LYTE LANE
WEST CHARLETON
SOUTH HAMS
DEVON

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 160703

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES & HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY

www.swarch.net Tel. 01769 573555

Lyte Lane, West Charleton, South Hams, Devon
Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

By J. Bampton
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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Amanda Burden
of Luscombe Maye

SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Amanda Burden of Luscombe Maye (the Agent) on behalf of Ben Rogers (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed housing development in May 2016. This phase of work builds upon a previous geophysical surveys undertaken over and near to the proposed development area in 2000 (Johnson 2000) and 2014 (Dean 2014), and field work including field-walking and excavation in 2000 (Bayer 2000). The results of this evaluation will inform the planning decision and the extent and nature of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation required as a condition of a planning consent.

The site is on the eastern edge of West Charleton in a field with one of three prehistoric funerary monuments, with another to its south-east. All of these monuments are designated heritage assets protected as Scheduled Monuments (ref: 1019788, 1019789, 1019790).

A total of 105 potential features were identified, including 40 stakeholes within a probable Middle Bronze Age roundhouse and a number of natural and geological features and deposit. The archaeological features included 39 linear ditches and gullies, four lynchets (additional lynchets were identified), ten postholes (mostly associated with a roundhouse), two pits, three features possibly associated with a roundhouse, a single spread and additional stony areas. Geological features included variation in geology and colluvium deposits and six natural feature were also identified. A large amount of plough-scarring could be seen across the site.

Many features on the site, including ditches and lynchets were undated, although were probably prehistoric or medieval in date. Post-medieval boundaries and drainage ditches were identified that could be associated with a removed historic field boundary. A Romano-British ditch defined the north-east corner of the site and a Middle Bronze Age roundhouse was located in the south-west corner of the site.

Other than in the south-west corner of the site, many potentially significant archaeological features and deposits will have been fully or severely truncated. It is possible the majority of the roundhouse and associated deposits outside the roundhouse survive in the south-west corner of the site.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

AMANDA BURDEN, LUSCOMBE MAYE
BEN AND PAUL ROGERS
THE STAFF OF THE DEVON RECORD OFFICE

PROJECT CREDITS

PROJECT DIRECTOR: DR. SAMUEL WALLS
PROJECT OFFICER: JOE BAMPTON
DESK-BASED RESEARCH: JOE BAMPTON
FIELD WORK: JOE BAMPTON; DR. SAMUEL WALLS; LAURA PACKER
FINDS PROCESSING: NATALIE BOYD
POTTERY ANALYSIS: DR. IMOGEN WOOD; DR. BRYN MORRIS
REPORT: JOE BAMPTON; DR. SAMUEL WALLS
EDITING: DR. SAMUEL WALLS
GRAPHICS: JOE BAMPTON

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Location: Lyte Lane
Parish: West Charleton
District: South Hams
County: Devon
NGR: SX 7573 4266
SWARCH ref: CLL16

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Amanda Burden of Luscombe Maye (the Agent) on behalf of Ben Rogers (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed housing development. This work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Steinmetzer 2015) drawn up in response to the local planning authority's (South Hams District Council) requirement, as advised by Historic England and the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

This reports builds upon the work of previous geophysical surveys undertaken over and near to the proposed development area in 2000 by Oxford Archaeotechnics on behalf of Exeter Archaeology (Johnson 2000) and in 2014 by Substrata (Dean 2014), and field work including field-walking and excavation in 2000 by Exeter Archaeology (Bayer 2000). The results of this evaluation will inform the planning decision and the extent and nature of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation required as a condition of a planning consent.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located within the parish of West Charleton, *c.*2.5 km south-east of Kingsbridge; on the eastern edge of the village of West Charleton, with Lyte Lane and a relatively modern housing development along its western boundary and the A379 along its southern boundary (see Figure 1). The site is located on the south facing slope of a hill that rises steeply, with natural steps, to the north and north-east. This hill is defined by Bowcombe Creek to its west and a dry-valley to its south and is part of a ridge of land running north-east and east from the Kingsbridge Estuary. The site is at a height of *c.*40-50m AOD.

The soils in this area are the well drained fine loamy reddish soils over rock of the Milford Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the slate, siltstone and sandstone of the Meadfoot Group Formation (BGS 2016).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

West Charleton is located within the hundred of Coleridge and deanery of Woodleigh (Lysons 1822). It is part of the wider parish of Charleton, which is divided in to East- and West- and includes the villages of Goveton, Lidstone and part of Frogmore. The Domesday manor of Charleton (*Cheletone*) was held by Heca before the conquest and in 1086 was held by Iudichael of Totnes. It had 48 occupants and was worth 100 Shillings before and after conquest of 1066 (Williams & Martin 2002). From the 17th century the manor of Charleton was held successively by the Seymour, Brecely and Bickley families. The manor was located within what is now known as West Charleton, south-east of

St Mary's church, at the west end of the village. Manors were also located at Goveton and Frogmore. In 1822 the rectory of Charleton was held by the Earl of Morley (Lysons 1822).

The place-name West Charleton comes from the Modern English 'west' to define it from East Charleton: these two settlements were referred to as *Eastown* and *West Town* in 1765 and 1813 respectively: and probably a personal name. It may be derived from Old English 'ceorla' meaning free of peasants and 'tūn' meaning settlement, as is identifiable in the derivation of similar place-names (Watts 2010).

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located within an area characterised as modern enclosures adapting post-medieval fields by the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC). Some of the enclosures immediately east and south-east of the site are described as 'barton fields', relatively large regular enclosures established between the 15th and 18th centuries with some curving boundaries that may follow earlier, medieval field systems (HLC).

The Devon Historic Environment Record indicates that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential with regard to prehistoric activity. The proposed development is in a field with one of three prehistoric funerary monuments, with another to its south-east. All of these monuments are designated heritage assets protected as Scheduled Monuments (ref: 1019788, 1019789, 1019790). The site is on the western edge of a round-barrow cemetery identified in 2000 by English Heritage, as was. A programme of archaeological works was then undertaken by Exeter Archaeology including geophysical survey, field-walking and targeted excavation (Bayer 2000; Johnson 2000). Round barrows are not common in this area with the nearest equivalent cemetery groups *c.*10km away to the north-east and north-west, within the parishes of Halwell and Loddiswell. In 2014 Substrata conducted a geophysical survey across the proposed development site (Dean 2014) that identified an extant 'bowl' barrow (S.M. 1019778, MDV63931), which is part of a wider cemetery. The survey identified other potentially similar or plough-out features and a number of linear and sub-circular anomalies including potentially heated deposits that may be indicative of earlier field systems and undated activity on the site. A full list and map of nearby heritage assets can be seen in Appendix 1.

In the field immediately south of the site, beyond the A379, a geophysical survey and archaeological evaluations by Substrata (report: forthcoming) and SWARCH (Bampton 2016) in 2016 identified historic field boundaries and an undated field system of possible medieval or earlier date. Very little artefactual evidence was recovered from the site and truncation by ploughing was evident across many of the features, particularly on the upper slopes of the site.

Due to the proximity of the proposed development to known prehistoric funerary activity and the results of previous geophysical surveys there is the potential for the application area to contain archaeological and artefactual deposits associated with this activity.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

An additional brief cartographic analysis follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014).

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Steinmetzer 2015) drawn up in consultation with Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) and from advice from Historic England in response to requirements from South Hams District Council.

The archaeological evaluation took place between the 9th[th] and 20[th] of May 2016. 34 evaluation trenches, each 1.5m wide and totalling 680m in length were laid out using a Topcon GRS-1 GPS and opened by a tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSI and CIFA guidelines. The evaluation was designed to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits within the site to inform any further planning decisions. The trenches targeted anomalies identified by geophysical survey (Substrata: forthcoming) and covered the western area of the site that was not subject to geophysical survey.

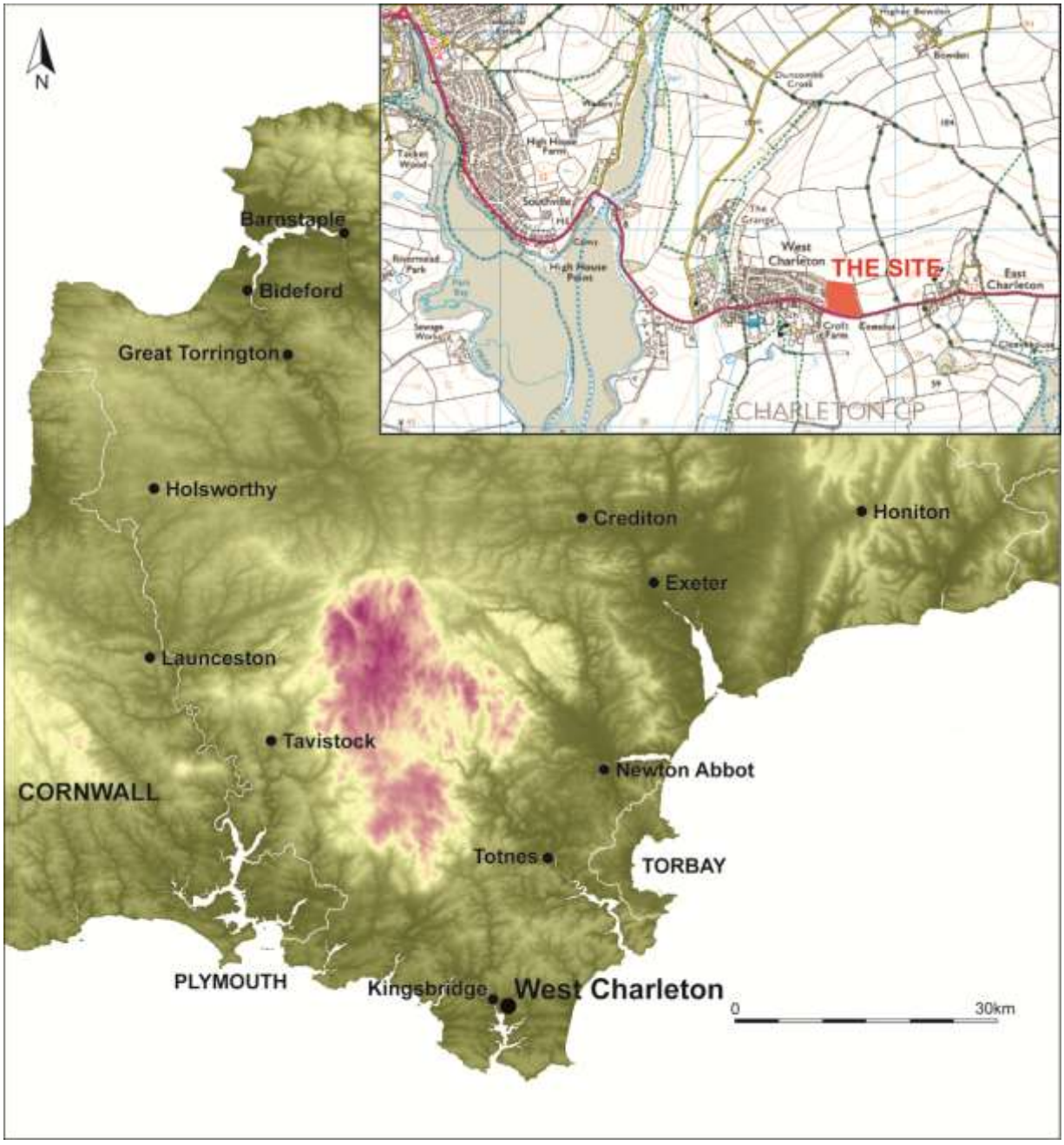

Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

2.0 RESULTS OF A BRIEF CARTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

2.1 SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP OF 1803

The earliest useful cartographic source is the Ordnance Survey (OS) Surveyor's Draft of 1803 (Figure 2) for Kingsbridge, which shows the surrounding landscape in some basic detail (Figure 2). It defines the field system including the site as a post-medieval rectified series of mostly straight sided rectangular and square fields, although some curving boundaries and long narrow descendants of medieval strip-fields can also be seen adjacent to the site (The Devon HLC refers to some of this area as 'barton fields'). This field system is an adaptation of a medieval one. The site is shown as being divided in two with a north-south boundary and as having a clear northern boundary, aligned east-west, but staggered off of the afore mentioned central dividing boundary. Although not clear, even when the image is enlarged, the western of the two fields that form the site may have sketched line allusions to further divisions, probably in half with a north-south boundary and possibly in half again with an east-west boundary. However, these lines are very subtle and less trustworthy than the usual general depiction of the draft map series. The main route-ways, including the A379 and settlements are defined here with Charletons' *Easttown* and *Westttown* described as such. Croft farm is labelled as *Croft*, adjacent to the site.

FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1803 ORDNANCE SURVEY SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP (BL) (THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.2 THE 1840 CHARLETON TITHE MAP

The first detailed cartographic source available to this study is the tithe map of 1840 (Figure 3). It shows a relative continuity with the OS draft map of 1803 and validates the unusual level of accuracy of the earlier source. The adapted medieval curving boundaries that influence the post-medieval field system can be seen more clearly in this source and may include many of the north-south boundaries shown running across- and beyond the site.

The accompanying tithe apportionment of 1841 (Table 1) shows us that the majority of the land in the area, including the site was owned by Lord Ashburton, Alexander Baring and indicates that it had been divided across various tenements and small holdings/parcels of farm land. The majority of the land in this case was held by a conglomerate of farms; Winchelsea's, Randle's, Tucker's and Jeffrey's, although all of these may have been owned by the single occupant, William Palfrey, Senior, wh also held Tenements called Hopping's and Tarring's. The site is spread across plot numbers 363 and 364,

called *Bove Way* and *Higher Bove Way*, probably referring to the route above the valley or *East Town* (now the A379). The place names are generally prosaic, such as *West Furlong*, although it has been suggested the fields immediately east of the site, plot numbers 365 and 366, described as *Higher-* and *Lower Cross Down*, may indicate a cross or church association (MDV110916). However, it is more likely describing an association with an adjacent 'T'-junction that once may have formed a cross roads. Interestingly, *Great Burrow* field immediately south-east of the site is in the field that contains an HER record (MDV36662) for a prehistoric barrow. The majority of the fields were used for arable cultivation.

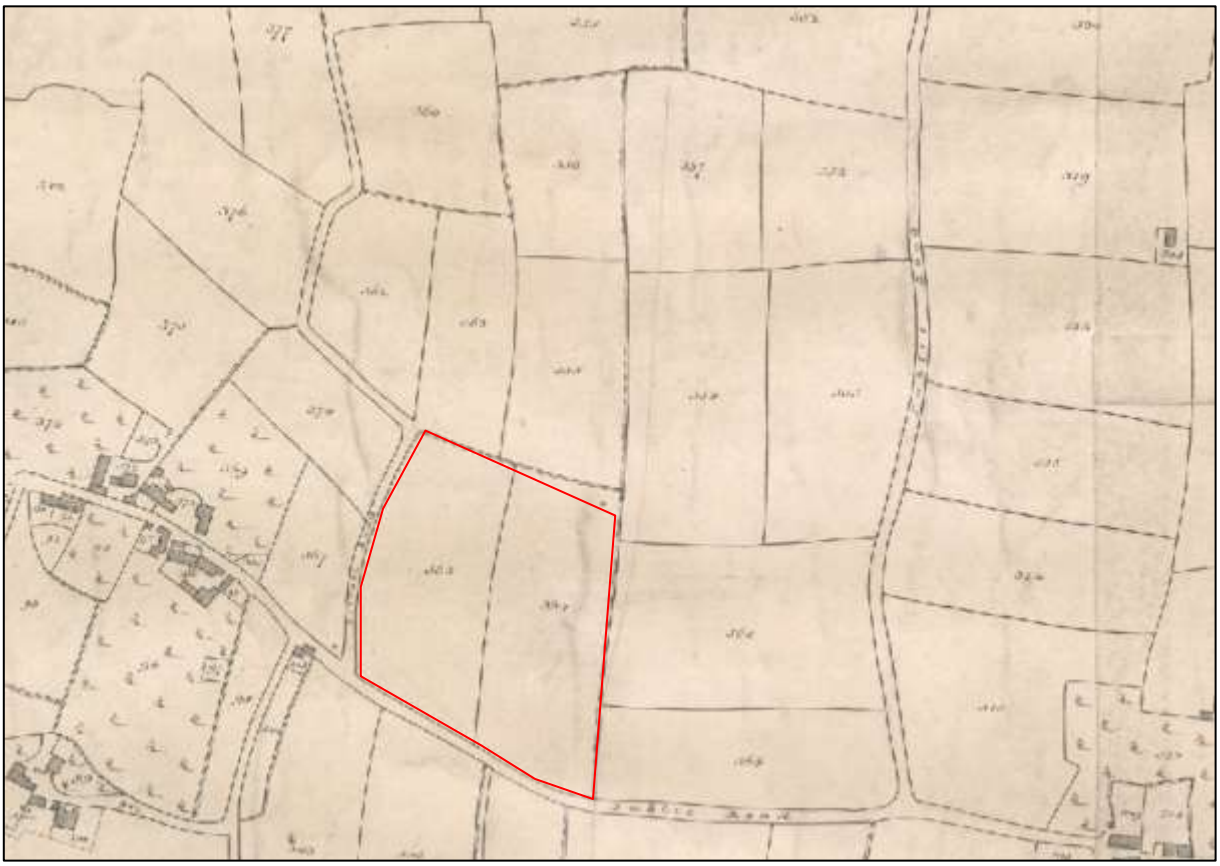

FIGURE 3: EXTRACTS FROM THE 1840 CHARLETON TITHE MAP (DRO). THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

Field No.	Owner	Tenant	Field Name	Field Use
Parses & Lozers Farm				
148	Lord Ashburton, Alexander Baring	Henry King	House Park	Meadow
353		William Palfrey (Senior)	East Down	Arable
354			West Down	Arable
365		Henry King	Higher Cross Down	Arable
366			Lower Cross Down	Arable
Winchelsea's, Randle's, Tucker's & Jeffrey's Farm				
355	Lord Ashburton, Alexander Baring	William Palfrey (Senior)	East Furlong	Arable
361			West Furlong	Arable
362			Middle Furlong	Arable
363			Bove Way	Arable
364			Higher Bove Way	Arable
367			Crofs Park	Pasture
368			Garden	Garden
369			Orchard	Orchard
370			Park	Pasture
371			House & Courtlage	Homestead

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE 1841 CHARLETON TITHE APPORTIONMENT.

* FIELDS RELATING TO THE SITE AREA HAVE BEEN HIGHLIGHTED.

2.3 ORDNANCE SURVEY 1ST AND 2ND EDITION MAPS OF 1885 AND 1907

The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 4 and 5) depict a landscape similar in outline to the Tithe map. Some boundaries have been removed from the wider landscape, such as north-south boundary in the enclosures to the west and north-east and east-west boundary in the adjacent easterly field. Generally there has been very little change to the settlement and route-ways. The boundary that equates roughly to the northern boundary of the site and the boundary that divides the site in two are still in place as they were on the OS draft and tithe maps.

FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 1ST EDITION 6" MAP, SURVEYED 1884, PUBLISHED 1885 (DEVONSHIRE SHEET CXXXVI.NE) (DRO). THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 2ND EDITION 6" MAP, SURVEYED 1905, PUBLISHED 1907 (DEVONSHIRE SHEET CXXXVI.NE, (DRO). THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

2.4 SUBSEQUENT CHANGES AND SOURCES

Very little change occurred to the site specifically across the first half of the 20th century. Between 1938 and 1954 the boundary that divided the site into two fields was removed. Between 1963 and 1984-6 the field boundaries that formed an approximate northern boundary to the site and the north-south aligned boundary above were also removed to form a single large open field. The settlement of West Charleton also grew eastwards to Lyte Lane, immediately west of the site,

between 1963 and 1984-6. LiDAR imagery (Figure 6) indicates the level of ploughing that has occurred on site and slopes. Unfortunately the LiDAR imagery available to this report was not comprehensive and the presence barrows in the area cannot be clearly established. The possible barrow in the north-west of the site (MDV63931) may be slightly visible but is difficult to differentiate from other natural topographical features and ridges.

