LANACOMBE
EXMOOR NATIONAL PARK
SOMERSET

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES & HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY

The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net

Report No.: 150211
Date: 11.02.2015

Authors: S. Walls

Lanacombe, Exmoor, Somerset

Results of a Archaeological Evaluation

For

Dr. Lee Bray
Historic Environment Officer (HEO)
of
The Exmoor Mires Project (EMP)

On behalf of
The Exmoor National Park Authority (ENPA)
(the Client)

By

SWARCH project reference: ELN14
National Grid Reference: SS 7715 4262
Project Director: Dr. Bryn Morris
Project Officer: Dr. Samuel Walls
Fieldwork Managers: Dr. Samuel Walls; Dr. Bryn Morris
Fieldwork: Joe Bampton; Victoria Hosegood; Dr. Bryn Morris; Dr. Samuel Walls; Emily Wapshott; Jenny Watling; Claire Wyatt
Report: Dr. Samuel Walls
Report Editing: Dr. Bryn Morris
Graphics: Victoria Hosegood; Dr. Samuel Walls

February 2015

Summary

This report presents the results of archaeological evaluation trenching carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Lanacombe, Exmoor, Somerset. In total, four trenches were opened in order to investigate a series of anomalies identified in gradiometer and earth resistance surveys.

The evaluation revealed a total of 12 'archaeological' features; none of which produced any datable finds. Extensive environmental sampling was obtained from many of these features. Two of the trenches failed to identify the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. The other two trenches revealed a relatively complex sequence of intercutting ditches and pits, which are presumably Prehistoric in origin.

Contents

List of Figures

List of Appendices

Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Dr. Lee Bray
Dr. Chris Carey

1.0 Introduction

Location: Lanacombe
Parish: Exmoor
County: Somerset
NGR: SS 7715 4262

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on Lanacombe, Exmoor, Somerset (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Dr Lee Bray (HEO of the EMP) on behalf of the Exmoor National Park Authority (the Client) in order to investigate a series of anomalies identified in gradiometer and earth resistance surveys.

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of three trenches to ground-truth the geophysical results. In addition, the features present in a fourth trench (opened by students from Leicester University) were also investigated. This work was undertaken in order to assess if the geophysical anomalies were archaeological in origin, and if so, determine their condition and date. It was also hoped that palaeosols and other sediments suitable for geochemical sampling and analysis (as part of a separate Exmoor Mires project focused on the geo-archaeological development of the moor) would be recovered.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

Lanacombe is an extensive area of upland moorland located *c.*2.8km north of Simonsbath and to the east of the B3223, on a long ridge of ground sloping gradually to the east flanked by Hoccombe water to the north and an unnamed stream to the south. Two of the trenches were located on the south-facing slope overlooking the unnamed stream, and two of the trenches were located on the north-facing slope, at a height of approximately 418-430m AOD.

The soils of this area are perennially-wet thick very amorphous raw peat soils of the Crowdy 2 association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the sandstones of the Hangman Sandstone Formation (BGS 2014).

1.3 Archaeological Background

The Exmoor National Park HER documents a relict field system (MSO7102) covering over 2 hectares and consisting of a series of stony mounds, banks and scarps centred at SS 77246 42313. However, it now seems likely some of these field boundaries are in fact part of a complex of Prehistoric enclosures with other related and – as yet – poorly-defined features. Additional work in the immediate area to date has included palaeo-ecological investigation aimed at assessing the extent, character and possible date of the impact of early human activity on the local environment, and geophysical work involving gradiometer and earth resistance survey. The geophysical survey covered *c.*11 hectares, extending in a north-south transect across the top of the Lanacombe ridge with the 'fieldsystem' at its southern end.

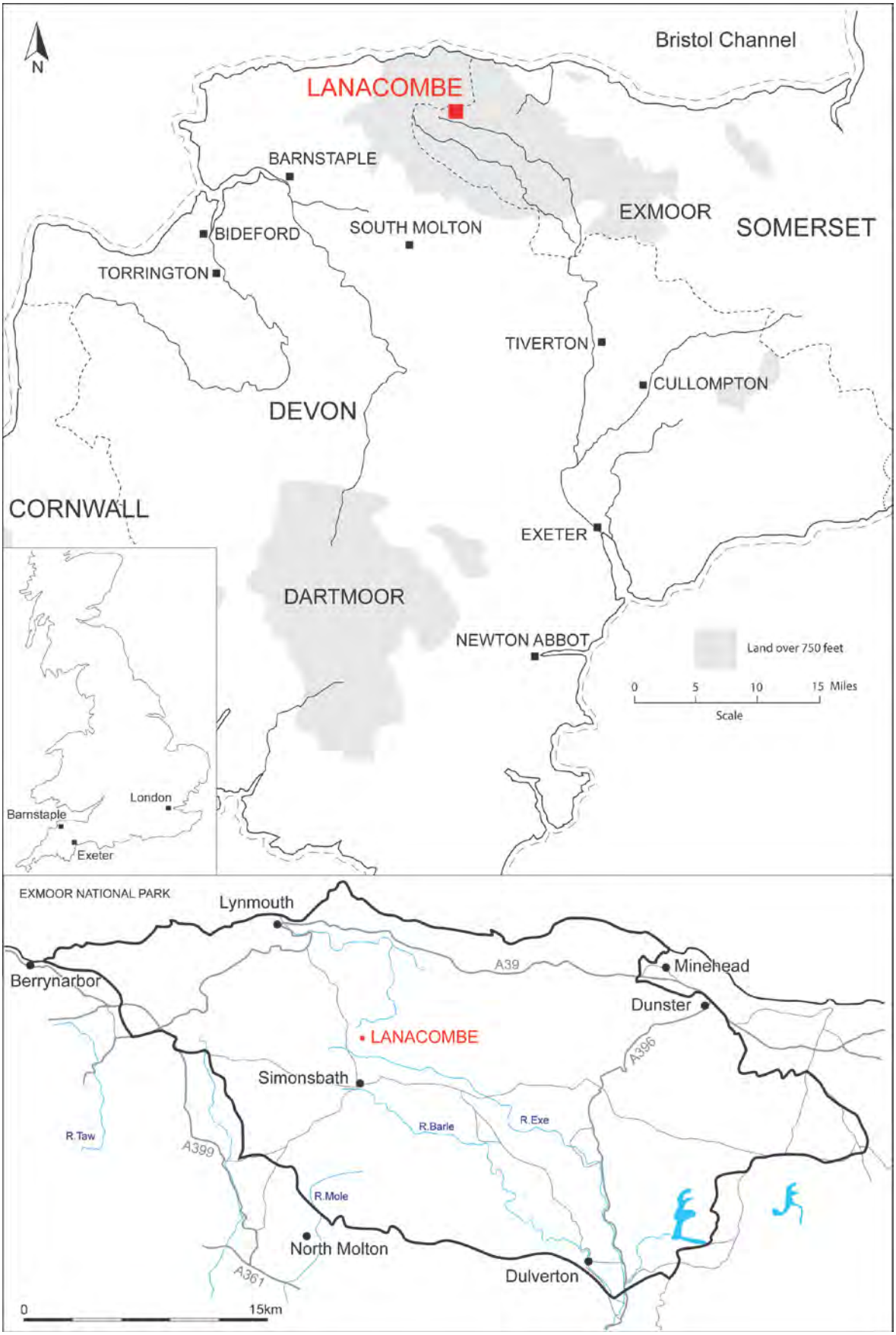


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

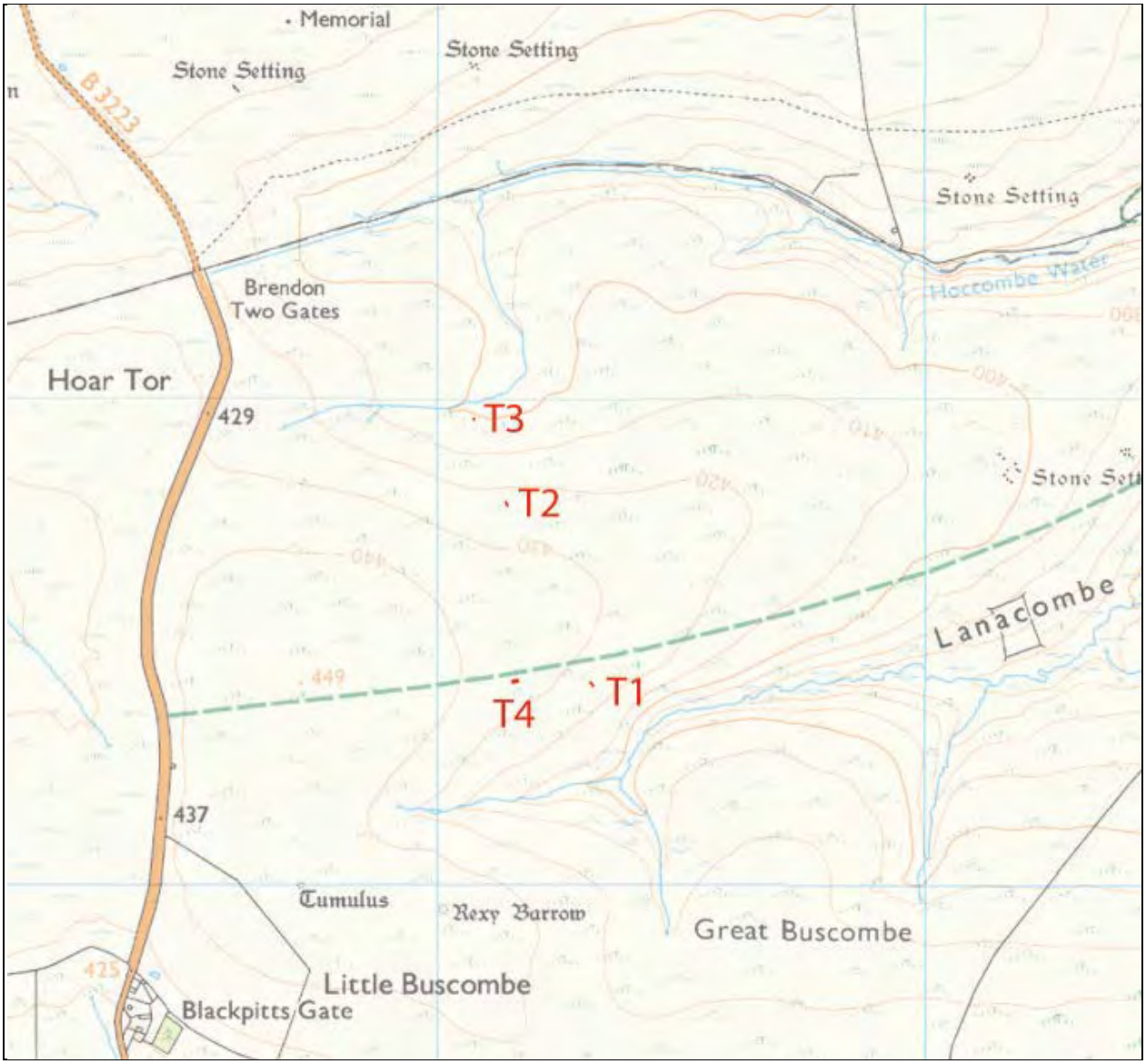


Figure 2: Location of the evaluation trenches.

1.4 Methodology

The evaluation trenching was carried out in accordance with the *Institute for 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).* The location of the trenches was determined by Dr. Lee Bray with reference to the results of the geophysical surveys. The trenches were located by dGPS by Hazel Riley. The full methodology is detailed in the Project Design (see Appendix 2), drawn up in reference to the Brief supplied by Dr Bray (Appendix 1).

2.0 Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Introduction

The evaluation was carried out largely by hand, with the exception of Trench #2 which was opened by a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless grading bucket under strict archaeological supervision.

Four trenches totalling approximately 127m^2 were opened (see Figure 6). The topsoil across the site was largely comprised of a thick dark brown/black soft and humic clay-silt, verging on peat, with rare to no stone inclusions, *c*.0.15m thick. The topsoil typically overlay a thin (*c*.0.05m thick) compact dark grey silty soil with some orange mottling from weathered stones and occasional to rare stones. This thin soil deposit overlay a soft variably-rusty orange-brown to grey-white deposit, with common 'rotted' bedrock inclusions. This deposit has been interpreted as the top of the natural substrate that has been subject to bioturbation and weathering. All the identified archaeological features cut this material but the edges of the cuts were usually very indistinct, as the upper fills of the majority of the features had also been subject to a similar process of weathering and bioturbation and were therefore similar in colour and consistency. The natural substrate across the site comprised a clean soft mid orange-brown slightly silty sand with well sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded stones material, growing steadily stonier and lighter in colour with depth (though see Trench #4).

A total of 12 'archaeological' features were encountered; none of these produced any datable finds but some did contain charcoal. A detailed context list can be found in Appendix 3, and the stratigraphical matrices for Trenches #1 and #4 can be found in Appendix 4.

2.2 Trench #1

Trench #1 was aligned north-west by south-east and measured 10.2m×1m. Trench #1 was located to target an anomaly group identified by earth resistance survey and interpreted as an enclosure bank and ditch. Its location suggested it was a component of the known 'fieldsystem' listed on the HER (MSO7102). An earthwork (stony bank) was apparent crossing the approximate centre of the trench, orientated south-west to north-east. There were also a number of other stones noted on the surface in the vicinity of the trench, particularly around the southern end (i.e. down slope from the bank) (see Figure 4).

The stony bank {100} was comprised of 1-2 courses of blocky sub-angular to sub-rounded stones up to 200mm in diameter (see Figure 3). The bank overlay a deposit of firm grey slightly clayey silt *c*.0.1m thick (104). Deposit (104) extended to the north, and contained or was overlain by a thin and discontinuous layer of sub-rounded stone similar to, but on average slightly smaller than, the stones of bank {100}. It is possible this was a deliberate 'stabilisation' layer intended to provide more secure footing; alternatively, it may simply represent a natural accumulation that collected behind an obvious (if slight) barrier.

Deposit (104) sealed two large features [105] and [120], large flat-bottomed cuts of similar dimensions (i.e. *c*.3m wide and 0.3m deep) located north of {100} and sealed by (104). The fills of both these features were of largely mixed greyish-brown deposits containing a mixture of humic soil and re-deposited natural substrate. Cut [105] was cut by a smaller concave Cut [121], 1.3m across and 0.2m deep, the base of which was marked by a very clear lens of humic material.

Below {100} and between Cuts [121] and [118] a short length of buried leached brown earth soil survived (Chris Carey, *pers. comm*.), cut through by a probable animal burrow.

Figure 3: West-facing section of Trench #1, though {100}, where it overlies Cut [118] (JPEG ELN14 (14)), viewed from the west (scale: 2m)

A complex of intercutting features was identified south of {100}. The earliest cut in this sequence was [110], which extended further to the west. This truncated feature was *c*.1.3m wide and *c*.0.26m deep, and was largely filled with re-deposited natural substrate, but with a lens of humic material towards the base of the feature, from which a radiocarbon date was obtained (see Appendix 5). This gave a calibrated date of *c*.6400 BC (later Mesolithic), which is unexpectedly early; unless corroborated by subsequent radiocarbon dates, it is probable the charcoal was residual.

This feature was largely truncated by Cut [116], which extended to the east. This feature was *c*.2.5m long and 0.4m deep, with an undulating base. Feature [116] was itself cut by Feature [118], only 1.2m wide and 0.46m deep, with a broad, fairly regular U-shaped profile. It is possible [118] may, like Cut [121] to the north, respect stony bank {100} and represent some form of ditch or linear pit arrangement. The fills of these features were similar, although different in detail; the fill of [116] contained well-sorted stony inclusions that shared a common alignment, whereas the stones in [118] were more jumbled and less well sorted. The implications of this for the process/activity of backfilling and/or taphonomy are rather less clear.

At the southern end of the trench a steep-sided and flat-based cut [114], was exposed, only a very small portion of the feature fell within the trench, but it was *c*.0.9m wide in section, containing a mixed and quite stony fill. It is possible this represents a narrow linear feature orientated roughly east-west.

The key issue with this trench is the narrow spatial extent of the intervention. It is probable all of the features identified pits rather than linear ditches, but this would need to be tested through area excavation.

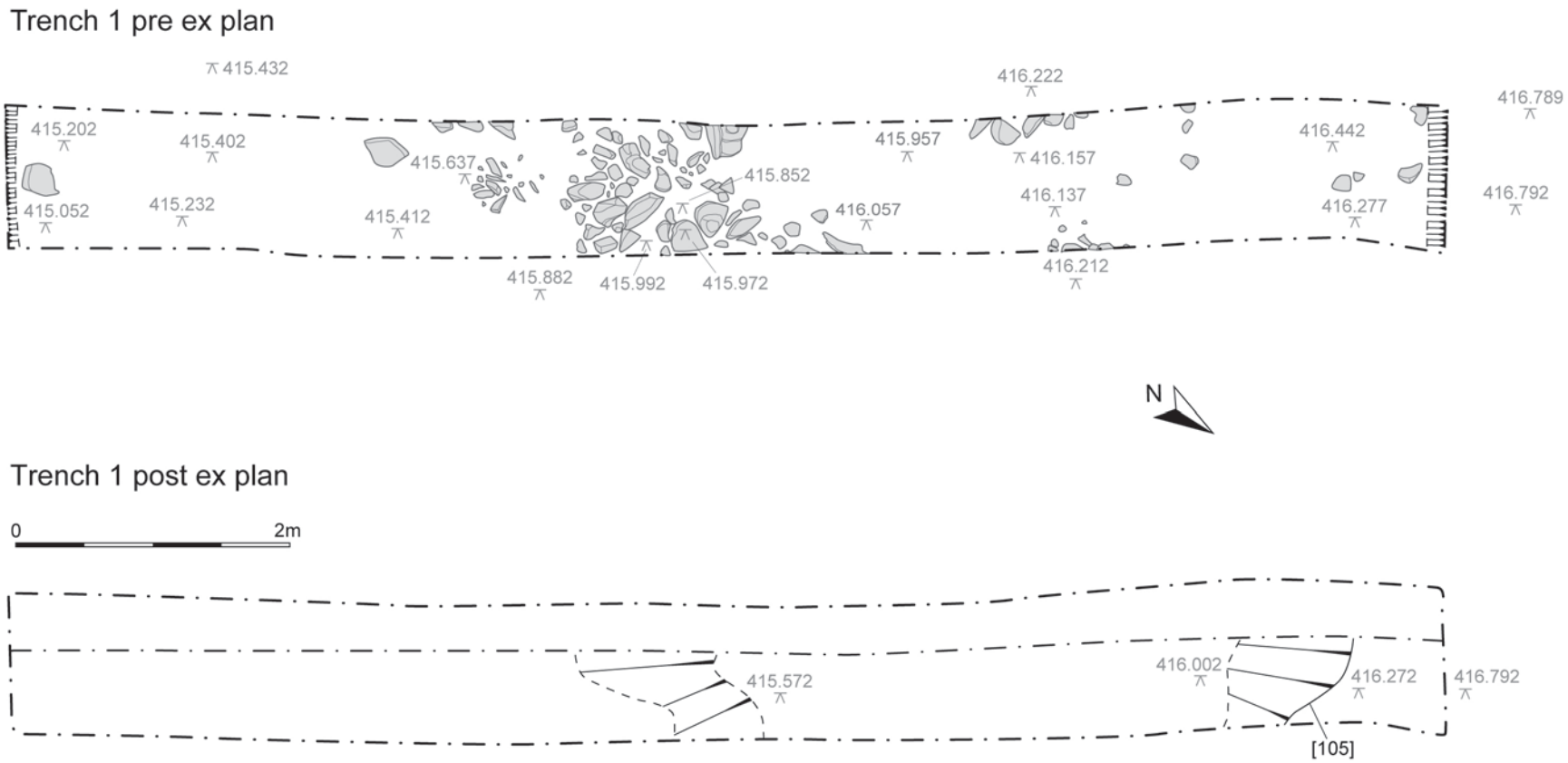


Figure 4: Pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of Trench #1.

