provided (Table 7). The flots contained numerous roots, but there were some very well preserved assemblages of charcoal, including large fragments of >20mm and even 50mm in size. Abundance of material was not always correlated to volume of soil, with some extremely rich assemblages deriving from smaller samples. Five taxa were positively identified:

Quercus sp. (oak)
Alnus glutinosa (alder)
Corylus avellana (hazel)
Maloideae (hawthorn group: comprising hawthorn, apple, pear, rowan and service)
Cytisus/*Ulex* (broom or gorse)

Tyloses were observed in the pores of many oak fragments and there was rarely evidence of curvature to the growth rings. This suggests that mature trunkwood was utilised. Some of the fragments exhibited very narrow rings, comprising large early pores and little late growth. This is not consistent with the kind of ring pattern usually exhibited in coppiced stems.

A single charred piece of probable worked oak wood was recorded in sample 19 (Figure 57 and Figure 58). Judging by the unnatural curvature of the transverse section, it seems likely to have derived from specific wood working rather than cleaved firewood or natural processes.

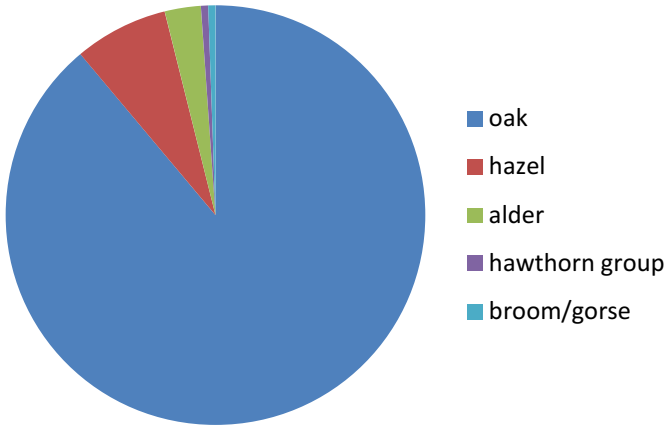

Figure 56*:* Taxonomic composition of charcoal (based on fragment count from 9 samples).

Discussion

In the absence of clear archaeological evidence for *in situ* burning in the pits, the charcoal is likely to represent secondary dumped material from fuel waste. In addition to domestic fires, other possible sources for the charcoal are burnt structural remains and industrial waste. Structural remains are a possibility for the rich assemblages of pit [2465], which had evidence of post-packing and two post settings. The practice of charring the end of a post to suppress decay may be represented. Interestingly, one of the samples from this feature (<19>) contained a charred fragment of worked wood. Even taking into account shrinkage caused by charring, the item must have been something relatively small in size and not appropriate for a post. In its incomplete charred state, it is difficult to interpret beyond speculating that it is similar in form to the kind of plug waste produced when starting to carve a spoon bowl with a gouge or cutting a recess to key in a spoon auger (Damian Goodburn, *pers.comm*.)

The possibility for industrial or metalworking waste is suggested by the presence of small hammerscale in some of the samples. Either this material is intrusive into the Prehistoric pits, or the features are of later date. In the event that Iron Age or Roman metalworking is represented, it is worth noting that oak was commonly used for smithing and smelting. It is generally assumed that charcoal would have been used as fuel as this provides the necessary calorific heat.

Pollen evidence indicates that oak-hazel woodlands covered much of the south-west of England in early Prehistory (Wilkinson & Straker 2008), and the charcoal from Tiverton Road, Cullompton is consistent with this picture. Oak and hazel from the main woodland resources, with minor components from heathland (broom/gorse) and hedgerow or woodland margins (hawthorn group) (Figure 56). Alder prefers damp ground, of non-stagnant water such as by riversides.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the charcoal assemblages from Tiverton Road are overwhelmingly dominated by oak which had been sourced from large mature trees. In contrast, other taxa form a very minor component of the record and often derived from small branchwood. The oak may have been selected for a specific activity since domestic assemblages are often more diverse in character, but oak would have been easily available in Devon in the Neolithic period.

Feature number	2432	2168	2337	2409	2409	2426	2438	2465	2465	2524	2526	2536	2581	2616
Context number	2433	2169	2112	2412	2412	2427	2439	2626	2466	2525	2527	2537	2582	2590
Sample number	8	5	2	3	7	6	9	19	20	12	13	11	16	21
Soil volume (L)	40	20	40	60	10	10	40	10	10	30	30	30	30	20
Quercus spp. (oak)	++	++++ hr	+++ h	+++ hs	+++ hs	++ h	+++ hs	++++ hbw	+++ h	++ h	++ h	+ r	+++ rh	+
Alnus glutinosa Gaertn. (alder)							+r						+r	
Corylus avellana L. (hazel)	+	+r		+r		+r							++r	
Maloideae (hawthorn group)													+r	
Cytisus/Ulex (broom/gorse)							+r							

+=up to 5 frags; ++=5-25; +++=25-100; ++++=>100
h=heartwood; r=roundwood; s=sapwood; b=burrwood; w=worked wood

Table 7: Summary results of the charcoal analysis.

Figure 57: The possible worked wood, reverse.

Figure 58: The possible worked wood, obverse.


Figure 59: Posthole [2465], viewed from the south-west (scale 1m & 0.5m).

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Appendix 15

Plant Macrofossils *by Julie Jones*

Introduction and Methodology
The evaluation at Tiverton Road, on the edge of modern Cullompton and carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. in 2011 revealed a series of linear features probably dating to the later Prehistoric and Romano-British period, along with a number of other smaller features.

The charcoal flot from one of these features was examined for the preservation of charred plant remains: a small pit [2581], recorded close to the centre of the site, just to the east of Linear Group <007>. The sample was processed by flotation sieving by South West Archaeology Ltd. to a minimum mesh size of 250 microns with the dried float examined by the author. A small assemblage of charred cereal and weeds was present, shown in Table 8. Nomenclature and habitat information for the weeds follows Stace (1991). Preservation of cereal grain was variable, with many grains fragmented and blistered from the charring process, resulting in many incomplete grains, although the weeds were generally well preserved. There was no cereal chaff.

Results
Pit [2581], was *c*.1m in diameter with a gentle concave profile up to 0.2m deep; the uppermost of two fills (2582) was a firm dark greyish-brown silty-sand containing frequent to abundant charcoal and a mottled pinkish-red lens of possible re-deposited burnt material. The charcoal was dominated by oak, with some hazel, alder and Maloideae (hawthorn group), with some alder charcoal producing a date of 414-543 cal AD (1586±29 BP; SUERC-42997).

In addition to the wood charcoal, a small assemblage of charred plant remains included grains of barley (*Hordeum*) and wheat (*Triticum*), with some oat (*Avena*) grains, although without the diagnostic chaff it is not possible to be certain whether these were cultivated or wild oats. Some of the better preserved barley included hulled straight grains with some smaller tail grain. Two wheat forms were also present, mostly hulled wheat with some tail grain, and lesser amounts of the more rounded form of a free-threshing variety. Due to poor preservation, 27% of the grain was characterised as 'cereal indeterminate'.

The small seed assemblage includes typical arable weeds including, stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), hemp nettle (*Galeopsis*), redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*) and fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*). Black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), a twining species, and cleavers (*Galium aparine*), a scrambling annual, are twining species which may have clambered up the cereal stems. Ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and some docks (*Rumex*) are more typical of grassland habitats and may have occurred at field margins, but all these species could have been growing adjacent to or amongst the cereals and gathered with them at harvest.

Discussion
Dating of charcoal from the upper fill of pit [2581] gave a date after the end of the Romano-British period (414-543 cal AD) for final deposition of material here. Although this was the only feature examined from Tiverton Road, with the charred plant remains likely to have been placed here subsequent to their primary deposition, they do indicate that several crop varieties were available during the occupation at Cullompton.

Wheat was the most commonly occurring cereal, forming 43% of the assemblage, although only grain was present. Preservation was variable due to the fragmentation and blistering caused by charring, although most grains (26%) were of a hulled variety. Distinction between emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) and spelt (*Triticum spelta*) is problematic partly because of an overlap in their forms, with the morphology often affected by the charring process. Additionally, none of the diagnostic chaff necessary to separate these varieties was present here, so it is possible that both emmer and spelt were present. A further 7% of the grains were of a more rounded form, typical of bread-type wheat (*Triticum aestivum* type). Whilst spelt is common throughout the Roman period, free-threshing wheat is generally thought to have been the main type cultivated from late/early post Roman times (Campbell and Straker 2003). Barley forms 30% of the assemblage, with the angular shape of some of the better preserved examples suggesting that hulled barley was present. Again, no barley chaff was recovered.

There were also a few oat grains, although with the lack of diagnostic florets it is not possible to confirm whether the oats were of a cultivated or wild form and they may have grown as impurities in the fields with

the other arable weeds present, rather than as an additional crop. Annual weeds include stinking chamomile and black bindweed, typical of autumn sown crops such as spelt, a hardy cereal that thrives on heavy soils ideal for winter sowing. These weeds germinate in the autumn and grow rapidly with the crop and are then harvested with the cereals. Both black bindweed and cleavers could have twined themselves around cereal stems and may indicate that the straw was gathered with the crop.

It is difficult to determine whether these crops would have been grown locally. Cullompton today is an important market town and lies in a pastoral landscape, close to Exeter, and the Roman Fosse Way. Historically, small blocks of land close to Tiverton Road, held and tenanted by the people of Cullompton, appear to have been common open fields, with most listed as pasture, perhaps indicating that livestock were more important to the local economy than arable agriculture. It is suggested that the linear features excavated from the late Romano-British period also functioned as field boundaries, so it is also possible to suggest that during this period some of these would have been cultivated for cereal crops. The charred cereal assemblage recovered from this single upper pit fill clearly represents secondary deposition and it is possible that this may have originated from several sources. Perhaps the cereal grains were the charred remains from a cleaned crop, with the weed seeds part of the waste from processing used as tinder on a hearth, both subsequently disposed together with the charcoal into this pit.

Context 2582 Sample <16> Upper fill of shallow pit [2581] Flot: 120ml			
Cereal grain			Habitat
Hordeum sp	Hulled barley - straight	7	#
Hordeum sp	Barley - straight	13	#
Hordeum sp	Barley	33	#
Hordeum sp	Barley – tail grain	7	#
Triticum sp	Hulled wheat	45	#
Triticum sp	Hulled wheat – tail grain	6	#
Triticum sp	Free-threshing wheat	4	#
Triticum sp	Free-threshing wheat – tail grain	10	#
c.f. *Triticum* sp	Wheat	20	#
Cereal indet	Cereal	54	#
	Total:	**199**	
Weeds			
Anthemis cotula L.	Stinking Chamomile	1	CDh
Avena sp.	Oat	9	#
Chenopodium album L.	Fat-hen	3	CDn
Chenopodiaceae indet	Goosefoot family	2	CD
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love	Black-bindweed	1 + 1 frag	CD
Galeopsis sp	Hemp-nettle	1	CDW
Galium aparine L.	Cleavers	1	CHSo
Persicaria lapathifolia (L.)Gray	Pale Persicaria	3	Cdow
Persicaria maculosa Gray	Redshank	2	Cdo
Plantago lanceolata L.	Ribwort Plantain	4	G
Rumex sp	Dock	1	DG
	Total:	**28**	

Habitats:
C: Cultivated/Arable; D: Disturbed; G: Grassland; H: Hedgerow; S: Scrub; W: Woodland
d: dry soils; h: heavy soils; n: nitrogen-rich soils; o: open habitats; w: wet/damp soils
#: cultivated plant/of economic importance
Table 8: Plant macrofossil remains.

