

LAND ADJACENT TO LOVINGTON PRIMARY SCHOOL
LOVINGTON LANE
LOVINGTON
SOUTH SOMERSET

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



South West Archaeology Ltd. Report no 190820



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Land adjacent to Lovington Primary School, Lovington Lane, Lovington, South Somerset Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

By J. Bampton & B. Morris
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Work undertaken by SWARCH for a private client

SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Lovington Primary School, Lovington Lane, Lovington, South Somerset. This phase of work was informed by observations of LiDAR and Satellite imagery and an earlier desk-based assessment and geophysical survey of the site (Neale 2019; Davies 2019).

The archaeological evaluation undertaken demonstrated the geophysical survey to be a poor guide to the archaeological potential of the site. A series of features were exposed and investigated, including a holloway, a raised and well-built track, several ditches and other shallow and more ephemeral features. A fairly large assemblage of medieval coarseware pottery was associated with most of these features, pointing to domestic occupation dating to the 13th-15th century. The raised track appears to be post-medieval in date and would have required considerable investment. It appears to link Lovington village with the river/Old Rectory and its line is perpetuated by an extant footpath; it was perhaps superseded by Lovington Lane in the 18th or early 19th century.



November 2019

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THE CLIENT FOR ACCESS
STEVE MEMBERY, SENIOR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT OFFICER (SHEO)
MARY NEALE, ARCHWAY

PROJECT CREDITS

PROJECT DIRECTOR: DR BRYN MORRIS
PROJECT OFFICER: DR BRYN MORRIS
FIELDWORK: BRYN MORRIS; JOSEPH BAMPトン; PETER BONVOISIN
REPORT: JOSEPH BAMPトン
EDITING: DR BRYN MORRIS
GRAPHICS: JOSEPH BAMPトン; AMELIA ALLEN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

PARISH:	LOVINGTON
DISTRICT:	SOUTH SOMERSET
COUNTY:	SOMERSET
NGR:	ST 59372 31634
SWARCH REF:	SLLL19
Planning Application No:	18/04044/OUT
OASIS No:	Southwes1-360312

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a private client to undertake an archaeological evaluation and related off-site analysis and reporting on land adjacent to Lovington Primary School, Lovington Lane, Lovington, South Somerset, as part of a planning application for the site. This phase of work was informed by a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey (Neale 2019; Davies 2019) and the work was carried out in accordance with a Project Design (Morris 2019) and ClfA guidelines.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Lovington is a small village c.4.7km west of Castle Cary and just south of the B3153. The proposed site is located c.800m north-north-west of Lovington Church, adjacent to the Lovington CofE Primary School. It encompasses the southern half of a broadly rectangular field that borders the B3153; Lovington Lane runs along its western boundary and there are agricultural fields to the east. The River Brue in the base of the valley flows just to the north of and parallel to the B3153. The field is essentially level at an altitude of c.25m AOD but contains prominent earthworks. The soils are the fine loamy over clayey and clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging of the Oxpasture Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the interbedded mudstones/limestones of the Langport Member, Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (undifferentiated), although given the proximity of the site to the River Brue these are likely to be buried beneath superficial river terrace deposits (BGS 2019).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Lovington is first documented in 1086; the name is an Old English compound meaning ‘the farm/settlement connected with Lufa’ (personal name + connective particle + *tūn*) (Watts 2004). In 1066 the estate was divided into three and held by Aelmer, Siric and Alsille; in 1086 it had been consolidated under Serlo de Burci who had one undertenant, Lambert. It descended with the Barony of Blagdon, and the first local tenant is Robert of Cary, also known as Robert of Lovington, in c.1189. The manor had a complex descent, passing by several female heirs and divided into three parts in the early 18th century. The site in question was owned in 1840s by the Rev. John Gale Dalton Thring; he had purchased what was described as half a manor in 1844. This part of the manor had changed hands six times since 1729, by inheritance out of the family (once) and sale (five times) (Siraut 2010).

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The desk-based assessment assessed the archaeological potential of the site (Neale 2019), and this was followed by a gradiometer survey (Davies 2019). The walkover survey and topographic LiDAR data for the site demonstrated the existence of pronounced earthworks: a central linear raised area with a smaller and more complex sub-rectangular platform to the centre of the field.

These features are flanked by the remains of ridge and furrow to the east and west. Commercial aerial photographs show the main features correlate with the cropmarks of relict field boundaries. The earthwork features are congruent with the layout of the post-medieval fieldscape, and the form and character of these earthworks would suggest they represent the remains of a small deserted farmstead or out-farm of medieval or post-medieval date. The geophysical survey undertaken in 2019 failed to confirm these observations, but also indicate the site has been contaminated with trace magnetic material spread on the fields with green waste.



FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

The Somerset Historic Environment Record (HER) and Historic Landscape Character (HLC) record evidence of Prehistoric to medieval activity near to the site. In the medieval period most of the parish was covered by a developed Open Field system (this assessment is based the morphology of the fields, the survival of unenclosed strip into the 19th century, and references to piecemeal enclosure from the 17th century). Ridge and furrow earthworks are fairly common within the parish, but the regularity and size of these plough ridges would suggest they are of post-medieval date. The fields here are characterised as *recently enclosed land* (post medieval). The parish has a central nucleated core around the church to the south, but it is unclear to what extent settlement was dispersed across the parish during the medieval period; most of the local villages have contracted from a larger medieval settlement. There are very few reported finds of Prehistoric or

Romano-British material from the immediate area, although a late Roman coin (Valentinian I) and brooch have been reported to the PAS to the south (PAS: SOM-6EC1F4; DEV-7E23F1) and works around the Dimmer Landfill Site have exposed evidence for Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British activity (HER: 14645).

1.5 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with ClfA guidelines, best practice and a Project Design (Morris 2019) drawn up in consultation with drawn up in consultation with the Senior Historic Environment Officer (SHEO) for the South West Heritage Trust (SWHT). The archaeological evaluation follows the guidance as outlined in: *Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2015a) and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (ClfA 2015b). The objectives of this programme of archaeological work were to investigate the earthworks on the site and determine the presence or absence, extent, date, condition and complexity of any associated archaeological remains.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken from the 29th July to the 2nd August 2019 by SWARCH personnel. The trenches targeted anomalies identified in the geophysical survey and topographic features evident on the ground and LiDAR imagery (Figures 6-12). Three trenches, 1.60m wide and totalling 87.80m in length, were excavated using a wheeled excavator to the level of *in-situ* archaeological deposits or weathered natural, whichever was highest in the stratigraphic sequence (Figure 2). Identified archaeological features and deposits were cleaned and excavated by hand.

2.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

Across most of the site there was a friable grey clay-silt topsoil c.0.2m thick that overlaid a compact olive silt-clay subsoil c.0.2-0.3m thick. This sealed an indurate mid brown-yellow clay with occasional rock natural. Due to the dry weather conditions, the first c.0.5m of material was exceptionally firm and the wheeled excavator struggled to open the trenches. In Trench #1 the topsoil was c.0.20m thick and overlaid 0.14-0.30m of subsoil. The subsoil here overlaid a spread of bank material associated with archaeological features. In Trench #2 the topsoil was c.0.32m thick and overlaid 0.20-0.31m of subsoil, which sealed archaeological features. In Trench #3 the topsoil sealed the subsoil at its western end but lay directly above a raised road surface and associated ditch in the middle and eastern end of the trench. Over the road surface the topsoil was only c.0.15m thick.