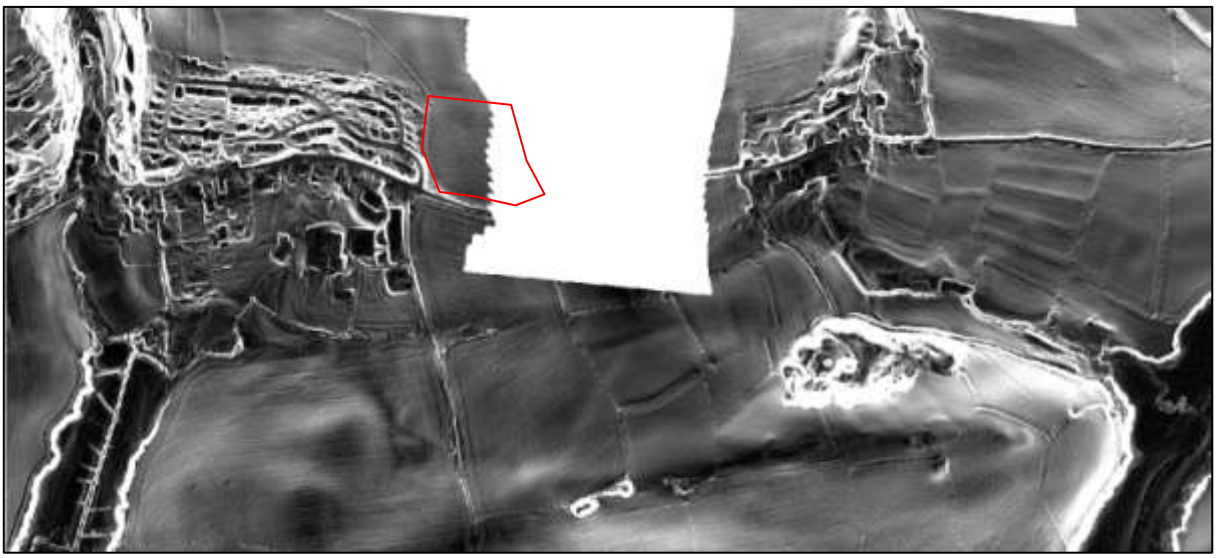

FIGURE 6: DETAILED TOPOGRAPHICAL IMAGE BASED ON LIDAR DATA; THE SITE IS INDICATED. THIS IS A QGIS-GENERATED IMAGE (TERRAIN ANALYSIS>SLOPE) OF TELLUS LIDAR SURVEY DATA [CONTAINS FREELY AVAILABLE LIDAR DATA SUPPLIED BY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL (CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY; BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY; BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY)]; THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED.

3.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this evaluation was to investigate geophysical anomalies identified in an earlier gradiometer survey (Substrata: forthcoming) and inform on the archaeological potential and or condition of the site. An exclusion zone was established around a scheduled possible barrow (HER No.MDV36931).

The archaeological evaluation took place between the 9th and 20th of May 2016. 34 evaluation trenches, each 1.5m wide and 20m in length, totalling 680m in length, were laid out using a Topcon GRS-1 GPS and opened by a tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. These trenches targeted geophysical anomalies (Figure 7). Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the appropriate WSI and CIFA guidelines.

A total of 105 potential features were identified, including 40 stakeholes within a probable Middle Bronze Age roundhouse and a number of natural and geological features and deposit. The archaeological features included 39 linear ditches and gullies, four lynchets (additional lynchets were identified), ten postholes (mostly associated with a roundhouse), two pits, three features possibly associated with the construction of a roundhouse, a single spread and additional stony areas and, six natural features. Geological features included variation in geology and colluvium deposits. A large amount of plough-scarring could be seen across the site.

What follows is a full trench-by-trench account of the results of the evaluation. See Figures 60 and 61 for a whole site plan, showing the excavated features and excavated features in relation to the geophysical survey results. A complete set of supporting photographs can be seen in Appendix 2.

3.2 SITE INSPECTION

The site was under pasture with grass approximately 0.40-0.50m in length. The site was located on the south facing, moderate slope, of a hill with Bowcombe Creek and Frogmore Creek, which feed the Kingsbridge Estuary, to its east and south. The site could be accessed through the middle of the southern boundary from the A379. The site had a modern fence line boundary along its western boundary, a moveable electric fence for its northern boundary and bank and hedge-lines with post and wire fencing for its eastern and southern boundaries. Some apparently topographical steps could be seen across the field running east-west, intermittently up the hill. Apparent mounds of barrows on the site were not clearly discernible from ploughed-out topographic variations, although some undulations may prove to equate to suspected barrows.

3.3 DEPOSIT MODEL

The north and eastern parts of the site, Trenches 11 and 14-26 inclusive, had the most shallow soil deposits; *c.*0.30-0.50m of topsoil and a plough horizon with the natural which was mostly rocky, weathered shillet. Any archaeological deposits in the extreme north of the site or along the eastern quarter of the site will have been severely if not fully truncated. Typically the Topsoil across the site was 0.34m thick. The soil becomes progressively deeper towards the south-west of the site, down the slope, although is accentuated in many of the more north-south aligned trenches by lynchets which contain a deeper soil deposit. In many of the cases the higher ground on the north and east side of these lynchets is natural rock directly overlaid with topsoil; with subsoil occurring to the

south and west side of the lynchets. The field in which the site is located does have visible wide steps up its slope which seem to be a natural topographical feature; these may accentuate the lynchets or have been utilized to form terraces. Three or four bands of lynchets running approximately east-west or north-west by south-east were visible in the evaluation; an upper band represented in Trenches 10, 12, 13, 15 and perhaps 16, which survived to a much greater depth at th western end of the site; a middle band visible in Trenches 8, 30, 32 and possibly 27; and possibly two lower bands visible in Trench 2 and then Trenches 3 and 4. The lynchets in Trenches 10, 12 and 13 seem to respect a step/plateau that may be a result of the lynchet or the topography were the natural could be seen to have folded to create a more weathered and broken shillet rock natural than on either side of the step. The south-west corner of the site had the deepest soil deposits, with Trenches 1-5 being between 0.75m and 0.90m deep. This probably represents a build up of colluviums down the slope, probably exacerbated by agricultural activity and ploughing moving soil down slope over time. The subsoil does appear to be a relict ploughsoil, although in the deeper trenches, such as Trench 5 it becomes cleaner with increased depth.

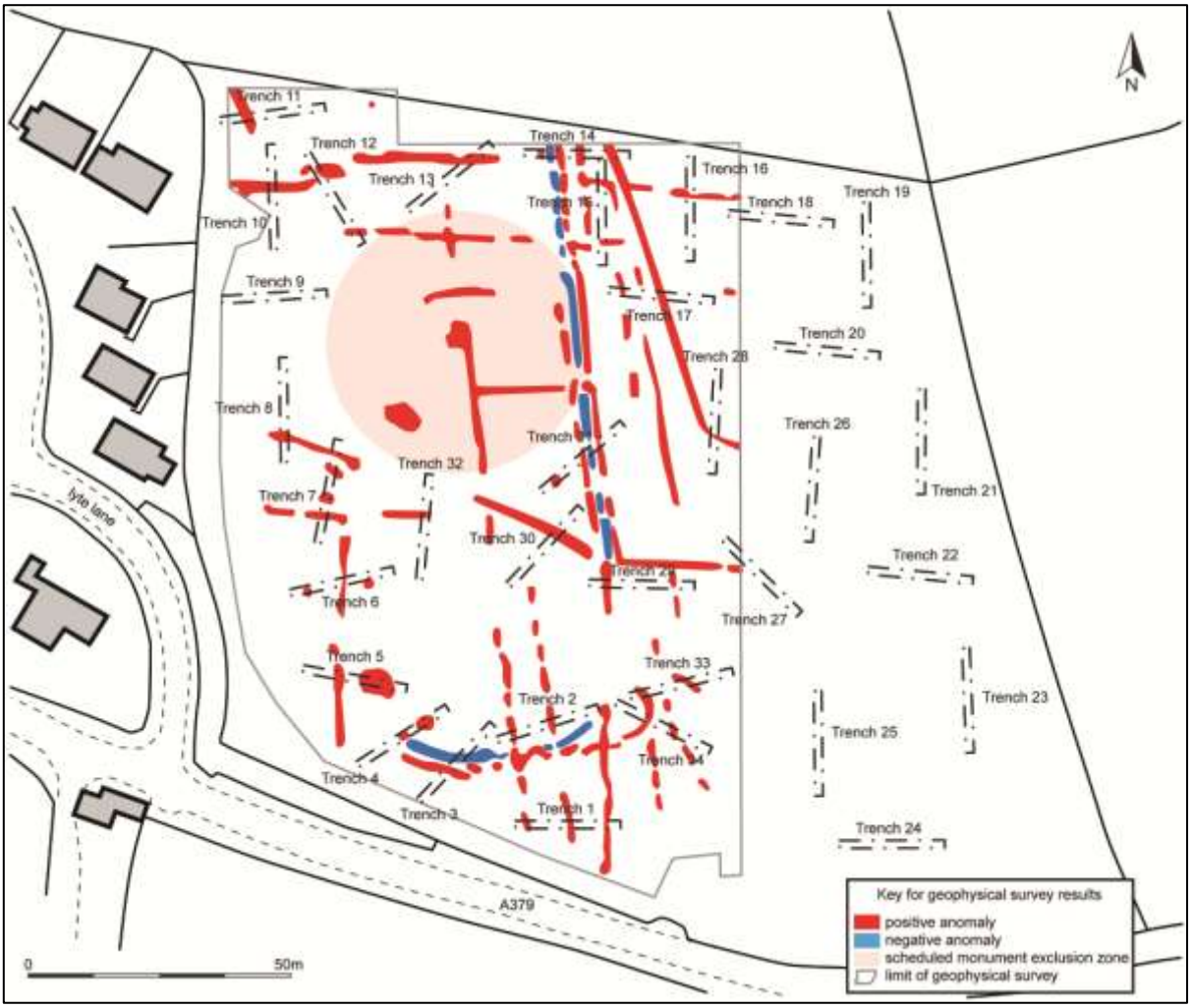

FIGURE 7: TRENCH LOCATIONS OVER GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES.

3.4 TRENCH 1

Trench 1: 1.50×20m, aligned east by west		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(100)	0.27m	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown, soft-friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks.
(101)	0.27-0.64m	Subsoil: Mid red-yellow brown, friable clay-silt with moderate small sub-angular stones.
(102)	Below a depth of 0.64m	Natural: Light brown-yellow, compact clay and weathered shillet rock. Cut by plough scars.
Summary: Trench 1 was located to target three roughly parallel positive anomalies, possible cut features, in the southern middle part of the proposed development area. Ditch [103] was cut into the natural and equates to the middle of the three geophysical anomalies. Ditch [103] was undated and the other anomalies were not present.		

TABLE 2: TRENCH 1 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Ditch [103] (Figures 8 and 50) was located near the middle of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-north-west by south-south-east, was 0.82m wide and 0.12m deep with moderate slopes and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (104), a light brown-yellow, soft silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks. It contained no finds. Topsoil (100) contained ×1 sherd (1g) of white refined earthen ware and ×2 fragment (32g) of coal. Subsoil (101) contained ×1 fragment (1g) of mussel shell.

FIGURE 8: DITCH [103]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).

3.5 TRENCH 2

Trench 2: 1.50×20m, aligned ENE-WSW		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(200)	0.30m	Topsoil: As (100).
(201)	0.30-0.54m	Subsoil: As (201).
(202)	Below a depth of 0.54m	Natural: As (102).
Summary: Trench 2 was located to target three roughly parallel positive anomalies, possible cut features equivalent to those in Trench 1, in the southern middle part of the proposed development area. Ditch [203] was cut into the natural and equates to the middle of the three geophysical anomalies. Lynchet [205] may be associated with the eastern most linear anomaly.		

TABLE 3: TRENCH 2 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Ditch [203] (Figures 9 and 50) was located near the middle of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-north-west by south-south-east, was 0.95m wide and 0.18m deep with moderate slopes and a flat base. It equates to Ditch [103]. It contained a single fill: (204), a light brown-yellow, soft silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks. It contained no finds. Lynchet [205] (Figures 10 and 50) was located at the extreme eastern end of the trench. It was aligned north-north-west by south-south-east and created a step *c.*0.22m deep with a moderately steep eastern slope and flat base that extended up to *c.*3m wide. It contained a single fill: (206), a mid brown-yellow, soft-friable silt-clay with moderate-frequent redeposited natural shillet fragments. Topsoil (200) contained ×1 sherd (1g) of white refined earthen ware and ×1 fragment (1g) of cockle shell.

FIGURE 9: DITCH [203] AND TRENCH 2 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

FIGURE 10: LYNCHET [205]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

3.6 TRENCH 3

Trench 1: 1.50×20m, aligned north-east by south-west		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(300)	0.38m	Topsoil: As (100).
(301)	0.38-0.89m	Subsoil: As (201).
(302)	Below a depth of 0.89m	Natural: Light brown-yellow, compact clay and weathered shillet rock.
Summary: Trench 3 was located to target a curving parallel positive and negative anomaly, possible bank and ditch feature, in the south-west corner of the proposed development area. Lynchet [303] was cut into the natural and probably equates to the positive aspect of the geophysical anomaly. Medium-large stones occurred more frequently north-east of Lynchet [303] within the plough soil and subsoil and may account for the negative aspect of the geophysics.		

TABLE 4: TRENCH 3 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Lynchet [303] (Figures 11 and 50) was located just south of the middle of the trench. It was aligned approximately north-west by south-east and created a step 0.11m deep with moderately steep north-eastern slope and a flat base that extended *c.*1.6m wide. It may have once formed a ditch, as a very subtle slope/lip was observed in the base *c.*1.10m from the north-east edge. It contained a single fill: (304), a light brown-yellow, soft-friable silt-clay with moderate-frequent redeposited natural shillet fragments. Within the plough soil and subsoil in the northern half of the trench were medium-large sub-angular stones, which probably account for the negative geophysical anomaly, although no additional features were present in the section of the trench to which these stones could be assigned. No finds were recovered from this trench.

FIGURE 11: LYNCHET [303]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

3.7 TRENCH 4

Trench 4: 1.50×20m, aligned north-east by south-west		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(400)	0.35m	Topsoil: As (100).
(401)	0.35-0.82m	Subsoil: As (101).
(402)	0.82-0.96m	2nd Subsoil: Mid brown-yellow, firm silt-clay and redeposited natural.
(403)	Below a depth of 0.96m	Natural: As (102)
Summary: Trench 4 was located to target the curving parallel positive and negative anomalies, possible bank and ditch feature targeted in Trench 3 and an area of large amorphous positive anomalies, possible cut features such as pits in the south-west part of the proposed development area. Treethrow [404] was cut into the natural and indicates that natural disturbance may account for some geophysical anomalies, although it does not directly equate to any itself.		

TABLE 5: TRENCH 4 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Treethrow [404] (Figures 12 and 51) was located in the southern half of the trench. It was an elongated oval, 1.42m long and 0.78+m wide with steep to gentle slopes and an irregular concave base. It contained a single fill: (405), a light yellow-brown, firm silt-clay with occasional shillet fragments. As in Trench 3 occasional medium-large stones were noted within the subsoil and plough-soil in the middle and north-east half of the trench, although after cleaning the trench section edge no features were present. It is possible 2nd Subsoil (402) is the spread material associated with a lynchet that was not discernible in the trench. The horizon between the subsoils (401) and (402) contained ×2 sherds (6g) of Bronze Age pottery.

FIGURE 12: TREETHROW [404]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (0.40M SCALE).

3.8 TRENCH 5

Trench 5: 1.50×20m, aligned WNW-ESE		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(500)	0.37m	Topsoil: As (100).
(501)	0.37-0.77m	Subsoil: As (101).
(502)	Below a depth of 0.77m	Natural: Light yellow, compact clay and shillet.
Summary: Trench 5 was located to target a large sub-oval positive anomaly and a linear positive anomaly. It contained two linear Ditches, [532] and [535], one of which equated to the linear geophysical anomaly and Roundhouse [507], which was defined by a platform cut, [504] and possibly a retaining wall {503}. Associated with the roundhouse were four large postholes; [509], [511], [515], [518]; and four additional postholes [521], [523], [528] and [530], a compacted spread, (514) and 40 stakeholes.		

TABLE 6: TRENCH 5 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Retaining wall {503} (Figures 16 and 53) consisted of three large quartz stones (*c.*0.34×0.30×0.13m) in a line approximately 0.53m below the surface, within the matrix of the subsoil. Whether this is associated with a structural element to the roundhouse or an example of the series of stony patches in apparent linear formations and associated with possible boundaries across the site is unclear. West of this was Platform cut/Lynchet [504] (Figures 13, 16, 52 and 53), a curvi-linear cut aligned north-west by south-east, 1.10m wide and 0.11m deep with a moderately steep slope and flat base/plateau. It contained two fills: lower fill (506), a redeposited/weathered natural, 0.03m thick; and upper fill (505), a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt. Topsoil (500) contained ×1 sherd (<1g) of stoneware pottery, possible *Raeren* (mid 16th-mid 17th century); ×1 fragment (18g) of brick; ×1 flint core fragment (30g).

West of Feature [504] was oval Roundhouse [507] (Figures 13, 16, 52 and 53), the observed cut was aligned north-west by south-east and then returned between three and six meters further west in the trench to run north-east by south-west. It was up to 6+m in diameter and 0.24m deep with a steep slope and a flattish base. It contained a single fill: (508), a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with moderate small sub-angular stones, similar to the subsoil. Fill (508) overlaid all the internal features of the roundhouse and it contained ×9 sherds (162g) of Bronze Age pottery.

Four large oval postholes formed the primary structural post-ring for the roundhouse; [509], [511], [515] and [518]. Posthole [509] was *c.*0.33m in diameter and 0.44m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single very large stone and a single fill: (510), a red-brown soft silt-clay and moderate quartz stones. Posthole [511] was 0.50m in diameter and 0.91m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained three fills; lower fill (537), a grey-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks at the base of the posthole, 0.06m thick; middle fill (513), a red-grey yellow and redeposited natural, soft silt-clay with shillet, 0.85m thick; and upper fill/post-pipe (512), a mid red-brown, soft silt-clay, 0.32m across and up to 0.66m thick. Posthole [515] was 0.52m in diameter and 0.80m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained three fills: lower fill (538), a grey-brown, friable clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks at the base of the posthole, 0.05m thick; middle fill (517), a soft redeposited natural, 0.63m deep; and upper fill (516), a mid red-brown, soft silt-clay, 0.26m deep. Posthole [518] was 0.38m wide and 0.83m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained three fills; lower fill (539), a grey-brown, friable clay-silt at the base of the posthole, 0.03m thick; middle fill (520), a soft redeposited natural, 0.76m deep; and upper fill (519), a mid red-brown, soft silt-clay, 0.12m deep.

Four additional, smaller, oval postholes associated with the roundhouse were [521], [523], [528] and [530]. Posthole [521] was 0.70m in diameter and 0.28m deep with very steep concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill: (522), a mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt. Posthole [523] only survived as an ephemeral base of a posthole or pit. It was 0.57m across and 0.03m deep with a flat-gentle concave base. It contained a single fill: (524), a mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt with moderate charcoal flecks. Posthole [528] only survived as a truncated feature on the cut slope of the roundhouse. It was 0.25m in diameter and 0.13m deep with very steep concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill: (529), a mid grey-yellow, friable clay-silt with moderate redeposited natural. Posthole [530] was located to the west of the roundhouse and only survived as a base. It was 0.45m in diameter and 0.08m deep with very gentle concave sides and a gentle concave base. It contained a single fill: (531), a mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt with moderate shillet fragments. Other, internal features to the roundhouse include a spread, a pit and stakeholes. Spread (514), *c.*0.90m by 0.57m across, was a patch of compacted natural with dark grey-yellow stony material slightly off-centre, northwards, of the roundhouse and may indicate a surviving floor surface. It appeared to have been cut by Posthole [523].

Pit [525], 1.15m across and 0.18m deep, extended from the edge of the trench and appeared to be sub-oval in plan with a very gentle east slope and a moderately steep west slope. It contained a single fill: (526), a mid yellow-grey brown, friable clay-silt. It contained ×1 fragment (28g) of a flint pebble, broken in half and the base, ×25 sherds (872g), of a Bronze Age storage jar, sat on the base of the cut. It was either cut by or cut a stakehole at its eastern end.

Forty stakeholes were associated with the roundhouse. These all varied between 0.03m and 0.10m in diameter and between 0.025m and 0.05m deep with near vertical sides and pointed bases and all contained single fills of mid grey-yellow, friable silt-clay with occasional shillet fragments. The stakeholes were concentrated between Postholes [511], [515] and [523]. They had a series of possible linear patterns; from Posthole [511] to between Posthole [523] and Pit [525], aligned north-east by south-west; a possible double row, aligned north-south, running south from the east side of

Posthole [515]; an east-west line running through Spread (514); and some stakes near to the east side of the roundhouse cut [507] and between postholes [515] and [518].