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Appendix 16

Geoarchaeology of Linear [2201], *by Dr Ben Pears*

Geoarchaeological analysis was conducted upon a sequence of sediments taken from a monolith sequence from six contexts within a Prehistoric or Romano-British linear feature and overlying sediments from Tiverton Road, Cullompton, in order to determine variations between the horizons and a potential source. Overall the ditch contexts showed very little evidence of anthropogenic addition, although there was more from the overlying horizons including enhanced loss on ignition, total P and magnetic susceptibility. This suggested a natural infilling of the ditch but a more deliberate dumping of material from domestic organic and hearth waste and source in the overlying horizons. Particle size and heavy metal analysis both indicated a highly free-draining soil with much higher Fe and Mn resulting from a variable water table and this may have led to increased leaching of some anthropogenic indicators with time.

Introduction

Archaeological excavations at Tiverton Road, Cullompton, Devon in 2011 highlighted a number of important features which contained a range of organic and inorganic fills. Determining the origin, form and function of these deposits is important in order to more clearly understand the history of the site and this was conducted using detailed field analysis and geoarchaeological research. These techniques have successfully been utilised across the world to interpret anthropogenic effects on the landscape and each will complement the other, as well as the archaeological evidence, in order to more fully interpret landscape history across the site and the surrounding landscape.

Geology and Soils

The solid geology around the site is composed of the Exeter Series of breccias and sandstones. These typical alluvial fan deposits date to the early Permian period (*c.*299-271ma) (Ussher, 1902; 1906, Henson 1972) and are covered in places by coarse-grained sand and gravel terraces and finer grained alluvial horizons within the Culm Valley. The distinctive geology of the localised landscape reflects clearly in the localised soils of the area. Covering the vast majority of the area, except the Culm Valley, is the Bromsgrove Association (541b) which are typically free draining, slightly acidic, loamy soils. This soil typically hosts open deciduous woodland with bracken and gorse commonplace. There are also areas of neutral and acid pasture alongside some arable land but the fertility of the soils is often poor and cultivation has traditionally been sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables and fruits. By contrast, in the Culm Valley and many of the smaller tributaries, the soils are largely composed of the Hollington Association (811c) which is typically composed of heavier alluvial gleys and, because of infrequent flooding, has been used mainly as grassland and meadowland.

Fieldwork and Methods

In the field a single monolith sample was taken across four contexts within a late Iron Age to Romano-British ditch feature (fills B, D, E and F) and two from overlying sediments (G and H) (see Figure 41 and Figure 60). This was taken from the north-facing section of Ditch [2201] in Block 4. These horizons were chosen as they had distinctive physical characteristics including fine grained laminations alongside charcoal and small pebble inclusions.

In the laboratory all the samples were dried, sieved (to <2mm) and analysed in the Department of Geography at the University of Exeter. Soil pH (H_2O 1:2.5) was determined following the methods of Avery and Bascomb (1982) and the University of Exeter, Soil organic matter was also determined using percentage loss on ignition (LOI)(550^{o}C), percentage carbonate at (950^{o}C), total P in the fine earth fraction (<100µm) by sodium hydroxide fusion (Based on Mehta *et al* 1954 and Sommers *et al.* 1972), magnetic susceptibility (x10^{-6}mg^{3}kg^{-1}) was conducted using the methods developed by Dearing (1999) and particle size analysis was determined by wet sieving the 8mm to 63µm size fraction following McManus (1988) and using the program GRADISTAT© (Blott and Pye, 2001), to determine values of mean grain size and sorting using the Udden-Wentworth nomenclature.

Of the five soil samples within the monolith taken from the ditch feature three were selected for multi-element analysis (2372, 2373 and 2386). These samples were selected as they all had distinctive colouration and the presence of charcoal fragments suggesting a possible anthropogenic origin and it was felt that multi-elemental analyses would assist in determining the origin of the horizons. Once extracted from the monolith tin 0.5 to 1.0g of the sample was accurately extracted and these were then subjected to

digestion firstly by 3ml of concentrated nitric acid and then by 0.5ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid. After digestion the samples were centrifuged at 2500rpm for 20 minutes and the resultant supernatant retained for analysis using an Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS). During the AAS analysis an air/acetylene flame was used to determine the concentration of five elements Fe, Mn, Cu, Pb and Zn which are typically enhanced in anthropogenic and archaeological contexts as a result of deliberate or accidental occupation of activity such as occupation, industry and waste disposal.

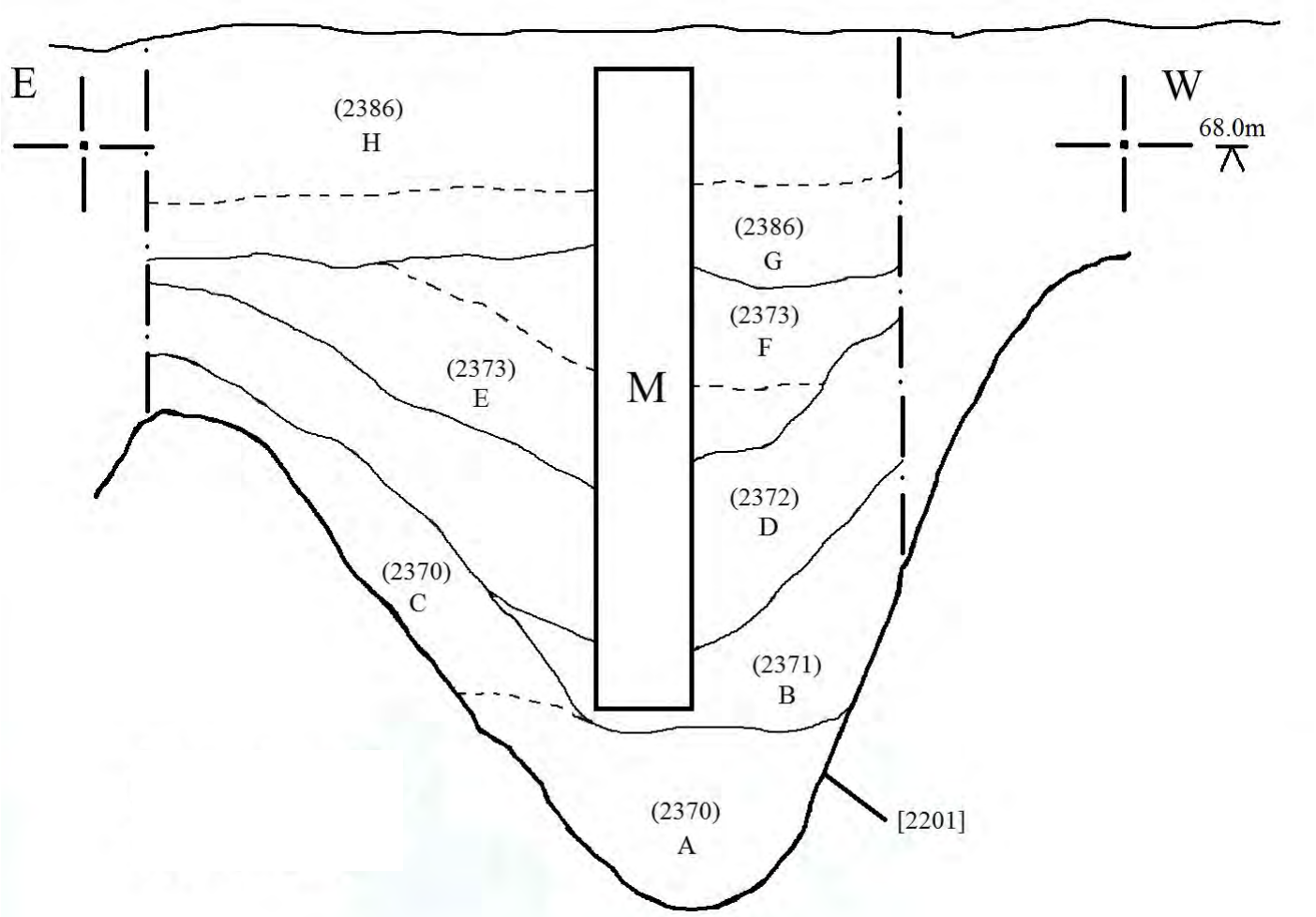

Figure 60: Section drawing of Ditch [2201] and the sampled contexts.

Context Summary Table - Tiverton Road, Cullompton

Context	Depth/Thickness	Munsell Colour	Fieldwork Description
(2386) H	200mm	10YR 7/1 light grey to 6/1 grey	Spread of soft sandy-clay containing occassional charcoal flecks and frequent sub-rounded stones (80-100mm). Varied in depth.
(2386) G	200mm	10YR 7/1 light grey to 6/1 grey	Spread of soft sandy-clay containing occassional charcoal flecks and frequent sub-rounded stones (80-100mm). Varied in depth.
(2373) F	200mm	10YR 7/6 to 7/8 yellow	Upper fill of of linear [2201], loose sand with occasional sub-rectangular stones throughout, rare charcoal flecks. 740mm wide.
(2373) E	200mm	10YR 7/6 to 7/8 yellow	Upper fill of of linear [2201], loose sand with occasional sub-rectangular stones throughout, rare charcoal flecks. 740mm wide.
(2372) D	300mm	Range from 10YR 8/1 white (at the top) to Gley2 7/1 light bluish grey to 10YR 4/1 dark grey towards the base	Dense yet soft clay with laminations throughout. Range from 0.2 - 0.5mm in depth. 1.22m wide.
(2371) B	230mm	10YR 5/3 brown	Friable silty-clay with occassional small pebbles throughout and rare charcoal flecks, 470mm wide

Table 9: Summary of sampled sediment contexts.

Geochemical Results

Four of the six sedimentary contexts excavated within linear feature [2201] (2371B, 2372D, 2373E and 2373F), and two samples from the overlying contexts (2386G and 2386H), were selected for further physical and chemical analysis in order to determine how they were formed and whether there was any anthropogenic influence through deliberate or accidental addition and disturbance. The six contexts selected were carefully extracted from the monolith, dried and subjected to a range of analyses summarised in Table 10 and Figure 61 and the results are discussed further below.

Site	**CTR11**	pH	Loss on Ignition	% Carbonate	Magnetic Susceptibility	Inorganic P	Organic P	Total P	Particle Size
Context	Methods		%	%	(x10-6mg3kg-1)	ppm	ppm	ppm	φ scale
2386 (H)	XVI	5.3	1.60	0.41	0.09	157.84	57.95	99.89	1.43
2386 (G)	XVII	3.9	1.74	0.35	0.51	531.14	385.23	145.91	1.50
2373 (F)	XVIII	4.5	0.79	0.15	0.27	207.27	134.66	72.61	1.38
2373 (E)	XIX	5.4	0.65	0.21	0.07	243.07	151.70	91.36	1.80
2372 (D)	XX	5.2	1.18	0.31	0.24	294.20	126.14	168.07	1.44
2371 (B)	XXI	5.1	1.27	0.35	0.46	282.27	168.75	113.52	1.76
2372 (D)	Replicate	5.1	1.17	0.34	0.07				

Table 10: Summary of geochemical and physical analyses.