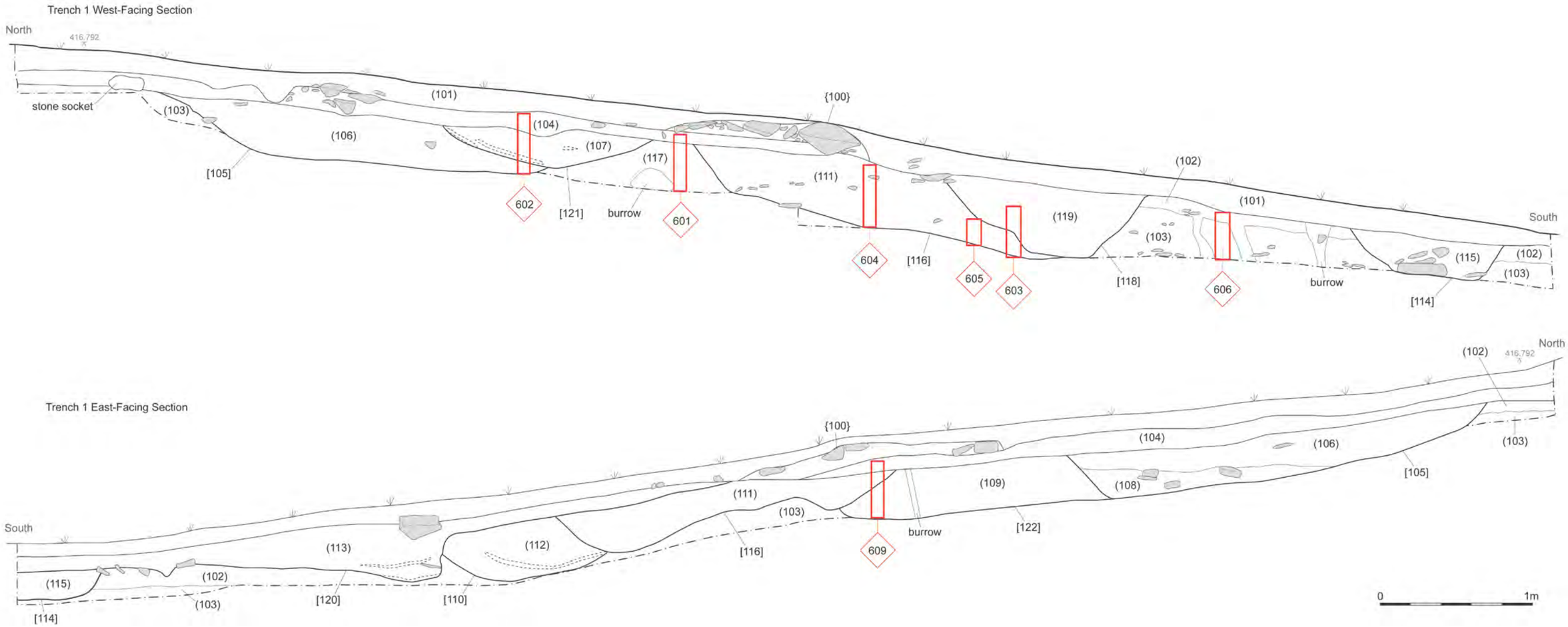


Figure 5: East- and west-facing sections of Trench #1 (the red rectangles indicate where soil monolith samples were obtained).

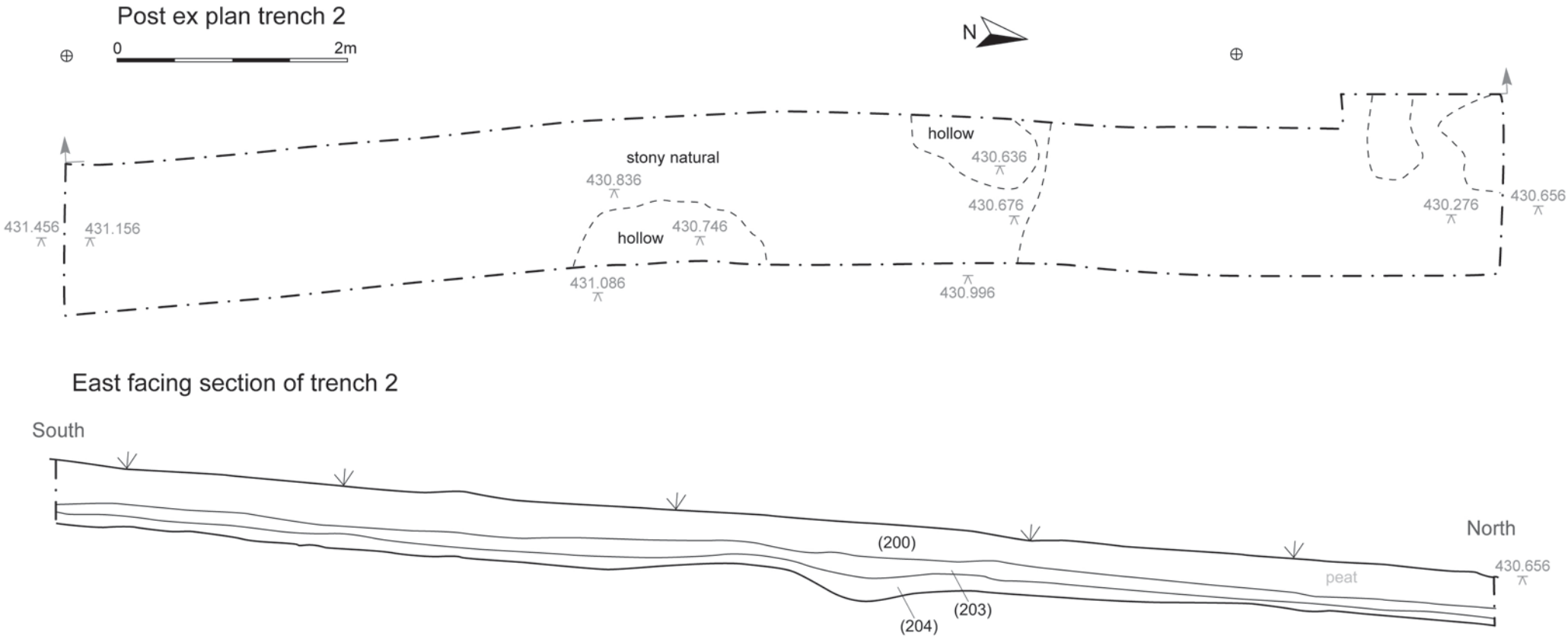


Figure 6: Post-excavation plan and section of Trench #2.

2.3 Trench #2

Trench #2 was aligned roughly north-to-south and measured 12.1×1.25m (Figures 6-7); the peaty topsoil (200) that was removed by the machine was *c*.0.24m deep; this overlay a firm-to-compact probable remnant topsoil or subsoil (201) that was 0.12m deep. Deposit (201) directly overlay the weathered upper horizon of the natural substrate (202). This trench had been located to investigate a circular anomaly group identified on both the gradiometer and earth resistance surveys. No trace of this posited Prehistoric enclosure was encountered, but it could have simply been missed given the small scale of the evaluation trench, and the interrupted nature of 'ditch' as depicted by the geophysical survey.

Figure 7: Post-ex shot of Trench #2, (JPEG ELN14 (03)), viewed from the north-north-west (scales: 2m + 1m)

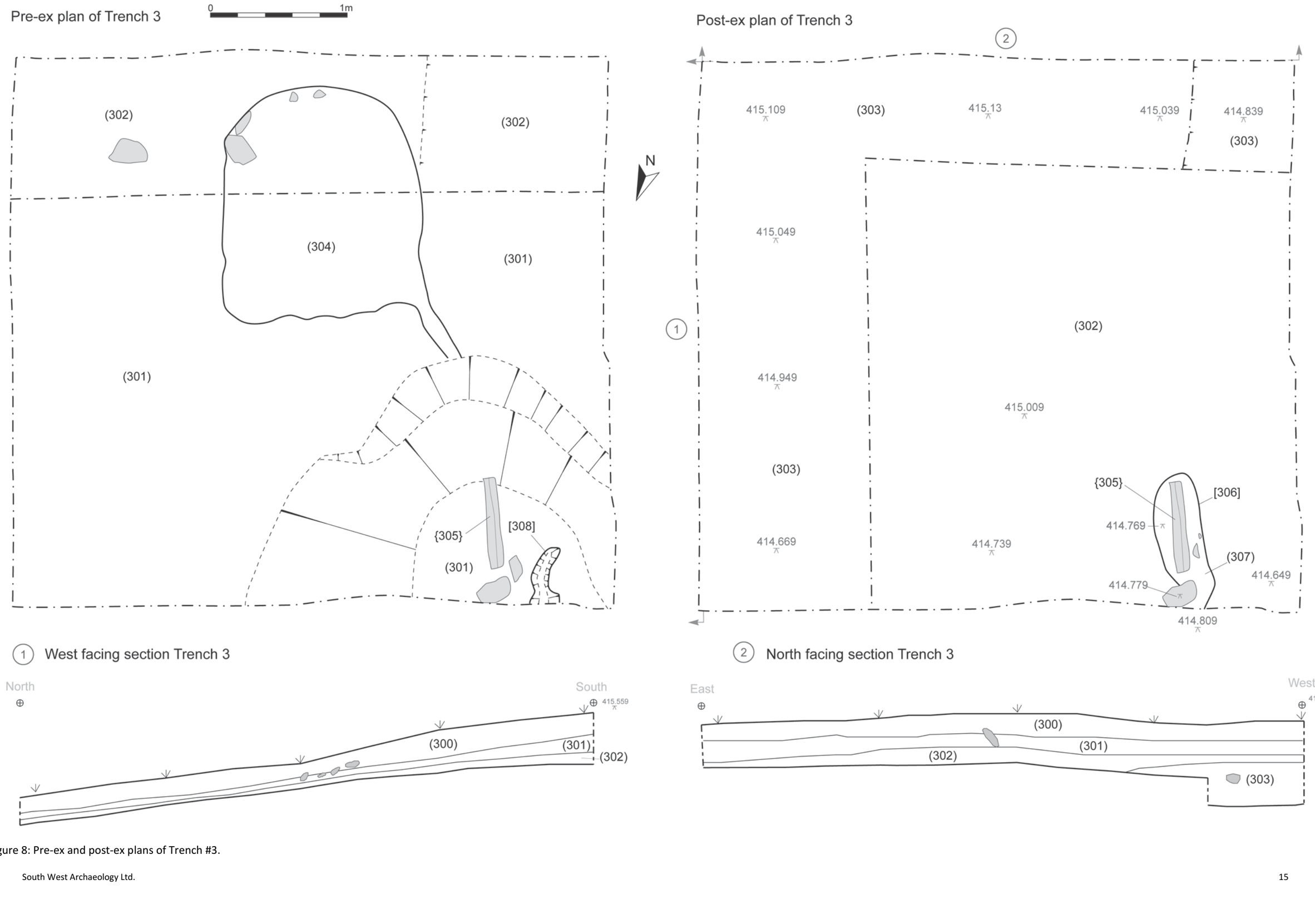


Figure 8: Pre-ex and post-ex plans of Trench #3.

2.4 Trench #3

Trench #3 was aligned east-west and measured 4.3×4.0m; the topsoil was up to 0.15m deep, and overlay a remnant soil, up to 0.12m deep, but shallower to the north and north-west. This overlay the weathered natural substrate (302), as seen in the other trenches. Two sondages running along the northern and eastern edges of the trench were opened to confirm that (302) was a natural deposit, and *c*.0.1m below this weathered interface the deposit became firmer and cleaner (303), although traces of burrowing activity were evident even at 0.6m below the present ground level; however, it was felt that it was almost certainly a natural deposit (see Figure 8).

Trench #3 was intended to investigate a large clear geophysical anomaly located in close proximity to a standing stone (Figure 9). Prior to excavation a discrete but shallow mound was noted within the trench, located south-south-east (slightly upslope) of the standing stone. It is possible – but for reasons outlined below, unlikely – that this slight mound corresponds with an anomaly identified on the geophysical survey. The trench revealed two features: the cut of the pit in which the standing stone was positioned [306], and a small irregular feature, probably a stone pull (Figures 8 and 10). The trench also exposed a spread/lens of greyish-cream silt-clay (304) below the topsoil (301) and overlying the weathered natural substrate, which may have accounted for the geophysical anomaly. It was probably a horizon most likely formed from differential leaching, especially given other small discrete patches of similar material as noted during the excavation. Deposit (304) was located at the highest point within the trench, where the topsoil was at its thinnest; the ground sloped quite noticeably to the west, and more gently away to the east and south. The southern slope had been exaggerated by the large erosion hollow (*c*.2×2m) that occurred to the north of the standing stone.

The standing stone {305} was not removed, but material around the base was excavated; *c*.0.12m was exposed at ground surface level, with a further 0.28m of the stone was exposed during the excavation. The stone leaned slightly to the west, and was roughly L-shaped (see Figure 9). It was unclear if the stone had fallen at any point, but the only obvious weathering is on the portion of the stone (a triangular shape) still exposed. It was clear from the exposed portion that the stone was beginning to taper inwards; as such it is unlikely that it is set at any great depth, and probably only a further 0.1-0.15m (*c*.0.5m below ground surface).

Stone {305} was surrounded by a clear cut feature [306], containing a dark grey packing fill (307), with occasional stones. The cut feature was exposed below (301) and cutting into (302), and was not excavated. A fairly large sub-angular to sub-rounded stone (*c*.0.3×0.18×0.10m+) was located close to the northern end of the {305}, this stone extended into the edge of excavation and appeared to be contained within the fill (307). A small number of sub-angular to sub-rounded fragments of quartz were also recovered from cleaning across the top of (307), and from the topsoil above; these were almost exclusively located towards the northern end of {305} and were typically small to medium in size (below 130mm diameter). It should be noted, however, that more quartz was noted from within this trench than from any of the other evaluation trenches opened by SWARCH.

A short distance (*c*.0.2m) to the north-west of {305} was a narrow (0.12m) slightly curving linear (0.4m long) feature [308], following a broadly north-south orientation. Feature [308] was very shallow (*c*.0.04m) and was irregular in plan and profile; this most likely represents a stone pull or burrow.

Figure 9: Standing Stone {305} (ELN14 (83)), viewed from the east; scale: 1m.

2.5 Trench #4

Trench #4 was aligned roughly east-to-west and measured 4.6×2.7m, with extensions to the north (1.7×0.5m) and to the west (1.8×1.4m) (see Figure 11). The peaty topsoil was 0.18m thick and overlay a subsoil *c*.0.09m thick. Trench #4 was opened by students from Leicester University and excavated by SWARCH in order to investigate a group of anomalies defining a large enclosure. It revealed seven features; three possible postholes [405], [407] and [409], and at least four pits [411], [412], [413] and [426] (Figures 10-12). A linear band of very compact stony material (402) was also exposed; this ran north-south across the trench and may lie within a wide shallow cut feature, although no clear cut could be distinguished. The constituent stones of this layer were very tightly packed and somewhat irregular, and contained at least two larger stones that would have been irregular projections from any 'surface'; it appeared 'natural', but formed such a discrete concentration of stones that was so dissimilar to the natural substrate (a thick layer of soft and often stone-free sandy head material) it implies it was deliberately created. It is very unclear how and if it could have developed naturally.

The natural substrate in this trench was identified as being rather unusual for Exmoor, being undifferentiated head. This material was essentially sandy, slightly clayey, clean and rather soft, not particularly stony, and varied in colour from olive to light olive with depth, trending to light pink at depth. There was a very clear zone of iron deposition at the top of this material/base of all archaeological features, indicating leaching and the migration of iron minerals took place after all the archaeological features identified had been created and backfilled.

Posthole [405] was a sub-square posthole 0.24m in diameter with steep sloping sides and an almost flat base. It contained a single fill (406) that contained rare charcoal flecks and occasional packing stones, particularly to the south-west. Postholes [407] and [409] were located to the south of posthole [405], were more irregular in plan and very shallow. The three postholes all cut into the upper fill (414) of Pit [411].

Pit [411] contained multiple fills, but most of the pit appeared to be filled by a number of discrete individual dumps of mixed stony material (415)(416)(417)(424)(425). These dumped fills were sealed by a further layer of dumped stony material (414), which appears to have formed the final backfilling event for this feature. The basal fills of the feature, (418) and (419), appear to be primary deposits related to weathering and initial silting prior to rapid backfilling (Figures 10 and 12). This feature would appear to correspond with one of the large geophysical anomalies identified in the gradiometer survey, which collectively define a wide oval enclosure. The character and contents of this feature are curious, in that it is very clearly packed with very stony material that has allowed for little settling and consolidation. However, the natural substrate here was shown to be relatively stone-free, so the origin of this largely angular, platey stone is something of a mystery. During excavation, the stony contexts held water, and were presumably periodically saturated.

Pit [411] cuts two further pits [413], and pit [412]. Pit [413] was only exposed in the south-facing section of the trench, and was 0.36m deep and 0.4m across with a very irregular profile (possible animal burrow?), it contained a single fill. Pit [412], in contrast, had a much more regular profile with steep, near vertical sloping sides and a gently concave base. There were a number of stones packed into the base of the cut, which may suggest that these formed a pad for a post, or possibly even some sort of stone-lined storage pit. Pit [412] cut another pit [426], which was only noted in plan upon excavation, as its fill (427) was identical to/very similar to fills (424) and (425) in pit [411]. Pit [412] had a gentle concave profile and flat base.

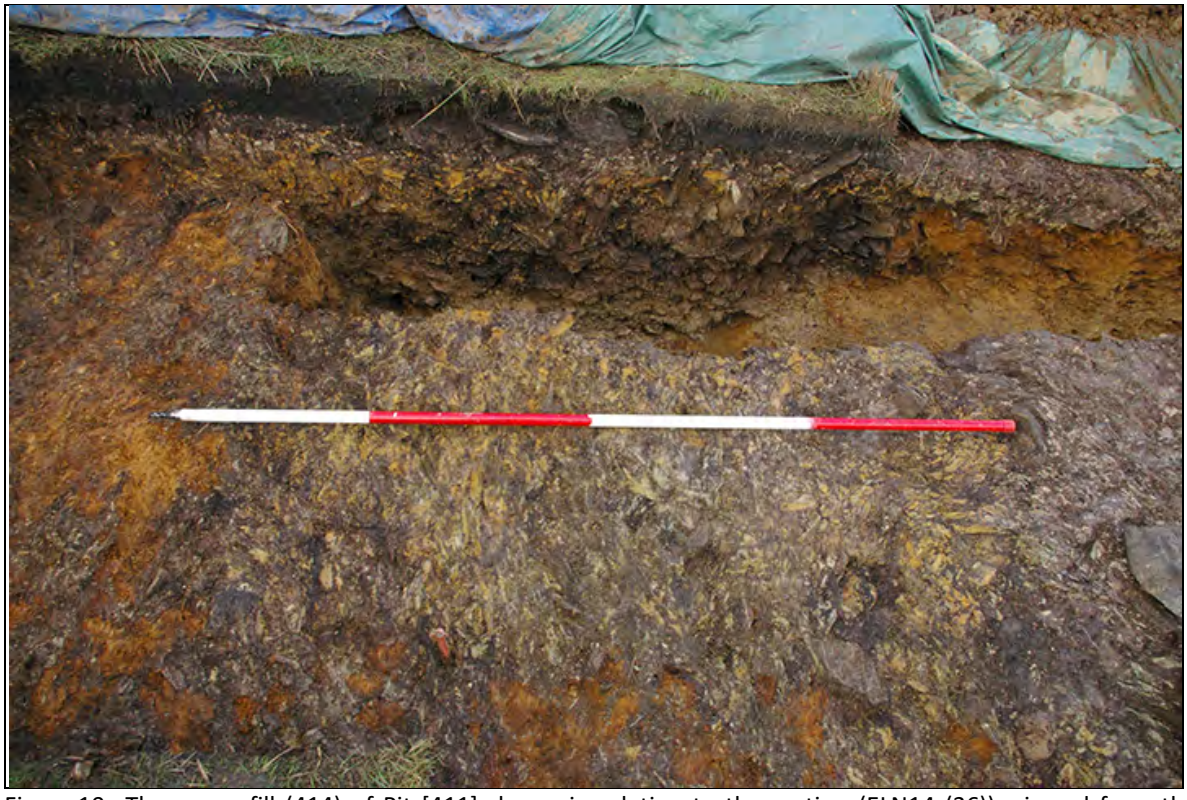
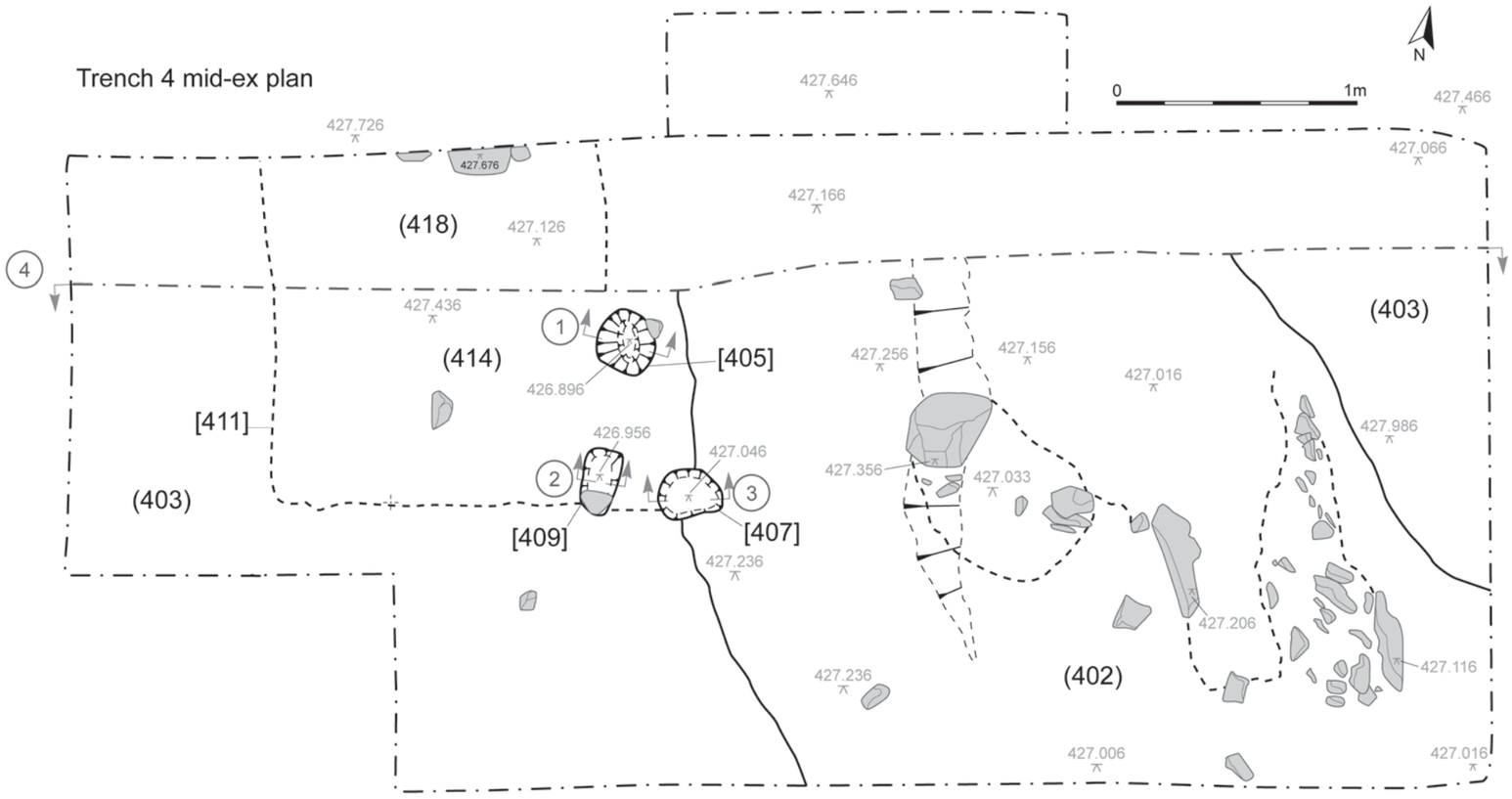
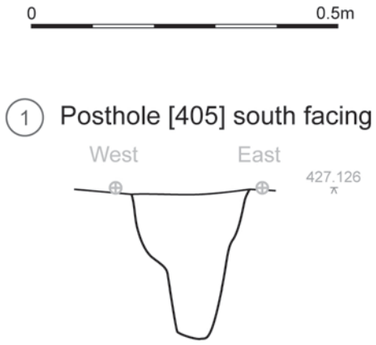


Figure 10: The upper fill (414) of Pit [411] shown in relation to the section (ELN14 (36)), viewed from the south (2m scale).