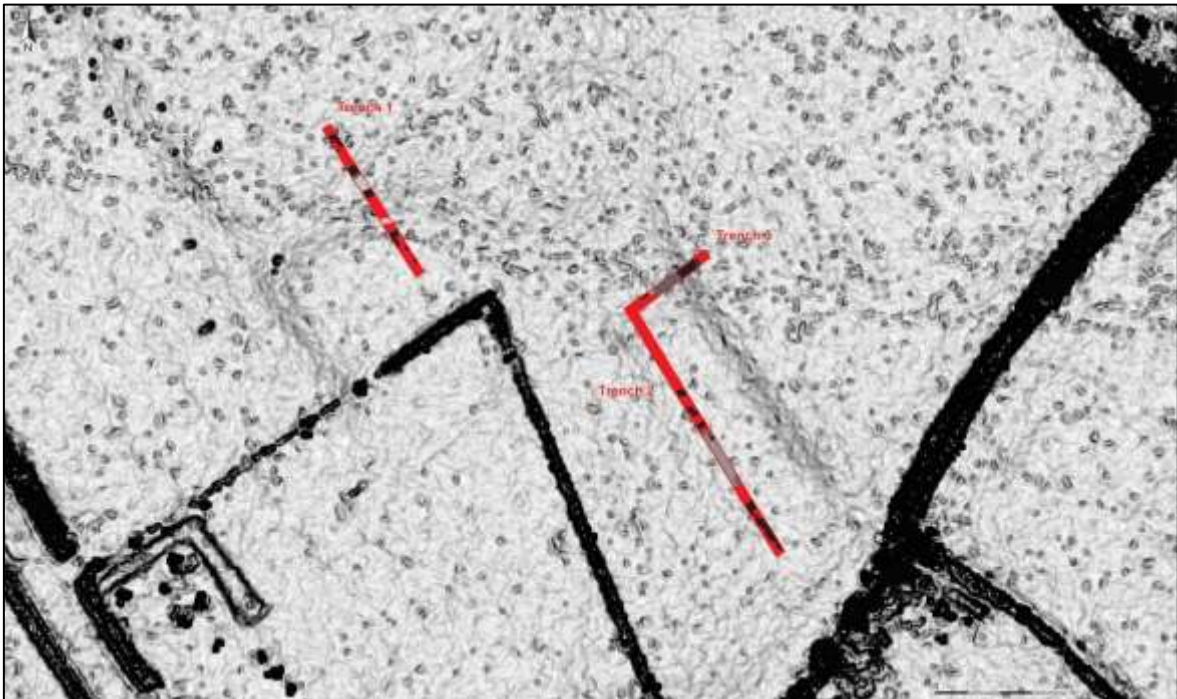


FIGURE 2: EVALUATION TRENCH LOCATION PLAN OVER LIDAR IMAGE (25CM DSM DATE; DATA PROCESSED USING QGIS V3.6.3 TERRAIN ANALYSIS>SLOPE; DATA COPYRIGHT ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0 © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2019).

2.3 RESULTS

The evaluation trenching revealed 20 archaeological features and some geological features. The archaeological features included ditches, pits, a track and a road. Most of these features are likely to be medieval or post-medieval in date. The evaluation demonstrated that the geophysical survey (Davies 2019) had failed to identify most of the archaeological features present.

The following results are described by trench. A full context list with context descriptions can be found in Appendix 1; a complete finds list in Appendix 2; site drawings including plans and sections in Appendix 4; and supporting photographs in Appendix 5.

2.3.1 TRENCH #1

Trench #1 was aligned north-west by south-east and measured 27.20m×1.60m; the topsoil was generally c.0.20m deep, although <0.50m deep across a possible holloway/track; the subsoil was c.0.30m deep. The trench was laid out across the line of the proposed site access and a wide earthwork. The trench demonstrated the earthwork corresponded with a rough trackway flanked by ditches with wide banks. A series of ephemeral features were excavated to either side of this Holloway, representing either natural features or possible pits, a posthole and another possible ditch (see Figure 8).

Three features were located south of the earthwork. Pit [102] was oval in plan with gentle sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (103), which contained no finds. Pit [104] was oval in plan with very gentle sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (105), which contained ×11 sherds (24g) of medieval pottery. Linear feature [106] was a possible gully. It terminated at its south end and turned at an approximate right-angle to the east at its north end. It had very gentle sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (107), which contained ×9 sherds (19g) of medieval pottery. All three features were less than 0.1m deep.

The linear earthwork to the north was c.10m wide and contained a series of features. To the centre was a stony spread (111) c.2.45m wide aligned approximately east-west. This was flanked to the south by ditch [123] and bank material (127); and to the north by ditch [125] and bank material (128). The stony spread (111) contained ×2 sherds (2g) of medieval pottery. Spread (111) was cut by a stone drain set into a narrow slot with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled stone rubble with 19th century pottery (113) and lined with slabs {114}.

Ditch [123] defined the southern edge of stony spread (111). It had very steep sides and a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill (124) that contained ×5 sherds (21g) of medieval pottery. It also defined the edge of bank material (127) and was cut by a 4" ceramic land drain. Bank material (127) extended south from ditch [123] for c.5.20m and survived to a height of c.0.4m.

Ditch [125] defined the northern edge of stony spread (111). It had very steep sides with concave breaks of slope to a flat base. It contained a single fill (126) that contained ×6 sherds (78g) of medieval pottery. It defined the edge of bank material (128) and was cut by drain [112]. Bank material (128) extended north from ditch [125] for c.3.20m and survived to a height of c.0.25m.

Four features were located north of the earthwork. The only one to be excavated was pit [115]; this was oval in plan with gentle-moderate sides and a flattish/gentle concave base. It contained a single fill (116) that contained ×9 sherds (81g) of medieval pottery. Posthole [117] and pits [119] and [121] were not excavated; The fills of these features were very similar to those of pit [115] and all fell well outside the limits of the development area.



FIGURE 3: STONY SPREAD (111) AND DITCH [123]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).

2.3.2 TRENCH #2

Trench #2 was aligned north-west by south-east and measured 44.80m×1.60m; the topsoil was c.0.32m deep, the subsoil was c.0.20-0.32m deep. It was located to target a small group of geophysical anomalies identified as possible ditches and/or pits. The trench did indeed uncover archaeological features, but most were very shallow and poorly defined and could not be closely related to the identified geophysical anomalies. The features excavated included shallow pits and gullies, two ditches and a spread of relict subsoil (see Figure 9). From south to north:

Across the southern part of Trench #2 was a heterogeneous layer (202) at the base of the subsoil. Similar in character to (201), this dark clay-silt produced the bulk of the medieval pottery recovered from the site. Below this was feature [203] was an irregular linear spread that included a possible shallow gully aligned north-west by south-east. It contained fills (204) and (230) which were a mixture of weathered subsoil and natural. It overlaid an outcrop of rocky natural. 10 sherds (48g) of medieval pottery were recovered from this layer. Gully [207] was a narrow ephemeral gully aligned north-west by south-east and terminated in the trench at its south-east end. It had very gentle sides and a slightly gentle concave to flat base. It contained a single fill (208) that contained ×4 sherds (13g) of medieval pottery. Ditch [211] was aligned approximately north-east by south-west with steep sides and a broad gentle concave base. Its upper fill (212) contained ×26 sherds (194g) of medieval pottery; and a lower fill (231).