Within the linear feature the pH results varied very little and illustrated moderately acidic deposits ranging from 5.1 to 5.4 in the lower horizons, and a slight increase to 4.5 in the uppermost context (2373F). This might be as a result of the increased acidity of the overlying horizon 2386G 3.9 but this appears to be an anomaly as the figure in horizon 2386H once again mirrors the overall pH results and that of the natural Bromsgrove Soil Association. The distinct variation within context 2386G might be as a result of the deliberate dumping of anthropogenic material and other results appear to mirror this hypothesis. Due to the acidic nature of the soils the percentage carbonate was very low and is of little help in determining whether bone and fine-grained ash was added to the fills. The overall loss on ignition results of the linear fills was surprisingly low suggesting very little organic input.

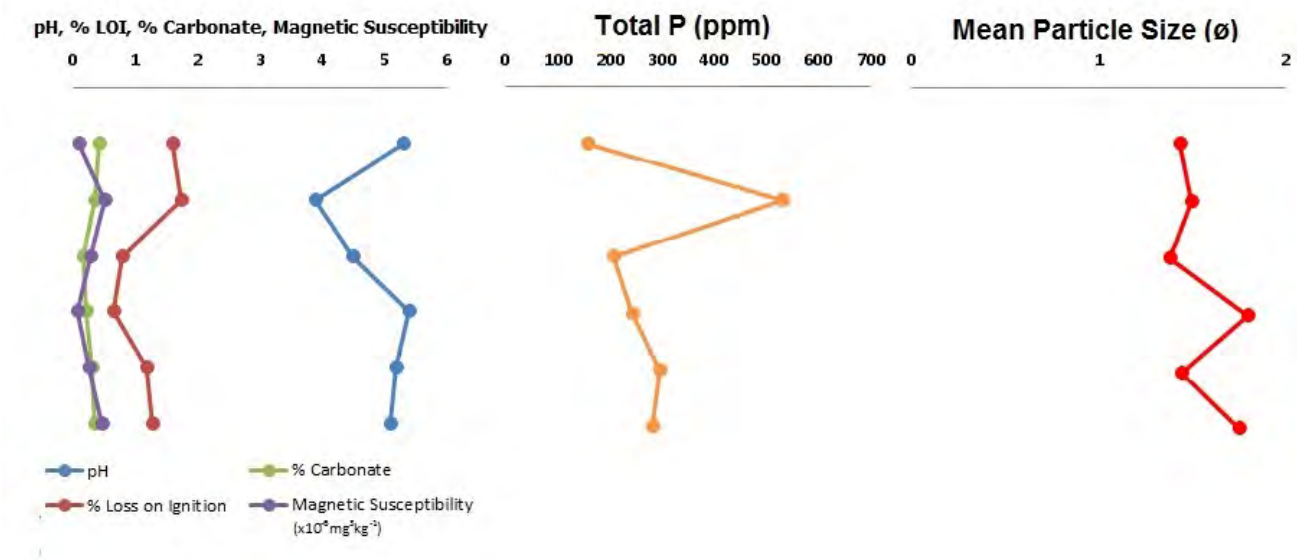

Figure 61: Graphical summary of geochemical and physical analyses conducted.

The highest result was found within the primary fill 2371B (1.27%), with a gradual decrease towards the top which reached 0.65-0.79%. This suggests that there was very little deliberate or accidental organic input into the feature, probably because of regular cleaning, inwash of organic-free sediment or rapid post-burial degradation and leaching through biological and hydrological processes. The magnetic susceptibility results varied distinctly throughout the linear feature. Contexts 2371B and 2373F contained results which could have been enhanced by the addition of burnt material possibly deriving from a domestic hearth. The results

from context 2386G, overlying the ditch, also appeared to show evidence of enhancement suggesting increased addition of both organic and inorganic material possibly through deliberate human action. However, in all the other horizons the magnetic susceptibility results were all much lower and most likely correspond with the signature of the natural soils in the area. An example of this distinctive variation in results can be seen in the difference between the original and replicate results from context 2372D. In the original the result represents subtle addition from burnt material but in the replicate there is only a background reading and this may be due to micro-variations within the fine grained laminations which form the basis of the horizon.

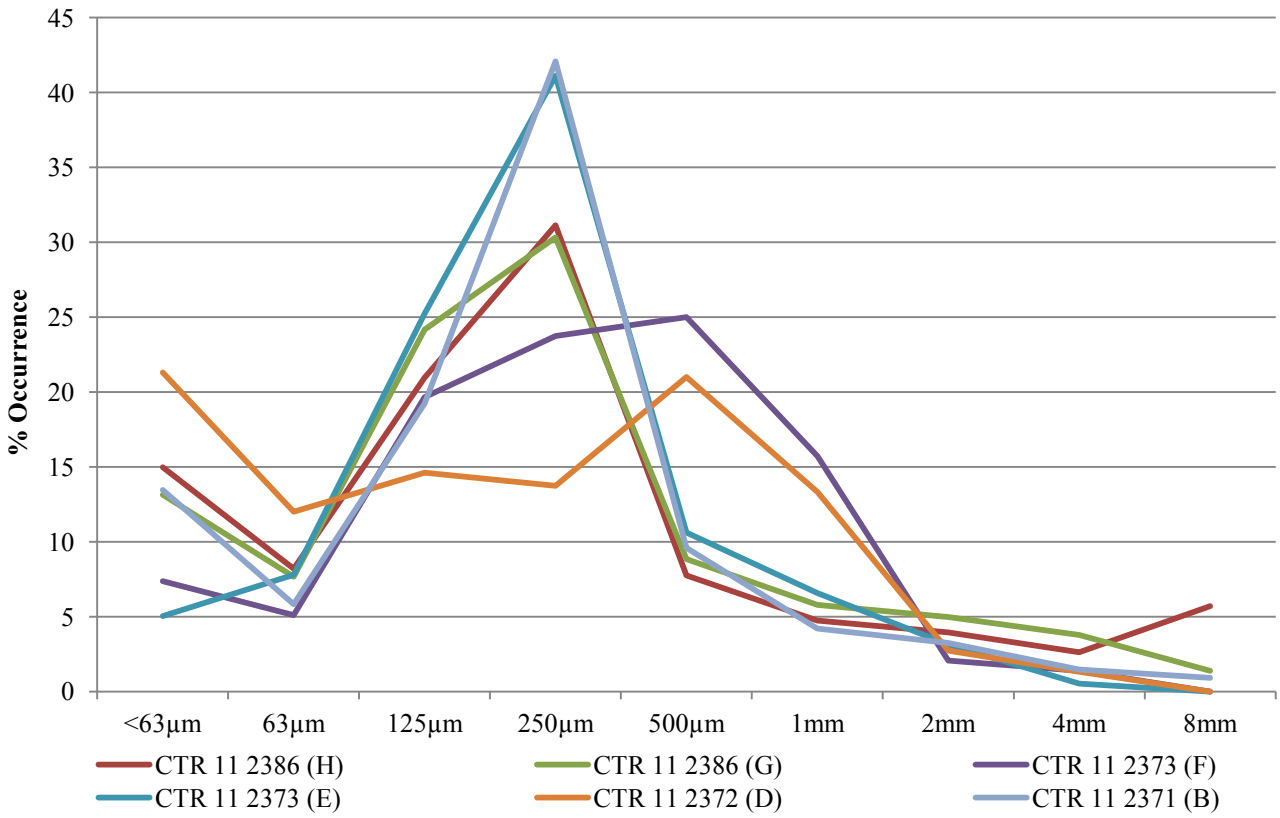

Figure 62: Detailed particle size results.

The overall total phosphate results were low across the whole site. In the ditch feature the highest result was found in the laminar fills 2372D (168ppm) with a gradual decrease to 73ppm in 2373F. Context 2386G, overlying the upper ditch fill, also had an enhanced figure (146ppm) suggesting that these two contexts may have been affected by deliberate or accidental anthropogenic addition.

Overall the geochemical results are distinctly low with the best indication of anthropogenic action appearing in the laminated ditch fill 2372D and in the horizon overlying the ditch 2386G. This suggests therefore that there was very little organic and inorganic material added to the features and that most infill was conducted quickly. The particle size results from the site shows that within the ditch there is some variation but that all the sediments fall within the medium sand category between 1.30-1.80ø but subtle variations can be seen when analysed in more detail, as illustrated in Figure 62.

Within the linear feature contexts the primary fill 2371B and context 2373E have a very similar particle size. Both contexts have a single, uniform peak of over 40% of material in the 250µm grade and only very small amounts of coarser and finer material are present, which might represent small charcoal or pebble inclusions or a largely natural source. In contrast to those fills the particle size of the distinctive laminar fill 2372D contained a wider variation of grain sizes. The most common grades present were 500µm and <63µm (c.20%) suggesting that both medium sands alongside silts and clays were present in the deposit

and point to natural inwashing of sediment from the sides of the feature and most likely along the base. The repetition of these laminae, in this context, suggests that this inwashing was probably occurring over a long period of time then followed by a faster infilling. Changes in the method and speed of infilling of the feature can also be seen in the particle size results from context 2373F which contained over 20% 125-500µm fraction and some finer material <63µm suggesting more deliberate dumps of coarser inclusions ranging from natural sediments to anthropogenic fragments.

Site – CTR11	Element and concentration (mg/l)				
Context	Fe	Mn	Cu	Pb	Zn
2386H	101.772	1.361	1.049	0.230	0.338
2386G					
2373F	103.562	2.526	0.324	0.330	0.226
2373E					
2372D	119.854	3.566	0.157	0.292	0.293
2371B					
2370C					
2370A					

Table 11: Summary of heavy metal analyses from the three bulk samples.

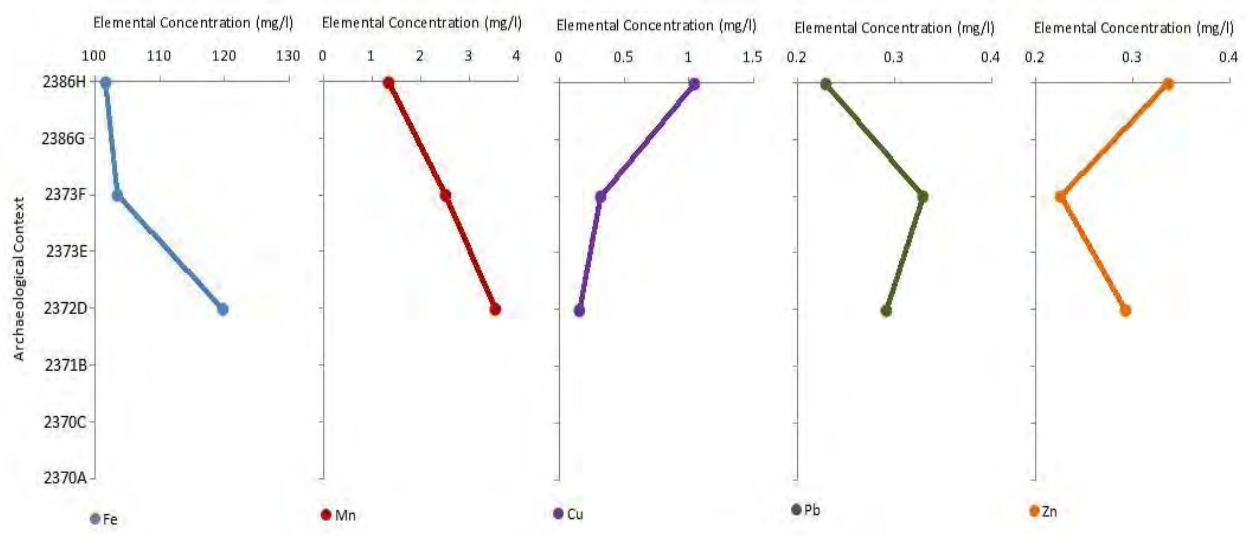

Figure 63: Graphical summary of multi-element results.

