ROMAN MARCHING CAMP AND IRON AGE TRIPLE-DITCHED ENCLOSURE ALVERDISCOTT
DEVON

Results of Archaeological Test Pitting

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Roman Marching Camp and Iron Age Triple-Ditched Enclosure Alverdiscott, Devon

Results of Archaeological Test Pitting

For

Devon County Historic Environment Service

&

English Heritage

By

SWARCH project reference: ARM15
National Grid Reference: SS 49212 25440
OASIS Number: Southwes1-201266
Project Director: Dr. Bryn Morris
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Summary

This report presents the results of programme of archaeological test pitting carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at an Iron Age triple-ditched enclosure and Roman marching camp in Alverdiscott, North Devon (Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 1004558). This work was undertaken to establish the state of preservation and potential archaeological significance of buried archaeological features on the site in order to inform future management strategies. Those strategies would address the risk factors involved in order to remove the site from the Heritage at Risk Register, informed by a 'conservation of Scheduled Monuments in cultivation' (COSMIC) assessment that will utilise the results of the fieldwork. This work took place after high-resolution gradiometer and resistance surveys were carried out by Stratascan (2015).

The test-pitting confirmed the results of the geophysical survey, in that a number of likely archaeological features within the area of the Scheduled Monument were identified. The nature of the investigation – limited to the excavation of surface deposits – meant that no stratified dating material was recovered. The topsoil was approximately 0.3m deep, and thus shallow features and deposits are likely to have been truncated or destroyed by previous ploughing regimes.

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Acknowledgements

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Charlotte Russell of English Heritage
Mr. and Mrs. Heddon (the landowners)
Stephanie Knight and Bill Horner, DCHET

1.0 Introduction

Location: Roman marching camp and Iron Age triple-ditched enclosure
Parish: Kingdon, Alverdiscott
District: Torridge
County: Devon
NGR: SS 49212 25440

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of archaeological test-pitting carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on the Iron Age triple ditched enclosure and Roman marching camp at Alverdiscott, North Devon (Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 1004558). The work was commissioned by Stephanie Knight of Devon County Council (DCHET) in consultation with English Heritage (EH), and funded by a S17 grant from EH, in order to establish the state of preservation of archaeological features on the site and to inform future management. This site features in the *Heritage at Risk Register*, and this work took place in conjunction with a *conservation of Scheduled Monuments in cultivation* (COSMIC) assessment completed by English Heritage. This work followed on from geophysical surveys carried out by Stratascan (2015).

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The Scheduled Monument is situated on the summit and steep down-slope of land at Higher Kingdon between the hamlets of Alverdiscott and Gammaton, North Devon, *c*.4 miles east of Bideford and 9 miles south-west of Barnstaple (Figure 1) at a height of between *c*.135-145m AOD.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the mudstones and siltstones of the Bude Formation (BGS 2015).

1.3 Historical Background

The place-name Higher Kingdon is derived from the Old English *cyning* meaning 'royal' and *dun* meaning 'hill' (Watts 2004) and likely to relate to the prominent location and commanding views of the hilltop. Alternatively, it may be derived from a common North Devon surname. It formed part of a small hamlet known as Kingdon, which in the 1840s was divided into three tenements, owned by John Aimend, Narcissus Hatherly and the Rev. William Veale but all leased to William Alfred. The pattern of fields around the site clearly indicates the settlement had an attached open-field system (see Figure 3). One of these tenements was held by Frithelstock Priory, granted to George Rolle in 1534 (Youings 1955, 128). The site is situated within the modern parish of Alverdiscott, from the Old English meaning 'Ælfrēd's cot(e)' (Gover *et al.* 1992, 112), formerly within the Hundred of Fremington. Alverdiscott was held by Erchenbald from the Count of Mortain (Thorn & Thorn 1985); with land for 10 ploughs, it was a relatively extensive manor. Alverdiscott (Alscott) variously belonged to the Fleming, Bellew, Welsh and Chudleigh families before it was bought by Richard Preston in 1800 (Lysons 1822).

1.4 Archaeological Background

The scheme was designed to target an Iron Age triple-ditched enclosure and Roman marching camp (SAM 1005448) recorded on the Heritage at Risk register for 2010 as having extensive significant problems. The site was identified as a cropmark and there are no surviving earthworks apart from those preserved within field boundaries. Geophysical survey work tied to this project (Stratascan 2015) defined the full extent of the Iron Age enclosure and marching camp, along with a number of other potential archaeological anomalies. The correlation between Iron Age and Roman military sites is well attested, interpreted as a means of dominating the local population, and also a desire to occupy strategic locations. A number of Prehistoric enclosures (MDV 17624, 43941, 44256, 44258) and Bronze Age ring ditches (MDV 37451, 43942) have been identified in the immediate area, indicating the landscape was exploited in a variety of ways during the Prehistoric period.

1.5 Methodology

The test-pitting 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 locations of the test-pits were determined by Stephanie Knight of DCHET in consultation with English Heritage; the methodology is detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix 1).

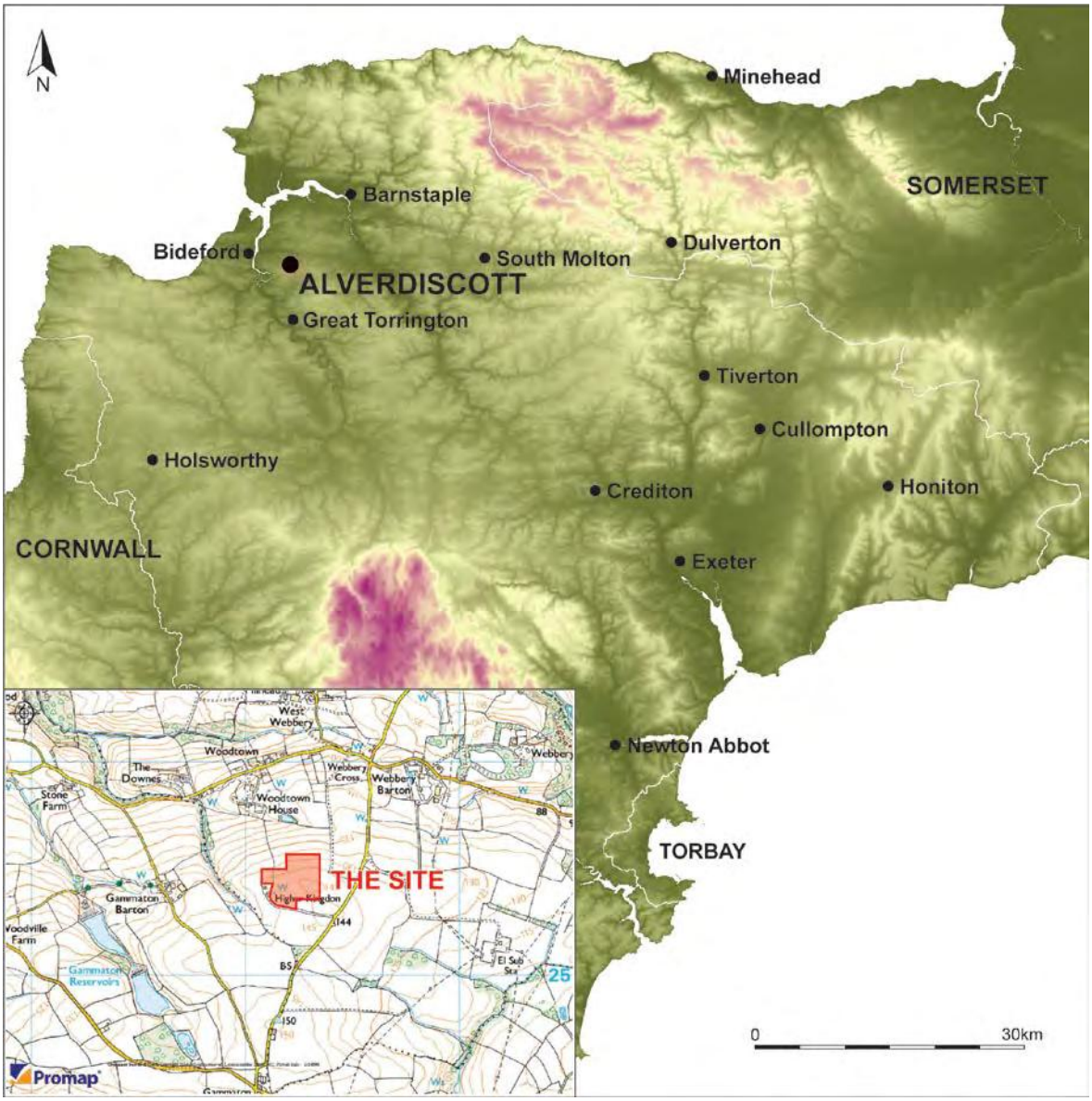

Figure 1: Site location (the location of the site is indicated).

Archaeological Test-pitting

1.6 Introduction

A series of nine test-pits, each measuring 1m by 1m (Figure 2) were opened across the site, their locations determined by the results of geophysical survey and as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1). The test pits were excavated by hand to the uppermost level of the archaeological deposits or the *in situ* weathered natural, whichever was higher in the stratigraphic sequence; the test pits were cleaned and recorded by the site archaeologists. A layer of blue glass chips 50mm thick was deposited directly on top of the archaeological or natural surface (as agreed on site with DCHET and EH due to the limited depth of ploughsoil) prior to backfilling and the reinstatement of turf.

The topsoil across the site consisted of a soft friable mid-to-dark brown silt-clay. This overlay a layer of soft friable mid brown clay-silt former ploughsoil, which in turn overlaid the natural. The natural was comprised of blue-grey shillet in a yellowish-brown clay-silt matrix. Six of the test-pits encountered archaeological features and deposits: two ditches and four probable ditch fills. Medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the old plough soil in four of the nine test pits and was subsequently redeposited within the test pits during backfilling. A detailed context list can be found in Appendix 2.