Feature [213] was a natural hollow at the southern edge of spread (216). It contained a single fill (214) that contained ×7 sherds (57g) of medieval pottery. Spread (216) was a layer c.9.50m long, either a relict subsoil or simply the base of subsoil (201) infilling a slight dip in the natural. It contained ×15 sherds (92g) of medieval pottery. At the northern end of spread (216) was a cluster of features: two ditches and a shallow pit. Possible pit base [217] was a shallow oval cut with gentle sides and a flat base. It cut spread (216) and ditches [225] and [227] and contained a single fill (218) that contained ×11 sherds (61g) of medieval pottery. Ditch [225] was aligned north-east by south-west with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its upper fill (226) contained ×37 sherds (187g) of medieval pottery; its lower fill (229), which contained ×5 sherds (36g) of medieval

pottery. It was cut by Ditch [227], also aligned approximately north-east by south-west, with very steep or nearly vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (228) that contained no finds. Ditch [227] was cut by [217].



FIGURE 4: TRENCH #2, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).

Gully [219] was an ephemeral feature aligned approximately north-east by south-west. It had very gentle sides and a flat base and contained a single fill (220) that contained ×5 sherds (31g) of medieval and probable medieval pottery. Gully [221] formed a right-angled s-bend across the trench aligned approximately north-east by south-west. It had very gentle sides and a flat base and contained a single fill (222), which contained 1 sherd (4g) of medieval pottery. Possible pit [223] was an ephemeral oval feature with very gentle sides and a very gentle concave base. It contained a single fill (224) that contained ×19 sherds (113g) of medieval and probable medieval pottery.

2.3.3 TRENCH #3

Trench #3 was aligned south-west by north-east and measured 15.80m×1.60m. The topsoil was c.0.16m-0.32m deep; the subsoil was c.0.30-0.40m deep at the south-west end of the trench. It was located to target a pronounced earthwork. The trench revealed a road surface that corresponded to the earthwork and two ditches (see Figure 10).

Road surface (302) (Figure 2) was aligned approximately north-west by south-east and clearly corresponded with the earthwork. It was c.4.60m wide, composed of limestone blocks and stones laid with a good camber. It had a well-defined curb or edge to the west, but the east side appeared damaged or partly collapsed into the flanking ditch [306]. It overlaid a slightly disturbed subsoil (303) and was overlain by a thin spread of redeposited subsoil (312) and topsoil (300). ×5 sherds (47g) of medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil excavated from across the road surface and layer (303) contained ×3 sherds (20g) of medieval pottery. Flanking the road to the east was a wide ditch [306]. It had a steep west side and moderate east side with a broad concave base. It contained two fills: fill (311) contained ×6 sherds (8g) of abraded medieval pottery and appeared to be partly overlain by surface (302); and fill (307), which partly extended across and

over surface (302). Its fills were cut by land drain [308], which consisted of a deep narrow cut set with an inverted U-shaped ceramic drain laid on small thin angular stones.



FIGURE 5: ROAD SURFACE (302); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE). DITCH [306] IS TO THE LEFT.

West of surface (302) was an earlier ditch, aligned approximately east-west and either terminated at Road Surface (302) or was overlain by surface (302) and cut by Ditch [306]. It was only partially present in the evaluation trench. It had a steep south-side and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (305), which contained ×11 sherds (57g) of medieval pottery.

2.4 FINDS

The finds from across the site included ×401 sherds (3051g) of pottery, almost all of which were medieval coarse wares. Identifiable elements were present but limited, including the ubiquitous medieval cooking pots with the classic everted rim, and a range of other vessel types, including jugs (including a possible glazed Bristol product) and probable storage jars and/or bowls. In terms of dating, there are undoubtedly early elements present – i.e. 13th-14th century – but the presence of difference forms would imply the site runs on into the 15th or early 16th century. In terms of provenance, several different fabrics are represented, ranging from coarse through to rather fine bodied wares. However, and despite the absence of detailed petrological analysis, it is probably safe to assume that, in common with those medieval Somerset assemblages that have been studied in detail, most if not all these fabrics are from locally-produced vessels that conform to regional styles. Almost all the features on the site produced medieval coarseware pottery, but in most instances the sherds were small and abraded, suggesting they got into those features later. The bulk of the pottery, including almost all the better preserved and larger sherds, came from the spread of material (202) at the southern end of Trench #2. A small amount of 19th century pottery was recovered from drain [112] in Trench #1 and across the topsoil in general. The fill of drain [112] consisted of stone rubble, roof tile and lime mortar, indicating it was from a demolished structure.

The assemblage also includes a small amount of shell (including oyster), animal bone (generally small and fragmentary) and iron slag, including a small smithying hearth bottom. These represent a range of domestic or semi-industrial activity, but the quantities in which they were encountered would not appear to indicate any great degree of specialisation.

A full finds list can be found in Appendix 2.

3.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

3.1 DISCUSSION

This evaluation demonstrated that the geophysical survey is an unreliable guide to the archaeological potential of the site, largely, one suspects, due to metallic contamination in the topsoil, but earthworks do tend to show up poorly in gradiometer surveys.

The trigger for this investigation was the prominence of the earthworks on the site, which the HER describes as *earthworks possibly comprising an enclosure with a house platform* (39470). More detailed interrogation of the LiDAR data (Figure 6) would suggest that while there is a fairly level area to the western side of the site, the evaluation determined that medieval archaeological features were encountered at a depth of c.400-500mm below the current ground surface. On balance therefore, it is unlikely that the LiDAR has identified a clear platform and we have instead the interaction between upcast from the various ditches that have been dug around this site. In terms of dating, it is clear that the features are congruent with the historic landscape/evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation, and thus are of medieval or later date.

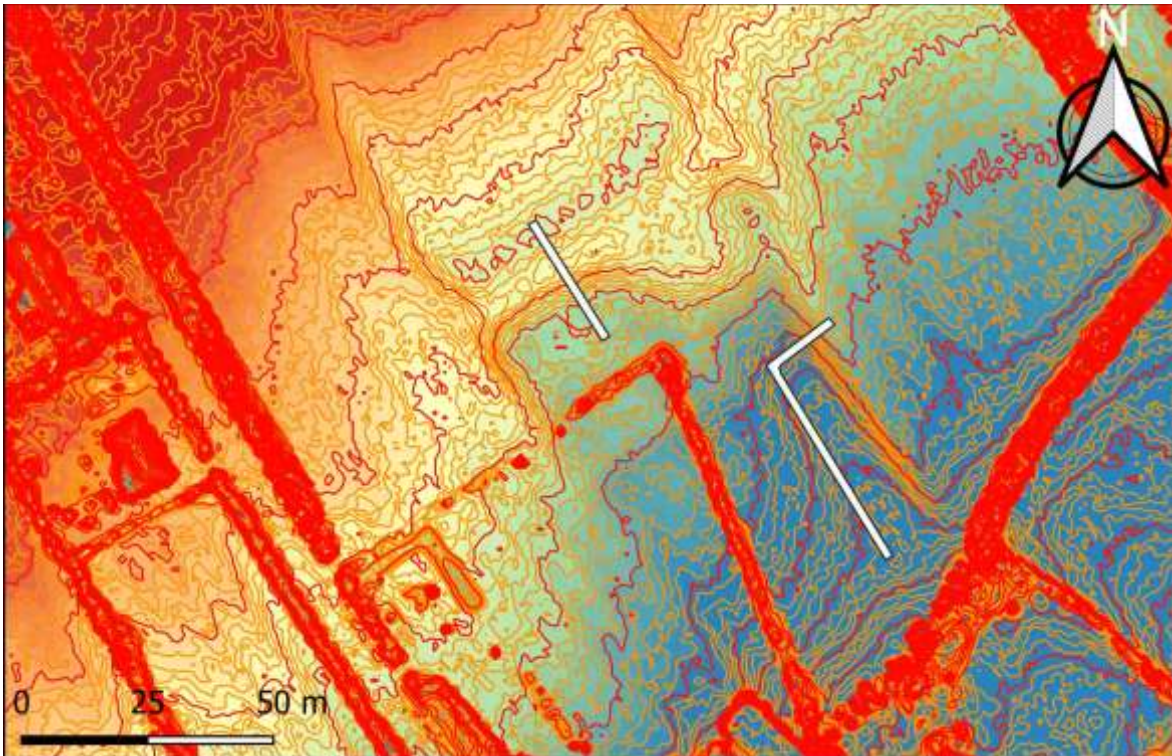


FIGURE 6: IMAGE BASED ON 1M ENVIRONMENT AGENCY LIDAR DATA, WITH CONTOURS AT 5CM INTERVALS (1M DSM DATA; DATA PROCESSED USING QGIS V3.6.3 CONTOUR; DATA COPYRIGHT ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0 © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2019).