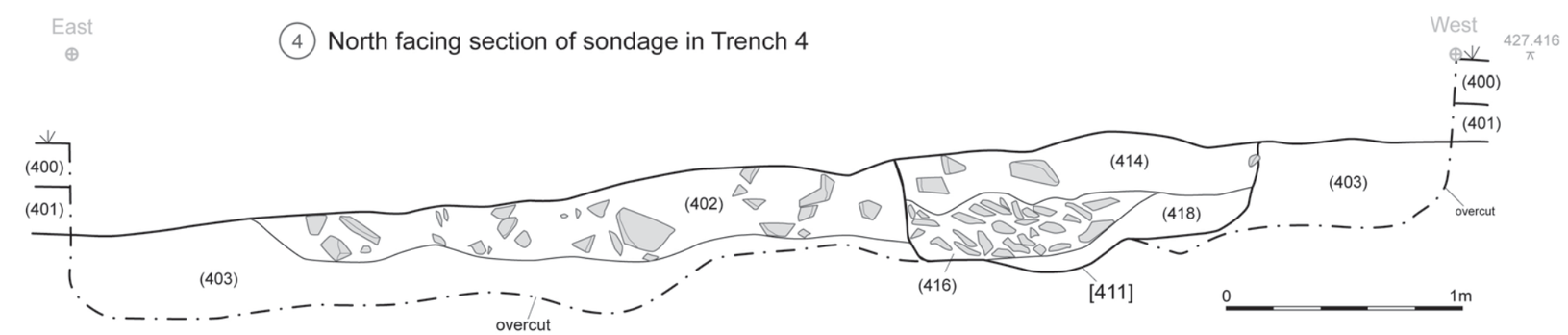
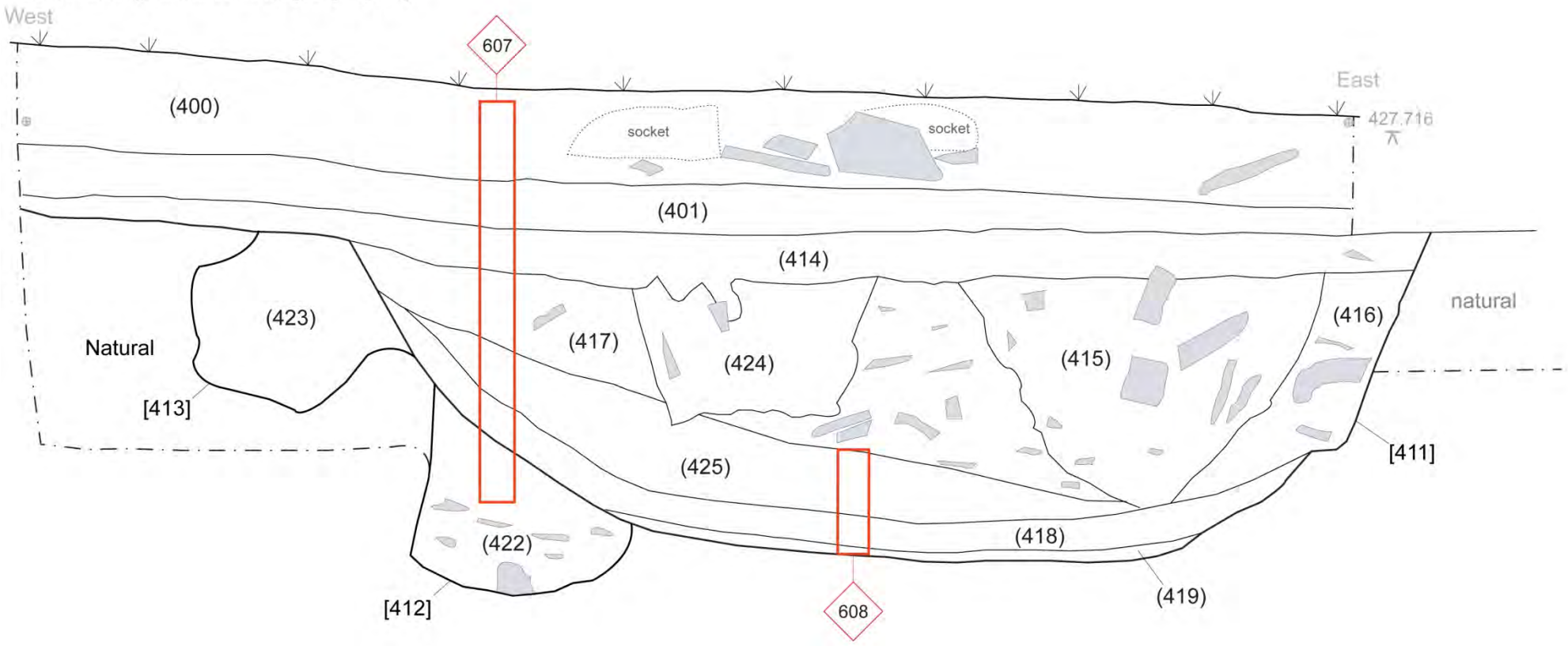


Figure 11: Mid-ex plan for Trench 4 and relevant sections, prior to the excavation of Pit [411] (for locations of sections see plan).

South facing section of Pits [411] + [412]



Trench 4 post-ex plan of Pits [411], [412] and [426]

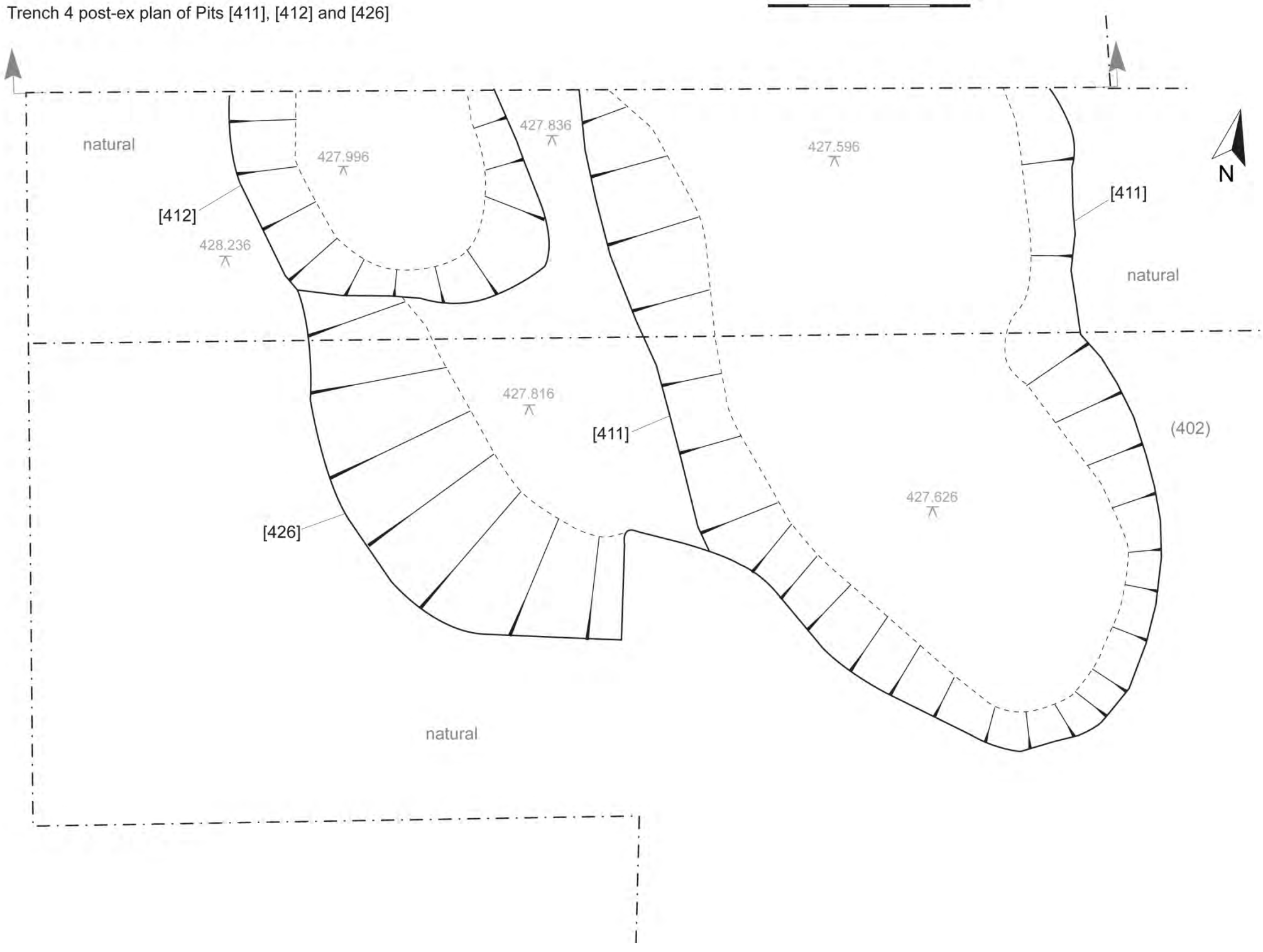


Figure 12: Post-ex plan of Pits [411], [412] and [426] and south facing section of Pits [411] and [412].

3.0 Discussion and Conclusion

3.1 Discussion

In Trench #1 it appears that the stony bank {100} was not directly associated with any ditches, although in section it was clear that there were features (perhaps ditches) that did appear to run parallel with this feature but were sealed by it (Pits [118] [110] and [116] to the south, [105] and [121] to the north). The bank perhaps represents a replacement boundary between two sets of pits, overlying as it does the fills of some of these features. The apparent presence of broad, relatively shallow intercutting pits containing lenses of humic material and mixed humic/ redeposited subsoil, presents a clear problem of interpretation that a narrow trench has little chance of solving. The repetitious activity represented by digging and re-digging these features would suggest an earlier Prehistoric date (?Neolithic), but the humic content of the mixed fills could suggest they date to a period *after* the development of humic peaty soils across the moor.

Trench #2 failed to locate the intended geophysical anomaly, but the natural substrate was gently undulating, with a slight dip noted *c*.6m from the southern end. It is unclear, however, if this would have registered on the geophysical survey, or even if the trench is located in the correct place, relative to the features identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench #3 exposed the standing stone and its socket, but again failed to explain the geophysical anomaly that was targeted. There was a clear erosion hollow around the stone, and the slight mound that was visible prior to the excavation can be partly accounted for by this. The 'mound' had been topped with reeds, and the humic peaty topsoil was notably shallower over this part of the trench. This presumably accounts for the grey spread (304), which is interpreted as being an affect of mineral leaching and perhaps caused the geophysical anomaly.

Trench #4 demonstrated several phases of activity, with a large pit excavated, deliberately backfilled and subsequently re-cut. The pit [411] contained thin silty-clay primary fills that would suggest it had been open for a short period of time. The presence of thin platey stones in the base of these pits is suggestive of deliberate placement, and these were then overlaid with subsequent fills (purposeful backfill) of very mixed re-deposited natural substrate material, humic material but predominantly angular stone. The earlier pits which [411] cut into ([412] [413] and [426]) were in contrast all apparently infilled in single events, although the degree of truncation they had suffered made this difficult to accurately determine. [411] also cut stony layer (402), but it is unclear whether this was a deliberate deposit (a surface?) or a natural accumulation – though if so, it is very unclear how it could have developed. The final phase of activity appears to have been three possible postholes which cut the upper fill (414) of Pit [411].

3.2 Conclusion

The evaluation revealed a total of 12 'archaeological' features; none of which produced any datable finds. Extensive environmental sampling was undertaken for many of these features, and it is hoped that further dating and information will be forthcoming from these samples. Two of the trenches failed to identify the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey; it is possible the two trenches were mis-located, as the feature targeted by Trench #4 only just fell within the trench, which had to be extended to obtain a true profile. The other two trenches revealed a relatively complex sequence of intercutting ditches and pits, which are presumably Prehistoric in origin, and may be earlier Prehistoric. The single radiocarbon sample from Trench #1 produced a Mesolithic date; this would be unexpectedly and excitingly early, but on the basis of current knowledge, it is more likely that the charcoal was residual.

4.0 Bibliography

Published Sources:

Gillings, M., Pollard, J. and Taylor, J. 2007: *Excavation and Survey at the Stone Settings of Lanacombe I and III.*

Gillings, M., Pollard, J. and Taylor, J. 2010: The Miniliths of Exmoor, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* **76**, 297–318.

Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*.

Websites:

British Geological Survey 2014: *Geology of Britain Viewer*. http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html [accessed 13.11.2014].

Appendix 1
BRIEF FOR EVALUATION EXCAVATION ON LANACOMBE, EXMOOR (ELN14)

1.0 – Introduction

1.1: This brief has been prepared by the Historic Environment Officer (HEO) for the Exmoor Mires Project (EMP) on behalf of Exmoor National Park Authority (ENPA).

1.2: This brief invites fully costed project designs to undertake evaluation excavation on moorland on Lanacombe, Exmoor (SS 7715 4262) by qualified, experienced contractors.

1.3: The moorland terrain of Exmoor is often difficult to traverse and work in which, combined with the region's unpredictable weather, can often result in unforeseen delays to work in this environment. It is thus advisable to account for this when planning and project designs for the work described here must allow an appropriate contingency which will be released at the discretion of the HEO.

1.4: ENPA is not obliged to accept the cheapest, or indeed any, submitted quotation for the works described in this brief.

1.5: Project designs should be submitted by email to the HEO by Noon on 12th August, 2014.

2.0 – Background and Aims

2.1: Since 2013, the Exmoor Mires Project has been undertaking a major case study on Lanacombe aimed at the investigation of the Prehistoric landscapes of the area. The focus of these efforts has been a relict field system (MSO7102) covering over 2 hectares and consisting of a series of stony mounds, banks and scarps centred at SS 77246 42313. Work to date has included palaeo-ecological investigation aimed at assessing the extent, character and possible date of the impact of the field system on the local environment, and geophysical work involving gradiometer and earth resistance survey. The latter covered *c.* 11 hectares, extending in a north-south transect across the top of the Lanacombe ridge with the MSO7102 field system at its southern end (Figure 1). In addition to providing better definition of the field system, a further objective was to investigate whether significant archaeology existed beneath the blanket peat covering the ridge. The results of the survey were very significant, identifying numerous potentially archaeological anomalies in an area which was effectively a semi-random slice of Exmoor's moorland. The implication is that Exmoor's blanket peats could preserve and conceal extensive Prehistoric landscapes of great importance for the exploration of the human occupation of the region during this period, its impact on the local environment and also the inception and development of the peat. The work described in this brief is aimed at investigating the veracity of the geophysical results and their interpretation.

2.2: The main objectives of this work are twofold:

1. To ground truth the geophysical results. This entails addressing the following questions for each trench:
    - i: Is the targeted anomaly archaeological in origin?
    - ii: If so, what is the condition of the surviving archaeology?
    - iii: What is the date of the surviving archaeology?
2. To identify palaeosols and other sediments suitable for sampling and analysis as part of a different Exmoor Mires project case study focussed on geo-archaeological questions.

3.0 – Methodology

3.1: Excavation will start on or after 15th September 2014.

3.2: Three trenches will be excavated, each targeting a group of geophysical defined by the geophysical survey and any associated surface archaeological features. It is preferred that each trench be excavated in turn, rather than all concurrently to limit the impact of the project on the Lanacombe area.

3.3: The trenches are as follows. it should be noted that all are subject to possible limited extension in area should initial results be inconclusive:

3.3.1 Trench 1 (Figure 2)

3.3.1.1: Trench1 will measure *c.* 1m x 10m and target an anomaly group identified by earth resistance survey and interpreted as an enclosure defined by a bank and ditch. Its location suggests it is a component of the MSO7102 field system.

3.3.1.2: The objectives of trench 1 are:

1: To characterise the nature of the feature generating the geophysical anomaly groups.

2: To identify any palaeosol sealed by any potential enclosure bank and facilitate the acquisition of a column sample.

3: To sample the fills of any ditch, or other suitable deposits encountered for the extraction of charcoal and other charred plant remains.

3.3.1.3: Due to the presence of visible archaeology on the surface and the shallowness of the topsoil in this location, trench 1 will be de-turfed and excavated by hand.

3.3.2 Trench 2 (Figure 3)

3.3.2.1: Trench 2 will measure c.1m x 10m and target a circular feature suggested by both gradiometer and earth resistance anomaly groups. These are interpreted as a possible Prehistoric enclosure.

3.3.2.2: The objectives of trench are:

1: To characterise the nature of the feature generating the geophysical anomaly groups.

2: To identify any palaeosol sealed by any potential enclosure bank and facilitate the acquisition of a column sample.

3: To sample the fills, or other suitable deposits of any ditch encountered for the extraction of charcoal and other charred plant remains.

3.3.2.3: Prior survey suggests peat depths in the vicinity of trench 2 are around 0.5m. Accordingly, the peat will be removed by a mechanical excavator arranged by the EMP HEO. Due to the timing of this, it may be necessary to undertake excavation of this trench after that of trenches 1 and 3.

3.3.3 Trench 3 (Figure 4)

3.3.3.1: During geophysical survey a previously unrecognised standing stone was identified. Subsequently, this was found to be associated with strong magnetic anomalies, raising the possibility of the presence of buried structured deposits or burnt material associated with the feature. Nothing similar has been encountered in previous work on Exmoor's lithic monuments. Trench 3 will investigate the standing stone anomaly and will measure 4m x 2m and include the standing stone within its area. Following de-turfing and cleaning, a decision will be made, in consultation with the HEO, whether to excavate the standing stone. Should the cause of the geophysical anaomalies be apparent at this stage, excavation of the stone will not be necessary.

3.3.3.2: The objectives of trench 3 are:

1: To identify and characterise any archaeological feature(s) responsible for the gradiometer anomaly associated with the standing stone.

2: To acquire samples for analysis for charred plant remains and charcoal.

3: Should excavation of the standing stone prove necessary, a third objective will be to assess and record the technology employed in the erection of the standing stone and compare it with previous work undertaken on lithic monuments in the area.

3.3.3.4: All features encountered will be excavated, by hand, to natural and bulk samples taken for the extraction of charcoal and charred plant remains.

3.3.3.5: Due to the fragility of the archaeology and the shallowness of the topsoil, trench 3 will be de-turfed and excavated entirely by hand.

3.3.3.6: Following excavation, the standing stone will be reinstated in exactly the same position and orientation it occupied before work began. This will entail a detailed record including photographs of the stones position from different angles as the excavation progresses and scale drawings of both of its sides following its extraction.