Figure 2: Site plan showing the location of the test pits in relation to the high-resolution gradiometer plot.

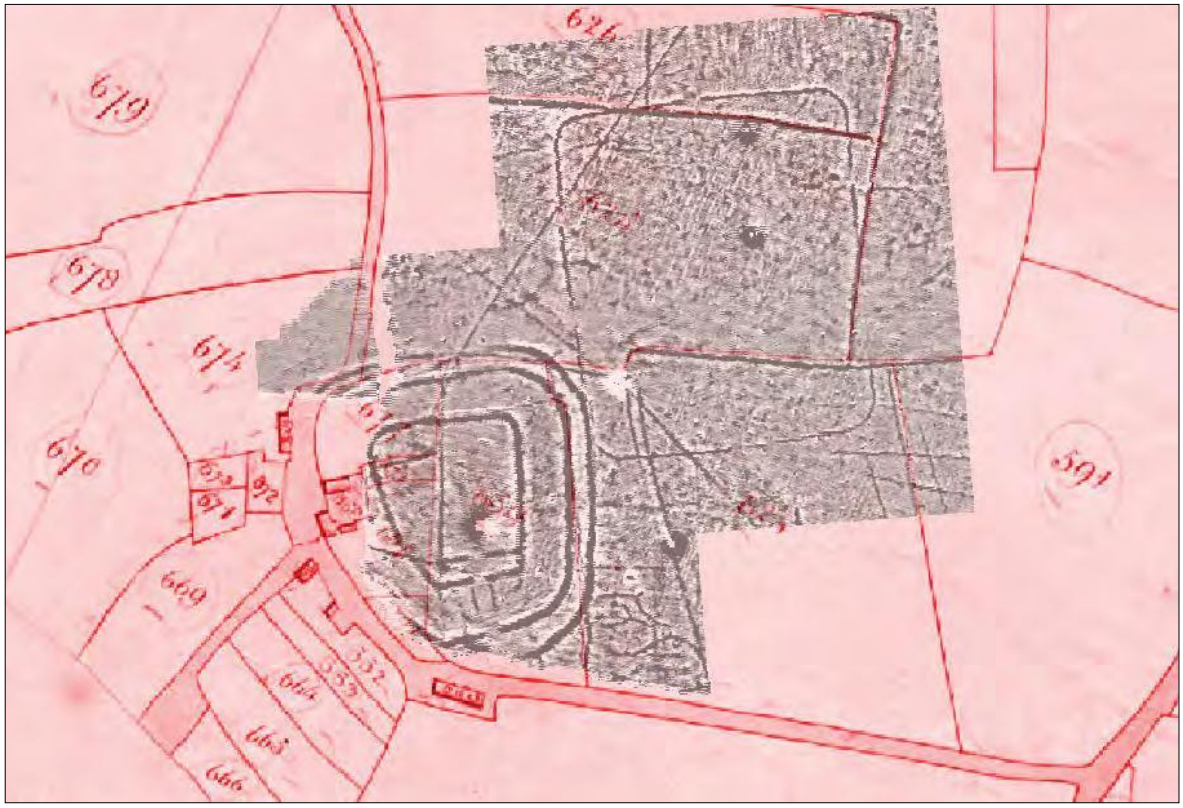

Figure 3: Site plan showing the high-resolution gradiometer plot in relation to the 1839 tithe map.

1.7 Results

Excavation of the test pits revealed six archaeological deposits, including two ditches and four probable ditch fills. None were excavated and all are currently undated. All pottery on site was recovered from old ploughsoil layers and was highly abraded.

1.7.1 Test pit #1

Test pit #1 targeted the eastern boundary of the Roman marching camp as identified on the geophysical survey, towards its south-eastern corner; the topsoil/turf was 0.06m thick, and the old ploughsoil 0.16-0.2m thick (Figure 4). One archaeological deposit was identified at the base of the test-pit: Layer (102); mid yellowish-brown sandy-silt, which underlay the former ploughsoil. Post-medieval pottery (two sherds of white refined earthenware) was recovered from the ploughsoil.

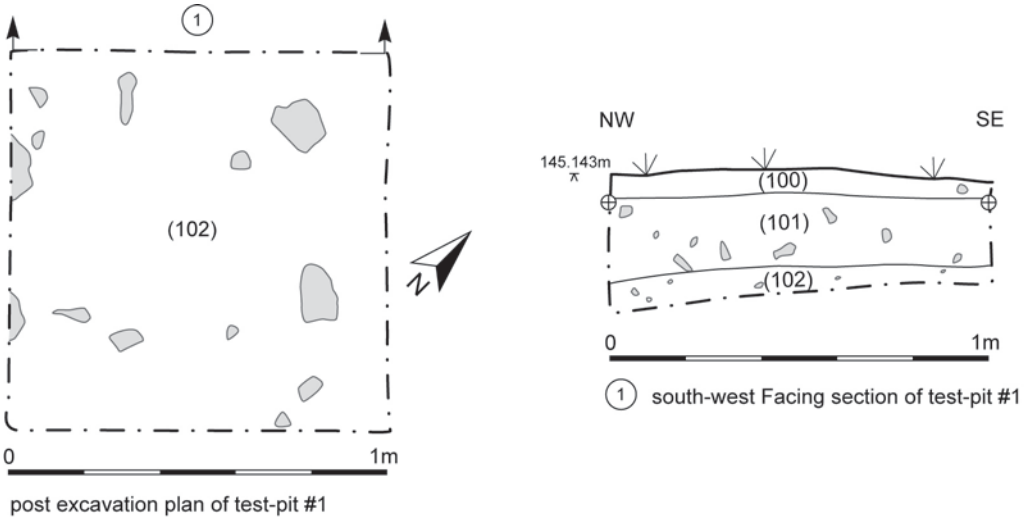

Figure 4: Plan and section of test pit #1.

1.7.2 Test pit #2

Test pit #2 targeted the eastern boundary of the Roman marching camp at a point where the geophysics results were poorly defined; the topsoil/turf was 0.06m thick, and the old ploughsoil 0.28m thick (Figure 5). Beneath the subsoil was a second soil layer (202), a mid yellowish-brown clay-silt 0.1m thick, likely to be a compacted old ploughsoil. The test pit was excavated down to the natural; no artefacts were recovered during the excavation.

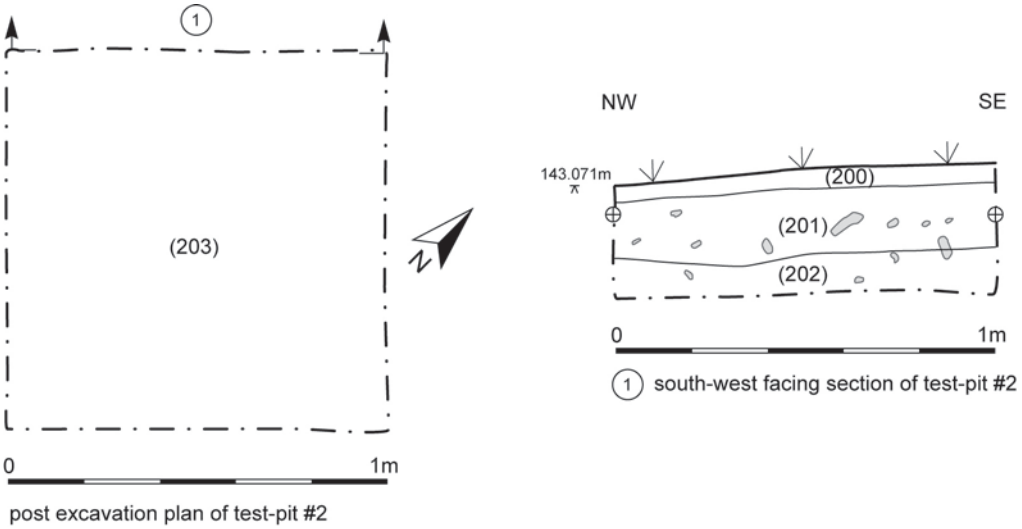

Figure 5: Plan and section of test pit #2.

1.7.3 Test pit #3

Test pit #3 targeted the northern boundary of the Roman marching camp; the topsoil/turf was 0.09m thick, and the old ploughsoil 0.23m thick (Figure 6). The test-pit was excavated directly onto the natural; no artefacts were recovered.

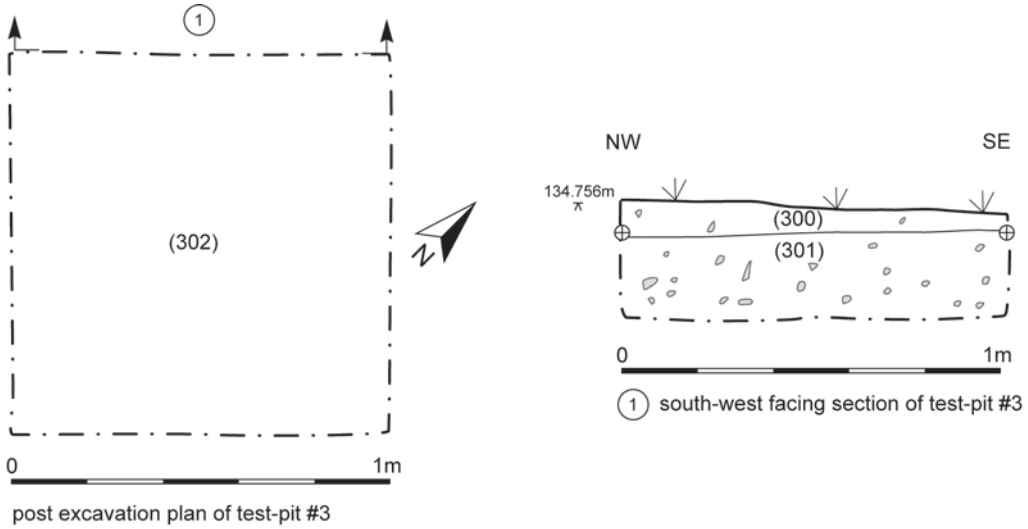

Figure 6: Plan and section of test pit #3.