To the west of the roundhouse and Posthole [530] were roughly parallel ditches [532] and [535] (Figures 14, 15, 52 and 53), aligned roughly north-south. Ditch [532], 0.85m wide and 0.39m deep had steep even sides with a sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained two fills: lower fill (534), a light grey-yellow, soft silt clay with shillet, redeposited natural; and upper fill (533), a mid red-brown, friable clay-silt with moderate medium sub-angular stones. Ditch [535], 0.68m wide and 0.10m deep had moderate-gentle irregular sides and a flattish irregular base. It contained a single fill: (536), a mid grey-yellow, friable-soft silt-clay with shillet, redeposited natural.

FIGURE 13: ROUNDHOUSE [507], MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1 & 2M SCALE).

FIGURE 14: DITCH [532]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (0.40 &1M SCALE).

FIGURE 15: DITCH [535]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (0.40M SCALE).

FIGURE 16: TRENCH 5 AND ROUNDHOUSE [507], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1 & 2M SCALE).

3.9 TRENCH 6

Trench 6: 1.50×20m, aligned ENE-WSW		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(600)	0.30m	Topsoil: As (100).
(601)	0.30-0.57m	Subsoil: As (101).
(602)	Below a depth of 0.57m	Natural: Light yellow, compact clay and shillet.
Summary: Trench 6 was located to target a positive linear anomaly and flanking discrete positive anomalies in the south-west corner of the proposed development area. Ditch [603] was cut into the natural and equates to the eastern of the discrete flanking geophysical anomalies. Ditch [606] equates to the linear geophysical anomaly.		

TABLE 7: TRENCH 6 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Ditch [603] (Figures 17 and 51) was located at the east end of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-south, was 1.56m wide and 0.20m deep with gentle-moderate slopes and a gentle concave base. It contained two single fills: lower fill (604), a light yellow-brown, friable clay-silt and redeposited weathered natural, up to 0.22m thick; and (605), a light grey-brown, friable clay-silt, 0.14m thick. It contained no finds. Ditch [606] was located in the middle of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-south, 0.94m wide and 0.10m deep with very gentle sides and a root disturbed irregular flattish base. It contained a single fill: (607), a light grey-brown, friable clay-silt and redeposited weathered natural. Topsoil (600) contained ×2 sherd (2g) of white refined earthen ware and ×1 fragment (3g) of green bottle glass.

FIGURE 17: DITCH [603]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

FIGURE 18: DITCH [606]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

3.10 TRENCH 7

Trench 7: 1.50×20m, aligned NNE-SSW		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(700)	0.30m	Topsoil: As (100).
(701)	0.39-0.66m	Subsoil: As (101).
(702)	Below a depth of 0.66m	Natural: Light yellow, compact gritty shillet fragments and clay.
Summary: Trench 7 was located to target two positive parallel linear anomalies and two other positive anomalies towards the west edge of the proposed development area. Ditch [703] was cut into the natural and equates to the northern of the linear geophysical anomalies. Posthole [705] does not equate to a geophysical anomaly. Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the subsoil in the approximate location of the southern linear geophysical anomaly.		

TABLE 8: TRENCH 7 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Ditch [703] (Figures 19 and 51) was located at the north end of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned WNW-ESE, was 0.63m wide and 0.26m deep with very steep, near vertical, sides with a sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (704), a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with moderate medium sub-angular stone inclusions. Posthole [705] was located on the north side of the middle of the trench. It was oval in plan, 0.29m in diameter and 0.18m deep with near vertical sides and a flattish-gentle concave base. It contained a single fill: (706), a mid brown-yellow, friable clay-silt. Subsoil (701) contained ×23 sherds (180g) of Bronze Age pottery approximately six and a half meters from the southern end of the trench. This pottery was resting on the natural in the approximate location of the southern linear geophysical anomaly where medium sub-angular stones appeared more common than in other parts of the subsoil. No feature was apparent in the trench edge section. Evidence in Trench 32 suggests that this anomaly equates to a ploughed-out lynchet.

FIGURE 19: DITCH [703]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

3.11 TRENCH 8

Trench 8: 1.50×20m, aligned north by south		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(800)	0.24m	Topsoil: As (100).
(801)	0.24- between 0.36m and 0.52m	Subsoil: As (101). North of Lynchet [803] the subsoil as more shallow. South of the lynchet its becomes deeper.
(802)	Below a depth of 0.36m-0.52m	Natural: Light yellow, compact clay and shillet.
Summary: Trench 8 was located to target a positive linear anomaly, also present in Trench 7, towards the west edge of the proposed development area. Lynchet [803] was cut into the natural and equates to the linear geophysical anomaly.		

TABLE 9: TRENCH 8 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Lynchet [803] (Figures 20, 21 and 54) was located at the south end of the trench. It was a linear feature aligned WNW-ESE. It was cut into the natural with a near vertical edge and sharp concave break of slope that formed a step 0.35m deep with a flat platform/base that extended southward approximately 3m. Its northern slope was comparable to- and aligned with Ditch [703]. Topsoil (800) contained ×1 sherd (1g) of white refined earthen ware.

FIGURE 20: LYNCHET [803]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).

FIGURE 21: LYNCHET [803]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).

3.12 TRENCH 9

Trench 9: 1.50×20m, aligned east by west		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(900)	0.32m	Topsoil: As (100).
(901)	0.32-0.67m	Subsoil: As (101). With approximately 0.07m of recently plough natural forming the diffuse horizon with the natural.
(902)	Below a depth of 0.67m	Natural: Light brown-yellow, compact shillet and clay.
Summary: Trench 9 was located to target an area devoid of geophysical anomalies towards the north-west corner of the proposed development area. Ditches [903] and [905] equate to a recut linear feature with a parallel recut linear feature represented by Ditches [907], [909] and [911].		

TABLE 10: TRENCH 9 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Ditch [903] (Figures 22 and 54) was located west of the middle of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-east by south-west, was 0.60m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides with a sharp break of slope and a flat base. It more than halved in depth through the excavated segment of the ditch, becoming more shallow to the south-west. It contained a single fill: (904), a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with frequent stone and slatey/shillet inclusions. It was cut by Ditch [905] at its south-west end. Ditch [905] was aligned north-east by south-west, was 0.59m wide and 0.24m deep with very steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (906), a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt. In the east half of the trench was linear Ditch [909] (Figures 23 and 54), aligned north-east by south-west, *c.*0.40m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (910), a light brown-yellow, soft silt-clay with occasional sub-angular stones and frequent shillet fragments and redeposited natural. It was cut at its south-west end by linear Ditch [911], aligned north-east by south-west, *c.*0.40m wide and 0.48m deep with very steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (912), a mottled light yellow-brown with frequent stone and shillet. Fill (912) was cut by linear Ditch [907], aligned north-east by south-west, up to 0.92m wide and 0.32m deep with very steep- to moderately steep sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (908), a light-mid brown-yellow, soft silt-clay with redeposited natural and shillet fragments. Ditches [907], [909] and [911] had all been severely truncated by ploughing. No finds were recovered from this trench.

FIGURE 22: DITCHES [903] AND [905]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

FIGURE 23: DITCHES [907], [909], [911]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

3.13 TRENCH 10

Trench 10: 1.50×20m, aligned north by south		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(1000)	0.36m	Topsoil: As (100).
(1001)	0.36-0.62m	Subsoil: As (101).
(1002)	0.62-0.88	2nd Subsoil: As (1202)
(1003)	Below a depth of 0.88m	Natural: Light brown-yellow, compact shillet and clay.
Summary: Trench 10 was located to target a broad positive linear anomaly in the north-west corner of the proposed development area. 2nd Subsoil (1002) equates to a ridge of weathered/turned natural in the slope that defines a possible natural step in the slope that was utilized as a lynchet. It was identified and investigated in Trenches 12 and 13 and equates to the geophysical anomaly. North of the lynchet the topsoil directly overlies solid shillet rock natural. No other features were present.		

TABLE 11: TRENCH 10 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Topsoil (1000) contained ×2 sherds (5g) of white refined earthen ware, ×1 fragment (<1g) of oyster shell and ×1 flint flake (13g) that was possibly notched/retouched but in a poor condition.

3.14 TRENCH 11

Trench 11: 1.50×20m, aligned ENE-WSW		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*

(1100)	0.34m	Topsoil: As (100).
(1101)	Below a depth of 0.34m	Natural: Natural: Light brown-yellow-white, compact shillet rock with clay.
Summary: Trench 11 was located to target and area devoid of geophysical anomalies apart from a modern trench in the north-west corner of the site. The ephemeral remains of the bases of two parallel ditches; [1102] and [1104], were present.		

TABLE 12: TRENCH 11 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Ditch [1102] (Figure 54) was located near the middle of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-east by south-west, was 0.79m wide and 0.06m deep with very gentle sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (1103), a light yellow-grey, friable clay-silt with moderate shillet inclusions. Ditch [1104] (Figures 24 and 54) was located in the eastern half of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-east by south-west, was 0.72m wide and 0.08m deep with gentle sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (1105), a light yellow-grey, friable clay-silt with moderate shillet inclusions. No finds were recovered from this trench.

FIGURE 24: DITCH [1104]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.40M SCALE).

3.15 TRENCH 12

Trench 12: 1.50×20m, aligned north-west by south-east		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(1200)	0.35-0.47m	Topsoil: As (100).
(1201)	0.35- between 0.65-0.74m	Subsoil: As (101).
(1202)	(0.65-0.74m)-(1.00-0.78m)	2nd Subsoil/Weathered Natural: Mottled yellow-brown, compact silt-clay and stone that became loose when broken.
(1203)	Below a depth	Light yellow-white, compact shillet rock at its north end and a light

	of between 0.47-0.1m	yellow, compact shillet clay at its south end with a weathered shillet. Band forming the 2nd Subsoil.
Summary: Trench 12 was located to target two broad positive parallel linear anomalies in the north-west corner of the proposed development area. Ditch [1202] was cut into the 2nd Subsoil/Weathered Natural (1202) at the southern end of the trench. It equates to a ditch in Trench 9 and probably does not represent the geophysical anomaly in the trench, which more likely indicates the 2nd Subsoil or increased depth of soil based on the natural step in the slope or a lynchet. Natural Feature [1206] indicates a tree-throw or weathered channel that cut the 2nd Subsoil, however, it may allude to a linear feature associated with a ditch in Trench 9.		

TABLE 13: TRENCH 12 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Ditch [1202] (Figures 25 and 55) was located at the extreme south end of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-east by south-west, was 0.32m wide and 0.13m deep with very steep concave sides and a gentle concave base. It contained a single fill: (1203), a mid yellow-brown, friable silt-clay with frequent shillet fragments. Natural Feature [1206] (Figures 26 and 55), 1.50m wide and 0.47m deep, had steep irregular sides with a flat base defined by the coursing of the natural shillet rock. It contained two fills; lower fill (1207), a redeposited natural of loose shillet fragments, 0.07m thick; and upper fill (1208), a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with moderate medium-large sub-angular stones. The geophysical anomaly targeted at the north end of the trench defines a possible natural step in the slope defined by a change in geology that accounts for the 2nd Subsoil (1202). This step may have been utilized as a lynchet or may be a lynchet itself as examples noted elsewhere on the site. North of the lynchet the topsoil deriectly overlaid natural with a *c*.0.11m thick horizon of ploughed natural rock. Topsoil (1200) contained ×2 sherds (13g) of 19th-20th century industrial wares and ×1 fragment (2g) of clay pipe stem.

FIGURE 25: DITCH [1202]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

FIGURE 26: NATURAL FEATURE [1206]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAT (2M SCALE).

3.16 TRENCH 13

Trench 13: 1.50×20m, aligned north-east by south-west		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(1300)	0.26m	Topsoil: As (100).
(1301)	0.26-0.50m	Subsoil: As (101).
(1302)	0.50-0.72m	2nd Subsoil: A mid red-brown, friable clay-silt with sand.
(1303)	Below a depth of 0.72m	Natural: Light brown-yellow-white, compact shillet rock with clay at its north end and a light yellow, compact shillet clay at its south end with patches of weathered shillet.
Summary: Trench 13 was located to target the broad positive linear anomaly also at the northern ends of Trenches 10 and 12 and perhaps an intermittent north-south anomaly towards the north-west corner of the proposed development area. As in Trenches 10 and 12 the probable natural step and lynchet that seems to equate to the geophysical anomaly was present. Ditch [1304] was cut into the natural. Ditch [1306] was cut into the natural across the slope of the step/lynchet.		

TABLE 14: TRENCH 13 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

A possible natural slope/lynchet as observed in the preceeding trenches ran across the northern end of the trench with a solid shillet rock natural to its north and a more progressively clayey shillet to its south. Ditch [1304] (Figures 27 and 55) was located at the south end of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned WNW-ESE, was 0.84m wide and 0.27m deep with steep a flattish base, though all made irregular by root disturbance and plough damage. It contained a single fill: (1305), a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with moderate medium sub-angular stone inclusions. Ditch [1306] (Figures 28 and 55) was located at the north end of the trench across the slope of the natural step/lynchet. It was a linear ditch aligned east by west, was 0.50m wide and 0.37m deep with very steep, near vertical sides with a sharpe concave break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (1307), a mid red-yellow brown, friable clay-silt with occassional medium sub-angular stone inclusions. Topsoil

(1300) contained ×1 fragment (48g) of a green glass bottle base (stamped ''- Co Ld''; 2nd Subsoil (1302) contained ×2 sherds (8g) of Romano-British pottery (×1 south-western grey ware, and ×1 Black Burnished ware.

FIGURE 27: DITCH [1304]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).

Figure 28: Ditch [1306]; viewed from the south-west (0.40m scale).

3.17 TRENCH 14

Trench 14: 1.50×20m, aligned east by west		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(1400)	0.22m	Topsoil: As (100).
(1401)	0.22-0.38m	Subsoil: the lower horizon of the topsoil/plough horizon with the natural; mixing the topsoil and solid natural clayey-rock of the natural.
(1402)	Below a depth of 0.38m	Natural: Natural: Light brown-yellow-white, compact shillet rock with clay.
Summary: Trench 14 was located to target a series of positive linear anomalies with an associated negative anomaly towards the north edge of the proposed development area. Gullies [1403], [1406] and [1407] were aligned approximately north-south and associated with a sever amount of visible ploughing and the majority of the positive- and negative anomalies. Ditch [1409] equated to the eastern geophysical anomaly.		

TABLE 15: TRENCH 14 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Gully [1403] (Figures 29 and 55) was located at the west end of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned SSE-NNW, was up to 0.50m wide and 0.16m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (1404), a mid red-grey brown, friable clay-silt. East of this was parallel Gully [1406] was located at the west end of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned SSE-NNW, was 0.30m wide and 0.07m deep with moderate sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill: (1405), a mid red-grey brown, friable clay-silt. East of this was parallel Gully [1407] was located at the west end of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned SSE-NNW, was 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill: (1408), a mid red-grey brown, friable clay-silt. Ditch [1409] (Figures 30 and 55) was located at the east end of the trench, aligned north-west by south-east, 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep with very steep sides and a narrow flat base. It contained a single fill: (1410), a mid yellow-brown, soft clay-silt with frequent stone and shillet inclusions. Topsoil (1400) contained ×1 sherd (1g) of white refined earthen ware.

FIGURE 29: GULLIES [1403], [1406], [1407] AND PLOUGH-SCARS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).

FIGURE 30: DITCH [1409]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

3.18 TRENCH 15

Trench 15: 1.50×20m, aligned north by south

Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(1500)	0.34m	Topsoil: As (100).
(1501)	0.34-0.67m	Subsoil: a mid brown-yellow, soft-friable silt-clay with moderate-frequent redeposited natural shillet fragments.
(1502)	Below a depth of 0.34-0.67m	Natural: Light yellow, compact clay and shillet rock with quartz stones.
Summary: Trench 15 was located to target two positive parallel linear anomalies also investigated by Trenches 10, 12 and 13 towards the north edge of the proposed development area. No archaeological features were present in this trench.		

TABLE 16: TRENCH 15 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Although no archaeological features were present in this trench, a probable lynchet along the edge of a change in geology, as in Trenches 10, 12 and 13 was visible near the middle of the trench. The geophysical anomalies seem to equate to the top and bottom of this lynchet. North of the lynchet topsoil directly overlies a solid rock natural where the natural becomes more weathered, c.10m from the north end of the trench a c.3m wide slope drops between 0.20 and 0.32m and contained the subsoil, which was spread either side of the feature proper by ploughing. At the southern end of the trench, once again, topsoil directly overlaid the natural. Also, a stony band of material occurred across the middle of this trench. Topsoil (1500) contained ×2 sherds (4g) of 19th-20th century industrial wares.

3.19 TRENCH 16

Trench 16: 1.50×20m, aligned north by south		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(1600)	0.34-0.40m	Topsoil: As (100).
(1601)	0.50-0.47m	Subsoil: As (1501).
(1602)	Below a depth of 0.50-0.47m	Natural: As (1502).
Summary: Trench 16 was located to target the northern most of the anomalies targeted in Trench 15, towards the north edge of the proposed development area. A band of weathered natural as identified elsewhere on the site was present across the middle twelve meters of the trench with a solid rock natural at its north end and a more clayey natural at its southern end. No archaeological features or deposits were present in this trench.		

TABLE 17: TRENCH 16 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

3.20 TRENCH 17

Trench 17: 1.50×20m, aligned WNW-ESE		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(1700)	0.36m	Topsoil: As (100).
(1701)	0.46m	Subsoil: As (1401).
(1702)	Below a depth of 0.46m	Natural: Light yellow, compact clay and shillet rock

Summary: Trench 17 was located to target a strong positive linear anomaly and two possible parallel intermittent linear anomalies towards the north-east corner of the proposed development area. Ditch [1703] was cut into the natural and equates to the strong linear geophysical anomaly and Ditch [1409]. No other archaeological features were present.

TABLE 18: TRENCH 17 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Ditch [1703] (Figures 31 and 56) was located east of the middle of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-west by south-east, was 1.00m wide and 0.51m deep with very steep sides with a concave break of slope and a gentle concave base. It contained two fills: lower fill (1705), a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with frequent shillet stone fragments and patches of redeposited natural; upper fill (1704), a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from this trench.

FIGURE 31: DITCH [1703]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

3.21 TRENCH 18

Trench 18: 1.50×20m, aligned WNW-ESE		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(1800)	0.34m	Topsoil: As (100).
(1801)	0.34-0.62m	Subsoil: As (101).
(1802)	Below a depth of 0.62m	Natural: Light white-brown-yellow, compact shillet rock and clay.
Summary: Trench 18 was located to sample an area not covered by the geophysical survey in the north-east corner of the proposed development area. Ditch [1803] was recut by Ditch [1806]. Both cut into the natural and were aligned approximately north-south. An ephemeral linear smear ran parallel to the ditch features at the western end of the trench.		

TABLE 19: TRENCH 18 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Ditch [1803] (Figures 32 and 56) was located at the east end of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north by south (slightly NNW-SSE), was 0.66m wide and 0.32m deep with steep sides a flat base, although slightly irregular in profile due to the nature of the shillet natural. It contained a two fills: lower fill (1805), a light yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks; upper fill (1804) a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent shillet fragments. Ditch [1806] cut fill (1804) along the western edge of Ditch [1803]. Ditch [1806] was a linear ditch aligned north by south (slightly NNW-SSE), was 0.58m wide and 0.32m deep with steep becoming vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a two fills: lower fill (1808), a light yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks; upper fill (1809) a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent shillet fragments, particularly along its eastern edge and frequent yellow clayey fragments of natural. Neither ditch survives well on the northern side of the trench, appearing very irregular from either root disturbance or plough damage (probably both). The pair of ditches are not repeated in any other trenches; it is possible it runs between them or that the shallow topsoil across most of the eastern side of the side accounts for full truncation by ploughing. Topsoil (1800) contained ×2 fragments (9g) of cockle shell.

FIGURE 32: DITCHES [1803] AND [1806]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

3.22 TRENCH 19

Trench 19: 1.50×20m, aligned north by south		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(1900)	0.30-0.34m	Topsoil: As (100).
(1901)	Below a depth of 0.30-0.34m	Natural: Light white-brown-yellow, compact shillet rock and clay with frequent plough-scars aligned north-east by south-west.

Summary: Trench 19 was located to sample an area not covered by the geophysical survey in the north-east corner of the proposed development area. No archaeological features or deposits were present.

TABLE 20: TRENCH 19 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

3.23 TRENCH 20

Trench 20: 1.50×20m, aligned WNW-ESE		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(2000)	0.32m	Topsoil: As (100).
(2001)	0.32-0.36m	Subsoil: the lower horizon of the topsoil/plough horizon with the natural; mixing the topsoil and solid natural clayey-rock of the natural.
(2002)	Below a depth of 0.36m	Natural: Light white-brown-yellow, compact shillet rock and clay with frequent plough-scars aligned north-east by south-west.
Summary: Trench 20 was located to sample an area not covered by the geophysical survey in the north-east corner of the proposed development area. No archaeological features or deposits were present.		