3.4: As excavation and other work by geo-archaeological specialists will be ongoing in the Lanacombe trenches there may be multiple sources of material available for scientific dating. Accordingly, the HEO, in consultation with the excavation site director and the geo-archaeological specialist will make the final decision regarding which samples will be dated. Consequently, payment for dating will be made from a different project budget and will need to be invoiced separately under a different purchase order number. The excavation project design should therefore not contain costings for scientific dating.

3.5: The locations of all trenches will be surveyed and fixed by the HEO prior to the start of work.

3.6: The SSSI status of the project area will necessitate the acquisition of a Natural England license by the HEO before work can commence. This and the possible presence of grazing animals demands the project is undertaken with a high degree of sensitivity. Such an approach should be demonstrated in the project plan, for example, by the avoidance of excessive vehicle traffic or numbers of personnel on site simultaneously. When excavating personnel are not present all trenches should be surrounded by a clearly visible hazard tape barrier.

3.7: Turf should be kept separate from spoil. Both should be stored on tarpaulins in readiness for backfilling of trenches which will be the responsibility of the contractor. All trenches will be backfilled manually by the contractor, although, if possible, a mechanical excavator will be arranged by the HEO to backfill trench 2. Trenches should not be backfilled until the geo-archaeological specialist has undertaken necessary sampling.

3.8: Appropriate information including the reports for the geophysical survey and for previous work on Exmoor's lithic monuments will be supplied by the HEO prior to the start of work as required.

3.9: The non-commercial, research focussed character of the work is emphasised. Accordingly, the HEO will be available onsite to advise and aid excavation as much as possible given other commitments during the work. Additionally, final planning regarding the post-excavation programme of work and analysis should be made in consultation with the HEO following completion of fieldwork.

3.10: As one of the main objectives of the excavations is to enable geo-archaeological sampling of any palaeosols encountered, close liaison with the relevant specialist, who will be appointed by the HEO, will be necessary. This will be facilitated and aided by the HEO.

3.11: The site entrance is located at SS 76456 42288.

3.12: Given the remoteness of the site, the nature of the terrain and the separation of the trenches, access to a four wheel drive vehicle would be advantageous although such access is dependent on ground conditions and should be decided in liaison with the HEO.

3.13: It should be noted that the area to the north of Lanacombe was used by the military during the Second World War as an artillery range so there is a possibility that unexploded ordnance will be encountered during excavation. Although highly unlikely and not suggested by the results of the geophysical survey, the possibility and appropriate protocols should be included in the contractor's risk assessment. The HEO can provide information on necessary measures should this be required.

3.14: Submitted project designs should demonstrate appropriate welfare provisions. Previous workers in similar environments on Exmoor have utilised typical camping toilets as the SSSI status of the area precludes the use of portaloos. Alternatively, public toilets are available in Simonsbath in the Ashcombe car park at SS 77385 39416.

3.15: Personnel undertaking the survey should remain consistent for its duration and quotes for the work must include short CVs demonstrating expertise and experience in geophysical survey, especially in upland peatland environments.

3.16: It is emphasised that the report on the results of the work will be written by the site director and those engaged in the fieldwork.

3.17: The site code for the excavation is: ELN14 and should be used on all records and reporting for the work.

3.18: The preferred schedule for the project is as follows:

Project design	Noon,12th August 2014
Contractor selection	by 15th August 2014
Fieldwork start date (earliest)	15th September 2014
Preferred fieldwork completion	10th October 2014
Draft Report submission	19th December 2014

Figure 1: Evaluation Excavation on Lanacombe: Trench Locations

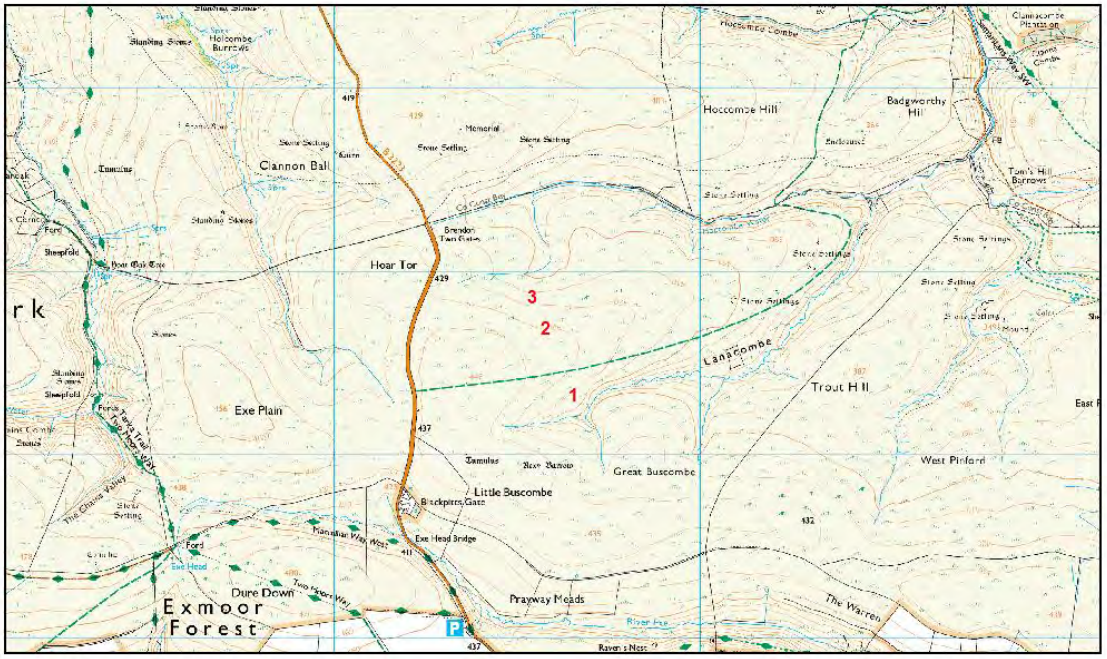


Figure 2: Trench 1 Location

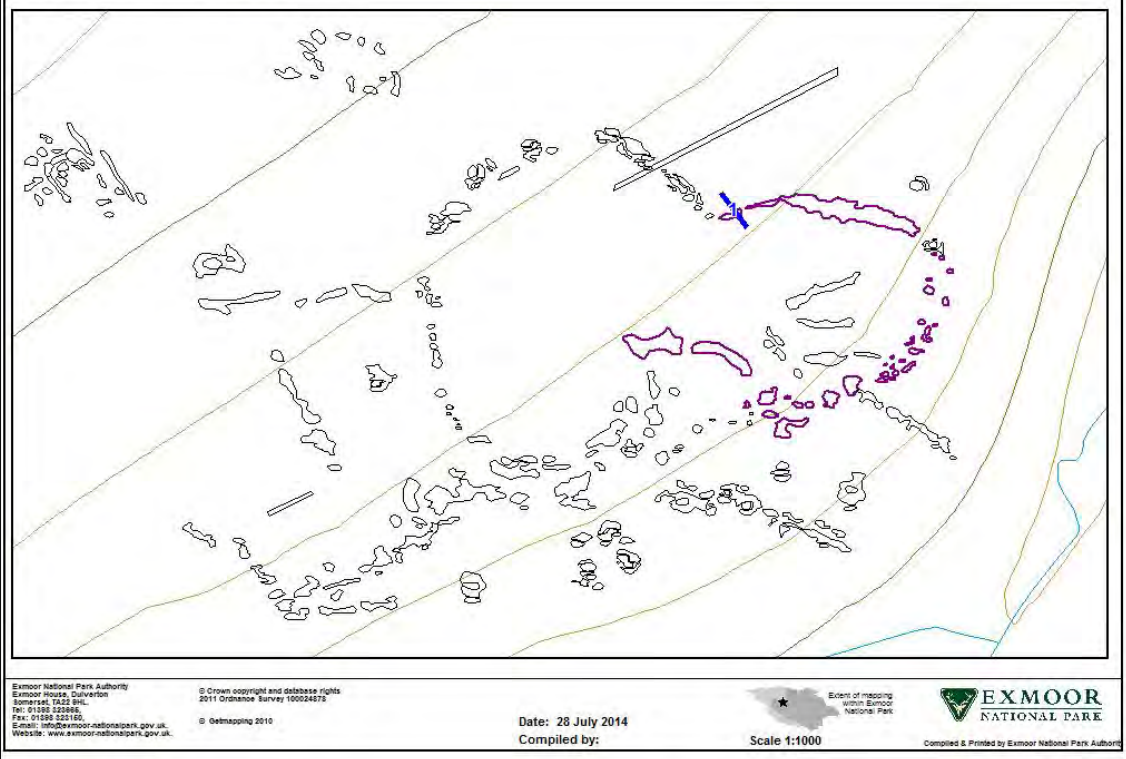


Figure 3: Trench 2 Location

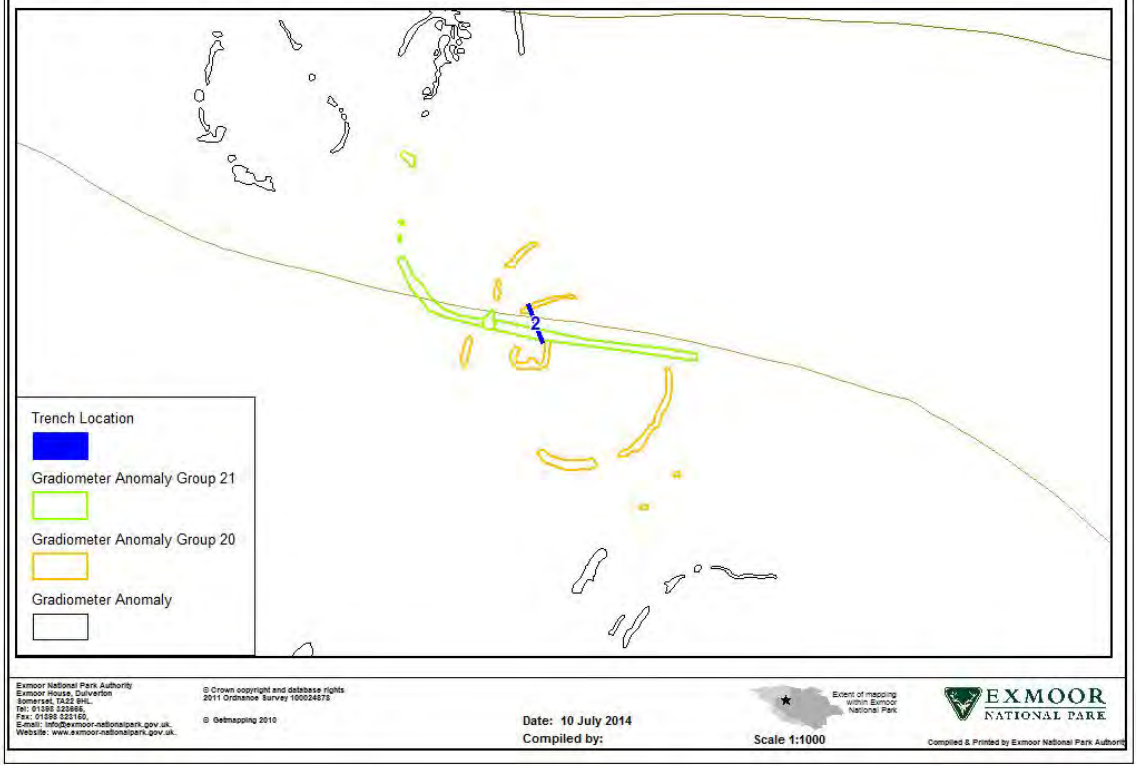
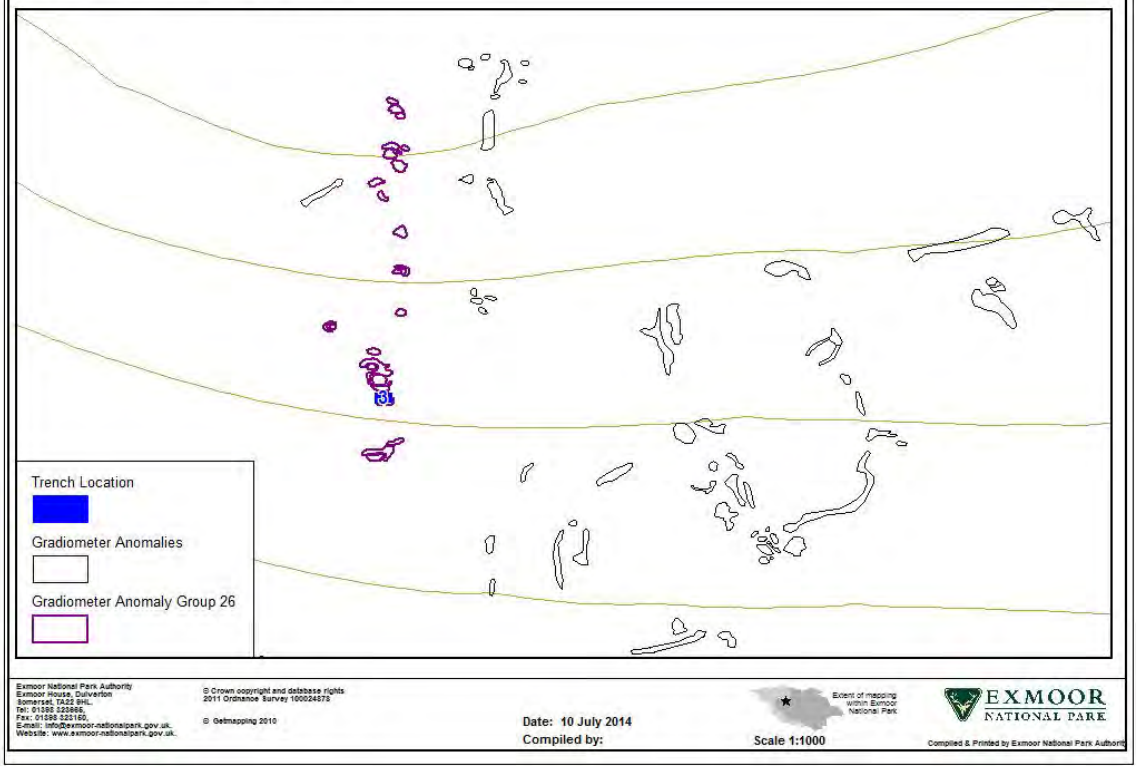


Figure 4: Trench 3 Location



Appendix 2

PROJECT DESIGN FOR THREE EXCAVATION TRENCHES ON LANACOMBE, EXMOOR (ELN14)

Location: Lanacombe
Parish: Exmoor
County: Somerset
NGR: SS 7715 4262
Date: 22nd August 2014

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) at the request of Dr Lee Bray, ENPA (the Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological excavation and sampling to be undertaken and for related off site analysis and reporting. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in accordance with a brief issued by Dr. Lee Bray of the Exmoor National Park Authority (ENPA).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Since 2013, the Exmoor Mires Project has been undertaking a major case study on Lanacombe aimed at the investigation of the Prehistoric landscapes of the area. The focus of these efforts has been a relict field system (MSO7102) covering over 2 hectares and consisting of a series of stony mounds, banks and scarps centred at SS 77246 42313. Work to date has included paleo-ecological investigation aimed at assessing the extent, character and possible date of the impact of the field system on the local environment, and geophysical work involving gradiometer and earth resistance survey. The latter covered c. 11 hectares, extending in a north-south transect across the top of the Lanacombe ridge with the MSO102 field system at its southern end. In addition to providing a better definition of the field system, a further objective was to investigate whether significant archaeology existed beneath the blanket peat covering the ridge. The results of the survey were very significant, identifying numerous potentially archaeological anomalies in the area which was effectively a semi-random slice of Exmoor's moorland. The implication is that Exmoor's blanket peats could preserve and conceal extensive Prehistoric landscapes of great importance for the exploration of the human occupation of the region during this period, its impact on the local environment and also the inception and development of the peat.

3.0 AIMS

3.1.1 To ground truth the geophysical results.

3.1.2 To identify palaeosols and other sediments suitable for sampling and analysis as part of a different Exmoor Mires project case study focussed on geo-archaeological questions.

3.1.3 Provide an appropriately illustrated report on the work, including completion of an OASIS record for the project.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Excavations:

Three trenches will be dug on site, as specified in the brief (3.0). Trench #1 (1×10m) is located to target a posited enclosure bank and ditch; trench #2 (1×10m) is located to target a posited enclosure bank and ditch, where it is crossed by a second geophysical anomaly; trench #3 (2×4m) is located to investigate the setting of a standing stone. Trenches #1 and #3 will be entirely hand-excavated (including de-turfing) and backfilled by hand, including any necessary re-instatement works; Trench #2 will be partly machine-excavated as the peat-depth in this area is *c.*0.5m, but this requirement will be subject to review (i.e. the depth of peat will be tested through probing prior to work starting). When SWARCH personnel are not present, open trenches and spoil will be fenced-off with orange plastic mesh fencing and any sensitive deposits covered with terram. Each trench – subject to provision for environmental sampling – will be backfilled before the next trench is opened, in order to minimise damage to the historic and ecological environment. Features will be excavated stratigraphically and subject to a proportionate level of sampling; some features may justify 100% sampling for environmental data. Provision will be made to facilitate the collection of sediment columns from buried soils, ditch fills etc. including delaying backfilling in target areas until after samples have been collected. Waterlogged deposits will be subject to 100% sampling where this is feasible. Where the extent of sampling affects the volume of material available for backfilling, the provision and sourcing of an inert filler will be discussed with the HEO. The standing stone in Trench #3 will be subject to detailed photographic and 3d recording prior to the excavation of this trench, irrespective of whether it would be lifted and moved; the surface will be checked for grooves or markings. Should it be removed, it will also be drawn at an appropriate scale. Should the excavation of Trench #3 reveal the presence of a burning event, in discussion with the HEO, provision will be made to undertake archaeomagnetic dating. Preliminary inquiries indicate this is a relatively expensive dating technique, but is a much better guide to contemporaneity. Hand-excavation will proceed to the level of the apparent natural, and then sondages will be dug at appropriate locations/intervals to determine whether material has been redeposited/washed down and a second cultural horizon is present below apparent natural. Should this prove to be the case, the feasibility of further full or targeted excavation will be discussed with the HEO.

4.1.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for 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).*

4.1.2 Spoil will be stored on tarpaulins during the works to facilitate re-instatement and all spoil (excluding peat) will be sieved through a 10mm mesh for the recovery of smaller artefacts; at that stage a decision about the suitability/feasibility of wet-sieving will be made.

4.1.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines. All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. Where digital imagery is the sole photographic record, archivable prints will be prepared by a photographic laboratory. Provision will be made for 3d finds recording, though the appropriateness of this level of detail will be reviewed on site and discussed with the HEO as works progresses. This is anticipated to be most relevant to the excavation of Trench #3.

4.1.4 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 site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.

Should the above % excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits may 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 consultation with the HET.

4.1.5 Artefacts will be bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained. Following post-excavation analysis and recording, further material may be discarded, subject to consultation with the appropriate specialists and the receiving Museum;

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

4.1.7 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. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2002).

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

4.1.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will 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 will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

4.1.10 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HET will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the HET and the client/applicant will be held to determine the appropriate response.

4.2 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.

4.2.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.

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

4.2.3 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.

4.3 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with ENPA to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

5.1 This will be based on IfA guidelines and those advised by ENPA 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 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 ENPA.

5.2 A photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The photographic record for the excavations will be made using digital techniques only.

5.3 The drawn and written record will be held on an appropriately archivable medium in accordance with the current conditions of deposit of the Museum of Somerset (MOS).

5.4 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. Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2002* and if necessary with reference to and with advice from the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.

6.0 REPORTING

6.1 The report will include the following elements:

6.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
6.1.2 A copy of this PD;
6.1.3 A summary of the project's background;
6.1.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
6.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
6.1.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
6.1.7 A summary of the project's results;
6.1.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
6.1.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
6.1.10 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
6.1.11 Detailed plans of areas of the site in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the site and features/deposits in relation to north. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
6.1.12 Section drawings of deposits and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
6.1.13 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
6.1.14 Assessment and analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
6.1.15 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context;
6.1.16 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
6.1.17 Site matrices where appropriate;
6.1.18 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
6.1.19 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
6.1.20 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.

6.2 ENPA will receive the report by the 19th December 2014, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period.

6.3 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 reference southwes1-190586 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.

7.0 ARCHIVE

7.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/).

The digital element of the archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for long-term curation. A reference number will be obtained from the Museum of Somerset (MOS), with regard deposition of the material (finds) element of any archive created by these works.

7.2 The archive will consist of the following:

7.2.1 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the MOS, and in a timely fashion.
7.2.2 If the MOS wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under the same accession number. Should the MOS decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or the ENPA. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.

7.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the MOS, obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.

7.4 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.

7.5 SWARCH will notify the ENPA upon the completion of deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.

7.6 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.