Interestingly, the main earthworks identified and sampled on the site – a broad linear depression and a clear raised berm – both corresponded with trackways. The former was a rough track flanked by two ditches with broad banks to either side, the latter a well-built cambered stone surface with a single deep wide ditch to the one side. Both conform to the layout of the medieval landscape, but on balance the raised track – its line leading more directly from the settlement around the church to the river and the right of way perhaps surviving in the form of the extant footpath – is likely to be later, definitely post-medieval and perhaps even 18th century in date. The fact that it is so strongly built would suggest the involvement of manorial money – the original rectory was located just to the north next to the river (The Old Rectory, GII, list entry 1346140) –

so it perhaps represents a different and superseded route across the former Open Fields (note the field to the west is *Stony Steps* in 1840). In direct contrast, the surface of the holloway is scrappy and poorly constructed, indicating a lack of investment, and it may well be medieval in origin. Unfortunately, the relationship between the two is likely to have been destroyed by the digging of the 19th century pond (now infilled) in the centre of the field.

In terms of the other features on the site, these are readily divisible into two groups. The first group, consisting of ditches [211], [225] and [304], appear to be medieval in origin and define subdivisions within the area tentatively identified as the possible farmstead. These are clear, recognisable and explicable archaeological features, although it remains unclear what they define. The features in the second group, consisting of most of the other features in Trenches #1 and #2, are shallow, ephemeral and difficult to interpret. They imply settlement activity but provide no clear guidance as to what form that activity took. The best evidence is provided by the pottery – which points to domestic occupation dating to the 13th-16th century – but even here there are caveats. Almost all the features produced some pottery, but most stratified sherds were small, abraded and undiagnostic. This could easily be taken to imply they are residual. In contrast, the spread or layer (202) sealing a number of these features produced a large amount of relatively well-preserved and diagnostic examples. It is possible there was a broad depression here, the base of which lay well beyond the reach of the plough, or perhaps levels were raised here through the digging of ditch [306]. It is otherwise difficult to account for this taphonomic disparity. The confirmation of a domestic settlement/ small farmstead here is of clear interest, as it lies some distance from the core of the village. Either it lies on the northern tip of a straggling shrunken medieval village, or else Lovington was characterised by a more dispersed pattern of settlement than is usual for a parish firmly within the Open Field/nucleated settlement zone.

3.2 CONCLUSION

The archaeological evaluation undertaken demonstrated the geophysical survey is a poor guide to the archaeological potential of the site. A series of features were exposed and investigated, including a holloway, a raised and well-built track, several ditches and other shallow and more ephemeral features. A fairly large assemblage of medieval coarseware pottery was associated with these features, pointing to domestic occupation dating to the 13th-15th century. The raised track appears to be post-medieval in date and would have required considerable investment. It appears to link Lovington village with the river/Old Rectory and its line is perpetuated by an extant footpath; it was perhaps superseded by Lovington Lane in the 18th or early 19th century.

3.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Subject to the design specifications of the proposed development, targeted monitoring and recording would better clarify any understanding of the site and its use in the medieval period.

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LAND ADJACENT TO LOVINGTON PRIMARY SCHOOL, LOVINGTON, SOUTH SOMERSET

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Extent: depth/thickness (m)	Spot date
(100)	Topsoil	Dark grey hard clayey silt.	Overlies (101)	0.25m thick	-
(101)	Subsoil	Dark grey hard, very clayey silt, occasionally gritty	Overlain by (100)	0.25m thick	-
[102]	Cut	Shallow oval cut, with gentle sides and a flat base, measures 1.2mx0.6m+	Filled by (103)	0.04m deep	-
(103)	Fill	As (101).	Overlain by (101); fill of [102]	0.04m thick	-
[104]	Cut	Shallow sub-circular cut. Measures c. 0.75m in diameter.	Filled by (105)	0.04m deep	Medieval
(105)	Fill	Same as (101).	Overlain by (101); fill of [104]	0.04m thick	Medieval
[106]	Cut	Irregular linear cut, with a 90-degree angle and straddles trench. Measures 0.9m wide x c. 2.10m long.	Filled by (107)	0.06m deep	Medieval
(107)	Fill	Same as (101).	Overlain by (101); fill of [106]	0.06m thick	Medieval
(108)	Fill/layer	Void	-	-	-
(109)	Fill/layer	Void	-	-	-
[110]	Cut	Void	-	-	-
(111)	Layer	"Holloway" set between ditches [123] + [125]. Light grey firm clay-silt, with rusty mottling. Measures c. 3.2m wide.	Overlain by (101)	-	Medieval
[112]	Cut	Cut for stone drain, with a V-shaped profile. Measures 0.5m wide.	Cut (111) (126); filled by (113) {114}	Up to 0.35m deep	Post-medieval
(113)	Fill	Mixed stone rubble, lime mortar fill, with angular stone 50-70mm across. Demolition material.	Overlain by (101); overlaid {114}; fill of [112];	Up to 0.35m thick	Post-medieval
{114}	Structure	Build of stone drain in [112]. Flat limestone slabs laid v-shaped in the base. With at least one dressed slab. Measures 0.3m wide and up to 0.60m long.	Fill of [112]; overlaid [112]; overlain by (113)	>0.30m tall	Post-medieval
[115]	Cut	Shallow oval cut, with a broad concave profile and measures 1.15m long x 0.42m wide.	Filled by (116)	0.08m deep	Medieval
(116)	Fill	Dark grey hard clay-silt, with occasional sub-angular stone 60-80mm across and moderate charcoal fragments.	Overlain by (101); fill of [115]	0.08m thick	Medieval
[117]	Cut	Small post-hole cut – not excavated. Measures c. 0.24m in diameter.	Filled by (118)	-	-
(118)	Fill	Same as (116).	Overlain by (101); fill of [117]	-	-
[119]	Cut	Large sub-oval feature – not excavated. Measures 3.10m long x 0.75m+ wide.	Filled by (120)	-	-
(120)	Fill	Same as (116).	Overlain by (101); fill of [119]	-	-
[121]	Cut	Large sub-oval cut adjacent to [119] – not excavated. Measures 1.65m long x 0.9m+ wide.	Filled by (122)	-	-
(122)	Fill	Same as (116), with occasional small rounded limestone pebbles <20mm.	Overlain by (101); fill of [121]	-	-
[123]	Cut	Ditch cut with very steep sides that drop to a concave base. Measures 1.1m wide.	Filled by (124)	0.50m deep	-
(124)	Fill	Dark grey hard to firm clay-silt, with rusty mottling and occasional charcoal and sub-angular to sub-round stone up to 150mm across.	Overlain by (101); fill of [123]	0.50m thick	-
[125]	Cut	Ditch cut with an asymmetric profile, stepped to the north and shallow to the south. Measures c. 2m wide, but with a narrower central cut.	Filled by (126)	0.50m deep	-
(126)	Fill	Dark grey hard to firm clay-silt, with rusty mottling and occasional small sub-angular stone <50mm and occasional limestone pebbles <20mm.	Overlain by (101); fill of [125]	0.50m thick	-
(127)	Layer	Redeposited greenish-olive clay-silt, measures 5.2m wide. Bank material.	Overlain by (101)	Up to 0.40m thick	-
(128)	Layer	Redeposited greenish-olive clay-silt, measures 3.2m wide. Bank material.	Overlain by (101)	0.30m thick	-
(200)	Topsoil	Mid grey clay-silt.	Overlies (201)	0.20m thick	-
(201)	Subsoil	Mid slightly olive-green mid grey very clay-silt.	Overlain by (200); overlies (202)	0.20m thick	-
(202)	Layer	As (201), but slightly darker and gritty, with common small stone, pot; and occasional large sub-	Overlain by (201)	c. 0.10m thick	-