TABLE 21: TRENCH 20 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

3.24 TRENCH 21

Trench 21: 1.50×20m, aligned north by south		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(2100)	0.30m	Topsoil: As (100).
(2106)	0.30-0.40m	Subsoil: the lower horizon of the topsoil/plough horizon with the natural; mixing the topsoil and solid natural clayey-rock of the natural.
(2101)	Below a depth of 0.30-0.40m	Natural: Light white-brown-yellow, compact shillet rock and clay with frequent plough-scars aligned north-east by south-west.
Summary: Trench 21 was located to sample an area not covered by the geophysical survey along the eastern side of the proposed development area. This trench contained two shallow irregular natural features; Treethrows [2102] and [2104]. Severe plough truncation was noted along the length of the trench. No archaeological features or deposits were present.		

TABLE 22: TRENCH 21 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Treethrow [2102] (Figures 33 and 56) was located in the north half of the trench. It was a sub-oval feature, *c.*0.77m in diameter and 0.15m deep with irregular gentle sides and a flattish base with protruding root tendrils. It contained a single fill: (2103), a mottled light yellow-brown, soft silt-clay with occasional shillet fragments (disturbed clayey natural). Treethrow [2104] (Figures 34 and 56) was located near the middle of the trench. It was a sub-ovoid feature, 0.60m wide, 1+m long and 0.24m deep with moderate to steep sides and an irregular concave base. It contained a single fill: (2105), a mottled light yellow-brown, soft silt-clay. No finds were recovered from this trench.

FIGURE 33: TREETHROW [2102]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (0.40M SCALE).

FIGURE 34: TREETHROW [2104]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (0.40M SCALE).

3.25 TRENCH 22

Trench 22: 1.50×20m, aligned WNW-ESE		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(2200)	0.31m	Topsoil: As (100).
(2201)	0.31-0.47m	Subsoil: the lower horizon of the topsoil/plough horizon with the natural; mixing the topsoil and solid natural clayey-rock of the natural.
(2202)	Below a depth of 0.47m	Natural: Light white-brown-yellow, compact shillet rock and clay with frequent plough-scars aligned north-east by south-west.
Summary: Trench 22 was located to sample an area not covered by the geophysical survey along the eastern side of the proposed development area. This trench contained a single shallow irregular natural feature; [2203]. Severe plough truncation was noted along the length of the trench. No archaeological features or deposits were present.		

TABLE 23: TRENCH 22 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Natural Feature [2203] (Figures 35 and 56) was located at the west end of the trench. It was a linear or elongated sub-oval feature that pertruded from the trench section. It was 0.88m wide, 1.60m long and 0.22m deep with very gentle-steep sides and an irregular concave base. It contained a single fill: (2204), a light brown-yellow, soft silt-clay with occasional shillet fragments and stones. No finds were recovered from this trench.

FIGURE 35: NATURAL FEATURE [2203]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

3.26 TRENCH 23

Trench 23: 1.50×20m, aligned north by south		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(2300)	0.41m	Topsoil: As (100). But with *c.*0.07m of a diffuse plough horizon with

		the natural.
(2301)	Below a depth of 0.41m	Natural: Light white-brown-yellow, compact shillet rock and clay with moderate plough-scars aligned north-east by south-west.
Summary: Trench 23 was located to sample an area not covered by the geophysical survey in the south-east corner of the proposed development area (Figure 56). No archaeological features or deposits were present.		

TABLE 24: TRENCH 23 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

3.27 TRENCH 24

Trench 24: 1.50×20m, east by west		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(2400)	0.29m	Topsoil: As (100).
(2401)	Below a depth of 0.29m	Natural: Light yellow, compact shillet rock with occassional clay and plough-scars aligned north-east by south-west.
Summary: Trench 24 was located to sample an area not covered by the geophysical survey in the south-east corner of the proposed development area (Figure 56). The natural contained particularly rocky shillet bands c.5m and 9m from the east end of the trench. No archaeological features or deposits were present.		

TABLE 25: TRENCH 24 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

3.28 TRENCH 25

Trench 25: 1.50×20m, aligned north by south		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(2500)	0.33m	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt.
(2501)	0.33-0.50m	Subsoil: Mid red-brown, friable clay-silt.
(2502)	Below a depth of 0.50m	Natural: Light yellow, compact shillet rock and clay with frequent plough-scars aligned north-east by south-west.
Summary: Trench 25 was located to sample an area not covered by the geophysical survey in the south-east corner of the proposed development area. This trench contained a single ditch; Ditch [2503], which probably had a drainage function.		

TABLE 26: TRENCH 25 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Ditch [2503] (Figures 36 and 57) was located in the southern half of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-east by south-west, was 0.65m wide and 0.38m deep with very steep sides with a sharp concave break of slope and a gentle concave base. It contained a single fill: (2504), a mid red-brown, friable clay-silt with frequent small-medium angular and sub-angular stone. The large amount of stone may be indicative of a drain. The line of this ditch can be extrapolated to run between Trenches 22 and 23. No finds were recovered from this trench.

FIGURE 36: DITCH [2503]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).

3.29 TRENCH 26

Trench 26: 1.50×20m, aligned north by south		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(2600)	0.34m	Topsoil: As (100).
(2601)	0.34-0.42m	Subsoil: the lower horizon of the topsoil/plough horizon with the natural; mixing the topsoil and solid natural clayey-rock of the natural.
(2602)	Below a depth of 0.42m	Natural: Light white-brown-yellow, compact shillet rock and clay with frequent plough-scars aligned north-east by south-west.
Summary: Trench 26 was located to sample an area not covered by the geophysical survey along the eastern side of the proposed development area. The trench contained the Romano-British Ditch [2603], which equate to a continuation of Ditches [1409] and [1703]; and Pit [2605].		

TABLE 27: TRENCH 26 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Ditch [2603] (Figures 37 and 57) was located near the middle of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned north-west by south-east, was 0.82m wide and 0.55m deep with very steep sides with sharp concave breaks of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (2604), a mid red-yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional medium sub-angular stone and charcoal flecks. It contained ×1 sherd (2g) of Romano-British pottery. Pit [2605] was located at the north end of the trench. It was oval in plan, 0.50m in diameter and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a flattish-stepped base. It contained a single fill: (2606), a mid yellow-grey, friable clay-silt with frequent shillet fragments. Topsoil (2600) contained ×1 fragment (2g) of oyster shell and ×1 fragment (10g) of struck flint.

FIGURE 37: DITCH [2603]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

3.30 TRENCH 27

Trench 27: 1.50×20m, aligned North-west by South-east		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(2700)	0.33m	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt.
(2701)	0.33-0.47m	Subsoil: Mid red-brown, friable clay-silt.
(2702)	Below a depth of 0.47m	Natural: Light yellow, compact shillet rock and clay with frequent plough-scars aligned north-east by south-west.
Summary: Trench 27 was located to target a positive parallel linear anomaly running from the geophysical survey area into the non-surveyed area, in the middle of the proposed development area. The trench contained two parallel linear ditches; [2703] and [2706]. It is probable that the more southerly ditch, [2703] equates to the targeted geophysical anomaly.		

TABLE 28: TRENCH 27 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Ditch [2703] (Figures 38 and 57) was located near the middle of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned east by west, was 0.54m wide and 0.39m deep with very steep and a flat base. It contained a two fills: lower fill (2705), a light yellow, soft redeposited shillet and clay natural; and upper fill (2704), a mid red-brown, friable clay-silt with frequent medium stones. Ditch [2706] (Figures 39 and 57) was located in the northern half of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned east by west, was 0.44m wide and 0.26m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base, although irregular with root disturbance or weathering. It contained a single fill: (2707), a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with moderate-frequent shillet fragments. No finds were recovered from this trench.

FIGURE 38: DITCH [2703]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).

FIGURE 39: DITCH [2706]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

3.31 TRENCH 28

Trench 28: 1.50×20m, aligned north by south

Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(2800)	0.35m	Topsoil: As (100).
(2801)	0.35-0.43m	Subsoil: the lower horizon of the topsoil/plough horizon with the natural; mixing the topsoil and solid natural clayey-rock of the natural.
(2802)	Below a depth of 0.43m	Natural: Light white-brown-yellow, compact shillet rock and clay with frequent plough-scars aligned north-east by south-west.
Summary: Trench 28 was located to target a positive linear anomaly near the middle of the proposed development area (Figure 58). Ditch [2803] was cut into the natural and equates to the targeted geophysical anomaly and excavated Ditches [1409], [1703] and [2603]. It was not excavated in this instance. No finds were recovered from this trench.		

TABLE 29: TRENCH 28 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

3.32 TRENCH 29

Trench 29: 1.50×20m, aligned east by west		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(2900)	0.34m	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt.
(2901)	0.34-0.53m	Subsoil: Mid red-brown, friable clay-silt.
(2902)	Below a depth of 0.53m	Natural: Light yellow, compact shillet rock and clay with frequent plough-scars aligned north-east by south-west.
Summary: Trench 29 was located to target two positive linear anomalies near the middle of the proposed development area. The trench contained a single ditch, [2903] that equated to the western of the two geophysical anomalies and a posthole, [2905]. Both features were undated.		

TABLE 30: TRENCH 29 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Ditch [2903] (Figures 40 and 58) was located at the west end of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned just off north-south, was 0.42m wide and 0.30m deep with near vertical sides with a sharp concave break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (2904), a mid yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with frequent medium sub-angular stone, probably associated with drainage. Posthole [2905] (Figures 41 and 58) was located near the middle of the trench. It was oval in plan, 0.24m in diameter and 0.22m deep with vertical sides and a flattish-gentle concave base. It contained a single fill: (2906), a mid yellow-grey brown, friable clay-silt with occasional shillet fragments. Topsoil (2900) contained ×1 fragment (4g) of green glass bottle and ×1 fragment (13g) of a primary struck flint flake.

FIGURE 40: DITCH [2903]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

FIGURE 41: POSTHOLE [2905]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (0.40M SCALE).

3.33 TRENCH 30

Trench 30: 1.50×20m, aligned north-east by south-west

Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(3000)	0.32m	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt.
(3001)	0.32-0.49m	Subsoil: Mid red-brown, friable clay-silt.
(3002)	Below a depth of 0.49m	Natural: Light yellow, compact shillet rock and clay with frequent plough-scars aligned north-east by south-west.
Summary: Trench 30 was located to target a broad positive linear anomaly and an intermittent positive linear anomaly near the middle of the proposed development area. The trench contained a lynchet at its northern end, Ditch [3003] and Treethrow [3005]. The lynchet and the ditch equate to the geophysical anomalies.		

TABLE 31: TRENCH 30 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Ditch [3003] (Figures 42 and 58) was located at the south end of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned just off north by south, was 0.40m wide and 0.08m deep with gentle sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (3004), a mid red-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional shillet fragments. It equates to the base Ditches [103] and [203]. Treethrow [3005] (Figures 43 and 58) was located on the north side of the middle of the trench. It was sub-oval in plan, *c.*0.80m in diameter and 0.06m deep with gentle irregular sides and an irregular flattish base. It contained a single fill: (3006), a light yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with frequent redeposited shillet natural. The lynchet was more distinct and investigated in Trench 32. No finds were recovered from this trench.

FIGURE 42: DITCH [3003]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (0.40M SCALE).

FIGURE 43: TREETHROW [3005]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (0.40M SCALE).

3.34 TRENCH 31

Trench 31: 1.50×20m, aligned north-east by south-west		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(3100)	0.36m	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt.
(3101)	Below a depth of 0.36m	Natural: Light white-brown-yellow, compact shillet rock with clay with frequent plough-scars aligned north-east by south-west.
Summary: Trench 31 was located to target a negative with flanking positive linear anomalies, as investigated in Trench 14 and a discrete amorphous positive anomaly near the middle of the proposed development area. A broad line of intercutting plough-scars flanking an area of slightly raised natural rock accounted for the linear geophysical anomaly with a single gully, [3102], within the western linear anomaly. there was no evidence to relate to the other geophysical anomaly.		

TABLE 32: TRENCH 31 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Gully [3102] (Figures 44 and 58) was located near the middle of the trench. It was a linear ditch aligned just off north by south, was 0.25m wide and 0.20m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (3103), a mid brown-grey, friable clay-silt with moderate medium sub-angular stone. Plough scars were evident across the trench, but those associated with Gully [3102] included a line of intercutting plough-scars *c.*3m wide with a *c.*2m gap of raised natural where the topsoil was only 0.28m deep followed by a further *c.*2m of grey silty intercutting plough-scars. No finds were recovered from this trench.

FIGURE 44: GULLY [3102] AND PLOUGH-SCARS IN TRENCH 31; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

3.35 TRENCH 32

Trench 32: 1.50×20m, aligned north-south		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(3200)	0.34m	Topsoil: As (100).
(3201)	0.34-0.73m	Subsoil: As (101).
(3202)	Below a depth of 0.48-0.73m	Natural: Light yellow, compact shillet and clay.
Summary: Trench 32 was located to target a broad positive linear anomaly on the west side of the proposed development area. This anomaly equated to the lower aspect of a double lynchet, [3203] and [3205].		

TABLE 33: TRENCH 32 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Both lynchets were located in the north half of the trench. Lynchet [3203] (Figures 45 and 59) was a linear lynchet aligned east-west, was *c.*2.50m wide and 0.15m deep with a gentle concave orthern slope leading to a flat base/plateau. It contained a single fill: (3204), a mid red-brown, friable clay-silt with moderate shillet fragments. It contained ×1 sherd (5g) of Bronze Age pottery and ×1 sherd (29g) of a medieval ceramic handle with a pale green glaze. Immediately north of Lynchet [3203] and on the same alignment was Lynchet [3205], *c.*2.5m wide and 0.20m deep with a gentle concave northern slope and a flat base plateau. It contained a single fill: (3206), a mid red-brown, friable clay-silt with frequent angular and sub-angular stone. Topsoil (3200) contained ×1 fragment (46g) of animal bone and ×1 fragment (2g) of CBM/brick and ×1 fragment (3g) of coal.

FIGURE 45: LYNCHETS [3203] AND [3205]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (1 & 2M SCALE).

3.36 TRENCH 33

Trench 33: 1.50×20m, aligned north-east by south-west		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(3300)	0.31m	Topsoil: As (100).
(3301)	0.31-0.45m	Subsoil: As (201).
(3302)	Below a depth of 0.45m	Natural: As (102).
Summary: Trench 33 was located to target two positive curvi-linear anomalies towards the southern edge of the proposed development area. These anomalies were accounted for by Gully [3306] and a possible ditch terminus or elongated pit, [3303]. A spread of stony material bay also be associated with the western most of the anomalies or an intermittent line of geophysical anomalies on either side of the trench, between the identified gully and ditch terminus.		

TABLE 34: TRENCH 33 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

Ditch terminus/elongated pit [3303] (Figures 46 and 59) was located near the middle of the trench. It was aligned north-west by south-east, was between 0.50 and 1.13m wide and 0.55m deep with a stepped to vertical sides with a sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained two fill: lower fill (3305), a dark yellow-brown, friable silt-clay with moderate charcoal flecks and medium-large stones; and upper fill (3304), a light yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Gully [3306] (Figures 47 and 59) was located at the south-west end of the trench. It was a linear gully aligned SSE-NNW, 0.38m wide and 0.06m deep with gentle sides and a flattish base. Immediately north-east of Gully [3306] moderate medium-large sub-angular and angular stones occurred within the plough-soil. No finds were recovered from this trench.

FIGURE 46: DITCH TERMINUS/PIT [3303]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

FIGURE 47: GULLY [3306]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).

3.37 TRENCH 34

Trench 34: 1.50×20m, aligned north-west by south-east		
Stratigraphy		
Context	*Depth*	*Description*
(3400)	0.35m	Topsoil: As (100).
(3401)	0.35-0.60m	Subsoil: As (201).
(3402)	Below a depth of 0.60m	Natural: As (102).
Summary: Trench 34 was located to target a positive cuvi-linear anomaly and an intermittent linear anomaly towards the southern edge of the proposed development area. Ditch [3403] and gully [3405] equate to the curvi-linear anomaly and can be associated with Gully [3306]. A pair of parallel gullies was also encountered at the far north-west end of the trench. Although less clear, the intermittent anomaly may be indicative of a feature that only exists within the plough soil and is identifiable by a stonier band of soil as was noted in Trench 33.		

TABLE 35: TRENCH 34 STRATIGRAPHY AND SUMMARY.

All the features were located in the western half of the trench. Ditch [3403] (Figures 48 and 59) was a linear ditch aligned north-south, was 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep with a very gentle east slope and a moderate west slope with a narrow flat base. It contained a single fill: (3404), a mid red-yellow-brown, friable clay-silt with moderate shillet fragments with frequent medium sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Gully [3405] was west of- and roughly parallel to Ditch [3403]. It was 0.39m wide and 0.06m deep with gently sloping sides and a gentle concave base. It contained a single fill: (3406), a mid red-yellow-brown, friable clay-silt. Parallel Gullies [3407] and [3409] (Figures 49 and 59) were aligned just off north by south. Gully [3407], the larger of the two, was 0.26m wide and 0.22m deep with vertical sides with a concave break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill: (3408), a mid yellow-red-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional small rounded and angular stones and charcoal flecks and frequent pea-grit shillet fragments. Gully [3409] was *c.*0.14m wide and 0.20m deep with near vertical sides and a rounded-point to narrow flat base. It contained a single fill: (3410), a mid yellow-red-brown, friable clay-silt with occasional small shillet stones. Gullies [3407] and [3409] were flanked by grey silty plough-scars. Topsoil (3400) contained ×2 sherds (16g) of White Refined Earthen ware, ×1 rusted Fe nail (10g) and ×1 fragment (8g) of clinker or slag.

FIGURE 48: DITCH [3403] AND GULLY [3405]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1 & 2M SCALE).

FIGURE 49: GULLIES [3407] AND [3409]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

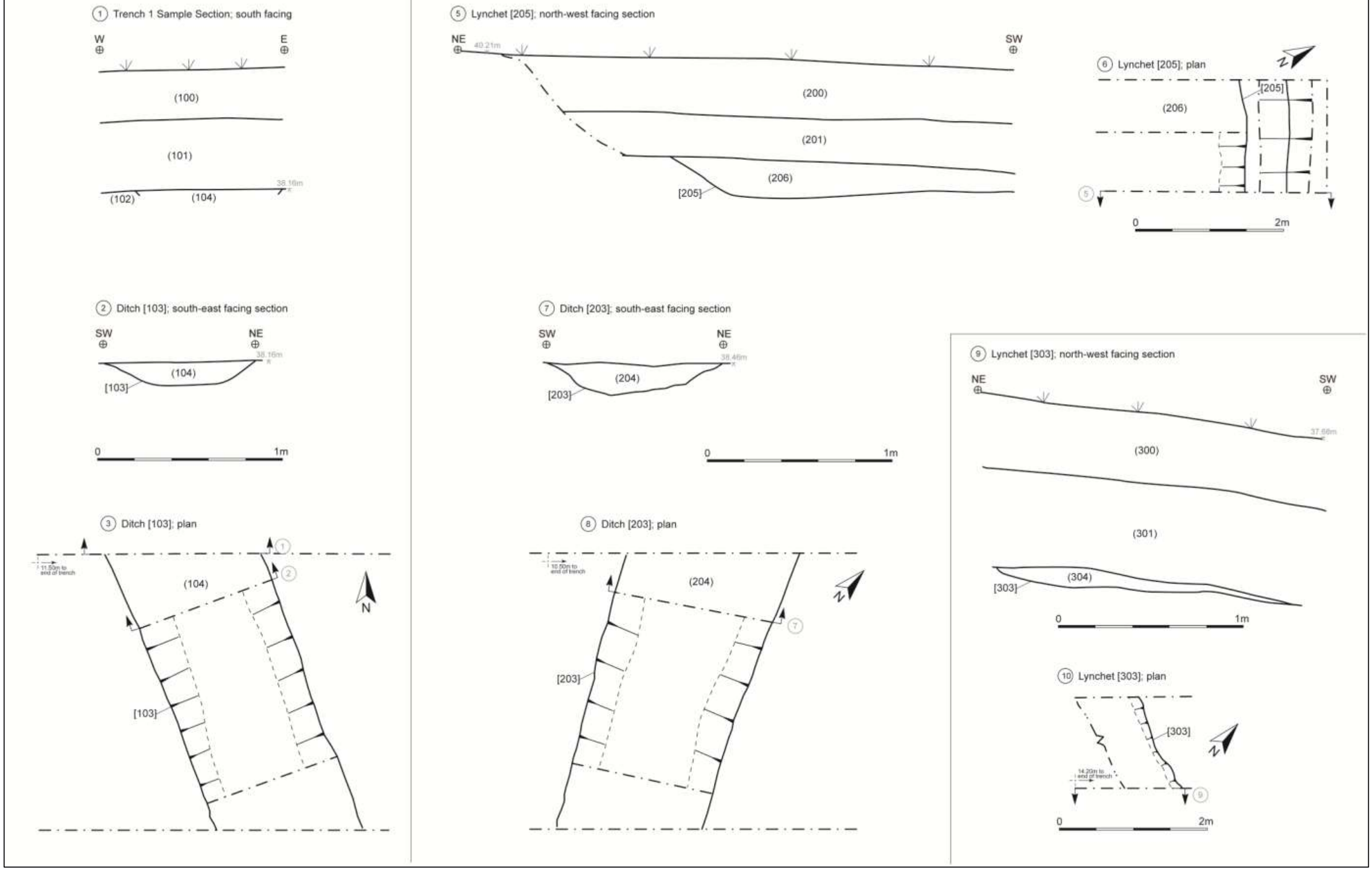

FIGURE 50: SITE DRAWINGS AND FEATURE ILLUSTRATIONS FOR TRENCHES 1, 2 AND 3.