8.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES

Even where groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

9.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING

9.1 The project will be managed by Dr. Brynmor Morris; the archaeological excavation will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Natalie Boyd
South West Archaeology
The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfield Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH Telephone: 01769 573555 email:mail@swarch.net

Appendix 1 – List of specialists

Building recording

Richard Parker 11 Toronto Road, St James, Exeter. EX4 6LE. Tel: 07763 248241

Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop the Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk
Richard and Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD mrshjaeschke@email.msn,com Tel: 01271 830891

Curatorial Thomas Cadbury Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS Tel: 01392 665356

Bone

Human Professor Chris Knusel University of Exeter Tel: 01392 722491 c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk
Animal Wendy Howard Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE
w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk Tel: 01392 269330

Lithics

Martin Tingle Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ martin@mtingle.freeserve.co.uk

Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Wood identification Dana Challinor Tel: 01869 810150 dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk
Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk
Pollen analysis Ralph Fyfe Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

Pottery

Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnell 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN Tel: 01392 433214
Roman Alex Croom, Keeper of Archaeology Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum,
Baring Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE332BB Tel: (0191) 454 4093 alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk
Medieval John Allen, 22, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154 john.p.allan@btinternet.com
Post Medieval Graham Langman Exeter, EX1 2UF Tel: 01392 215900 email: su1429@eclipse.co.uk

Appendix 3
Context List

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
TRENCH #1					
{100}	Structure	Linear bank of stones aligned E-W, defining an annex to the 'enclosure' to the west; 'bank' is only 1-2 stones thick, with no clear corresponding cut; stones sub-angular to sub-rounded, blocky, average up to 80mm across, occasionally up to 300mm across; occasional small platey stones noted. This bank was determined to be part of a more extensive spread of stone north of the bank, this spread is intermittent and only 1 stone deep; stones on average smaller 200-250mm; this material sits above/in the top of (104).	Overlies (104); Overlain by (101)	0.1-0.2m	
(101)	Topsoil	Black, plastic, humic topsoil; turf and underlying soil; essentially stoneless.	Overlies everything	0.1-0.18m	
(102)	Layer	Weathered upper surface of natural; variable rusty orange-brown in colour, firm gritty to stony texture, very slightly clayey silt.	Cut by everything; Overlies (103)	0.1m	
(103)	Natural	Light olive-brown, compact, very slightly clayey silt; common-to-frequent angular platey stones (40-80mm, up to 120mm); discoloured upper weathered horizon is (102); clear but slightly irregular 'pipes' running vertically through the section containing weathered material akin to (102) – burrow, root or stakehole?	Overlain by (102)	-	
(104)	Layer	Layer extending across the northern end of the trench beneath {100} and petering out below bank {100}; firm grey slightly clayey silt with common stones; has a trampled look?	Overlies (106)(111); Overlain by {100}	0.1m	
[105]	Cut	Wide relatively shallow flat-bottomed pit at least 2.8m wide; extends beyond the trench to E and W, but visible sides curve to suggest eastern edge *c*.1m from edge of trench.	Cuts (102); Filled by (106) (108)	0.25m	
(106)	Fill	Upper fill of [105]; stiff dark greyish-brown slightly clayey silt; abundant rotten stones (40-80mm); dark humic content would suggest mixed with topsoil, and that topsoil already peaty when this feature was backfilled.	Fill of [105]; Overlies (108); Overlain by (104) ?(107)	0.25-0.33m	
(107)	Fill	Fill of [121] in W-facing section; much less stone, more orange mottling, clean or no humic material; base defined by a lens of dark humic material.	Fill of [121]; Overlain by (104)	Up to 0.2m	
(108)	Fill	Basal fill of [105] in E-facing section; soft slightly clayey silt, orange mottling from eroded stone; larger stones than (106) and (107) (angular 150mm); probably re-deposited natural (103).	Fill of [105]; Overlain by (106)	0.18m	
(109)	Fill/Layer	Deposit in E-facing section akin to (107); re-deposited natural with frequent orange mottled rocks (up to 40mm); Cut by [116], cut by or fill of [105]. Clear 'pipe' of dark humic material *c*.0.05m across running vertically through the section – burrow or root?	Fill of [105]?; Cut by [105]?[116]	0.3m	
[110]	Cut	Truncated pit visible in E-facing section, cut by [116] to north and [120] to south; *c*.1.1m wide and 0.4m deep; gentle concave base, sloping to E.	Cuts (104); Contains (112)	0.35m	
(111)	Fill	Fill of [116]; very mixed greyish-brown deposit, darker mottling indicating humic content; frequent platey stones lying flat in the fill (40mm across, <10mm thick, occasionally larger); many rotten yellow stones.	Fill of [116]; Overlain by (104); Cut by [120]?	0.4m	
(112)	Fill	Fill of [110]; thick layer of re-deposited natural; orange-grey, slightly clayey silt, frequent orange mottling from decayed rocks; clear lens of humic material to the base; largely free of stones.	Fill of [110]; Cut by [116] [120]	0.35m	

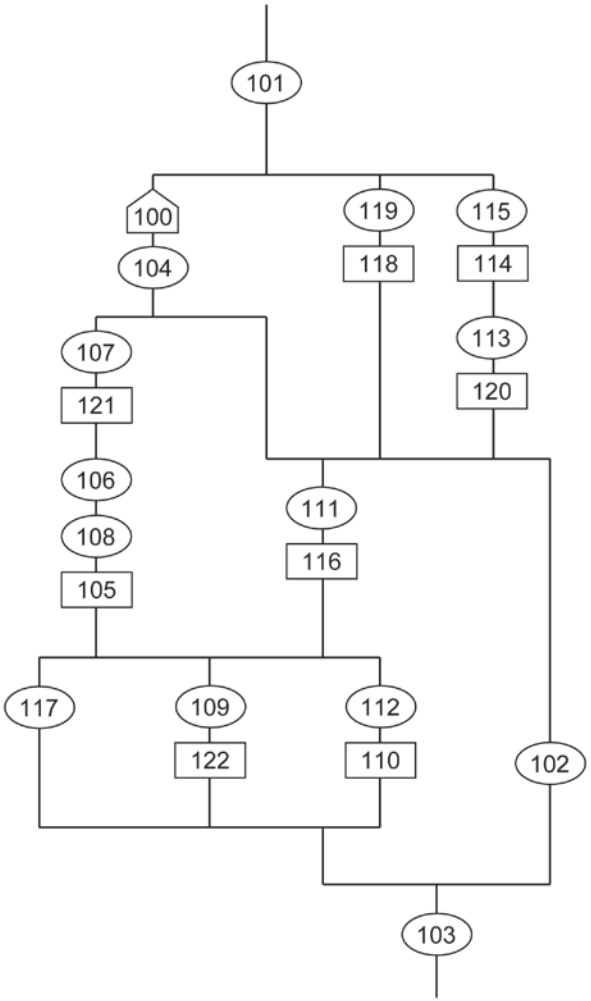
(113)	Fill	Fill of [120]; very stony deposit, increases in thickness to north, abruptly thins south of {100}; dark brown, slightly plastic soft silt with frequent sub-angular stones (60-80mm across); common orange mottling from rotted stones; large stone inclusions (up to 300mm); some clear lens of humic soil.	Fill of [120]; Overlain by (101)	Up to 0.4m	
[114]	Cut	Pit or linear feature at south end of the trench; 0.9m across and 0.25m deep; steep sides and flat base.	Cuts (102); Filled by (115)	0.25m	
(115)	Fill	Fill of [114]; firm, dark and rich reddish-brown friable slightly clayey silt; common small stones (20-40mm, platey, at least one large angular blocky 250×100mm); mixed looking.	Fill of [114]; Overlain by (113)/Cut by [120]?	0.25m	
[116]	Cut	Broad undulating pit 2.5m long and 1.0m+ wide; extends beyond edge of excavation to E and W, though probably terminates within *c*.1m to W. Flat sloping base in W-facing section, undulating base in E-facing section; 0.4m deep.	Cuts (109) (112); Filled by (111)	0.4m	
(117)	Fill	Remnant soil, left isolated by pits to either side; firm, pale greenish-grey in colour, weathering to brownish; slightly clayey silt; common small stones, sub-angular, occasionally larger than 40mm. Surviving section *c*.1m long in E-facing section.	Overlies (103); Cut by [105] [116]	0.35m	
[118]	Cut	Cut of possible linear visible in W-facing section but not in E-facing section; 1.2m across and 0.46m deep; cut has one stepped (north) and one sloped edge.	Filled by (119); Cuts (111)	0.46m	
(119)	Fill	Filll of [118]; dark grey-brown silt with bands of more humic material; generally quite well sorted, few big stones and generally quite homogenous; frequent small stones, often yellow to dark yellow or orange; stones are sub-angular, worn 30-50mm; clear humic band 30-40mm thick at base, presumably a stabilisation layer or turf in fill.	Fill of [118]; Overlain by (101)	0.46m	
[120]	Cut	Cut of large shallow pit; well defined in centre but peters out to either side, to south as a spread(?); at least 4.5m wide, disappears beyond south end of the trench; central part of cut almost vertical on north end and very shallow to the south; shallow profile (*c*.0.1m) except the central 1.5m section, which drops to 0.36m with a pronounced step to the north; this lower section at the step is distinguished by a concentration of large angular stones.	Filled by (113); Cuts (112) (111)	0.1-0.35m	
[121]	Cut	Cut of pit(?) c.1.3m across with a gentle concave profile.	Filled by (107); Cuts (106)	0.2m	
[122]	Cut	Possible cut containing (109)	Filled by (109)		
TRENCH #2					
(200)	Layer	Peat topsoil; dark humic plastic soil.	Overlies (201)	0.24m	
(201)	Layer	Remnant topsoil; firm-to-compact mid-to-dark grey clayey silt, former topsoil or subsoil; occasional small stones 20-40mm.	Overlies (202); Overlain by (200)	0.12m	
(203)	Layer	Weathered upper horizon of natural; stony dark brown to chocolate brown slightly clayey silt; frequent to abundant stone, sub-angular to sub-rounded; larger to south end of trench (up to 100-200mm) and smaller and very weathered to north (50-100mm, easily cut by trowel).	Overlain by (201)	-	
TRENCH #3					
(300)	Topsoil	Soft/plastic dark brown-to-black humic topsoil; large stones at interface between (300) and (301), more frequent in to N and E side of trench (100mm).	overlies (301)	0.1-0.15m	
(301)	Layer	Soft light brownish-grey slightly clayey silt, frequent orange mottling from weathered stones; deepest to S of trench, peters out to N and W; unweathered stone inclusions rare or absent.	Overlain by (300); Overlies (302)	0.05-0.12m	
(302)	Layer	Soft orange clay/silt, frequent mottling from weathered rocks; large stone inclusions, frequent to abundant (up to 100mm across).	Overlain by (301); Overlies (303)	c.0.12m	

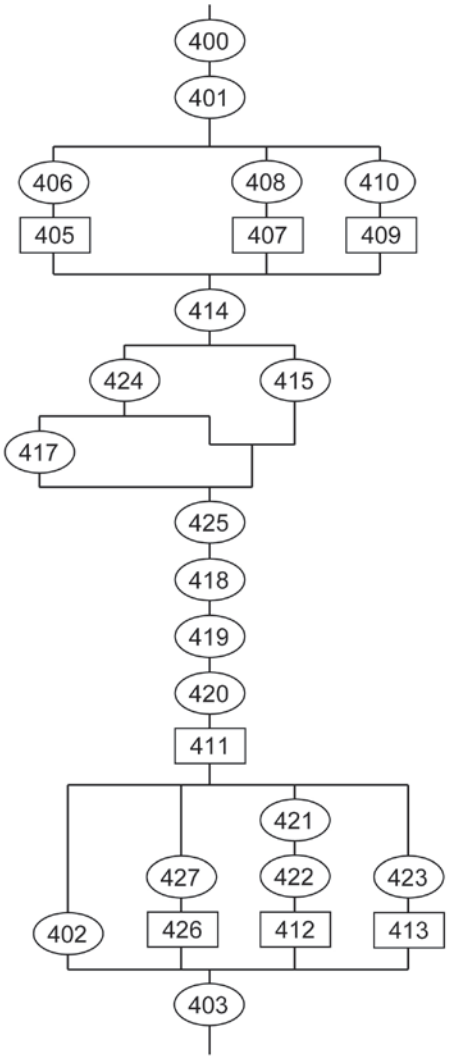
(303)	Natural	Light yellowish-brown soft clay silt; frequent stone inclusions (50mm), although smaller than those in (302).	Overlain by (302)	-	
(304)	Spread	Light grey spread of clay silt to E side of trench (possibly the geophysical anomaly?); more clayey than previous layers but still a clayey silt; rushes common on the surface above this area = differential leeching? Large stone inclusions (up to 200mm); entire spread only 0.05m thick and 1.0m² area.	Overlain by (301); Overlies (302)	0.05m	
{305}	Standing stone	Roughly 0.1m exposed above ground surface before excavation, *c*.0.4m exposed after excavation; stone is L-shaped (See drawings) and has an associated cut and fill [306] (307); not excavated/moved.	Abutted by (302)(307)	0.58m x 0.11m x 0.41m+	
[306]	Cut	Cut for standing stone {305}; oval in plan, extending *c*.0.1m from standing stone; 1.0×0.34m across; not excavated.	Cuts (303); Filled by {305}(307)	1m x 0.31m	
(307)	Fill	Fill of cut [306] of standing stone {305}; very dark brown clayey silt; not excavated.	Fill of [306]; Overlain by (302)	-	
[308]	Cut	Cut of probable stone pull (unlikely to be associated with {305}); *c*.0.2m away from {305}; circular in plan pre-excavation and *c*.0.1m across, but crescent-shaped after excavation; no base, sloped.	Cuts (303); Filled by [309]	0.04m	
(309)	Fill	Fill of probable stone pull [308]; firm dark greenish-brown clayey silt, clean.	Fill of [308]; Overlain by (302)	0.04m	
TRENCH #4					
(400)	Layer	Layer beneath humic/peaty soil	Overlies (401)	0.18m	
(401)	Layer	Very friable dark grey silt; abundant inclusions of rotted bedrock give it a very distinctive texture (rotted rock can be trowelled through with ease), stones are usually 20-40mm in diameter, occasional larger (larger stones are usually more resistant/less weathered); former topsoil.	Overlain by (400) Overlies (402), also other features	0.11m-0.2m	
(402)	Layer	Stony layer crossing trench at an angle, approx, N-S; a discrete band *c*.2.40m-2.50m wide, possibly lies in a cut (although unclear); comprises a mass of indurate sub-angular stone, often laid on edge with areas where it follows obvious orientation, as if in a bedding plane, however much of it is very jumbled or irregular; sits on top of (403) with iron panning within the stones. No obvious reason why the jumbled mass of stones should be here, overlying (403) in such an obvious band where (403) is basically stone-free. Iron panning post-dates pit [411]. Rocks are generally sub-angular 60-80mm long and 20-30mm wide, but up to 450×100×150mm; the largest is 0.46×0.33×0.20m; these big stones would have protruded from the 'surface' in a very unhelpful way if it was a surface.	Overlain by (401); Overlies (403); Cut by [411]	Up to 0.32m thick	
(403)	Natural	Clean, well-sorted material, a soft medium sand with a silt component (Dr Carey says "undifferentiated head").growing steadily stonier with depth; upper levels are very soft and easily spaded out. Stones at depth are sub-angular to sub-rounded, approx. 40-100mm across, laid almost flat, occasionally larger. More stony and stones present higher up at W end of the sondage. Colour changes through the profile: the upper part is orange/rust coloured from the iron pan, and within stony band (402) and around pits [411], [412], and [413]. This colour slowly fades by 160mm to a mid orange-brown colour, which grows lighter with depth; at 0.8m below ground level the layer becomes pinkish in colour. Throughout there are darker humic patches/lines corresponding to tree roots or possibly animal burrows.	Overlain by (402) and cut by other features.	0.75m+	
(405)	Cut	Possible posthole cutting the upper fill of pit [411]; 0.24×0.20m and 0.28m deep; steep sides drops to a pointed base.	Cuts (414); Filled by (406)	0.28m	

(406)	Fill	Fill of post hole [405]; soft mixed grey-brown and mid-grey slightly sandy clay silt ; occasional small lumps of redeposited material, usually small weathered stones 10-30mm; occasional charcoal present, small <10mm. Grey elements look clean, as if derived from redeposited materials; large packing stone in fill on SW side, sub-angular 120×80×60mm.	Fill of [405]; Overlain by (401)	0.28m	
[407]	Cut	Possible posthole, cutting of upper fill of pit [411]; sub-circular, *c.*0.2m and 0.1m deep, steep sides to a flat base.	Cuts (402)(414); Filled by (408)	0.1m	
(408)	Fill	Fill of [407]; soft dark greyish-brown slightly clayey silt; dark stains that look like charcoal; small elements of rotted rock provide greenish-grey mottling.	Fill of [407]; Overlain by (401)	0.1m	
(409)	Cut	Possible posthole cutting upper fill of [411], dubious; sub-rectangular 0.13×0.18m	Filled by (410)	0.04m	
(410)	Fill	Fill of [409]; soft, dark brownish-grey changing to blackish in colour; appears to be a clay silt but with humic context; shallow and dubious and not therefore sampled.	Fill of [409]; Overlain by (401)	0.04m	
[411]	Cut	Large pit half-sectioned in NW corner of trench (trench extended to catch the full extent); appears to cut two earlier pits [412] and [413]; 1.95m N-S and extends beyond edge of excavation to the North; measuring 2.6m E-W; appears sub-rectangular in plan, with an irregular base and 45° sloping sides (this description may simplify what is, in fact, several cuts); multiple fills, the uppermost of which (414) comprises a big dump of stone implying a closing deposit; looks like it should cut stony layer (402), although the relationship is not clear cut.	Cuts (402) and (427); Filled by (414) (415)(416)(417)(418) (419)(420)(424)(425)	0.65-0.70m depth	
[412]	Cut	Cut of a pit cut by [411]; highly irregular profile; vertical or undercut E side, with stones at base projecting under the cut by up to 0.2m (animal burrow?); why stones at base anyway? Do the stones function as a base or pad for a post? Rammed into pit sides?	Cuts (427); Filled by (421) (422)	0.4m 0.65m from base of (401)	
[413]	Pit	Pit just exposed in section to W of [411] and [412], looks like the very back edge of a feature; 0.36m deep and 0.4m across (as observed); only one fill was observed; no clear idea of form or profile.	Filled by (423)	0.3m (as observed)	
(414)	Fill	Upper fill of pit [411]; thick layer of jumbled rotted rock sealing pit [411] and extending across the full extent of the feature; abundant stone, tightly packed, generally platey, sub angular 20-30mm wide and 60-80mm long; rotted stones can be cut by the trowel, and are coloured slightly orange-yellow set in a matrix of dark greenish-brown soft, slightly sandy, clay silt; mixed looking humic content presumably gives it the darker colouring; seems to have a highly irregular base and potentially merges into (424). Looks like a sealing deposit designed to cap the pit? The curious thing is – why has there been no settling? Not as if it could be ploughed flat.	Fill of [411]; Overlies (424); Overlain by (401)	Up to 0.25m thick	
(415)	Fill	Fill of [411] on E side of cut and visible in S-facing section only; jumbled, abundant mass of angular stone, platey, not weathered; large angular stones 20mm thick and up to 150mm long and 100mm wide; set in a matrix of mottled slightly dirty grey and grey-brown humic clay silt; moist; the way the stone sits, the fill would imply tipped in from SE; roots present in this fill; observed width in section is 0.55m.	Fill of [411]; Overlies (416) (417); Overlain by (424)	0.45m	
(416)	Fill	Fill of [411] on E side of cut, sweeps around and is visible in N-facing section as well; jumbled mass of stone, largely angular, up to 150mm across and 20mm thick (mostly smaller than this, 40-60mm); very little matrix, stones in a dark blackish-brown humic silt- like deposit.	Fill of [411]; Overlies (425); Overlain by (415)	0.25-0.35m	
(417)	Fill	Fill of [411] on W side of cut; discrete lens of fairly homogeneous -looking olive/ greenish-grey sandy clay silt; redeposited head (403) as a discrete lens. Observed width in section is 0.45m.	Fill of [411]; Overlies (425); Overlain by 424)	0.14m	
(418)	Fill	Fill of [411]; discrete layer of moist green-grey to olive band of clay silt, soft and slightly sandy;	Fill of [411]; Overlies	0.10-0.12m	

		common stone, small angular 40-60mm, often smaller and sub-angular, occasionally larger sub-angular stones up to 100mm across. Fairly clean, redeposited (403).	(419); Overlain by (425)		
(419)	Fill	Fill of [411]; layer at base of [411]; moist slighty orange to mid-grey soft clay silt; mottled in colour; common small sub-angular stones 40-80mm; clean; sandy element derived from (403).	Fill of [411]; Overlies (420); Overlain by (418)	0.08-0.10m	
(420)	Fill	Fill of [411], fill comprises of a series of flat stones seemingly placed in the base of the feature; stones are 40-60mm thick and 150-200mm long; attached to the base of the trench by iron panning; matrix immediately around the stones was a fine slightly pinkish sandy clay silt.	Fill of [411]; Overlain by (419)	0.04-0.06m	
(421)	Fill	Fill of [412]; the only observed 'fill' of pit [412]; fairly clean soft mottled green-grey sandy silt with some humic content; slightly mottled with orange (iron panning? redeposited?); contains frequent stones, platey and sub-angular, 40-60mm; fairly consistent and homogeneous; looks like deposited and slightly mixed (403).	Fill of [412]; cut by [411]; overlies (422);	0.3m	
(422)	Fill	Fill of [412]; large flat stones positioned at the base of the feature; stones appear to protrude into the sides of the feature, perhaps as if jammed into there as post packing? Stones are platey up to 160mm long and 80mm wide, 40-60mm thick; some smaller stones are more blocky; matrix of (422) fine pinkish silt in and around stones; stones welded to the base of the feature by iron panning.	Fill of [412]; Overlain by (421)	0.04-0.06m	
(423)	Fill	Fill of pit [413], observed in section only; looks like a mixed homogeneous friable mottled grey-green-brown clay silt with roots; angular to sub-angular platey stone observed, 10-20mm thick and 60-80mm across; also, some humic content.	Fill of [413]	0.35m	
(424)	Fill	Fill of [411]; jumbled mass of stone in the top of pit [411] may form part of (414), descending through adjacent fills; consists of generally platey stone, on edge, up to 120mm long and 80mm in width, sub-angular; some of the stone is rotted to yellow (as with (414); forms 70-80% of the deposit, in a matrix of soft dark blackish-grey-brown clay silt with some humic inclusions. Jumbled and dumped – does this correspond with a postpipe? Or possibly the fill of a re-cut? Observed width in S-facing section is 0.42m.	Fill of [411]; Overlies (415) (417); Overlain by (414)	0.25-0.3m	
(425)	Fill	Fill of [411; thin layer of soft dark grey-brown silt, humic content, and slight element of clay; common to frequent sub-angular platey stone, some rotted to yellow, generally fairly small 40-60mm across; mixed looking, incorporating humic material. Visually hard to distinguish from (424).	Fill of [411]; Overlies (418); Overlain by (415)(416)(417) (424)	0.18m	
[426]	Cut	Cut of pit, only seen in plan upon excavation, c.2m long and 1m wide. Its fill was identical to the main fills of [411] and [412], making it indistinguishable from these in section or during excavation, only in plan was the feature evident.	Cuts (403), Filled by (427)	c.0.12m	
(427)	Fill	A fill of dark greenish-brown soft, slightly sandy, clay silt; mixed looking containing abundant jumbled rotted rock generally platey, sub angular 20-30mm wide and 60-80mm long; rotted stones can be cut by the trowel, and are coloured slightly orange-yellow. Appears to have been cut by [412] and [411]	Fill of [426] , cut by [411] and [412]	c.0.12m	