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		angular stone.			
[203]	Cut	Highly irregular cut, extending from east baulk. Poorly defined and measures 6m long.	Filled by (204), (230)	Up to 0.22m deep	Medieval
(204)	Fill	Same as (202) with moderate 40-60mm stone.	Overlain by (201); overlies (230); fill of [203]	Up to 0.22m thick	Medieval
[205]	Cut	Undefined gentle variation in height of natural.	Filled by (206)	-	Medieval
(206)	Fill	Same as (202).	Overlain by (201); fill of [205]	-	Medieval
[207]	Cut	Narrow gully aligned north-west to south-east, with gentle slopes and a slightly concave base. Measures 0.5m wide.	Filled by (208)	0.06m deep	Medieval
(208)	Fill	Same as (202).	Overlain by (201); fill of [207]	0.06m thick	Medieval
[209]	Cut	Void	-	-	-
(210)	Fill	Void	-	-	-
[211]	Cut	Linear cut aligned approximately east to west, with steep sloping sides and a fairly broad concave base. Measures c. 1.35m wide.	Filled by (212), (231)	0.46m deep	Medieval
(212)	Fill	Upper fill of [211] – dark grey hard clay-silt, with common small sub-angular and angular stone, charcoal and pot. With occasional bone.	Overlain by (201); overlies (231); fill of [211]	0.33m thick	-
[213]	Cut	Shallow oval pit, with a flat base. Measures 1.4mx1.4m.	Filled by (214)	0.06m deep	Medieval
(214)	Fill	Same as (201).	Overlain by (201); fill of [213]	0.06m thick	Medieval
[215]	Cut	Void	-	-	-
(216)	Layer	Spread (or unmachined subsoil) to the centre/south of trench – as (201).	Same as (201)	-	Medieval
[217]	Cut	Shallow sub-oval cut, with gentle sides and a very shallow concave profile. Measures 1m wide.	Filled by (218)	0.10m deep	-
(218)	Fill	Same as (201).	Overlain by (201); fill of [217]	0.10m thick	-
[219]	Cut	Irregular elongated cut, with a shallow concave profile and slightly deeper to the north. Measures 0.95m wide.	Filled by (220)	0.12m deep	Medieval
(220)	Fill	Same as (201)	Overlain by (201); fill of [219]	0.12m thick	Medieval
[221]	Cut	Dog-leg linear cut – turns at 90-degrees twice, with gentle sloping sides and a flat base. Measures 0.6m wide.	Filled by (222)	0.05m deep	Medieval
(222)	Fill	Same as (201)	Overlain by (201); fill of [221]	0.05m thick	Medieval
[223]	Cut	Irregular elongated oval cut, with a shallow concave profile and gentle sloping sides. Measures 1.3m wide.	Filled by (224)	0.13m deep	Medieval
(224)	Fill	Same as (201)	Overlain by (201); fill of [223]	0.13m thick	Medieval
[225]	Cut	Linear cut aligned east to west, with fairly steep sloping sides and a narrow base. Measures 1.4m wide.	Filled by (226)	0.30m deep	Medieval
(226)	Fill	Upper fill of [225] – mid-light slightly greenish-grey clay-silt. With frequent charcoal flecks and occasional stone.	Overlain by (201); overlies (229); fill of [225]	0.30m thick	Medieval
[227]	Cut	Narrow linear cut, with very steep sides and a narrow base. Measures 0.30m wide.	Filled by (228)	0.40m deep	-
(228)	Fill	Same as (226).	Overlain by (201); fill of [227]	0.40m thick	-
(229)	Fill	Lower fill of [225] – yellow soft sandy clay-silt, with common charcoal.	Overlain by (226); fill of [225]	0.30m thick	Medieval
(230)	Fill	Fill of [203] – discrete layer of angular stone 60-80mm across.	Overlain by (204)	-	-
(231)	Fill	Lower fill of [211] – as (212), but slightly sandier and with a yellowish-green tinge.	Overlain by (212); fill of [211]	0.14m thick	Medieval
(232)	Natural	Variable; Light olive- and orange- brown, indurate clay with occasional grey-white stone banding (limestone with occasional quartz)	-	-	-
(300)	Topsoil	Same as (200)	Overlies (301)	0.20m thick	-
(301)	Subsoil	Same as (201)	Overlain by (300)	0.20m thick	-
(302)	Layer	Road surface – correlates with a broad earthwork bank. Light brown sandy silt - poorly sorted angular limestone 80-0.5m across and looks deliberately laid/placed to the edges. Measures	Overlain by (301); overlies (303)	0.15m thick	-

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		4.6m wide.			
(303)	Layer	Same as (301)	Overlain by (302)	-	-
[304]	Cut	Ditch aligned east to west, with steep sides and measuring at least 0.60m wide.	Filled by (305)	0.45m deep	-
(305)	Fill	Mid slightly greenish-grey clay-silt and gradually lighter to the base, with occasional charcoal fragments and occasional sub-angular stone <40mm.	Overlain by (301); fill of [304]	0.45m thick	-
[306]	Cut	Ditch with a broad concave profile and measuring c. 3.9m wide.	Cut (301); filled by (307)	At least 0.95m deep	-
(307)	Fill	Upper fill of [306] - Same as (301)	Overlain by (301); overlies (311)	Up to 0.50m thick	-
[308]	Cut	Cut of land drain {310} measuring 0.30m wide.	Filled by (309) {310}	-	-
(309)	Fill	Same as (301)	Overlain by (301); overlaid {310}; fill of [308]	-	-
{310}	Structure	Land drain with a U-shaped profile set on flat rocks in the base of cut [308].	Fill of [308]; overlain by (309)	-	-
(311)	Fill	Lower fill of [306] – dark grey hard clay-silt, with rusty mottling and common small sub-angular stones 60-80mm.	Overlain by (307); fill of [306]	-	-
(312)	Layer	Like (301), but very thin over top of road and mixed with common sub-angular stone <80mm.	Overlaid (302); overlain by (300)	0.10m thick	-
(313)	Layer	Oxidised natural – greenish-grey mottled clay, with common/occasional degraded sub-rounded stone.	Equates to natural; cut by [306]	0.06m	-