Multi-element results from the site were gathered from three contexts and are illustrated in Table 11 and Figure 63. Within the linear feature two fills, 2372D and 2373E were analysed as these contained the most convincing evidence of anthropogenic input. A third sample was also analysed from context 2386H overlying the ditch fills in order to provide comparative results. Overall the results from all the samples suggest only discrete heavy metal enhancement suggesting a low input from industrial waste and residue, and if any were present then post-burial leaching has removed any evidence. In both the linear and the overlying context Fe and Mn were present in the highest concentrations especially in context 2372D, and this decreased moving up the profile. Both these elements are highly mobile in heavily saturated soils and sediments and would have been moved up and down the profiles with an interchangeable water table. In contrast the concentrations of Cu, Pb and Zn were considerably lower and illustrate only trace quantities and certainly not indicative of industrial activity in and around the site. Interestingly, though the highest concentrations of Cu and Zn occur in the upper most context 2386H and this might be due to slightly higher atmospheric levels of those elements or due to increased leaching in the ditch feature. The Pb results mirror the Fe and Mn pattern but with considerably lower results suggesting no intentional addition and background levels deriving from the natural sediments proving most likely.

When compared to other multi-elemental analyses of other archaeological sites across Europe including Greece (Bintliff *et al.* 1992), Italy (Lewis *et al.* 1993), Sweden (Linderholm and Lundberg, 1994), Shapwick, England (Aston *et al.* 1998), Isle of Skye, Scotland (Entwistle *et al.* 2000) and Denmark (Kristiansen 2001) the results from Tiverton Road, Cullompton have clearly not been affected by the addition of industrial waste or detritus but do, in some contexts, appear to have had input from organic and possibly domestic hearth waste.

Conclusions

Overall the geoarchaeological analysis of the fills of a possible prehistoric or Romano-British linear feature and overlying horizons indicate very minor input from an anthropogenic source, and this is likely to have derived from organic and domestic hearth material. Within the ditch contexts 2372D and 2373E showed the most distinctive evidence of enhancement but it was the overlying sediments, especially 2386G, which had a markedly higher organic content, total P and magnetic susceptibility results indicating a dump of domestic waste material alongside carbonised material. The presence of low geochemical and a various particle size grades suggests that the majority of the ditch fills were naturally washed into the feature when it was finally abandoned, although the overlying dump of material suggests that at a later stage more material was used to cover the ditch, possibly deriving from organic and domestic hearth waste.

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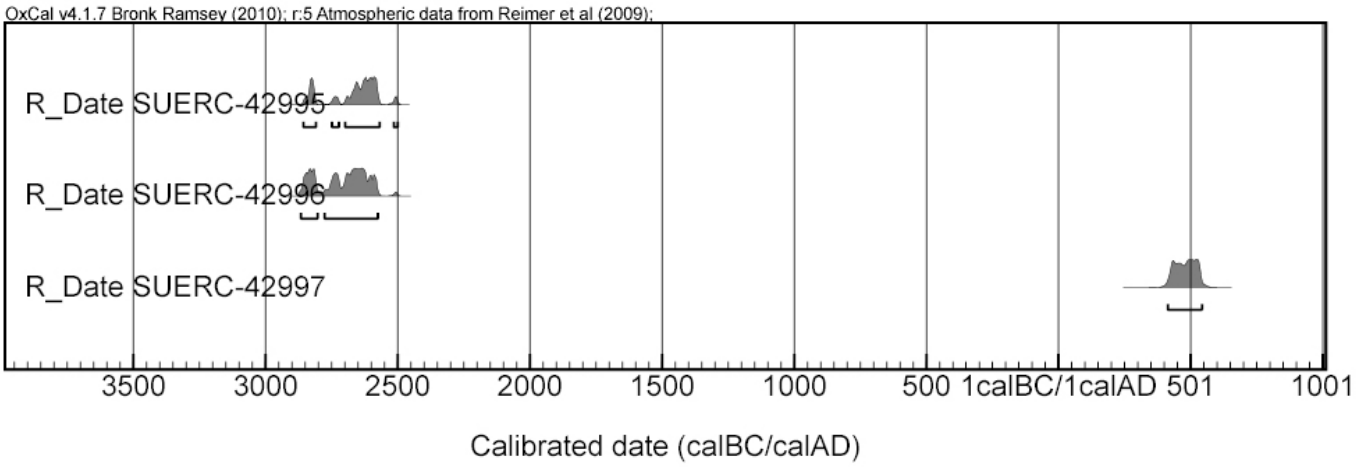
Appendix 16

Radiocarbon Determinants, *by SUERC*

N.B.

1. The quoted ^{14}C ages are in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.
2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).
3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.



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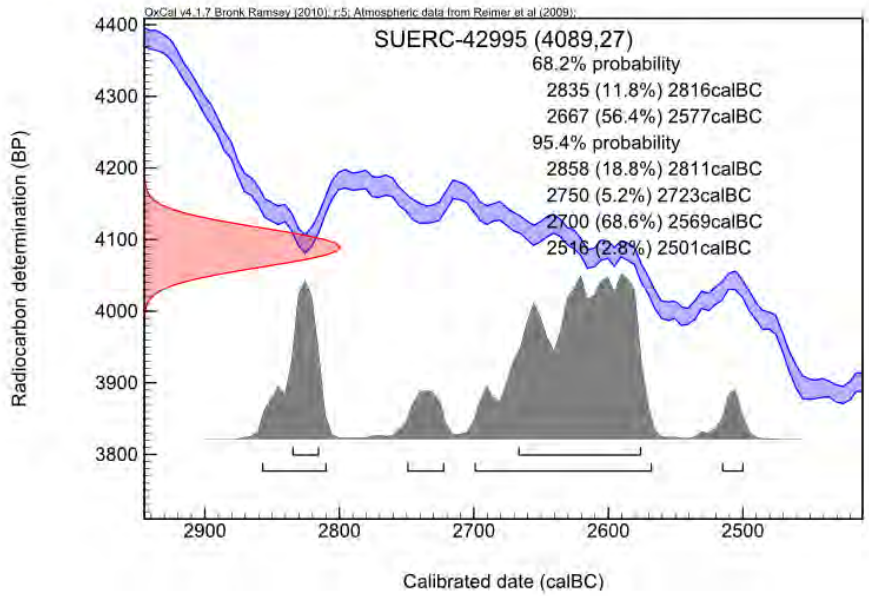
Laboratory Code	SUERC-42995 (GU-28730)
Submitter	South West Archaeology Ltd
Site Reference	Tiverton Road, Cullompton
Sample Reference	CTR11 (2412) <3>
Material	Charcoal : *Corylus*
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.2 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	4089 ± 27



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Laboratory Code	SUERC-42996 (GU28731)
Submitter	South West Archaeology Ltd
Site Reference	Tiverton Road, Cullompton
Sample Reference	CTR11 (2169) <5>
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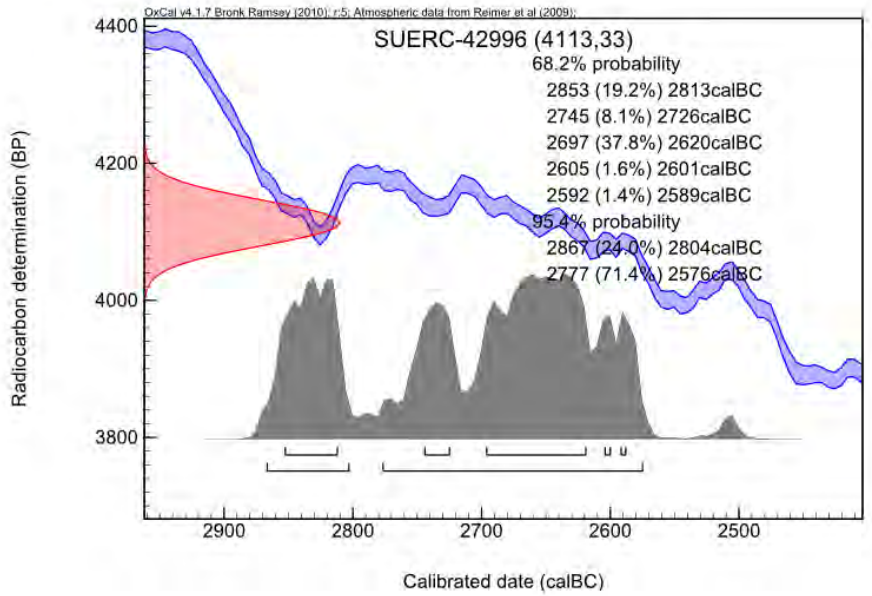
Radiocarbon Age BP	4113 ± 33



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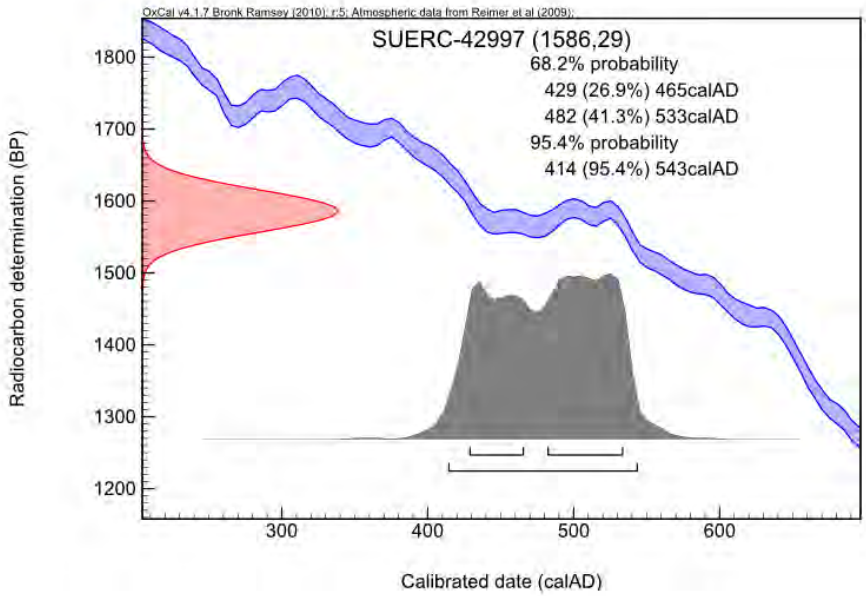
Laboratory Code	SUERC-42997 (GU28732)
Submitter	South West Archaeology Ltd
Site Reference	Tiverton Road, Cullompton
Sample Reference	CTR11 (2582) <16>
Material	Charcoal : *Alnus glutinosa*
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-27.2 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1586 ± 29