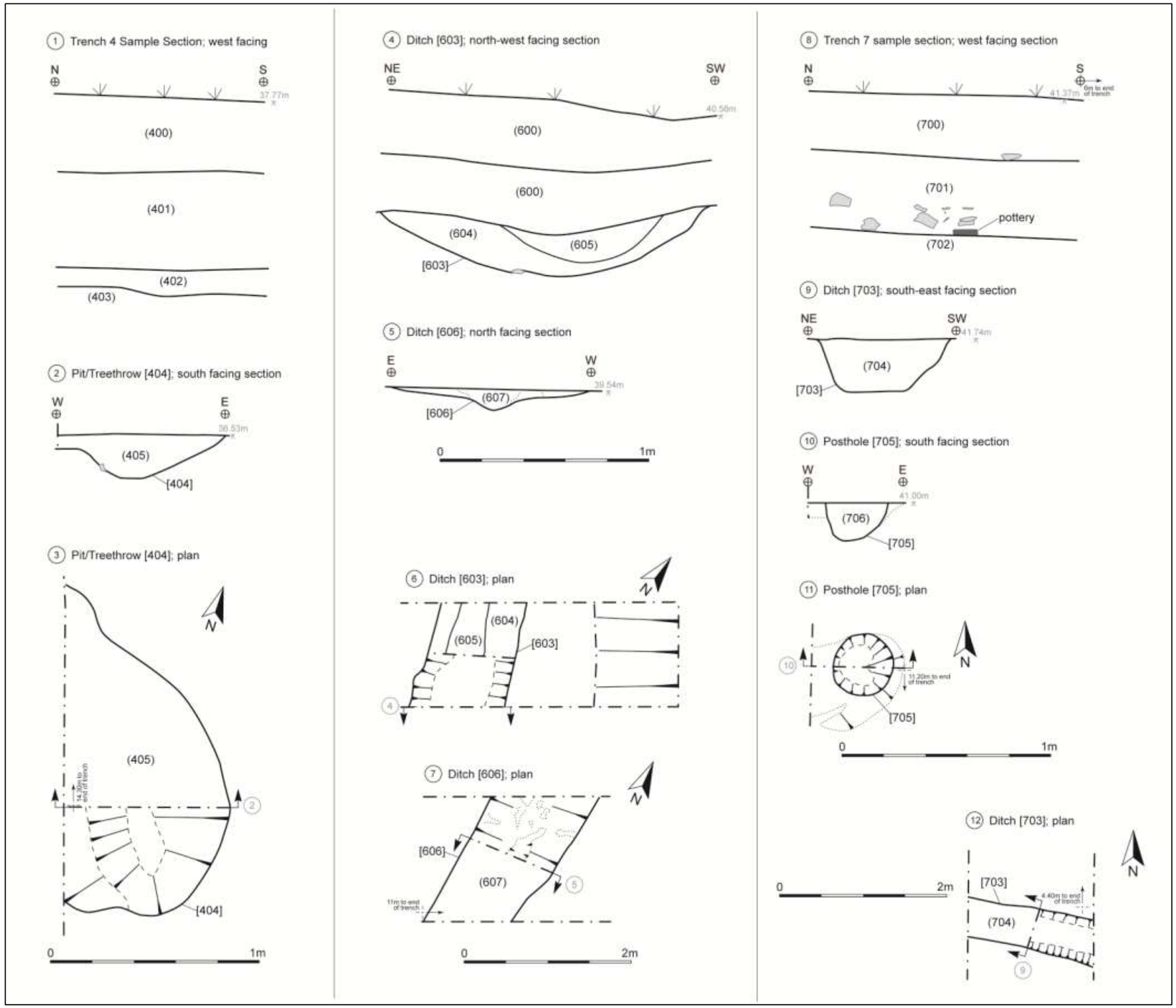

FIGURE 51: SITE DRAWINGS AND FEATURE ILLUSTRATIONS FOR TRENCHES 4, 6 AND 7.

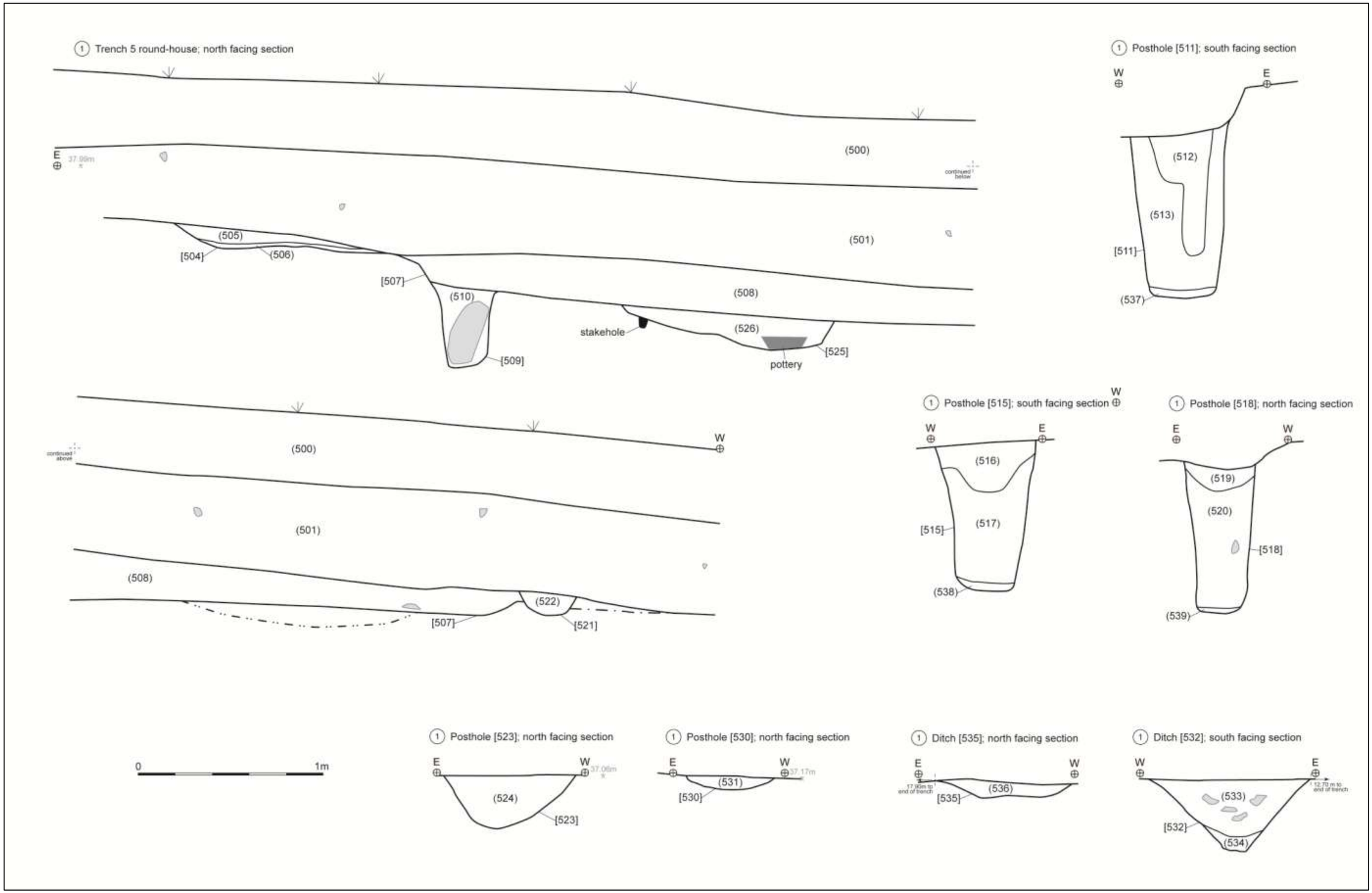

FIGURE 52: TRENCH 5 SECTION DRAWINGS (SEE FIGURE 53 FOR PLANS AND SECTION DRAWING LOCATIONS).

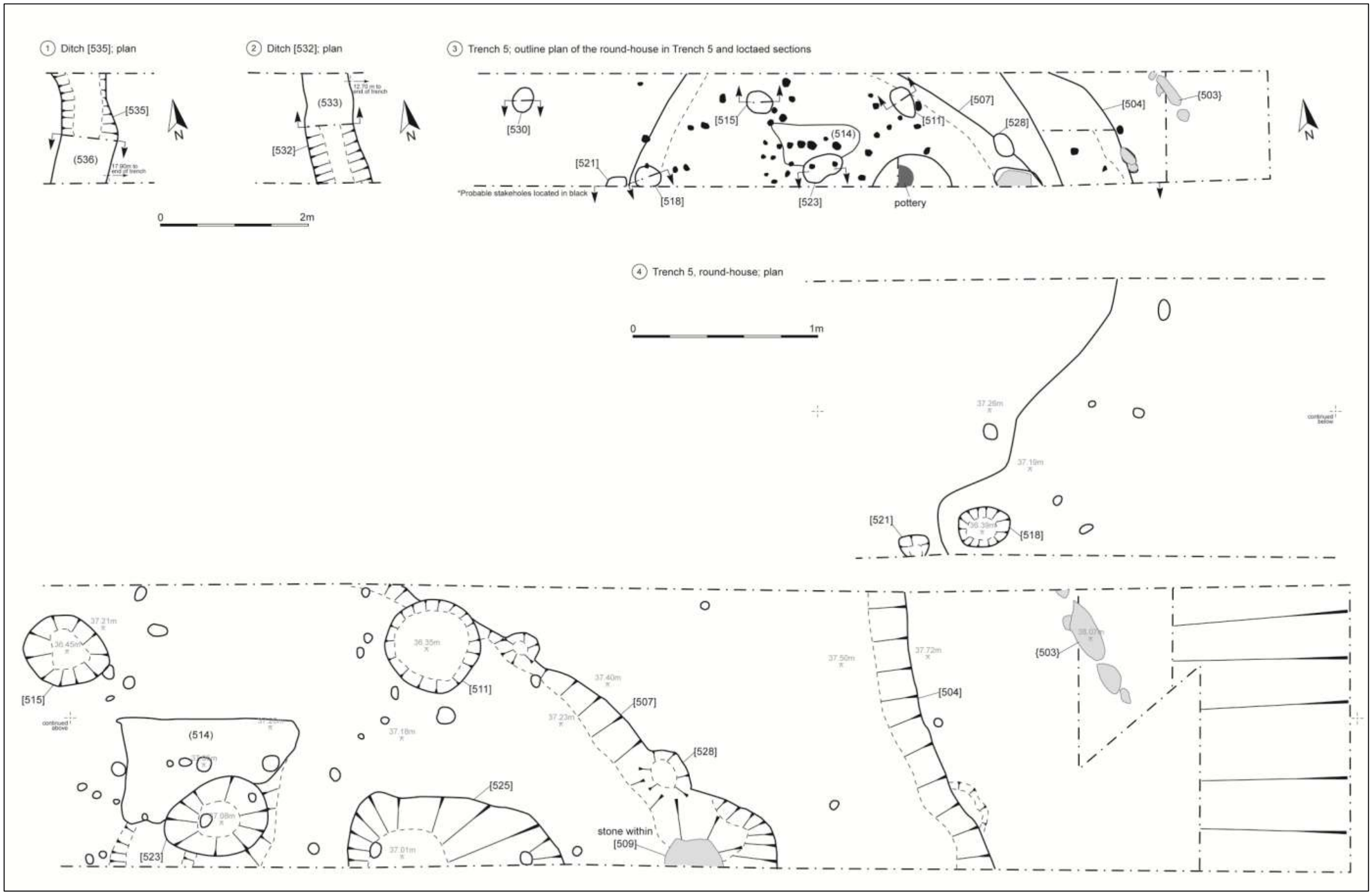

FIGURE 53: TRENCH 5 PLANS (SEE FIGURE 52 FOR SECTION DRAWINGS).

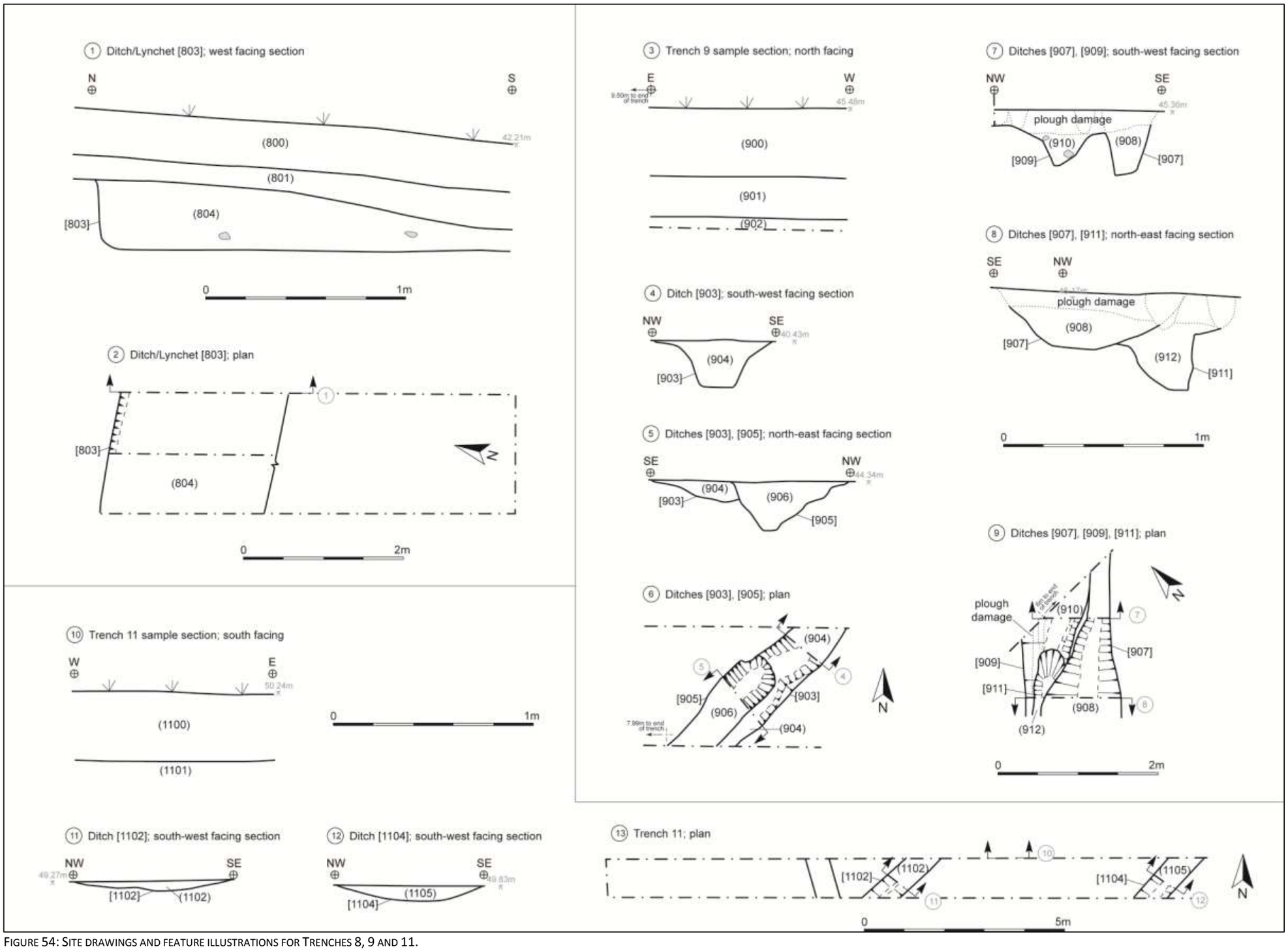

FIGURE 54: SITE DRAWINGS AND FEATURE ILLUSTRATIONS FOR TRENCHES 8, 9 AND 11.

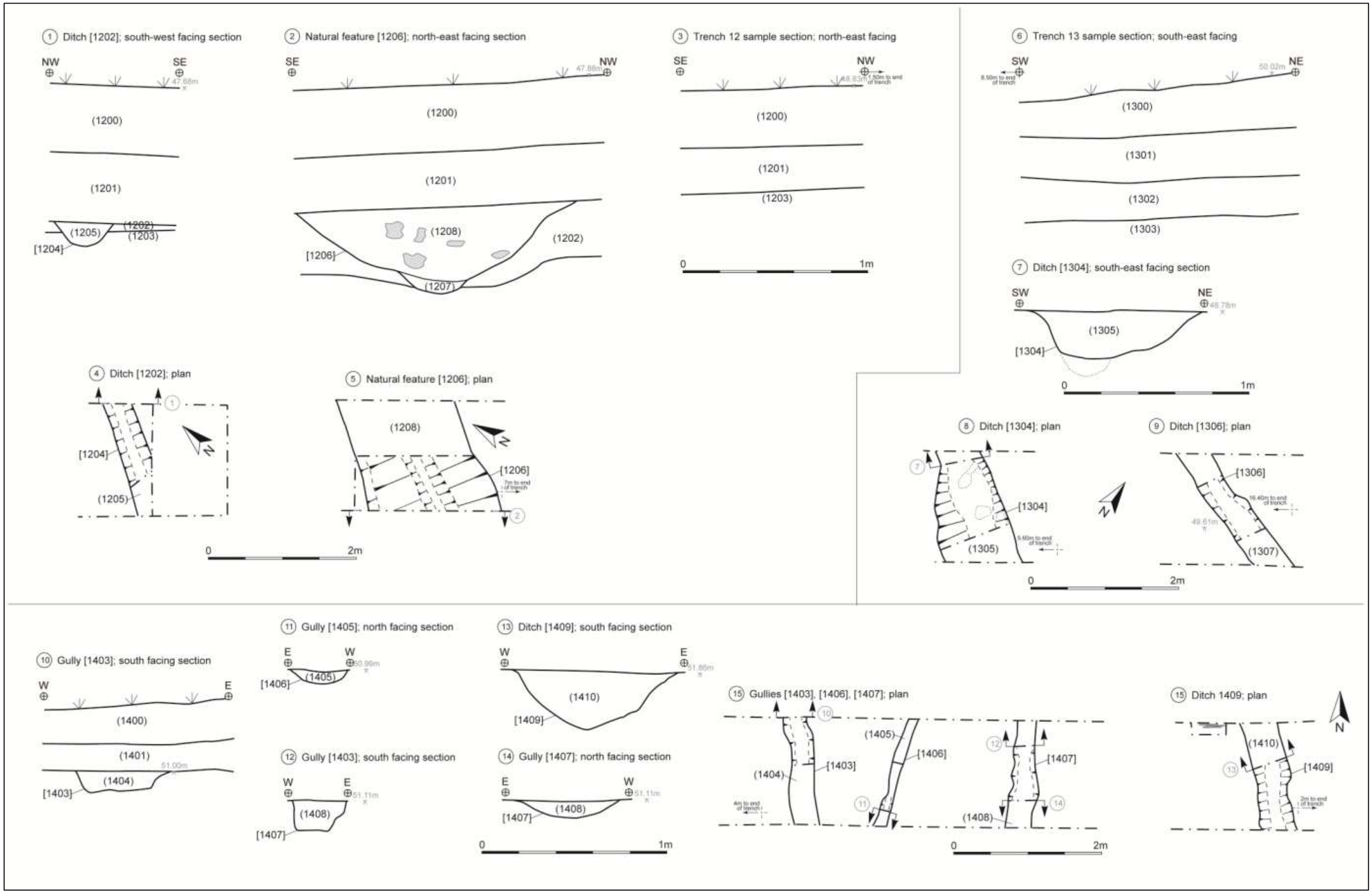

FIGURE 55: SITE DRAWINGS AND FEATURE ILLUSTRATIONS FOR TRENCHES 12, 13 AND 14.