1.7.4 Test pit #4

Test pit #4 targeted the north-western corner of the boundary ditch of the Roman marching camp; the topsoil/turf was 0.03m deep, and the old plough soil 0.26m thick (Figure 7). One feature was identified in this test-pit: Ditch [403] cut into the natural. No artefacts were recovered.

Ditch [403], located in the eastern half of the test pit, was aligned approximately north-south, and was 0.8m+ wide. The upper fill (404) comprised a reddish-brown clay-silt with pebble inclusions. There were no finds.

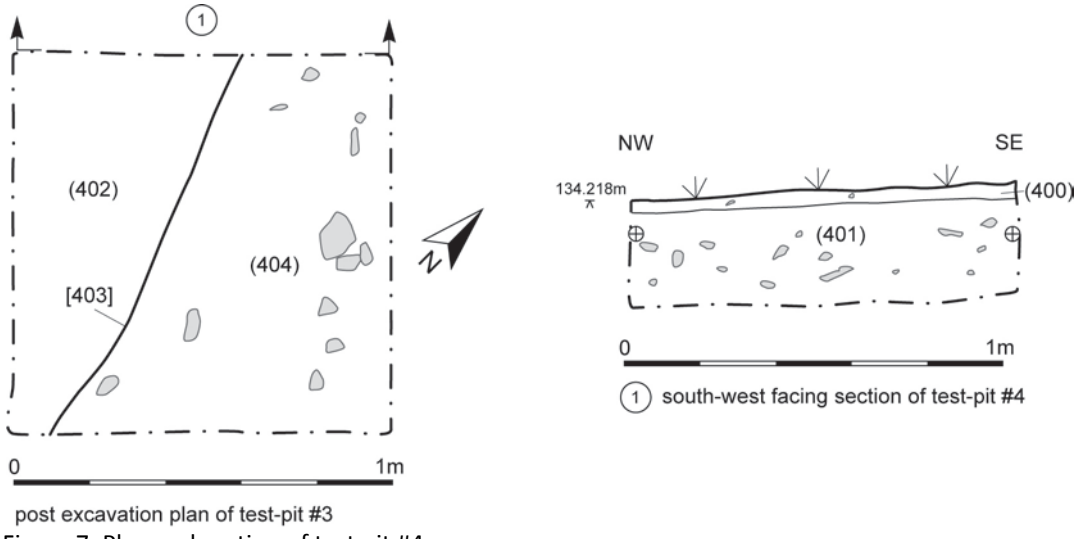

Figure 7: Plan and section of test pit #4.

1.7.5 Test pit #5

Test pit #5 targeted the northern boundary of the outermost ditch of the Iron Age triple ditched-enclosure; the topsoil/turf was 0.05m thick and old ploughsoil 0.22m thick (Figure 8). One archaeological deposit was identified in this test pit: Layer (502), a stone-filled mid brown clayey-silt that underlay the former ploughsoil. No finds were recovered from this test pit.

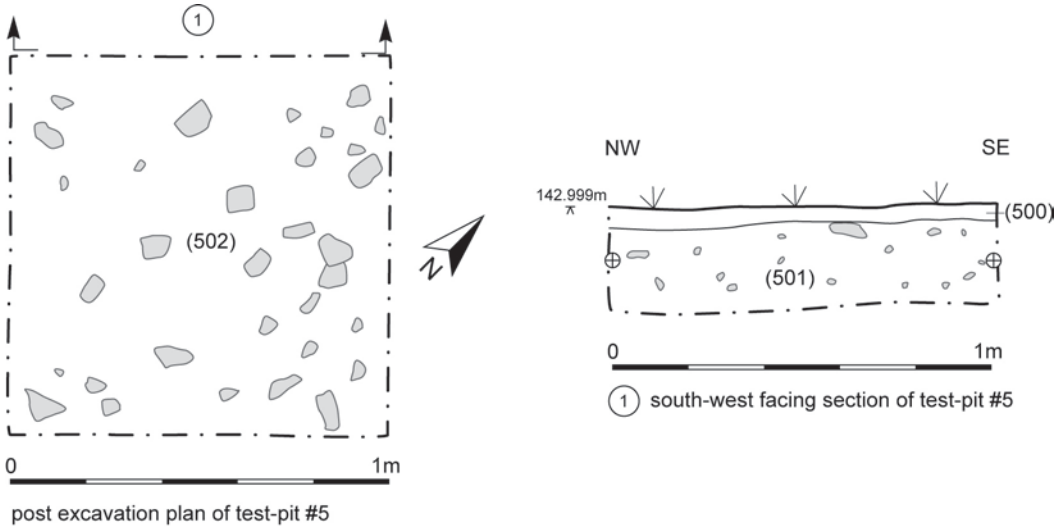

Figure 8: Plan and section of test pit #5.

1.7.6 Test pit #6

Test pit #6 targeted the possible bank between the two outer ditches of the Iron Age enclosure; the topsoil/turf was 0.06m thick, and old ploughsoil 0.22m thick (Figure 9). One feature was identified in the test-pit: Ditch [603] cut into the natural. Two small sherds of highly-abraded North Devon medieval coarseware pottery was recovered from the ploughsoil.

Ditch [603] was located in the eastern half of the test pit and was aligned approximately north-south; it was 1m+ wide. The upper fill (604) was comprised of a yellowish-brown clay-silt with pebble inclusions. There were no finds from this feature.

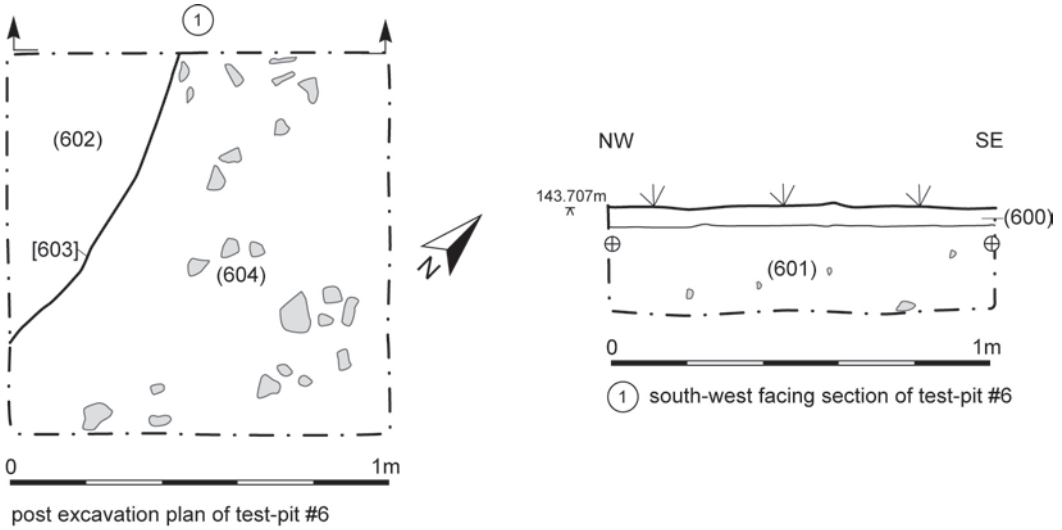

Figure 9: Plan and section of test-pit #6.

1.7.7 Test pit #7

Test pit #7 targeted the western boundary of the innermost ditch of the Iron Age enclosure; the topsoil/turf was 0.06m thick, and the old ploughsoil 0.26m thick (Figure 10). One archaeological deposit was identified in this test-pit: Layer (702), a mid brown clay-silt that underlay the former ploughsoil. Four sherds of pottery were recovered from the old ploughsoil: one sherd of post-medieval North Devon gravel-tempered pottery, one sherd of

18th century South Somerset pottery (slipware dish), and two small sherds of highly abraded North Devon medieval coarseware.

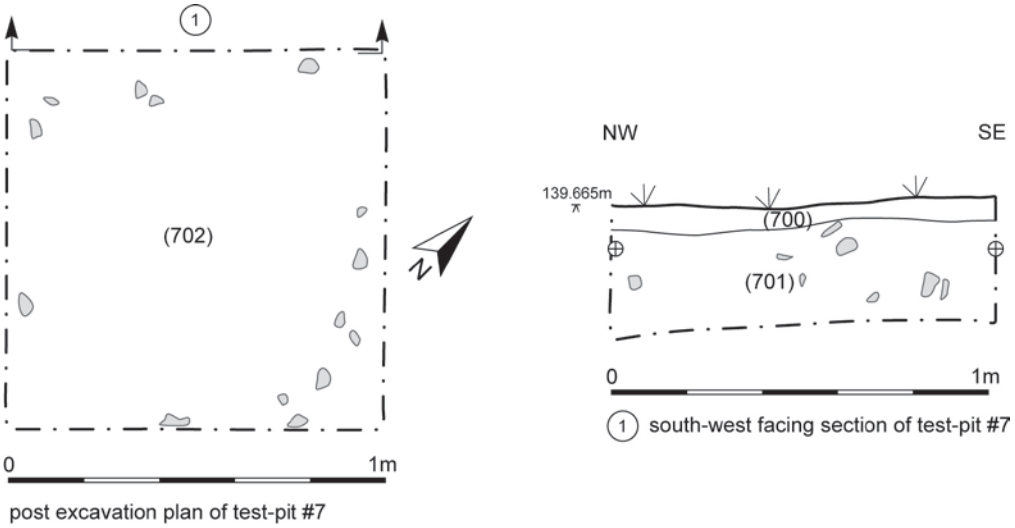

Figure 10: Plan and section of test pit #7.