Appendix 4
Stratigraphical Matrices





Appendix 5
Sample Lists

Bulk Samples

Sample Number	Context	Number of Bags	Notes
<1>	(111)	3 bags	Fill of [116]
<2>	(406)	1 bag	Fill of [405]
<3>	(408)	1 bag	Fill of [407]
<4>	(414)	6 bags	Fill of [411]
<5>	(416)	4 bags	Fill of [411]
<6>	(111)	2 bags	Same context as <1> but sampled from opposite section in trench.
<10>	(114)	4 bags	Re-numbered due to duplication of sample number. Originally numbered <2>.
<11>	(202)	8 bags	Weathered upper natural substrate

Monolith Samples

Sample no.	Trench no.	Section facing	Figure number	Distance along section (m)	Contexts sampled	Notes
601	1	W	1.1	3.70	104, 117	
602	1	W	1.1	2.20	104, 107, 106	
603	1	W	1.1	6.50	119, 111	
604	1	W	1.1	5.50	111	
605	1	W	1.1	7.10	111	
606	1	W	1.1	7.80	102, 103	
607	4	N	4.1	0.90	400, 401, 414, 417, 425, 418, 422	
608	4	N	4.1	1.60	425, 418, 419	Sample label incorrect (did not include 425)
609	1	E	1.2	4.70	104, 111, 109	

Appendix 6
Radiocarbon Determinant

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Director: Professor R M Ellam
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
05 December 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-56651 (GU35967)
Submitter	Lee Bray Exmoor National Park Authority Exmoor House Dulverton Somerset. TA22 9HL
Site Reference	Lanacombe (ELN14)
Context Reference	112
Sample Reference	ELN14/1
Material	Charcoal : Unknown
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.8 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	7516 ± 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted 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.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

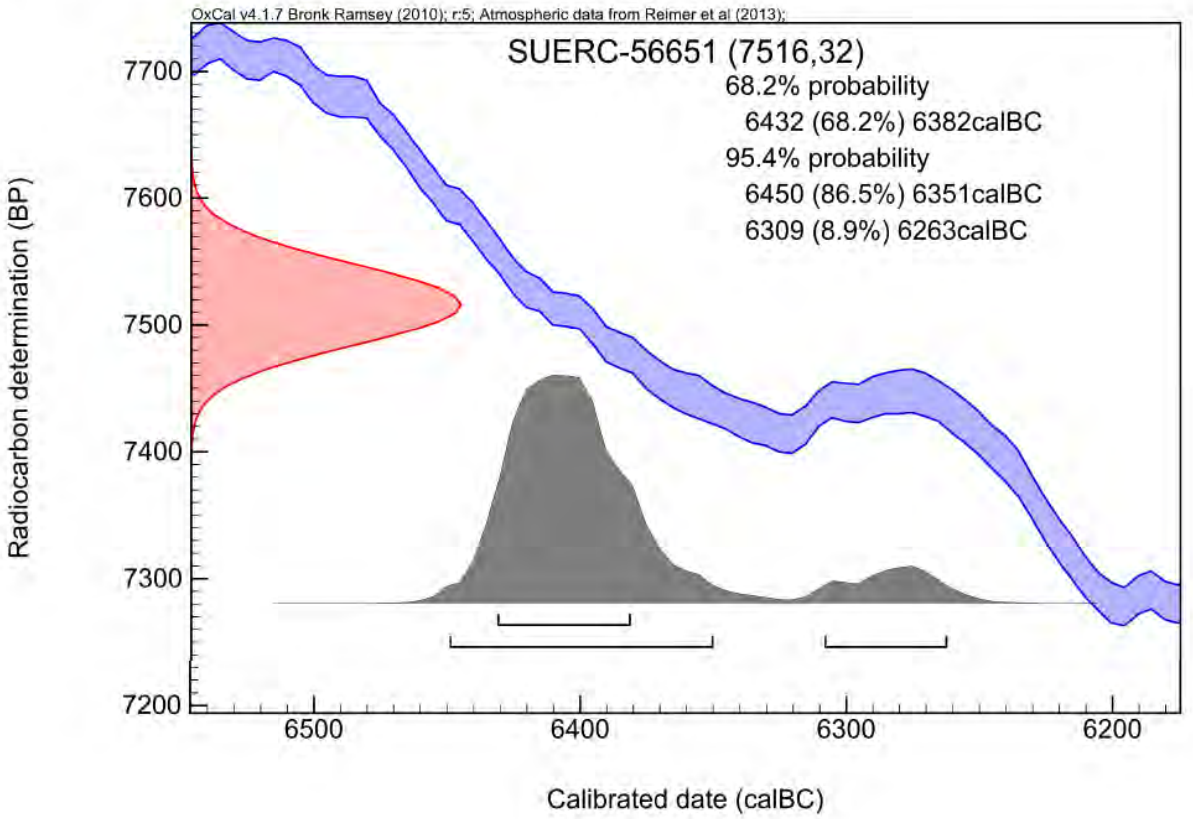
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E Dunbar Date :- 05/12/2014

Checked and signed off by :- P Naysmith Date :- 05/12/2014

University of Glasgow

Calibration Plot



Appendix 7
Supporting Photos

TRENCH #1

ELN14 (09) Trench #1 after de-turfing from: SE scale: 2m + 1m

ELN14 (11) Trench #1 – Stone bank {100} from: SE scale: 1m

ELN14 (12) Trench #1 after de-turfing from: NW scale: 2m + 1m

ELN14 (10) Trench #1 – Stone bank {100} from: SE scale: 1m

ELN14 (13) South-west facing section of Trench #1, through {100} from: NW scale: 2m

ELN14 (14) South-west facing section of Trench #1, through {100} from: W scale: 2m

ELN14 (15) North-east facing section of Trench #1, northern end from: E scale: 2m

ELN14 (16) North-east facing section of Trench #1, through {100} from: NE scale: 2m

ELN14 (17) North-east facing section of Trench #1, through {100} from: E scale: 2m

ELN14 (18) North-east facing section of Trench #1, through {100} from: NE scale: 2m

ELN14 (19) North-east facing section of Trench #1, southern end from: NE scale: 2m

TRENCH #2

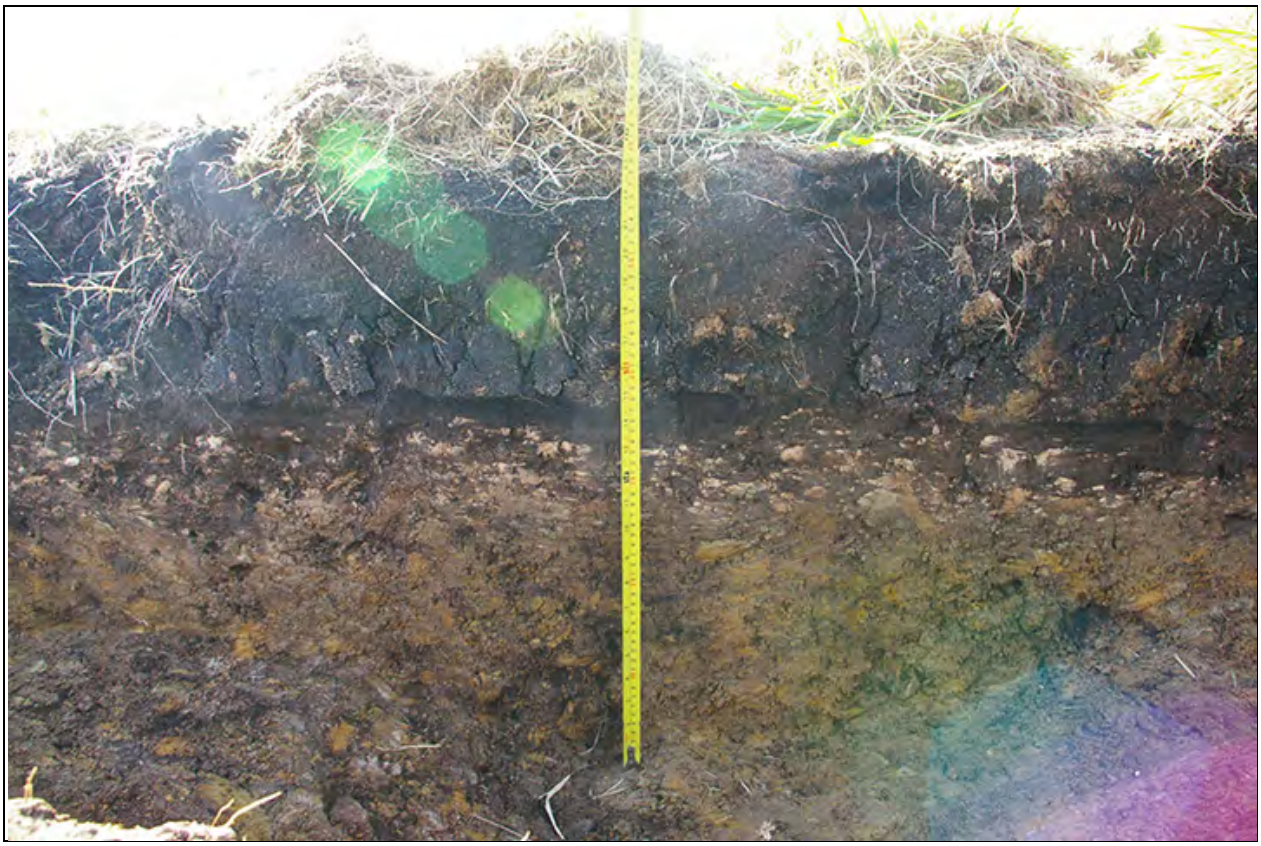
ELN14 (01) Trench #2 after de-turfing from: NNW scale: 2m + 1m

ELN14 (02) Trench #2 after de-turfing from: SSE scale: 2m + 1m

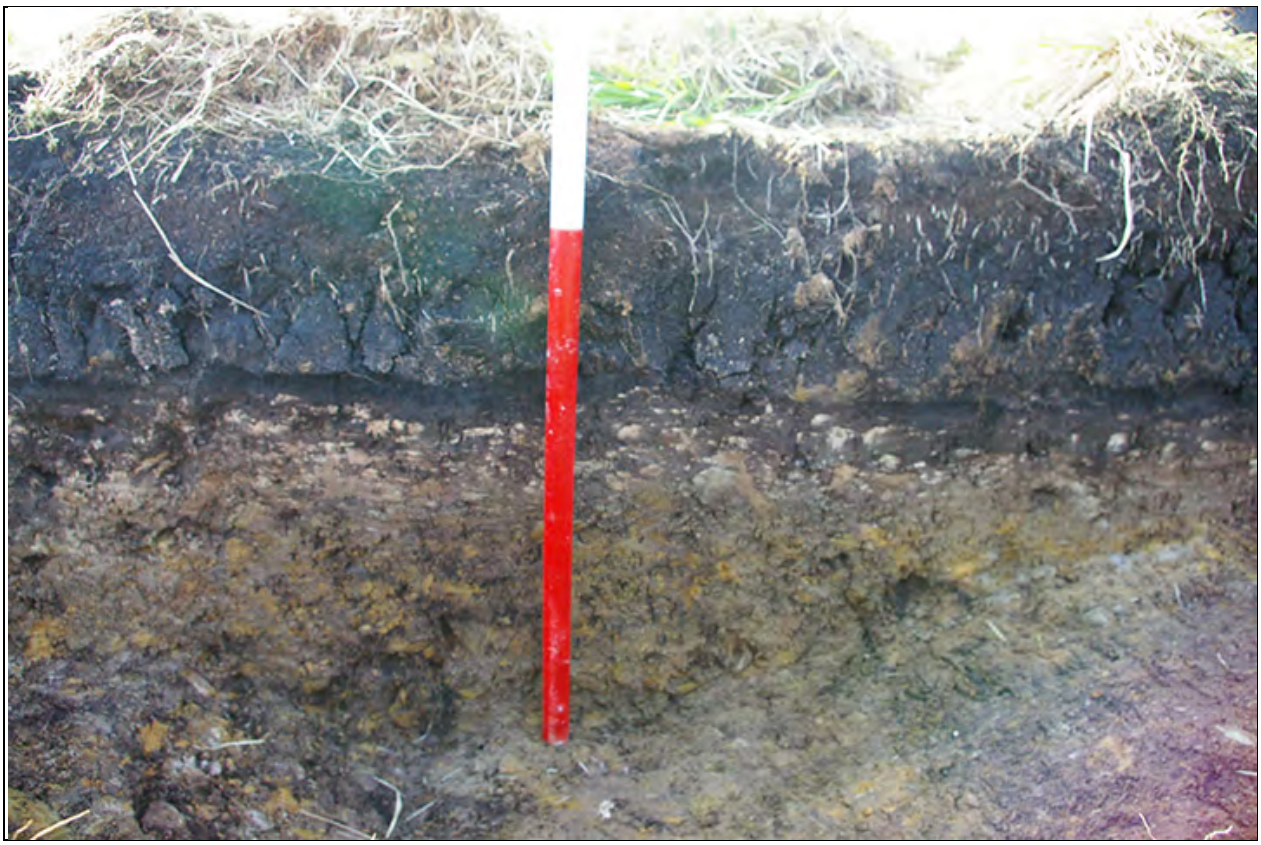
ELN14 (04) Trench #2, Post-ex shot from: NNW scale: 2m + 1m

ELN14 (05) Trench #2 North-east facing section from: S scale: 2m + 1m

ELN14 (06) Trench #2 North-east facing section from: NNE scale: 2m + 1m



ELN14 (07) Trench #2 Detail of North-east facing section from: NEE scale: Tape



ELN14 (08) Trench #2 Detail of North-east facing section from: NEE scale: 1m

TRENCH #3

ELN14 (60) Trench #3 after de-turfing from: N scale: 2m + 1m

ELN14 (61) Trench #3 after de-turfing from: N scale: 2m + 1m

ELN14 (62) Trench #3 after de-turfing from: S scale: 2m + 1m

ELN14 (63) East face of Standing Stone {305} from: E scale: 1m

ELN14 (64) South face of Standing Stone {305} from: S scale: 1m

ELN14 (65) West face of Standing Stone {305} from: W scale: 1m

ELN14 (67) Standing Stone {305} from near vertical from: N scale: 1m

ELN14 (66) North face of Standing Stone {305} from: N scale: 1m

ELN14 (68) Sondage along southern edge of the Trench, showing spread (304) from: E scale : 2m

ELN14 (69) Sondage along southern edge of the Trench #3, showing spread (304) from: E scale : 2m

ELN14 (70) Spread (304) from: S scale: 2m

ELN14 (71) Pre-ex shot of Spread (304) from: S scale: 2m + 1m

ELN14 (72) Pre-ex shot of Spread (304) from: S scale: 1m

ELN14 (73) Pre-ex shot of Spread (304) from: S scale: 1m

ELN14 (74) Post-ex shot of section through Spread (304) from: E scale: 2m

ELN14 (75) North-facing section of Trench #3 from: N scale: 2m

ELN14 (77) Post-ex shot of sondage in Trench #3 from: E scale: 2m + 1m

ELN14 (76) Post-ex shot of sondage in Trench #3 from: S scale: 2m + 1m

ELN14 (78) North face of Standing Stone {305} from: N scale: 1m

ELN14 (79) East face of Standing Stone {305} from: E scale: 1m

ELN14 (80) Profile of west face of Standing Stone {305} from: W scale: 1m

ELN14 (81) West face of Standing Stone {305} from: W scale: 1m

ELN14 (82) South face of Standing Stone {305} (in shade) from: S scale: 1m

ELN14 (84) North face of Standing Stone {305} (in shade) from: N scale: 1m

ELN14 (85) West face of Standing Stone {305} (in shade) from: W scale: 1m

ELN14 (86) West facing section of Trench #3 from: W scale: 2m

TRENCH #4

ELN14 (20) View of Trench #4 following removal of turf from: W scale: 2m + 2m

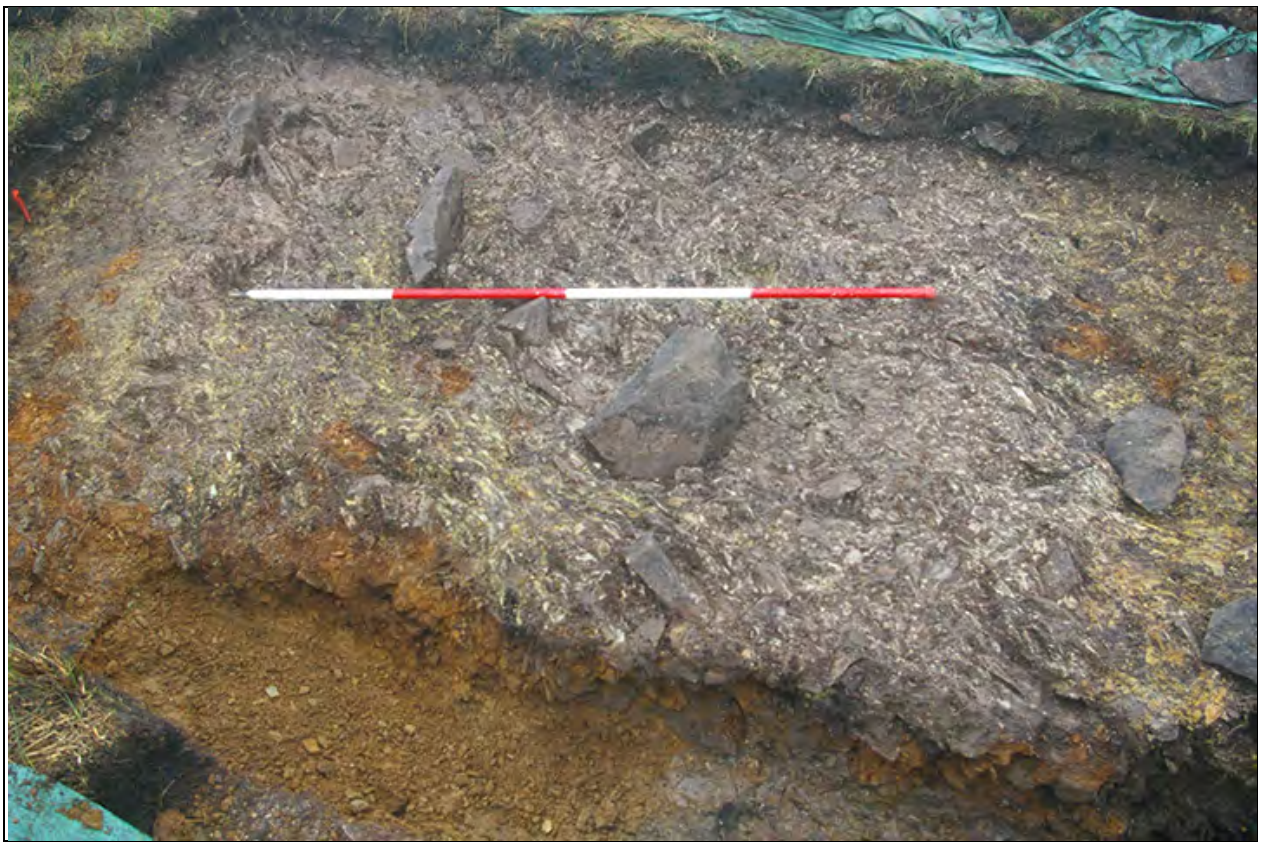
ELN14 (21) View of Trench #4 following removal of turf from: NW scale: 2m + 2m