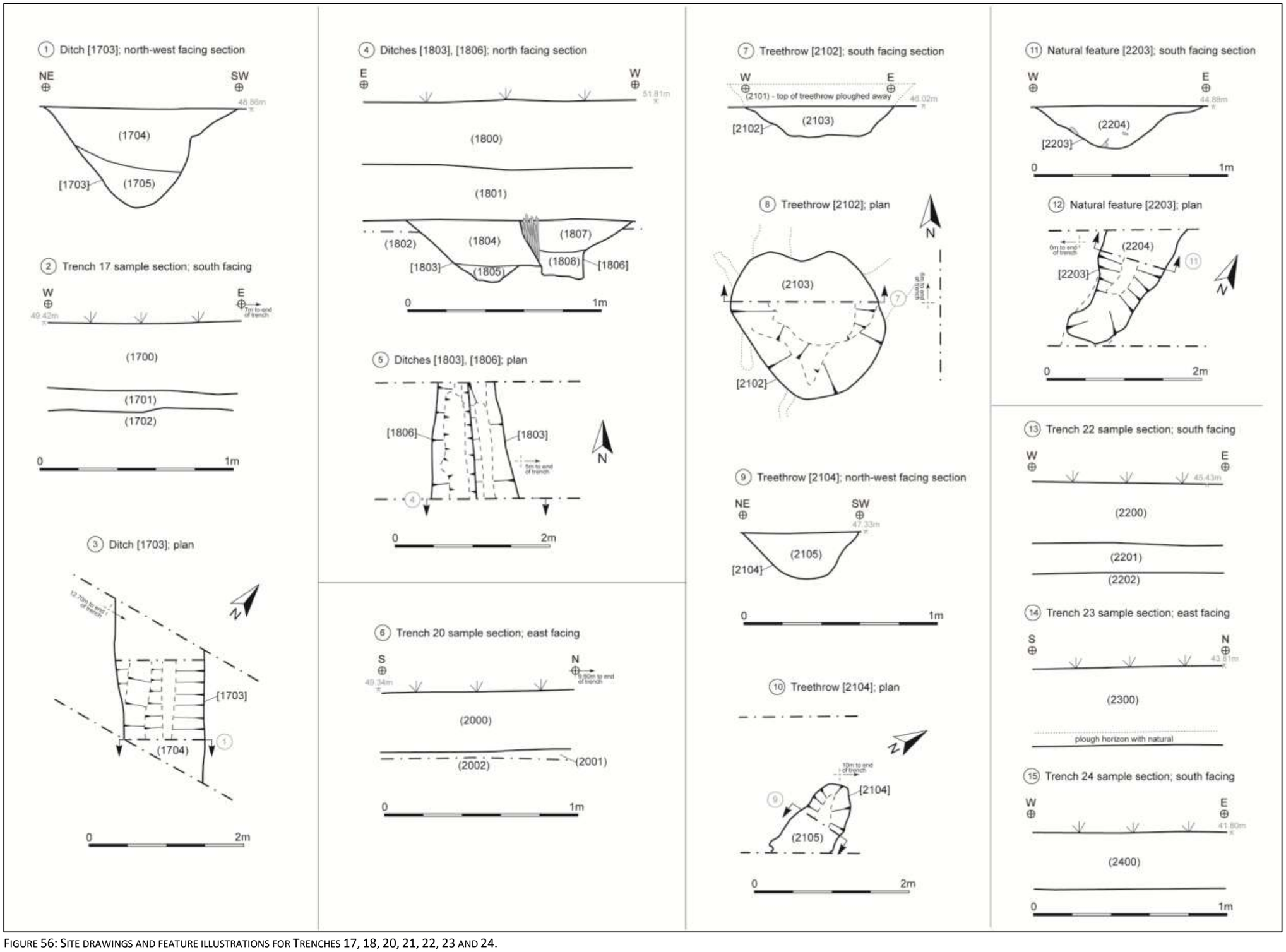

FIGURE 56: SITE DRAWINGS AND FEATURE ILLUSTRATIONS FOR TRENCHES 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23 AND 24.

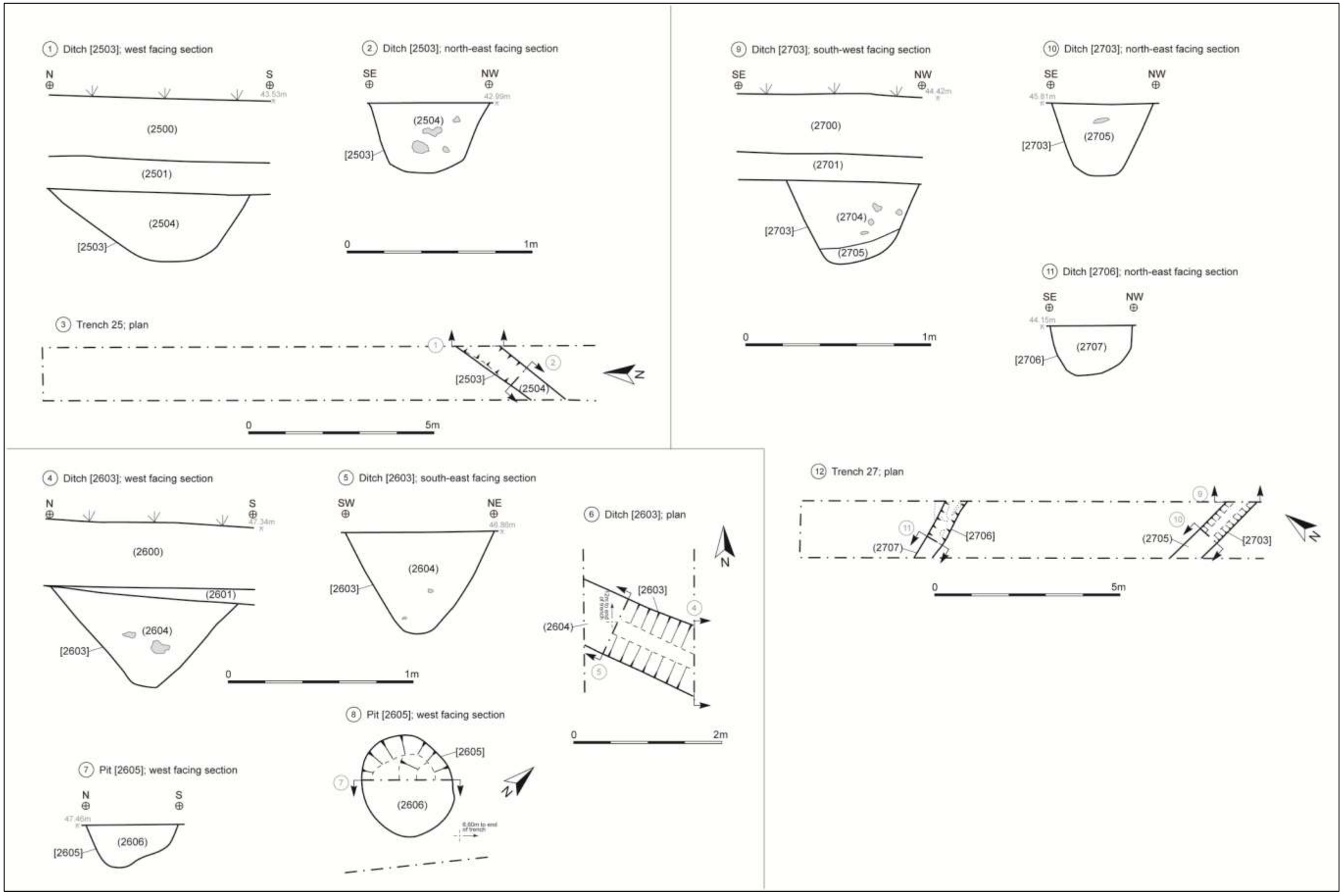

FIGURE 57: SITE DRAWINGS AND FEATURE ILLUSTRATIONS FOR TRENCHES 25, 26 AND 27.

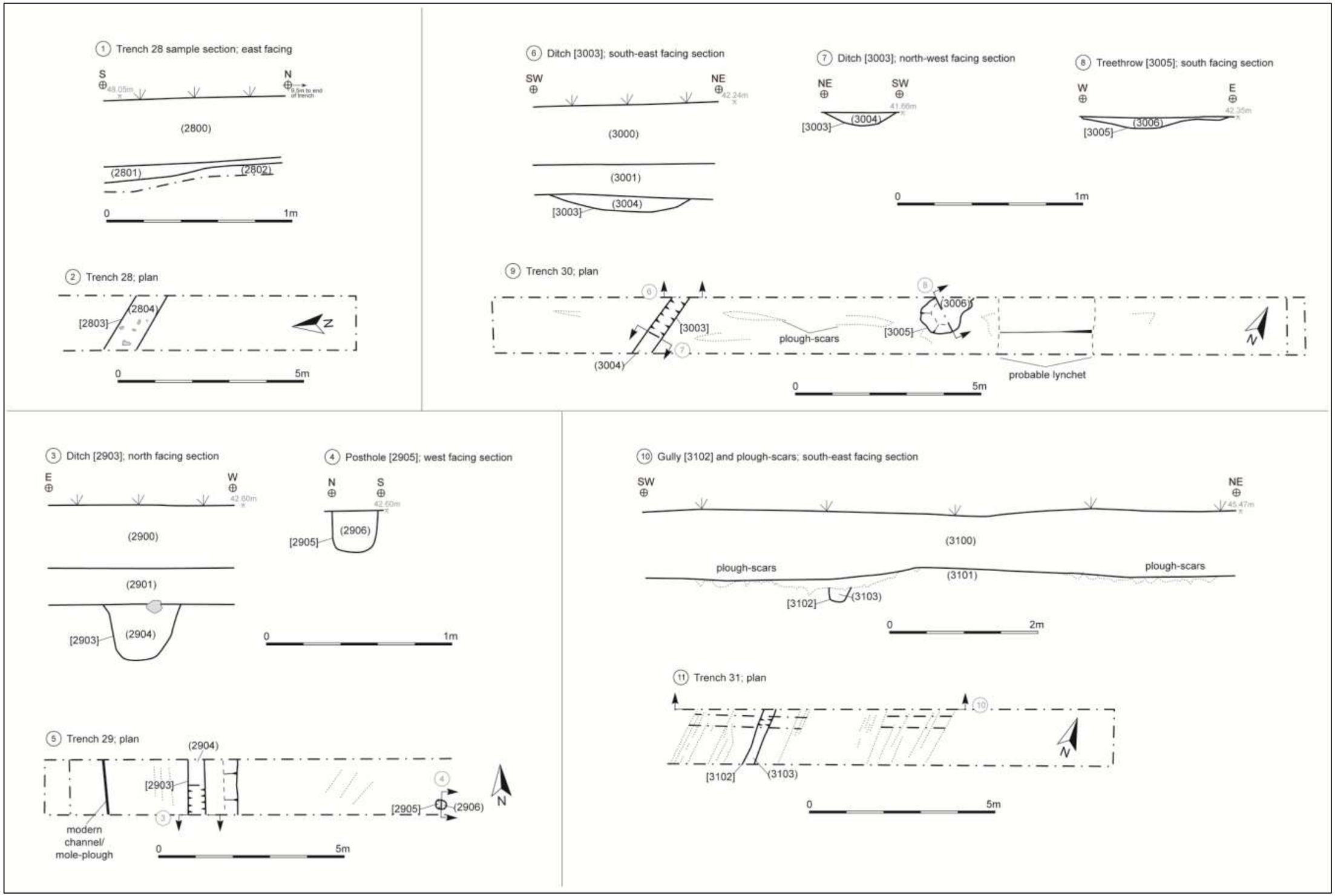

FIGURE 58: SITE DRAWINGS AND FEATURE ILLUSTRATIONS FOR TRENCHES 28, 29, 30 AND 31.

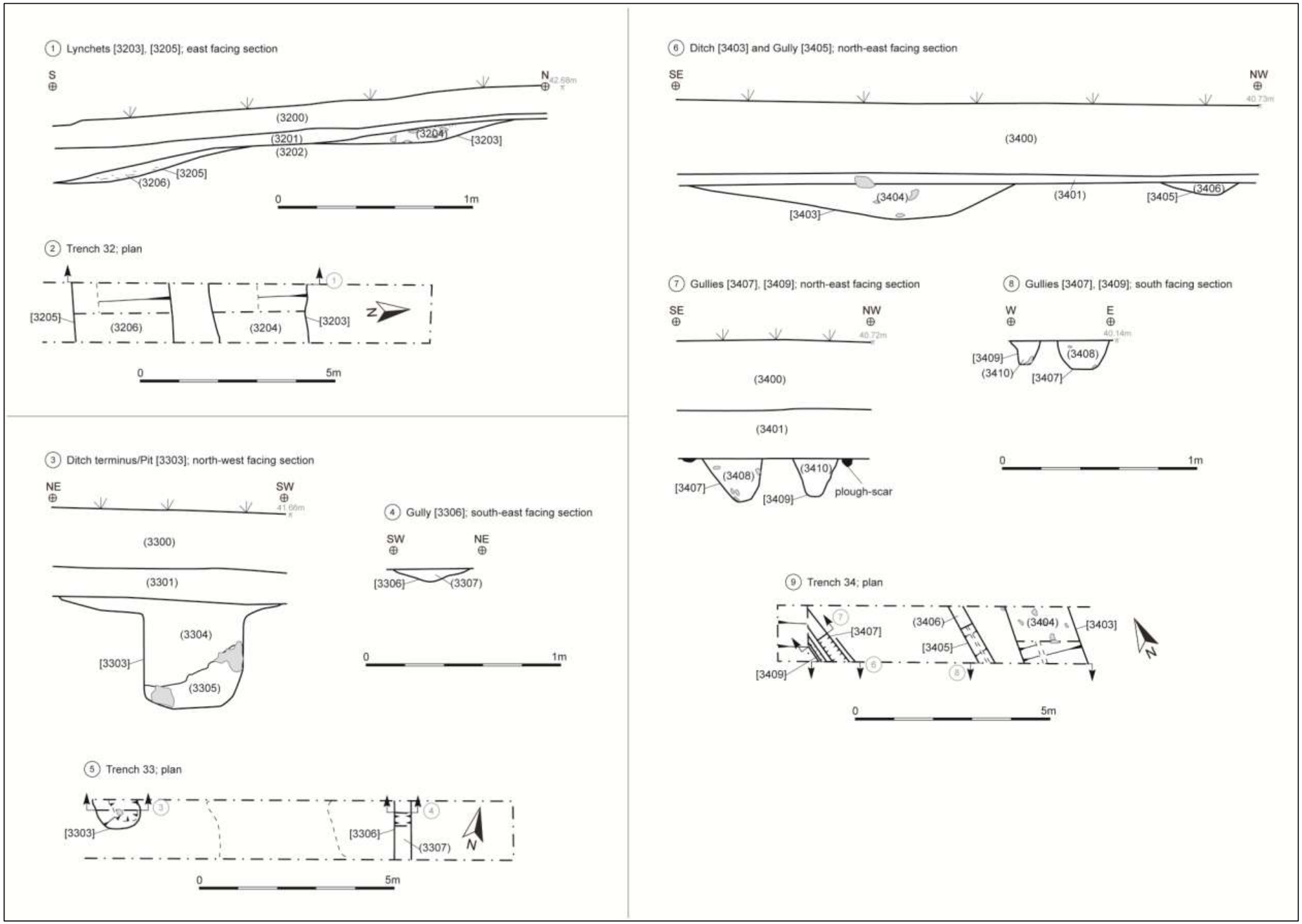

FIGURE 59: SITE DRAWINGS AND FEATURE ILLUSTRATIONS FOR TRENCHES 32, 33 AND 34.

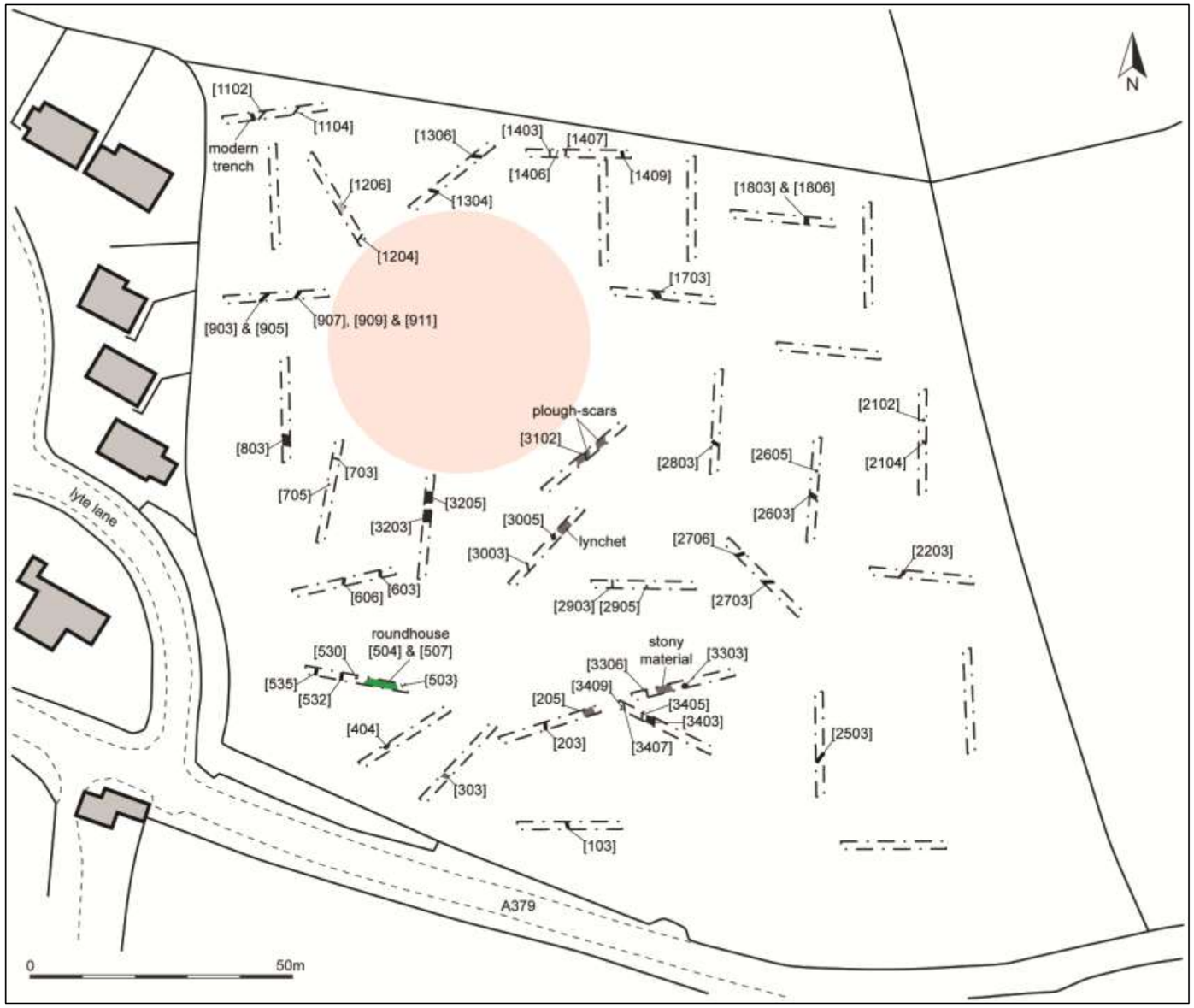

FIGURE 60: SITE PLAN POST EXCAVATION.