1.7.8 Test pit #8

Test pit #8 targeted the eastern side of the outermost ditch of the Iron Age enclosure; the topsoil/turf was 0.06m thick, and the old ploughsoil 0.25m thick (Figure 10). One archaeological deposit was identified in this test pit: Layer (802), a mid brown clay-silt that underlay the former ploughsoil. Four sherds of post-medieval North Devon gravel-tempered pottery (probably from the same vessel) were recovered from the ploughsoil.

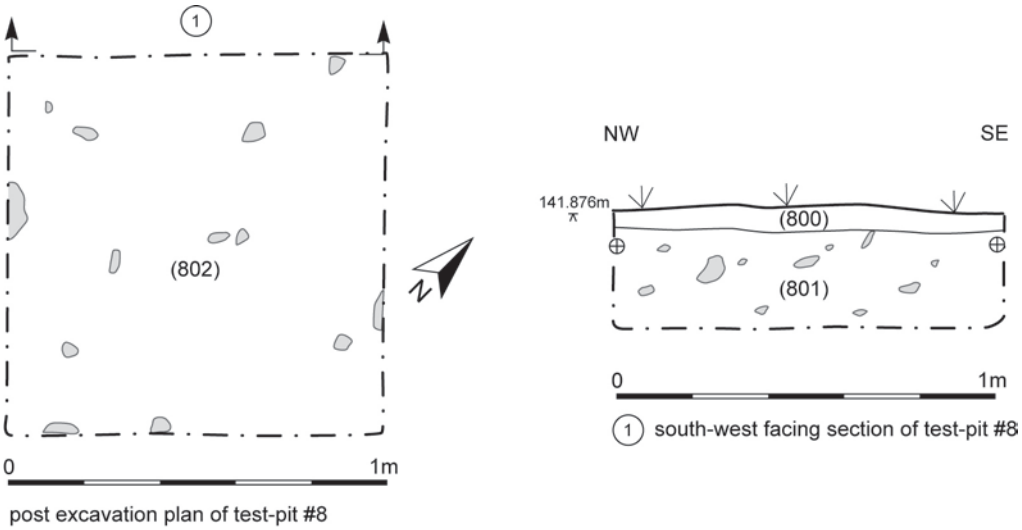

Figure 11: Plan and section of test pit #8.

1.7.9 Test pit #9

Test pit #9 targeted an area of possible archaeological features identified on the geophysical survey; the topsoil/turf was 0.06m thick, and the old ploughsoil 0.22m thick (Figure 12). The test pit was excavated down to the natural; no artefacts were recovered from this test pit.

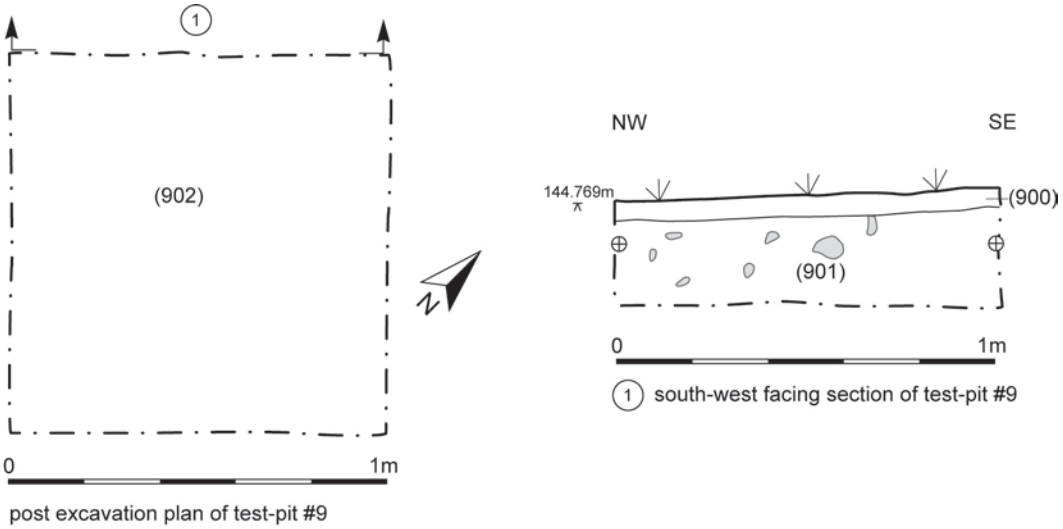

Figure 12: Plan and section of test pit #9.

1.8 Finds

A small quantity of unstratified pottery (as noted above) was recovered. This was all medieval or post-medieval in date and was recovered from the old ploughsoil. All sherds showed significant levels of abrasion consistent with having been battered within ploughsoils. All of the artefacts were redeposited within the backfill of the test pits. No stratified material was encountered.

2.0 Discussion and Conclusion

2.1 Discussion

The majority of the test pits targeted probable archaeological features relating to the Roman marching camp and the Iron Age triple-ditched enclosure, as identified on aerial photographs and confirmed during the geophysical survey carried out prior to test-pitting. Of the test pits that targeted less clearly defined possible archaeological features, test pit #2 targeted an unclear portion of the eastern boundary ditch of the Roman marching camp; and test pit #9 targeted an area of possible archaeological deposits/features in the centre of the marching camp. Test-pits #2 and #3 did not identify any archaeological deposits or features, but the observed absence is likely to reflect the margin of error between survey and setting out and the small size of the test pits, and as such these test pits are likely to have missed the features they targeted. However, they still provide important comparative information regarding the depths of topsoil and former ploughsoils. The excavation of test-pit #9 exposed only the former ploughsoil and the *in situ* natural, implying the geophysical anomalies tentatively identified in this area relate to the underlying geology.

The remaining test pits identified archaeological deposits that are likely to correspond with the features they targeted. Test pits #1 and #4 both identified ditch fills that are likely to represent the eastern and northern edges of the boundary ditch of the Roman marching camp, with the western side of the ditch cut into the natural visible within test pit #4. The stony nature of the fills may reflect the former presence of a corresponding bank, with the geophysics results suggesting that ditches across parts of the site contained stony fills (Davies 2015). Test pits #5, #6 and #8 all appear to have exposed the outermost ditch of the Iron Age triple-ditched enclosure, with the western side being visible cut into the natural within test pit #6. As with test pits #1 and #4, the visibly stony nature of the archaeological deposits suggests the former presence of a corresponding bank. The archaeological deposit identified in test pit #7 is likely to be the upper fill of the innermost ditch of the Iron Age enclosure.

Other features, such as the possible banks suggested on the geophysics were not encountered and may not have survived previous ploughing regimes in the areas of the test pits, although the extensive and varied negative anomalies indentified in the gradiometer survey indicate that truncated remains could survive in other parts of the site. It is probable that the stony nature of the ploughsoil, particularly around test pits #5, #6 and #8, relates to material derived from the banks.

2.2 Conclusion

The test-pitting confirmed the results of the geophysical survey in that they identified a number of likely archaeological features within the area of the Scheduled Monument. Whilst the nature of the investigation, limiting excavation to the surface of archaeological deposits, means that the features cannot be dated; however, they almost certainly relate to the Iron Age triple-ditched enclosure and the Roman marching camp. The topsoil across the site was approximately 0.3m thick, with the identified archaeological features cut into the natural below this level; it is probable shallower features and deposits are likely to have been destroyed or heavily truncated by previous ploughing regimes.

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Appendix 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR TEST PITTING AT THE ROMAN MARCHING CAMP, ALVERDISCOTT, DEVON

Location: Roman Marching Camp and Iron Age Triple-Ditched Enclosure (List number 1004558).
Parish: Alverdiscott
County: Devon
NGR: SS 49212 25440
Proposal: Archaeological investigations to determine the exact status of the Scheduled Monument, insert a 'damage indicator' layer, and inform management proposals to address risk factors in order to remove it from the register.
Date: 22nd January 2015

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms the Written Scheme of Archaeological Work (WSI) that has been drawn up by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) at the request of Stephanie Knight of the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (DCCHET; the Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological test pitting to be undertaken as part of the above project and for related off site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work were drawn up in accordance with a brief supplied by Stephanie Knight. The works need to be undertaken in two stages. To help establish the exact location and extent of the buried remains, geophysical survey of the scheduled area excluding domestic gardens but including a buffer of 15 metres (totalling nearly 5 ha) have been undertaken as a first stage. This WSI covers the second stage of the works, the hand excavation of 9 test pits. SWARCH will use the COSMIC process to record the risk level of the site.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Alverdiscott Roman Marching Camp and Iron Age Triple-Ditched Enclosure is a Scheduled Monument recorded on the Heritage at Risk Register for 2010 as having extensive significant problems. The site is known from cropmarks on aerial photographs with no surviving earthwork evidence apart from the probable preservation of part of the enclosure in the field boundaries. The full extent of the Roman camp has not been identified and the depth and survival of below-ground deposits is not known.

This project has been designed to clarify the possible level of survival and potential archaeological significance of the Scheduled Monument and to inform management proposals to address risk factors in order to remove it from the Register.

3.0 AIMS

3.1.1 To locate the base of the ploughsoil/top of archaeological horizons and record any features exposed and depths of ploughsoil. Should any potentially fragile or important feature or remains be identified, EH should be contacted in order to determine whether or not they should be left in situ.

3.1.2 Preserve in situ in all possible cases any deposits identified or disturbed; analyse, report and archive the results and finds from the work.