Appendix 17

Geophysical Survey Results – *from Context One 2009*

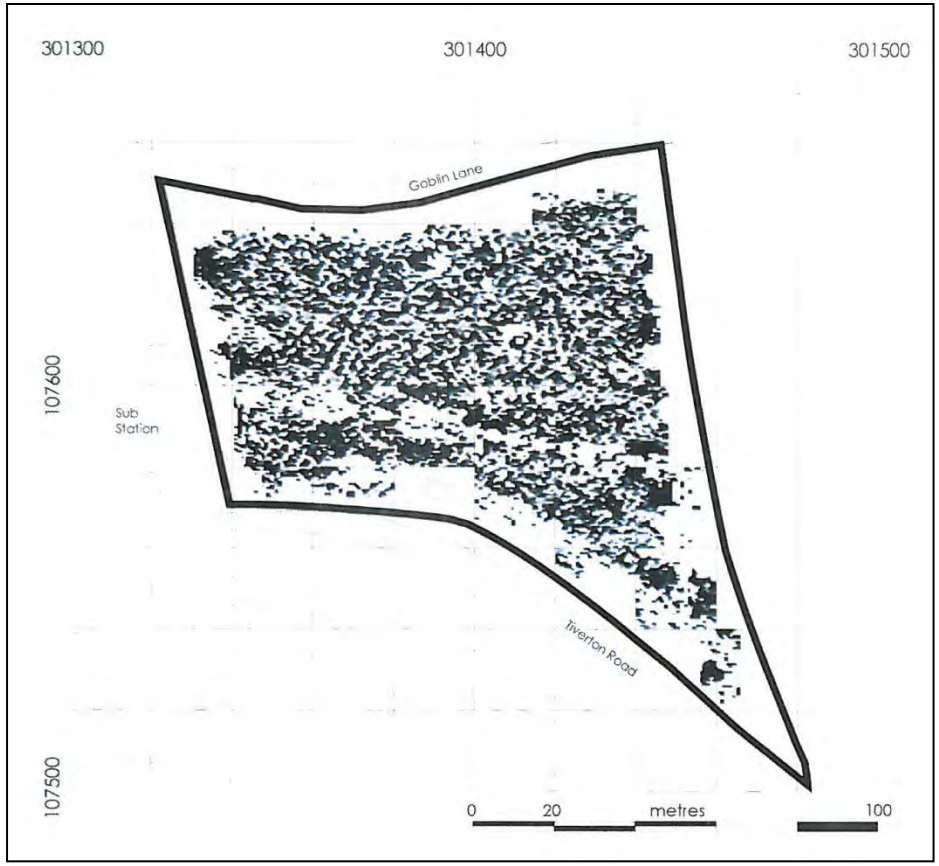


Figure 64: Gradiometer survey of the site (from Context One 2009).

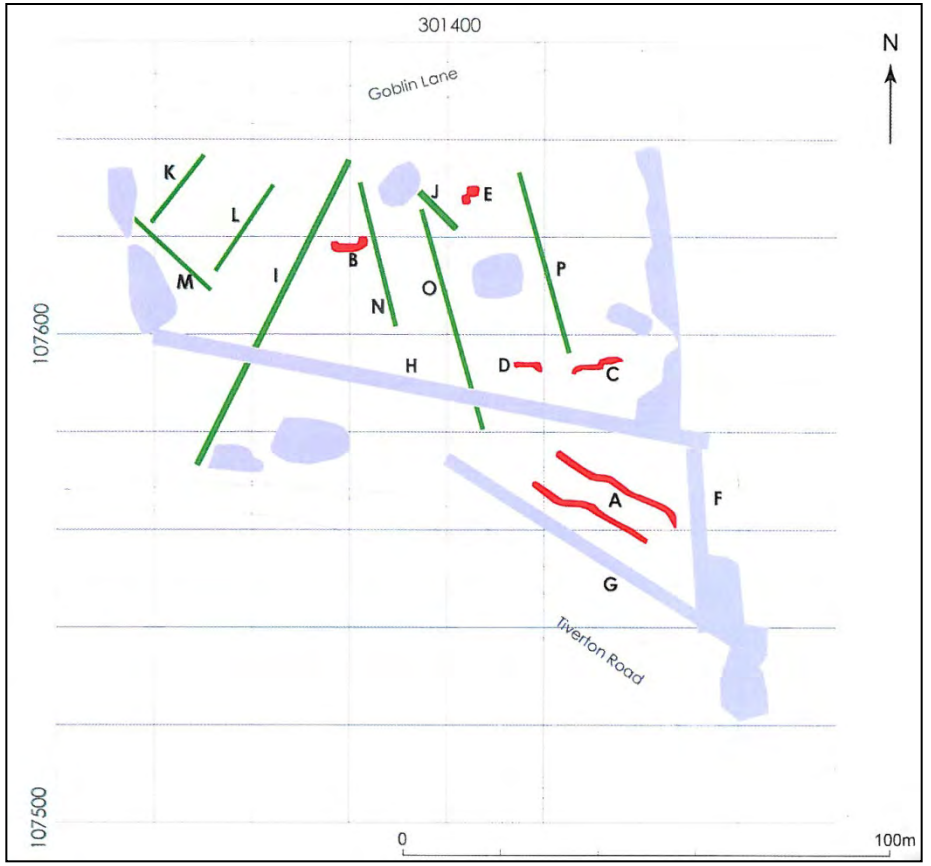


Figure 65: Interpretation of the gradiometer survey (from Context One 2009).

Summary
The degree of confidence in identified anomalies varies from low to moderately high. The scattering of modern metallic debris across the field makes the identification of any smaller archaeological anomalies uncertain. Apart from the negative linears and the more obvious positive anomalies in the south-east corner, the results for the rest of the field are inconclusive.

Appendix 18

List of Jpegs held on CDROM at the rear of this report

No.	Description	From	Scales
1	CTR11 pre-strip - From outside the site, from across the road to south	SW	~
2	CTR11 pre-strip - The site from the SE corner	SE	~
3	CTR11 pre-strip - As above, along fence line and hedge	S	~
4	CTR11 pre-strip - Detail of eastern tree protection area	S	~
5	CTR11 pre-strip - View across site, looking west, from middle of east boundary	E	~
6	CTR11 pre-strip - As above, looking SW	NE	~
7	CTR11 pre-strip - As above, detail of NE corner of site	SW	~
8	CTR11 pre-strip - North corner of site	S	~
9	CTR11 pre-strip - View of site from NE corner, looking south	N	~
10	CTR11 pre-strip - As above, looking SW	NE	~
11	CTR11 pre-strip - As above, looking west	E	~
12	CTR11 pre-strip - View of site from middle of north boundary hedge	NW	~
13	CTR11 pre-strip - As above, looking south	N	~
14	CTR11 pre-strip - Detail of rubbish/rubble flanking north hedge	S	~
15	CTR11 pre-strip - View of site from NW corner	NW	~
16	CTR11 pre-strip - As above, looking south	N	~
17	CTR11 pre-strip - View of site from SW corner looking north	S	~
18	CTR11 pre-strip - As above, looking NW	SW	~
19	CTR11 pre-strip - As above, looking east	W	~
20	CTR11 pre-strip - As above, looking along road	W	~
21	CTR11 pre-strip - As above, detail of gateway	W	~
22	CTR11 pre-strip - Site cabins	SW	~
23	CTR11 pre-strip - Middle of the site	S	~
24	CTR11 pre-strip - As above	SE	~
25	CTR11 pre-strip - Looking out on the Barrett Homes archaeological excavation	N	~
26	Stripped area, Day #1 - View from the west	W	~
27	Stripped area, Day #1 - As above	N	~
28	Stripped area, Day #1 - As above	SE	~
29	Investigating the mysteriously deep modern linear	W	~
30	General shot of Alan the digger driver at work	S	~
31	Stripped area, Day #2 - Viewed from the NW	NW	~
32	Stripped area, Day #2 - As above	W	~
33	Stripped area, Day #2 - As above	SW	~
34	Stripped area, Day #2 - As above	SE	~
35	Stripped area, Day #2 - As above	SE	~
36	View of the stripped area, Day #3 - From the access road to the south	SW	~
37	View of the stripped area, Day #3 - From the SW corner	W	~
38	View of the stripped area, Day #3 - From the corner/south boundary of the site	SE	~
39	View of the stripped area, Day #3 - As above	S	~
40	View of the stripped area, Day #3 - From the corner/north boundary of the site	NE	~
41	View of the stripped area, Day #3 - As above	E	~
42	View of the stripped area, Day #3 - From NW corner of area	NW	~
43	View of the stripped area, Day #3 - As above	N	~
44	View of the stripped area, Day #4 - From the top of the spoil heap	W	~
45	View from the top of the spoil heap - Rest of the site	E	~
46	View from the top of the spoil heap - As above	SE	~
47	View from the top of the spoil heap - As above	SW	~
48	View from the top of the spoil heap - As above	W	~
49	View of stripped area, end of Day #4 - From the NE corner	N	~
50	View of stripped area, end of Day #4 - As above	E	~
51	View of stripped area, end of Day #4 - As above	NE	~
52	View of stripped area, end of Day #4 - From south boundary of the site	SE	~
53	View of stripped area, end of Day #4 - From south boundary of the site	S	~
54	View of stripped area, end of Day #4 - From SW corner of the area	SW	~
55	Atmospheric view of the tamping down the spoil heap	E	~