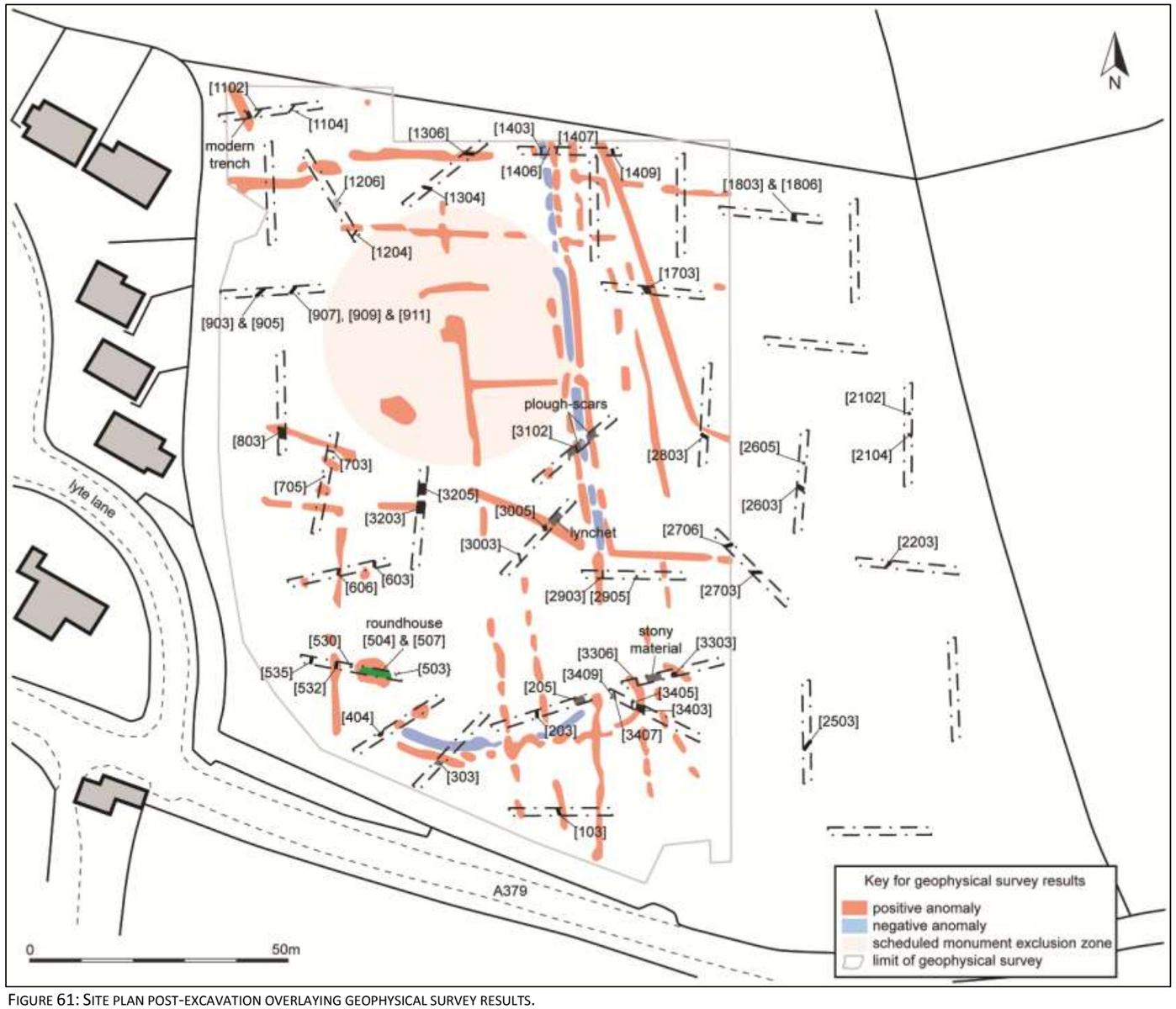

FIGURE 61: SITE PLAN POST-EXCAVATION OVERLAYING GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS.

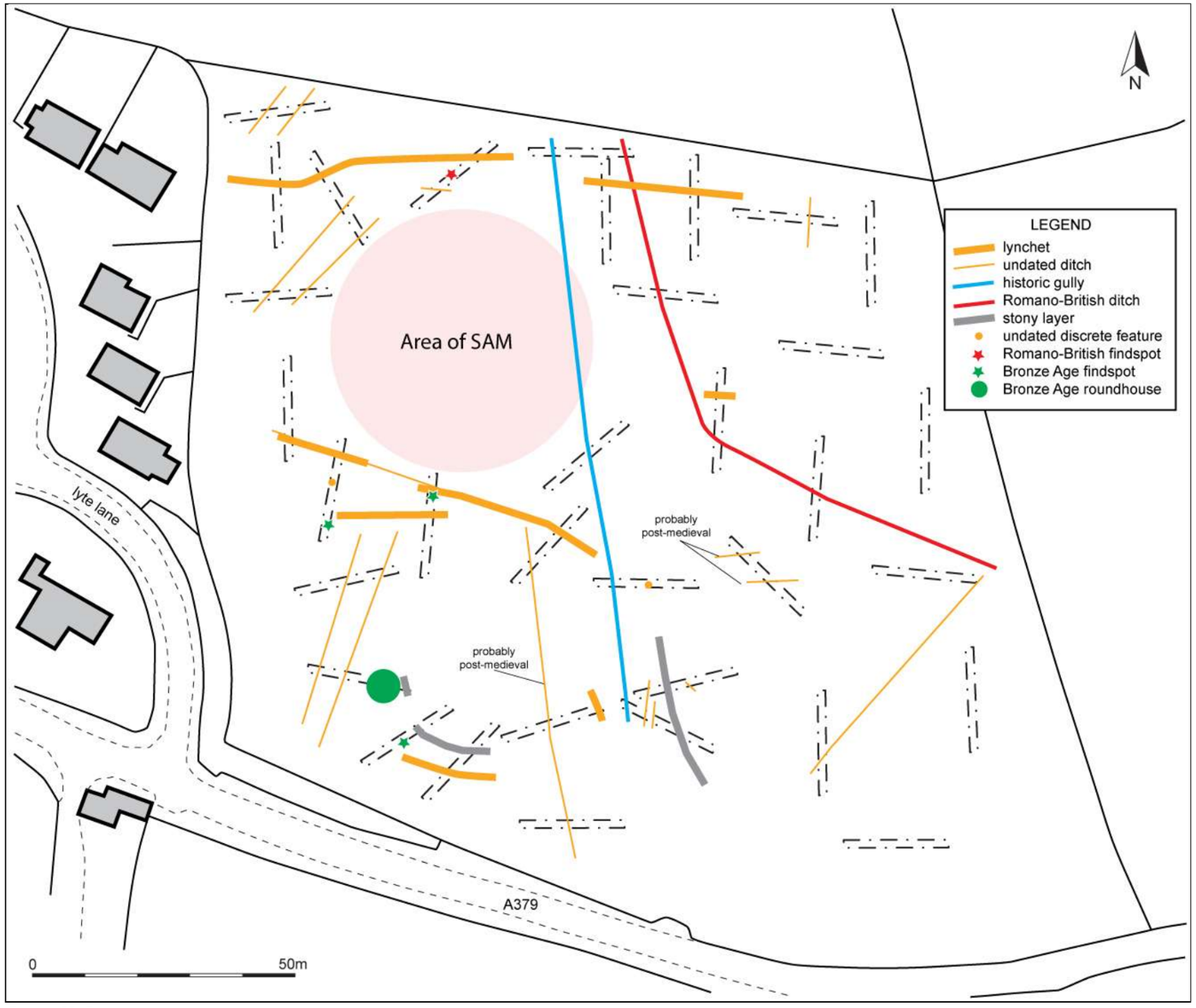

FIGURE 62: FEATURE TYPE AND PHASED SITE PLAN.

3.38 FINDS

There were relatively few finds encountered across the site. Seven features contained finds: five within Trench 5, the ditch in Trench 26 and a lynchet in Trench 32; all other finds were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil. All of the finds recovered from the site were as follows:

3.38.1 TOPSOIL AND SUBSOIL:

Topsoil (100) contained ×1 sherd (1g) of white refined earthen ware and ×2 fragment (32g) of coal. Subsoil (101) contained ×1 fragment (1g) of mussel shell. Topsoil (200) contained ×1 sherd (1g) of white refined earthen ware and ×1 fragment (1g) of cockle shell. The horizon between the Subsoils (401) and (402) contained ×2 sherds (6g) of Bronze Age pottery. Topsoil (500) contained ×1 sherd (<1g) of stoneware pottery, possible *Raeren* (mid 16th-mid 17th century); ×1 fragment (18g) of brick; ×1 flint core fragment (30g). Topsoil (600) contained ×2 sherd (2g) of white refined earthen ware and ×1 fragment (3g) of green bottle glass. Subsoil (701) contained ×23 sherds (180g) of Bronze Age, Trevisker pottery. Topsoil (800) contained ×1 sherd (1g) of white refined earthen ware. Topsoil (1000) contained ×2 sherds (5g) of white refined earthen ware, ×1 fragment (<1g) of oyster shell and ×1 flint flake (13g) that was possibly notched/retouched but in a poor condition. Topsoil (1200) contained ×2 sherds (13g) of 19th-20th century industrial wares and ×1 fragment (2g) of clay pipe stem. Topsoil (1300) contained ×1 fragment (48g) of a green glass bottle base (stamped ''- Co Ld''; 2nd Subsoil (1302) contained ×2 sherds (8g) of Romano-British pottery; 1× south-western ware and ×1 Black Burnished ware. Topsoil (1400) contained ×1 sherd (1g) of white refined earthen ware. Topsoil (1500) contained ×2 sherds (4g) of 19th-20th century industrial wares. Topsoil (1800) contained ×2 fragments (9g) of cockle shell. Topsoil (2600) contained ×1 fragment (2g) of oyster shell and ×1 fragment (10g) of struck flint. Topsoil (2900) contained ×1 fragment (4g) of green glass bottle and ×1 fragment (13g) of a primary struck flint flake. Topsoil (3200) contained ×1 fragment (46g) of animal bone and ×1 fragment (2g) of CBM/brick and ×1 fragment (3g) of coal. Topsoil (3400) contained ×2 sherds (16g) of White Refined Earthen ware, ×1 rusted Fe nail (10g) and ×1 fragment (8g) of coal/clinker/slag.

3.38.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES:

Roundhouse Fill (508) contained ×9 sherds (162g) of Bronze Age, Trevisker pottery; Posthole Fill (513) contained ×1 fragment (12g) of slatey rock; Posthole Fill (517) contained a ×1 object (78g), a smoothed-, possible whetstone; Posthole Fill (520) contained ×1 fragment (35g) of a struck flint flake; Pit Fill (526) contained ×25 sherds (872g) of Bronze Age, Trevisker pottery, at least a single vessel with its base set on the bottom of the pit and a single fragment (28g) of a flint pebble broken in half. Ditch Fill (2604) contained ×1 sherd (2g) of Romano-British Black Burnished ware pottery. Lynchet Fill (3204) contained ×1 sherd (29g) of a medieval glazed ceramic handle and ×1 sherd (5g) of Bronze Age pottery.

3.38.3 DISCUSSION:

The relatively sparse number of finds across the site suggests an infrequent-, or relative debris free, amount of mucking across the site through the medieval and later periods. Subsoil and soil deposits associated with lynchets did produce pottery from the Bronze Age, Romano-British and Medieval periods. The lynchets may be part of a prehistoric or medieval field system with residual or intrusive finds that have been disturbed by ploughing. As well as the probability of major truncation by post-medieval and modern ploughing practices it is likely that agricultural activity associated with the lynchets if from the medieval period or later will have truncated earlier features. Although a possible Romano-British ditch and its associated field system can be identified across the site, the infrequent amount of pottery is not indicative of settlement on the site. The instances of Bronze Age pottery associated with lynchets in Trench 32 and possibly Trench 4 may be indicative of now truncated

features or deposits in the south-west quarter of the site associated with the Bronze Age roundhouse in Trench 5 or the lynchets themselves being associated with a prehistoric farming system with later intrusive finds. The Majority of the Bronze Age pottery across the site can be identified as locally made (see Appendix 2) Trevisker wares from the middle Bronze Age, *c.*1400BC, with cord impressed decoration. The probable *in situ* state of the pot within Pit Fill (526), suggests that the 'roundhouse' in Trench 5 was in use and closed, perhaps in a 'structured/ritual' act during this period. The lack of any pottery types between the middle Bronze Age and Romano-British periods may imply a cessation of settlement over the period.

4.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

4.1 DISCUSSION

The results of the evaluation trenching partially validate the results of the geophysical survey: the majority of the geophysical anomalies were identified (Figures 60-62). Those anomalies that were interpreted as weak or intermittent likewise on the ground were only occasionally identified and it was clear that severe ploughing had truncated some of these and that deposits of some features only survived within the subsoil. Some occasional features that were identified additional to the geophysical survey results were extremely shallow and in areas of shallow topsoil, subject to plough truncation, and/or filled with redeposited natural. This with the weathered shillet and clayey natural in parts of the site may have made them imperceptible to the geophysics survey. The geophysical survey successfully identified a series of shallow lynchets that might otherwise have been misinterpreted as geological variation. Apart from the occasional discrete feature it is fair to conclude that the geophysical survey adequately identified the major probable archaeological features and deposits, such as the Bronze Age roundhouse in the south-west of the site and the Romano-British ditch in the north-east of the site. Therefore, it is unlikely to have missed any similar features that survive on the site.

The earliest feature on the site is the Bronze Age roundhouse located in the south-west corner of the site. This feature is regionally classed as a 'Middle Bronze Age sunken featured roundhouse' (for a discussion see Jones & Quinnell 2011, 217-219). At *c.*6.20+m wide between the structural postholes this example is at the smaller end of the spectrum for a typical roundhouse in the south-west of England, which vary in size to between 6m and 15m. Recent investigations along the south-coast in Devon and predominantly by excavation in Cornwall by SWARCH have revealed Bronze Age roundhouses between *c.*6m and 11m in diameter (Bampton & Walls forthcoming; Morris & Bampton 2013; Bampton & Morris 2015). The roundhouse was comprised of a circular hollow, the fill of which sealed all of the internal features. This hollow seems to have been dug into a platform or terrace cut into the slope. The internal features included four large postholes in a semi-circle at *c.*1.8m intervals, each with an adjacent smaller posthole, divot or stakeholes. Although the evaluation trench only revealed the north half of the roundhouse, the interior included a compacted area that may have been a floor surface; a posthole that morphologically was very different to the main structural posts and hay have been used for a less substantial support or have in fact been a pit; a shallow pit that contained the base of a Bronze Age cooking vessel; and a frequent number of stakeholes that transect the roundhouse. These stakeholes may have been associated with internal divisions or structures. The exterior posthole to the west of the roundhouse may indicate outbuildings or structures (fences) associated with the roundhouse survive near to it.

The other significant archaeological feature on site is that of a Romano-British ditch that was identified in four trenches [1409], [1703], [2603] and [2803], which annexes the north-east corner of the site. The small amount of artefactual material, a single sherd of pottery and only occasional charcoal flecks, is indicative of an agricultural ditch as opposed to a settlement enclosure. The shallow topsoil and extent of visible plough-scars to the east and south of this feature indicates a very poor level of survival for any potential associated features.

A large number of lynchets on the site that generally respect and run parallel to the sites topography were identified across the site and may be part of a prehistoric or medieval field system. The fills and adjacent ploughsoils produced very little material evidence, although Bronze Age, Roman and Medieval finds were recovered. At the western end of the site, in Trench 8, it appeared as though a ditch had been ploughed/terraced away to form a lynchet with a steep edge.

A historic boundary (visible on mapping between 1840 and 1905 and removed before or between 1938-1954) that divides the site in two survived in geophysical record as a positive and negative anomaly running north-south within the north half of the site. It was identified as a feature with a slight raised area of natural, which was once probably overlaid with a bank, with flanking intercutting plough-scars and a narrow gully running along its western edge that continued south of the geophysical anomaly and lined up with the existing site entrance. This gully was represented in four trenches; [1403], [2903], [3102] and [3407]. Two 'U'-shaped ditches in the south-east of the site, [2503] and [2703], contained moderate amounts of medium to large stones and had very similar profiles and fills. They were probably associated with drainage and the historic field boundary, from which the geophysical record indicates the ditches in Trench 27 run. It seems probably, given the geophysical survey results that the ditches and stony material in the southern middle part of the site are associated with the historic field boundary. These features are all very shallow and the ditch in Trench 34 may be associated with a surviving ditch on the east side of the historic boundary.

The large number of undated ditch features on the site generally had one of two morphologies; either a near vertical sided 'U'-shape with moderate amounts of stone that would be appropriate for drainage; or only a flat base surviving of a shallow or severely truncated ditch. Some of these, including intermittent geophysical anomalies that did not survive below the plough soils, ran parallel to the historic field boundary, were generally very shallow and probably contemporary to it; [103], [203] and [3003]. The other ditch features then mostly run perpendicular to the slope and the lynchets, north-east by south-west, or parallel to the lynchets and are probably associated with different phases of the same prehistoric or medieval field system. All of the ditches across the site had suffered some plough damage.

The depth of topsoil and ploughing in the extreme north of the site and the eastern quarter are likely to account for the full truncation of any shallow archaeological features or deposits in those areas. The lack of surviving prehistoric features north of Trench 6 and the presence of prehistoric pottery in the plough soil in the north-west corner of the site also implies that any shallow prehistoric features will have been ploughed away in this part of the site. Discrete archaeological features that were not identifiable in the geophysical survey associated with the roundhouse may survive in the south-west corner of the site.

4.2 CONCLUSION

The evaluation validated the majority of the geophysical survey results, equating archaeological features to geophysical anomalies. Although a geophysical survey would not identify small discrete features, the evaluation trenching has demonstrated most of the ditches and larger features do survive beneath the ground, although in many cases have been severely truncated and in some do not survive beneath the plough soil. In addition it is probable that areas devoid of geophysical anomalies do not contain significant archaeological features or deposits as they would either have been identified or ploughed away. Many features on the site, including ditches and lynchets were undated, although were probably prehistoric or medieval in date. Post-medieval boundaries and drainage ditches were identified as was a Romano-British ditch and a Middle Bronze Age roundhouse.

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Devon Record Office:

Charleton Tithe Map 1840 & Charleton Tithe Apportionment 1841
Ordnance Survey 1st edition map, surveyed 1884, published 1885
Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map, surveyed 1905, published 1907

APPENDIX 1: NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS

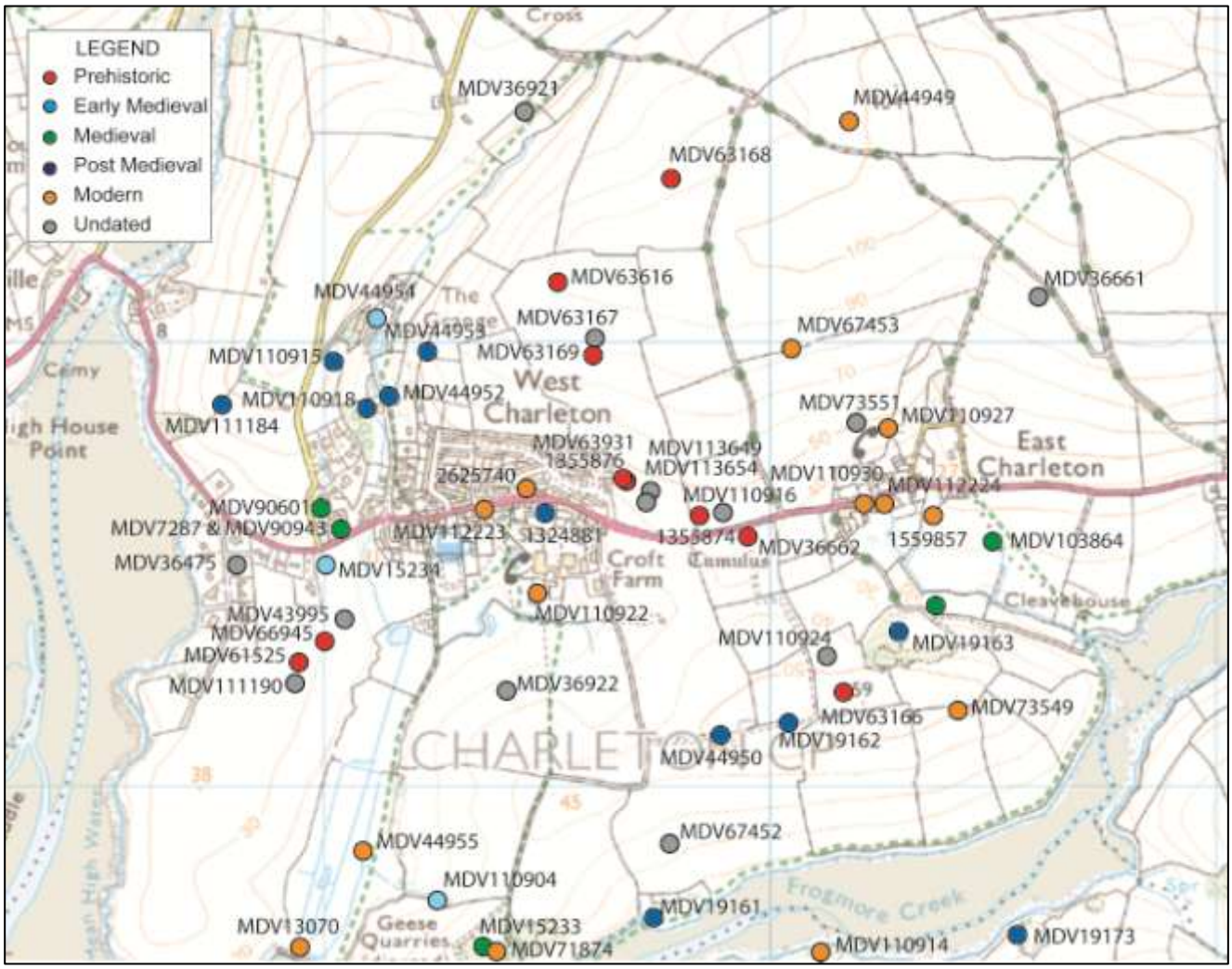


FIGURE 63: MAP OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS ACCORDING TO THE DEVON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER).