3.1.3 Complete a COSMIC scoring model as advised by English Heritage for each of the 9 test pits to feed into the risk assessment process for the Scheduled Monument and inserting a 'damage indicator layer' of glass chippings.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Test Pitting:

A series of nine, 1m by 1m test pits will be dug on site. Their location will be determined by the results of the geophysical survey. The test pits will be hand excavated, cleaned and recorded by the site archaeologist. A 5cm layer (to be agreed with EH and DCC) of blue glass chips (size, colour and type to be agreed in advance with EH and DCC) will be deposited in each test pit following cleaning and recording. All pits will be reinstated, backfilled and turf replaced after the glass chipping layer deposited. No chippings will be left on the surface.

4.1.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation 1995 (revised 2001 and 2008), 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 examined for the recovery of artefacts.

4.1.3 Excavation of test pits will be to the top of archaeological deposits only.

4.1.4 Should significant features be encountered, and following discussion and agreement with EH, 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. All site records, drawings and context sheets will be either produced in a born digital form or in a form that can then be scanned and archived digitally. An adequate digital photographic record of the excavation will be prepared to a minimum of 6.1 megapixels and in a format acceptable for archiving.

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 Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon (MBND), applied after washing and initial ID, but before marking and any conservation or packing for deposition;

4.1.6 Should palaeo-environmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits, following immediate consultation with, and authorisation by, EH and DCC.

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. palaeo-environmental 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), and with advice sought from the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor as necessary.

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 Client will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the Client and the client/applicant will be held to determine the appropriate response.

4.2 There is a modern water supply to the troughs, and an old access point to a previous water pump which may have below-ground connections. Also likely below-ground field drainage. Mains water pipes to supply the cottages are thought to be along the lane edges. Water supply to the troughs is taken off the pipe along the hedge, and leads from one trough to the other and thought to be approximately 6 inches below ground, so care must be taken when excavating not to damage any pipes, and to record and interpret the possible impact of the installation of the water supply on the archaeological resource. Test pit 3 is sited to target a water pipe; the other test pits have been sited to try to avoid the water supply, but it is possible that pipes may be present.

4.3 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.

4.3.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.

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

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

4.4 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, then these will be recorded, and EH contacted for a decision on whether they should be investigated further.

5.0 REPORTING

5.1 Reporting requirements will be confirmed with the Client at the close of site work and will include the following elements as necessary:

5.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
5.1.2 A copy of this WSI;
5.1.3 A summary of the project's background;
5.1.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
5.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology, including COSMIC elements;
5.1.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
5.1.7 A summary of the project's results;
5.1.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context, including an assessment of cultivation impacts (depth of ploughsoil, 'buffer' between ploughzone and arch layers);
5.1.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
5.1.10 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording. Also, photos, plans and sections of the test pits illustrating the interface with archaeology;
5.1.11 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 also be illustrated as these have the potential to provide information on cultivation impacts due to the nature of this project;
5.1.12 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. Archaeologically sterile areas will also be illustrated as these have the potential to provide information on cultivation impacts due to the nature of this project;
5.1.13 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
5.1.14 Assessment and analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
5.1.16 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
5.1.17 Site matrices where appropriate;
5.1.18 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits referred to in the text. A photographic record of the works will be made, including photographs of the glass chips in place and photographs of the test pits once reinstated. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
5.1.19 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
5.1.20 Copies of any relevant historic maps and plans (of the site as a whole that provide context and interpretation).

5.2 DCC and EH will receive the report in draft form by the 2nd March 2015. The final report incorporating comments will be produced by the 9th March 2015, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced for the 9th March and a revised submission date for the final report agreed with DCC and EH.

5.3 If the results and finds are confirmed to merit wider publication, this publication will be completed to proof stage, and specific arrangements confirmed with a publisher/journal within 18 months of completion of site work, unless a variation of the timescale is agreed with DCC and EH.

5.4 Copies of the reports above detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations*) database under reference southwes1-201266 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.

6.0 MONITORING

6.1.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with DCC and EH and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options at each stage within the programme are to be made. One of these will be towards the end of the test pitting, in order to decide whether or not any further work is required. EH will be contacted immediately if significant archaeological remains are encountered which might require further work.

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

6.1.3 Fieldwork will be completed by the end of February.

7.0 ARCHIVE

7.1 The archive is important as the primary record for posterity of the work, and of any remains that have had to be destroyed. 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. The material (finds) element of the archive, if suitable, will be deposited at the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon (MBND).

7.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the digital archive and the material archive.

7.2.1 The digital archive, including digital copies of all relevant written and drawn records and photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and in compliance with their standards and requirements.

7.2.2 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the related records (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the MBND, and in a timely fashion.

7.2.3 The hard copy archive will be destroyed after digitization.

7.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the MBND, 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 Client upon the completion of:
i) deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and
ii) deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.

7.6 There will not be a requirement to prepare an archive for fieldwork projects that do not expose deposits of archaeological interest and yield little or no artefactual material. The results of these projects will be held by the HER in the form of the report submitted by SWARCH and the creation of an OASIS entry and uploading of the report. This process would be agreed with the Client and completed prior to the condition being discharged.

7.8 The archive will be completed and deposited with the ADS and MBND within 3 months of the completion of the summary report or publication proof (if required).

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 AIfA; the work programme 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 & 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 Allan, 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

Figure 1: Proposed location of test pits.

Appendix 2
Context List

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
TEST-PIT #1					
(100)	*Topsoil*	Mid brown soft clay-silt with 1% sub-angular small pebbles. Sharp lower horizon.	Overlies (101)	0.06	Modern
(101)	*Plough soil*	Mid yellowish-brown friable sand-silt with 15% angular pebbles. Sharp lower horizon.	Overlain by (100); overlies (102)	0.16-0.2m	
(102)	*Layer*	Mid yellow-brown friable sand-silt with 10% angular pebble-cobbles.	Overlain by (101)	-	
TEST-PIT #2					
(200)	*Topsoil*	Mid brown friable clay-silt with 1% sub-angular small pebbles. Sharp lower horizon.	Overlies (201)	0.06m	Modern
(201)	*Subsoil*	Mid yellow-brown friable sand-silt with 15% sub-angular pebbles. Clear lower horizon.	Overlain by (200); overlies (202)	0.28m	
(202)	*Plough soil*	Mid yellow-brown friable clay-silt with 5% sub-angular granule-small pebbles. Sharp lower horizon.	Overlain by (201); overlies (203)	0.1m	
(203)	*Natural*	Light brown-yellow soft clay-silt with 80% angular shillet.	Overlain by (202)	-	
TEST-PIT #3					
(300)	*Topsoil*	Mid-dark grey-brown soft clay-silt with 1% sub-rounded to sub-angular pebble-small pebbles. Sharp lower horizon.	Overlies (301)	0.09m	Modern
(301)	*Plough soil*	Dark grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt with 15% angular to sub-angular granule-pebble shillet inclusion. Sharp lower horizon	Overlain by (300); overlies (302)	0.23m	
(302)	*Natural*	Mid yellow-brown soft-friable clay-silt with 80% angular shillet.	Overlain by (301)	-	
TEST-PIT #4					
(400)	*Topsoil*	Mid-dark brown soft clay-silt with 1% sub-rounded small pebble inclusions. Sharp lower horizon.	Overlies (401)	0.03m	Modern
(401)	*Plough soil*	Mid yellow-brown friable sand-silt with 10% sub-angular to angular pebble-sized shillet inclusions. Sharp lower horizon.	Overlain by (400); overlies (404)	0.26m	
(402)	*Natural*	Mid yellow-brown soft-friable clay-silt with 80% angular shillet.	Cut by [403]	-	
[403]	*Cut*	Linear ditch orientated approximately north-south. *c*.0.8m wide.	Filled by (404); cuts (402)	-	
(404)	*Fill*	Mid-dark red-brown friable clay-silt with 20% angular to sub-angular pebble inclusions.	Overlain by (401); fill of [403]	-	
TEST-PIT #5					
(500)	*Topsoil*	Mid-dark grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt with 1% sub-rounded small pebble to pebble inclusions. Sharp lower horizon.	Overlies (501)	0.05m	Modern
(501)	*Plough soil*	Mid yellow-brown friable silt with 10% sub-angular to angular pebble inclusions. Clear lower horizon.	Overlain by (500); overlies (502)	0.22m	
(502)	*Layer*	Mid-dark yellow-brown soft-friable clay-silt with 50% sub-angular to angular pebble inclusions.	Overlain by (501)	-	
TEST-PIT #6					
(600)	*Topsoil*	Dark brown soft-friable clay-silt with 1% sub-rounded small pebble inclusions. Sharp lower horizon.	Overlies (601)	0.06m	Modern
(601)	*Plough soil*	Mid-dark yellow-brown friable silt with 5% sub-rounded small pebble inclusions. Sharp lower horizon.	Overlain by (600); overlies (604)	0.22m	
(602)	*Natural*	Light-mid brown-yellow soft-friable clay-silt with 2% angular granule-sized stone inclusions.	Cut by [603]	-	
[603]	*Cut*	Linear ditch orientated approximately north-south. *c*.1m wide.	Filled by (604) cuts (602)	-	
(604)	*Fill*	Mid-dark yellow-brown soft-friable clay-silt with 20% angular to sub-angular pebble-sized inclusions.	Overlain by (601); fill of [603]	-	
TEST-PIT #7					
(700)	*Topsoil*	Mid-dark grey-brown soft clay-silt with 1% sub-angular small pebble inclusions. Sharp lower horizon.	Overlies (701)	0.06m	Modern
(701)	*Plough*	Mid grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt with 5% sub-angular pebble inclusions. Clear lower horizon.	Overlain by (700); overlies (702)	0.26m	

	soil				
(702)	*Layer*	Mid grey-brown friable clay-silt with 10% sub-angular to angular pebble inclusions.	Overlain by (701)	-	
TEST-PIT #8					
(800)	*Topsoil*	Dark grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt. Sharp lower horizon.	Overlies (801)	0.06m	Modern
(801)	*Plough soil*	Mid yellow-brown friable clay-silt with 5% sub-angular pebble inclusions. Clear lower horizon.	Overlain by (800); overlies (802)	0.25m	
(802)	*Layer*	Mid yellow-grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt with 2% sub-angular pebble inclusions.	Overlain by (801)	-	
TEST-PIT #9					
(900)	*Topsoil*	Dark grey-brown soft clay-silt. Sharp lower horizon.	Overlies (901)	0.06m	Modern
(901)	*Plough-soil*	Mid yellow-brown friable clay-silt with 5% sub-angular pebble inclusions. Sharp lower horizon.	Overlain by (900); overlies (902)	0.22m	
(902)	*Natural*	Mid yellow-brown soft-friable clay-silt with 80% angular shillet.	Overlain by (901)	-	