56	View of stripped area, end of Day #5 - View from NE area	N	~
57	View of stripped area, end of Day #5 - View of SW corner of area	N	~
58	View of stripped area, end of Day #5 - View from the SW corner of area	SW	~
59	Shot of hedgebank removal	~	~
60	View of stripped area, end of Day #6 - from the south	S	~
61	View of stripped area, end of Day #6 - As above	N	~
62	View of stripped area, end of Day #7 - From the top of the spoil heap	S~W	~
63	View of stripped area, end of Day #7	N	~
64	View of stripped area, end of Day #7 - As above	S	~
65	Shot of the site in the morning	~	~
66	View of stripped area, end of Day #10 - Newly stripped area	E	~
67	View of stripped area, end of Day #10	W	~
68	View of stripped area, end of Day #10 - from the top of the spoil heap	S	~
69	View of stripped area, end of Day #11	E	~
70	View of stripped area, end of Day #11	W	~
71	Shot of site machinery at work	W	~
72	Shot of site taken from the top of the spoil heap	various	~
73	Shot of site taken from the top of the spoil heap	various	~
74	Pre-ex shot of feature [2003], from the SE	SE	1m
75	Pre-ex shot of spread (2002), from the SW	SW	2m
76	Pre-ex shot of spread (2016), from the SW, with LSB for scale	SW	~
77	View of stripped area, end of Day #14 - Newly stripped area	N	~
78	View of stripped area, end of Day #14 - Newly stripped area	W	~
79	View of stripped area, end of Day #14 - Newly stripped area	S	~
80	Feature [2007], pre-ex, from SE	SE	0.5m
81	Feature [2003], pre-ex, from SE	SE	1m
82	Feature [2228], pre-ex, from SE	SE	1m
83	Group shots, postholes [2232][2234][2236], Linear [2045][2230], from SE	SE	2m
84	Linear [2230], pre-ex, from NW	NW	2m
85	Posthole [2232], pre-ex, from SW	SW	0.5m
86	Posthole [2234], pre-ex, from SW	SW	0.5m
87	Spread (2016), pre-ex, from west	W	2m
88	Feature [2013], pre-ex, from NE	NE	2m
89	Feature [2238], pre-ex, from SE	SE	2m
90	Feature [2025], pre-ex, from SW	SW	2m
91	Features [2031][2033], pre-ex, from SW	SW	2m
92	Feature [2021], pre-ex, from west	W	1m
93	Feature [2023], pre-ex, from SE	SE	2+1m
94	Feature [2017], pre-ex, from south	S	1m
95	Feature [2019], pre-ex, from SE	SE	2+1m
96	Feature [2023], south-facing section	S	1m
97	Feature [2033], west-facing section	W	1m
98	Feature [2039], pre-ex, from SW	SW	2+1m
99	Feature [2047], pre-ex, from west	W	1m
100	Feature [2047], NW-facing section	NW	0.4m
101	Feature [2039], NE-facing section	NE	1+0.4m
102	Feature [2035], pre-ex, from NW	NW	2+1m
103	Feature [2021], west-facing section	W	0.5m
104	Feature [2017], south-facing section	S	0.5m
105	Feature [2035], north-facing section	N	1+0.4m
106	Feature [2025], SE-facing section	SE	1+0.4m
107	Feature [2019], east-facing section	E	1+0.4m
108	Feature [2003], SW-facing section	W	1+0.4m
109	[2245], pre-ex, from north	N	1+0.5m
110	Box section through natural banding, from west	W	2m+1m
111	As above, south-facing section	W	2m
112	Dr Imogen Wood, digging block #1 of ditch [2045]	W	~
113	Feature [2245], south-facing section	S	0.5+0.4m
114	Area shot "tree-throw features" in SE corner - [2021][2019][2023], from south	S	2m
115	As above, from SW	SW	2m
116	Ditch [2045], block 1, north-facing section	N	2m

117	Ditch [2045], block 1, north-facing section, close-up on base	N	2m
118	Ditch [2045], block 1, north-facing section, in shade	N	2m
119	Ditch [2045], block 1, north-facing section, in shade, close-up on base	N	2m
120	Ditch [2045], base of block 1, from north	N	0.4m
121	Feature [2025], post-ex, from NW	NW	2m
122	Feature [2033], post-ex, from north	N	2m
123	Feature [2017], post-ex, from NE	NE	2+0.5m
124	Feature [2021], post-ex, from SE	SE	2+0.5m
125	Feature [2023], post-ex, from east	E	2m
126	Feature [2249], south-facing section	S	0.5+0.4m
127	Feature [2039], post-ex, from NE	NE	2m
128	Feature [2047], post-ex, from SE	SE	2+0.5m
129	Feature [2003], post-ex, from east	E	2m
130	Feature [2019], post-ex, from NW	NW	2m
131	Ditch [2045] block 1, north-facing section	N	2m
132	Feature [2019], post-ex, from west	E	2m
133	Feature [2245][2249], post-ex, from SW	SW	2m
134	Shots of Dr Samuel Walls, in ditch [2045]	S	~
135	Shots of Drs. Walls and Imogen Wood in ditch [2045]	S	~
136	Shots of Dr I. Wood in ditch [2045]	W	~
137	Shots of Dr S. Walls in ditch [2045]	S	~
138	Ditch [2045], block #2, NW-facing section	NW	2m
139	Ditch [2045], block #2, NW-facing section, close-up	NW	~
140	Linear [2061], SE end, pre-ex, from SE	SE	2+1m
141	Feature [2075], pre-ex, from SW	SW	2m
142	Ditch [2045], block 2, sides of feature, SW-facing	SW	2m
143	Ditch [2045], block 2, sides of feature, NE-facing	NE	2m
144	Ditch [2045], block 1, sides of feature, west-facing	W	2m
145	Ditch [2045], block 1, sides of feature, east-facing	E	2m
146	Ditch [2059], block 1, NW-facing section with Feature [2322]	NW	2+0.4m
147	Shots of sky and people at work, various	~	~
148	Ditch [2045], block 3, west-facing section	W	2m
149	Feature [2322], and terminus of Linear [2059], post-ex, from south	S	2m
150	Linear [2059], block 2, NW-facing section, post-ex, from SE	SE	1+0.4m
151	Linear [2059], block 2, SE-facing section, post-ex	SE	1+0.4m
152	Feature [2073], west-facing section, through root disturbance, from west	W	1m
153	Feature [2093], pre-ex, from NE	NE	1+0.5m
154	Feature [2089], pre-ex, from east	E	1+0.5m
155	Feature [2091], pre-ex, from WSW	WSW	1+0.5m
156	Feature [2103], pre-ex, from SW	SW	2+1m
157	Feature [2095], pre-ex, from NW	NW	2+1m
158	Feature [2095], pre-ex, from north	N	2+1m
159	Feature [2095], pre-ex, from SE	SE	2+1m
160	Feature [2105], pre-ex, from south	S	2+1m
161	Feature [2107], pre-ex, from west	W	2+1m
162	Feature [2103], NE-facing section	NE	1+0.4m
163	Linear [2059], block #2, SE-facing section	SE	1+0.4m
164	Linear [2059], block #2, NW-facing section	NW	1+0.4m
165	Linear [2059], block #2, pre-ex, from NE	NE	1+0.5m
166	Feature [2105], south-facing section	S	1+0.4m
167	Feature [2095], post-ex, from SE	SE	2m
168	Feature [2103], post-ex, from east	E	2+1m
169	Feature [2107], east-facing section	E	1m
170	Feature [2107], post-ex, from east	E	2+1m
171	Feature [2105], post-ex, from south	S	2m
172	Features [2105][2103], post-ex, from south	S	2m
173	View of stripped area, end of Day #23 - NW corner of site,	E	~
174	As above	W	~
175	View of stripped area, end of Day #23 - west side of site	N	~
176	As above	S	~
177	Feature [2109], pre-ex, from SW	SE	2+1m

178	Feature [2131], pre-ex, from SW	SW	2m
179	Feature [2188], pre-ex, from south	S	0.5m
180	Shots of the "hoe-down" on site	S	~
181	Feature [2184], pre-ex, from east	E	2m
182	Feature [2182], pre-ex, from SE	SE	2m
183	Feature [2363], pre-ex, from SE	SE	2m
184	Hoeing, as viewed from the top of the spoil heap	SE	~
185	Linear [2178], pre-ex, from SE	SE	2m
186	Feature [2149], pre-ex, from SE	SE	2m
187	Neolithic pot in [2168]	S	0.1m
188	Excavation of pot in [2168]	S	~
189	Feature [2365], pre-ex, from north	N	2+1m
190	Feature [2332], pre-ex, from west	W	2m
191	Feature [2111], pre-ex, from south	S	2m
192	Shot across north half of site, from east	E	~
193	Feature [2365], north-facing section	N	1+0.4m
194	Feature [2109], west-facing section	W	1m
195	Feature [2332], east-facing section	E	1+0.5m
196	Feature [2109], post-ex, from west	W	2+1m
197	Feature [2097], pre-ex, from north	N	2+1m
198	Feature [2365], post-ex, from north	N	2+1m
199	Feature [2111], south-facing section	S	1+0.4m
200	Feature [2332], post-ex, from west	W	2m
201	Feature [2097], north-facing section	N	1m
202	Feature [2113], pre-ex, from east	E	2+1m
203	Feature [2097], post-ex, from north	N	2+1m
204	Feature [2111], post-ex, from south	S	2+1m
205	Pot in [2168], 0.50m scale taken from above	~	0.50m
206	Pot in [2168], 0.50m scale taken from above	~	0.50m
207	Pot in [2168], 0.10m scale taken from above	~	0.10m
208	Pot in [2168], 0.10m scale taken from south	S	0.10m
209	Pot in [2168], 0.10m scale taken from west	W	0.10m
210	Feature [2168], pre-ex, from south	S	2m
211	Feature [2168], pre-ex, from west	W	2m
212	Feature [2115], pre-ex, from west	W	2+1m
213	Dr I. Wood recording Neolithic pottery [2168]	ENE	~
214	During excavation, shot of pottery in [2168]	E	0.1m
215	Linear [2115], block 1, west-facing section	W	1m
216	Linear [2115], post-ex, from north	N	1m
217	Feature [2113], west-facing section	W	2+1m
218	Feature [2113], post-ex, from east	E	2+1m
219	Feature [2115], block 2, west-facing section	W	1m
220	Feature [2115], post-ex, block 2	N	1m
221	Feature [2113], west-facing section	W	2+1m
222	Feature [2113], shot of light through tree, from west	W	2+1m
223	Feature [2113], post-ex, from west	W	2m
224	Feature [2409], south-facing section	S	2m
225	Feature [2415], north-facing section	N	2+1m
226	Feature [2415], north-facing section	N	2m
227	Features [2168][2407], for reference	W	2m
228	Linear [2446], pre-ex, from SE	SE	2m
229	Linear [2450], pre-ex, from SE	SE	2m
230	Linear [2448], pre-ex, from NE	NE	2m
231	Linear [2448], block 2, north-facing section	N	0.5+0.4m
232	Linear [2448], block 2, south-facing section	S	0.5+0.4m
233	Linear [2448], block 2 post-ex, from west	W	1+0.5m
234	Linear [2448], block 1, north-facing section	N	0.5+0.4m
235	Linear [2448], block 1, south-facing section	S	0.5+0.4m
236	Linear [2448], block 1, post-ex, from west	W	1+0.5m
237	Feature [2450], NW-facing section	NW	1+0.4m
238	Feature [2450], SE-facing section	SE	1+0.4m