HER No.	Name	Record	Description
MDV36662	Bowl Barrow near Home Farm East Charleton	Cropmark	A possible barrow of Bronze Age date is visible on aerial photographs from the 1946 onwards and on LiDAR images between 1998-2008.
MDV61525	Enclosure south-west of West Charleton	Cropmark	The site of a possible enclosure of potential prehistoric date is shown as two cropmark ditches on aerial photographs of 1989, to the southwest of West Charleton.
MDV63166	Bowl Barrow to the south of East Charleton	Documentary	A bowl barrow is visible on aerial photographs from the 1940's onwards and on LiDAR images of between 1998-2008 to the south of East Charleton.
MDV63168	Bowl Barrow, near Duncombe Court, West Charleton	Extant	Large bowl barrow to the south-east of Duncombe Court, an outlier to a wider round barrow cemetery to the south which originally contained at least 12 barrows (possibly). *C.*1.5m high, 30m across.
MDV63169	Prehistoric flint scatter at West Charleton	Artefact Scatter	Site of Prehistoric flints found at West Charleton in 2000. E.N. (4000BC)-E.B.A. (1501BC) (Between).
MDV63616	Bowl Barrows, near Duncombe Court, West Charleton	Extant	Two bowl barrows to the south-east of Duncombe Court, forming part of a round barrow cemetery. 0.3-1m high, 12-25m across.
MDV63931	Bowl Barrow near Home Farm East Charleton	Geophysical anomaly	Western of three bowl barrows to the west of Home Farm, forming part of a round barrow cemetery.

			Neolithic-Bronze Age. S.M. 1019778/1019788. Event EDV6853.
MDV66945	Rectilinear enclosure south-west of West Charleton	Cropmark	A rectilinear enclosure of uncertain date is visible as a series of cropmarks on aerial photographs of 1989, to the southwest of West Charleton.
PastScapeID 444479	Bowl Barrow 215m west of Home Farm	Extant	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age bowl barrow 215 metres west of Home Farm and located between West and East Charlton forming part of a round barrow cemetery of at least 12 barrows. The mounds of 6 of these barrows have been destroyed by the plough. This mound has a diameter of 43 metres and survives up to 1.5 metres high. The mound's ring ditch is still visible and is 10 metres wide and 0.2 metres deep. Scheduled.
PastScapeID 1355874	Bowl Barrow 310m west of Home Farm	Extant	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age bowl barrow 310 metres west of Home Farm and located between West and East Charlton forming part of a round barrow cemetery of at least 12 barrows, the mounds of 6 of these have been destroyed by the plough. This mound is 35 metres in diameter and up to 0.2 metres high, with an encircling quarry ditch surviving as a buried feature. Scheduled (1019788).
PastScapeID 1355876	Bowl Barrow 480m west of Home Farm	Extant	Late Neolithic to Bronze Age bowl barrow 480 metres west of Home Farm and located between West and East Charlton forming part of a round barrow cemetery of at least 12 barrows, the mounds of 6 of these have been destroyed by the plough. This barrow is 28 metres in diameter and survives up to 0.5 metres high, with an encircling quarry ditch surving as a buried feature. Scheduled (1019788).
MDV15234	Parish Church in the Parish of Charleton	Documentary/ Extant	Parish church dedicated to st. Mary. Substantial use of local slate stone in construction of the church. Unusual castle-like tower is probably 14th century, but the rest was mostly rebuilt in 1849-1850 (hoskins).
MDV44954	Vicarage in the Parish of Charleton	Documentary	Shown on 1905 mapping but not 1963 mapping.
MDV110904	Building to the north of Geese Quarries, Charleton	Documentary	A building of a probable barn is depicted on the Charleton Tithe Map of 1840, to the North of Geese Quarries, Charleton.
MDV7287 & MDV90943	Manor House in Parish of Charleton	Extant	Early 17th century Grade II Listed, Charleton Court, remodelled in the 19th century. Remains, of earlier manor house.
MDV15233	Geese Quarries, Charleton	Documentary	Former slate quarries. Possibly those recorded in 1439, owned by Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.
MDV50740	Cleavehouse Quarry	Documentary	Site of Cleavehouse Quarry possibly used from the 15th century.
MDV90601	Church of St Mary	Extant	Grade II Listed; 15th century, restored *c.*1850.
MDV103864	Former field boundaries at East Charleton	Documentary	Former field boundaries of potential medieval date are visible on aerial photographs of 1946 onwards, and on LiDAR images between 1998-2008 as earthwork ditches at East Charleton.
MDV19161	Limekion on the northside of Frogmore Creek	Documentary	Site of a limekiln shown on 19th century map on the north side of Frogmore Creek.
MDV19162	Quarry, north of Frogmore Creek, Charleton	Documentary	Site of quarry marked on historic mapping, one of several small quarries in fields on north side of Frogmore Creek.
MDV19163	Quarry south of East	Documentary	Site of old quarry marked on historic mapping.

	Charleton		
MDV19173	Quarry, south-side of Frogmore Creek, south pool, on Ham Point	Documentary	Site of slate quarry marked on historic mapping, one of several in fields to south of Frogmore Creek.
MDV44950	Quarry in the Parish of Charleton	Documentary	Indicated on OS 6'' 1905 mapping but not OS 6'' 1963.
MDV44952	Quarry to the north of Charleton	Documentary	A 'Quarry' is labelled and depicted on the First and Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey maps. The quarry is still depicted on the Ordnance Survey Master Map.
MDV44953	Quarry to the north of Charleton	Documentary	An 'Old Quarry' is labelled and depicted on the First and Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey maps. The quarry is not present on the Ordnance Survey Master Map.
MDV110915	Barn to the north-west of West Charleton	Documentary	A barn is depicted on the Charleton Tithe Map of 1840, to the North-West of West Charleton.
MDV110918	Sluice to the north of West Charleton	Documentary	A 'Sluice' is labelled to the north of West Charleton on the First and Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey maps.
MDV111184	Field names of 'Quarry Park' opposite High House Point	Documentary	Field Names of 'Quarry Park', most likely refer to the Newbridge Quarry, located to the north.
NHLE: List Entry ID: 1324881	Creber Cottage, West Charleton	Extant	Cottage. C18, modernised in late C20. Rendered stone and probably cob walls. Half-hipped thatch roof. Rendered rubble stack at left gable end with brick shaft.
MDV13070	Dam north-east of Charleton Point	Extant	19th century dam to the northeast of Charleton Point.
MDV44949	Quarry in the Parish of Frogmore and Sherford	Documentary	Shown on OS 1905 but not 1963.
MDV67453	Building in the Parish of Charleton	Documentary	Small rectangular building shown on 25'' 1880's OS map within a square enclosure.
MDV44955	Rifle Range in the Parish of Charleton	Documentary	On 1905 mapping but not 1963 mapping. Between 1750 and 2009?
MDV71874	Salcombe, Site 1 AA Battery	Documentary	Light AA Battery at Site 1, Salcombe.
MDV73549	Quarry south-west of Cleavehouse	Documentary	Quarry on historic mapping between 1801 and 2000.
MDV110914	Quarry to the south of Frogmore Creek, south pool	Documentary	An 'Old Quarry' is depicted to the south of Frogmore Creek on the Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.
MDV110922	Flagstaff to the south of Croft Farm, Charleton	Documentary	A flagstaff is labelled to the south of Croft Farm on the First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.
MDV110927	Quarry to the North of East Charleton	Documentary	An 'Old Quarry' is depicted on the First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map to the north of East Charlton.
MDV110930	Allotment Gardens within East Charlton	Documentary	'Allotment Gardens' are labelled within East Charlton on the Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.
MDV112223	Telephone Kios, Charleton	Extant	A K6 telephone kiosk (designed by Giles Gilbert Scott in 1935) in West Charleton is a standardised design made of cast iron, painted red overall with long horizontal glazing in door and sides and with the crowns situated on the top panels being applied not perforated.
MDV112224	Telephone Kiosk, Charleton	Extant	A telephone kiosk is recorded on the National Monuments Record.
PastScapeID 1559857	Searchlight Battery Bxj 27	Documentary	The site of Second World War searchlight battery no. BXJ 27 at East Charleton. It was manned by 382 Searchlight Battery under the command of 46th Searchlight Regiment. The battery was operational by 9th February 1944. Searchlight sites typically comprised a small ring-ditch to provide the crew with shelter during an air raid, a predictor emplacement for calculating the height and

			range of targets, a light anti-aircraft machine gun pit, a generator and hutted accommodation for the crew.
HMS Database: 2625740	Milestone in West Charleton	Extant	Carved stone post by the A379, in parish of CHARLETON (SOUTH HAMS District), West Charleton. opp. Primary School, on grass bank, just E of bus stop, under hedge, by wall, on North side of road. Milestone, erected by the Kingsbridge & Dartmouth turnpike trust in the 19th century. Inscription reads; : KINGS / BRIDGE / 2 / (MILES /) : : : .
MDV36475	Field names, Church park, Charleton	Documentary	A group of four fields all have the element 'church park' in their names. Sx74854241, 'higher church park'; sx747-437-, 'lower church park'; sx74734258, 'little church park'; sx74884260, 'long church park' (tithe map cited by os).
MDV36661	Earthwork in the Parish of Frogmore and Sherford	Documentary	A field is named 'bear hills berry' in the tithe award. This *c.*1 hectare sub-triangular shaped field lies at the junction of two green lanes below the crest of a prominent ridge. All the fields on the south facing slope have been intensively cultivated and no surface evidence of an earthwork was identified in the area (os).
MDV36921	Linear Feature east of Court	Cropmark	Linear feature to the east of Court identified from an aerial photograph.
MDV36922	Linear Features south of West Charleton	Cropmark	Complex of linear features recorded as a crop mark in 1984 to the south of West Charleton.
MDV43995	Enclosure south-west of West Charleton	Cropmark	Site of an enclosure shown as a crop mark on aerial photograph to the southwest of West Charleton.
MDV63167	Shale stone spreads near West Charleton	Artefact Scatter	Archaeological field investigation on a possible barrow cemetery to the east of West Charleton showed most of the shale stone spreads to be on the lines of former field boundaries.
MDV67452	Site of building to north of Frogmore Creek, Charleton	Documentary	Site of building in field on north side of Frogmore Creek shown on 1880s-1890s 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.
MDV73551	Building North of east Charleton	Documentary	Building marked on historic mapping, 1st and 2nd edition OS.
MDV110916	Field names of Higher and Lower Cross Down, Charleton	Documentary	Field Names of Higher and Lower Cross Down, Charleton, may indicate the presence of a cross, or may relate to land either belonging to, or situated close to, a church.
MDV110924	Field name of 'Well Close', Charleton	Documentary	Plot 154 on the Charlton Tithe Map of 1840 is recorded as 'Well Close' within the Tithe Apportionment. The field name indicate the presence of a well within the vicinity, although no features are depicted in this area on the Tithe Map or on subsequent historic maps.
MDV111190	Field name of 'Higher Mill Field', south-west of West Charleton	Documentary	On the 1840 Charleton tithe map, arable Plot 49 is recorded as 'Higher Mill Field' on the accompanying apportionment. No structure is illustrated nearby on the tithe map, or on subsequent historic maps.
MDV113649	Possible pits, Land adjacent to Lyte Lane, West Charleton, Devon	Geophysical anomaly	Geophysical survey identified anomalies which may indicate the presence of pits or large postholes although a natural origin cannot be ruled out. Event EDV6853.
MDV113654	Former field boundaries, Land adjacent to Lyte Lane, West Charleton, Devon	Geophysical anomaly	Geophysical anomalies may pertain to former fields or other enclosure boundaries not recorded on historic Ordnance Survey maps and likely to represent more the one phase of past land use. Event EDV6853.

TABLE 36: LIST OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: DEVON HER).

APPENDIX 2: PETROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF BRONZE AGE FABRICS BY DR. IMOGEN WOOD

Three sherds were selected for macroscopic fabric analysis these are described below:

1. (508) Bronze Age basal angle sherd, variable oxidised and reduced firing, poorly sorted.
   -Hornblende-rich rock fragments with feldspar, common, angular in shape and from 4mm>
   -Biotite, black cleavage flakes, scatter, 1mm>
   -Feldspar, common, angular, 2-3mm in size
   -hard dark rock fragments, possibly basaltic, angular, 3mm>
   -Quartz, opaque, rare, angular, 4mm>

   Source: Hornblende-rich rock with feldspar and some basaltic igneous inclusions in fabric suggesting transportation/addition of igneous material/temper.

2. (601) Bronze Age basal angle sherds, poor condition, variable oxidised and reduced firing, poorly sorted.
   -Biotite, black cleavage flakes, abundant, 1mm>
   -Fine grained igneous rock fragments, common, composed of quartz, biotite, feldspar; sub-angular, 3mm>
   -Feldspar, white scatter, 2mm
   -Hematite, black/brown, well rounded, rare, 8mm

   Source: Fine grained-igneous rock

3. (701) Bronze Age Trevisker ware decorated body and rim sherds, variable oxidised and reduced firing, poorly sorted.
   -Hornblende, black, shiny, abundant, prismatic cleavage, very angular, 4mm>
   -Hornblende-rich rock fragments, black shiney and white feldspar, scatter, angular, 4mm
   -Feldspar, white, scatter, angular, 3mm
   -Haematite, rare, well rounded, 2mm

   Source : Hornblende-rich rock with feldspar but unlike Sherd #1 (508). There are no quartz or basaltic inclusions, suggesting a purer derived clay.

Significance

The inclusions in the three sherds indicate three different fabrics representing two main areas for the derived clay minerals or temper. Sherds #1 and #3 share the same general source area; the minerals are most likely to be derived from the Start Point hornblende-schist outcrop less than 5 miles south of the excavation site. The addition of basaltic and quartz rock in Sherd #1 may represent the mixing of the hornblende-schist clay, the nearest source being the Dartmouth Group of basaltic outcrops near Averton Giford.

Sherd #2 is clearly derived from an igneous source, with both fine-grained igneous rock fragments and its derived minerals in the fabric. The nearest source of granitic-derived clay would be rivers leading off Dartmoor. This fabric must have been transport over some distance compared to Sherds #1 and #3, which are relatively local.

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

DITCH [203]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (0.40M SCALE).

(LEFT): TRENCH 2, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1 & 2M SCALE).
(RIGHT): TRENCH 4, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1 & 2M SCALE).

TRENCH 4 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

(LEFT): TRENCH 5 MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).
(RIGHT): STAKEHOLES THROUGH SPREAD (514); VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

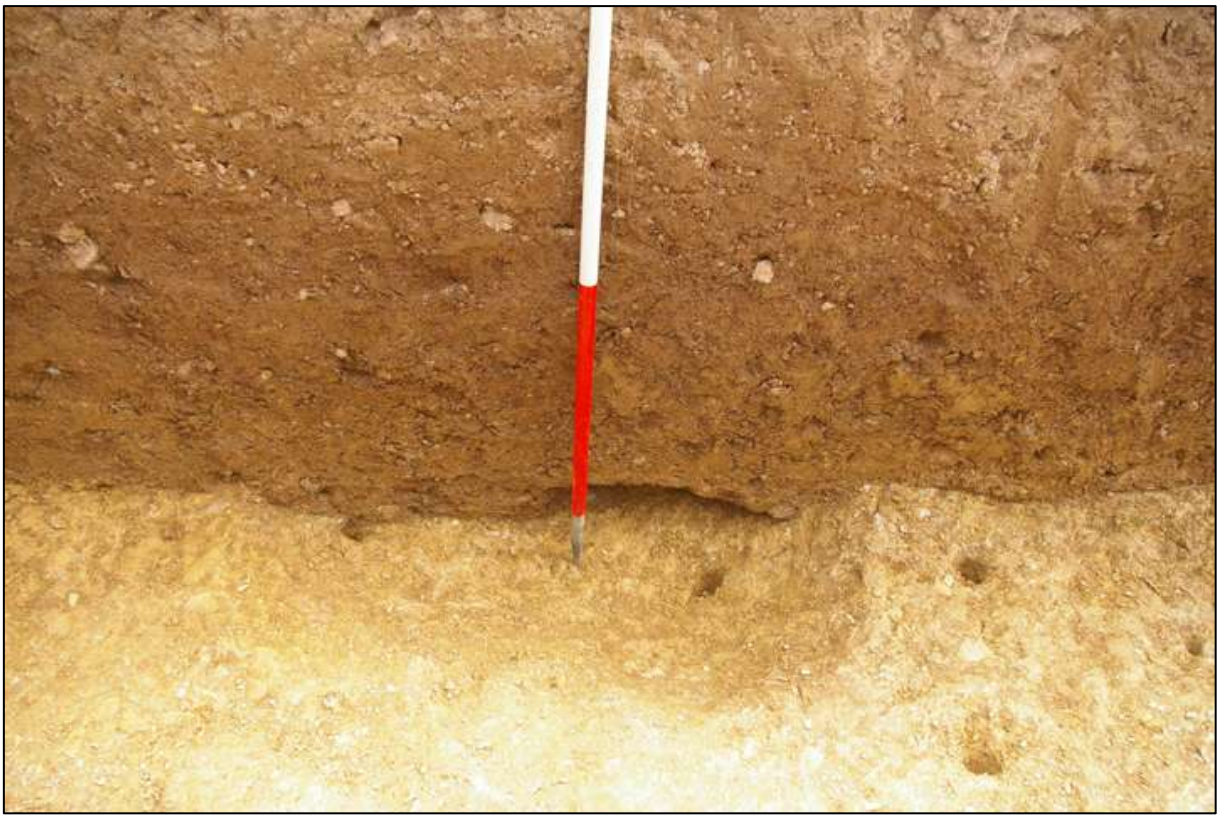
ROUNDHOUSE [507], MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1 & 2M SCALE).

POSTHOLE [518]; VIEWED FROM ABOVE (0.40M SCALE).

POSTHOLE [515]; VIEWED FROM ABOVE (0.40M SCALE).

POSTHOLE [511]; VIEWED FROM ABOVE (0.40M SCALE).

(LEFT): ROUNDHOUSE [507], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1 & 2M SCALE).
(RIGHT): INTERIOR OF ROUNDHOUSE [507]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



PIT [525], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

PLATFORM CUT [504]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

POSTHOLE [509]; VIEWED FROM ABOVE AND THE NORTH (0.40M SCALE).

PIT [525], SHOWING BRONZE AGE POTTERY; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (0.40M SCALE).

POSTHOLE [518]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (0.40MM SCALE).

DITCH [532]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1 & 2M SCALE).

(LEFT) ROUNDHOUSE [507]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).
(RIGHT): TRENCH 8, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1 & 2M SCALE).

DITCH [603]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

TRENCH 7 SAMPLE SECTION ABOVE BRONZE AGE POTTERY FINDSPOT; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

POSTHOLE [705]; VIEWED FROM ABOVE AND THE EAST (0.40M SCALE).

DITCH [903]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.40M SCALE).

DITCHES [903] AND [905]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (0.40M SCALE).

DITCHES [909] AND [911]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

DITCHES [907] AND [909]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

TRENCH 10 SECTION AND LYNCHET; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1 & 2M SCALE).

(LEFT): TRENCH 10; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1 & 2M SCALE).
(RIGHT): NATURAL FEATURE [1206]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

TRENCH 11 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

DITCHES [1102] AND [1104]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (0.40M SCALE).

TRENCH 13 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

PLOUGH-SCARS AT THE WEST END OF TRENCH 14; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).

DITCH [1409]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

TRENCH 17 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

TRENCH 20 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

TRENCH 24 SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

DITCH [2603]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

DITCH [2703]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

POSSIBLE LYNCHET AT NORTH END OF TRENCH 28; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

GULLY [3003]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

TREETHROW [3005] AND POSSIBLE LYNCHET IN TRENCH 30; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

LYNCHET [3205]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).

(LEFT): TRENCH 28; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1 & 2M SCALE).
(RIGHT): LYNCHETS [3203] AND [3205]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).

GULLIES [3407] AND [3409]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (0.40M SCALE).

GULLIES [3407] AND [3409]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

(LEFT): TRENCH 33; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1 & 2M SCALE).
(RIGHT): TRENCH 34, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1 & 2M SCALE).

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

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net