Appendix 3

Site intrinsic data, collected to contribute towards a COSMIC assessment to be carried out by English Heritage

The COSMIC Model						
Management Factors 1004558 Iron Age enclosure and Roman marching camp						
Test pit NO. : 1		**Test pit location NGR : 249326, 125425**				
Likelihood of impact	**Serious Risk**	**High Risk**	**Medium Risk**	**Low Risk**	**Minimum Risk**	**confidence grade A B or C**
Buffer zones: previous cultivation depth/extent in relation to archaeology	Cultivation of areas or encroachment on parts of monuments not previously in cultivation (or proposed in the future); Evidence of new disturbance or earthworks present	Present cultivation likely to be at interface with archaeology	Shallow buffer (e.g. 10-20cm); previous cultivation has left differential cut and fill	Consistent moderate undisturbed buffer (e.g. 20-25cm) of old collumium or alluvium	Deeply buried (e.g. >25cm)	A
		With shallow ploughing			Current	
Compaction and drainage	New regular subsoiling <3 years old (or proposed in the future) proposed new drainage system	Regular or occasional subsoiling or pan busting required (3-6 years), wetland water table lowering (or proposed in the future)Use if roots/potatoes	Rare subsoiling moling and drains (7-15 years)	No Subsoiling	any evidence which suggests they are actively reducing compaction and wheelings	C
				✔		

Site Intrinsic Factors								
Susceptibility of cultivated soil to water erosion factors								
Average annual rainfall								
Slope	**Steep slopes**		**Moderate slopes**		**Gentle slopes**		**Level ground**	**Confidence grade**
	(>7 degrees/top of slope)		*(3-7 degrees/middle of slope)*		*(2-3 degrees/middle of slope)*		*(Flat ground/bottom of slope)*	B
Main soil group (from COSMIC database)	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*		
Light soils		✔						
Moderate soils								
Heavy soils								

Susceptibility to deeper cultivation through soil movement by wind erosion						
Main soil group	***Peats***	***Sands/Silts***	***Loams***	***Sandy clays/ silty clays***	***Clay***	**Confidence grade**
		Clayey silts ✔				A

Susceptibility to deeper cultivation through soil loss during harvesting				
Crop type	**Roots/tubers**	**Combinable crops**	**Not under cultivation**	**Confidence grade**
	Proposed for future	Current		A

Archaeological Factors						
Scale of Archaeological Risk	**Serious**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Minimum**	**Confidence grade**
Archaeological survival and vulnerability	Clear upstanding earthworks and structures; low earthworks; likely buried ground surfaces. 'Soft' horizontal stratigraphy, floor and occupation surfaces	Settlement activity; shallow negative features with important contents (e.g. shallow graves)	Unknown archaeology or stratigraphy; shallow negative features; surface finds not reflected in underlying archaeology Default if no information	Site already substantially damaged; only deep negative features likely to survive	Site largely destroyed leaving very little archaeological potential	
	If earthworks identified on geophysics survive		✔			C
Archaeological significance	national significance	Regional or county significance	County or regional significance	Clear local significance	No obvious significance	**Confidence grade**
	✔					A

The COSMIC Model						
Management Factors 1004558 Iron Age enclosure and Roman marching camp						
Test pit NO. : 2		**Test pit location NGR : 249323, 125467**				
Likelihood of impact	**Serious Risk**	**High Risk**	**Medium Risk**	**Low Risk**	**Minimum Risk**	**confidence grade A B or C**
Buffer zones: previous cultivation depth/extent in relation to archaeology	Cultivation of areas or encroachment on parts of monuments not previously in cultivation (or proposed in the future); Evidence of new disturbance or earthworks present	Present cultivation likely to be at interface with archaeology	Shallow buffer (e.g. 10-20cm); previous cultivation has left differential cut and fill	Consistent moderate undisturbed buffer (e.g. 20-25cm) of old collumium or alluvium	Deeply buried (e.g. >25cm)	A
					Current and with shallow ploughing	
Compaction and drainage	New regular subsoiling <3 years old (or proposed in the future) proposed new drainage system	Regular or occasional subsoiling or pan busting required (3-6 years), wetland water table lowering (or proposed in the future)Use if roots/potatoes	Rare subsoiling moling and drains (7-15 years)	No Subsoiling	any evidence which suggests they are actively reducing compaction and wheelings	C
				✔		

Site Intrinsic Factors								
Susceptibility of cultivated soil to water erosion factors								
Average annual rainfall								
Slope	**Steep slopes**		**Moderate slopes**		**Gentle slopes**		**Level ground**	**Confidence grade**
	(>7 degrees/top of slope)		*(3-7 degrees/middle of slope)*		*(2-3 degrees/middle of slope)*		*(Flat ground/bottom of slope)*	B
Main soil group (from COSMIC database)	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*		
Light soils				✔				
Moderate soils								
Heavy soils								
Susceptibility to deeper cultivation through soil movement by wind erosion								

Main soil group	*Peats*	*Sands/Silts*	*Loams*	*Sandy clays/ silty clays*	*Clay*	Confidence grade
		Clayey silts ✔				A

Susceptibility to deeper cultivation through soil loss during harvesting				
Crop type	**Roots/tubers**	**Combinable crops**	**Not under cultivation**	**Confidence grade**
	Proposed for future	Current		A

Archaeological Factors						
Scale of Archaeological Risk	**Serious**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Minimum**	**Confidence grade**
Archaeological survival and vulnerability	Clear upstanding earthworks and structures; low earthworks; likely buried ground surfaces. 'Soft' horizontal stratigraphy, floor and occupation surfaces	Settlement activity; shallow negative features with important contents (e.g. shallow graves)	Unknown archaeology or stratigraphy; shallow negative features; surface finds not reflected in underlying archaeology Default if no information	Site already substantially damaged; only deep negative features likely to survive	Site largely destroyed leaving very little archaeological potential	
			✔			C
Archaeological significance	national significance	Regional or county significance	County or regional significance	Clear local significance	No obvious significance	**Confidence grade**
	✔					A

The COSMIC Model						
Management Factors 1004558 Iron Age enclosure and Roman marching camp						
Test pit NO. : 3		**Test pit location NGR : 249274, 125549**				
Likelihood of impact	**Serious Risk**	**High Risk**	**Medium Risk**	**Low Risk**	**Minimum Risk**	**confidence grade A B or C**
Buffer zones: previous cultivation depth/extent in relation to archaeology	Cultivation of areas or encroachment on parts of monuments not previously in cultivation (or proposed in the future); Evidence of new disturbance or earthworks present	Present cultivation likely to be at interface with archaeology	Shallow buffer (e.g. 10-20cm); previous cultivation has left differential cut and fill	Consistent moderate undisturbed buffer (e.g. 20-25cm) of old collumium or alluvium	Deeply buried (e.g. >25cm)	A
			With shallow ploughing		Current	
Compaction and drainage	New regular subsoiling <3 years old (or proposed in the future) proposed new drainage system	Regular or occasional subsoiling or pan busting required (3-6 years), wetland water table lowering (or proposed in the future)Use if roots/potatoes	Rare subsoiling moling and drains (7-15 years)	No Subsoiling	any evidence which suggests they are actively reducing compaction and wheelings	C
				✔		

Site Intrinsic Factors								
Susceptibility of cultivated soil to water erosion factors								
Average annual rainfall								
Slope	**Steep slopes**		**Moderate slopes**		**Gentle slopes**		**Level ground**	**Confidence grade**
	(>7 degrees/top of slope)		*(3-7 degrees/middle of slope)*		*(2-3 degrees/middle of slope)*		*(Flat ground/bottom of slope)*	B
Main soil group (from COSMIC database)	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*		
Light soils				✔				
Moderate soils								
Heavy soils								
Susceptibility to deeper cultivation through soil movement by wind erosion								

Main soil group	*Peats*	*Sands/Silts*	*Loams*	*Sandy clays/ silty clays*	*Clay*	Confidence grade
		Clayey silts ✔				A

Susceptibility to deeper cultivation through soil loss during harvesting				
Crop type	**Roots/tubers**	**Combinable crops**	**Not under cultivation**	**Confidence grade**
	Proposed for future	Current		A

Archaeological Factors						
Scale of Archaeological Risk	**Serious**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Minimum**	**Confidence grade**
Archaeological survival and vulnerability	Clear upstanding earthworks and structures; low earthworks; likely buried ground surfaces. 'Soft' horizontal stratigraphy, floor and occupation surfaces	Settlement activity; shallow negative features with important contents (e.g. shallow graves)	Unknown archaeology or stratigraphy; shallow negative features; surface finds not reflected in underlying archaeology Default if no information	Site already substantially damaged; only deep negative features likely to survive	Site largely destroyed leaving very little archaeological potential	
	If earthworks identified on geophysics survive		✔			C
Archaeological significance	national significance	Regional or county significance	County or regional significance	Clear local significance	No obvious significnace	**Confidence grade**
	✔					A