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Notes	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
Topsoil	Trenches #1 and #2	1	5	Medieval coarseware, green patchy glaze, rim, jug – Bristol/Redcliffe?	1	13	Animal bone	Medieval and Post-Medieval
		16	85	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?), ×2 rims				
(100)	Trench #1 topsoil	1	27	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?), possible flat base fragment, no edge	1	4	Animal bone	Medieval
(105)	Possible pit	11	24	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?)	2	2	Animal bone/tooth fragment	Medieval
(107)	Possible gully	9	19	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?)	5	41	Animal bone	Medieval
(111)	Ditch	2	2	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?)	11	61	Animal bone	Medieval
					1	13	Ammonite fossil fragment	
(113)	Drain	4	87	Industrial wares, post-medieval pottery ×1 white refined earthenware (WRE), ×1 creamy WRE, ×2 redwares, flowerpot type base and tin glazed rim	17	701	Tile (roof)/ceramic building material	Post-Medieval
					2	44	Fe fragment	
(116)	Pit	7	24	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?), ×1 rim,				Medieval
(124)	Ditch	5	21	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?), ×1 base	2	9	Animal bone, ×1 tooth	Medieval
(126)	Ditch	6	78	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?), ×2 rims	12	106	Animal bone, some dark staining from wet conditions?	Medieval
					1	11	Snail shell, garden type (post-Roman)	
					1	4	Burnt clay fragment	
(200)	Trench #2	60	563	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?), ×6	5	45	Animal bone	Medieval

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	topsoil			(128g) of bases, x12 (132g) of rims, x1 (7g) straight sided green glaze; all of jugs, flagons, cooking pots (possible cup)	1	15	Baked clay fragment	
(200)	Trench #2 topsoil, S. end	94	1055	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?), x4 (16g) pale green glaze on a possible late fragment, x9 (149) bases, x18 (340g) rims some in poor condition; various cooking types and jugs	20	219	Animal bone	Medieval
					1	30	Oyster shell	
					2	121	Fe slag	
					1	151	Fe slag, smithy hearth bottom/slag	
					1	10	Fe fragment, possible slag/tap-like	
(204)	Gully/spread	10	48	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?)	1	3	Fe nail	Medieval
					7	116	Animal bone and horn	
(206)	Subsoil/layer	13	60	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?), x3 rims, x2 jars, x1 jug	2	6	Animal bone	Medieval
					1	5	Snail shell	
(208)	Gully	4	13	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?), x1 rim	1	5	Animal tooth	Medieval
(214)	Spread	7	57	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?), x2 rims, x1 jug handle fragment	2	8	Animal bone and tooth	Medieval
(212)	Ditch	26	194	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?), x1 base, x4 rims, x1 with applied cut strip decoration, x1 with a hole	1	252	Wet stone	Medieval
					7	31	Animal bone	
					2	9	Burnt clay, possible kiln furniture/one side slightly vitrified/carbonized	
					2	2	Oyster shell fragments	
(216)	Spread	17	98	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?), x1 rim, x1 base	1	4	Charcoal	Medieval
					5	61	Animal bone (x2 teeth, cattle)	
(218)	Cut of Pit(?)	11	61	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?), x1 rim, x1 base, some black cooking residue?	5	24	Animal bone	Medieval
					1	1	Oyster shell fragment	
(220)	Gully	2	18	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?); x1 base	1	2	Animal bone	Medieval
		3	13	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?)				
(222)	Gully	1	4	Medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?), rim				Medieval
(224)	Pit	4	63	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?); x2 bases, x2 rims	1	18	Animal bone	Medieval
		15	50	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?)				
(226)	Ditch	37	187	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?), x2 rims, x2 less coarse pale fabrics				Medieval
(229)	Ditch	5	36	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?), x1 base, x2 rims				Medieval
(231)	Ditch	1	12	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?); rim	1	19	Animal bone	Medieval
		4	15	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?)				
(300)	Trench #3 topsoil	4	41	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?), x1 base	5	2183	Roof tile	Medieval and Post-Medieval
		1	6	Post-medieval pottery				
(303)	Beneath road	3	20	Medieval pottery, x2 sandy/micaceous, x1 very thin cream fabric	1	4	Animal bone	Medieval
(305)	Ditch	11	57	Mixed pottery – medieval coarseware, (C13-C15?), x2 possible bases (flat, no edge)	1	19	Baked clay	Medieval
(311)	Ditch	6	8	Medieval pottery, x1 coarseware, x3 burnt clayey fragments, abraded and sandy	8	29	Animal bone	Medieval
					1	13	Snail shell, garden type (post-Roman)	
		401	3051					

APPENDIX 3: PROCESSED LIDAR IMAGERY



FIGURE 7: EVALUATION TRENCH LOCATION PLAN OVER LIDAR IMAGE (25CM DSM DATA; DATA PROCESSED USING QGIS v3.6.3 TERRAIN ANALYSIS>SLOPE; DATA COPYRIGHT ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0 © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2019).