239	Shot of Dave Mitchell taking photos with his camera pole	NE	2m
240	Linear [2448], from the NE	NE	2m
241	Linear [2448], from the top of the spoil heap, from NW	NW	2m
242	As above	NW	2m
243	Linear [2448], block 3, NE-facing section	NE	0.5+0.4m
244	Linear [2448], block 3, post-ex, from east	E	1+0.4m
245	Feature [2446], east-facing section	E	1+0.4m
246	Feature [2446], west-facing section	W	1+0.4m
247	Feature [2446], post-ex, from south	S	1m
248	Feature [2450], NE-facing section	NE	1+0.5m
249	Patch of stones in (2449)	E	0.5+0.4m
250	Features [2407][2168], west-facing section	W	2+0.5+0.4m
251	Metalled area (2381), with diggers in shot, from south	S	2m
252	Metalled area (2381), from south	S	2m
253	As above	S	2m
254	As above	S	2m
255	Feature [2409], east-facing section	E	2+1m
256	Feature [2409], east-facing section	E	2+1m
257	Feature [2409], partial post-ex, from north	N	2m
258	Feature [2143], pre-ex, from east	E	2+1m
259	Feature [2198], pre-ex, from east	N	2+1m
260	Feature [2143], oblique shot of charcoal patch, from SE	SE	0.5m
261	Pit group [2409], east-facing section	E	2+1m
262	Feature [2465], pre-ex, from east	E	1m
263	Feature [2463], pre-ex, from NE	NE	2+1m
264	Feature [2467], pre-ex, from WSW	WSW	2m
265	Linear [2469], pre-ex, from WSW	WSW	2m
266	Feature [2478], pre-ex, from NE	NE	2+1m
267	Feature [2476], pre-ex, from SW	SW	1m
268	Features [2059][2045], pre-ex, from ENE	ENE	2m
269	Features [2471][2473][2450] and (2475), from south	S	2m
270	As above, from the spoil heap	W	2m
271	Features [2426][2407], east-facing section	E	1+0.5+0.4m
272	Feature [2143], SE-facing section	W	1m
273	Feature [2434], north-facing section	N	1+0.5m
274	Feature [2438], post-ex, from NE	NE	2+1m
275	Linear Group <007>, block 1, north-facing section	N	2+1m
276	Linear Group <007>, block 1, north-facing sections	N	1m
277	Linear Group <007>, block 1, south-facing section	S	2+1m
278	Linear Group <007>, block 1, south-facing section	S	1m
279	Feature [2198], west-facing section	W	1m
280	Feature [2430], NE-facing section	NE	2m
281	Feature [2430], pre-ex, from NW	NW	2m
282	Linear Group <007>, block 4, north-facing section	N	2+1m
283	Linear Group <007>, block 4, north-facing section	NE	2+1m
284	Linear Group <007>, block 4, south-facing section	S	2m
285	Pit Group <2437>, post-ex, from WNW	WNW	2m
286	Pit Group <2437>, post-ex, from ESE	ESE	2m
287	Feature [2438], pre-ex, from north	N	1+0.4m
288	Feature [2438], west-facing section	W	1+0.4m
289	Feature [2198], post-ex, from SW	SW	1m
290	Feature [2196], pre-ex, from WSW	WSW	2+1m
291	Feature [2438], post-ex, from west	W	2+2m
292	Feature [2384], pre-ex, from south	S	0.4m
293	Feature [2384], during-ex, from east	E	0.4m
294	Feature [2384], east-facing section	E	0.5+0.4m
295	Feature [2194], pre-ex, from WSW	WSW	2+1m
296	Feature [2196], post-ex, from SW	SW	1m
297	Feature [2194], SW-facing section	SW	1+0.5m
298	Feature [2384], post-ex, from south	S	0.5m
299	Dr L. Bray at work in block 3 Linear Group <007>	SW	~

300	Dr S. Walls, at work in Pit Group <2437>	SW	~
301	Feature [2194], post-ex, from east	E	2+1m
302	Feature [2409], north-facing section	N	2+1m
303	Linear Group <007>, block 3, south-facing section	S	2+1m
304	Linear Group <007>, block 3, north-facing section	N	2+1m
305	Linear Group <007>, block 3, post-ex, from SW	SW	2+1m
306	Machinery working shot, guarding site info	N	~
307	Linear Group <2129>, block 1, north-facing section	N	2+0.5m
308	Linear Group <2129>, block 1, south-facing section	S	2+0.5m
309	Linear [2206], block #1, north-facing section	N	1+0.4m
310	Linear Group <2129]> with [2206] in background, post-ex, from west	W	2+1m
311	Pit [2409], post-ex, from SE	SE	~
312	Pit [2409], post-ex, from SE	SE	2m
313	Pit [2409], post-ex, from SSE	SSE	2+0.5+0.4m
314	Pit [2409], post-ex, from NW, with Pit Group <2437>	NW	~
315	Pit [2409], post-ex, from NW, with Pit Group <2437>	NW	2m
316	Dr L.S.Bray on site	~	~
317	Feature [2166], pre-ex, from SSE	SSE	1+0.5m
318	Pit [4209], again, (in shade), from SE	SE	2m
319	Pit [4209], again, (in shade), from SSE	SSE	2m
320	Pit [4209], again, (in shade), from NW	NW	2m
321	Pit [4209], again, (in shade), from, close up on [2409]	NW	1m
322	Feature [2166], SW-facing section	SW	1+0.5m
323	Feature [2147], pre-ex, from south	S	2+1m
324	Linear [2202], pre-ex, from WSW	WSW	2+1m
325	Linear [2202], block 3, west-facing section	W	1+0.4
326	Linear [2202], block 3, post-ex, from south	S	1+0.5m
327	Feature [2147], east-facing section	E	1+0.4m
328	Feature [2147], post-ex, from east	E	2+1m
329	Linear [2202], block 4, west-facing section	W	1m
330	Linear [2202], block 4, east-facing section	E	1+0.4m
331	Linear [2202], block 4, post-ex, from south	S	1+0.4m
332	Linear [2202], block 2, west-facing section	W	1+0.4m
333	Linear [2202], block 2, east-facing section	E	1+0.4m
334	Linear [2202], block 2, post-ex, from south	S	1+0.5m
335	Pottery in [2398], mid excavation, block 2, from north	N	1+0.4m
336	Linear [2192], pre-ex, with associated features, from east	E	2m
337	General site shot	W	~
338	Dr. L. Bray, excavating greyware pot in ditch [2398], block 2	W	~
339	Linear [2202], block 1, west-facing section	W	1+0.5m
340	Linear [2202], block 1, east-facing section	E	1+0.5m
341	Linear [2355], block 1, west-facing section	W	1+0.5m
342	Linear [2355], block 1, east-facing section	E	1+0.5m
343	Linears [2202][2355], block 1, post-ex, from south	S	2+1m
344	Linear [2398], block 2, 2nd spit, showing pottery, from north	N	1+0.4m
345	Pit group <2437>, post-ex, again, from east	E	2m
346	Pit group <2437>, post-ex, again, from west	W	2m
347	General site shot, Pit Group <2437> in foreground	W	~
348	Pit group <2437>, post-ex, from west	W	~
349	Linear [2202][2355], block 0, west-facing section	W	2+0.4m
350	Linear [2202][2355], block 0, east-facing section	E	2+1m
351	Linear [2202][2355], block 0, post-ex, from south	S	2+1m
352	Atmospheric site shot from SSE, looking N	SSE	~
353	Linear [2355], block 2, south-facing section	S	1+0.4m
354	Linear [2355], block 2, north-facing section	N	1+0.4m
355	Linear [2355], block 2, post-ex, from west	W	1+0.5m
356	Linear [2355], block 3, post-ex, from SW	SW	1+0.5m
357	Linear [2355], block 3, NW-facing section	NW	1+0.5m
358	Linear [2355], block 3, SE-facing section	SE	1+0.5m
359	Feature [2481], pre-ex, from north	N	2+1m
360	Melon bead in ditch section, sealed beneath metalling (2381), in [2201]	NE	0.1m

361	As above, close-up of bead	NE	0.1m
362	As above, locational shot	NE	0.1m
363	Shot of Dr L.S.Bray (discoverer), cleaning around said bead	NE	~
364	Bead cleaned up	NE	0.1m
365	Feature [2481], north-facing section	N	1+0.4m
366	Feature [2481], post-ex, from north	N	2+1m
367	Feature [2204], pre-ex, from west	W	2+1m
368	Feature [2204], post-ex, from west	W	2+1m
369	Feature [2204], west-facing section	W	1+0.4m
370	Feature [2481], west-facing section	W	1+0.4m
371	Feature [2483], pre-ex, from south	S	2+1m
372	Feature [2483], west-facing section	W	1m
373	Feature [2483], post-ex, from west	W	2+1m
374	Feature [2483], post-ex, detail of east terminus, from south	S	1+0.5m
375	Feature [2224], pre-ex, from south	S	1+2m
376	Pit Group <2523>, pre-ex, from top of spoil heap, from South	S	2m
377	As above, with Dr S. Walls and diggers in background	SE	2m
378	Pit Group <2523>, pre-ex, from top of spoil heap, from south	S	2m
379	Pit Group <2523>, pre-ex, from ground level, from SSW	SSW	2m
380	Feature [2534], pre-ex, from south	S	2+1m
381	Feature [2536], pre-ex, from west	W	1m
382	Postholes [2538][2580], pre-ex, from south	S	2+1m
383	Feature [2542], pre-ex, from south	S	1m
384	Feature [2528], pre-ex, from south	S	2m
385	Feature [2532], pre-ex, from north	N	0.5m
386	Feature [2526], pre-ex, from north	N	1m
387	Feature [2530], pre-ex, from north	N	1m
388	General site shot with digger	NW	~
389	Feature [2224], NW-facing section	NW	2+1m
390	Feature [2224], post-ex, from NE	NE	2+1m
391	Feature [2544], pre-ex, from west	W	1m
392	Linear [2390], section through Linear Group <007> block 2	N	2+1m
393	As above	N	2m
394	Linear Group <007>, block 2, Linears [2398][2570]	N	0.5+0.4m
395	Linear Group <007>, block 2, Linears [2398][2570]	N	2+0.4m
396	Linear [2398], section through Linear Group <007>, block 2	N	2+1m
397	As above	N	2m
398	As above	S	2+0.4m
399	Linear [2390], section through Linear Group <007>, block 2, oblique	SE	2+1m
400	As above, block #2	SE	2+1m
401	As above, blocks #1 and #2	SE	~
402	Feature [2528], NE-facing section	NE	1+0.4m
403	Feature [2526], NNE-facing section	NNE	1+0.5m
404	Feature [2526], post-ex	E	2+1m
405	Feature [2524], west-facing section	W	1+0.5m
406	Feature [2532], SW-facing section	SW	0.5m
407	Feature [2536], north-facing section	N	1+0.4m
408	Feature [2532], post-ex, from west	W	1+0.5m
409	Feature [2536], post-ex, north	N	2+1m
410	Feature [2524], post-ex, from east	E	2+1m
411	Feature [2534], north-facing section	N	1m
412	Features [2528][2560], post-ex, from ENE	ENE	2+1m
413	Feature [2526], post-ex, from north	N	2m
414	Feature [2534], post-ex, from north	N	2m
415	Pit Group <2523>, post-ex, from top of spoil heap, from SSE	SSE	2m
416	Feature [2571], north-facing section	N	0.5+0.4m
417	Feature [2571], post-ex, from west	W	1+0.5m
418	Feature [2530], NE-facing section	NE	2+0.5m
419	Feature [2544], South-facing section	S	1+0.4m
420	Feature [2544], post-ex, from north	N	2+1m
421	Feature [2577], pre-ex, from north	N	0.5+0.4m