The COSMIC Model						
Management Factors 1004558 Iron Age enclosure and Roman marching camp						
Test pit NO. : 4		**Test pit location NGR : 249202, 125537**				
Likelihood of impact	**Serious Risk**	**High Risk**	**Medium Risk**	**Low Risk**	**Minimum Risk**	**confidence grade A B or C**
Buffer zones: previous cultivation depth/extent in relation to archaeology	Cultivation of areas or encroachment on parts of monuments not previously in cultivation (or proposed in the future); Evidence of new disturbance or earthworks present	Present cultivation likely to be at interface with archaeology	Shallow buffer (e.g. 10-20cm); previous cultivation has left differential cut and fill	Consistent moderate undisturbed buffer (e.g. 20-25cm) of old collumium or alluvium	Deeply buried (e.g. >25cm)	A
			With shallow ploughing		Current	
Compaction and drainage	New regular subsoiling <3 years old (or proposed in the future) proposed new drainage system	Regular or occasional subsoiling or pan busting required (3-6 years), wetland water table lowering (or proposed in the future)Use if roots/potatoes	Rare subsoiling moling and drains (7-15 years)	No Subsoiling	any evidence which suggests they are actively reducing compaction and wheelings	C
				✔		

Site Intrinsic Factors								
Susceptibility of cultivated soil to water erosion factors								
Average annual rainfall								
Slope	**Steep slopes**		**Moderate slopes**		**Gentle slopes**		**Level ground**	**Confidence grade**
	(>7 degrees/top of slope)		*(3-7 degrees/middle of slope)*		*(2-3 degrees/middle of slope)*		*(Flat ground/bottom of slope)*	B
Main soil group (from COSMIC database)	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*		
Light soils				✔				
Moderate soils								
Heavy soils								
Susceptibility to deeper cultivation through soil movement by wind erosion								

Main soil group	*Peats*	*Sands/Silts*	*Loams*	*Sandy clays/ silty clays*	*Clay*	Confidence grade
		Clayey silts ✔				A

Susceptibility to deeper cultivation through soil loss during harvesting				
Crop type	**Roots/tubers**	**Combinable crops**	**Not under cultivation**	**Confidence grade**
	Proposed for future	Current		A

Archaeological Factors						
Scale of Archaeological Risk	**Serious**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Minimum**	**Confidence grade**
Archaeological survival and vulnerability	Clear upstanding earthworks and structures; low earthworks; likely buried ground surfaces. 'Soft' horizontal stratigraphy, floor and occupation surfaces	Settlement activity; shallow negative features with important contents (e.g. shallow graves)	Unknown archaeology or stratigraphy; shallow negative features; surface finds not reflected in underlying archaeology Default if no information	Site already substantially damaged; only deep negative features likely to survive	Site largely destroyed leaving very little archaeological potential	
	If earthworks identified on geophysics survive		✔			C
Archaeological significance	national significance	Regional or county significance	County or regional significance	Clear local significance	No obvious significance	**Confidence grade**
	✔					A

The COSMIC Model						
Management Factors 1004558 Iron Age enclosure and Roman marching camp						
Test pit NO. : 5		**Test pit location NGR : 249183, 125449**				
Likelihood of impact	**Serious Risk**	**High Risk**	**Medium Risk**	**Low Risk**	**Minimum Risk**	**confidence grade A B or C**
Buffer zones: previous cultivation depth/extent in relation to archaeology	Cultivation of areas or encroachment on parts of monuments not previously in cultivation (or proposed in the future); Evidence of new disturbance or earthworks present	Present cultivation likely to be at interface with archaeology	Shallow buffer (e.g. 10-20cm); previous cultivation has left differential cut and fill	Consistent moderate undisturbed buffer (e.g. 20-25cm) of old collumium or alluvium	Deeply buried (e.g. >25cm)	A
			With shallow ploughing		Current	
Compaction and drainage	New regular subsoiling <3 years old (or proposed in the future) proposed new drainage system	Regular or occasional subsoiling or pan busting required (3-6 years), wetland water table lowering (or proposed in the future)Use if roots/potatoes	Rare subsoiling moling and drains (7-15 years)	No Subsoiling	any evidence which suggests they are actively reducing compaction and wheelings	C
				✔		

Site Intrinsic Factors								
Susceptibility of cultivated soil to water erosion factors								
Average annual rainfall								
Slope	**Steep slopes**		**Moderate slopes**		**Gentle slopes**		**Level ground**	**Confidence grade**
	(>7 degrees/top of slope)		*(3-7 degrees/middle of slope)*		*(2-3 degrees/middle of slope)*		*(Flat ground/bottom of slope)*	B
Main soil group (from COSMIC database)	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*		
Light soils				✔				
Moderate soils								
Heavy soils								
Susceptibility to deeper cultivation through soil movement by wind erosion								

Main soil group	*Peats*	*Sands/Silts*	*Loams*	*Sandy clays/ silty clays*	*Clay*	Confidence grade
		Clayey silts ✔				A

Susceptibility to deeper cultivation through soil loss during harvesting				
Crop type	**Roots/tubers**	**Combinable crops**	**Not under cultivation**	**Confidence grade**
	Proposed for future	Current		A

Archaeological Factors						
Scale of Archaeological Risk	**Serious**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Minimum**	**Confidence grade**
Archaeological survival and vulnerability	Clear upstanding earthworks and structures; low earthworks; likely buried ground surfaces. 'Soft' horizontal stratigraphy, floor and occupation surfaces	Settlement activity; shallow negative features with important contents (e.g. shallow graves)	Unknown archaeology or stratigraphy; shallow negative features; surface finds not reflected in underlying archaeology Default if no information	Site already substantially damaged; only deep negative features likely to survive	Site largely destroyed leaving very little archaeological potential	
			✔			C
Archaeological significance	national significance	Regional or county significance	County or regional significance	Clear local significance	No obvious significance	**Confidence grade**
	✔					A

The COSMIC Model						
Management Factors 1004558 Iron Age enclosure and Roman marching camp						
Test pit NO. : 6		**Test pit location NGR : 249207, 125424**				
Likelihood of impact	**Serious Risk**	**High Risk**	**Medium Risk**	**Low Risk**	**Minimum Risk**	**confidence grade A B or C**
Buffer zones: previous cultivation depth/extent in relation to archaeology	Cultivation of areas or encroachment on parts of monuments not previously in cultivation (or proposed in the future); Evidence of new disturbance or earthworks present	Present cultivation likely to be at interface with archaeology	Shallow buffer (e.g. 10-20cm); previous cultivation has left differential cut and fill	Consistent moderate undisturbed buffer (e.g. 20-25cm) of old collumium or alluvium	Deeply buried (e.g. >25cm)	A
			With shallow ploughing		Current	
Compaction and drainage	New regular subsoiling <3 years old (or proposed in the future) proposed new drainage system	Regular or occasional subsoiling or pan busting required (3-6 years), wetland water table lowering (or proposed in the future)Use if roots/potatoes	Rare subsoiling moling and drains (7-15 years)	No Subsoiling	any evidence which suggests they are actively reducing compaction and wheelings	C
				✔		

Site Intrinsic Factors								
Susceptibility of cultivated soil to water erosion factors								
Average annual rainfall								
Slope	**Steep slopes**		**Moderate slopes**		**Gentle slopes**		**Level ground**	**Confidence grade**
	(>7 degrees/top of slope)		*(3-7 degrees/middle of slope)*		*(2-3 degrees/middle of slope)*		*(Flat ground/bottom of slope)*	B
Main soil group (from COSMIC database)	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*		
Light soils							✔	
Moderate soils								
Heavy soils								
Susceptibility to deeper cultivation through soil movement by wind erosion								

Main soil group	*Peats*	*Sands/Silts*	*Loams*	*Sandy clays/ silty clays*	*Clay*	Confidence grade
		Clayey silts ✔				A

Susceptibility to deeper cultivation through soil loss during harvesting				
Crop type	**Roots/tubers**	**Combinable crops**	**Not under cultivation**	**Confidence grade**
	Proposed for future	Current		A

Archaeological Factors						
Scale of Archaeological Risk	**Serious**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Minimum**	**Confidence grade**
Archaeological survival and vulnerability	Clear upstanding earthworks and structures; low earthworks; likely buried ground surfaces. 'Soft' horizontal stratigraphy, floor and occupation surfaces	Settlement activity; shallow negative features with important contents (e.g. shallow graves)	Unknown archaeology or stratigraphy; shallow negative features; surface finds not reflected in underlying archaeology Default if no information	Site already substantially damaged; only deep negative features likely to survive	Site largely destroyed leaving very little archaeological potential	
	If earthworks identified on geophysics survive		✔			C
Archaeological significance	national significance	Regional or county significance	County or regional significance	Clear local significance	No obvious significance	**Confidence grade**
	✔					A

The COSMIC Model						
Management Factors 1004558 Iron Age enclosure and Roman marching camp						
Test pit NO. : 7		**Test pit location NGR : 249149, 125358**				
Likelihood of impact	**Serious Risk**	**High Risk**	**Medium Risk**	**Low Risk**	**Minimum Risk**	**confidence grade A B or C**
Buffer zones: previous cultivation depth/extent in relation to archaeology	Cultivation of areas or encroachment on parts of monuments not previously in cultivation (or proposed in the future); Evidence of new disturbance or earthworks present	Present cultivation likely to be at interface with archaeology	Shallow buffer (e.g. 10-20cm); previous cultivation has left differential cut and fill	Consistent moderate undisturbed buffer (e.g. 20-25cm) of old collumium or alluvium	Deeply buried (e.g. >25cm)	A
			With shallow ploughing		Current	
Compaction and drainage	New regular subsoiling <3 years old (or proposed in the future) proposed new drainage system	Regular or occasional subsoiling or pan busting required (3-6 years), wetland water table lowering (or proposed in the future)Use if roots/potatoes	Rare subsoiling moling and drains (7-15 years)	No Subsoiling	any evidence which suggests they are actively reducing compaction and wheelings	C
				✔		