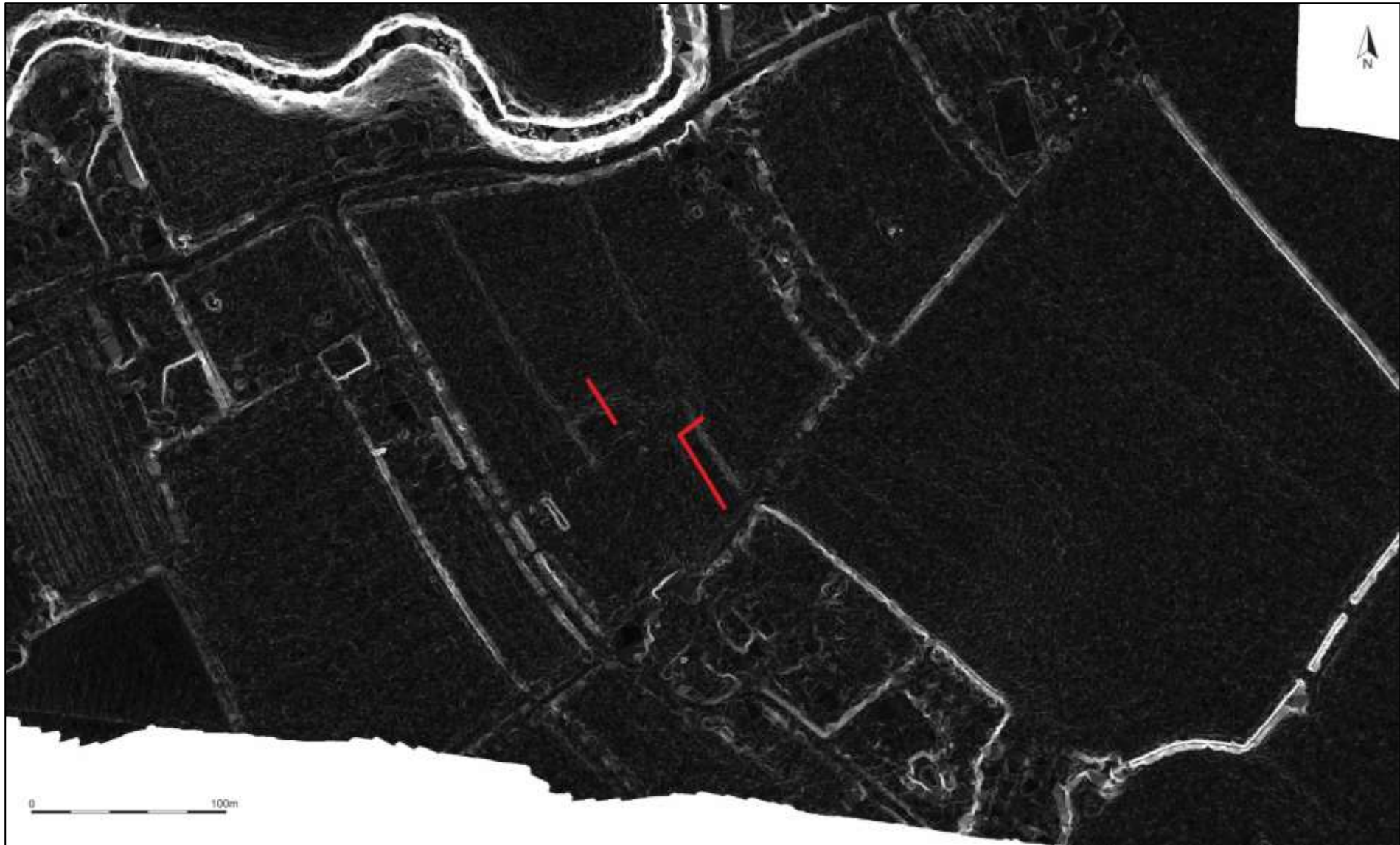


FIGURE 8: EVALUATION TRENCH LOCATION PLAN OVER LIDAR IMAGE (25CM DSM DATA; DATA PROCESSED USING QGIS V3.6.3 TERRAIN ANALYSIS>SLOPE; DATA COPYRIGHT ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0 © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2019).



FIGURE 9: EVALUATION TRENCH LOCATION PLAN OVER LIDAR IMAGE (25CM DSM DATA; DATA PROCESSED USING QGIS v3.6.3 TERRAIN ANALYSIS>SLOPE; DATA COPYRIGHT ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0 © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2019).

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FIGURE 10: EVALUATION TRENCH LOCATION PLAN OVER LIDAR IMAGE (1M DSM; DERIVED FROM [HTTPS://HOUSEPRICES.IO/LAB/LIDAR/MAP](https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map)).

APPENDIX 4: PLANS AND SECTIONS

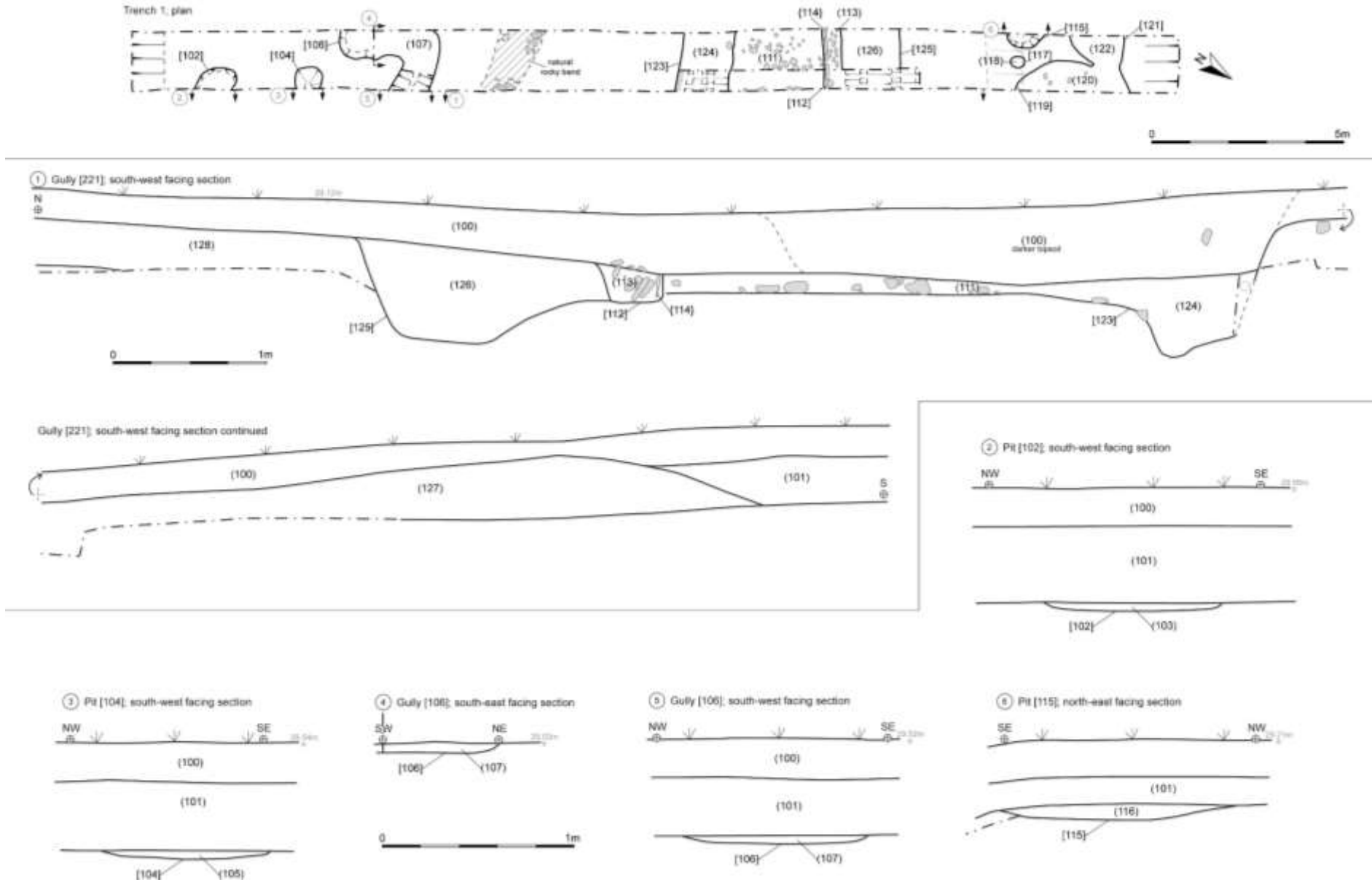


FIGURE 11: TRENCH #1; PLAN AND SECTION DRAWINGS.