ELN14 (22) View of Trench #4 following removal of turf from: NE scale: 2m + 2m

ELN14 (23) View of Trench #4 following removal of turf from: SE scale: 2m + 2m

ELN14 (24) View of Trench #4 following removal of turf from: S scale: 2m + 2m

ELN14 (25) Detail of 'surface' (402) from: N scale: 2m



ELN14 (26) Detail of 'surface' (402) from: NNW scale: 2m

ELN14 (27) Detail of the constituents of the head deposit (403) from: - scale: staff

ELN14 (28) Base of Pit [411] and [412], post-excavation, in sondage 1 from: E scale: 0.3m

ELN14 (29) Base of Pit [411] and [412], post-excavation, in sondage 1 from: E scale: 0.3m

ELN14 (30) Base of Pit [411], post-excavation, in sondage 1 from: S scale: 0.3m

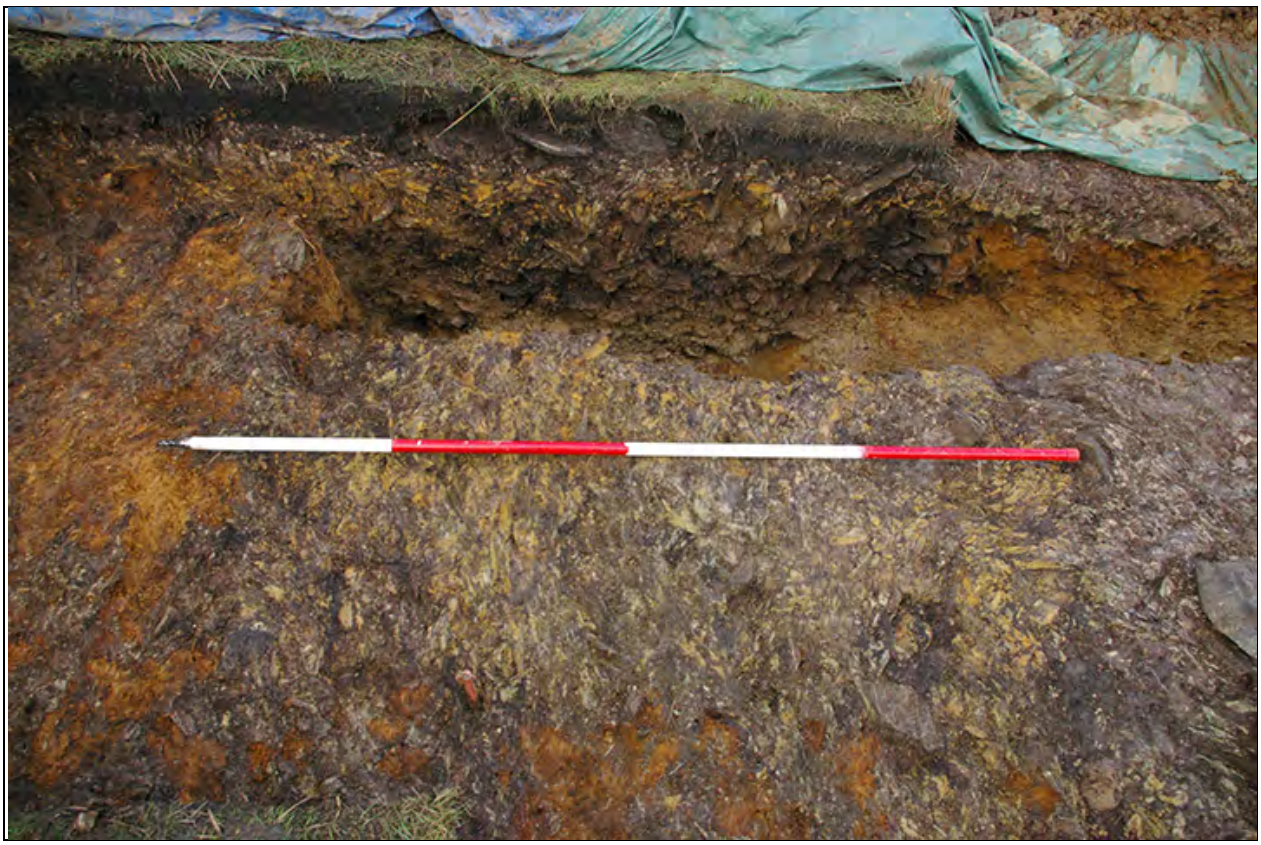
ELN14 (31) Base of Pit [412], post-excavation, in sondage 1 from: W scale: 0.3m

ELN14 (32) Base of Pit [411] and [412], post-excavation, in sondage 1 from: W scale: 0.3m

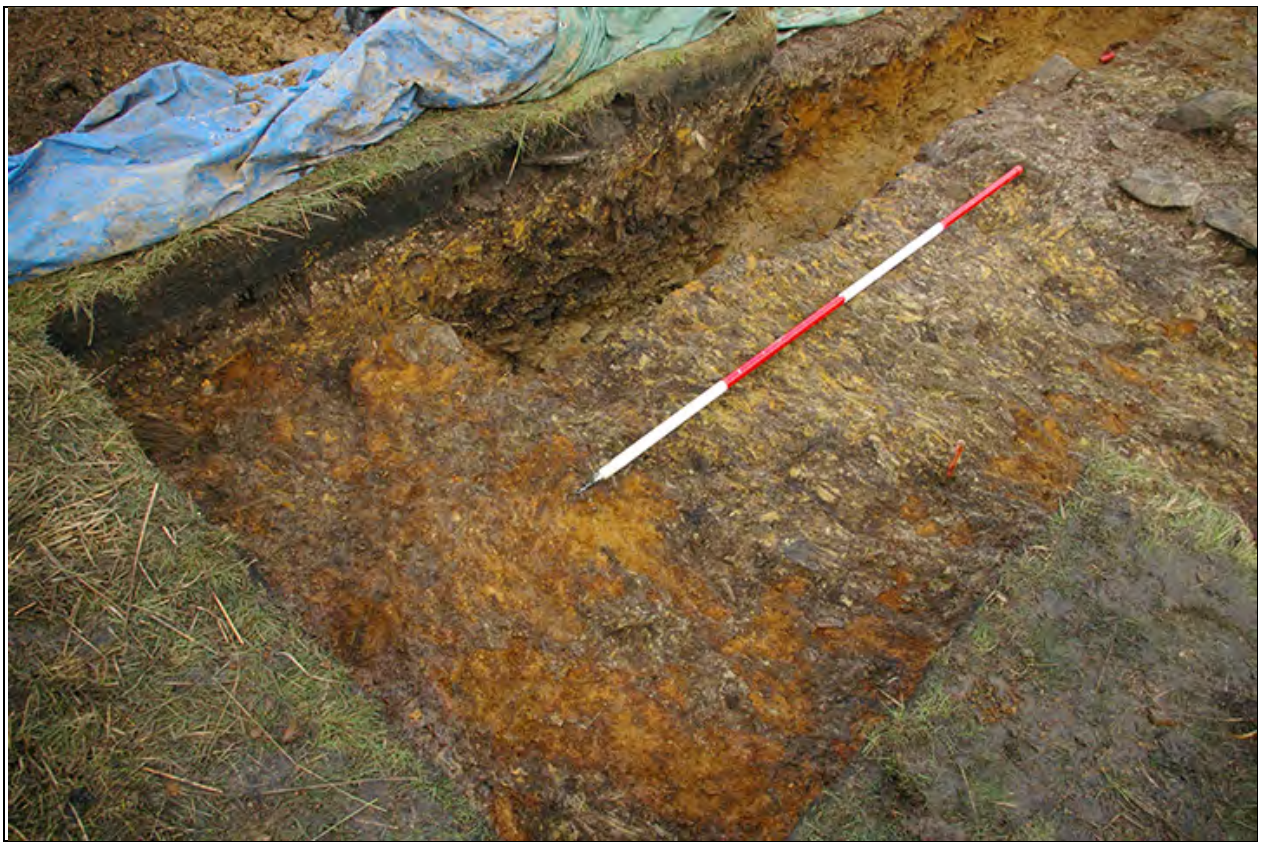
ELN14 (33) Base of Pit [411], post-excavation, in sondage 1 from: S scale: 0.3m

ELN14 (34) Base of Pit [411], post-excavation, in sondage 1 from: E scale: 0.3m

ELN14 (35) Base of Pit [411], post-excavation, in sondage 1 from: E scale: 0.3m.



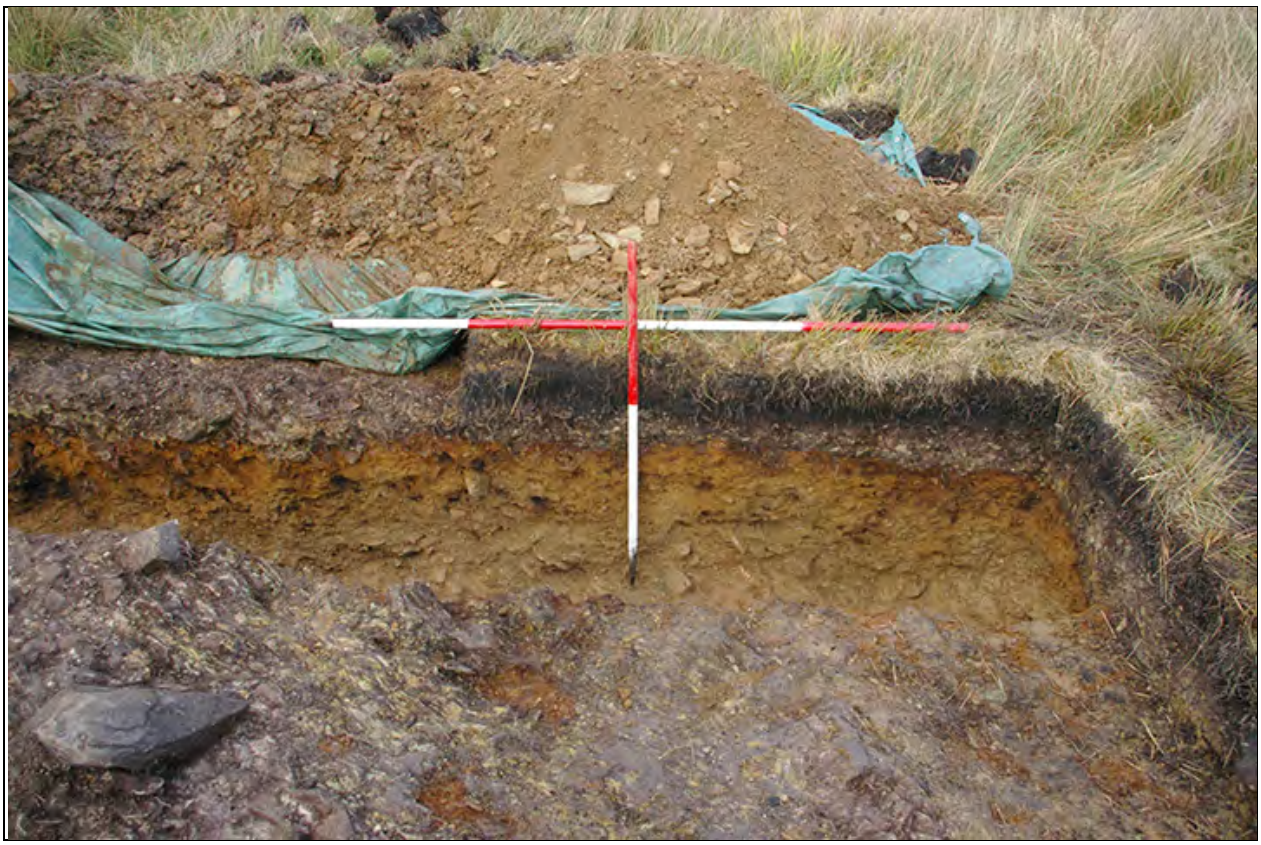
ELN14 (36) Upper fill (414) of Pit [411] shown in relation to the section from: S scale: 2m



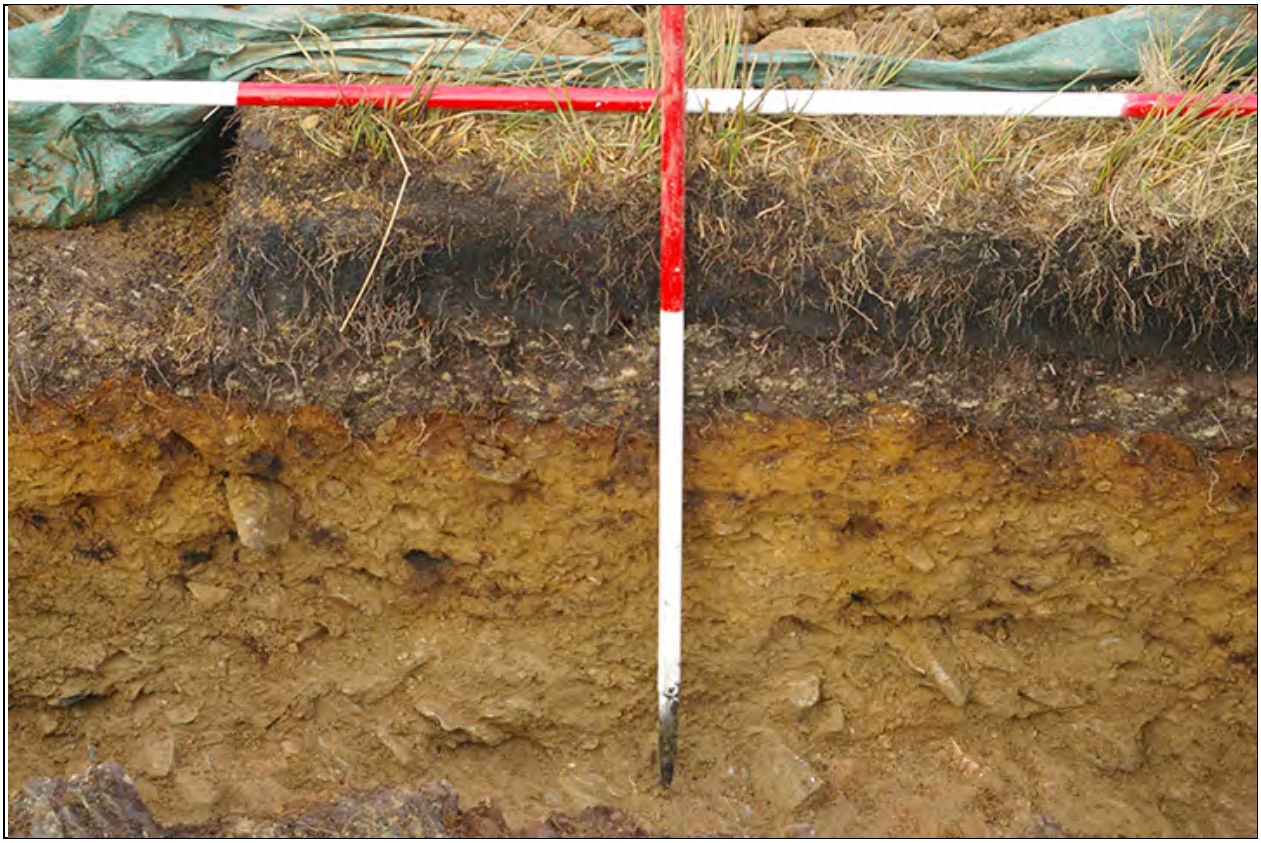
ELN14 (37) Upper fill (414) of Pit [411] shown in relation to the section from:SW scale: 2m

ELN14 (38): Upper fill (414) of Pit [411] shown in relation to the section from the west, scale: 2m.

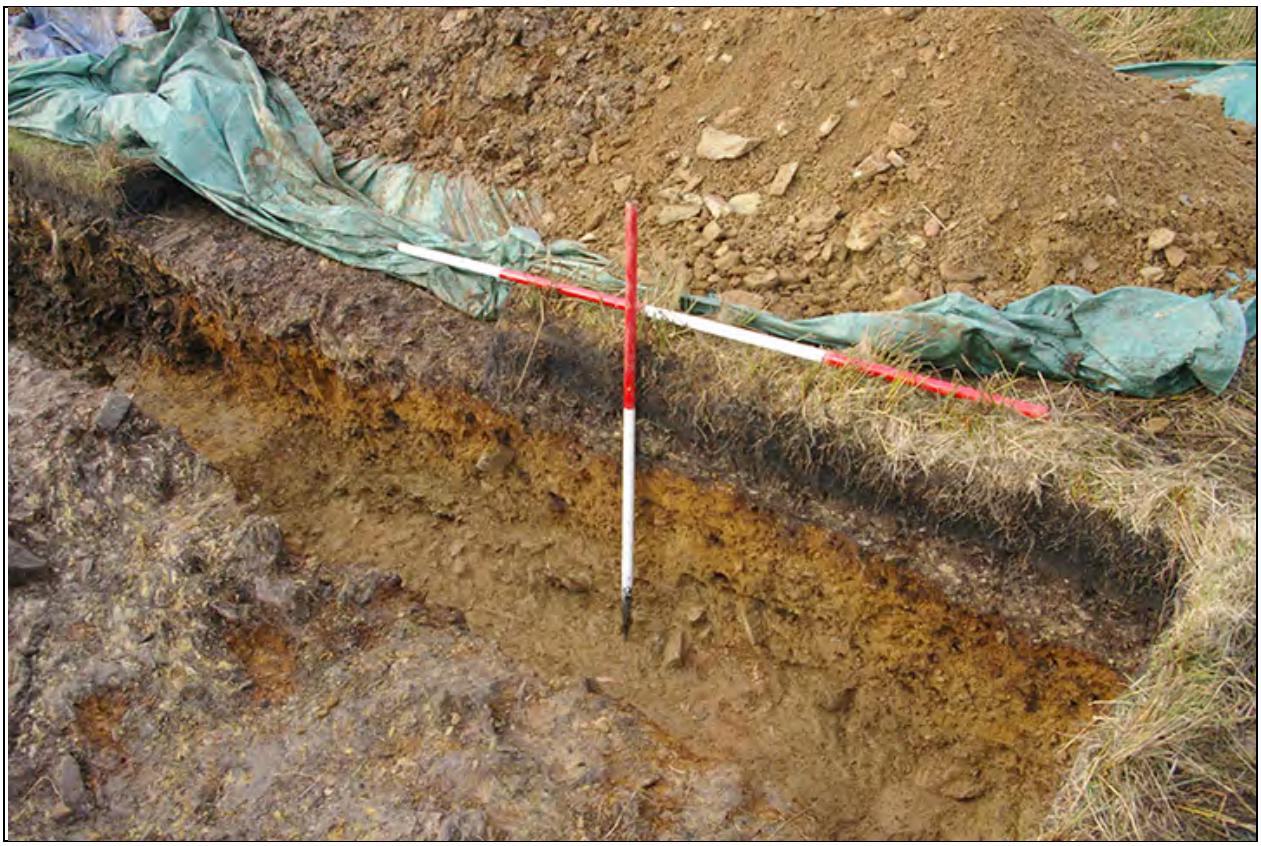
ELN14 (39): East end of sondage 1 from: E scale: 2m.