422	Feature [2581], pre-ex, from west	W	1m
423	Pit Group <2523>, post-ex, from top of spoil heap, from south	S	2m
424	Linear [2579], pre-ex, from NW	NW	2+0.5m
425	Features [2583][2585], pre-ex, from south	S	2+1m
426	Feature [2589], pre-ex, from west	W	2+1m
427	Features [2589][2587][2593], close-up shot, from SW	SW	2+1m
428	Feature [2587], pre-ex, from west	W	1m
429	Feature [2593], pre-ex, from SE	SE	1m
430	Feature [2530], post-ex, from NE	NE	2m
431	Pit Group <2523>, post-ex, from top of spoil heap, from south	S	2m
432	General site shot	W	~
433	Feature [2585], north-facing section	N	1+0.4m
434	Feature [2585], post-ex, from north	N	2+1m
435	Feature [2579], block 1, post-ex, from west	W	2+0.4m
436	Dr B. Morris, at work	SE	~
437	Feature [2579], block 1, north-facing section	N	0.4m
438	Feature [2579], block 1, south-facing section	S	0.4m
439	Features [2576], pre-ex, from NW	NW	2m
440	Feature [2563], SE-facing section	SE	1+0.4m
441	Feature [2583], post-ex, from SE	SE	2+1m
442	Feature [2596], pre-ex, from SE	SE	2m
443	Feature [2577], NW-facing section, from NW	NW	0.4m
444	Feature [2577], post-ex, from NW	NW	1+0.4m
445	Features [2583][2596], SE-facing section	SE	2+1m
446	Features [2583][2596], slot through features, oblique	SE	2+1m
447	Feature [2596], NW-facing section	NW	2+1m
448	Feature [2581], NW-facing section	NW	1+0.4m
449	Feature [2581], post-ex, from NW	NW	1m
450	Feature [2613], pre-ex, from south	S	2+1m
451	Pit Group <2616>, west-facing section through SE quadrant	W	2+0.4m
452	Pit Group <2616>, east-facing section through SE quadrant	E	2+0.4m
453	Pit Group <2616>, south-facing section through SE quadrant	S	0.4m
454	Features [2583][2596], SE-facing section	SE	2+1m
455	Feature [2596], post-ex, from ESE	ESE	2m
456	Feature [2465], SE-facing section	SE	0.5m
457	Feature [2463], NE-facing section	NE	1+0.4m
458	Feature [2463], post-ex, from NE	NE	2+1m
459	Feature [2465], post-ex, from NW, vertical	NW	1+0.5m
460	As above, oblique	NW	1+0.5m
461	Feature [2465], vertical	W	0.5m
462	Feature [2467], east-facing section	E	1+0.5m
463	Feature [2467], post-ex, from west	W	2+1m
464	Linear [2469], west-facing section	W	1m
465	Linear [2469], east-facing section	E	1m
466	Linear [2469], post-ex, from west	W	2+1m
467	Feature [2478], SE-facing section	NW	1+0.4m
468	Feature [2478], post-ex, from NW	NW	2+1m
469	Pit Group <2616>, west-facing section through NW quadrant	W	2+0.5m
470	Pit Group <2616>, west-facing section through NW quadrant, oblique	NW	2m
471	Pit Group <2616>, west-facing section through NW quadrant, oblique	SW	2m
472	Pit Group <2616>, west-facing section through SW quadrant, oblique	NW	2m
473	Pit Group <2616>, west-facing section through SW quadrant, oblique	SW	2m
474	Pit Group <2616>, SW+NW quadrants, post-ex, from south	S	2+1m
475	As above, from north	N	2+1m
476	Pit Group <2616>, east-facing section through SW quadrant	E	1+0.5m
477	Intersection of Linears [2045][2059], NW-facing section	NW	2+0.5m
478	Intersection of Linears [2045][2059], SE-facing section	SE	2+1m
479	Intersection of Linears [2045][2471], NW-facing section	NW	1+0.4m
480	Intersection of Linears [2045][2059], post-ex, from SW	SW	2+1m
481	Intersection of Linears [2045][2059], NW-facing section	NW	2+0.4m
482	Intersection of Linears [2045][2471], post-ex, from SW	SW	2+0.4m

483	Feature [2617], south-facing section	S	1+0.4m
484	Pit Group <2616>, south-facing section through SE quadrant	S	1+0.4m
485	General site shot	~	~
486	Intersection of Linears [2045][2059], post-ex, from NW	NW	2+1+0.4m
487	Intersection of Linears [2045][2059], post-ex, from SE	SE	2+1m
488	Intersection of Linears, [2045][2059], post-ex, from east	E	2m
489	Pit Group <2616>, post-ex, from west	W	2+1m
490	As above, from east	E	2+1m
491	As above	E	~
492	As above, from south	S	2+1m
493	As above, from north	N	2+1m
494	As above	N	2+1m
495	As above	N	2+1m
496	As above	N	2+1m
497	As above	N	2+1m
498	Linears [2667][2473], south-facing section	S	2+1m
499	Linear [2667], south-facing section, close-up	S	1m
500	Linears [2667][2473], north-facing section	S	2+1m
501	Linear [2667], north-facing section, close-up	S	1m
502	Linears [2667][2473][2471], post-ex, from WSW	WSW	2+1m
503	Linear [2045], block 5, NW-facing section	NW	0.5+0.4m
504	Linear [2045], block 5, NW-facing section	NW	0.5m
505	Feature [2652], pre-ex, from north	N	2+1m
506	Feature [2654], pre-ex, from west	W	2+2m
507	Features [2654][2656], from top of spoil heap, from west	W	2m
508	Spread (2658), pre-ex, from south	S	2m
509	Feature [2684], pre-ex, from south	S	1m
510	Spread (2658), post-ex, sondage cut through the middle, from WNW	WNW	2+1m
511	As above, from NW	NW	2+1m
512	Feature [2684], SE-facing section	SE	1+0.4m
513	Feature [2684], post-ex, from SE	SE	2+1m
514	Feature [2652], north-facing section	N	1+0.4m
515	Feature [2652], post-ex, from north	N	2+1m
516	Detail of amphora fragments in spread (2658), North arrow	S	0.1m
517	Detail of amphora fragments in spread (2658), during excavation, from south	S	0.4m
518	Detail of amphora fragments	W	~
519	As above	NW	~
520	Area of spread (2658), post-ex, from south	S	2m
521	Area of spread (2658), post-ex, from north	N	2m
522	Features [2654][2693], west-facing section	W	2+0.5m
523	Features [2654][2693][2691][2692], east-facing section	E	2+0.5m
524	Features [2654][2693], west-facing section	W	2+0.5m
525	Detailed shot of stony layer (2698)	N	2m
526	Feature [2131], post-ex, from SSW	SSW	2m
527	Feature [2131], SSW-facing section	SW	2+0.4m
528	Feature [2182], post-ex, from SE	SE	2m
529	Feature [2182], SE-facing section	SE	2+0.4m
530	Linear [2222], block 1, north-facing section	N	2+0.4m
531	Linear [2222], block 1, post-ex, from east	E	2+1m
532	Linear [2222], block 2, south-facing section	S	2+1m
533	Linear [2222], block 2, north-facing section	N	2+1m
534	Linear [2222], block 2, post-ex, from east	E	2+1m
535	Feature [2715], block 1, SE-facing section	SE	2+1m
536	Feature [2715] block 1, NW-facing section	NW	2+0.5m
537	Feature [2715] block 1, post-ex, from SW	SW	2+1m
538	Linear [2222], block 3, west-facing section	W	2+0.5m
539	Linear [2222], block 3, west-facing section	W	2+0.5m
540	Linear [2222], block 3, west-facing section	W	2+0.5m
541	Linear [2222], block 3, post-ex, from west	W	2+1m
542	Linear [2222], block 3, post-ex from west	W	2m
543	Shot of Drs I. Wood and S. Walls at work	SE	~

544	Shot of Dr. L. Bray sitting on his section	W	~
545	Feature [2180], block 1, SE-facing section	SE	2+1m
546	Feature [2180], block 1, post-ex, from SE	SE	1m
547	Linear [2222], block 3, west-facing section	W	1+0.5m
548	Linear [2222], block 3, post-ex, from west	W	2+1m
549	Linear [2222], block 2, SW-facing section	SW	1+0.5m
550	Linear [2222], block 2, NE-facing section	NE	1+0.5m
551	Feature [2715], block 1, SE-facing section	SE	2+0.5m
552	Pit Group <{2690>, west-facing section, southern half	W	2+0.4m
553	Pit Group <{2690>, west-facing section, northern half	W	2+0.4m
554	Linear [2390], west-facing section, oblique	SW	2m
555	Linear [2390], west-facing section, oblique	NW	2m
556	Pit Group <2690>, post-ex, northern half, from south	S	2+0.4m
557	Pit Group <2690>, post-ex, southern half, from north	N	2+0.4m
558	Pit Group <2690>, post-ex, northern half, from south	S	2+0.4m
559	Pit Group <2690>, post-ex, from north	N	~
560	Working shot	NW	~
561	Features inc. [2184], SE-facing section	SE	2+0.5m
562	Features inc. [2184], post-ex, from NW	NW	2+1m
563	Features [2180][2719][2721], block 2, NW-facing section	NW	2m
564	Features [2180][2719][2721], block 2, post-ex, from NE	NE	2+1m
565	Features [2180][2719][2721], block 2, SE-facing section	SE	2+0.5m
566	Features [2180][2719][2721], block 2, post-ex, from SW	SW	2+1m
567	Features [2180][2719][2721], block 2, post-ex, from NW, oblique	NE	~
568	Feature [2253], pre-ex, from NE	NE	2+1m
569	Feature [2257], pre-ex, from NE	NE	2+1m
570	Feature [2295], pre-ex, from NE	NE	1+0.5m
571	Feature [2273], pre-ex, from south	S	2m
572	Feature [2277], pre-ex, from north	N	2+1m
573	Features [2297][2299], pre-ex, from east	E	2m
574	Feature [2297], SE-facing section	SE	1+0.4m
575	Feature [2295], east-facing section	E	1m
576	Features [2178][2723], east-facing section	E	2+1m
577	Features [2178][2723], west-facing section	W	2+1m
578	Feature [2178], block 2, west-facing section	S	1m
579	Feature [2178], block 2, post-ex, from south	S	1m
580	Feature [2299], east-facing section	E	1+0.4m
581	Feature [2299], post-ex, from east	E	1m
582	Feature [2295], east-facing section	E	1+0.4m
583	Feature [2295], post-ex, from east	E	1m
584	Feature [2297], SE-facing section	SE	1+0.4m
585	Feature [2297], post-ex, from SE	SE	2+1m
586	Feature [2253], east-facing section	E	1+0.4m
587	Feature [2253], post-ex, from south	S	2+2m
588	Feature [2277], north-facing section	N	2m
589	Feature [2277], post-ex, from west	W	1+0.4m
590	Feature [2273], west-facing section	W	2+1m
591	Features [2728][2725], NE-facing section	NE	2+0.4m
592	Features [2273][2728][2725], post-ex, from south	S	2m
593	As above, close-up of [2273]	S	2m
594	Feature [2273], west-facing section	W	2+1m
595	Features [2725][2728], NE-facing section	NE	2+0.4m
596	Features [2273][2725][2728], post-ex, from south	S	2m
597	Features [2273][2725][2728], post-ex, close-up, from SE	SE	2m
598	Pit Group <2755>, north-facing section, east half	N	2+1m
599	Pit Group <2755>, north-facing section, west half	N	2+1m
600	Pit Group <2755>, north-facing section, central section	N	2+1m
601	Pit Group <2755>, north-facing section, oblique	NE	2m
602	As above	E	2m
603	Pit group <2755>, post-ex, from east	E	2+1m
604	Final photograph east of site	S	~

605	Final photograph NW corner of site	SW	~
606	Final photograph NE corner of site	W	~
607	Final photograph west of site	E	~
608	Aerial photo: Pit Group <2523>	W	2m
609	Aerial photo: area (2381)	E	2m
610	Aerial photo: Linear [2448]	E	2m
611	Aerial photo: Pit [2409]	E	2m

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