Site Intrinsic Factors								
Susceptibility of cultivated soil to water erosion factors								
Average annual rainfall								
Slope	**Steep slopes**		**Moderate slopes**		**Gentle slopes**		**Level ground**	**Confidence grade**
	(>7 degrees/top of slope)		*(3-7 degrees/middle of slope)*		*(2-3 degrees/middle of slope)*		*(Flat ground/bottom of slope)*	B
Main soil group (from COSMIC database)	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*		
Light soils								
Moderate soils					✔			
Heavy soils								
Susceptibility to deeper cultivation through soil movement by wind erosion								

Main soil group	*Peats*	*Sands/Silts*	*Loams*	*Sandy clays/ silty clays*	*Clay*	Confidence grade
		Clayey silts ✔				A

Susceptibility to deeper cultivation through soil loss during harvesting				
Crop type	**Roots/tubers**	**Combinable crops**	**Not under cultivation**	**Confidence grade**
	Proposed for future	Current		A

Archaeological Factors						
Scale of Archaeological Risk	**Serious**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Minimum**	**Confidence grade**
Archaeological survival and vulnerability	Clear upstanding earthworks and structures; low earthworks; likely buried ground surfaces. 'Soft' horizontal stratigraphy, floor and occupation surfaces	Settlement activity; shallow negative features with important contents (e.g. shallow graves)	Unknown archaeology or stratigraphy; shallow negative features; surface finds not reflected in underlying archaeology Default if no information	Site already substantially damaged; only deep negative features likely to survive	Site largely destroyed leaving very little archaeological potential	
	If earthworks identified on geophysics survive		✔			C
Archaeological significance	national significance	Regional or county significance	County or regional significance	Clear local significance	No obvious significance	**Confidence grade**
	✔					A

The COSMIC Model						
Management Factors 1004558 Iron Age enclosure and Roman marching camp						
Test pit NO. : 8		**Test pit location NGR : 249213, 125353**				
Likelihood of impact	**Serious Risk**	**High Risk**	**Medium Risk**	**Low Risk**	**Minimum Risk**	**confidence grade A B or C**
Buffer zones: previous cultivation depth/extent in relation to archaeology	Cultivation of areas or encroachment on parts of monuments not previously in cultivation (or proposed in the future); Evidence of new disturbance or earthworks present	Present cultivation likely to be at interface with archaeology	Shallow buffer (e.g. 10-20cm); previous cultivation has left differential cut and fill	Consistent moderate undisturbed buffer (e.g. 20-25cm) of old collumium or alluvium	Deeply buried (e.g. >25cm)	A
			With shallow ploughing		Current	
Compaction and drainage	New regular subsoiling <3 years old (or proposed in the future) proposed new drainage system	Regular or occasional subsoiling or pan busting required (3-6 years), wetland water table lowering (or proposed in the future)Use if roots/potatoes	Rare subsoiling moling and drains (7-15 years)	No Subsoiling	any evidence which suggests they are actively reducing compaction and wheelings	C
				✔		

Site Intrinsic Factors								
Susceptibility of cultivated soil to water erosion factors								
Average annual rainfall								
Slope	**Steep slopes**		**Moderate slopes**		**Gentle slopes**		**Level ground**	**Confidence grade**
	(>7 degrees/top of slope)		*(3-7 degrees/middle of slope)*		*(2-3 degrees/middle of slope)*		*(Flat ground/bottom of slope)*	B
Main soil group (from COSMIC database)	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*		
Light soils							✔	
Moderate soils								
Heavy soils								
Susceptibility to deeper cultivation through soil movement by wind erosion								

Main soil group	*Peats*	*Sands/Silts*	*Loams*	*Sandy clays/ silty clays*	*Clay*	Confidence grade
		Clayey silts ✔				A

Susceptibility to deeper cultivation through soil loss during harvesting				
Crop type	**Roots/tubers**	**Combinable crops**	**Not under cultivation**	**Confidence grade**
	Proposed for future	Current		A

Archaeological Factors						
Scale of Archaeological Risk	**Serious**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Minimum**	**Confidence grade**
Archaeological survival and vulnerability	Clear upstanding earthworks and structures; low earthworks; likely buried ground surfaces. 'Soft' horizontal stratigraphy, floor and occupation surfaces	Settlement activity; shallow negative features with important contents (e.g. shallow graves)	Unknown archaeology or stratigraphy; shallow negative features; surface finds not reflected in underlying archaeology Default if no information	Site already substantially damaged; only deep negative features likely to survive	Site largely destroyed leaving very little archaeological potential	
	If earthworks identified on geophysics survive		✔			C
Archaeological significance	national significance	Regional or county significance	County or regional significance	Clear local significance	No obvious significance	**Confidence grade**
	✔					A

The COSMIC Model						
Management Factors 1004558 Iron Age enclosure and Roman marching camp						
Test pit NO. : 9		**Test pit location NGR : 249258, 125433**				
Likelihood of impact	**Serious Risk**	**High Risk**	**Medium Risk**	**Low Risk**	**Minimum Risk**	**confidence grade A B or C**
Buffer zones: previous cultivation depth/extent in relation to archaeology	Cultivation of areas or encroachment on parts of monuments not previously in cultivation (or proposed in the future); Evidence of new disturbance or earthworks present	Present cultivation likely to be at interface with archaeology	Shallow buffer (e.g. 10-20cm); previous cultivation has left differential cut and fill	Consistent moderate undisturbed buffer (e.g. 20-25cm) of old collumium or alluvium	Deeply buried (e.g. >25cm)	A
			With shallow ploughing		Current	
Compaction and drainage	New regular subsoiling <3 years old (or proposed in the future) proposed new drainage system	Regular or occasional subsoiling or pan busting required (3-6 years), wetland water table lowering (or proposed in the future)Use if roots/potatoes	Rare subsoiling moling and drains (7-15 years)	No Subsoiling	any evidence which suggests they are actively reducing compaction and wheelings	C
				✔		

Site Intrinsic Factors								
Susceptibility of cultivated soil to water erosion factors								
Average annual rainfall								
Slope	**Steep slopes**		**Moderate slopes**		**Gentle slopes**		**Level ground**	**Confidence grade**
	(>7 degrees/top of slope)		*(3-7 degrees/middle of slope)*		*(2-3 degrees/middle of slope)*		*(Flat ground/bottom of slope)*	B
Main soil group (from COSMIC database)	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*	*Rainfall more than 800mm*	*Rainfall less than 800mm*		
Light soils								
Moderate soils	✔							
Heavy soils								
Susceptibility to deeper cultivation through soil movement by wind erosion								

Main soil group	*Peats*	*Sands/Silts*	*Loams*	*Sandy clays/ silty clays*	*Clay*	Confidence grade
		Clayey silts ✔				A

Susceptibility to deeper cultivation through soil loss during harvesting				
Crop type	**Roots/tubers**	**Combinable crops**	**Not under cultivation**	**Confidence grade**
	If proposed for future	Current		A

Archaeological Factors						
Scale of Archaeological Risk	**Serious**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Minimum**	**Confidence grade**
Archaeological survival and vulnerability	Clear upstanding earthworks and structures; low earthworks; likely buried ground surfaces. 'Soft' horizontal stratigraphy, floor and occupation surfaces	Settlement activity; shallow negative features with important contents (e.g. shallow graves)	Unknown archaeology or stratigraphy; shallow negative features; surface finds not reflected in underlying archaeology Default if no information	Site already substantially damaged; only deep negative features likely to survive	Site largely destroyed leaving very little archaeological potential	
			✔			C
Archaeological significance	National significance	Regional or county significance	County or regional significance	Clear local significance	No obvious significance	**Confidence grade**
	✔					A

Appendix 4
Additional Photographs

General site view looking north; viewed from the south.

General site view looking west; viewed from the east.

General site view looking east; viewed from the west.

General site view looking south; viewed from the north.

South-west facing section of test pit #1; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Post-excavation view of test pit #1; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Test pit #1 backfilled, with view to the north; viewed from the south.

South-west facing section of test pit #2; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Post-excavation view of test pit #2; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Test pit #2 with glass chippings; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Test pit #2 backfilled with view to the north; viewed from the south.

South-west facing section of test pit #3; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Post-excavation view of test pit #3; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Test pit #3 with glass chippings; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Test pit #3 backfilled with view to the north; viewed from the south.

South-west facing section of test pit #4; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Post-excavation view of test pit #4 showing ditch cut [403]; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Test pit #4 with glass chippings; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Test pit #4 backfilled with view to the north; viewed from the south.

South-west facing section of test pit #5; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Post-excavation view of test pit #5; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Test pit #5 with glass chippings; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Test pit #5 backfilled with view to the north; viewed from the south.

South-west facing section of test pit #6; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Post-excavation view of test pit #6; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Test pit #6 with glass chippings; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Test pit #6 backfilled with view to the north; viewed from the south.

South-west facing section of test pit #7; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Post-excavation view of test pit #7; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Test pit #7 with glass chippings; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Test pit #7 backfilled with view to the north; viewed from the south.

South-west facing section of test pit #8; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Post-excavation view of test pit #8; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Test pit #8 backfilled with view to the north; viewed from the south.

South-west facing section of test pit #9; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Post-excavation view of test pit #9; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Test pit #9 with glass chippings; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

Test pit #9 backfilled with view to the north; viewed from the south.

Working shot of glass chippings being poured into one of the test-pits.

Panoramic view of the site.

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