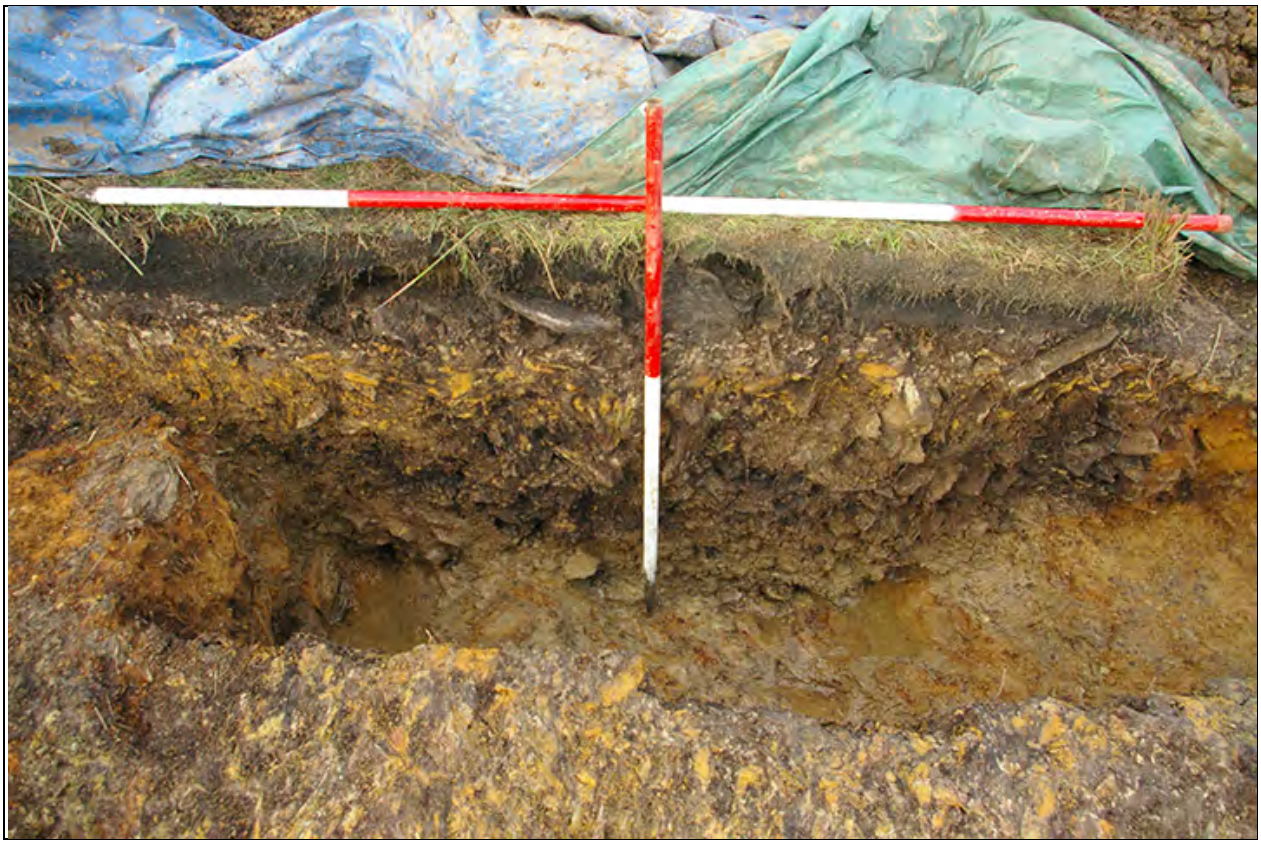
ELN14 (40) South-facing section at the east end of sondage 1 from: S scale: 2m + 1m



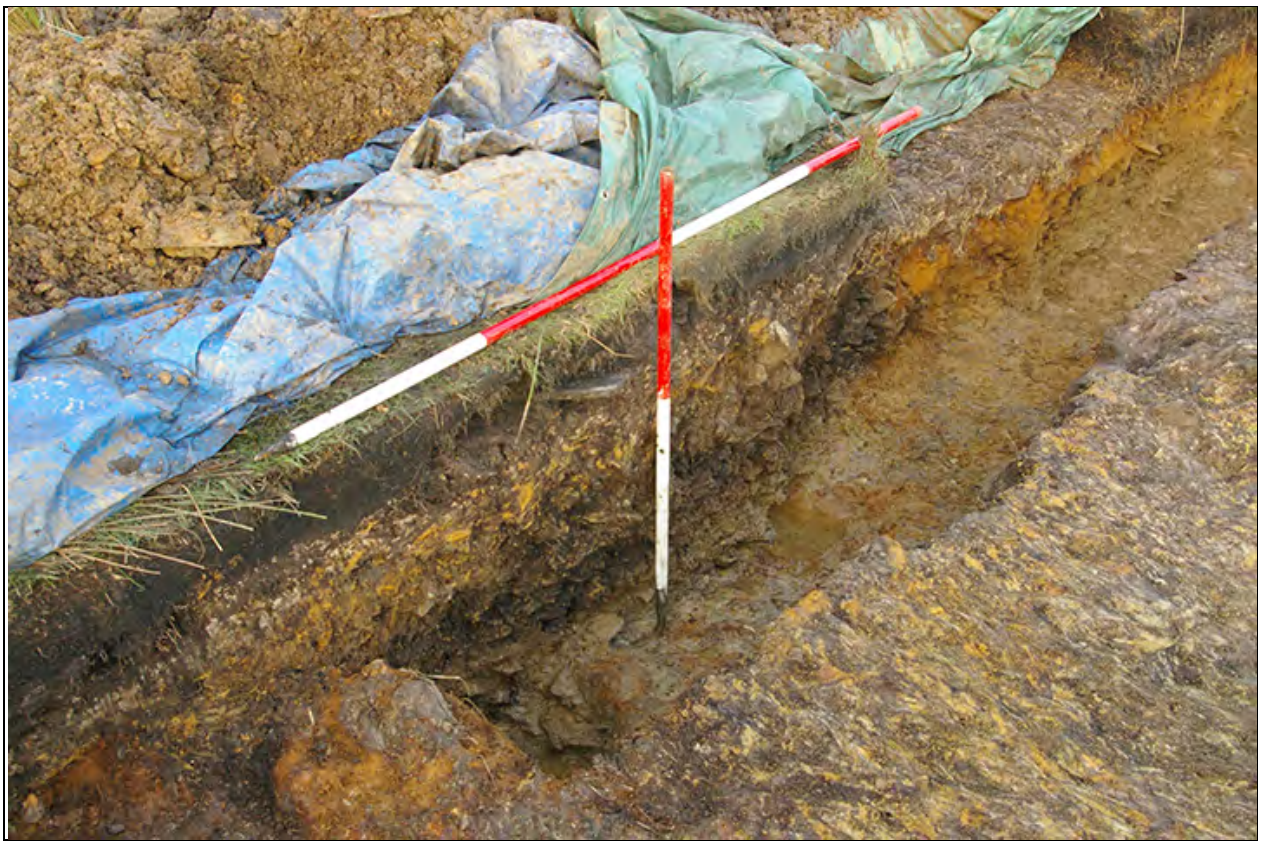
ELN14 (41) South-facing section at the east end of sondage 1, detail from: S scale: 2m + 1m



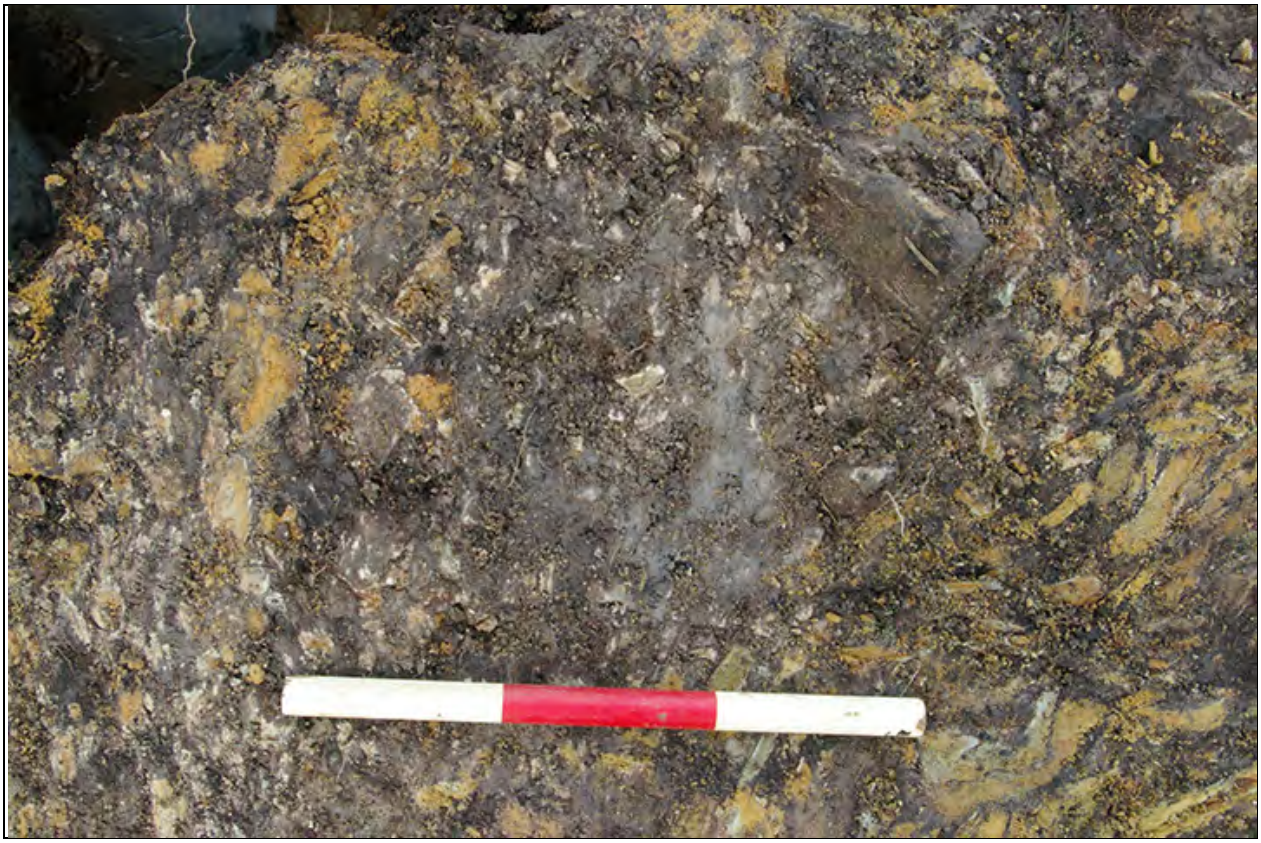
ELN14 (42) South-facing section at the east end of sondage 1, detail from: SE scale: 2m + 1m



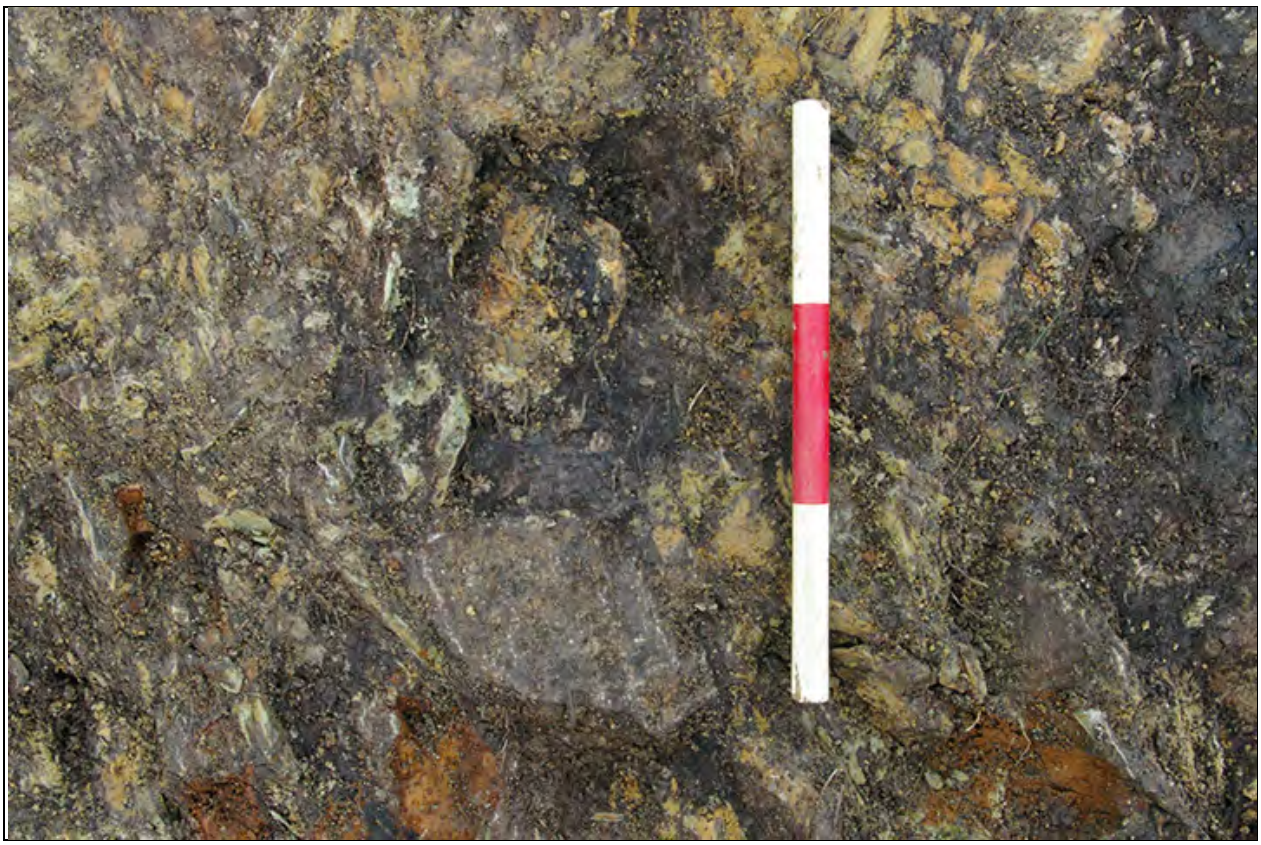
ELN14 (43) South-facing section of Pit [411] from: S scale: 2m + 1m



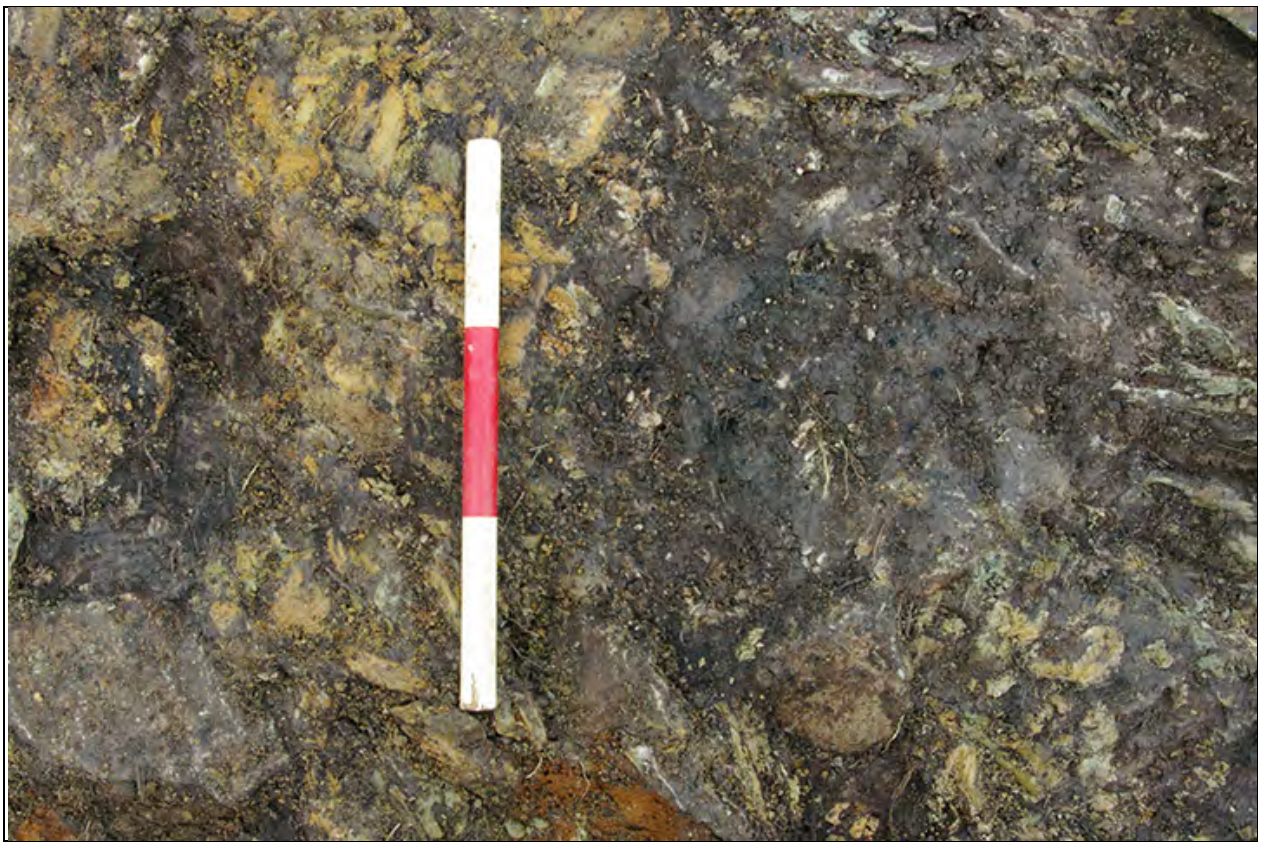
ELN14 (44) South-facing section of Pit [411], oblique from: SW scale: 2m + 1m



ELN14 (45) 'Posthole' [405] pre-excavation from: SW scale: 0.3m



ELN14 (46) ‘Posthole’ [409] pre-excavation from: SW scale: 0.3m.



ELN14 (47) ‘Posthole’ [407] pre-excavation from: SW scale: 0.3m

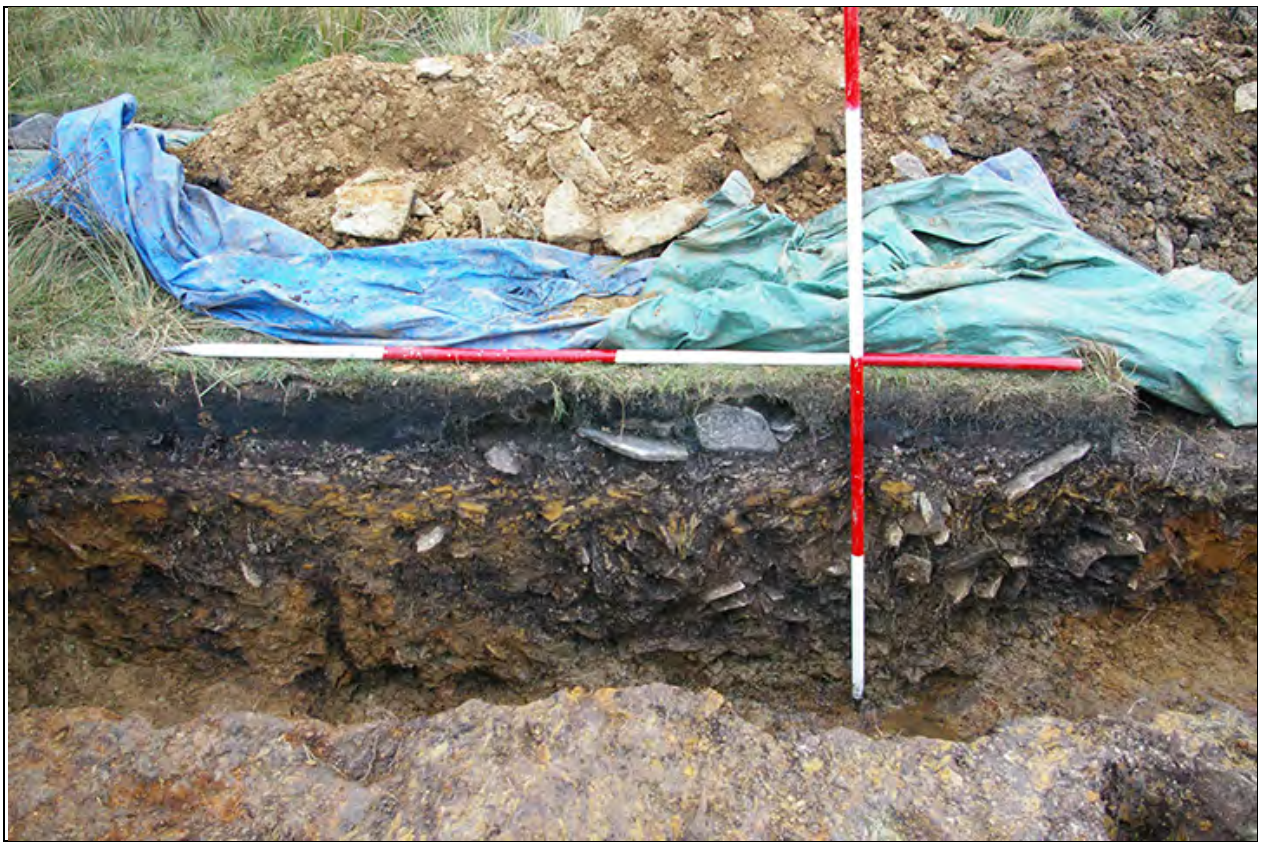
ELN14 (48) 'Posthole' group pre-excavation from: W scale: 0.3m

ELN14 (49) ‘Posthole’ [405] post-excavation from: SW scale: 0.3m

ELN14 (50) ‘Posthole’ [409] post-excavation from: SW scale: 0.3m

ELN14 (51) Pit [411] post-excavation from: SW scale: 0.3m

ELN14 (52) South-facing section of sondage 1, western end, oblique from: SW scale: 2m + 2m



ELN14 (53) South-facing section of sondage 1, western end from: S scale: 2m + 2m

ELN14 (54) South-facing section of sondage 1, western end from: S scale: 2m + 2m

ELN14 (55) South-facing section of sondage 1, western end from: SW scale: 2m + 2m

ELN14 (56) Post-ex shot of Pit [411] from: WNW scale: 1m

ELN14 (57) Post-ex shot of Pit [411] from: WNW scale: 1m

ELN14 (58) Post-ex shot of Pit [411] from: E scale: 1m

ELN14 (59) Post-ex shot of Pit [411] from: E scale: 1m

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES & HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY

The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net