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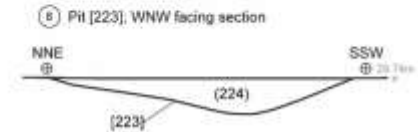
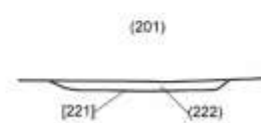
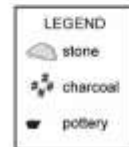
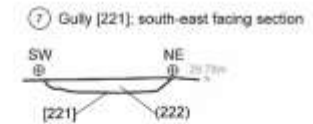
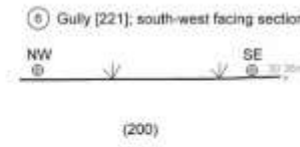
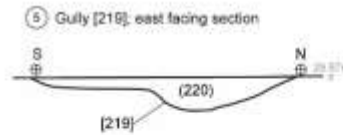
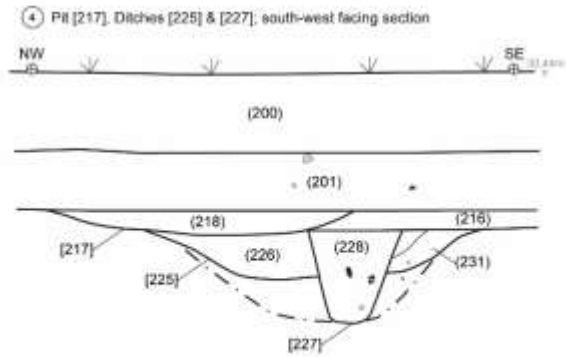
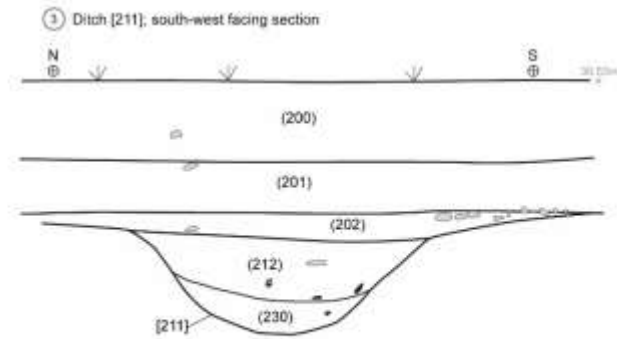
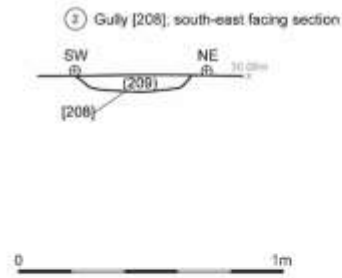
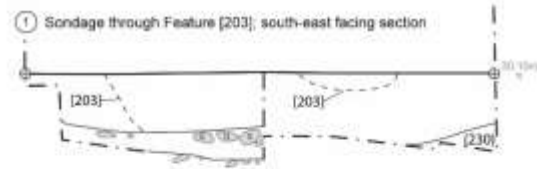
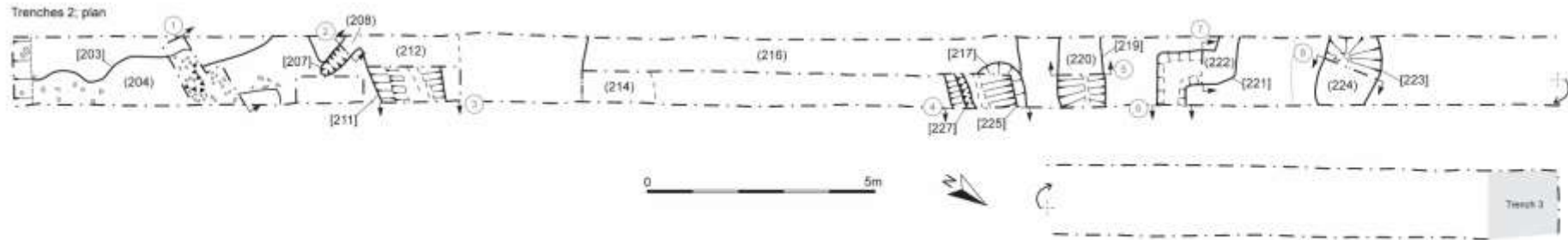


FIGURE 12: TRENCH #2; PLAN AND SECTION DRAWINGS.

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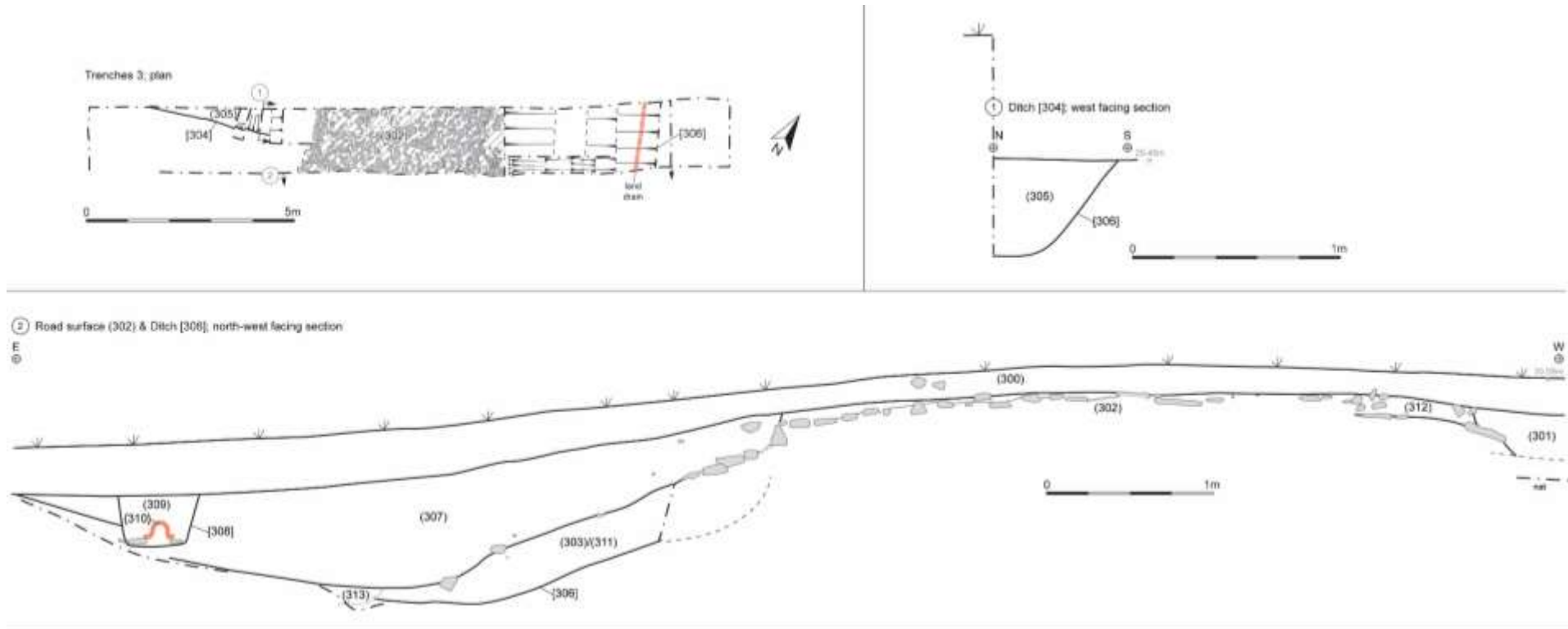


FIGURE 13: TRENCH #3; PLAN AND SECTION DRAWINGS.

APPENDIX 5: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

TRENCH #1



1. TRENCH #1; POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



2. DITCH [123]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



3. STONY SURFACE (111) AND DRAIN [122]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



4. STONY SURFACE (111), DRAIN [112] AND DITCH [125]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



5. DRAIN [112] AND DITCH [125]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



6. DRAIN [112] AND DITCH [125]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



7. STONY SURFACE (111) AND DITCH [123]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



8. STONY SURFACE (111), DRAIN [112] AND DITCHES [123] AND [125]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



9. STONY SURFACE (111), DRAIN [112] AND DITCHES [123] AND [125]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



10. PIT [115]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



11. PITS [115], [119] AND [121] AND POSTHOLE [117]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



12. TRENCH #1, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

TRENCH #2



13. FEATURE [203]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



14. GULLY [207]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



15. DITCH [211]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



16. FEATURE [217], DITCHES [225] AND [227]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



17. FEATURE [217], DITCHES [225] AND [227]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



18. SPREAD (216) AND FEATURE [217], DITCHES [225] AND [227]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



19. DITCH/GULLY [219]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



20. DITCH/GULLY [221]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



21. PIT [223]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

TRENCH #3



22. ROAD SURFACE (302); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



23. ROAD SURFACE (302) AND DITCH [306]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



24. ROAD SURFACE (302); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



25. ROAD SURFACE (302) AND DITCH [306]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



26. ROAD SURFACE (302); VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



27. ROAD SURFACE (302); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



28. ROAD SURFACE (302); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



29. ROAD SURFACE (302); VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



30. TRENCH #3, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



31. DITCH [304]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



32. DITCH [306]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).



33. DITCH [306]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALE).

DRAFT



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

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net